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A

COPIOUS AND CRITICAL
LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

ABRIDGED AND RE-ARRANGED

FROM

RIDDLE'S LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON,

FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARIES OF

DR. WILLIAM FREUND.

WITH

A BRIEF COMPARISON AND ILLUSTRATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT

LATIN SYNONYMS.

**COMPILED AND ABRIDGED CHIEFLY FROM THE WORKS OF DUMESNIL,
RAMSHORN, DÖDERLEIN, AND HILL.**

ALSO,

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY,

ADAPTED FROM THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY OF DR. KALTSCHMIDT.

BY

REV. P. BULLIONS, D. D.,

**AUTHOR OF THE SERIES OF GRAMMARS, ENGLISH, LATIN AND GREEK,
ON THE SAME PLAN, ETC.**

NEW YORK:

SHELDON AND COMPANY.

1882.

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P R E F A C E.

WITH reference to the Copious and Critical Latin-English Lexicon of Mr. Riddle, the author, in his preface, says: "While my octavo Latin-English Dictionary has met the ordinary wants of Colleges and Schools, there has still been a call for a more copious work of the same kind as a book of reference in libraries, and for the convenience of advanced students who do not shrink from the purchase of a large and costly volume. At the same time it has appeared desirable to transfer to our language the substance of two critical and elaborate Latin-German Dictionaries by Dr. William Freund, in which Latin Lexicography has been carried to a high degree of perfection." Of the *Gesamtwörterbuch* (condensed dictionary) of Dr. Freund, which he has chosen for the foundation of his labors, he says: "By an admirable system of compression, without material abridgment, the substance of the larger work is given or represented in the smaller, while the latter not only contains the results of more mature consideration, but is also enriched with additional matter, and recommended by other advantageous features peculiar to itself; and in particular has had the benefit of an extensive revision by the author."—"The excellence of these Dictionaries, especially of the *Gesamtwörterbuch*, consists in careful philological criticism,—an admirable arrangement of phrases,—a very minute and thorough application of a system already adopted by earlier Lexicographers for the classification of meanings (which, it may be observed, are here divided and subdivided, not only into Proper and Figurative (metaphorical), but into Proper and Metonymical, or, Proper, Metonymical, and Figurative, and also into General and Special),—and the addition of many new words and phrases from the most recent researches of philologists."

Of the work thus described, the following is an abridgment, with certain modifications of arrangement and with additions from other sources. It is not pretended, of course, that there is here any thing strictly original or new. The design of the Editor was only to prepare from the ample and excellent materials furnished in the large work of Mr. Riddle, with occasional aid from other Lexicographers of note, a Latin-English Dictionary for the use of Schools and Colleges, embracing in a volume of convenient size all that is necessary in this department of study, presented in a manner as plain, simple, attractive, and useful as possible. The following statement and explanations will serve to give an idea of the plan here intended to be carried out:

1. *Words*.—This work contains all the words in the Latin Classic authors usually read in Schools and Colleges.

2. *Quantity*.—The quantity of syllables is distinctly marked, except in a few proper names, and words of foreign origin, in which it has not been ascertained or clearly decided by analogy.—In order to avoid disfiguring the words by marking the

quantity of every syllable, as a general rule, a vowel before two consonants or a double consonant (Gr. 782), being always long by position, is without a mark and to be regarded as long: Also, a vowel before a mute and a liquid (*l, r*, Gr. 785), in the same syllable, being common, *i. e.* sometimes long and sometimes short, is left without a mark; but where the vowel before a mute and a liquid is naturally long or short, it is so marked.

3. *Etymology*.—The Etymology of simple derivative words, wherever ascertained, is noted—the etymon or primary word or root being inclosed in parentheses; but when a second word, or any number of words in succession are derived from the word preceding, or from the same etymon, the fact is generally indicated by the abbreviation *id.*, *i. e.* idem, *the same*, in parentheses (*id.*). Doubtful or merely fanciful etymologies, as they can serve no good purpose, are not stated, or are indicated by the mark (*unc.*), *i. e.* *uncertain*. In some instances, a plausible or probable etymology is given, but in such a way as to indicate a degree of uncertainty respecting it.

4. *Composition*.—In compound words formed by the union of two or more words without change of form, the component parts are indicated simply by a hyphen (-) between them; as, *PER-SUADEO*, *PRO-MITTO*, etc. But when the form of either or of both the component parts is changed in the compound, the simple words are given, unchanged, in parentheses; as, *OPPRIMO* (*ob, premo*), *ILLIDO* (*in, lædo*), etc.

5. *Classifications of Meanings*.—Under each word having different classes of meanings, the *Proper* or *Primary* meaning is always given first, distinguished by the abbreviation *Prop.*, or *I. Prop.* prefixed. The Second class of meanings, called *Metonymical*, consists of those which are changed from the strict and proper meaning by Metonymy (change of name); *i. e.* a figure of Rhetoric by which the name or adjunct of one thing is transferred to another which resembles it or is in some way related to it, as cause and effect, container and contained, material and that formed from it, sign and thing signified, whole and part, etc.—This class is distinguished by the abbreviation *Meton.*, or *II. Meton.* prefixed. The third class of meanings is that called *Figurative*, in which, words properly applied to physical or material objects, are by figure, trope, or metaphor, applied to other objects, abstract, mental, or spiritual, which have or are supposed to have to the former some real or supposed resemblance. Thus, *DURUS, Prop.: hard*, not soft. *Fig.: harsh, uncouth* (in manner), *unimpressible* (in character), *unfeeling, unkind* (in disposition). The following is an illustration of all the three classes in one word, *scil. CALIGO*. *I. Prop.: vapor, mist* (arising from the earth). *II. Meton.: darkness or obscurity* (caused by, or the effect of vapor). *III. Fig.: mental darkness, dulness of apprehension, a being in a fog* (mentally). Each of these divisions is sometimes further divided into General and Special (marked *Gen.*, *Esp.*), and these again, in some words, into still minuter shades of meaning. In this work, all these meanings under each word are placed together at the beginning of the article and printed in Italics, so as at once to come under the eye of the student, and not scattered through, and mixed up with the illustrations and quotations in a long article, where it is difficult to find them, as in most Dictionaries arranged on the German model. All the classes of meanings and their subdivisions under each word, are further distinguished by a series of numbers prefixed. Each number, except those not inclosed in parentheses, refers to a corresponding number, in the same article, below (under the head of *EXAMPLES*) prefixed to the example or examples quoted in support or illustration of the meaning or class of meanings to which it is prefixed above. The numbers not inclosed in parentheses indicate that no quotation is given under that meaning, but only a reference to the author, without quotation. By this arrangement it will be seen that the various meanings which a word assumes are classified and numbered, and in most cases illustrated; and,

also, the process is indicated by which a word is deflected from its proper and literal, to its most remote signification.

These reference figures thus serve a double purpose. 1st. They direct to the quotation under the head EX. in support or illustration of the meaning to which it is prefixed; and 2d, they serve to show the number and order of the meanings or classes of meanings given under each word; and also the number and order of meanings under each of the general divisions, *Proper*, *Metonymical*, and *Figurative*, where they occur, and as they are sometimes still further subdivided into *General* and *Special*; thus,

The word ARENA has six different meanings: of these, one (1) belongs to the class marked *Prop.*, four to the class marked *Meton.*, and of these four, Nos. (2) and (3) are marked *Gen.*, (4) and (5) *Esp.*; while No. (6) belongs to the class marked *Fig.*—Again: The word DUCO has seventeen different meanings or shades of meaning, of which the first six are of the class marked *Prop.*; the next three, from (7) to (9) are of the class marked *Meton.*; and the last eight, from (10) to (17) are of the class marked *Fig.* Of all these, Nos. (1) and (10) are meanings used in a general sense, marked *Gen.*, and all the others are meanings of the word used in a special sense (*Esp.*). These different classes of meanings, however, with their subdivisions, it must be remembered, do not all occur under every word. Many words have meanings only of the first class (*Prop.*), and many have only those of the First and Second, or First and Third. In all quotations or references, the name of the author only is given, without specifying the part of his works quoted, simply because such specification would have greatly increased the size of the book without any corresponding benefit.

6. *Synonyms* (SYN.).—In the Latin, as well as in other languages, there are many words of similar meaning, which, though usually called *Synonyma*, are but seldom used indiscriminately by good writers. A proper discrimination of such words is an important exercise for young, as well as for more advanced students, and tends much to an accurate and critical knowledge of the Latin language; and yet, in all the School Dictionaries extant, there is nothing or next to nothing given to assist the student in this branch of study. This defect is attempted to be here supplied in some degree. Nearly 7,000 words of similar signification are carefully distinguished as to their proper meaning and use, though necessarily with much brevity; and the distinctions indicated are for the most part supported and illustrated by quotations from classic authors. The authorities chiefly relied on, in this part of the work, are Dusmenil, Ramshorn, Döderlein, and Hill. In many of these articles, there is, at the end, a brief resumé of the distinctions made, in Latin sentences formed for the purpose, and marked G. D. (Gardin Dusmenil).

7. *The Abridgment*.—This Abridgment of Mr. Riddle's Latin-English Lexicon has been made, not by omitting any of the meanings there given of any word contained in this, nor by rejecting any example or quotation from classic authors necessary or important to illustrate or support the meanings given, but by omitting words not of good authority, or not used by authors of the classic period of the Latin language, and many of the numerous quotations, which, not being necessary, only embarrass the learner,—retaining, however, a sufficient number, and such as are recommended by their appositeness, brevity, simplicity, and the reputation of the authors from whose works they are taken. These quotations, in many instances, are translated, so far at least as seemed necessary to make them more useful to younger students.—Sometimes words not strictly belonging to the classic period are introduced, not on their own account, but because they are the etymons or primaries from which are derived other words sanctioned by classic usage. Thus sifted and disencumbered from every thing unsuited to such a work as this, the excellent work of Mr. Riddle, it is believed, is rendered even more valuable and useful to students in our schools.

It remains only to say that, in the preparation of this work, I have consulted with some care every authority within my reach relating to the subject, and particularly, besides the works already mentioned in connection with the subject of Synonyms, I have derived valuable assistance occasionally from Bailey's Facciolati, the Dictionary of Alexander Adam, the Etymological Dictionary of Valpy, and from the Lexicons and Dictionaries (several of them of great value) in use among ourselves. From the Dictionary of Dr. Anthon, explanations under several Geographical and Historical articles have been adopted, which are indicated and acknowledged by the mark † annexed. Although every possible care has been taken by the most competent composers and careful proof readers to avoid typographical errors, yet, in such a work, it would not be strange if some such errors should still be found. As soon as discovered or pointed out they shall be corrected in the plates.

In the hope that something has here been done to supply a deficiency long felt in this department of study, this work is now respectfully committed to the favorable consideration of Teachers and Youth in this land with the best wishes of

THE EDITOR.

TROR, N. Y., May 24th, 1861.

ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORS' NAMES,

AS QUOTED OR REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK, WITH SUBJECTS OF WHICH THEY
TREAT, AND THE TIME WHEN THEY FLOURISHED OR DIED, ACCORDING
TO THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Afr.	Afranius, <i>comedy</i> ,	f.	B. C.	133
Albin.	C. Peto Albinovanus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	28
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i> ,	"	A. D.	390
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, <i>on cookery</i> ,	"	"	230
App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosophy</i> ,	"	"	163
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	"	297
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	"	"	60
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	"	B. C.	40
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>tragedy</i> ,	"	"	136
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,			
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandri,			
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,			
Auct. or A. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium,			
Auct. Or. Dom.	Auctor Orationis pro Domo Sua, <i>perh. Cicero</i> .			
August.	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus,	"	"	31
A. or Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i> ,	"	A. D.	358
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	395
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	ob.	B. C.	42
Cæcil.	Statius Cæcilius, <i>comedy</i> ,	f.	"	177
Cæs.	Caius Julius Cæsar, <i>hist.</i> ,	ob.	"	44
Cat.	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	f.	"	201
Catall.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	48
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	A. D.	87
Charis.	Flav. Sosipater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> ,			
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	43
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	A. D.	397
Cod. Just.	Codex Justinianus, <i>law</i> ,	"	"	520
Cod. Th.	Codex Theodosianus, <i>law</i> ,	"	"	438
Cœl.	Cœlius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	"	409
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>husbandry</i> ,	"	"	42
Cornif.	Cornificus, <i>rhet. perh. i. q. Auct. ad Herenn.</i>	f.	B. C.	23
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist.</i> ,	"	A. D.	69
Dig.	Digesta i. a. libri Pandectarum,			
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> ,			
Don.	Ælius Donatus, <i>commentator</i> ,	"	"	343
Eon.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	169
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i> ,	"	A. D.	361
Fest.	Sextus Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	"	"	506
Flor.	L. Annæus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	f.	"	115
Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> ,	"	"	160
Gai. or Cai.	Gaius or Caius, <i>JCtus, lawyer</i> ,	ob.	"	140
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gram.</i> ,	f.	"	138
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	B. C.	6
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A. D.	420
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i> ,	"	B. C.	44
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	9
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> ,	f.	A. D.	4
Inscr.	Inscriptiones,			
Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	"	142
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	82
Lact.	L. Cœlius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	"	325
Lampr.	Ælius Lampridius, <i>hist.</i> , about	"	"	298
L. Andr.	Livius Andronicus, <i>tragedy</i> ,	f.	B. C.	238
Leg. XII Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum,	"	"	450
Liv.	Titus Livius Pativinus, <i>hist.</i> ,	ob.	"	16
Læc.	M. Annæus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	A. D.	65
Locil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	"	B. C.	130
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carnus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	"	"	50
Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	f.	A. D.	395
Man.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	12

Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet.</i>	ob.	A. D.	109
Mel.	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl.	"	45
Næv.	C. Nævius, <i>poet.</i>	ob.	B. C.	202
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	fl.	"	44
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet.</i>	"	A. D.	9
Pac.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	"	B. C.	149
Pall.	Palladius, Rutilius Taurus, <i>husbandry</i> ,	"	A. D.	210
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	"	62
Petr.	T. Petronius, <i>arbitr.</i>	"	"	67
Phædr.	T. Phædrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	fl.	"	15
Plaut.	M. Attius Plautus, <i>comedy</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	184
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major), <i>Nat. hist.</i> ,	"	A. D.	79
Plin. E.	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor), <i>Epistles</i> ,	fl.	"	109
Pomp.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>JCtus, lawyer</i> ,	"	"	188
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	"	"	506
Prop.	Sext. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	88
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	ob.	"	50
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	A. D.	95
Sall.	Caius Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i> ,	fl.	B. C.	44
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	A. D.	52
Sen.	L. Anneus Seneca, <i>philosopher</i> ,	ob.	"	65
Sen.	M. Anneus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	"	15
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	"	"	412
Sid.	Sidonius Appollinaris, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	"	482
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	"	77
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	82
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	"	116
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i> ,	ob.	"	108
Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>comedy</i> ,	"	B. C.	157
Tert.	Q. Sept. Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	fl.	A. D.	195
Tibull.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	18
Titin.	Titinnus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	"	"
Trebell.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>hist.</i> ,	fl.	A. D.	400
Turp.	Sextus Turpilius, <i>comedy</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	101
Ulp. dig.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>JCtus, lawyer</i> ,	"	A. D.	230
Val. Flac.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	"	73
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>hist.</i> ,	fl.	"	26
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>on husbandry</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	26
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>on military affairs</i> ,	fl.	A. D.	886
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i> ,	"	"	30
Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B. C.	17
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>on Architecture</i> ,	fl.	"	10
Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>hist.</i> ,	"	A. D.	293

* * The preceding table of Abbreviations is taken chiefly from a similar table in Andrews' Latin-English Lexicon.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Absol.</i>	absolute, -ly, & a. without case or adjunct.	<i>int. intensa.</i>	intensive, -ly.
<i>Act.</i>	Active voice, actively.	<i>i. q.</i>	idem quod, <i>sams as</i> .
<i>al. al.</i>	alii alii, <i>soms others</i> .	<i>Meton.</i>	by metonymy.
<i>c.</i>	common gender, <i>i. e.</i> masc. or fem.	<i>Mid.</i>	Middle, a passive form in a middle sense, Gr. 136. 8.
<i>cf., conf.</i>	(confer) <i>compare</i> .	<i>Obso.</i>	Obsolete, not in use.
<i>concr.</i>	as a concrete term, <i>i. e.</i> expressing a quality and including the subject in which it resides; <i>as, bonum; a good thing</i> .	<i>Opp.</i>	Opposed (in meaning) to.
		<i>Pass.</i>	Passive voice, passively.
		<i>Pos. Poss.</i>	Positive degree.
<i>Dialect.</i>	Dialectica, logic.	<i>poss.</i>	possessive pronoun.
<i>Esp.</i>	Especially, in some special sense or senses.	<i>Prop.</i>	Properly, in a proper sense.
<i>EX.</i>	Example or Examples.	<i>adj. propr.</i>	Adjective derived from a proper name.
<i>Fig.</i>	In a figurative sense, figuratively.	<i>pt.</i>	participle.
<i>Gen.</i>	generally, in some general sense or senses.	<i>q. v.</i>	quod videas, <i>which see</i> .
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.	<i>a. s.</i>	<i>sams</i> signification, <i>i. e.</i> after <i>Fig.</i> , rendered <i>sams as</i> under <i>I. Prop.</i> , but taken in a figurative sense.
<i>Gr.</i>	Grammar (Bullions' Latin).	<i>SYN.</i>	SYNONYMS.
<i>hibrid.,</i>	a compound of a Greek word and a Latin one.	<i>t. t.</i>	technical term.

* * Other abbreviations, being more common, will be easily understood.

L A T I N - E N G L I S H .

A., abbreviated, 1. for *Aulus*.—2. On voting tablets, for *antiquo* (legem), *I reject the bill*.—3. On the judges' tablets, for *absolvo*, *I acquit*; hence called *litra salutaris*, in opposition to C. = *condemno*, *I condemn*, called *litra tristis*.—4. for *ante*, thus, a. d. = ante diem.—5. for *anno*, thus, a. u. c. = anno urbis conditæ, or anno ab urbe condita.

A. AB, ABS, *prep. c. abl.* (ἀπό) *From*. A is used only before a consonant—*ab*, before a vowel, sometimes before a consonant—*abs*, in Cicero, often in the phrase *abs te*, otherwise obsol. (Gr. 250-1). In composition with *fero* and *fugio*, it becomes *au*; as, *aufero*, *aufugio*; and the form *abs* is used before words beginning with *c* or *t*. I. *Prop.*: Of place, to denote removal from a place or object; (1) *From, away from* (opp. *ad*, denoting removal to).

II. *Fig.* (2) with verbs of rest, to denote the point from which a thing is removed, or is distant; *From, on the side of, at*.—(3) *Near by, along*.—Hence, (4) with *esse*, *facere*, *stare*, *sentire*; *On the side of*, i. e. *for, in favor of*.—(5) Of time; *From, after, since*.—(6) To denote cause or agency; *By, by means of*.—(7) *On account of*.—(8) To denote commencement, derivation, origin, descent; *From, of, out of*.—Hence, (9) *Fig.*: to denote a motive; *From, influenced by, or moved by*.—(10) To denote a part of a whole; *Of, out of*.—(11) With verbs denoting cessation, deliverance, protection; *From*.—(12) instead of the simple *abl.* Gr. 555; *With reference to, in regard of, of, by*.

EX. (1) *Ab Oculo pervenit*, Cæs.;—*ab Allobrogibus exercitum ducit*, id.;—*ab iis penas repetere*, lit. *to demand satisfaction from*, i. e. *to inflict punishment upon, to punish*;—*iter ab Helvetiis avertit*, Cæs.;—(2) *locus ab utrisque castris aberat*, Cæs.;—*Gallia attingit ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum*, Cæs.;—*ab Decumana porta*, id.;—(3) *cursum ab Eurota*, Cic.;—(4) *vir ab innocentia clementissimus*, id.;—*commune est, quod nihil magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, for, in favor of*, id.;—(5) *ab hac concione, after this speech*, Liv.;—*jam a prima pugna*, id.;—*ab interitu Clodii, since, after*, Cic.;—*tertio abs te die, after leaving you*, id.;—*So, quinto mense a Carthagine nova*, Liv.;—*a Romulo, from the time of, since*.—(6) *Ego a patre ita eram deductus*, Cic.;—*a diis omnia facta sunt*;—*generati a natura sumus*;—*Phalaris non a paucis interit*;—*timor ortus est a tribunis militum*, Cæs.;—*levior est plaga ab amico quam ab debitore*.—(7) *Sanus filium a prima offensa non exhaeredat*, Sen.;—(8) *Pastores a Pergamida*, Varr.;—*Turnus ab Aricia*, Liv.;—(9) *Scio me ab singulari amore*

tibi scribere, out of, moved by, Cic.;—*ab irrisu, in derision*, Liv.;—(10) *Scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto*, Cæs.;—*deligi ab universo populo*, Cic.;—(11) *desistere a defensione*, Cæs.;—*ab injuria illa deterrent*, Cic.;—*With adjectives*: *ab his rebus vacua*, Cæs.;—*ab igni tutus*, id.;—(12) *spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperare*, Cic.;—*ab re frumentaria laborare*, Cæs.;—*sumus imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecunia*, id.

PHRASES. These meanings will be apparent in such phrases as the following. A fronte, in front; ab tergo, from behind; a dextro cornu, on the right wing; a sinistro, on the left; ab oriente, towards the east; ab occasu, towards the west; ab Aristotele, of the School of Aristotle; illi a Platone et Aristotele, pupils of Plato and Aristotle; (lit. those from, etc.) Ab initio, from the beginning; a pueritia, from youth; a puero, from (being) a boy; ab adolescentulo, from a youth; ab condita urbe (Gr. 654), from the building of the city; ab sole orto, from or at sunrise; ab ea, from her house, Ter.;—a nobis, from our house; a se, of itself;—non (sc. alienum) ab re, not foreign to the matter, i. e. not unnecessary, not useless or unprofitable, advantageous [vice versa—ab re, disadvantageously; ab re consult].

III. It is used with adverbs in forming adverbial phrases; thus, A foris, from without; ab intestata, without a will, intestate; a casu, by chance; a diu, long since; ab heri, yesterday; a prope, near.

IV. To denote office with or without servus; as, a manu servus, or ostenser, a manu, a secretary; a bibliotheca (bibliothecis), a librarian; a rationibus, an accountant. SYN. A or Ab; Ex or E; De. All these denote removal from a place or object, but with a different previous relation of the object moved, to that moved from; thus, a or ab means from without, sc. the place or object moved from,—e or e means from within; while de is intermediate, and means from close contact with an object, as if adhering to it, or forming a part of it; and hence, it is used sometimes in the sense of ab, and sometimes in the sense of e or ex. A or ab is opposed to ad;—e or ex to in, meaning into;—de is opposed to both ad and in.

In-Composition, a or ab commonly retains its usual signification; as, ab-ducere, to lead away; an-fugere, to flee from. Sometimes it is privative; as, ab-similis, unlike; ab-normis, unusual; ab-jungere, to unjoin, separate; sometimes intensive; as, uti, to use; abuti, to use up, to consume.

ABA, æ, m. Aða, a mountain in Armenia in which the Euphrates rises.

ABACTUS, a, um, *pt. of abigo. Driven away.*
a. oculi, *deep, sunken*, Stat.

ĀBĀCTUS, ūs, m. (*abigo*). *A driving away.*

ĀBĀCUS, i, m. (*ἄβᾰς*). 1. *A small table used as a stand for vases, ornaments, etc., a sideboard*, Cic.—2. *A cupboard, beaust*, Cat.—3. *A playing-board, counting-table, or tray*, Suet.—4. In architecture, *A plinth, a flat square stone on the top of a column*, Vit.—5. *A panel or square compartment in a wall or ceiling*, id.

ĀBĀLIĒNĀTĪO, ōnis, *f. (abalieno). Abalienation, a formal alienation or legal transfer of property*, Cic.

ĀBĀLIĒNO, āre, *tr. (alienus)*. I. *Prop.*: To make strange, to make another's; hence, (1) To remove, to separate.—(2) In law; To abalienate, to transfer, &c. property legally to another. II. *Fig.* (3) To alienate, to render disaffected.—(4) To deprive of.

EX. (1) A tali viro abalienari, Plaut.;—a. tabulas, picturas, send out of the house.—(2) ut agros vectigales populi Romani abalienaret, Cic.—(3) [eos] invidendo abalienarunt, Cic.;—totum se a te abalienavit, id. PART. vectigalibus abalienatis, being sold;—abalienati a nobis, estranged from us;—oppida abalienata, recolted towns, Nep.;—abalienati jure civium, deprived of the right of citizens, disfranchised, Liv.;—abalienata morbo membra, rendered useless by disease, doubl. SYN. ABALIENO; ALIENO; INIMICO.—Abalienare and alienare (*Fig.*) mean to alienate, to break up friendship.—Inimicare, a stronger term, means, to make enemies. The first two express the absence of affection or regard; the third implies the presence of enmity or hatred.

ĀBANTEŪS, a, um, *adj. (Abas)*. Of or belonging to Abas, Ov.

ĀBANTIĀDĒS, æ, m. (*Ἀβαντιάδης*). *A descendant of Abas, e. g. his son Acrisius*, Ov.;—his great-grandson Perseus, id.

ĀBAS, antis, m. (*ἄβας*). *Abas*. 1. Son of Lyceus, grandson of Danans, and king of Argos, Hyg.—2. A centaur, Ov.—3. A companion of Diomedes, Ov.—4. A companion of Æneas, Virg.—5. A Tuscan prince, id.

ĀBĀVUS, i, m. (*avus-avus*). 1. *A great-grandfather*, Cic.—2. *Gen.*: A progenitor, ancestor, Plin. See AVVS.

ABBA, æ, *f. Abba*, a town in Africa, Liv.

ABBASSUS, i, *f. Abbassus*, a town in Phrygia Major, Liv.

ABDALŌNĪMUS, i, m. *A king of Sidon*, Curt.

ABDĒRA, æ, *f. (also, a, ōrum, n. Liv.)* (*Ἀβδῆρα*). *Abdera*, a city of Thrace, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants: Hence the proverb, Hic Abdera, *Abdera here* (i. e. at Abdera), meaning, men are as stupid here as at Abdera, Cic.

ABDĒRĪTA and **ABDĒRĪTES**, æ, m. (*Ἀβδῆριτης*). *An Abderite, an inhabitant of Abdera*.

ABDĒRĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj. (Abderita)*. Of Abdera, also

ABDĒRĪTĪCUS, a, um, *adj. Abderitish, foolish, stupid*, Cic.

ABDĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, *f. (abdico)*. 1. *Abdication, renunciation, &c. of an office; a. dictatura*, Liv.—2. *Repudiation of a son, disinheriting*, Quint.

AB-DĪCO, āre, *tr.* I. *Gen.*: To say that something does not belong to one, i. e. (1) To renounce. II. (2) *with acc. and abl.*: To renounce an office, to resign, to abdicate.—(3) *Fig.*:

To let go, give up.—(4) As a legal term, To disown, viz. a son or child, to disinherit. EX. (1) a. patrem, Curt.—(2) a. se prætura, to resign the prætorship, Cic.;—with acc., a. dictaturam, Liv.;—without acc., ut abdicarent consules, Plin.;—pass., abdicato magistratu, Sall.—(3) a. legem agrariam, Plin.—(4) a. filium, liberos, Quint. SYN. ABDICO; EXHEREDARE.—Abdicare filium, is to deprive a son of all his rights as a son, to disown him; exheredare filium, is only to disinherit a son. Abdicare is more general; a son abdicatus is of course exheredatus; but a son exheredatus may not be abdicatus.

AB-DĪCO, cēre, xi, etum, *tr.* (1) In augury; Not to approve, to refuse.—(2) In law; To adjudge, to take away by a verdict or judgment. EX. (1) quum aves abdicissent, Cic.—(2) a. aliquid ab aliquo, Liv.

ABDĪTE, adv. *Secretly*; abdite latere, Cic.

ABDĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of abdo*. II. *adj. Hidden, concealed, secret*, Cic.;—as Subst.: abdita terræ, Lucr.;—abdita rerum, i. q. abditæ res, Hor.;—in abdito, in concealment.

AB-DO, ēre, idi, itum, *tr. (lit. to give away)*. I. (1) To put away, remove. II. *Meton.* (2) a. se (with the idea of concealment), To withdraw himself secretly, to retire.—(3) *Fig.*: To bury one's self (in retirement).—(4) *Gen.*: To hide, conceal, keep secret. EX. (1) Copie paulum ab eo loco abdite, removed, Cæs.;—a. se in Menapios, to depart, id.;—a. alqm in insulam, to banish to an island, Tac.—(2) With in c. acc. reliqui sese in proximis silvas abdidierunt, Cæs.—(3) a. se totum in literas, Cic.;—abdo me in bibliothecam, id.—(4) abdit in tabernaculis, concealed, Tac.;—abdita adhuc principis vitia, concealed, Cæs.;—c. dat. lateri a. ense, to thrust, to bury a sword deeply in the side, Virg. SYN. ABDO; CONDO; ANSCONDO; RECONDO; OCCULTO; OCCULTO.—Abdere, to put away for concealment.—Condere, to put away for preservation.—Abscondere, &c., with the idea of concealment.—Recondere, to shut up carefully.—Occultare (oculus), not to leave in sight, to cover.—Occultare, freq., to hide with great care.

ABDŌMEN, inis, n. (*probably abdo*). 1. *The lower belly, the paunch, the abdomen*—2. *Fig.*: gluttony, sensuality, heluo natus abdomini suo, Cic. SYN. VENTER; VENTRICULUS; ALVUS; ABDOMEN.—Venter, the belly, all the cavity that contains the bowels.—Ventriculus, the ventricle of the heart.—Alvus, the interior cavity of the belly.—Abdomen, the lower part of the belly.

AB-DŪCO, cēre, xi, etum, *tr.* I. (1) To lead away.—(2) To take or bring with one. II. *Meton.* (3) To carry off or away, to take away forcibly.—(4) To separate, distinguish.—(5) From a study, pursuit, duty, etc.; To withdraw, draw off, hinder.—(6) To alienate, to seduce, viz., from fidelity or allegiance.—(7) To degrade, to reduce, i. e. to bring from a high to a low rank, Cic. EX. (1) Tu nos abducis ab Istro, Ov.—(2) advenientem illico abduxi ad cœnam, Ter.—(3) a. collegam per vim a foro, Liv.;—servulum unum abducit;—a. liberos eorum in servitutum, Cæs.;—hence, a. clavum, to remove, Plaut.;—a. potionem, to drink off.—(4) animum a corpore abducimus, Cic.—(5) a quo studio te abduci negotiis intelligo, Cic.;—a. animum ab omni cura.—(6) Qui ab illo abducit exercitum, Cic. SYN.

ABDICO; ABIGO; DEDUCO.—Abducere, to lead away, speaking of men.—Abigere, to drive away, away, speaking of beasts.—Familiam abduxi, pecus speaking of beasts.—Deducere, to lead down, not with force, but by persuasion or kindness.—Carmina vel celo possunt deducere lunam, Virg.

ABDUCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of abduco.

AB-ĒDO, ēre or esse, ēdi, ēsum, *tr.* To eat from, nibble, browse; vis locustorum abederat quicquid herbidum, Tac. **SYN.** **ABEDO**; **ANEDRO**: **EXĒDO**.—**Abedere** (edere, *ab*), To eat from.—**Abedere** (edere, *ad*), To eat up.—**Exedere**, To consume, destroy utterly.

ABĒLLA, or **ĀVELLA**, æ, *f.* **Abella**, a town of Campania, Virg.; hence,

ABELLĀNUS, or **ĀVELLĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to **Abella**. *Subst.*: **ABELLANI**, ōrum, *m. pl.* Inhabitants of **Abella**, Just.

AB-ĒO, ire, *ivi* or *ii*, itum, *intr.* [abin', *i. q.* abisue, Plaut.] **I. Prop.** (1) *Gen.*: To go away, depart.—(2) To pass away, to disappear, to cease.—(3) To be transformed, *sc.* into a different form or nature, to be metamorphosed. **II. Fig.** (4) *Gen.*: To depart from, leave off.—(5) Of a consequence or result; To go off, or come off.—(6) Of things; To turn out.—(7) mercantile, *t. t.*; To escape, slip away, not to be knocked down (to one at an auction).—(8) Of price; To fall. **EX.** (1) abii (Cathina), Cic.—(2) Cato sic abiit e vita, ut, etc., Cic.;—jam abiit pestilentia.—(3) in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov.—(4) ut abire non abeat, Cic.—(5) integri abeunt, Sall.—(6) non posse istac sic abire, Cic.—(7) si res abiret ab eo mancipio, Cic.—(8) pretium retro abiit. **PHRASES.** abiturum eum non, would not go away (alive);—a. ex conspectu, to get out of sight, to go into exile, Cic.;—a. exultum, to go into exile;—sub altum pectus abii, penetrates deeply, Virg.;—abeunt fructus prædiorum, are considered;—abiens magistratu, departing from office, laying it down;—non longe abieris, you need not go far, *sc.* to seek for examples;—ad ineptias abire, to have recourse to trifles;—abire in malam crucem, to go and be hanged, Plaut.;—*Imper.*: abi, be gone! you may go! Plaut. **SYN.** **ABEO**; **DISCEDO**; **DECEDO**; **EXCEDO**; **PROFUSCOR**; **FACESSO**.—**Abire**, to go away, simply.—**Decedere**, to leave a place in order to go to another.—**Decedere**, to retire so as to make room for another.—**Excedere**, to leave the place entirely.—**Proficisci**, to set out on a journey.—**Facessere** (*freq.* of *facere*), to do quickly; often used contemptuously, get away! begone!

ABERRATIO, ōnis, *f.* A withdrawing or diverting the mind from trouble; dissipation of grief; aberrationem a molestiis, Cic.;—hanc aberrationem a dolore, this mode of diverting my thoughts from a painful subject, Cic.; from

AB-ERRO, are, *intr.* **I. Prop.** (1) To wander from the way, or from an object.—(2) To go astray, to lose one's way. **II. Fig.** (3) To miss, fail, to wander from.—(4) To wander.—(5) To get away from any thing disagreeable, to divert the mind or attention. **EX.** (1) Puer aberravit a patre, Plaut.—(2) a. ex agmine, Liv.—(3) a. a norma, regula, Cic.—(4) aberrare cepit oratio ad alia;—a. non multum ab, to be not far removed from, to differ little from.—(5) scribendo dies totos, aberro, I divert my attention.

ABFŒRE, *i. q.* abfuturum esse; see **ABSUM**.
ABFŒREM, *i. q.* abessem; see **ABSUM**.

AB-HINC, *adv.* **I. Place**; (1) Hence. **II. Time**; (2) Of time past; Since, ago.—(3) Of time future; Hence, hereafter, henceforth. **EX.** (1) Aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.—(2) quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecem, Cic.—(3) se ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac.

ĀB-HORRĒO, ēre, ūi (no sup.), *intr.* and *tr.* **I. Tr. Prop.** (1) To shrink back from any thing, to shudder at, to abhor. **II. Intr. Meton.** (2) To

be disinclined or averse to, to shrink from.—(3) To be remote from.—(4) To disagree, not to suit. **EX.** (1) Omnes abhorrebant, omnes ut aliquam immanem bestiam fugiebant, Cic.;—a. punilos, id.—(2) Usually with *ab*;—a. ab re uxoria;—a. a caede, Cic.;—with *dat.*, alii talibus vitis abhorreant.—(3) longe ab ista suspitione abhorre debet, Cic.—(4) a. a vulgari genere orationis;—a. a fide, to be incredible;—abhorrens mos, not accordant with;—in plane abhorrebat, but if he be totally unfit;—abhorrentes lacrimæ, unbecoming tears, Liv. **SYN.** **HORREO**; **ABHORREO**.—**Horre**, To stand on end, to shudder, to dread.—**Abhorre**, To shrink from, to be averse to.

ĀBIĒGNUS, a, um, *adj.* (abies). Made of fir; a. trabes, a ship;—a. equus, the wooden horse at Troy, Prop.

ĀBIENS, euntis, *pt.* of abeo.

ĀBIĒS, etis, *f.* **I. The fir-tree**, Plin. **II. Meton.**: Any thing made of the wood of that tree, a letter (written on a fir tablet), Plaut.;—a ship, Virg.;—a lance, id.

ĀBĪGA, æ, *f.* An herb, supposed to be ground-pine; St. John's wort.

ĀB-ĪGO, igere, ēgi, actum, *tr.* (ago). **I. Prop.** (1) To drive away. *Esp.* (2) To drive away cattle thievelly, to steal cattle.—(3) To procure abortion.—(4) To put away a wife, to divorce. **II. Fig.** (5) To drive away an evil, get rid of. **EX.** (1) Puer, abige muscus, Cic.—(2) familias abriperunt, pecus abegerant, Cic.—(3) a. parum medicamentis.—(4) Agrippinam abegisse post divortium doluit, Suet.—(5) a. pestem, Eun.;—a. curas, Hor. **SYN.** See **AUTOECO**.

ĀBITŪO, ōnis, *f.* (abeo). A going away, departure, Plaut., *i. q.* **ABITUS**.

ĀBITUS, ūs, *m.* (abeo). **I. Prop.** (1) A going away, departure. **II. Meton.** (2) A place of egress. **EX.** (1) Post abitum huius pestis, Virg.—(2) vehicula sepebant abitus, egresses, Tac.

ABJECTE, *adv.* (abjectus). (1) Dispiritually.—(2) Low, meanly. **EX.** (1) Ne quid abjecte faciamus.—(2) quo sordidius et aljectius nati sunt, Tac.

ĀBJECTŪO, ōnis, *f.* (abjicio). **I. Prop.** (1) A throwing away. **II. Fig.** (2) Dejection, despondency. **EX.** (1) figuram abjectio, Quint.—(2) abjectio animi, Cic.

ABJECTUS, a, um. **I. pt. of abjicio. **II. Adj.** (1) Spiritless, desponding.—(2) Low, mean, abject, of loose character. **EX.** (1) animo abjecto, Cic.—(2) nihil abjectum cogitaret, Cic.**

AB-JICIO, icere, ēci, ectum, *tr.* (jacio). **I. Prop.** (1) To cast or throw away or down. **II. Fig.** (2) *Gen.*: To throw away, to give up.—(3) To let go (i. e. not to bestow thought or pains upon), to give up.—(4) To humble (by casting a person down from a higher position), to lower, to degrade. **EX.** (1) Armis defatigatione abjectis, Cic.;—ut scuto abjecto fugiat;—se abjecti exanimatus, fell down as dead.—(2) hanc miseram vitam abjecero;—a. salutem suam pro aliquo, to give up (i. e. to sacrifice) one's own interests for anybody.—(3) a. memoriam beneficiorum, to forget;—sed tamen non abjeci, but have not given up.—(4) animantes abjecisset ad pastum;—exaggerare virtutes, cetera abjicere;—Senatus auctoritatem abjecti, lowered the credit of the Senate. **PHRASES.** a. se ad pedes, to fall down at his feet;—a. versum, or senarios, to recite carelessly;—a. se, to degrade one's self, in the sense of No. (4), to throw one's self away;—a. animum (lit. to give up courage, i. e.), to be

disheartened or discouraged, to despond. SYN. ABJICIO; PROJICIO; DEPONO.—Abjicere generally means *to throw away with passion, disgust, contempt*.—Projicere, *to throw far off, to scuttle about with force*.—Deponere, *to lay or put down in an easy way*; corpora deponunt, Virg.

AB-JUDICO, āre, tr. [opp. adjudico]. I. Prop. (1) *To give judicial sentence against one; to take away by judicial sentence; to adjudicate.* II. Fig. (2) *To take away, withdraw.* EX. (1) a populo Romano abjudicabit;—a. agrum.—(2) a sibi libertatem. SYN. See ABDICO.

ABJUNCTUS, a, um, pt. of abjungo. I. To unyoke (cattle), Virg. II. Meton.: *To remove, separate.* See AB in Comp. Abjuncto Labieno atque iis legionibus, removed, Cæs.;—se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxerat, kept himself remote, Cic.

AB-JŪRO, āre, tr. *To deny upon oath, to abjure, to forswear, to deny solemnly*; a. pecuniam, Plant.;—a. creditum, Sall.;—abjuratæ rapinæ, denied, Virg. SYN. ABJURO; EJURO.—Abjurare, *to deny upon oath the having or owing a thing asked*.—Ejurare, *to protest or swear against, to refuse*;—judicem e., *to refuse a judge*;—e. militiam, *to quit the military service*.

ABLĀQUĒATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A loosening of the soil round the roots of trees*, Col. II. Meton.: *A hole or trench made by this process*; from

AB-LĀQUĒO, āre, tr. (laqueus). *To loosen or dig up the earth round the roots of trees in order to make a trench*; a. radices, Plin.

AB-LĀTIVUS, i, m. (sc. casus). *The ablative case*, Quint.; from

ABLĀTUS, a, um, pt. of aufero.

ABLEGATIO, ōnis, f. *A sending away*; a. juventutis ad bellum, Liv.;—banishment, Plin.

AB-LĒGO, āre, tr. *To send off or away*; honestos homines ablegare, *to remove*, Cic.;—ablegato consilio, id. As a play upon words—hæc legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, sends me away from, i. e. hinders me from being present on my brother's arrival. SYN. AMANDO; ABLEGO; RELEGO.—Amandare, *simply to send away or remove*.—Ablegare, *to send one out of the way*.—Relegare, *to send far away, to banish, to exile*.

AB-LĪGŪRIO, ire, ivi, itum, tr. *To squander or consume in gluttony*; fortunas suas abligurierunt, Cic.;—*To lick*, Suet. SYN. ABLIGURIO; OBLIGURIO.—Abligurire (lit. *to lick off*), *To spend money for dainties*.—Obligurire (lit. *to lick round*), *To spend every thing in feasting and debauchery*. Obligurire is the stronger term.

AB-LŪCO, āre, tr. *To let (on hire)*; a. domum, Suet.

AB-LŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. (lit. *not to be in tune with*, hence), *To be unsuitable, not to harmonize with, to be unlike*; a te non tam multum abludit, Hor. SYN. See ALLUDO.

AB-LŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To wash off or away, to cleanse by washing.* II. Fig. (2) *To remove, to do away with.* EX. (1) a. pedes alejs, Cic.;—a. sudorem, Tac.—(2) perturbatio animi placatione abluitur, is removed, Cic.;—a. perjuriam, *to seek to do away*. Poet.: a. umbras sibi, *to get free from*, Lucr.;—a. sitim, *to quench*, id. SYN. See LAVO, to bathe.

ABLŪTIO, ōnis, f. *A washing off, washing, ablution*, Plin.

ABLŪTUS, a, um, pt. of abluo.

ABLŪŪM, ti (abluo). *A deluge*, Laber.

AB-NĀTO, āre, intr. *To swim away*, Stat.

ABNĒGĀTIVUS, a, um, adj. (abnego). *Negatice*, Prisc.

AB-NĒGO, āre, tr. (1) *To refuse*.—(2) Poet.: *To hesitate, to decline*, Virg. EX. (1) a. conjugium alicui, Virg.;—a. depositum, Plin. SYN. ABNUO; RECUSO; RECUSO; NĒGO; ABNEGO; PERNEGO; DENEGO.—Abnuere (nutus), *to refuse assent by gesture*.—Renuere, *To show by signs that a thing is unpleasant*.—Recusare, *to refuse what is offered*.—Negare, *to refuse giving a thing asked*.—Abnegare (a stronger term), *to refuse resolutely*.—Pernegare, *to deny utterly and perseveringly*.—A stronger word than abnegare.—Denegare is more expressive than negare.

AB-NĒPOS, ōtis, m. (avus). *A son of a great-grandchild*, Suet.

AB-NEPTIS, is, f. (avus). *A daughter of a great-grandchild*, Suet.

ABNŌBA, æ, f. Mt. Abnoba in Germany, a part of the Black Forest, Tac.

AB-NOCTO, āre, intr. (nox). *To spend a night from home, or out of the house*, Sen.

AB-NŌDO, āre (nodus). *To clear (a tree) from knots*, Col.

AB-NORMIS, e, adj. (norma). *Abnormal, out of rule, irregular*; a. sapiens, *not regularly trained, self-instructed*, Hor.

ABNŪŒO, ēre, for abnuo, *To refuse*, Enn.

ABNŪITŪRUS, a, um, pt. of abnuo.

AB-NŪMĒRO, āre, tr. *To count the whole*, Nig.

AB-NŪO, ēre, ūi, ūitum or ūtum, tr. (By a motion of the head) *To refuse, deny, not to assent*; non recuso, nec abnuo, Cic.;—abnuo a se commissum esse facinus;—fessi abnuentesque, declining the combat;—Of things; *to be unfavorable, inconvenient*;—spes a., Tibull. SYN. See ABNEGO.

AB-NŪTO, āre, freq. of abnuo, intr. *To refuse assent*, Enn.

1. AB-ŪLEO, ēre, ēvi, itum, tr. [root, olo = alo.] I. Prop.: *To check the growth of any thing, not to let it come up*;—(ab being privative, opposed to adoleo, to accelerate the growth.) Hence, (1) *To destroy, abolish*. II. Fig. (2) *To take away entirely*. EX. (1) a. monumenta alcjs;—ades vetustate aut igni abolite.—(2) abolere magistratum alicui, Liv.;—a. vires, *to exterminate*;—a. dedecus armis, *to do away by heroic deeds*, Virg.;—a. reos, *to acquit*, Dig. Prisc.: aboleri, *to die, opp. nasci*, Plin. SYN. DELEO; OBLITERO; ABOLĒO.—Delere, *to blot out*.—Obliterare, *to erase by scraping, to obliterate*.—Abolere, as above. Fig., all mean to destroy.

2. AB-ŪLEO, ēre, tr. *To purify, &c. from a bad scent, to sweeten*; a. viscera undis, Virg.

AB-ŪLESCO, ēre, ēvi, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To die away, to decay, to dry up*. II. Fig. (2) *To pass away, to come to nothing, perish*. EX. (1) vitis a. siccitatibus.—(2) nomen a. vetustate, Liv.;—memoria a., Liv.;—gratia facti a., Virg.

ABŪLITIO, ōnis, f. (1. aboleo) (1) *An abolishing, abolition, abrogating*.—(2) *An amnesty*. EX. (1) a. tributis, Tac.;—a. sententiæ, id.—(2) sub pacto abolitionis, Quint.

ABOLITUS, a, um, pt. of 1. aboleo.

ĀBOLLA, æ, f. (ἀβόλλα). *A thick cloak or mantle (worn by soldiers, kings, philosophers, etc.; opp. toga)*. Poet.: Facinus majoris abollæ,

of a *severer philosophy*, Juv. :—*toga detracta est et abolla data*, Varr.

ABOMINABILIS, *e*, *adj.* (abomino). *Abominable*, Quint.

ABOMINO, *are*, *tr.* *To abominate*, for

AB-ŌMINOR, *āri*, *ātus*, *tr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To wish away*, as an unfavorable omen, to *deprecate*. II. *Gen.* (2) *To abominate*, to *abhor*. [*opp. opto*].

EX. (1) *Bene facitis, quod abominamini*, Liv. :—*quod abominor, which may God forbid*.—(2) *a. mentionem facinoris* :—*Abominatus (pt. pf. passive) abominated, accused* :—*a. Hannibul*, Hor. :—*abominandus, pt. fut., abominable*, Liv.

ABORIGINES, *um*, *pl. m.* (ab, origo). (1) *The original inhabitants of a country. The first inhabitants of Latium, ancestors of the Romans*, Hence (2) *Gen.* : *Ancestors, original stock*, Plin.

AB-ŌRIOR, *iri*, *tus*, *intr. dep. rare, -opp. exorior* (primarily of the heavenly bodies, to *set, to disappear*, Hence) *To pass away, to perish, fail* ;—*vox a., dies away*, Lucr. :—*fetus a. perishes*.

ABORISCOR, *ci*, *intr. insep. dep.* (aborior). *To pass away*, Lucr.

ABORTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (aborior). *Abortion*, Cic.

ABORTIVUM, *i*, *n.* (1) *An abortion*, Plin.—(2) *A means of procuring an abortion*, Juv., for *abiga*, from

ABORTIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (abortus). (1) *Abortive, untimely* (with respect to birth) :—*a. Sisyphus*, Hor.—(2) *Causing abortion, a. malvæ, cedrus*, Plin.

ABORTO, *are*, *intr.* (abortus). *To suffer abortion, miscarry*, Varr.

ABORTUS, *ūs*, *m.* (aborior). I. (1) *Abortion*.—(2) *Meton.* : *Of plants ; a dwarf, a stunted tree*.—(3) *Of writings ; an unfinished piece*, Plin.—(4) *Fig.* : *The settling of stars*. **EX.** (1) *abortion facere, to suffer abortion, miscarry* ; also, *to produce abortion*, Plin.

AB-RĀDO, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *tr.* I. (1) *To rub, or scrape off, to shave* (the beard). II. *Meton.* (2) *To deprive one of his property, to shave, pill, rob*. **EX.** (1) *Supercilia penitus abrasa*, Cic. :—*abrasus quidam*, Hor.—(2) *a. alqd ab alio litium terrore*, Cic. :—*a. alqd bonis*, Plin. **PHRASES.** *a. partes radicum, to grub up ; abra-*
scere fauces, rough, abraded, Luc.

ABRASUS, *a*, *um*, *pt. of abraso*.

ABREPTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt. of abripio*.

AB-RĪPIO, *ēre*, *ūi*, *reptum*, *tr.* (rapio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To snatch away, to take away violently*.—(2) *To rob, pillage, carry off as booty*.—(3) *To squander* (one's property). **Ter.** II. *Fig.* (4) *To carry off, remove*. **EX.** (1) *ab impedimentis carissima a.*, Cæs. :—*milites vi fluminis abrepti*, id. :—*a. se, to take one's self off, to scamper away*, Plaut.—(2) *ut Verres ipsam abripuisse Cicerem videretur*, Cic.—(4) *tempestate abreptus est unus, carried away* (as by a tempest), Cic. :—*filium natura a parentis similitudine abripuit, removed, made unlike*, id. **SYN.** See **ABSTRABO**.

AB-RŪDO, *dēre*, *si*, *sum*, *tr.* *To gnaw or bite off*, Varr.

ABRŌGĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (abrogo). *The formal abrogation or repeal of a law ;—difficultas abrogationis*, Cic.

AB-RŌGO, *are*, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To annul, abrogate, repeal* (a law).—(2) *Meton.* : *To deprive of office, to depose*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To take away from*. **EX.** (1) *lex plebeiscenti abrogata est*.—(2) *si tibi magistratum abrogasset*, Cic. :—*a. cui imperium*.—(3) *a. fidem alicui, to ruin one's credit, to destroy confidence in him ;—a. vires*

veneficii, to take away, Plin. :—*a. nimium scriptis*, Ov. **SYN.** **ABRUGO** ; **DEROGO** ; **OBROGO** ;—**Abrogare**, *to abrogate entirely*.—**Deregare**, *to abolish in part*.—**Obrogare**, *to invalidate* (a law), *sc. by enacting a counteracting one* ;—*huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest. This law cannot be invalidated by an opposing one, nor modified by restrictions, nor wholly repealed*, Cic.

ABRŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *pt. of abrodo*.

ABRŌTŌNUM, *i*, *n.*, and **ABRŌTŌNUS**, *i*, *m.* *Southernwood*, Plin.

ABRŌTŌNUM, *i*, *n.* *Abrotonum, a town on the north coast of Africa*, Plin.

AB-RUMPO, *ēre*, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To break off one thing from another with violence, to tear off, to sever*.—(2) *To separate*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To break off, separate*. **EX.** (1) *a. ramos manibus*, Ov. :—*a. duos angues crinibus, to pull out* ;—*a. crurum et poplitum venas, to cut through*.—(2) *a. Asiam Europæ*, Plin.—(3) *se laetrocinio abrupit, freed itself from*. **PHRASES.** *a. vitam a civitate, to quit the state*, Tac. :—*a. vitam, to kill one's self*, Virg. :—*a. fas, to violate decorum* ;—*a. fidem, to encroach on faith*, Tac. :—*a. sermonem, to break off speaking*.

AB-RŪMUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ruma). *Removed from the breast, weaned*, Varr.

ABRUPTUS, *adv.* (abruptus). I. *Of speech ; abruptly*, Quint.—2. *Of actions ; passionately, hastily, impetuously*, Just.

ABRUPTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (abruptio). I. *A breaking off or asunder* ;—*a. corrigiæ*, Cic.—2. *Fig.* : *Divorce*, Cic.

ABRUPTUM, *i*, *n.*, *neut.* of abruptus, used as a noun. See **ABRUPTUS** II.

ABRUPTUS, *a*, *um*. I. *pt. of abruptio*. II. *adj.* (1) *Of place ; Steep, precipitous, inaccessible*.—(2) *Fig.* : *Abrupt*.—(3) *Sudden*.—(4) *Rude*. **EX.** (1) *locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus*, Liv. :—*a. saxa*, Tac. :—*petra undique abscissa et abrupta*, Curt.—(2) *abruptum sermonis genus*, Quint. :—*a. initia*, id. :—*a. contumacia, extreme*, Tac.—(3) *a. exitium*, Amm.—(4) *homo a.*, Tertull. *Subst.* : *Steepness, sc. from above or below, depth of the sea*, Virg. :—*height of Heaven*, Stat. **PHRASES.** In abruptum tractus, *to the deep, to ruin* ;—*per abrupta, by unyielding conduct* ;—*in abrupto necessitatis, in danger*. **SYN.** **PRÆRUPTUS** ; **ABRUPTUS** ; **ABSCISSUS**.—**Præruptus**, *craggy, steep*.—**Abruptus**, *broken off* ;—*Of style ; concise*.—**Abscissus**, *cut off, pared* ;—*Of place ; steep and smooth*.

ABS, *prep.* See **AB**.

ABSCĒDENTĪA, *ium*, *n. pl.* I. *In medicine ; abscesses, imposthumes*, Cels. II. *In architecture ; objects in the background, -opp. prominentia*, Vitruv. :—*from*

ABS-CĒDO, *ēre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To go away or off, to depart*.—(2) *To disappear, to be lost from view*.—(3) *To come off*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To leave off, desert from, retire*. **EX.** *a. curia, e foro*, Liv. :—*a. ab Hannibale*, id.—(2) *cor est in extis ; jam abscedet simulacrum iam insperseris*, Cic.—(3) *a. latere tecto, to come off with a whole skin*, Ter. :—*a. manibus aquis, without deciding the contest*, Tac.—(4) *a. civilibus muneribus*, Liv. :—*a. incepto*, id. :—*with abl. hæc te abscedit suspicio*. **PHRASES.** *Luna accedens et abscedens, increasing and decreasing ; waxing and waning ; hence*,

ABSCĒSSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* *A going away, removal, diminution*, Cic. ; and

ABSCĒSSUS, *ūs*, *m.* (abscedo). I. *A going*
5

away, removal, longinquo solis abscessu, Cic. ;—
a. continuus, perpetual absence, Tac. II. *Coner.* :
An abscess, Cels.

ABS-CIDO, eidere, cidi, cissum, tr. (caedo).
I. (1) To cut off, or hew off. II. Fig. (2) To cut
off, or deprive of. EX. (1) Cervicibus fractis
caput absceidit, Cic. ;—So abscissum caput, bra-
chium, Liv.—(2) a. spem, to deprive of hope.

ABSCINDO, ere, cidi, cissum, tr. I. Prop.
(1) To tear off, or away.—(2) Separate, divide.
II. Fig. (3) To cut off, remove, separate. EX.
(1) tunicam ejus a pectore absceidit, Cic. ;—a.
vestem humeris, Virg.—(2) a. plantas de corpore
matrum, id. ;—abscissus in duas partes exerci-
tus, Cæs. ;—a. terras, Hor.—(3) a. omnium rerum
respectum, Liv. ;—a. inane solido, Hor. ;—a. re-
ditus dulces, to cut off, i. e. to hinder, hence

ABSCISE, ade. (abscissus). (lit. Cut off
or through, deprived of nerve, hence) Weakly, with-
out nerve or power,—breviter et a. loqui, V. Max.

ABSCISSIO, ònis, f. (abscindo). In rheto-
ric ; a breaking off in the middle of a speech,
A. Her. ;—a. vocis, a stopping of the voice, in-
terruption, Scrib.

ABSCISSUS, a, um, pt. of abscindo. (1)
Torn, torn off ; hence, (2) Rough, severe. EX.
(1) Dido abscissa comas, tearing her hair,
lit. torn as to her hair.—(2) a. responsum.
SYN. See ABRUPTUS.

ABSCÏTUS, a, um, pt. of abscido, (cut off,
hence) Of places ; Steep, precipitous, Saxum uir-
dique a, Liv.

ABSCONDITE, adr. (1) Obscurely.—(2) pro-
foundly, with depth of thought or argument.
EX. (1) non implicite et abscondite, Cic.—(2)
a. disserere, Cic. ; from

ABSCONDÏTUS, a, um, pt. of abscondo. Se-
cret, unknown, hidden ;—abscondite insidias,
Cic. ;—fontes penitus absconditi, A. Her.

ABSCONDO, ere, didi or di, ditum, tr. I.
Prop. (1) To put a thing away in store, to lay
by, to hide, to secrete.—(2) To cover out of sight.
—(3) To lose sight of by retiring from an object.
II. Fig. (4) To conceal. EX. (1) quod quo stu-
diosius ab ipsis absconditur, Cic. ;—gladii abs-
conditi, Virg.—(2) a. fluvium et campos caede, Sil.
—(3) *Prob.* : Aerias Phæacum abscondimus arces,
Virg.—(4) a. fugam furto, Virg. ;—a. amorem,
Catull. PHRASES. a. telum in aëre, to shoot
out of sight, Sil. ;—a. ense in vulnere, to bury
deeply, Sen. ;—*Puss.* : absconditur stella, disap-
pears, sets, Virg. ;—pueritiam abscondimus, leave
behind, outlive. SYN. See ABDO.

ABSCONSUS, a, um, pt. of Abscondo.

ABSEGMENT, inis, n. (ab-seco). A piece of
flesh cut off.

ABSENS, entis, pt. of absum. Not here, out
of sight, gone away, absent, wanting, Cic.

ABSENTÏA, æ, f. (absum). (1) Absence.—
(2) Want. EX. (1) Confer a. meam cum tua,
Cic.—(2) a. testimoniorum, Quint.

AB-SÏLÏO, ire, ii and ii, no sup., intr. (salio).
To leap off or away, Lucr. ;—pontes a. dare way,
Stat. ;—c. acc., aves a. nidos, fly out of their nests.

AB-SÏMÏLIS, e, adj. Unlike (for the most
part only with a negative) : falces non absimili
forma muralium falcium, Cæs.

AB-SINTHÏATUS, a, um, adj. (absinthium).
Containing wormwood ;—a. poculum, filled with
wormwood wine, Sen.

AB-SINTHÏTES, æ, f. (ἀψινθίτης). Worm-
wood wine, Plin.

ABSINTHÏUM, ii, n. [absinthius, ii, m. Vari.]
(ἀψινθιον). Wormwood,—a. tetrum, Lucr.—
Fig. : Something bitter, opp. 'mel,' Quint.

ABSIS or APSIS, idis, f. (ἀψις). An arch, a
vault.—Cubiculum in absida curvatum, arched,
vaulted, Plin. ;—a. stellæ, orbit, Plin.

AB-SISTO, ere, stiti, no sup., intr. I. Prop.
(1) To go away, withdraw.—(2) Absol. : To stop.
II. Fig. (3) To leave off, to cease, give up, desist
from. EX. (1) a. ab signis legionibusque,
Cæs. ;—a. signis, Liv. ;—a. limine,—a. luco, Virg.
—(2) miles abstittit.—(3) a. incepto, Liv. ;—a. ob-
sidione, pugna, spe, etc. ;—a. imperare, to cease,
Liv.—Of things ; stella a. a sole, retires, Plin. ;
—scintillæ a. ab ore, burst forth, Virg. ;—accu-
sator abstittit, refrained.

ABSOLÛTE, ade. (absolutus). Fully, per-
fectly, Cic. ;—a. vivere, without want, in afflu-
ence. Compar., Plin. E.

ABSOLÛTÏO, ònis, f. (absolvo). I. In law ;
(1) Acquittal. II. (2) Perfection.—(3) Com-
pleteness. EX. (1) a. conchi poterat, Cic. ;—
de absoluteione majestatis (for de majestate), ac-
quittal from the crimen majestatis (an offence
against the sovereignty of the people).—(2) hanc
absoluteionem perfectionemque in oratore deside-
rans, perfection and finish, Cic.

ABSOLÛTÏORÏUS, a, um, adj. (absolvo).
That serves for acquitting, Suet. Subst. Absol-
utorium, ii, n. (sc. remedium). A means of re-
leasing, Plin.

ABSOLVÏTUS, a, um. I. pt. of absolvo.
II. adj. (1) Finished, complete, perfect.—(2) Un-
restricted, unconditional, absolute.—(3) In Gram-
mar ; Absolute, independent. EX. (1) Neque
appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta,
Cic.—(2) necessitudines quedam simplices et ab-
solutæ, Cic.—(3) nomen a., which gives a perfect
sense without any addition, e. g. deus, Prisc. ;—
verbum a., which stands without a case or object,
id. ;—adjectivum a., in the positive, Quint.

ABSOLVO, ere, vi, ùtum, tr. I. Prop.
(1) To loosen, detach, untie. II. Fig. Gen. :
To loosen, set free, release.—(2) To free, deliver.
—(3) To dismiss one, to whom any thing is due,
with his money, i. e. to pay, to discharge.—(4) In
law ; to release from a charge of guilt, or from
punishment, i. e. To acquit, declare innocent,
with abl., gen., or de (Gr. 481).—(5) To bring to
an end, to finish, complete. EX. (1) absoluta
lingua ranis, Plin. ;—a. lapidem, to separate, id. ;
—(2) neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, Cic. ;—is
annus populum Rom. longo bello absolvit, Tac. ;
—a. se annulo, id. ;—with gen. (Gr. 489),—a. timo-
ris.—(3) ut hunc absolvam, Ter.—(4) ut Milonem
absolvatis, Cic. ;—leges, quæ regni suspitione
consulem esse solverent, Liv. ;—video non te abso-
lutum esse improbitatis, sed illos damnatos esse
caedis, id. ;—de prævaricatione a tribunis absol-
utus ;—hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi con-
demnat, acquits him of his obligation to Venus,
but holds him to that to himself, sc. Verres : i. e.
Verres adjudges the inheritance not to Venus, but
to himself.—(5) qui eam partem, quam Apelles
inchoatam reliquisset, absolvit, Cic. ;—absol-
utus operibus, being ready (completed), Cæs. ;—
cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, go through,
dispatch, bring to an end, Sall. In this (5), the
metaphor is taken from the loosing of a finished
web from the loom.

ABSÏONE, ade. Inharmoniously, with dis-
agreeable sounds, App. ;—absurly, Gell. ; from

ABSÏONUS, a, um, adj. (ab, sonus) (lit. Deri-
vating from the right sound, i. e.). I. (1) That
sounds harshly, inharmoniously, dissonant, discord-
ant. II. (2) Gen. : Not agreeing with, not an-

procre. unsuitable. EX. (1) vox extra modum a. Cic.;—Oratores voce absoni, id.—(2) (with ab. or a dat. Gr. 384 & 613), nec absoni a voce motus, Liv.;—nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, id.;—fortunis absona dicta, Hor. SYN. ABSONUS; DISSONUS; ABSURDUS.—Absonus, *that has a bad sound, or a sound disagreeing with another.*—Vox absona et absurda, Cic.;—Dissonus, *dissonant, out of tune.*—Absurdus, *harsh, grating to the ear, offensive.*—Absonus is the cause; absurdus, the effect.

AB-SORBEŌ, ēre, bni [psi, Lucan], ptum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To suck up, to absorb.*—(2) *To swallow, gulp, gulp down.* II. Fig. (3) *To absorb, carry away or off, devour, destroy.* EX. (1) a. humorem, Curt.—(2) Oceanus tot res tam cito a., Cic.;—a. placentas, Hor.—(3) hunc quoque absorbit æstus quidam gloriæ, Cic.;—ne astus nos consuetudinis absorbent, id.;—ipse quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, *absorbs or occupies my whole speech (wishes it to treat of him only).* SYN. See ABSUMO.

ABS-QUE, prep. c. abl. (from abs, as itaque from ita; *susque from sub*, etc.). I. Prop. (1) *Without.* II. Fig. (2) *Without, except, besides.* EX. (1) absque me, te, eo, etc., Plaut., Ter.;—a. sole, Plaut.—(2) absque sententia, Quint.;—a. prejudicio, Gell.;—a. paucis syllabis, id. SYN. ABSQUE; SINE.—Absque denotes a *sense which exists only in an imaginary sense*; Sine, *a want which exists in reality.*

ABS-TĒMIUS, a, um, adj. (temum, drunkenness, root of temetum) (Lit. refraining from intoxicating liquors, i. e.) (1) *Sober, abstemious.*—(2) *Temperate, moderate.*—(3) *Using sparingly, fasting.* EX. (1) gaudet meris abstemius undis, Ov.—(2) mulieres vini absternia, Plin.;—vini cibique abstemius, Aus.;—Prandium abstemium, *brakfast without wine*, Gell.

ABSTENTUS, a, um, pt. of abstineo.

ABST-ERGĒO, ēre, rsi, rsum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To wipe off, to dry up.*—(2) *Metaph. : To strip, break off.* II. Fig. (3) *To wipe away (any thing disagreeable, a passion, etc.).* i. e. *to drive away, take away, remove, get rid of, dispel, dissipate.* EX. (1) a. sudorem, Plaut.;—a. vulnora, Ter.—(2) a. remos, Curt.—(3) abstergebo dolorem, Cic.;—a. luctum omnem, Cic.;—a. omnes senectutis molestias, id.

ABS-TERRĒO, ēre, ōi, itum, tr., lit. *to frighten away*, i. e. (1) *To deter, prevent, remove, withdraw*;—neminem a congressu meo absterruit, Cic.;—a. teneros animos vitii, Hor.;—a. aliquem bello, Tac. SYN. ABSTERREO; DETERREO, scarcely distinguishable.

ABSTERSUS, a, um, pt. of abstergeo.

ABSTĪNENS, entis, adj. (abstineo) (lit. *that refrains from any thing not permitted*). Abstemious, moderate, temperate, not covetous. EX. esse abstinentem, Cic.;—oculus abstinentes habere. SYN. ABSTINENS; CONTINENS; TEMPERANS; TEMPERATUS; MODESTUS; MODERATUS.—Abstinentes, *abstaining from that which is without us.*—Continens, *holding back or keeping in restraint passions within.*—Temperans (active), *regulating*, i. e. *moderating the strong by mingling what is weak*, vinum aqua, tem., Hor.;—Temperatus (pass.), *regulated*;—Vim temperatum, Hor.—Modestus, *moderate through habit or natural temper.*—Moderatus, *kept in moderation by some efficient motive.*

ABSTĪNENTER, adv. (abstinentes). Moderately, temperately, without covetousness, Cic.

ABSTĪNENTĪA, æ, f. (abstineo). (1) *A refraining from any thing, disinterestedness.*—(2) *Exp. : A refraining from food, fasting, absti-*

nence. EX. (1) conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia, i. e. by refraining from what is theirs, and repressing covetous feelings in ourselves (see ABSTINENS, SYN.), Cic.—(2) febrem abstinentia mitigavit, Quint.;—vitam abstinentia finire, *to starve one's self to death*, Tac.

ABS-TĪNĒŌ, ēre, ūi, tentum, tr. and intr. (teneo). I. tr. (1) *To keep off, keep back (se), alqm ab, or with abl. alone.* II. intr. (2) *To refrain (= abstinere (tr.) se) from any thing.* EX. (1) abalienis mentes, oculos, manus a., Cic.;—a. manus a se, *to refrain from self-murder*;—a. se nullo dedecore, *to indulge in every thing disgraceful.*—(2) faba Pythagorei utique abstineret, Cic.;—a. injuria, id.;—a. Venere et vino, Hor.;—With ne, *quinn, quominus*, Gr. 172-3. a. irarum, Hor. See Gr. 372.—*To abstain from food*, i. e. *to fast.* PHRASES. A. publico, *not to go out*;—a. jus belli ab aliquo, *not to kill.* Impera, *ut ab inermi absteineatur, that they should spare*, Gr. 223-6.

AB-STO, āre, stiti, —intr. *To stand off or at a distance*, Hor.

ABSTRACTUS, a, um, pt. of abstraho.

ABS-TRĀHO, hēre, xi, ctum, tr. [abstraxe for abstraxisse, Lucr.] I. Prop. (1) *To draw away, carry away or off, take off by force.*—(2) *To turn off, alienate, separate (sc. from a party).* II. Fig. (3) *To withdraw, divert, hurry away.* EX. (1) de matris hunc complexu abstrahet, Cic.;—a. alqm e sinu gremioque patrie, Cic.—(2) a. milites a Lepido, Cic.—(3) a. rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, Cic.;—a. ab omni sollicitudine, *to divert, free*;—paternis adversis abstractus, *carried off together to ruin.* SYN. Abstrahere, *to drag away with violence and ignominy*, in servitutum abstrahi, Cic.—Detrahere, *to take from, to lessen.*—Abripere, *to take away violently and rapidly.*

ABS-TRŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. Prop. *To thrust away, and so (1) To hide, to conceal.* II. Fig. (2) *To conceal.* EX. (1) mane me in silvam detrusi densam, Cic.;—a. se inter tertium et laquearia, Tac.;—abstrusus numus, *concealed*, id.—(2) veritatem in profundo a., Cic.;—a. tristitiam, metum, id. SYN. See TRUDO.

ABSTRŪSUS, a, um. I. pt. of abstrudo. II. adj. *Concealed, secret.* EX. penitus abstrusus insidia, Cic.;—disputatio paulo abstrusior, *wanting a closer investigation*;—homo abstrusus, *reserved*, Tac.

ABSTŪLI, perf. of aufero, q. v.

AB-SUM, abesse, abfui, intr. [for abfui, abfuturus, abforem; *there is also found afui, afuturus, aforem*, etc.] I. Prop. (1) *To be away, to be absent.*—(2) *with numerals or the adverbs longe, prope, propius, proxime*; *To be away, distant.*—(3) *(To be away by banishment, i. e.) To be banished.*—(4) *Not to be present or appear, sc. as a candidate.* II. Fig. (5) *To be far from*, i. e. *not to have.*—(6) *Exp. : To be removed from, free from (sc. any thing disagreeable).*—(7) *Of the will; To be disinclined to, to keep aloof.*—(8) *To be remote in regard to condition or quality*, i. e. *to differ, to vary.*—(9) *Not to be present, to fail, to be wanting.*—(10) *To be wanting (alicui, or ab aliquo) to any one, to be of no assistance or service.* EX. (1) a. a domo;—a. ex urbe;—impetus illius erit in nos absentes.—(2) ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta, Cic.;—castra quæ absunt bidui, id.;—longe absum;—prope abesse, *to be a little way off*;—a. Brundisio propius absunt, *are nearer Brundisium*;—proxime abesse, *to be a very little way off*, i. e. *to be near.*—(3) qui nulla lege abessem, *since I was banished*, Cic.—(4) deligare iterum consul absens, Cic.—(5) quum

a spe consulatus longe abesset, Cic. :—*aberi non longe, quin, it wants little that.*—Here belongs the elliptical expression, *tantum abest, ut . . . ut, so far from—that*; thus, *tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit ut verear ne, etc.* *So far is it from this, that death, etc., i. e. so far is death from being an evil, that I fear, that—* **Cic.** This sentence being without the ellipsis of *ab eo*, shows the full construction. The following is with the ellipsis, *tantum abest, ut mors, etc.* ;—*istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut effici non possit quin eos oderim, Cic.* ;—*Often without a second ut* ; as, *tantum aberat ut binos scriberent* ; *vix singulos confecerunt, so far were they from writing two each they scarcely finished one each, see Gr. 107-11.*—(6) *quantum abest a culpa suspicione tamen non caret, Cic.* ;—*a. a multis et magnis molestiis, id.*—(7) *a consilio fugiendi absum, Cic.* ;—*a. ab istis studiis* ;—*a. a periculis, Sall.*—(8) *astutia abest plurimum a prudentia, Cic.* ;—*haec non abest a consuetudine seminiorem, Cic.* ;—*multum ab his aberat, was inferior to them.*—(9) *abest historia literis nostris, Cic.* ;—*absit invidia verbo, b't no wrong construction be put upon the word, Liv.* ;—*nihil abest quin, it wants nothing, that—* (10) *qui Antonio abfuerim, since I want of no service to, Cic.* ;—*longe iis nomen populi R. afuturum, would be of no service to them, Cass.* **SYN.** **ABSCUM** ; **DESUM** ; **DISTO**.—*Abesse, to be away from, not to be present, locally.*—*Deesse, to be wanting, so as to render incomplete.*—*Distare, to stand apart, &c. at fixed points.*

ABSŪMĒDO, inis, f. *A waste, consumption, Plaut.* ; from

ABSŪMO, ēre, psi, ptum. **I. Prop.** *To take away by diminishing or destroying* ; hence (1) *To diminish, consume, destroy.* **II. Fig.** (2) *To spend.* **EX.** *a. vinum, Hor.* ;—*a. urbem flammis, Liv.* ;—*a. alqm ferro, fame, veneno, to kill, id.* ;—*absumpti sumus, we are ruined, undone, Plaut.*—(2) *a. bidaum, Liv.* ;—*a. ætatem, Quint.* **SYN.** **ABSUMO** ; **CONSUMO** ; **ANSORBEO**.—*Absumere, to consume by turning a thing from a natural and laudable destination.*—*Consumere, to consume several things at the same time, to consume all or several of the parts of a thing.* *A spendthrift absumit suas res consumendo.* *Absorbere* is properly said of liquids ; see the word.

ABSURDE, adv. **I.** *Harshly, inharmoniously* ; as, *a. canere, Cic.* **II.** *Absurdly, non-sensically, a. dicere, Cic.* **Compar. Cic.** ; from

ABSURDUS, a, um, adj. **I. Prop.** *That produces a bad sound, i. e.* (1) *Harsh, inharmonious, out of tune.* **II. Fig.** (2) *Absurd, irrational, incoherent, senseless, foolish, silly.* **EX.** (1) *vox absorta et a., Cic.* ;—*a. sonus, Cic.*—(2) *ne quis illud tam absurdum respondeat, Cic.* ;—*etiam bene dicere haud absurdum, not unsuitable, i. e. praiseworthy, Sall.* **Comp.** *quo nihil est absurdius—Sup. absurdissima mandata.* **SYN.** See **ABSONUS**.

ABSYRTUS, i, m. (Ἀψύρτος). 1. *Absyrtus, a son of Æetes king of Colchis, and brother of Medea, Ov.*—2. *A river of Illyria, Luc.*

AB-TORQUĒQ, ēre, tr. *To turn off* ;—*a. pro-ram, Att.*

ABUNDANS, antis. **I. pt. of abundo.** **II. adj. Prop.** (lit. *overflowing* ; hence) *Existing in, or containing great quantities.*—(1) *Abounding, full, rich, copious, abundant.*—(2) *Rich, wealthy, opulent.* **EX.** (1) *abundanti pecunia, Cic.* ;—*Orator non a., non inops tamen, not fertile, Cic.*—(2) *hæc utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? Cic.* ;—*Supellex non luxuriosis hominis, sed tamen abundantis.* **Adv.** *ex abundanti, abundantly, superabundantly.* **SYN.** **ABUNDANS** ; **COPIOSUS**.—*Abundans, properly, overflow-*

ing, lactis abundans, Virg.—*Copiosus, rich, copious, wealthy.*—*abundans, opp. egens* ;—*Copiosus, opp. tenuis* ; hence

ABUNDANTER, adv. (abundo). *Abundantly, copiously, largely.* *a. ferre fructum, Plin.* ;—*Copiose et a. loqui, Cic.* **SYN.** See **ABUNDE**.

ABUNDANTIĀ, æ, f. (abundo). *Abundance, plenty, wealth* ; usually *c. gen.*—*Omnium rerum a. et copia, Cic.* ;—*a. sanguinis, lactis, aquarium, etc., Plin.*—*Absol.* : *ducere alqd abundantia, as a sign of one's riches, Tac.* ;—*laborare abundantia, to be sick from overloading the stomach, Suet.*

ABUNDATIO, ōnis, f. *An overflow, Plin.*

ABUNDE, adv. (abundo). *Abundantly, copiously, largely* ;—*abunde satisfactum toti questioni, Cic.* ;—*a. satis, Hor.* ;—*commeatus a., Sall.* **SYN.** **ABUNDE** ; **ABUNDANTER**.—*Abunde, enough* ; *abundanter* is more expressive.

AB-UNDO, āre, intr. (unda). **I. Prop.** (1) *To flow down or over.* **II. Metaph.** (2) *To abound, to be redundant.*—(3) *With dat. Gr. 396.* *To have in abundance.*—(4) *With abl. Gr. 480.* *To abound in, to be amply supplied with.*—*So with gen. Gr. 483.*—(5) *To be rich or opulent.* **EX.** (1) *aqua Albana abundavit, overflowed, Liv.* ;—*fossa, Plin.* ;—*Pbet. herbe a. de terris, sprang, come forth abundantly, Lucr.*—(2) *velut abundarent omnia, Liv.* ;—*abundante multitudine, id.*—(3) *caro a. alicui, has abundance of, Cels.*—(4) *villa a. porca, hudo, agno, etc., Cic.* ;—*a. ingenio, otio, honoribus, etc.* ;—*a. rerum, opp. indigere, Lucil.*—(5) *si quando a. cepero.* **SYN.** **ABUNDO** ; **REDUNDO**.—*Abundare, to abound, to have enough.*—*Redundare, to have more than enough.* *ab.* denotes *ample sufficiency*,—*red.* *superfluity* :—*So in English, abundant—redundant.*

ABUNDUS, a, um, adj. *nearly absol. (abundo).*—*Abundant.* *A. lavacra, Gell.*

ABŪSIO, ōnis, f. (abutor). **Rhet.** : *The harsh use of a trope, A. Her.*

ABŪSIVE, adv. (abusus). (1) *By a harsh use of tropes, Quint.*—(2) *By abuse, improperly, Dig.*—(3) *Not in good earnest, lightly, slightly, Amm.*

AB-USQUE, prep. c. abl. (usque strengthens *ab*). *From, as far as, even from* ; as, *a. Pachyno, Virg.* ;—*Oceano a., Tac.*

1. **ABŪSUS, a, um, pt. of abutor.**

2. **ABŪSUS, us, m.** *A using up of any thing, a consumption, Cic.*

AB-ŪTOR, ūti, ūsus, intr. dep. **I. To use away, i. e.** (1) *To use up, consume by use, exhaust, spend.* In this sense with *acc.* (Gr. 487).—(2) *To make use of, to profit by.* **II.** (3) *To make a wrong use of, i. e. to abuse.* **EX.** (1) *a. tecum hoc otio, to spend, Cic.* ;—*a. omni tempore, to occupy* ;—*a. libertate, obsequio, studiis, &c.*—(2) *a. errore hostium, to profit by, take advantage of, Liv.* ;—*a. illæc, Plaut.* ;—*a. operam, Ter.*—(3) *quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Cic.* ;—*a. legibus ac majestate ad quæstum et libidinem.* [In a pass. sense, *abusa sunt illa, Plaut.*] **SYN.** See **UTOR**.

ABŪDĒNUS, a, um, adj. 1. *Of or belonging to Abydos* ; as, *a. urbs, Ov.*—2. *Subst.* for *Leander, id.*—*Plur. Inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.*

ABŪDUS or ABŪDOS, i, f. [perhaps also *m.* in *Virg.*] (Ἀβύδος), *Abydos*. 1. *A town of Troas, opposite to Sestos, Virg.* ; *Liv.*—2. *A town of upper Egypt, Mel., Plin.*

ABŪLA, æ, f. (Ἀβύλα). *Abyla, a mountain in Africa, one of the pillars of Hercules, Mel., Plin.*

AC for *ad*, in composition with a simple word beginning with *c.*

AC, conj. See **ATQUE**

ἈΚΑΪΑ, *æ, f.* (*ἀκακία*). 1. *The acacia tree.*—(2) *The gum of the acacia-tree, gum Arabic, Cels.*

ἈΚΑΔΕΜΙΑ, *æ, f.* (*Ἀκαδημία*). I. (1) *A grove or garden near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy—so called from Academos (Echedemos), who left it to the citizens for a gymnasium, Cic.* II. *Metaph.* (2) *The Academic philosophy, id.;—Cicero's gymnasium on his Tusculan estate, Cic.* SYN. See COLLEGIUM.

ἈΚΑΔΕΜΙΕΪ, *es, adj.* (after the Greek *Ἀκαδημική*). *Academic*;*—illam academicen σιτταζίν, Cic.*

ἈΚΑΔΕΜΙCUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Academy; hence, Subst. Academicus, i, m. One of the sect of the Academy, an Academic philosopher.—Neut. Academica, orum, One of Cicero's writings.*

ἈΚΑΔΕΜUS, *i, m.* (*Ἀκαδημος*). *A Greek hero, from whom the Academia is so called, Hor.*

ἈΚΑΛΑΝΘΙΣ, *idis, f.* (*ἀκαλανθίς*) *i. q. Acanthis, 1. Virg.*

ἈΚΑΜΑΣ, *antis, m.* (*Ἀκάμας*). *Acamas. 1. The son of Theseus, Virg.—2. A promontory of Cyprus, Plin.*

ἈΚΑΝΟΣ, *i, m.* (*ἄκανος*). *The cotton or woolly thistle, Plin.*

ἈΚΑΝΘΙΣ, *idis, f.* (*ἀκανθίς*). 1. *A thistle-finch, a goldfinch, Plin.;—2. A plant, groundsel, Plin.*

ἈΚΑΝΘΙŪS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Acanthus (a town in Macedonia), A. sal, Plin.*

ἈΚΑΝΘIUS, *i, m.* (*Ἀκανθός*). *Acanthus. 1. The plant bear's breech, Virg.—2. f. A prickly evergreen Egyptian shrub, id.—3. A town of Macedonia, Plin.*

ἈΚΑΡΝΑΝ, *ānis, adj.* (*acc. Acarnana, Liv.*) (*Ἀκαρναί*). *Belonging to Acarnania. Subst. Acarnanes, Inhabitants of Acarnania, Liv.*

ἈΚΑΡΝΑΝΙΑ, *æ, f.* (*Ἀκαρνανία*). *Acarnania, a country of Central Greece, now Carnia, Plin.; hence*

ἈΚΑΡΝΑΝΙŪS, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to Acarnania, Liv.*

ἈΚΑΣΤUS, *i, m.*, *Acastus. 1. A son of Pelias, Ov.—2. One of Cicero's slaves, Cic.*

ἈΚΑΤΙŪM, *i, n.*, *and Acatia, æ, f.* (*ἀκάτιον*). *A small Greek boat, shape unknown, Plin.*

ACBĀRUS, *i, m.* *A title of the Arab princes in the Osroënic empire (in Mesopotamia), Tac.*

ACCA LĀRENTĪA. *The wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus, Liv.; hence*

ACCĀLĪA, *lum, n.* *Also Larentalia. A Roman festival in December, in honor of Acca Larentia, Varr.*

AC-CANTO, *āre, intr.* *To sing near or at a thing; a. tumulo Virgilii, Stat. Sil.*

AC-CĒDO, *ēre, cessi, cessum, intr.* [*perf. sync. accēssis, Virg.*], usually followed by *ad*, Gr. 615; or an *acc.* governed by *ad* (*ac-*) in composition, Gr. 613; sometimes by the dative, Gr. 399. I. *Prop.* (1) *To go to, or towards.—(2) To approach in a hostile manner, to attack.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To drive near, approach; to happen.—(4) To approach (in order to undertake), to undertake.—(5) To approach to one's opinion, i. e. to assent, approve of, agree to.—(6) To come near (in appearance), to resemble.—(7) To be added or increased.* EX. (1) *Senatus ad Cæsarem supplex accederet, Cic.;—a. ad urbem—ad aurem alicui—ad lu-*

dos—in senatum, etc.;—a. propius;—a. eo;—a. Ariminum, Gr. 553;—a. scopulos, Virg.;—Of things; febris accedit, comes on, opp. decedit.—

(2) *ut ad corpus ejus accederet, Cic.;—a. ad cohortes Pompei, Cic.—(3) a. imperatori plus sollicitudinis quam spei bonæ, Sall.—(4) a. ad rem publicam, to enter upon the service of the state, Cic.;—a. ad causam, to undertake a lawsuit. Absol.: ne accedat, let him not meddle with.—*

(5) *a. ad ejus conditiones, Cic.;—a. ad hoc consilium, Nep.;—a. Ciceroni, Quint.; a. sententiæ, id.;—a. societatem nostram, Tac.—(6) ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus quam figura, Cic.—(7) with ad or a dat.; ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest, Cic.;—illud quoque nobis accedit incommodum, id.;—Cassio animus accessit, id.;—huc accessit manus Ventidii, id.—In this sense used impersonally or with a clause of a sentence for its subject (Gr. 413), connected by quod or ut; as, accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic.;—ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset, Cic.;—huc accedebat, to this was added.—So absol.: accedit quod, besides (lit. it is added that).*

PHRASES. (1) *a. in funus, to join a funeral train;—a. ad hastam, to attend an auction as a bidder, Liv. (see hasta);—a. ad manus, to be admitted to kiss hands.—(2) a. ad manus, to engage in close fight.—(3) with acc. a. ebumum, to resemble ebony, Plin.*

SYN. ACCENDO; PROPINQUO; APPROPINQUO.—Accedere, to move towards a fixed point without implying proximity.—Propinquare (propere, to draw near, implying proximity.—Appropinquare implies still closer proximity.

ACCĒDOR, *di. Russ.* *To be approached to, Tac.;—accēdor, impers. It is approached, Cic.*

ACCĒLĒRĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* *A hastening, acceleration;—orationis enuntiandæ, a. Auct. Herenn.; from*

AC-CĒLĒRO, *āre, tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *To hasten, accelerate.* II. *Intr.* (2) *To hasten, make haste, to be expeditious.* EX. (1) *a. iter, Cæs.;—a. gradum, Liv.;—a. consulatum alicui, Tac.—(2) si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.—Impers.: quantum accelerari posset, as expeditly as possible, Liv.* SYN. See CĒLERO.

AC-CENDO, *dēre, di, sum, tr.* (*candeo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To set on fire, to kindle.—(2) Metaph.* *To make shining or bright, i. e. to light up, to illuminate.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To inflame, fire, incite, rouse.—(4) To increase, augment.* EX. (1) *solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic.;—a. faces;—rogi accensi, Virg.;—accensæ aræ, set on fire, Ov.;—a. undas, to heat, Sil.—(2) luna radius solis accensa, Cic.;—clypeum a. auro, Sil.—(3) a. aliquem ad dominationem, Sall.;—animum ad virtutem, id.;—a. certamen, Liv.;—a. spem, Tac.—(4) a. injurias interpretat, Tac.;—a. pretium, to increase (raise) the price.*

SYN. ACCENDO; INCENDO; INFLAMMO; SUCENDO; CREMO; URO; AMBURO. Accendere, to set fire to, to light it up.—Incendere, to set fire to, to burn it; urbem incendere.—Inflammare, to put in a blaze, to inflame; thus, accendere cupiditatem, to give rise to a passion; incendere, to animate it; inflammare, to make it burst out.—Succendere (accendere sub), to set fire under.—Cremare, to reduce to ashes.—Urere, to burn.—Amburare, to burn round about, i. e. imperfectly or partially.

AC-CENSĒO, *ēre, ūi, sūtum or sum, tr.* *To reckon to or among, to add to; as, his (militibus) accensi cornicines, Liv.;—accensore illi, I am his companion, lit. reckoned to him.*

ACCENSUS, *a, um.* 1. *pt. of accendo, Set on fire, etc.* 2. *pt. of accensio, Added to.*

1. **ACCENSUS**, *i, m.* (accenseo). (1) *An attendant, follower*; hence, a public officer, who attends a magistrate, a pursuivant, messenger, beadle, sergeant.—(2) *Plur.*: Supernumerary soldiers, to fill gaps in the ranks when reduced. **EX.** (1) Tettius qui tum a Neroni fuit, Cic.—(2) *for accensi velati*. See **VELATUS**. **SYN.** See **SATELLES**.

2. **ACCENSUS**, *us, m.* (accendo.) *A lighting, kindling*, Plin.

ACCENTUS, *us, m.* (ad, cantus). 1. *A tone or accent of a word*, Quint.;—*A sound, tone or note of a musical instrument*, Sol.—2. *Increase, growth*; a. hiemis, doloris, Sid.

ACCIPSO *pro accipero*. See **ACCIPIO**.

ACCIPŌ, *ōnis, f.* (accipio). 1. *A taking, accepting*; as, a. frumenti, Sall.—2. *An accepting, allowing, granting a proposition*.

ACCIPŌ, *are, tr.*, a double freq. **Gr.** 227, Obs. 2. *To receive repeatedly*, Plaut.; from

ACCIPŌ, *are, tr.* (accipio). *To receive, get, take often*; a. mercedes a discipulis, Quint.; a. jugum, *to submit to, suffer*, Sil.

ACCIPŌ, *ōris, m.* (accipio). 1. *A receiver, approver*, Plaut.—2. *for accipiter, a hawk*, Lucil.

ACCIPŌ, *icis, f.* (accipio). *She who receives*, Plaut.

ACCIPŌ, *i, n.* *The credit side, sc. of an account*. See **ACCIPIO**.

ACCEPTUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of accipio*. II. *adj.* Acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, Cic.

ACCERSO, **ACCERSITOR**. See **ARCESSO**, **ARCESSITOR**.

ACCESSIBILIS, *e, adj.* (accedo). *Accessible, Tert.*

ACCESSŌ, *ōnis, f.* (accedo). I. *Gen.* (1) *An approaching, coming to*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Med. t. t.* A fit, attack, paroxysm, Cels.—(3) *An addition, increase*.—(4) *Concr.*: A thing added, i. e. an accession, addition, appendix, an accessory.—(5) *Rhet. t. t.* An addition which makes a definition exact. **EX.** (1) quum ad corpora tum accessio fieret tum abscissio, Cic.—(2) rerum bonarum fit a;—a. magna fieri potest, Cic.;—*plur.*: accessiones fortune et dignitatis.—(3) Scaurus accessionem adjuvit aedibus, Cic.;—*tibi a. fuit ad necem Platoris* Pleuratus ejus comes, an accessory, not the principal; So—Syphax a. Punici belli, Liv.—(4) nisi adhiberet illum magnum accessionem, Cic. See 2. **ACCESSUS**.

ACCESSITO, *are, intr.*, double freq. (accedo). *To approach*; eodem ex agro a. Cato.

1. **ACCESSUS**, *a, um, pt.* of accedo.

2. **ACCESSUS**, *us, m.* (accedo). I. *Prop.* (1) *An approaching or coming to or towards, opp. discussus and recessus*.—(2) *The flowing of the tide*.—(3) *Concr.*: Access, admittance.—(4) *A place by which to enter, avenue, access, passage*. II. *Fig.* (5) *An approach to a thing*. **EX.** (1) a. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.—(2) accessus stellarum, the rising and setting.—(3) accessus prohibet viriles, flow and ebbs, Cic.—(4) accessus prohibet viriles, Ov.—(5) omnem accessum laustrans, Virg.;—gradatim a. a te ad causam facti, a gradual approach to the matter, Cic. **SYN.** **ACCESSUS**; **ACCESSIO**; **INCREMENTUM**.—**Accessus**, access, approach.—**Accessio**, the action of approaching.—**Incrementum** (creresco), An increase.

ACCĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* See **ATTIANUS**.

ACCIDENS, *entis*. I. *pt. of accido*. II. *Subst.* (1) *The accidental, non-essential quality of a thing*.—(2) *An accident*. **EX.** (1) Causa, tempus, locus cetera rerum sunt accidentia,

Quint.—(2) per accidens, by accident, accidental-ly, Jul. Firm.; hence

ACCIDENTĪA, *ae, f.* An accident, Plin.

ACCĪDO, *cidere, cidi, no sup. intr.* (ad, cado).

I. *Prop.* (1) *To fall down at, before, or on a thing, to fall down and come to, to fall upon*.—(2) *Metaph.*: To strike the senses, to reach anything, sc. by means of the senses. II. (3) *To happen, fall out, come to pass*.—(4) *To turn out, fall out, in any way*.—(5) *Gram. t. t.* To belong to. **EX.** (1) ad pedes omnium singillatim accidente Clodio, Cic.;—a. genitus, Liv.;—*missa (tela) ab* Gallis gravius acciderent, fall upon, Cæs.;—*with acc.* Gr. 402, incendia a. segetes, Lucr.;—(2) nihil quod ad oculos acciderit;—*with dat.*, species multitudinis a. hostibus, Cæs.;—*Absol.*: clamor, vox, fama, a. Liv. *with acc.*: Sonus a. clamor, Plaut.;—(3) Si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.;—*nollem accidisset tempus, etc.*—casu accidit, ut, etc.;—accidit quom eum nusquam vidisti, Cic.—(4) si secus acciderit, Cic.;—a. bene, Plaut.—(5) plurima huic (verbo) accidit. **PHRASES.** Si quid cui acciderit, or si quid humanitus acciderit, If any thing should happen to any one; Euphemist. for If any one should die, Cic.;—si quid pupillo accideret, id. **SYN.** **ACCIDIT**; **CONTINGIT**; **EVENIT**; **OBEVIT**; **OBTINGIT**.—**Accidere**, to happen suddenly and unexpectedly.—**Contingere**, mostly of fortunate events.—**Evenire**, of either fortunate or unfortunate occurrences.—**Obvenire**, of what happens by accident.—**Obtingere** is applied to what happens by chance or by lot; illi provincia aquarum obtingit.

ACCĪDO, *cidere, cidi, cĭsum, tr.* (caedo).

I. *Prop.* (1) *To cut at or into*.—(2) *Gen.*: To hew down, cut down.—(3) *To cut off*.—(4) *Of food*; To diminish, consume. II. *Fig.*: in the perf. pt., accisus, cut off, i. e. (5) *Impaired, straitened, weakened*. **EX.** (1) accident arboris, Cæs.—(2) accisa ornus ferro, Virg.—(3) accisus criminibus, Tac.—(4) accisis dapibus, Virg.—(5) accise res, Cic.;—a. robur juventutis, Tac.

ACCĪDO, *ere, for accio*, To send for, to fetch, Plaut.

ACCINCTUS, *a, um, pt.* of accingo.

ACCINGO, *gĕre, xi, ctum, tr.* I. (1) *To gird to or on*.—(2) *In the passive, with the force of a middle voice*, Gr. 136, 3; *To gird one's self*.—(3) *To furnish, provide with, equip*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To furnish, to provide*.—(5) *To prepare one's self, to make one's self ready*. **EX.** (1) laterique accinxerat ense, Virg.—(2) accingitur ense, id.;—accinctus ferro, Tac.—(3) gladiis accincti, Liv.; hence, accinctus miles, Tac.—(4) magis accingier artes, have recourse to, lit. that I am girded for, Virg.—(5) (Taken from the girding of one's garment when working.) *with ad, in, acc. or abl.* accingi ad consulatum, Liv.;—a. in audaciam, Tac.;—a. in audaciam, id.;—a. se prae dā dapibusque, Virg.;—a. dicere, id. *Intr.*: accingunt omnes operi, set to work lustily, Virg. **SYN.** **ACCINGO**; **PRÆCINGO**; **SUCCINGO**.—**Accingere**, to gird to.—**Præcingere** (cingere, prae), to gird, to encompass, e.g. with a girdle.—**Succingere** (cingere, sub), to gird below, to tuck up.

ACCIO, *ire, ivi, itum, tr.* I. (1) *To send for, call, or fetch to a place*. II. *Fig.* (2) *a. e. to as* (1).—(3) *Metaph.*: To cause to come, i. e. to procure. **EX.** (1) a. alqm doctorem filio, Cic.—(2) a. mortem, to send for death, i. e. to commit suicide, Flor.—(3) nisi virtus voluptatem acciret (i. q. afferret, efficeret), Cic. **SYN.** **ACCIO**; **ACCERSO**; **EXCITO**; **ANSISCO**.—**Accire**, to call or send for.—**Excire**, to draw or rouse out.—**Ansere**, to send for with authority, to make one

come.—Adsciscere, to take or join to one's self.
—Adsciscere sibi nomen regium, Liv.

AC-CIPIO, accipere, cēpi, ceptum, tr. (capio).
[*Fut. perf.* accipso, for accipero, *fac.*] I. *Prop.* (1) To take to one's self, to accept (what is given or offered).—(2) To accept by approving of, to admit, approve of.—(3) To receive or take a thing, in a certain sense or way, in our judgment, i. e. to consider, regard, esteem, interpret.—(4) To take upon one's self, to undertake (suscipio), i. e. to suffer, to endure.

II. *Metaph.* (6) *Gen.*: To receive, to get.—(7) *Mercantile, i. t.* To receive payment.—(8) To take in, as it were into the mind, i. e. to perceive, observe, hear, learn.—(9) To comprehend intellectually, to get an insight into any thing.

EX. (1) quod dat, accipimus, Cic.; —rimus obsidibusque receptis, Cæs.; —a. decumanus, to take, to levy, —nec potui accipi liberalius, be reviv'd entertained.—(2) accipio excusationem tuam, Cic.; —a. conditionem pacis, Cæs.; accepta oratione, approved of, id.; —a. rogationem, a. legem, Liv.—*Absol.* accipio, I agree to it, I'll take it, Hor.—(3) ut in bonam partem accipiam, Cic.; —a. aliquid in eam partem ut; —a. alqd æquo animo, Sall.; —a. alqm pro stolido, Quint.—(4) iudicium se accepturum esse dicebat, Cic.; —so, a. iudicium pro aliquo, Cic.; —a. causam, Ter.; —a. item, Plant.—(5)

accipere quam facere præstat injuriam, Cic.—(6) accipi fasciculum literarum, Cæ.; —so, accipi literas, epistolam, etc.; —a. imperium, opp. deponere; —a. beneficium, dona; —a. calamitatem, injuriam, plagam, vulnus a fortuna.—(7) *Mercant. t. t. perf. pt. pass.* ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, of amounts received and disbursed, Cic.; —Codex recepti et expensi, received and paid; hence, In acceptum, or acceptum referre aliquid, to enter as received, i. e. to put to one's credit.—qui non mihi vitam suam, etc. referret acceptam, who had not to thank me for his life; lit. to put down his life to my credit, Cic.—(8) multa auribus a.; —a. fama et auditione; —ut de Hercule accipimus.—(9) si quis est qui hæc putet arte accipi posse, Cic.; —que parum accipi.

SYN. CAPIO; SUMO; RAMO; CAPPIO; RECIPIO; EXCIPIO; SUSCIPIO; ARRIPIO.—Capere, *Gen.*: to take, get hold of, contain, sc. that over which a person has power; *Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit.—Sumere, to take, sc. that which does or does not belong to him who takes, and implies no power or coercion.—Rapere, to seize and take away hastily and forcibly, to snatch.—Accipere, to receive a thing offered or given; correl. to dare; opp. rejicere.—Recipere, to receive or take back a thing, whether offered or not, to recover.—Excipere, to take or receive what accidentally comes in one's way; que hunc virum exceperit, which may happen to receive, Cic.—Suscipere, to take upon one's self voluntarily, without being desired to do so; to undertake.—Arripere, to take or seize eagerly.

ACCIPITER, tris [teris, Prisc.] m. [*f. Lucr.*] (accipio). A bird of prey; as, A falcon, hawk, sparrow-hawk, Cic.; —a. sacer, A falcon used for taking auguries, Virg.—*Metaph.*: used to denote a rapacious or avaricious person; a. pecunie, Plant.

ACCIPITRO, are, tr. (accipiter). To tear, lacerate, Lav.

ACCISUS, a, um, *pt.* of accido.

1. ACCITUS, a, um, *pt.* of accio.

2. ACCITUS, us, m. (only in the abl. sing. Gr. 96. 10. Obs. 2). A call, incitation, summons; magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic.

ACCIVS, ii. See ARIVS.

ACCLAMATIO, ōnis, f. (acclamo). (1) *Gen.*:

A calling to, a shout or cry, exclamation.—(2) *Esp.*: A cry of disapprobation.—(3) A shout of applause, acclamation, Liv.—(4) *Rhet. t. t.*: An exclamation, i. q. exclamation.

EX. (1) attenuata nimis a., A. Her.—(2) a. adversa populi, Cic. SYN. ACCLAMATIO; PLAUTUS.—Acclamatio, acclamations expressed by the voice, of approbation or disapprobation.—Plautus, expresses applause by clapping the hands.

ACCLAMITO, are, *freg.* To call to, Plant.; from

AC-CLAMO, are, *intr.* To raise a cry at, to shout to or at (in a friendly or unfriendly manner). (1) To shout against.—(2) To applaud, huzza.

EX. (1) populus cum risu acclamavit, Cic.—(2) servatorem acclamantibus, Liv.

SYN. ACCLAMO; INCLAMO; EXCLAMO.—Acclamare (clamare, ad), to shout to, generally in contempt.—Inclamare, to call out loud to some one.—Exclamare, to name one or to speak with a loud voice; —without a case, to exclaim, to testify joy or indignation by loud cries.

AC-CLARO, are, tr. To make clear, explain, a t. t. in augury (acclarassis for acclaraveris, Liv.).

AC-CLINIS, e, *adj.* (acclino). (1) Reclining, leaning against (with a dat.).—(2) *Fig.*: Disposed, inclined, prone.

EX. (1) arboris a. trunco, Virg.; —a. animus falsis, Hor.

SYN. ACCLINIS; ACCLIVIS.—Acclinis, leaning on, that has a declivity; aditus leniter acclinis, Cæs.—Acclivis, steep, rising, ascending.

AC-CLINO, are, *intr.* (1) To lean against or to.—(2) *Fig.* To incline to, to have a liking or inclination for.

EX. (1) se a. in illum, leaned upon him, Ov.; —(2) a. ad ea causam, Liv.

SYN. ACCLINO; INCLINO; RECLINO; VERGO.—Acclinare, to incline towards.—Inclinare, to give a direction or tendency towards.—Reclinare, to lie down, to lie all along; scuta reclinant, Virg.—Vergere, to be turned towards, or bent towards.

AC-CLIVIS, e, *adj.* (seldom -vus, a, um) (ad, clivus). Rising like a hill, ascending, steep, uphill; pars viæ acclivis est, Cic.; —aditus leniter acclivis, Cæs.

SYN. See ACCLINIS; hence

ACCLIVITAS, atis, f. Steepness, acclivity; pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, Cæs.

ACCLIVUS, a, um. See ACCLIVIS.

ACCŌLA, æ, m. (accolo). A borderer, a neighbor; pastor accola ejus loci, Liv.; —*Metaph.*: accolæ Cereris, i. e. zealous worshippers, Cic.;

Used adjectively—neighboring; —Of the tributaries of the Tiber; accolis fluvius, Tac.

SYN. ACCOLA; INCOLA; CIVIS.—Accola, one who dwells near, a neighbor.—Incola, one who dwells in, an inhabitant. So, accolere, to dwell near; incolere, to dwell in.—Civis, a citizen, a member of the community, having equal rights.

AC-CŌLO, ère, cōlui, cultum, tr. To dwell near; gens quæ illum locum accolit, Cic.; —a. Macedoniam, Liv.; —Of countries; pars Galliarum a. Rhenum, Tac. Also i. q. colo, to cultivate; a. vitæ, Catull.

ACCOMMODATE, adv. Suitably, agreeably; dicere quam maxime a. ad veritatem, Cic. Compar. and Superl. both in Cic.

ACCOMODATIO, ōnis, f. I. *Prop.* (1) An adapting, adjusting, accommodating to any thing.

II. *Fig.*: Complaisance, compliance, indulgence, i. e. the accommodation of one's will to that of another.

EX. (1) elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem a., Cic.—(2) ex accommodatione magistratum, Cic.

ACCOMMODATUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of accommo. II. *adj.* (adapted to any thing; hence)

Fit, suitable, agreeable, with ad or dat.; as, accommodatum ad naturam hominis, or naturae hominis. SYN. ACCOMMODATUS; APPPOSITUS.—Accommodatus, *adapted to*, from its nature.—Appositus, *laid near, apposite*; hence, *fit or suitable*, from its position.

AC-COMMODO, are, tr. I. (1) *To fit, suit, adapt any thing to another.*—(2) *To lay or put any thing on another; with ad, in, or the dat.* II. *Fig. (3) To adjust, adapt, accommodate any thing to another.*—(4) *with se*; *To accommodate one's self to, conform to, to go by or according to.*—(5) *Metaph.*: a. alqd alicui, *To employ any thing for or about, to apply to, to bestow upon.*—(6) *To use, make use of.* EX. (1) Africano coronam sibi ad caput accommodanti, Cic.;—a. ensein lateri, Virg.—(2) a. insignia, *to put on*, Caes.—(3) meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic.;—a. decreta ad edicta urbana, id.;—a. testes ad crimen, *to examine the respective witnesses to each accusation*, id.;—a. eosdem versus in aliam rem, *to apply, make use of*;—ut ei de habitatione accommodes, *may accommodate (i. e. gratify) him.*—(4) a. se ad id solum quod praesens est, Cic.;—a. se ad remp., *to apply one's self to, to turn to.*—(5) a. operam lus studiis, Quint.;—a. curam pratis, pcoribus, etc., id.—(6) a. lapidem dentifricis, Plin.—SYN. ACCOMMODO; ARTO.—Accommodare, *to adjust, to make convenient.*—Aptare, *to make things fit, to put in order*; thus, Res aptantur ut congruant, accommodantur ad tempus, ad voluntatem alicujus.

AC-COMMODUS, a, um, adj. *Suitable, fit, or adapted to*; Valles a. fraudi, Virg.

AC-CONGERO, ere, gessi, gestum, tr. *To carry or bring to*; a. dona huic, Plaut.

AC-CREDO, ere, didi, ditum, intr. [*pr. subj.*, accreduas, *as if from accredo*, Plaut.] *To give credit to one, to assent to, to believe*; vix accredens, Cic.;—a. alicui, Hor.

AC-CRESCO, ere, evi, etum, intr. I. (1) *To grow, to increase.* II. (2) *with a dat.*, *To come in addition to, to be added to.* EX. (1) flumen subito accrevit, Cic.—(2) dictis factisque accresceret fides, Plin.;—a. nomen trimetris iambeis, Hor.

ACCRETIO, ònis, f. (accreo). *Growth, increase*; accretione luminis, Cic.

ACCRETUS, a, um. I. *pt. of accresco.* *Grown on to any thing*, Plin. II. *adj.*, *Close, solid.*

ACCUBATIO, ònis, f. *Wrong reading for*

ACCUBITIO, ònis, f. (accubo). *A lying, esp. a reclining at meals (after the Roman fashion), accusation*; sessio, accubatio, Cic.;—a. epularis amicorum, id.

ACCUBITUS, us, m., i. q. accubitio, Plin.

AC-CUBO, are, ubi, itum, intr. (1) *To lie near or by, with dat. or absol.*—(2) *To recline or sit at table.* EX. (1) furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg.;—a. cadus horreis, Hor.—(2) mos fuit, ut qui accubarent canerent, etc., Cic.;—a. alicui in convivio;—a. apud aliquem.

AC-CUDO, ere, di, sum, tr. *To coin more, to coin to, to add*; tres minas a., Plaut.

AC-CUMBO, ere, cubui, cubitum, intr. (ad, cubo, see Gr. 216, Note 4). *Lit. to lay one's self down at a place, and hence (1) To lie at a place.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To recline at table.* See Plaut's Rom. Antiq. p. 319. EX. (1) a. in via, Plaut.—(2) huc te e balneo priusquam accubares, ducere volebat, Cic. SYN. ACCUMBO; DISCUMBO.—Accumbere, *to recline at table, spoken of one or more.*—Discumbere, *the same*, only said of several; tu das (mibi) epulis a. Divum, Virg.;—

Omnes discumbimus præter illum, Cic.;—Discumbere toris, Ov.

ACCUMULARE, ade. (accumulo). *Copiously, abundantly, liberally*, Auct. Her.

ACCUMULATIO, ònis, f. (id.). *A heaping up, sc. of earth at the root of trees*, Plin.

ACCUMULATOR, òris, m. (id.). *He who heaps up or augments, an accumulator*; opum primus a., Tac.

AC-CUMULO, are, tr. I. (1) *To heap up, amass, accumulate, to increase by heaping up.*—(2) *Bot. t. t.* *To heap up earth about the roots of trees, etc.* II. *Fig. (3) To heap, sc. one thing to or upon another, to add copiously, load with.* EX. (1) auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic.—(2) a. radices,—vinctas, Plin.—(3) a. caedem caedi, Lucr.;—a. animam nepotis donis, Virg. *Abol.*: a. inaniter, *to accumulate words*, Gell. SYN. See AGGERO.

ACCURARE, adr. (accuratus). *With care, cautiously, accurately*; accurate facere, disputare, dicere, etc., Cic.

ACCURATIO, ònis, f. (accuro). *Accuracy, diligence, carefulness, exactness*, Cic.

ACCURATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of accuro.* II. *adj. Performed with care, exquisite, exact, elaborate, accurate [of things, but diligens of persons]*; a. et meditatae commentationes, Cic.;—a. et polita oratio, id. *Compared*

AC-CURO, are, tr. [accurassis for accuraveris, Plaut.] *To take care of, to attend to, to do a thing carefully*; as, melius accurantur quæ consilio geruntur, Cic.;—a. aliquem, *to entertain at table*, Plaut.

AC-CURRO, ere, cucurri and curri, cursum, intr. I. (1) *To run to, to come running, with ad or in.* II. *Fig. (2) Of ideas which occur rapidly; to hasten.* EX. (1) Si accierit, accurrant, Cic.;—a. in Tusculanum, id.;—*I used impers.* Tac.—(2) istæ imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, Cic.; hence,

ACCURSUS, us, m. *A running to, a course*; a. populi, Tac.

ACCUSABILIS, e, adj. (accuso). *Blame-worthy, reprehensible*; quorum a. est turpitudine, Cic.

ACCUSATIO, ònis, f. (id.). I. (1) *The act of accusing, an accusation, complaint, or indictment.* II. *Concr. (2) A written charge, bill of indictment.* EX. (1) ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic.;—accusatione respondere, *to reply to*, id.;—accusatione desistere, *to give up.*—(2) in accusationis quinque libris, *five books of the impeachment of Verres*, Cic.;—in quarto accusationis, *in the fourth oration against Verres*, id.

ACCUSATIVUS, i, m. (id.). *Gram. t. t.* *The accusative, the fourth case*, Quint.

ACCUSATOR, òris, m. (id.). I. (1) *In law, t. t.* *An accuser, a plaintiff in a state trial*; also, *an accuser of any kind.* II. (2) *An informer, i. q. delator*, Suet. EX. (1) accusatore povere alicui, Cic.;—a. acer et acerbus—vehemens et molestus—firmus et verus, id. SYN. ACCUSATOR; PETITOR; DELATOR; MANDATOR.—Accusator, *a plaintiff in a state trial.*—Petitor, *a plaintiff in a private action.*—Delator (deferre), *an informer of offences against the government.*—Mandator, *one who suborns a witness*; inter adversa temporum, et delatores mandatoresque erant, Suet.

ACCUSATORIE, adv. *With the design of an accuser*; a. dicere, Cic.; from

ACCUSATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* (accusator). *Belonging to an accuser, accusatory; a. lex, Cic.; —a. animus, id.*

ACCUSATRIX, icia, *f.* (accuso). *A female accuser, a scold, Plaut.*

AC-CUSO, āre, *tr.* (ad causa, as concludo from claudo). I. *Gen.* (1) *To call to account.*—(2) *To reprove, to blame, reprimand, scold.*—(3) *Of things; To blame, find fault with, reprove.* II. *Esp.*: In law, t. t.; (4) *To sue, to bring an action at law, to accuse, Gr. 491-493.* EX. (1) a. et monere, ut, etc., Cic.—(2) a. alqm de epistolarum negligentia, id.—(3) cuius tu desperationem a. solitus esses, Cic.; —a. inertiam adolescentum, id.—(4) (alqm, alqm crimine, alqm alicujus rei, de re, inter; capitis; Gr. 491-493), suis eum certis propriisq; criminibus accusabo, Cic.; —accusatus rei capitalis, id.; —qui inter sicarios et de beneficiis accusant, id.; —tamen capitis accuset. *Gram. t. t.*: Casus accusandi, the accusative case. SYN. Accuso; INCUSO; ARGO; INSIMULO.—Accusare, to accuse judicially or otherwise.—Incusare, to find fault with, never to accuse judicially, quem non incusavi demens, Virg.—Arguere, to show, to convince, convict.—Insimulare, strictly, to feign; hence, to insinuate an accusation or charge.

ACĒ, ēa, *f.* (ἄκη). *Acce or Acca, now St. Jean d'Acre, Nep.*

ACĒO, ēre, ūi (no sup.), *intr.* *To be sour, acid; vinum a., Cato.*

1. **ĀCER**, ēris, n. [*f. Serv.*] only in *nom.* and *gen. sing.* 1. *A maple tree, a maple, Plin.*—2. *Myrtle wood, id.*

2. **ĀCER**, acris, acre, *adj.*, Gr. 99, 5 [*m. acris, Etn.; f. acer, Næv. and Etn.; acrus, a, um, Pallad.*], (*root AC, whence also acies, acuō, conf. aci, axis, pointed; hence,*) I. *Prop.* (1) *Sharp, poignant, piercing, and the like.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Acute, sagacious, penetrating.*—As to character, (3) *In a good sense, zealous, ardent, eager, sprightly, strenuous, and the like.*—(4) *In a bad sense, violent, wild, passionate, severe, hard.* EX. (1) Acerrimi sensus, Cic.; —oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, sharp and piercing.—(2) vir acerrimo ingenio, Cic.; —a. iudex bonorum, id.; —a. acies, —a. memoria.—(3) vir acer et industrius, Cic.; —a. miles; —acrior quidam animus.—With gen., acer militiis.—(4) Tam vehementis vir tamque acer in ferro, Cic.; —a. canes; —a. ac severa judicia; —acerrimum bellum, id. SYN. ACER, or ACRI; ASPER.—Acer, sharp, sour.—Asper, harsh, rough, monitoribus asper, Hor.; —in silvis asperam vitam trahens.

ĀCERBE, adv. comp. (acerbus). *Harshly, sharply, severely, cruelly, painfully; —a. nimium est accusatus, Cic.; —a. severus in filium, id.*

ĀCERBITAS, atis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Sharpness, sourness, harshness.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of moral qualities; harshness, severity, incivility.*—(3) *Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction, and the like.* EX. (1) fructus magna acerbitate permixti, Cic.—(2) severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic.; —acerbitatem habet oburgatio, id.; —dissensio sine acerbitate, id.—(3) a. summi luctus, id.; —In the plur.: omnes acerbitates perferre. SYN. ACERBITAS; ACROMONIA.—Acerbitas is properly said of fruits not ripe, acid, tart. *Fig.*: Sourness, grief, affliction.—Acromonia, of things pungent; as, sharpness. *Fig.*: liveliness, keenness.

ĀCERBO, āre, *tr.* (id.). I. (1) *To make bitter, to embitter.* II. *Metaph.* (2) *To increase any thing disagreeable, to aggravate.* EX. a. regni munus alicui, Stat.; —formidine crimen a., Virg. SYN. See ASPERO.

ĀCERBUS, a, um, *adj.* (from acer, as superbus from super). I. *Prop.* (1) *Sharp, bitter, harsh, sc. to the senses.*—(2) *Metaph.* (taken from unripe, sour fruits): unripe, untimely. II. *Fig.*: Of the temper; (3) *Harsh, rigorous, forbidding, austere, ill-natured, churlish.*—(4) *Of things; bitter, hard, unpleasant, sad.* EX. (1) a. sapor, Plin.; —vox acerbissima, A. Her.—(2) a. uva, opp. matura; —a. virgo, not yet marriageable, Varr.; —a. partus, premature.—(3) acerbos inimicos, Cic.; —acerbos e Zenonis schola, churlish people from the school of Zeno, id.; —acerbissimi feneratorum—hostes, id.—(4) res acerbae—acerbissimum supplicium—a mors, Cic., n. pl. acerba, adv., Virg. SYN. ACERBUS; CRUDUS.—Acerbus, not ripe, acid, sharp.—Crudus (as if crudus from cruor), not ripe or ready, raw, not digested, cruda poma, Cic.; —cruda caro, Juv.; —c. pavo, id.; —vulnera cruda, Ov., fresh.

ĀCERNUS, a, um, *adj.* (1. acer). *Of maple, a. trabes, Virg.; —a. mensa, Hor.*

ĀCĒROSUS, a, um, *adj.* (acus, eris). *Full of chaff, a. fur.*

ĀCERRA, æ, *f.* (prob. for acerna, sc. arcula, from acer, maple). *A vessel for incense, a censer, Cic.; —a. plena turis, Hor.*

ĀCERRÆ, ærum, *f. Acerræ*. 1. *A town in Campania near Naples, now Acerra, Liv., Virg.*—2. *A town in Umbria called Vatriæ, Plin.*

ĀCERRĀNI, ōrum, *m. pl.* *Inhabitants of Acerræ in Campania, Liv.*

ĀCĒRKŌNIUS, C., li, *m.* *A Roman proper name, Cic.*

ĀCĒRĒCŌMĒS, æ, *m.* (ἀκέρειος, with uncut hair). *A young man, a youth, Juv.*

ĀCĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἀκῆρος). *Without wax; mel a., virgin honey, which drops of itself from the comb, Plin.*

ĀCĒRVĀLIS, e, *adj.* (acervus). *Accumulated. A dialectic t. t.; a sorites, or conclusion by accumulation, Cic.*

ĀCĒRVĀTIM, adv. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *By accumulation, by or in heaps.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of speech; succinct, concise.* EX. (1) confertos a. mors accumulabat, Lucr.; —a. ponere stercus, Varr.—(2) multa a. frequentans, pressing many ideas into a sentence, Cic.; —a. jam reliqua dicam. SYN. ACERVATIM; CUMULATE.—Acervatim, in heaps, lit. and fig.—Cumulate (used Fig. only), abundantly, fully.

ĀCĒRVO, āre, *tr.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To heap up, to lay together.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To heap, i. e. to multiply, to increase.* EX. (1) a. panicum, Plin.; —a. leges, Liv.; —a. verba, Quint.

ĀCĒRVUS, i, *m.* (allied to acer, acies; from root AK, axis, ἄκος, a quantity heaped up as it were to a point). I. *Prop.* (1) *A heap, a pile.* II. *Fig.* (2) *A heap, a mass, a great quantity, a multitude.*—(3) *A dialectic t. t., a sorites; see ACERVALIS.* EX. (1) a. tritici, Cic.; —a. corporum, id.; —cæcus a., Ov., i. e. a chaos.—(2) a. facinorum, Cic.; —a. officiorum, Plin. SYN. ACERVUS; CONGERIES; STRUES; CUMULUS; MOLES.—Acervus, Gen.: a heap or collection of things of the same kind.—Congeries, a mass of things brought together promiscuously.—Strues, a quantity piled or built up symmetrically.—Cumulus, a high heap, a large collection accumulated without order.—Moles, a mass, any thing huge or vast, not necessarily a pile or structure.

ĀCESCO, ēre, ācti (no sup.), *intr.* (insep. from aceo). *To grow sour, quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor.*

ἈΚΕΣΙΝΕΣ, æ, m. (*Ἀκείνη*). *Acesines*, a tributary to the Indus, now *Chenab* or *Chenab*, Plin.

ἈΚΕΣΙΝΟΣ, i, m. *Acesinus*, a river in Tauria, Plin. Hence, *Acesinus*, a, um, adj., *belonging to the Acesinus*; A. agnina, Val.

ἈΚΕΣΙΣ, is, f. (*Ἀκείσις*). A kind of borax, Plin.

ἈΚΕΣΤΑ, æ, or ἈΚΕΣΤΕ, es, f. (*Ἀκείστα*, *Ἀκείστη*). *Acesta*, a town in Sicily, formerly *Egesta*, afterwards *Syracusa*, Virg.

ἈΚΕΣΤΕΙ or ἈΚΕΣΤΕΙ, òrum, m. *Inhabitants of Acesta*, Plin.; also

ἈΚΕΣΤΕΣΕΣ, ium, m. *The same*, Cic.

ἈΚΕΤΑΒΥΛΟΝ, i, n. (acetum). Originally, a vessel for holding vinegar, a *vinegar-cup*; hence, *Metaph.* 1. A vessel in the form of a cup, Quint.—2. A measure, the fourth of a hemina, Cato.—3. In anatomy; the socket of the hip-bone, Plin.—4. In zoology; the sucker of a *polypus*, Plin.—5. In botany; a *flower-cup*, a *calix*, Plin.

ἈΚΕΤΑΡΙΑ, òrum, n. (acetum), sc. olera. A salad, i. e. herbs prepared with vinegar, Plin.

ἈΚΕΤΟΝ, i, n. (orig. pt. of aceto, grown sour; hence, sc. vinum). 1. Wine vinegar, vinegar, Plin.—2. Fig. (as, sales from sal); pungent wit, railery, Hor.

ἈΧΕΜΕΝΕΣ, is, m. *Achemenes*, the first king of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus;—dives A., poetic for great, or Asiatic wealth in general, Hor.; hence,

ἈΧΕΜΕΝΙΔÆ, òrum, m. *Descendants of Achemenes*, Plin.; and

ἈΧΕΜΕΝΙΟΣ, a, um, adj. poetic for Persian, Ov.

1. ἈΧÆΥΣ, i, m. (*Ἀχαιός*), *Achæus*. 1. A son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achæans. 2. A king of Lydia, Ov.

2. ἈΧÆΥΣ, a, um, adj. (*Ἀχαιός*). 1. *Belonging to Achæi*, an inhabitant of Achæia, Liv.—2. Gen.: Grecian; and Subst. Achæi, òrum, m., *Grecians*.—Hence, 3. The inhabitants of a Grecian colony on the Euxine sea, Ov.—Portus Achæorum, the harbor of Troy where the Greeks landed, Plin.

ἈΧΑΪΑ, æ, f. (*Ἀχαιία*), *Achæia*. 1. A district on the north of the Peloponnesus, along the Corinthian gulf. 2. From the time of Sulla, Greece, as a Roman province; hence,

ἈΧΑΪΑΣ, ñdis, f. A female Achæan or Grecian, Ov.; and

ἈΧΑΪΙΚΟΣ, a, um, adj. *Achæan*, *Grecian*; as, A. negotium, Cic.;—A. ignis, Hor.—Also, a surname of L. Mummius from his conquest of Greece.

ἈΧΑΪΙΣ, Idia, f. Poetic, i. q. Achæa. A female Achæan or Greek, Ov.

ἈΧΑΪΙΟΣ, a, um, adj. Poet. for Achæicus, Achæan, Greek, Virg.

ἈΧΑΡΝÆ, òrum, f. *Acharnæ*, a town or village of Attica, Stat. Hence, *Acharnanus*, a, um, adj. *Of Acharnæ*, Nep.

ἈΧΑΡΡÆ, òrum, f. *Acharræ*, a town of Thessaly, Liv.

1. ἈΧΑΤΕΣ, æ, m. and f. (*ὁ Ἀχάτης*). *Agate*, Plin.

2. ἈΧΑΤΕΣ, æ, m. *Achates*, a companion of Æneas, Virg.

ἈΧΕΛΟΪΑΣ, ñdis, and ἈΧΕΛΟΪΣ, Idia, f. Daughter of Achelous, *Acheloides Sirenes*, Ov.;—*Acheloides*, id.

ἈΧΕΛΟΪΟΣ, a, um, adj. 1. *Of or belonging to the river Achelous*, Virg.; Ov.—A. Calirhoe, daughter of Achelous, Ov.—2. *Met.*: *Etolian*;—A. heros, *Tydeus*, son of *Æneus*, king of *Ætolia*, Stat.

ἈΧΕΛΟΪΣ, i, m. (*Ἀχελῷος*). *Achelous*. 1. A river of central Greece, now *Aspropotamo*, Plin.—2. The river-god Achelous, Ov.

ἈΧΕΡΕΪΝΙ, òrum, m. *Acherini*, a people of Sicily, Cic.

ἈΧΕΡΟΝ, ntis, m. (*Ἀχέρων*). *Acheron*. 1. A river of Epirus, now *Deliki*, Liv.—2. A river of lower Italy, now *Acri*, Plin.—3. A fabulous river of the infernal regions, Cic. Hence, by Met., the infernal regions; *Acheronta movebo*, Virg.

ἈΧΕΡΟΝΤΕΥΣ, a, um, adj. *Acherontian*, *Of or belonging to Acheron*, Claud.

ἈΧΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ, æ, f. *Acherontia*, a small town of Lucania, on the borders of Apulia, now *Acerenza*, Hor.

ἈΧΕΡΟΝΤΙΣ, untis, m. and f. i. q. *Acheron* 3, Plaut. Hence, *Acheruntis pabulum*, food for *Acheron* = hell, said of an abandoned man, Plaut.;—A. ulmorum, *said of a slave on whose back many rods were broken*, id.; hence,

ἈΧΕΡΟΝΤΙΚΟΣ, a, um, adj. *Belonging to, or fit for, Acheron or the infernal regions*; A. regiones, Plaut.;—A. senex, id.

ἈΧΕΡΥΣΙΑ, æ, f. *Acherusia*. 1. A lake in Epirus, from which the river Acheron flows, Plin.—2. A lake in Campania, south of Cumæ, now *Lago Fusaro*, Plin.—3. A cave in Bithynia, from which Cerberus is said to have been fetched, Plin.

ἈΧΕΡΥΣΙΟΣ, a, um, adj. 1. *Belonging to Acheron*, in Calabria, Liv.—2. *Belonging to Acheron or the infernal regions*;—A. templa, the infernal regions, Lucr.;—A. vita, a miserable life, id.

ἈΧΗΤΑ, æ, m. (*ἀχίτης*, *ἡχίτης*, *sounding*). The male singing cicada, or grasshopper, Plin.

ἈΧΙΛΛΑ. See ἈΧΟΛΛΑ.

ἈΧΙΛΛΑΣ, æ, m. *Achillas*, the murderer of Pompey, Cæs.

ἈΧΙΛΛΕΑ, æ, f. The plant milfoil, Plin.; called also *Achilleos*, id.

ἈΧΙΛΛΕΪΣ, Idia, f. (*Achilles*). The *Achilleid*—a poem of Statius treating of Achilles.

ἈΧΙΛΛΕΣ, is, m. [poet. *Achilleus*, æ], (*Ἀχιλλεύς*). *Achilles*. 1. A celebrated Grecian hero, son of Peleus king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, Cic.—2. *Met.*: For a handsome and powerful man, Plaut.; hence,

ἈΧΙΛΛΕΥΣ, a, um, adj. 1. *Of or belonging to Achilles*, stirps A., Virg.;—A. manes, Ov.;—A. statua, statues in the posture of Achilles, Plin.;—A. cothurnus, a lofty tragic stly., Prop.—2. *Achillea insula*, an island at the mouth of the *Borysthenes* (*Doniper*), called also *Leuce*, where *Borysthenes* was buried, Plin. Also, an island near *Samos*, Plin.—3. *Achilleus cursus*, a peninsula on the Black Sea, where Achilles celebrated games, Plin.—4. *Achilleum* (sc. oppidum), a town of Troas near *Sigeum*, Plin.

ἈΧΙΛΛΙΔΕΣ, and ἈΧΙΛΛΕΙΔΕΣ, æ, m. (*Ἀχιλλίδης*). A descendant of Achilles, Ov.

ἈΧΙΪΥΣ, a, um, adj. [*Achæus*, with the digamma f]. *Achæan*, *Grecian*. (See ἈΧΑΪΑ.) A. castra, Ov. Subst.: *Achivi*, òrum, m. The Greeks, Cic.

ΑΧΛΙΣ, is, f. A wild beast of the north, perhaps the same as *alces*, Plin.

ACHOLLA, or **ACHILLA**, æ, f. *Acholla*, a town of Africa near Tapsus, Auct.

ACHRADĪNA, or **ACRADĪNA**, æ, f. *Achradina*, a port of Syracuse, Cic.

ACHRAS, ādis, and ādos, f. (ἀχράς). *A wild pear-tree*, Col.

ĀCIA, æ, f. (acus). *Sewing-thread*, Cels.

ĀCIDĀLIA, æ, f. (Ἀκιδάλια). *Acidalian*, an epithet of Venus, perhaps from the fountain Acidalius in Bœotia where she used to bathe, Virg.; hence,

ĀCIDĀLIUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Venus*; a. nodus, *the girdle of Venus*, Mart.

ĀCIDĪTAS, ātis, f. (acidus). *Sourness, acidity*, Marc.

ĀCIDŪLUS, a, um, adj. (dim. of acidus). *Somewhat sour, sourish*, Plin.

ĀCIDUS, a, um, adj. (aceo). I. (1) *Sour, acid, tart*. II. Fig. (2) *Sharp, keen*.—(3) *Unpleasant, disagreeable, harsh*; only poet. EX. (1) a. sorba, Virg.;—a. inula, Hor.;—a. creta, steeped in vinegar.—(2) homo acidæ lingue, Senec.—(3) id saue est iuvisum acidumque duobus, Hor.

ĀCTĒS, ei, f. [gen. acii and acie; as, dii and diæ, facii and facie, Gell., Gr. 94, Exc.], (allied to actis, æz). I. (1) *A sharp point or edge, as of a sword, axe, sickle*. II. Met.: Of the sense of sight; (2) *Sharpness of vision or sight*.—(3) *Clear*: The pupil of the eye.—Poet. (4) *The eye itself*.—(5) *Mild. t. t.*: Line of battle, battle array, line of soldiers; abster. and coner.—(6) *A battle, an engagement*, i. q. pugna.—(7) *Sheen, brightness*. III. Fig. (8) *Sharpness, force, power*.—(9) *An intellectual contest, discussion, debate*. EX. (1) aciem securium tuarum vidit, Cic.;—a. fauces, Virg. [the sharp point of a spear, Ov.].—(2) ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Cæs.;—tanta tenuitas ut fugiat aciem, Cic.—(3) acies ipsa, que ceruimus, que pupilla vocatur, Cic.—(4) huc geminas flecte a., Virg.—(5) si aciem nostri exercitus ostendero, Cic.;—statuit non præliis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall.;—tertium aciem castra munire jussit, Cæs.;—novissima a. rear, Liv.;—a. triplex instructa, army drawn up in three lines, Cæs.;—dextra a., right wing, Liv.;—duæ acies, both armies, Cæs.;—aciem instruere, dirigere, explicare, dilatare, distendere, Cæs.—(6) In acie Pharsalica, Cic.;—copias in aciem ducere, Liv.;—in aciem descendere, id.;—acie excedere, Cæs.—(7) a. stellarum, Virg.—(8) patimur hebescere aciem horum (patrum) auctoritatis, power, Cic.;—nulla acies ingenii tanta, id.;—poet.: a. Vulcania, the violence of the flames, Virg.—(9) ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non sæpe prodeunt. SYN. I.

ACIES; **ACUMEN**; **CUSPIS**; **MUCRO**.—Acies, the cutting edge or sharp part of an instrument.—Acumen, the point itself; thus, acies securium, acumen styli.—Cuspis, the point of an arrow, the iron point of a spear.—Mucro, the sharp point of a weapon. SYN. II. **ACIES**; **EXERCITUS**; **AGMEN**.—Acies, the front, an army drawn up in battle array.—Exercitus (exerceo), a body of trained men.—Agmen (ago), an army on the march, with or without arms.

ĀCILĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Acilius*; Annales A., Liv.

ĀCILĪUS, a, um, adj. *Acilian*; gens A., a plebeian family at Rome.

ĀCILĪUS, li, m. *Acilius*, a Roman proper name, Cic.

ĀCĪNA. See **ACINUS**.

ĀCĪNĀCES, is, m. (ἀκινάκης). *A short sword, a scimitar, or dagger*, used by the Persians and Scythians, Hor. SYN. See **GLADIUS**.

ĀCĪNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (acinus). *Belonging to grapes*; dolia a., for keeping grapes, Varr.

ĀCĪNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). 1. *Full of grapes*, Plin.—2. *Resembling grapes*, id.

ĀCĪNUS, i, m., **ĀCĪNUM**, i, n. [Acina, æ. Catull.]. 1. *A berry, esp., a grape, a raisin*, Cic. (of ivy, Plin.).—2. *A grape-stone, kernel*.

ĀCĪPENSER, ēris, and **ĀCĪPENSIS**, is, m. (ἀκίπησις). A fish much liked by the Romans, perhaps the sturgeon, Cic.

ĀCIS, is, and Idis, m. and f. (Ἄκισ). 1. m. *Acis*, a river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Ætna, now called Chiaci.—2. The name of the river-god, son of Fumnus, beloved by Galatea, Ov.—3. f. One of the Cyclades, Plin.

ACLIS, Idis, f. (ἀκλῆς). *A small dart or javelin*, Virg.

ACMON, ōnis, m. *Acmon*, a companion of Æneas, Virg.

ACMŌNENSIS, e, adj. *Belonging to Acmonia*, a town of Phrygia Major, Cic.

ACMŌNIDES, is, m. *Acmonides*, one of the servants of Vulcan, Ov.

ACNŪA, or **ACNA**, æ, f. (ἄκνα, or ἄκναυα). *A measure of land 120 feet square*, Varr.

ĀCENŌNŌETUS, i, m. (ἄκνονόριος). *One that wants common sense*, Juv.

ĀCETIS, is, f. (ἄκοντις). *A concubine*, Lucil.

ĀCŌNĪTUM, i, n. (ἄκόνιτον). *Aconite, common monk's head, or wolf's bane*, Plin.

ĀCŌNTĪE, ārum, f. (ἄκοντία). *Meteors with arrow-like tails*, Plin.

ĀCŌNTĪUS, li, m. *Acontius*, 1. A lover of Cydippe, Ov.—2. A mountain in Bœotia.

ĀCŌPOS, us, m. and f., or **ĀCŌPON**, um, i, n. (ἄκωπος). 1. A kind of stone, perhaps crystallized quartz or spar, Plin.—2. f. An herb used in child-birth, called also anaggyron.—3. Acopum (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), a lenitive or strengthening salve.

ĀCOR, ōris, m. (aceo). 1. The sour flavor of any thing, sourness, acidity, Quint.—2. Fig., Plin.

ĀCORNĀ, æ, f. (ἄκωρα). A kind of thistle, Plin.

ĀCŌRUS, i, f., and **ĀCŌRUM**, i, n. (ἄκωρος and ἄκωρον). *Sweet flag, sweet cane*, Plin.

AC-QUIESCO, ēre, ēri, ētum, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To rest or repose in any thing*.—(2) *Of things; to rest, to have or to find rest*. II. Fig. (3) *To find rest in the gratification of one's wishes, desires, etc.*, i. e. *To repose or delight in, to enjoy, acquiesce in*.—(4) *To make one's self easy about a thing, to tranquillize one's self, to be quiet*. EX. (1) Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic.—(2) quam aures extremum semper exspectent, in eoque a., id.;—a. res familiaris, remains untouched [to rest from the labors of time, i. e. Euphem. for "to die"].—(3) Usually with in, seldom with abl. or dat., nulla est res publica in qua acquiescam, Cic.;—in nostris libris a.;—with abl., qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquiescunt, Cic.;—with dat., cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet.—(4) tu quam es commotus, acquiescis, Cic.

AC-QUIRO, ēre, āvi, ātum, *tr.* (quæro).
I. (1) *To acquire, get, procure, obtain* in addition.
II. (2) *To gain, get, procure.*—(3) *Absol. : To get wealth.* EX. (1) *With ad or dat., a. ud honor-*
rem, ad gloriam, Cic. ;—a. vires eundo, to gain
strength by running, Virg.—(2) *a. sibi dignitatem*
ex optimo reip. statu ;—a. moram, Cic. ;—a. pauca
(nova verba), Hor.—(3) *Absol. : To get wealth,*
Quint.

ACRÆ, ārum, *f.* (Ἀκραι), *Acræ*. 1. A town
of Sicily near Pallazola, Liv.—2. A town in the
Tauric Chersonesus, Plin.

ACRÆPHIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀκραίφια), *Acraphia*, a
town of Boeotia, Liv.

ACRÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀκραῖος, *dwelling on*
the heights). *Acræan*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. ;
—of Juno, id.

ACRAGĀS, antis, *m.* (Ἀκράγας). *Acragas*,
a mountain of Sicily, and the town on it, near
the promontory of Pachynum ;—The town usu-
ally called *Agrirentum*, now *Grigenti*, Virg.—
Hence the *adj.* *Acragantius*, *Agrientine*, said of
Empedocles, Lucr. See **AGRIGENTUM**.

ACRATOPHORUM, i, n. (Ἀκρατοφόρον). A
vessel ; jug, bottle for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

ACREDŪLA, æ, *f.* Perhaps a thrush or owl ;
an unknown bird.—Gr. ὄρνις.

ACRICŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (acer). *Some-*
what sharp, acute, morose ; Ille a. senex Lenox,
morose, sour, Cic. Conf. acerbus.

ACRILLÆ, ārum, *f.* *Acrille*, a town of Si-
cily, Liv.

ACRISIONĀ, æ, *f.* (acer). **I.** *Prop.* (1)
Sharpness, both agreeable and disagreeable
(acerbitus, only disagreeable) *pungency* (of mus-
tard, e. g.). **II.** *Fig.* (2) *Intellectual sharp-*
ness, power, energy, vehemence. EX. (1) *A.*
brassicæ, Cat. ;—a. sinapis, Plin. ;—in plur. :
acrimonie alii vel caparum, Col. ;—a. stomachi,
acrimonie alii vel caparum, Col. ;—a. stomachi,
acidity, Plin.—(2) *Si Glabronis patris v.m. et*
acrimoniam ceperis, Cic. ;—convenit in vultu
pudorem et a. inesse (a powerful expression), id.
SYN. See **ACERBITAS**.

ACRISIÓNĒ, es, *f.* (Ἀκρίσιωνη). *Acrisione*,
the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaë, Virg.

ACRISIÓNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *That belongs to*
Acrisius ; as, *A. arces, i. 2. Argos, Ov. ;—A.*
muri, i. e. Ardea, built by Danaë, Sil. ;—A. coli-
oni, Argive, Virg.

ACRISIÓNĪADES, æ, *f. patr., m.* (Ἀκρίσιων-
νάδης). *A descendant of Acrisius, i. e. Perseus,*
son of Danaë, Ov.

ACRISÍUS, ii, *m.* (Ἀκρίσιος). *Acrisius*, a
king of Argos, son of Abas, and the father of
Danaë, Ov.

ACRITER, adr. (2 acer), Gr. 233. *Sharply,*
strongly, vehemently, eagerly ; as, *a. solem in-*
tueri, Cic. ;—a. se morti offerre, courageously, id. ;
—a. videre vitium, sharply, accurately. Comp. di-
cere acrius et vehementius. Sup. : a. egere, to
be in great want, Plant. ;—a. occupatus, very
much, exceedingly, engaged, Nep.

ACRŌAMĀ, ātis, *n.* (ἀκρόαμα ; *what is heard*
with pleasure, an ear-treat, hence,) 1. *Music, per-*
formance, recitation at table (at banquets), Cic.
—2. *Concr. : A minstrel reciter, humorist, i. e. a*
person who entertains others at table by music,
recitation, or wit ; as, *non solum spectator, sed*
actor, et acroama, Cic. ;—festivum a ;—a. et
histriones, Suet.

ACRŌASIS, is, *f.* (ἀκρόασις, *a hearing, lis-*
tening, hence, Met.) 1. *A learned discourse or*

lecture.—2. *A company of listeners, sc. to a learn-*
ed discourse or lecture, i. e. A learned audience,
auditory, Cic.

ACRŌCĒRAUNĪA, ōrum, *n.* *Acroceraunian*
mountains, a high ridge projecting into the sea,
and dangerous to ships, between Macedonia and
Epirus, Hor. ; hence,

ACRŌCĒRAUNĪUS, a, um, *adj. Met. : Dan-*
gerous ; A. vita, Ov.

ACRŌCHORDON, ōnis, *f.* (ἀκροχορδών). A
kind of wart, a pendulous wart, Cels.

ACRŌCŌRINTHUS, or os, i, *f.* (Ἀκροκόρινθος). *The citadel of Corinth, Liv.—Acc. Acro-*
corinthon, Gr. 74.

ACRON, ōnis, *m.* *Acron*, king of the Cœni-
nians, slain by Romulus in battle, Prop.

ACRŌNŌMA SAXA. An unknown place in
Lower Italy, Cic.

ACTA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (ago). (1) *Public acts, or*
deeds, decrees of the senate, magistrates, or among
the people.—(2) *A register of public acts, re-*
cords, code of law, official paper, advertiser, in-
telligencer. EX. (1) *acta Cæsaris servanda*
censuo, the ordinances of Cæsar, Cic.—(2) *acta*
publica, public records, Tac. ;—a. diurna urbis,
town newspaper, id. **SYN.** ACTA ; GESTA ;
RES GESTÆ.—Acta (agere), *chiefly official acts,*
resolutions, decrees—Gesta (gerere), noble
actions or exploits in war.—Res gestæ, public events,
transactions, exploits.

ACTA, æ, *f.* (ἀκτῆ, strictly, *the beach, where*
the waves break, from ἄκρην, hence,) *The sea-*
shore, sea-side, coast, esp. as a residence for
pleasure ; in actis nostris esse, Cic.

ACTÆON, ōnis, *m.* (Ἀκταίων). *Actæon*, a
grandson of Cadmus, changed into a stag, and
torn in pieces by his own dogs, Ov.

ACTÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀκταῖος), *poet. i. q.*
Atticus, (of or belonging to Attica, Attic, Athe-
nian ; A. arces, Ov. ;—A. conjux, id. ;—A. Ara-
cynthus, so styled, because on the border of
Attica, Virg.

ACTĪACUS, a, um, *adj.* (Actium). *Of or be-*
longing to Actium ; hence, *A. victoria, the vic-*
tory of Actium, Tac. ; A. legiones, *which fought*
at Actium, id.—A. ludi, *Actian games, instituted*
by Augustus to celebrate the victory at Actium ;
hence, A. religio, the Actian games, Tac.

ACTĪAS, ādis, *f. poet.* 1. An Athenian female,
A. Orithyia, Virg.—2. *Belonging to Actium ;*
A. Cleopatra, *conquered at Actium, Stat.*

ACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ago). **I.** (1) *A moving,*
motion. **II.** (2) *A doing, performance, action,*
activity.—(3) *Esp. : Activity in state affairs, an*
official function, a transaction.—(4) *In law, t. t. ;*
A judicial transaction, process, or action.—(5)
Also, A speech upon the action, a charge, an im-
pachment.—(6) *A form at law, a form of pro-*
cess, used in the old Roman law by the plain-
tiff, in order to support his cause.—(7) *Met.*
t. t. : Delivery (of an orator or actor), action.
EX. (1) *in singulis tetraantorum actionibus,*
Vitr.—(2) *deos spoliati motu et actione divina,*
Cic. ;—somnia actionem tollit omnem, id. ;
—virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id.
With gen. subj. ad res parandas, quibus actio
vitæ continetur, active, practical life.—With
gen. obj., gratiarum actio, giving of thanks,—a.
maximæ causæ, conduct.—(3) discessu illorum
(consulium) a. de pace sublata est, Cic. ;—a. con-
sularis, Liv. ;—plur. : scriptis actiones nostras
mandaremus, state speeches.—(4) a. injuriarum,
an action of damages, Cic. ;—a. perduellionis,

an action for treason;—dare actionem alcjs rei, to grant the right to bring an action;—postulare actionem alcjs rei, to demand leave to bring an action;—actiones et res, the processes and the property in question.—(5) a. prima—a. secunda in Verrem;—prior actione—in prima parte orationis.—(6) actiones Hostilianæ, processes concerning inheritances—Manilianæ, for buying and selling.—(7) est actio quasi sermo corporis, Cic. SYN. Actio; Actus; Gestio; Gestus.—Actio, properly the act of doing as in progress, the putting forth of energy, an action—actus, the result, the act of doing regarded as accomplished, an act.—Gestio (gero), prop., a carrying, hence, fig., the way of conducting a matter, gestus (like actus), the same regarded as accomplished.—Actio and actus are more general, applied to doing of any kind; gestio and gestus are more limited and special, applied only to certain kinds of action. The former generally express action that is more brief and transient—the latter, what is more prolonged, or a course of action; negotii gestio—finitis actio, Cic.

ACTIOSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Full of activity; hence, restless, quarrelsome; mulieres a, Plaut.

ACTITO, are, freq. Gr. 227. Obs. 2 (ago). To plead or perform often (used of judicial and dramatic actions); multas privatas causas a, Cic.;—a. tragedias;—a. mimos, Tac.

ACTIUM, i, n. Actium, 1. A promontory and city in Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf, celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Augustus over Mark Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B. C., Plin.—2. A harbor near Corcyra, Cic.

ACTIUNCULA, æ, f. dim. of actio. A short judicial speech, Plin.

ACTIUS, a, um, adj. poet. for Actiacus. Actian, belonging to Actium; A. littora, Virg.;—A. pugna, Hor.—A. Phœbus, so called because of his temple at Actium, Prop.

ACTIVUS, a, um, adj. (ago). (1) Active.—(2) Denoting action. EX. (1) philosophia a, practical (opp. contemplative) philosophy.—(2) Gram. t. t.: verba activa, active or transitive verbs, opp. neutra, neuter or intransitive. SYN. Activus; Actuosus.—Activus, quick, active (opposed to contemplativus).—Actuosus, busy, that can act (opp. nihil agens), requiring action; Comœdia a, Ter.

ACTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. (1) He who sets a thing in motion, A mover, a driver. II. (2) He who does or accomplishes anything, a doer, a performer.—(3) Esp. t. t.: Accusator, a. accuser, plaintiff, attorney, pleader (in any kind of process).—(4) Met.: He who acts for another, a manager, steward, agent.—(5) Rhet. t. t.: An actor, orator, performer. EX. (1) a. pecoris, Ov.;—a. Balaëricus habena, a slinger, Stat.—(2) ut illum actorem rerum, Cic.;—a. rerum illarum fuit, Cic.—(3) accusatorem pro omni actore appello, Cic.—(4) a. publicus, an administrator of the public funds, Tac.;—a. summarum, a keeper of accounts.—(5) a. malos in theatro perpeti, Cic.;—actores secundarum aut tertiarum partium. SYN. Actor; Causidicus.—Actor, an actor on the stage or at the bar, usually the plaintiff.—Causidicus (causam dicens), a pleading counsel, lawyer, Cic.

ACTORIDES, æ, m. patr. A son or grand-son of Actor; as, his son Menætius, Ov.; his grand-son Patroclus, id.

ACTUARIOLUM, i, n. dim. A small, swift galley or barge, Cic. [SYN. See NAVIS, from

1. ACTUARIUS, a, um, adj. (ago), (that is easily moved, hence,) Quick, swift; as, a. naves,

fast sailers, Cæs.;—a. navigia, id.;—also, actuariæ (sc. naves), Cic.;—a. limes, a road 12 feet broad between fields, Hyg.;—a. canes, hunting dogs. SYN. ACTUARIUS; AGILIS.—Actuarius, light, swift, easily moved, chiefly of ships.—Agilis, quick, active, agile, chiefly of living beings.

2. ACTUARIUS, ii, m. (sc. scriba). 1. A swift writer, a short-hand writer.—2. A book-keeper, accountant, Cæs.

ACTŪOSE, adv. With activity or briskness, actively; quam non actuose (dicere), Cic.; from

ACTŪOSUS, a, um, adj. (actus). Full of activity, very active, vigorous; as, virtus a. (est), Cic.;—a. vita, opp. otium, Sen.

1. ACTUS, a, um, pt. of ago.

2. ACTUS, ūs, m. (ago). I. (1) A moving, driving, motion, impulse.—(2) Met.: The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage. Also, a road for driving through between fields, a balk, Dig.;—A certain measure of land, Plin.;—A division or pathway made by bees in a hive, Plin. II. Gen. (3) A doing, performing, action, performance, activity, and the like.—(4) An official, judicial employment.—(5) The delivery, action, gesture, sc. of an orator or actor.—(6) The act of a drama.—(7) Fig.: A part. EX. (1) non actu infectis illam feram, Cic.;—fertur in abruptum magno mons (i. e. saxum) actu, fall, violence, Virg.—(2) aquæ ductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic.—(3) quotidianus actor forensi, Quint.;—in ceteris actibus vite, id.—(4) a. rerum, jurisdiction.—(5) motus est in his orationis atque actus, Quint.—(6) modo in quocunque fuerit actu probetur, Cic.;—non solum unum actum sed totam fabulam conficissem, id.—(7) primus a. istius vitæ, Cic.;—in quarto actu improbitatis, id. SYN. See Actio.

ACTŪTUM, adr. (actus, as astutum from astus). Immediately, presently, quickly; ego mortem a. futurum puto, Cic. SYN. See CONTINUO.

ĀCŪLĒATUS, a, um, adj. (aculeus). I. (1) Having a sting or prickle, prickly (used of animals or plants). II. Fig. (2) Stinging, biting.—(3) Subtle. EX. (1) a. ictus, by a sting, Plin.—(2) satis a. literæ, Cic.—(3) contorta et a. quedam, Sophoclaræ, Cic.

ACŪLĒO, ōnis, m. Aculeo, a proper name, Cic.

ĀCŪLĒUS, i, m. (acus). I. (1) A sting, a sharp point, as of bees, Cic.;—of scorpions, id.; of spurs of a cock, Col.;—of thorns, Plin.;—of points of an arrow, Liv. II. Fig. (2) A sting, sharpness, in a good or bad sense (usually in plur., and of speeches). EX. (1) apud aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, Cic.;—a. spinarum—carduorum.—(2) ut cum delectatione aculeos etiam relinquere in animis eorum, a deep impression, Cic.;—nulli aculei contumeliarum inerant;—cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus. SYN. See Acus.

ĀCŪMĒN, inis, n. (acuo). I. Prop. (1) A point (to prick or sting with), The point of a stylus, of a spear, the sting of a scorpion.—(2) Met.: Sharpness of flavor, pungency. II. Fig. (3) Sharpness (of the mind in a good or bad sense), acuteness, keenness, shrewdness, sagacity, wit, subtlety, and the like. EX. (1) verba omnia sub acumen styli subeant, Cic.;—a. scorpion, Cic.;—post.: aspiciunt ex acuminibus, from the shining points of the spears, Cic.—(2) acumina saporis, Plin.—(3) Ubi est trun acumen? Cic.;—ingeniorum a., id.;—etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen, wit, id.;—a. dialecticorum, acute argumentation, acuteness, id.;—dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, sophisms;

—*poet.*: meretricis acumina, *arts, tricks*, Hor. SYN. See ACIES.

ACŪMINO, āre, *tr.* (acumen). *To make pointed, to point*, Plin.

ACŪO, āre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* (*fut. pt. acutus* does not occur). (Root, AC, *axis*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make sharp or pointed, to sharpen, to point, to whet.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To sharpen, make sharper, improve.*—(3) *ad aliquid, To excite, arouse, stir up, provoke.*—(4) *Gram. t. t.*: *To give an acute accent to.* EX. (1) stridor serræ quum acutur, Cic.; —a. ferrum, Virg.; —a. enses, Ov.; —a. dentes, Hor.; —*poet.*: a. fulmen, Lucr.; —(2) a. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic.; —multa quæ acuant mentem, id.; —a. se ad aliquid, *to make one's self ready.*—(3) duæ res illum acuebant, Cic.; —a. iuventutem ad dicendum; —a. ingenium, —a. furor, Virg.; —(4) a. syllabam, Quint. SYN. ACRO; PRŒCO; STIMULO; EXACRO. —Acuere, *to whet or sharpen, lit. and fig.*—Pungere, *to prick or sting with a sharp instrument*; us, *pungere acui, gladio.*—Stimulare, *to apply the stimulus or goad, to stir up, excite.*—Exacuere, *intens. of acuere, to make very sharp.*—fig., *eager*, Cic., Hor.

ACŪS, ūs, *m.* (AC, acies, acumen, *ἀκρίς*, and the like, a *point*, hence.) *A needle* (sc. a sewing needle—a needle used in surgery—a pin for the hair, and the like). EX. vulnus quod acu punctum videtur, Cic.; —acu pingere, *to embroiler*, Ov.; Virg.—*Proverbial phrase*, acu tangere, *to hit the mark—to hit the right nail on the head, to guess well*, Plaut. SYN. ACUS; ACULEUS.—Acus, *a needle*.—Aculeus, *a sting or dart, chiefly of animals.*

ACUS, acēris, *n.* (also, ūs, *f.*, Col.). *The husk of corn, chaff*, Varr.

ACŪS, *i, m.* *Hornback*, a kind of fish, Plin.

ACŪTE, *adv.* (acutus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Sharply, clearly.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Sharply, acutely, keenly, distinctly.* EX. (1) a. sonare, *i. e.* with a sharp or treble tone, *opp.* graviter, Cic.; —a. cernere, Lucr.; —(2) a. arguteque respondere, Cic.; —a. responsa, id.

ACŪTĪLIUS, *i, m.* *Acutilius*, a proper name, Cic.; hence the *adj.*, Acutilianæ negotia, Cic.

ACŪTĪLE, *adv.* *Somewhat sharply*; from

ACŪTĪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim. of acutus.* *Somewhat pointed, acute, subtle*; Zenonis breves et a. conclusiones, Cic.

ACŪTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of acuere.* II. *Adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Pointed, sharp.*—(2) *Acting sharply on the senses; sharp, strong, violent.* (3) *Of diseases; acute, sharp, severe, violent, dangerous, rapid.*—(4) *Med. t. t.*: *Of humors; acrid, corrupt.* II. (5) *Fig.*: *Of the mind; acute, ingenious, subtle, penetrating.*—(6) *Of style; precise, exact.* EX. (1) a. sudes, Cæs.; —a. cuspis, Ov.; —a. unguis, Hor.; —(2) a. sonus, *a shrill sound*, Cic.; —a. stridor, —a. vox, —a. æs, Hor.; —a. hinnitus, Virg.; —a. accentus, *an acute accent*, Gram. So triste et acutum resonare (the neuter used adverbially, Gr. 232. 2), Hor.; —a. color, bright, Sol.; —a. odor, pungent, Plin.; —a. nares, keen-scented, Hor.; —a. sol, scorching; —(3) morbus a., *acute (opp. chronic)*; —a. febris, *a burning fever*. So *Subst.*: Acuta (sc. pericula) belli, *the chances of war*, Hor.; —(4) a. fluxiones pituitæ, Plin.; —(5) Acutus an hebeter, —homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic.; —motus animi ad excoGITANDUM acuti, id.; —(6) Gracchi orationes acutæ prudentiæque plenissimæ. SYN. ACUTUS; SEBTILIS; SOLERS; INGENUOSUS; PERSPICAX; SAGAX; ARGUTUS.—Acutus (acuere), *made sharp; fig.*: acute, ingenious.—Subtilis (*as if sub tela*),

fine, thin; subtile filum, Lucr.; —fig., *of the mind*; fine, delicate, nice, exact.—SOLERS (solus, ars), *skilful, artful, ingenious*; solers subtilisque descriptio, Cic.—INGENUOSUS (ingenuere), *quick at invention, fit for arts and sciences.*—PERSPICAX (perspicere, *absol.*, seeing through), *quick-sighted, quick of judgment and understanding.*—SAGAX, *thinking acutely, sagacious, cunning* (saga).—ARGUTUS (arguere) has several meanings: 1. *ingenious*; 2. *rewording*; 3. *thin, slender*; hence, *Intellectually sharp, acute, quick*, in which sense it is a Synonym of Acutus. Often used in a bad sense, *cunning, artful, sly*, Hor.

AD, *prep. c. acc.* I. *Prop.*: *Of place, denotes motion or direction to or towards* [opp. ab, q. v.]; (1) *To, towards.*—(2) *Meton.*: The nearness gained by approaching—proximity to any thing; near, at, by, close by. II. *Of time*; denoting approximation in regard to, (3) *towards, about, to, until.*—(4) *Meton.*: Denoting coexistence or coincidence with a point of time, at, on, in. III. *In other relations of approximation, direction, or connection between things*; as, (5) *Of numbers*; about, to the number of, near, (6) *Including the limit of a number*; up to, even to, to. —(7) *Denoting purpose or destination*; for.—(8) *Of respect, agreement, comparison*; in respect of, with regard to, as to.—(9) *Agreeably to, according to.*—(10) *In comparison of.* IV. Without its case, used adverbially, Gr. 236. 4.—(11) *In the sense of No. (5)*; nearly, about. EX. (1) venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cornu, —ad iudicium omnem suam familiam coegit, Cæs.; —ad urbem —ad castra, etc., profectus est, Cæs. Ellip.: before a *g.n.* of the name of a deity, (templum, ædem, etc., being understood); as, ad Castoris (sc. templum) volitarunt; so, ventum est ad Vestæ (sc. ædem), Hor.; —(2) habes hortos ad Tiberim, Cic.; —ad urbem remanere, Cæs.; —esse ad Iconium, —ad Baias. So Ellip.: ad Apollinis, ad Bellonæ, ad Opis (sc. templum). In this and the preceding sense, ad me, te, se, etc., by meton. of the pronoun, are often used in Plaut. and Ter. for ad domum meam, tuam, suam; as, oratus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut.; —Spectatores, plaudite atque ite ad vos comitatum, id.; —cumus ad me, Ter.; —te oro ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic.; —(3) ad vesperum, towards, —ad hiemem, —ad multam noctem, till late at night; so usque ad hanc ætatem.—(4) presto fuit ad horam mortis destinatum, at the appointed hour of death, Cic.; —thus, ad diem solvere, to pay on the day; —ad id tempus, Cæs.; —(5) annos ad quadraginta natus, Cic.; —familia ad hominum millia decem, Cæs.; —(6) ædem ad partem dimidiam detegit, Liv.; —viaticum ad assem perdidit, even to the last farthing; thus, omnes ad unum, all to a man, all together; —nostri ad unum incolumes, Cæs.; —or without omnes; consurrexit ad unum.—(7) vita ad spem servanda, for hope; —ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad duas res, ad intelligendum et agendum natus est, Cic.; —so, niles ad naves, a marine; —servus ad remum, a galley rower; —servus ad cyathos, a cup-bearer; —homo ad nullam rem utilis.—(8) timidus ad mortem, Cic.; —ad rationem solertiamque præstantior; —mentis ad omnia cæcitas.—(9) ad istorum normam esse sapientes; so, ad arbitrium, ad exemplum, ad formam, etc.—(10) nihil ad tuum equitatum, in comparison of.—(11) occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Cæs.; —ad duorum millium numero ceciderunt, id. V. It is used in forming such adverbial PHRASES or expressions as the following: ad extremum, at last; ad præsens, for the moment; ad summum, on the whole, in general; also, in a word, in short; ad tempus, for some time; also, according to circumstances; ad

verbum, *word for word, literally*; ad hoc, or ad hæc, *besides*; ad plenum, *fully, abundantly*; ad unguem, *with care, carefully*. See UNGUIS. SYN. AD; APUD; IN = *into*.—AD implies *motion to or towards*; as, ire ad urbem, or, in the sense of No. (2), it means *near or at the terminus, where motion ceases*; as, esse ad urbem.—APUD is never used after a verb of motion, but denotes simply the being at or near a place.—IN, meaning *into*, differs from *ad* in this, viz., AD means *motion to or towards a point without an object*;—ad = *into*, motion to a point within an object;—ad = *ad extra*; in = *ad intra*:—ire ad domum, means *to go to a house, not into it*; ire in domum, means *to go into it*. AD is *opp. to ab*; in is *opp. to ex*.

In Composition, *ad* changes *d* into the first letter of the simple word beginning with *c, f, g, l, a, p, r, s, t*; as, accorro, officio, etc., Gr. 21.—*z*, *sd*; and into *c* before words beginning with *g*; as, acquiro. Before words beginning with *q* or *s*, it is sometimes dropped; as, agnosco, astare. In some of these cases, however, it sometimes remains unchanged; as, addicio, adsto.—In effect, it denotes, 1. with verbs of motion—a *going to or near, approaching*;—with verbs of rest—a *being near or at*; as, accedere, adire, adesse;—2. The beginning of an action; as, admare, addormire.—3. Increase effected by adding or coming to; as, adicere, assumere.

ADACTIO, ðnis, *f.* (adigo). A driving, forcing, or carrying to; ad legitimam jurisjurandi adactionem, *to the taking of an oath*, Liv.

1. ADACTUS, *a, um, pt. of adigo*.

2. ADACTUS, ðs, *m., i. q.* adactio; *a. dentis*, a bite, Lucr.

AD-ÆQUE, *adv.* Equally, the same as, as much as, Plaut.

AD-ÆQUO, *äre, tr. and intr.* I. Tr. (1) To make equal, equalize, to level.—(2) To reach by equalling. II. Intr. (3) To be equal, to equal. EX. (1) a. tecta solo, to level with the ground, Liv.;—moles mœnibus a., Cæs.—(2) muri altitudinem a., Cæs.;—a. cursum longarum navium, id.;—a. deorum vitam, Cic.;—a. fortunam virtute, id.;—(3) turris mœnibus adæquat, Hirt. Hence, Fig.: equitum urna adæquavit, *was equal in votes*, Cic.;—a. gratia apud Cæsarem, Cæs. SYN. See ÆQUO.

AD-ESTŪO, *äre, intr.* To boil, ferment at or against; a. amnis, *swells and roars*, Stat.

AD-AGGĒRO, *äre, tr.* To heap up; a. terram bene, Cat.;—terra Nilo adaggerata, *alluvial*, Plin.

ADĀGĪUM, *li, n.* A proverb, Gell.

AD-ALLĪGO, *äre, tr.* To bind or fasten on or to; a. vermiculos brachio, Plin.

ADĀMANTEŪS, *a, um, adj.* (adamans). Hard as iron, steel, etc.; a. nares, Ov.

ADĀMANTĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (ἀδαμαντίνος). (1) Hard as iron, steel, etc.—(2) Meton.: Inflexible, invincible. EX. (1) a. saxa, Lucr.;—a. duritia, Plin.—(2) a. clavi, Hor.;—a. tunica, id.

ADĀMAS, *antis, m. (acc. adamanta)* (ἀδάμας, invincible). 1. The hardest iron or steel; hence, *just*, for any thing invincible or inflexible; as, pilære, Virg.;—chains, Sen.;—temper, Ov.—2. The diamond, Plin.

AD-AMBŪLO, *äre, intr.* To walk towards or at a place; a. ad ostium, Plaut.;—a. lateri, *by the side*, App.

AD-AMO, *äre, intr.* To begin to love, to acquire a liking for; a. patientium, Cic.;—a. lau-

dum gloriam, id.;—a. equos, Ov.;—a. virtutem, Sen. SYN. See AMO.

AD-AMUSSIM, *adv.* According to rule, accurately. See AMUSSIS.

AD-APĒRIO, *äre, üi, tum, tr.* I. (1) To sit or throne open, to open.—(2) Meton.: To uncover, to bare.—(3) To make visible. II. Fig. (4) To manifest.

EX. (1) a. fores portæ, Liv.;—a. os, Ov.;—a. aures, Curt.—(2) a. caput, Sen.—(3) a. cœlum, Plin.;—a. simulacra rerum, Lucr.—(4) adaperita fides, Stat.; hence,

ADĀPERTĪLIS, *e, adj.* That may be opened; a. latus hoc, Ov.

ADĀPERTUS, *a, um, pt. of adaperio*.

AD-APTATUS, *a, um, pt. of adapto* (not in use). Adapted, adjusted to; galericulo cupiti adaptato, Suet.

AD-ÄQUO, *äre, tr.* To provide with water, to water; a. jumentum, *to give water to*, Suet.;—a. amygdalas, Plin.

AD-ÄQUOR, *äri, ätus, tr. dep.* To fetch water for one's self to a place, to fetch water. (See Gr. 136. 3), Cæs. SYN. See ÄQUOR.

AD-ÄRESCO, *äre, rüi, intr. incép.*, Gr. 227. 2 (areo). To grow dry, to dry up; ubi amurca adaruerit, Cat.

AD-AUCTO, *äre, tr. freq.* (adaugeo). To increase or augment greatly; a. remi summam, Att.

AD-AUCTUS, *a, um, pt. of adaugeo*.

AD-AUCTUS, *üs, m. (id.)*. Increase, growth, Lucr.

AD-AUGĒO, *äre, xi, ctum, tr.* I. (1) To increase, augment. II. (2) To consecrate as an offering.

EX. (1) hæc (maleficia) cumulant atque adaugent, Cic.;—a. susceptionem, A. Her.—(2) Herculi decima adaucta, Plaut. SYN. See AMPLIO.

AD-AUGESCO, *äre, intr. incép.* To increase, to grow, Lucr.; Cic.

ADAXINT. See ADIGO.

AD-BĪBO, *bère, bibi, bibitum, tr.* I. (1) To drink, to drink hard. II. Fig. (2) To imbibe, to take or lay to heart (a speech, doctrine, etc.). EX. (1) a. plus paulo, *too much*, Ter.—(2) adhibe puro pectore verba, Hor.

AD-BĪTO, *äre, intr.* (beto, to go). To go or come to or near, Plaut.

AD-BLĀTĒRO, *äre, tr.* To say or recite in a chattering or prattling manner, App.

ADC. Words beginning with *Adc*, see under Acc.

AD-DĒCET, *äre, impers.* It becomes, Enn. (with acc.).

AD-DENSEO, *intens. of denseo*; also,

AD-DENSO, *äre, tr.* To make thick, thicken; extremi addensant acies, close, Virg.;—aqua addensatur, *becomes thick*, Plin.

AD-DICO, *äre, xi, ctum, tr. and intr.* [Imper.: addice for addice, Plaut.] I. Tr. Prop. (1) *Jud. t. l.*; To adjudge or award (any thing to any one).—(2) At an auction or sale; To knock down, make over, sell publicly.—(3) To attribute or ascribe, *sc.* a work to any one as its author.—(4) Fig.: To give up, make over, devote, surrender.

II. Intr. (5) To consent, *sc.* by giving a favorable omen; to be favorable (*opp. addico*). EX. (1) a. bona alicui, Cic.;—a. bona alicui in publicum, to confiscate, Cæs.;—a. liberum corpus in servitutem, to deliver into slavery;—a. judicium alicui, to give leave to bring an action (said of the prætor).—(2) a. bona alicui, Cic.;—

a. regna pecuniâ, id.—(3) **a. fabulas** Plauti nōmini, Gell.—(4) **Senatus**, cui semper me addixi, Cic.;—**a. alqm morti**,—**a. se intemperantiae**, Cæs.;—**nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri**, bound, Hor.—(5) **aves non addixerunt**, Liv.;—**addicentibus auspiciis**, Tac. **SYN.** **Adpico**; **Adjungo**.—**Addicere** (dicere, ad), *to adjudge in any way*.—**Adjudicare** (judicare, ad), properly, *to adjudge by a judicial sentence*.

ADDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (addico). *An adjudication, or awarding*; **a. bonorum**, Cic.

ADDICTUS, **a**, um, *pt.* of addico. **SYN.** **Adictus**; **MANIPATUS**; **DEBITUS**; **OBNOXIUS**.—**Addictus**, as **Syn.** of the two following words, is properly said of a debtor adjudged to his creditor—of a soldier who has taken the oath to his captain.—**Manipatus** (quasi manu captus), *given up to the power of another by sale or otherwise*.—**Debitus**, *surrendered, given up, as a town surrenders to its besiegers*; hence, *fig.*: **debitus amori studiis, literis**, fond of;—**d. tibi**, attached, devoted.—**Obnoxius** (ob, noxa), *liable to damage or evil, obliged, bound*.

AD-DISCO, ēre, didici (no sup.), *tr.* 1. *To learn in addition to, to learn*; as, **addiscere**, aliquid, Cic.—2. *To hear, learn, understand*; with acc. and inf., **Just.** **SYN.** See **DISCO**.

ADDITAMENTUM, i, n. (addo). *An addition, super-addition, increase, accession*; as, **a. vitæ**, Cic. **SYN.** See **APPENDIX**.

ADDITIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *An adding*; figurarum **a**, Quint.

ADDITUS, **a**, um, *pt.* of addo.

AD-DIVINANS, antis, *pt.* (divino). *Divining or foretelling*, Plin.

AD-DO, ēre, didi, ditum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To put, carry, or join to any thing, to add*.—(2) *To add by increasing*.—(3) *Mercantile t. t.*: *To add to one's bidding, to give more, to bid higher*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To bring to, make, give*.—(5) *To superadd, increase, augment*.—(6) *To add by speaking or writing, to say something further, or in addition, to add*. **EX.** (1) **a. aurum mortuo**, *to bury with one*;—**a. frenu feris**, Virg.;—**a. calculi alicui**, *to set spurs to, to spur*, Hor.;—**a. virtutem mentibus**, *to inspire*.—(2) **acervum efficiunt uno addito grano**, Cic.;—**a. gradum**, *to quicken*, Liv.—(3) **nihil addo**, *I do not give more*.—(4) **animos, a.**, *to infuse courage*;—**a. audaciam**, *to make bold*, Sall.;—**a. ardorem mentibus**, Virg.—(5) *with ad, in, dat. or absol.*, **a. aliquantum ad amorem meum**, Cæs.;—**a. novas res in edictum**, Nep.;—**a. multum animis eorum**, Sall.;—**a. noctem operi**, Virg.;—**addita ætate**, *with years*, Plin.—(6) **verbum non amplius addam**, *I will say no more*. The idea added is often expressed by the acc. with inf.; **addiderunt**, falsum ab his equum numerum deferri, *as*;—**addit hæc**: fortes viros non premia sequi solere;—**addito**, *with this addition*, viz., Gr. 696;—**adde huc**, *to this add the circumstance that, moreover, besides*;—**adde (this namely) quod pubes tibi crescit omnis**, Hor.;—**also**, **adde huc**, quod, id. **SYN.** See **ADHIBEO**.

AD-DŌCĒO, ēre, cūi, ctum, *tr.* *To teach in addition*; **a. artes**, Hor.

AD-DORMIS O, ēre, *intr. incep.* *To fall asleep*; **a. post cibum**, Suet.

ADDŪA, æ, *m.* (ἄδωας). *Addua*, now, *Adda*, a river in Upper Italy that falls into the Po near Cremona, Plin.

AD-DŪBĪTO, āre, *intr. and tr.* *To be some what in doubt, to doubt*; *with de, in, seclum* with acc.; as, in his *a. turpissimum* est, Cic.;—*an hoc honestum necne sit a.*, Hor. **SYN.** **Addu-**

BITO; **SUBDUBITO**.—**Addubitare**, *to be in some doubt or uncertainty*.—**Subdubitare**, *a weaker term, to be half in doubt, to be in suspense*.

AD-DŪCO, ēre, xi, ctum, *tr.* [**adduce** for **adduce**, **Plaut.**; **Ter.**;—**adduxi** for **adduxisti**, **Ter.**;—**adduxi** for **adduxisse**, **Plaut.**]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To lead to, to bring or convey to, to draw to (ac. any place, or to one's self, and the like)*.—(2) *To draw close to one's self, to tighten, to draw or pull to one's self*. II. *Fig.* (3) **Gen.**: *To bring on, occasion*.—(4) **Exp.**: *To bring, place, or put, ac. any one into a certain condition*.—(5) *To engage, induce, excite one to an action, feeling, opinion, persuasion*. **EX.** (1) **Ad ægros medicum a.**, *ic.*;—**a. ad colloquium**, Cæs.;—**a. aquam**, *to convey water to*.—(2) **a. nervum**, Ov.;—**a. arcum**, Virg.;—**a. sagittam**, id.;—**vel a. vel remittere habenas**.—(3) **a. febres**, Hor.;—**a. sitim**, id.—(4) *with ad or in with acc.*, *ut te ad meum arbitrium adducerem*, *ic.*;—**a. sermonem ad finem**, Nep.;—**a. se in eam consuetudinem**, Cæs.—(5) *With ad, in, ut, or an objective clause*; **a. ad tantum facinus**, Cic.;—**a. judicem ad iracundiam**, id.—**a. aliquem in spem—*in metum*—*in dubitationem*; *his rebus adductus, influenced*, Cæs.;—*non adducor ut credam*—*with quin*: **adduci nequeo quin existimem**, Suet. *With inf.*: **facilius adducor fere humana**, Afr.**

ADDUCTIUS, *adv.* (adductus 2). (1) *Drawn tighter*.—(2) *Fig.*: *More severely, more harshly*. **EX.** (1) **a. jacula contorsit**, Aus.—(2) **a. imperitare**, Tac.;—**paulo a. jam regnari**, *with a somewhat tighter rein*, id.

ADDUCTUS, **a**, um. I. *pt.* of adduco. II. *Adj.*: *Prop.* (1) *Drawn tight, pressed, or drawn together, contracted*.—(2) *Of place*: *contracted, narrow*.—(3) *Fig.*: *Severe, grave, serious*.—(4) *Of speech*: *short*. **EX.** (1) **a. frons**, Quint.;—**a. vultus**, *contracted*, Suet.—(2) **Africa paulatim adductor**, Mel.—(3) **adductum servitium**, Tac.—(4) *in concionibus adductor, more concise*.

ĀD-ĒDO, ēdēre and esse, ēdi, ēsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To begin to eat, to corrode, gnaw*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To rub off, diminish, eat up, consume*. **EX.** (1) **adsum jecur**, Cic.;—**a. favos**, Virg.—(2) **adesi lapides**, *worn smooth by water*, Hor.;—**a. scopulus**, Ov.;—**frumento adeso**, *eaten up*, Sisen.;—**adesis fortunis**, Tac.;—**adesus cladibus**, *weakened by disasters*. **SYN.** See **ABEDO**.

ĀDELPHI, ōrum, *m.* *The Brothers*, a comedy of Terence.

ĀDEMPŌ, or **ADEMTĪO**, ōnis, *f.* (adimo). *A taking away*; **a. bonorum**, Tac.

ĀDEMPŌ, or **ADEMTUS**, **a**, um, *pt.* of adimo.

1. **ĀD-ĒO**, ire, ivi, usually li, itum, *intr. and tr.* (Gr. 402, irreg., Gr. 221-3). I. *Prop.* (1) *To go to, to come to any person or thing*.—(2) *To approach a person or a thing for the sake of visiting, addressing, requesting, inquiring, and the like, i. e. to go to visit, to address, apply to, consult*.—(3) *To approach, as an enemy, i. e. to attack*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To approach a business, i. e. to set about, undertake, submit to, undergo*. **EX.** (1) **a. ad consules**, Cic.;—**a. in hostium conspectum**, id.;—**a. Romam**;—**a. vicos ædificaque**, Cæs.—(2) *with acc.*, *rarely with ad*.—**Persarum magos adiit**, Cic.;—**a. tribunal—deos—aras—libros Sibyllinos, to consult**, Liv.;—**a. oppida**, Sall.—(3) **adeundi tempus definitum**, Cæs.—(4) **ad causas et privatas et publicas a. cœpimus**, Cic.;—**thus, a. ad rem pub.**;—**a. periculum**;—**a. ad extremum vitæ periculum**, Cæs.;—**a. deducos**, *invidiam, servitutem*, Tac.;—**a. hereditatem, to enter upon**;—**a. nomen, to assume, take,**

adopt as inherited. PHRASE. *a. manum alicui, to hold out the hand as if offering something, and then to withdraw it, i. e. To cheat a person of his expectation; to make sport of any one.* SYN. ADEO; CONVEXO.—*Adire (ire, ad), to go to a person, a place, or thing.—Convenire, to come together in the same place, to convene.—Convenire implies that we find the person we wish to see—adire does not.*

2. *ĀDEO, adv. (ad eō, thither).* I. (1) *So far, so far as that.* II. *Meton., relat., or absol.—(2) Relat., Of time; as long as.—(3) Of intensity or degree; gen. followed by ut, so very, so much, to such a degree, so.—(4) In assigning a purpose or end; for that purpose, therefore, in order that.—(5) Absol.: To lay stress upon or strengthen a thing; just, even, exactly, quite.* EX. (1) *usque adeo, Cat.—(2) usque adeo quoad scitum sit, Cic.—(3) adeone pudorem perdidisti, ut, to such a degree that, Cic.—adeo preceps ierat, Liv.;—with a negative; adeo iram non tenuit, ut, he was so far from restraining his anger, that, Liv.—(4) id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut emitat manu, Plaut.;—nunc adeo edico tibi, therefore, Ter.—(5) id adeo considerate, even that; so, ego adeo—me adeo, ipse adeo, etc., Virg.; Plaut.*

ĀDEPS, Ipis, m. f. I. (1) *Soft fat, grease, &c. of animals.—(2) Of men; corpulence.—(3) Meton.: Richness, fatness.* II. *Fig. (4) Of style; bombast, turgidity.* EX. (1) *a. ursinus, vulpinus, Plin.—(2) Cussii adipem, Cic.—(3) a. terre, marl, Plin.—(4) adipem tenuare, Quint.* SYN. ADEPS; SEVUM; PINGUEDO; PINGUITUDO; SAGINA; OMASUM; OMENTUM; ARVINA.—*Adeps, soft fat, grease.—Sevum, hard fat, tallow, suet.—Pinguedo, fatness, the quality of being fat.—Pinguitudo, the same, generally figurative.—Sagina, fatness produced by feeding, fig.: sagina dicendi, fulness of discourse.—Omasum, fat tripe.—Omentum, the fatness under the skin.—Arvina, fat of bacon.*

ĀDEPTIO, ōnis, f. (adipiscor). *An obtaining or attaining, attainment; a. boni, Cic.*

ĀDEPTUS, a, um, pt. of adipiscor.

ĀD-ĒQUITO, are, intr. *To ride or gallop up to.—(2) To ride at, or near.* EX. (1) *equites Ariovisti ad nostros a., Cæs.;—a. primos ordines, Curt.; Gr. 618;—a. castris, Tac.; Gr. 899.—(2) a. juxta alqm, Suet.;—a. circa, id.* SYN. ADEQUITO; OBEQUITO.—*Adequitare, to ride up to, or by.—Obequitare, to ride round, or over; obequitare mœnibus, Curt.*

ĀD-ERRO, are, intr. *To wander to; as, a. scopulis, Stat.*

ADESDUM, or ades dum (adsum and dum). *Only come hither, Ter. See DUM.*

ĀD-ĒSŪRIO, ire, ivi, itum, intr. *To hunger after, to be very hungry, Plaut.*

ĀDESUS, a, um, pt. of adedo.

ADF. Words beginning in *Adr*, see in *AFR*.

ADG. Words beginning in *Ads*, see in *AGO*.

ADHÆRĒO, ere, hæsi, hæsum, intr. (1) *To adhere, stick, cleave, attach to.—(2) To be close, or near to.* EX. (1) *a. saxis, Liv.;—a. ancoris, Tac.—(2) lateri a., Liv.; hence,*

AD-HÆRESO, ere, hæsi, hæsum, intr. incept. *To attach one's self to, to remain attached or fastened to; hence, I. Prop. (1) To adhere.—(2) Meton.: To remain, tarry.* II. *Fig. (3) To adhere closely, hold to, stick fast.* EX. (1) *tragula ad turrim adhæsit, Cæs.;—a. ad moles—ad saxum, id.—(2) a. in his locis, Cic.—(3) a. justitiæ, opp. deserere, Cic.* SYN. ADHÆREO; ADHÆRESO.—*Adhærere, to stick to, to be fixed*

to.—Adhærere, the same, with the idea of increasing firmness or closeness.

ĀDHÆSĪTATIO, ōnis, f. (adhæreo). *An adhering, adhesion; adhæsitationes atomorum inter se, Cic.*

ĀDHÆSUS, ūs, m. (adhæreo). *An adhering, hanging, sticking to; a. pulveris, membrorum, Lucr.*

ĀD-HĀLO, are, tr. *To breathe upon; as, si serpens fungum a., Plin.*

ADHERBAL, ālis, m. *Adherbal, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha, Sall.*

ĀD-HĪBĒO, ere, ūi, itum, tr. (habeo). I. *Gen. (1) To hold toward, or to, direct toward, bring, add to.* II. *Exp. (2) To take, employ, make use of, to apply, use, and the like.—(3) To handle, treat, use one in any way.* EX. (1) *with ad, in a dat. or absol.; a. ad panem nasturtium, Cic.;—a. manus ad vulnus, Virg.;—a. vincula captis, Or.;—a. aures, to listen.—(2) a. sibi alqm in consilium;—adhibe te in consilium;—a. medicum—patronum—testem, Cæs.;—a. studium ad dicendum;—a. animum, to attend;—a. vim, to use violence;—a. modum, to limit.—(3) a. alqm benigne—severius, etc., to treat, Cic.;—a. se, to conduct one's self.* SYN. ADHIBEO; ADPO; ADJICEO.—*Adhibere (habere, ad), to have near, to use.—Addere (dare, ad), to give over and above; a. cervo, Hor.—Adjicere (jacere, ad), to throw to; tela adjici possent, Cæs.;—fig.: animum a., to apply.* SYN. In the sense of *to take or use.* ADHIBEO; USURPO; UTOR.—*Adhibere, to use with intention and deliberation.—Usurpare (usu, rapio), denotes momentary use; also, to use unlawfully.—Uti, to make use of in any way.*

ĀDHIBĪTUS, a, um, pt. of adhibeo.

ĀD-HINNĪO, ire, ivi, or ii, itum, intr. I. *Prop. (1) To neigh to, or after.* II. *Meton. (2) To lust after.—(3) To be pleased with, to applaud.* EX. (1) *a. equæ, Or.—(2) muliercula a. mihi, Plaut.;—ad illius orationem hinnivit, Cæs.*

ĀD-HORRESCO, ere, ūi, intr. incept. *To shudder at; a. undis, Auct.*

ĀDHORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (adhortor). *Exhortation, encouragement, Cic.*

ĀDHORTĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An exhorter, encourager; a. operis, Liv.*

ĀD-HORTOR, āri, ātus, tr. dep. *To exhort, encourage, incite; a. alqm ad certam laudem—in bellum, Tac.;—a. milites, Cæs.;—a. se, to incite one's self, Cat. [adhortatus, pt. is also used passively, being exhorted].*

ĀD-HUC, adv. I. *Prop. (1) Thus far, so far as this.* II. *Meton. (2) Of time; until now, hitherto, as yet.—(3) Continuance of time; still, yet.—(4) Denoting increase; still more, moreover, beyond that, besides.* EX. (1) *conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, Plaut.—(2) unam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam, id.;—adhuc tacui, id. (adhuc locorum, till now, hitherto, Plaut.).—(3) sedes adhuc promiscuæ, Tac.;—tres adhuc legiones erant, vere still left, id.—(4) erat adhuc impudens, Cic.;—unam rem adhuc adjiciam;—Esp., with a comparative; legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv.*

ĀDIĀBĒNA, æ, or ĀDIĀBĒNE, es, f. (Ἀδίαβηνή). *Adiabene, a province of ancient Assyria, now Botan, Plin.*

ĀDIĀBĒNUS, a, um, adj. (Adiabena). *Of or belonging to Adiabene, Tac. Subst.: Adiabeni, ōrum, Inhabitants of A., Plin.*

ĀDIĀTŌRIX, īgis, m. *Adiatorix, king of the Comani, taken prisoner at Actium, Cic.*

ADICIO. See ADJICIO.

AD-IGO, igere, ēgi, actum, tr. (ago) [adaxint for adigant, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) *To drive, carry, bring to, or toward.* II. Fig. (2) *To drive, compel, force to, to bring with force to.*—(3) *To bring near.*—(4) *To bring to a certain form, to work any thing into.* EX. (1) a. lactantes vitulos ad matres, Varr.;—a. classem, Tac.;—a. clavem in arborem, *to drive into*, Plin.;—ut telum adigi non posset, *be driven, hurled, thrown to*, Caes.;—a. ferrum per pectus, Ov.—(2) a. alqm ad iurandum, *to compel, drive, oblige one to take an oath*, Caes.;—a. alqm arbitrium (i. e. ad arbitrium), *to summon one before an arbiter*, Cic.—(3), tempus adactum, Lucr.—(4) a. pinum in faciem prorae, Prop.

AD-IMO, ēre, ēmi, emptum, tr. (emo, in its original sense, *to take to one's self*). I. Of things; (1) *To take away, to take any thing from, to deprive one of, sc. any thing good.*—(2) *Put. v. inf. To hinder, forbid, lit., to take the power from one.*—(3) *To take off, to free from any thing bad.* II. Of persons; (4) *to snatch away, carry off.* EX. (1) a. pecuniam, Cic.;—a. exercitum—vitam—solum—spem, id.—(2) adimam cantare severis, Hor.—(3) a. compedes, Plaut.;—vincula, Ov.;—agritudinem, curas, metum, Ter.—(4) a. leto; *to save from death.* Hence, ademptus, *carried off, dead.* SYN. See AUfero.

ADINSTAR, for ad instar. See INSTAR.

ADIPATUS, a, um, adj. (adeps), 1. *Provised with fat, fat, greasy*; hence, 2. *Absol.: adipatum, pastry prepared with fat.*—3. *Of style; coarse, gross*; as, adipate orationis genus, Cic.

AD-IPISCOR, adipisci, adeptus, tr. dep. (apis-cor). I. Prop. (1) *To reach an object.* II. Fig. (2) *To reach, attain, acquire.* EX. (1) a. fugientes Gallios, *to overtake*, Liv.;—a. fessos, id.—(2) laudem adeptus est, Cic.;—a. senectutem, amplissimos dignitatis gradus;—a. honores a populo Romano: *with gen., rerum adeptus*, Tac. Gr. 372. Adeptus, a, um, pt.; sometimes used in a passive sense; as, a. libertate, Gr. 1s2. 13. SYN. See IMPETRO.

ADIPISOS, i, f. (adivoc, free from thirst, allaying thirst). 1. *A kind of dale*, Plin.—2. *Liquorice*, Plin.

ADITĀLIS, e, adj. (aditus). *Of or belonging to an entrance, entrance*; as, a. cœna, *an entrance supper, sc. given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office*, Varr.

ADITĪO, ōnis, f. (1. adeo). *An approach, entrance*, Plaut.

1. ADITUS, a, um, pt. of adeo.

2. ADITUS, ōs, m. (adeo). I. Prop. (1) *A going to, approach, access.* II. (2) *Concr.: An entrance, entry.*—(3) *Fig.: Access.* EX. (1) a. ad pastum, Cic.;—a. ad aliquem, id.;—homo rari uditus, *seldom accessible*.—(2) in primo aditu templi, Cic.—(3) aditus ad consulatum, Cic.;—a. ad multitudinem;—hoc aditu laudis. SYN. ADITUS; INTROITUS.—Aditus, a going to, access, approach.—Introitus, a going into or within, entrance.

AD-JACĒO, ēre, cūi, (no sup.) intr. *To lie near or at, with acc. or dat.* Romani a. vallo, Tac.;—moles a. undis, Ov.;—gentes quæ mare illud a., Nep. *Participial subst.*: Adjacentia, ium, n. *An adjoining country, environs*, Tac.

ADJECTĪO, ōnis, f. (adjicio). I. (1) *An addition, increase, augmentation.* II. Esp. 2. *Archit. t. t.: A projection on the pedestal of columns*, Vitruv.—3. *Rhet. t. t.: A repetition of*

the same word, Quint. EX. (1) a. popull, Liv.;—a. literarum, Quint.

ADJECTIVUS, a, um, adj. *Added*; a. nomen. In grammar; *that which is added to the noun, an adjective*, Prisc.

ADJECTUS, a, um, pt. of adjicio.

ADJECTUS, ōs, m. (adjicio). *An adding*; a. cuneorum, *a driving*, Vitruv.;—a. coloris, Lucr.

AD-JĪCIO, ēre, jeci, jectum, tr. (jacio) [*sometimes adicio*]. I. Prop. (1) *To cast, put, place any thing to or toward.*—(2) *To add, i. e. to increase, sc. by adding to.* II. Fig. (3) *To direct or turn, sc. one's eyes, mind, or desire to any thing.*—(4) *To add, set, or place to, to join.*—(5) *To add, in speaking.* EX. (1) a. telum, *to throw*, Caes.;—adjecta planitie, *adjoining*, id.;—*Proverb:* a. album calculum rei; *lit., to throw a white stone (as a ballot) for any thing, i. e. to approve of it*, Plin.—(2) aggere ad munitiones adjecto, Caes.—(3) a. oculos, Cic.;—a. animum hereditati, id.—(4) a. gloriam, Cic.;—a. auctoritatem, Liv.—(5) quid ego adjiciam? Prop. *With a clause*; *adject*, in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac. SYN. See ADJIBEO.

AD-JŪDĪCO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To adjudge, award judicially (opp. abjudico).* II. *Meton.* (2) *To attribute, ascribe.*—(3) *To decide.* EX. (1) a. regnum, Cic.;—a. causam, id.;—domus nobis adjudicata, id.—(2) a. salutem alicui, Cic.—(3) adjudicato, cum utro sis, Plaut. SYN. See ADJICO.

AD-JŪGO, āre, tr. *To yoke to, or together, to unite, to join*; as, a. palmites, Col.;—a. vitem, Plin.

ADJŪMENTUM, i, n. (adjuvo). *A means of assistance, help, stay*; as, adjumenta honoribus, Cic.;—afferre a. alicui, *to assist*, id. SYN. See AUXILIUM.

ADJUNCTĪO, ōnis, f. (adjungo). I. (1) *An adding to, a joining.* II. Esp. (2) *Addition.*—(3) *A limiting addition, limitation.* EX. (1) naturæ a., Cic.;—a. verborum;—animi, id.—(2) a. virtutis.—(3) quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines, Cic.;—*Rhet. t. t.: A repetition of the same word, Cic.;—The position of a verb at the beginning or end of a clause*, Auct. SYN. See JUNCTURA.

ADJUNCTOR, ōris, m. (adjungo). *One who adds, or joins to*; as, Gallie ulterioris a., viz., Pompey, who caused Gall. Ult. to be given to Cæsar in addition to his Cisalpine province, Cic.

ADJUNCTUM, i, n. See ADJUNCTUS.

ADJUNCTUS, a, um. I. pt. of adjungo. II. Adj. *Closely connected with, belonging, proper, essential to*; as, ut ad ea, quæ hujus causæ adjunctioniora sunt, perveniam, Cic. *Subst.*: Adjuncta, ōrum, *things becoming, proper, decent*, Hor. In rhetoric; *accessory circumstances, adjuncts*, Cic.;—Adjunctum, i, n. *A conditional proposition*, Cic.

ADJUNGO, ēre, nxi, nctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To join to, add, annex, put together, to fasten.* II. Fig. (2) *Of persons*; *to join, unite, associate, attach, add.*—(3) *Of things, the same.*—(4) *To add, sc. in speaking, subjoin.* EX. (1) a. feras, Lucr.;—a. tauros aratro, Tib.;—a. vites ulmo, Virg.—(2) a. consules ad nostram causam, Cic.;—a. se ad eorum causam, id.;—a. uxorem, *to bind to one's self*.—(3) animos hominum a. Cic.;—a. auxilium sibi, id.;—a. fidem, *to give credit*, id.;—a. benevolentiam, *to conciliate one's good will.*—(4) a. pericula vitæ. SYN. ADJUNGO; AGGLUTINO; ALLIGO; ANNECTO; ATTEXO.—Adjungere (jungere, ad), *To join one thing to*

another.—Agglutinare (gluten), to glue together.
—Alligare (ligare, ad), to tie one thing to another;
as, a. ad paupum.—Annectere (nectere, ad), to
join by a knot.—Attexere (texere, ad), to join
by weaving unto.

ADJURATIO, ōnis, *f.* A swearing by, adjura-
tion; as, a. suae salutis, App.;—a. divini men-
tis, Lact.; from

ADJŪRO, āre, *tr.* I. (1) To swear some-
thing to any one, to swear, or confirm by oath.
II. *Id.* (2) To conjure, adjure any one, to entreat
earnestly.—(3) To exorcise. EX. (1) With acc.
or acc. & inf., qui omnia adjurant, debere, Cic.;
—adjurat hoc nemini accidisse, id.; hence, a. per,
to swear by; also, a. caput Stygii fontis, to swear
by the Styx.—(2) a. alqm, ut, Vop.—(3) a. dāmon-
es dei nomine, Lact. SYN. See JURO.

ADJŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (adjuto). Helping,
assisting, Plaut.

ADJŪTO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* freq. of adjuvo.
I. *Intr.* To assist, to help; as, id adjuta me, in
this assist me, Ter.—With dat., adjuta mihi, Tac.;
—a. alicui onera, to help one to carry, lit. as to
his burdens, Ter. II. *Tr.* a. iniquam volun-
tatem alcis, to promote.

ADJŪTOR, ōris, *m.* (adjuvo). I. (1) Gen.:
He who helps, i. e. a helper, assistant, promoter,
advoc. II. *Exp.* (2) Of a representative or sub-
ordinate; An assistant, associate in office, deputy,
adjutant. EX. (1) habere adjutores ad be-
nigne faciendum, Cic.;—eo, a. sententiae,—legis,
—consiliorum, belli.—With dat., venire a. alicui.
—(2) a. negotiorum publicorum, Cic.;—Thus,
the assistant of a teacher, a school assistant,
Quint.;—of a general, adjutant, Nep.;—of an
emperor, minister, counsellor of state.—In scenic
language, the actor of an inferior part, Phædr.
SYN. See FACTOR.

ADJŪTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (adjutor). Help, aid,
support, succor; as, sine adjutorio ignis nihil
calidum est, Sen.;—a. belli, Vell.;—a. juris,
Quint. SYN. See AUXILIUM.

ADJŪTRIX, icis, *f.* (adjutor). 1. A female
helper, assistant, or aider; as, Messana a. tuorum
secedum, Cic.;—eo, a. consiliorum. Also, 2. The
title of a legion levied in a province for the re-
inforcement of an army, Tac.

ADJŪTUS, a, *um*, *pt.* of adjuvo.

ADJŪVO, āre, jāvi, jātum, *tr.* [adjuvo for
adjuvero, Enn. in Cic.;—adjuvor for adjuverit,
Ter.;—adjuvaturus for adjuturus, Petron.] (1)
To stand by, assist, come to help, support, pro-
mote, further.—(2) *Abol.* To help, to be useful,
to be of service, and the like. EX. (1) a. agrotum,
(i. e.;—a. militem suum clamore, to encour-
age, Liv.;—a. errorem;—a. injuriam;—a. volun-
tates amicorum;—a. ignem, Liv.;—a. vocem, to
be good for, Plin.—(2) solitudo aliquid adjuvat,
Cic.;—humilitas navium adjuvat, Cæs. Seldom
used impersonally or with a clause as its subject,
Gr. 413—thus, adjuvabat eorum consilium, quod,
etc., Cæs. *Synth.*, in *pres. pt.*: adjuvantia causa-
rum, Cic.—*Prov.* (1) fortes fortuna adjuvat, for-
tune favores the brave, Ter. SYN. See AUXIL-
IOR.

ADL Words beginning thus, see in ALL.

ADMAGETOBRIĀ, æ, *See* MAGETOBRIĀ.

ADMĀTŪRO, āre, *tr.* 1. To bring to matu-
rity.—2. *Fig.*: To ripen, mature; as, a. defectionem civitatis, Cæs.

ADMENSUS, a, *um*, *pt.* of admettor.

ADMĒTIOR, iri, mensus, *tr.* dep. To measure
out; a. frumentum, Cic.;—In a *pass. sense*; ad-
mensum, measured out, Cato.

ADMĒTUS, i, *m.* *Admetus*. I. A king of
Phæra, husband of Alceste, whose sheep, at the
command of Jupiter, were tended for some time
by Apollo, Hyg.;—Ov.;—socer Admeti, *Phæra*,
father of Alceste, Ov. II. A king of the Mo-
lossians, a protector of the fugitive Themistocles,
Nep.

AD-MIGRO, āre, *intr.* To come to. *Fig.*: si
ad paupertatem a. infamie, Plaut.

ADMINICŪLATUS, a, *um*. I. *pt.* of admini-
culo. II. *Adj.*: Supported, well provided
or stored; as, memoria adminiculatio, Gell.

ADMINICŪLO, āre, *tr.* (adminiculum). I.
Prop. (1) To support, *prop.* II. *Fig.* (2) To
assist, to help. EX. (1) a. vitem, Col.—(2) a.
voluntatem alcis, Varr.;—a. aliquid ex Homeri-
cis verbis, to maintain, make good.

ADMINICŪLO, āri, ātus, *tr.* d. p. (adminicu-
lum). To support, *prop.* (a vine), Cic.

ADMINICŪLUM, i, *n.* (ad, manns). I. *Prop.*
(1) That on or by which a thing is support-
ed; as by hands holding to, or grasping it; hence
in general, a support, *prop.*, stay, assistance of any
kind. II. *Fig.* (2) Support, staff, assistance,
help. EX. (1) Vites sic clavibus adminicula
tamquam manibus apprehendunt, *props.*, Cic.;
—a. gubernandi, rudder, Plin.;—a. retinendi, a
means.—(2) natura semper ad aliquid tamquam
a. annititur, Cic.;—a. senectuti esse, Liv.;—egere
adminiculis, Tac.

ADMINISTER, tri, *m.* (ad, minister). (1) A
servant, an attendant.—(2) *Fig.*: The name.
EX. (1) victus a, Cic.;—rerum a, Sall.;—admini-
istros tutari, id.—(2) a. omnium consiliorum,
Sall. SYN. ADMINISTER; ADMINISTRATOR.—
Administer, an inferior acting as a servant.
—Administrator, a governing administrator;
sometimes used promiscuously.

ADMINISTRA, æ, *f.* (id.). A female servant,
handmaid; a. virtutis, Cic.

ADMINISTRATIO, ōnis, *f.* (administro).
(1) Ministration, assistance.—(2) Gen.: Man-
agement, administration, conduct, direction.
EX. (1) hominum administratione uteremur, Cic.
—(2) a. tormentorum, Liv.;—a. portus, the use;
—a. aquæ, the distribution. *Abol.*: nostra a.,
practice, Quint.

ADMINISTRĀTIVUS, a, *um*, *adj.* (id.). Fit
for the administration of any thing, practical,
Quint.

ADMINISTRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). Manager,
director, administrator; a. belli, Cic. SYN.
See ADMINISTER.

AD-MĪNISTRO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.*
(1) To attend upon any one, to serve. II. *Tr.*
(2) To hand, to reach.—(3) Gen.: To put the
hand to, to take in hand, to take care of, conduct,
manage, administer, handle, and the like.
EX. (1) a. ad rem divinam tibi, Plaut.—(2) a.
mel in secundam mensam, to serve up, Varr.—
(3) a. bellum, conduct, Cic.;—a. classem, navem,
to conduct, steer, Cæs.;—a. rempublicam—pro-
vinciam, to administer, govern; a. leges, id.;—a.
amissa, to take care of. *Abol.*: inter vineas a.,
to work, Sall.

ADMĪRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (admiror). Having
qualities that excite admiration or wonder.
I. (1) Admirable, worthy of admiration, excel-
lent, great. II. (2) Astonishing, singular,
strange, paradoxical. EX. (1) a. in dicendo
vir, Cic.;—Ironically, O a. licentiam;—a. impru-
dentiam.—(2) hæc admirabilia dicamus, Cic.;—
Compar. used; *sup. not*: hence,

ADMĪRĀBĪLITAS, ātis, *f.* Admirableness;

as, a. caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.; —a. magnam facit, *excites great admiration*, id. SYN. ADMIRATIO; ADMIRABILITAS.—Admiratio, the act of admiring, admiration.—Admirabilitas, the quality which excites admiration.

ADMIRABILITER, *adv.* (id.). (1) *In an admirable manner.*—(2) *In an astonishing, singular, strange manner.* EX. (1) nos Asia accepit a., Cic.—(2) nimis a. dicere, id., *not compared*.

ADMIRANDUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of admiror. II. *Adj.* for admirabilis, to be admired, wondered at, admirable, wonderful; as, vir in plurimis a., Quint.; —a. spectacula, Virg.

ADMIRATIO, ōnis, *f.* (admiror). (1) *Admiration.*—(2) *Wonder, astonishment.* EX. (1) a. virtutis; —a. divitiarum, a *passionate desire of*; —habet res admirationem, *excites*; admiratione afficit, *to be admired.*—(2) obstupefactus hominibus admiratione, Cic.; —consulem a. incessit, Liv.

ADMIRATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *An admirer*; as, a. nimis antiquitatis, Quint.

AD-MIROR, āri, ātus, *tr.* and *intr. dep.* *To look at with admiration or astonishment, to gaze, stare at.* I. (1) *To look at with admiration, to admire.*—(2) *To look at, or gaze at with eagerness, excitement, or desire, to be deeply interested in.*—(3) *To look at with astonishment, i. e. to be astonished or surprised, to wonder at.* EX. (1) magnitudinem animi tui semper sum admiratus, Cic.; —ingenium a., id.—(2) nil admirari, Hor.—(3) brevitate epistolae a., Cic.; —admiratus sum, quod ad me tua manu scripsisses, id. SYN. See MIROR.

AD-MISCĒO, ēre, scūi, xtum (*aeldom stum*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To mix, mingle with, to add to by mixing.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To mix with, add.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To mix up with, implicate in.* II. (4) *To blend, to mingle.* EX. (1) a. succum aquae, Plin.; —a. florem lapidis ari, id.; —a. cochlearia duo in hemina, id.—(2) legionibus milites a., Caes.; —a. sagittarios funditoribus, Curt.; —a. plebeios, Liv.—(3) deus nihil mali admiscuit, Cic.; —a. versus orationi; —ad id consilium admiscere? *mix myself up with, intermeddle with.*—(4) aer multo calore admixtus, Cic. SYN. ADMISCO; IMMISCO; PERMISCO.—Admiscere (miscere, ad), *to mix gradually.*—Immiscere, *to mingle or jumble together.*—Permiscere, *to mix or mingle together thoroughly, to huddle together*; corpora viva permista sepultis, Lucr.

ADMISSARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (admitto). *Belonging to covering*; a. equus, a *stallion*. *Fig.*: *Subst.*: Admissarius, ii, m., a *lewd man, a libertine*, Cic.

ADMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *Admission*; hence, access (to a prince), audience; as, admissionum facilitas, Plin.; —officiū admissionis, the office of the marshal of a prince's household; magister admissionum, grand marshal, Amm.; —admissionum proximus, a *vice grand-marshal*, id.

ADMISSUM, i, n. (id.). *A trespass, fault, crime*; tale a., Liv.; —de admissis Poppeae, Tac.

ADMISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of admitto.

ADMISTUS, a, um, *pt.* of admisceo.

AD-MITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* [admisce for admisce, Plaut.; —admittit for admitti, Virg., Gr. 214. 5.] I. *Prop.*: *To send to, to forward*; Hence, with the idea of leave or permission, (1) *To suffer to go to, or come to, to admit.*—(2) *Of persons of rank*; *to admit any one, sc. for the purpose of saluting, consulting, etc., to grant entrance, to give audience.*—(3) *To let go, or run, give loose to.* II. *Fig.*: *Gen.*: *To admit to, suffer to come to, receive.*—(3) *Esp.*:

To permit, to suffer any thing to be.—(6) *In the language of augurs*; *to permit to do, to approve of.*—(1) *To grant an unlawful act admittance to one's self, i. e. to perpetrate, commit, to become guilty of.* EX. (1) a. alqm in cubiculum; —a. hostes intra mœnia, Flor.; —a. hospitem (*app. ejicere*), Ov.—(2) nec quemquam admittit, *admitted no one to his presence*, Cic.; —a. legatos, *to admit to an audience*, Liv.—(3) equum intestum admittit, *to give the reins to*, Liv.; —equo admisso, *with loose reins, at full speed*, Cic.; Caes.; —a. admissa rota, Ov.; —admissa, u. a. *floating down*.

—(4) ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes.; —a. alqm ad honores, Suet.; —a. precationem, *to hear favorably, to grant*, Liv.—(5) non admittit hoc veritas, Quint.—(6) simul aves rite admittissent, Liv.—(7) quod in me tantum facinus admisi, Cic.; —quantum in se facinus a., Caes.; —a. dedecus, Cic. SYN. ADMITTO; IMMITTO.—Admittere (mittere, ad), properly, *to send towards*; more commonly, *to let one in, to admit.*—Immittere (mittere, in), *to send forth or into, for or against*; immittit in forum scarios, Cic.

ADMIXTIO, ōnis, *f.* (admisceo). *A mixing, mixture*; a. corporis, Cic.

ADMIXTUM. See ADMISCO.

ADMIXTUS, a, um, *pt.* of admisceo.

ADMODĒRATE, *adv.* *Fully, properly, suitably*, Lucr.; from

AD-MODĒROR, āri, ātus, *tr. dep.* *To moderate, restrain*; nequeo risu me ad moderatior, Plaut.

ADMŌDUM, *adv.* (ad-modus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *According to measure, in full measure, fully, entirely, quite, very, extremely, and the like.*—(2) *Esp.*: *In affirmative or corroborative replies*; *yes, just so, quite so, certainly, by all means.* II. *Meton.* (3) *With general determination of numbers and time*: *At most, about, pretty nearly.* EX. (1) me litera te admodum delectaverunt, Cic.; —a. dedita religionibus, *entirely—extremely devoted*, Caes.; —praeter a. paucos, *a very few*. *With words denoting age*; a. juvenis, *very young*, Tac.; —puer a., *a mere boy*; —with negatives; thus, a. nihil, *nothing at all*, Liv.; —pugna nulla a., *no battle at all*.—(2) Bellane videtur mulier? Admodum, Plaut.; —advenis modo? Admodum, Ter.—(1) turres a. CXX, Caes.; —mille a. equites praemisera, Curt.; —post menses a. septem, Just.

AD-MENŌ, ire, ivi, itum, *tr.* *To surround the walls, to besiege, invest*; a. oppidum, Plaut.

AD-MŌLIOR, iri, itus, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr.*

(1) *To move toward, to bring, put to.* II. *Intr.* (2) *To make for with an effort, to strive for.* EX. (1) a. manus sacro, *to put or lay to*, Plaut.; —natura praestas rupes admolita est, *has piled up*.—(2) avis a. ad nidum, Plaut.

ADMŌNĒ-FACIO, ēre, feci, *tr.* *To remind, admonish one of a thing*; —admonescisti etiam, *followed by an objective clause*, Cic.

AD-MŌNĒO, ēre, ūi, itum. I. (1) *To admonish, remind one of any thing (in a friendly, mild way)*, *to suggest, advise.*—(2) *To press a debtor, to dun.*—(3) *To excite or impel to action.*—(4) *To admonish moreover.* EX. (1) Constr. usually alqm de re; *aeldom* alcjs rei, *with a relative clause*; alqd, ut, ne, or merely with a subj.; with an acc. c. *infin.* or *abso.*; qui admonent amice, dicendi sunt, Cic.; —liberos a., Sen.; —de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall.; —admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, complures periculi aut ignominiae, etc., Sall.; —me admonuit ut scriberem, Cic.; —me admones ne loquar, id.; —admonentur ad reperendum, Cic.; —admonita est cedere cœlitibus,

Ov.—(2) a. aliquem aëris alieni.—(3) a. liberos verberibus, Sen.—(4) quod facere to moueo, scio te fecisse, nunc admoneo, ut, etc., Sen. SYN. See MORNO. Hence,

ADMONTIO, ōnis, f. I. (1) *An admonition* (friendly and mild), *warning*; *encouragement*, *exhortation*, *advice*. II. (2) *Reprimand*, *chastisement*, *blame*, *censure*, Cic.; Suet. EX. (1) a. morbi, doloris.—(2) a. fustium, Dig.

ADMONTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *He who reminds, admonishes, or urges in a friendly way, an admonisher, a monitor*; a. operum, Ov.

ADMONTRIX, icis, f. (id.). *She who reminds or admonishes, a female monitor*, Plaut.

ADMONTIO, i, n. (id.). *An admonition, a reminding*, Cic.

ADMONTUS, tis, m. (id.). *An admonition, a reminding, an advice* (used only in the abl.); *admonitu* Allobrogum, Cic.;—a. tuo, id.

AD-MORDEO, ēre, mordi, or mōmordi, morsum. I. *To bite or gnaw at a thing*. II. *To bite at, to gnaw*, said of a miser, i. e. to bleed him, *get money out of him*; *triparcos homines bene a*, Plaut.

ADMORSUS, a, um, *pt.* of *admordeo*.

ADMOTIO, ōnis, f. (*admoveo*). *A moving, setting, or putting to, application*; a. digitorum, Cic.

ADMOTUS, a, um, *pt.* of *admoveo*.

AD-MOVEO, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. [*ad*moram and *ad*morim, etc.; for *admoveam*, *admovev*im, etc., Virg.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To move, bring, carry, lead, conduct to or toward, and the like*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To bring to, apply, bring in contact with, to use*. EX. (1) *exercitum a*, Cic.;—a. copias, Liv.;—Hannibalem altarihus admotum, Liv.;—a. medicum, *to send for*;—a. stimulus alcui, *to spur on*, Cic.;—a. manus operi, *to put the hands to a work*.—(2) a. mentem ad voces alcjus, *to give ear to, to attend to what one says*, Cic.;—a. terrorem, Liv.;—a. preces, Ov. SYN. *ADMOVEO*; *APPLICO*.—*Admovere* (*move*re, *ad*), *to move any thing toward*;—*Applicare* (*plicare*, *ad*), *to lay one thing to, or near another*. *Of things it is said*, *admovevitur* tum *applicatur*, *first brought, and then applied*;—a. sculas muris, *to bring the ladders to the walls*,—*applicare*, *to place them against the walls*.

AD-MUGIO, ire, intr. *To low to, Ov.*

ADMURMURATIO, ōnis, f. *A murmuring of a crowd* (with approbation or disapprobation), *a murmur*; *concionis a*, Cic.;—*vestra a* fucit, ut, etc., id.; from

AD-MURMŪRO, ēre, intr. *To murmur at any thing* (with approbation or disapprobation), *admurmurante* senatu. *Impers.*: quum *admurmuratum* esset. *As deponent, tr.*: ad hoc pauca *admurmurati* sunt. SYN. *ADMURMŪRO*; *OBMURMŪRO*.—*The first* expresses either *approbation* or *disapprobation*; *the second* always *indignation*, *murmuring against*.

AD-MŪTILO, ēre, tr. *To shave*;—*fig.*: *to cheat*; *me* *admutilati* ad *cudem*, Plaut.

ADN. For words beginning thus, see under *AGN* or *ANX*.

AD-OBRTIO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. *To cover with earth, inter, bury*, Col.

1. *AD-ŪLEO*, ēre, ūi (*seldom* *ēvi*), ultum, tr. (root, *OLO*, i. g. *alo*, *whence* *adoleo*, *proles*, *suboles*; *prop.*: *to make to grow up, to enlarge*; hence.) I. *In sacrificial language*; (1) *To put an offering upon the altar, to offer up, to burn*. II. *Adon.* (2) *To provide, cover, honor with offerings*.—(3) *To consume by burning*.

EX. (1) a. hostiam, Enn.;—a. verbenas et tura, Virg.;—a. viscera tauri, Ov.;—*Prop.*: a. honores alcui deo, etc., *to offer up sacrifices to*, Ov.—(2) a. altaria donis, *to cover with gifts*, Virg.;—a. aras cruore captivo, *to sprinkle*, Tac.—(3) a. *Æneida*, Gell.

2. *AD-ŪLEO*, ēre, ūi, intr. (*oleo*, *allied to odor*). *To emit a scent, to smell*; *unguenta a*, Plaut.

1. *ADŪLESCENS*, entis, *adj.* (*adoleo*). (*adoleo*, *Growing up, young*; as, *homines a*, Cæs.; Sall.;—*P. Africani filia a*;—*uti adolescentior ætati concederet*, Sall.;—*a. Academia*, *the younger Academy*).

2. *ADŪLESCENS*, entis, *m.* or *f.* *A youth, a young man, a young woman*,—*between puer and juvenis*, i. e. usually between 15 and 30 years of age—sometimes, however, beyond that; as, *Crassus*, at 34—*Brutus and Cassius*, at 40—and *Cicero*, as consul, at 44. *In the fem.*, *optima æ. facere injuriam*, Ter. SYN. *ADŪLESCENS*; *JUVENIS*; *ADULTUS*.—*Adolescens*, *a youth, at the growing age*, from 15 to 30.—*Juvenis* (*juvo*), *a young man at the active age*, from 30 to 40.—*Adultus* (*grown up*), *a man of mature age*.

ADŪLESCENTIA, æ, f. *Prop.*: *The age of adolescence*, which see. *Youth, age of youth, adolescence* (*ἐφηβία*, *ἡλικία*); *adolecentiam* *definire* *florem ætatis*, Cic.;—*ineunte a*, id.

ADŪLESCENTIOR, ari (*adul.*), intr. *dep.* (*adoleo*). *To act or behave as a raw or forward youth*; *quoniam tu a*, Varr.

ADŪLESCENTILUS (*adul.*), i, m. *dim.* *A very young man, a youth* (*ὑαρίστος*); a. *nobilis*, Cic.;—*ab adolecentulo*, *from youth*.—*In opposition to more advanced age*, *Cicero calls himself a* at 27; and *Sallust calls Cæsar so* at 35 or 36; Cat.

AD-ŪLESCO (*adul.*), ēre, ūlevi, ultum [*ad*olui for *adolevi*, Varr.; *adoleo* for *adolevisse*, Ov.], incept. intr. (1. *adoleo*). I. (1) *To grow up, to grow*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To grow, increase, become greater*. II. (2) *To be loaded with offerings* (spoken of an altar), *to be kindled*. EX. (1) *Of persons, animals, plants, and fig. of time, passions, etc.*; *ad immobilem magnitudinem a*, Plin.;—*ætas a*, Virg.; Hor.;—*urbs a*, Tac.; resp. a., Sall.—(2) *cupiditas agendi a*, Cic.;—*ratio quum adolevit nominatur sapientia*, id.—(3) *adolecunt ignibus aræ*, i. g. *adolevunt*, Virg.

ADŪNEUS (*trisyllabic*), ēi, and *ēos* (Gr. 13.), m. (*Adonius*). I. For *Adonis*, Plaut. II. *A surname of Bacchus*, Aus.

ADŪNĒUS (*four syll.*), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Adonis*; *cædes a*, Aus.

ADŪNĪA, ōrum, n. (*τὰ Ἀδωνία*). *The Adonian festival*, kept about the summer solstice, with alternate lamentations and shouts of joy, as emblematic of dying and reviving nature.

ADŪNIS, Idis, or is, m. [*nom.* *Adon*, Venant; acc. *Adonim*, Prop.;—*voc.* *Adoni*, Ov.]. *Adonis*, a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus for his beauty, killed by a boar sent by Mars, and afterwards turned by Venus into the flower *Adonium*, and lamented by her every year on the anniversary of his death, Ov.; Cic.

ADŪNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Adonic* (see *versus*). *A verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee*, Gr. 862, 7.

AD-ŪPĒRIO, ire, ūrui, ertum, tr. *To cover, to cover up* (almost always in the perf. pt.); as, *capite adoperto*, Liv.;—*adopertus* *purpureo amictu*, Virg.;—a. *humus floribus*, Ov.;—*foribus adopertis*, *with closed doors*, Suet.

AD-ŪPINOR, ari, ātus, tr. *dep.* *To add as a supposition, to suppose in addition*, Lucr.

ADRĪDĒO, ADRĪGO, ADRĪPIO, ADRĪS'O,
ADRISOR. See ARR.

ADRŪDO. See ARRŪDO.

ADRŪGANS, ADRŪGANTER, ADRŪGAN-
TĪA. See ARR.

ADRŪSOR, ADRŪSUS. See ARR.

ADRMĒTUM. See HADRMĒTUM.

AD-RŪO. ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* To scrape up, to
heap up; a. terram, Varr.

AD-C. Words beginning thus, see under ASC.

ADSE, ADSI, ADSO. See under ASSE, ASSI,
ASSO.

ADSP. Words beginning thus, see under ASP.

ADST. See under AST.

ADSC. See under ASSU.

ADT. See under ATT.

ADŪATŪCA, æ, f. *Aduatuca*, a city in the
district of the Eburones, now Tongres, Cæs.

ADŪATŪCI or **ADŪATĪCI**, ōvum, *m.* *Adua-*
tici, a Germanic tribe in Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

ADŪLANS, ntis, adj. Flattering; a. verba,
Plin.

ADŪLATIO, ōnis, f. 1. The fawning of ani-
mals; as, canum a.—2. Base, servile, sneaking,
cringing flattery, or adulation, Liv.; Tac.

ADŪLATOR, ōris, m. A vile, servile flatterer,
Auct.

ADŪLATORĪUS, a, um, adj. Flattering,
fawning; a. dedecus, Tac.

ADULESCENS, ADULESCENTIA, etc. See
ADUL.

ADŪLO, āre, tr. (a rare form for adulor, ari).
I. (1) To stroke. II. *Meton.* (2) To caress,
fawn upon, flatter. EX. (1) a. sanguinem
cauda, To wipe off, Cic.—(2) canes a. gannitu vo-
cis, Lucr.; a. Dionysium, V. Max.

ADŪLOR, āri, ātus, tr. dep. (*deriv. uncert.*).
I. *Prop.* (1) To cling to, to wheedle, fawn
upon. II. (2) To flatter in a servile, cringing
manner.—(3) To worship (*sc. princes*), in a ser-
vile manner. EX. (1) *Off dogs*; caudam more
adulantium canum blande movet leo, Gell.—
(2) *Of persons*; a. dominum, Sen.; a. principem,
Tac. With dat., a. presentibus, Liv.—
(3) *Of servile adoration paid to Asiatic princes*;
more adulantium procubuerunt, Liv. SYN.
ADULOR; ASSENTOR; BLANDIOR; EBLANDIOR.—
Adulari, to fawn upon. *Prop.*, of dogs: To flat-
ter basely, by both words and actions.—Assentari
(in words only), to applaud, approve.—Blandiri,
to flatter with sweet words; fig., to delight.—
Eblandiri, to obtain by flattery.—Assentatur
voce; gestu adulamur; tactu blandimur, as
grammarians say.

1. **ADULTER, i, m.** and **ADULTĒRA, æ, f.**
(ad, alter, He or she who approaches another's
husband or wife). (1) An adulterer, adulteress;
paramour.—(2) *Meton.* One who adulterates,
forges, or counterfeits, a forger, counterfeiter.
EX. (1) est signum adulteræ, lavari cum viris,
Quint.; *Off animals*; vacca mugit adultero,
Stat.—(2) a. solidorum, Cod. J.

2. **ADULTER, a, um, adj.** (1. adulter). (1)
Adulterius, counterfeit.—(2) *Spurious, false,*
counterfeit. EX. (1) a. conjux, Ov.; a. cultus
(of paramours), Hor.; a. mens, thinking of gal-
lantry, Ov.—(2) a. clavis, a false key, Ov.; mi-
nium a, Plin.; a. numus a, base, App.

ADULTĒRA, æ. See 1. ADULTER.

ADULTĒRATIO, ōnis (adultero). *Adultera-*
tion; a. croci, Plin.

ADULTĒRĪNUS, a, um, adj. (1. adulter).
(1) *Proceeding from adulterous intercourse, spuri-*
ous.—(2) *Counterfeit, false, corrupted.* EX.
(1) liberi a. sanguine nati, Plin.; *Off animals*;
pullus a., id.—(2) a. numos accipere pro bonis,
Cic.; a. signis a. obsignare, with false seals; a.
claves portarum, false keys, Sall.

ADULTĒRĪUM, ii, n. (1. adulter). I. (1)
Adultery.—(2) Of plants; an *ingrafting.* II.
Meton. (3) *Adulteration, debasement.* EX. (1)
in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.; in sordido a., in
adultery with a slave, Liv.; a. committere,
Quint.; adulteris celata vasa, with lascivious
pictures, Plin.; *Off animals*; adulteria non no-
vere elephantii, id.—(2) arborum quoque adulteria
excogitata sunt, id.—(3) a. mellis, Plin.; a.
mercis, id. SYN. ADULTĒRIUM; INCESTUM;
STUPRUM.—Adulterium, is said properly of mar-
ried persons.—Incestum, of persons nearly related.
—Stuprum, of persons unmarried.

ADULTĒRO, āre, intr. and tr. (1. adulter).
I. *Intr.* (1) To commit adultery. II. *Tr.* (2)
Prop. To dishonor by debauchery, to dishon-
our.—(3) *Meton.* To corrupt, falsify. EX. (1)
a. re turpe est, Cic.—(2) a. matronas, Suet.; *Off*
animals; adulteretur columba milvivo, Hor.—
(3) a. faciem sua arte, to change, Ov.; volup-
tas naturam boni adulterat, Cic.

ADULTUS, a, um, pt. of adolesco. Grown up,
adult; as, a. virgo, Cic.; puer adulta ætate, id.
SYN. See ADOLESCENS.

ADUMBRATIM, adv. (adumbro). Only in
draught or sketch, in general (opp. adamussim),
Lucr.

ADUMBRATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1)
An outline, a sketch. II. *Fig.* (2) *Delineation,*
plan, sketch; sc. of a speech.—(3) *Pretext,*
appearance. EX. (1) frontis a, Vitruv.—(2) rei
a., Cic.—(3) beneficii a., V. Max.

ADUMBRATUS, a, um, f. pt. of adumbro.
II. *Adj.* (1) Represented in outline only, sketched,
obscure, superficial.—(2) (That which is done for
the look of a thing, for form's sake; hence,) *Feigned,*
illusory, false, pretended. EX. (1) signa
adumbrata virtutum, Cic.; a. imago
gloriæ, id.—(2) a. vir Pippæ, the pretended
husband, Cic.; a. lætitia, Tac.

AD-UMBRO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To cast a
shadow on or over, to shade, to overshadow a
thing with another.—(2) In painting; to sketch
out, delineate, shadow out (*Gr. σκιαγραφεῖν*).
II. *Fig.* (3) To sketch out, to represent, to describe
faintly or imperfectly. EX. (1) a. uvæ
stramentis, Col.—(2) quis pictor omnia a. didici,
Quint.—(3) a. dicendo, Cic.; a. aliquid in sermone,
id.; hæc honesta a natura tamquam adumbran-
tur, shadowed, traced out, typically represented,
Cic. SYN. See PINXO.

ADUNCITAS, ātis, f. (aduncus). *Curvature*
inward; a. rostrorum, by curved beaks, Cic.

AD-UNCUS, a, um, adj. Bent or turned
inward, hooked; a. nasus, an aquiline nose, Ter.;
a. unguis, Cic. *Poet.*: præpes a. Jovis, i. e.
the eagle, Ov.; naso aduncos suspendere, to turn
up the nose at, Hor. SYN. See UNCUS.

AD-ŪNO, āre, tr. (unus). To unite; adunata
omnis classis, Just.; a. copiae, id.

AD-URGĒO, ēre, tr. To press at or on, Cels.
Poet.: a. aliquem remis, to pursue, Hor.

AD-ŪRO, ēre, ussi, ustum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1)
To burn, scorch, singe.—(2) Of wind, frost, or the
like; to hurt, damage, consume, pinch, nip.
II. *Fig.* (3) Of love; to burn, inflame. EX. (1)
a. sibi barbam et capillum, Cic.; in India supi-
entes sine gemitu adurantur, suffer themselves to

de burnē (Gr. 136. 3).—(2) *aduri arbores ferore aut flatu frigidiore*, Plin.—*frigus adurit*, Virg.;—*adusta gelu*, Ov.;—*adusta nivibus, frozen limbs*, Plin.—(3) *Venus te adurit*, Hor.

AD-USQUE (*veritten also ad usque*). I. *Prop.* with acc., for usque ad, (1) *As far as, up to*.—(2) *Of time; until*. II. *Adv.* (3) *Entirely, quite*. EX. (1) *a. columnas*, Virg.;—*a. mœnia*, Hor.;—*adusque qua, up to where*, Ov.—(2) *a. advenit tempus*, Hor.—(3) *a. deraso capite*, App.

ADUSTIO, ōnis, f. (aduro). I. (1) *A burning, scorching*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Inflammation*.—(3) *The attrition or chafing of trees*, Plin.—(4) *In a passive sense; the condition of a person or thing burning*. EX. (1) *ulcera adustione facta*, Plin. *Concr.*: *adustiones (burns) sanat lactuca*, id.—(2) *a. infantum*, id.—(3) *a. omnis hebetat*, Plin.—(4) *a. picis*, Plin.

ADUSTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of aduro. II. *Adj.* *Browned, tanned by the sun, sunburnt*;—*adustus corpora Maurus*, Sil.;—*lapis adusto colore*, Plin. *Subst.*: *Adusta, ōrum, n.* *Burns on the body*, Cels.

ADVECTICUS or **-TIUS**, a, um, adj. (adveho). *Imported from afar, foreign*; a. vinum, Sall.

ADVECTIO, ōnis, f. (id.). *The bringing of goods, conveyance, transport*; a. longa, Plu.

ADVECTO, āre, tr. freq. (adveho). *To carry or convey often to a place*; a. rei frumentariæ copiam, Tac.

ADVECTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A carrier; he that brings or carries any thing to a place*, Plaut.

1. **ADVECTUS**, a, um, pt. of adveho.

2. **ADVECTUS**, ōs, m. (id.). *A bringing or carrying to, conveyance*; a. deæ, Tac.

AD-VĒHO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. [advexti for advexisti, Plaut.;—advexere for advexisse, id.]. *To carry, bring, convey, transport to, and the like*; as, a. frumentum ex agris Roman, Cic.;—a. sestertium sexagies, Cæs. *Passive*: *To be carried to (a place) in a carriage, a ship, on horseback, etc.*, i. e. to drive, sail, ride, to arrive at; as, *advectus cisio*—*nave*—*equo*, and the like, Cic.; Tac.; Liv. *With an acc. of the end*, *advēhitur Teucros*, Virg. *SYN.* ADVEHO; CONVEHO; EVEHO; INVEHO.—*Advehere, to carry to, as above*.—*Convehere* (vehere, cum), *to carry together*.—*Evehere* (vehere, e), *to carry from a place*.—*Invehere* (vehere, in), *to carry in, to import; fig., to introduce, to introduce*.

AD-VĒLO, āre, tr. *To wreath*; a. tempora, Virg.

ADVĒNA, æ, c. (Gr. 42) (advenio). I. (1) *Foreign, strange*. *Subst.*: *A foreigner, stranger*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Strange, i. e. inexperienced in, ignorant of any thing*. EX. (1) *a. quidam*, Cic.;—*a. anus*, Ter.;—*a. possessor agelli*, Virg. *Adv.*: *Tibris a. (as coming from Etruria)*, Ov.;—*amor a., for a foreign woman*, id.—(2) *in nostra patria a.*, Cic. *SYN.* ADVĒNA; CONVENA; HOSPIES; PEREGRINUS; PEREGRINATOR; EXTERUS; EXTRARIUS; EXTERNUS; EXTRANSEUS; ALIENUS; ALIENIGENA.—*Advēna, one who leaves his country in order to inhabit another, a stranger, emigrant*.—*Convena, one of a number from various countries assembled to live in one place, usually plur.*—*Hospes, a guest in another's house or in a foreign town. The word means both guest and host*.—*Peregrinus, an alien, one who sojourns in a foreign country*.—*Peregrinator, one who often journeys from home*.—*Exterus, foreign, of another country*.—*Extrarius, outward, foreign, strange*.—*Externus, external, outward; externa religio, a religion from a foreign country*.—

Extraneus, one who is of, and lives in, another country.—*Alienus, of another family or country*. *Opp.* 1. *to proprius*; 2. *to propinquus*; 3. *to conjunctus* or *amicus*.—*Alienigena* (alienus, genitus), *born in another country*.

AD-VĒNĒROR, āri, tr. dep. *To worship*, Varr.

AD-VĒŅIO, ire, vēni, ventum, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To come to, arrive at*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To come to, arrive*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To come into one's possession, to accrue, to happen to*. EX. (1) *a. Delphos*, Cic. *Adv.* with acc. Gr. 613; a. Tyrium urbem, Virg.;—*Of things; statim advēnere literæ, arrived*, Suet.;—*mare advēnens, the flow of the tide*, Plin.—(2) *dies advēnit, quo die, etc.*, Cic.;—*a. dies*, Sall.;—*a. hora proficiscendi*, Tac.;—*advēnentes morbi, coming on*—*a. periculum*, Sall.;—*advēnit id, quod, for accedit, to this is added*, that, Lucr.—(3) *rei sua sponte mox eum advēturæ*, Liv. *SYN.* ADVĒNIO; ADVĒNTO.—*Advēnere, to come to*.—*Advēntare, freq.* of *advēnere, to draw near, to approach rapidly*.

ADVENTICIUS, or **-TIUS**, a, um, adj. (advenio). I. *Gen.* (1) *Coming to us from without or abroad, strange, foreign*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Belonging to an arrival*. EX. (1) *a. auxilium*—*res*—*pecunia*—*fructus*, Cic.; Liv.;—*a. dos, given by another than the father*, Dig.—(2) *a. cæna, given on arrival from abroad*, Suet. *SYN.* ADVENTICIUS; ADVENTORIUS.—*Adventicius, coming by or from some other person or thing*.—*Adventorius, relating to coming home, to arrival; as, a. literæ*, Cic.

ADVENTO, āre, intr. freq. (advenio), intens. *To arrive rapidly, approach, come on*; tempus advēntat, Cic.;—*a. senectus*, id.;—*a. Roman*, Sall.;—*with dat.*, Gr. 400, a. Parthis. *With acc.*, Gr. 613, a. propinqua (loca) Seleucia, to the encircons of S., Tac. *SYN.* See ADVĒNIO.

ADVENTOR, ōris, m. (advenio). *He who arrives, a stranger, guest, visitor*, Plaut.; hence,

ADVENTORIUS, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to an arrival*; a. hospitium, a harbor for strangers. *Subst.*: *Adventoria, æ, f. (sc. cœna). An entertainment given on one's arrival*, Mart. *SYN.* See ADVENTICIUS.

ADVENTUS, ōs, m. [Gen., adventi, Ter.] (advenio). I. *Prop.* (1) *Arrival*.—(2) *A hostile march onward, advance*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Approach*. EX. (1) *nocturnus a. aleæ ad urbem*, Cic.;—*consulit Romam a.*, Liv. *Plur.*: *adventibus se offerre, i. e. to those who arrive*. *Of impers. obj.*: *multo ante lucis adventum*, Sall.;—*a. solis*, Plin.—(2) *adventum Romanorum expectare*, Cæs.—(3) *malorum a.*, Cic. *SYN.* See OBITUS.

AD-VERBĒRO, āre, tr. *To strike against, beat, touch*; a. armos unguibus, Stat.

ADVERBĪUM, īi, n. (verbum). *In Gram.*: *An adverb, Quint.*

ADVERRENS, ntis, pres. pt. of adverro. *Sweeping near or towards*; flumen a. natantia saxa, i. e. floating up to, Stat.

1. **ADVERSĀRIA**, æ, f. *A female adversary*. See 2. ADVERSARIUS.

2. **ADVERSĀRIA**, ōrum, n. (sc. scripta, i. e. lying open to the eyes). *A note-book, commonplace-book, memorandum-book, Cic.* *SYN.* ADVERSARIA; TABULÆ; COMMENTARIA; DIARIUM; EPHEMERIS.—*Adversaria, a memorandum-book*.—*Tabulæ, a register in which the occurrences put down in the note-book are entered afterwards*.—*Commentaria (cum, mens), memoirs, registers, books in which things of importance are entered*.—*Diarium, a diary for recording the transactions*

of every day.—Ephemeris (ἐφ' ἡμέρας), a journal, day-book—a Greek form = Diarium.

1. ADVERSARIUS, a, um, adj. (adversus). *Adversæ*, opposite, opposed to (in any kind of contention); a. ductus, the opposing leaders, Cic.;—duces a. factionis, of the opposite party, Nep. With dat.; tribunus seditiosus a., id. S. N. ADVERSARIUS; CONTRARIUS.—Adversarius, as above, of both persons and things.—Contrarius, contrary to, repugnant, used only of things.

2. ADVERSARIUS, ii, m. and ADVERSARIA, æ, f. (id.). *An adversary, opponent, antagonist, enemy, rival*; as, tribunus plebis illius adversarii, Cic.;—adversarios suos expellere ex civitate, Cæs.; used of wrestlers, bidders at auction, etc. SYN. ADVERSARIUS; INIMICUS; HOSTIS; PERDUELLIS.—Adversarius, prop., an opponent in a suit at law; also, an adversary, a resisting enemy.—Inimicus (non amicus), one not friendly, a private enemy.—Hostis (anciently same as peregrinus), an enemy of our country, an enemy in arms.—Perduellis, same as hostis, but with more animosity or bitterness.

ADVERSATIVUS, a, um, adj. (adversor). In grammar; opposing, adverbative; conjunctiones a. (as, etsi, etiam, quamquam), Prisc.

ADVERSATOR, òris, m. (id.). *He who opposes, an opponent*, App.

ADVERSATRIX, icis, f. (id.). *A female opponent*, Plaut.

ADVERSE, adv. (adversus II.). *Contradictorily*, Gell.

ADVERSIO, ònis, f. (adverto). *A turning, or directing towards*; animi a., Cic.

ADVERSITAS, àtis, f. (2. adversus). *Contrariety, natural aversion, antipathy*, Plin. II. *Adversity, misfortune*, in Cass. only. SYN. ADVERSITAS; ADVERSA.—Adversitas, prop., opposition, antipathy; very rarely, adversity.—Adversa (sc. negotia, tempora), affliction, misery, misfortune; tot premor adversis, Ov.

ADVERSATOR, òris, m. (adversum-itor). *A slave that goes to meet his master to conduct him home*, Don.; Ter.

ADVERSO (advors.), àre, tr. freq. (adverto). I. *To attend zealously, to pay great attention to*; animo a. sedulo, ne, etc., Plaut. II. *To oppose*, App.

ADVERSOR (advors.), àri, intr. and tr. aep. (adversus). I. Intr. (1) Prop.: *To stand opposite to one, to be against*.—(2) Fig.: *To oppose, resist*. II. Tr. (3) *To avoid, shun, flee from, &c. a person or thing*. EX. (1) Adversante vento, Tac.—(2) a. omnibus in disputando, Cic.;—adversantibus amicis, Tac.;—a. quominus aliquid fiat, to hinder, i. e. not to suffer a thing to be done, Cic.—(3) a. regem, Tac.;—a. ambitionem, id. SYN. ADVERSOR; REPUGNO; RESISTO; OBSSISTO; REFRAGOR.—Adversari, to oppose, to be contrary.—Repugnare, to fight or contend against, prop. milit., to oppose.—Resistere, to stand against, hold back, resist.—Obstistere, to oppose strongly, to stand in the way, a stronger term than resistere.—Refrugari, prop., to oppose by not voting for, opp. suffragari; fig., to be against or contrary.

1. ADVERSUM, i. See 1. ADVERSUS.

2. ADVERSUM, adv. See 2. ADVERSUS.

II. ADVERSUS, a, um. I. pt. of adverto. II. Adj. (1) *Turned towards, opposite, being or standing over against, in front of, facing*.—(2) *That stands opposite in a hostile manner, i. e. hostile, adverse, contrary, unfavorable*. EX. (1) adversum solem intueri, Cic.;—collis a., op-

posite, Cæs.;—hostes a., fronting, id.;—itineris a., against the enemy, Tac.;—dentes a., the front teeth, Cic.;—a. manus, the inner part of the hand, id.;—vulnerari in a. os, in front, Cæs.;—a. flumine ire, up or against the stream, id. (opp. secundo flumine);—adversa (sc. loca) Bastarnæ tenent, the opposite side, Plin.;—ventus (se) adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, blows contrary to those sailing from Athens, Nep.—(2) With dat.; omnium mentes mihi sunt a., Cic.;—a. annus frugibus, Liv.;—quis omnia regna adversa sint, opposed, Sall. Absol.: res adversæ, adversity;—a. prælium, unfavorable, Cæs.;—a. valetudo, illness, Liv.;—a. subsellia, opposite, Quint.;—adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, Tac.;—adverso Marte, Virg. Subst.: si quid adversi eveniat, adversity, misfortune. Often in plur.; adversa ex secundis nascuntur, Plin. With gen.; a. populi Rom., Tac.;—adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id.;—Thus in masc., vir a. populi partium, adversary of the popular faction; fem., socia scelerum, a. innocentie, hostis veritatis, Quint. Adv. PHRASES.

(1) Ex adverso, over against, opposite; portus ex a. urbi positus, opposite, Liv.;—quam ex adverso starent classes, Just. With gen.; ex adverso Ætoliæ, Plin.;—In adversum, on the other side, i. e. against; in adversum Romani subiere, Liv.;—currus in adversum immissi, against each other, Prop. SYN. ADVERSUS; AVERSUM.—Adversus, lit., turned to, towards or against, opposite.—Aversus, turned away or back, thus vulnera adverso corpore, in the front—vulnera averso corpore, in the back. Subst. Adversa. See ADVERSITAS.

2. ADVERSUS (advors.), and ADVERSUM, adv. (1. adversus). *Against, whether hostilely or not*; ibo adversum, Plaut.;—adversum ire hero, to go to meet his master, id.—In a friendly sense; postquam nemo adversus ibat, Liv.

3. ADVERSUS (advors.), and ADVERSUM, prep. cum acc. (1) Of place; against, opposite to, over against, towards, in front of.—(2) Of one's conduct or feelings with respect to a person or thing; towards, against.—(3) In comparison of, in proportion to, in regard of. EX. (1) Cohortes quatuor adversum pedites hostium collocat, opposite, Sall.;—impetum a. montem in cohortes faciunt, up-hill, Cæs.;—naves a. urbem ipsam delatæ, opposite, Liv.;—responsum a. Servium, in the matter of, Tac.;—a. ea consul respondit, thereupon, Liv.—(2) se gerere a. Casarem, towards Casar, Cic.;—reverentia a. homines—pietas a. deos, towards, id.;—libido adversum nos, metus pro nobis suavit, against, Sall. SYN. ADVERSUS; ADVERSUM; VERSUS; CONTRA; ERGA.—Adversus, um, towards, either in a friendly or unfriendly sense.—Versus, s. s., and placed after its case; as, Brundisium versus.—Contra, against, in an unfriendly sense.—Erga, towards, in a friendly sense.

AD-VERTO, ère, ti, sum, tr. I. Gen. (1) To turn, or direct towards or to.—(2) Esp. Naut. t. t.: To turn or direct a ship to or towards any place, to steer. II. Fig. (3) with animum, animos, mentem: To turn one's mind, thoughts, or attention to, i. e. to give attention to, to attend to, to be attentive.—(4) Meton.: animum a., To remark, observe, comprehend, understand a thing by attention,—usually in the contracted form, animadvertere (see that word).—(5) a. alqm or alqd: To turn or direct one's attention to.—(6) a. in alqm, instead of the usual animadvertere; to punish, to inflict punishment on. EX. (1) quum lævam manum adverterat, had turned to the left, Cic.;—a. lumina, Ov.;—a. pedem ripæ, Virg.;—(2) a. classem in portum, Liv.;—a. proras terræ, Virg.;—Scythicas advertitur oras,

OV.;—(3) **a.** animum etiam levissimis rebus, Tac.;—lucra mentem, Virg.;—*with* ne; ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic.;—*without* animum; paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend*, Virg.;—(4) animum adverti columellam, Cic.;—animus a. equites, aciem, id., hoc, etc., Cæs.; Hirt.; Sall. **PWS.**; quare animum adversa, Cæs.;—(5) advertit ea res Sabinos, *draw the attention of the Sabinos*, Liv.;—Octo aquilæ imperatorem adverte, Tac.;—odia advertit, *draw upon herself*, id.;—(6) Publium Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. **SYN.** ADVERTO; OBVERTO.—Advertere (vertere, ad), *to turn to*.—Obvertere (vertere, ob), *to turn towards or against*.

AD-VEPERASCIT, -RĀVIT, incomp. impera. (Gr. 227, Obs. 4), (vespera). *It grows late, night is coming on*; quum jam advesperasceret, Cic.;—cum advesperavisset, Plin.

AD-VIGILO, āre, intr. Prop. (1) *To watch by (any thing), to be watchful over*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To watch, to be watchful, vigilant*. **EX.** (1) **a.** ad custodiam ignis, Cic.—(2) **a.** pro rei dignitate **Q.** Cui. **SYN.** ADVIGILO; EVIGILO.—Advigilare (vigilare, ad), *to keep watch*.—Evigilare (vigilare, e), *prop.*, *to awake*; *fig.*, *to watch carefully*.

ADVOCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (advoco). *A calling in or to*; hence, **I.** *In law, t. l. (see ADVOCATUS):* (1) *Assistance, sc. in a court of law, legal assistance*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Consultation, sc. of counsel or advocates*.—(3) *Concr.*: *A body, or company of advocates*.—(4) *Respite, granted by law for procuring an advocate, delay*. Hence, (5) *Respite or delay in general*.

ADVOCĀTUS, i, m. (advoco). *One called to, sc. another*. **I.** *In law, t. l.* (1) *One who, in a lawsuit, is called upon for advice by a party, and appears with him in court, yet without pleading for him [which the patronus did; cognitor and procurator are representatives, attorneys in the modern sense], legal assistant, legal adviser, counsel*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *Assistant, helper, friend*.—(3) *A pleader, in the modern sense*. **EX.** (1) **a.** venire alicui, Cic.—(2) vellem adisset Antonium, modo sine advocatis, *without his assistants (i. e. soldiers)*, Cic.—(3) sic iuri tabes pecuniarum advocatis ferat, Tac. **SYN.** See PATRONUS.

AD-VŌCO, āre, tr. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To call to, or in, to invite to come, or be present, alqm (alqd) ad, in, with a dat. or absol.*—(2) *Exp. in law, t. l.*: *To call in any one to assist as counsellor or adviser in court*. **II.** *Fig.*: *Gen.* (3) *To call to, or in*.—(4) *Exp. in law*: *To call in, call or send for one as an advocate, to summon, call out*. **EX.** (1) quos advocaverat, dimittit, Cæs.;—**a.** concionem, Cic.;—**a.** viros primarios in consilium, Cic.;—**a.** senatum in aedem Concordiæ, Sall.—(2) viros bonos advocat, Cic.;—**a.** alios ad actiones, alios ad probationem, Quint.—(3) animum ad se ipsum **a.**, *recall, call home one's thoughts*, Cic.;—**a.** obliterata nomina, *call back*, Tac.—(4) advocare oculos advocatos, *as helps*, Cic.;—**a.** omnia arma, *to summon, call out*. **SYN.** ADVOCO; CONVOCO.—Advocare (vocare, ad), *to call to, or send for friends*.—Convocare (vocare, cum), *to call together, to assemble*.

ADVŌLĀTUS, ūs, m. (advolo). *A flying to, or towards*, Cic.; poet.

ADVŌLĪTO, āre, intr. freq. *To use to fly to, or towards*. Gr. 227. Obs. 3, pupilio luminibus accensis advolitans, Plin.; from

AD-VŌLO, āre, intr. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To fly to, or towards*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *To hasten to, to come quickly to (like our "fly to")*. **EX.** (1) examen vesparum **a.** in forum, Liv.;—papilio lucernarum luminibus **a.**, Plin.—(2) **a.** ad castra,

Cæs.;—ad hiberna, id.;—rostra Cato advolat, Cic. **SYN.** ADVOLVO; INVOLVO.—Advolare (volare, ad), *to fly to*.—Involare (volare, in), *to fly precipitately on or against*.

AD-VOLVO, ēre, volvi, vōlūtum, tr. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To roll to, or towards, to carry to a place by rolling*. **II.** *Fig.* (2) *To raise*. **EX.** (1) **a.** ulmos focis, Virg.;—**a.** ornos montibus, id.—In a middle sense, Gr. 136. 3: advolvi (or, advolvere se) genibus, *to throw one's self at one's feet*, Liv. = advolvi genua alcis, Sall.;—advolvi aris dei, *to prostrate one's self, to fall down*, Prop.—(2) advolvitur astris clamor, *is raised, ascends*, Stat.;—**a.** in unum carmen, *to compress*, Claud. **SYN.** ADVOLVO; INVOLVO; PROVOLVO.—Advolvere (volvere, ad), *to roll to*.—Involvere, *to wrap, to fold in, to envelope*; feno aliquem involvere, Ov.—Provolvere, *to roll forward, to throw off*; jam ego hunc in medium viam provolvam, Ter.

ADVORSUM, ADVORSUS, ADVORTO, etc. See ADVERSUM, ADVERSUS, ADVERTO.

ADYRMACHIDĒ, ārum, m. (Ἀδρυμαχίδαι). *Adyrmachida, a people between Egypt and the greater Syrtis*, Plin.

ADYTUM, i, n. (ἄδυτον, not to be entered). *The sanctuary of a temple, the inner part*, Virg.;—*a consecrated tomb, a grave*, id. **SYN.** ADYTUM; PENETRALE, both mean the *inmost recess*, but adytum is said of sacred places only—penetrales, of either sacred or profane.

ÆA, æ, f. (αἶα, land). **ÆA**, a city of Colchis, V. Fl.

ÆACIDĒIUS, a, um, adj. (Æacides). *Of or belonging to the Æacidae, Æacidan*; **Æ.** regna, i. e. Ægina, Ov.

ÆACIDES, æ, (voc. Æacida, Enn. apud Cic.; Æacidē, Ov.) m. (Ἀιακίδης). *A male descendant of Æacus, king of Ægina, e. g. his sons, Phocæus, Ov., and Peleus, id.; his grandson, Achilles, Virg.;—his great-grandson, Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, id.;—his later descendants, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, Enn. apud Cic.;—Perseus, king of Macedonia, Virg. Plur.*: The sons of Æacus, Peleus, Telamon, and Phocæus, Ov.—The grandsons, Achilles and Ajax, sons of Telamon, id.

ÆACIDINUS, a, um, adj. (Æacides). *Belonging to an Æacides (Achilles).* **Æacidinan**, **Achillan**; **Æ.** minæ, Plaut.

ÆACIUS, a, um, adj. Æacian; **Æ.** flos, i. e. the hyacinth, sprung from the blood of Ajax, Col.

ÆACUS, i [acc. Æacon, Ov.] m. (Ἀΐακος). *Æacus, the son of Jupiter and Ægina or Europa, king of Ægina, father of Peleus, Telamon, and Phocæus, who for his justice was appointed judge of the infernal regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus, Ov.; Cic.*

Æica, æ, f. (Ἀϊαίη). **Æica**, a fabulous island in the Tuscan sea, where Circe dwelt, Virg.; and Calypso, according to Mela.

ÆEUS, a, um, adj. (Æaea). (1) *Belonging to Circe*.—(2) *Belonging to Calypso*; as, the residence of Calypso. **EX.** (1) **Æ.** Telegonus, **T.**, the son of Circe, Prop.;—**Æ.** artes, the sorceries of Circe, Ov.;—**Æ.** carmina, spells, id.—(2) **Æ.** puella, i. e. **Calypso**, Prop.

ÆBŪTIUS, i, m. and ÆBŪTIA, æ, f. A Roman proper name, Cic. Hence, *adj.*,

ÆBŪTIA (lex), Gell.; Cic.

ÆCÆ, ārum, f. Æcæ, a town in Apulia, now

Troja. Æcei, ōrum, *Æceans*, the inhabitants of Æce.

ÆDEPOL. See EDEPOL.

ÆDES or ÆDIS, *is, f.* (unc. probably Gr. *ἔδος*). I. *Gen.*: A building, habitation, mansion.—(1) *Prop.*: A dwelling-place for men, consisting of several apartments; habode, *esp. in plur.*, ædes, ium, a dwelling, abode, house.—(2) For deities, in the sing.; a temple, a sacred edifice.—(3) In the plur., of several temples.—(4) *Meton.*: A cell for bees.—(5) A household, family.—(6) A scaffold, stage. EX. (1) in mediis ædibus, Cic.; æ. regie, Plaut.; æ. private, Suet.; æ. liberæ, rent-free, Liv.—(2) ædis (also ædes) Minervæ, Cic.; ædes Mercuri dedicata est, Liv.—(3) æ. sacræ complures, Cic.; æ. labentes deorum, Hor.—(4) cunctantur in ædibus omnes (æc. apes), Virg.—(5) sustollat ædes totas in cruce, Plaut.—(6) æ. aurata, a cataglyph for the corpse of Cæsar, Suet. SYN. I. ÆDES; ÆDIFICIUM. Ædes, plur.: a house inhabited or empty—a temple (2 and 3).—Ædificium, an edifice, fortress, any building or house. II. ÆDES, or ÆDIS; TEMPLUM; DELUBRUM; FANUM. Ædes, or ædis, a sacred place, or building.—Templum (*prop.*), a profane place consecrated by augurs; hence, the palaces of Hostilii and others were called templa, a sacred building of larger dimensions.—Delubrum, a shrine, a place in a temple where the statue of the divinity stood.—Fanum (fari), a place consecrated for the erection of a temple—also, laua, houses consecrated by the pontiffs.

ÆDICŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (ædes). 1. A small, mean habitation, a cottage; mostly in the plur.—2. A niche, or shrine for the image of a deity, in the sing.

ÆDIFICATIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (ædifico). 1. The act of building, building (in the abstract).—2. *Meton.*: A building. *Concr.*: A structure, edifice, Cic.

ÆDIFICATIUNCŪLA, æ, *f.* A small building, Cic.

ÆDIFICĀTOR, ōris, *m.* 1. A builder, an architect, used only *Meton.*; as, ædificator mundi, Cic.—2. *Adj.* Fond of building, Nep. SYN. ÆDIFICATOR; ARCHITECTUS. Ædificator, a builder, a mason.—Architectus, a master-builder, architect.

ÆDIFICIUM, ii, *n.* (ædifico). A building of any sort; æ. omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, Cic.

ÆDIFICŌ, are, *intr. and tr.* (ædes-facio). I. *Intr.* (1) To erect a building, to build. II. *Tr.* (2) *Prop.*: To build, erect, construct any thing.—(3) *Meton.*: To provide a place with buildings, to build upon, erect buildings upon.—(4) Of other things; to build, construct, frame.

EX. (1) æ. ad frigora atque æstus vitandos, Cæs.;—druiit, ædificat, Hor.—(2) æ. domum, Cic.;—æc. urbem, carcerem, navem, etc., id.—(3) vacuas areas æ., Suet.—(4) æ. mundum, Cic.;—æ. altum caput, Juv. SYN. ÆDIFICŌ; EXÆDIFICŌ; STRUO; CONSTRUO; FUNDO. Ædificare, to erect any sort of building.—Exædificare, to finish a building, to raise it high.—Struere (from strues), to pile up, raise high, to place in order; moles s., ædium s.; fig., mendacium s.—Construere, to heap up, to build up; ædificium c.—Fundo (fundus), to found, to lay the groundwork; fig., fundata respublica.

ÆDILICIUS, or -TIUS, a, um, *adj.* (ædilis). Of or belonging to an ædile; æ. munere fungi, Cic.; æ. scriba—æ. repulsa, id.;—æ. largitio, Liv.

ÆDILIS, *is* (abl., ædili and ædile), *m.* (ædes). An ædile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of temples and other public buildings (whence the name). He also superintended public spectacles, and performed all the other functions of our police. Originally, there were but two plebeian ædiles (ædiles plebei, or plebis), afterwards, two curule ædiles (ædiles curules), so called from sella curulis, were added—Cereales ædiles, magistrates created by Julius Cæsar for regulating the trade in corn and provisions; hence,

ÆDILITAS, atis, *f.* The office of an ædile, ædileship; ædilitatem petere, Cic.

ÆDILITIUS. See ÆDILICIUS.

ÆDIS. See ÆDES.

ÆDITIMUS, or ÆDITUMUS (the older form of æditus), i, *m.* A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden, Varr.

ÆDITŪENS, entis, *m.* for æditus, Lucr.

ÆDITŪS, i, *m.* (ædes-tueor). A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden. Fig.: A paterfamilias (one who conducted strangers over temples, and showed and extolled their curiosities), Hor.

ÆDŪI, ōrum (also Hæd. and Hæd.). The Ædii, a people friendly to the Romans in Gallia Celtica, between the Lager and the Arar, Cæs.

ÆTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ætēs). Belonging to Ætes; Æ. fines, i. e. Colchis, Catull.

ÆETES, or ÆETA, æ, *m.* (Ætēs). Ætes, a fabulous king of Colchis, son of Sol and Persa, father of Medea and Absyrtus, Cic.; Or.

ÆETIAS, ædis, *f.* (Æetes). A daughter of Ætes, i. e. Medea, Or.

ÆETINE, es, *f.* (Æetes, as Nerine from Neræus). Medea, a daughter of Ætes, Or.

ÆETIS, idos, *f.* (id.). A daughter of Ætes, i. e. Medea, V. Fl.

ÆETIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Pertaining to Ætes; Æ. tellus, i. e. Colchis, V. Fl.;—Æ. virgo, i. e. Medea, id.

ÆGEON, ōnis, *m.* Ægeon. 1. A hundred-handed giant, Virg.—2. A sea-deity, son of Neptune, Or.—*Meton.*: The Ægean sea, Stat.

ÆGEUS, a, um, *adj.* Ægean; hence, mare Ægeum; 1. The Ægean sea, the Archipelago, *Int., Absol.*, Ægeum, Prop.; Hor.—2. *Adj.*: Of or belonging to the Ægean sea; Æ. gurgis, Cic.;—Æ. Neptunus, Virg.;—Æ. tumultus, Hor.

ÆGATES, um, *f.* The three Ægatian islands in front of the promontory of Lilybaeum, where Lutatius conquered the Carthaginians, Mel.; Nep.

ÆGER, gra, grum, *adj.* I. (1) In body; sick, ill, suffering, distempered, diseased; hence, *Subst.*: a sick person, a patient. II. Fig. (2) In mind; distempered, troubled, low-spirited, sad, dejected.—(3) Of persons or things; in a suffering state, suffering, frail, weak, feeble, infirm.

EX. (1) ægro adhibere medicinam, Cic.;—homines ægri morbo gravi, id.;—æ. pedibus, Sall. Of plants; æ. seges, Virg.;—æ. vitis, Mart.—(2) æ. animus, Sall.;—æ. mortales, suffering, poor, Virg.;—æ. corda, Or. With abl. Gr. 535: Medea animo ægra, Enn.;—animus æ. avaritia, Sall.;—æ. amore, Liv.;—æ. curis, Virg. With gen. Gr. 540: æ. animi, Liv.;—æ. consilii, undermined, perplexed, Sall. *Superl.*: Psyche ægerrima, most sorrowful, App.—(3) rei publicæ partes ægras, Cic. SYN. ÆGER; ÆGROTUS. Æger, afflicted, enduring pain, is said of both body and mind.—Ægrotus, seldom used but of the human body.

EGEUS (*trissyllab.*), a, um, for Ægeus.

ÆGIĀLEUS (*tetrasyllab.*), *ēi, m.* (Cic. *de off. 1. 1. 12*).
Ægialeus, 1. Another name for *Absyrtus*, Pac.
ap. Cic.—2. Son of *Adrastus*, slain by *Laodanius*
 before *Thebes*, *Hyg.*

ÆGĪDES, æ, m. (*Æγιδης*). A male descendant of *Ægeus*, e. g. *Theseus*, Ov. Plur.: Descendants of *Ægeus*, id. Of or belonging to

Descendants of *Ageus*, *lu.*
ÆGIENSIS, *e*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to*
Ægium; *Æ. civitas*, *Tac.* *Plur.: Inhabitants*
of Ægium, *liv.* *MŌRIS i m.* *Ægimurus*,

ÆGIMŪRUS, or -MŌRUS, i. m. Ægimurus,
an island at the mouth of the gulf of Carthage,
Zoramour, or Zembra, Liv.

ÆGĪNA, æ, *f.* (*Αἴγινα*). *Ægina*. 1. An island in the middle of the Saronic gulf, now *Engia*, Liv.—2. In mythology; a nymph, daughter of Asopus, mother of Æacus, Ov.

ÆGINENSIS, is, m. (Ægina). *An inhabitant of Ægina, V. Max.*

ÆGĪNĒTA, æ, m. (Ægina). An inhabitant of Ægina, V. Max.

ÆGINĒTICUS, a, um, adj. (Ægina). *Of or belonging to Ægina; Æ. æs, Plin.*

ÆGION. See **ÆGIUM.**

ÆGĪON. See **ÆGIUM**.
ÆGĪPAN, ānis, or -ānos, *m.* (*Ἀἰγίπαρ*).
I. Goat-shaped Pan, a sylvan deity shaped like a goat, Hyg. **II.** A baloon, Mel.; Plin.
Ἀἰγίον, *The axis*, shield of

ÆGIS, *Idis*, *f.* (*Aiyis*). *The argis*, shield of Jupiter, Virg.;—of Minerva, with Medusa's head upon it. *Fig.*: *A shield, defence; acc., ægida*.
 SYN. See CLYPEUS.

ÆGISŌNUS, a, um, adj. (ægis). *That re-*
sounds with the ægis; æ. pectus, V. Fl.

ÆGISTHUS, *i, m.* (*Αἰγισθος*). *Ægisthus*, son of Thyestes, murderer of Atreus, and afterwards of Agamemnon, with whose wife Clytemnestra, he lived, until he was at last slain by Orestes, Cic.

ÆGIUM, or -ON, li, n. (*ἄγιον*). *Ægium*, a town in Achaia, where the members of the league used to meet, now *Vostizza*, Liv.

used to meet, now *Vostizza*, Liv.
ÆGIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to*
Ægium; æ. vitis, a kind of vine, Plin.

ÆGLE, *es. f.* (αἴγλη, brightness). *Ægle*, a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaira, Virg.

ÆGOCĒRŌS, ōtis, *m.* (*αἰγόκερος*). Capricorn, *poet.* as one of the Zodiacal signs, usually Capricornus, Lucr.—Also Egoceros, *i.* Cas.; Germ.: Luc.

ÆGON, ōnis, m. (Αἶγων). The Ægean sea,
for Ægeum mare, V. Fl.

ÆGOS FLUMEN, *n.* (ἄγιος Ποταμός, *Goat's River*). A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 405 B. C. Nep.

ÆGRE, *adv.* (æger, II). I. *With difficulty* (of the mind), (1) *Objectively*: *Uncomfortably; in a sad, grievous, annoying, vexing manner.*—(2) *Subjectively*: *With grief, regret, displeasure, dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly.* II. *Meton.* (3) *With great difficulty, hardly, scarcely.*
EX. (1) *Nescio quid meo animo est ægre, disturbat, troubles my mind.* Plaut.;—(2) *ægre facere aliquid, to hurt, vex any one.* Plaut.;—(3) *ægre ferens, out of temper, vex'd.* Cic.;—*careo ægre, reluctantly.* id.—(3) *æ. victa pertinacia.* Liv.;

nihil ægrius factum est, Cic. ;—ægrissime confi-
cere alqd, Cæs. SYN. See VIX.

ÆGRESKO, Ære, *Inter. incip. (æger)*. (1) *To grow sick*, (2) *figr. To grow worse*.—(3) *To grow sorrowful*, to grieve, to be vexed. EX. (1) æ. morbis, Lucr.; corvi æ., Plin.—(2) ægrescit æ. morbis, Lucr.; corvi æ., Plin.—(3) sollicitudine æ., Tac. medendo, Virg.—(3) sollicitudine æ., Tac. S. N. **ÆGRESKO**; **ÆGROTO**.—Ægrescere, *to grow sick*, *worse*, with diseases chiefly of the mind.—*Ægrotare, to be sick or ill*—of the body, also of the mind.

the mind.
ÆGRIMŌNĪA, æ, f. (æger). *Sadness, sorrow,*
grief, Vic.;—tristes æ; Hor.;—æ. deformis, id.
SYN. See ÆGRITUDO. *The condition of*

SYN. See **ÆGRITUDO**.
ÆGRITŪDO, Inis. f. (id.). *The condition of the aged.*
 I. Of the body; (1) *Sickness, indis-*
 II. Of the mind; (2) *Grief, sadness.*

the æger. I. Of the body; (2) *Grief*, sadness,
position. II. Of the mind; (2) *EK.* (1) Ele-
sorrow, uneasiness, and the like.
phanti fessi ægritudine, Plin.; æ. corporis,
Curt.—(2) curam et æ. ponere, Cic. ÆRUMNA;
ÆGRITUDE; ÆGROTATIO; ÆGRIMONIA; ERUNNA;
MOLESTIA; ANGOR; MÆRORE; MÆSTITIA; TRISTITIA;
TUDO; DOLOR; MÆRORE; MÆSTITIA; TRISTITIA;
AFFLICTIO.—Ægritudo, as Syn. generally
trouble of mind.—Ægrotatio, trouble of body;
ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo,
Cic.—Ægrimonia, continued grief or sadness.—
Erumina, hard, toilsome misery; æ. est ægritudo
laboriosa, Cic.—Molestia (from moles), a heavy,
permanently trouble of mind; molestia est ægri-
tudo permanens, Cic.—Angor, anguish, distress,
as a transitory condition; ægritudo premens,
Cic.—Anxietas, anxiety, fretfulness, anxiousness,
as a lasting state; prona ad luctum et mœrens,
semper ipsa se sollicitans, Cic.—Cura, care, grief,
trouble of mind (quasi cor urens), dep., thoughtful-
Ter.—Sollicitudo, solicitude, cura, absumi,
concern; ægritudo cum cogitatione, Cic.;—cura
est in conservatione bonorum—sollicitudo, in
metu malorum.—Dolor, pain, smart, ache, either
of mind or body; dolor est ægritudo crucians
Cic.;—dolor, asper motus in corpore, id.;—sum-
mus animi dolor, id.—Mæror, pensive sadness,
habitual state of affliction; mæror ægritudinis
flexibilis, Cic.;—mæror, interior et gravior—dolor
levior et exterior, Pop.—Mæstitia, actual sadness,
mourningfulness; sapientia est una quæ mæstitia
pellat exanimis, Cic.—Tristitia, sadness short
outwardly; lacrymis et tristitiæ te tradidisti
Cic.—Afflictio, pain, torment; ægritudo cum
cogitatione corporis, Cic.

ÆGROR, ōris, *m.* (æger). *Sickness*, Lucr.

ÆGROR, oris, m. (Ægrus). I. Prop.
 ÆGRITATIO, ōnis, f. (ægritus). I. Prop.
 (1) *Sickness, disease, infirmity, of the body.*
 Meton.: Of plants. II. Fig. (2) *A morbid*
state of the mind, disease of the soul or mind.
 EX. (1) *quum sanguis corruptus est, in corpore*
ægritationes nascuntur.—(2) *ægritationes animi,*
qualis est avaritia, gloria, cupiditas, Cic. SYN.
 See ÆGRITUDO. (3) *To be sick.* I.

ÆGRŪTO, *are, intr.* (id.). *To be sick.* I.
Prop. (1) Of the body (of plants, Plin.); II.
Fig. (2) Of the mind; (3) Of abstract objects;
to languish. EX. (1) *vehementer diuque*
ægrotavit, Cic.; — *æ. morbo*, Hor.; — *æ. armen-*
tum. — (2) *ex qua animus ægrotat*, Cic.; — *æ. vitio*
animi, Hor.; — (3) *ægrotant artes*, Plaut.; — *æ.*
mores boni, id.; — *æ. fama*, Lucr. SYN. *Sed*
ÆGRESO. *U. (pass)* Sick, ill.

ÆGRŌTUS, a, um, *adj.* (æger). Sick, ill, diseased. *Subst.* A sick man. I. Prop. (1) Of the body. II. Fig. (2) Of the mind. EX. (1) quum ad eum ægrorum venissem, Cic.—i.e. corpus, Hor.—(2) æ. animus, sc. insanía. Cíc. remedium ægrorũ reipublicæ, id. SYN. See ÆGER.

ÆGYPTIACUS, a, um, adj. *Egyptian*; litus Æ., Plin.;—libri Æ., Gell. — usually

ÆGYPTIUS, a, um, adj. *Egyptian*; Æ. mare, Plin.;—Æ. rex. *Subst.*: *An Egyptian*; ibim aut felen violatum ab Ægyptio.

ÆGYPTUS, i (Ἀίγυπτος). I. *Masc.*: *Ægyptus*, a mythic king of Egypt, brother of Danaus, Hyg. II. *Fem.*: *Ægypt*; Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.

ÆLIANUS, a, um, adj. (*Ælius*). *Of or belonging to Ælius, Ælian*; Æ. oratunculæ, composed by the Stoic L. Ælius Tubero, Cic.

ÆLINOS, i, m. (αἰλινός). *A mournful song, elegy, dirge*, Ov.

ÆLIUS, ÆLIA, m. f. *A Roman family name*.

ÆLIUS, a, um, adj. *Ælian*; Ælia lex, Cic. —Lex Æ. Sentia,—concerning the manumission of slaves.

ÆLLO, us, (Gr. ἄλλο, 13), f. (Ἀλλόη). *Aello*. 1. One of the harpies, Ov.—2. One of Actæon's bounds, id.

ÆMILIANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Æmilian family*.

ÆMILIUS, m. **ÆMILIA**, f. *A Roman family name*. The most celebrated of the name was the conqueror of Perseus, and father of the younger Scipio Africanus; hence,

ÆMILIUS, a, um, adj. *Æmilian*; Æ. tribus, Cic.;—Æ. via, Liv.;—Æ. pons, Juv.;—Æ. ludus, Hor.

ÆMONIA, ÆMONIDES, ÆMONIS, ÆMONIUS. See **HÆMONIA**, etc.

ÆMŪLA, æ. See **ÆMULUS**.

ÆMŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (*æmulor*). I. In a good sense; (1) *Emulation*. II. In a bad sense; (2) *Contention, rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge, ill-will*. EX. (1) æ. naturæ, Plin.;—æ. gloriæ, Tac.;—æ. laudis, Nep.—(2) æ. prava, Tac.;—inter Agrippinam et Domitianam intensæ exercebatur, id. SYN. **ÆMULATIO**; **IMITATIO**; **RIVALITAS**—*Emulation, a desire to equal or excel in a good or bad sense*.—*Imitation, the act of imitating, in a good or bad sense*. The first is the mental feeling, the last, the outward act. The former, the cause—the latter, the effect. —*Rivalitas, rivalry, always in a bad sense*.

ÆMŪLATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A zealous imitator, emulator, competitor*; æ. dei alimus, Sen. Iona.; æ. Catonis, imitator, Cic.

ÆMŪLATUS, ūs, m. (*for æmulatio*). *Jealousy, envy*, Tac.

ÆMŪLOR, ari, tr. and intr. dep. (*æmulus*). *To emulate ardently, in a good or bad sense*. I. In a good sense; (1) *To emulate, imitate, vie with, to rival, strive to equal*. II. In a bad sense; (2) *To be jealous of, to be envious at*. EX. (1) æ. studia alcijs, to be an ardent follower or disciple of any one, Liv.;—æ. virtutes majorum, Tac.;—æ. Homerum, Quint. *Seldom with dat.*, veteribus æ., Quint.;—*Of things*; Bastiæ ut æ Albanum vinum æmulantur, come up to, Plin.—(2) *With dat.*, iis æmulamur qui ea habent quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic.;—*with cum*, ne mecum æmuletur, Liv. SYN. **ÆMULARI** **ALIQUEM**; **ALICUI**; **CUM ALIQUO**.—*Æ. aliquem, to imitate (in a good sense)*; Pindarum æmulari, Hor.—*Æ. alicui, to envy some one, to be equal to*.—*Æ. cum aliquo, to contend, dispute with a person*.

ÆMŪLUS, a, um, adj. (*allied to imitor*). *Emulating, in a good or bad sense*. I. In a good sense; (1) *Emulous, rivaling*. II. In a bad sense; (2) *Jealous, envious*. EX. (1) æ.

meorum laudum, Cic.;—mulier æ. domesticæ laudis, id. *With dat.*, Cæsar summis oratoribus æ.;—*Of things*; spes æ. patriæ laudi, Virg.—(2) Carthago æmula imperii Romani, Sall.;—æ. senectus, envious at youth, Virg.; hence,

ÆMŪLUS, i, m. and **ÆMŪLA**, æ, f. *An emulator, rival, competitor (in a good or bad sense)*; si non tanquam virum, at tanquam æmulum removisset, Cic.;—si nulla subest æmula, languet amor, Ov.

ÆNARIA, æ, f. *Ænaria*, a volcanic island off the coast of Campania, under which the Roman poets represented Typhæus as lying; now, Ischia, Virg.

ÆNĒA, or **ÆNĪA**, æ, f. (*Ænīa*). *Ænea*, a town of Chalcidia, Liv. *The inhabitants, Æneates*, id.

ÆNĒADĒS, æ, m. (*Æνιάδης, or Αἰνιάδης*).

1. *A male descendant of Æneas*, e. g. his son Ascanius, Virg.—2. *Æton*;—One of the same race as Æneas—a Trojan, Virg.—very often a Roman, Ov.; Virg.

ÆNĒAS, or **ÆNĒA**, æ, m. (*Æνίας*). *Æneas*. 1. Son of Anchises and Venus, from whom the Romans claimed their descent, and whom they accordingly honored as *Jupiter Indiges*.—2. *Æneas Sileius*, the third king of Alba, Liv.

ÆNEATOR, and contr. **ÆNĀTOR**, ōris, m. (æs). *A trumpeter*, Suet.

ÆNĒIS, idis, or idos, f. *The Æneid of Virgil*. Ov.

ÆNĒIUS, a, um, adj. (*Æneas*). *Of or belonging to Æneas*; Æ. nutrix, Virg.;—Æ. virtus, Ov.;—Æ. pietas, id.

ÆNĒUS, a, um, adj. (æs). [*Poet. also, ÆNĒUS, or ÆHĒNEUS*]. I. (1) *Made of copper or brass, bronze, copper*. II. *Metal*. (2) *Brassy, reddish*.—(3) *Brazen*, i. e. solid, hard as metal. EX. (1) signum æ., Cic.;—candelabra æ.;—æ. statua,—æ. equus, etc., Ov.;—aheneus ut stes, as a brazen statue, Hor.—(2) æ. barba, Suet.—(3) æ. murus, Hor.;—æ. jugum, id.;—æ. proles, the brazen age, Ov.

ÆNĪANES, um, m. *Ænianes*, a people of Thessaly, Cic.

ÆNĪDĒS, æ, m. *A male descendant of Æneas*, king of Propontis. The inhabitants of Cyzicus are so called as having descended from a son of Æneas, V. Fl.

ÆNIGMA, ātis, n. (αἰνύγμα), [*dat. and abl. pl., ænigmatas, according to Char.*]. I. *Gen.* (1) *A riddle, puzzle, enigma*, any thing mysterious or inexplicable. II. *Esp.* (2) *An obscurity, dark saying, an obscure allegory*. EX. (1) ænigmata somniorum, Cic.;—æ. legum, the knotty points, Juv.—(2) ea, quæ dicuntur ænigmata, Cic.

ÆNĪPES, or **ÆHENĪPES**, ēdis (ænus=pes). *Brazen-footed*; a. boves, Ov.

ÆNŌBARBUS, i, m. [*Æhen.*] (ænus=barba). *Red-beard*, a cognomen of the Domitian gens at Rome, Suet.

ÆĒNUS, or **ÆHĒNUS**, a, um, adj. (æs), *poet. for æneus*, which see; also, *brazen = firm, hard, invincible*; æs, manu a., Hor.;—hard, inextorable; æs, a. corda, Stat.

1. **ÆNUS**, or -OS, i, f. *Ænus*, a town and harbor in Thrace near the mouth of the Hebrus, now Eno, Cic. *The inhabitants, Ænii, Ærum*, Liv.

2. **ÆNUS**, i, m. [*also Æn. and En.*] *Ænus*, a river in Rhætia between Rhætia and Noricum, now the Inn, Tac.

ÆOLES, um, *m.* (Ἀιολεῖς). *The Æolians* in Asia Minor, and in the Peloponnesus, Cic.

ÆOLIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀιολία). *Æolia*. 1. A province of Asia Minor, now called *Æolia*.—2. *E. insule*, a group of islands near Sicily, the fabled residence of Æolus, now the *Lipari islands*, Virg.

ÆOLICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀιολικός). *Of or belonging to the Æolians, Æolian*; e. g. Æ. gens, Plin.;—Æ. digammon, Quint.

ÆOLIDES, æ, *m.* (Ἀιολίδης). *A male descendant of Æolus*, Ov.; e. g. Ulysses, as the son of Sisyphus, who was a son of Æolus, Virg.

ÆOLIPILA, æ, *f.* (Æolus = ventus, and pila). *Æolopile*, an instrument used in aerostatic experiments, Vitruv.

ÆOLIS, idis, *f.* (Ἀιολίς). *Æolis*. 1. A province of Asia Minor, Liv.—2. *Patron.*—*A female descendant of Æolus*, Halycon, Ov.;—*Canace*, id.

ÆOLIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀιόλιος). *Æolian*. 1. *Of or belonging to Æolus*; as, Æ. virgo, Ov.;—Æ. procella, Virg.;—Æ. proles, i. e. Athamas, Ov.—2. *Of or belonging to Æolia or Æolis*; as, Æ. insule, Plin.;—Æ. puella, i. e. Sappho, Hor. *Illice*, Æ. carmen, *Sopphic*, id.;—Æ. lyra, Ov.;—*piectum*, Prop.

ÆOLUS, i, m. (Ἀἰόλος). *Æolus*. 1. God of the winds, king of the Æolian islands, Virg.—2. Son of Hellen, ancestor of the Æolians, Serv.; Virg.

ÆQUABILIS, e, *adj.* (æquo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Conformable, consistent, uniform, equal*. II. *Fig.* (2) *s. s.* EX. motus æ., Cic.;—æ. habitus corporis, id.;—æ. partitio prædæ, id.—(2) status reip. æ., Cic.;—jus æ., id.;—æ. orationis genus, id. SYN. See *Æquus*; hence,

ÆQUABILITAS, atis, *f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Conformity, uniformity, equality, evenness*. II. *Fig.* (2) *s. s.* EX. (1) æ. motus, Cic.;—(2) æ. universæ vitæ, Cic.;—æ. juris, *equality of law*, id.;—æ. orationis, *of speech*, Cic. SYN. *ÆQUALITAS*; *ÆQUIABILITAS*; *ÆQUATIO*.—*ÆQUALITAS*, as a *syn.*, *equality*, only in a figurative sense.—*ÆQUIABILITAS*, *evenness of temper, uniformity*; præclara est æqualitas in omni vita, Cic.; here *æqualitas* would not be a proper word.—*Æquatio*, *giving or distributing an equal share or portion*; æquatio honorum, Cic.—*Æqualitas* and *æqualitas* would have a quite different meaning.

ÆQUABILITER, adverb. (id.) *Equally, in the same manner*; æ. prædæ, dispartire, Cic.

ÆQUÆVUS, a, um, *adj.* (æquus-ævum). *Of the same age*; æ. amicus, Virg.

ÆQUALIS, e, *adj.* (æquo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Equal, æ. to another*.—(2) *Uniform, even, level, flat*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *Equal*.—(4) *Of time; of the same age, coeval, contemporary*.—(5) *Used as a Subst.*: *An equal, the equal*. *Meton.*: *A companion, a playfellow, a contemporary*. EX. (1) *Usually with dat.*, Gr. 354, 5th.; partem pedis esse æqualem alteri parti, Cic.;—*nymphæ æquali corpore*, Virg.—(2) æ. terra, Ov.—*Comp.*: *Imber æqualior*.—*Sup.* not classic.—(3) *paupertatem divitiis esse æqualem velinus*, equal, æ. in value, Cic.;—*virtutes inter æ æ.*, id.—(4) *exercitus æ. stipendiis suis, grown up under arms*, Liv.;—*est ipsius æqualis ætati, as old as he himself, equal to his age; with cum: æquali tecum pubesceret ævo*, Virg. *With gen.*, vis æ. dei, Cic.;—*æquales ævi*, Sil.—(5) (eum) dilexi ut æqualem, Cic. *Sometimes with gen.*, Philistus æ. illorum temporum, id.;—*oratores habuit æquales, as equals*. SYN. See *ÆQUALIS*.

ÆQUALITAS, atis, *f.* (æqualis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Equality, evenness, smoothness*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.* s. s.—(3) *Exp.*: *Equality of age*. EX. (1) æ. muris, *smoothness*, Sen.;—ad æ. redigere, Plin.—(2) æ. verborum, Cic.;—*eorum æ., uniform conduct*.—(3) æ. vestra, Cic. SYN. See *ÆQUALITAS*.

ÆQUALITER, adverb. (id.). *Equally, in the same manner*; frumentum æ. distributum, Cic.;—*collis ab summo æ. declivis*, Cas. SYN. *ÆQUE*; *ÆQUALITER*; *PARITER*; *SIMILITER*.—*Æque, alike, with equity*.—*Æqualiter, equally, in equal parts*.—*Pariter, in like manner*; *pariter æqualiterque respondet*, Cic.—*Similiter, in a similar manner*; *similiter facis*, Cic.

ÆQUANIMITAS, atis, *f.* (æquus, animus). 1. *Favor, benevolence, kindness*; bonitas atque æ., Ter.—2. *Patience, calmness*, Plin.

ÆQUATIO, onis, *f.* *A making equal or even, equal distribution, equalizing*; æ. bonorum, Cic.;—æ. gratiæ et dignitatis, id.;—æ. juris, Liv. SYN. See *ÆQUALITAS*.

ÆQUE, adverb. (æquus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Equally, in the same manner, just æ.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.* s. s.—(3) *Exp.*: *With equity*. EX. (1) *trabes æ. longæ*, Cas.—(2) *Usually with atque, æ, et* (in the sense of *as*), or *absol.*, *honore et gloria non æ. omnes egent*, Cic.;—æ. libenter, id.;—*tibi æ. noti ac mihi*, id.;—*me colit æ. atque illum*, id.;—æ. ac si, *just as if*, id.;—æ. quam, æ. ut æque . . . æque, *equally as*;—æ. cum aliquo, *liant*.—(3) *mibi id æ. factum arbitror*, Plaut. *Compar.*, Sall.;—*Sup.*, Sid. SYN. See *ÆQUALITER*.

ÆQUI, ñrum, *m.* *Æqui*, an ancient warlike people of Italy who lived near the Volsci, and with them carried on constant war against the Romans, Liv.

ÆQUICULANI. See *ÆQUICULUS*.

ÆQUICULUS, or CŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Æqui). *Of the Æqui*; gens Æ., Virg.—*Subst.*: *Æ. quiculus*, i. m. *One of the Æqui*; Æ. asper, Ov.;—*ager Æquiculatorum*, Liv., *for which Æquiculani*, Plin.

ÆQUICUS, a, um, *adj.* *With the Æqui*; Æ. bellum, Liv.

ÆQUILATUS, eris, *adj.* (æquus, latus). *Equilateral, having equal sides*, Aus.

ÆQUILIBRIS, e, *adj.* (æquus, libra). *Balanced equally, in equipoise*, Vitruv.

ÆQUILIBRITAS, atis, *f.* (æquilibris). *Equilibrium, the equal distribution of the powers of nature, the state of being equally balanced*, Cic.

ÆQUILIBRIUM, ii, n. (æquilibris). *Equilibrium, perfect evenness*. 1. *Prop.*: *Horizontal position, levelness of surface*; ligna submersa ad æ. aque, to the level, Sen.—2. *Meton.*: *Perfect equality*, Gell.

ÆQUIMÆLIUM and ÆQUIMELIUM, ii, n. *Æquimelium*, a void place in Rome under the Capitol where the house of Sp. Mælius was razed to the ground (solo æquata), as a punishment for his turbulent ambition. In Cicero's time, it was used as a cattle-market, Cic.

ÆQUINOCTIALIS, e, *adj.* (æquus, nox). *Of or belonging to the equinox, equinoctial*; æ. horæ, Plin.;—æ. circulus, *the equator*, Varr.

ÆQUINOCTIUM, ii, n. (id.). *The equinox*; æ. expectare, Cic.;—*auctumnale æ.*, Liv.

ÆQUI-PAR, aris, *adj.* (æquus). *Quite equal*, Aus.

ÆQUIPARABILIS, e, *adj.* *Comparable, worthy to be compared*; diis æ., Plaut.;—æ. cum aliquo, id.

ÆQUĪ-PĀRO (*also*, æquipero), *are, tr. and intr.* (æquipar). I. *tr.* (1) *To compare.*
II. *Intr.* (2) *To make one's self equal, to be equal, to come up to, &c. a person or thing.* EX. (1) *With ad or dat.* æ. suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut.; —æ. multitudinem mari, id.—(2) *Motely with acc.* ut nemo sociorum me æ. posset, Liv. SYN. See **ÆQVO**.

ÆQUIPONDĪUM, *ii, n.* (æquus, pondus). *A counterpoise, Vitr.*

ÆQUITAS, *âtis, f.* (æquus). *Equality.* I. *Pr.p.* (1) *Symmetry, proportion, uniformity.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Equity, fairness of conduct towards others, uprightness.*—(3) *Evenness of temper, equanimity, moderation, calmness of mind.* EX. (1) æ. membrorum, Suet.;—portionum æ. turbata, Sen.—(2) difficile est servare æquitatem quæ est justitia maxime propria, Cic.;—æ. tollitur omnis, si habere suum cuique non licet, id.—(3) novi moderationem animi tui, et æquitatem, Cic. *Abstr.*: quo in spectaculo mira populi Romani æ. erat, *calmness, indifference*, Cic. SYN. See **JUS**.

ÆQVO, *are, tr. and intr.* (æquus). I. *Tr.* *Pr.p.* (1) *To make equal, even, level, or smooth; to even, level, or plane.*—(2) *Esp., Milit. t. t.*: *To make straight, to make equally strong.*—(3) *Polit. t. t.*: *To equalize the lots.*—(4) *Fig. Gen.*: *To make equal, to equal, to equalize.*—(5) *Esp.*: *Of judging; to make equal with words, to compare.* II. *Intr.* (6) *To equal, to come up to by equalling.* EX. (1) æ. loca, Cæs.;—æ. aream cylindro, Virg.;—æ. solo omnia (incendio), *to level with the ground*, Liv.;—æquata vela, *equally swelled*, Virg.—(2) æ. frontem, *to make straight the front*, æ. of an army, Liv.;—æ. aciem, *to make equal, or equally strong*, id.—(3) æ. so. tes, *to see that the two are equal*, i. e. the number of affirmative and negative alike.—(4) *With cum or dat.*, æ. numerum cum navibus, Virg.;—solo æquandas sunt dictature, *to be entirely abolished*, Conf. (1) Liv.;—æ. nocti ludum, *to sit up all night at play*, Virg.;—æ. dicta factis, Liv. *Abstr.*: æquato omnium periculo, *all being exposed to the same danger*, Cæs. *Thus*, æquato Marte, Liv.;—æquato jure omnium, id.—(5) æ. Hannibali Philippum.—(6) *With dat.*, *often with acc.*; qui (hori) jam illis (orationibus) fere æquarunt, Cic.;—æ. cursu equum, Liv.;—æ. superiores rezes ea arte, id.;—vellera nebulas æquantia, *as thin as clouds*, Ov.;—sagitta æquans ventos, *as swift as the winds*, Virg. SYN. **ÆQVO**; **AD-ÆQVO**; **EX-ÆQVO**; **ÆQUIPARO**.—**Æquare**; *Prop.*, *to lay flat and level*; (1) *Fig.*: *To equalize* (4).—**Adæquare**, *to make equal to or even with, by raising up or casting down.* *Fig.*: *Adæquarunt iudices, were equally divided*, Cic.—**Exæquare**, *to equalize perfectly*, Gen. fig.—**Æquiparare**, *to become equal to; æquiparas magistrum, you are equal to your master*, Virg.

ÆQUOR, *ôris, n.* (æquus). I. *Gen.* (1) *Any flat or level surface, a plain.* II. *Esp.* (2) *The smooth surface of the sea; hence, the sea itself, whether rough or smooth.* EX. (1) in camporum patentium æquoribus habitantes, Cic.;—*thence*, æquore campi exercere equos, Virg. *Without campi, a plain or field*; ferro scindere æ., id.;—agere alqm æquore toto, id.;—speculorum æ., *the surface of mirrors*, Lucr.;—æ. saxi, id.—(2) quid tam planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam æ. illud poetæ vocant, Cic.;—vastum maris æquor arandum, Virg. *Abstr.*: æ. Atlanticum, Hor. *Plur.*: Sæva æ. querant, Virg. *Meton.*: magno feror æquore, *I tread of a great, or copious subject*, Ov. SYN. See **MARE**.

ÆQUORĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (æquor). *Of or be-*

longing to the sea; as, m. rex, i. e. *Neptune, Ov.*; —æ. Britannii, *encircled by the sea*, id.;—æ. genus, i. e. *fishes*, Virg.;—æ. Achilles, *as the son of Thetis*, Luc.

ÆQUUS, *a, um, adj.* *Equal* (æ, whence æquus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Even, level, flat.*—(2) *Equal with regard to another, an equal part, one half.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Taken from a field of battle, which is level and therefore favorable; convenient, favorable, advantageous.*—(4) *Of time; propitious.*—(5) *Of persons or things; favorable, kind, friendly, propitious.*—(6) *With regard to another object, as (2); equal in value, nature, condition, etc., proportionate, like.*—(7) *Of one's behavior towards another, morally considered; equitable, just, right, fair.*—(8) *Of things; s. s., proper.*—(9) *Of the mind; even, calm, composed* (usually with *animus*). EX. (1) in æ. locum se demittere, Cæs.;—paulo æquiore loco, id.—(2) non tertia portio, sed æqua, Pina.;—sex pensionibus æquis, Liv.;—locus æquo fere spatio, *at an equal distance*, Cæs.—(3) locum æ. ad dimicandum, *favorable*, Cæs.;—ascensus æ., Liv.—(4) æquore tempore, *mors propitious*; neque loco neque tempore æ., Suet.—(5) meis æquissimis utantur auriibus, id.;—æ. oculis aspiciat, Virg.;—ut eos æquos placatosque dimittat, V. Fl.—(6) æ. condito, æ. certamen proponitur, Cic.;—æquo Marte dimicare, *with equal success*, Cæs.;—æquo prælio cedere, *with equal advantage*, id.;—æ. æqua manu, Sall.—(7) prætor æ. et sapiens, Cic.;—magistratus æ., *impartial*.—(8) æ. et honesta postulatio, Cic.;—jus æ. et par, id.;—æ. lex et omnibus utilis, id. *With an obj. clause*; æquum esse illos cogitare, id.—(9) Usually *with animus*; æquo animo parere, Cic.;—æquo animo esse, id.;—æquiore animo ferre alqd, Cæs.;—sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur, id.;—æquam mentem servare, Hor.

Subst. (1) *A plain*; in æquo astare, *in the plain*, Tac.;—in æquum emi, *up the slope*, id.;—(5) æqui et iniqui, *friends and enemies*, Liv.—(6) *An equal, a peer*; in æquos fastidiosus, *towards equals*, A. Her.—(8) *Neut.*: *What is equitable or just, equity*; quid in jure aut in æquo verum esset, Cic. *Often*, æquum et bonum, or æquum bonum, *justice and equity*; ex æquo et bono, Cic. SYN. *Subst.* See **JUS**. **PHRASES**. (1) *loqui ex inferiore loco, sive æquo, sive ex superiore, i. e. below (before the judges sitting higher)—in the senate, on a level—from the rostrum, a higher place.*—(6) *ex æquo, in like manner*, Ov.;—in æquo esse, *to be like*, Liv.;—in æquo ponere alqm alci, *to make equal, to compare*, Liv.—(8) *equum est, it is right, just*;—gravius æquo, *too seriously*;—gravius quam æquum est, Sall.;—potus largius æquo, *too freely*, Hor. SYN. **ÆQUUS**; **ÆQUALIS**; **ÆQUABILIS**; **PAR**; **SIMILIS**.—**Æquus, level, even, in the same plane; fig., what is always the same.**—**Æqualis**; 1. *Equal, &c. to another, alike*; 2. *Of the same age.*—**Æquabilis, equal, &c. to one's self, equitable, always in the same strain.**—**Par, even in number, equal in greatness, power, and the like.** Ut stellarum numerus par impar sic nesciatur, Cic.—**Similis, like in aspect, in nature, or in any other way; aqua aquæ similis, Plaut.;—similis tum forma tum moribus, Cic.;—simili utamur fortuna, id. *Pauci cum viverent inter æquales, constanti et æquabili jure regi se animo semper æquo ferebant; neque enim erant omnes opibus ac dignitate pares, aut moribus similes*, G. D.**

ÆR, ÆRIS (*acc. usually æira, m. (a)q).* *The air.* I. (1) *The atmospheric air or atmosphere (opp. æther, the higher or thin air).* II. *Meton. poet.*: 1. *A cloud or mist*, wherewith any one clothes himself, Virg.—2. *The aerial, lofty height of a tree, top*, id. EX. (1) a. fusus

æ extenuatus, Cic.; —a. purus, id.; —a. crassus. *In plur.*, Lucr.; Vitr.

ÆRĀRĪA, æ, f. (ærarius, sc. officina). *A brass foundry, copper works*, Varr.; Plin.

ÆRĀRĪUM, ñ, n. (æs). I. Gen. (1) *A treasury*. II. Esp. (2) *The public treasure*, sc. of the Roman people, kept in the temple of Saturn.—(3) *The Treasury*. EX. (1) æ. privatum (Cæsaris), *the privy purse*, Nep.—æ. commune, id.—(2) quum effludisset ærarium, Cic.—(3) pecuniam in ærarium invehere, id.; —dare alqui pecuniam ex æ., id.; —æ. sanctius, *a part of the ærarium*, which could not be touched except in case of necessity, Cic. In the ærarium were also kept the public records, the standards of the legions, *archives*, id. SYN. ÆRARIUM; FISCUS.—Ærarium, *the treasury*.—Fiscus, *prop.* a great bag containing a large sum of money. Sometimes it means the money of the emperor; quantum ærario, quantum fisco pendebant, Tac.

ÆRĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (æs). I. (1) *Of or belonging to brass, bronze, or copper*. II. Esp. (2) *Of or belonging to money*. EX. (1) æ. structuræ (or sectoræ), *minis*, Cæs.; —æ. fornacæ, *smelling furnaces*, Plin.; —æ. metallum, *a copper mine*, Vitr.; —æ. faber, *a coppersmith*, Plin.; —also, ærarius.—(2) æ. ratio, *standard of coinage*, Cic.; —tribuni æ., *paymaster*. Subst.: Ærarii, ñrum, m. (sc. cives), *citizens of the lowest class*—so called because they had to pay a poll-tax and were destitute of the jus suffragii, or right of voting (to be degraded to this class was a great disgrace); referre alqui in ærarios, Cic. *In sing.*, facere aliquem æ., Liv.

ÆRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (æs). *Covered or ornamented with copper or brass*; as, æ. lecti, *couches with brazen legs*, Cic.; —æ. naves, Cæs.; —æ. porta, Ov.; —poet.: æ. acies, *armed*, Virg. By a play upon words: tribuni non tam ÆRATI (rich), quam ÆRARIi (of the poorest and lowest class). See ÆRARIi, Subst. Sarcast.: *Of a rich man*, Cic.

ÆRĒUS (trisyll.), a, um, adj. (æs). I. *Made of brass, brazen*; as, æ. cornua, Virg.; —æ. clavus, Plin. II. *Covered or adorned with brass*; as, æ. clipeus, puppis, Virg. Subst.: Ærēus, i, m. (sc. nummus). *A copper coin*, Vitr. Ærēum, i, n. *A copper-color*.

ÆRĪFER, ñra, ñrum, adj. (æs-fero). *Carrying metallic*, i. e. brazen cymbals; æ. manus comitum (Bacchi), Ov.

ÆRĪPES, ñdis, adj. (æs, pes). I. *Brazen-footed*; as, æ. cerva, Virg.; —æ. taurus, Ov. II. Meton. (as χαλκοπόις), *quick-footed*; æ. cervi, Aus.

ÆRĪUS (æeldom ærēus), a, um, adj. (ærius). I. (1) *Of or belonging to the (atmospheric) air, aerial*.—(2) Meton.: *Aerial, lofty, high*.—(3) Fig.: *Airy, empty, vain*. EX. (1) a. volatus avium, Cic. Poet.: a. domus, i. e. the space of heaven, Hor.; —a. mel (because the bee was supposed to produce its honey from the falling dew), Virg.—(2) a. Alpes, —quercus—ulmus—arces, Virg.; —a. cornua capræ, Ov.—(3) a. spes, Arn.

ÆRO, ñnis, m. (æiḡn). *A wicker dorse or basket carried on the back*; ærones arena pleni, Plin.

ÆRŌPE, ñs, and ÆRŌPA, æ, f. (Æρόπη). *Ætrops, the wife of Atreus*, Ov.

ÆRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (æs). *Full of, abounding in brass or copper*; æ. ærum, ferrum, containing mixed with much brass or copper, Plin.

ÆRŪCA, æ, f. (æs). *A kind of verdigris*, Vitr.

ÆRŪGĪNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (ærugo). *Full of copper-rust, rusty*; æ. manus, Sen.

ÆRŪGO, ñnis, f. (æs, conf. FERRUGO). I. (1) *Rust of copper, verdigris*.—(2) Meton. poet.: *Rusty coin*. II. Fig. (3) *Ill-will, envy, jealousy, avarice*. EX. (1) æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit, Cic.—(2) cum tota ærugine follem, with all the rusty coin, Juv.—(3) æ. mæra, Hor.; —æ. et cura peculi, id. SYN. ÆRUGO; RUBIGO; FERRUGO.—Ærugo, *rust of brass*, as above.—Rubigo, *prop. mildew*; also, *rust of metals*, salsa rubigine ferrum, Virg.—Ferrugo, *rust of iron*; mostly of colors.

ÆRUMNA, æ, f. (contr. for ægrimonia, from æger). *Hard or toilsome misery, hardship, misfortune, distress, calamity*; mortem ærumnarum requiem, non cruciatum esse, Sall. SYN. See ÆGRITUDO.

ÆRUMNĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (ærumna). *Miserable, calamitous*, Lucr.

ÆRUMNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Full of trouble or misery, miserable, calamitous*; eos qui æs multitudini dederunt, ærumposos, Cic.; —*Of things*; æ. salum, Cic. SYN. See AFFLICTUS.

ÆRUSCO, ñre, intr. (æs). *To seek or beg for money or for one's bread, sc. by going about and exhibiting tricks*, Sen. Esp., of mendicant philosophers, Sen.

ÆS, æris, n. I. (1) *Copper, brass, bronze*. II. Meton. (2) *Any thing made of brass, copper, bronze*; as, a tool, weapon, shield, trumpet, diatene, etc.—(3) Esp.: *Money* (because anciently coin was made of copper).—(4) *For as* (the unity of the standard of coinage), a pound.—(5) *Pay, wages, hire*.—(6) *A particular, an item in an account*. EX. (1) æs rude, Plin. = æs Cyprium (from cuprum), id.; —leges in æ. incidere, Cic.—(2) ære ciere viros, i. e. by the tuba; monumentum perennius ære, than a statue of brass.—(3) æs circumforaneum, money borrowed of the bankers round the forum, Cic.; —æs alienum, lit., money belonging to another, borrowed money, i. e. debt; —in æs alienum incidere, to get into debt; in æs al. esse, to be in debt; ære al. oppressum esse: laborare ex ære al., Cæs.; —virtus suo ære censetur, by its own internal worth, Sen.; —magister alicuius æris, of some merit.—(4) æris millies tricies, 300,000 asses, Cic.—(5) dare æra militibus, Cic.; —æra poscere, Juv.; hence æra for stipendia, military service.—(6) si æra singula probasti, Cic. PHRASES. Æs alienum, a debt; —ad æs exit, turns to profit, Sen.; —ille in ære meo est, is in my pay, i. e. he is my friend.

ÆSĀCUS, or -ĀCOS, i, m. (Æσάκος). *Æacus, the son of Priam*, Ov.

ÆSAR, ñris, m. (Æσάρος). *Æsar, a river in lower Italy, near Crotona, now Esaro or Neece*, Ov.

ÆSĀRĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the river Æsar*; Æ. flumen, i. e. Æsar, Ov.

ÆSCHĪNES, is, m. (Æσχινης). *Æschines*. 1. A disciple of Socrates, Cic.—2. A famous Athenian orator, rival to Demosthenes, Cic.—3. A physician of Athens, Plin.

ÆSCHŪLĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the tragedian Æschylus, Æschylan*; Æ. cothurnus, Prop.; from

ÆSCHŪLUS, i, m. (Æσχιλος). *Æschylus*. 1. The first great Greek tragedian, Cic.; Ilor.—2. A rhetorician of Cnidos, a cotemporary of Cicero, Cic.

ÆSCŪLĀPIŪS, ñi, m. (Æσκληπιός). *Æsculapius, the son of Apollo and Coronis, the god of medical science*, Cic.

ÆSCULĒTUM, ÆSCULEUS, ÆSCULINUS, ÆSCULUS. See *Esc.*

ÆSERNĪA (Æs), *æ, f.* *Æsernia*, a town of Samnium; also Vulturinus, now *Æsernia*, or *Segna*, Cic.

1. ÆSERNĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* I. Of or belonging to *Æsernia*. A surname of Marcellus, made prisoner there, Liv. II. Subst.: *Æsernini*, *orum, m.* Inhabitants of *Æsernia*.

2. ÆSERNĪNUS, *i, m.* *Æserninus*, a famous gladiator; hence the *proc.*: cum Æsernino Pacidianus, *i. e.* one hero compared with another, Cic.

ÆSIS, *is, m.* *Æsis*, a river in Umbria, now *Esio*, or *Fiumesino*, Liv.

ÆSŌN, *ōnis, m.* (*Αἰσών*) *Æson*, the father of Jason, Ov.

ÆSŌNĪDES, *æ, m.* (*Αἰσονίδης*). A son or descendant of *Æson*, Jason, Ov.

ÆSŌNĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Æson*). *Æsonian*; Æ. heros, *i. e.* Jason, Ov.

ÆSŌPIUS, or ÆSŌPEUS, *a, um, adj.* *Æsopian*; Æ. fabula, Phœd.; from

ÆSŌPUS, *i, m.* (*Αἰσώπης*) *Æsopus*, *Æsop*. 1. A Greek writer of fables, a native of Phrygia, Phœd.—2. A tragic actor, friend of Cicero, Cic.

ÆSTAS, *ātis, f.* (*allied to æstus*). I. (1) *The hot season, summer*. II. (2) *Æton*: A year, the time of a campaign.—(3) *The air or heat of summer*. EX. (1) ineunte æstate, lit., *summer coming in, i. e. in the beginning of summer*, Cic.;—media æstate, id.;—anni æ., *summer time*, Gell.—(2) Septima jam vertitur æ., Virg.—3. æ. serena, Virg.;—æ. liquida, id.;—æ. ignea, Hor. Also, *freckles on the skin*, Plin.

ÆSTĪFER, *æra, ðrum, adj.* (*æstus, fero*). 1. *Bringing heat, hot*; æ. ignis=æ. canis, Virg.—2. *Suffering heat, hot, sultry*; æ. arva, Lucan.

ÆSTĪMABILIS, *e, adj.* (*æstimo*). *Estimable, valuable*, Cic.

ÆSTĪMATĪO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). 1. *Prop.* (1) *A valuing, valuation*.—(2) *Concr.*: An estate valued, the value of a thing. II. *Fig.* (3) *Valuation, estimation*. EX. (1) potestas omnis æstimationis habendæ censori permittitur, Cic.—(2) quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic.—(3) Semper æstimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv.;—non militis de imperatore æstimo, *the right of judging*, id. PHRASES. (1) æ. frumenti, *the price of the supply of corn*, Cic.;—æ. pœnæ, *the voluntary payment of a fine*;—litis æ., *an assessment of damages*;—æstimationes possessionum et rerum, *appraisal of the estates according to their former (higher) value*; thus, prælia in æstimationem accipere, *to receive at the higher value*;—judicialis, æstimationem accipere, *to suffer loss*;—æqua æ. facta, *low-rated*, Cæs. SYN. ÆSTIMATIO; EXISTIMATIO.—Æstimatio, a valuing or setting a price.—Existimatio, the estimate made, reputation, credit, esteem; homo sine æstimatione, Cic.

ÆSTĪMATOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). One who values any thing. I. *Prop.* (1) *An appraiser*. II. (2) *One who estimates or forms an opinion of any thing, a judge*. EX. (1) æ. venditor frumenti, Cic.;—callidi rerum æstimatores, id.—(2) justus rerum æ., Cic.;—immodicus sui æ., Curt.

ÆSTĪMO (*æstumo*), *Are* (æs, *with the termination -timo*, similar to -timus in finitimus, martimius, etc.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To appraise, rate, value, estimate*, in respect of money. II. *Fig.* (2) *To appraise, value, rate, estimate, judge,*

of any thing according to its intrinsic or real value. EX. (1) æ. possessiones, Cic.;—æ. frumentum, id.;—æ. prata magno, id.;—æ. lites or litum, *to estimate the amount of fine or damages*.

—(2) vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimaunt, Cic.;—æ. aliquid tertia parte, Cæs.;—æ. amicitias non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall. With *abl., gen., etc.*, æ. virtutem annis, *by one's years*, Hor.;—æ. aliquid magni, or magno, Gr. 495, 500. PHRASE. Nihil æstimo, *I value as nothing, I care not*. SYN. ÆSTIMO; EXISTIMO. Æstimare, *to value, to set a price upon*, as above.—Existimare, *to judge, form an opinion, to decide after examination*. Also, *in the sense of æstimo*.

ÆSTĪVA, *ðrum*. See *Æstivus*.

ÆSTĪVE, *adv.* (*æstivus*). *Summer-like, as in summer*; æ. viaticus, *as in summer, i. e. lightly, sparingly*, Plaut.

ÆSTĪVO, *äre, intr.* (id.). *To pass the summer anywhere, to reside during the summer*, opp. hiberno; æ. greges, Varr.

ÆSTĪVUS, *a, um, adj.* (*æstas*). I. *Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer*; æstivos menses rei militari dare, Cic.;—æ. locus, *summer residence, or seat*, id.;—æ. saltus, *summer pasturage*, Liv.;—æ. aves, *birds of summer*, id.;—æ. animalia, verum, Plin.;—æ. castra, *a summer camp*, Sall.;—æ. aurum, *summer ornaments*, Juv. II. Subst.: Æstiva, *ðrum* (æ. castra). (1) *A summer encampment, opp. hiberna*.—(2) *The time spent in a summer camp, a campaign*.—(3) æ. loca, *Places of pasture during summer, i. e. summer pastures*.—(4) Æton: A herd or flock in summer pastures. EX. (1) dum in æstivis essemus, Cic. (*Ironically, æ. prætoris, pleasure house*).—(2) nulla ex trinis æstivis gratulatio, Cic.;—æstivis confectis, *the campaign being ended*, id.—(3) Plin. (4) morbi corripunt tota æstiva, Virg.

ÆSTUĀRIUM, *ii, n.* (*æstus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Low land liable to be overflowed with water, i. e. a salt marsh, an estuary*. II. *Æton*. (2) *A morass*.—(3) *t. t. in mining; an air-hole, air shaft*. EX. (1) pedestria itinera concisa æstuariis, Cæs.—(2) in æstuaris ac paludes, Cæs.—(3) fodere æstuaris, Plin.

ÆSTŪO, *äre, intr.* (*æstus*). I. (1) *To be in violent or boisterous motion*.—(2) *As the effect of fire; to be warm or hot, to burn or glow*.—(3) *Esp. of men and animals; to feel heat, to be warm or hot*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To ferment with passion, to be in a violent passion, to be agitated, restless, excited, to glow*.—(5) *To totter, waver, hesitate, fluctuate*. EX. (1) ignis æstuat, blazes up, Ov.;—gurgæ æ., *rages, rolls, foams*, id.;—unda æ., Hor.;—arbor ventis pulsa æ., *waves*, Lucr.;—(2) exustus ager æ., Virg.;—sole æstuant, Col.—(3) ille quem æstualet, umbram secutus est, Cic.;—æ. sub pondere, Ov.—(4) æ. illi qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.;—æ. desiderio alcis, id.;—æ. invidia, Sall.—(5) æstualet dubitatione, Cic.;—æstuat animus, Quint. SYN. See ARDEO.

ÆSTŪOSE, *adv.* *With heat, furiously*; æ. absorbere, Plaut. Comp., æ. inarsit, *more fiercely*, Hor.; from

ÆSTŪOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (*æstus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Full of agitation, or heat; fermenting, boiling, foaming*. Æton. (2) *Glowing, burning, very hot*. EX. freta æ., Hor.—(2) æ. pulverulenta via, Cic.;—æ. Syrtis, Hor.;—æ. Auster, Plin. Sup., suillum animal æ., *that suffers most from heat*, Col.

ÆSTUS, *us* (*gen. æsti, Pac.*), *m.* (perhaps related to αἶθω, *to burn*). I. *Gen.* (1) *A violent undulatory, or heaving motion*.—(2) *Concr.*: The

waves, billows, surges of the sea.—(3) *Exp.*: The regular agitation of the sea with ebb and flow; *regular flux and reflux.*—(4) *Meton.*: Fire, glowing or scorching heat.—(5) *Exp.*: Febrile heat. *Concr.*: The undulating flow or stream of atoms, *Lucr.*: The magnetic fluid, *id.*:—the evaporation of the æthereus, *id.*. II. *Fig.* (6) Whirlpool, of the æthereus, *id.*. (7) A restless quivering or agitation of mind, restlessness, anxiety.—(8) Passionate excitement, vehemence, ardor, *Lucr.*. L.X. (1) *tervet æstu pelagus, Conf. Pac.*:—exultant æstu latitans (ahent), *Virg.*—(2) delphinus æstum secabat, *Virg.*:—furit æ. æonis, *id.*—(3) maritimi æ. maximi, *Cæs.*:—æ. ex alto se incitat, comes in or makes, *id.*:—æ. minuit, goes out, decreases, *id.*:—(4) furit æ. ad auras, *Virg.*:—æ. canalicula, *Hor.*:—æ. medi, noon-day heat, *Virg.*:—labore et æstu languidus, *Sall.*—(5) homines ægri quum æstu febrique jactantur, *Cic.*:—æ. ulceris, fever caused by a wound.—(6) te quasi æ. ingenti tui procul a terra abripuit, *Cic.*:—civitis belli æ., *Hor.*—(7) qui tibi æ., quæ tenebræ erunt! *Cic.*:—(8) æ. pectoris, flame, ardor of love, *Ov.*:—æ. stultorum regum, *Hor.*:—æ. curam fructuare, *Virg.*

ÆSTYI (Æstii, Æstui), ðrum, *m.* *Æstgi*, a people on the right coast of the Baltic, now Courland and Winda, Tac.

ÆSULA, æ, *f.* *Æsula*, a small town of the Æqui, near Tibur, now Todi, *Hor.*

ÆSĪ LĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Æsuli). *Of or belonging to Æsula, Æsulian*; Æ. arx, *Liv. Æsuli*: Æsulani, ðrum, *m.* *Inhabitants of Æsula, Plin.*

ÆTAS, ætis, *f.* (*Gen. pl.* ætatum, *Liv.*) (*contr. from ævitas, from ævum*). I. *Prop.* (1) *The time of a man's life, life-time, duration of life, life, age.*—(2) *s. s.* With an *adj.* or the like, of the stages or conditions of life, *age.*—(3) *s. s.* Without an attributive the context sometimes limits the sense to a definite age. II. *Meton.*: (4) *s. s.* Of the duration of trees.—(5) *Period of a time, time, age.*—(6) *Concr.*: The people of a particular period, a generation, an age.—(7) In a wider sense; *time.* EX. (1) breve enim tempus ætatis satis longum est ad bene honesteque vivendum, *Cic.*:—Nestor tertium ætatem hominum vivebat, *id.*:—cursus certus ætatis: spatium ætatis:—ætatem agere, ducere in literis.—(2) sua cuique parti ætatis tempestivitas est data, *Cic.* *Thus, ætas adulta, media, protracta, senescens, ingravescens, id.*:—æ. consularis, the forty-third year, *id.*:—æ. militaris, *Sall.*—(3) *Of youth*: tua æ. incidit in id bellum, *Cic.*—*Of old age*: magnum afferret mihi æ. ipsa solatium, *id.*:—morbo atque ætate confectus, *Sall.*—(4) æ. arborum, *Plin.*:—vinum ætatem fert, *Corps well*:—vinum accipit ætatem, takes the flavor of old wine.—(5) ad hanc ætatem, *Cic.*:—hæc, (6) quid nos dura refugimus ætas? *Hor.*:—impia æ., *id.*:—æ. veniens, *Ov.*:—incuriosa suorum æ., Tac.—(7) Omnia fert æ., *Virg.*:—æ. delet aliquid, *Hor.* PHRASES. Ætatem, *adv.*, for a time, *Ter.*:—æta, a very long time, an age, *Plaut.*:—in ætate, sometimes, now and then, at times, *id.* SYN. Ætas, TEMPS; ÆVUM; SÆCULUM; HORA.—Ætas, age, the several stages of life; also, time, as above.—Tempus, limited duration; also, opportunity, seasonable time.—Ævum, a long space of time, an age.—Sæculum, seculum, or sæculum, an age, a century, said of a long space of time (*poet.* for ætas).—HORA, *prop.*, an hour; also, a time, a season. SYN. of ætas with attributives. I. Æ. AFFECTA; Æ. INGRAVESCENS.—Ætas affecta, the age of total decay.—Æ. ingravescens, the age when life becomes burdensome. II. ÆTAS FIRMATA; Æ. CONSTANS; Æ. MATURA.—Æ. firmata, the prime

of life, of full strength (50 years).—Æ. constans, a steady age; gravitas jam constantis ætatis (50 years).—Æ. matura, the age of maturity (30 years). III. ÆTAS EXACTA; Æ. PROVECTA; Æ. DECREPITA; Æ. PRECIPITATA; Æ. EXTREMA.—Ætas exacta, the age of decline, the decline of life.—Æ. provecta, one still further advanced.—Æ. decrepita, decrepit age, age of frailty.—Æ. precipitata, age hastening to its close.—Æ. extrema, the very verge of life, the last days. IV. ÆTATEM DEGERE; Æ. TERERE; Æ. CONSUMERE.—Ætatem degere, to pass one's life.—Æ. terere, to waste one's life unprofitably, to kill time.—Æ. consumere, to spend all one's life. V. ÆTATIS CURSUS; Æ. PROGRESSUS.—Æ. cursus, the course of age.—Æ. progressus, the advance of age.

ÆTĀTŪ LA, æ, *f.*, *dim.* (ætatis). *Juvenile, or tender age, youth*; in primis puerorum ætatulis, *Cic.*

ÆTERNITAS, Atis, *f.* (æternus). I. (1) *Eternity*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Everlasting duration, perpetuity, imperishableness, immortality.* EX. (1) quædam æ., quam nulla tempestas circumscriptio metiebatur, *Cic.*:—ex omni æternitate, from all eternity.—(2) mihi populus æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, *Cic.*—*of things*: cædri materis æternitas, *Plin.* *A title of emperors*; rogatus per æ. tuam, *Plin.*

ÆTERNO, ære, *tr.* (æternus). *To eternalize, immortalize*; æ. virtutes aliequas, *Hor.*

ÆTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* (*contr.* for ævitermus). *Eternal, everlasting*; nihil, quod ortum sit, æternum esse potest, *Cic.*:—æ. sollicitudo, lasting, *Sall.*:—æ. urbs, Rome, *Tib.* PHRASES. *Adv.*: in æternum, forever, to all eternity:—urbs in æ. condita, *Liv.*:—durare in æ., *Quint.* So, æternum without *prop.*, eternally, incessantly; sedet æternumque sedebit, *Virg.*:—æ. larraris, *id.*:—servire æ., *Hor.* SYN. ÆTERNUS; SEMPER-TERNUS; IMMORTALIS; PERPETUUS; CONTINUUS; PERENNIS; JUGIS.—Æternus, eternal, without beginning or end; Deus beatus et æ., *Cic.* *Hyper.* for very long duration.—Semperternus (semper, æternus), a stronger term than æternus.—Immortalis, not subject to death; only of things animate or personified.—Perpetuus, perpetual, uninterrupted, unbroken, coming to an end without breaking off.—Continuus, continual, holding together without break or chasm; continuus consulatus, *Suet.*:—perpetuum dictatram, *Cæs.*—Perennis (quasi per annos), continuing through the year and from year to year; aquas pereuntes, never failing.—Jugis (from juvigis, akin to juvenis), young, fresh, living, hence, perpetual, always fresh; j. puteus, j. aqua, *Cic.*; *Sall.*

ÆTHER, æris or æros, *m.* (αἰθήρ). I. *Prop.* (1) The upper thinner air, ether (*opp.* ær. the lower or atmospheric air).—(2) As a deity; Æther, the son of Chaos and Night, or, according to others, Jupiter. II. *Meton.* (3) *Heaven.*—(4) *Gen.*: The air.—(5) The upper world (*opp.* the lower regions). EX. (1) æ. extrema ora mundi, *Cic.*—(2) dii habendi sunt Æther et Dies, etc., *Cic.*—(3) rex ætheris auns Jupiter, *Virg.*—(4) gelidi sub ætheris axe, *id.*—(5) ætheris in alto duos perferre labores, *Virg.*

ÆTHEREUS, and -IUS, a, um, *adj.* (αἰθήρεος). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to the ether, ethereal.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly.*—(3) —to the air.—(4) —to the upper world. EX. (1) ætheris delapsus, to the upper world.—(2) æ. arces, *Ov.*:—mons ab astris, *Virg.*—(3) æ. arces, *Ov.*:—mons ætherio vertice, reaching to heaven, *Tib.*—(4) æ. nubes, *Lucr.*:—æ. aura, *id.*:—æ. aqua, rain, *Ov.*—(5) venci aura ætheria, *Virg.*

ÆTHÏŦA, æ, f. (*Ἰθιοπία*). *Æthiopia*, Plin.

ÆTHÏŦÏCUS, a, um, adj. *Æthiopian*, Plin.

ÆTHÏŦOPS, ôpis, m. (*Ἰθιοπός*). I. *An Ethiopian*. Adj.: *Æthiopian*; as, Æ. lacus, Ov. II. *A negro, blackamoor, black*. Adj.: *heavy, stupid*; as, cum hoc homine an cum stupido Æthiope, Auct.; Hor. in Sen.

ÆTHON, ônis, n. (*ἄθων*, burning). *Æthon*, the name of a horse in the chariot of Phæbus, Ov.;—of Pallas, Virg.;—of Aurora, id.

1. ÆTHRA, æ, f. (*ἄθρα*). *Poet. for æther*. I. *Air*; volans ales in æthra. II. *The clear sky*; æ. sideres, Virg.

2. ÆTHRA, æ, f. (*ἄθρα*). *Æthra*. 1. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas, Ov.—2. Daughter of Pittheus, mother of Theseus.

ÆTNA, æ, f. [*poet. also Ætne, es, Ov.*]. (*ἄτνα*). 1. *Mount Ætna*, in Sicily, the fabled abode of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, now *Monte Græthia*, Cic.—2. *Ætna*, a town at the foot of this mountain, Cic.

ÆTNEUS, a, um, adj. (*Ætna*). I. (1) *Of or belonging to Ætna*.—(2) *Subst. pl.*: *Dirillers near Ætna*. II. *Æton*, *poet.* (3) *Sicilian*. EX. (1) Æ. ignes, Cic.;—Æ. fratres, i. e. the Cyclopes, Virg.;—Æ. deus, Vulcan.—(2) *Just*. 22. 1.—(3) Æ. tellus, Sicily, Ov.;—Æ. triumphii.

ÆTENSIS, e, adj. (*Ætna* 2.). *Of or belonging to the town of Ætna*; as, Æ. ager, Cic. *Subst.*: Ætenses, ium, m. *Inhabitants of Ætna*, Cic.

ÆTOLIA, æ, f. (*Ἄττολία*). *Ætolia*, a province in Central Greece, Cic.; hence,

ÆTOLICUS, a, um, adj. *Ætolian*; Æ. bellum, Liv.;—Æ. aper, Plaut.

ÆTOLIS, idis, f. (*Ἄττολις*). *An Ætolian woman*; *Diandra*, Ov.

ÆTOLIUS, a, um, adj. *Poet. for Ætolicus*, *Ætalian*; Æ. heros, i. e. *Diomedes*, Ov.

ÆTOLUS, a, um, adj. (*Ἄττολός*). *Ætolian*; Æ. arina, i. e. *of Diomedes*, Ov.;—Æ. urbs, i. e. *Arpa*, in Apulia, built by *Diomedes*, Virg.;—Æ. place, i. e. *hunting nets or toils* (with allusion to Meleager and the Calydonian bear), Hor. *Subst.*: Ætoli, ôrum, m. pl. *Inhabitants of Ætolia*, Cic.

ÆVITAS, atis, f. (*ævum*). 1. *Stage of life*, *age*, Cic.—2. *Eternity, eternal duration*; æ. temporis, App.

ÆVITERNUS, a, um, adj. (*ævitas*). *Eternal*; æ. domus, Varr.;—æ. naturæ deorum, App.

ÆVUM, i, n. [a secondary form, ævus, i, m., Plaut.] (*ævov, æfuv* = *æti, òv*, i. e. *ô æti òv*, æ. γένος, lit. *time always existing, ever*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Continued duration, never ending time, eternity*.—(2) *Of restricted or limited time, mostly poet.* for *ætas*; the time of a man's life, *lifetime, duration of life, life, age*.—(3) *Period of time, time, an age*. II. *Æton*. (4) *The whole duration or usual age of plants, age*.—(5) *Concr.*: *The people, æ.* of a particular period, *generation*. EX. (1) per ævum, Lucr., *through eternity*;—per ævum manura monumenta, *forever*, Ov.;—virtutes in ævum æternæ, Hor.—(2) in cœlo cum dis agere æ., Hor.;—æ. agitare, degere, consumere, traducere;—ter ævo functus, id.;—memor brevis ævi, id.—(3) ingenia nostri ævi, Vell.;—ævi ejus rex, Plin.;—simulacrum toti ævi incorruptum, id.—(4) æ. arborum, Plin.;—arbor occulto ævo, *of unknown growth*, Hor.—(5) de quibus consensus ævi judicaverint, Plin.

PHRASES. *Of the different stages of life*; flos ævi, the prime of life, Ov.;—integer ævi, in the vigor of life, Virg.;—confectus ævo, with old age, id.;—æo, annis ævoque soluti, Ov.;—vivet extento ævo, to the latest posterity, Liv.;—ævo sequenti, in future time;—degitur hoc ævi, this life is spent;—omnibus ævis, in all ages, Ov. SYN. See ÆTAS.

AF. for Ad in Comp. before f., Gr. 215. 5, 2d.

ÅFER, fra, frum. I. *Adj. for Africanus*; as, A. æquora, the sea between Africa and Sicily, Ov.;—A. avis, i. e. a Numidian hen, Hor.;—A. serpentes, id. II. *Subst.*: Afri, òrum, m. *Africans*. Sing.: dirus A., i. e. Haanibal, Hor. *Poet.*: secernit Europen ab Afro, i. e. from Africa.

AF-FÅBER, brn, brum, adj. (adf. ad, faber 2.). *Skilful, ingenious*.

AFFÅBILIS, e, adj. (ad, for). *Easy to be spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind*; with dat. Gr. 3-4; Omnibus æ., Cic.;—Cyclops non dictu a. ulli, Virg.

AFFÅBILITAS, atis, f. (affabilis). *Courteousness, affability, kindness*; conciliat animos hominum a. sermonis, Cic.

AFFÅBRE, adr. (affabere). *Ingeniously, skilfully*; (signum dei) a. factum, Cic.

AFFÅTIM, adr. (ad-fatim); *written also ad fatim and adfatim*. *Abundantly, sufficiently, enough, more than enough*; isdem scimitibus homines a. rescuntur, Cic. *With gen. like satis*, abunde, etc., Gr. 595; a. armorum, copiarum, vini, Liv.; Just. SYN. AFFATIM; SATIS and SAT; SATIS SUPERQUE.—Affatim, abundantly.—Satis and sat, enough.—Satis superque, enough and more. Affatim expresses greater abundance than satis; satis est et affatim prorsus, Cic.

AFFÅTUS, as, m. (affor). *Address*; quo a. audeat umbire furentem reginam, Virg.

AFFECTÅTIO, ônis, f. (affecto). I. *Gen.* (1) *Eager desire (in a good or bad sense), zeal, rage*. II. *Lit.* t. t. (2) *A choice, affected expression, affection*. EX. (1) philosophia sapientia a. est, Sen.;—cœli a., exploration, Plin.;—circa affectionem Germanica originis, affection or desire to be considered of German origin, i. e. natives of Germany.—(2) a. unius verbi, Quint.;—a. nimia priscorum verborum, Suet.

AFFECTÅTOR (adf.), ôris, m. (id.). One who has an eager desire for, or earnestly pursues, any thing, an aspirer, aspirant; a. justis amoris, Eutr.;—a. regui, Quint.

AFFECTÅTUS, a, um, adj. (affecto). *Rht. t. t.*: Far-fetched, affected; affectata et parum naturalia, Quint.

AFFECTIO (adf.), ônis, f. (2. affectus 1.). *The state or condition of a thing produced by external effects, affection*. I. (1) *State, condition, affection, æ.* of body or corporeal objects. II. (2) *Gen. æ. æ.*: Of mind.—(3) *Exp.*: A friendly disposition, inclination, good-will, kindness, love, affection.—(4) *Concr.*: An object of love. EX. (1) firma a. corporis, Cic.;—a. astrorum, cœli, id.—(2) virtus est a. animi constans convenientisque, condition, affection, Cic.;—thus, a. animi and animorum, id.—(3) præcipua erga setum a., Plin.;—ultra modum veræ a., Just.—(4) affectiones, beloved ones, i. e. children. SYN. AFFECTIO; AFFECTUS; MOTUS; PERTURBATIO.—Affectio means any change or state or affection of mind or body produced by some cause; as, joy, grief, disease, weakness, etc., Cic.—Affectus; the same, but generally regarded more as a permanent condition, spoken chiefly of the mind.

Affectio is properly *πάθος*; affectus is *πάθος* and *ῥησις*.—Motus, motion, fig. of mind; emotion.—Perturbatio, trouble, disturbance, confusion; fig., irregular passions.

AFFECTO, are, tr. freq. (afficio). I. Prop. (1) *To strive after, aspire to, aim at, in order to obtain, pursue.* II. Fig. (2) s. a.—(3) *To strive after in an affected manner, to affect, to feign.* EX. (1) a. alqd (navem) dextra, *to lay hold of, Virg.*;—a. viam Olympo, *to strive to mount the skies, id.*—(2) quod iter affectet, *take, Cic.*;—a. similitudinem, A. Her.;—a. magnificentiam verborum, Quint.;—a. civitates formidare, *to attack, draw to one's self, Sall.*—Conf., a. Gallias, Vell.;—a. dominationes, Sall.;—a. regnum, Liv.;—a. spem, *to foster, entertain, id.*;—a. eolum, *to aspire to, Ov.* With an objective clause; qui esse docti affectant, Quint.—In the pass.; affectari morbo, *to be attacked with disease, Liv.*—(3) a. cerebrum anhelum, Quint.—a. imitationem antiquitatis, id. SYN. AFFECTO; AMBIO; CAPTO.—Affectare, *earnestly to endeavor or strive after.* Ambire, fig., *to make interest for, sc. an office or employment by going round and seeking votes.* Captare, *to lie in wait, or go about to take, to seek after earnestly, or with care; capture plausus, Cic.*

1. AFFECTUS, a, um. I. pt. of afficio. II. Adj. Prop. (1) Gen.: Being in a certain state by means of external causes, conditioned, circumstanced, constituted, tempered, and the like.—(2) Esp.: Ill-conditioned, weakened, enfeebled, weak, infirm, suffering, indisposed.—(3) Of time; near its end, almost finished, spent.—(4) Fig.: Furnished, endowed, disposed, inclined. EX. (1) oculus contritus non est probe a. ad summi munus fungendum, Cic.;—manus recte a., id. With abl.; optima valetudine affectus.—(2) L. Caesarem, Neapoli affectum graviter videram, Cic.;—a. valetudine, sick, Cæs.;—a. senectute.—(3) Of things; ista pars republicae male affecta, in a bad state;—a. fides, a weakened, sunk credit, Tac.—(3) bellum a. videmus, Cic.;—a. jam prope astate, id.;—thux, hieme a., Sil.—(4) omnibus me virtutibus affectum esse cupio, Cic.;—a. honore, id.;—animo affecti sumus, disposed, id.;—res a. alquo modo ad alqd, connected with, related to.

2. AFFECTUS, us, m. (afficio). I. (1) Of the body; a state or condition produced by external causes. II. Of the mind; (2) Gen.: A condition or disposition of mind, mood.—(3) Esp.: A passionate disposition, affection, emotion, love, passion (good or bad), desire, and the like.—(4) Gen.: An object of love; pl., beloved ones, children, Luc. EX. (1) alii corporis a., Cels.—(2) a. animi, Cic.—(3) tacito a. latari, Ov.;—variis affectibus concisus, Quint. SYN. See AFFECTIO.

AF-FERO, afferre, attuli, allatum; sometimes addero, etc. [*in trust*]; ad jubeat ferri, Plaut., tr. irreg. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To take, carry, bring, move to, or towards.—(2) Esp.: Of land; to bring forth, produce, yield. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: To bring to.—(4) Esp.: To carry or bring any thing as intelligence, to bring word or news, to report, inform, give notice of.—(5) To bring forward, allege, adduce, as an excuse, reason, etc.—(6) To occasion, cause, effect, give, impart (esp., of the states of the mind).—(7) To contribute to a certain object in order to be useful, to be useful, to help, assist. EX. (1) a. litteras ad aliquem, alicui, ab aliquo, Cic.;—a. accipenserem, *to serve up, id.*;—a. huc scyphos, Hor.;—a. manus (alicui), *to lay hands on in a friendly or unfriendly way, to assist, to attack; conf. a. manus sibi, to lay hands on one's self,*

Planc.;—a. manus bonis alienis, *to lay hands on, to touch, to plunder;—a. manus suis vulneribus, to re-open; a. se alqo, to go to any place, Plaut.; Virg. Aene. Part., with acc. of the end; hanc urbem afferimur, are driven, come to, Gr. 613.*—(2) agri fertiles plus afferunt quam accipiunt, Cic.—(3) a. animum vacuum ad scribendas res, Cic.;—a. vim (alicui), *to do violence to;—thus, a. vim vitae aut corpori;—a. manus beneficio suo, to destroy again.*—(4) With dat., or ad with acc.; nihil novi ad nos afferbatur, Cic.;—thus, a. terrores ad alqm, Cic.;—a. crebros rumores, Cæs.;—a. periculum patriae alicui;—a. satis bella, *to bring pretty good wars.*—(5) hanc, ut sibi ignoscerem causam afferbat, Cic.—So, a. causas—rationes—suam sententiam;—a. astatem, *to allege for excuse.*—(6) a. populo pacem, otium;—a. incrementum—interritum alqis rei;—a. cladem, luctum, metum, etc.;—a. auctoritatem et fidem orationi.—(7) negat, duntaxat mentis ad beate vivendum aliquid a. Cic.;—a. nihil ad communem fructum, id. SYN. AFFERO; INFERO.—Afferre (ferre, ad), *to bring to.* Inferre, *to bring not only to, but into.*—afferre epistolam ad alqm; inferre epistolam in urbem.

AF-FICIO (adf.), facere, feci, factum (adf., facio). To bring or put one by external causes into any state or disposition, &c. I. Gen. (1) To disperse, influence, affect, move.—(2) Esp. with abl.: To influence or affect with, give to, bestow on, impart to, furnish, provide, or set with.—(3) Pass.: To be given to, to be influenced with, to be acted upon, affected by. II. Esp. (4) To affect, to attack, so as to weaken, to weaken, debilitate. EX. (1) ut animus eorum ita afficiat, ut etc., Cic.;—litteræ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut etc., id.;—avide sum affectus de fano, *I have at heart.*—(2) praemus a. bene meritis, *to reward, Cic.*;—a. alqm beneficio, *to confer a benefit, or kindness on, id.*;—a. cruciatus, *to torment, id.*;—a. panā, *to punish, id.*;—a. cruce, *to crucify, id.*;—a. populum servitute, *to enslave, Liv.*—So (3) affici morbo, *to be affected with disease, i. e. to be taken sick, Cic.*;—affici doloribus pedum, *to be affected with the gout, id.*;—affici vulnere, *to be wounded, Cæs.*;—affici admiratione, *to be admired, id.*;—affici difficultate, *to be in difficulty, Cæs.*—(4) ut astus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv. SYN. See FLECTO.

AFFICTIO, ōnis, f. (affigo). An adding, joining to; a. veretur, Placid.

AFFICTUS, a, um, pt. of affingo.

AF-FINGO (adf.), ere, xi, xum, tr. [affixet for affixisset, Sil.]. I. Prop. (1) To affix, add to, fix, or fasten to, or upon, with ad or a dat. II. Fig. (2) To fix on, impress, imprint on. EX. (1) Minerva, cui pinnaurum talaria affingit, Cic.;—Prometheus affixus Caucasio, id.;—a. alqm cruci, Liv.;—a. signa delubris, Hor.;—a. radicem terræ, *to fasten in, put into, Virg.*;—a. literam ad caput, *to brand.*—(2) a. alqd animo, *to impress on the mind, Quint.*;—a. literis pueris, *to imprint, fix on their memory.* SYN. AFFIGO; INFIGO.—Affigere (figere, ad), *to fasten to.* Infigere (figere, in), *to fasten in.*—Affixus cruci, *to the cross; sagitta infigitur arbore, in the wood.*

AF-FINGO (adf.), ere, finxi, factum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To form or frame in addition, to add by forming or framing. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: To add, attach.—(3) To add by devising or inventing, to devise, invent, feign in addition, to attribute falsely, impute, ascribe. EX. (1) nec ei manus affinxit, Cic.;—multa natura aut a. aut mutat, id.—(2) huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, Cic.;—tantum alteri affinxit, id.

—(3) ut intelligatis quid error affinxerit, Cic.; a. alicui crimen, Tac.; —a. literas, to feign, App.

AF-FĪNIS, e, adj. (adf.) [abl. affine, Ter.] (ad, finis). I. Prop. (1) *Bordering upon, adjacent.* II. Trop.: *Allied to, or connected with any thing; hence* (2) *Allied or related by marriage; also, a neighbor.*—(3) *Partaking, participating, associating in any (esp. bad) thing, accessory to guilt, usually with dat. or gen.* EX. (1) gens a. Mauris, Liv. Subst.: *Burdens, Dig.*—(2) a. C. Mario, affini nostro, Cic. Poet.: *affinis vincula, ties of relationship, Ov.*—(3) duos solos video a. ei turpitudini, Cic.; —thus, a. facinori, sceleri, culpæ, id.; —a. esse alcis culpæ, id.; —a. cupiditatis, given to. Subst.: (2) *A relation or relative by marriage.* In this sense, SYN. **AFFINIS**; **PROPINQUUS**; **AGNATUS**; **COGNATUS**.—*Affinis, a relative by marriage.*—*Propinquus (from prope), near of kin, allied.*—*Agnatus, and cognatus, related by blood.* *Agnatus, prop., one born after the father's will is made; Cognatus (cum, natus), a relative, a cousin.* In law, *agnati* are also *cognati*; but *cognati* are not always *agnati*; e.g. an uncle by the father's side is *agnatus* and *cognatus*; but an uncle by the mother's side is *cognatus* and not *agnatus*, because the mother was not originally of the husband's family, but brought into it by marriage.

AFFĪNITAS, atis, f. (affinis), [gen. pl., affinitatum, Just.]. I. (1) *Relationship by marriage, alliance, affinity (opp. cognatio, consanguinity).* Cicer.: *Persons so related, Plant.* II. Fig.: *Kindly, connection, conformity, resemblance.* EX. (1) *vinculus et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, Cic.*; —*affinitatem conjungere cum aliquo.*—(2) a. literarum, Quint.; —a. corporum bonum mentumque, Gell. SYN. **AFFINITAS**; **PROPINQUITAS**.—*Affinitas, affinity, alliance by marriage.*—*Propinquitas, is any kindred whatever.*

AFFIRMĀTE, ade. (affirmatus, pt. of affirmo, and affi, obsol.). *With assurance, affirmatively; a. promittere alqd, Cic. Sup.: affirmatissime scribere aliquid.*

AFFIRMATIO, ōnis, f. (affirmo). *Assurance, affirmation, positive assertion; est jusjurandum a religiosa, Cic.*

AF-FIRMO, āre, tr. I. Gen. (1) *To make any thing more firm or sure, to strengthen, establish, confirm.* II. Esp. (2) *To give assurance (by word or deed) of truth or certainty, to confirm, corroborate.*—(3) *To affirm, assert, declare, asseverate.* EX. (1) ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv.; —a. societatem jurejurando, id.—(2) a. dicta promissaque alcis auctoritate sua, Liv.—(3) dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem, Cic.; —certum a. non ausim, to maintain as a certainty, Liv.; —or, a. pro certo rem, id. Absol.: *sive uxoris sunt, ut affirmat; sive ipsius, ut negat, Plin.; —nemo scit; omnes affirmant, Tac. Injures; ut affirmatur, Tac.* SYN. See **ASSERO**.

AFFIXUS, a, um. I. pt. of affigo. *Affixed, fastened, fixed; as, causa in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa, Cic.* II. Adj.: *Sitting close to, adhering, cleaving to; as, affixum esse alicui tamquam magistro, Cic.; —Tarracoenensis a. Pyrenæo, lying close to, Plin.*

AFFLĀTUS, ōs, m. (afflo). I. Prop. (1) *A blowing or breathing upon, afflation; breeze, breath, gale, blast.* II. Fig. (2) *Afflation (of the divine spirit), inspiration, enthusiasm.* EX. (1) a. Favonii, Plin.; —a. maris, sea-air, id.; —a. apri, breathing, panting, Ov.; —thus, a. serpentis, Stat.; —Beroi sine a. vocant colles Tebas, without aspiration.—(2) nemo vir magnus sine aliquo a. divino umquam fuit, Cic.

AFFLĒO, ēre, intr. (ad, fleo). *To weep at or over a thing, Plant.*

AFFLICTATIO, ōnis, f. (afflicto). *Torment or anguish of body, affliction; a. (est) aggritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic.* SYN. See **AGGRITUDO**.

AFFLICTIO, ōnis, f. (affligo). *Torment or anguish of mind, grief, affliction; a. irrita, a tormenting, vexing, Sen.*

AFFLICTO, āre, tr., freq., intens. Gr. 227. Obs. 3. (affligo). I. (1) *To strike against vehemently.* II. Meton. (2) *To injure, damage, ruin.*—(3) *To afflict, torment, distress, harass.*—(4) a. se or afflictari alqa re, to grieve, to be vexed, distressed, disquieted. EX. (1) minuculo æstu naves in vadis afflictantur, Cæs.—(2) naves tempestas a., Cæs.—(3) quam æstu febrique jactantur . . . deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflictantur, Cæs.; —quarta decima legio a. Batavos, Tac.; —anceps fortuna equites equoque a., id.—(4) quam se Alcibiades afflictare, Cic.; —mulieres a. se, Sall. SYN. **AFFLIGO**; **AFFLICTO**; **EFFLIGO**.—*Affligere (ad, fligere, obsol.), to throw or dash on the ground, to demolish; fig., to afflict.*—*Afflictare, freq., used only fig., to torment, ruin, undo, as above.*—*Elligere, strictly to distress, ruin, etc., increases on the meaning of the other two verbs.*

AFFLICTOR, ōris, m. (affligo). *He who injures or destroys; a. et perditur dignitatis . . . senatus, etc., Cic.*

AFFLICTUS, a, um. I. pt. of affligo. II. Adj. (1) *Buttered, cast down, injured, damaged, miserable, unhappy.*—(2) *Fin. like adjectives. Of mind; cast down, afflicted, distressed, grieved, dispirited.*—(3) *Of character; base, depraved, abandoned.* EX. (1) *Græcia suis consiliis afflicta, Cic.*; —ab a. amicitia transcurrere, id.; —res a., a bad condition, Sall.—(2) dilidentem suis rebus confirmavit, et afflictum erexit, Cic.; —a. amicos excitare, id.; —esse afflicti et fracti animi, id.—(3) homo afflictus et perditus, Cic. SYN. **AFFLICTUS**; **ÆRUMNOSUS**; **CALAMITOSUS**.—*Afflictus, as above.*—*Ærumnosus (from ærumna), borne down with toil, distressed, full of trouble.* *Calamitosus (see CALAMITAS). Act.: Calamitosa, destructive; as, tempestas calamitosa. Pass.: eos qui se regridendi dederunt miseros afflictos ærumnosos calamitosos putamus, Cic.*; —*afflictos excitamus; sustentamus ærumnosos; calamitosus subvenimus, G. D.*

AF-FLĪGO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. (ad, fingo, obsol.) [afflixint for afflixerint, Front.]. I. Prop. (1) *To strike or dash against.*—(2) *Esp.: To strike, dash, or throw down, overthrow.* II. Meton. (3) *To injure, damage, ruin, by striking.*—(4) *Fig.: To throw to the ground, to weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, oppress, and the like.* EX. (1) ad scopulos afflicta navis, Cic.; —a. alqm terre, Ov.; —a. caput saxo, Tac.—(2) statum istius . . . affligunt, Cic.; —a. infirmas arbores pondere, id.; —a. omnia longe lateque, to overturn or subvert, id.—(3) tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit, Cæs.; —naves afflicte, shattered, id.; —affligi morbo, to be afflicted with disease, Cic.; —vectigalia affliguntur, are impaired, id.—(4) animos a. et debilitare metu, id.; —sic me tuis discessus afflixit, id.; —magnis clamoribus afflictus, discouraged, id.; —a. alqm sententia (judicium), to ruin by condemnation, id.; —oratoris est vituperando rursus a., to degrade, vilify, id.; —a. causam susceptam, to desert, give up; —afflixit se, ruined himself. SYN. See **AFFLICTO**.

AF-FLO (adf.), āre, tr. and intr. I. Tr. Prop. (1) *To breathe or blow upon a person or thing (with air, vapor, etc.).*—(2) *Fig.: To breathe into, inspire.*—(3) *To blow, breathe,*

exhale any thing upon or towards a person or thing.—(4) *To bring, carry to.* II. *Intr.* Prop. (5) *To come breathing to or towards.*—(6) *To breathe on, to be favorable.* EX. (1) terga tantum afflante vento, Liv.;—afflatus aura, exposed to a draught of air, Suet.;—afflari tantorum ore, Ov.;—afflari sidere, to be attacked by catalepsy (see SIDEROR, Plin.).—(2) afflata numine dei, inspired, Virg.;—(3) a. calidum vaporem membris, Lucr.;—suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus, Cic. *Poet.*: a. crinem cervicibus, to blow round the neck, Ov.;—a. letos honores oculis, to breathe beauty on, to impart it, Virg.;—(4) sperat sibi aurum posse aliquam afflari voluntatis, Cic.;—(5) afflabant tibi odores, Prop.;—(6) afflante fortuna, Quint.;—amior a. alicui, Tib.

AFFLŪENS, entis. I. *pt. of affluo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Abounding, rich; with abl.*—(2) *Existing in abundance, abundant, plenty, copiousness, superfluity.* EX. (1) pauci opibus et copiis affluentibus, Cic. *Absol.*: affluentior videtur vera amicitia, id.—(2) a. copiae omnium rerum, Cic. *Comp.*: a. aquae. *Sup.*: a. humor. PHRASE. *Ade.*: ex affluentibus, abundantly, Tac.; hence,

AFFLŪENTER, *adv.* Abundantly, copiously; a. vinum inmisissum, App.

AFFLŪENTIA, æ, f. (affluens). I. *Prop.* (1) *A flowing in, affluence.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Abundance, affluence, plenty, copiousness, superfluity.* EX. (1) a. genturie, Plin.;—(2) omnium rerum affluentia, Cic.;—affluentiam affectare, superfluity, Nep.

AF-FLŪO, ēre, xi, xum, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To flow or stream to or near.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To hasten or run on or near, to approach in great haste.*—(3) *To flow or come in streams, to fall to one's share in abundance.*—(4) a. aliqua re, to flow over with any thing, to abound in, have great abundance of. II. *Fig.* (5) *To flow to or on.* EX. (1) amnis a. castris, Liv.;—Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam latior affluens, Tac.;—*(Of atoms, Cic.;—Of food, Suet. Poet.*: homo resitit affluens, with a flowing garment, Phædr.).—(2) numerus conatum a., Virg.;—copie a., Liv.;—(3) quam domi otium et divitiæ a., Sall.;—opes a., Liv.;—(4) unguentis affluens, Cic.;—(5) nihil a. te ne rumoris quidem affluxit, Cic.;—amor a. incautus, *craps* or *steals* upon, Ov.;—affluentes anni, flowing on, increasing, Hor. SYN. AF-FLUO; CIRCUMFLUO. Both *fig.*: *To abound in.* Affluere, to flow to, causing abundance.—Circumfluere, to flow around, causing to be in abundance, e. g. omnium rerum copia affluentes, Cic.;—circumfluere et abundare omnibus rebus, id.

AF-FUDIO, ēre, tr. *To add by digging, to dig in addition; a. cespitem nostro solo, Plin.*

AF-FOR, fari, fatus, tr. *d. p.* (1st pers. pres. affor not in use). *To address or accost; licet mihi versibus iisdem a. te, quibus affatur Flaminium, Cic.;—a. hostem supplex, Virg.;—a. mortuum, to bid him farewell, id.;—a. deos, to pray to. Used passively; templa affantur, are designed for auguries, Varr.;—affatus ex officio singulis, being addressed, App.*

AF-FŌREM = ADESSEM, used as imperf. subj. of assum; AFFŌRE, fut. inf. = affuturus esse. See ASSUM.

AF-FORMIDO, ēre, *intr.* To be sore afraid, Plaut.

AF-FRANGO, ēre frēgi, fractum, tr. *To strike against, to break against; a. ungues postibus, Stat.*

AF-FRICO (adv.), ēre, ūi, ātum or ctum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To rub against.* II. *Fig.* (2) s. s. EX. (1) a. se herbas, Plin.;—(2) malignum quam-

vis candido rubiginem suam affricuit, has rubbed his rust against, i. e. has imparted his fault to him, Sen.

AF-FULGĒO, ēre, si, no sup., *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To shine, sparkle, glitter, to appear bright upon, or with any thing.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To shine, to appear, to show itself by shining.* EX. (1) non Venus affulsit, Ov.;—cæli ardentis species a., Liv.;—(2) defensusum se urbem prima spes affulsit, Liv.;—mihi fortuna a., has smiled upon me, id.

AF-FUNDO, ēre, fudi, fūsum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To pour to, upon, or into.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To add or join in haste, to distribute among.*—(3) *In a middle sense; to stretch or throw one's self upon the ground, Ov.* EX. (1) affusa eis aqua calida, Plin.;—a. vinum, id.;—a. Rhenum Oceano, Tac.;—amnis affusus oppidis, glowing by, Plin. *Instead of which, colonia amni affusa, washed by, i. e. situate near.*—(2) equitum tria millia affunderentur, Tac.;—a. alicui vinum vitalem, to communicate to, id.

AFŌRE and AFŌREM; same as ABŌRE and ABŌREM. See ABSCUM.

AFRĀNĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Afranius, African; A. legio, Auct. *Subst.*: Afraniiani, ōrum, soldiers of Afranius, Cæs.

AFRĀNĪUS, ii, m. I. *Afranius*, a Roman family name. 1. L. Afranius, a comic poet, cotemporary of Terence, Cic.; Hor.—2. Another L. Afranius, Pompey's lieutenant in Spain, Cæs.; Cic. II. *Adj.*: Afranian; A. fabula, of the poet A., Cic.

AFRI, ōrum, *Africans.* See AFER.

AFRĪCA, æ, f. *Africa.* I. In a more extended sense; one of the quarters of the world, Mel.; Plin.; Sall. II. In a more restricted sense; the Roman province of Africa (the Carthaginian territory), Mel.; Cic.; hence,

AFRĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. Of or belonging to Africa, African; A. gallina, a kind of guinea-hen, Varr.;—A. bestie, lions, panthers, id.;—hence simply Africāne, ārum, f., Cel.; Cic.; Liv.;—A. possessiones, in Africa, Nep.;—A. bellum, the war between Cæsar and Pompey's partisans in Africa; hence also, A. cause, African disputes; and A. rumores, of the African war. II. *Subst.*: Africānus, i, m. Africanus, a surname of the two Scipios as conquerors of Carthage, Cic. Also Africāne, ārum, f., sc. bestie, see above.

AFRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (more rare than Africānus). I. *African; A. terra, Enn.* II. *Esp.*: A. ventus, west-south-west wind, between the Faronius and Auster, now Africa, often also called simply Africus, Virg.; Hor.; Sen.; hence, *poet.* A. procellæ, Hor.; and Africus, as the god of the winds, Prop. — Vicus Africus, a street on the Esquiline Hill (from a Carthaginian prison that was there), Varr.

AG- for AD in Comp. before g, Gr. 215. 5. 2d. ĀGĀMĒDES, æ, m. (Ἀγαμέδης). Agamēda, a brother of Troilus; the two brothers built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, Cic.

ĀGĀMEMNO and -ON, ōnis, m. (Ἀγαμέμνων). Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, son of Atreus and Ærope, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, and commander-in-chief of the Greeks at Troy, Cic.; Hor.

ĀGĀMEMNŌNIDES, æ, m. patr. (Ἀγαμέμνωνιδης). A male descendant of Agamemnon; i. e. Orestes; Juv.

ĀGĀMEMNŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Ἀγαμεινώνιος*). *Of or belonging to Agamemnon*; A. Orestes, Virg.; —A. puella, i. e. *Iphigénia*, Prop.; —A. Mycenae, *M. where Agamemnon reigned*, Virg.; —A. phalaenges, *led by Agamemnon*.

ĀGĀNIPPE, es, *f.* (*Ἀγανίππη*). *Aganippe*, a fountain of Boeotia, on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, Plin.; Or.; Virg.

ĀGĀNIPPEUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Ἀγανίπιος*). *Of or belonging to the fountain of Aganippe*; A. unda, Claud.; —A. lyra, Prop.

ĀGĀNIPPIS, idis, *f.* *Sacred to the Muses*; A. Hippocrene, Or.

ĀGARĪCON, i, n. (*ἀγρίκων*). *Agaric*, a kind of fungus or mushroom growing on trees, Plin.

ĀGĀSO, ōnis, *m.* (probably ago, asinus). I. *A driver of beasts of burden, esp. horses*; a greco, ostler, Liv.; —an ass-driver, App. II. *Etym.*: *An inferior servant, foot-boy, lucky*, Hor. SYN. See *AVICIA*.

ĀGĀTHOCLES, is, *m.* (*Ἀγαθόκλης*). *Agathocles*, 1. A king of Sicily, son of a potter, Cic.; Just.—2. A Greek historian, Cic.

ĀGĀTHOCLEUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Ἀγαθόκληος*). *Of or belonging to king Agathocles*; A. tropaea.

ĀGĀTHYRNA, ae, *f.* *Agathyrna*, a town of the northern coast of Sicily, Liv.

ĀGĀTHYRSI, ōrum, *m.* (*Ἀγάθυστοι*). *Agathyrsi*, a people of Scythia in the European Sarmatia (now *Transylvania and Temeswar*), Plin.

ĀGĀVE, es, *f.* (*Ἀγὰυη*). *Agave*. 1. A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, mother of Pentheus, whom she tore in pieces in a fit of madness, Or.—2. A drama named after her, Juv.

ĀGE, and in the plur. **ĀGĪTE**, *interj.* (ago). *Come on! come on, then! go on! well! (an exclamation of encouragement; in transitions) age nunc refer animum, etc., Cic.; —age nunc consideremus, id.; —age si paruerit well, agreed. Plin.; —age, juvenes, succedite, Virg. Strengthened by sis (i. e. si vis) and dum; agitedum ite lacum, Liv. SYN. **AGE**; **AGE DUM**; **ĀGITE DUM**; **ĀGITE TE**; **ĀMABO TE**. —Age, age dum, agite dum, *imperatives used in exhorting, encouraging, and differ only as sing. and plur.* —Cedo is an expression of demanding, *tell me, give me*; as, cedo qui amisisti, *tell me how you have lost*, Cic.; —cedo tabulas, *give me, id.* —Amabo te (*sub. of amo*), a word of insinuation, courting favor, = *be so kind, I pray, etc.**

ĀGEA, ae, *f.* *A gangway in a ship*, Enn.

ĀGĒLASTUS, i, m. (*ἀγέλαστος*, *he who does not laugh*). A surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, Plin.; Cic.

ĀGĒLLŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* *A very small field, small estate*, Catull.; from

ĀGĒLLUS, i, m. *dim.* (ager, *A small field, small estate*, Cic.; Hor.

ĀGĒMA, ātis, n. (*ἄγμα*). A certain division of an army with the Macedonians, answering to a Roman legion, Liv.

ĀGĒNDĪCUM, i, n. *Agendicum*, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Sens*, Cæs.

ĀGĒNOR, ōris, *m.* *Agenor*, a king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, Or. *Protr.*: Agenoris urbs, i. e. *Carthage* (built by the Phœnician Didol), Virg.

ĀGĒNŌREUS, or **ĪUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Agenor*; A. bos, i. e. *Jupiter* (who,

in the shape of a bull, carried off Europa, daughter of Agenor), Or. *Gen.* for *Phœnician*; A. athena, Sil.; —for *Carthaginian*, id.

ĀGĒNŌRĪDES, ae, *m.* *Patron.*: *A male descendant of Agenor*; as, Cadmus, Or.; —*Perses*, whose grandfather Danaus was a relative of Agenor, Or.

1. **ĀGENS**, entis. I. *pt. of ago*. II. *Adj.* *Efficacious, powerful, rigorous, lively* (of speeches and speakers); utendum est ingenibus agentibus, Cic.; —agentia verba, *for activa*, Gell.

2. **ĀGENS**, entis, *m.* (ago). *One who pleads or speaks in a court of justice, a speaker, counselor, attorney*, Quint.

ĀGER, āgri, *m.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A piece of arable or meadow land, a field, land, ground*. II. *Meton.* (2) *In a more extended sense; territory*. —(3) *Plur.*: *The country*, as opposed to the town. EX. (1) *a. fertilis, Cic.; —agrum colere, id.; —Conf. agri cultura, cultio, cultor; —a. novalis, fallow ground, opp. a. restitilis, a field cultivated every year, Varr.* —(2) *a. Campanus, i. e. Campanian, Cic.; —Rheus agrum Helvetum a Germanis dividit, Cæs.* —(3) *non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, Cic.; —annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.; —homines ex agris concurrunt, id.* SYN. **AGER**; **CAMPUS**; **ARVM**; **Rrs.** —Ager, *a field or ground admitting of cultivation*. —Campus, *an extended plain, a large place in town or country*. —Arvm (*from arare*), *arable land, a ploughed field*. —Rus, *the country, including lands, woods, fields, fountains, etc., opp. urbs. Also, ager pascuus, a pasture-field; ager compascuus, a common pasture for ail.*

ĀGĒSĪLAUS, i, m. (*Ἀγέσιλαος*). *Agésilauus*, a king of Sparta, a celebrated general, Cic.; Nep.

ĀGESIS, for age sis. See *AGO*.

AG-GĒMO (adg.), ēre, *intr.* *To sigh or lament at, or to; with dat. or absol.*

AGGER, ēris, *m.* (1. *aggero*; any thing carried or brought together in order to make an elevation). I. *Prop.* (1) *Rubbish* (earth, sand, stone, etc.). II. *Any elevation formed by heaping up*; as, (2) *Gen.*: *A dam, dyke, mole, rampart, mound*. —(3) *Exp. Milit. t. t.*: *Wall, rampart, bulwark, defence*. EX. (1) *unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Cæs.; —multo aggere vestire trabes, to cover over, Cæs.* —(2) *a. terreus, mud-wall, Varr.; —a. viæ, the raised part of the road, high road or causeway, Virg.; Tac.; for which also simply agger, Stat.; —a. armorum, a heap of arms, Tac. Protr.*: *a sepulchral mound, Val. Fl.; —wood-pile, a funeral pile, Or.; —a. niveus, a mass of snow, Virg.; —a. Alpini, the Alps; —a. pelagi, a high wave, or billow, Lucr.* —(3) *oppidum cingere vallo et fossa, aggere maximo, Cic.; —aggerem jacere, to throw up, Cæs.; —a. promovere ad urbem, to advance, Liv. Also, agger Tarquinii, the wall erected by Tarquinius Superbus on the eastern side of Rome to protect the city. Fig.: Wall, rampart, Cic.* SYN. See *COLLIS*.

AGGĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (aggero). *A damming up; a mound, dam*, Vitruv.; Just.

1. **AGGĒRO**, ēre, gessi, gestum, *tr.* (ad, gero). I. *Prop.* (1) *To carry, convey, take, bring to or towards*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To bring forward, to lay to one's charge, to increase, aggravate*. EX. (1) *a. lnta et litum, Cic.; —a. tellurem tumulto, to heap up for, Virg.* —(2) *a. probra, Tac.; —aggerat iras, Virg.*

2. **AGGĒRO**, āre, *tr.* (agger). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make an agger, to heap up, pile up, accumulate*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To heap up, i. e. to increase or augment*. EX. (1) *a. cadavera in stabulis,*

Virg.; —a. ossa, Tac.; —a. quadrantes patrimonio, to heap upon, to add. *Meton.*: a. arborem, to heap up —*arth* about a tree, Col.—(2) a. iras, Virg. *SYN.* AGGERO; EXAGGERO; CUMULO; ACCUMULO; COACERVO.—AGGERE, *as above*.—EXAGGERARE, to heap up together, to raise a heap higher.—Cumulo, to complete a heap or pile, by bringing it to a top or point.—Accumulare, to add heap to heap; augere, addit, accumulaturum, Cic.—Coacervare (cum and acervus), to lay on heaps, to amass together things of the same sort.

1. AGGESTUS, a, um, *pt.* of aggero.

2. AGGESTUS, ūs, *m.* (1. aggero). A carrying to or towards, a procuring, collecting; a. liguorun, Tac.; —a. arenæ, heaping up, A. Vict.

AG-GLÔMERO, âre, *tr.* (lit. to gather into a clow). To add, join to; a. latera, associate together, Val. Fl.; —a. se lateri, Virg.

AG-GLÛTINO, âre, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) To glue, paste, solder, or cement to a thing. *II. Meton.* (2) To stick or cleave to. *EX.* (1) tu ilud (proœmium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, add this in its place.—(2) a. se (jocosely), to fasten one's self upon one, Plaut. *SYN.* See ADJUNGO.

AG-GRÆVESCO, âre, *intr. incept.*: To grow heavy, grievous, or critical; morbus a., Ter.

AG-GRÄVO, âre, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) To increase. *II. Fig.* (2) To render heavier or more oppressive, to aggravate, make more inconvenient.—(3) *Meton.*: To molest, inconvenience, importune. *EX.* (1) a. pondus, Plin.—(2) bello aggravatæ res, Liv.—(3) odor a. caput, Plin.; —argumenta, quæ per se nihil reum a. videntur, Quint. *Absol.*: morbus a., grows worse, Suet.; —sine ope hostis, quæ a., which made the matter worse.

AG-GRÊDIOR, grêdi, gressus [*inf.* aggrediri and aggredier, for aggredi, Plaut.], *tr.* and *intr.* dep. 3 (ad, gradior) *I. Prop.* (1) To go near, approach a person or thing.—(2) *Exp.*: To go to, or approach any one for any purpose (for addressing, requesting, consulting, etc.), to approach one, apply, address one's self to, to address, accost, request.—(3) In a hostile manner; to fall upon, attack, assault, assail. *II. Fig.* (4) To proceed or pass to any thing, to apply one's self to, go about, prepare for, undertake, begin; with ad or an acc., scilicet with *inf.* *EX.* (1) non repelletur inde, quo a. cupiet, Cic.; —a. ad alqm, Plaut.—(2) quem ego Romæ aggrediar, Cic.; —a. legatos alium ab alio diversos, Sall.; —a. aliquem pecunia, to bribe. In a passive sense; facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just.—(3) quis audeat bene comitatam a.? Cic.; —a. aliquem vi, Sall. In a passive sense; ut aggredier dolis, Cic.—(4) sic aggredior ad hanc disputationem, quasi, etc., Cic.; —a. ad injuriam faciendam, id.; —a. aliam rem, Sall. With *inf.*; de quibus dicere aggrediar, Cic. *SYN.* See ADORIO.

AGGRÊGO, âre, *tr.* (ad, grex, to lead to a flock, according to Festus). *I. Meton.* (1) To collect into a body, unite, join to, associate with. *II. Fig.* (2) To unite, attach. *EX.* (1) si eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic.; —a. alqm in numerum alcjs, to add to the number of, to reckon among, id.; —a. filium ad patris interitum, to add to, involve in, id.; —a. se signis, to join, Cæs.—(2) a. se ad amicitiam alcjs, Cæs. *SYN.* AGGREGO; CONGREGO.—AGGREGARE, *as above*.—Congregare, to assemble together; c. cum leonibus vulpes, Mart.; —*fig.*: homines dispersos et dissipatos unum in locum congregare, Cic.

AGGRESSIO, ðnis, *f.* (aggredior). *I. Prop.*: An attack, assault, App. *II. Fig. t. t.*: The first of an oration or discourse, introduction,

exordium, Cic.; —a reasoning, course of argument, Gr. ἐπιχειρημα, Quint.

AGGRESSUS, a, um, *pt.* of aggredior.

AG-GÛBERNO, âre, *tr.* To guide, direct; a. iter pedibus, Flor.

ÂGILIS, e, *adj.* (ago). *I. Prop.* (1) Moveable, easily moveable. *II. Meton.* mid. sig. (2) Moving with ease, quick, active, brisk, nimble, agile.—(3) *Exp.*: Of activity; active, alert, industrious. *EX.* (1) agilis navis, Liv.; —a. remus, Ov.; —a. pollex, id. *Comp.*: acr agilior et tenuior, Sen.—(2) *Gen.*: a. den, swift-footed (Diana), Ov.; —a. Cyllenius, swift-flying (Mercury), id.; —dextra a., Stat.; —a. gressus, Sil.; —a. cursus, Stat. *Fig.*: a. facillique victoria, Sis. ap. Non. *Comp.*: argumentatio agilior, Quint.—(3) *opp.* ignavus; a. animus et proutus ad motus, Sen. *SYN.* See ACTUARIUS.

ÂGILITAS, âtis, *f.* (agilis). *I. Prop.* (1) Moveableness, quickness, nimbleness, activity, ability. *II. Fig.* (2) Excitability. *EX.* (1) a. navium, Liv.; —cursus et a. alcjs, quick motion.—(2) a., et ut dicam molitiaeque naturæ, Cic.

ÂGIS, idis (secc. Agin), *m.* (Âγος). *Agis*, the name of several kings of Sparta, Cic.; Nep.

ÂGITÂBILIS, e, *adj.* (agito). Light, movable; a. acr, Ov.

ÂGITATIO, ðnis, *f.* (agito). *I. Prop.* (1) Quick and strong motion, rapid movement, agitation. *II. Fig.* (2) An eager motion, activity.—(3) Exercise, practice. *EX.* (1) a. et motus lingue, Cic. In plur.: a. fluctum, id.—(2) animus nunquam agitatione esse vacuus potest, Cic.—(3) a. studiorum, zealous prosecution, Cic.; a. virtutum, Sen.

ÂGITATOR, ðris, *m.* (agito). One who sets animals in motion. *I. Gen.* (1) A driver, a charioteer, a coachman. *II. Exp.* (2) A charioteer in the public races, a racer. *EX.* (1) a. equorum, Virg.; —a. aselli, an ass-driver, id.—(2) ut agitator callidus, prorsquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic.

1. ÂGITATUS, a, um, *I. pt.* of Âgito. *II. Adj.*: Excited, lively, impassioned, full of effect; actio paulo agitator, Quint.

2. ÂGITATUS, ðs, *m.* (agito). Motion, movement, agitation, Varr.

ÂGÎTO, âre, *tr.* and *intr.*, *freq.*, Gr. 227. Obs. 1. (ago). *I. Prop.* (1) To put in great motion or agitation, to move greatly, to toss, to drive, to chase. *II. Fig.* (2) To set a person or thing in quick or violent motion, to drive, stir up, stimulate, irritate, agitate, disquiet, attack, provoke; to jere, to ridicule, etc.—(3) To carry on any thing with energy, to drive, urge, prosecute, promote, and the like.—(4) *Exp.*: To carry on a thing in one's mind, to think or meditate upon, to contrive, design.—(5) Of time; to spend, pass; often in this sense *absol.*, to live, to be. *EX.* (1) aquila alias aves agitans, Cic.; —a. feras; —a. columbas, Ov.; —a. timidos onagros, Virg.; —mare ventorum vi agitari, id.; —nunina Trojæ agitata (vents), driven or tossed about on the sea, id.; —a. corpora hoc illuc, Sall.—(2) a. plebem, to excite, Liv.; —ut eos agitent furie, Cic.; —res agitatae, uproar, tumult, id.; —agitatur rem militarem, finds fault with, attacks, ridicules, Cic.—(3) agraria lex a Flavio vehementer agitabatur, promoted, Cic.; —a. inducias, Sall.; —cohorte praesidium agitabant, quæ, afforded protection, id.; —agitare gaudium et letitiam, to rejoice greatly, Sall.; —a. pacem, to enjoy, live in peace, id.; —a. festos dies, to celebrate, Cic.; —sat a., to have enough to do, Plaut.—(4) habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic.; —*thus*, a. bellum in

animo, Liv. *Without mente or animo; a fugam, to think upon flight, Virg.; —a. de supremis, to think of death, Tac.*—(5) *vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall.; —a. ævum, Virg. Absol.: hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. Inspec.: agitabatur, they lived, Gr. 228. 6, Sall. SYN. AGITO; CIEO; VIBRO.*—*Agitare, to drive on, agitate, as above.*—*Cieo, to stir up, excite, cause, esp. of pain and of tears; fletus cieo, Virg.*—*Vibrare, to vibrate or quiver, like the string of an instrument, denoting earnest agitation.*

AGLĀĪA, æ, or AGLĀĪE, es, f. (*Ἀγλαΐα and Ἀγλαΐη, the shining one*). *Aglāia, one of the three Graces, Virg.; Sen.*

AGLĀOPHON, ontis, m. *Aglaphon, a celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis, Cic.*

AGLAUROS, i, f., Gr. 74. *Aglauros, a daughter of Saturn, turned by Mercury into a stone, Ov.*

AGMEN, inis, n. (ago). *I. Prop. (1) A train or collected body in motion, or moving forward, course or motion of the body.*—(2) *Esp. as a milit. t. t.: March, passage, progress.* *II. Meton. Concr. (3) A multitude in motion, a crowd, multitude, troop, band.*—(4) *Esp. Milit.: A corps of an army on its march, a column.*—(5) *Fig. s. s. EX. (1) denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr.; —leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg.; —agmine remorum celeri, with quick strokes of the oars, id.; —agmina fati et volumina, courses and windings, Gell.*—(2) *Ne miles gregarius in agmine jumentum haberet, Sall.; —thus, citatissimo agmine, Liv.*—(3) *ingens a. mulierum, Cic.; —turba agminis aligeri, flock, Virg.*—(4) *agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, rather in order of march than in order of battle, Liv.*—*a. quadrato ad urbem accedere, with an army in column, Cic. Pnt. gen. for army, troops, multitude, Virg.; —militari arce, Hor.*—(5) *educenda dictio . . . medium in a., into the very midst, Cic.; —nec a. claudamus, nor close the rear, i. e. nor be the last, id.*

PHRASES. No. 4. Milit.: quadrato a. instructo, driven up in column, Cæs.; —agmine facto, having formed themselves into a troop, Virg.; —a. primum, the vanguard, Liv.; —a. medium, the centre, id.; —a. novissimum, the rear, rear-guard, Cæs.; —also, a. extremum, Liv.; —a. claudere, to close, keep together, Cæs.; —also, a. cogere, Liv.; —a. constituere, to make a halt, to halt, Sall.; —a. carpere, to harass, Cæs. Other PHRASES. agmen boum, a herd, Virg.; —a. aquarum, a shower, Virg.; —certo agmine, with a sure, steady motion, id.; —longo agmine, with a long train, id. SYN. See ACIES.

AGNA, æ, f. *A ewe lamb, Varr.; Hor.*

AGNĀĪA, ium, n. pl. *for Agonalia, the festival of Janus, Ov.*

AGNASCOR, ci, natus, intr. dep. 3 (ad, gnascor, i. g. nascor). *I. (1) To be born in addition or afterwards.* *II. Meton. Gen.: To give at or upon, sc. of plants, Plin.; —Of the ear, id.; —Of the teeth, Gell.; —Of supernumerary members of the body, id. EX. (1) cui filius agnatus sit, Cic.*

AGNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. I. (agnatus). *Relationship of the agnatus, blood relationship, consanguinity by the male side, agnation, Cic. II. (agnascor), 1. A being born after the father's death, Dig.—2. Increase, accession, App.*

AGNĀTUS, a, um, pt. of agnascor.

AGNĀTUS, i, m. (agnascor). *I. A blood relation by the father's side (i. e. a father's brother, a brother's son, grandchild, etc.), an agnate.* *II. A child born after the father's death, posthumous child, Tac. SYN. See AFFRINS.*

AGNELIUS, i, m. dim. (agnus). *A little lamb, lambkin, Plaut.*

AGNĪNUS, a, um, adj. (agnus). *Of or belonging to a lamb; a. lactes, Plaut. AGNINA, æ (sc. caro), A lamb, id.*

AGNĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (agnosco). *I. Prop. (1) A knowing, recognizing, cognizance.* *II. Meton. (2) An object of knowledge.* *EX. (1) a. literarum, Quint.—(2) ad agnitionem animi, Cic.*

AGNĪTUS, a, um, pt. of agnosco.

AGNŌMEN, inis, n. (ad, nomen). *An additional surname of an individual, Capit. SYN. See NOMEN.*

AGNŌMINĀTĪO (ann.), ōnis, f. Rhet. t. t.: A juxtaposition of words agreeing in sound (as, veniit, venit; lenones, leones; navis, vanus, etc.), accord of sound, assonance, paranomasia, Quint.; A. Her.

AGNOSCO (adgn. or adn.), ēre, nōvi, nītum (ad, nosco), [agnotus for agnitus, Pac.; agnotus for agnitus, Sall.]. *I. Gen. (1) To recognize or know again a thing already known before.* *II. Meton. (2) To acknowledge, admit, allow, concede any thing to be true, genuine, one's own.*—(3) *Gen.: To recognize, become acquainted with, see, perceive, observe, understand.* *EX. (1) animus agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic.; —nomine audito extemplo agnovere virum, Liv.—(2) suscipere hoc crimen, agnoscerem, Cic.; —tantum tribuere quantum ego nec agnosco nec postulo, admit, acknowledge as my due, id.; —a. ses alienum, to acknowledge, Dig.; —a. bonorum possessionem, to declare one's own, to lay claim to, id. With an obj. clause; me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, I admit, grant, Cic.—(3) deum a. ex operibus ejus, Cic.; —thus, a. alqd ex se, to experience, discover for one's self, id. SYN. See COGNOSCO.*

AGNUS, i, m. [also f. in old Latin]. *A lamb. Prov. PHRASE. agnum lupi eripere velle; said of vain efforts, Plaut.; —agnum facere alqm, to tear any one to pieces, id.*

AGO, ēre, ēgi, actum, tr. and intr. [axim for egerim, Pac.]. *I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To set or put in motion, to move, to drive, lead, guide; to drive or move away, and the like.*—(2) *To drive or carry away by force or pillage.*—(3) *Milit. t. t.: To set in motion, push, advance towards or to, to bring near to, said of engines of war.* *II. Fig. Gen. (4) To set a person or thing in motion, to move, drive.*—(5) *Esp.: To carry on an employment or business, to do, act, apply one's self to, occupy one's self with, exercise, conduct.*—(6) *Of particular actions; to transact, act, carry on a thing in public affairs.*—(7) *Meton. Gen.; thus, a. cum aliquo de; to speak to any one (entreating, exhorting, warning).*—(8) *To transact any thing in a court of justice, to plead, defend a cause.*—(9) *To act as a speaker or stage player, to deliver, enunciate, represent, play.*—(10) *Relig. t. t.: To strike, kill, slay, sc. a victim.*—(11) *To carry on a thing in one's mind, i. e. to think of or upon, to direct one's thoughts to, turn one's mind to, attend to, have in view, look to, aim at.*—(12) *Pregnantly, To achieve, to effect, bring to pass.*—(13) *Of time; to pass or spend time, to live.*—(14) *Absol.: To live, dwell, be anywhere or in any state.* *EX. (1) Of living beings—animals; a. pecus, capellas, caballum, Varr.; Ov.; Hor.—Men; multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, driven, Liv.; —a. precipites Pompeianos, to pursue, Cæs.; —a. proditorem virgis in urbem, Liv.; —a. se, to move one's self, i. e. to go, come, Plaut.; Virg. Hence without se, unde agis? Whence comest thou? Plaut. In a middle sense, Gr. 186. 3, agi, to go, to march; as, si citius agi vellet agmen, tardius sedulo incedere,*

Liv. :—quo multitudo omnis, agebatur, *hastened, ran, id.* :—*Of inanimate things*; a. carpentum per parvis corpus, Liv.; —a. naves in litus, id.; —a. subliens oblique, *to drive, ram in*, Cæs.; —(2) a. praeda ex pacatis, Sall.; —a. praedam præ se, Liv.; —a. boves in sua rura, Ov. *Hence*, ferre et agere (Greek, ἄγειν xai ῥίγνιν), *to make booty of things* (ferre), and of men and cattle (agere); postquam res sociorum ferri agique videt, Liv.; —quam ferret cuncta atque ageret, id.; —hi ferre agere plebem plebisque res, id.; —(3) vineas turresque ad oppidum a., Cæs.; —a. testudinem, Sall.; —a. cuniculos ad aerarium, *to dig or lead mines*, id.; —(4) agunt cum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, Cic.; —a. alqm transversum, *to lead astray*, Sall.; —a. alqm ad omne scelus, Liv.; —ad fastidium—in lusitanum—in bellum, etc.—vera gloria radices agit, *takes root*; —a. se, *to behave, conduct one's self*, Sall.; —(5) nihil agit, *does nothing*, Cic.; —ne quid temere, . . . agamus, id.; —numquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret, id.; —(6) recordere velim quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, *what I said, what course I took*, Cic.; —a. de conditionibus, Liv.; —a. cum populo, *to make a proposal or motion*; —but, a. ad populum, means *to make a speech to the people*; —a. per senatum, per populum, *to conduct a proceeding before*; —(7) a. cum alqo, de alqo re, *to speak to, to treat with any one* (entreating, exhorting, warning, ut agerem cum Luceio)—de quo tecum egi; —a. bene cum alqo, *to treat or use one well*—male, *ill*. *Hence in the passive*, bene agitur cum alqo, *one is well off—does well*; —or simply, agitur bene, *præclare, affairs are going on well*; —(8) a. causas, causam, *to plead*, Cic.; —a. ex jure civili; —a. summo jure, *to insist upon one's strict rights*; —a. lege, *to commence a lawsuit, go to law*; —thus, a. furti, *to accuse of theft*; —adulterii—injuriarum. *In the passive*; agitur res, *the question is, the cause of dispute is*. *Impers.* : quæ de re agitur, *what the object of the process is, the point of dispute or litigation*. *Meton. Gen.* : agitur res, *is at stake or in danger*. *Impers.* : actum est (de alqo or alqo re), (of a person or thing), *it is all over, all is lost, all hope is gone*; —(9) oratoris est a. cum dignitate, Cic.; —a. ac pronunciare; —a. tragediam—fabulam—canticum, Cic.; *Ter.*; *Liv.*; —a. primas partes, *to act the first part*, *Ter.*; —a. Ballionem, *to act, represent, id.* *Meton.* : a. alqm, *to assume or act one's character, to imitate one*; —(10) hoc age, *strike it* (the victim); the usual form in which the priest gave the order to kill the victim, Ov.; —(11) id et agunt et moluntur, Cic.; —ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, id.; —a. alias res, *to think of other things, not to be attentive*; —(12) nihil agis, *you effect nothing*, Cic.; —multum agit, *has much influence*, Quint.; —egerit non multum, *has not accomplished much*, Cur.; —(13) a. ætatem, *to live*, Cic.; —a. ætatem in literis, *to spend one's days, id.*; —a. æstiva ad Tarentum, Liv.; —principium anni agebatur, id.; —dies in terra agit, noctes in aqua, ac. crocodili, Plin.; —a. quartum annum et octogesimum, *to be eighty-four years old*; —(14) tum Marius apud primos agebat, Sall.; —qui tum agebant, Tac.; —que procul a mari agebat, Sall. **PHRASES.** a. rates, *to steer*; —vocem, *to utter*; —animam, *to give up*; —cloacam, *to make a sewer*; —a. suum negotium, *to mind one's own business*; —triumplum, *to triumph, celebrate a triumph*; —vigilium, *to keep guard*; —forum, *to hold the assizes*; —senatum, *to hold a senate*; —a. regnum, *to reign*; —fiscum, *to levy a contribution*; —bellum, *to levy war, to wage war*; —censum, *to take the census*; —gratias, grates, *to give thanks*; —a. joca, *to jest*; —nugas, *to trifle*; —acta, *to do unnecessary things, to act in vain, pour water into a sieve*; —a. lege, *to go to law*; —agitur res, *the*

question is; —agitur res tua, *your interest is at stake*; —a. rimas, *to break into chinks*; —in exilium, *to banish*; —in crucem, *to drag to the cross*; —a. limitem ferro, *to cut or open a path*; —a. fundamenta, *to lay the foundations*; —spumas in ore, *to foam at the mouth*; —agere se, *to move, to walk, to advance*; —unde te agis, *whence come you?*—quo agis, *whither do you go?*—quid agitur, quid agis? *how do you do? how are you?* *how goes it?*—quid agam, *what shall I do? what am I to do?*—a. civem, nobilem, principem, convivam, hospitem, etc., *to act the part of*; —a. modice, modeste, crudeliter, insolenter, etc., *to act, to behave*. Age, agite, come! come then! See AGE. **SYN.** See FACIO.

ĀGŌN, ōnis, m. (ἄγων). A contest in the public games (e.g. boxing, wrestling, etc.), Plin.; —nunc denum a. est, *now we must act*, Suet.

ĀGŌNĀLIA, ium, and ōrum, n. pl. The festival of Janus (25th Jan. and 21st May), Ov.; hence,

ĀGŌNĀLIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to the Agonalia; dies a., Varr.

ĀGŌNĀ, ōrum, n. for Agonalia, q. r.

ĀGŌRĀNŌMUS, i, m. (ἀγοράνομος). A clerk of the market, a police officer = addis, Plaut.

AGRĒI, ōrum, m. Agræi, a people of Ætolia, Liv.

AGRĀGANTĪNUS, a, um, adj. for Acragantinus or Agrigentinus; A. fons, Plin.

AGRĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (ager). I. Of or concerning or relating to land; agrarius. EX. a. lex, a law relating to the division of land among the people, Cic.; —a. rem tentare, *to move or propose such a division*, id.; —triumvir a., *a commissioner for making such division*, Liv.; —a. via, a field-way, Dig. Milit.; —a. stationes, the outposts of an army, Amm. II. Subst.: Agrarii, ōrum, m. Agrarians, such as favored the Lex Agraria, and were desirous of possessing the land, Cic. **SYN.** See RUSTICUS.

AGRESTIS, e, adj. (ager). I. Prop. (1) Of, concerning, or belonging to land, a field, or the country; rural, rustic, agrestic. II. Meton. (2) For silvestris, that grows wild, wild. (3) After the manner of rustics or peasants, in opposition to the manner of towns, clownish, uncivilized, rude, coarse. (4) Of character; rude, wild, harsh. II. Subst.: Agrestes, ium, m. Rustics, peasants. EX. (1) te hospitio agresti accipimus, Cic.; —vita a., Liv.; —Numide a., practicing agriculture, Sall.; —a. tauri, used for agriculture, Col.; —a. Musa, rustic, Virg. Pnt.; —a. figura, of an animal, Prop.; —thus, a. vultus, Ov.; —(2) a. palmæ, Cic.; —a. poma, Virg.; —a. columbe, wild pigeons, opp. domesticæ, Varr.; —a. mus, a field-mouse, Hor. (3) alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et a., Cic.; —in quā non modo docti verum etiam agrestes erubescant, id.; —vita hæc rustica quam tu agrestem vocas, id.; —vox rustica et a., id.; —(4) dominus a. et furiosus, Cic.; —servi a. et barbari, id. Compar. : Musæ agrestiores, more uncivilized. **SYN.** See RUSTICUS.

1. **AGRICŌLA**, æ, m. (ager, colo). Lit., One who cultivates land (in the widest sense), a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist; Deiotarus diligentissimus a. habebatur, agriculturist, Cic.; a. de rusticis rebus discrete dixerit, id.; —agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. Poet.; —a. coentes, rustic deities, ac. Ceres, Bacchus, Vertumnus, etc., Tib. **SYN.** AGRICOLA; RURICOLA; ARATOR; VILLICUS; COLONUS.—Agricola (as above), one who tills the ground, a husbandman.—Ruricola (rus, colens), one living in the country, opp. living in the city (also applied to animals, ruricolæ boves, Ov.); —also one tilling or manu-

ring the ground.—*Arator, ploughman*, whether proprietor or not.—*Villicus* (villani, coles), a steward in the country; one who has charge for an *hier*.—*Colonus* (colere), a farmer, generally of the bumbler class.

2. **AGRICOLA**, *æ, m.* (id.) *Agricola*, a Roman proper name, the father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote the life of *Agricola*.

AGRĪCULTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (also separately, **AGRI CULTIO**, *ōnis*). *Agriculture, Cic. See CULTIO.*

AGRĪCULTOR, *ōris, m.* (also separately, **AGRI CULTOR**). *A cultivator, agriculturist, husbandman, Liv.*

AGRĪCULTŪRA, *æ, f.* (also separately, **AGRI CULTURA**). *Agriculture, husbandry, Cic.; Cæs. See CULTURA.*

AGRĪGENTINUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Agrigentum, Agrigentine; as, A. sal, Plin. Subst.: Agrigentui, ōrum, m. Agrigentine, inhabitants of Agrigentum, Cic.*

AGRĪGENTUM, *i, n.* *Agrigentum*, a town on the south coast of Sicily, now *Girgenti*, *Plin.*

AGRĪMENSOR, *ōris, m.* (also separately, **AGRI MENSOR**). *A land surveyor, Amm.*

AGRĪMŌNĪA, *æ, f.* (ἀγριμόνη). *The herb agrimony, Plin.*

AGRĪPĒTA, *æ, m.* (ager, peto). *One who tries to get land (by an agrarian law), a land-seeker, Cic.*

AGRIPPA, *æ, m.* *Agrippa*, a Roman surname. *Menenius Agrippa*, known by his fable of the belly and the limbs, *Liv.*;—*M. Vipsanius A.*, son-in-law of Augustus, *Tac.*;—*Agrippa*, a king of Judea, *Tac.*

AGRIPPĪNA, *æ, f.* *Agrippina*, a Roman female name. 1. Grand-daughter of Atticus and wife of the emperor Tiberius, *Suet.*—2. Daughter of Agrippa and Julia, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the emperor Caligula, *Suet.*; *Tac.*—3. Daughter of the latter, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of the emperor Nero—a female monster, *Suet.*; *Tac.*—*Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis* (now *Cologne*) was named after her—and the inhabitants, *Agrippinenses*.

AGRIPPINENSIS, *e, adj.* *See last article, at the end.*

AGYĒUS (ἄγυις), *ēi, and ēos, m.* (ἄγυις). *Guardian of the streets, an epithet of Apollo, Hor.*

AGYLLA, *æ, f.* *Agylia*, a town in Etruria, afterwards *Cære*, now *Cervetri*, *Plin.*; called also *Agylina*, *Virg.*;—its inhabitants, *Agyllini*, *id.*

AGYRIUM, *i, n.* *Agryrium*, a town of Sicily, birthplace of *Diodorus Siculus*, now *St. Filippo d'Argiro*, *Cic.*;—*Hence, Argyrinensis ager*, *id.*; and *Argyrinenses, inhabitants of Argyrium*, *id.*; called also *Argyrini*, *Plin.*

ĀH, *interj.* *Ah! alas! ah me!* an exclamation expressive of great emotion, of pain, joy, indignation, *Plaut.*; *Cic. With acc.; ah me, me, Catull.*

ĀHĀ, *interj.* *Ah ha, aha, ha ha*, an exclamation in laughter or blame, *Plaut.*

ĀHĀLA, *æ, m.* *Ahala*, a Roman surname; *C. Servilius A.*, the murderer of *Mælius*, *Cic.*

ĀHARNA, *æ, f.* *Aharna*, a town of Etruria, *Liv.*

AHENEUS, **AHENUM**, *etc.* *See AENEUS, etc.*

1. **AI**, *interj.* (αἰ). *Alas, Ov.*

2. **AI**, *imp. of aio.*

AIO, *aio, etc., v. def.* *Gr. 222. 5. (ain' for aine, in conversation). I. Gen. (1) To say or again any thing.—(2) In proverbs; ut, quomodo,*

quod aiunt, as they say, as the saying is, to speak proverbially. II. Exp. (αἰ) To say yes, to assent [opp. "negare," to say no, to negative].—

(4) In conversational style, *aiunt* or *quid ais?* *Do you mean it? are you in earnest? really? indeed? is it possible?* *EX. (1) Ennio delector, ait quispiam, Cic.; debere eum aiebat, id.; ut ait lex, Dig.—(2) docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorum eum.—(3) Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.;—nunc aiunt quod tunc negabant, id.;—negantia contraria aientibus, id.—(4) aiunt, Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Thus also with a plur.; aiunt tandem, nunc castra vallata non habetis, Liv. SYN. Ait. See INQUIT (inquam).*

AIUS LOQUENS or **AIUS LOCUTUS**. *A voice which told the Romans that the Gauls were approaching, afterwards worshipped as a deity, Cic.*

ĀJAX or **AIAX** (ἄϊας), *ācis, m.* (*Atias*). *Ajax*. 1. The name of two Greek heroes before Troy; son of Telamon, *Cic.*; son of Oileus, *Virg.*—2. Title of a tragedy by Ennius, *Cic.*

ĀLA, *æ, f.* (contr. from axilla). I. Prop.: *A wing, sc. of a bird, Ov. [Poc.: Of death, of fate, of the wind, of lightning, of speech, Hor.; Virg.; Plaut.]. II. Meton.: 1. An analogous part of the body; sc. of men; the arm-pit, Liv.;—Of other animals; shoulder, shoulder-blade, sc. of elephants, frogs, etc.—2. That which resembles a wing, and is therefore so called; sc. 1st. In plants; the angle formed by the insertion of a leaf or branch into a branch or trunk, Plin.—2d. Of buildings; a wing, out-building, office, Vitruv.—3d. In the army; a wing (in the Roman army, usually consisting of cavalry and the troops of the allies), a body of horse, Cic.; Sall.; Liv.—4th. Poc.: Of oars, Prop.;—of sails, Virg. SYN. I. ALA; PENNA; PLUMA.—*Ala, a wing; also, arm-pit, arm-holes; fig., ala ventorum, sails, Virg.—Penna, properly, the grown feathers or quills in a wing, and, by extension, the wings themselves.—Pluma, small and soft feathers covering the body of birds. II. Milit. ALA; CORNU.—Ala, as above, 3d, the wings of an army consisting of cavalry and the troops of the allies, like wings on each side of the main body.—Cornu, the same, regarded as the projecting end of the line; dextrum et sinistrum cornu, Cic. Sometimes ala refers to the horse, and cornu to the foot or infantry.**

ĀLABANDA, *æ, f.* *Alabanda*, a town of Caria, built by the hero Alabandus, *Plin.*; *Cic.*

ĀLABANDESENSES, *ium, m.*; also, **ALABANDES** or **IS** (according to the Greek Ἀλαβανδῆς), and **ALABANDENI**, *ōrum*. *Inhabitants of Alabanda, Cic.; Liv.; hence,*

ĀLABANDEUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or pertaining to Alabanda, Alabandean; Hierocles A., Cic.;—also, Alabandicus, æ, um; A. canabis, rosa, lapis.*

ĀLABARCHES, *æ, m.* (ἀλαβάρχης). *A collector or receiver of tolls or customs, clerk of the customs, Juv. Ironically of Pompey, who boasted of having increased the Roman customs.*

ĀLABASTER, *tri, m.* (plur. alabastra), (ἀλάβαστρος). I. *A perfume-box of alabaster in the shape of a pear, Cic. II. Meton.: The cup of a rose-bud, Plin.*

ĀLABASTRITES, *æ, m.* (ἀλαβαστρίτης). I. *A kind of lime-stone, alabaster-stone, Plin. II. A kind of precious stone, Plin.*

ĀLABASTRUM, *i, n.* (ἀλάβαστρον). *For atimmi, antimony, Plin.*

ĀLABĒTA, *æ, m.* (ἀλάβητα). *The sea-serpent, sea-eel, found in the Nile, Plin.*

ĀLĀCER, *cris, ere, adj.* [*m. alacris, Enn.; Virg.*]. (*Etym. uncertain.*) (1) Of men; *brisk, eager, lively, active, swift, quick*.—(2) Of the mind, feelings, etc.; *cheerful, joyful, sprightly*.—(3) In reference to action or war; *spirited, courageous, prompt*. EX. (1) videbant Catilīnam interea alacrem atque letum, Cic.;—cum alacribus saltu cecture, Sall.—(2) alacres animo sumus, Cic.;—alacris palmas tetendit, sc. Anchises, *joyful*.—(3) a. et promptus animus ad bella suscipienda, Cæs.;—alacrior ad tutandam remp., Sall.;—a. Mezentius, Turnus, Virg.;—(*of animals*; a. equus, Cic.);—(*of things*; a. voluptas, lively, Virg.;—a. enses, *quick, ready to cut*, Claud. SYN. See CIRCS.

ĀLCRITAS, *ātis, f.* (alacer). Abstractly, the properties or qualities expressed by alacer, (1) *briskness, liveliness, activity, eagerness, promptness, alacrity*.—(2) Of the condition of the mind; *gladness, joyfulness, rapture*. EX. (1) mira sum a. ad litigandum, Cic.;—auges mihi scribendi alacritatem, id.—(2) a. inanis, id est lætitia gestiens, Cic.;—a. animi, Cæs. *conf. sine agitudine, sine a. With gen. of cause*; a. perfecti operis, *rejoicings over a work when finished*, Liv.

ĀLĀMANNI. See ALEMANNI.

ĀLĀNI, *ōrum, m.* *Alani*, a Scythian people near the Maëotic lake, Plin.; Mart.; Luc.

ĀLĀPA, *æ, f.* *A slap in the face or on the cheek, a box on the ear*; alāpam ducere, *to give*, Phædr. When a slave was released from slavery, his master gave him an *alāpa*; hence, multo majoris alāpæ venient, *liberty is purchased at a much dearer rate*, Phædr.

ĀLĀRIS, *e, adj.* *That is posted or stands in the wings (of an army)*; a. cohortes, Liv.; for

ĀLĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. (ala)*. *Belonging to the wing (of an army)*; cohortes a. et legionariæ, i. e. *of the allies*, Cæs.

ĀLASTOR, *ōris, m.* *Alastor*, a companion of Sarpedon, Ov.

ĀLĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)*. I. *Furnished with wings, winged*; a. plantæ (of Mercury), Virg. II. *Melon*: *Swift, rapid, fleet*, Ov.

ĀLAUDA, *æ, f.* I. *A lark*, Plin. II. *Alauda*, the name of a legion raised by Cæsar in Gaul (so called on account of the ornament on their helmets), Cic.

1. **ALBA**, *æ, f.* *Alba*, the name of several towns. 1. *Alba* or *Alba Longa*, the mother town of Rome, built by Ascanius, Liv.—(2) *A town of the Marsi near the Lacus Fucinus, now Celano, Cic.; Liv.; Cæs.*—(3) *Alba Helicia, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Viviers, Plin.*

2. **ALBA**, *æ, m.* *Alba*. 1. A king of *Alba Longa*, Liv.; Ov.—2. A Roman proper name.

ALBĀNIA, *æ, f.* *Albania*, a province on the Caspian sea, now *Georgia*, Plin.

1. **ALBANUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the town of Alba Longa, Alban*; A. ager, Cic.;—A. exercitus, Liv.;—A. pax, id.;—A. lacus, west of *Alba*, Cic.; Liv.;—mons A.—to the east of the *Alban lake*, with the temple of Jupiter Latiaris, where the *feriæ Latinæ* or holidays, kept by all the cities of the Latin name, were celebrated, now *Monte Cavo*, Cic.;—lapis A. or saxum A., *cut on—taken from—the Alban mountain (the modern peperino or piperino)*, Quint.; hence, columnæ A., *constructed of Alban stone*, Cic. Subst.: Albāni, *ōrum, m.* *Inhabitants of Alba*, Liv.;—Albānum, *i, n.* *Albanum*, a villa near *Alba*, Cic.

2. **ALBANUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to*

the province of Albania; Albāni, *inhabitants of Albania*, Plin.

ALBATUS, *a, um, adj.* (albus). *Clothed in white (opp. atratus)*, Cic.; Hor.;—auriga a., *one of the four parties in the circus (see FACIO)*, Plin.

ALBENSIS, *e, adj.* *Of or belonging to Alba*, a city of the Marsi; A. ager, Liv. Subst.: Albenses, *inhabitants of Alba*, Plin.

ALBEO, *ere, intr.* (albus). *To be white*; campi ossibus albent, Virg. It occurs mostly in the *part.*; as, albescentes rosæ, Ov.;—a. ossa, Tac.;—albente cælo, *at the dawn of day, at day-break*, Cæs. SYN. ALBEO; ALBESCO; EXALBESCO.—Albère, *to be white*; albet caput, Ov.—Albescere, *to become white*.—Exalbescere, *to turn pale, to become very white*, Cic.

ALBESCO, *ere, intr. incep.* (albeo). *To begin to grow white, to become white*; mare albescit, Cic.;—albescens capillus, Hor.;—lux a., *begins to dawn*, Virg. SYN. See ALBEO.

ALBĪĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to an Albino, Alban*; A. iudicium, *of Statius A. Oppianicus*, Cic.; A. pecunia, id.

ALBĪCĒRIS, *e, or -RUS, a, um, adj.* (albus, cera). *Yellowish white*; olea albicera, Cat.

ALBĪCO, *are, tr. and intr.* (albus). I. *Tr.*: *To make white*; mid., albicari, *to become white*, Varr. II. *Intr.*: *To be white*; prata a. pruinis, Hor.;—litus albicans, Catull.

ALBĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (albus). *Whitish, white*; spuma a., Ov.;—lucus color albidior, Plin.;—pus albidissimum, Cels.

ALBIGAUNUM, *i, n.* *Albigaunum*, a town of Liguria, now *Albenga*, Tac. Its inhabitants, Albigauni, Liv.

ALBĪNŌVĀNUS, *i, m.* *Albinovanus*, a Roman proper name. 1. *C. Pedo A.*, an epic poet, friend of Ovid, Quint.—2. *Celsus A.*, a young cotemporary of Horace, Hor.

ALBINUS, *i, m.* (Albina, *æ, f.*). *Albinus*, a Roman family name, of the gens *Postuma*, Cic.

ALBĪON, *ōnis, f.* *Albion*, an old name for England, Plin.

ALBIS, *is, m.* *Albis*, a river of Germany, now the *Elbe*, Tac.

ALBĪTŪDO, *inis, f.* (albus). *White color, whiteness*, Plaut.

ALBĪUS, *ii, m.* (Albia, *æ, f.*). *Albius*, a Roman patronymic,—thus, A. Tibullus, a well-known elegiac poet.

ALBOR, *ōris, m.* (albus). *Whiteness*; a. ovi.

ALBŪCIUS, *ii, m.* (Albucia, *f.*). *Albucius*, a Roman family name; T. Albucius, an orator, Cic.

ALBŪGO, *inis, f.* (albus). I. A certain disease of the eye, a white speck, hair, pearl of the eye, cataract. II. *Plur.*: *White scales on the head, dandruff*, Plin.

ALBŪLA, *æ, f.* *Albula*. 1. The ancient name of the Tiber, Virg.; Ov.—2. Certain sulphureous springs, near Tibur, now *Lago di Solfatara*.

ALBŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (albus). *Whitish*; a. columbus, Catull.

ALBUM, *i, n.* I. *Abstr.* (1) *White color, whiteness*. II. *Concr.* (2) *The white of any thing*.—3. *For albugo, a white spot, a disease of the eye*, Col.—(4) *A white tablet, a tablet*; as, 1. *The register, catalogue, roll of the Pontifex Maximus, on which were written the remarkable events of the year*; for *annales maximi*, Cic.; Liv.—2. *The same of the prætor, for publishing his edicts—A list of names, register, roll*. EX. (1) albo polire columnas, *to make white*, Liv.—(2) a. ovi, Cels.;—a. oculorum, id.—(4) in

album *referre*, to enter or record in, Cic. — *sedere ad a.*, to occupy one's self with pretorian right, Sen. — *ad a.* se transferre, to pretorian right, Quint. — *a.* senatorium, the senate roll, Tac.

ALBŪMEN, *inis*, *n.* (albus). The white of any thing; *a.* ovi, Plin.

ALBŪNEA or **ALBŪNA**, *æ*, *f.* *Albunea*. 1. A fountain near Tibur, Hor.; Virg. — 2. A Sibyl in the grove near Tibur, Lat.

ALBURNUM, *i*, *n.* The young white wood under the bark of trees, sap-wood, Plin.

ALBURNUS, *i*, *m.* *Alburnus*, a mountain of Lucania, near the Silarus, Virg.

ALBUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *White*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Pale*, *wan*. — (3) *Bright*. III. *Fig.* (4) *Lucky*, *fortunate*. **EX.** (1) *color a.* præcipue decorus deo, Cic. — *a.* equi, Liv. — *a.* homo, clothed in white, Hor. — *a.* pedes, made white. — (2) *a.* corpore (of dropsical people), Hor. — *a.* pallor, making pale, id. — (3) *sol a.*, Enn. — *a.* Luciter, Ov. — *a.* Notus, making bright, Hor. — *a.* Iapix, id. — (4) *a.* stella, the Constellation of Gemini, Hor. — *a.* genius, Sil. — *a.* dies, id. **PHRASES.** *Albus an ater sis*, nescio, you are entirely indifferent to me; — *albis dentibus deridere alqm* (showing the teeth, i. e.), to jeer or deride much, Plaut.; — *avis a.*, a white sparrow, a rarity, any thing uncommon = in meaning to niger cygnus, rara avis, id.; — *albæ gallinæ filius*, fortune's favorite child, Juv.; — *album calculum adicere aliquid rei*, to approve of any thing (see *Calculus*), Plin.; — *albis equis præcurrere*, to be greatly superior to, white horses being considered the swiftest; or, a figure taken from the white horses attached to the triumphal chariot. **SYN.** **ALBUS**; **CANDIDUS**; **CANUS**. — *Albus* is said of a natural or dead whiteness, *opp.* ater — *Candidus* (candere), of a bright and shining whiteness, *opp.* niger. — *Canus*, of the hair, hoary, inclining to white, grey.

ALCÆUS, *i*, *m.* (Ἀλκαῖος). *Alceus*. 1. A lyric poet, born at Mitylene in Lesbos, Cic.; Hor. — 2. Grandfather of Hercules, hence called *Alcides*.

ALCÆICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Alceus*, *Alcæic*; *A.* versus, Gram.

ALCĀMĒNES, *is*, *m.* *Alcamenes*, a celebrated statuary at Athens, cotemporary of Phidias.

ALCĀTHŌE, *ēs*, *f.* *Alcathoe*, the citadel of Megara; *poet.* for Megara itself, Ov.

ALCĀTHŌUS, *i*, *m.* *Alcathous*, a son of Pelops, founder of Megara, Ov.

ALCE, *es*, *f.* *Alce*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv.

ALCĒDO (halec.), *inis*, *f.* For *aleyon*, the king-fisher, Plaut

ALCEDŌNĪA (halec.), *ōrum*, *n.* (alcedo). The calm at sea when the king-fisher broods, *haleyon* tranquillity of the ocean. Hence *facete*, *Meton.*: Deep calm or stillness, Plaut.

ALCES, *is*, *f.* *An elk*. (Fam. cervi), Cæs.

ALCESTIS, *is*, or **ALCESTE**, *es*, *f.* (Ἀλκίππη or Ἀλκίστη). *Alcestis*, daughter of Pelias, wife of Admetus, for whom she laid down her life, Ov.; Juv.

ALCIBĪADES, *is*, *m.* (Ἀλκιβιάδης), [voc. Alcibiade, Liv.]. *Alcibiades*. I. A celebrated Athenian commander and statesman, son of Clinias, Nep.; Cic. II. A Lacedæmonian, Liv.

ALCIDĀMAS, *æ*, *m.* (Ἀλκιδάμας). *Alcidamas*, a Greek rhetorician of Elæa in Æolis, pupil of Gorgias, Cic.

ALCĪDES, *æ*, *m.* *patr.* (Ἀλκιδῆς). *Alcides*, a descendant of Alcæus; *Hercules*, Virg.; Hor.

ALCĪMĒDON, *ontis*, *m.* (Ἀλκιμήδων). *Alcimedon*, a Greek sculptor, Virg.

ALCĪNŌUS, *i*, *m.* (Ἀλκίνοος). *Alcinous*, a king of the Phæacians, famous for his luxury and his love of horticulture, Hyg. F. Hence, *poet. Meton.*: juvenus Alcinoi, people living luxuriously, Hor.; — *Sylvæ* Alcinoi, Virg. **PHRASE.** *Alcinoo dare poma*, said of any thing superfluous.

1. **ALCIS**, *Idis*, *f.* (ἄλκις, ἄλκη, force). *Alcis*, a name given to Minerva by the Macedonians.

2. **ALCIS**, *m.* *Alcis*, a deity of the Nahravali, Tac. (others take *Alcis* here for the dat. pl. of *Alci*, *ōrum*, as *Castor* and *Pollux*).

ALCĪTHŌE, *es*, *f.* (Ἀλκίθῃ). *Alcithoe*, daughter of Minys at Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, Ov.

ALCMĒO or **-ON**, *ōnis*, *m.* (Ἀλκμαῖον). *Alcmæon*. 1. Son of Amphiaræus, who murdered his mother Eriphyle, for which crime he was tormented by the Furies, Cic. Hence, *Alcmæoniæ furia*, Prop. — 2. A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, Cic.

ALCMAN, *ānis*, *m.* (Ἀλκμάν). *Alcman*, a lyric poet of Lydia, Vell. Hence, *Alcmanium metrum*, Gram.

ALCMĒNA or **ALCUMENA**, *æ*, and **ALCMĒNE**, *es*, *f.* (Ἀλκμήνη). *Alcmena*, daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter, Plaut.

ALCŸON (halec.), *ōnis*, *f.* (ἄλκυνών). The king-fisher, *haleyon*, Prop.; Virg.

ALCŸONE, *es*, *f.* (Ἀλκυνή). *Alcyone*, daughter of Æolus, wife of Ceyx, changed into a king-fisher (alcyon), Ov.

ALCŸNĒUS and **-NŪS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or belonging to the king-fisher; dies *a.* for *alcedonia*, *q. v.*, Col.; — *a.* medicamen, or simply *alcyonium*, *i*, *n.*, a remedy for speckles in the face.

ALĒA, *æ*, *f.* I. (1) *A game at dice*, and in general, any game of hazard or chance (forbidden at Rome, except on the Saturnalia). II. *Meton.* (2) *Any thing hazardous, chance, risk*. **EX.** (1) in loro alia ludere, Cic.; instead of which ludere *aleam*, Suet.; — *exercere aleam*, Tac.; — *prosperiore a. uti*, to play fortunately, Suet.; — (2) *a. belli*, Liv.; — in dubium imperii servituti *aleam* inire, to try one's fortune, id.; — *dare summam rerum in aleam*, to risk, id.; — *opus periculosæ alæ*, a great risk, a hazardous enterprise, Hor.; — *M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleampositus*, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. **PHRASE.** *Jacta alea esto*, let the die be cast, let the game be ventured — the memorable exclamation of Cæsar at the Rubicon, Suet.; — *emere aleam*, to buy at a venture, Dig. **SYN.** See **TALUS**.

ĀLĒĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (alea). A dice-player, *gamester*, Cic.; hence,

ĀLĒĀTŌRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a gamester; *a. damna*, loss at play, Cic. *Subst.*: *Alcætorium*, *li*, *n.* A gaming or gambling house, Sid.

ĀLEC (allec, halec), *ēcis*, *n.*, and **Alex** (hal.), *ēcis*, *c.* Fish-brine (especially from the sediment of the garum), Hor.

ĀLECTO, *nis*, *f.* (Ἀλκτωί). *Allecto*, one of the three furies, Virg.

ĀLEIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Alcæ*

(*dissyll.*) in Lycia; A. campi, where Bellerophon fell from Pegasus, Cic.

ALĒMANNI (Alam.), ōrum, *m.* Alemanni, a people of Germany, Cæs.

ALĒMANNĪA (Alam.), æ, *f.* Alemannia, the country of the Alemanni, Claud.

ALĒMANNĪCUS (Alam.), a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Alemanni; A. tentoria, Anim.

ALĒMON, ōnis, *m.* Aemon, an Argive who built Crotona, Ov.

ALĒMŌNĪDES, æ, *m. patr.* A descendant of Aemon; his son Mysceus, Ov.

ALĒO, ōnis, *m.* (for aleator). A dice-player, gamester, Catull.

ALĒRĪA, æ, *f.* Aleria, a town of Corsica, Plin.

1. ALĒS, itis, *adj.* (ala). (1) Winged.—(2) *Meton.*: Swift, fleet, rapid. EX. (1) a. avis, Cic.; —a. equus, *Pegasus*, Ov.; —deus a, *Mercury*. —(2) a. Auster, Virg.; —a. passus, Ov.

2. ALĒS, itis, *com.* (ala). A bird, applied to birds of different characters; as, a. albus, a swan, Hor.; —a. Phœbeus, a raven, Ov.; —also called a. argentea (before it was changed), id.; —a. fulvus Jovis, an eagle, Virg.; —also called a. minister fulminis, Hor., and a. regia, Ov.; —a. exterrita, a pigeon, Virg.; —a. canorus, a swan, Hor. Hence, poet. *Meton.*: a. Maonii carminis, an Epic poet, id. *Exp.*: In the language of augurs, a bird that gives omens by its flight, Cic. *Prot. Meton.* for augurium, a sign, omen; bona a., Catull.; —secunda a., Hor.; —mala a., id. SYN. See AVIS.

ALĒSCO, ēre, *intr. incep.* (alo). To grow.

ALĒSĪA, æ, *f.* Aleria, a town of Celtic Gaul, now *Alise*, in Burgundy, Cæs.

ALĒSUS, i. See HALESTUS.

ALĒTRĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* Of or belonging to the town of Alatrium (in Latium); ex municipio A. Cic. *Subst.*: Alētrīnates, um, *m.* Inhabitants of Alatrium, id.

ALĒTRĪNENSIS, e, *adj.* (Alētrium), *s. s.* as preceding; A. fœderatus, Cic.

ALĒTRĪUM, īi, *n.* Alatrium, a town of Latium, now *Alatri*, Front. Colon.

ALĒX. See ALĒC.

ALĒXANDĒR, dri, *m.* (Ἀλέξανδρος). *Alexander*. 1. Another name for *Puris*, son of Priam, Cic.—2. A. Magnus, *Alexander the Great*, king of Macedonia.—3. A tyrant of Phœæ in Thessaly, Cic.—4. A king of Egypt, Cic.—5. A freedman of Cicero.

ALĒXANDRĒA or -DRĪA, æ, *f.* (Ἀλεξάνδρεια). *Alexandria*. 1. A city of Lower Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, now *Scanderun*, Plin.; Cic.—2. A city of Troas, Cic.; —called also A. Trouas, Liv.

ALĒXANDRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Alexandrea*; as, A. testes, from *Alexandria*, Cic.; —A. vita, Cæs.; —A. navis, a merchantman from *Alexandria*, Suet. *Subst.*: Alexandrini, ōrum, *m.* Inhabitants of *Alexandrea*, Cic.

ALGA, æ, *f.* Sea-grass, sea-wrack, sea-weed, Hor.; Virg.; —also poet. for any thing of small value; villor alga, Virg.; Hor. SYN. ALGA; ULVA.—Alga, sea-weed, gen. loose, thrown up on the shore; also growing in pools.—Ulva, reeds or weeds growing in pools and standing waters.

ALGENSIS, e, *adj.* (alga). Of or pertaining to sea-weed; a. genus purpureæ, Plin.

ALGĒO, ēre, alsi, *intr.* I. (1) To feel cold, to be chilled, to shiver with cold. II. (2) *Exp.*

pres. part.: Algens, cold, chilly. EX. (1) puer sudavit et alsi, Hor. *Part.*: probitas laudatur et alget, stances with cold.—(2) a. prunæ, Stat.; —a. loca, Plin.; —a. potus, id. *Part.*: a. toga, cold, i. e. worn out, Mart. SYN. See FRIGEO.

ALGESCO, ēre, alsi, *intr. incep.* (algeo). To catch cold, to grow cold, Ter.

ALGĪDUM, i, *n.* Algidum, a town on Mount Algidus, now *Rocca de Lupu*.

1. ALGĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (algeo). Cold; a. loca, Catull. SYN. See FRIGIDUS.

2. ALGĪDUS, i, *m.* Algidus. 1. A mountain near Rome, Hor.; —2. Hence *adj.*, Algidia terra, Ov.; —A. secessus, Mart.

ALGOR, ōris, *m.* (algeo). Cold (which is felt), chilliness, Cic.; Sall. *Plur.*: contra algores munire alqd, the colds of winter, Plin.

ALGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (alga). Full of seaweed, Plin.

ALGUS, ūs, *m.*, and ALGU, *n.* for algor, Plaut.

ALĪACMON. See HALIACMON.

ALĪAS, adr. (alius, acc. form, like foras, cras).

I. *Prop.*: Of place; (1) Elsewhere. II. *Meton.* Of time; (2) At another time (past or future), once, on another occasion.—(3) Of manner or condition; in other respects, besides, otherwise. EX. (1) quoniam in Ida, non a. nascitur, Plin.—(2) gubernatores a. imperare soliti, Curt.; —consilio nunquam a. dato, Hor.; —sed a. jocubimur, Cic.; —sed plura scribemus a. id.; —(3) sicut vir a. doctissimus, Macr. PHRASES. Raro a., seldom at other times, Liv.; —semper a., frequently at other times, Suet.; —non (or nunquam) a., at no time, Liv.; —alias ... alias, at one time ... at another time, non ... non, sometimes ... sometimes. So in contrasts; alias ... plerumque; alias ... interdum; alias ... tum; —alias, aliter, now so, then otherwise; —alias, aliud, now one thing, then another (the first of the pair being omitted, conf. alius, Gr. 275, 276). SYN. See OLIM.

ALĪBI, adv. (for aliubi, from alius ubi). I. *Prop.*: Of place; (1) In another place, elsewhere, other-where, somewhere else. II. *Meton.* (2) In other things, in any thing else. EX. (1) qui et a. quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin.; —a. dicit Cicero, Quint.; —dextra sinistraque nec usquam alibi, Cic.; —so nusquam alibi, nowhere else.—(2) nolle se a. quam in innocentia spem habere, Liv.; —a. quam mos permiserit, otherwise than, Quint.; —neque isthic, neque a., neither in that, nor in any thing else, Ter. PHRASES. Alibi ... alibi, at one place ... at another; in this place ... in that; here ... there. Instead of which also we find, hic ... alibi, Virg.; —alibi ... deinde. So also, with the first omitted as in *alios*, Gr. 275, 276, alibi aliter, here in one way, there in another; alibi alius, the one here, the other (or another) there, Liv. SYN. ALIBI; ALIO.—Alibi, in another place, as above.—Alio, to another place, = ad alium locum; alio implies motion, alibi does not.

ALĪCA, æ, *f.* (alo, sc. farina). 1. A kind of spelt, German wheat, Cat.—2. *Meton.*: Peeled spelt, Plin.—3. A drink prepared from spelt, frumenty, flummery, Mart.; hence,

ALĪCARĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or pertaining to spelt, Plaut. *Subst.*: Alīcarius, ii, *m.* A miller who grinds or prepares spelt, Lucil.

ALĪCASTRUM, i, *n.* (sc. frumentum). A kind of spelt, summer-spelt, March-wheat, Col.

ALĪCŪBI, adr. (aliquis, ubi). In some place, somewhere; si Pompeius constiterit a., Att. apud Cic. SYN. ALICUBI; ALIQUO.—Alicubi, (Rest)

in some place, anywhere.—Aliquo (Motion), to some place, somewhere.

ALICŪLA, æ, f. (ala). A short light garment.

ALICUNDE, adv. (aliquis, unde, = aliquunde). From some quarter; precipitare a., Cic.—Of persons; thus, audire quætere a., of somebody, id. SYN. ALICUNDE. See ALIUNDE.

ALID for ALIUD. See ALIUS

ALIENATIO, ōnis, f. (alieno). I. Prop. (1) Alienation. II. Fig. (2) A separating one's self from any one, a forsaking, deserting, parting.—(3) Aversion, dislike.—(4) In medic.; alteration of mind, loss of reason, derangement. EX. (1) a. domini, rei, Dig.; —a. sacrorum, Cic.—(2) turpis fuga et a. exercitus, Cæs.; —a. consulum, Cic.—(3) tua a me a., Cic.; —præcipua in Vitellium a.—(4) a. mentis, Cels.; or simply, alienatus, Sen.

ALIENIGENA, æ, com. (alienus, gigno, horn in another country). Strange, foreign, outlandish; homo longinquus et a., Cic.; —testes a., id. Subst.; Foreigners, strangers, aliens; nec quid alienigenæ de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. SYN. See ADVENA.

ALIENIGENUS, a, um, adj. for alienigena. Strange, outlandish, foreign; mulier alienigeni sanguinis, V. Max.; —a. exempla; —a. studia, id.

ALIENO, are, tr. (alienus). I. Prop. (1) To make a thing another's, sc. by sale, to estrange, alienate, transfer.—(2) Gen.; To estrange, separate, remove. II. Fig. (3) To alienate, render alien, set at variance.—(4) Mid.; To keep at a distance from, avoid any thing.—(5) In medic.; to take away the senses, to derange. Com. In passive, to lose one's senses, to become deranged, to go mad.—(6) Of the members or parts of the body deadened, palsied, etc.; to die, perish. EX. (1) parvo pretio ea ... vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic.; —a. vectigalia (opp. frui), id.—(2) urbs alienata, that has been brought under, has become subject to, a different master, Sall.; —pars insulæ prodita atque alienata, lost, Liv.; —a. aliquid velut occisum, to remove, Just.—(3) a. omnes a se bonos, Cic.; —a. voluntatem aliejs ab alio, id.; —alienatus illius animus et offensus, id.—(4) a falsa assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, Cic.; —alienari ab interitu, id.; —a. a memoria periculi animi, to think no more of, Liv.—(5) vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; —signum alienatæ mentis, of madness, derangement, Suet. Absol.; odor sulphuris sapius haustus alienat, deprives of sensation, benumbs, Sen.—(6) intestina momento alienatur, Cels. SYN. See ABALIENO.

ALIENUS, a, um, adj. (alius). I. Prop. (1) That belongs to another, is not our own (opp. suus), another's, strange, foreign.—(2) Esp.; Strange, &c. with regard to our own family or country. II. Fig. Gen. (3) That does not belong to (any thing), not connected, foreign, unobtainable, incongruous, inconsistent, unbecoming, different, contrary; mostly with ab or an ali.; seldom with a dat. or gen.—(4) Esp.; Not connected by friendship, unfriendly, strange, averse, ill-disposed, hostile, unfavorable.—(5) In medicine: Of the body; dead, insensible.—(6) Of the mind; mad, maniacal, deranged, frantic. EX. (1) alijs dare aliena, Cic.; —pecuniis a. locupletari, id.—(2) propinqui potiores quam alieni, Cic.; —alienissimus a Clodio, not in the least related to Clodius, Cic.; —se suaque omnia alienissimus crediderunt, to perfect strangers, Cæs.—(3) aliena cornu, that do not belong to him, not his own, of Actæon changed into a stag, Ov.; —homo non a. a literis, not unlearned, not strange, Cic.; —aliena ducere a dignitate, id. With

abl., alienum dignitate imperii, Cic.; —a. nostrâ amicitia, id. With dat., nihil a. arti oratione, Quint.; —homo a. ambitioni, Sen. With gen., quis alienum putet ejus esse dignitatis? domus (Bruti) nec aliena consili, strange to, Sall. With a subj. or inf. clause, non alienum esse videtur proponere, etc., Cæs. With in; in physicis Epicurus est a., unversed, incorporated in. Absol.; aliena et nihil profectura petere, things incongruous or futile, Sall.—(4) tuum factum alieni hominis ut lenissime dicam, Cic.; —ex alienissimis sociis amicissimos reddere, id.; —alieno a te animo fuit, id.; —Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, id.; —Of things; alieno loco prædium committunt, Cæs.—(5) Cæs. alieno No. (6), Scrib.—(6) a. mens, Sall.; —facere alienos, deliros, Firm. Subst.; Alienum, i, n. Other people's property, property not one's own; as, largiri ex alieno, Cic.; —ædificium exstruere in alieno, upon another man's ground, Plin.; aliena, other people's concerns or affairs. PHRASES. Æs alienum, debt, money not one's own; nomina a., debts contracted by others, Sall.; —pedibus a. ambulare, to be conveyed in a litter, Plin.; —equites alieno Marte pugnare, i. e. as foot-soldiers, Liv.; —alienus cibus, living at another's expense; —so, aliena vivere quadra, Juv.; —verba aliena, borrowed expressions. SYN. See ADVENA.

ALIGER, era, erum, adj. (ala, gero). Having wings, winged; as, a. aguen, of birds, Var.; —a. Amor, id.; —a. nuncius Jovis, Mercury, Stat. Subst.; Aligéri, erum. Winged gods of war, Sil.

ALIMENTARIUS, a, um, adj. (alimentum). Belonging to nourishment; as, a. lex, relating to the decision of corn among the poor, C. C.

ALIMENTUM, i, n. (alo). I. Prop. (1) Food, alimentary substance, nutriment, nourishment, aliment.—(2) Meton.; Recompense made by a child to his parents for their support, sustenance (Gr. ὀφειλά).—(3) A law term; aliment, sustenance, maintenance, Dig. II. Fig. (4) Support, food, stimulus. EX. (1) nec desiderabat alimenta corporis, Cic.; —reponere a. in hiemem, Quint.; —plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels.; —Of things; pot., a. cetera flammæ, Just. Ov.; —a. afferre nubibus, id.—(2) quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis patris, Cic.—(3) addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, new food or materials, Liv.; —præcipua a. famæ, Tac. SYN. See CIBARIA.

ALIMENTUS, i, m. Aliments, a Roman surname. See CIRCUS.

ALIMONIA, æ, f. (alo). Nutriment, maintenance, Plaut.

ALIMONIUM, fi, n. (alo). Nutriment, maintenance, Var.; Tac.

ALIO, adv. (alius). I. Prop. (1) Of place; to another place, elsewhere (implying motion to). II. Meton. (2) To another thing.—(3) To another purpose or end. EX. (1) si offendi me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; —Of persons; a te causam regiam alio transferabant, to another person, id.; —quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, whither else? i. e. to whom else.—(2) vocat me a. jamdudum tacita vestra expectatio, Cic.—(3) hoc longe a. spectabat, Nep. With a negation; plebem nusquam a. natum quam ad serviendum, for nothing but, Liv. PHRASES. Alius alio (Gr. 275), one here ... another there; —thus, aliud alio dissipare, one to one place, another to another, i. e. different things in different directions. Thus also, aliunde ... alio, from one place to another; —alio ... alio, to the one side ... to the other; hither ... thither; a. res familiaris, a. ducti humanitas, id.; —so, alio atque alio. SYN. See ALIBI.

ĀLIŌQUI, *or, with Euph. n.*, ĀLIŌQUIN, *adv.* (alio and qui, for quo, Gr. 125. Obs. 1.).

I. (1) *In other respects, on other accounts, for the rest.* II. (2) *In the contrary case, if not, otherwise.* EX. (1) Milites tantum qui sequerentur curram defuerunt; a. magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv.; —ne pugnemus, quum praesertim plurimis a. Graecis sit utendum, *besides, moreover*, Quint.—(2) credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa exstarent exempla maiorum, Cic.

ĀLIORSUM, *or* -SUS, *adv.* (*contr.* for alioversum, Ter.; and alioversus, Lact., i. e. alio, versus).

I. *Prop.* (1) *Of place; in another direction, elsewhere.* II. *Meton.* (2) *In another way or manner, in a different sense.* EX. (1) a. ire, Plaut.; —jumentum a. ducere, Cic.; —*Of persons*; infantis a. dati facta amolito, id.—(2) a. accipere alqd. Plaut.; Ter.; —isthuc alioversum dixeram, Ter. [Hence the Fr. *ailleurs, d'ailleurs*.] SYN. ALIOVERSUM and ALIOVERSUM are the same word in different forms, and differ only in use, the first being used both properly and figuratively, the second only figuratively.

ĀLĪPES, ēdis, *adj.* (ala, pes). I. (1) *Having wings on the feet.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Quick-footed, fleet.* EX. (1) deus a., *Mercury*, Ov. *Absol.*: alipes, id.; —a. equi, i. e. of the chariot of the sun.—(2) a. cervi, Lucr.; —a. equi, Virg. *Absol.*: Alipedes, id.

ĀLĪPHERA, æ, *f.* Aliphera, a town of Arcadia, Cic.

ĀLĪPĪLUS, i, *m.* (ala, pilus). An Alipilus, a slave who plucked the hair from the armpits of his master in the bath, Sen.

ĀLĪPTES or ALĪPTA, æ, *m.* (ἀλῖπτῆς). One who presides over the appointing of wrestlers, a wrestling-master.

ĀLIQUA, *adv.* (aliquis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of place; in some place or other, somewhere.* II. *Meton.* (2) *In some way or other, by some means or other.* EX. (1) a. evolare si posset, Cic.—(2) a. resciscere alqd. Ter.; —a. nocere, Virg.

ĀLIQUAM-DIU, *or, separated*, ALIQUAM DIU, *Prop.*: For a while, for some time, for a considerable time; as, Aristum audivit a., Cic.; —ubi a. certatum, Sall. SYN. ALIQUAM-DIU; ALIQUANTISPER, both adverbs of time only, the former denoting a longer, and the latter a shorter time.

ĀLIQUAM-MULTUS, *or, separated*, ALIQUAM MULTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Pretty much, considerable, &c.* in number or quantity; sunt vestrum aliquam multi, qui Pisonem cognoverunt, Cic. *Adv.*: Considerably, rather far; hæc defensio aliquammultum a me remota est, App.

ĀLIQUANDO, *adv.* (alius, quando). I. *Prop.* (1) *Once, at some time.*—(2) *Of that which takes place after a long time, at length.* II. *Meton.*: With the subordinate idea of repetition:—(3) *Sometimes, at times, now and then, once and again, many a time.* EX. (1) ne quid prætermitteretur, quod a. factum esset, Liv.; —si a., *if ever, if at any time*.—(2) modo scribe a. ad nos, quid agas, Cic. *Often strengthened by tandem*; as, ut tandem a. timere desinam, id.—(3) te nonnunquam a. me alienarunt, et me a. immutarunt tibi, Cic.; —raro, sed a. tamen, Cels.; —aliquando ... a., *like modo ... modo, at one time ... at another, now ... now*, Quint. SYN. ALIQUANDO relates to time; ALIQUOTES, to number.—Aliquoties jam iste locus a te tactus est, *several times*, Cic.

ĀLIQUANTILLUM, i, *n. dim.* (aliquantum). A little bit; a. gusto, Plaut.

ĀLIQUANTISPER, *adv.* (aliquantum), *in form anal.* to paullisper. *During some time, for a while, for a short time.* SYN. See ALIQUANDU.

ĀLIQUANTULUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (aliquantulus). A very little (rarely used as an *adj.*); a. numerus frumenti, Auct. *Often in the neut.* as a *Subst.*: A very little, a small part; a. muri discussit, Liv.; —a. agri, id.; —and *adv.*, quum aliquantulum progressus esset, Cic.; —sometimes aliquantulo. SYN. See next word.

ĀLIQUANTUM and ĀLIQUANTO, *adv.* (aliquantus). A little, somewhat, considerable, considerably; processit a. ad virtutis aditum, tolerably near, Cic.; —movit a. oratio regis legatos, Liv.; —a. ante, a little before, Cic.; —iidem melius a. dicerent, much better, id.; —carinæ a. planiores, much flatter, Cæs. SYN. ALIQUANTUM; ALIQUANTULUM.—Aliquantum, a little, somewhat, considerable.—Aliquantulum, *dim.*, a very little, somewhat.

ĀLIQUANTUS, a, um, *adj.* (alius, quantus). Some, somewhat (much or little); signorum et armorum aliquanto numero potiti, Sall.; —per a. spatium secuti, Liv. *In the plur.*, a. oppida capere, Eutr.; —a. diebus, Pall. *Neut. Subst. c. gen.*: aliquantum agri in mediò relictum est, Cic.; —a. itineris progressi, Cæs. *Misc. Subst.*: aliquanti in coelestium numerum referuntur.

ĀLIQUATĒNUS, *adv.* (aliquis, tenus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of place; to a certain extent.* II. *Meton.* (2) *In a certain measure, to a certain degree, somewhat, partly.* EX. (1) Padus a. exilis, mox aliis amnibus adeo augecit, Mel.; —a. procedere, id.—(2) a. dolere, a. timere permitte. Sed illud a. longe producitur, Sen.; —istud (dicendi genus) defenditur a. ætate, Quint.

ĀLĪQUI. See 1. ALIQUIS.

1. ĀLIQUIS or ALĪQUI, qua, quod (*indef. adj. pron.* Gr. 128), [*fem. sing.*, aliquæ res, Lucr.], (alius, quis). Some, some one, somebody; ut aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret, Cic.; —que vera sit, deus aliqui viderit, id.; —in quo aliqua significatio virtutis appareat, id.; —sive plura sunt, sive aliquid unum, any single one, id.; —non sine aliqua spe, not without some hope, id. *Rarely in the plur.*: quicunque aut affinitate, aut aliquibus ministeriis regiam contigissent, id. *With numerals, to denote an indefinite number*: as, aliquos viginti dies, some twenty days. SYN. See QUIDAM.

2. ĀLIQUIS, qua, quid, *indef. adj. pron.* [same word as preceding used as a *Subst.*, (alius, quis). I. (1) *Any one whatever, some one (thing) or other.*—(2) *Plur.*: Several, some persons.—(3) *In neut. as adv.*, at all, in any respect. II. *Esp.* (4) *Emphatic, or in a pregnant sense; somebody (of importance), something considerable or of importance.* EX. (1) quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, *if there be any one whatever*, Cic.; —atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, this somebody, id.; —aliquid facerem ut hoc non facerem, any thing whatever, Ter.—(2) semper aliqui inquirendi sunt quos diligamus, Cic.; —cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv.—(3) si in me aliquid offendistis, at all, in any respect, Cic.; —succensere a., id.—(4) esse aliquid or aliquid, to be of some importance, to be somebody or something; si unquam dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic. As a *partitive*, aliquis is followed by the *gen. plur.*, or the *abl. with de, e, or ex*, Gr. 355 and 360. SYN. See QUIDAM.

ĀLIQŪO, *adv.* (aliquis). Somewhat, to some place; a. exire, Cic.; —a. terrarum, Brut. *ap. Cic.* SYN. See ALICUBI.

ĀLIQUOT, *adj. indef.* Some, several; accepi a. epistolas, Cic.; —a. anni sunt, quum etc., id.

ĀLIQOTĪES, *adv.* Sometimes, several times, certain times; nisi a. ex ipsis accusatoribus aussem, Cic. **SYN.** See **ALQUANDO**.

ĀLIQŪVORSUM, *adv.* Somewhither, Plaut.

ALIS, instead of alius, which see.

ALIS, *idis, f.* for Elis (Dor. ἄλις for Ἡίς).

ĀLĪTER, *adv.* (alis for alius). I. *Prop.*

(1) *Otherwise, in another manner or way.*—(2) *Contrariwise, on the contrary, otherwise, else.*

II. *Meton.* (3) *In the contrary case, if not, otherwise.*

EX. (1) Tu si a. existinabis, nihil errabis, Cic.;—longe aliter est: nihil horum est, it is quite otherwise, id. Followed by atque, ac, quam, otherwise than; ne salvis sim si a. scribo ac sentio, Gr. 728. With a negative; not otherwise than, = just as; nihil est de quo tu a. sentias atque ego, = on every subject you think just as I do. Distributively, as alius and several of its derivatives, Gr. 275 and 276; a. Diodoro, a. Philoti, Chrysippo aliter placet. In contracted sentences; a. alibi decernitur, differently in different places;—aliter ab aliis digeruntur, in one way by one, in another way by another; i. e. differently by different persons.—(2) ne a. quid eveniat, providere docet, Sall.;—qui aliter fecerant, who would act in opposition.—(3) neque eum aliter esset jus, Cic.;—a. amicitiae stabiles permanere non possunt, id.

ĀLĪTŪRA, *æ, f.* (alo). A nourishing, a rearing, Geil.

ĀLĪTUS, *a, um, pt.* of alo.

ĀLĪŪBI, *adv.* (alius, ubi). Elsewhere, in another place (for the more common alibi); vantage hoc a. venti, Plin.;—a. atque a. apparere, now here, now there, Sen.

ALIUM. See **ALLIUM**.

ĀLIUNDE, *adv.* (alius, unde). From elsewhere (of place, persons, and things), from another place, person, or thing; assumpto a. uti bono, Cic.;—ut totum opus non a. constet, of nothing else, Plin.;—sermo a. alio transiliens, leaping from one subject to another, Sen.;—qui a. stet semper, a. sentiat, to be on one side, and take part with another, Liv. **SYN.** **ALIUNDE**; **ALIQUINDE**.—**Aliunde** (alius, unde), from some other place or person.—**Aliunde** (aliquis unde), from some place or other.

1. **ĀLIUS**, *a, ud, gen. alius, adj.* [the old form alis, alid, Lucr.; *gen. sing. m., alii, Cat.; f. aliae, Lucr.; dat. aliae, Plaut.*]; (Gr. ἄλλος). I. (1)

Another, other.—2. *Of another, i. e. of a different nature, different.* II. *Meton.* (3) *for* reliqui, of the remaining parts of a whole; remainder, the rest.—(4) *for* alter, another of two.

EX. (1) hæc alia questio est, Cic.;—aliud alio melius, one better than another, id.;—aliud ex alio, one after another, id. Observe here the following constructions and usages: 1. *In connection with* *indif. pron.* quis, quidam, quispiam, ullus, etc.; si aliud quoddam est tuum;—aliud quodpiam membrum;—neque aliud ullum signum;—omnia alia, Sall.—2. *In comparisons, commonly connected with* atque, ac, et, or, *if preceded by a negation, or a negative question with* nisi; longe alia ac tu scripseras, far other than you had written, Cic.;—aliud mihi ac tibi;—alius essem atque nunc sum;—lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum;—amare nihil aliud est nisi eum ijs sum diligere quem amas. With præter; nec quisquam aliud est philosophia præter studium sapientie. With a compar. *abl.*; neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor.—3. *In distributive sentences*, Gr. 275, 276; alius... alius, one... another; plur., alii... alii, some... others, or alii... nonnulli (quidam, ceteri pars, and the like); proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gem-

mas alii, vina nonnulli Græca, Cic.—4. *In contracted sentences*; aliud alio tempore, one thing at one time, another thing at another time, i. e. different things at different times. So alius alio more viventes, living some in one way, and some in another, Sall.;—thus, aliud alii commodi muneratur, some advantage is bestowed on each, i. e. one on one, and another on another;—illi alius aliud isilem de rebus sentiunt, now this, now that;—alio atque alio loco requiescere, in different places. 5. **PHRASES.** Aliud ex alio, one after another;—aliud super aliud scelus, one crime on the back of another, Liv.;—alium post alium, one (office) after another, Sall.;—alio atque alio verbo, by this and that word, by various expressions;—nihil aliud nisi (or quam), with a verb, finit. or part. = Gr. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, nothing but, solely, exclusively; as, nihil aliud nisi de hoste cogitat, Cic. So in questions; quid aliud quam? what else but? Alio die, in the language of augurs, means the Comitia is put off to some other day, on account of some bad omen, Cic.—(2) homines alii facti sunt, different, of another nature.—(3) Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Cæs.;—a. multitudo terga vertit, Liv.—(4) duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, one upon another. With proper names used as appellatives; as, ne quis alius (for alter) Ariovistus regno potiretur, a second Ariovistus, Tac.;—alium Neronem, a second Nero, Suet. **SYN.** **ALIS**; **ALTER**.—Alius, other, another, one of many.—Alter, other, another, one of two, the other, the second.

2. **ĀLIUS**, *a, um, adj.* for Elius, Elian. Cf. or belonging to Elis in Achaia, Plaut.

ĀLIUS-MŌDI (alius, modus). Also written separately. *Of another kind*; res a. est ac putatur, Cic.

ĀLIUS-VIS, aliavis, aliudvis (alius, volo). Any one else; aliumvis magistrum quærere, Cic.

AL-LĀTOR, lābi, lapsus, *intr. dep.* (ad, labor). To glide to, slide in, arrive at, reach; angues ex oculo allapsi, Liv.;—a. Curetum oris, to glide up to, to reach, Virg.;—mare a. crescenti æstu, flows, rises towards, id.

AL-LĀBORO, āre (adl.), *tr.* (ad, laboro). To toil or labor at any thing; myrto nihil a., to ad with labor or pains, Hor. **SYN.** See **LABORO**.

AL-LACRYMO, āre, *tr.*, and **ALLACRYMOR**, āri, *tr. dep.* (ad, lacrymo). To weep at any thing; Juno allacrymans, Virg.

AL-LAMBO, ēre, *tr.* (ad, lambo). I. (1) To lick any thing. II. *Meton.* (2) To touch.

EX. (1) a. ora, Prud.;—a. feminam, M. Cap.—(2) allambentes flammæ, Quint.

1. **ALLAPSUS**, *a, um, pt.* of allabor.

2. **ALLAPSUS**, ūs, *m.* (allabor). A going towards or approaching with a gentle motion; serpentium a., Ilor.

AL-LATRO, āre, *tr.* (ad, latro). I. *Prop.* (1) To bark at; hence (2) to assault. II. *Of the roaring of the sea*; (3) To dash against.

EX. (1) a. eunti, Aur.; Vict.—(2) a. Africani magnitudinem, Liv.;—a. alqm, Mart.—(3) tot maria a. oram Peloponnesi, Plin.

ALLĀTUS, *a, um, pt.* of allero.

ALLECTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (allecto). An enticing or alluring.

ALLECTO, āre, *tr. freq.* (allicio). I. *Prop.* (1) To allure. II. (2) To entice to, to invite.

EX. (1) a. boves sibiilo, Col.—(2) ad agrum fruendum allectat senectus, Cic. **SYN.** See **ALLICIO**.

ALLECTOR, ōris, *m.* (allicio). A decoy-bird; a. avium, Col.

1. ALLECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of allego: hence,
2. ALLECTUS, i, m. *A supernumerary member of a college, Varr.*

ALLĒGĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (allego). I. (1) *A sending away or despatching.* II. *A law t. t.* (2) *An adducing or alleging of proof.* EX. (1) *allegaciones difficiles, Cic.* As a play upon words; quibus *allegationibus* illam sibi *legationem* expugnauit.—(2) *lenocinii a, Dig.*

ALLĒGĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (id.) *A sending; meo a. venit, Plaut.*

AL-LĒGO, āre, *tr.* (ad, lego). I. (1) *To despatch or depate [esp. as a negotiator of a private affair].* II. *Meton.* (2) *To appoint any one, to set any one on, to suborn.—(3) To bring forward, by way of speaking or citing, to mention, to adduce.* EX. (1) *a. amicos, Cic.*—*a. homines ad alqm or alicui, id.*—(2) *a me allegatum senem, Ter.*—(3) *a. exemplum, Plin.*—*a. alqd senatui, id.*—*a. merita, Suet.*—*a. munera, preces, mandata alicui, Tac.* *Subst.* (Part.), *Allegati, depuites.* SYN. See LEGO.

AL-LĒGO, ēre, ēgi, ectum, *tr.* (ad, lego). *To add to (sc. a college) by election; omnibus Druidibus praest unus; hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Cas.*—*de plebe omnes allegerentur, Liv.*—*a. alqm in Senatum, Suet.*

ALLĒGŌRĪA, æ, *f.* (ἀλληγορία). *An allegory, Quint.*

ALLĒVAMENTUM, i, n. (allēvo). *A means of lightening, a support; sine ullo a., Cic.* SYN. See ALLEVATIO.

ALLĒVĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (allēvo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A lifting, raising, or drawing up.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A lightening, mitigation, alleviation.* EX. (1) *humerorum a., Quint.*—(2) *a. doloris, Cic.* SYN. ALLEVATIO; ALLEVAMENTUM.—*Allevatio, the act of raising, (fig.), of relieving or assuaging pain, the relief itself.*—*Allevamentum, the ease or comfort received.*

1. AL-LĒVO, āre, *tr.* (ad, levo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To lift or raise up, to erect.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To lighten, mitigate, alleviate.—(3) To raise, to distinguish.* EX. (1) *a. artus, to lift up, Ov.*—*a. brachium, manum, pollicem, supercilia, Quint.*—(2) *a. onus, Cic.*—*a. sollicitudines, id.*—*allevor quum loquor tecum absens, Iam reliquit.*—(3) *C. Caesar eloquentia (etc) allevabatur, Flor.* SYN. See LEVO.

2. AL-LĒVO, āre, *tr.* (ad, lēvo); also allavo, āre. *To make smooth, to polish; a. nodos, Col.*

ALEX (hall.), icis, *m.* *The thumb, great toe; facet, Met.: Of a little man; as, a. viri, a mere shrimp, a thumbing, a mean fellow, Plaut.*

ALLĪA, æ, *f.* *The Allia, a small river near Rome. Here the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B. C. 390; now Rio di Miso, Liv.*

ALLĪĀTUM, i, n. (allium). *Garlic-sauce.* AL-LĪCĪO, ēre, lexi, lectum, *tr.* (ad, lacio), [alicō, ēre, licūi, Auct. ad Prisc.] *To allure, draw on, attract; a. animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.*—*a. ferrum, id.* SYN. ALLICIO; ALLECTO; DELINIO; ATTRABO; COMPELLO.—*Allicere, to allure, as above.*—*Allectare, freq., to allure strongly, a stronger term.*—*Delinire (lenis), to allure softly, with flattering words; only fig.*—*Attrahere (trahere), ad, to draw to, implying the idea of force.*—*Compellere, to compel, drive, or bring together.* *Fig.: Alici beneficiis, et compelli injuriis, Cic.*

AL-LĪDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (ad, lēdo). I. (1) *To dash, throw against.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To damage, endanger, to wreck (the figure taken*

from shipwreck). EX. (1) *pars ad scopulorum allisa, Cas.*—(2) *a. virtutem, Sen.*—*in quibus damnationibus* Servius *allisus est, was exposed to danger, Cic.* SYN. ALLIDO; COLLIDO; ILIDO.—*Allidere (lādere, ad), to dash or throw any thing at or against another; as, caput ad ostium, Cas.*—*navem ad scopulum, Cic.*—*Collidere (lādere, cum), to dash or strike together; manus collidere, Quint.*—*Ilidere (lādere, in), to bruise, to thrust into.*

ALLĪENSIS, e, *adj.* (Allia). *Of or belonging to the river Allia; as, A. pugna, Cic.*—*A. clades.*

ALLĪENUS, i, m. *Allienus, a Roman proper name, Cic.*

ALLĪFÆ, ārum, *f.* *Allife, a town of Samnium, now Alife or Alip, Liv.; hence,*

ALLĪFĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Allife; A. ager, Cic.* *Subst.: Allifani, ōrum, The inhabitants of Allife, Plin.*

ALLĪGĀTĪO (ad.), ōnis, *f.* (alligo). 1. *A binding to any thing; as, arbutorium a., Col.*—2. *Meton. concr.: A band, ligament, Vitr.*

ALLĪGĀTOR (ad.), ōris, *m.* (id.) *A binder, one who binds or ties one thing to another; a tor (of vines); alligatoris cura, Col.*

ALLĪGĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (id.) *A ligature, band, or tie (of vines); infra inquisitionem et a., Col.*

AL-LĪGO, āre, *tr.* (ad, ligo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To bind or tie one thing to another.—(2) Meton.: To tie, bind, wrap up one thing with another.—(3) Gen.: To bind fast, bind, fasten.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To tie, bind, oblige, obligate.* EX. (1) *ad statuam alligabantur, Cic.*—(2) *oculus aliejs alligatus, bound up, blindfolded, Cic.*—*a. caput lana, Mart.*—*a. vulnus, tie up, dress, Liv.*—(3) *victus alligari se patitur, suffers himself to be bound, fettered, Tac.*—*ancora a. naves, holds fast, Virg.*—*a. colorem, to fix, make fast, Plin.*—*lac alligatum, curdled, Mart.*—(4) *lex omnes mortales a., Cic.*—*alligari beneficio, Cic.*—*a. se scelere, to make one's self guilty, to bind one's self.* SYN. See ALLEGGO.

AL-LĪNO, ēre, lēvi, litum, *tr.* (ad, lino). [*Inf.: allinere, Pall.*] I. *Prop.* (1) *To smear, to daub, to affix.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To impart, attach to.* EX. (1) *a. bulbos epiphoris, Plin.*—*a. atrum signum incomptis versibus, to affix a black mark, to mark.*—(2) *a. vitia sua alteri, to impart, Sen.*

ALLĪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of allido.

ALLĪUM, īi, n. (or allium), [English *leek*]. *Garlic, Plaut.; Hor.; Plin. Prov.: olera a., to smell of garlic, i. e. to look poor and needy, Varr.*

ALLŌBRŌGES. See ALLOBROX.

ALLŌBRŌGĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Allobrox). *Of or pertaining to the Allobroges; as, A. vitis;—A. vinum.* *Subst.: used as a name of Q. Fabius Maximus, as the conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell.*

ALLŌBROX, ōgis, *pl.* ALLŌBRŌGES, um, *m.* [acc. sing. Allobroga, Juv.]. *Allobroges, a people living on the highlands of Gallia Narbonensis, between the Rhone and the Isara (Isère), Cas. Sing.: An Allobrogian, one of the Allobroges.*

ALLŌCŪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (alloquor). 1. *An address; incliare a., to begin;—vertere a., to alter, Plin.*—2. *Exp.: An exhortation, consolation, Sen.*

ALLŌCŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of alloquor.

ALLŌQUĪUM, īi, n. (alloquor). *An address, exhortation, consolation; a. leni pellicere homines, Liv.*—*a. militem firmare, Plur. a. dulcia, Hor.*—*longis a. producere noctem, sc. in conversation, Luc.* SYN. ALLOQUIUM;

COLLOQUIUM.—Alloquium, generally said of a kind and consoling discourse.—Colloquium, a talking with, conversation.

AL-LOQUOR, loqui, locutus, *tr. dep.* (ad, loquor). To address, speak to any one (saluting, requesting, consoling); quem nemo a. vellet, Cic.;—senatum allocutus, Tac.;—a. deum, to call on, implore, Virg.;—allocutum mulieres eunt, to console, comfort, Varr. **SYN.** ALLOQUI aliquem, to speak to, address any one; populum allocui, Liv.—ALLOQUI cum aliquo, to converse with any one; alloquebatur familiariter cum illis, Q. Curt.

AL-LŪBESCO, ēre, *intr. incep.* (ad, lubet). To begin to please; jam allubescit, Plaut.

AL-LŪCĒO, ēre, xi, *intr. tr.* (ad, luceo). **I.** *Jur.* (1) To shine at or upon any thing. **EX.** (1) *Tr.* (2) To give light for any thing. **EX.** (1) nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen.;—nobis aliquid signis, shone as a good omen.—(2) a. faciam aliejs rei, fig., to offer opportunity for any thing, Plaut.

ALLŪCINATIO, ALLUCINOR. See ALUC.

AL-LŪDIO, āre, *intr.* (ad, ludo). To begin to jest or joke; quando addibero alludiabo, Plaut.; less emphatic than—

AL-LŪDO, ēre, lūsi, lūsum, *intr.* (ad, ludo). **I.** (1) To play near or with any thing, to joke, to jest. **II.** *Meton.*: Of things (water, wind, and the like); (2) To play against. **EX.** (1) aliudens varie et copiose, in a sportive or playful manner, Cic.;—Cicero Trebatio aliudens, joking with, Quint.;—a. Homeri versibus, to allude to, V. Max.—(2) mare terram appetens litioribus alludit, Cic.;—alludentibus undis, Ov. **SYN.** ALLUDO; ABLUDO.—Alludere (ludere, ad), to play, sport with, about, or near one.—Abludere, lit., to play afar off. It is used only figuratively, and signifies to be unlike.

AL-LŪO, ēre, ūi, *tr.* (ad, luo). 1. To wash against; alluuntur a mari monia, Cic.;—fluvijs latera hæc alluit, id.—2. *Fig.*: Massilia barbarie fluctibus alluitur, is washed, is surrounded, Cic.

ALLŪVIES, ei, *f.* (alluo). **I.** (1) Sea or river water that overflows the land. **II.** (2) Mud or slime occasioned by an inundation of water. **EX.** (1) in proxima alluvie, Liv.—(2) fluminum alluvie, Col. **SYN.** ALLUVIUS; ALLUVIO; CIRCUMLUVIO; ELUVIUS; ELUVIO; DILUVIUS; DILUVIUM; ALLUVIES; COLLUVIES; COLLUVIO; PROLUVIUS; PROLUVIUM.—Alluvies, shallow muddy pools in hollow places after an inundation.—Alluvio, a deluge or overflowing of water, covering the fields.—Circumluvio, land washed all round by water, making a sort of island.—Eluvies and Eluvio, a washing away of filth.—Diluvies, Diluvium, a deluge, inundation; stronger terms than alluvies.—Diluvium, fig., overthrow, destruction.—Illuvies, filth, slime, etc., cast or being upon an object.—Colluvies and Colluvio, the same collected or washed together into a mass; sweepings, dirt, rubbish, collected together.—Proluvies and proluvio, a flowing forth, inundation; also filth cast forth, or flowing forth, excrements; foetissima p. ventris.

ALLŪVIO, ōnis, *f.* (alluo). 1. An overflowing, an inundation; terra aquarum sæpe alluvionibus mersa, App.—2. *In law, t. t.*: Alluvial soil, Dig.;—land washed up by a river;—jura alluvionum, the right of possession in the case of alluvial soil, Cic. **SYN.** See ALLUVIES.

ALMO, ōnis, *m.* The Almo, a small river near Rome, now Almone, Ov.;—as a river deity, Cic.

ALMUS, a, um, *adj.* (contr. for alimus from

alo). Nourishing, nutritious; hence, refreshing, recreating, comforting, charming, kind, friendly, bountiful; a. mater terra, Lucr.;—a. Ceres, Virg.;—a. sol, Hor.;—a. sacerdos, Prop.

ALNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (alnus). Of alder, Virg.

ALNUS, i, *f.* An alder, alder, the earliest wood used for ship-building; hence, poet., a ship; alnos fluvij seuseure, Virg.

ĀLO, ēre, alūi, alium [or altum], *tr.* (perf. part. altus in Cic. and Sall.; afterwards altus, to distinguish it from alius, *adj.* Greek root *AA*., whence ἀλδω, olo, adoleo, *prop.*, to make great or large, to cause to grow; hence), **I.** (1) To nourish, maintain, support in any way (opp. nutrire, to support by animal food). **II.** *Fig.* (2) To nourish, further, improve, promote, cherish, support. **EX.** (1) quum agellus cum non satis aleret, support, Cic.;—quibus animantes aluntur, id.;—a. se suosque latrocinis, Cæs. In a middle sense, Gr. 136. 3, ali lacte, carne, locustis, etc., to feed upon, live upon. *Post.*: imbres a. amnem, enlarge, swell.—(2) honos alit artes, Cic.;—mens discendo alitur, id. **SYN.** ALIO; NUTRIO.—Alo, to give food and clothing.—Nutrire, to nurse, suckle, or feed young ones; fig., to encourage, foster, abet.

ĀLŌE, ēs, *f.* (ἀλὸς). The aloë—used as a medicine; Cels. *Fig.* (for its bitterness); plus aloes quam mellis, Juv.

ĀLŌEUS (*trisyll.*), ēi, and ēos, *m.* (Ἀλῶεύς). Aloeus, the name of a giant, the father of Otus and Ephialtes, Luc.

ĀLŌGIA, æ, *f.* (ἀλογία). Want of reason or sense, folly; ne tibi alogias exequiam, Sen.

ĀLŌIDÆ, ārum, *m.* (Ἀλωιδᾶι). The sons of Aloeus, viz., Otus and Ephialtes, Virg.

ĀLŌPĒCĪA, æ, *f.* (ἀλωπεκία, ἀλῶπις). The fox-evil, a disease causing the hair to fall off, the scurf, scald, scald-head, Plin.

ALPES, ium, *f.* [Sometimes sing., Alpīs, is], (by some from albus, white, from being covered with snow; better, from Celtic *alb* or *alp*, a high mountain). The Alps, Cic.; Cæs. *Poet.* for any chain of mountains; geminæ A., the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil.

ALPHA, *n. ind.* (Ἄλφα). 1. A. (Alpha), the first letter in the Greek alphabet; ante alpha et beta, i. e. before having learned to read, Juv.—2. *Meton.*: The first in any thing; quod alpha dixi te, the first, Mart.

ALPHĒIAS, ādis, *f.* (Ἀλφειᾶς). The nymph and fountain Arcthesa, that mingles its stream with the Alpheus, Ov.

ALPHĒNOR, ōris, *m.* Alphenor, a son of Niobe and Amphion, Ov.

ALPHĒSĪBĒA, æ, *f.* (Ἀλφεισίβαια). Alphesibæa, daughter of Phegeus, king of Arcadia, wife of Alcmaeon, Prop.

ALPHĒSĪBŒUS, i, *m.* Alphesibæus, name of a shepherd, Virg.

ALPHĒUS (*trisyll.*), or **ALPHĒOS**, i, *m.* (Ἀλφειός). The Alpheus, a river of Arcadia and Elis, fabled to flow under the sea and rise again in Sicily, where it joins the Arcthesa, Ov. *Adj.*: Alpheus, a, um (Ἀλφειός). Of or belonging to Alpheus, Alphean; A. Pise, in Elis.

ALPĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Alps, Inscr. *Subst.*: The inhabitants of the Alps, Nep.

ALPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Alpes). Of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine; A. nives, Virg.;—A. gentes, tribes inhabiting the Alps, Liv.;—A.

hostis, the *Gauls* who passed over the Alps in their way to Italy, Ov.;—A. mures, *marmots*.

ALPIS. See ALPES.

ALSĒNSIS, e, *adj.* Of or belonging to the town of *Alsium*; in *Alsienti* (agro), Cic.

ALSĪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (alsius). Susceptible of cold, chilly; pecus a., Varr.

ALSĪUM, li, n. *Alsium*, one of the most ancient towns of Etruria, now *Pulo*, Vell.†

1. ALSĪUS, or ALSUS, a, um, *adj.* (algeo). Chilly, cold, cool; alsia corpora, Lucr. The form *alsus* used only in the comp. n.; Antio nihil alsius, Cic.

2. ALSĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *Alsium* in Etruria; litus A., Sil.;—A. tellus, Rutil.

ALTAR, āris, n. See ALTARIA.

ALTĀRIA, ĩum, n. [only in late Latin in the sing.: Altar, altare, altarium] (alta, ara). An altar, a structure dedicated to the gods, on which victims, incense, and offerings were burnt as sacrifices. SYN. ALTARIA; ARA—Altaria, a high altar, dedicated to the gods above.—Ara, an altar dedicated to the gods below, Serv. Others, Altaria, the higher or top part, resting on the ara or lower part; structæ altaribus ara, Luc;—a. et aram complexa, Tac. They are sometimes used promiscuously; en quatuor aras, ecce duas tibi Daphni, duoque altaria Phæbo, Virg.

ALTĀRIUM, li, n. See ALTARIA.

ALTE, *adv.* (altus). I. (1) On high, highly. —(2) Fig. s. s. II. (3) Deeply. —(4) Fig. s. s. EX. (1) video te a. spectare, Cic.;—a. pugionem extollere, id.;—a. cadere, from on high. —(2) ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. —(3) sulcus altius impressus, Cic.;—ferrum haud a in corpus descendisse, Liv. —(4) indignum iis qui altius perspiciebant, penetrated more deeply, Cic.;—a. repetere or petere, to fetch from far, —altius expellere, to relate from the beginning, Tac.;—verbum altius transferre, to carry too far the metaphorical meaning of a word, Cic.

ALTER, tēra, tērum, *adj.* [gen. altērius, dat. sing. alteri, seldom altero, Cic.; alteræ, f., Ter.; Nep.] (Gr. ἄλλος). I. (1) One of two, another of two (opp. alius, another of several). —(2) In distributive clauses as below. —(3) As a numeral; the second. —(4) With proper names used as appellatives; a second, another. —(5) Opposite, adverse, the other. II. Meton. (6) For alter uter; either of two, the one or the other. EX. (1) necesse est, sit alterum de duobus, Cic.;—alter consulum, Liv.;—a. ex censoribus, id.;—hos liberos alteros quinque, these other five. —(2) alter ... alter, or alter ... hic, or alter ... ille, etc., the one ... the other; as, quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, the one party ... the other party, id. —(3) primo die, alter dies, tertius dies, Cic.;—proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis diebus, id.;—alteris mensis, at the dessert (otherwise mensa secunda), Hor.;—alter ab illo, the next after him, Virg.;—altero vicesimo die, after twenty-two days;—anno trecentesimo altero, in the 322d year, Liv. PHRASES. Unus et alter, unus atque a., unus alterque, the one and the other. Definitely = duo, two; unus et a. dies intercesserat, two days. Indefinitely, this and that, one or two; versus unus et a., Hor.;—alterum tantum, as much more, twice as much;—eo, pars altero tanto major, Cic. As polit. t. t.: alter ambove, one (of the two consuls) or both. —(4) Hamilcar, Mars a., Liv.;—me sicut a., parentem observat, like a second father, id.;—te me esse alterum, my other self, id.;—amicus est tanquam a. idem, another self. —(5) alterius

factionis principes, Nep.;—a. pars, Suet. —(6) quorum fortasse utrumque erit, alterum certe, Cic.;—nec in alterius favorem inclinator miserat, neither to the one nor the other, Liv. Subst.: Another, neighbor, one's fellow-creature; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. SYN. See ALIUS.

ALTERCĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (alterco). 1. A dispute, contest in words; dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. —2. Esp. in a court of justice; a debate of advocates, Cic.

ALTERCĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who holds a debate in a court of justice, a pleader, Quint.

ALTERCO, āre, *intr.* (alter). To dispute, quarrel; cum patre altercasti, Ter. In pass. impersonally (Gr. 223. 3); dum de his altercatur.

ALTERCOR, āri, ātus, *intr. dep.* (alter). I. (1) To dispute, quarrel, struggle. —(2) Esp. in law t. t.: To debate, plead. —(3) To contend, struggle. EX. (1) altercati incipit, Cæs. —(2) in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. —(3) altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor. Once cum acc.; dum hunc sermonem altercamur, App.

ALTERNE, *adv.* (alternus). By turns, alternately, Sen.

ALTERNIS, *adv.* See ALTERNUS, at the end.

ALTERNŌ, āre, tr. and *intr.* (alternus). I. Tr. (1) To do a thing by turns, to alternate. II. *Intr.* (2) To interchange. EX. (1) a. vices, to interchange, Ov.;—hirundines alternat cibum, feed their young ones by turns, Plin.;—a. fructus, to bear fruit every other year, id. —(2) alternantes praelia miscuit, fight by turns, Virg.;—a. cum symphonia, reciprocating, Plin.;—hæc alternanti, which he was doubtfully, hesitating, Virg.

ALTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* (contr. for alternus from alter). Alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable.

USAGE. 1. Gen.: a. talibus ac saxis, alternating with each other, Cæs.;—alternio pede, Hor.;—a. fedus amicitie, mutual, Catull.;—a. ripæ, opposite, Stat.;—a. verbis laudans, with every other word, Liv.;—amant alternæ Camœnæ, an alternate song, Virg.;—alternis aptum sermonibus, for dialogue. —2. Metrical t. t.: Alternating with hexameters and pentameters, elegiac; pedes a., Cic.;—epigramma a. versibus longiusculis, id. —3. In law t. t.: a. consilia, or a. iudices rejicere, to reject the judges by turns (æ. the defendant and the plaintiff), Cic. —4. *Adverb.* alterna (n. plur.), alternately, by turns; also alternis (ac. vicibus), s. s., Liv. SYN. ALTERNUS; MUTUUS.—Alternus, (alter), that is done by turn, every other or second. See above.—Mutuus, mutual, reciprocal; mutuum in amicitia est quum par voluntas accipitur et redditur, Cic.

ALTĒORSUS. See ALTORSUS.

ALTĒR-ŪTER, altērūtra, altērūtrum (more frequently than altera utra, alterum utrum), *adj.* [gen. alterutrius, dat. alterutri, gen. and dat. f. alterutræ]. I. (1) One of two, the one or the other. II. Meton. for uterque, (2) Both. EX. (1) necesse est alterutrum, the one thing or the other, Cic.;—in alterutro peccandum, id. —(2) necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, both were necessary, Col.

ALTĒRŪ TRIMQUE, *adv.* On both sides, Plin.

ALTHÆA, æ, f. (Ἀλθαία). Althæa, the mother of Meleager, Ov.

ALTICINCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (alte, cinctus). Girt high, Phædr.

ALTILIS, e, *adj.* (alo). I. (1) Intended for fattening, fatted, fatted. —(2) Of plants; fat, thick, large. —(3) Meton.: Of other things; rich. II. (4) Acc.: Nourishing. EX. (1) buves a.

Varr. :—a. cochleæ, Plin. *Subst.*: Altillis, *Fatted poultry, esp. fowls*; satur altillum, Hor. —(2) a. asparagi, Plin.—(3) dote a. atque opima, Plaut.—(4) liquidus et a. sanguis, Macr.

ALTINAS, *âtis, m.* An inhabitant of Altinum, Plin.

ALTINUM, *i, n.* Altinum, a coast town near Venice, now *Altino*, Plin.

ALTINUS, *a, um, adj.* (Altinum). Of or belonging to Altinum, Col.

ALTISÖNUS, *a, um, adj.* (alte, sonus). I. (1) *High-sounding, sounding from on high.* II. (2) *Meton.*: Of poets; high-sounding, sublime. EX. (1) a. cardo, Enn.;—Jupiter a., Cic. poet.—(2) Maronis a. carmina, Juv.

ALTITÖNANS, *antis, adj.* (alte, tonans). I. (1) *Thundering from on high.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Roaring aloud.* EX. (1) Jupiter a., Enn.;—pater a., Cic. poet.—(2) a. Vulturum, Lucr.

ALTITÜDO, *inis, f.* (altus). Height, altitude, depth. I. *Prop.* (1) *Height, altitude.*—(2) *Fig.*: Height, loftiness, elevation. II. *Prop.* (3) *Depth.*—(4) *Fig.*: Depth, unfathomableness, impenetrability of soul. EX. (1) a. ædium, Cic.;—a. montium, id. *Plur.*: in hac immensitate altitudinum.—(2) a. orationis, Cic.;—a. fortune, id.;—a. animi, greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity.—(3) spelunca infinita altitudine, Cic.;—a. fluminis, Cæs.;—a. plagæ, the depth of a wound, Cels.—(4) a. animi, impenetrability, power of disguising one's sentiments, Cic.;—a. ingenii, Sall.;—egit (Tiberius) altitudine animi, impenetrable reserve or closeness.

ALTISCÜLUS, *a, um, adj.* dim. (altus). Rather high; uti calceamentis a., Suet.

ALTIVÖLANS, *antis, adj.* (alte, volans). Flying on high; genus altivolantum, Enn.;—a. rota solis, Lucr.

ALTIVÖLUS, *a, um, adj.* (alte, volo). Flying on high; aves a., Plin.

ALTOR, *öris, m.* (alo). A nourisher, supporter; omnium a. est mundus, Cic.;—a. Cæsaris, Tac.

ALTRINSECUS, *adv.* (alterim, secus, from alter, secus). 1. On the other side; tu teneto a., Plaut. *Exp.*: Inwards ['foris, outwards], App.—2. On both sides; ab utraque parte, venientes a.

ALTRIX, *icis, f.* (altor). A female nourisher, a nurse; ut terra a., Cic. *Adj.*: Nourishing; altricis Apulizæ, Hor.

ALTROVORSUM, *contr.* altrorsus, *adv.* (alter-versum). On the other side; ab altera parte.

ALTUM, *i, n.* (neut. of altus). (1) *Gen.*: Height.—(2) *The high sea, the deep.*—(3) *The height of heaven, height, heaven.*—(4) *The depth, the interior.* EX. (1) editus in altum, Cic.—(2) in alto jactari, Cic.;—naves in altum protractæ, Cæs.—(3) demisit ab alto, Virg.—(4) non ex alto venire nequitiam, Sen.—ex alto repetita, fetched from far, Cic.

1. ALTUS, *a, um, pt.* of alo.

2. ALTUS, *a, um, adj.* (pt. of alo), (made great, great. Hence, according to the position of the beholder, high or deep). I. *Prop.* (1) *High.*—(2) *Fig.*: Of position, rank; high, lofty, great.—(3) *Of sound*; loud, shrill, clear. II. *Prop.* (4) *Deep.*—(5) *Fig. s. s.* EX. (1) agger, altus pedes octoginta, Cæs.;—altissimi montes, id.;—latera pedem alta, a foot high.—(2) in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.;—alta mente præditus, high-minded.—(3) altissimi soni, Quint.;—altiore voce, Catull.—(4) altissime radices, Cic.;—altissima flumina, Cæs.;—fossæ quinos pedes altæ, id.—(5) a. somnus, Liv.;—a. sopor, Virg.;

—a. silentium, id.;—altissima eruditio, Quint.;—a. meus, Virg.;—a. animus, Liv. 1. SYN.

ALTUS; PROFUNDUS.—Altus, high, deep.—Profundus, immensely high or deep, concave, hollow; cælumque profundum, Virg.;—mare profundum.

2. SYN. ALTUS; ARDUS; CELSUS; EXCELSUS; PRÆCELSUS; EDITUS; SUBLIMIS; PROCERUS.—Altus (syn. with the others), high, lofty.—Arduus, steep, inaccessible. *Fig.*: Difficult.—Celsus (cello, to exceed, absol.), high, stately, lofty; celsæ turres, Hor. *Fig.*: Eminent; vir celsus, Cic.—Excelsus, of great elevation. *Fig.*: Very eminent.—Præcelsus rises above the idea of excelsus, extremely high.—Editus, raised above the level; Enna est loco præcelso atque edito, on very high ground and on the highest part of that ground, Cic.—Sublimis (supra, limum), raised above the ground. *Fig.*: Elevated, dignified; versus sublimes, Hor.—Procerus, very tall or long; proceræ arbores, Hor.

ALTUS, *ûs, m.* (alo). A nourishing; terræ altu, Macr.

ALÛCINATIO, *önis, f.* (alucinor). Foolery, reveries, fancies; vestras a. fero, Sen.

ALÛCINOR, *ari, altus, intr. d.p.* (better than all. or hall.). To rave, to dream, to trifle; quæ Epicurus alucinatus est, Cic.;—epistolæ debent interdum a., to digress freely, id.

ALÛMEN, *inis, n.* Alum, Plin.

ALÛMINATUS, *a, um, adj.* (alumen). Containing alum, aluminous; a. aqua, Plin.

ALÛMINOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Full of alum, Plin.

ALUMNA, *æ, f.* See ALUMNUS.

ALUMNUS, *a, um, prop. adj.* (alo). Lit., that is nourished, brought up. For the most part, *Subst.* 1. Alumnus, *i, m.* (sc. puer), a pupil, nursing, foster-child; dulcis a., Hor.;—curus a., Virg.;—a. Platonis, a pupil, a disciple of Plato;—a. sutrinæ tabernæ, an apprentice, Tac.;—a. legionum, brought up in the camp, id.—2. In the fem., Alumna, *w, a* foster-daughter, foster-child; nostra hæc a., Plaut.;—civitas quasi a. eloquentia, Cic.—3. *Neut.*, numen alumnus, Ov.

ALUNTINUS, *a, um, adj.* (Aluntium). Of or belonging to Aluntium; A. civitas, Cic.;—A. vinum, Plin. *Subst.*: Aluntini, *örum*, the inhabitants of Aluntium, Plin.

ALUNTUM, *ii, n.* Aluntium (Ἀλουντίον), a town of western Sicily famed for its wine.

ALÛTA, *æ, f.* (probably from alumen). [orig. adj. sc. pellis]. I. (1) A soft leather (prepared with alum). II. *Meton.* (2) Any thing made of it, as a shoe, a bag, a purse. EX. (1) pelles alutæque tenuiter confectæ, Cæs.—(2) a. nivea, Ov.;—tumida superbus a., purse-proud, Juv. SYN. See CURTIS.

ALVÆARIUM, *ii (also alvære, is), n.* (alveus, prop., a bellying vessel; hence.) I. A ber-hice, hive; as, a vimine texta, Virg. II. *Meton.*: A kneading-trough, Tert.

ALVÆATUS, *a, um, adj.* (alveus). Hollowed out in the form of a tray; sulcus a., Cat.

ALVÆOLATUS, *a, um, adj.* (alveus). Deepened like a small tray, Vitr.

ALVÆOLUS, *i, m. dim.* (alveus). I. A small tray or trough, Liv. II. *Meton.*: A small gaming board; alveolum poscere, Cic.;—A small channel of a river, Curt.

ALVÆUS, *i, m.* (alvus), [alveum, Fest.]. I. *Gen.*: (1) A cavity, a hollow. II. *Exp.* (2) A trough, tray.—(3) A water basin.—(4) The bed of a river.—(5) The lower part of a ship, the

hold.—(6) *A small ship, a boat, bark.*—(7) *A deep hollow gaming board.*—(8) *A bee-hive.* EX. (1) *ilicis alveo, Virg.*—(2) *in alveo, Cato, fluitans a., Liv.*—(3) *in balneum venit . . . ut in a. descendret, A. Her.*—(4) *fluminis alveo, Virg.*;—*medio a., Hor.*—(5) *alveos navium, Sall.*;—*alvi navium quassati, Liv.*—(6) *cavatus ex materia a., Vell.*—(7) *a. cum tesseriis lussorios, Plin.*—(8) *apes alveo se continent, Plin.*

ALVUS, *i. f.* [*m. prae class.*], (*prop.*, *any thing hollow*; hence,). I. (1) *The belly, paunch.*—(2) *Moton.*: Stool, excrement. II. (3) *The womb.*—(4) *The stomach.*—(5) *A bee-hive.* EX. (1) *purgatio alvi, Cic.*—*a. solvere, Cels.*;—*astringere alvum, to bind, constipate, Cels.*—(2) *a. varia, liquida, nigra, pallida, Cels.*—(3) *quum pregnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cat.*—(4) *alvi natura, Cic.*—(5) *alvi melle plenae, Plin.* SYN. SEE ABDOMEN.

ALYATTES, *is, or ei, m.* (Ἀλυάττης). *Alyattes*, a king of Lydia, father of Croesus, Plin.

ALYMON, *ōnis, m.* *Alymon*, father of Iphimedia, Ov.

AM. See AMBI.

AMABILIS, *e, adj.* (amo). *Amiable, worthy to be loved, lovely* (of persons and things); *filium tuum amabilem esse scio, Cic.*

AMABILITER, *adv.* (amabilis). *In a lovely manner, amiably*; *a. ludere, Hor.*

AMALTHEA, *æ, f.* (Ἀμαλθεια). *Amalthea*. 1. A daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk. According to others, the goat herself, one of whose horns, under the name of Cornu Amaltheæ, or cornu copie, was placed in heaven as a constellation, Hyg. *Moton.*: *The name of a library*; *A. mea te expectat, Cic.*—2. Name of the Cuman sibyl.

AMANDATIO, *ōnis, f.* *A sending away*; from *AMANDO*, *are, tr.* (a, mando). *To send away, remove, Cic.* SYN. SEE ABLEGO.

AMANIENSES, *ium, m.* *Inhabitants of the mountain chain Amanus, Cic.*

AMANS, *antis. I. pt. of amo.* II. *Adj.*: *Loving, affectionate, kind.* Subst. 1. *A well-wisher, patron, friend*; *us, homines a. tui, Cic.*;—*cives a. patriæ, id.*—2. *A lover, Ter.*

AMANTER, *adv.* (id.). *Lovingly, affectionately, friendly, Cic.*

AMANTENSIS, *is, m.* (a, manus). *A clerk, secretary, amanuensis, Suet.*

AMANUS, *i, m.* *Amanus*, a chain of mountains between Syria and Cilicia, now *Alma-Dagh*.

AMARACINUS, *a, um, adj.* (amaracum). (*of majoram*; *a. oleum, Plin.*;—*a. unguentum, id.* *Abod.*: *amaracinum, Lucr.*

AMARACUS, *i, m. f., and AMARACUM, i, n.* (ἀμαράκος; and ἀμαράκον). *Marjoram, Plin.*

AMARANTUS, *i, m.* (ἀμαράντος, *unfading*). *Amaranth, everlasting, Plin.*

AMARE, *adv.* (amarus). *Bitterly, Sen.*

AMARITAS, *ātis, f.* (id.). *Bitterness*; *a. succi, Vitruv.*

AMARITĪTES, *ei, f.* (id.). *Bitterness, Catull.*

AMARITUDO, *inis, f.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: *Of flavor; bitterness.* II. *Fig.*: *Bitterness, unpleasantness, disagreeableness*; *a. odii, V. Max.*;—*a. vocis, disagreeableness, Quint.*

AMAROR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *Bitterness, any thing bitter, Virg.*

AMARULENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Full of bitterness, very bitter*; *Timon a., Gell.*

AMARUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Of flavor; bitter.*—(2) *Moton.*: *Of the sense of hearing; harsh, coarse, sharp.*—(3) *Of the sense of smelling; offensive, nasty, disagreeable.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable.*—(5) *Of speech; bitter, sarcastic, acrimonious.*—(6) *Of character; harsh, severe.* EX. (1) *a. sapor, Plin.*;—*a. salices, Virg.*;—*Doris amara, i. e. the sea, id.*;—*os a., a bitter taste in the mouth.*—(2) *sonitu a., Stat.*—(3) *fructus amarus odore, Plin.*—(4) *amores a., Virg.*;—*a. dies, Ov.*;—*amara curarum, Gr. 343, the bitterness of cares, Hor.*;—*amara, annoyances, unpleasantness, id.*—(5) *dictis a., Ov.*;—*a. sales, pungent wit, Quint.*—(6) *amariorem me senectus facit, Cic.*

AMASENUS, *i, m.* *Amasenus*, a small river of Latium, now *Amaseno, Virg.*

AMASĪA, *æ, f.* (Ἀμασία). *Amasia*, a city of Pontus, near the river Iris, birth-place of Strabo, Plin.

AMASIS, *is, f.* (Ἀμασις). *Amasis*, a king of Egypt, Luc.

AMASĪUS, *ii, m.* (amo). *A lover, gallant.*

AMASSO, *is, it; for AMATERO.* See AMO.

AMASTRIS, *is, f.* (Ἀμαστρίς). *Amastria*, a coast town of Paphlagonia, originally *Sesamus*, now *Amassero, Catull.* Hence, *Amastriacus, a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Amastria, Ov.*—*Amastriani, orum, the inhabitants of Amastria.*

AMATA, *æ, f.* *Amata*, the wife of king Latinius, Virg.

AMATHUS, *untis, f.* (Ἀμαθούς, *Greek acc.* *Amathutai*). *Amathus*, a rich town on the southern coast of Cyprus, Virg.; *Ov.*;—*sacred to Venus*, hence called *Amathusia, Ov.* Hence, *Amathusiacus, a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Amathus; a. bidentes, Ov.*

AMATHŪSIA, *æ, f.* *A surname of Venus.* See AMATHUS.

AMATIO, *ōnis, f.* (amo). *An amour, love-intrigue, Plaut.*

AMATOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *He who loves or is fond of any person or thing.* I. *Gen.* (1) *A lover, friend.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A gallant, paramour, lover.* EX. (1) *vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic.*;—*urbis, turis a., Hor.*;—*a. sapientie—paciis*;—*amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. readers of his writings.*—(2) *adulter an a., Cic.*;—*aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, one who is always in love, id.* SYN. AMICUS; AMATOR; FAMILIARIS.—*Amicus, a friend who loves sincerely and constantly.*—*Amator, a lover, one who loves passionately or with fondness.*—*Familiaris, an intimate acquaintance, like one of the family (familia).*

AMATORCŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (id.). *A pitiful lover, Plaut.*

AMATORĪE, *adv.* *Amorously*; *epistola scripta a., in an amatory style, Cic.* SYN. AMICUS; AMANTER; AMATORIE.—*Amicè, friendly, like a friend.*—*Amanter, lovingly, courtously, affectionately.*—*Amatorie, like a lover, amorously.*

AMATŌRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (amator). *Pertaining to (sensual) love, amorous, amatory*; *trui voluptate a., enjoyment of love, Cic.*;—*a. virus, a love potion, Plin.*;—*a. medicamentum, Suet.* Subst.: *Amatorium, ii, n.* *A means of exciting love, philter*; *tibi monstrabo a., Sen.*;—*a. alicui dare, Quint.*

AMATRIX, *icis, f.* (id.). *An amorous woman, a sweetheart*; *Sappho a., Mart.* Adj.: *Wanton, playful*; *a. aque, Mart.*

AMAZON, *ōnis, f.* (Ἀμαζών, *plur., Ama-*

zones). *An Amazon; pl. Amazons, a warlike race of women on the river Thermodon. Meton.: A female adventurer, Ov.*

AMAZONICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Amazon). *Amazonum*, Plin.

AMAZONIS, idis, *f.* *An Amazon; Amazonidum* agmina, Virg.; Prop.

AMAZONIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Poet. for Amazonicus. Amazonian, Hor.; Ov.; -vir A., Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, id.*

AMB. See **AMBI.**

AMBACTUS, i, m. (*Celt. amb, office, service*). *A royal client, retainer; ambactos clientisque habent, Cæs.*

AMB-AD-ÉDO, ére, *tr.* (*To eat or gnaw round; hence, To consume entirely; uxoris dotem ambadedit, Plaut.*

AMBAGES, is, *f.* (ambi-ago, *qu.* roundabout ways, *nom. gen. sing. doubtful; only in the abl. ambage. Plur. complete, gen. ambagum*). I. Prop. (1) Turnings, windings, *sc.* of roads. II. Fig. (2) A roundabout way of speech, digression. (3) Shifts, evasions, subterfuges, ambiguity. EX. (1) ambage viarum (of the mazes of a labyrinth), Ov.; -*pl. iterum a., Plin.; -longis a. itur, Claud.*—(2) ne te longis a. morer, Hor.; -*missis a., without circumbelation, directly, id.*—(3) memor a. suarum (of the sphinx, who spoke enigmatically), Ov.; -*per ambages, figuratively, mysteriously, Liv.* SYN. See **ANPECTUS**.

AMBAGO, inis, *f. i. q.* ambages.

AMBARVĀLIS, e, *adj.* (amb-arvum). *Going round the fields; a. hostie, victimæ sacrificæ for the fields having first been carried round them.*

AMB-ÉDO, ére, édi, ésum, *tr.* (*pres. 3 sing. ambest, Fest.; pres. pl. ambens, Lucr.*) *To gnaw round; robora ambesa flammis, seized, charred, Virg.*

AMBENS. See **AMBEDO**.

AMBENSUS, pt. of ambedo.

AMBI, abbreviated amb, am, an, *insepar. prep.* (*quasi. All round. In composition; thus, AMBiciens, AMBages, AMicio, ANhelo.*

AMB-IGO, ére (no *perf.*, no *sup.*), *tr.* and *intr.* (ago). I. Prop. (1) To go round or about, to rise or hover round a place. II. (2) Fig.: To wander in one's thoughts or judgment, i. e. to be in doubt, to hesitate, to be uncertain (*in Cic., almost always impers. and pass.*).—(3) To contend, dispute. EX. (1) devitis itineribus ambigens patriam, going round, Tac.—(2) quale quid sit, ambigitur, is uncertain, Cic.; -*non ambigitur (with acc. c. inf.), it cannot be doubted, Tac.* *Puss.*: in eo iure quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, of which there is a doubt, Cic.; -*in his causis quæ ambiguntur, id. Person.*: ne quis ambigat.—(3) ambigunt agnati cum eo qui est heres, Cic.; -*a. de fundo, de hereditate, de regno, Liv.* SYN. See **DUBITO**.

AMBIGŪE, adv. (ambiguous). I. *In an uncertain, wavering manner; a. pugnare, with doubtful success, Tac.* II. *Ambiguously, with a double meaning; a. dicere, Cic.*

AMBIGŪS, a, um, *adj.* (ambigo, *prop., carrying hither and thither; hence.*) I. (1) *Wavering, uncertain.* II. Fig. (2) Of speech; ambiguous, of a double or doubtful meaning, obscure.—(3) Insecure, uncertain, wavering, ambiguous, doubtful, not to be relied on.—(4) Of fortune; wavering. EX. (1) per a. favorem, towards both sides, Liv.; -*a. Proteus, changeable, Ov.; -a. lupi, now like wolves, now like men, id.; -haud a. rex, without doubt, to a certainty.—*

(2) scriptum a., Cic.; -*a. responsa, Suet.*—(3) a. fide, Liv.; -*a. pudicitia, Gell.*—(4) a. rerum sciens, Tac. *With a gen.: a. imperandi, undecided whether to assume the reins of government or not, Tac.*—*a. pudoris ac metus, wavering between shame and fear. Subst.: Ambiguum, i. n. Doubt; non habui a., Cic.; -fig.: An obscure speech, ambiguity; ambiguum complura genera, Cic.* SYN. **AMBIGŪS**; **ASCERS**; **DUBITUS**.—*Ambiguus, of doubtful meaning, as above.*—*Anceps (ambi, caput, two-headed), inclining to either side, uncertain.—Dubius, doubtful, wavering, uncertain, undecided. The first, chiefly of words or expressions; the second, of things; the third, of persons.*

AMB-IO, ire, ii, or ivi, Itum, *tr.* and *intr.* 4. (amb, eo), [*impf. ambiebat; ambibat, Ov.*]. I. Gen. (1) To go, go round about any thing.—(2) Of things, esp. water; to surround, encompass. II. Esp. (3) To approach one with entreaties, to request, solicit.—(4) Of candidates for office; to ask one for his vote, to canvass for votes. EX. (1) ut terram lunæ cursus ambiret, Cic.; -*a. vicatim, to go from street to street, id.*—(2) Hebrus a. Thraciam, Hor.; -*litora ambatæ terræ, Ov.; -mare a. muros, Curt.; -oras (clipei) ambit auro, surrounded, bordered.—(3) te pauper ambit colonus, sollicit, Hor.; -a. reginam afflatu, Virg.; but a. Latinum communiis, means, to win over by pretext of a marriage, id.*—(4) cives ambiuntur, Cic.

AMBITIO, ōnis, *f.* (ambio). I. (1) A going round, as the candidates for office used to do at Rome to get the votes of the citizens, a canvassing for votes, a suing for office. II. Gen. (2) A seeking or striving for one's favor, an excessive desire to please, flattery.—(3) A seeking of honors and rank, love of honor, ambition, vanity.—(4) Exertion, effort. EX. (1) quid de nostris ambitionibus? de cupiditate honorum loquar?—(2) ambitione labi, Cic.; -*ambitionis causa, id.; -a. relegata, without any flattery, Hor.*—(3) me a. quedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.; -*miseram ambitione laborat, Hor.*—(4) quum admitti magnâ a. aegre obtinisset, Just. SYN. **AMBITIO**; **AMBITUS**.—*Ambitio, fig., a strong desire of honors, No. (3); also, suing for honor or office (in a lawful way), ostentation.—Ambitus, prop., a circuit, a going about. Fig.: Suing or seeking honor or office (in an unlawful and fraudulent way, as by bribery, intimidation, etc.).*

AMBITIOSE, adv. I. (1) With an eager desire to please, with partiality. II. (2) Ambitiously, vainly. EX. (1) a. corrigere orationem, Cic.—(2) a. petere regnum, Liv.; -*ambitiosissime petere provinciam, Quint.; from*

AMBITIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (ambitio). I. Prop. (1) Going round any thing, encompassing, winding around. II. Fig. (2) Who goes round to obtain favor, ambitious, desirous of honor or popularity, over desirous to please, vain, vain-glorious, conceited, proud.—(3) In a passive sense; that is much applied to, sought, desired. EX. (1) amnis a., with many windings, Plin.; -*hederis ambitiosior, clinging more closely than ivy, Hor.*—(2) homo minime a., Cic.; -*in Græcos a. esse, to seek after the favor of the Greeks, id.; -a. orator, desirous to please; -Of things; a. amicitia, interested friendship, seeking to please for one's own interest, id.; -a. mors, a vain-glorious death, *sc.* in order to become celebrated for it, Tac.—(3) a. turba (caelestium), Ov.; -*a. domus, much frequented, id.**

1. **AMBITUS**, a, um, *pt.* of ambio.

2. **AMBITUS**, ōs, m. (ambio). I. Gen. (1) A going round, turn, revolution.—(2) Coner.: Circuit, circle; border, compass.—(3) Fig.: Of

time; *period, series*.—(4) Of speech; *circumlocution*.—(5) *Rhet.*: A *period*. II. *Exp.* (6) *An unlawful suing for office* (by bribery, corruption, intimidation, etc.), *opp.* ambitio, *q. v.*—(7) *Meton.*: *Vanity, ostentation, vain-glory, boasting, display*. EX. (1) ambitu brevior luna currit quam sol, *Plin.*;—a. aque properantis per agros, *metuendum*, *Hor.*—(2) a. parmae, *Plin.*;—castra lato a., *Tac.*—a. ædium, *the open space left round the house, the circuit*.—(3) post longum seculorum a., *period, circuit*, *Tac.*—(4) multos ambitus facere, *Liv.*;—per a. verborum, *by circumlocution*, *Suet.*—(5) a. ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), *Cic.*—(6) legem ambitus flagitasti, *Cic.*;—punire ambitum, *id.*;—accusare aliqui ambitus, *id.*—(7) relinque ambitum, *Sen.*;—(*of speech*; a. rerum, *parade*, *Quint.* SYN. See AMBITIO.

AMBIVARETI, òrum, *m.* *The Ambivareti*, a people of Gallia, *clientes* or vassals of the Ædui.

AMBIVARITI, òrum, *m.* *The Ambivariiti*, a people of Gaul near the Maes, *Cæs.*

AMBIVIVUS, *L. . .* Turpio, a famous actor in the time of Terence, *Cic.*

AMBO, bæ, bo, *adj.* *Gr.* 104. 3 (ἄμφω). *Both* (at once, together); sumus ambo belle curiosi, *Cic. Phil.* for duo; via se findit in partes a. SYN. See BINI.

AMBRACIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀμβρακία). *Ambracia*, the capital of Epirus, now *Arta*, *Cic.*

AMBRACIENSIS, e, *adj.* (Ambracia). *Ambracian*; A. legati, *Liv. Subst.*: *The inhabitants of A.*, *id.*

AMBRACIOTES, æ, *m.* (Ἀμβρακιώτης). *Ambracian*; A. vinum, *Plin.*

AMBRACIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ambracia). *Ambracian*, *Ov.*;—sinus A., *Liv.*; *Mel.*

AMBROSIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀμβροσία). *Ambrosia*. I. *The food of the gods* (as *nectar* was their drink); ambrosia deos aut nectare lactari, *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *The unguent of the gods*, *Virg.*

AMBROSĪACUS, a, um, *adj.* *Ambrosian*; a. vitis, *Plin.*

AMBROSĪE, es, or -A, æ, *f.* (Ἀμβροσίη). *Ambrosia*, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades, *Hyg.*

AMBROSĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀμβροσίος). (1) *Ambrosial*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Sweet, delicious, immortal*. EX. (1) a. dapes, *Mart.*;—a. comæ, *dripping with ambrosia*, *Virg.*—(2) a. succis, *Sil.*;—a. corpus, *App.*;—a. pedes, *id.*

AMBŪBAIA, æ, *usually plur.* Ambubaie, ñrum, *f.* (from the Syriac). *A female flute-player or dancer*, *Hor.*; *Suet.*

AMBŪLACRUM, i, *n.* (ambulo). *A walk* planted with trees, *Plaut.* SYN. AMBULACRUM; AMBULATIO.—*Ambulacrum*, a walk, said only of the place.—*Ambulatio*, a walking or walk, said of both the exercise and the place.

AMBŪLĀTĪLIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *Going up and down, movable*; fundulis a., *Vitr.*

AMBŪLĀTIŌ, ònis, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *A walking or walking about, a taking a walk*. II. *Concr.* (2) *A place for walking in, a walk*. EX. (1) ambulationem postmeridianam in Academia conficere, *Cic.*—(2) nihil ei restabat præter balnearia et ambulatio, *Cic.* SYN. AMBULACRUM.

AMBŪLĀTIUNCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (ambulatio). I. *A short walk*; una a. atque unus sermo, *Cic.* II. *Concr.*: *A small place for walking in, a short promenade*; tecta a., *Cic.*

AMBŪLĀTOR, òris, *m.* (ambulo). *One who*

walks about. 1. *A lounge, idler*, *Cat.*—2. *A hawker, pedlar*, *Mart.*

AMBŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). 1. *That serves or is fit for walking in*; us, porticus a., *Dig.*—2. *Meton.*: *Of engines; that traverse to and fro, movable*; as, turres a., *Vitr.*

AMBŪLĀTRIX, feis, *f.* (id.). *A female loiterer or lounge, Cat.*

AMBŪLO, Ære, *intr.* and *tr.* (ambi). *Lit.*, *To go back and forth*. I. *Intr. Prop.* (1) *To walk for recreation, to take a walk*.—(2) *To keep moving, walk on, go, travel*. II. *Tr.* (3) *Milit. t. t.*: *To march*.—(4) *With an acc. of the space traveled through; to walk through, sail through or over*. EX. (1) quum in hortis cum Galba ambulavisset, *Cic.*;—a. in sole, *id.*—(2) si recte ambulaverit, *if he walked on well*, *Cic.*;—eo modo Cæsar ambulat, *travels*, *id.*;—bene ambula, *a good journey to you*, *Plaut.*;—a. in jus, *to go to law*; *Of things*; nares ambulans, *Cat.*;—Nilus ambulans, *Plin. Imper.*: *ambulator, one goes, Varr.*—(3) milites educuntur ambulatum, *to march*, *Veg.*—(4) quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, *Cic.*;—a. vias, *Ov. Pass.*: *si statim bina stadia ambulaverit, Plin.* SYN.

AMBULO; DEAMBULO; INAMBULO; OBAMBULO; SPATIO.—*Ambulare*, to go about (on foot), as above.—*Deambulare*, is said only of taking a walk.—*Inambulare*, to walk, to take a walk in or within a place.—*Obambulare*, to walk before or round.—*Spatari*, to walk slowly up and down a place; deambulamus ad voluptatem, ad sanitatem; saepe cogitabundi spatiamur, *G. D.*

AMBŪRO, Ære, ussi, ustum (prop., *to burn round, hence*). I. (1) *To burn up, scorch, scorch*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Of cold; part., frozen*.—(3) *Of fortune; injured, damaged*. EX. (1) Verres ambustus incendio, *Cic.*;—facile, tribunus ambustus, *a scorched tribune* (who was obliged to leave off speaking on account of the flames of the curia), *id.*;—magna vis frumenti ambusta, *Tac.*—(2) ambusti artus vi frigoris, *Tac.*—(3) ambustæ fortunarum reliquiæ, *Cic.* SYN. See ACCENDO.

AMBUSTĪŌ, ònis, *f.* (amburo). *In medic.*: *A burn*, *Plin.*

AMBUSTŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Burned or roasted all round*, *Plaut.*

AMBUSTUM, i, *n.* (id., part.). *Med. t. t.*: *A burn, scald*; se dare ambusta, *Plin.*

AMELLUS, i, *m.* *Purple Italian starwort*.

AMENĀNUS, i, *m.* *The Amenanus*, a river of Sicily, *Ov. Adj.*: *A flumina, id.*

AMENS, entis, *adj.* (a priv., mens). *That is not in his senses, out of his mind, bewh himself, insensate, senseless, mad*; us, homo amentissimus, *Cic.*;—a. animi, *distracted in mind*;—terrore amens, *beside one's self with terror*;—*Of things*; foolish, amentissimum consilium. SYN.

AMENS; DEMENS; EXCORS; VECORS; INSANUS; VESANS.—*Amens*, out of his wits, *beside himself* by reason of violent agitation or passion.—*Demens*, deficient in point of sense or judgment in certain things, *foolish*.—*Excors*, heartless, spiritless, without feeling.—*Vecors*, rash, *foolish, impertinent*.—*Insanus*, diseased in mind, *one who, ruled by passion, cannot listen to reason*.—*Vesanus*, so overcome by passion as to be in a kind of delirium, *frantic with rage, raving*.

AMENTIA, æ, *f.* (amens). *Madness, confusion of the senses, senselessness, stupidity, senseless behavior*; flagrare a., *Cic.*;—vis amentiae mentem turbaverat, *Liv.*

AMENTO, Ære, *tr.* (amentum). I. (1) *To furnish with a thong* (for hurling). II. *Poet.*

(2) *To launch, hurl, throw.* EX. (1) *hastæ amentata*, Cic. *So also fig. of speech*, id.—(2) *a. jaculum habens*, Luc.;—*Of wind*; *amentante* Noto, Sil.

AMENTUM, *i, n.* (probably *contr.* for *apimentum*, from *apo*, *apio*, *apto*; like *monimentum* from *monitum*, *moneo*). *A thong or strap fastened to a missile weapon*; *epistola ad a. deligata*, Cæs.;—*jaculorum amenta*, Liv.;—*torquere a.*, Virg. *Of a shoe-tie*, Plin.

AMĒRIA, *æ, f.* *Ameria*, an ancient town of Umbria, now *Amelia*, Cic.

AMĒRĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to America*; *Amerine*; *municeps A.*, Cic. *Subst.*: *Amerini*, inhabitants of *Ameria*, Plin.

AMES, *itis, m.* *A pole or fork for spreading nets with*, Hor.

AMĒTHYSTĪNĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Wearing a dress of the color of an amethyst*, Mart.

AMĒTHYSTĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (*amethystus*). 1. *Of the color of amethyst*, violet; *a. vestes*, Mart.—2. *Set with amethysts*; *a. trientes*, Mart. *Subst.*: *Amethystina*, garments of the color of *amethyst*, Juv.

AMĒTHYSTĪZŌN, *ontis*. *That comes near to an amethyst in color*; *a. carbunculi*, violet-colored, Plin.

AMĒTHYSTUS, *i, f.* (*ἀμethystος*). 1. *The amethyst*, a precious stone of a purple or violet color, Plin.—2. *A kind of vine*, Col.

AMFLEXUS, *a, um, pt.* (*ambi-flecto*). *Turned round*; *Gallia ora grandis circuitu amflexa*, Mel.

AMFRACTUS. See **ANFRACTUS**.

ĀMĪA, *æ, f.* (*ἀμῖα*). *A tunny*, Plin.

ĀMIANTUS, *i, m.* (*ἀμιαντος*, *unpolluted*). *The amiant*, *earth-flax*, *asbestos*, Plin.

ĀMĪCA, *æ, f.* (*amicus*). 1. *A female friend*; *amicæ et cognatæ*, Ter.—2. *Esp.*: *A mistress*, Cic.; *Plaut.*; *Ter.*

ĀMICE, *adv.* (*id.*). *In a friendly manner*, kindly, benevolently, amicably; *a. facere*, Cic.;—*amicissime loqui*. SYN. See **AMATORIE**.

ĀMĪCĪO, *tre, icūi, or ixi, ictum, tr.* (*am, jacio*) [*fut. amicibor*, Plaut.; *pf. inf. amicisse*, Front.]. (1) *To throw round or on, wrap round*.—(2) *Of inanimate beings*; *to cover, to cloak*. EX. (1) *amicus toga purpurea*, Cic. *Poet.*: *nube amictus*, *enveloped, twrapped*, Hor.—(2) *loca amicta nive*, Catull.;—*amicitur vitibus arbor*, Ov. SYN. **ĀMĪCĪO**; **INDUO**; **VESTIO**.—*Amicire*, *to throw round*, as above.—*Induere*, *to put on or do*.—*Vestire*, *to clothe*.

ĀMĪCĪTER, *adv.* *for amice*. *In a friendly manner*, Plaut.

ĀMĪCĪTĪA, *æ, f.* (*amicus*) [*gen. sing. amicitiæ*, Lucr.]. *Friendship*. 1. *Of individuals*; *as, est mihi a. cum aliquo*, Cic.;—*a. jungere, contrahere, colere, etc.*, Cic.—2. *Of treaties of amity between nations*; *Ubii amicitiæ fecerant*, Cæs.;—*a. populi Romani colere*, Sall.;—*amicitiæ fœdus*, Liv.;—(3) *Melon.*: *a. est rutæ cum fico*, Plin.;—*a. vitium*, id. SYN.

AMICITIA; **AMOR**; **BENEVOLENTIA**; **CARITAS**; **PIETAS**.—*Amicitia*, *friendship, attachment*.—*Amor*, *love, the bond or tie of friendship, a passionate affection*.—*Benevolentia*, *good-will towards one of equal rank*.—*Amicitia est amantis*; *benevolentia, diligētia*.—*Caritas*, *pure, tender affection, as of parents to children*.—*Pietas*, *love of duty, as of children towards parents*; *of a patriot to his country*.

ĀMĪCĪTĪES, *ei, f.*, *for amicitiæ*. *Friendship*.

ĀMĪCO, *are, tr.* (*amicus*). *To win one's friendship, to gain one's favor or good-will*, Stat.

ĀMĪCTUS, *a, um, pt.* of *amicio*.

ĀMĪCTUS, *us, m.* (*amicio*). *Orig.*, *a throwing on of a garment*; hence, *I. Melon.* (1) *Dress, attire, clothing*. II. *Concr.* (2) *An outer garment, cloak, mantle*. EX. (1) *amicum imitari alcis*, Cic.—(2) *a. duplex*, *made of double stuff*, Virg.;—*Tyrii a.*, Ov. *Poet.*: *coeli amictus*, *a garment of ether, air*, Lucr.;—*multus a. nebulæ*, *a thick mist enveloping an object*, Virg.;—*virides a.*, *i. e. plants covering the ground*, Col. SYN. **ĀMĪCTUS**; **AMICULUM**; **VESTIS**; **VESTITUS**; **VESTIMENTUM**.—*Amictus*, *said of any thing used to wrap up or envelop*.—*Amiculum*, *an upper garment or cloak for men or women*.—*Vestis*, *all manner of clothing used to cover the body or furniture, a covering, any thing that covers*.—*Vestitus*, *apparell, clothes*. *Fig.*: *montium vestitus*, Cic.;—*ovationis v.*, id.—*Vestimentum*, *a vestment, to cover the body only*, Cic.

ĀMĪCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (*amica*). *A mistress, sweetheart*, Cic.

ĀMĪCŪLUM, *i, n.* (*amicio*). *An over or outer garment, a light or loose garment thrown over or round the body, a short cloak*; *Dionysius Jovi aureum detraxit a.*, Cic.;—*amicæ amictus amiculo*, id. *Fig.*: *a. gloriæ cupido*, *cloak*, Front. SYN. See **AMICTUS**.

ĀMĪCŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (*amicus*). *A little friend, a dear or intimate friend*; *quid de Docimo a. meo?* Cic.; *Hor.*

ĀMĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (*amo*). *Friendly, kind, amicable, benevolent*; *with dat. or absol.*; *Tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici*, Cic.;—*numen a.*, Virg.;—*amica luto sus*, Hor.;—*Of things*; *vento a.*, *favorable*, Ov.;—*so, a. imbres*, Virg.;—*sidus a.*, Hor.;—*amicum est mihi*, *it is agreeable to me*, *I am glad*.

ĀMĪCUS, *i, m.* (*amo*). I. *Gen.* (1) *A friend*. II. *Melon.* (2) *A friend of the state*, a title of honor of foreign kings or nations allied with the Romans.—(3) *A councillor, minister*. EX. (1) *a. ex animo*, Cic.;—*paternus a.*;—*amicorum greges*, id. *Poet.* *for patronus, a patron*, Hor.;—*for socius, a companion, fellow-partner*, Ov.;—(2) *rex Egypti socius atque a Senatu appellatus*, Suet.—(3) *hortantibus amicis ut Græciam redigeret*, Nep. SYN. See **AMATOR**.

AMILCAR. See **HAMILCAR**.

ĀMĪNĒUS (*ēus*), *a, um, adj.* (*Ἀμινῆος*). *Of or belonging to Aminæum, Aminæan*; *A. vites*, *vines brought originally from Aminæum in Thessaly*, Virg.

ĀMĪSĪA, *æ, f.* *Amisia*. 1. *The river Ems in Germany*, Tac.—2. *A town on the left bank of the Ems, perhaps Emden*, Tac.

ĀMISSIO, *ōnis, f.* (*amitto*). *A losing, a loss*; *oppidorum a.*, Cic.;—*a. sensuum*—*dignitatis*, id.

1. **ĀMISSUS**, *a, um, pt.* of *amitto*.

2. **ĀMISSUS**, *us, m.* *for amissio*. *A loss*; *Sicilia a.*, Nep.

ĀMĪSUS, *i, f.* (*Ἀμῖσός*). *Amisus*, a town of Pontus, now *Samsun*, Cic. *Its inhabitants*, *Amiseni*, Plin.

ĀMĪTA, *æ, f.* *A father's sister, a paternal aunt* (*opp. matertera, a mother's sister*), Cic.;—*a. magna, a grandfather's (avi) sister*, Dig.;—*a. major*, *the aunt of a grandfather*, Dig.;—*a. maxima*, *the aunt of a great-grandfather, called also abamita*, id.

ĀMĪTERNĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging*

to *Amiternum*, Col. *Subst.*: *Amiterni*, *drum*. The inhabitants of *Amiternum*, *Plin.*

AMITERNUM, *i. n.* *Amiternum*, a town of the Sabines where *Sailust* was born, *Liv.*

AMĪTERNUS, *a. um*, *adj. poet.* for *Amiterninus*; *A. cohorts*, *Virg.*

A-MITTO, *Ter.* *isi*, *issum*, *tr.* [*amisti*, *contr.* for *amististi*, *ere* = *amissis*, *contr.* for *amiseris*, *Plaut.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To let* (any thing) *go*, *let slip*, *dismiss*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To let slip*, *to let pass by*, *to let pass unobserved*. II. *Meton.* (3) *To lose*. **EX.** (1) *præda de manibus amissa*, *Cic.*;—*a. prædam ex oculis manibusque*, *Liv.*—(2) *a. ejusmodi occasionem*, *Cic.*;—*prioris sacramento amissa, being null*, *id.*;—*a. fidem?* *to be faithless*, *Nep.*—(3) *a. vitam*, *Cic.*;—*a. pecuniam*—*patrimonium*, *Sall.*;—*a. filium*, *cives*, *to lose* (by death);—*a. lumina*, *to lose one's sight*.

SYN. **AMITTO**; **PERDO**.—*Amittere*, *to lose* (by or without our own fault).—*Perdere*, *to lose* (by our own fault), *to destroy*; *Decius amisit vitam*, *non perdidit*, *A. Her.*

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. A Latin historian of the fourth century.

AMMON (*Hamm.*), *ōnis*, *m.* (*Ἀμμων*). *Ammon*. 1. A name of *Jupiter*, worshipped in *Africa* under the form of a ram, who had there a famous oracle.—2. *Meton.*: *Ammonis cornu*, a horn-like, gold-colored precious stone, *Plin.*

AMMONEO. See **ADMONEO**.

AMMŌNĪACUM, *i. n.* (*Ammon*). A kind of gum-resin dropping from a tree in the temple of *Jupiter Ammon*, *Plin.*

AMMŌNĪACUS, *a. um*, *adj.* (*Ammon*). Of or belonging to *Ammon*, *Ammoniac*; *A. sal*, *Plin.*

AMNĪCOLA, *æ. m.* or *f.* (*amnis*, *colo*). Living, being or growing near a river; *a. salices*.

AMNĪCŪLUS, *i. m.* *dim.* (*amnis*). A little river, a rieulet; *ab altero*, *a. Liv.*

AMNĪCUS, *a. um*, *adj.* (*amnis*). Of or belonging to a river; *a. calumi*, *Plin.*;—*insula amnicarum maxima*, formed by a river, *id.*;—*piscis* *a. Sol.*

AMNIS, *is*, *m.* [*f.* *Plaut.*; *abl.* usually *amne*, *post. amni*]. Running water, a great mass of running water, a large river, a stream; *profluentis*, *a. Cic.*;—*ruunt de montibus* *a. mountain torrents*, *Virg.*;—*pontus est a. cuncti*, *Sen.* Said also of the currents of the ocean—of liquids in general—of the constellation *Eridanus*.—**PHRASES.** *Secundo amni*, down or with the stream, *Virg.*;—*adverso amne*, up the stream, *Curt.* **SYN.** See **FLUVIUS**.

AMO, *äre*, *tr.* [*amasso* for *amavero*, *Plaut.*].

1. Of persons; (1) *To love* (with the fundamental idea of affection, *opp.* *odisse*).—2. Of things; (2) *To like*, *to be fond of*, *take pleasure in*.—3. With the inf. like the Greek *φιλεῖν*: (3) *To find pleasure in*, *to use to*, *to be in the habit of*. **EX.** (1) *pueri amant inter se*, *love each other* (*Gr.* *ἡς*, *3.*, *Cic.*);—(2) *nomen, orationem, vultum incessum alcys* *a. Cic.*;—*amat janua limen*, *likes to remain at*, *Hor.*;—(3) *aurum pertumpere amat saxa*, *uses to*, *is accustomed*, *Hor.* Also *absol.*: *que ira fieri amat* (like the *Gr.* *οἷον φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι*), *as usually happens*. **PHRASES.** *a. alqm ex animo*, *to love with all one's heart*, *Cic.*;—*a. alqm amore singulari*, *to love one exceedingly*, *id.*;—*ita me di ament*, *as truly as I live*, *by Heaven!* So also *ellip.*: *ita me Jupiter!* *id.*;—*di te ament*, *Heaven bless you!* *id.*;—*a. se*, *to be pleased with*, *admire*, *think highly of one's self*, *Cic.*;—*a. alqm de or in alqm re*, *quod*, *etc.*, *to be grateful to any one for*, *id.*;—*amabo te* (*prop.*,

I shall love you, *sc.* if you do as I desire), *be so kind as to*, *I pray*, *I will thank you*: *soror*, *parce*, *amabo*, *I pray you*. **SYN.** **AMO**; **ADAMO**; **DEAMO**; **REAMO**; **DILIGO**.—*Amare*, *to love cordially*, *affectionately*.—*Adamare*, *to begin to love*, *to fall in love*.—*Deamare*, *int. us. of amo*, *to love desperately or passionately*, *dearly*.—*Redamare*, *to love in return*, *to love one who loves us*.—*Diligere*, *to love*, *i. e.* *to esteem or value on account of the worth or excellence of the object*, whereas *amare* is *to love from inclination or feeling*. The former is *voluntary*, the result of reflection; the latter is *involuntary* and irresistible.—*Diligere* = *quæri*, *opp.* *negligere*. *spernere*; *amare* = *ἐπὶ*, *ἐπαρτα*, *opp.* *odisse*.—*diligere* is *to love with a purer affection*, *free from sensuality and selfishness*; *amare* is *to love with a warmer love*, *more allied to passion*.

AMCEBÆUS, *a. um*, *adj.* (*ἀμωβῆος*). Reciprocal, alternate (*genuine Lat.* *alternus*). *A. carmen*, alternate or responsive song, *Fest.*

AMCEBEUS (*triglyph.*), *ei*, *m.* (*Ἀμωβῆος*). *Amcebeus*, an Athenian player on the cithara, of great reputation, *Ov.*

AMCENĒ, *adv.* (*amcenus*). Pleasantly, to the smell, *Plaut.*—Of speech; *in the compar.*, *Gell.*—Of a dwelling; *in the sup.*, *Plin.*

AMCENĪTAS, *atis*, *f.* (*id.*). Pleasantness, with regard to the senses; *hortorum* *a. Cic.*;—*amcēnitates orarum et litorum*, *id.*;—*a. vitæ*, *Tac.* As a caressing or coaxing appellation; *uxor mea*, *mea* *a.*, *quid tu agis?* *my sweet*, *my charmer*.

AMCENUS, *a. um*, *adj.* (*amo*). Pleasant, agreeable, delightful; *locus* *a. Cic.*;—*a. rus*, *Hor.*;—*of abstract objects*; *a. vita*, *Tac.*;—*a. ingenium*, *id.*;—*of dress*; *cultus amcenior*, *too elegant* (*sc.* for a Vestal), *Liv.* **SYN.** See **DELICATUS**.

A-MŌLIŌR, *iri*, *itus*, *tr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To remove*, *throw away* or *aside*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To remove*, *avert*, *turn away*. *Rhet.*: *To refute*.

EX. (1) *properas* *a. omnia*, *Plaut.*;—*a. omnia* *e medio*, *Plin.*;—*a. obstantia silvarum*, *Tac. Russ.*;—*amolita objecta onera*, *removed*, *Liv.*;—*a. se*, *to move one's self away*, *to pack off*, *depart*, *get off*.—(2) *amoliendis periculis*, *Plin.*;—*a. crimen*, *to rebut*, *Tac.*;—*a. nomen meum*, *I pass over in silence*, *lay no stress upon*, *Liv.* **SYN.** **AMOLIŌR**; **AMOVERO**; **REPELLO**.—*Amoliri* (*from moles*), *to remove* or *put away with some difficulty*.—*Amovere* (*move*, *a.*), *to move any thing away*, implies less difficulty than *amoliri*.—*Repellere*, *to repel*, *drive back* in any way.

AMŌLĪŌ, *ōnis*, *f.* (*amolior*). A removing, putting away, aside; *a. ex oculis*, *Gell.*

AMŌLĪTUS, *a. um*, *pt.* of *amolior*.

AMŌMUM, or **-ON**, *i. n.* (*ἀμῶμνον*). *Amomum*, a shrub growing in *Armenia* similar to the white vine, and with fruit like a cluster of grapes, of which a fragrant ointment was made, *Plin.*; *Virg.*

AMOR, *ōris*, *m.* (*amo*) [*the old form amos*, like *honor* for *honor*]. I. (1) *Love*, *affection*.—(2) *personified*; *the god of love*, *Cupid*; *plur.*, *Loves*, *Cypids*. II. *Meton. Gen.* (3) *An eager desire*, *longing*, *wish*. **EX.** (1) *With in*, *erga*, or *a gen. obj.*, *noster in te*, *a. Cic.*;—*ampliecti alqm amore*, *id.*;—*respondere amori amore*, *id.*;—*plur.*, *amores hominum in te*, *Cic.*;—*est mihi in amoribus*, *I love him much*, *id.* *Concr.*: *of a dear or beloved object*; *Pompeius nostri amores*, *id.*—(2) *paret Amor dictis*, *Virg.*;—*corporum nudorum pinguntur amorum*, *Ov.*—(3) *consulatus* *a. Cic.*;—*a. gloriæ*, *id.*;—*a. auri*, *Virg.*;—*a. habendi*, *avaricie*, *Hor.*;—*a. scribendi*, *a desire of writing*, *id.* **SYN.** See **AMICITIA**.

AMORGUS or **-OS**, *i. f.* (*Ἀμοργός*). *Amor-*

gae, an island among the Sporades in the Ægean, where the poet Simonides was born; a place of exile, under the Roman emperors, now *Amorgo* or *Morgo*, Plin.; Tac.

AMOTIO, ōnis, *f.* (amoveo). *A removal, putting away*; a. doloris, Cic.

AMOTUS, a, um, *pt.* of amoveo.

AMOTVĒO, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To remove, withdraw.*—(2) *To put or remove aside secretly, to put out of the way, to make away with, steal.*—(3) *To banish.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To desert.* EX. (1) illum ex istis locis amove, Cic.; —a. sacra in urbes ab hostium oculis, Liv.; —a. se, to withdraw, retire.—(2) boves per dolum amote, Hor.—(3) Suium amovendum in insulam censuit, Tac.—(4) libidinem, odium, cupiditatesque a., Cic.; —a. bellum, Liv. SYN. See *AMO*. IOK.

AMPHIARĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Amphiarus). *Of or belonging to Amphiarus*, Prop.

AMPHIARĒIDES, æ, m. (Amphiarus). *A male descendant of Amphiarus*, Alcæon, Ov.

AMPHIARĒUS, i, m. (Amphiaros). *Amphiarus*, a celebrated Argive soothsayer, who was swallowed up by the earth in the war of the Seven against Thebes, Cic.; Ov.

AMPHIBŌLIA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία). *Rhet. t. t.*: *Ambiguities, ambiguity*, Cic.; Quint.

AMPHIBRĀCHYS, ŷos, m. (ἀμφιβραχης), [*later also* -US, i]. *An Amphibrach*, a poetic foot consisting of a — —, Quint.

AMPHICTYŌNES, um, m. (Amphictyonis), [*acc. Gr. -as*]. *The members of the Amphictyonic council, or congress of the states of Greece*; accusari apud A., Cic.; Quint.

AMPHILOCHIA, æ, *f.* (Amphiloxia). *Amphilochia*, a district of Acarnania, Cic.

AMPHILOCHICUS, or **AMPHILOCHĪUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Amphilochia). *Amphilochian*, Liv.

AMPHILOCHI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv.

AMPHILOCHUS, i, m. (Amphiloxos). *Amphilochus*, a son of Amphiarus.

AMPHIMĀCRUS, i, m. (Amphimacrus). *A Mtr. t. t.* *An Amphimacer*, a poetic foot consisting of a — — —. Also called *Creticus*, a *Cretic*, Quint.

AMPHIMĒDŌN, ontis, m. *Amphimedon*, a Libyan killed by Perseus, Ov.

AMPHION, ōnis, m. (Amphion). *Amphion*, son of Jupiter and Antiope, famed for his skill on the lyre, Hor.; Ov.

AMPHIONIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Amphion). *Amphionian*, Prop.

AMPHIPŌLIS, is, *f.* (Amphipolis). *Amphipolis*, a town of Macedonia, now *Emboli*, Liv.

AMPHIPŌLTANUS, a, um, *adj.* (Amphipolis). *Of or belonging to Amphipolis*, Just.

AMPHIPŌLITES, æ, m. (Amphipolites). *An inhabitant of Amphipolis*, Amphipolitan, Varr.

AMPHIPROSTYLOS, i, m. (Amphiproostylos). *A building with columns both before and behind*, Vitruv.

AMPHISBÆNA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφισβᾶνα). *A serpent which moves either way at pleasure. The unulated or two-headed snake*, Plin.; Lucan.

AMPHISSA, æ, *f.* (Amphissa). *Amphissa*, a town of the Locri Ōzole, on the borders of Phocia, now *Salona*, Lucr.†

AMPHISSIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Amphissa). *Of or belonging to Amphissa*, Amphissian; A. saxa.

AMPHITĀPA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφιτάπης). *A coverlet shaggy on both sides*; dormire super a., Varr.

AMPHITHEĀTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (amphitheatrum). *Amphitheatral*; a. spectaculum, Plin.; a. pompa, Claud.

AMPHITHEĀTRICUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Amphitheatrical*; a. charta, a kind of bad paper.

AMPHITHEĀTRUM, i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον). *An amphitheatre*, a large building for the exhibition of spectacles, in form of an oval, Plin.

AMPHITRITE, es, *f.* (Ἀμφιτρίτη). *Amphitrite*. 1. A sea-goddess, wife of Neptune, Col.—2. Appell. for the sea, Ov.

AMPHITRYŌ (-ŏo), or -ON, ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρυῶν). *Amphitryon*, a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, Ov.

AMPHITRYŌNIĀDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Amphitryon*, Hercules, Virg.; Ov.

AMPHORA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφορεύς), [*gen. plur., as a measure, usually amphorum*]. I. *A vessel with two handles, a pitcher, jar, flask, bottle*; amphoras implere, Cat.; Hor. II. *Meton.*: *A measure of liquids containing eight congi, or nearly six gallons*; singulas vini a., Cic. SYN. AMPHORA; CADES; URCEUS.—*Amphora*, a vessel with two handles, narrower at the top, containing 8 congi, or nearly 6 galls.—*Cadus*, a wine vessel containing 12 congi, or nearly 9 galls.—*Urceus*, a pitcher, a pot for water.

AMPHŌRALIS, e, *adj.* (amphora). *Containing the quantity of an amphora*; a. vas, Plin.

AMPHRYSIACUS, a, um, *adj.* (Amphrysus). *Of or belonging to Amphrysus*; A. grammæ, Stat.

AMPHRYSIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Amphrysus*, Amphrygian; A. vates, i. e. the Sibyl, Virg.

AMPHRYSUS, or -OS, m. (Ἀμφύρυσος). *The Amphrysus*, a small river of Thessaly, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus, Virg.; Ov.

AMPLE, adv. (amplus). *Widely, spaciously*; hence, I. (1) *Abundantly, richly, magnificently, splendidly.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Becomingly.*—(3) *Of speech; fluently, richly, magnificently.* EX. (1) exornare a., Cic.; militibus agri amplissime dati, id.; —quam amplissime afferri, to be buried most splendidly, id.—(2) honores gerere amplissime, Cic.—(3) a. loqui, Cic.

AMPECTOR, ēre, for *Amplector*, Plaut.

AMPECTOR, ti, xus, *tr. dep.* (am, plector). I. *Prop.* (1) *To entwine, surround, encompass, encircle, embrace*; to grasp, lay hold of. II. *Fig.* (2) *To embrace with love or esteem, to love, honor, value, esteem.*—(3) *With the mind; to comprehend, conceive, understand, penetrate.*—(4) *Of an object of thought; to bring within certain limits, to comprehend, to treat or discourse on, discuss, handle.* EX. (1) a. genua alui, Plaut.; —a. postes, Virg.; —a. dextram, to grasp, seize, Virg.; —a. hostium aciem, to enclose, Liv.; —quantum loci a. munimento, to surround, enclose.—(2) Cæsar me amicissime amplectitur; —*Of things*; qui tanto amore suas possessiones amplexi tenebant, ut, etc., Cic.; —a. virtutem, a. rempublicam.—(3) quæ si iudex non amplector omnia consilio, Cic.; —a. cogitationem toto pectore, to ponder, id.—(4) argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer; —Cæsaris sententia a. omnes acerbitates, includes. SYN. AMPECTOR; AMPLEXOR; COMPECTOR.—Amplecti, as above.—Amplexari, freq. intens. t. embrace

heartily, to fold close in one's arms; fig. a. otium, Cic.—Complecti, a. s. as amplexi, but more expressive, also, to protect, defend; vos in omni fortuna complector, Cic.

AMPLEXO, *äre, for amplexor.*

AMPLEXOR, *äri, ätus, tr. dep. (amplector).* I. (1) *To embrace, clasp, embrace.* II. *Fig. (2) To love, to be fond of, value, esteem.* EX. (1) *aram amplexantes, Plaut;—inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, Cic.—(2) totum me amplexatur, Cic;—a. otium.* SYN. See AMPECTOR.

AMPLEXUS, *a, um, pt. of amplexor.*

AMPLEXUS, *üs, m. (amplector).* *An embracing, embracing, surrounding, encompassing; serpentis a., Cic;—oceanus qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv;—tenere alqui amplexu, embrace, Tac.* SYN. AMPLEXUS; OSCULUM; OSCULATIO; BASIA; SUAVIUM.—*Amplexus, a folding in the arms, embrace.—Osculum (dim. of os), a kiss of politeness.—Osculatio, the act of kissing.—Basia, kisses of tenderness.—Suavium, an ardent or amorous kiss.*

AMPLIATIO, *önis, f. (amplio).* *In law, t. t.: A deferring of judgment; ampliata est et ipsa a.*

AMPLIFICATIO, *önis, f. (amplifico).* I. *Prop. (1) A widening, enlarging, increasing; as, pecunie a., Cic;—rei familiaris a., id.—2. Rhet. t. t.: An amplifying, amplification of a proposition, an exaggerated representation, Auct; Her.*

AMPLIFICATOR, *öris, m. (id.).* *He who widens, enlarges, increases; rerum ipsarum, a., Cic;—dignitatis a., id.*

AMPLIFICE, *ädr. (amplificus).* *Sumptuously, magnificently, Catull.*

AMPLIFICO, *äre, tr. (amplus, facio).* I. (1) *To widen, extend, enlarge.* II. *Fig. (2) a. s.—(3) Exp. in Rhet.: To enlarge, i. e. speak largely and copiously, dilate; to set off, extol, aggrandize, ennoble.* EX. (1) *a. divitiis—i rituum—urbem, Cic;—a. sonum, increase, id.—(2) auctoritas amplificata, Cic;—honore et gloria amplificati.—(3) summa laus eloquentiae est a. rem ornando, Cic.* SYN. AMPLIO; AMPLIFICO; AUGEO; ADAUGEO.—*Ampliare, to make ample, large, imposing; increase, augment.—Amplificare, to amplify, to extend, etc., as above; more forcible than amplio.—Augere, to make larger, augment, increase, strengthen.—Adaugere, intens. of augere.*

AMPLIFICUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)* *Magnificent.*

AMPLIO, *äre, tr. (amplus).* I. *Prop. (1) To widen, extend, enlarge, increase, aggrandize.* II. *Fig. (2) a. s.—(3) Exp. in Rhet.: To defer sc. passing sentence, delay judgment, adjourn (pronounced by the prætor with the word 'amplus'), as if to give more time.* EX. (1) *a. rem, Hor;—de ampliando numero, Plin.—(2) a. nomen, to ennoble, aggrandize, Mart;—a. virtutem, Quint.—(3) potestas ampliandi, Cic; Cæs. With acc. of person; istum ampliaveritis delay or adjourn a cause relating to any one, A. Her;—thus, his ampliatus, whose cause has been put off, or adjourned twice, Liv.* SYN. See AMPLIFICO.

AMPLITER, *adv. (amplus).* 1. *Copiously, splendidly.—2. Very, very much; as, a. occupatum esse, Plaut;—a. laudare, Gell.*

AMPLITÜDO, *inis, f. (id.).* I. *Prop. (1) Wideness, largeness, extent, greatness, size.* II. *Fig. (2) Greatness, dignity, grandeur, distinction, etc.—(3) Exp. in Rhet.: Copiousness and dignity of expression.* EX. (1) *simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic;—a. urbis, Liv;—a. valli, Tac;—a. egregia corporis, pretty large size, Suet.—(2) a. animi, grandeur, greatness of*

soul, Cic;—homines in quibus summa est a. dignitas, id;—plur., amplitudines bonorum, wealth, Cic;—a. virtutum, Gell.—(3) a. Platonis, Cic. SYN. See MAGNITUDO.

AMPLIUS, *adv. (compar. of amplè).* *More, longer, further (sc. of extent in time and number).* I. *Gen.: Mostly with a compar. abl. or absol.; as, milites a. horis quatuor pugnaverunt, Cæs;—a. sunt sex menses, more than six months, Cic;—so, a. centum cives, id;—a. milia passuum decem, Cæs;—horam a., more than an hour, id;—si a. obsidum vellet, more, id;—quid loquar a.? What else, more, or further?—nihil or non dico a., I say nothing further, no more, Cic;—hoc a., eo a., more than this, moreover. II. Esp. Law t. t.: The word used by the judge to defer a cause, (see Amplio (3)).* III. *Polit. t. t.: To signify assent, with an addition; as, Servilio assentior, et hoc a. censeo, Cic.* SYN. See MAGIS.

AMPLIUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop. (1) Wide, spacious, large.—(2) Milton: Abundant, much, considerable, large, great.* II. *Fig. in Gen.: Wide, strong, great.—(4) Esp.: Splendid, glorious, excellent, reputable, noble.—(5) As a title of generals, consuls, and of the senate; a. s.—(6) Of orators and orations; copious.* EX. (1) *a. domus, Cic;—amplissima curia, id;—a. insula, Plin.—(2) amplissima pecunia, Cic;—amplissima fortune, id;—amplissima dies, the longest day.—(3) ire ampliores, Ter;—motus amplior, id;—a. spes, Suet.—(4) a. præmia, Cic;—amplissima res gestæ, id;—amplissimi honores.—(5) a. collegium decemvirale, Cic;—a. honor, i. e. the consulate, id;—a. ordo, the senate, Plin.—(6) erat oratione satis amplius, Cic.* SYN. See MAGNIS.

AMPULLA, *æ, f. (olla).* I. *A glass vessel with a narrow neck and swelling body—a flask, bottle, Cic; Plaut.* II. *Milton, Fig.: Inflated diction, tumid language, bombast, rant, Hor.*

AMPULLACEUS, *a, um, adj. (ampulla).* I. *Of or belonging to a flask; coria a., flask-leather.* II. *In the form of a flask, high-bellied; a. pira, a kind of large pear, Plin.*

AMPULLARIUS, *i, m. (id.).* *A maker of flasks, Plaut.*

AMPULLOR, *äri, intr. dep. (id.).* *To speak in high or inflated style; a. tragica arte, Hor.*

AMPUTATIO, *önis, f. (amputo).* I. *A lopping or cutting off; Sarmientorum a., Cic.* II. *Milton, concr.: A piece that has been cut off or lopped off, a chip, Plin.*

AMPUTO, *äre, tr. (am, puto).* I. *Prop. (1) To lop, clip, prune, cut off round about.* II. *Fig. (2) To cut away, put away, remove.* EX. (1) *a. vitem ferro, Cic;—a. membra quadam corporis, id;—a. humeros, to amputate, Sen.—(2) amputata inanitas, minor-d, Cic;—a. multitudinem sententiarum, to lessen, id;—so, a. numerum legionum, Tac.* In Rhet.: *amputata loqui, broken sentences, Cic.*

AMPYCIDES, *æ, m.* *A descendant of Ampyx, the soothsayer Mopsus, Ov.*

AMPYX, *ÿcis, and AMPICUS, i, m. (Ἀμψύξ or Ἀμπίκος).* *Ampyx.* 1. *One of the Lapithæ, father of the soothsayer Mopsus, Hyg.—2. A companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone, Ov.*

AMSANCTUS (Amps.), *i, m.* *Amsanctus, a lake in the country of the Hirpini, dangerous for its pestilential vapors, now Lago d'Ausante, Virg.*

AMULETUM, *i, n.* *An amulet, a sympathetic preservative against sickness (usually hung round the neck), Plin.*

ĀMŪLIUS, *li, m.* *Amulius*, king of Alba, who dispossessed his co-regent brother, Numitor, of the crown, and ordered Numitor's grandchildren, Romulus and Remus, to be exposed in the Tiber, Liv.

ĀMURCA, *æ, f.* (*ἀμύρρα*). *The lees of oil*, a watery substance from pressed olives, Cat.; Varr.

ĀMURCĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*amurca*). *Of or belonging to the lees of oil*; *a. dolia*, Cat.

ĀMUSSIS, *is, f.* [*acc.* *amussim*, *abl.* and *plur.* not used]. *A rule, level*, Varr.;—*ad a.*, or, in one word, *adamussim*, according to the level or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually, Varr.

ĀMUSSĪTO, *arē, tr.* (*amussis*). *To make according to rule or level*; *amussitata* indoles.

ĀMUSSĪUM, *i, n.* (*id.*). *A horizontal plate for ascertaining the direction of the wind*, Vitr.

ĀMYCLĒ, *arum* (also *Amyclē*, *es*, Sil.). (*Ἀμύκλας*). *Amyclē*. 1. A town of Laconia where Castor and Pollux were born, Mart.; Ov. —2. A town of Latium, east of Terracina, Virg.

ĀMYCLĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Amyclē*). *Of or belonging to Amyclē*, in Laconia, Virg.; A. fratres, Castor and Pollux, Stat.;—A. corona, for the victor in a pugilistic contest, Mart.

ĀMYCLĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). *Of or belonging to Amyclē in Latium*; A. sinus, Plin.

ĀMYCLIDES, *æ, m.* *The son of Amyclēs*, founder of Amyclē; Hyacinthus, Ov.

ĀMYCCS, *i, m.* (*Ἀμύκος*). *Amycus*. 1. A son of Neptune, king of the Bebryces, Val. Fl.—2. A centaur, Ov.

ĀMYGDĀLA, *æ, f.* (*ἀμυγδάλη*). 1. *An almond, the kernel of an almond*, Plin.—2. *Melon*: *An almond-tree*, Col.; Plin.; hence,

ĀMYGDĀLĀCEUS, *a, um, adj.* *Like the almond-tree*; *a. folium*, Plin.

ĀMYGDĀLINUS, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). *Of, or made of almonds*; *a. oleum*, Plin.;—*a. pruna*, grafted on the almond-tree, id.

ĀMYGDĀLUM, *i, n.* 1. For *Amygdala*, *q. v.*

ĀMYGDĀLUS, *i, f.* (*ἀμυγδαλος*). *An almond-tree*, Pallad.

ĀMYMŌNE, *es, f.* (*Ἀμυμώνη*). *Amymonē*. 1. A daughter of Danaus, and mother of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes, Hyg.; Prop.—2. A fountain near Argos, Ov.

ĀMYMŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Amymonē*). *Of or belonging to Amymonē*, Hyg.

ĀMYNTAS, *æ, m.* (*Ἀμύντας*). *Amyntas*. 1. The father of Philip, king of Macedon, Nep.—2. The name of a shepherd, Virg.

ĀMYNTIĀDES, *æ, m.* *A descendant of Amyntas*, i. e. Philip, Ov.

ĀMYNTOR, *gris, m.* (*Ἀμύντωρ*). *Amyntor*, a king of the Dolopes, father of Phoenix, Ov.

ĀMYNTŌRIDES, *æ, m.* *The son of Amyntor*, Phoenix, Ov.

ĀMYSTIS, *Idis, f.* (*Ἀμυστις*). *A mode of drinking by emptying a cup at a single draught*.

ĀMYTHĀŌN (*Amith.*), *ōnis, m.* (*Ἀμυθαών*). *Amythaon*, the father of Melampus, an Argive.

ĀMYTHĀŌNIUS, *li, m.* Son of Amythaon; Melampus, Virg.; Prop.

AN, *conj.* (*ἄν, ἴαν*). *If, or if, or*. It is used, 1. *As a simple interrogatory particle, not expressed in English*; as, an potest ulla esse excusatio? *can there be any excuse?* Cic.—2. *In indirect questions* (Gr. 627, 5. Note); as, quæsiui an apud

Læcam fuisset, *I asked, if he had been at Læca's*, id.—3. *In double questions*; as, roga, velintne an non uxorem, *ask him whether he will take a wife or not*, Ter. It is also joined to *ne*, making *anne*; as, cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, *anne multa*, when the question is, *whether three be little or much*.—4. *When joined with non, making an non, or annon, the two are equivalent to nonne*; as, an non dixi hoc esse futurum, Ter.—5. *When joined with haud scio, nescio, dubito, it conveys a doubt, which however inclines to affirmation, as if it were annon*; as, est quidem id magnum atque haud scio an maximum, *it is important, and I do not know if it be not highly important, or, it is perhaps of the utmost importance*. SYN. *An*; *Num*.—These words, considered as interrogatives, differ in this:—*An* always supposes a second member expressed or understood; as, erravit? *an* potius insanivit? Cic.—*An* ego toties de eadem re te audiam? (*an* non understood).—*Num* does not suppose a second member, and often does not require an answer, but rather states a fact in an interrogative way; as, num cogitat quid dicat? *he does not then think of what he says, does he?*

ĀNĀBATHRUM, *i, n.* (*ἀνάβαθρον*). *A temporary row of seats, rising one above another, round the sides of a room*, Juv.

ĀNĀCES, *um, m.* (*Ἀνάκτες*). *A name given to Castor and Pollux*, Cic.

ĀNĀCHARSIS, *is, m.* (*Ἀναχάρσις*). *Anacharsis*, a celebrated Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon, Cic.; Plin.

ĀNĀCRĒON, *ontis, m.* (*Ἀνακρέων*). *Anacreon*, a Greek lyric poet, born at Teos, Hor.

ĀNĀCRĒONTICUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Anacreon*, *Anacreontic*, Fulg.

ĀNĀCTORĪUM, *li, n.* (*Ἀνακτόριον*). *Anactorium*, a town in Acarnania at the entrance of the Ambracian gulf, Plin.†

ĀNĀDEMA, *ātis, n.* (*ἀνάδημα*). *A head-dress, a head-band*, Lucr.

ĀNĀDŪMĒNE, *es, f.* (*ἀναδιωμένη*, *emerging*, a name given to Venus, as rising out of the sea), the name of a celebrated picture of Venus by Apelles, Plin.

ĀNĀGLYPTUS or **ĀNĀGLYPHUS**, *a, um, adj.* (*ἀνάγλυπτος* or *ἀνὰ γλυφός*). *Engraved in bass-relief*. Inscr. Subst.: *Anaglypta*, *orum*, *bass-relief*, Plin.

ĀNĀGNĪA, *æ, f.* (*Ἀναγνία*). *Anagnia*, the chief town of the Hernici in Latium, now *Anagni*.

ĀNĀGNĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Anagnia*. Subst. plur.: *Anagnini*, the inhabitants of Anagnia, Cic.; Plin.

ĀNĀGNOSTES, *æ, m.* (*ἀναγνώστης*). *A reader*, a person (usually a slave) employed to read to another, Cic.; Gell.

ĀNĀLECTA, *æ, m.* (*ἀναλεκτής*). *A collector of the crumbs left after a meal*, Mart.; Sen.

ĀNĀLECTRIS, *Idis, f.* (*ἀν-ἀλεκτρον*). *A cushion or pad for the shoulders, in order to improve the shape*, Ov.

ĀNĀPĒSTUS, *i, m.* (*ἀνάπαιστος*). *An anapest*, a metrical foot consisting of — — —, Cic. Adj.: *Anapæstus*, or *anapæsticus*, *a, um, Anapæstic*; A. pes, Cic. Subst.: *Anapæstum*, *i, n.* (*sc. carmen*). *A poem in Anapæsts*, Cic.

ĀNĀPHE, *es, f.* (*Ἀνάφη*). *Anaphe*, a small island of volcanic origin in the Ægean sea, now *Anaphi*, Ov.

ANĀPUS, i, m. (Ἀναπός). The *Anapus*, a river of Sicily flowing into the sea, south of Syracuse, now the *Anapo*, Ov.

ANARTES, ium, m. The *Anartes*, a people of Dacia, Cæs.

1. ANAS, ānātis, c. (gen. plur. usually *anatum*, *ecclom anatum*, Varr.) A duck; *anatum ova*, Cic.

2. ANAS, æ, m. The *Anas*, a river of Spain, now *Guadiana*, Cæs.

ANĀTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (anas). Of or belonging to ducks; a. aquila, the osprey, the sea-eagle, Plin.

ANĀTICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (anas). A little duck, duckling; as a word of endearment, Plaut.

ANĀTINUS, a, um, adj. (anas). Of or belonging to ducks; fortuna a. Plaut. Subst.: *anatina*, æ, f. (sc. *euro*). Duck, Petron.

ANĀTŌCISMUS, i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός). Interest upon interest, compound interest, Cic.

ANĀTŌMICUS, i, m. (sc. *medicus*). (Ἀνατομή). An anatomist, dissector, Macr.

ANĀURUS, i, m. (Ἀναύρος). The *Anaurus*, a river of Thessaly, Luc.

ANAXĀGORAS, æ, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας). *Anaxagoras*, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenæ, who had Pericles and Euripides among his pupils, Quint.; Cic.

ANAXARCHUS, i, m. (Ἀναξαρχός). *Anaxarchus*, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus, V. Max; Ov.

ANAXĀRĒTĒ, æs, f. *Anaxarete*, a female of Cyprus, who despised the addresses of Iphis, and was changed into a stone, Ov.

ANAXIMANDER, dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος). *Anaximander*, an Ionic philosopher and geographer of Miletus, friend of Thales, Cic.; Gell.

ANCEUS, i, m. (Ἀνκαῖος). *Ancæus*, an Arcadian, killed by the Calydonian boar, Ov.

ANCALĪTES, um, m. The *Ancalites*, a people of Britain, Cæs.

ANCEPS, cipitis, adj. (an = amb, and caput), [anceps, Plaut., *obl. req.* ancipiti]. I. Prop. (1) *Having two heads*.—(2) *Prot.*: *Having two summits*. II. (3) *Turned toward two sides*.—two-fold, double.—(4) *Meton.* Of a changeable nature: i. e. uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided; hence, (5) *uncertain as to its issue*, i. e. hazardous, critical, dangerous. EX. (1) a. Janus, Ov.—(2) a. acumen montis, id.—(3) a. ferrum, two-edged, Lucil.;—a. securis, Ov.;—a. metus, et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.;—a. prælium, Cæs.—(4) a. prælio pugnare, Cæs.;—a. fides, wavering, Curt.—(5) a. vis, Ov.;—a. morbi, Plin. SYN. See AMBIGUUS.

ANCHISES, æ, m. (Ἀγκίσκος). *Anchises*, the father of Æneas, Virg.; Ov.

ANCHISEŪS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Anchises*; tumulus A., Virg.

ANCHISIĀDES, æ, m. The son of *Anchises*, Æneas, Virg.

ANCHŌRA, ANCHŌRĀLIS. See ANCORA, etc.

ANCILE, is, n. (probably for ancisile, i. e. ancisile, from am, cæsum, quod ab omni parte recisum est, Ov.). [gen. pl. anciliorum, Hor.]. A small oval shield, Virg. Exp.: A shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, which, with eleven others of similar make, was kept in the temple of Mars by the Salii, carried by them every year on the first of March round the city, and then replaced in the temple, Liv.;

Tac.; Ov. Adj.; Clypeis a., Juv.;—arma a., Val. Max. SYN. See CLYPEUS.

ANCILLA, æ, f. dim. (of ancula. *Obool*, probably an = am, colo). I. A maid-servant, waiting-woman, handmaid, female slave. II. *Meton.*: A servant; terra usus mortalium semper a., Plin. SYN. See FAMULA.

ANCILLĀRIS, e, adj. (ancilla). I. (1) Of or belonging to a maid-servant. II. *Meton.* (2) *Slavish*. EX. (1) sordido ancillarique artificio, the service of a handmaid.—(2) a. adulation, slavish, servile, Amm.

ANCILLOR, āri, ātus, intr. dep. (id.). Lit., To serve as a handmaid; hence, *trans.*: To be a slave, to serve; viri uxoris ancillantur, Tit. ap. Non.;—Of things; æstus (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Plin.

ANCILLŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ancilla). A handmaid, a young slave, Ter.; Ov.;—Of things; eloquentiæ a., Cic.

ANCLO or ANTLO, āre, tr. (ἀντλῶ). To serve, to bring something up a servant, to have the care of, Liv. Andr.

1. ANCŌN, ōnis, m. (ἄγκων, the flexure of the arm at the elbow, the elbow). 1. The elbow of a square, Vitruvius.—2. A stone in a wall, the top of which projects over the bottom, a console or projection, Vitruvius.—3. The piston of a hydraulic machine, id.

2. ANCON, ōnis, and ANCŌNA, æ, f. (ἄγκων). *Ancona*, a town of the northern Picenum, near the coast.

ANCŌRA, æ, f. Sometimes less correctly *anchōra*, æ, (ἄγκυρα). I. (1) An anchor. II. Fig. (2) *Resort, refuge, hope*. EX. (1) ancoras jacere, to cast, Cæs.;—naves deligare ad ancoras, id.;—a. tollere, to weigh anchor, id.;—a. solvere, Cic.—(2) ultima a. fessis, Sil.

ANCŌRĀLIS, e, adj. (ancora). Of or belonging to an anchor; strophia a., *coiles*, App. Subst.: *Ancorale*, is, n. A cable, Liv.; Plin.

ANCŌRĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (ancora). Of or belonging to an anchor; ex a. funibus, cables.

ANCŪRA, æ, f. (ἄγκυρα). *Ancyra*. 1. A city of Galatia, now *Angora*.—2. A town of Phrygia Epictetus, near Mysia, Plin.

ANCŪRĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Ancyra* in Galatia; triumphus A., Claud.

ANDĀBĀTĀ, æ, m. *Gladiators* who fought blindfolded, and thus excited the mirth of the spectators, Cic.

ANDEGĀVI or ANDECĀVI, ōrum, or ANDES, ium, m. A people of Gaul to the north of the Liger, near the present *Anjou*, Cæs.; Tac.

ANDES, ium, m. See ANDEGAVI.

ANDES, is, m. *Andes*, a village near Mantua, birth-place of Virgil, now *Pietola*, Donat. vit. Virg.

ANDRĀEMON, ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραῖμον). *Andramon*, father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus, Ov.

ANDRISCUS, i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος). *Andriscus*, a man of low origin, who pretended to be a natural son of king Perseus, and caused the third Macedonian war, Liv.; Vell.; Flor.

ANDRĪUS, a, um, adj. (Andros). Of *Andros*, one of the Cyclades, Ter. Subst.: *Andria*, æ, f. The *Andrian* *Fimale*, the name of a comedy of Terence.

ANDRŌGĒŌS, and ANDRŌGĒUS, i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως). *Androgeos*, a son of Minos, assassinated, according to one account, at Athens, Ov.

ANDRŌGYNUS, *i. m.* (ἀνδρόγυνος). *Andromache*, Cic.; Liv.

ANDRŌMACHĒ, *es, and -A, æ, f.* (Ἀνδρομάχη). *Andromache*, the wife of Hector, Virg.

ANDRŌMĒDA, *æ, and -E, es, f.* (Ἀνδρομέδη). *Andromeda*, the wife of Perseus, Cic.; Ov.

ANDRŌN, *ōnis, m.* (ἀνδρῶν). I. With the Greeks; the part of the house where the men reside; also called andronitis, Vitruvius. II. With the Romans; a space between two walls of a house, Pliny;—a passage, a gallery, Vitruvius.

ANDRŌNĪCUS, *i. m.* *Andronicus*, a Roman surname. Thus esp. L. Livius A., the first Roman dramatic poet, Cic.; Gell.

ANDRŌNĪTIS, *idis, f.* See ANDRON.

ANDROS and ANDRUS, *i. f.* (Ἄνδρος). *Andros*, one of the larger Cyclades, south-east of Eubœa, now *Andri*, Ter.; Ov.

ANELLUS (ann.), *i. m. dim.* (anulus). *A small ring*, Plaut.; Hor.

ANĒMONĒ, *ēs, f.* (ἀνέμων). *Anemone* or *wind-flower*, Plin.

ANĒTHUM, *i. n.* (ἄνηθον). *Dill, anise*, Virg.

1. ANFRACTUS (amfr.), *a, um, part.* (amb-frangō). *Bent, crooked*; a. spatia, Ammianus. Subst.: Anfractus, *i. n.* *A turning, winding*; terrarum anfractus, Att. ap. Varr.; for

2. ANFRACTUS, *ūs, m. (id.)*. I. Prop. (1) *A recurring, a bending or turning up or back, crookedness, bent form or shape*. II. Fig. (2) *Of speech; for ambiguities; prolixity, diffusiveness, long circumlocution of words*.—(3) *Of legal matters; quibbling or cavilling*. EX. (1) quid pulchrius figura (spherica) quæ nihil incisum anfractibus habere potest, Cic.;—(2) *Of the annual revolution of the sun*; Septeni solis a. reditusque, Cic.;—(3) *Of the crookedness of horns*; cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin.;—(4) *Of the turnings and windings of a road*; si nullus a. intercederet, Cæs.;—a. viæ, Liv.—(5) *quid opus est a.?* Cic.—(6) *vita remota a iudiciorum a.*, Cic.;—*iuris a.*, Quint. SYN. ANFRACTUS; AMBAGES; CIRCUITUS; CIRCUITIO.—Anfractus, as above.—Ambages (ἀνγί, ἄγω, to lead round about), *turnings, intricacy, puzzle*.—Circuitus (circum, eo), *a going round about, a circuit, enclosure*; circuitus orbis, Cic.;—fig., c. verborum, Cic.—Anfractus describuntur; resolvuntur ambages; circuitus conficiuntur.—Circuitio, *the act of walking round a place; or walking rounds in a city or camp*, Liv. Also fig.

ANGĀRIŪS, *īi, m.* (Persian). *A courier, express*, Lucil. ap. Non.

ANGELLUS, *i. m. dim.* (angulus). *A little corner*, Lucr.

ANGĒRŌNA, *æ, f.* *Angerona*; according to some, the goddess of silence, Plin.

ANGĒRŌNĀLIA (Angerona). *The festival of the goddess Angerona*, Varr.; Plaut.

ANGĒNA, *æ, f.* (ango). *Quincy, sore throat*.

ANGĪPORTUS, *ūs, m.* (rarely angiportum, *i. n.*, angō, angustus, portus). *A narrow lane, by-way*; viz omnes angiportusque, Cic.;—angiporto toto deerrare, Auct.; Her. SYN. See ITRA.

ANGĪTĪA, *æ, f.* *Angitia*, the sister of Medea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi and Maritimi;—nemus Angitiæ, a grove sacred to Angitia in the territory of the Marsi, now *Selva d'Albi*.

ANGLI, *ōrum, m.* *The Angli*, a German people on the left bank of the Elbe, who afterwards passed over with the Saxons into Britain.

ANGO, *ēre, xi, etum and xum, tr.* (ἄγω). I. Prop. (1) *Firmly to press together*; hence, to choke, throttle, suffocate, strangle. II. Fig. (2) *Of mind*; to vex, disturb, alarm, trouble.—(4) *In a middle sense; to feel alarmed, to distress one's self*. EX. (1) a. guttur, to press, squeeze, Virg.;—(2) *Of plants*; pluribus radicibus angitur, Col.—(3) *hac canis angit, Hor.*;—ardore angitur, suffer pain, Plin.—(5) multa sunt quæ a. Cic.;—cura angit hominem, id.—(4) angit de alquo; magno cruciatus timoris angit, id. SYN. See TORQUEO.

ANGOR, *ōris, m.* (ango). I. Prop. for angina. (1) *A suffocating, strangling, pain in the throat, sore throat*. II. Fig. (2) *Anguish, vexation, trouble*.

EX. (1) occupat fauces earum a., the quincy, Plin.;—astu et angore vexari, a choking with smoke, Liv.—(2) curam et angorem animi levare, Cic.;—a. pro amico sæpe capiendus, id. SYN. See EGREDITO.

ANGRĪVĀRII, *ōrum, m.* *The Angrivarii*, a people of Germany, on both sides of the Visurgis or Weser, near the Cherusci, Tac.

ANGUICŌMUS, *a, um, adj.* (anguis, coma). *Snake-haired*, Ov.

ANGUICŪLUS, *i. m. dim.* (anguis). *A little snake*, Cic.

ANGUĪFER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* (anguis, fero). *That carries or has serpents about it*; a. caput, Ov.;—Gorgo a., Prop. Subst.: Anguifer, otherwise called Ophiuchus or Serpentarius, a constellation, Col.

ANGUĪGĒNA, *æ, f.* (anguis, gigno). *Engendered of snakes*, a name given to those men who had grown up from the dragon's teeth sowed by Cadmus, Ov.

ANGUILLA, *æ, f.* (Anguis). 1. *An eel*, Plin.;—a. est, elabitur, escapes like an eel, is a slippery fellow; said of a sly person, Plaut.—2. *Plin.*: The hard skin of an eel, used for punishment in schools, Verr. ap. Plin.

ANGUĪ-MĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (anguis, manus). *Having serpentine arms*, a term applied by poets to elephants, Lucr.

ANGUĪNĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (anguis). 1. *Of or belonging to snakes*; as, a. comæ Gorgonis, Ov.—2. *Having the shape of snakes or serpents, serpent formed*; as, a. cucumis, Col.

ANGUĪNUS, *a, um (id.)*. *Of or belonging to snakes*; as, cervix a., Cic.;—a. adeps, Plin. Subst.: Anguinum, *i. sc. ovum*. *A snake's or serpent's egg*, Plin.

ANGUĪ-PES, *ēdis, adj.* (anguis, pes). *Serpent-footed*, an epithet of the giants, Ov.

ANGUIS, *is, m. and f.* (abl. usually, angue; angui, Hor.). I. *A serpent, snake*; as, maris anguis, Cic.;—duobus anguibus domi comprehensis, id. It is used, 1. *For denoting any thing odious*; as, cane pejus et angue, Hor.—2. *In fable, as a symbol of terror*; hence, the snake's heads of Medusa, Ov.—3. *As an image of rage*; hence, Tisiphone's girdle of serpents, id.;—and her snaky hair, Tib.—4. *As an emblem of cunning and prudence*; hence, of Ceres' team of serpents, id.—5. *Prov.*: Of a concealed danger; latet a. in herba. II. *Meton.*: As a constellation, sc. Draco between the Greater and the Lesser Bear, Cic.;—Hydra, Ov.;—Anguis in the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens), Ov. SYN.

ANGUIS; SERPENS; DRACO; VIPERA; HYDRUS or HYDRA; COLUBER.—Anguis (ἄγος a dart, a reptile, dart-shaped, large, formidable.—Serpens (serpere, to creep or slide along), a general name of serpents from their motion.—Draco, a dragon, a large, keen-sighted monster, to which are

attributed, in fable, claws, wings, and the tail of a serpent.—*Vipera* (quasi vivipara), a viper, a small snake which produces its young alive, not like other snakes which are oviparous.—*Hydrus* or *hydra* (ἵδρω, water), a water snake, frequenting rivers and ponds.—*Coluber*, an adder, a small, spiteful snake, lying in the shade of woods and of houses. Poets often use these terms indiscriminately.

ANGUI-TENENS, entis, *adj.* (anguis, tenens). *Holding a serpent*; hence, *Subst.*: *Serpentarius*, as a constellation, *i. q.* anguifer, Gr. Ὠκυόρος.

ANGŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (angulus). *Having angles or corners*, angular; lapis a., a square stone, Cat.; —a. pilae, corner pillars, Vitr. *Subst.*: *Angularis*, is, *m.* A cornered vessel, Apic.

ANGŪLĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of angulo. *Made cornered or angular*; hence, *adj.*, *Cornered*, angular; corpuscula partim a., Cic.

ANGŪLO, āre, *tr.* (angulus). *To make angular or cornered*, Ambr.

ANGŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Full of angles or corners*, angular, indented; a. folia.

ANGŪLUS, i, *m.* (ἀγκύλος, curved). I. *Gen.* (1) *An angle, corner.* II. *Esp.* (2) *In a mathematical sense*; *an angle*.—(3) *A secret place, corner, hole, nook.* EX. (1) *figura quæ habet nihil incisum angulis*, Cic.; —hujus lateris alter a., Cæs.; —gemma plurium angulorum, having several edges or corners, Plin.—(2) *ad pures angulos in terram et mare feruntur*, Cic.; —recti a., Sen.; —a. obtusus, *an obtuse angle*, Lucr.—(3) *nee ullo in angulo totius Italiae*, Cic. *Used contemptuously of schools*; eorum rerum quas isti in angulis personant, Cic.

ANGUSTE, adv. (angustus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Narrowly, closely*.—(2) *Meton.* Of quantity or number: *Sparingly, scantily.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Succinctly, in straits, with difficulty.* EX. (1) a. sedere, Cic.; —angustus pabulari, in a smaller space, Cæs.—(2) *eo anno frumentum angustus provenerat*, Cæs.; —re frumentaria a. uti, to be short of provisions, to suffer want, id.—(3) *quum angustius concluduntur, more succincto*, Cic.; —a. dicere, disserere, Cic.; —labere se angustius, to be in straits, in a dilemma, id.; —a. transportare milites, with difficulty, hardly, Cæs.

ANGUSTIĀ, ārum, *f.* (angustus), [seldom sing. angustia, æ]. I. *Prop.* (1) *A narrow space, narrowness*.—(2) *Meton.* Of straitened circumstances: *Indigence, scantiness, want, poverty.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *Narrowness, narrow bounds*.—(4) *Esp.* Of time: *Shortness, want*.—(5) Of one's condition; *difficulty, embarrassment, perplexity*.—(6) Of mind; *Littleness, narrowness.* EX. (1) a. fretorum, a strait, Cic.; —a. itineris, Cæs.; —a. loci, Sall.; —a. spiritus, shortness of breath. *Sing.*: nisi angustia loci interpellaverit, Vitr.—(2) *incredibiles a. pecuniae publicæ*, Cic.; —a. rei frumentariae, Cæs.; —a. rei familiaris, Suet.—(3) *cur orationem tantas in a. compellimus? straits*, Cic.; —ad verborum a. revocare, into the straits of logomachies, id.—(4) *temporis a.*, Cic.—(5) *versari in angustis*, Cic.; —quum in his a. res esset, Cæs.; —a. petitionis, difficulty of obtaining the dignity of consul, Cic.—(6) *non capiunt a. pectoris tui*, Cic.; —tantis a. invide, narrow, envious feelings, A. Her. **SYN.** **ANGUSTIÆ**; **FAUCES**.—*Angustia*, a narrow passage, a defile. *Fig.*: *distress*.—*Fauces*, *prop.*, the gullet or windpipe, where the mouth narrows towards the throat. *Fig.*: *A strait or narrow pass between hills, or the entrance to such a pass*; Corinthus erat posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, Cic.

ANGUSTĪCLĀVIUS, a, um, *adj.* (angustus, clavus). *With the narrow stripe of purple on the tunic as the badge of a plebeian tribune* (opp. laticlavus), Suet. **SYN.** See **TUNICA RECTA**.

ANGUSTO, āre, *tr.* (angustus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make narrow.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To circumscribe, restrain, moderate.* EX. (1) a. puteos ore, Plin.; —a. maris fauces, Luc.—(2) a. nimis gaudia, Sen.; —a. patrimonium, id.

ANGUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (ango; *conf.* *augustus* from augeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Narrow, small, not spacious, close*.—(2) *Meton.* Of circumstances: *Spare, small, limited, indigent, necessitous, needy.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *Narrow, strait, scanty*.—(4) *Esp.* Of time: *Short, scanty, limited*.—(5) Of one's condition; *difficult, critical, pinching*.—(6) Of mind; *little, narrow*.—(7) Of speech; *brief, simple.* EX. (1) a. domus, Cic.; —a. locus, id.; —a. iter, Cæs.; —a. montes, close, neighboring, id.; —a. odor rose, not reaching far, Plin.; —a. sagitta, with a small point.—(2) *res a. domi, scanty means*, Juv.; —a. pauperem pati, pinching, Hor.; —a. domus civium, poor, inferior, Tac.—(3) *minutæ angustæque concertationes, sophistical, fallaciously subtle*, Cic.; —in angustum deducere, to limit, restrain.—(4) a. dies (brumæ), Ov.; —a. nox, id.; —a. tempus, Luc.; *Quint.*—(5) *in rebus tam angustis*, Cic.; —fides angustior, impaired credit, Cæs.—(6) *nihil est tam angusti animi quam amare divitias*, Cic.—(7) a. quadam oratio, Cic. *Subst.*: 1. *Angustum*, i, *n.* No. (5): *Difficulty, straits, exigency*; as, *res est in angusto, the matter is critical*, Cæs.; —in angustum venire, to get into difficulty. *Plur.* No. (1): *Angusta, ñrum*, for angustia, narrowness; a. viarum, Virg.; Tac. **SYN.** **ANGUSTUS**; **ARCTUS**; **CONTRACTUS**.—*Angustus*, narrow. *Fig.*: *Straitened*, as above.—*Arctus* (arceo), close, tight, fast; arcta convivia, in which the guests sit closely together.—*Contractus*, contracted, drawn together; frons contracta, wrinkled. *Angustus* opp. to *latus*; *arctus* to *laxus*; *contractus* to *porrectus*.

ĀNHĒLĀTĪO, ñnis, *f.* for anhelitus. *A strong drawing of the breath, a panting*; as, piscium a., Plin.; —As a disease; *difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, asthma*, id.

ĀNHĒLĀTOR, ñris, *m.* (anhelo). *One who finds difficulty in breathing, an asthmatic*, Plin.

ĀNHĒLĪTUS, ñs, *m.* (anhelo). I. (1) *A panting, heaving*.—(2) *Esp.* As a disease: *A difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, asthma.* II. *Meton.* *coner.* (3) *Breath, exhalation*.—(4) Of the exhalations of the earth; *vapor, damp.* EX. (1) *nimis celeritatis gressus, quum fiunt, a. moventur*, Cic.—(2) *anhelitu laborat*—(3) *aridus a. veniebat a lasso ore*, Ov.; —rini a., fumes, Plin.; —sublimi a., deeply fetched, Hor.; —vastos quatit æger a. artus, Virg.—(4) a. terræ.

ANHELO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (amb-halo, as if to pant strongly round about, about the whole body; hence). I. *Intr.* (1) *To pant for breath, to breathe short or with difficulty*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To split, or gape from heat.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To breathe forth, to emit with a blast*.—(4) *Fig.*: *To pant with, breathe out.* EX. (1) *anhelans ex imis pulmonibus*, Auct. Her.; —acer, anhelanti similis, Virg.; —taurus a. sub vomere, Ov. *Pret.*: *of a roaring fire*, Virg.; —*Of the puffing bellows*, Pers.; —*Of the cracking of the ground*, Stat.—(2) *Orbis anhelans sævis ardoribus*, Lib.—(3) *Capricornus a. frigus de pectore*, Cic.; —*poet.* (4) *anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem*, Auct. Her.; —*Catilina scelus anhelans*, Cic. **SYN.** **ANHELO**; **EXHALO**.—*Anhelare*, to pant, etc., as above.—*Exhalare*, to exhale, send forth a fume or vapor. The former, more forcible, ex-

—reses difficult, labor; the latter, more gentle and easy, is without labor or difficulty.

ANHELUS, a, um, adj. *Painting, puffing.* Only in the poets; as, a. equi, Ov.;—pectus a., Virg.;—senes a., *ashmatic*, id. **SYN.** ANHELUS; ANHELATUS (*pl. of anhelus*).—Anhelus, out of breath.—Anhelatus, thrown out in breathing or blowing.

ĀNHŪDROS (Anydr.), i, f. (ἀνὴρ, with-out water). *The narcissus* (since it thrives in dry regions), App.

ĀNICĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Anicius, Anician;* A. pira, Cat.; Plin.;—A. nota (vini), a mark of a wine whose age could be traced up to the consulate of L. Anicius Gallus (50 A. U. C.), Cic.

ĀNICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ānus) [contr. anicla, Prud.]. *A little old woman, an old crone or gossip;* as, hæc ne aniculæ quidem existimant.

ĀNIEN. See ANIO.

ĀNIENICŪLA, æ, m. (Anio, colo). *One who lives near the Anio, Sil.*

ĀNIENSIS, e, adj. (Anio). *Of or belonging to the Anio;* A. tribus, on the upper Anio, Liv.

ĀNIENUS, a, um, adj. (Anio). *Of or belonging to the river Anio;* A. fluenta, Virg.

ĀNIGROS, i, m. (Ἀνίγρος). *The Anigros, a small river of Elis, Ov.*

ĀNILIS, e, adj. (ānus). *Old-woman-like, old-womanish;* ineptiæ pæne a., Cic.

ĀNILITAS, ātis, f. (anilis). *The old age of a woman, the age of an old woman, anility, dotage.*

ĀNILITER, adv. (anilis). *After the manner of an old woman;* superstitiose atque a dicere alqd, Cic.

ĀNIMA, æ, f. (ἄν, ἄνυ, to breathe, to blow). Lit., that which blows or breathes; hence, I. Prop. (1) *A breath of air, air in motion, wind.*—(2) Exp.: *Air, as an element for air.*—(3) *Air inhaled and exhaled, the breath.* II. Meton.: As air or breath constitutes the condition of life; (4) *Breath of life, animal principle of life, life, soul* [opp. animus, the intellectual principle].—(5) *Concr.: A living being, creature.*—(6) *Of departed spirits; souls, manes, shades.*—(7) *For animus, the intellectual principle; the spirit, the rational soul, the mind.* EX. (1) *leves a. aurarum*, Lucr.;—impellunt animæ lintea, Hor.—(2) *Inter ignem et terram aquam deus animæque posuit*, Cic.—(3) *animam recipe, take breath*, Ter.;—animæ canalīs, the air tube, wind-pipe, Plin.;—animæ gravitas, offensiveness of breath, id.—(4) *segregro dum a. est, spes eade dictur*, Cic.;—agere animam, to breathe one's last, to be at the last gasp;—eo, efflare, edere animam. *Abw.* as a term of endearment; as, vos meæ carissimæ a., Hor.—(5) *egregiæ a., Virg.*;—a. quales nec candiores, Hor.;—(6) *tu piæ letis animas reponis sedibus*, Hor.;—animamque sepulchro condimus, Virg.—(7) *a. rationis consulique particeps*, Cic.—**SYN.** ANIMA; ANIMUS; MENS; SPIRITUS.—*Animæ*, wind, breath, animal life, as above.—*Animus* (ἄνιμος), the rational soul, the seat of thought, of sensible impressions, passions; animus est quo sapimus, anima, qua vivimus, Non.;—anima, the pure animal principle of life—animus, the spiritual, reasoning, willing principle.—*Mens*, the intellect; cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.—*Spiritus* (spiro), air, breathing, respiration. See **ANIMA**.

ĀNIMĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (anima). *Animative, giving life or breath.* **SYN.** ANIMABILIS;

ANIMALIS; **ANIMATUS**.—Animabilis, as here.—Animalis, having life, sensible.—Animatus, made living, animated.

ĀNIMĀVERSĪO, ōnis, f. (animadverto).

I. Prop. (1) *Observation, consideration, attention.* II. (2) In reference to what is wrong; censure, blame, punishment, chastisement. EX.

(1) *notatio naturæ et a. peperit artem*, Cic.;—excitanda a. et diligentia, ut nequid temere agamus, attention, id.;—quæstio atque a. in alqm, trial, id.—(2) *nec effugere possemus a., si, etc.*, Cic.;—animadversionis paternæ metus, id.—Especially of the punishment inflicted by the censors; animadversiones censuram, id.

ĀNIMĀVERSOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An observer;* acres et diligentes a. vitiorum, Cic.

ĀNIMĀVERTO (vort.), ēre, ti, sum (contr. for animum adverto, as it is sometimes written—animus ad verito, lit., to turn the mind to an object). I. Prop. (1) *To turn one's thoughts or attention to, give heed to, attend to, consider, regard.* II. Meton. (2) (As a consequence of attention); remark, perceive, observe, see, notice.—(3) Exp.: *To observe with displeasure* (sc. any thing vicious or bad); to censure, blame, chastise, punish.

EX. (1) *nec omnino curant, nec quid agamus animadvertunt*, Cic.—*Of victors who walked before the consul and took care to order the passers by to show proper marks of respect*, Liv.—(2) *Ecquid animadvertitis horum silentium?* Cic.;—quod quale sit etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, id.—(3) *ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, quæ difficillime precaverunt*, id. *Very often a. in alqm, to punish.* **SYN.** ANIMĀVERTO; ATTENDO.—*Animadvertere*, to turn the mind to, consider, etc., as above.—*Attendere*, to stretch or direct a thing towards an object; thus, attendere animum, to notice = animadvertere;—a. oculos, to look to; aurem, to listen;—manus, to reach.

ĀNIMAL, alis, n. (anima). *A living creature, animal;* alia a. gradiendo, alia serpendo apud pustum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic.;—*Of men;* a. providum et sagax homo, Cic.;—*Of the universe as a living being;* hunc mundum a. esse, Cic. **SYN.** ANIMAL; ANIMANS; BEL-LUA; BESTIA; PECUS; UDIS; FERA.—*Animal*, a living being (including man), with reference to his nature, opp. inanimatus.—*Animans*, the same, with reference to his state as living and breathing, opp. exanimus. The other words denote irrational beings in opp. to man; thus, Bellua, a great unreasoning animal; as, the elephant, whale, etc., principally sea-monsters.—*Bestia*, a destructive animal, wild and ravenous; as, the tiger, wolf, etc.—*Pecus*, -udis, a domestic animal, particularly the tame; as, bullock, sheep, etc., in opp. to the wild.—*Fera*, a wild animal of the woods; as, the stag, wolf, tiger, etc., in opp. to domestic tame animals, Döderl.

ANIMALIS, e, adj. (id.). I. (1) *Composed or consisting of air, airy.* II. Meton. (2) *Animative, having life.* EX. (1) *natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel a. vel humida*, Cic.—(2) *colligata corpora vinculis animalibus*, Cic.;—hostia a., of which the life or soul only was offered to the gods, but the flesh was for the priests, Macrobr.;—dii a., gods who were originally men, Serv.; Virg. **SYN.** See ANIMABILIS.

ĀNIMANS, antis (animo). *Animative, having life, living* (seldom as an adj.); as, deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic.;—mundus et a. compositæ rationis, id. *Often Subst. f.m.: A living creature, animal* (usually in opposition to man); us, animantium genera quatuor, Cic. *Seldom neut.*: animantia quæ sunt nobis nota. **SYN.** See ANIMAL.

ANIMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). 1. *A quickening or giving of life.* Tert.—2. *Motion.* coner.: *A living creature*; divina a. species, Cic.

1. ANIMATUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of animo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Affected, disposed (in any way), inclined.*—(2) *Courageous, bold, brave.* EX. (1) sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, Cic.;—sach intrinse animati, of a changeable, uncertain disposition, id.—(2) milites a. probe, Plaut.

2. ANIMATUS, ūs, m. (animus). *Animation, life*; carere animatu, Plaut.

ANIMO, āre, *tr.* (animus). I. *Orig.* (1) *To fill with air or breath, to blow at, breathe upon.*

II. *Prop.* (2) *To fill with soul or life, to animate, give life to.*—(3) *Part.*: *To change an inanimate object into an animate one*; i. e. *to give life to.*—

(4) *Of torches, to light.*—(5) *Of persons exhausted; to refresh, enliven, incorporate.*—(6) *Fig.*: *To provide with any disposition of mind, temper, or feelings.* EX. (1) a. duas tibias uno spiritu, App.;—a. buccinas, to blow.—(2) quæ (atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, a. non possent, Cic.;—stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus, id.;—floreem terre habitu animante, id.—(3) a. guttas in angues, Ov.;—a. classem in Nymphas, id.—(4) a. ad crimina taxos, Claud.—(5) cibo potque animavit, Hyg.—(6) utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi.

ANIMOSE, a, tr. (animosus). 1. *Full of spirit or courage, courageously*; as, a. et fortiter facere alqd, Cic.—2. *Arduous, eagerly, passionately.* Compar.: animosius solvitur votum, Sen. *Sup.*: animosissime comparare gemmas, Suet.

1. ANIMOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (animus). 1. *Full of air, airy*; as, a. guttura, breathing, Ov.;—*Of the wind; blowing hard, vehement, violent.* Virg.; Ov.—2. *Full of life, animate, living*;—*Of statues, Prop.*

2. ANIMOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (animus). I. (1) *Full of spirit or courage, spirited, nott-some, stout-hearted.*—(2) *Motiv. poet.*: *Puffed up, elated, proud of (any thing).* II. (3) *Ardent, eager, passionate.* EX. (1) in gladiatoris, fortes et a. servare cupimus, Cic.;—a. equi, Ov.—(2) a. alga re, proud of any thing;—vobis animos a. creatis, Ov.—(3) emptor a., Dig.;—corruptor a., sparing no cost, Tac. SYN. See GENEROSUS.

ANIMULA, æ, *f. dim.* (anima). 1. *A light wind or breeze*; as, quæ (literæ) mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt, i. e. *coolness, recreation.* Cic.—2. *A little or dear soul,* Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam.

ANIMULUS, i, *m. dim.* (animus). *Used only in the Voc.*; mi animule, my dear heart! Plaut.

ANIMUS, i, *m.* (ἀνιμος from ἄν, ἄνι, to breathe; hence also, anima). I. *Prop.* (1)

The principle of rational or intellectual life, the spirit (anima), the principle of animal life, the soul. Esp.: *The faculty of the soul that wills, feels, or thinks.*—(2) *The faculty of the soul that wills; desire, will, intention, purpose, design, and the like.*—(3) *The faculty of the soul that feels; feeling, soul, heart, inclination, disposition, temper, mood, sentiment, and the like.*—(4) *Of single dispositions of mind*; as, 1. *Spirit, heart, courage*;—2. *loftiness of spirit, pride, haughtiness*;—3. *A choleric disposition, anger.*—(5) *The faculty of the soul that thinks; the mind, intellect.*—(6) *Of particular faculties of mind*; as, 1. *Memory*;—2. *Recollection, consciousness*;—3. *Judgment, opinion.* II. *Motiv.* (7) *Of things; see EX. below.* EX. (1) credo deos sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.;—a. est, qui viget, qui sentit, qui meminit.—(2) istum

exhaerere in animo habebat, he intended, he proposed, Cic.; persequi Jugurthum a. ardebat, Sall.;—hostes in foro constituerunt, hoc animo, ut, for the purpose, Cæs.;—a. fert dicere formas, my wish, my desire leads me, etc., Ov.;—animi causa, for pleasure or amusement;—ex animo, with all one's heart, willingly, cheerfully.—(3) a. alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic.;—a. promptus et alacris ad defendendam remp., id.—(4) 1. fac animo magno fortique sis, Cic.;—bono animo esse, to be in a good mood, of good heart, or courage. Frequently, in the plur.,—quos (libros) tu laudando animos mihi addidisti.—2. quæ (civitas) unus tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit, Cic.—3. parce tuis animis, Prop.—(5) id potestis cum animis vestris cogitare, Cic.;—recordari cum animo, id.—(6) 1. nihil ex illius (Themistoclis) animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse, Cic.—2. reliquit animis Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Cæs.—3. hoc, meo quidem animo summi in patriam amoris mei signum esse debet certissimum, Cic.—(7) *Of the nature of plants*; hæc exuerunt silvestrem animum, nature;—(8) *Of the violence of the winds*;—Eolus molit animos, violence;—(9) *Of a top*; dant animos plaga, speed, quicker motion;—(10) *Of speech*; spirit, liveliness, Quint.—Coner.: *Of beloved persons*; mi anime, my love, my dear. For anima, vital power, life, Virg. SYN. See ANIMA.

ANIO, ōnis, *m.* (Aniōr) [*secondary form* Anien, Stat.]. *Anio, a river falling into the Tiber, now Tevereone, Cic.*

ANISUM, i, *n.* (ἀνισον). *Anise, Plin.*

ANIS, ii, *m.* *Anius, a king and priest in Delos, Virg.*

ANNA, æ, *f.* *Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.; Virg.*

ANNALIS, e, *adj.* (annus). I. *Lasting a year, of a year*; as, a. tempus, a. cursus, Varr.

II. *Concerning or relating to years or age*; as, a. grandiore ætatem ad consulatum constituerunt, i. e. fixing the year of life in which the consulate might be entered upon, Cic. *Subst.*: Annalis, is, *m.* (ec. liber), commonly plur. Annales, um, *m.* (ec. libri). *Chronicles, annals, Cic. In the sing., id.* SYN. 1. ANNALIS (*adj.*): ANNUS; ANNIVERSARIUS; SOLEMNIS.—Annalis II., as above.—Annus, of a year, of the year, annual; annua cultura, Hor.—Anniversarius (annus, verito), done every year at a certain time; a. sacra, Cic.—Solemnis, 1. done at certain days of the year; sacra solemnia, Sall.—2. done with solemnity, renowned; dies solennes, Cic.;—funus s., Ter.;—s. bellum, Liv.—2. Annalis. *Subst.* See HISTORIA.

ANNALIS, is, *m.* *Annalis, a Roman surname.*

ANNASCOR. See AGNASCOR.

AN-ATO (adn.), āre, *intr. freq. intens.* 1. *To swim to or toward, Plin.*—2. *To swim by, or by the side of, Sen.* SYN. ENATARE, to swim out, to swim to land.

ANNE. See AN.

AN-NECTO (adn.), ēre, exui, exum, *tr.* *To join to.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To join, tie to, attach to, fasten to.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To connect, fasten, annex, adjoin.* EX. (1) funiculus scapulam annexam trahebat, Cic.—(2) rebus presentibus annectit futuras, Cic. SYN. See ADJUNGO.

ANNELLUS. See ANELLUS.

ANNEXUS (adn.), a, um, *pt.* of annexo.

ANNEXUS (adn.), ūs, *m.* (annecto). *A tying or joining to, Tac.*

ANNIANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to*

Annica, Cic. *Subst.*: Annianus, i, m. *Annianus*, a Roman poet in the age of Hadrian, Gell.

ANNIBAL. See HANNIBAL.

ANNICĒRII, ōrum, m. (Ἀννικέριος). *A Cynic sect of philosophers*, Cic.

ANNICŪLUS, a, um, adj. (annus). *Of a year, one year old*; a. nucea, Cat.

ANNIFER, ēra, ērum, adj. (annus, fero). *1. That bears fruit all the year round*, Plin.—

2. That produces a new stalk or trunk every year.

ANNISUS (adn.), a, um, pt. of annitor.

ANNITOR, ti, nisus or nixus, intr. dep. *I. Prop.* (1) *To rest or lean upon or against* (with ad or a del.). *II. Fig.* (2) *To exert one's self, to strive, to labor* (constr. with ut, ad and a gerund, de or pro, with abl. or with an inf.).

EX. (1) *natura semper ad aliquod tantum administrandum annititur*, Cic.—(2) *quo mihi regni amittendum est, ut neque vos capiamini*, Sall.; Cic.; Liv. *Absol.*: annitente Crasso, Sall. *SYN.* ANNITOR; INNITOR.—*Anniti, to lean against.*—*Inniti, to lean upon.*

ANNIUS, ii, m. *Annius*, a Roman patronymic; as, T. Annius Milo.

ANNIVERSARIUS, a, um, adj. (annus, verto). *Returning with the revolution of a year, yearly, annual*; a. sacra, Cic.—*vicissitudines a. the change of seasons*, id. *SYN.* See ANNALIS.

ANNIXUS (adn.), a, um, pt. of annitor.

AN-NO (adn.), āre, intr. *I.* (1) *To swim to or towards*; with dat. or with ad or an acc.—(2) *To swim by, or by the side of.* *Melon.* (3) *To come to, to approach.*

EX. (1) *pauca militibus, qui naves annare possent*, Cæs.;—*a. paulatim terre*, Virg.;—*a. ad litus*, Gell.—(2) *pedites auantes equis*, Tac.—(3) *illa magna commoditas, ut, quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset a.*, Cic. *Absol.*: plures annabunt thyrum.

ANNO. See HANNO.

ANNOMINATIO. See AGNOMINATIO.

ANNON. See AN.

ANNOŇA, ō, f. (annus, cf. pomona from pomum). *I. Gen.* (1) *The yearly produce of the earth.* *II. Esp.* (2) *Means of subsistence, corn, grain.*—(3) *Milit.*: *Provisions, supplies; plane, boxes of bread, rations.*—(4) *Melon.*: *The price of grain or other food.* *EX.* (1) *rectigil novum ex salaria a.*, Liv.—(2) *vilitas annonae consecuta est*, Cic.;—*clausis annonae subsidiis*, Tac.—(3) *annona decem et septem dierum*, Amm.—*Plur.*: ceteri annonas binas aut ternas accipiebant, Lampr.—(4) *quum cara a. sit*, Plaut.;—*putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore*, Cic.;—*a. nihil mutavit*, Liv. *Poet.*: *villis amicorum a.*, small indeed is the price of friends, Hor. *SYN.* ANNOŇA; COMMEATICS.—*Annona*, *pro-p.*, *provisions for a year*.—*Commeaticus*, *victuals, provisions*; said of victuals, either public or private; abundare commeatu, Cæs.

ANNOSUS, a, um, adj. (annus). *Full of years, aged, old*; a. vetustas, Ov.;—*a. cornix*.

ANNOTATIO (adn.), ōnis, f. (annoto). *A noting down, observing, a written remark, or annotation*; librum meum cum a. tuis expecta.

ANNOTATIOŇCŪLA (adn.), ō, f. dim. (annotation). *A brief written remark or annotation.*

ANNOTATOR (adn.), ōris, m. (annoto). *An observer, remarker, or annotator*, Gell.

ANNOTATUS (adn.), ūs, m. (id.). *Remark, observation*; mortes dignae annotatu, Val. Max.

ANNOTINUS, a, um, adj. (annus; cf. diutinus from diu). *A year old, of last year* (from a. naves, of last year, Cæs.;—*novus fructus cum a.*

AN-NŌTO (adn.), āre, tr. *I.* (1) *To note down, write down.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To note down one as impeached, or for punishment.* *II. Melon.* *for animadverto*, (3) *To remark, observe.*—(4) *Russ.*: *To be signalized or known.* *EX.* (1) *a.* in scriptis quaedam ut tumida, Plin. E.—(2) *quos annotavi in urbem remittendos*, Dig.—(3) *quum annotasset insculptum monumento militum Gallum, Suet.*—(4) *haec litora pisce nobili annotantur*, Plin.

ANNŪLĀRIS, **ANNŪLĀRIUS**, **ANNŪLĀTUS**, **ANNŪLUS**. See ANUL., etc.

AN-NŪMERO (adn.), āre, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) *To number or count in with, reckon together with.*—(2) *Melon.*: *To reckon, count.* *II. Fig.* (3) *To set down for, to reckon.*

EX. (1) *a. denarios*, Cic.;—*his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius*, id. *With in: in grege annumeror, I am counted with the multitude*, id.—(2) *a. agnos duos pro uno ove*, Varr.—(3) *a. imperitum culpe*, to think equal, Dig. *SYN.* ANNUMERO; DINUMERO; EXTUMERO.—*Annumerare, to count to, put into the number.*—*Dimmerare* (diversim n.), *to reckon by parts or lots, to number things scattered about*; d. stellas, Cic.—*Enumerare, to enumerate, to count with accuracy.*

AN-NUNCIO (adn.), or **ANNUNTIO**, āre, tr. *I. To announce, proclaim, make known, publish*; as, annuciavere, illum examinationem, Plin. *II. Melon. Gen.*: *To relate, App.* *SYN.* ANNUNCIO; OBNUNCIO.—*Annunciare, to tell news to somebody* (generally of a pleasant nature).—*Obnunciare, to tell or bring evil news.*

AN-NŪO (adn.), ōre, ūi, intr. and tr. [atum, according to Prisc., perf., annuvi, Enn.]. *I. Prop. Intr.* (1) *To wink or nod at or to.* *II. Melon. Tr.* (2) *To nod with the head, in order to signify assent or approbation, to assent, concede, agree with, give consent, approve, allow, permit* (opp. abnuere, to refuse, deny).—(3) *To point out* (by winking or nodding).—(4) *To promise* (by a wink or nod). *EX.* (1) *simul ac annuisset, on the first hint*, Cic.;—*annuissent suis evadit*, Liv.—(2) *id quoque toto capite annuit*, Cic.;—*audacibus annue coeptis, he favorable to*, Virg.;—*a. falsa, to confess, affirm*, Tac.—(3) *quos iste annuerat*, Cic.—(4) *quibus annuis arcem*, Virg.;—*quum annuisset se venturum*, Liv.;—*a. nutum nomenque, to grant one's protection*, id. *SYN.* ANNUO; INNUO.—*Annuerre, to intimate to* (a person) *by a nod.*—*Innuere, to beckon or give a sign to one with the head.* *Abiens innuit mihi.*

ANNUS, i, m. *I.* (1) *A year.*—(2) *Esp.*: *Official year*, i. e. the year of one's life he must have attained before entering upon an office.—*II. Melon.* (3) *Poet.*: *Season of the year.*—(4) *Growth of a year.*—(5) *Time of life, age.* *EX.* (1) *nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere*, Cic.;—*centum et septem complevit annos*, Liv.—(2) *quod hoc honore* (consulatus) *me affecisset prima petitione, quod anno meo*, Cic.;—*subito reliquit a. suum*, id.—(3) *formosissimus a.*, Virg.;—*pomifer a.*, Hor.;—*libernus a.*, id.—(4) *agricolae annum flevire*, Luc.;—*arare terram aut expectare annum*, Prop.—(5) *rugis integer a.*, Prop. *PHRASES.*

Anno exeunte, at the end of the year;—*so s. s. extremo anno*, Liv.;—*extremo anni*, Tac.;—*exitu anni*, id.;—*fine anni*, id.;—*pleno anno*;—*initio anni, in the beginning of the year*;—*so, principio anni*, Liv.;—*anno ineunte*, Suet.;—*anno ante*.—*anno superiore, the year before*, Cic.;—*hoc anno, this year*, id.;—*eo anno, last year*;—*annos natus viginti septem* (sc. ante), *twenty-seven years of age*; *lit., born 27 years before, sc. the present*;—*viginesimum septimum annum agit, he is in his twenty-seventh year*;—*anno and annum, for a*

year; as, matronæ annum eum luxerunt, Liv.; ad annum, a year hence, for the next or coming year;—so, in annum;—gravis annis, loaded with years;—maximus annus, advanced in years;—integer annorum, in the vigor of life.

AN-NŪTO (adn.), āre, intr. freq. (annuo). To nod often to any one; nunc annuat, Plaut.

ANNŪUM, i, n. Offener, Annūa, ōrum, plur. (annus). Yearly salary, pension, Suet.

ANNŪS, a, um, adj. (annus). I. (1) Lasting a year, a year long, of a year. II. (2) Hoping every year, yearly, annual. EX. (1) a. tempus, Cic.;—provincia a., a year's administration, id. Cf., magistratus a., Cæs.;—ut annui essemus, to remain for a year in the province, Cic.;—a. dies, the stated day of the year (for payments). (2) a. commutationes, changes of the seasons, Cic.;—a. vice, and a. vicibus, every year, Plin. SYN. See ANNALIS.

AN-QUĪRO, ēre, quī-sīvi, itum, tr. (amb, quero, as if, to seek round about; hence.) I. Prop. (1) To seek after, to search for. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: To search into, examine, investigate. (3) Esp. In law: To investigate judicially. (4) To proceed criminally against, accuse, impeach. EX. (1) omnia quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria a., Cic.—(2) inquirentibus nobis, Cic.—(3) a. de perditione, Liv.—(4) With an abl. or gen. of the punishment; capite anquisitus, Liv.;—quum capitis anquisisset, id. SYN. ANQUIRO; INQUIRO.—Anquirere, to make diligent search or inquiry, as above.—Inquirere, to examine into. In law; Anq., to accuse, to prosecute;—inq., to take information in order to prosecute.

ANQUĪSĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (anquiro). A judicial accusation, Varr.

ANSA, æ, f. I. A handle, haft, ear of vessels, Cat.; Virg.;—the handle of a door, Petr.;—any thing to lay hold of. II. Occasion, opportunity, excuse; quo plures det sibi tantam ansas ad reprehendendum, Cic. SYN. See CAPULUS.

ANSANCTUS. See AMSANCTUS.

ANSĀTUS, a, um, adj. (ansa). Having a handle or handles; a. vas, Col.;—a. tela, having ears, Enn.—Factioniously; homo a., i. e. a man with his arms a-kinbo, Plaut.

1. ANSER, ēris, m. (f. Varr.) A goose, gander, Cic.; Liv.;—A. Amycleus, a swan into which Jupiter changed himself, Virg.

2. ANSER, ēris, m. Anser, an indelicate poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius, Cic.

ANSERCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (anser). A little goose, gosling, Col.

ANSERĪNUS, a, um, adj. (anser). Of or belonging to a goose; genus a., Col.;—a. adeps, goose-grease, id.

ANSIBĀRII, ōrum, m. Ansibarii, a people on the west bank of the Weser, Tac.

ANSŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ansa). A small handle, App.;—a small cramp, id.;—or loop, Val. Max.

ANTĒ, ārum, f. (aute). Pillars in front of a house on each side of the door, door-posts, Vitruv. SYN. See COLUMEN.

ANTĒUS, i, m. (Ἀνταῖος). Antæus, a giant killed by Hercules, Ov.; Luc.

ANTANDROS (ps), i, f. (Ἀντανδρος). Antandrus, a town of Mysia, near the sea, Plin. Hence, Antandrus, a, um, adj., of Antandrus.

ANTARCTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (ἀνταρκτικός). Antarctic, Southern, Hyg.; App.

1. ANTE, adv. (ἄντα). I. Of place; (1)

Before, in front, forward. II. Of time; (2) Before, previously. III. Of succession; (3) First. EX. (1) ingredi non ante sed retro, Cic.—(2) et feci ante, et facio nunc, Cic.;—tanto a., so long before, id.;—multo a., long ago, id.;—annuo ante quam mortuus est, a year before he died. Ant. as an adj., ignari a. malorum, of the previous sufferings, Virg.—(3) ut a caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels.

2. ANTE, prp. c. acc. (ἄντι). I. Of place; (1) Before. II. Of time; (2) Before. III. Of succession or rank; (3) Above, superior to. EX. (1) ut a. suos hortulos piscaretur, Cic.;—fossa erat a. oppidum, Cæs.;—ante iudicem, before the judge;—a. ora patrum, in the presence of, Virg.—(2) a. lucem, Cic.;—a. horam tertiam, Cæs.;—ante diem, before the day or time. But in data a. diem (abbrev. a. d.), = die; thus, a. diem tertium Idus Nov., for tertio die a. Idus Nov. (For the notation and construction of dates, see (ir. 875, 876.) The expression ante diem, being sometimes regarded as one word indecl., is preceded by ex or in; as, ex a. diem quartum, from the fourth day.—(3) quem a. me diligo, above myself, better than myself, Balb. ap. Cic. So frequently, a. alios, a. omnes, a. ore, a. orem, a. orem all;—gloria belli, Gallos a. Romanos fuisse, have surpassed, were superior to. PHRASES. Ante me, before my time, Cic.;—ante Iovem, before the reign of Jupiter, Virg.;—multo a. noctem, long before night, Liv.;—dies a. paucos, some days ago, Liv.;—a. expectatum, unexpectedly, on a sudden, Virg.;—a. facta, things past, Vitr.;—ante omnia, before all, first of all, above all, especially, chiefly;—a. me censorum, before I was censor. SYN. See CORAM.

IV. IN COMPOSITION. With verbs ante is mostly used in a local sense, Before, foremost; as, anteferre, antior, antepone. With reference to time, it is used chiefly in adjectives and adverbs; as, antelucanus, antehac. In verbs of time, ante is better written separately; as, ante factus, ante parus, etc.

ANTĒĀ, adv. (ante-ea, like postea, posthac, antehac). Before, formerly, heretofore, in time past with reference to a past or present point of time; et antea laudatus, Cic.;—fuit a. tempus, quum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, Cæs. SYN. ANTEA; SUPRA.—Antea, before in respect of time.—Supra, before or above, speaking of place; as, quæ supra dixi.

ANTEACTUS (better, ante actus), a, um, pl. of ante ago.

ANTĒ-CANIS, is, m. (ἄντικανος). The Lesser Dog-star—so called from its rising before the Greater Dog-star, Cic.

ANTĒ-CAPĪO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To take beforehand, preoccupy. II. Fig. (2) To anticipate. EX. (1) a. multa quæ bello usui forent, Sall.—(2) a. noctem, to anticipate; not to wait for the night;—conf., a. tempus legatorum, to anticipate, come before, id.

ANTĒCĒDENS, entis. I. pl. of antecedo. II. Subst. In Rhet.: That which precedes, the antecedent, Cic.

ANTĒ-CĒDO, ēre, cessi, cessum, intr. and tr. I. Prop. (1) Gen. with dat., acc. and absol.: To go before, precede.—(2) Esp.: To get the start, take the lead. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: To precede.—(4) Esp.: To have the start of, or advantage over, to be superior, surpass, excel. EX. (1) qui (equites) agmen antecessissent, Cæs.;—a. signa, to go before the standards.—(2) Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic.—(3) si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic.;—antecedens annus, Plin.—(4) natura hominis pœnibus antecedit, Cic. SYN. ANTECEDO; PRÆVENIO;

PRÆCEDO; **ANTEVERTO**; **PRÆVERTO**.—Antecedere, to go or walk before, as above.—Prævenire, to arrive before.—Præcedere, to go before another in procession, both objects being regarded as in motion. This idea is not implied in *antecedo*.—Antevertere, to set off before, to get the start of.—Prævertere, to get before or outrun; prævertere ventos, Virg.

ANTĒ-CELLO, ēre, intr. (lit., to push before; hence,) To be eminent, to surpass, to excel, with dat., in aliqua re, or absol.; a. ceteris eloquentia, Cic.:—a. omnibus ingenii gloria, to surpass, id. With acc., eloquentia ceteros a., id. **SYN.** **ANTECELLO**; **EXCELLO**.—Antecellere, by exertion to surpass or get before.—Excellere, to raise one's self up above others; more expressive than antecellere; antecellere implies only comparison—excellere denotes excellence and real superiority.

ANTĒCEPTUS, pt. of antecapio.

ANTĒCESSIO, ōnis, f. (antecedo). I. A going before, preceding, Cic. II. Esp.: A preceding cause, condition, Cic.

ANTĒCESSOR, ōris, m. (id.). Lit., he that goes before. Milit.: A kind of detachment sent forward for antecursores, an advanced guard.

ANTĒCESSUS, ūs, m. (id.). A going before, occurs only in the phrase, in antecessum, before-hand, in advance; as, in a. dare, solve, accipere, to give, pay, receive in advance, Sen. E.

ANTĒ-CURRO, ēre, intr. To run before; stella solem antecurruis, Virg.; Gr. 443.

ANTĒCURSOR, ōris, m. (antecurro). A forerunner. Milit.: A detachment sent forward to prepare quarters and other necessities for the main body, an advanced guard, Cæs.

ANTĒDICO, **ANTĒDICTUS**, written more properly as two words.

ANTĒ-ĒO, ire, iri, or ii, intr. (also tr.) irreg. [the old form, antideo, antidid, for anteeo, anteit, Plant.; anteis, anteit, etc., used as bisyll., Hor.; Ov., and other poets; contracted forms, anteat, antibo, antire, antisce, etc., Ov.; Tac.]. I. Prop. (1) To go before, precede; with dat., acc. or absol. II. Fig. (2) To go before, surpass, outdo, excel one in a thing.—(3) To anticipate, meet, oppose, resist.—(4) To know beforehand. EX. (1) anteibant lictores, Cic.;—a. alqm, Hor.—(2) Cato qui his setate anteibat, Cic. Absol.: a. operibus, to distinguish one's self by his actions, Cæs.—(3) a. damnationem, Tac.;—a. auctoritatis parentis, to resist, oppose.—(4) quid vellet crastinus Auster, anteibat, Sil.

ANTĒFÁCIO, **ANTĒFACTUS**, more properly as two words.

ANTĒ-FĒRO, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. irr. I. Prop. (1) To carry or bear before. II. Fig. (2) To place before, prefer, give the preference.—(3) To anticipate, to consider beforehand—as if, to bring previously before the mind. EX. (1) a. fasces, Cæs.;—a. imagites clarissimarum familiarum, the pictures of uncles at funerals, Tac.—(2) a. longe omnibus unum Demosthenem.—(3) id consilio a. debemus, Cic. **SYN.** **ANTEVERO**; **ANTEPOSO**.—Anteferre, to carry before or forward.—Anteposere, to put before, to place forward. In the figurative sense, to prefer; these words seem to have been used promiscuously.

ANTĒ-FIXUS, a, um. I. pt. of antefigo, not used. Fixed or fastened before any thing, used to any thing; as, a. ora truncis arborum, Tac. II. Subst.: Antefixa, orum, n. pl. Little ornaments affixed to the roofs of houses or temples, Liv.

ANTĒĜĒRO, **ANTĒĜESTUS**, a, um; more properly as two words.

ANTĒ-GRĒDIOR, di, gressus, intr. dep. (ante, gradior). Prop. and fig., To go before, precede (opp. subsequi), Cic.

ANTĒ-HABĒO, ēre, tr. To prefer; ne incredibilia veris antehabeant, Tac.

ANTĒ-HAC, adv. [the old form antidiac, as antidea for antea, Plant.]. 1. Before this (present) time, formerly, before now, in time past; as, a. sperare saltem licebat, Cic.—2. Sometimes for antea, before any time, formerly; sæpe a. fidem prodiderat, Sall.

ANTĒLÁTUS, a, um, pt. of antefero.

ANTĒLŪCĀNUS, a, um, adj. (ante, lux). Before day-light, before day-break, very early; as, ex a. tempore, Cic.;—a. canne, till-day-break.

ANTĒ-MĒRĪDIĀNUS, a, um, adj. (ante, meridies). In or of the forenoon, before mid-day; as, a. sermo, Cic.;—a. literæ, that has arrived before noon.

ANTĒ-MITTO, ēre, tr. To send before or forward (usually præmittere), antemissis equitibus, Cæs.

ANTEMNÆ, ærum, f. [sing. Antenna, æ, f., Cat.]. Antennæ, a city of the Sabines, Virg. Hence, Antennates, the inhabitants of Antennæ.

ANTENNA (antenna), æ, f. (am, tenco). A sail-yard, Cæs.

ANTĒNOR, ōris, m. (Ἀντινόρ). Antenor, a Trojan who founded Patavium (l'adua), Virg.; hence,

ANTĒNŌRĒUS, a, um, adj. Antenorean or Patavinian, Mart.

ANTĒNŌRĪDES, æ, m. (Antenor). A descendant of Antenor, Virg.

ANTĒOCCŪPATIO and **ANTĒOCCŪPO**, better written as two words.

ANTĒPĀRO and **ANTĒPARTUS**, more properly as two words.

ANTĒ-PES, ēdis, m. 1. The fore-foot, Cic.—2. A forerunner, a servile client that walks before his patron, Juv.

ANTĒ-PILĀNUS, i, m. Milit. in plur.: Antepilani, soldiers who fought before the pilani, viz., the hastati and principes, so called because they fought in front of the triarii, called *pilani* from their (pila) long javelins, Liv.

ANTĒ-PŌNO, ēre, sūi, situm, tr. I. Prop. (1) To set or place before or forward. II. Fig. (2) Gen. a. a.—(3) Esp.: To prefer, give the preference. EX. (1) a. equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac.;—a. prandium, Plant.—(2) ut omnia causis fiant antepositis, Cic.—(3) quem mihi ipsi antepono, Cic. In times: mala bonis ponit ante, id. **SYN.** See **ANTEFERO**.

ANTĒ-QUAM, or in two words, ante quam, adv. Before that, before, sooner than; as, a. de rep. dicam, expouam, etc., Cic.

ANTĒROS, ōtis, m. (Ἀντίρως). Anteros. 1. (The adversary of Eros), the avenger of condemned love, Cic.—2. A kind of amethyst.

ANTES, ium, m. Ranks or ranks, e. g. of vines, Virg.; Col.;—Of the ranks of an army, Cat.

ANTĒ-SCHOLĀNUS, i, m. (schola). An under teacher, usher, Petr.

ANTĒ-SIGNĀNUS, i, m. (ante, signum, before or in front of the standard; hence,) I. Antesignani (sc. milites), soldiers who fought in front of the eagles and standards, Cæs. II. Meton.: One who fights in the first ranks, a leader; as, a. in acie Pharsalica, Cic. **SYN.** **ANTESIGNANUS**;

PRIMIPILES.—Antesignanus, as above.—**Primi-**
pilus, the centurion or captain of the first com-
pany of a legion; also the company itself;
Primus centurio quem nunc primi-pilum vocant.

ANTE-STO, or ANTISTO, āre, stēti, intr.
Prop.: To stand before; fig., to excel, surpass;
absol., to distinguish one's self, to be eminent,
superior; **Crotoniāte multum omnibus (dat.)**
corporum viribus (abl.) antesteterunt, Cic.

ANTESTOR, āri, ātus, tr. d.p. (contr. for
antetester). I. In law: To call upon one to
be a witness of or to an arrest, etc., **Hor.** II.
Meton. Gen.: nā iste te antestaretur, **Cic.**

ANTE-VENĪO, ire, vēni, ventum, intr. and tr.
I. (1) To get before. II. **Fig.** (2) To prevent,
anticipate, frustrate.—(3) To excel, excel, sur-
pass. **EX.** (1) a. alcuī, **Plant.**; —a. exercitum,
Sall.—(2) a. consilia et insidias hostium, **Sall.**—
(3) amor omnibus rebus antevenit, **Plant. Absol.**:
beneficia ubi multum antevenere, i. e. become too
great, **Tac.**

ANTE-VERTO (vort.), ēre, ti, sum, tr. [as
d.p. antevortar, **Plant.**]. I. **Prop.** (1) To go
before, precede.—(2) **Exp.**: To take or win the
lead, to act before. II. **Fig.** (3) To anticipate,
prevent.—(4) To place before in one's estimation,
to prefer. **EX.** (1) tum antevertere, tum sub-
sequens, **Cic.**—(2) itaque anteverit, id.—(3)
Fannius anteverit, **Cic.**—(4) omnibus consiliis
anteverendum existimavit, thinks he must pre-
fer it to all other plans, **Cæs.** **SYN.** See
ANTECEDO.

ANTE-VŌLO, āre, intr. To fly before; fama
a. currum, **Stat.**

ANTHEDON, ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών). Anthedon.
1. A seaport of Laetia, where Glaucus was born.
—2. A maritime town of Palestine, afterward
called *Agrappias*, **Plin.**; hence,

ANTHEDŌNIUS, a, um, adj. Anthedonian.

ANTHĒMIS, idis, f. (ἀνθής). Chamomile.

ANTHĒMUSĒAS, ādis, f. *Anthimusius*, a
town of Mesopotamia, **Tac.**

ANTHERICOS, i, m. (ἀνθήριος). The stem
of asphodel, **Plin.**

ANTHĪAS, æ, m. (ἀνθίας). A kind of sea-
fish, **Plin.**

ANTHĪNUS, a, um, adj. (ἀνθινός). Prepared
from flowers; a. mel, **Plin.**

ANTHŌLŌGICA, ōrum, n. (ἀνθολογικά). An
anthology, a collection of writings, **Plin.**

ANTHRĀCINUS, a, um, adj. (ἀνθράκινος).
Black as a coal, **Varr.**

ANTHRĀCITIS, idis, f. (ἀνθράκitis). Coal-
carbuncle, **Plin.**

ANTHRAX, ācis, m. (ἀνθράξ, coal). 1. Cin-
nabar, **Vitr.**—2. In Medic.; a carbuncle, an ulcer
eating into the flesh (in pure Latin, carbuncu-
lus), **Emil. Max.**

ANTHRŪPOGRĀPHOS, i, m. (ἀνθρωπογράφος).
A portrait-painter, **Plin.**

ANTHRŪPOPHĀGUS, i, m. (ἀνθρωποφάγος).
A man-eater, a cannibal, **Plin.**

ANTHUS, i, m. (ἀνθος). A yellow wag-tail.

ANTIĀNUS, ANTĪAS, ANTĪATĪNUS. See
ANTICUM.

ANTIBACCHĪUS, i, m. (ἀντιβακχίος). An
antibacchius, the poetical foot — — —, **Ter.**; —a.
versus, a verse that consists of such feet, **Diom.**

ANTICĀTO, ōnis, m. Anticato, Caesar's re-
ply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato, **Quint.**

ANTĪCHTHŌNES, um, (ἀντιθῆνες). *Anti-*
podes, **Plin.**

ANTĪCĪPĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (anticipo). A notion
of a thing antecedently to instruction, an innate
idea, **Cic.**

ANTĪCĪPO, āre, tr. and intr. (ante, capio).
I. Tr. (1) To take beforehand, to anticipate, fig.
—(2) To surpass, excel. II. Intr. (3) To come
before or earlier. **EX.** (1) anticipas ejus rei
molestiam, anticipate affliction, distress yourself
beforehand. **PHRASES.** a. viam, to get the
start; **Ov.**; —a. mortem, to kill one's self before-
hand, **Suet.**—(2) a. acumen alajs, **Aus.**—(3) venti
uno die anticipantes, **Plin.** **SYN.** **ANTICPO**;

PRÆOCCTRO.—Anticipare, as above (1).—**Præ-**
occupare, to seize upon beforehand, to be before-
hand with others who claim a right to the same
thing.

ANTĪCIRRHA, æ. See **ANTICRYA.**

ANTICLEA, æ, f. Anticlea, the mother of
Ulysses, mistaken by Cicero for Euryclea, his
nurse, **Cic.**

ANTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (ante). That is in
front, foremost, anterior (opp. porticus); in a.
partem pelli, **Cic.**

ANTĪCYRA, æ, f. [Anticyræ, ārum, and Antī-
cirrha, æ]. (Ἀντικύρα). Anticyra, an island
in the Ægean sea, near the Sinus Maliacus, fa-
mous for hellicore, **Hor.**

ANTĪDŌTUM, i, n. and -US or -OS, i, f.
(ἀντιδότην or ος). 1. A counter-poison, anti-
dote, remedy.—2. **Fig. s. a.**; as, a. adversus
Caesarem, **Cæs.**

ANTIENSIS. See **ANTICYA.**

ANTĪGŌNE, es, or ANTĪGŌNA, æ, f. (Ἀντι-
γόνη). Antigone. 1. A daughter of Œdipus,
king of Thebes, **Juv.**—2. A daughter of Laomed-
don, king of Troy, **Ov.**

ANTĪGŌNĒA, æ, f. (Ἀντιγόνη or Ἀντιγο-
νία). Antigonia, the name of several towns,
viz., in Epirus, Macedonia, Arcadia, and Troas,
Liv.; **Plin.**; hence,

ANTĪGŌNENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to
Antigonia; as, A. uger, **Liv.** **Subst.**: An in-
habitant of Antigonia, **Plin.**

ANTĪGŌNUS, i, m. (Ἀντιγόνης). Antigonus.
1. The name of several kings after Alexander
the Great: viz., A. I., the father of Demetrius
Poliorectes, **Cic.**;—A. Gonatas, the son of Demet-
rius Poliorectes, **Just.**;—A. Doson, **Just.**—2. An
ambassador of king Deiotarus, **Cic.**

ANTĪLĪBĀNUS, i, m. Antilibanus, a chain
of mountains in Phœnicia, opposite Mount Liba-
nus, **Cic.**

ANTĪLŌCHUS, i, m. (Ἀντιλόχος). Anti-
lochus, a son of Nestor, **Hor.**; **Ov.**

ANTĪMĀCHUS, i, m. (Ἀντιμαχος). Anti-
machus. 1. A Greek poet of Colophon, a contem-
porary of Socrates and Plato, **Cic.**—2. A centaur.

ANTĪNŌMĪA, æ, f. (ἀντινομία). An oppo-
sition of laws to each other, **Quint.**

ANTĪŌCHĒA, æ. See **ANTIOCHIA.**

ANTĪŌCHENSIS, e, adj. I. (Antiochia).
Of or belonging to Antioch; as, A. plebs.
Subst.: An inhabitant of Antioch, **Cæs.**; **Tac.**
II. (Antiochus). Of or belonging to Antiochus;
as, A. pecunia, received from him.

ANTĪŌCHĒUS or -IUS, a, um, adj. Of or
belonging to the philosopher Antiochus, Antio-
chian; Antiochea contemnere, **Cic.**

ANTĪŌCHĪA or -ĒA, æ, f. (Ἀντιόχεια).

Antiochia, Antioch, the name of several towns; esp., the capital of Syria, situate on the river Orontes, now *Antakia*, Cic.

ANTIÖCHINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Antiochus). *Of or belonging to the philosopher Antiochus.*

ANTIOCHUS. See **ANTIOCHUS**.

ANTIÖCHUS, i, m. (*Ἀντίοχος*). *Antiochus*. 1. The name of several kings of Syria; esp., A. Magnus, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, Liv.; Cic.—2. An Academic philosopher, whose lectures Cicero and Brutus attended.

ANTIÖPA, æ, f. (*Ἀντιόπη*). *Antiope*. 1. A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus, tied by Dirce to the neck of a bull, Hyg.—2. The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic.

ANTIÖPATER [Antipater, Inscr.], tri, m. (*Ἀντίπατρος*). *Antipater*. 1. A general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Cassander, Cic.—2. His grandson, son of Cassander, son-in-law of吕simachus, Just.—3. The name of several philosophers; a Cynæic philosopher, Cic.—a stoic philosopher, id.;—a cotemporary of Cicero and Tyrus, id.—4. A famous jurist, id.

ANTIÖPÄTHIA, æ, f. (*ἀντιόπθεια*). *Antipathy, a natural contrariety of two things to each other*, Plin.

ANTIÖPATRIA, æ, f. *Antipatria*, a town of Macedonia, Liv.

ANTIÖPHATES, æ, m. (*Ἀντιόφης*). *Antiphates*. 1. A cruel king of Læstrigones, Ov.; Juv.—2. A son of Sarpedon, Virg.

ANTIÖPHON, ontis, m. (*Ἀντιόφων*). *Antiphon*. 1. A famous sophist in the time of Socrates, Cic.—2. An interpreter of dreams, id.

ANTIÖPÖDES, um, m. (*ἀντιόποδες*). 1. *Antipodes*.—2. *Fig.*: Of banqueters, who in their revelling turn day into night, and night into day.

ANTIÖQUARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (antiquus). 1. *Concerned with antiquity*; as, a. ars, the art of reading and copying old codices, Her. II. *Subst.*: Antiquarius, li, m. An antiquary, an antiquarian, Tac.—Antiquaria, æ, f. A female lover of antiquity, a female antiquary, Juv.

ANTIÖQUE, ade. (antiquus). 1. *Anciently, in old time*; as, antiquissime regnasse, Sol.—2. *In an ancient or venerable manner, in antiquated style or language*, Hor. SYN. **ANTIÖQUE**; **ANTIÖQUITUS**.—*Antique*, mostly of manner, after the ancient manner.—*Antiquitus*, mostly of time, anciently, of old time, in former times.

ANTIÖQUITAS, ätis, f. (antiquus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Ancient or former time*. II. *Meton.* (2) *The events or history of antiquity*.—(3) *People of ancient times, ancients*.—(4) *Ancient customs, primitive virtue, integrity, honesty*.—(5) *Ancientness, age*. EX. (1) ab ultima a., Cic.—(2) tenenda omnia a., Cic.;—*Pur.*: Antiquitates, *Antiquities*, as a title of historical and archaeological works, *historical records*, Plin.—(3) errabat multis in rebus a., Cic.—(4) Rutilius documentum fuit a., prudentiae, id.—(5) a. generis, id.

ANTIÖQUITUS, ado. (antiquus; conf. humanitus, divinitus, from humus, divinus). 1. *Of old, anciently, in old times*; as, Belgas, Rhenum a. transductos, Cæs.—2. *Down from ancient times*; as, jam inde a. insita pertinacia, Liv. SYN. See **ANTIÖQUE**.

ANTIÖQUO, are, tr. (antiquus). *To declare any thing to be old or obsolete, to annul, abrogate, reject*; as, legem agrariam antiquari passus est.

ANTIÖQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (ante II.). I. *Prop.*

(1) *Old, that has been before*. II. *Meton.* (2) *That is of the old fashion, honest, upright, frank, sincere, plain-dealing, simple*.—(3) *In the comp. and Sup., old in fame or reputation, sacred, celebrated, famed, excellent*.—(4) *For vetus; that lasted or happened long since, old*.—(5) *And, old*. EX. (1) causam suscepisti antiquiorum memoria tua, Cic.;—antiquior dies, an older date, id. *Subst.*: Antiqui (sc. homines), *The Ancients*. SYN. See **SENE**.—(2) homines a., qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerunt, honest, plain people, of the old fashion.—(3) quod honestius, id. mihi antiquius, Cic.;—longe antiquissimum ratus, Liv.—(4) antiqua templa deum, Hor.;—antiquissima scripta, id.—(5) cives a., old people, Tac. ap. Cic.;—a. Butes, Virg. SYN. See **PRISCUS**.

ANTIÖPASTUS, i, m. (*ἀντιόπαστος*). *In Met.* (sc. pes). An antipast, the practical foot — — —, Gramm.: Hence, Antipastium metrum, a metre consisting chiefly of anti-pasts.

ANTIÖSSA, æ, f. (*Ἀντίσσα*). *Antissa*, a town in the south of Lesbos, now *Petra*, Liv. Hence, Antissæ, ðrum, the inhabitants of Antissa, Liv.

ANTIÖSTES, titis, m. and f. (ante, sto, presiding; hence), *Subst.* I. *Gen.* (1) A president, overseer. II. *Esp.* (2) He who presides over a temple, a priest.—(3) *Fem.*: A female president of a temple, chief priestess.—(4) *Meton.*: One who is initiated into any thing, a master of it, an adept. EX. (1) a. vindemiatorem, Coll.—(2) a. sacerdotum, Cic.—(3) assidue templi antistes, Liv.—(4) artis dicendi a., Cic.

ANTIÖSTHÈNES, is and æ, m. (*Ἀντισθένης*). *Antisthenes*, a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Biogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy, Cic.

ANTIÖTITA, æ, for Antistes, II. (5).

ANTIÖSTO. See **ANTESTO**.

ANTIÖSTRÖPHE, es, f. (*ἀντιστροφή*). *An antistrophe* in the choruses of the Greek tragedy.

ANTIÖTHÈSIS, is, f. (*ἀντίθεσις*). *Antithesis*, a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another; as, oli for illi, Gramm.

ANTIÖTUM, li, n. *Antium*, a maritime town of the Volsci in Latium, now *Torre d'Anzo*, Cic.; Plin. Hence the following, viz., 1. *Antianus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Antium*, Non.—2. *Antias, ätis, adj. s. s.*; as, A. populus, Liv. *Subst.*: Antianus, um, the inhabitants of Antium, Liv.—3. *Antiatinus*, a, um, *adj.* *Antian*; as, A. Fortuna, Suet.—4. *Antiensens*, e, *adj.* *Antian*; as, A. templum, V. Max.

ANTIÖLIA, æ, f. (*ἀντίλεια*). *A machine for raising water, worked by the feet, a pump*, Suet.

ANTIÖNIÄNUS. See **ANTONIUS**.

ANTIÖNIÄSTER, tri, m. (Antonius; cf. surdaster, from surdus), *Little Anthony*, contemptuously; as, hic noster A., Cic.

ANTIÖNINUS, i, m. (Antonius). *Antoninus*, the name of several Roman emperors; esp., A. Pius, and M. Aurelius A. Philosophus. Hence, Antöniniänus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Antonine*, Eutr.

ANTIÖNIÜS, a. I. *Antonius*, a Roman patronymic. Thus esp., 1. M. Antonius, the famous triumvir, defeated by Octavian at Actium, Cicero's mortal enemy.—2. M. A., the uncle of the former, a famous orator who flourished shortly before Cicero, Cic.—3. C. A., who was consul with Cicero;—*Fem.* Antonia, a daughter of the triumvir A., Plin. II. Hence, 1. *Antonius*, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to A.*; as, A. lex, by the triumvir A., Lentul. ap. Cic. *Subst.*: Antonii, the partisans of the triumvir A.

(doubtful, another reading being 'Antoniani').—
2. *Antoniānus*, a, um, *adj.* 1. *Of or belonging to the triumvir A., Cic.* Subst.: *Antoniana*, arum, f. (sc. orationes) (*Philippic*), orations delivered by *Cicero* against *Antonius*, Gell.—2. *Of or belonging to the orator Antonius*; as, *A. dicendi ratio*, Cic.

ANTŌNŌMĀSĪA, æ, f. (ἀντονομασία). *Antonomasia*, a figure of Rhet. when the epithets of a name are put for the name itself, Quint.

ANTRO, ōnis, m. *Antro*, a Roman proper name, Cic.

ANTRON, ōnis, f. (Ἀντρον). *Antron*, a town of Phthiotis in Thessaly, Liv.

ANTRUM, i, n. (ἄντρον). *A cave, cavern, grotto*, Virg.; Hor.;—said of a *sedan-chair*, Virg.;—a. *naŕium*, the cavity of the nose, Sid. SYN. See CAVERNA.

ĀNŪBIS, is, and Idis, m. (Ἄνουβις) [acc. *Anubin*, Prop.; *Anuben*, Plin.]. *Anubis*, an Egyptian deity with a dog's head, Virg.

ANŪLĀRIUS (ann.), a, um, *adj.* (anulus). *Concerned with signals*; as, a. *creta*, for *anulare*, chalk for rings, Vitruv.;—*Scalæ a.*, a place of Rome in the eighth district, perhaps the residence of the ring-makers, Suet. Subst.: *Anulārius*, ii, m. *A ring-maker*, Cic.

ANŪLĀTUS (ann.), a, um, *adj.* (anulus). *Furnished with a ring, ringed*; a. *aures*, Plaut.;—a. *pedes*, fettered, App.

ĀNŪLUS (ann.), i, m. *dim.* I. Gen. (1) *Any thing ring-formed, a ring.* II. Ep. (2) *A ring for the finger, a signal-ring.* EX. (1) *a. virgei*, rings made of willows, Plin.;—a. *velares*, curtain rings, id.;—a. *catenæ*, a link of a chain, id.;—*jetters*, Mart.;—a. *curled lock of hair*, id.;—a. *round ornament on the capitals of columns*, Vitruv.—(2) *a. induere*, to put on, Cic. The wearing of gold rings was a privilege of the knights; hence, *anulum invenire*, to become a knight, Cic.;—*jus anulorum*, the rank of a knight, Suet.

1. **ĀNUS**, i, m. [related to AN = ἀννα, prim. signif., a rounding, a circular form], a ring.

2. **ĀNUS**, i, m. *The fundament*, Cic.; Cels.

3. **ĀNUS**, ūis, f. (also -nis, Ter.). *An old woman, an old dame, old wife*; quæ est a. tam delira? Cic.;—said of the sibyl, Hor.;—*Used adjectively*: *Old, aged*; as, a. *matronæ*, Suet.;—*Of animals*; *cervæ a.*, Ov.;—*Of things*; *charta a.*, Catull.

ANXIĒ, adv. (anxius). *Anxiously, with anxiety or grief*; a. *ferre alqd*, Sall.

ANXIĒTAS, Atis, f. (id). I. (1) *Anxiety, fretfulness.* II. *Meton.* for *angor*.—(2) *Anquish, fear, trouble, disquiet*.—(3) *Carefulness, anxious care, thoughtfulness.* EX. (1) *a. animi*, Cic.—(2) *anxietate divortii mortuus*, Plin.—(3) *quærendi, judicandi, comparandi a.*, Quint. SYN. See ÆGRITUDO.

ANXIĒFER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* (anxius, fero). *That brings of causes anxiety, distressing*; as, a. *curæ*, Cic. poet.

ANXIŪDO, Inis, f. (anxius). *Anxiety, anguish, solicitude*; a. *prona ad luctum*, Cic.

ANXIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (ango). I. Prop. (1) *Anxious* [as a lasting condition of mind], inclined to anxiety. II. Gen.: Also of transitory anguish, (2) *Anxious, solicitous, seized with anguish, troubled*.—(3) *Meton.* Act.: *Causing anxiety, distressing*.—(4) *Pass.*: *That is done with care, carefully wrought*. EX. (1) *neque omnes anxii qui anguntur aliquando*, Cic.—(2) *a. animo et sollicito*, Cic.;—*anxium habere alqm*,

to render any one anxious or solicitous, Tac.;—*anxius animi*, of an anxious mind, vexed in mind, Sall.;—a. *alqre*, alarmed by any thing, Liv.;—a. *sui*, fearing for himself.—(3) *ægritudines a. atque acerbæ*, Cic.;—*timor a.*, Virg.—(4) *elegantia orationis neque morosa neque a.*, Gell. SYN. See INQUIES.

ANXUR, ūris, n. and m. [also *Anŭrus*]. *Anzur*, a maritime town of Latium, called also *Tarracina* and *Terracina*, Plin.; Hor.

ANXŪRAS, ātis, *adj.* m. *Of or belonging to Anzur*; as, *populus A.*, Liv.

ANXŪRUS, i, m. *Jupiter A., worshipped at Anzur*, Virg.

ĀNYĎROS, i, f. See ANHYDROS.

ĀNYŪS, i, m. (Ἄνυτος). *Anytus*, an accuser of *Socrates*, Hor.

ĀONES, um, m. (Ἄονες). *Poet.* for *Æonian*.

ĀONIS, Idis, f. (Ἄονις). *Poet.*: *A female inhabitant of Æolia*. Plur.: *Aonides*, the *Muses*, as inhabitants of *Helicon*, Ov.

ĀONIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Aones). *Æonian*; poet. of or belonging to *Æolia*, *Æolian*; A. *vir*, *Hercules*, a native of *Thebes*, Ov.;—A. *juvenis*, *Hippomenes*, id.;—A. *deus*, *Bacchus*, id.;—A. *aquæ*, *Aquanippe*, id.;—A. *sorores*, the *Muses*, id.

ĀORNOS, i, m. (Ἄορνος, without birds). 1. *The lake Avernus*, Virg.—2. *Fem.*: *A high rock in India*, Curt.

ĀPAGE, interj. (ἄπαγε). *Begone! away! off with! etc.; depart! accant!* as, a. *te*, Plaut.;—a. *te a me*, Plaut.

ĀPĀMĒA, ō-īa, æ, f. (Ἀπάμεια). *Apamea*. 1. An important town of *Coele Syria*, on the *Orontes*, Liv.—2. A town of *Phrygia Major*, Cic.—3. A town of *Bithynia*, Plin.

ĀPĀMĒENSIS and **ĀPĀMENSIS**, e, *adj.* (*Apamea*). *Of or belonging to Apamea in Phrygia Major*; A. *civitas*, Cic.

ĀPELLIA, æ, m. *Apella*. 1. The name of a freedman at Rome.—2. A credulous Jew in the time of *Horace*; hence, *Procr.* for a credulous person, Hor.

ĀPELLES, is, m. (Ἀπειλλῆς). *Apelles*, a celebrated painter in the time of *Alexander the Great*.

ĀPELLEUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Apelles*). *Of or belonging to Apelles*; A. *tabulæ*, Prop.

ĀPENNĪCŪLA, æ, com. *An inhabitant of the Apennines*, Virg.

ĀPENNĪŪGĒNA, æ, com. *Born on the Apennines*, Ov.

ĀPENNĪNUS (*Apenin.*), i, m. plur. *Apennines*, a chain of mountains which runs diagonally across Italy, Plin.; Cic.

APER, pri, m. (ἄπρος). 1. *A wild boar, a boar*; as, A. *Erymanthus* (killed by *Hercules*), Cic.—2. *A kind of fish, sea-hog*, Plin.

PIIR. *Prov.* uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut.;—apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for any thing percerse, Virg.

APER, pri, m. *Aper*, a Roman surname, Tac.

ĀPERĀNTĪA, æ, f. (Ἀπεραντία). *Aperrantia*, a country of Thessaly south of the *Peloponnes*, Liv. Subst. *Āperāntii*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Aperrantia*, Liv.

ĀPERĪO, ire, ērii, ērtum, tr. (ab. *pario*, as opp. *operio*, from ob. *pario*) [fut., *aperibō*, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) *To uncover, to bare*.—(2) *Meton.* 1. (from the intermediate idea of making visible). *To open any thing shut, causa to be seen, make visible, display, show, reveal*.

(2) *Exp. 2.* Of places and nations: To open, throw open, furnish access to. II. *Fig.* (4) To unveil *sc.* any thing unknown, to divest it of its covering, make known, disclose, reveal, unfold, explain, and the like. EX. (1) a. corpus, Cæs.;—apertō pectore, with a bare breast, Ov.; instead of which, poet., apertæ pectora matres, here.—(2) abstulī, aperuī, legī, Cic.;—a. portas, Cæs.;—ventus incendio viam aperuit, opened the path, Liv.;—a. ludum, to open a school, give lessons, Cic.;—dispulsa nebula a diem, makes visible, causes to be seen, Liv.;—dies a. novam aciem, choice, Tac.—(3) aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv.;—a. Syriam, Tac.—(4) occulta quædam aperiri, Cic.;—a. mysteria alcijs, to reveal, betray, id.;—a. sententiam suam, id.;—latus se a. materia, shows itself, Quint. *Ellipt.*: quod DCCC. aperuisti, have communicated (i. e. announced the payment of), Cic. SYN. See PASTO.

ĀPERTE, *adv.* (apertus, II.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Openly, publicly.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Openly* (not secretly).—(3) *Openly* (not obscurely), plainly, obviously, clearly. EX. (1) a. vincere, in the open plain, Ov.—(2) non ex insidiis, sed a., Cic.—(3) plane et a. loqui, Cic. *Comp. and sup.*, apertius dicere, apertissime explicare alqd, Cic.

ĀPERTO, *Are, tr. freq.* (aperio). To bare entirely; a. brachium, Plaut.

ĀPERTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of aperio.* II. *Adj. Prop.* (1) *Open, uncovered.*—(2) *Melon.* (In opp. to what is shut): *Open, not shut, free.*—(3) *Fig.*: *Open, avowed* (in opp. to what is concealed or secret).—(4) *Plain, evident, clear, manifest* (in opp. to what is obscure).—(5) *Easy* (in opp. to what is impeded or difficult). EX. (1) naves a., without a deck, Cic.;—a. humerus, not covered, not defended, Cæs.;—adire apertos (sc. milites), not protected, id. *Prov.*: a. pectus videre, suumque ostendere, to deal or act openly or honestly towards each other. *Poet.*: cælum a., cloudless, clear, Virg.—(2) a. locus, Cic.;—a. iter per medios montes, Liv.;—*Poet.*: a. Mars, an action in the open field, Ov.—(3) ex occultis insidiis in a. latrocinium, Cic.;—animus a. et simplex, open, frank, honest. *Cf.* ut semper est apertissimus, very open-hearted (ironically for very forward, impudent, saucy).—(4) a. et lucida narratio, Cic.;—quis apertior in iudicio adductus, whose crime is more evident, less doubtful? Cic.—(5) in aperto esse, to be unimpeded, easy (the figure taken from an open field or plain); vota virtusque in aperto, Tac. *Subst.*: Apertum (2), what is open or free, an open place, a plain; as, per a. fugientes, Hor.;—castra in a. posita, Liv.;—*Also* (4), what is clear; magisque in aperto, manifest, Sall.

ĀPEX, *Iceis, m.* (Ety. unc., probably from apo, apio; *obso.* except in part. aptus, to bend, tie; any thing joined or tied to another; hence, the extreme end or part of a thing). I. *Prop.* 1. *Point, summit, top* of any thing; as, of a mountain, Sil.;—trees, Virg.;—of a flame that ends in a point, Ov.;—the comb of birds, Ov.;—the point of a sickle, Col.;—the tuft surmounting the cap of the flamen, Virg.—(2) *The conical cap of the flamen surmounted by the tuft*;—hence (3) by *Metaph.*, the sacerdotal dignity or priesthood.—(4) *Any hat, cap, helmet, or crown.* II. *Fig.* (5) *A crown, highest ornament, crowning-point.* EX. (2) a. Dialis, Liv.—(3) homo honestus non apice insignis.—(4) ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic.;—apices regum, Hor.—(5) a. senectutis est auctoritas, Cic.;—hinc a. fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, the tiara as a symbol of royalty or power, Hor. In *Gramm.*, 1. a long mark over a vowel, Quint.

—2. *Melon*: A line, stroke, form of a letter, Gell.;—a writing letter, *rescript*, Sid.; *Cod. Just.* SYN. APEX; CULMEN; FASTIGIUM; CACUMEN.—Apex, as above, *prop.* and *fig.*—Culmen, properly the stalk or straw of corn; *Melon*: A roof, from being covered with straw; hence, in a more general sense, a covering, the highest part; culmen Alpium, Cæs.—Fastigium, the ridge or highest point of the roof. *Fig.*: Summa fastigia rerum, the most striking events.—Cacumen, the very peak or point of a thing. *Fig.*: veire ad summum cacumen, to arrive at perfection.

APHÆA, æ, f. (Ἀφαία). *Aphæa*, a name of the nymph Britomartis, Virg.

ĀPHAREUS (trissyll.), ei, m. (Ἀφάρειος). *Aphareus*. I. A Messenian king; hence, his sons, Aphārēia proles, Ov. II. A centaur, Ov.

ĀPHIDNÆ, ærum, and -A, æ, f. (Ἀφιδναί). *Aphidnæ*, a place of Attica, where Theseus concealed Helena, Sen. poet.; Ov.

APHRACTUS, i, f. (Ἀφρακτος, undecked, *sc.* ναῦς). A long vessel without a deck, a galley. In pure Lat., navis aperta. SYN. See NAVIS.

ĀPHRŌDĪSĪA, òrum, n. (Ἀφροδισία). A festival in honor of Aphrodite, Plaut.

ĀPHRŌDĪSĪAS, ādis, f. (Ἀφροδισιάς). *Aphrodisias*, a part of Æolis in Asia, Liv.

ĀPHŪA, æ, and -E, es, f. (Ἀφύα). A kind of small fish, perhaps the anchovy, Plin.

ĀPIĀRIUM, ii, n. (apis). A bee-house, apiary.

ĀPIĀRIUS, ii, m. (apis). A bee-master, Plin.

ĀPIĀSTRUM, i, n. (apis). Balm-mint, Varr.

ĀPIĀTUS, a, um, adj. (apis). Spotted, speckled; a. mensa, Plin.

ĀPICĀTUS, a, um, adj. (apex). Adorned with a priest's cap or mitre.

ĀPICĪUS, ii, m. *Apicius*, a celebrated glutton in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, Plin. Hence Apicianus, a, um, and Apiclus, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Apicius, Apician, Plin.

ĀPICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (apis). A little bee, Plaut.; Plin.

ĀPIDĀNUS, i, m. (Ἀπιδανός). *Apidanus*, a river of Thessaly which receives the Enipeus.

1. ĀPIS or -ES, is, f. [*gen. plur.*, apium and apum]. A bee, Cic.; Plin.

2. ĀPIS, is, m. [*Idis*, P. Nol.]. *Apis*, an Egyptian deity, worshipped under the form of an ox, Plin.

ĀPISCOR, isci, aptus, *tr. dep.* (apo or apio). I. *Prop.* (1) To reach after, get, obtain. II. *Fig.* (2) To attain to, get, acquire.—(3) *Exp.*: To reach with the understanding, comprehend, observe, Lucr. EX. (1) maris apiscendi causa, Cic.—(2) a. magnam laudem; Sulpic. ap. Cic.—Spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. Sometimes followed by the *gen.* like Gr. τυγχάνειν. Gr. 372.

ĀPIUM, ii, n. (apis). Smallage, parsley, celery, etc., used for garlands, Virg.

APLŪDA (appl.), æ, f. 1. Chaff, Plin. 2. Bran. apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell.

APLUSTRE, is, n. [*nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr.; *dat.* aplastris, id.] (Ἀπλαστρον). The curved and ornamented stern of a ship, the figure-head, Cic. ap. Priac.

ĀPO and ĀPIŌ, òre. Used only in part. aptus (whence apiscor). To seize, bind, tie.

ĀPŌCLĒTI, òrum, m. (Ἀποκλήτοι). With the Ætolians, members of a select committee, Liv.

ἈΠΟΚΟΠῆ, *ēs, f.* (ἀποκοπή). *Apocope*, the omission of a letter or syllable at the end of a word, *Gramm.*

ἈΠΟΔΟΣΙΣ, *is, f.* (ἀπόδοσις). *Apodosis*, the second part of a period, answering to the first, called *protasis*, *Gramm.*

ἈΠΟΔΥΤῆΡΙΟΝ, *ii, n.* (ἀποδυτήριον). *An undressing room* at a bath, *Cic.; Plin. E.*

ἈΠΟΓΡΑΦΟΝ, *i. n. Gr. 74.* (ἀπόγραφον). *A written copy, transcript*, *Plin.*

ἈΠΟΛΛΙΝΑΡ, *āris, n.* (for Apollinal). *The temple of Apollo*, *Liv.*

ἈΠΟΛΛΙΝΑΡΙΣ, *e. adj.* (Apollo). *I. Of or belonging to Apollo*, *Iudi A.*, celebrated on the 11th July, in honor of Apollo, *Cic.; Liv.* *II. Subst.*: Apollināris, *is, f.* (see herba). *A plant commonly called hyoscyamus.* *SYN. See APOLLINÆUS.*

ἈΠΟΛΛΙΝΕΥΣ, *a, um, adj.* (Apollo). *Of or belonging to Apollo*; *A. urbis, i. e. Delos*, where Apollo was especially worshipped, *Ov.*;—*A. proles, i. e. Æsculapius*, *id.*;—*A. mater, i. e. Latona*, *Stat.*;—*A. vates, i. e. Orpheus*, *Ov.*;—*A. laurus, sacred to Apollo*, *id.*;—*A. ars, the art of soothsaying*, *id.*;—*also, the art of healing*, *id.*;—*A. os, i. e. song*, *id.* *SYN. APOLLINÆUS*;

ἈΠΟΛΛΙΝΑΡΙΣ.—These words are often used promiscuously; the first, however, expresses what belongs to Apollo; the second, what is not so closely related to him.

ἈΠΟΛΛΟ, *inis, m.* [an old form Apello, as hemo for homo, *Fest.*] (Ἀπόλλων). *I. Apollo*, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana; the god of the sun,—of soothsaying,—of the management of the bow,—of medicine, poetry, music, *Cic.; Hor.* *II. Meton.* 1. Apollinis urbs, a town of Upper Egypt, called also Apollinopolis, now a village *Edfou*, *Plin.* 2. Apollinis promontorium, in Africa, to the east of Utica, now *Zibib.*

ἈΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΕΥΣ, *i, m.* (Ἀπολλόδομος). *Apollodorus.* 1. A famous rhetorician, tutor of Augustus, *Suet.*; *Tac.*; hence, Apollodoreus, *i, m.*, a pupil of Apollodorus, *Quint.*—2. A grammarian of Athens, author of a mythologic work still extant, *Cic.*—3. An Academic philosopher, cotemporary with the Epicurean Zeno, *Cic.*

ἈΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΑ, *æ, f.* (Ἀπολλωνία). *Apollonia.* *I.* The name of several important towns: 1. In Ætolia, *Liv.*;—2. In Macedonia, *id.*;—3. In Illyria, *Cic.*;—4. In Cyrenaica, *Plin.* *II.* Hence, 1. Apolloniates, *a, and* Apollonius, *ātis, m.* *Of Apollonia*; as, Diogenes Apolloniates, *Cic. Plur.*: The inhabitants of Apollonia.—2. Apolloniensis, *e, adj.* *Of or belonging to Apollonia*; as, A. civitas (in Sicily), *Cic. Plur.*: its inhabitants. 3. Apolloniaticus, *a, um, adj.*, the same.

ἈΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΔΕΝΣΕΣ, *ium, m.* The inhabitants of Apollonia in Lydia, *Cic.*

ἈΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΣ, *idis, f.* Apollonis, a town of Lydia, *Cic.*

ἈΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΥΣ, *ii, m.* (Ἀπολλώνιος). *Apollonius.* 1. A famous rhetorician of Rhodes, *Cic.* 2. A Molo, a rhetorician of Rhodes, tutor of Cicero in Rome, *Cic.*

ἈΠΟΛΟΓΟΣ, *i, m.* (ἀπόλογος). *I. Gen.*: A narrative, *Plant.* *II. Esp.*: A story, fable; narrationes apologorum, *Cic.* *SYN. See FABULA.*

ἈΠΟΦΟΡΕΤΑ, *ōrum, n.* (ἀποφορέτα, to be carried away). *Small presents given to visitors at the festivals of Saturn*, *Suet.*

ἈΠΟΠΛΕΤΙΚΟΣ and ἈΠΟΠΛΕΚΤΟΣ, *a, um, adj.* (ἀποπληκτικός and ἀποπληκτός) *Apoplectic, struck with a fit*, *Firm.*

ἈΠΟΠΛΕΞΙΑ, *æ, or -xis, is, f.* (ἀποπληξία and ἀποπληξίς). *In Med.*: *Apoplexy, a fit*, *C. Aur.*

ἈΠΟΠΡΟΕΓΜΕΝΑ, *ōrum, n.* (ἀποπροεγμένα). *With the Stoics, contemptible exceptionable things* (opp. προεγμένα), *Cic.*

ἈΠΟΣΙΟΦΕΣΙΣ, *is, f.* (ἀποσιώφεις). *In Rhet.*: a breaking off in the middle of a speech (ap. *Cic. reticentia*), *Quint.*

ἈΠΟΣΠΛΕΝΟΣ, *i, f.* (ἀπό, σπλήν). *Losemary, App.*

ἈΠΟΣΤΕΜΑ, *ātis, n.* (ἀπόστημα). *An imposthume, an abscess*, *Plin.*

ἈΠΟΣΤΡΟΦΗ, *es, f.* (ἀποστροφή, a turning away). *In Rhet.*: *Apostrophe*, a figure of rhetoric, when the speaker turns away from the judges or his hearers, and addresses some other person or thing, *Quint.*

ἈΠΟΘΗΚΑ, *æ, f.* (ἀποθήκη). *A place in which any thing is laid up in store, a store-house, repository, store-room*, *Cic.* *SYN. APOTHECA*; TABERNA; OFFICINA.—*Apotheca, a store-house*, etc., as above.—*Taberna, a tradesman's shop*, where things are exposed for sale.—*Officina, a workshop* where goods are manufactured.

APPARĀTE (adp.), *adv.* (apparatus). *Magnificently, sumptuously, splendidly*; a. edere et bibere, *Cic.*;—a. facti iudi, *Liv.*

APPARĀTIŌ (adp.), *ōnis, f.* (apparo). *I. Prop.*: A preparation, preparing, making ready; as, a. popularium munus, *Cic.* *II. Fig.*: Of the preparation of an orator; a. atque artificiosa diligentia, *Cic.* *SYN. APPARATIO*; APPARATUS.—*Apparatio, the act of preparing*, *Cic.*—*Apparatus, the preparation itself*; a. equitum, *Cic.*

1. APPARĀTUS (adp.), *a, um.* *I. Pr.* of apparo. *II. Adj.* (prop. prepared; hence,) (1) Of persons; prepared, ready, furnished, equipped.—(2) Of things; well-furnished, sumptuous, magnificent, splendid.—(3) Of speech; studied with over-much care, labored, affected. *EX.* (1) a. accedo ad causum, *Cic.*—(2) domus omnibus instructor rebus, et apparator, *Cic.*—(3) ut non a. oratio esse videatur, *Auct. Her.*;—verba a., *id.*

2. APPARĀTUS (adp.), *ūs, m.* (apparo). *I.* (1) A preparation, preparing, making ready.—(2) *Concr.*: Preparations, equipment, apparatus (such as tools, instruments, vessels, engines, and the like, with which preparation is made).—(3) *Esp.*: A preparation on a magnificent scale, magnificence, splendor, pomp. *EX.* (1) totius operis a., *Cic.*—(2) ex regio a., *Liv.*; a. argenteus, silver plate, *Plin.*—(3) regio apparatu accepti, *Cic.*;—nullo a. dicere, unaffectedly, *id.* *SYN. See APPARATIO.*

AP-PAREŌ, *ere, ūi, itum, intr.* (ad, pareo). *I. Gen.* (1) To come in sight, appear, show itself, to become or be visible. *II. Esp.* (2) res apparet, or impers.; also, followed by a relative clause, it is clear, evident, manifest.—(3) In law; to appear waiting as a servant near any one, to wait upon, attend, serve. *EX.* (1) equus mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, *Cic.*;—quam lux appareret, when it dawned, when the day broke, *Cass.*—(2) res apparet, *Ter.*;—idque apparet ex genere verborum, *Cic.*—quid rectum sit apparet, *id.* Also after the Greek manner (ὁλως ἰστέ), *Gr. Gr.*, 787, in attraction with a nom. with inf.; as, ut ad quodnam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, *Cic.*;—apparerebat atrox cum plebe certamen (ac. fore), *Liv.*—(3) cum appareret ædilis, *Liv.* *SYN. APPAREO*; COMPAREO.—*Apparere, to show one's self*,

to *appear*.—*Comparere, to appear together; a stronger term than apparere. Impers.: Apparet, Constat.*—*Apparet, it appears, comes to light.*—*Constat, it is evident.*—*a truth clear, fixed, made out (opp. vacillating or uncertainty), Boderl.*

APPARITIO (adp.), ōnis, *f.* (appareo). I. *A writing upon, attendance, service; as, in longa a. singularem fidem cognovi, Cic.* II. *Concr.: Servants, domestics, as a body; ex necessariis a.*

APPARITOR (adp.), ōris, *m.* (appareo). *A servant, attendant, officer of a magistrate (a doctor, secretary, and the like), Cic.* SYN. See **SATELLES**.

APPARITURA (adp.), æ, (id.). *Service, attendance, Suet.*

APPARO (adp.), āre, *tr.* (ad, paro). *To prepare, to take previous measures, make preparation, make every thing ready; a. facilius ea quas necessitas flagitat, Cic.*—*a. convivium, id.*—*a. bellum, id.*—*a. sese, to make one's self ready, Plant.* SYN. See **PARO**.

APPELLATIO (adp.), ōnis, *f.* (appello 2.). I. (1) *An address, speaking to.* II. (2) *In law: An appeal.*—(3) *A naming, name, title.*—(4) *In grammar: Pronunciation.*—(5) *Concr.: A substantive.* EX. (1) *hanc nactus appellacionis causam, this opportunity of addressing, Cæs.*—(2) *intercessit a. tribunorum, i. e. to the tribunes, Cic.*—(3) *voluit appellacione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic.*—(4) *lenis a. literarum, Cic.*—(5) *cum infinito verbo sit usus pro appellacione, Quint.*

APPELLATOR (adp.), ōris, *m.* (id.). *One who appeals, an appellant, Cic.*

APPELLITO (adp.), āre, *tr. freq.* (appello 2.). *To name or call often, or usually, Tac.*

I. **AP-PELLO** (adp.), āre, pūli, pulsum, *tr.* (ad, p-llor). I. *Gen.* (1) *To drive, move, carry, bring to or towards, mostly with ad.*—(2) *Fig.: To turn, direct.* II. *Esp.* (3) *To drive, sc. a ship to the land, to land.*—(4) *Fig.: To strike as it were against a rock.* EX. (1) *a. turres ad opera Cesaris, Cæs.*—(2) *a. animum ad scribendum, Ter.*—(3) *a. navem (ad litus).*—*a. classem ad Delum, Cic.* *Abstr.: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv.*—*huc appelle, Hor.* *Seldom intr.: navis appellit, arrices, Tac.*—(4) *nec tuus unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, Cic.*

2. **AP-PELLO** (adp.), āre, *tr.* (ad and pello, āre, ābol, to call), [subj. perf. appellassis, for appellaveris, Ter.]. I. (1) *To address, speak to, &c.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To address, apply to (in the way of entreaty, invitation, admonition, and the like), to call upon, invoke, entreat.*—(3) *In law: 1. To appeal to any one.* 2. *To sue, inform against, impeach, indict.*—(4) *To call by any name, to give a name, to name.*—(5) *Of letters: To pronounce.* EX. (1) *appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus, Cic.*—(2) *vos etiam atque etiam appello, Cic.*—*Tulliola me ut sponso rem appellat, admonishes.*—(3) *1. a. prætore tribunos a. ausus, Cic.*—*2. cavendum, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.*—(4) *unum te sapientem appellant et existimant, Cic.*—*a. auctores, to mention, Plin.*—*a. alqm nutu significationeque, to indicate, point out, characterize, Cic.*—(5) *de suavitate appellandarum literarum, Cic.* SYN. See **PROVOCO** and **VOCO**.

APPENDICULA, æ, *f. dim.* (appendix). *A small appendage or addition; a causæ judicatae, Cic.* SYN. See **APPENDIX**.

APPENDIX, icis, *f.* (appendo). I. *Prop.: That which hangs on any thing, an appendage, App.* II. *Meton. Gen.: An appendage, sup- plement; vidit enim appendix animi esse corpus, Cic.* SYN. **APPENDIX; APPENDICULA;**

ADDITAMENTUM.—*Appendix, as above.—Appendicula, a little appendage, a small incident.*—*Additamentum, an addition or accession, without dependence; a. inimicorum meorum, Cic.*

APPENDO (adp.), ēre, endi, ensum, *tr.* (ad, pendo), [a new form appendo], ēre, Apic.]. *To weigh to, suspend to; appenduntur, non numerantur pecunie, Cic.*—*non ea me amicum: a. lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam a. to have regard to their power, weight, force, not to their number, id.* SYN. **APPENDO; SUSPENDO.**

APPENDERE, *to hang something by or to another, so as to be beside it.*—*Suspendere, to hang something up, upon, or from another, so as to be below it; tigris nidum suspendit hirundo, Or.*

APPENSUS (adp.), a, um, *pt.* of appendo.

APPETENS (adp.), ntis. I. *pt.* of appeto. II. *Adj.* I. (1) *Striving eagerly for, desirous of any thing.* (*Gen.*: Gr. 3.4. 2d, or absol.) EX. (1) *a. glorie atque avidus laudis, Cic.* *So Com. ar.* and *Super.* (2) *homo non cupidus, neque a., Cic.*

APPETENTER (adp.), ad, (appetens). *Eagerly, with appetite, covetously, greedily.*

APPETENTIA (adp.), æ, *f.* (appeto). *Desire, longing for, appetite; a. cibi, Plin.*—*libido effrenata (elicit) appetentiam, Cic.* SYN. See **APPETITO**.

APPETITIO (adp.), ōnis, *f.* (appeto). I. *Prop.* (1) *A snatching at any thing, attempt to lay hold of.* II. *Fig.* (2) *An earnest desire or longing after, vehement inclination.*—*Esp.: Desire of eating, appetite, Gell.* EX. (1) *triplex a. solis, Cic.*—(2) *a. animi, id.* SYN. **APPETITIO; APPETENTIA; APPETITUS.** *Appetitio, the act of wishing, seeking, or grasping at a thing.*—*Appetentia, a hungering or hankering after, desiring any thing.*—*Appetitus, the natural appetite and desire; voluptatus appetitus, Cic.*

1. **APPETĪTUS** (adp.), a, um, *pt.* of appeto.

2. **APPETĪTUS** (adp.), ns, *m.* (id.). I *P on.* (1) *A pushing upon any thing, an attack, assault.* II. *Fig.* (2) *A passionate striving for, longing after any thing, the appetitive power or faculty, desire, passion.* EX. (1) *barbaricos a.*—(2) *pars in appetitu posita est, quæ est digni, Græce, Cic.* SYN. See **APPETITIO**.

AP-PE-TO (adp.), ēre, ivi, or ii, itum, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr. Prop.* (1) *To attempt to seize, to snatch at.*—(2) *Of places: To draw near, approach.*—(3) *Esp.: To fall upon, attack, assault, assault.*—(4) *To strive passionately for, long after, desire earnestly, covet.* II. *Intr.* (5) *Of time: To draw on, approach.* EX. (1) *ter eum (solem) appetivisse manibus, Cic.*—*a. dextram oculis, to seek to seize the hand with kisses, i. e. to endeavor to kiss it, Plin.*—*hence, salutari, appeti, decedi (senes), in order to kiss their hands.*—(2) *a. alia atque alia loco, continually to gain more space, Liv.*—(3) *vita sæpe ferro atque insidiis appetita, Cic.*—*a. humerum apertum gladio, Cæs.*—(4) *ut bona natura appetimus, Cic.*—*a. cupidissime populi Rom. amicitiam, Cæs.*—*a. olivum, to long after, to have an appetite for; as, a. piscicolum, caseum, Suet.*—(5) *dies appetebat septimum quem constituerat, Cæs.*—*appetente jam luce, Tac.* SYN. **APPETO; EXPETO.**—*Appetere (petere, ad), not only to wish for, but to attempt to get a thing.*—*Expetere is still more expressive, and means to covet, to desire earnestly; adolescens perditus voluptates appetit; optabilia et necessaria expetit sapiens, G. D.*

APPIA. See **APPETUS**.

1. **APPĪĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Appia (a town of Phylgia Major); A. legati,*

Cic. *Subst.*: Appiani, the inhabitants of Appia.

2. APPIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Appian, Appian; A. libido, Liv.;—A. mala, —said of apples of excellent quality, Plin.

APPIAS, ādas, *f.* I. A surname of the nymph at the Aqua Appia (see APPIUS) in the neighborhood of the Temple of Venus, Ov. Hence, *Meton.*: Of her statues at the neighboring temple of Venus, id. II. A name given jocosely to Minerva (with regard to Appius Pulcher), Cic.

APPIĒTAS, atis, *f.* Appiety, the old nobility of the Appian family, a word formed jocosely by Cicero, Cic.

AP-PINGO (adp.), ēre, *tr.* I. To add by painting; a. delphinium silvis, Hor. II. *Meton.*: To add by writing; appinge aliquid novi, Cic.

APPIŪS, ūi, *m.*, and APPIA, æ, *f.* I. A Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. II. Hence, *Adj.*: Appius, a, um. I. Appia via, a road made by the censor, A. Claudius Cæcus (440 A. V. C.), from the Porta Capena in a direct line to the Alban hills, and thence, through the Pontine marshes, to Capua, afterwards extended (perhaps by Trajan) to Brundisium, Liv.; Cic. —called also simply Appia, Cic.; Hor.—2. A. aqua, an aqueduct, built by the same Appius, Liv.—Also, Appii Forum, a borough of Latium, in the middle of the Pontine marshes, founded by the same Appius, Hor.

AP-PLAUDO (adpl.), ēre, si, sum, *tr.* and *intr.* [applōdo]. I. *Tr.*: To strike any thing against another; applauso corpore palmis, Ov. II. *Intr.*: To clap with the hands in token of approbation, to applaud; quibus viris maxime applaudatur, Cic.;—nobis clare applaudite, applaud us loudly, Plaut.

APPLAUSOR (adp.), ōris, *m.* (applando). One who signifies his approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder; populus scenici imperatoris spectator et a., Plin.

APPLAUSUS (adpl.), a, um, *pt.* of APPLAUDO.

APPLICATIO (adpl.), ōnis, *f.* (applico) (*prop.* an entering into a close connection with any thing; hence). I. *Fig.*: Application, attachment, inclination; as, applicatione animi, cum quodam sensu amandi, etc., Cic. II. *Exp.* In law: jus applicationis, the right of a patron to inherit the property of a client, Cic.

APPLICATUS (adp.), a, um. I. *pt.* of applico. II. *Adj.* *Prop.* (1) Lying close, contiguous to, closely adapted, attached, united.—*Fig.* (2) Turned or directed toward, inclined to. EX. (1) Leucas colli applicata, Liv.—(2) omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic.

APPLICĪTUS (adp.), a, um. I. *pt.* of applico. II. *Adj.*: Lying close, closely adapted, joined to; hypocautum a. cubiculo, Plin. E.

AP-PLĪCO (adp.), āre, āvi, ātum [*less frequently*, plicui, plicitum], *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To affix, join, attach, put or add to. With ad, sometimes dat., (2) *Exp.* *Naut.*: To direct a ship toward any place in order to land, to put in, to land. II. *Fig.* (3) To affix, attach.—(4) With se: To attach one's self, betake one's self, apply one's self to. EX. (1) Romani sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum applicarent, Liv.; instead of which, a. castra flumini, id.;—a. se ad flammam, to approach, Cic.;—a. se ad arborem, to lean against, Cæs. *Mid.*: Gr. 136, 3; dum corporibus applicantur, attach themselves to each other, Liv.—(2) navim ad eum (naufragum) applicarent, Cic. *Intr.*: quocumque naves hostium

applicant, land, Liv.—(3) ut ad honestatem applicetur voluntas, Cic.;—a. se ad alqm magistrum, id.;—a. se ad philosophiam, id. SYN. See ADMOVO.

AP-PLŌRO (adp.), āre, *intr.* (ad, ploro). 1. To bewail, Hor.—2. To weep at or over, Sen.

APPLŌSUS (adp.), a, um, *pt.* of applodo, for applaudo.

AP-PŌNO (adp.), ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, *tr.* (ad, pono), [*perf.* apposivi, Plaut.]. I. *Prop.* (1) To set, place, put near or to.—(2) *Exp.*: To serve up at table.—(3) To give a person to another for any purpose, to associate, appoint. II. *Fig.*: (4) To add, adjoin. EX. (1) a. manus ad os, Sulpic. ap. Cic.;—a. modum rei, to set or prescribe bounds to a thing, Cic.—(2) a. patellam, Cic.—(3) custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic.—moderator et magister consilii appositus, Liv.—(4) a. laborem ad damnum, Plaut.;—a. alqd lucro, to consider as gain, Hor. SYN. See SEDUCO.

APPORRECTUS (adp.), a, um, *pt.* of apporigo (ad, porrigo). Stretched or extended by any thing; a. draco, Ov.

AP-PORTO (adp.), āre, *tr.* *Prop.*: To carry, convey, conduct, bring to; also, to bring on, bring with, Ter.; as, mercatura multa undique apportans, Cic. *Fig.* s. s.; senectus si nil quicquam aliud vitii a. secum, brings with it, Cæcil. ap. Cic. SYN. APPORTO; ASPORTO; IMPORTO; COMPORTO.—Apportare (portare, ad), to carry or bring to or unto.—Asportare (portare, a), to carry or convey away.—Importare (portare, in), to carry, bring, or convey in or into, to import.—Comportare (portare, cum), to carry with or together to some place.

AP-POSCO (adp.), ēre, *tr.* To demand in addition; plus a. visus, Hor.

APPŌSITE (adp.), *adv.* (appositus (3)). Suitably, fitly; dicere a. ad persuasionem, Cic.

APPŌSĪTIO (adp.), ōnis, *f.* (appono). *Prop.*: A placing near or to, an adding, applying; apposition; a. cucurbitæ, C. Aur. *Fig.*: s. s., a. simulum, Quint.;—a. criminis, imputation.

APPŌSĪTUM (adp.), i, n. (id.). *Rhet.* and *Gram.*: An addition, epithet, adjective, Quint.

1. APPŌSĪTUS (adp.), a, um. I. *pt.* of appono. II. *Adj.* *Prop.* (1) Contiguous, bordering upon. *Fig.* *Gen.* (2) Near, bordering on, similar to.—(3) *Exp.*: Fit, suitable, well adapted, convenient for any thing.—(4) Inclined or prone to. EX. (1) with dat.: regio mari apposita, Plin.;—castellum a. Luppiæ flumini, Tac.—(2) fidentia contrarium esse diffidentia, audacia a. est, Cic.—(3) with ad: menses ad agendum maxime appositos, id.—(4) with dat.: iudex juri magis an aquo sit appositus, Quint. SYN. See ACCOMMODATUS.

2. APPŌSĪTUS (adp.), ūs, *m.* In *Medic.*: A lapping on, or applying of a remedy, Plin.

AP-PŌTUS (adp.), a, um, *adj.* (ad, potus). Drunk, intoxicated, Plaut.

AP-PRĒCOR (adp.), āri, *tr.* *dep.* To pray to, call upon by prayer; a. rites deos, Hor.

AP-PREHENDO, ēre, di, sum, *tr.* (ad, prehendo), [*poet.* apprendo]. I. *Prop.* (1) To seize, lay hold of, grasp.—(2) *Exp.*: To catch hold of, seize, apprehend, take (in a hostile manner). II. *Fig.* (3) Of discourse: To bring forward, allege, employ.—(4) *Exp.*: To take hold of with the understanding, i. e. to comprehend or understand, conceive. EX. (1) vites claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus a., Cic.;—a. manum, Quint.—(2) a. Hispanias, Cic.—(3) ut

quo; quid apprehenderam, whatever I had brought forward (in defence), Cic.; — nisi caute et cum iudicio apprehenditur, *is* undertaken, done, Quint.; — (4) passio apprehensa, Col. Aur.

APPENDO. See APPREHENDO.

APPRĪME (adp.), *adv.* (apprimus). Chiefly, very, especially; homo a. doctus, Varr.; — artifices a. boni, Nep. SYN. See PRÆCIPUE.

APPRĪMO (adp.), *äre, pressi, pressum, tr.* (ad. primo). To press to any thing; a. dextram ejus, Tac.; — scutum pectori appressum, lying close to, id.

APPRĪMUS (adp.), a, um, *adj.* = longe primus. By far the first; a. Patroclus, L. Andr.

APPRŌBATIO (adp.), *önis, f.* (approbo). I. Approval, approbation, acquiescence; a. auditum, Cic.; — eadem approbatione faciunt quæ a. brit, id. II. Exp. in philos.: Proof, confirmation, Cic.

APPRŌBATOR (adp.), *öris, m.* (id.). One who approves of any thing, an approver; quamvis non fueris suator, a. certe fusti, Cic.

APPRŌBE (adp.), *adv.* (ad. probe). Very well, perfectly, Plaut.

AP-PRŌBO (adp.), *äre, tr.* (ad. probō). I. Prop. (1) To approve, commend, applaud, praise. II. (2) To prove, corroborate, evince. III. (3) To justify, render acceptable. EX. (1) populus meum jusjurandum una voce et consensu approbat, Cic.; — quod actum est dii approbent, id.; — (2) hanc (propositionem) velle a., Cic.; — With an obj. clause, Plin.; Tac. — (3) opus approbat, Plaut.; Tac. SYN. See PROBO.

AP-PRŌMITTO (adp.), *äre, tr.* (ad. promitto). To promise in addition, to promise to make one's self responsible for another, Cic.

AP-PRŌPĒRO (adp.), *äre, intr.* and *tr.* I. Intr. To hasten; eum, ut appropereat, adhorteris, Cic. II. Tr. To accelerate; a. mortem, Tac.

AP-PRŌPINQUATIO (adp.), *önis, f.* An approach; a. mortis, Cic.

AP-PRŌPINQUO (adp.), *äre, intr.* I. (1) To draw near, approach, be near, with ad or a dat. II. Fig. (2) a. a. EX. (1) qui ad summam jam aequam appropinquant, Cic. — (2) catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, is already near a dog, Cic.; — centuriones qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquant, were near to the highest military dignities, Cæs.; — Of time: hiems a., id.; — quem dies comitiorum a., Liv. SYN. See ACCEDO.

AP-PUGNO (adp.), *äre, tr.* To storm, assail; a. Castellum, Tac.

APPŪLEIUS (Apul.), i, m. Appuleius. I. A Roman family name; thus, 1. L. A. Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, Cic. — 2. A Roman writer, of Madaura in Africa, in the second century. II. Hence, *adj.*: Appuleian, a, um, of or by Appuleius; A. lex, by the tribune A.

APPŪLIA (Apul.), *æ, f.* Apulia. I. A country of Lower Italy, now Puglia, Cic. II. Hence, *adj.*: Appulic (Apul.), a, um, Appulian; A. mare, the Adriatic, Hor. Also, Appulus (Apul.), a, um, the same; A. gens, Hor.

1. APPULSUS (adp.), a, um, *pt.* of appello.

2. APPULSUS (adp.), *üs, m.* (appello). I. Prop. (1) A driving to. — (2) Exp.: A pushing to the shore, making for land, landing. II. (3) A approach, access. — (4) Exp.: An operative approach, action. EX. (1) a. pecoris, a driving of cattle to water, Dig. — (2) ab litorum appulsu arere, Liv. — (3) pars terræ appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. — (4) nimis et frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, Cic.

APRĪCATIO, *önis, f.* (apricor). A basking, sitting or walking in the sunshine, Cic.

APRĪCITAS, *ätis, f.* (apricus). Sunniness, a. diei, serenity, clearness of the day, Col.

APRĪCOR, Ari, *ätus, intr.* (apricus). To sun one's self, to sit, lie, stand in the sunshine; Alexander offererat Diogeni apricanti, Cic.

APRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (contr. for apericus, from aperio, properly, lying open, uncovered; hence,). I. (1) Exposed to the sun or the warmth of the sun, sunny. II. Meton. (2) Fond of the sunshine. — (3) Warmed by the sun, sunny. EX. (1) opaci a. a., Cic.; — a. colles, Liv.; — a. campus, Hor. — (2) a. mergi, Virg.; — a. flores, Hor. — (3) a. status coeli, Col.; — a. flatus, southern breeze, id. Subst.: Apricum, i, n. A sunny place; aprica Alpium, Plin. Part.: in apricum proferre alqd, to the light of the sun, to the light, Hor.

APRĪLIS, is, m. (contr. for aperilis, from aperio, with or without mensis; the month in which the earth as it were opens itself to fertility). April; Mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic. Adj.: Idus Aprilis, Ov.; — dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilum, Cic.

APRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (aper). Of or belonging to a wild bear; a. pulmo, Plin.

APRŌNIUS, li, m. Apronius, a Roman proper name; thus, L. Apronius, a reprobate fellow in the service of Verres, Cic. Hence Adj.: Apronianus, a, um, of or belonging to Apronius, A. convivium, id.

APRUGNUS (also aprunus), a, um, *adj.* (aper). Of or belonging to a wild bear; a. callum, Plaut. Subst.: Aprugna (apruna), *æ, f.* (sc. caro), the flesh of a bear, Capit.

APSINTHIUM, written for ABSINTHIUM.

APSIIS, another mode of writing absis.

APSUS, i, m. (Ἀψος). Apsus, a river in Gr. Illyria, falling into the Adriatic, now Crecusta.

APTE, *adv.* (aptus). I. (1) Accurately joined, connected firmly or closely. II. Meton. (2) Fitly, aptly, suitably, properly, with ad or absol. EX. (1) mundi corpus a. cohaeret, Cic. — (2) ad pedem a. convenire, Cic.; — thus, dicere alqd ad tempus a., id.

APTO, *äre, tr. freq. intens.* (apo, absol.). I. Prop. (1) To suit, adjust, adapt, adjust. — (2) Meton.: To get ready, prepare, fit, accommodate for any thing. II. Fig. (3) To fit, accommodate, adapt. EX. (1) a. anulum digito, Suet.; — a. vinculum collo, Ov. — (2) a. arma, to put on, Liv. — (3) arma capere a. que pugna, Liv.; — a. se pugnae, Virg.; — a. classem velis (abl.), to make ready to sail, id.; — a. se armis, to make one's self ready to fight, Liv. — (4) a. animos armis, Virg.; — a. bella Numantiae modis citharæ, Hor. SYN. See ACCOMMODO.

APTŌTA, *örum, n. pl.* (sc. nomina) (ἀπτῶτα). Without cases, indeclinable (nouns); such as, fas, nefas, &c.

1. APTUS, a, um. Pt. of the obsolete apo or apio (root AP, allied to Gr. ἄπτις; cf. apisor, apis, apex, apto). I. Prop. (1) Joined, fastened to. — (2) Fig.: Depending on, originating in; usually with ex, sometimes with simple abl. — (3) Joined together, connected, adhering together. — (4) Accommodated, adorned, furnished with any thing. EX. (1) gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, fastened, hanging, Cic. — (2) rerum causa alia ex aliis aptæ, Cic.; — non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, id.; — rudentibus a. fortuna, id. — (3) facilius est apta dissolvere, Cic. — (4) fides alma apta pinis,

winged; —*cælum a. stellis fulgentibus*, Virg.; *Fef.*: ordo rerum conservatus, et omnia inter se a., Cic.

2. **APTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (from same, *prop. adaptus*, i. e.): *Proper, fit, calculated for, convenient, suitable, apposite*; with ad, a dat., or absol. (*of persons, always with a dat.*). EX. ossa commissurata habent et ad stabilitatem aptissima, Cic. With dat.: id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Absol.: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, concise and compressed, Cic.; —tempus a., *proper, convenient, right*, Liv.; —exercitus a., *ready to fight, ready for the combat*, id.; —lar a., *sufficient means or property*, Hor. SYN. **APTUS**; **IBONETS**.—Aptus, *proper, meet, convenient, fit, suitable*, as the effect of art or of nature.—Idoneus, *the same*, always as the effect of nature. Natura aut studio sumus apti ad aliquid; nascimur idonei, G. D. *Idoneus* denotes a passive, *aptus* an active fitness for any thing; *Idoneus* is ἐπιχρίδιος; *aptus* is ἱκανός, Döb.

APUD, *prep.* with acc. (Gr. ἐνι denoting an adverb or being attached to; hence, being near to any thing). *By, near, with, at, close to*; mostly of persons, and with words denoting rest; seldom with names of places; and only in vulgar language with words signifying motion. I. Of persons: (1) *Gen.*: *By, near, with, in the presence of, before*; with plur., *among*.—(2) To denote a dwelling in one's house: *With, at the house of*.—(3) To denote an author or his writings: *In, in the writings of*.—(4) With names of places: *At, in*.—(5) With words of motion, for ad; *to*, seldom used.—(6) Before a word denoting a person to whom a fact is applicable: *In the case of*.—(7) Applied to time indefinitely: *In the time of*. EX. (1) quum in lecto Crassus esset, et a. cum Sulpicius sederet, Cic.—verba a. Senatum facit, in the presence of, before, id.; —a. matrem recte est, it is well with the mother, i. e. she is well, id.; —a. alias gentes, among, Sal.—(2) a. alqui esse, to be near a person; hence, at his house; us, a. Leecum fuisti, at the house of Leeca, id.—(3) quod a. Platonem est in philosopho dictum, id.; —esse a. se (in conversation), to be in one's senses, as one's self, Plaut.; Ter.—(4) imperator appellatus a. Issam, Cic.; —a. villam, at or in his villa, id.; —a. forum, Liv.—(5) ire a. alqui, Plaut.—(6) quum apud te exemplum expetendi habes, in your own case.—(7) quæsitum est apud majores nostros, in the time of our ancestors. I. SYN. **APUD**; **AD**; **IN**. See **AD**. 2. SYN. **APUD**; **PENES**; **CUM**.—**APUD** means in one's possession.—**PENES**, in one's power or at one's disposal.—**CUM**, in one's company, with, along with, together with.

APULEIUS. See **APPULEIUS**.

APULIA, **APULICUS**, **APULUS**. See **APUL**.

ÆQUA, æ, f. [*gen. aqua*, Gr. 61. 2. Lucr.]. I. (1) *Water* of any kind, *water*.—(2) In opposition to land: *Water, waters, flood, sea, lake, river*.—(3) *Rain-water, rain*.—(4) *Plur.*: *Heating waters, medicinal spring, mineral waters, bath*. II. *Meton.* As a proper name: *Aqua*, a certain constellation (Gr. ὕδωρ). *Aqua, sing.* with certain epithets; a *water-conduit* or *aqueduct*; as, a. Claudia, Crabra, Marcia, Virgo (see these words). *Aqua, plur.*, with certain epithets, the name of several watering-places; as, *Aqua Cumana*, afterwards *Baie*, Liv.; —*A. Sextiae*, now *Aix in France*; *A. Mattiacæ*, *Wiesbaden*; *A. Pannonicæ*, *Baden-Baden*. EX. (1) ex terra a., ex a. oritur aer, Cic.; —a. marina, *sea-water*, id.; —a. pluvia, *rain-water*, id.; —*Plur.*: aer oritur ex respiratione aquarum.—(2) in aquam progredi, Cæs.; —*remigio findere aquas*,

Or.—(3) *cornix augur aquæ*, Hor. *Pur.*: *aquæ magnæ, ingentes eo anno fuerant, great rains, great inundation*.—(4) ad aquas venire, Cic. PHRASES. 1. *From water as necessary to life*; *aqua et igni interdiceret alicui, to forbid any one the use of fire and water*, i. e. to banish, Cic.; —*so, aqua et igni acere alqui*, Tac.—2. *From water used at table for washing hands*; *præbere aquam, to invite to dinner or supper, to treat, entertain* any one, Hor.—3. *From sprinkling faint persons with water*; *aspergere aquam alicui, to revive the spirits of any one, to rattle*, Plant.—4. *Aquam et terram petere ab hoste, to demand water and earth*, i. e. tokens of submission.—5. *From the water in the clapsnet*; *aquam dare, to give a plader time for speaking*, Plin. E.; —*aquam perdere, to waste the given time*, Quint.; —*aqua hæret (alicui in alqua re), lit., the water stands still; to be at a loss, to stick fast*, Cic.; —*postulare aquam a pumice, to seek in vain from an indigent person, or from a miser*, Plaut.; —*in aqua scribere, to do a thing in vain*. SYN. **AQUA**; **UNDA**; **LYMPHA**.—*Aqua*, *water simply as an element*.—*Unda*, *water moving in a body, a wave, surge*.—*Lympha*, *limpid water, clear running water*, Hor.

ÆQUEDUCTIO, or separated, **AQUÆ DUCTIO**, ōnis, f. *A conveyance of water, aqueduct*. **ÆQUEDUCTUS**, ūs, m. (also *aquæ ductus* and *aquarium ductus*, Plin.). 1. *An aqueduct, conduit*, Cic.—2. *The right of conducting water to a place*, id.

ÆQUEMĀNALIS, is, m. (*aqua, manus*), [*prop. adj. æ. urceus, cf. aqualis*]. *A wash-basin, wash-hand basin*, Varr.

AQUALICULUS, i, m. *dim.* (*aqualis, prop.*, a small vessel for water; hence, 1. *The stomach*.—2. *The lower part of the belly, paunch*, Pers.

ÆQUALIS, e, *adj.* I. *Of or belonging to water*, Varr. II. *Subst.*: *Aqualis*, is, c. *A vessel for water, ewer, laver*, Plaut.; Varr.

ÆQUĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*aqua*). I. *Of or belonging to or concerned with water*; as, *rota a., a water-wheel*, Cat.; —*a. provincia, superintendence over the conveyance of water*, Cic. II. *Subst.*: *Æquārius*, ū, m. 1. *A drawer of water*, Juv.; —2. *A conduit master*, Cœl. in Cic.; —(3) *The Waterman, a constellation* (ὕδρωπος), Cic.; Hor. SYN. **AQUARIUS**; **AQUATILIS**; **AQUATICUS**; **AQUOSUS**.—*Aquarius*, *Of or belonging to water, as above*.—*Aquatilis*, *that lives in the water*.—*Aquaticus*, 1. *That likes to live in or near the water*.—2. *That causes rain*.—*Aquosus*, *watery, that contains abundance of water*; a. campus, Liv.; —*languor a., the droopy*, Hor.; —*nubes a.*, Virg.

ÆQUĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). 1. *That is found in or near the water, aquatic*; as, *arbores*, Plin.—2. *Full of water, watery, humid*; as, *a. Auster*, Or.—(3) *Resembling water, water-like*; as, *a. color*, Sol. SYN. See **AQUARIUS**.

AQUĀTĪLIS, e, *adj.* (id.). I. *Living in the water, aquatic*; as, *vescimur bestii et terrenis* et a., Cic. *Subst.*: *Aquatilia*, n. *Aquatic animals*, Plin. II. *Watery in flavor*, Plin. *Subst.*: *Aquatilia*, ūm, n. *Aqueous tumors*, Veg. SYN. See **AQUARIUS**.

ÆQUĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (*aquor*). 1. *A fetching of water* (esp. by soldiers), Cæs.—2. *Concr.*: *The place whence water is fetched, a watering-place*, Cic.—3. *The watering of animals and plants*, Col.; Pall.—4. *Concr.*: *In the plur., water*; as, *per aquationes auctumni*, Plin.

ÆQUĀTOR, ōris, m. (*aquor*). *One that fetches water* (of soldiers), Cæs.; Liv.

AQUĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (aqua). *Watery, thin*; lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin.;—vium aquatissimum, August.

AQUĪLA, a, f. *gen.* aquilai, Cic.; Ar.]. 1. *An eagle.* *Proc.*: aquilae senectus, for a vigorous, active old age, Ter.—2. *Meton.*: A military eagle, the principal standard of a Roman legion signa, the standards of single cohorts, Cic.; Cæs.;—also, for a legion, Auct. B. H.; Luc.—3. *In Architect.*: Plur.: aquilae, the uppermost parts of a building.—4. *The Eagle*, the name of a constellation, Cic.—5. *The sea-eagle*, a kind of fish, Plin.

AQUĪLEIA, a, f. *Aquileia*, a town of Upper Italy, Cic.; Cæs. Hence, *Adj.*: Aquileiensis, e, of or belonging to A.; as, A. acer, Liv. *Subst.*: Aquileienses, ium, m. *The inhabitants of A.*, id.

AQUĪLEX, ēgis [icis, Tert.], m. (aqua, lego). *A conduit-master, a water-bearer*, Plin.

AQUĪLIFER, ēri, m. (aquila, fero). *An eagle-bearer, a standard-bearer, ensign*, Cæs.

AQUĪLINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to an eagle*; a. ungulae, Plaut.

AQUILLIANUS (Aquilian.). *Of or belonging to the larger Aquilla*; A. definitio, Cic.

AQUILLIUS (Aquilus), a. *Aquillius*, a Roman family name. *Thus*, I. C. Aquilius, a lawyer and friend of Cicero, Cic.—2. M'. Aquillius, a consul. *F. m.*, Aquillia, Cic. *Adj.*: A. lex, perhaps by the tribune A. Gallus, Cic.

AQUĪLO, ōnis, m. (aquila). I. 1. *The north wind*, Cic.;—also, a. ventus, Nep.—2. *The north-west wind*, Plin. II. *Meton.* 3. *The north country, the North*; spelunca conversa ad a., Cic.—4. *In Mythol.*: Aquilo, the husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes, Ov.

AQUĪLONĀRIS, e, *adj.* (aquilo). *Northern, northerly*; regio tum a. tum australis, Cic.;—Piscis a., the Northern Fish, a constellation, Vitr.

AQUĪLONĪA, a, f. *Aquilonia*, a town of the Hirpini, on the river Aufidus, Liv.

AQUĪLONĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Aquila). I. *Same as Aquilonaris, northerly*; as, a. hiems;—a. luna, Plin.;—Piscis a., Col. II. *Of Aquilo.* See above, No. 4. A. proles, i. e. Calais and Zetes, Prop.

AQUĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* *Dark-colored, swarthy*.

AQUINAS, atis. See AQUINUM.

AQUINIUS. See AQUINUS.

AQUINUM, i, n. *Aquinum*, a town of Latium, birth-place of Juvenal, now Aquino, Cic. Hence, *Adj.*: Aquinas, atis, of or belonging to A.; A. colonia, Tac. *Subst.*: Aquinates, ium, the inhabitants of A., Cic.

AQUINUS or **NIUS**, i, m. *Aquinus*, a bad poet, friend of Cicero, Cic.; Catull.

AQUITĀNĪA, a, f. *Aquitania*. I. A province in Southern Gaul, Cæs. II. Hence, 1. *Aquitānus*, a, um, *adj.* *Aquitānian*; as, A. gens, Tib.—2. *Subst.*: Aquitāni, the inhabitants of A., Cæs.—3. *Aquitānicus*, a, um, *adj.*, *Aquitānian*; A. sinus, Plin.

AQUOR, āri, ātus, *dep.* (aqua). *To fetch water* (of soldiers); a. aegre, Cæs.

AQUŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (aqua). I. (1) *Full of water, watery*. II. (2) *Clear as water*. *EX.* (1) aquosissimus locus, Cat.;—a. hiems, Virg.;—nubes a., a rain cloud, Ov.;—Orion a., bringing rain, Virg.;—languor a., drowsy, Hor.;—mater a., i. e. *Thetis*, Ov.;—Piscis a., a certain constellation, Ov. *Abstr.*: in aquosis, in watery countries, Plin.—(2) *crystalline*, a, Prop. *SYN.* See AQUARICS.

AQUŪLA, a, f. *dim.* (aqua). *A little water, brooklet*, Cic.

AKA, a, f. [*Old form* asa, Lex Num. ap. Gell.], (probably related to αἶμα, to raise, erect; hence,) I. (1) *Orig.*: Any elevation of earth, stone, turf, etc.—(2) As a proper name: Arae, the Altars, several rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Africa, Virg. II.

Esp. (3) *An elevation for religious use, an altar* (in the temples, streets, and courts of houses).—(4) *Refuge, protection, shelter*, from the custom of such as needed protection taking refuge at the altar.—5. Ara, the Altar, a constellation, Cic.

EX. (1) a. sepulchri, a funeral pile, Virg.—(2) Saxa vocant Itali Aras, Virg.—(3) aio loquenti a. in nova via consecrata, Cic.;—qui si aram

tenens juraret, crederet nemo, because such as took oaths for greater confirmation laid hold of an altar.—(4) tanquam ad aram confugitis ad deum, id.;—haec a. sociorum, id.;—*Cf.* ad aram legum confugere, id. *PHRASE.* Arae focique, lit., the altar and the hearth, i. e. home, one's dwelling-place; de aris ac focis decernite, id.

SYN. See ALTARIA.

ĀRĀBĪA, a, f. (Ἀραβία). *Arabia*. 1. A country in the south-west of Asia, Cic.—2. A small town of Arabia Felix, Mel.

ĀRĀBĪCE, *adv.* *Arabian-like, Arabic*; a. olere, to diffuse sweet Arabian odors, Plaut.

ĀRĀBĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Arabic*; A. sinus, Plin. *Subst.*: Arabica, a, f. (sc. gemma), an ivory-like precious stone, perhaps a kind of onyx, Plin.

ĀRĀBĪLIS, e (aro). *That may be ploughed, arable*; campus a. tauris, Plin.

ARABIO, ōnis, m. *Arabio*, a proper name.

ĀRĀBĪUS, a, um, *adj.* for Arabs, *Arabian*; A. terra, Plaut.;—A. limen, with Arabian curtains, Prop.

ARABS, ābis, *adj.* [acc. pl. Arabas, Ov.] (*Ἀραβ.*). *Arabic*; pastor A., Prop. *Subst.*: An Arabian, Cic. *Poet.* for Arabia; palmiterus Arabas, Ov.

ĀRĀBUS, a, um, *adj.* for Arabs, *Arabian*; A. lapis, Plin. *Subst.*: An Arabian, Virg.

ĀRACHNE, es, f. (Ἀράχνη, a spider). *Arachne*, a Lydian girl, changed into a spider by Minerva, Ov.

ĀRĀCHŌSĪA, a, f. (Ἀραχωσία). *Arachosia*, a country of Persia, separated from India by the Indus, Plin.

ĀRĀCYNTHUS, i, m. (Ἀράκυνθος). *Aracynthus*, a mountain between Boeotia and Attica, Prop.; Virg.

ĀRĀDUS, i, f. *Aradus*, a town of Phœnicia, now Rouad, Cic. Hence, *Adj.*: Aradius, a, um, of Aradus, Aradian, Lucr.

ĀRĀNEA, a, f. (Ἀράχνη). 1. *A spider*, Plaut.; Sen.—2. *Meton.*: A spider's web, cobweb, Plaut.—3. *Cobweb-like threads*, Plin.

ĀRĀNEOLA, a, f. *dim.* (aranea). *A small spider*, Cic.

ĀRĀNEŌLUS, i, m. *dim.* (aranea). *A small spider*, Virg.

ĀRĀNEŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (araneum). 1. *Full of cobwebs*; situs a., Catull.—2. *Like a cobweb*; a. fila, Plin.

ĀRĀNEUM, i, n. (aranea). *A cobweb*, Phædr.

ĀRĀNEUS, i, m. (Ἀράχνη). *A spider*, Plin.

ĀRĀNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (aranea). *Of or belonging to a spider*; a. genus, Plin.

ARAR, is, *m.* [acc. Ararim, Virg.; Ararin, Claud.]. Arar, a river of Gaul, now Saône, Cæs.

ARATEUS, a, um. See ARATUS.

ARATIO, ōnis, *f.* (aro). 1. A ploughing, Col. —2. Meton. Gen. Agriculture; ut questuosa mercatura, fructuosa a. dicitur, Cic.—3. Coner.: Ploughed land, Plaut.—(4) Esp.: arationes, pl., estates belonging to the state, farms let out to cultivators, Cic.

ARATIUNCULA, æ, *f.* dim. (aratio). A small estate, Plaut.

ARATOR, ōris, *m.* (aro). 1. Prop.: One who ploughs, a ploughman; taurus a., Ov.;—bos a., Suet.—2. Meton. Gen. for agricola: A husbandman, a farmer, Cic.—3. In the language of the Roman financiers: aratores, farmers, they who farmed the public lands, for the tenth part of the produce, Cic.—4. The Ploughman, a constellation, Varr. SYN. See AGRICOLA.

ARATRUM, i, *n.* (ἀράτωρ). A plough, Cic.; used also for marking the boundaries of new towns, id. SYN. ARATRUM; VOMER; STIVA.—Aratrum, the plough.—Vomer, and vomis, the plough-share.—Stiva, the plough-tail or handle; stive inimus arator, Ov.

ARATUS, i, *m.* (Ἀράτος). Aratus. 1. A Greek poet, Cic. Hence, Aratæa, ōrum, the poems of A., Cic.—2. A famous Greek general, the founder of the Achæan confederacy, Cic.

ARAXES, is, *m.* (Ἀράξης). Araxes. 1. A river of Great Armenia, now Arasch, Virg.; Plin.—2. A river of Persia, now Bend-Émir.

ARBACES, is, *m.* (Ἀρβᾶκης). Arbaces, the first king of Media, Vell.; called also Arbactus.

ARBELA, ōrum, *n.* (Ἀρβήλα). Arbela, a town of Assyria near the Tigris, between which and Gaugamela Darius was beaten by Alexander; now Erbil, Curt.

ARBITER, tri, *m.* (ar = ad, beto, prop. one that goes to any thing in order to see and hear it; hence). I. Prop. (1) One present at an action or speech; a witness, eye-witness, ear-witness, a knower, beholder, spectator, hearer. II. Esp. in law: (2) One appointed by parties to decide a cause; a mediator, arbiter, umpire.—(3) Meton.: An arbiter, umpire.—(4) The idea taken from one who has power over, or the disposal of any thing; a master, a ruler. EX. (1) remotisque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, Cic.;—a. literarum, Tac.—(2) quid arbitrum sumperis, Cic.;—a. Nolanis de finibus a. senatu datus, id.;—a. honorarius, a private arbiter, who settled a cause out of court.—(3) plane vellem me a. inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem datum, Cic.;—a. pugne, a judge of the contest, umpire, Hor.;—Of things: Taurus innumerarum gentium a. i. e. that sets boundaries to, Plin.—(4) a. bibendi, Hor. SYN. ARBITER; JUDEX.—Arbiter, an arbitrator, umpire, as above.—JudeX, a judge appointed by law. Arbiter judges ex æquo et bono, —judeX judges according to law.

ARBITRA, æ, *f.* A female witness, Hor.

ARBITRARIO, adv. Uncertainly, Plaut.; fr.

ARBITRARIUS, a, um, adj. (arbiter). Meton.: Uncertain, arbitrary; certum est, non a., Plaut.

ARBITRATUS, ūs, *m.* (arbitor). Opinion, sentiment, judgment, discretion, liking, decision (usually found only in abl. sing.); disputationis contentias hoc libro exposui arbitrato meo, Cic. Thus, facere aliqd suo a., id.;—considerare oportet, cuius a. sit educatus, care, superintendence, id.;—tuo vero id quidem arbitrato, quite to your liking, id.;—cuius a. de communibus negotiis

consuleretur, who might negotiate with full power, Sall.

ARBITRIUM, ii, *n.* (arbiter). I. Orig.: A thing present at any thing, presence, Sen. poet. II. Esp. in law: (1) The decision, sentence of an arbitrator.—(2) Meton. Gen.: Sentence, decision, decisive sentence, sentence by authority.—(3) Free-will, power or liberty of doing any thing, authority, discretion. EX. (1) aliud est iudicium, aliud est a., Cic.—(2) res penitus atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ, Cic.—(3) Jupiter Optimus Maximus cuius nutu et arbitrio cælum, terra, mariaque reguntur, Cic. PHRASE. Arbitria funeris, funeral expenses (fixed by an arbiter), Cic. SYN. ARBITRIUM; JUDICIUM.—Arbitrium, in law; a decision according to equity.—Judicium, a decision according to law,—the former, the decision of an arbiter; the latter, of a judge (judeX).

ARBITROR, āri, ātus, *tr. dep.* (arbiter). I. Prop. (1) To be present so as to hear any thing. II. (2) Esp. in law: To give judgment, to pronounce sentence.—(3) Meton. Gen.: To judge any how, to judge of any thing.—(4) In law: To state one's opinion as a witness, to dispose, give evidence.—(5) Gen.: To judge, think, believe, consider, be of opinion. EX. (1) secede, ne arbitri dicta nostra a. queant, Plaut.—(2) in eo quod utroque præsentē arbitratu est, Dig.—(3) a. diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell.;—a. fidem alicui, to attach credit to.—(4) illud verbum consideratissimum nostra consuetudinis arbitror, Cic.—(5) With an obj. clause or absol.: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrare, Cic.;—arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Cæs. Rarely in a passive sense: ut morte ejus nunciata denique bellum confectum arbitraretur, Cic. SYN. ARBITROR; OPINOR; REOR; CREDO; PUTO.—Arbitrari, to judge on motives of equity, or on probable and plausible reasons.—Opinari, to believe on probabilities or prejudices.—to form an opinion; falso multa in vita homines opinantur, Cic.—Reri, to believe a thing to exist really.—Credere, as a Syn. with the others, to think, to imagine; satis credo, I believe it true enough.—Putare, to judge or estimate after previous careful consideration, to think accurately, removing every thing extraneous.

ARBOR, ōris, *f.* [poet. nom. arbos, Ov.; hence, arborem, acc., Fest.]. I. A tree, Cic.;—a. fici, a fig-tree. II. Meton. Of things made of wood; thus, the mast of a ship, Virg.;—an oar, id.;—a ship, Ov.;—a javelin, Stat.;—the beam of a press, Cat.; Plin.;—a. infelix, galleys; caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. SYN. ARBOR; ARBUSTUM; VIRGULTUM; FRUTEX.—Arbor, any sort of tree, shrub, or vine—a general term.—Arbustum, prop. a place planted with trees; as, a grove, orchard, etc.—Virgultum (virga), a collection of young shoots growing together, a bush, thicket.—Frutex, any shrub, producing fruit or not.

ARBORARIUS, a, um, adj. (arbor). Of or belonging to trees; a. falx, a pruning-knife, Cat.

ARBORATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). A cultivator or pruner of trees, Col.

ARBOREUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. Of or belonging to a tree; a. frondes, Ov.;—a. radix, id. II. Like a tree; a. cornua, having many antlers.

ARBOS. See ARBOR.

1. ARBUSCULA, æ, *f.* dim. (arbor). 1. A small tree, a shrub; Varr.—2. Meton.: a. crinita, the tuft on the head of a peacock, Plin.—3. In Mechan.: A movable machine with wheels for propelling military engines, Vitr.

2. **ARBUSCŪLA**, æ, *f.* *Arbuscula*, the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero, Cic.

ARBUSTUM, i, *n.* (arbos = arbor; see **ARBUSCULUS**). 1. A thick of trees, a plantation, an orchard, a vineyard planted with trees, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: for arbor, a single tree. **SYN.** See **ARBOR**.

ARBUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (contr. for arborescens from arbos). 1. Set or planted with trees; as, a acer, Cic.; Plin.—2. *Meton.*: Planted near or fastened to trees; as, a. vitis, Plin.

ARBŪTEUS, a, um, *adj.* (arbutus). *Of the arbut or strawberry tree; a. crates*, Virg.

ARBŪTUM, i, *n.* (arbutus). 1. The fruit of the arbut or strawberry tree, an arbut-berry, Virg.—2. *Meton.*: Poet. for arbutus, Virg.

ARBŪTUS, i, *f.* The strawberry or arbut tree, Plin.; Ov.; Virg. **SYN.** Arbutus, the tree; Arbutum, the fruit.

ARCA, æ, *f.* (akin to arx, arcus, arceo). I. Any case to be locked up, or to inclose any thing.—1. A chest, box, trunk, Cic.—2. *Exp.*: A money-chest, money-box, coffer (sc. of a rich man, opp. sacculus, the bag or purse of a poor man), Varr.; Hor.—3. *Meton.*: A coffer, the money in the coffer; arcæ nostræ confidito, rely upon my coffer, my money, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Any thing in the form of a chest.—4. A small narrow prison, cell, or place of confinement, a cage, in arcas conjiciuntur, Cic.—5. A coffin, Liv.—6. A reservoir for water, Vitr.—7. A box in hydraulic machines, Vitr.—8. A square land-mark of surveyors. **SYN.** ARCA; CAPSA; SCRINIUM.—ARCA, as above.—CAPSA (Gr. *καψα*), a small strong box.—SCRINIUM, a case for keeping writings, papers, letters, etc., in, a portfolio.

ARCADES. See **ARCAS**.

ARCĀDĪA, æ, *f.* (*Ἀρκαδία*). Arcadia, a mountainous district in the centre of Peloponnesus, Cic.

ARCĀDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* Arcadian; asini A., Varr.; —A. juvenis, for a simoleon, an ass.

ARCĀDĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Arcadian; A. deus, i. e. *Ira*, Prop.; —A. dea, i. e. *Carmentis*, Ov.; —A. virgo, the nymph *Arcthusa*, id.; —A. astrum, the Great Bear, V. Fl.

ARCĀNO, *adv.* (arcanus). In secret, privately; hunc (librum) lege a. conviviis tuis, Cic.

1. **ARCĀNUM**, i, *n.* (id.). A secret, mystery; si quid umquam arcani fuerit, Liv.; —arcana Jovis, the secret decrees, Hor. **SYN.** See **MYSTERIUM**.

2. **ARCĀNUM**, i, *n.* Arcanum, an estate of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arcæ and Arpinum, Cic.

ARCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (arceo, arca; prop. inclosed; hence). I. (1) Secret, private, hidden, concealed. II. (2) Keeping secret, trusty, concealing. **EX.** (1) quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic.; —consiliis a. regis interesse, Liv.; —a. sacra, a secret, mysterious, (esp.) sacred, divine service, Ov.; for which we find also with poets, sacrum Cereris arcane, Hor.; —a. nox, silent, Ov.—(2) ut aliquem ex arcanis (= arcanorum, Gr. *ἀρκαν*) mitteret, Plin.

ARCAS, ādis, *m.* (*Ἀρκάς*). I. Arcas, the son of Jupiter and Callisto, progenitor of the Arcadians; after his death, as a constellation, the Great Bear, Ov. II. An Arcadian, freq. in the plur.; Arcades, um, Cic.; Plin.—A. tyrannus, i. e. *Lycan*, the grandfather of Arcas, Ov.; —A. bipennifer, i. e. *Arctæus*, id.—*Adj.* for Arcadius, Arcadian, Virg.

ARCĒO, āre, cūi, etum or tum, *tr.* (*ἄρχειν, ἄρξω, ἄρξαι*). I. (1) To inclose, contain, encompass, hold. II. (2) To ward or keep off, prevent. **EX.** (1) alvus a. et continet quod recipit, Cic.—(2) Absol. with ab, rarely with a simple abl.: ille scit, ut hostium copie, tu ut aquæ pluvie arceantur, Cic. With ab: In Jertiber... hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, id.; —hæc vis a. homines ab improbitate, id.; —

With simple abl.: a. alqm illis sedibus, Cic.; —a. alqm reditu, id. Rarely with acc. of the thing: a. transitum hostis, = hostem transitu. With an obj. clause: To prevent from doing, Ov.; Tac. **SYN.** ARCEO; PROHIBEO.—ARCEO, to keep off or from advancing, to bar the entry; opp. admittere.—PROHIBERE (porro habere), to keep far off, at a distance.—ARCEUS acts on the defensive; prohibens takes the offensive, and assails the assailant.

ARCĒSĪLAS, æ, *m.* [Arcesilaus, i, *m.*, Gell.]. (*Ἀρκσίλαος* or *-αος*). Arcesilaus, a Greek philosopher, pupil of Theophrastus and Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy, Cic.

ARCĒSĪUS, ii, *m.* (*Ἀρκσίσιος*). Arcesius, son of Jupiter, father of Lactris, grandfather of Ulysses, Ov.

ARCESSĪTOR, ōris, *m.* (arcesso). One who calls or fetches another, a summoner, Plin. E.

1. **ARCESSĪTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of arcesso.

2. **ARCESSĪTUS**, ūs, *m.* (arcesso). A calling, fetching, inviting (found only in abl. sing.); quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessitque venissem, Cic.

ARCESSO, āre, īvi, itum, *tr.* [*inf. also*, -ire, *pass.* -iri]. A new form, arcesso, used very often by Sallust, (ar. for ad, and cio). I. Prop. (1) To call or fetch to a place, send for.—(2) *Exp.* in law: To summon before a judge, to sue, accuse, inform against. II. Fig. (3) To fetch, derive, draw.—(4) Of speech: arcessitus, studied with over much care, affected. **EX.** (1) quum ab aratro arcessebantur qui consules fierent, Cic.; —ab sociis auxilia arcessere, Sall.—(2) ut hunc hoc judicio arcesceret, Cic.; —a. capitis, id.; —conf. a. alqm in summum capitis periculum, id.; —a. alqm pecunie captas, Sall.—(3) a capite quod velimus a, Cic.—(4) cavendum est, ne a. dictum putetur, far-fetched, Cic. **SYN.** See ACCIO.

ARCHĒLĀUS, i, *m.* (*Ἀρχέλαος*). Archelaus, 1. A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, tutor to Socrates, Cic.—2. A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, friend of Euripides, Cic.—3. A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, Plin.—4. A general of Mithridates, Gell.—5. His son, adversary of king Ptolemæus Auletes of Egypt, Cic.

ARCHĒTŪPUM, i, *n.* (*ἀρχετύπον*). An original, Varr.; Plin.

ARCHĒTŪPUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to an original, original, Juv.

ARCHĪACUS, a, um, *adj.* See the following, 2.

ARCHĪAS, æ, *m.* (*Ἀρχίας*). Archias, 1. Aulus Licinius A., a Greek poet of Antioch, in whose defence Cicero delivered a beautiful oration.—2. A celebrated joiner; hence, Archiæi lecti, a kind of small dining-sofas made by Archias.

ARCHĪDĪĀCŌNUS, i, *m.* (*ἀρχιδιάκωνος*) An archdeacon, Sid.

ARCHĪEPISCŌPUS, i, *m.* (*ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*). An archbishop, Cod. Just.

ARCHĪLOCHĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Archilochus). 1. Archilochian; as, A. metrum, Gramm.—2.

Appellatively for *poignant, biting*; as, A. in illum edicta populo ita sunt jucundæ, etc., Cic.

ARCHILOCHUS, *i. m.* (Ἀρχιλόχος). *Archilochus*, a Greek poet, inventor of the iambics, and author of very severe satires, Hor.

ARCHIMÁGĪRUS, *i. m.* (ἀρχιμαγῖρος). *A chief cook*, Juv.

ARCHIMĒDES, is [*gen. also Archimedi*], *m.* (Ἀρχιμήδης). *Archimedes*, a celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse, Liv. Hence, Archimēdus or -ius, *a. um, adj.*, *Archimēdian*; A. manus, M. Cap.

ARCHIMĪMUS, *i. m.* (ἀρχιμίμος). *The first mimic actor, the chief of the pantomimes*, Suet.

ARCHIPĪRATA, *æ. m.* (ἀρχιπειράτης). *A captain of pirates*, Cic.

ARCHĪTECTA, *æ. f.* *A female architect or builder*, Plin.

ARCHĪTECTON, *ōnis, m.* 1. *An architect or master-builder*, Plaut.; Sen.—2. *Meton.*: *A crafty contriver of plots*, Plaut.

ARCHĪTECTŌNICE, *æ. f.* (ἀρχιτεκτονική, sc. τέχνη). *The art of building, architecture*.

ARCHĪTECTŌNĪCUS, *a. um, adj.* (ἀρχιτεκτονικός). *Of or belonging to architecture, architectural*; a. rationes, Vir.

ARCHĪTECTOR, *ari. ātus, tr. d. p.* (architectus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To build, construct, frame*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To devise, contrive, invent*. EX (1) *situm loci cuiusdam a.*, Auct. Her. *Architectatus*, in a passive sense, *built*; as, ades a. ab alqo, Nep.—(2) *ut (sapientia) optime possit a. voluptates*, Cic.

ARCHĪTECTŪRA, *æ. f.* (id.). *The art of building, architecture*, Cic.

ARCHĪTECTUS, *i. m.* (ἀρχιτέκτων). 1. *A master-builder, an architect*, Cic.; Vir.—2. *Fig.*: *A contriver, inventor, author*; inventor veritatis et quasi a. beatæ vitæ Epicurus, Cic. SYN. See ÆDIFICATOR.

ARCHŌN, *ontis, m.* (ἄρχων, *governor*). *An archon*, the chief magistrate at Athens, Cic.

ARCHŪTAS, *æ. m.* (Ἀρχύτας). *Archytas*, a Pythagorean philosopher, friend of Plato, Cic.

ARCĪTENENS, also *Arquitonens*, *entis* (arcus, *teneo*). *That carries a bow*; deus a., i. e. *Apollo*, Ov.; —the same also simply; a., Virg.; —A., the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

ARCTE. See ARTE.

ARCTO. See ARTO.

ARCTŌPHŪLAX, *ācis, m.* (Ἀρκτοφύλαξ). *The keeper of the Bear, a constellation, commonly called Boötes*, Cic.

ARCTOS, rarely *Aretus*, *i. f.* (ἄρκτος, [*nom. pl. arctoe, after ἄρκτοι, Germ.*]). I. The name of two constellations, the *Greater and the Lesser Bear* (ursa major et minor), Ov. II. *Meton.* 1. *The north-pole*, Ov.—2. *The north*, Hor.—3. *The north-wind*, Hor.—4. *The northern tribes*, Luc.—5. *Night*, Prop.

ARCTŌUS, *a. um, adj.* (ἀρκτικός). *Northern*.

ARCTŪRUS, *i. m.* (ἀρκτοῦρος). *Arcturus*. 1. The brightest star in Boötes, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *The whole constellation Boötes*, Virg.—3. *Autumn* (the time of the rise of Arcturus), Virg.

ARCTUS, *a. um*. See ARTUS.

ARCŪĀTIM, *adv.* (arcuo). *In the form of a bow*; a. repens animal, Plin.

ARCŪĀTUS, *a. um, adj.* (id.). *Arched or*

made in the form of a bow; a. currus, Liv.; —a. opus, Plin. E.

ARCŪLA, *æ. f. dim.* (arca). I. (1) *A small box or case for ornaments, unguenta*; —(2) *Fig.*: *Rhetorical ornaments*. II. *sc. Esp.*: *A small money-box*, Afran.; —the *wind-chest of an organ*, Vir.

EX. (1) *a. muliebres*, Cic.—(2) *omnes* Isocratis discipulorum arculas consumpsit, Cic.

ARCŪLARĪUS, *ii. m.* (arcula). *A maker of little caskets or jewel-cases*, Plaut.

ARCŪO, *āre, tr.* (arcus). *To make or crook in the form of a bow, to curve, to bend*. *Met.*: *que (millepeda) non arcuatur, does not take the form of a bow*, Plin.

ARCUS, *ūs, m.* [*written anciently arqus*, Lucr.; —*nom. pl.*, arci, Varr.; —*gen. fem.*, arci, Enn.]. 1. *A bow for the discharge of arrows*; a. intentus in alqui, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *The rainbow*; a. ipse ex nubibus efficitur, Cic.—3. *An arc, arch, circle*, or any thing in the form of a bow; as, the arc of a circle, Sen. Hence, the *five parallel circles* bounding the zones, Ov.; —the *curved back of a chair*, a. scilicet, Tac.; —the *curvature of a harbor*, Virg.; —of a gulf, Ov.; —of breakers, id.; —of serpents, id.; —of arches or vaults of buildings, of triumphal arches, Ov.

1. ARDĒA, *æ. f.* (ἄρδεια). *A heron*, Virg.

2. ARDĒA, *æ. f.* (Ἄρδεια). I. *Ardea*, the capital of the Rutuli, to the south of Rome, Varr. II. Hence, *Ardeas, atis* [*nom. Ardeatis*, Cat.], *Of or belonging to Ardea*; as, in agro Ardeati, Cic. *Plur.*: *Ardeates, ium*, the inhabitants of A., Liv.; —Ardeatinus, *a. um*, of or belonging to A.; A. pradium, Nep.

ARDĒLĪO, *ōnis, m.* (ardeo, *to carry on with zeal*). *A busy-body*, Phaedr.

ARDENS, *ntis*. I. *pt. of ardeo*. II. *Adj. Prop.* (1) *Burning, glowing, hot, fiery*; —(2) *Fig. Gen.*: *Fiery, ardent*; —(3) *Esp.*: *Of passionate affection: Hot, ardent, vehement, fervent*; —(4) *Of speech: Fiery, warm*. I. X. (1) *ardentes faces* intentare, Cic.; —a. febris, Plin.; —ardentissimum tempus æstatis, id.; —a. aqua, Mart.; —a. oculi, sparkling, Virg.; —ardentissimus color, very bright, Plin.; —ardentis Falerni pocula, brisk, generous, Hor.—(2) *ardentior annuus quam est hic ær*, Cic.—(3) *quis unquam fuit avaritia tam ardenti*? id.; —*noctem ardentiori studio petere* [*poet. with gen.*: *ardens cædis, ardently desirous of*, Stat.]; —(4) *ardeus oratio*, Cic.

ARDENTER, *adv.* (ardens). *Hotly, ardently, vehemently, eagerly*; quo alluentius voluptates hauriat, eo gravior ardentiusque sitiens, Cic.; —a. cupere, id.

ARDĒO, *ēre, rsi, rsum, intr.* [*as if from aridus, arduus, dry*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To be on fire, blaze, burn*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To burn, glow with passion or vehemence; to be inflamed, excited with passion, with abl.*—(3) *Poet. with inf.*: *To burn with a vehement desire, to be very desirous of doing*; —(4) *To be inflamed with love, to be violently in love*. EX. (1) *caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti*, Cic.; —ardentes lapides caelo decidisse, Liv.; —ardebant oculi, sparkled, flashed; —campi ardent armis, shine, glitter, Virg.; —læna a Tyrio murice, shines, glows, id.—(2) *a. desiderio*, —*cupiditate*, —*dolore et ira*, Cic.; —a. doloribus podagrarum, *to be tormented, distressed*; —a. Galliam, tot contumeliis acceptis, *to be in a state of ferment*, Cas.—(3) *ardet abire*, Virg.; —a. ruere, Ov.—(4) *deus arsit in illa*, Ov.; —a. virgine rapta. Also with acc.: a. formosum Alexin, Virg. SYN. ARDEO; FLAGRO; DEFLAGRO; ÆSTIVO; EXÆSTIVO.—Ardere, *to be on fire*, etc., as above.—Flagrare, *to be all in a flame, to burn brightly*; hence, *Fig. Ardere is*

applied to secret inward passion; *Angrare*, to a passion that bursts forth.—*Deblagrare*, to be burned down, entirely consumed with fire.—*Æstuarē*, to swell, to be all in a heat.—*Exæstuarē*, to boil over, to cast up waters and billows; fundo exæstuat imo, Virg.—*Tacita exæstuat ira*, Ov.

ARDEOLA, æ, f. dim. (ardea). *A heron.*

ARDESCO, Ære, arsi, intr. incens. (ardeo). 1. Prop. To be in to burn, to take fire, to burst into a flame. Spoken of the rays of light; to emit beams, Ov.;—of the glittering of a sword, Tac.—2. Fig. s. s.: Of passionate affection or excitement, Ov.; Virg.; Tac. SYN. ARDESCO; IGNECO; INARDESCO.—*Ardescere*, as above.—*Ignescere* rises upon the meaning of ardescere, and signifies to be all on fire.—*Inardescere*, to burn in or upon, to glow brightly; nec munus humeris effūcis Herculis inarsit æstuosius, Hor.

ARDOR, Æris, m. (ardeo). I. Prop. (1) A glowing or burning fire, burning heat, heat. II. Fig. (2) Of passions: Flame, fire, ardor, heat, animation, glow, desire.—(3) Poet.: Of the fire or flame of love.—(4) Hence by meton. for the object of ardent affection. EX. (1) solis ardore torrerī, Cic.;—a. cœlestis qui æther nominatur, id. Plur.: Fire, brightness; nimios solis ardores defendere, id.—(2) cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic.;—a. mentis ad gloriam, id.;—a. quidam amoris, id.—(3) at te ejusdem virginis a. perdidit, Ov.—(4) tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, Ov. SYN. ARDOR; CALOR; FERVOR.—*Ardor*, excessive heat.—*Calor*, a moderate or natural heat.—*Fervor*, a violent and scorching heat.—*Calor* expresses less than fervor, and fervor less than ardor.

ARDŪENNA, æ, f. The Ardenne, a vast forest in the north-west of Gaul, Cæs.

ARDŪUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) High, steep. II. Fig. (2) Difficult, laborious, hard, arduous. EX. (1) oppidum ascensu arduo, Cic.;—a. via, Liv.;—a. locus, Sall.;—a. mons, Ov.;—a. supercilia, proud, Gell.;—in campo sese arduas infert, with neck borne aloft, Virg. Subst.: Arduum, i, n. A steep height, eminence; ardua Alpium, Tac.;—a. castellorum, id.;—in a. montis, Ov.—(2) opus a. Cic.;—nihili adeo a. sibi existimabat quod non virtute consequi possent, Cæs.;—id a. factu erat, Liv. Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac. Comp.: arduior, arduissimus. SYN. See ALTUS.

ARĒA, æ, f. (1) Any open void place, square or place in a city.—(2) Esp.: A ground-plot, building-ground, area, site for a house, ground.—(3) An open place near a house; as, a yard, court, area, floor. EX. (1) nunc campus et aræ repetuntur, walks, Hor.;—a. salinarie, open places near the sea, Vitruvius.—(2) pontifices si sustulerint religionem aræ præclaram habebimus, Cic.;—domum dirui jussit, ut monumento a. esset oppressa nefarie spei, Liv.—(3) resedimus in a. domus, Plin. E. Hence generally such as the following: An open play-ground, Hor.;—a. place of combat, or arena for any action, Ov.;—a. carrier, course, Mart.;—a. halo round the sun, Sen.;—a. threshing-floor; aræ æquanda cylindro, Virg.;—a. bed or plot in a garden, Col.; Plin.;—a. forlign-floor, Plaut.;—a. baldness of the head, Mart. SYN. ARĒA; PLATEA; PLANITIES.—*Aræa*, an empty space, as above.—*Platea* (πλατὸς), large, a large vacant space.—*Planities* (planus), a plain field.

ARĒĀLIS, e, adj. (aræa). Of or belonging to a threshing-floor; a. cribrum, Serv.; Virg.

ARĒ-FACIO, Ære, feci, factum, tr. (aræo, facio), [contr. arfacio, Cat., per anatr. facere are, Lucr.]. To make dry. dry up, Cat.; Lucr.

Pass.: areficri, in furno, Plin.;—caulis arefactus, id.

ARĒLĀTE, is, n. [Arēlas, Ætis, n., Aus.], (Ἀρελάται, Ἀρελάτων). *Arēlate*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles, Cæs. Hence A. Ætensis, e, adj. Of or belonging to Arēlate; A. ager.

ARĒNA, æ, f. (akin to aræa, perhaps from areo).

I. Prop. (1) Sand, soil, earth. II. Meton. (2) Gen.: A sandy place or ground.—3. Plur.: A sandy country, a sandy desert, sands, Tac.; Curt.—(4) Esp.: The sea-shore, strand.—(5) The place of combat in the amphitheatre, strewed with sand, the arena. Hence, Fig. (6) The place of combat, the scene or theatre of any kind of action, enterprise, or contest. EX. (1) sicca a., sterilis, mollis, etc., Virg.—(2) ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic.;—quunque super Lybice arenæ, Ov.—(4) carinæ Phrygia potuitur arenæ, Ov.—(5) missus in arenam aper. Hence also, the combat in the amphitheatre; dare se in arenam, the combat.—(6) belli civilis arenæ, Flor.;—in a. mea, in my line or profession, Plin. PHRASE. Prop.: Arenæ semina mandare, to talk in vain, Ov. SYN. ARĒNA; SABURRA.—*Arenæa*, sand.—*Saburra*, sand or earth regarded as ballast for ships.

ARĒNĀCĒUS, a, um, adj. (arēna). Sandy; terra a., Plin.;—a. semen, like sand, id.

ARĒNĀCUM, i, n. *Arenacum*, a town of the Batavi, now Arnhem, Tac.

ARĒNĀRIA, æ, f. and -ĪUM, li, n. A sand-pit; in quasdam arenarias perductas occidit, Cic.; from

ARĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (arēna). Sandy, of or belonging to sand. Subst.: Arenarius, li, m. A teacher of the elements of arithmetic, because the figures were written in sand or on a sand-board.

ARĒNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (arēna). A cementing with fine mortar, grouting, Vitruvius.

ARĒNĀTUS, a, um, adj. Mixed with sand; a. calx, Cat. Subst.: Arēnātum, i, n. (sc. opus). A fine mortar, consisting of one part of lime and two of sand, Vitruvius.

ARĒNĪ-VĀGUS, a, um, adj. (arēna, vagor.) Wandering about through sands, Luc.

ARĒNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (arēna). Full of sand, sandy; litus a., Virg.

ARENS, ntis. I. pt. of areo. II. Adj. 1. Dry, arid; saxa a., Ov.—2. Esp.: Dry with thirst, thirsty, choked or languishing with thirst, Ov. Poet. as an epithet of thirst.

ARĒŪLA, æ, f. dim. (arēna) Fine sand, a grain of sand; in the plur., Plin.

ARĒO, Ære, intr. (akin to uro). I. Prop. (1) To be dry or arid. II. (2) Esp.: To be dry with thirst, to languish, to be thirsty. EX. (1) tellus succis aridæ adeptis, Ov.—(2) arentibus siti faucibus, Liv.;—arentibus siti monstrare fontem, Sen. SYN. AREO; ARESCO.—*Arēre*, to be dry.—*Arēscere*, to grow dry; lacryma citius arēscit, Cic.

ARĒOLA, æ, f. dim. (aræa). 1. A small open place, Plin.—2. A little garden-bed, Col.

ARĒOPĀGĪTES, æ, m. (Ἀρεοπαγίτης). An Areopagite, Cic.

ARĒOPĀGĪTICUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀρεοπαγίτικος). Of or belonging to the Areopagites, Sid.

ARĒOPĀGUS or -OS, i, m. (Ἀρεὸς, πάγος). The Areopagus, Mars' Hill, at Athens, on which the celebrated Athenian court held its sittings, Cic. (in Tac., called *Areum judicium*).

ĀRES, is, *m.* (ἄρης). *Mars, the god of war; hence, jocos. for a warrior, Plaut.*

ĀRESCO, ēre, *intr. insep. (areo). To grow or become dry, to dry, dry up or away; nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas a., Cic. Of tears: cito arescit lacryma, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic.* SYN. See ARCEO.

ĀRESTŌRIDES, æ, *m.* (Ἀρεστορίδης). *The son of Arestor, i. e. Argus, Ov.*

ĀRĒTALŌGUS, i, *m.* (ἀρεταλόγος). *One who is constantly talking of virtue, a braggart.*

ĀRĒTHŌN, ontis, and ĀRĒTHO, ōnis, *m.* (Ἀρεθών); also Arachthus, i, *m.* *The Arcthon, a river of Épirus, Liv.*

ĀRĒTHŪSIS, æ, *f.* (Ἀρεθούσα). *Arcthusa.* 1. A celebrated fountain in the island of Orygia, near Syracuse, with which the Alpheus is said to mingle its waters, Cic. *In Myth.*: A nymph in the train of Diana, Ov.—2. *Poet. Meton. for Syracuse, Sil.*

ĀRĒTHŪSIS, Idis. *Arcthusian; Syracusæ A.* ĀRĒTHŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Arcthusian. Poet. for Syracusan; proles a., Sil.*

ĀRĒTINUS (Arr.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the town of Arretium; testa A., Mart. Subst.: Arretini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Arretium, Plin.*

ĀRĒTIUM or ARRĒTIUM, ū, *n.* *Arretium, a city of Etruria, now Arezzo, Plin.*

ĀRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἄριος). *Of or belonging to Mars; A. judicium, the Areopagus, Tac. See AREOPAGUS.*

ARGANTHŌNIUS, ū, *m.* (Ἀργανθώνιος). *Arganthōnius, a king of Tartessus, said to have reigned 50 years, and to have lived 120, Cic.; Plin. Hence, Arganthōniācus, a, um, of or belonging to A., Sil.*

ARGĒI, ōrum, *m.* I. *A part of Rome, Liv.; Ov. II. Figures of men, made of rushes, which, in memory of ancient human sacrifices, on the Ides of May, were thrown into the Tiber from the pons sublicius, Varr.; Ov.*

ARGENTĀRIA, æ, *f.* (argentum). 1. (*sc. fodina*). *A silver mine; as, vectigalia magna, instituit ex ferrariis argentariisque, Liv.—2. (sc. taberna). A banking-house, bank, banker's office, Liv.—3. (sc. ars). The profession of a banker or money-changer; M. Fulcinus, qui Romæ argentarium non ignobile fecit, Cic.—a. dissoluta, after the dissolution of the bank, id.*

ARGENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (argentum). I. (1) *Belonging to silver.* II. *Exp. (2) Belonging to money.* EX. (1) *a. metallā, silver mines, Plin.;—a. plumbum, a mixture of tin and lead, id.;—a. creta, a sort of marl for cleaning and polishing silver, tripoli, rotten-stone, id.;—a. faber, a silversmith.—(2) a. opes, plenty of money, Plaut.;—a. inopia, want of money, id.;—a. taberna; see Argentaria 2; Liv.;—a. mensa, a banker's table, bank-counter, Dig.* SYN. ARGENTARIUS; ARGENTEUS; ARGENTATUS; NUMMARIUS.—Argentarius, belonging to silver or money.—Argentus, of or made of silver.—Argentatus, overlaid or plated with silver.—Nummarius, belonging to money; Judex n., a judge corrupted with money.

ARGENTĀRIUS, ū, *m.* 1. *A silversmith, for faber a., Inscr.—2. A money-changer, banker, Cic.; Plaut.* SYN. ARGENTARIUS; MENSARIUS.—Argentarius, *Subst.*, a banker who deals with individuals.—Mensarius, a public or government banker.

ARGENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). 1. *Covered*

or ornamented with silver, silvered over, plated; a. milites, whose shields were covered with silver, Liv.—2. *Furnished or accompanied with money; a. quercimonia, Jacellē, Plaut.* SYN. See ARGENTARIUS.

1. ARGENTĒUS, i, *m.* *Argenteus, a small river of Gallia Nubonensis, flowing into the Mediterranean near Forum Julii, now Arpinx, Lepid. ap. Cic.;—also called Argenteus amnis, Plin.;—Hence, pons Argenteus, Lepid. ap. Cic.*

2. ARGENTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (argentum). I. (1) *Made of silver, silver.* II. *Meton. (2) Ornamented with silver.—(3) Clear or bright as silver, silvery.* EX. (1) *a. aquila, Cic.;—a. denarius, Plin., for which we find also simply argenteus, Tac. Facellē, amica tua facta est a., is silvered, i. e. sold, Plaut.;—salus a., a silver salutation, i. e. money, id. Poet.: a. proles, the Silver Age, Ov.—(2) a. scena, Cic.;—a. acies, Liv.—(3) a. crisis, Plin.* SYN. See ARGENTARIUS.

ARGENTIEXTĒRĒBRŌNIDES, æ, *m.* (argentum, exterebro), a fictitious word meaning one who conveys or cheats another out of his money, a sponger, Plaut.

ARGENTĪ-FŌDĪNA, æ, *f.* (argentum), [also written as two words]. *A silver mine, Varr.*

ARGENTŌRĀTUM, i, *n.* and ARGENTŌRĀTUS, i, *f.* *Argentoratium, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Strassburg, Amm.;—Hence, Argentoratensis, e, adj., of or belonging to Strassburg, Amm.; A. Vict.†*

ARGENTŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (argentum). *Full of silver, containing silver; aurum a., Plin.*

ARGENTUM, i, *n.* (ἀργή, ἀργῆς; hence, Doric ἀργῆ, white, shining, hence,). I. *Silver, Plin.* II. *Meton. 1. Silver plate; accessit ad a., Cic.;—navis plena argenti facii atque signati, full of wrought and coined silver.—2. Silver coin, coin, money, Plaut.;—A. vivum, quicksilver, Plin.* SYN. PIIRASES. A. factum, silver plate.—A. signatum, silver coin.—A. infectum, silver in bars or ingots, unwrought.—A. grave, silver in weight or in mass.

ARGENTES, is, *m.* (ἀργίστης). *The north-west wind, Plin.*

ARGEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Argos). *Argive, poet. for Grecian, Hor.*

ARGI, ōrum, *m.* (ἄργος). I. *Argos, the chief city of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, Liv.; Virg.;—called also Argos, Plin.; Ov. II. Meton.: Poet. Argos for Greece, Luc.*

ARGĪA, æ, *f.* (Ἀργία). *Argia.* 1. *Daughter of Adrastus, wife of Polyneices, Stat.—2. Wife of Inachus, mother of Io, Hyg.*

ARGĪLETĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the place Argiletum, Cic.*

ARGĪLETUM, i, *n.* *A place in Rome, in the Vicus Tuscus, where booksellers and other tradesmen had shops, Cic.; Virg. Poet.: written as two words, Argique letum, Mart.*

ARGILLA, æ, *f.* (ἀργίλλος). *White clay, potter's earth, loam; homulus ex a. et luto fictus.*

ARGILLĀCĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (argilla). *Like or consisting of clay, clayey, Plin.*

ARGILLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Full of clay, clayey; terra a., Varr.*

ARGINŪSÆ, ōrum, *f.* (Ἀργινῶσαι or -ων-σαι). *The Arginæ, three small islands in the Ægean sea, near Lesbos, Cic. Sing.: Arginussa.*

ARGĪTIS, Idis, *f.* (ἀργός, white). *A kind of vine with white grapes, Col.*

ARGĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀργίος). I. *Of*

Argos, Argive; as, A. orator, Cic.;—A. augur, i. e. *Amphiarus*, Hor.;—Juno A., as the tutelary goddess of Argos, Cic. II. *Meton. Poet. for Grecian*, Ov.;—A. castra, Virg. *Subst.* Argivi, drum, m. *The inhabitants of Argos, the Argives, —the Greeks*, classis Argivum, Virg.

ARGO, ūa (Gr. 90, 13), f. (Ἀργώ). *Argo*, the ship of the Argonautæ, Cic.; Virg.;—as a constellation, Cic.

ARGŌLĪCŪS, a, um, adj. (Ἀργολικός). I. *Of or belonging to Argolis, Argolic*; A. sinus, Plin. II. *Meton. Poet. for Grecian*, Ov.;—A. decus, i. e. *Ulysses*, Cic. poet.

ARGŌLĪCŪS, a, um, adj. (Ἀργώ). *Of or belonging to the ship Argo*. A. navis, as a constellation, Cic.

ARGŌLIS, Idis, f. (Ἀργολίς). *Argolis*. I. *Adj.* *Argive*; A. Alcmena, Ov. II. *Subst.* sc. terra, a district of Peloponnesus, Mel.; Plin.

ARGŌNAUTÆ, drum, m. (Ἀργοναῖται). *The Argonauts*, Val. Flac.; Plin.

ARGŌNAUTĪCŪS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Argonautæ*. Argonautica, the title of a poem by Val. Flac., the subject of which is the Argonautic expedition.

ARGOS. See ARGĒI.

ARGŌUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀργῶος). *Of or belonging to the ship Argo, or to the Argonautic expedition*, Prop.

ARGŪMENTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (argumentor). I. *In rhet.* (1) *A reasoning, argumentation*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A proof*. EX. (1) a. est explicatio argumenti, Cic.;—perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id.—(2) etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus a querenda est, Cic. SYN. See ARGUMENTUM.

ARGŪMENTŌS, āri, ūtus, tr. dep. (argumentum). I. (1) *To adduce proof, confirm by argument, prove, evince*. II. (2) *To adduce any thing as a proof*. EX. (1) neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat a soleo, Cic.;—a. de voluntate alcjs, to prove, *show how any one is disposed*, Cic.—(2) atque ego illa non argumentabor, Cic.

ARGŪMENTŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Rich in matter, substance, or contents*; a. opus, Quint.

ARGŪMENTUM, i, n. (arguo). I. (1) *That from which any thing can be proved; a proof, argument, mark, sign, reason*. II. *Esp.* In works of art (in the widest sense, including speeches), (2) *The materials, contents, matter, subject, occurrence, story, etc., of any representation of art*.—(3) In the language of philosophy: *A conclusion, syllogism*. EX. (1) a. est ratio, quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem, Cic. Cf. a. est probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem, id.;—exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere conatur, id.;—mihi argumento est, *serve me for proof, is to me a proof*, id.;—argumento sit clades Romana, Liv.;—a. ingens caritatis, a. proof, sign, mark, Tac.—(2) tragici poetæ quum explicare argumentum exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, Cic. *Of works of imitation art*: ex eborè diligentissime perfecta a. erant in valvis, Cic.;—vetus a. in tela deducitur, Ov.—(3) concluduntur eorum argumenta sic: quod est bonum, etc. SYN. ARGUMENTUM; ARGUMENTATIO; RATIOCIATIO.—Argumentum, from arguo, an argument, proof, or evidence, the subject of a thing; as, a. epistolæ, Cic.—Argumentatio, the producing of arguments.—Ratiocinatio, reasoning.

ARGŪŌ, āre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (ἀργῶ, *while, clear*). I. *Gen.* (1) *To give to understand, point out, affirm, show, prove*. II. *Esp.* (2) In law: *To assert or affirm any one as guilty, to accuse,*

inform against, impeach, indict.—(3) *Act*. Of things: *To accuse, censure*. EX. 1. sp. culatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. *Id.*: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *shows or betrays himself*, Hor. *Of things*: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.;—and *Id.*: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *shows itself*, Ov.—(2) si coram eum a. vellent, Liv.;—reos ne apud præfectum urbis arguerentur, apud prætorum detulit, Tac. *With gen.*: a. criminis, Gr. 489. *With de*, Gr. 491: queri oportet de eo crimine quo de arguitur, Cic.—(3) nec ea culpa, quam arguo, omnium Albanorum est, Liv.;—tribuni plebis arguit in C. Cesare regni voluntatem, Vell. SYN. See Accusare.

ARGUS, i, m. (Ἄργος). *Argus*. 1. A hundred-eyed monster who watched Io, Ov.—2. The builder of the ship Argo, V. Flac.

ARGŪS, a, um, for Argivus, Plaut.

ARGŪTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (argutor). *A creaking noise*, Catull.

ARGŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.) *A subtle disputant*, Gell.

ARGŪTĒ, adv. (argutus). 1. *Shrewdly, acutely, ingeniously*, Cic.—2. *Slyly, cunningly*.

ARGŪTĪĒ, ārum, f. (argutus). I. (1) *The rapid motion of a thing and the sound produced thereby; any thing lively, expressive, speaking, or vigorous*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Ingenuity, subtilty, witiness, acuteness*.—(3) In a bad sense: *Craft, slyness, cunning*. EX. (1) a. digitorum, a quick motion or drumming of the fingers, Cic.;—argutias vultus, Plin.;—tam artifices a., the notes of the nightingale.—(2) Demosthenes nihil argutius Hyperidi cedit, Cic.—(3) nihil est quod illi (Græci) non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic.—*Sing.* importuna atque audax argutia, Gell.

ARGŪTO, āre, tr. *To prattle*; a. alciui alqd.

ARGŪTOR, āri, intr. dep. (argutus). 1. *To prattle, chatter*, Plaut.—2. *To talk partly, shrewdly*, Plaut.—3. *To make a noise with the feet*; of a fuller, to stamp, Tit. ap. Non.

ARGŪTŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (argutus). 1. *Somewhat talkative, familiar* a., App.—2. *Somewhat ingenious or subtle*; admonitio tuo perfecti sane argutulos libros, Cic.

1. ARGŪTUS, a, um, pt. of arguo.

2. ARGŪTUS, a, um, adj. (arguo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Producing a strong effect upon the senses; lively, sharp, clear, loud, and the like*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Verbose, talkative, prating, noisy*. III. *Fig.* (3) *Intellectually: Sharp, ingenious, acute, subtle, witty, quick*.—(4) In a bad sense: *Cunning, crafty*.—(5) In the language of augurs: *Plain, demonstrative, distinct*. EX. (1) oculi nimis a., *lively, eloquent, speaking*, Cic.;—a. caput, *movable*, Virg.;—a. hirundo, *twittering*, id.;—a. cicada, *shrill*, Mart.;—a. ilex, *whispering, rustling*.—*Poet.*: An epithet of musicians and poets, Hor.;—a. forum, *noisy*, Ov.;—a. odor, *penetrating, sharp, pungent*.—(2) literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus mittas, Cic.—(3) quis illo (Catone) in sententiis argutior, Cic.;—n. orator, id.;—a. dicta, id.—(4) a. meretrix, Hor.—(5) sunt qui vel argutissima hæc exta esse dicant, Cic.;—a. omen, Prop. SYN. See ACUTUS.

ARGŪRASPIS, Idis, m. (ἀργύρασπις). *A soldier with a silver shield, i. e. covered with plates of silver*, Liv.

ARGŪRĪPA or ARGŪRĪPPA, æ, f. (Ἀργύριππα). *Argyripa*, a town of Apulia, called also Arpi, Virg.

ĀRĪA, æ, f. (Ἀρία). *Aria*, a province of

Asia, of the Persian empire, east of Parthia, and north of the great desert of Carmania, now part of *Khorassan* and *Afghanistan*.

ĀRIADNA, æ, or es, f. (Ἀριάδνη). *Ariadne*, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, Ov.

ĀRIADNEUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀριάδναος). *Of or belonging to Ariadne*, Ov.

ĀRICIA, æ, f. *Aricia*, an ancient city of Latium, near which was a grove and temple of Diana where human sacrifices were offered. It is now *Kivcia*.

ĀRICINUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Aricia*; A. regio, Mart. *Subst.*: Aricini, drum, m. *The inhabitants of Aricia*, Liv.

ĀRIDITAS, itis, f. (aridus). I. *Dryness, aridity*; omnem huiorem absorbens ariditatem, ampliat, Plin. II. *Meton.*: Any thing dry or arid, Pall.

ĀRIDŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (aridus). *Something dry*, Catull.

ĀRIDUS, a, um, adj. (arce) [contr. aridus, Lucil.]. I. (1) *Dry, arid*.—(2) *Meton.* As of dry things: Snapping, cracking (as when one breaks dry wood).—(3) *Lean, shrivelled, dried up, meagre, poor, penurious*.—(4) *Met.*: Making dry, drying up. II. *Fig.* (5) *Of speech*: Dry, poor, jejune.—(6) *Ignorant*.—(7) *Avaricious*. EX. (1) a. folia, Cic.; — terra a. et siccā, Plin.—(2) a. sonus, Lucr.; — a. fragor, Virg.—(3) a. crura, dried up, Ov.; — a. nates, Hor.—(4) a. sitis, Lucr.; — a. calor, id.; — a. febris, Virg.—(5) genus sermonis a, Cic.; — a. narratio, Quint.; — aridissimi libri, Tac.; — a. orator, a magister, Quint.; — a. rhetores, Sen.—(6) pueri, a, Suet.—(7) a. pater, Ter. SYN. *Aridus*; *Siccus*.—*Aridus*, thoroughly dried, parched.—*Siccus*, dry, that has little or no moisture, expresses less than aridus; arida sint potius quam siccā folia, Plin.

ĀRIES, itis, m. [ares, Varr.], (probably ἄριος, a ram). I. *A ram*, Varr.; Plin.; — a sign of the Zodiac called the ram, Hyg. II. (1) *A battering-ram*.—(2) *A cross-beam, rafter, prop*.—(3) *Fig. a. s.* 4. *A kind of shark, dangerous to ships, striking against them like a battering-ram*, Plin. EX. (1) quamvis murum a. percussit, Cic.—(2) que (sublime) pro ariete subiecta vim fluminis exciperent, Cæs.—(3) ex quo a. ille subiecit in vestris actionibus, support, Cic.

ĀRIETĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (aries). *Of or belonging to a battering-ram*; a. machina, Vitr.

ĀRIETĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (arieto). *A butting, after the manner of rams*, Sen.

ĀRIETĪNUS, a, um, adj. (aries). I. *Of or belonging to a ram*; a. ungula, Plin. II. *Like a ram's head*; a. cicer, Plin. *Fig.*: Ambiguous (from the divergent horns of the ram); a. oraculum, Gell.

ĀRIETŌ, itre, tr. and intr. (aries). I. *To butt as a ram*; to strike in a vehement manner; as, quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras ades arietat? Plaut.; — a. in portas, Virg. II. *Fig.*: To commit a fault, offend against; as, et labaris oportet et arietes, Sen.

ĀRIMASPI, drum, m. (Ἀριμασπί). *The Arimapi*, a people in the north of Scythia, Plin.

ĀRIMINENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Ariminum*; A. ager, Plin. *Subst.*: Ariminenses, ium, the inhabitants of Ariminum, Cic.

ĀRIMINUM, i, n. *Ariminum*, a town of Umbria, now *Rimini*, Cic.

ĀRIOBARZANES, is, m. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης). *Arto-barzanes*. I. The name of several kings of

Cappadocia.—2. The name of several kings of Pontus, Cic.

ARIOLA, ARIOLATIO. See **HARIOL**.

ĀRION (Ἄριο), ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). *Arion*. 1. A celebrated player on the cithara, of Methymna in Lesbos, saved by a dolphin, Cic.; Ov.—2. A horse presented by Neptune to Adrastus.

ĀRIONŪS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Arion*; A. lyra, Ov.

ARIOVISTUS, i, m. *Arioristus*, a king of a Germanic people in the time of Caesar, Cæs.

ARISBA, æ, or -E, ōs, f. (Ἀρίσβα). *Arisba*. 1. A town of Trouas, Virg.; —2. A town of Lesbos, Mel.

ĀRISTA, æ, f. I. *The beard of an ear of corn*, Cic.; Varr.; Ov. II. *Meton.*: An ear of corn, Ov.; —also of spikenard, id.; — *Harve, poet. for summer*, Claud. SYN. *Arista*; *Spica*.—*Arista*, *prop.* the beard of corn; seges munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.—*Spica*, the ear itself. Poets use them indiscriminately.

ĀRISTEUS, i, m. (Ἀρισταίος). *Aristæus*, son of Apollo and Cyrene, father of Actæon.

ARISTARCHEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Aristarchus*; hence, *Subst.*: Aristarchei, drum, m. *The followers of Aristarchus*, a severe critic, Varr.

ĀRISTARCHUS, i, m. (Ἀριστάρχος). *Aristarchus*, a famous critic of Alexandria, Cic.; — Appell. for a critic; orationes meæ quarum tu A. es, Cic.

ĀRISTĪDES, is, m. (Ἀριστίδης). *Aristides*. 1. An Athenian famous for his love of justice, cotemporary with Themistocles.—2. A painter of Thebes cotemporary with Apelles, Plin.—3. A celebrated Greek rhetorician, born A. D. 117.—4. The author of the most celebrated treatise on music that has come down to us.—5. A poet who wrote a licentious poem entitled *Milesiaca*, Ov.

ĀRISTIPPĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Aristippus*; illud Aristippeum contemneat.

ĀRISTIPPUS, i, m. (Ἀριστίππος). *Aristippus*, a philosopher of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect, Cic.; Hor.

ĀRISTĪUS, a. *Aristius*, a Roman family name; as, A. Fuscus, a poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, friend of Horace, Hor.

ĀRISTO, ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστωρ). *Aristo*, a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, Cic.

ĀRISTŌGĪTON, ōnis, m. (Ἀριστογίτων). *Aristogiton*, an Athenian, who, together with Harmodius, overthrew the dominion of the *Pisistratides*, Cic.

ĀRISTŌLŌCHĪA, æ, f. (ἀριστολογία). A plant: *Aristolochy, heart-root, birth-root*, Cic.

ĀRISTŌNĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Aristo, Aristotean*; A. vitia, Cic.

ARISTŌNĪCUS, i, m. (Ἀριστονόμας). *Aristonicius*, a natural son of king Eumenes, vanquished by the consul M. Perperna, Flor.; Veil.

ARISTŌPHĀNES, is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). *Aristophanes*. 1. A celebrated comic poet of Athens, in the time of Socrates, Cic.; Hor.—2. A celebrated grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, tutor to the critic Aristarchus.

ARISTŌPHĀNEUS or **ĪUS**, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the poet Aristophanes, Aristophanic*; as, A. anapestus, Cic.

ARISTŌTĒLES, is, or i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης). *Aristotle*. 1. A celebrated Greek philosopher, native of Stagira in Macedonia, pupil of Plato,

tutor to Alexander the Great, founder of the Peripatetic sect.—2. A guest of Cicero, Cic.

ARISTOTĒLĒUS or -IUS, a, um, *adj.* Cf or *belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian*; as, A. vis, Cic.;—A. ratio, id.;—A. Topica, id.

ARISTOXĒNUS, i, m. (Ἀριστοξένος). *Aristoxenus*, a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle, Cic.

ARITHMETICA, a, and -E, es, *f.* (ἀριθμητική, α. τίς). *Arithmetic*, the science of numbers.

ARITHMETĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἀριθμητικός). *Arithmetical*; a. ratio, Vitr. *Subst.*: Arithmetica, Grum, *u.*: *Arithmetic*; in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic.

1. ARIUS, i, m. *Arius*, a river of Asia, now *Heri*, Plin.; called also *Arias*, Amm.

2. ARIUS, i, m. (Ἀρίσιος). *Arius*, a well-known heretic, Prud.

ARĪSIŪS, a, um, *adj.* *Arian*, of the district of *Arcadia* in Chios; A. vina, Virg.

ARMA, Grum, *n.* [*gen. pl.*, arnum, Pac. ap. Cic.], called to *APLĒ*, arsa, artus; hence *prop.*, any thing joined to, fitted on another; hence, I. *Gen.*: *Armor, instruments, tools, implements*, such as, agricultural implements, Ov.; Virg.;—*sterns of boats*, Virg.;—*the equipment and rigging of a ship*, as the masts, oars, sails, cables, etc., id.;—*scissors* for cutting the hair, Mart.;—*a wing* as an instrument of flying, Ov. II. *Esp.* (1) *Military equipage; arms, offensive as well as defensive.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Soldiers, troops.*—(3) *War; Prol.* for combat, fight, Virg. III. *Fig.* (1) *Arms, preservatives, protecting means.* EX. (1) a. alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.;—a. capere—sumere—vocare ad a., Cic.;—concitare ad a., Cæs.;—descendere ad a., id.;—aptare a., Liv.;—inducere a., id.;—decernere armis, Cic.;—esse in armis, Cæs.;—arma virique, to denote all men able to bear arms; as, a. virosque ad bella pollicentes, Liv.;—per a. per viros late stragem dedere, id.;—(2) nostro supplicio liberemus Romanam arma, Liv.;—nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, id.;—auxiliaria a., *auxiliary*;—(3) ab externis a. otium erat, Liv.;—a. inferre Italiae, Nep.;—arma virumque cano, Virg. 4. posse se facile armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, Cic.;—aptissima sunt a. senectutis, artes, etc., id. SYN. See TELA.

ARMĀMENTA, Grum, *n.* (arma). *Implements, tools, esp. of ships; the tackling*; omnia caute a. locatus, Cic.;—quom omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis a. que consisteret, Cæs.;—a. vinearum, *velas, props*, Plin.

ARMAMENTĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (armamentum). I. *An armory*; ex ædibus sacris a. que publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. II. *The equipment and rigging of a ship, tackling*, Plin. SYN. See ARMARIUM.

ARMARIUM, ii, *n.* (arma). *A chest for arms or tools, a safe, cupboard, closet*, Cic. SYN. Armarium, a store-house or place for keeping any thing, as above. Armamentarium, an arsenal for storing arms.

ARMĀTURA, æ, *f.* (armo). I. (1) *Armor, equipment.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Armied soldiers.* EX. (1) a. varia pediatatus et equitatus, Cic.;—Numidæ levis armaturæ, Cæs.;—(2) nostra levis a., Cic.

1. ARMĀTUS, a, um (armo). I. *pt. of armo.* II. *Adj.* 1. *Gen.* (1) *Provided, furnished, equip'd with anything.*—2. *Esp.* (2) *Furnished with arms, or with things serving for arms; equipped, armed, in arms.*—(3) *Fig.*: *Armied.* EX. (1) classes a., Virg.;—(2) multitudo a., Liv.;—armata millia centum, a hundred thousand

armed men, Cæs.;—urbs a. muris, *fortified, defended*, Cic. *Poet.*: a. anni, *years of war*, Sil.—(3) armati animis, Cic. *Subst.*: Armati, *armed men, persons bearing arms; omnia loca multitidine armatorum completa*, Cæs. SYN. See ARMIFER.

2. ARMĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (armo). I. *Armor, equipment* (found only in the *abl. sing.*); hand dispari a., Liv.;—Cretico maxime a., id. II. *Meton.*: *Men bearing arms, soldiers*, magna parte impedimentorum relictis in Brutius, et omni graviore a., *heavy armed soldiers*, Liv.

ARMĒNĪA, æ, *f.* (Ἀρμενία). *Armenia*, a country of Asia divided into *Armenia major* (to the east, now *Turkomania* and *Kurdistan*), and *minor* (to the west, now *Anatolia*), Plin.; Cic.

ARMĒNĪACUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀρμενιάκος). *Armenian*; as, A. bellum, Plin.;—A. triumphus, id.;—A. malum, or simply *Armeniacum*, an *apricot*, Col.

ARMĒNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Armenian*; as, A. reges, Cic.;—A. tigres, Virg. II. *Subst.*, Armenius, ii, *m.* *An Armenian*, Ov.;—Armenium, ii, *n.* (1. *æ.* pigmentum). *Ultramarine*, a beautiful blue color made of an Armenian stone, Varr. (2. *æ.* pomum.) *An apricot*, Col.

ARMĒNĪS, e, *adj.* (armentum). *Belonging to a herd*; a. equæ, *trained up for breeding*.

ARMĒNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Belonging to a herd*; a. morbi, Sol. *Subst.*: Armentarius, ii, *m.* *A neat-herd, herdsman*, Varr.

ARMĒNTUM, i, *n.* (*contr.* for aramentum, from aro). I. (1) *Plough-cattle, mostly plur.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of horses and other large animals.*—(3) *A herd or drove in general.* EX. (1) greges armentorum, Cic.; Liv.;—præ se armentum agens, Liv.;—a. ægrotat in agris, Hor.—(2) bellum hæc a. minantur, Virg.—*Of stags*, Virg.;—a. immania Neptuni, *of sea-monsters*, id.—(3) multa a. equorum et boum, Plin. E. SYN. ARMENTUM; GREX; JUMENTUM.—Armentum, a herd of large cattle.—Grex, properly, a flock or herd of small animals; also, a company or band of men; as, grex amicorum, Ter.;—oratorum, Cic.—Jumentum, *fr.* jumentum, and that *fr.* jugum, *draught-cattle, a beast of burden*.

ARMĪFER, æra, Grum, *adj.* (arma, fero). *Bearing arms, armed*, Ov.; an epithet of *Mithraea*, id. SYN. ARMIFER; ARMIGER; ARMĀTUS.—Armifer, *bearing armor*.—Armiger, *an armor-bearer, one who bears the arms of his master*.—Armatus, *armed, provided with arms*.

ARMĪGER [armigerus, Inscr.], æra, Grum, *adj.* (arma, fero). I. 1. *Bearing arms, armed*; as, pennigero, non armigero in corpore, Att.;—a. deus, i. e. *Mars*, the god of war. *Poet.*: a. humus, *producing armed men*, Prop.;—a. sulcus, the same, Claud. *Subst.* I. (1) *An armed person.* II. (2) *An armor-bearer.* Hence (3) *Meton.*: *An aider, abettor.* EX. (1) cum paucis armigeris, Curt.—(2) Thoactes a. regis, Ov.;—a. Jovis, i. e. *the eagle*, id.—(3) Sergius a. Catilinæ, Cic. SYN. See ARMIFER.

ARMĪLLA, æ, *f.* dim. (armus). I. *An arm-let, bracelet*, Cic.; Plaut. As a military badge; manipulum armillis donavit, Liv. II. *An iron ring*, Vitr.

ARMĪLLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (armilla). I. *Ornamented with an armlet*, Suet. II. *Ornamented with a collar or necklace*, Prop.

ARMĪLSTRUM, i, *n.* A place at Rome where the Romans used, once a year, to sacrifice under arms, and to consecrate their weapons, Liv. This festival was called *Armilustrum*.

ARMĪNĪUS, ii, *m.* *Arminius*, a celebrated German chief, who defeated Varus, Vell.; Tac.

ARMIPOTENS, entis, *adj.* (arma, potens). *Powerful in arms, warlike, Virg.*

ARMISŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (arma, sonus). *Resounding with arms, Virg.*

ARMO, āre, *tr.* (arma). *I. Gen. (1) To equip, provide with necessities. II. Ep. Prop. (2) To equip, to provide with arms. Fig. (3) To arm, equip. EX. (1) qua sunt usui ad armandas naves, Cæs.; —muri propugnaculis armanaves, Mart. Liv.; —a. thecam calanis, to provide, Mart. —(2) quum in pace multitudinem armarit, Cic.; —eos armandos curat, Cæs.; —ut quemque cusus armaverat, Sall. —(3) sese a eloquentia, Cic.; —dexteram patris in filiam armavit, Liv.; —Claudii sententia consules armarat in tribunos, put into a passion, provoked, id.*

ARMORICÆ CIVITATES [Arēmōrice, Aus.]. (*Celtic, from ar, on or near, and mor, the sea.*) The northern provinces of Gaul, now Bretagne, and a part of Normandy, Cæs.

ARMUS, i, m. (ἀρμός, *fr. ἄρμω*), a joining). *The shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter; mostly of animals [of man, humerus], Plin.; Ov. The shoulder of the human body, Virg. Poet. also the human arm, Luc.; —the side, flank, of animals.*

ARNE, es, *f.* (Ἄρνη). *Arne, a town of Boeotia, Stat.*

ARNIENSIS, e, *adj.* (Arnus). *Of or belonging to the river Arnus; as, A. tribus, most distant from Rome, Liv.*

ARNOBĪUS, ii, m. *Arnobius, a native of Africa, and father of the church in the time of the emperor Diocletian.*

ARNUS, i, m. (Ἄρνος). *The Arnus, a river of Etruria, now Arno, Plin.*

ARO, āre, *tr.* (ἀρόω). *I. Prop. (1) To plough, till. II. Gen. (2) To carry on the business of agriculture, to live by tillage. —(3) Poet.: To plough the main, i. e. sail through. EX. terram a, Varr.; —ager non semel aratus, Cic. Absol.: fodere aut a, Sen.; —tempus arandi, Virg. —(2) cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, i. e. cultivate, farm the public lands, Cic.; —quæ homines arant, navigant, edificant, Sall. —(3) a. equor, aquas, Ov. Of wrinkles which spread over the body like furrows, id. SYN. ARO; TERRAM COLO. —Arare, *prop.* to plough. Colere, speaking of the earth, is said of all sorts of cultivation; as, colere hortos, vitem, agrum. Fig. Colere amicitiam, virtutem, etc.*

AROMA, ātis, *n.* (ἀρώμα). *Spice, Col.*

AROMATĪTES, æ, m. (ἀρωματῖτες). *A. vinum, aromatic wine, hippocras, Plin.*

ARPI, ōrum, *m.* *Arpi, a town of Apulia, also called Argyripa, Cic.; Liv.*

ARPINAS, ātis, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Arpinum; A. fundus, Cic.; —A. aquæ, id. Subst.: Arpinates, ium, the inhabitants of Arpinum.*

ARPĪNUM, i, n. *Arpinum, a town of Latium, birth-place of Cicero and Marius, now Arpino.*

ARPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *I. Of Arpi. Subst.: Arpini, the inhabitants of Arpi. II. Of Arpinum; A. chartæ, i. e. the writings of Cicero.*

ARRECTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of arrego. II. Adj. Prop.: Raised; hence, steep, precipitous; pleræque Alpium ab Italia, sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, Liv.*

AR-REPO, ēre, psi, ptum, *intr.* (ad, repo). *I. Prop. (1) To creep to or toward. II. Fig. (2) To steal softly to or toward, to insinuate. EX. (1) mus a. ad columbaria, Varr.; —rubetæ a. foribus, Plin. —(2) a. leniter in spem, Hor. SYN. ARREPO; IRREPO; OBREPO. —Arrepere, as*

here 1 and 2. —Irrepere, to creep in by stealth; fig. irrepit in publicas tabulas, Cic.; —Obrepere, to creep in privately, to take by surprise; dies, somnus, senectus obrepit, Cic.; Hor.

ARREPTANS, antis, *pt. of arrepo (arrepo).* *Creeping to or toward; arrepantibus Satyris.*

ARRHA, æ, *f.* and **ARRHĀBO** (also without aspiration **ARRA** and **ARRĀBO**), ōnis, *m.* and *f.* (ἀρρηβόν). *I. An earnest, token, pledge, arrhābo, Plaut.; Ter. Ironic, arrha mortis, money given to physicians, Plin. II. Fig.: hunc arrhabonem amoris a me accipe, Plaut. SYN. ARRHA or ARRHĀBO; PIGNUS. —Arrha and Arrhābo, earnest-money given as security for the execution of a bargain, and not to be returned. —Pignus, a pledge for money lent, to be returned when the money is repaid.*

ARRHĀBO. See preceding.

ARRĪĀ, æ, *f.* *Arria, the wife of Patus, famous for her greatness of soul, Tac.*

AR-RĪDĒO (adr.), ēre, risi, rīsum, *intr.* (ad, rideo). *I. (1) To laugh or smile at or with any thing, esp. in approbation. Absol. or with dat. seldom acc. II. Meton. (2) Of things: To please, be agreeable. —(3) To bear good will to any one, to be well affected toward any one. EX. (1) Absol.: leniter arridens Scipio, Cic. With dat.: notis familiariter a, Liv. With acc.: video quid arriseris, id. —(2) illud tuum quod valde mihi arriserat, Cic. —(3) quom tempestas arridet, Lucr. SYN. See RIDGO.*

AR-RĪGO (adr.), ēre, exi, ectum, *tr.* (ad, rego). *I. Prop. (1) To raise, to erect. II. Fig. (2) To stir up, arouse, excite, animate. EX. (1) leo comas arrexit, Virg.; —a. aures, to prick up (opp. demittere), Plaut. —(2) eos oratione sua Marius arreixerat, Sall.; —omnes reliquie belli arrectæ, roused, id.; —a. animos alcis, to spur on, encourage, incite, Sall.; Liv.; Virg.*

AR-RĪPĪO (adr.), ēre, ip̄si, eptum, *tr.* (ad, rapio). *I. Prop. (1) To draw or take any thing quickly to one's self, to catch or snatch at. —(2) Esp. in law: To drag one to a court of justice. II. Fig. (3) To catch hold of, seize, acquire, come. —(4) Poet.: To prehend (quickly and with zeal). —(5) Poet.: To attack any one with abusive language, to inveigh against, censure. EX. (1) quum manum Comicii arripisset, Hirt.; —arma, quæ possent, arripiunt, Cæs.; —cultro arrepo, Liv.; —a. castra, to attack, Virg.; —a. naves, to take forcible possession of, Tac. Poet.: a. terram velis, to gain the shore. —(2) eum te arripuisse, a quo non sis rogatus, Cic.; —consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. —(3) a. sibi cognomen ex Eliorum imaginibus, Cic.; —a. libenter facultatem ledendi, id. —(4) a. primores populi, Hor. SYN. See ACCIPIO.*

ARRĪSĪO (adr.), ōnis, *f.* (arrideo). *A smiling upon, approving; interpellatio, aut a, Auct. Her.*

ARRĪSOR (adr.), ōris, *m.* (id.). *One who smiles on another with approbation, a flatterer, Sen.*

AR-RŌDO, ēre, ōsi, ōsum, *tr.* (ad, rodo). *I. To gnaw or nibble at any thing; arrosus capiei, Plin. —(2) Fig.: To impair, hurt; rempublicam a, Cic. —(3) Fig.: To impair, hurt; rempublicam a, Cic.*

ARRŌGANS, antis. *I. pt. of arrogo. II. Adj.: Presumptuous, arrogant, haughty, Cic.; Tac. —Compar. pigritia a, Quint. SYN. ARROGANS; SUPERBUS; GLORIOSUS; INSOLENS; VARIOGANS; FASTIDIOSUS. —Arrogans, as here, —Superbus (super), above others, proud, scornful, disdainful, high-minded; also, magnificent, pompous, tyrannical; Tarquinius Superbus. —Gloriosus. 1. Glorious. 2. Vainglorious, boastful. —Insolens (non solens), unaccustomed, unaccustomed; insolens hostis, a new enemy; insolens lætitia,*

extraordinary joy. **Srs.** with the others, *haughtily, insolent*.—**Vanus, vain** of what is in external appearance only, *boasting* of what one does not possess.—**Fastidiosus, disdainful, squeamish**; in æquos et pares fastidiosus, Cic.

ARROGANTER, adv. (arrogans). *Presumptuously, arrogantly, proudly*, Cic.; Cæs.; Tac.

ARROGANTIA, æ, f. (arrogō). 1. *Presumption, arrogance, haughtiness*; avaritia et a. præcipua validorum vitia, Tac.—2. *Obstinacy, pertinacity*, Liv.

ARROGATIO, ðnis, f. (arrogō). *A solemn adoption of one that is of age*, Gell. **SYN.** See **ABORTIO**.

AR-RŪGO, āre, tr. (ad, rogo). I. *To ask or inquire of*, Plaut. II. *Prop.*: *To procure to one's self, or another, any thing (foreign), to add to one's self or another.*—(1) *Polit. t. t.*: *To add one official to another, to associate him with another.*—2. *In law, t. t.*: *Solemnly to adopt as a child one that is of age*, Gell.—(3) *Fig.*: *To procure, acquire any thing for any one.*—(4) *To usurp, assume, arrogate* to one's self any thing that is not one's own, or that is undue. **EX.** (1) huic (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud decorum visum est, Liv.—(3) chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor.;—fortuna laudem et decus arrogavit, id.;—nihil non arroget armis, *claims everything by right of arms.*—(4) sapientiam sibi a, Cic. **SYN.** Arrogare sibi; see **SUMERE SIBI**.

ARRŌSOR, ðris, m. (arrodo). *One who gnaws at any thing, a nibbler, consumer*; stultorum divitum a, Sen.

ARS, tis, f. (*ἄρτις, artus*). The faculty of joining any thing, corporeal or spiritual, properly or skillfully; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *Skill, dexterity, art, ability.*—(2) *Skill* that shows itself in any work, i. e. *Trade, profession, art, science.* II. *Meton.* (3) *A collection of rules belonging to an art or science; theory, system.*—(4) *Poet. concr.*: *A piece or work of art.*—(5) *artes, the Muses.*—(6) *Subjective*: *Art, skill, address* (in a good or bad sense).—(7) *In a bad sense, same.* **EX.** (1) Zeno censet artis proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.—(2) gubernatoria a, Cic.;—a. disserendi, *dialectics*, id.;—a. rhetorica, *rhetoric*, Quint.;—a. musica, *music*, Plin.;—artes urbanæ, i. e. *jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv.;—artes persequi, id.;—artibus infici, id.—(3) non omnia, quæcumque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad præcepta esse revocanda, *to be reduced to rules or theories of art*, Cic.—(4) divite me artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor.—(5) artium chorus, Phædr.—(6) qui artis bonam famam querit, Sall.—(7) capti eadem arte sunt quæ ceperunt Fabios, Liv.;—Cytherea novas artes versat, Virg.;—malæ artes, *bad qualities*, Tac. **SYN.** I. **ARS**; **SCIENTIA**; **ARTIFICIUM**.—**Ars, the art, the practice.**—**Scientia, the knowledge of a thing**; ars sine scientia esse non potest, Cic.—**Artificium (ars, facere), workmanship, art, trade.** In a good or bad sense: *Artifice, dexterity, stratagem.* II. **ARTES**; **DOTES**.—**Artes** is said of *qualities acquired by education.*—**Dotēs, of natural qualities**; instructus artibus ingenuis, Cic.—**Ingenii dotes**, Ov.;—d. quas natura dedit, id.

ARSĀCES, is, m. (*Ἀρσάκης*). *Assaces*, the first king of Persia, Just.;—his successors, *Arsacidae*, ðrum, m., Tac.

ARSĀCIDÆ, ðrum, m. See **ARSACES**.

ARSĀMŌSĀTA, æ, f. *Arsamosata*, a strongly fortified city in Armenia Major, now *Shemsbat*.

ARSENICUM, i, n. (*ἀρσενικόν* or *ἀρρηνικόν*). *Arsenic, orpiment*, Plin.

ARSĪA, æ, f. *Arisia*, a river of Istria, forming

the boundary between Upper Italy and Illyricum, now *Arsa*, Plin.†

ARSĪA SILVA. A forest of Etruria.

ARSĪNŌE, es, f. (*Ἀρσινόη*). *Arsinoe*. 1. The daughter of Ptolemæus Lagi and Bernice, wife of king Lysimachus, afterward of her brother Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Just.—2. The daughter of Lysimachus, first wife of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Plin.—3. A daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes, sister of Cleopatra, Hirt.—4. One of the Hyades, Hyg.—5. The name of several towns in Lower Egypt, Plin.;—in Cyrenaica, Mcl.;—in Cilicia, Plin.

ARSĪNŌETĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the town of Arsinoe*, in Cilicia; A. aqua, Plin.

ARSĪNŌEUM, i, n. The monument of *Arsinoe*, wife of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Plin.

ARSIS, is, f. (*ἄρσις*). *Metr.*: *The elevation of the voice*, (opp. "thesis"). In pure Latin, sublato, M. Cap.; Gramm.

ARSUS, a, um, pt. of ardeo.

ARTĀBĀNUS, i, m. *Artabanus*. 1. Son of Hyastases, and brother of Darius, Nep.—2. A king of Parthia of the family of the Arsacidae.

ARTĀTUS or ARCTĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of arto*. II. *Adj.* (properly, *drawn together, contracted*; hence,) *Narrow*; and of time, *Short*; a. pontus, Lucan.;—artati temporis spatium, Vell.

ARTAXĀTA, æ, f. and ðrum, n. (*Ἀρτάξατα*). *Artaxata*, formerly the chief town of Armenia Major, now in ruins and called *Ardashat*, Tac.; Juv.

ARTAXERXES, is, m. (*Ἀρταξέρξης*). *Artaxerxes*, the name of several kings of Persia, Nep.

ARTE or ARCTE, adv. (artus, aretus). *Narrowly, tightly, closely*; a. continentur trabes, Cæs.;—quam artissime ire, Cic.;—artissime diligere alqm, *very vehemently, most dearly*, Plin.

ARTĒMIS, idis, f. (*Ἀρτέμις*). The Greek name of Diana, Plin.

ARTĒMISĪA, æ, f. (*Ἀρτεμισία*). *Artimisia*. 1. A queen of Halicarnassus, who accompanied Xerxes in his expedition against Greece.—2. The wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, who erected to his memory the famous Mausolium, Gell.

ARTĒMISĪUM, ii, n. (*Ἀρτεμισιον*). *Artemisium*. 1. A tract of country on the northern coast of Eubœa.—2. A promontory of Caria, near the gulf of Glaucus, Plin.†

ARTĒMON, ðnis, m. (*Ἀρτέμων*). I. *A small sail*, Isid. II. *The pulley of a crane*, or the like, Vitr.

ARTĒRIA, æ, f. [*pl. arteria, ðrum, n.*, Lucr.], (*ἀρτηρία*). I. *The wind-pipe*, Plin.; also in plur. as consisting of two parts, Auct. Her. II. *An artery*, Cic.

ARTHRĪTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (*ἀρθριτικός*). *Gouty, afflicted with the gout or podagra*, Cic.

ARTHRĪTIS, idis, f. (*ἀρθριτις*). *Distemper in the joints, gout* (in pure Lat., articularis morbus), Vitr.

ARTĪCŪLĀRIS, e, adj. (articulus). I. *Belonging to the joints, articular*; a. morbus, *the gout, articular disease*, Plin.; Suet. II. *A Gramm. t. t.*: *Of the nature of an article*; a. pronomen, i. e. *hic, iste, etc.*, Prisc.

ARTĪCŪLĀTIM, adv. (articulatus). I. *Prop.*: *Limb by limb, joint by joint, piecemeal*; membra (puer) a. dividit, Old poet. in Cic. II. *Fig.* Of speech: *Articulate, clearly, distinctly*, Cic.

ARTICULATIO, ōnis, *f.* (articulus). *A. Botan.* *l. l.* 1. *A putting forth fresh knots*, Plin.—2. *A defect in vine-shoots*, Plin.

ARTICŪLO, āre, *tr.* (articulus; *prop.*, to joint, divide into joints; hence, *join*). To pronounce distinctly, to articulate; a. Voces, Lucr.

ARTICŪLOSUS, a, um (articulus). *I. Prop.*: Full of joints;—Of plants: *Knotty, full of knots*; a. radix, Plin. *II. Fig.* Of speech: Full of members, dismembered, i. e. full of minute divisions and subdivisions, Quint.

ARTICŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (artus). *I. Prop.* (1) *A small member* uniting several parts of the body, a joint of trees or plants, a knot.—(2) *Mton.* Of mountains: *A hill*.—(3) *Gen.* for artus: *A limb, member* of the human body, a finger.—(4) Of space: *A point*. *II. Fig.* (5) Of speech: *A division, part, member*. *Exp.* in Gramm.: *An article*.—(6) Of time: *A point of time, moment*.—(7) Of other things: *A step, degree, point*. *EX.* (1) nodi corporum qui vocantur articuli, Plin.;—hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id.;—alices crura sine nodis articulisque habent, Cæs.;—articulorum dolores, a pain in the joints, pain of the gout, Cic. *Poet.*: Macies auxerat articulos, i. e. had made risible several of the joints, Ov.;—(Of plants: tanquam ad articulos surmentarum, Cic.;—antequam seges in articulum est, gets joints, articulations, or knots.—(2) articuli montium, the hills joining several mountains.—(3) quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus, Col. *Proc.*: molli articulo tractare alqm, gently, tenderly, Quint.—(4) stationes (siderum) in mediis latitudinum articulis, Plin.—(5) continuatio verborum articulis distincta, Cic.—(6) in ipso a. temporis, at the critical moment, in the very moment, Cic.;—in articulo rerum, Curt.—(7) per eosdem articulos, degrees of dignity, Suet.

1. **ARTIFEX**, icis, *adj.* (ars, facio). *I. Skilful, ingenious* in an active or passive sense. (1) *Act.*: Skilful, skilful, experienced, dextrous, of the workman.—(2) *Pass.*: Made with art or skill, artificial, ingenious, of the work. *EX.* (1) miles decollandi a. Suet.;—a. saltationis, id.;—per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. *Of things*: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic.—(2) quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop.;—a. argutia, Plin. *Poet.* *Of horses*: Well-trained, Ov.

2. **ARTIFEX**, icis, com. (id.). *I. Prop.* (1) *An artist, artificer, master*; a female artist, or mistress. *II. Mton.*: (2) *A master, creator, maker, framer, author*. *EX.* (1) reponendarum (tegularum) a., architect, Liv.;—multi a. ex Græcia venerunt, id.;—Græci dicendi artifices et doctores, rhetorici, Cic.—(2) si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus a., architect, creator, Cic.;—crudele artificis scelus, author, Virg. *SYN.* ARTIFEX; FABER; OPIFEX; OPERARIUS; OPERÆ; OPERA; MERCENARIUS.—Artifex, an artist, e. g. painter, statuary.—Faber, a workman in hard materials, a hammerer.—Opifex (opus, faciens), an artificer or mechanic.—Operarius, a day-laborer, a workman.—Opera and Operæ, in the same sense, one who works for wages or pay.—Mercenarius (merces), a mercenary, one who does any thing for money, opp. gratuitus.

ARTIFICIĀLIS, e, *adj.* (artificium). *Belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (for which in Cicero we find artificiosus), Quint. *Subst.*: Artificialia, ium, n. Things correct as to the rules of art, Quint. *SYN.* ARTIFICIALIS; ARTIFICIOSUS.—Artificialis, as here.—Artificiosus, the same in a higher degree, also in an active sense.

ARTIFICIŌSE, adv. With art, artificially, 94

according to rules of art; illa a. digesta, Cic.; from

ARTIFICIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (artificium). *I.* Used in an active or passive sense. (1) *Act.*: Ingenious, skilful.—(2) *Pass.*: Artificial, ingenious. *II. Mton.* (3) *Artificial, factitious*, in opposition to that which is natural. *EX.* (1) rhetores elegantissimi atque a., Cic.;—ignis a. est natura, id.—(2) utraque (venæ et arteriæ) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosius operis diviniq; testantur, Cic.—(3) sunt duæ memoriæ, una naturalis, altera a., A. Her. *SYN.* See ARTIFICIALIS.

ARTIFICIŪM, ii, n. (artifex). *I.* (1) *Employment in the exercise of an art or profession, a trade requiring art, an occupation, trade, profession, employment, art*. *II. Mton.* (2) *A collection of rules* relating to an art or science (Conf. Ars, (3)), a theory, system.—(3) In a subjective sense: *Ingenuity, dexterity, skill, art, artifice* (in a good sense).—(4) In a bad sense: *Artifice, trick, stratagem*. *EX.* (1) ne opifices quidem tueri sua a. possent, Cic.;—in artificio perquam tenui et levi, id.—(2) non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed a. ex eloquentia natum, Cic.;—a. memoriæ, the art of memory, mnemonicæ.—(3) simulacrum Diane singulari artificio perfectum, Cic.;—opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam a. quodam singulari, id.—(4) vicinitas non erudita artificio simulationis, Cic. *SYN.* See Ars.

ARTO or **ARCTO**, āre, *tr.* (artus). *I.* (1) *To draw close, to keep or hold close together*. *II. Fig.* (2) *To narrow, shorten, limit, curtail*. *EX.* (1) vitis contineri debet vimine, non artui, to be bound, Plin.—(2) in premiis, in honoribus omnia artata, curtailed, Liv.

ARTŌCRĒAS, ātis, n. (ἀρτοκρέας). *A meat pie*, Pers.

ARTŌLĀGANUS, i, m. (ἀρτολάγανος). *A bread-cake, pancake or fritter*, Cic.; Plin.

ARTOPTA, æ, m. (ἀρτοπτῆς). *1. A baker*, Juv.—2. *A vessel used in baking, a bread-pan*.

ARTOPTICUS, a, um, *adj.* (artopta). *A. panis, bread baked in an artopta*, Plin.

ARTOTRŌGUS, i, m. (ἄρτος, τρώγω, one who gnaws at bread). *The name of a parasite in Plautus*.

1. **ARTUS** or **ARCTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (ἄρτος, ars, artus; *prop.*, joined, united in close connection; hence.) *I. Prop.* (1) *Narrow, straight, tight, close*.—(2) *Mton.*: Fast, close. *II. Fig.* (3) *Close*.—(4) *Scanty, sparing, straitened, hard*. *EX.* (1) artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebatur, Cic.;—artiores silvæ, thicker, Cæs.;—a. theatrum, small, crowded, Hor.;—a. toga, tight, without folds.—(2) me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, a deep or profound sleep, Cic.;—artissime tenebræ, a very thick darkness, Suet.—(3) artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum, Cic.—(4) a. comestus, small, scanty, Liv.; Tac.;—a. res, necessitous, distressed, Ov. *Subst.*: artum, i, n. *I.* Narrowness, a narrow space; as, multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv.;—quinquaginta volumina de animalibus collecta in artum, reduced, abridged.

2. **ARTUS**, ūm, pl., m. [artua, n., Plaut.], (ἄρτος, ἀρτίον, ἄρθρον). *I.* (1) *A commissure* by which several parts of the body are connected, a joint.—(2) *Mton.*: Limbs. Of plants: Branches, tendrils, Plin. *II. Fig.* (3) (muscular power or strength in the joints; hence, in gen.), strength. *EX.* (1) molles artus, Cic.—(2) omnibus artubus contremisco, Cic.—(3) artus sapientie, Q. Cic. *SYN.* See MEMBRUM.

ARŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (ara). 1. *A little altar*;

ante hosce deos erant arulæ, Cic.; —2. (With the Campanians, *A heap of earth round an elm-tree*, Plin.

ARUNDINÆCŒS (har.), a, um, adj. (arundo). *Like a reed*; a. folium, Plin.

ARUNDINĒTUM (har.), i, n. (arundo). *A bed of reeds or canes*, Cat.; Plin.

ARUNDINĒUS (har.), a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to reeds or canes*; a. silva, Virg. *Poet.*: a. carmen, *a pastoral song*. II. *Like a reed*, Plin.

ARUNDINŌSUS (har.), a, um, adj. (id.). *Full of reeds or canes*, Cat.

ARUNDO, inis, f. I. *A reed or cane* (thinner and taller than Canna), Cat.; Plin. II. *Meton.*: Any thing *made of reed or cane*; as, a fishing-rod, Ov. *Poet.*: moderator arundinis, i. e. an angler, fisherman, id.; —a lined twig for catching birds, Hor.; Mart.; —the shaft of an arrow, Ov. *Poet.*: An arrow itself, id.; Virg.; —a pen, Mart.; Pers.; —tristis a., a gloomy, severe style, Mart.; —a reed-pipe, consisting of several tubes joined by means of wax, Ov.; Virg.; —a u-acer a comb, Ov.; —a stick, cane, Prop. In surgery: *A splint for holding together injured parts of the body*, Suet.

ARUNS, ntis, m. Aruns, an Etruscan name of younger sons, as the elders were called Lar or Lare. Thus, 1. The brother of Lucumo (Tarquin. Priscus, Liv.—2. The younger son of Tarquinus Superbus, Liv.—3. A son of Porsenna, Liv.—4. An Etruscan soothsayer, Luc.

ARUSPEX. See HARUSPEX. SYN. See AUGUR.

ARVALIS, e, adj. (arvum). *Of or belonging to arable land or corn land*; hence, Fratres Arvales, a college of twelve priests, who sacrificed every year to the rural lares for the increase of the fruits of the fields, Varr.

ARVERNI, ōrum, m. pl. Arverni, a people of Southern Gaul, now Auvergne, Cæs.

ARVERNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Arverni, Arvernian*, Plin.

ARVINA, æ, f. I. *Grease, fat, lard*, Virg. SYN. See ADIPS. II. Arvina, a surname of the dictator A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv.

ARVUM, i, n. (arvus, æ. solum). I. (1) *Arable land, corn land, a sown field, a field*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Fields, meadows, a country*. EX. (1) prata et a., Cic.; —Numidæ pubulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, agriculture, Sall.—(2) quæ tunidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. Also for pascuum, a pasture field, Prop.; —a. Neptunia, i. e. the sea, Virg.; —a. genitale for patris genitales, Virg. SYN. See AGER.

ARVUS, a, um, adj. (arvus, from aro, to plough). *Belonging to or fit for ploughing, arable*; as, agri, arvi, Cic.; —a. ager, Varr.

ARX, arcis, f. (arceo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A castle, fortress, citadel, the Capitol in Rome*.—(2) *Fig.*: A bulwark, defence, protection, castle, rampart. II. *Meton.* (3) *Prop.*: An elevated place, an eminence, elevation, height, peak, top.—(4) *Fig.*: Height, pitch, pinnacle. EX. (1) Tarento amissos, arcem tamen Livius retinuit, Cic.; —a. Romana, Liv.; —a. Capitolina, id.—(2) hæc urbs (Roma) a. omnium gentium, Cic.; —Africa a. omnium provinciarum, id.—(3) summa locum sibi legit in arce, on the higher part, Ov.; —Parnasi constitit arce, id.; —Roma septem sibi muro circumdedit arces, Virg. Also, the highest part of heaven, Ov.; —heaven, Virg.; —a. sacra, i. e. a temple on an eminence, Hor.—(4) summæ id. dum arces, Sil.; —celsa mentis ab arce, Stat.; —Cæronem arcem tenentem eloquentiæ, Quint. SYN. ARX; CASTRUM; CASTELLUM.—ARX, as

here.—Castrum, a fortress or citadel surrounded with thick walls.—Castrum, pl., a camp surrounded with a large ditch and inclosed with palisades).—Castellum, dim., a small fort.

AS, assis, m. (The Tarentine Æs, from which as = sic). I. *Gen.*: The whole as unity; as, hæres ex asse, sole hair, Quint.; —aureæ hereditatem ex asse, entirely, the whole inheritance, Dig. *Adv.*: ex asse or in assem, in all, entirely, Dig. II. *Exp.*: A standard measure for weight, the unit. 1. As coin: The unit, the as, divided into 12 uncie (Gr. 905), originally a pound (libra) of copper, afterwards continually decreasing in weight. Hence the expressions (partly proverbial); quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cat.; —quod (pondus auri) si communis, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.; —viatica ad assem perdere, to the last farthing, id.; —rumores omnes unius assis æstimare, i. e. not to value at a farthing, to disdain, Catull.—2. As weight: A pound, Ov.—3. As a measure of length: A foot; a juger or acre of land, Col.; Plin.

ĀSĀRŌTUM, i, n. (ἀσάρωτον). A floor inlaid with Mosaic work, Stat.

ASBESTĪNUM, i, n. (æ. linum) (ἀσβέστινον). Incombustible linen cloth, Plin.

ASBESTOS, i, m. (æ. lapis) (ἀσβέστος, incombustible). An iron-colored stone, found in Arcadia, probably Amianthus, Plin.

ASBŌLUS, i, m. (ἀσβόλος, scat). Asbolus, a black shaggy hound of Actæon, Ov.

ASCĀLABŌTES, æ, m. (ἀσκαλαβώτης). A kind of lizard, called also Stello, Plin.

ASCĀLĀPHUS, i, m. (ἀσκαλάγος). Ascalaphus, the son of Achæron and Orpheus, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal region, and was, in revenge, changed into an owl (bubo, Ov.

ASCĀLO, ōnis, f. (Ἀσκάλορ). Ascalon, one of the chief cities of the Philistines, on the coast of Palestine, now Askulan, Mel.; Plin.

ASCĀLŌNĪUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Ascalon, Ascalonian*; A. capra, the chamois, Col.

ASCĀNĪUS, ii, m. (Ἀσκανίος). Ascanius, son of Æneas and Creusa, founder of Alba Longa.

ASCENDENS (adsc.), entis. I. *pt.* of ascendo. II. *Adj.* Ascending; a. machina, a climbing-machine, a storming or scaling ladder, Vitr.—In law: Subst., ascendentes, kindred of the ascending line, i. e. parents, grandparents, etc. (opp. descendentes, children, grandchildren, etc.), Dig.

ASCENDO, ĕre, ndi, nsum, intr. and tr. (ad, scando). I. *Prop.* (1) To get up to a thing, mount up, climb, ascend; commonly with in, ad, or an acc. II. (2) *Fig.*: Same. EX. (1) in murum a., Cic.; —a. in equum, id.; —in cælum, id.; —a. ad Gitanus, Liv.; —with acc.: qui primi murum ascendissent, Cæs.; —T. Labienum summum jugum montis a. jubet, id.; —a. equum, Liv. Hence, Russ.: si mons erat ascendendus, Cæs.; —porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus, Plin. Absol.: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegabant, Cæs.—(2) a. ad honores, Cic.; —qui in summum locum civitatis non potuerunt a., Cic.; —ad majora a., id.; —with acc.: a. altiore gradum, id.

ASCENSĪO, ōnis, f. (ascendo). 1. *Prop.*: An ascent.—2. *Fig.*: A rising, soaring, flight; quorum (oratorum) quæ fuerat a., Cic.

1. ASCENSUS (adsc.), a, um, *pt.* of ascendo. 2. ASCENSUS, ūs, m. (ascendo). I. *Prop.* (1) An ascending, ascent, climbing.—(2) *Meton.*:

The way by which one ascends, viz.: *An ascent, rise, access.* II. *Fig. (3) A rising, ascending.* —(4) *Concr.: A step, degree.* EX. (1) primos prohibere ascensu ceperunt, Cæs.;—hosti ascensum difficilem præbere, Liv. *Plur.*: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, id. *Of stars:* a. siderum, the rising, Plin.—(2) ipse in oppidum noluit ascendere, quod erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic.;—ædes habent ascensum, an ascent, staircase.—(3) ad honoris amplioris gradum in primis a. esto, a rising, Cic.—(4) in virtute multi sunt ascensus, id.

ASCIA, æ, f. (akin to ἀσίνη). I. *An axe, hatchet, hoe, Cic.* II. *Melon.: A trowel, Vitruvius.*

ASCIBURGĪUM, ii, n. *Asciburgium*, a town of Gallia Belgica, near the Rhine, now *Asburg*, near Moers, Tac.

1. ASCIO, āre, tr. (ascia). I. *To chip, hew, or polish with the axe, Vitruvius.* II. *To stir with a trowel, id.*

2. ASCIO (adsc.), Ire, Ivi, Itum, tr. (ad, scio). *To take to one's self knowingly and willingly, to receive any one in order to unite with him; as, a. socios, Virg.;—asciri in societatem Germanos, Tac.;—a. aliquem inter comites, id.*

ASCISCO (adsc.), Ēre, scivi, scitum, tr. (ad, scisco). I. *Prop. (1) To take, receive, admit, bring in, fetch a person or thing to one's self, for any thing (esp. by way of alliance, in any capacity, as any thing). II. Fig. (2) Gen.: To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt, be pleased with.—(3) Esp.: To receive any thing with approbation, to approve of, adopt, be pleased with.—(4) ascitus. Of speech: Strange, unnatural, affected. EX. (1) nemo quem non ad hoc scelus factus asciverit, Cic.;—a. voluntarios ad spem prædæ, Liv.—with in: asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv.—(2) a. Græcis ascita, Cic.;—a. peregrinos ritus, Liv.—(3) si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic.;—a. sibi aliqd. to lay claim to, arrogate.—(4) nativum quandam leporem, non ascitum (opp. that which is natural). SYN. See ACCIO.*

ASCITUS, a, um, pt. of ascio and ascisco.

ASCĪTUS, ūs, m. (ascisco). *A receiving, receipt, Cic.*

ASCIŪS, a, um, adj. (ἄσκιος). *Having no shadow; a. loca, countries under the live, Plin.*

ASCLEPIADES, æ, m. (Ἀσκληπιάδης). *Asclepiades.* 1. A physician of Prusa in Bithynia, Cic.—2. A blind Eretrian philosopher, id.—3. A Greek poet, the inventor of the metrum *Asclepiadeum*, Diom.

ASCLEPIADEŪS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the poet Asclepiades; A. metrum, the metre invented by him, Diom.*

ASCONIUS, ii, m. *Asconius.* Q. A. Pedianus, a grammarian of Padua, who wrote a commentary on Cicero.

ASCRA, æ, f. (Ἀσκρα). *Ascra*, a town of Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, birth-place of Hesiod, Ov.

ASCRÆUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀσκραῖος). *Ascræan.* I. A. nemus, Prop. Subst.: *Ascræus*, i, m., *Hesiod*, Ov. II. *Of Hesiod:* A. carmen, i. e. rural, Virg. III. *Heliconian:* A. fontes, Prop.

ASCRIBO, Ēre, psi, ptum, tr. (ad, scribo). I. *Prop. (1) To write in addition, to add in writing.—(2) Esp.: To write down, enter, enrol, register any one for any thing. II. Fig. (3) To add to, write, number, or reckon among.—(4) To ascribe, attribute, impute. EX. (1) in altera epistola diem non ascribis, do not add the date, Cic.;—Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, adds her*

very kind regards, id.—(2) colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv.—(3) ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic.;—a. aliquem ordinibus decorum, to enrol, id.—(4) hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. SYN. ASCRIBO; ATTRIBUO; ASSIGNO.—Ascribere, to write amongst, to write into.—Attribuere, to attribute or impute, to give unto.—Assignare, to assign, to appoint, or depute.

ASCRĪPTĪO, ōnis, f. (ascribo). *An addition in writing, Cic.*

ASCRĪPTĪTIŪS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Entered in a list, enrolled, admitted, naturalized; Romulum aliosque complures, quos quasi a. cives in cælum receptos putant, Cic.;—a. servi, slaves bound to the land, Dig. SYN. ASCRĪPTITUS; ASCRĪPTUS.—Ascriptitus, enrolled among, superadded; a. milites, newly enlisted soldiers.—Ascriptus, enrolled, registered, determined, or fixed for.*

ASCRĪPTIVUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Supernumerary, superadded. Subst.: Of soldiers, Plaut.*

ASCRĪPTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *He who approves of any thing by his signature, a subscriber, an approver; a. legis agrarie, Cic. SYN. See SUBSCRĪPTOR.*

ASCRĪPTUS, a, um, pt. of ascribo. SYN. See ASCRĪPTITUS.

ASCŪLĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Asculum, Asculanian; A. triumphus, Plin. Subst.: Asculāni, ōrum, m. Inhabitants of Asculum, Cic.*

ASCŪLUM, i, n. *Asculum*, the chief town of Picenum, now *Ascoli*, Cic.; Cæs.; Plin.

ASDRUBAL. See HASDRUBAL.

ÆSELLA, æ, f. dim. (asina). *A little she-ass.*

ÆSELLUS, i, m. dim. (asinus). I. *A little or young ass; a. onustus auro, Cic.;—as a constellation, Plin. II. Melon.: A sea-fish, perhaps a codfish or haddock. III. Asellus, a Roman surname, Cic.*

ĀSĪA, æ, f. (Ἀσία). *Asia.* 1. One of the three great divisions of the ancient world.—2. Asia Minor, the peninsula on the extreme west of Asia.—3. The Roman province of Asia, including the districts of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.—4. Orig. a town and district in Lydia, watered by the Cæster.†

ASĪANE, ade. *After the manner of the Asiatics; A. loqui, like the Asiatic rhetoricians.*

ASĪANUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀσιανός). *Of or belonging to the province of Asia, Asiatic; A. res, Liv. Subst.: Asiāni, the inhabitants of the province, Cic. In Rhetor.: Asiāni, Oriental rhetoricians.*

ASĪATICUS, a, um, adj. (Asia). *Asiatic; A. bellum, Cic.;—A. persica, a fruit from Asia, a kind of peach, Plin. Also Absol.: Asiatica, Col.;—A. genus dicendi, a pompous Oriental style, Cic. Subst.: Asiaticus, i, m. A surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, Liv.*

ĀSĪLUS, i, m. *A gad-fly, a horse-fly, Virg.*

ĀSĪNA, æ, f. I. *A she-ass, Varr.; Plin. II. Asina, a Roman surname; as, Cn. Scipio A.*

ĀSĪNÆUS, a, um, adj. (Asine). *Of or belonging to Asine; A. sinus, Plin.*

ĀSĪNĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (asinus). *Of or belonging to an ass; a. mola, Cat. Subst.: Asinari, ii, m. An ass-driver, Cat.—Asinaria, æ, f. The title of a comedy of Plautus.*

ĀSĪNE, es, f. (Ἀσίνη). *Asine.* 1. A town of Messenia.—2. A town of Laconia.—3. A town in Argolis, Plin.†

ASINUS, a, um, *adj.* (asinus). *Of or belonging to an ass; a stercus*, Varr.;—*a. pullus*, a young ass, id. *Meton.* a. pruna, a kind of bail plants, Plin.

ASINUS, a. A Roman family name. The most celebrated of this name was A. Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, Cic.

ASINUS, i, m. *An ass*, Cic.; Plin. *Meton.*: *A dull, stupid person, an ass; quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam?*—*SYN.* 1. **ASINUS** (*Meton.*); **IGNARUS**.—*Asinus*, a man ignorant from want of capacity.—*Ignarus*, a man ignorant from want of instruction.—2. **ASINUS**; **ONAGER**.—*Asinus*, an ass. *Onager* (ὄνος ἄγριος), a wild ass.

ASIS, Idis, *f.* *Poet.* for Asia, Ov.

ASĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Asia). *Of or belonging to the district of Asia on the Cæster* (Asia, 4); *A. palus*, a marshy country on the Cæster.

ASŌPIĀDES, æ, m. (*Ἀσωπιάδης*). The grandson of Asopus, i. e. Æacus, Ov.

ASŌPIS, Idis, *f.* (*Ἀσωπῖς*). *Asopia*. 1. The daughter of Asopus, Ægina, mother of Æacus by Jupiter, Ov.—2. His daughter Evadne, Ov.—3. The island Eubœa, Plin.—4. *Adj.*: *Poet.* for *Æolian*, Stat.

ASŌPUS, i, m. (*Ἀσωπός*). *Asopus*. 1. A river of Peloponnesus.—2. A river of Bœotia, represented also as the father of Ægina and Evadne, Ov.—3. A river of Thessaly, Liv.—4. A river of Phrygia, Plin.

ASŌTUS, i, m. (*Ἀσωτός*). *A debauchee, prodigal, dissolute person*, Cic. *SYN.* See **GANEŌ**.

ASPĀRĀGUS, i, m. (*Ἀσπάραγος*). 1. *Asparagus*, Cat.; Plin.—2. *Meton.*: *A sprout in the shape of asparagus, of other plants*, Plin.

ASPĀŖĀ, æ, *f.* (*Ἀσπαρία*). *Asperia*. 1. A female friend of Socrates, a native of Miletus, afterwards the wife of Pericles.—2. The mistress of the younger Cyrus, Just.

ASPECTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (aspecto). *Visible, that may be seen*.

ASPECTO, āre, *tr. freq.* (aspicio). I. (1) *To look at or upon any one with attention, respect, desire, or the like.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To attend to, observe.*—(3) *Of locality: To look toward.* EX. (1) *quid me aspectas?* Cic.—(2) *omnes exuta aequalitate, iussa principis a, Tac.*—(3) *adversusque a. desuper arces, Virg.*—*mare quod Hiernum insulam aspectat, Tac.*

ASPECTUS (adsp.), a, um, *pt. of* aspicio.

ASPECTUS, ūs, m. (aspicio). I. *Active.* (1) *Prop.*: *A looking toward or at, a look at or toward a thing, a glance.*—(2) *Meton. Concr.*: *The faculty or sense of seeing, sight.* II. *Passive.* (1) *Prop.*: *A being visible, appearance.*—(4) *Meton.*: *The manner of appearance, appearance, external look, aspect.* EX. (1) *primo a. inanimatum quiddam se putat cernere, Cic.*—*urbis situ est praeclaro ad aspectum, id.*—(2) *colum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic.*—*que aspectu percipiuntur, id.*—*amittere omnino aspectum, to lose one's sight, to grow blind, id.*—(3) *a. siderum, i. e. the rising.*—(4) *horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu, Cæs.*—*carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, aspect, color*, Plin. *SYN.* See **OBTECTUS**.

AS-PELLO, ěre, *tr.* (abs, pello). 1. *To drive away*, Plaut.—2. *Fig.*: *Same; as, a. metum, to drive away, remove, banish*, Plaut.

ASPENDOS or **-US**, i, *f.* (*Ἀσπινδος*). *Aspendus*, a town of Pamphilia, now *Minugat*, Mel.

ASPER, ěra, ěrum, *adj.* [*contr.* aspra, Enn.; aspris, Virg.; *old form*, asperus, comp. Gr. ἄσπερος]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Rough, uneven, hard* [*opp.* levis and lenis].—(2) *Of sound: Rough, harsh.*—(3) *Of smell: Strong, pungent.*—(4) *Of flavor: Rough, harsh, sharp, tart.*—(5) *Absol.*: *Asperum, i, n. Roughness, unevenness.* II. *Fig.* (6) *In manners, behavior, speech, &c.*: *Rude, harsh, austere, coarse, sharp.*—(7) *Of animals: Irritable.*—(8) *Of things: Coarse, sharp.*—(9) *Of circumstances: Hard, unpleasant, unfortunate, adverse, critical.* EX. (1) *loca a, Cæs.*—*jugum a, id.*—*collis a, id.*—*solum a, Liv.*—*mare a, stormy, tempestuous, Liv.*—*numus a, not yet worn, new*, Suet. *Poet.*: *pocula aspera signis, rough with figures in bas-relief*, Virg.—(2) *pronunciationis genus a, Cic.*—*litera a, i. e. the letter k, Ov.*—*compositio praeformata et a, uneven, rugged*, Sen.—(3) *herba odoris asperi, Plin.*—(4) *sapor a. maris, Plin.*—(5) *per aspera et devia (sc. loca), rough, rugged places*, Tac.—(6) *homo a, Cic.*—*homines a. et montani, Cæs.*—*asper cladibus, strongly or vehemently exasperated, Ov.*—(7) *anguis a. siti, irritated, Virg.*—*tigris a, Hor.*—(8) *asperioribus facetiis perstringere alqm, sharp, biting, Cic.*—(9) *in periculis et a. temporibus, Cic.*—*dubie atque a. res, Sall.* *SYN.* **ASPER**; **SALEBROSUS**.—*Asper* (of place), *rough, uneven*.—*Salebrosus* (from salio), *rugged, broken, that can be passed over only by leaping.* *Fig.* *Of style: uncultivated, irregular, uneven.*

ASPER, ěri, m. A Roman surname; as, Trebonius A., Liv.;—*Sulpicius Asper*, Tac.

ASPERE, ade. (asper). *Roughly, harshly, severely, rudely, sharply.* *Fig.*: *M. Cato a. apud populum est locutus, Cic.*—*nimis a. tractare alqm, id.*

ASPERGO, ěre, si, sum, *tr.* (ad, spargo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To sprinkle to, at, or on; to scatter, strew any thing, &c., to, at, or on; acc. and dat.*—(2) *To besprinkle, bespatter a person or thing with; acc. and abl.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To add, join, annex, affix, subjoin.*—(4) *To stain, spot, sully, dishonor.*—(5) *Generally, to fill.* EX. (1) *aspersa temere pigmenta, dashed on, Cic.*—*liquor aspersus oculis, Plin.*—*a. glandem bubus, to shake down, id.*—(2) *ne aram sanguine asperget, Cic.*—*imbro lutoque aspersus, Hor.*—(3) *quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergas, Cic.*—*a. sales huic generi orationis, id.*—(4) *hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic.*—*a. alqm lingua, to asperse.*—(5) *a. aures gemitu, Val. Max.* *SYN.* **ASPERGO**; **RIGO**.—*Aspergere, to sprinkle, besprinkle.*—*Rigare, to water, to bathe.*—*Rore rigare, to wet.*

ASPERGO, Inis, *f.* (aspergo). 1. *A sprinkling, splashing; a. parietum, the oozing, or dripping, of walls, Plin.*—2. *Meton. Concr.*: *Drops sprinkled* (rain, blood), Virg.

ASPERĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (asper). I. *Prop.* (1) *Roughness, unevenness, hardness.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of behavior, speech: Rudeness, coarseness, austerity, roughness, sharpness.*—(3) *Of circumstances: Hardness, difficulty, adversity.* EX. (1) *Saxorum asperitates, Cic.*—*a. viarum, id.*—*a. locorum, Sall.*—*a. linguae, Plin.*—*a. animæ, hoariness, id.*—*a. hiemis, rawness, severity, Tac.*—*a. soni, harshness, shrillness, Tac.*—(2) *a. agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, Hor.*—*asperitatis et invidiæ corrector, id.*—(3) *in his asperitatibus rerum, Cic.*—*a. belli, Sall.*

ASPERNĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (aspernor). *A contemning, neglect, Cic.; Sen.*

ASPERNOR, ěri, *tr. dep.* (ad, spernor). *To reject with disdain, to disdain, contemn, despise*, Cic.; Sen.

take no notice of; as, nemo bonus qui vos non animo aspernetur, Cic.;—a. regis liberalitatem, id.;—a. dolorem ut malum, id. *With inf.*: dare aspernabantur, *refused*, Tac. *Used passively*: qui est pauper aspernatur, *is held in contempt*. SYN. See DESPICIO.

ASPERŌ, āre, tr. (asper). I. Prop. (1) *To make rough, unclean, sharp*. II. Fig. (2) *To render more acute, to aggrivate, arouse*. EX. (1) asserculi asperantur, Col.;—apes asperantur ac macescunt, *become rough*, Varr.;—glacialis hiems aquilonibus a. undas, *renders rough or boisterous, agitates*, Virg.;—a. sagittas, *sharpens, whets*, Tac.—(2) a. criminia, *heighten, aggravate*, Tac.;—a. iram victoris, id. SYN. ASPERO; EXASPERO; ACERBO; EXACERBO.—Asperare, *as here*.—*Exaspero* adds to the meaning of *aspero*. Concussus Triton exasperat undas, Ov.—Acerbare, *to make sharp or bitter*. Only fig.: *Exacerbare* adds to the idea of *acerbare*; exacerbata superbia, Liv.

ASPERSIŌ, ōnis, f. (aspergo). *A besprinkling*; aspersio aque, Cic. SYN. ASPERSIO; ASPERGO.—Aspersio, *the act of sprinkling*; aspersio aque, Cic.—Aspergo, *the sprinkling itself*; salsa spumant aspergine cautes, Virg.

ASPERSUS (adsp.), a, um, pt. of aspergo.

ASPERUS (adsp.), ūs, m. (only in the abl.). *A besprinkling*; a. calidae aque, Plin.

ASPHALTĪTES, æ (Ἀσφαλτίτης, also, A. Iuens, Ἀσφαλτίτης λίμνη). *The Dead Sea* in Judea, Plin.

ASPHŌDĒLUS [-ĪLUS, Pallad.], i, m. (ἀσφόδελος). *The daffodil*, Plin.

A-SPĪCĪŌ, ēre, exi, ectum, tr. and intr. (ad, specio). I. Prop. (1) *To look to or at a thing*.—(2) Of places: *To look to or toward any direction*; i. e. *to be situate or look toward*.—(3) Fig.: *To look at, attend to, observe, consider*. II. Inceptively, (4) *To get a sight of, perceive*. EX. (1) aspiciat ipsum, Cic.;—a. Baetiam atque Eboracum, *to take a view of*, Liv.;—a. opus admirabile, Ov.;—lucem a., *to see the light*, i. e. *to live*.—(2) tabulatum a. meridiem, Col.—(3) si modo aspererit, *attends to*, Cic.;—qui semel asperxit, *has weighed, considered*, Hor.;—aspice si quid, etc., *consider, id.*;—aspice nos, *look upon us*, i. e. *help us*, Virg.—(4) respexit et equum alacrem letus asperxit, Cic.;—quem simul asperxit scabrum, Hor. SYN. See TUEBO.

ASPIRĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (aspiro). I. (1) *A blowing or breathing to or towards*.—(2) Fig.: *Favor*. II. Esp. (3) *Evaporation*.—(4) In Gramm.: *A breathing or aspiration*. EX. (1) animantes aspiratione acris sustinentur, Cic.—(2) a. numinis, *the favor*, Amm.—(3) quæ omnia fiunt aspiratione terrarum, Cic.—(4) vocali a., Cic. Hence Meton.: *The letter H itself*, Prisc.

ASPIRŌ, āre, intr. and tr. (ad, spiro). I. Intr. (1) Prop.: *To blow, breathe, exhale, etc., to or toward*.—(2) In Gramm.: *To add the h-sound to any thing, to aspirate*.—(3) Fig.: *To blow or breathe favorably upon, to favor, assist*.—(4) Meton.: *To aspire to*, i. e. *to approach, to draw near any one; with ad or in*.—(5) Fig., same; also, *to attain to, arrive at*. II. Tr. (6) Prop.: *To blow any thing to or upon*.—(7) Fig., same. EX. (1) ad quæ (granaria) nulla aura aspireset, Varr.;—pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *exhaling*, Cic.;—aspirant auræ in noctem, *rise, blow toward night*.—(2) Graci a. solent, Quint.—(3) di, cœptis aspirate meis, Ov.;—aspirat fortuna labori, Virg.—(4) omnes aditus tuos interclusi ut ad me a. non posses, Cic.;—tu ad eum numquam aspirasti, id.;—a. in curiam—in cam-

pum, id.—(5) ad eam laudem, quam volumus, a. non possunt, Cic.;—belliça laude a. ad Africanum nemo potest, *come up to*, id.—(6) Juno ventos aspirat eunti, *sends favorable winds to him*, Virg.—(7) a. divinum amorem dietis, Virg., *breathes*. SYN. ASPIRO; INSPIRO.—Aspirare, *as here*.—Inspirare, *to breathe or blow into, to inspire*.

ASPIIS, Idis, f. (ἀσπίς). *A ripper, adder*; aspide ad corpus admoita, Cic.; *acc. plur.*, aspidas.

ASPORTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (asporto). *A carrying away*; signorum a., Cic.

AS-PORTO, āre, tr. (abs, porto). *To carry away or off*; hoc (simulacrum) asportandumque curavit, Cic.;—a. res regis vehiculis, Liv.

ASPRĒTUM, i, n. (asper). *A rough place, sc.* with crags, bushes, brambles, etc.; ad hac saxa erant, et temere jacentia, at fit, in aspreis, Liv.

A-SPŪŌ, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (ad, spuo). *To spit at or upon*; dormiens infans a nutrice aspitur, Plin.

ASSARĀCUS, i, m. (Ἀσάρακος). *Assaracus*, a king of Troy, son of Tros, father of Capys, grandfather of Anchises, Ov.;—Assaraci nurus, i. e. *Venus*, Ovid.;—Assaraci frater, *Gangmede*, a constellation (Aquarius), id.;—Assaraci gens, *the Romans*, Virg.

ASSECLA or ASSECŪLA (ads.), æ, m. or f. (assequor). *An attendant, servant*, generally in a bad sense, a parasite, follower; pauci assentatores et a. subsequuntur, Cic. SYN. ASSECLA; ASSECTOR; CLIENS; DEDUCTOR; SALUTOR.—Assecla, *an attendant on the great*; gen., a flatterer, parasite.—Assector, *the same in a good sense*, one of the retinue of a grandee.—Cliens, a client, a casual, opp. patronus.—Assecla officiosus est, cliens submissus.—Deductor, one who adhered to one patron, went to his house at day-break, waited till he got up, and attended his litter when he went out.—Salutor, one who, early in the morning, paid his respects, out of flattery, to persons of distinction.

ASSETĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (assector). I. (1) *An attendance* of clients, friends, etc., upon superior officers of the state, Cic. II. *Observation*; cœli a., Plin.

ASSETĀTOR, ōnis, m. (id.). I. (1) *An attendant*. II. Meton. (2) *A follower, disciple*. EX. (1) quidam vetus a. ex numero amicorum, Cic.—(2) a. sapientia, Plin.;—a. eloquentia, id. SYN. See ASSECLA.

AS-SECTOR, āri, tr. dep. (ad, sector). *To accompany, attend one, to be of one's suite, to follow*; quum adilitatem P. Crassus peteret, cumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

ASSENSĪŌ, ōnis, f. (assentior). I. (1) *Assent, approbation*. II. Esp. (2) In philosophical style: *The habit of giving credit to sensible appearances*. EX. (1) dum lego, assentior, quum posui librum, a. omnis illa elabitur, Cic. Plur.: causa acta quibus assensionibus universi ordinis, Cic.—(2) nunc de a., pauca dicemus, Cic.

ASSENSOR, ōris, m. (id.). *He who assents or approves, an approver*, Cic.

ASSENSUS, a, um, pt. of assentior.

ASSENSUS, ūs, m. (assentior). I. *Assent, consent, approbation*; as, assensus omnium dicere, Cic. II. *A philosophical t. t.*: *An attaching of credit to sensible appearances*, Cic. Præl.: *An echo*, Virg. SYN. ASSENSUS; CONSENSUS.—Assensus, *assent, etc., of one or more*.—Consensus, *consent of many, an agreement or concord*.

ASSENTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (assentor). I. *Gen.* In a good sense: *Assent, approbation*, Vell. II. In a bad sense: *Flattering assent, flattery*; nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam a. Cic.;—assentatione callida capi, id. **SYN.** in this sense, **ASSENTATIO**; **ADULATIO**. See **ADULOR**.

ASSENTĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ, *f.* (assentatio). *A little flattery*; non veror ne a. quadam aucupari tuum gratum videar, Cic.

ASSENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (assentor). *A flatterer*; perniciosi a., Cic.

ASSENTĀTORĪE, adv. (assentator). *In a flattering or adulatory manner, after the manner of flattery*; dubitare te, non a., sed fraterne feto, Cic.

ASSENTĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). *A female flatterer*, Plaut.

ASSENTĪO. See **ASSENTIOR**.

ASSENTIOR, tri, rus (ad, sentior), rarely active form, *Assentio, ire, sensi, sensum*. I. In the deponent form: (1) *To assent to, adopt one's opinion, to join any one in opinion, agree with one, approve, give assent to*, of animate and inanimate objects; *with dat. or absol.* II. In the act. form: (2) *Same*. **EX.** (1) quum sapissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. *Abol.*: sapientem, si assensus esset, etiam opinaturum, Cic. *With a general obj.*: non habeo quid tibi assentiar, Cic.—(2) Philippus assensit Lentulo, Cic. *In the passive*: sapiens multa sequitur probabiliā, neque percepta, neque assensa, granted, assented to as true. *Impers.*: Bibulo assensus est. **SYN.** **ASSENTIOR**; **CONSENTIO**; **PERMITTO**; **SINO**.—**Assentiri**, a. h. e.—*Consentire, to consent, to agree or accord with others*; neque se cum ceteris Belgis consensisse, Cæs.;—*inter se omnes consentiunt*, Cic.—*Permittere* (mittere, per), properly, *to send through*. *Gen.*: *To permit, grant, give up to; to intend with, to refer to*; consilibus permissa est res publica, Cic.—*Sinere, to suffer, i. e. not to hinder*; sine ut veniat, Ter.

ASSENTOR, āri, ātus, *intr. dep.* (assentior). *To agree with one in every thing, to be precisely of one's way of thinking, to flatter*; (Callidus adulator, etiam adversando sepe assentatur, Cic. **SYN.** See **ADULOR**.

ASSEQUOR, qui, cūsus (quūsus), *tr. dep.* (ad, sequor). I. (1) *To follow, run after in order to overtake*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To follow, to reach a person or thing, come up with, overtake*. III. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To get, attain to, to obtain*.—(4) *Exp.*: *To get at, sc. by the understanding, i. e. to comprehend, perceive, understand*.—(5) *To get at any thing as to its qualities; to come up to, be equal with a person or thing in any thing*. **EX.** (1) Ne sequere, assequere, Plaut.—(2) si es Romæ, jam me a. non potes; sin es in via, quum eris me assecutus, coram agamus, Cic.;—Pisonem nuncius assequitur excessisse Germanicum, Tac. *Abol.*: in Bruttios raptim ne Gracchus assequeretur concessit, Liv.;—*non dum assecuta parte suorum, not yet arrived*, Tac.—(3) eosdem sumus honorum gradus, quos iiii, assecuti, Cic.;—a. immortalitatem,—*laudem*, id.—(4) ut essent qui cogitationem a. possent, Cic.;—*nilhil eorum a. potuerit, id.*—(5) benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non a. sequar, Cic.;—a. ingenium alcis alqa ex parte, Plin. **E.** **SYN.** **ASSEQUOR**; **CONSEQUOR**.—*Assequi, to follow that which precedes, to approach, to reach by effort something high or difficult*.—*Consequi, to come up to an object before, to overtake, to obtain or get possession of an object sought*. In a series, *consequi meus to be next*

in order, to follow, as the effect does the cause; assequi has not this meaning; thus, liberatam pax consecuta est, Cic.;—Crassus cum dixisset, silentium consecutum est, id.

ASSER, ōris, *m.* *A pole, stake, pole*; assesores pedum XII, in terra deligebantur, Cæs.—*A pole of a lectica or sedan chair*, Suet.

ASSERŪLUS, i, *m.* (Asserēulum, i, *n.*, Cat.) *dim. (asser)*. *A little beam or pole, a small pole or pole*, Col.

1. **ASSERŌ**, ōre, ōvi, Itum, *tr.* (ad, sero). *To sow, plant or set at or near*, Cat.; Hor.

2. **ASSERŌ** (ads.), ōre, ōrūi, ertum), *tr.* (ad, sero, serui). I. *Prop.*: *To join*; hence, *to take to one's self*. Hence, in law: (1) in libertatem; *to free, liberate one* (by laying hands upon him).—(2) in servitute; *to declare, assert, or claim one as one's slave*. II. *Meton.* (3) *To free or rescue from, to protect, defend from or against*.—(4) *To attribute, ascribe, appropriate a thing to a person*.—(5) *Gen.*: *To maintain, affirm, assert, declare*. **EX.** (1) qui, quoscunque libasset in libertatem asserabant, ut free, Suet.—(2) ut virginem in servitute assereret, Liv.—(3) habere ante oculos mortalitatem, aqua a. te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin.;—a. se ab injuria oblivioni, id.;—post assertam a Manlio, restituta a Camillo urbem, Flor.—(4) nec laudes asserere nostras, do not attribute to yourself, Ov.;—*assere me celo, ascribe me to the stars, i. e. declare me to be of celestial origin, id.*;—felix sibi cognomen asseruit L. Sulla, gare himself, assumed, Plin.;—a. se studiosi, to decote one's self to.—(5) non vacat a. que finixeris quum vix prodest et verum fateri, Auct. Deel. Quint. **SYN.** **ASSERO**; **ASSEVERO**; **AFFIRMO**; **CONFIRMO**.—*Asserere, to assert, as here*.—*Asseverare, to assert earnestly or firmly*.—*Affirmare, to present a thing as fixed, firm, i. e. certain, true, in opposition to doubts*.—*Confirmare, to confirm, sc. by new proofs, to strengthen former convictions*.

ASSETĪO, ōnis, *f.* (assero). *A legal affirmation that any one is a freeman or slave* (Assero 1. 2.).

ASSETOR (ads.), ōris, *m.* (id.). 1. *He who restores one to his former state of freedom, a deliverer*, Suet.—2. *Meton.* *Gen.*: *A deliverer, defender, protector*, Ov.; Suet.—3. *He who lays claim to one as his slave; a. puella, Liv.*

AS-SERVIO, tre, *intr.* (ad, servio). *To serve, to second*; toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, ut dicitur, contentioni vocis asserviunt, promote besides, Cic.

AS-SERVO, ōre, *tr.* (ad, servo). *To take care of, watch over, observe*; imperat dum res judicatur, hominem ut asservent, Cic.;—a. alqm in carcerem, Liv.;—accerrime asservari, to be watched or observed very closely. **SYN.** See **SERVO**.

ASSESSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (assideo). *A sitting near one* (in order to comfort him); qua tua fuerit a., oratio confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic.

ASSESSOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. *An assessor, assistant*; as, Lacedæmonii regibus suis augurum a. dederunt, Cic. II. In law: *A coadjutor of a judge, an assessor*, Suet.

ASSESSUS, a, um, *pt.* of assideo.

ASSESSUS, ūs, *m.* (id.). *A sitting near one*.

ASSEVERANTER, adv. (assevero). *Very earnestly, energetically, severely*; loqui cum aliquo valde a., Cic.

ASSEVERĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (assevero). I. (1) *A solemn or earnest assertion, asseveration*; omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic.—2. *Exp.* in Gramin.: *A word of asseveration, an asseverating interjection, e. g. heu, Quint.* II. *Firmness*,

strictness; multa a. coguntur patres, Tac.;—*accusatio asseveratione eadem peracta*, id.

AS-SEVERO (ads.), āre, tr. (ad, severo). I. (1) *To act with earnestness in any thing, to carry on a thing earnestly.* II. (2) *Esp. of speech: Earnestly or firmly to assert or declare, to assure.*—(3) *With inanimate objects: To show, prove.* EX. (1) *quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc? is dealt or proceeded with earnestly here?* Cic.;—*virī severitatem asseverantes, assuming the appearance of gravity.*—(2) *pulchre asseverat*, se ab Oppianico destitutum, Cic.;—*unum illud firmissime asseverabat*, id.—(3) *asseverat magni artus Germanicam originem*, Tac. ■ **SYN.** See **ASSERO**.

AS-SIBILO, āre (ad, sibilo). *To hiss, whistle, whisper at a thing*, Stat.

AS-SICCO, āre, tr. (ad, sicco). *To dry up.*

AS-SIDĒO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, intr. and tr. (ad, sedeo). I. Intr. (1) *Gen.: To sit at or near.*—(2) *Fig. poet.: To be near one, i. e. to be like, resemble one.*—(3) *Exp.: To sit or stand by one, helping, nursing, advising, etc., i. e. To lend aid, assist, nurse, take care of.*—(4) *Fig.: To attend diligently to a thing.*—(5) *To lie before a place as an enemy, besiege, blockade.* II. Tr. (6) *To blockade, besiege.* EX. (1) *In Tiburti forte assedimus*, Cic.—(2) *parcus nimiumque severus a. insano*, Hor.—(3) *morte proposita quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret*, Cic.;—*si alius casus lecto te afflixit, habes qui assideat*, Hor.;—*in tribunali a., to assist or attend in court as an assessor*, Tac.—(4) *a. gubernaculis, to guide the helm (of state)*, Plin.;—*a. literis, to study diligently*, id.—(5) *Gracchus assidens tantum Cassilino*, Liv.;—*a. monibus*, Virg.—(6) *a. muros*, Virg.;—*a. castellum*, Tac. **Poss.**: *Animus assideri audebat*, Sall. ■ **SYN.** **ASSIDEO**; **ASSIDO**.—*Assidēre, to sit by or near, as above.*—*Assidēre, to sit down by, to set one's self down by one.*

AS-SIDO, ēre, sēdi, intr. and tr. (ad, sido). I. Intr. (1) *To seat one's self anywhere, to sit down.* II. Tr., or with acc.—(2) *Same.* EX. (1) *assidamus, si videtur*, Cic.;—*a. super aspitem*, id.;—*(Of a speaker when he has finished his speech: peroravit aliquando, assedit*, Cic.;—*subito a., id.—(2) Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit*, Sall. ■ **SYN.** See **ASSIDEO**.

ASSIDĒE, adv. (assiduus). *Perpetually, continually*; *voces quas audio a.*, Cic. **Sup.**: *assiduissime fuit Dionysius Magnes*, Cic. ■ **SYN.** **ASSIDUE**; **CONTINŪO**; **CONTINENTER**.—*Assidue, oft-n., with assiduity.*—*Continuo, immediately after, forthwith.*—*Continenter, without interruption*; *Belgae cum Germanis continenter bellum gerunt*, Cæs.

ASSIDŪITAS, ātis, f. (assiduus). I. Prop. (1) *A constant presence with any one (in order to serve, aid, etc.).* II. Meton. (2) *Of time: Continuance, duration, permanent or uninterrupted state, constancy, frequency, frequent occurrence, and the like.* EX. (1) *quotidiana amicorum a.*, Q. Cic.;—*a. medici, a continual attendance*, id.;—*assiduitatem praebere alicui, constantly to attend; accompany one, to be always about or with one.*—(2) *a. molestiarum*, Cic.;—*a. dicendi aluit audaciam*, id.;—*a. bellorum*, id.; *a. epistolarum, an uninterrupted correspondence.* *Without gen.*: *talis in temp. nostram a., unremitting application, assiduity*, Cic.

ASSIDŪO, adv. (id.), = *Assidue, perpetually, constantly*, Plaut.

ASSIDŪUS, i, m. (as, do). I. *One liable to be tired, or to taxation, a rate-payer*; *as, quum locupletes assiduos appellasset ab aere dando*, Cic.

II. Meton.: *A rich or wealthy person.* *Adj.*: *That is of full value, first-rate, classic; classicus a. que aliquis scriptor, non proletarius*, Gell.

ASSIDŪUS, a, um, adj. (assideo). I. Prop. (1) *That is constantly anywhere.* II. (2) *Of time: Continual, perpetual, uninterrupted, constant, permanent.* EX. (1) *quum hic filius a. in praediis esset*, Cic.;—*fuit a. mecum praetore me*, id.—(2) *flagitator non ille quidem molestus, sed a. tamen, et acer, constant*, Cic.;—*homines labore a. assueti*, id. ■ **SYN.** **ASSIDUS**; **CONTINŪUS**; **PERPETŪUS**.—*Assiduus, always present, without interruption.*—*Continuus, holding together, continual, uninterrupted continuation.* *Continui montes, mountain chains.*—*Perpetuus, in one series, perpetual; spoken of uninterrupted continuation; montes perpetui, contiguous.*

ASSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (assigno). *An appointment, allotment; agrorum a.*, Cic. **Plur.**: *novas a. instituit*, id.

ASSIGNO, āre, tr. (ad, signo). I. Prop. (1) *To assign, allot, appoint a thing to any one.*—(2) *Fig.: To attribute, ascribe a thing to any one as a crime or fault, rarely as a merit.*—(3) *To consign, give over.* II. (4) *To affix a mark to, to seal.* EX. (1) *a. agros militibus*, Cic.;—*natura avibus cœlum assignavit*, Plin.—(2) *nec vero id homini sed temporī assignandum putavit*, Cic.—*As a merit: sua fortia facta gloriæ principis a.*, Tac.—(3) *bonos juvenes a. famæ, i. e. to make known*, Plin.;—*a. verbum auditori, to impress upon*, Quint.—(4) *a. tabellas*, Pers. ■ **SYN.** See **ASCRIBO**.

ASSILĪO, īre, silti, sultum, intr. (ad, salio). I. (1) *To leap to, towards, or upon.*—(2) *Prov. Of water: To dash or flow against.* II. Fig. (3) *In speaking: To come suddenly, to jump to a subject.* EX. (1) *a. monibus*, Ov.—(2) *assiluit fluctus*, id.—(3) *nam neque assilendum statim est ad aliud genus orationis*, Cic.

ASSIMILATIO, ōnis, f. (assimilo). *A resembling, being like, likeness, similarity*, Plin.

ASSIMILIS, e, adj. (ad, similis). *Like; capillus a. aeri*, Suet. **Prov. with Gen.**, Ov. (Gr. 355): *hoc a. est quasi, that is just as if*, Plaut.

ASSIMILĪTER, adv. (assimilis). *In like manner, similarly*, Plaut.

ASSIMĪLO, āre, tr. (assimilis). *To make like, represent as like, compare; a. deos in humani oris speciem*, Tac.;—*a. convivia freto, to compare.* ■ **SYN.** **ASSIMILO**; **ASSIMULO**.—*These may be regarded as the same word, having the same derivation (ad, similis), but different orthography.* Still, usage has attached to them a difference of meaning, as follows: *Assimilare, generally, as here.*—*Assimulare, falsely to imitate, to counterfeit, pretend, simulate.*

ASSIMULATIO, ōnis, f. (assimulo). 1. *A being like, likeness, similarity; name as assimilatō.* 2. *A dissembling, counterfeiting, a pretended or fictitious approaching of the speaker to the opinion of the hearers*, A. Her.

ASSIMULĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of assimulo.* II. *Adj. Prop.: Imitated for the sake of appearance; feigned, counterfeit, pretended*; *multos fortes viros specie quadam virtutis a. tenebat, of feigned virtue*, Cic.;—*a. familiaritas, false, feigned friendship*, id.

AS-SIMŪLO, āre, tr. (ad, simulo). *To feign, pretend, counterfeit*; *a. anum*, Ov.;—*hyæmæ a. sermonem humanum*, Plin. ■ **SYN.** See **ASSIMILO**.

ASSIS, is, m. and f. (also Axis, q. v.). *A board, plank*, Cæs.

AS-SISTO, ēre, astiti, intr. (ad, sisto). I.

Prop. (1) *To place one's self anywhere, to stand, put one's self.* II. *Meton.* (2) (as a finished action), *To stand anywhere, to stand in its place.* —(3) *Fig.*: *To stand by, assist.* EX. (1) *servis suis ut ad fores assisteret, imperat, Cic.*; —ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cicero) assisteret, *ported himself, id.*; —a. consulum tribunalibus, *to present one's self at, to appear at, Tac.* —(2) *ita jacere talem ut rectus assistat, stand upright there, Cic.* —(3) *assistebant Varenio, Plin.*

ASSITUS, a, um, *pt. of* 1. assero.

ASSIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the town of Assus in Troas, opposite Lesbos; A. lapis, a kind of limestone, Plin.*

ASSO, āre, *tr.* *To roast, broil, Apic.*

AS-SŌCIO, āre, *tr.* (ad, socio). *To add to, join, unite, Claud. Poet.*: a. passus, *to go with one, Stat.*

AS-SŌLEO, ēre, *intr.* (ad, soleo). *To be used or wont, to be in the habit of; impers. usually in the third pers. sing.; as, quum multa assoleat veritas praeberere vestigia sui, Liv. Most freq.*: ut assolet, *as is the custom, according to the habitual or usual course, as usual.* In the third pers. plur.: *ponite hic quae assolent (sc. poni).*

AS-SŌNO (ads.), āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (ad, sono). *To sound by sounding, to respond by sound, Ov.*

AS-SŪDASSO, ēre, *intr.* (from sudo, conf. capasso from capio). *To sweat vehemently, Plaut.*

AS-SŪDESCO, ēre, *intr.* incep. (sudo). *To begin to sweat, Varr.*

ASSŪE-FACIO, facere, feci, factum, *tr.* (assuetus, facio). *To accustom, inure one to a thing; commonly with abl. or inf.; less frequently with dat. or ad; as, puro sermone assuefactus domum, Cic.*; —sclerum exercitatione assuefactus, *id.* With inf.: *equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciant, Cæs.* With dat.: *a. aliqui operi, Liv.*; —corvus assuefactus sermoni, *Plin.*

AS-SŪESCO, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *intr.* and *tr.* (ad, sueco). I. *Intr.*: *To accustom or use one's self to.* In the perf.: *To have accustomed one's self to, to be accustomed, to be in the habit; commonly with an abl. or inf.; less freq. with ad, in, or a dat. Abl.*: homines labore assueti, *Cic. Inf.*: ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, *id.* With acc.: *uri a. ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Cæs.* With in: *jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv.* With dat.: *mensae assuetus herili, Virg.* With acc.: *ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Virg.* With gen.: *Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, Liv.* Absol.: *sic assuevi, I am accustomed, Cic.* II. *Tr.*: *To accustom one to; as, a. mentem pluribus, Hor.*; —a. Armenios in hoc servitutis genus, *Flor.* SYN. See SOLDO.

ASSŪETŪDO, Inis, *f.* (assuetus). I. *A being accustomed to any thing, custom, habit, Liv.; Tac.; Ov.* II. *Exp.*: *Sexual intercourse, Tac.*

ASSŪETUS, a, um. I. *pt. of* assuesco. II. *Adj.* passive: *Accustomed, customary; nec ovis assuetos potant fontes, Plin.*; —longius assueti, *further than common, Ov.*

ASSŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (assis). *A chip, shaving, a thin piece of wood or stone, and the like; facere assulas foribus, to break the door in splinters.* II. *Meton.*: *A shingle.*

ASSŪLATIM, adv. (assula). *In chips or pieces, Plaut.*

ASSŪLŌSE, adv. (id.). *In chips, strips, or pieces; A. frangitur calamus, Plin.*

ASSULTIM, adv. (assilio). *By leaps or bounds; a. ingredi, Plin.*

ASSULTO (ads.), āre, *intr.* freq. (assilio). I. (1) *To leap at, leap or jump to or upon, with vehemence or impetuosity.* II. (2) *Exp.*: *To approach at full gallop.* —(3) *Trans.*: *To assail, attack, rush upon.* EX. (1) *canis assultans, contraque bellum assurgens, Plin.* —(2) *illi telis assultantes, hi conferto gradu, Tac.* —(3) *a. latera et frontem (agminis), id.* Impers.: *tertia vigilia assultatam est castris, id.*

ASSULTUS, ūs, *m.* (assilio). *A leaping toward or upon, an assault, attack, in the plur., Virg.*

AS-SUM or ADSUM, adesse, affui (adf.), *intr.* (ad, sum). I. *Prop.* (1) *To be at or near, to be anywhere, to be present, be there.* —(2) *Exp.*: *To be present with help or assistance, i. e. to assist, help; with dat.* —(3) *Meton.*: *To approach, come near.* —(4) *To appear, make one's appearance in court.* II. *Fig.* (5) *Sume.* EX. (1) *ut mane ad portam adessent, Cic.*; —*nihil accipiam injurie, si tu aderis, id.*; —*a. in collegio, id.* For which with dat.: *a. senatui, Tac.*; —*convivio, Suet.*; —*pugnae, Liv.*; —*a. scribendo, to be present as a witness, to be a witness to, Cic.* —(2) *omnes hi quos videtis adesse in hac causa, Cic.*; —*ego tuis rebus adero, id.*; —*dictator intercessionem adero, Liv.* —(3) *hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic.*; —*quum hostes adessent, vere near.* —(4) *Verrem altera cautione non ad judicium affuturum, Cic.* —(5) *a. animo, and animis, lit., to be present with attention, interest, courage, i. e. to give attention, to observe, to be fearless; as, adestote omnes animi qui adestis corporibus, Cic.*; —*vigilare a. animo, id.* SYN. ASSUM; INTERSUM.—*Adesse, to be present, to be near.*—*Interesse, to be between.* As synonymus *adesse* means merely *to be present*; *interesse* means *to have an interest in; thus, publici consilii interesse, to have a concern in public deliberations; adesse* would mean only *to be present at*.

AS-SŪMO, ēre, sumsi, sumptum, *tr.* (ad, sumo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To take to one's self, choose, accept.* —(2) *Exp.*: *To take in addition, to add to, to join.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To assume, arrogate.* —(4) *Exp.*: *To take in addition, to assume.* —(5) *In logic:* *To add the minor to a syllogism, Cic.* —(6) *In gramm.*: *verba assumpta mean, 1. Adjectives, epithets, Cic.*; 2. *Figurative expressions, tropes, Quint.* EX. (1) *nunquam committit ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic.*; —*socius et administrator omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall.*; —*a. aliqui filium, to adopt.* —(2) *ne qui (socii) postea assumerentur, Liv.*; —*Butram tanti Septimiumque assumam, Hor.* —(3) *L. Scipio (Asiaticus) laudem sibi ex Asia nomine assumit, Cic.*; —*neque mihi quicquam assumsi, neque hodie assumo, id.* —(4) *si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumserit.*

ASSUMTIO, ōnis, *f.* (assumo). I. *Acceptance, approbation, Cic.* II. *Exp.* in logic: *The minor in a syllogism, Cic.*

ASSUMTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (assumptus). *In law: Taking in addition, assumptive; a. causa, which has its defence from external circumstances.*

ASSUMTUS, a, um, *pt. of* assumo.

AS-SŪO, ēre, *tr.* (ad, suo). *To sew on, patch on; a. pannum, Hor.*

AS-SURGO, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, *intr.* (ad, surgo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To rise up, get up at any thing.* —(2) *Exp.*: *To rise up to any one out of respect.* —(3) *Post.*: *To concede superiority to, to yield to.* —(4) *To rise, take rise, spring, spring up, grow, begin to exist.* —(5) *To rise.* EX. (1) *a. ex morbo, Liv.*; —*(of things): colles assurgunt, id.*; —*Delos a. Cynthio monte, Plin.* —(2) *With dat.*: *an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic.* Impers.: *ut majoribus natu assurgatur (Gr. 223, 8), id.* —(3) *sunt et Aminæ vites*

quibus Tmolius assurgit, Virg.—(4) tumores oriuntur, deinde desunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels.;—turres a., Virg.—(5) querelis haud iustus assurgis, *you rise, break out in complaints*, Virg.;—a. in ultione, Flor.;—raro assurgit Hesiodus, *rises, is sublime, writes in a lofty style*, Quint. SYN. See STURGO.

ASSUS, a, um, (ἄσος), adj. I. Roasted; as, magis a. quam frigida. Subst.: Assum, i, n. Roast meat, a roast. II. Meton.: Dry, mere, simple; as, a. sudatio, a steam or sweat-bath, without bathing in water, Cels.—Assum (sc. balneum), a sweating room, Cic.;—a. sol, a basking in the sun, without a previous anointing, id.;—a. femina (opp. nutrix), a dry nurse, Juv.;—a. lapides, rough, unworked, dry, without mortar, Virg.;—a. vox, the simple voice unaccompanied by any instrument, Non. So inversely, a. tibiae, flutes not accompanied by the voice, Virg. SYN. See ELIXUS.

ASSYRIA, æ, f. (Ἀσσυρία). Assyria, a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now Kurdistan, Plin.

ASSYRIUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀσσυρίος). I. Of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian, Virg. Subst.: Assyrii, ñrum, m. The Assyrians, Cic. II. Meton. for Oriental, Median, Phœnician, Indian, and the like; A. venenum, Syrian purple, Sil.;—A. stagnum, the lake of Tennesareth, in Palestine, Just.;—A. ebur, Indian, Ov.;—A. malus, i. e. Medici, the lemon-tree, Plin.

AST, conj. See AT.

ASTA, æ, f. (Ἄστα). Asta. 1. A town of Liguria, now Asti, Plin.—2. A town of Hispania Bætica, near Gades, Mel.

ASTABORAS, æ, m. (Ἀσταβόρας). Astaboras, a river of Æthiopia, now the Atbarah or Tinnaze, and which unites with the Astapus, or Bahr-el Azak (Blue Nile), to form the river Nile.

1. ASTACUS, i, m. (Ἀστακος). A kind of crab or lobster, Plin.

2. ASTACUS, i, m. (Ἄστακος). Astacus, the father of Menalippus, who is hence called Astacides, Ov.

3. ASTACUS or -OS, i, f. (Ἄστακος). Astacus, a city of Bithynia on the Sinus Astacenus.

ASTĀPA, æ, f. Astapa, a town of Hispania Bætica, Liv.

ASTĀPUS, i, m. (Ἀσταπός). See ASTABORAS.

ASTARTE, es, f. (Ἀστάρτη). Astarte, a goddess of the Syrians and Phœnicians, Cic.

ASTENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Asta in Hispania; A. ager, Liv. Subst.: Astenses, m. The inhabitants of Asta, Hirt.

ASTĒRIA, æ, or -E, es, f. (Ἀστερία). Asteria. 1. A daughter of Polus and Phœbe, Cic.; Hyg.—2. Daughter of Cæus the Titan, who, to avoid Jupiter, took the form of a quail, and threw herself into the sea, Ov.; Hyg.;—the island of Delos which rose on the spot, was hence called Asteria, Plin.—3. A Greek female name, Hor.

ASTERISCUS, i, m. (ἀστερίσκος). An asterisk, a star (*), as a typographical mark, Gram.

ASTERNO, ñre, tr. (ad, sterno). To prostrate. Mil.: To lay one's self down at full length, Ov.

ASTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (ἀστικός). Of a city; A. ludi, games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus, Suet.

ASTIPŪLĀTĪO, ñnis, f. (astipulor). I. An affirmation of the same thing, assent, Plin.

II. A modulating of an orator's voice, according to the nature of the subject, Quint.

ASTIPŪLĀTOR, ñnis, m. (id.). I. In law: He who joins another in a stipulation, a joint-stipulator or contractor, Gai. Inst. II. A legal assistant, Cic. III. Meton.: An approver; Stoici dicunt, et eorum a. Antiochus, Cic.

ASTIPŪLOR, ñri, intr. dep. (ad, stipulor). I. In law: To join in a stipulation, Gai. Inst. II. Meton.: To assent, agree with; a. irato consuli, Liv.

A-STĪTĪŌ (ads.), ñre, tr. (ad, statuo). To place anywhere; reum ad lectum (agroti) astituenus, A. Her.

A-STO (ads.), stare, stitī, no sup., intr. (ad, sto). I. Prop. (1) To stand near, at, or by.—(2) Esp.: To be still in existence, or remaining, safe.—(3) To stand by as counsel or aid, to assist. II. Fig. (4) Same. EX. (1) qui astat in conspectu meo gener, Cic.;—a. in campis, Tac.;—a. supra caput, Virg. With dat., Gr. 399: a. tribunali, Tac.;—a. mense, Suet. With acc., Gr. 613: occursantium populus te astat, Plin. Absol.: squamis astantibus, standing upright, Virg.—(2) astante ope barbarica, Eim.—(3) asto advocatus meo cognato, Plaut.—(4) certa quidem finis vitæ mortalibus astat, *awaits, is near*, Lucr.

ASTRÆA, æ, f. (Ἀστραία). Astræa, the goddess of justice who lived on earth in the golden age, Ov. As a constellation, Libra.

ASTRÆUS, i, m. (Ἀστραῖος). Astræus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, father of the winds, which are hence called *Astræi fratres*, Ov.

ASTRĀGĀLUS, i, m. (ἀστράγαλος, knuckle, ankle-bone). I. In architect.: A wreath about a column, an ogre, Vitruv.;—A. Lesbius, a sort of moulding, Vitruv. II. A leguminous plant, milk-vetch.

ASTRĒPO, ñre, ūi, intr. and tr. (ad, strepo). I. (1) To make a noise at or to a thing. II. (2) Esp.: To call to in approbation, to applaud. EX. (1) astrepebat vulgus diversis incantamentis, Tac. With acc. Gr. 613: a. surdas principis aures irritis precibus, id.—(2) a. alicui, to shout applause, Tac.

ASTRICTE, aar. (astrietus). Closely, briefly. Of speech: orationem non a. numerosam esse oportere, Cic.;—a. scribere, Plin.

ASTRICTĪO (adstr.), ñnis, f. (astringo). A power of contracting or binding; herbæ gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin.

ASTRICTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Binding, astringent; a. vis foliorum, Plin.

ASTRICTUS, a, um. I. pl. of astringo. II. Adj. Prop. (1) Drawn in, contracted, straddled, narrow.—(2) Fig.: Saring, penurious, niggardly.—(3) Of speech: Concise, not diffuse, short. EX. (1) limen a., shut, Ov.;—alvus astriector, confined, costive, Cels.;—gustus a., harsh, tart. PHRASE. non astrieto socco, a dangle, i. e. careless style.—(2) a. pater, Prop.—(3) a. eloquentia, Cic.;—verborum a. comprehensio, id.

ASTRĪFER, ñra, ñrum, adj. (astrum, fero). 1. Starry; as, a. axes, Stat.—2. Placed among the stars, Mart.

A-STRINGO, ñre, inxi, ictum, tr. (ad, stringo). I. Prop. (1) To draw in closely, draw together, contract, bind or fasten to. II. Fig. (2) To keep tight or strict, to bind, make bound, oblige, force.—(3) Of speech: To contract into a small compass, to compress, shorten. EX. (1) quis est hic? qui ad statuum astrietus est, Cic.;—a. frontem, to bend, knit, Sen.;—a. labra, to con-

tract. Quint.;—*a.* *alvum*, to render *costive*, to *strangle*, Cels.;—*radix* gustu astringit, *contracts*, Plin.;—(2) *pater nimis indulgens*, quicquid ego *astrinx*, relaxat, in which I was very strict, Cic.;—*fraus a.* perjurium, binds, id.;—*religione astructum*, obliged, bound, id.;—*astrictus legibus*, obliged, bound, id.;—*astringi sacris*, to be obliged to maintain them, id.;—(3) *Stoici breviter a.* solent argumenta, Cic. SYN. *See* STRINGO.

ASTRŌLOGIA, *æ, f.* (*Ἀστρολογία*). 1. *The science of the stars, astronomy*, Cic.—2. *A treatise on astronomy*, Plin.

ASTRŌLŌGUS, *i, m.* (*Ἀστρολόγος*). 1. *An astronomer*, Cic.—2. *An astrologer*, Enn.; Juv.

ASTRŌNŌMIA, *æ, f.* (*Ἀστρονομία*). *Astronomy*, Sen.

ASTRŌNŌMICUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Ἀστρονομικός*). *Astronomical*. Hence *Astronomica*, *ŏrum*, *n.* The title of a poem by Manilius.

ASTRUM, *i, n.* (*ἄστρον*). I. (1) *A star, constellation*.—II. *Meton.* (2) *For Heaven, immortality*.—(3) *For Height*. EX. (1) *astra oriuntur*, Cic.—(2) *sic itur ad astra*, Virg.;—*nostras laudes in astra sustulit*, extolled to the skies, Cic.;—*decidere ex astris*, to lose all one's glory, id.—(3) *turris educta ad astra*, Virg. SYN. *ASTRUM*; *SIDUS*; *STELLA*; *PLANETA*.—*Astrum*, as here, No. 1.—*Sidus* (*σῖν*, *ἰδῖν*, to see together), *a constellation, a cluster of stars*.—*Stella*, *a fixed star, a luminous body*, sometimes the planets, *stellæ errantes*, Cic.—*Planeta* (*πλανή*, *wandering*), *a planet, which shines by reflecting the light of the sun, and has its own periodical motion*.

ASTRŪO, *ĕre, xi, ctum, tr.* (*ad, struo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To erect near, build in addition*, add.—(2) *Fig.* To add to. II. (3) *To furnish, provide a thing with another thing*. EX. (1) *quæ veteri astruitur recens ædificium*, Col.;—*a.* *alqd* *ville*, Plin.—(2) *Pharnaces vix quicquam gloriæ ejus astruxit*, Vell.;—*a.* *alqd* *dignitati*,—*fama*, Plin.—(3) *a.* *contiguationem laterculo*, Cæs. *Fig.* *a.* *aliquem falsis criminibus*, to cover, charge, Curt. SYN. *ASTRICO*; *EXTRUO*; *SCUBTRUO*.—*Astruere*, to join one building to another.—*Extruere*, to erect, to set or pile up; *ad caelum villam extruere*, Plin.—*Substruere*, to lay a foundation underneath, Liv.

ASTU, *n. indecl.* (*ἄστυ*). *A city, esp. Athens* (as, *urbs*, for Rome); in *a.* omnes se conferre *ju-sit*.

A-STŪPĒO, *ĕre, ūi, intr.* (*ad, stupeo*). To be astonished at; *a.* *divitiis*, Sen.;—*a.* *sibi*, Ov.

ASTUR, *ŭris, adj. m.* Of or belonging to the province of *Asturia*, *Asturum*; *A. equus*, Mart. *Subst.*: *An Asturian*, Plin.

ASTŪRA, *æ* (*Ἀστυρα*). I. *m.* *Astura*, a river of *Asturia*, Flor. II. *m.* a river, and *f.* an island and town of *Latium*, in the neighborhood of which Cicero had a villa, Cic.; Liv.

ASTURCO, *ŏnis, m.* (*Astur*). *An Asturian horse*, a jennet; *A. Her*; Sen.

ASTŪRIA, *æ, f.* *Asturia*, a province of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, Plin.

ASTŪRICA, *æ, f.* *Asturica*, the chief town of *Asturia*, now *Astorga*, Plin.

ASTŪRICUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Asturia*, *Asturian*; *A. gens*, Plin.

ASTUS, *ŭs, m.* (*astu*; properly *dexterity, adroitness, cleverness*; hence, in a bad sense,) *Craft, cunning* [as a single act; but *astutia*, *craftiness* as a quality]; *ille astu subit*, Virg.;—*a.* *hostium*, Tac. SYN. *ASTUS*; *ASTUTIA*; *CALLIDITAS*; *DOLUS*; *FRAUS*; *FALLACIA*.—*Astus* and

Astutia, as here.—*Calliditas*, *consummate wile, shrewdness, deceitfulness*; *scientia remota a justitia*, *calliditas*, Cic.—*Dolus* (*δόλος*), *trick, guile, deceit, treachery*; always in a bad sense.—*Fraus*, 1. *Damage, loss*. 2. *Fraud, disguise*; generally, not always in a bad sense. *Fraude pia*, Ov.—*Fallacia*, *cheat, imposture*. *Fraus, deceit in acting*. *Fallacia, deceit in speaking*. In *dolus* and *fraus* is immorality;—in *astus*, *astutia*, *calliditas*, is intelligence, mental dexterity as the predominant idea.

ASTŪTE, *adv.* (*astutus*). *Craftily, cunningly*.

ASTŪTĪA, *æ, f.* (*id.*). *Craftiness, cunningness, knavery, subtlety*, as a quality. In a milder sense: *Wifeness, circumspection, address*; aut *confidens a.*, aut *callida audacia*, Cic. In plur.: *aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias*, id. SYN. *See* ASTUS.

ASTŪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*astus*). (*Prop.*: *Clever, adroit, smart*; hence, in a bad sense,) *Crafty, cunning, shrewd, wary, circumspect, artful*; ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimetur *a.*, Cic. SYN. *See* CALLIDUS.

ASTŪGES, *is, m.* (*Ἀστυγάς*). *Astygæ*, a king of *Media*, father of *Mandane*, grandfather of *Cyrus*, Just.

ASTŪNAX, *actis, m.* (*Ἀστυνάξ*). *Astynax*. I. The son of *Hector* and *Andromache*, Virg. II. A tragic actor in the time of Cicero.

ASTŪLOS, *i, m.* (*Ἀστυλος*). *Astylus*, a centaur and *augur*, Ov.

ASTŪPĀLEA, *æ, f.* (*Ἀστυπάλαια*). *Astypalæa*, one of the *Sporades* near *Crete*, Mcl.

ASTŪPĀLEENSES, *ium, m.* The inhabitants of *Astypalæa*, Cic.

ASTŪPĀLEŪS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Astypalæa*, Ov.

ASYLUM, *i, n.* (*ἄσylum*). *A place of refuge, asylum*, qui (servus) in illud *a.* confugisset, Cic.;—*Romulus a.* aperit, Liv. SYN. *ASYLUM*; *PERFUGIUM*; *PROFUGIUM*; *REFUGIUM*.—*Asylum*, *a sanctuary, a privileged place, a place of refuge*, as here.—*Perfugium*, *a place of safety*; commune *perfugium domus*, Cic.—*Profugium*, *a remote place of safety*; *exilium non supplicium est*, sed *profugium*, Cic.—*Refugium*, *refuge, retreat*; *proxima domus refugium est*, sed non *perfugium*, nisi bene clausa sit, Cic.

ASYMBŌLUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Ἀσμβόλος*). That makes no contribution, *æ.* toward a common entertainment, *scot-free*, Ter.

AT, *conj.* [ast, *anciently and chiefly with poets*]. But.—It serves to connect different although not entirely opposite ideas. *Esp.* used for limiting ideas. I. (1) In complete antitheses, introducing an opposite thought; but, on the other hand, on the contrary. II. (2) In partial antitheses, introducing a different but not opposite thought; but, but yet, at least, on the other hand.

EX. (1) *non ego, at tu vidisti*,—fecit idem *Themistocles*; *at idem Pericles non fecit*, Cic. Connected with *etiam* and *vero*; *at etiam sunt qui dicant, although there are indeed*, id.;—*at vero ille tenuis, but certainly*, id.—(2) 1st. In transitions, *esp.* when the style is *impetuous*; *una navis cum Nusidianis profugit . . . at* (but, but yet) *ex reliquis una præmissa Massiliam*, Cæs. Thus also in *entreaty*; *at* (but) *tu pater deum hominumque*, Liv. 2d. With objections: But (one may say, it may be objected, and the like); *quid porro querendum est? Factumne sit?* At constat: *A quo?* at patet, Cic. 3d. *After si, etsi, yet, at least*; *si non hominis, at humanitas rationem haberet*, Cic. Connected with *enim*: *at*

enim vercor, ne, etc., but indeed, id. SYN. See SEN.

ĀTĀBŪLUS, i, m. *Sirocco*, a burning wind, sometimes felt in Apulia, Hor.; Plin.

ĀTĀCINUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the river Atac*, in Gallia Narbonensis; hence, Atacini, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis*, Mel.—P. Terentius Varro A., a poet of that country in the time of Cæsar, who wrote *Argonautica*, Hor.

ĀTĀLANTA, æ, or -E, es, f. (Ἀταλάντη). *Atalanta*. 1. Daughter of Schæneus, king of Bœotia. 2. Daughter of Jasius of Arcadia; she took part in hunting the Calydonian boar, Ov.

ĀTĀLĀNTEUS or -EUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Atalanta*, Stat.

ĀTĀT or ATTAT, also Atatatæ, Attatatæ or Atatte, Attattate, interj. (ἀττάται, ἀττάτται). An exclamation of joy, pain, astonishment, fear, etc.; *ah! oh! hey! eigh! lo!* Plaut.; Ter.

ĀTĀVUS, i, m. (soft for Adavus, fr. ad, avus). I. *A grandfather of a great-grandfather* (abavi), *a fourth grandfather* (opp. aduepos), non avum proavum, a. audieras consules fuisse? Cic. II. *Meton. Græc.*: like avus, abavus, *an ancestor*, Virg.; Hor. SYN. See AVUS.

ĀTAX, æcis, m. (Ἀταξ). *Atax*, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude*, Plin.

ĀTĒIUS, a, m. f. *Atius*, a Roman family name; thus, C. Atēius Capito, a tribune of the people. His son of the same name, a celebrated lawyer.

ĀTELLA, æ, f. (Ἀτέλλα). *Atella*, a very old town of the Ōsci in Campania, now *Aceræ*, Cic.

ĀTELLĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Atella*, *Atellan*; as, A. municipium, Cic. Subst. 1. Atellāni, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Atella*, Plin. Very frequently, A. fabula, fabella, or simply Atellana, æ, f. *A kind of popular farce*, Liv. Hence, 2. Atellānus, i, m. *An Atellan actor*, Cic., and Atellānius, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Atellani*; A. versus, Cic.

ĀTELLĀNĪCUS, a, um, adj. id.; Suet. SYN. •ATELLANÆ FABULÆ; MIMI.—Atellanae fabulae, a sort of plays intermixed with comical and tragical repartitions. The subject was commonly some interesting event in the life of a hero, and the choruses were formed by satyrs who sang the praises of Bacchus, and said many merry and witty things to amuse the spectators.—Mimi, *ridiculous, wanton plays*, in which the dancing, gestures, and songs suited the licentiousness of the subject; mimos imitantes turpia, Ov.

ĀTER, tra, trum, adj. I. (1) *Black, dark*. II. Fig. (2) *Of circumstances: Gloomy, sad, mournful, dismal, unfortunate*.—(3) *Esp.: Unfortunate, unlucky*.—(4) *In disposition: Malcontent, malignant*.—(5) *Mentally: Dark, obscure, difficult to be understood*. EX. (1) Democritus lumbibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic.;—a. bilis, *black bile, melancholy*, Cic.;—a. noctes, *dark, Tac.*;—so a. nubes, Ov.;—a. tempestas, Virg. Poet.: lictores a., *dressed in black*. Proc.: albus aterve, *indifferent*; see ALBUS.—(2) a. dies, Virg.;—a. mors, Hor.;—a. fila trium sororum, id., and Esquilæ (as a burying place), id.;—a. alæ mortis—cura—lites, id.—(3) dies a., *an unlucky day*, sc. on which any calamity had befallen the state; as, si atro die faxit inscians, probe factum esto, Liv.—(4) quem versibus oblinat atris, Hor.;—dente a. petere alqm, id.—(5) latebræ Lycophronis a., Stat. SYN. ATER; NIGER; PELLUS.—Ater, *dead black without gloss*; opp. albus.—Niger, *shining black, glossy black*; opp. candidus.—Pullus, *blackish, a*

deep or dark gray color—the color worn by the common people at Rome; hence, Pullata turba, the rabble, Quint.;—Pulla toga, a mourning gown.

ATERNIUS, a, m. f. *Aternius*, a Roman family name, Cic.

ATERNUM, i, n. See following article.

ATERNUS, i, m. (Ἀτρινός). *Aternus*, a river of Samnium, now *Pescara*, Plin. At its mouth was the town called Aternum, i, n., now *Pescara*.

ĀTESTĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Ateste*, *Atestan*, Mart.

ĀTHĀCUS, i, f. (Ἀθαξος). *Athacus*, a town of Macedonia, Liv.

ĀTHĀMANES, um, m. (Ἀθαμανίς). *Athamane*, the inhabitants of Athamania, Cic.; Liv.

ĀTHĀMĀNĪA, æ, f. (Ἀθανανία). *Athamania*, a district of Epirus near Mount Pindus, Liv.

ĀTHĀMĀNIS, idis, f. *A female Athamanian*.

ĀTHĀMANTEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Athamas*, *Athamanian*, Ov.

ĀTHĀMANTĪADES, æ, m. (Ἀθαναντιάδης). *The son of Athamas*, i. e. Pelæmon, Ov.

ĀTHĀMANTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀθαναντιζός). *Of or belonging to Mount Athamas in Thessaly*, Plin.

ĀTHĀMANTIS, idis, f. (Ἀθαναντίς). *The daughter of Athamas*, i. e. Helle, Ov.

ĀTHĀMANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Athamania*, *Athamanian*, Prop.

ĀTHĀMAS, ntis, m. (Ἀθάμας). *Athamas*, son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king of Thessaly, father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephelē of Melicerta, and Learechus by Ino, the latter of whom he pursued in a fit of madness, Ov.; Cic.

ĀTHĀNAGĪA, æ, f. *Athanagia*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv.

ĀTHĀNĀSIUS, ii, m. (Ἀθανάσιος). *Athanasius*, an archbishop of Alexandria; in the time of Constantine an opponent of the Arians.

ĀTHĒNÆ, Ærum, f. (Ἀθήναι). I. *Athens*, chief town of Attica, Cic. Meton.: *Science*, Juv.—A. novæ, a name of honor for *Mediolanum*, Plin. E. II. Other towns of Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, etc., Varr.; Liv., etc.

ĀTHĒNÆUM, i, n. (Ἀθηνῆον). *Athenæum*. I. A fortress of Athamania. II. See following.

ĀTHĒNÆUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀθηναῖος). I. *Of or belonging to Athens*, *Athenian*, Lucr. II. *Of or belonging to Minerva*. Hence, Subst.: Athēnæum, i, n. (Ἀθηνῆον). *The Athenæum*, a temple sacred to Minerva at Athens, where the learned and poets read their works, Lampr.—A similar building for the same purpose at Rome, built by Hadrian, A. Vict.

ĀTHĒNĒNSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Athens*, *Athenian*, Nep. Subst.: Athenenses, ium, m. *Inhabitants of Athens*, *Athenians*, Cic.

ĀTHĒNĪO, ōnis, m. *Athenio*, a slave who took the lead in the insurrection of slaves in Sicily in 652, A. U. C., Cic.;—contemptuously of Sex. Claudius, id.

ĀTHĒOS (us), i, m. (ἄθεος). *He that denies the existence of a God, an atheist*; Diagoras, a. qui dictus est, Cic.

ĀTHERĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or relating to the lawyer Atherius*; A. jus, Cic. (also written Aterianus, Aterianus, and Materianus).

ĀTHĒSIS, is, m. (Ἀθῆναις). *Athesis*, a river of upper Italy, now *Adige* or *Adigo*, Plin.

ATHLĒTA, æ, m. (ἀθλητής). *A wrestler in the public games, an athlete, a combatant, prize-fighter*; Milo quum athletas se in curriculo exercentes videret, Cic. **SYN.** **ATHLETA**; **GLADIATOR**; **PUGIL**; **LANISTA**—**MIRMILLO**; **RETIARIUS**; **SECTOR**; **BESTIARIUS**—**Athleta** (ἀθλος, a fighting), the general name of those admitted to contend in public games; a champion.—**Gladiator** (gladius), a gladiator by profession, one who fought with the sword in the amphitheatre, for the amusement of the people. Of these, there were different kinds; as, **Mirmillo**, **Retiarius**, **Secutor**, **Bestiarius**; see the words.—**Pugil** (pugnus), a pugilist whose weapon was the cestus or gantlet.—**Lanista**, a fencing-master, who trains and instructs gladiators, and deals in them.

ATHLĒTICE, adv. *Athletically*, *Plaut. from* **ATHLĒTICUS**, a, um, adj. (ἀθλητικός). *Athletic*; a. victus, Cels.; —a. ars, wrestling, art of wrestling, Gell.

ATHOS, ðis, and **ĀTHO** (Athon), ðnis, m. (ἄθος; and ἄθωρ). *Athos*, a mountain of Macedonia, on the Sinus Strymonicus, opp. to Lemnos, now *Monte Santo*, Liv.

ATILĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Atilius). *Of or belonging to Atilius, Atilian*; A. prædia, Cic.

ATILĪUS (Atili.), a, m. f. *Atilius*, a Roman family name, e. g. M. A. Regulus, a general in the first Punic war, taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, Cic. *Adj.*: Atilia lex, by the tribune L. A. 544, A. U. C., Liv.

ATĪNA, æ, f. *Atina*. 1. A town of Latium, Liv. 2. A town of the Venetian territory, Plin.

ATĪNAS, Atis, adj. *Of or belonging to Atina*. A. præfectura, Cic. *Subst.*: in Atinati, in the territory of the Atinates, Cic.

ATĪNUS, a, m. f. *Atinius*, a Roman family name; hence *Adj.*: A. lex, Cic.

ATLANTĒUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas*; poet. for *Libyan*; A. finis, Hor. II. *Of or relating to king Atlas*, Ov.

ATLANTIĀDES, æ, m. *A descendant of Atlas*, e. g. Mercury, a grandson of Atlas, Ov.; —Hermaphroditus, a great-grandson of Atlas, id.

ATLANTĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas, Libyan*; A. mare, the Atlantic ocean, Cic.

ATLANTIS, Idis, f. adj. I. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas*; A. Silva, Luc. *Subst.*: The name of several islands in the Atlantic ocean, the largest of which is said by Plato to have been sunk, Plin. II. *A female descendant of Atlas*; Atlantides, the *Pleïades* and *Hyades*, Hyg.

ATLAS, antis, m. (Ἄτλας). *Atlas*. 1. A high mountain of Mauritania, Plin. 2. A mythic king of Mauritania, Cic. 3. *Poet.* for a giant, Juv.

ĀTŌMUS, a, um, adj. (ἄτομος). I. *Undivided, indivisible*; as, a. tus, Plin. II. *Usually subst.*: Atomus, i. f. (ἡ ἄτομος). Any small body or elementary particle, an atom, a monad; illa (Democritus) atomos quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, propter soliditatem censet in infinito inani ita ferri, etc., Cic. **Adv. PHR.** In atomo, in a moment, immediately.

ATQUE or **AC**, conj. (ad, que), (in classical prose, *Ac* is used chiefly before consonants; *atque*, most frequently before vowels, but also before consonants). This word connects single words or whole sentences more closely than *et*. I. *Connecting single words*, (1) *Gen.*—*And also, and besides, and even, and* (emphatic).—(2) *Exp.*—*In comparisons, after magis, secus, alius, aliter, aliorum, contra, contrarius, etc.*:

Than.—(3) *After comparatives for quam*: *Than*.—(4) *After par, idem, æque, similiter, juxta, æquus, similis, dissimilis, tulis, etc.*: *As*.—(5) *In explicative or corrective negations*: *ac non, sometimes with potius, and not, and not rather*. II. *Connecting whole sentences*, (6) *Gen.*: *And, and thus, and even so, and that too, and indeed, especially*.—(7) *Exp. in comparisons, with ut, velut*: *And, just, even*.—(8) *In adversative sentences; frequently connected with tamen: Nevertheless, and yet*.—(9) *In logic, it connects the minor proposition of a syllogism: Now, but now*.—(10) *In anticipating an objection: But*.—(11) *In recapitulations: And so, and thus*.

EX. (1) scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic.; quæ (virtus) res sibi contrarias aspernatur a. odit, id. *In this way, it subjoins a significant word; as, rem difficilem (dii immortales) a. omnium difficillimam, id. Thus it is connected with adeo, etiam, is, hic, etc.: ducem hostium intra mœnia a. adeo in senatu videmus, id.—(2) cujus ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, id.—(3) laud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg.—(4) honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic.;—simul atque, as soon as.—(5) perparvam controversiam dicis, ac non eam quæ dirimat omnia, Cic.;—ac non potius, and not rather.—(6) Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle! ac ne ego quidem illius, Cic.—(7) a. ut (just as) magnas utilitates adipiscimur, etc., sic, etc., Cic.—(8) ipsi non dicere pro nobis possint; a. hæc a nobis petunt omnia, Cic.;—discipulos dissimiles inter se ac tamen laudandos, id.—(9) Scaptius quaternus postulabat. Metui si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare densinere... Atque hoc tempore, etc., Cic.—(10) ac ne forte hoc magnum esse videatur, Cic.—(11) ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. **SYN.** See *Er*.*

ATQUI, conj. (at, qui). An adversative particle, serving to connect an adversative clause very closely with the foregoing. I. *Gen.* (1) *But nevertheless, but yet, notwithstanding, however, but rather, but now, and yet, etc.*—(2) *With conditional sentences*: a. si, but, now if, will then if. II. (3) *In the minor of a syllogism: But now, now*. **EX.** (1) Tum dixisse (Lysandrum) mirari se non modo diligentem, sed etiam solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta; et ei Cyrum respondisse, a. ego ista sum omnia dimensis, nevertheless, however, and yet, Cic.;—a. id tibi verum est, truly, indeed (with irony), id.;—O rem, inquis, dimicem et inexplicabilem! a. explicanda est, nevertheless, yet, but, id.—(2) a. si tempus est ullum juve hominis necandi, certe illud est, id.—(3) quum sol igneus est... necesse est, aut ei similis sit igni... a. hic noster ignis confector est omnium, etc., Cic. **SYN.** See *Seu*.

ĀTRĀCĪDES, æ, m. *Of the town Atrax in Thessaly. Hence, poet. Cæneus of Thessaly, Ov.*

ĀTRĀCĪS, Idis, f. *Of Atrax, i. e. Hippodamia of Thessaly, Ov.*

ĀTRĀCĪUS, a, um, adj. *Atracian*. 1. *Of or belonging to the river Atrax in Etolia*; A. ora, Prop.—2. *Of or belonging to the Thessalian town Atrax; poet. for Thessalian*; A. ars, sorcery (of the Thessalians), Stat.;—A. virgo, i. e. Hippodamia, V. Fl.

ĀTRĀMENTUM, i, n, (ater). (1) *Any black liquid*.—(2) *According to its preparation and use: Writing ink, ink*.—3. *A black color with painters, black paint*; a. Indicum, Indian ink, Plin.;—black earwax, Plin.—(4) *Shoemaker's black, blue vitriol*. **EX.** (1) cornibus tauri, apri dentibus se intantur... atramenti effusione sepiæ, of a black liquor, Cic.—(2) calamo et

atramento temperato, charta enim dentata res agitur, Cic.—(4) *With fictitious allusion to Carbo*: Cn. Carbo accusatus a M. Antonio atramento sutorio absolutus putatur, i. e. *having poisoned himself with blue vitriol* (shoemaker's blacking).

1. **ATRĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (ater). *Clothed in black for mourning*; cedo, quis unquam conarit a? Cic. *Pot.*: a. equi, of the chariot of the sun in an eclipse, Prop.

2. **ATRĀTUS**, i, m. *Atratus*, a small river near Rome, Cic.

ATRAX, ἄεις (Ἄτραξ). *Atrax*. I. *Masc.*: A river of Ætolia, Plin. II. *Fem.*: A town of Thessaly on the Peneus, Plin.

ATREBĀTES, um, m. (Ἀτρεβᾶτοι). *Atrebatæ*, a people of Gallia Belgica, now *Actois*, Cæs. *In the sing.*: Atrebas, ātis, m. *One of the Atrebatæ, an Atrebatian*, Cæs.

ATREUS (dissyll.), āi, m. (Ἀτρεΐς). *Atreus*, a son of Pelops, brother of Thyestes, whose own son he served up to him as food, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ, Ov.; Cic.

ATRĪDES, æ, m. [Atrida, Prop.]. *A descendant of Atreus*, i. e. Agamemnon, Ov.; Hor. — Menelaus, Ov.; Hor. *Plur.*: Atridae, Agamemnon and Menelaus, Hor. *Sarcastically*: Atrides, of Domitian, as the ruler of Rome, Juv.

ATRĪENSIS, is, m. (atrium: a steward or keeper of the ante-room; hence, *gen.*). *An overseer of the house, steward*, Cic.; Plin.

ATRŌLUM, i, n. *dim.* (atrium). *A little ante-room, or entrance-hall*, Cic.

ATRIUM, īi, n. (probably fr. ater, from the darkness of the apartment, or from being blackened by smoke). *A hall, the principal apartment of a Roman house*. It was always roofed, but the *curatium* of the Greek house was unroofed. Here the mistress of the house used to work with her servants; here clients paid their respects, family portraits used to hang, and the bridal-bed to stand; Cic.; Hor. *The portico of a temple*; as, in atrio Libertatis, Cic. — a. auctionarium, a hall for auctions, id. *Meton. poet.* for a whole house, Ov. *SYN.* ATRIUM; VESTIBULUM; AULA; PORTICUS.—Atrium, *as here*: the hall or entry from the door to the kitchen in the back part of a Roman house.—Vestibulum, the front yard or open space from the house door to the low wall which separated it from the street.—Aula, the hall and front yard of princely buildings.—Porticus, a porch or gallery, a covered walking place with pillars, a portico.

ATROCĪTAS, ātis, f. (atrox). I. *Gen.* (1) *Horribleness, enormity, hideousness, atrocity*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Moral harshness, cruelty, atrocity, rage*.—(3) *In philo., or law*: *Strictness, exactness, severity*. *EX.* (1) *ipsius facti a. aut indignitas*, Cic.; — a. sceleris, Sall.; — a. maris, agitation, Col.—(2) *non atrocitate animi moveor*, sed, etc., Cic.—(3) *a. ista quomodo in veterem Academiam irruerit*, Cic.

ATROCĪTER, *adv.* (atrox). 1. *Harshly; wildly, horribly, severely, cruelly*; nimis a. minitans alicui, Cic.—2. *Impatiently, reluctantly*; a. ferre alqd. *Comp.*, Liv.; Tac.: *Sup.*, Cic.

ATRŌPOS, i, f. (Ἀτρώπος). *Atropos*, one of the three Paræ or Fates, Mart.

ATROX, āeis, *adj.* *Highly unpleasant to the senses*. I. *Gen.* (1) *Horrid, repulsive, wretched, atrocious*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Morally*: *Fierce, savage, cruel, excited, vehement*.—(3) *Stoic.*, firm, intrepid, inflexible.—(4) *In law*: *Adverse, hos-*

tile to any one. *EX.* (1) *profecto res tam scelestā, tam a., tam nefaria credi non potest*, Cic.; — atrocissimæ literæ, *terrible*, *bad*, id.; — a. bellum, Sall.; — a. periculum, *hazardous*, id.; — a. hora cuniculi flagrantis, *fierce, violent*; — a. nox, — a. tempestas, *inclement, stormy, rough*, Sen.; Tac.—(2) *admiscere huic generi orationis atroci genus illud alterum*, Cic.—(3) *præter atrocem animum Catonis*, Hor.—(4) *in re tam insigni tamque atroci*, Cic. *SYN.* See BARBATUS.

ATTA, æ, m. *Atta*, a Roman surname (originally of one who walked on the tips of his shoes), e. g. C. Quintius Atta, a writer of comedies, Hor.

1. **ATTACTUS** (adt.), a, um, *pt.* of attingo. 2. **ATTACTUS** (adt.), ūs, m. (attingo, in the *abl. sing. only*: *A touching, touch*, Varr.; Virg.

ATTĀGEN, ōnis, m. [attagena, æ, f. Mart.], (ἀτταγῆρ). *A heath-cock, wood-cock*, Plin.; Hor.

ATTĀLENSES, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Attalia*, Cic.

ATTĀLIA, æ, f. *Attalia*, a town of Pamphylia.

ATTĀLICUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Attalus, Attalic*; A. peripetasmata, Cic.; — A. urbes, i. e. *Pergamonia*, Hor.; — A. conditionibus, *for offers of the wealth of Attalus*, id.; — A. vestes, *intwoven with gold*, Prop.

ATTĀLUS, i, m. (Ἀτταλός). *Attalus*, the name of several kings of Pergamus; (*esp.* Attalus III., who made the Roman people the heir of his empire and wealth, Plin.

ATTĀMEN (also written as two words, at tamen), *adv.* *But yet, but, however, nevertheless, for all that*; a., quod fuit roboris, duobus præliis interit, Cæs.

ATTĒIUS, or **ATĒIUS**, a. *Ateius*, a Roman family name; thus, A. Philologus, a rhetorician, etc., friend of Sallust, Suet.

ATTEMPERĀTE (adt.), *adv.* *In a proper manner*, Ter.

ATTEMPERO (adt.), āre, tr. (ad, tempero). *To adapt, fit, join to, adjust*; a. gladium sibi, i. e. *to turn toward one's self*, Sen.

ATTENDO (adt.), ēre, tendi, tentum, tr. (ad, tendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To direct, stretch a thing towards, extend*. II. *Fig.* (2) *a. animum, and simply a., absol.* *To turn one's mind or attention to, advert to, give heed to, listen to, observe*. *EX.* (1) *a. aurem, to bend*, Att. ap. Non.; — a. manus caelo, App.—(2) *quo tempore aures jadex erigeret, animique attenderet*, Cic. *Simply a.*: rem gestam vobis dum breviter exposui, queso diligenter attendite, id. *With acc.*: ut populus primum versum attenderet, id. *With dat.*: quum de necessitate attendemus, id. *With dat.*: a. sermonibus malignis, Plin. E.; — a. plurimum eloquentia, *to apply one's self to, to take pains about*, Suet.; — a. animo, Ter.; App. *SYN.* See ANIMADVERTO.

ATTENTE, *adv.* (attentus). *Attentively, heedfully, intently*; a. audire, Cic.

ATTENTŌ (adt.), ōnis, f. (attendo). *Attention, attentiveness, application*; reliqua sunt in cura, a. animi, etc., Cic.

AT-TENTO (adt.), āre, tr. (ad, tento). I. *Prop.* (1) *To stretch out the hand in order to get any thing, to strive after, to touch*.—(2) *To attack, assault*. II. *Meton. gen.* (3) *To attempt, to try a thing*. *EX.* (1) *a. arcum digitis*, Claud.—(2) *quia vi attentantem acriter repulerat*, Tac.—(3) *præteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri, begun, attempted*, Cic.; — attentata defectio, Liv.; — a. Capuam, *to seek to corrupt*,

sollicit, to tamper with, Cic.; —a. *meum facientia jura, to try to shake, to attack*, Hor.

1. **ATTENTUS** (adt.), a, um, *I. pt. of attendo*.
II. *Adj. Intent on any thing, i. e.* (1) *Attentive*. —2) *Striving after a thing, careful, assiduous, industrious*. EX. (1) *si attentissimos ad decoris conservationem tenuissimos*, Cic.; —*attentissima cogitatio, intent reflection*, id. —(2) *questuarius to faciebat attentiores*, Cic. SYN. See **CURIOSUS**.

2. **ATTENTUS**, a, um, *pt. of attineo*.

ATTENUATE, ate, (attenuatus). 1. *Meagrely*. —2. *Of speech: Poorly, simply, without rhetorical ornament; a. pressequere dicere*, Cic.

ATTENUATIO (adt.), ōnis, *f. (attenuo)*. A *lessening, extenuating; a. suspiciōis*, Auct. Her.; —a. *verborum, plainness of speech*, id.

ATTENUATUS (adt.), a, um, *I. pt. of attenuo*. II. *Adj. I. Gen. (1) Impaired, weak, slender*. II. *Exp. Of speech: (2) Shortened, short, brief*. —(3) *Nice, scrupulous, apologetic, choice*. —(4) *Meagre, poor, simple, plain, without rhetorical ornament*. EX. (1) *fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima*, A. Her.; —*voce paululum attenuata, somewhat weak*, id. —(2) *illa juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata*, Cic. —(3) *itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata*, id. —(4) *a. oratio*, A. Her.

ATTENUO (adt.), āre, *tr. (ad, tenuo)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *To make thin, weak, lean; to thin, attenuate, weaken, lessen*. II. *Fig. (2) To diminish, impair, enfeeble, etc.* —(3) *To bring down, lower, humble*. EX. (1) *a. eutem lambendo*, Plin.; —*sortes attenuatae, diminished*, Liv. —(2) *legio probris attenuata, impaired, weakened*, Cæs. —(3) *insignem attenuat deus*, Hor. SYN. **ATTENDO**, **EXIINUO**. —*Attenuare, to make thin, slender*. —*Extenuare, to make very thin, very slender*. The former is less expressive than the latter.

ATTIRO (adt.), ēre, trivi, tritum, *tr. (ad, tero)*, [perf., attetri, Tib.]. I. *Gen. (1) To rub one thing against or upon another*. II. *Exp. (2) To wear out by rubbing, to rub away, waste, destroy, impair, weaken*. —(3) *Fig. (2) To diminish, impair, destroy, etc., as above*. EX. (1) *asinus spinetis se scabendi causa attiterens*, Plin.; —a. *leniter caudam, to move gently*, Hor. —(2) *quot manus attiterant, ut unus nitent articulus*, Plin.; —a. *dentes, to grind*. Pet.: a *surges herbas, to tread or trample upon, to bruise*, Virg.; —*atritas versabat rivus arenas, loosened or separated (by the water) by rubbing*, Ov.; —*et alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, had weakened, impaired the resources of*, Sall.; —*alimentorum pretia plebem attriverant, had exhausted*, Tac.; —*nec publicanus attrit Germanos, impoverished*, id. —(3) *ubi eorum (juvenum) famam atque pudorem attriverat, destroyed*, Sall.; —*et attri sordium arbitrabatur, to have one's dignity impaired*, Tac.

ATTITOR (adt.), āri, *tr. dep. (ad, testor)*. *To attest, prove, confirm; Exp. in the language of augurs: attestata fulgura, which confirm that which has been announced by former lightnings*.

ATTEXO (adt.), ēre, texti, textum, *tr. (ad, texo)*. I. (1) *To twist or join to by plaiting, interweave into*. II. *Gen. (2) To add, join, unite*. EX. (1) *pinnae loriceae ex cratibus attextuntur*, Cæs. —(2) *vos ad id quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem*, Cic. SYN. See **ADJUNGO**.

ATTHIS or **ATTIS**, Idia, *f. (Ἀττις)*. I. *Attic, Athenian*, Mart. II. *Subst. 1. An Athenian woman*, Sen. —2. *Exp.: Philomela, an Athenian who was changed into a nightingale; hence,*

for a nightingale, Mart.; also *Progne*, sister of Philomela, Sen.; —a *favorite of Sappho*, Ov.; —*Attica*, Lucr.

ATTIANUS, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to an Attian, Attian; A. versus, of the poet Attius*, Cic.; —A. *militis, of the praetor Attius*.

1. **ATTICA**, ae, *f. (Ἀττική)*. *Attica, a district of Greece, of which the chief city was Athens*.

2. **ATTICA**, ae, *f. Attica*. Daughter of Atticus.

ATTICE, ade. *In an Attic manner, after the Athenian manner; A. dicere*, Cic.

ATTICISSO, āre, *intr. (Ἀττιζέω)*. *To imitate the Athenian or Attic manner, to atticise*.

ATTICULA, ae, *f. dim. (Attica)*. Daughter of Atticus, Cic.

ATTICUS, a, um, *adj. (Ἀττικός)*. I. *Attic, Athenian; A. terra, Attica*, Liv.; —A. *fidēs (as being inevitable)*, Vell.; —A. *sermo* —*subtilitas*, Cic. *erudit*. II. An epithet of T. Pompeius, a friend of Cicero, given to him for his eloquence.

ATTINEO (adt.), ēre, tñui, tentum, *tr. and intr. (ad, teneo)*. I. *Tr. (1) To hold at or to, hold fast, hold in, hold back, keep hold of*. II. *Intr. Prop. (2) To extend, reach, stretch*. —(3) *Fig. in the third person, res or hoc attinet, less frequently, hæc attinent ad aliquid, or absol.: This belongs to, relates to, concerns any one*. EX. (1) *a. cultros*, Plin.; —a. *aliquem arma et equum posecentem*, Tac.; —*Boecium Punicæ fide simul Romanos et Numidas spe pacis attinuisse, had kept in suspense, had amused*, Sall.; —*Vulgesen defectione Hyrcanice attineri, was held back, prevented*, Tac.; —a. *impetum alqis, to stop*, id.; —*ripam Danubii legiones attinebant, preserved, guarded*, id.; —*attinere domi, to stay at home*, id. —(2) *a lævo Thraciæ latere ad Borythenem recta plaga attinent*, Curt. —(3) *quod ad me attinet*, Cic.; —*quæ ad colendam vitem attinebant*, id. PHRASES. *Quid istud ad me attinet? What is that to me? Plaut.*; —*nihil attinuit, it was of no use*, Cic.; —*quid attinuit? what good is it?* id.; —*quod attinet ad, with respect to*, id. SYN. See **PERTINEO**.

ATTINGO (adt.), ēre, tigi, tactum, *tr. (ad, tango)*. I. *Prop. (1) To touch, touch upon, come in contact with*. —(2) *Exp.: To touch a place, to reach, arrive at*. —(3) *Meton. gen.: To border upon, be contiguous to*. —(4) *To touch in a hostile manner, to attack*. —(5) *To touch as a lover, to have intercourse with*. —(6) *To touch in eating, to eat*. II. *Fig. (7) To touch, concern, relate to*. —(8) *Exp. in a speech: To touch upon, mention slightly*. —(9) *Of action: To touch, take in hand, engage in, attempt, undertake*. —(10) *To touch as to the qualities, relationship, etc., of any thing: to stand in connection with, have a relation to, be in relation with, come near, be like or similar, concern, have to do with*. EX. (1) *præquam arces murum attigisset*, Cæs.; Sall. *Prov.: digito cælum a., i. e. to be extremely happy*, Cic.; —*extremis digitis a. alqd, to touch upon, mention slightly*, id. *Conf. No. 3.* —(2) *ut primum Asiam attigisset*, Cic.; —a. *Britanniam navibus*, Cæs. —(3) *Cappadocia regio, qua Ciliciam attingit*, Cic.; —*eorum fines Nervii attingebant*, Cæs. —(4) *si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes*, Liv. —(5) *a. alqm, Catull.*; Tib. —(6) *a. graminis herbam*, Virg. —(7) *me alia causa delectat quæ te non attingit*, Cic. —(8) *quod perquam breviter attigi*, Cic. —(9) *særo ac leviter (Græcas literas a. Cic.)*; —a. *forum, to take part in the administration of the state*, id. —(10) *qui te aliqua necessitudine attingunt*, Cic.

ATTIS, Idis (also *Atthis, or Atys, yos*), m. (*Ἀττις, Ἀττις, Ἀττις*). *Attis or Atys, a youth*

of Phrygia distinguished for personal beauty, with whom Cybele was in love. Ov.

ATTIUS (Accius), *li, m.* *Attius*, a Roman family name. Thus, *L. Attius*, a dramatic author—*P. Attius Varus*, Cæs.

AT-TOLLO (adt.), *äre, no perf. or sup. tr. (ad. tollo).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To lift or raise up, lift on high, raise, lift.*—(2) *Esp.* Of buildings: *To set up, erect, raise, build.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To raise, exalt, distinguish, increase, amplify, extol.* *EX.* (1) *a. pedes super limen*, Plaut.;—*a. planum fracto crure*, *to raise, help up*, Hor.;—*a. parvum natum*, *to take up*, Ov.;—*a. manus ad cælum*, Liv.;—*a. se in femur*, *to raise one's self*, Virg.; Tac. (2) *a. hanc molem cæloque educere*, Virg.; Tac. (3) *ardet attollitque animos*, Virg.;—*quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur*, *were raised, distinguished*, Vell.;—*quum sua quisque facta attolleret*, id.

AT-TONDEO (adt.), *äre, di, sum, tr. (ad. tondeo), [perf. redupl. æne.], attoneo* for *attondisse*, Virg.; Catal.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To shear, lop, dress, share.*—(2) *To gnaw at, nibble, eat away.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To shear, lessen, cheat, away.* *EX.* (1) *caput attonsum habere*, Cels.;—*a. vitem*, Virg.;—(2) *tenera attondent virgulta capella*, Virg.;—*attonsa arva*, *pastured, mowed*, Luc.;—(3) *laus attonsa*, *lessened*, Cic.;—*a. alqm*, *to cheat*, Plaut.

ATTÖNITE (adt.), *adv.* *Enthusiastically*, Plin.; *from*.

ATTÖNITUS (adt.), *a, um.* I. *pt. of attono.* II. *Adj.* (as if *thunderstruck*; hence,) (1) *Stunned, struck, bewildered, amazed, senseless.* (2) *Exp.* *Seized with inspiration, inspired, enthusiastic, frantic.* *EX.* (1) *talibus attonitus visis*, Virg.;—*of things*: *attonite magna ora domus*, id.;—(2) *matres a. Baccho*, Virg.;—*a. vates*, Hor.

AT-TÖNO (adt.), *äre, üi, itum, tr. (ad. tono).* *To thunder at, amaze, deprive of one's senses*, Ov.

ATTONSUS (adt.), *a, um, pt. of attondeo.*

AT-TORQUEO (adt.), *äre, tr. (ad. torqueo).* *To haul*, Virg.

ATTRACTO, *äre.* See **ATTRACTO**.

ATTRACTUS (adt.), *a, um.* I. *pt. of attraho.* II. *Adj.* (drawn in, i. e.): *Contracted, wrinkled*; *frons attractor*, Sen.

AT-TRÄHO (adt.), *äre, xi, etum, tr. (ad. traho).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To draw near by force, to draw, pull to, or attract.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To allure, attract.* *EX.* (1) *atque adeo attrahit Lollius*, Cic.;—*a. Romam*, id.;—(2) *ad amicitiam attrahit similitudo morum*, Cic. SYN. See **ALLICIO**.

ATTRECTATUS (adt.), *üs, m.* *A touching, feeling*, Pac. ap. Cic., *from*.

AT-TRECTO (adt., written also *attracto*), *äre, tr. (ad. tracto).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To touch, handle, feel any thing (esp. in an unlawful manner).*—(2) *Exp.* *To appropriate to one's self, take possession of, seize upon.* *EX.* (1) *id signum a. non esset solitus*, Liv.;—*thus, a. patrios penates*, Virg.;—(2) *a. regias gazas*, Liv.

AT-TREPIDO (adt.), *äre, intr. (ad. trepido).* *To hobble along*, Plaut.

AT-TRIBÜO (adt.), *üere, üi, ütum, tr. (ad. tribuo).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To add, adjoin, annex to, incorporate with.* Hence also, (2) *To assign, make over to.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To attribute, give, bestow.* (4) *Exp.* *To attribute, impute, ascribe any thing to any one as the author or cause.* *EX.* (1) *Pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur*, Cic.;—*insula ab Sulla Rhodiis attributa*, id.;—*insula ab Sullâ pecuniam alicui, to assigned, subjected*, id.;—*a. pecuniam alicui, to assign*, id.;—(2) *his rebus omnibus terni in millia æris attribuerentur, were laid on as a tax*, Liv.—

(3) *timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit*, Cic.;—*silegi, loco, urbi, monumento attribueretur oratio, as it were, put into the mouth of, i. e. if a law, etc., should be introduced as speaking*,—(4) *bonos exitus attribuimus diis immortalibus*, Cic. SYN. See **ASCRIBO**.

ATTRIBÜTIO (adt.), *önis, f. (attribuo).* I. In trade: *The assignment of a money debt*; *de a. conficis*, Cic. II. In Gramm.: *A predicate, attribute (= attributum)*, Cic.

ATTRIBÜTUM, *i, n. (attribuo).* I. *A bit* or *draft on a public treasury*, Varr. II. In Gramm.: *A predicate, attribute*, Gell.

ATTRITUS (adt.), *a, um.* I. *pt. of attero.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Gen.* *Rubbed.*—(2) *In medic.* *Rubbed, rubbed sore, excoriated.* *EX.* (1) *mentum paullo sit attritus*, Cic.;—*a. ansa*, Virg.;—*a. frons*, as if, *to which no shame adheres*, i. e. *bold, shameless*, Juv.;—(2) *a. partes*, Plin.; *Subst.* *Attrita, örüm, n.* *Parts of the body rubbed sore or galled*, id.

ATTRITUS (adt.), *üs, m.* 1. *A rubbing against any thing*, Sen.; Plin.;—2. *Exp.* *In medic.* *A galling, a bruise*, Plin.

ÄTYS or **ATTYS**, *ÿos, m. (Ätye, Ätyre)-Atys*. 1. Son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the Lydian kings, who therefore were called *Atyades*, Tac.;—2. The founder of the gens *Atia*.

AU (hau), *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow or pain; *Ah! Oh!* Plaut.; Ter.

AUCEPS, *cüpis, m. (contr. for aviceps, from avis and cupio).* I. *A bird-catcher, a fowler*, Hor. II. *Fig.* *A carriller, a minute and trifling critic*; *auceps syllabarum*, Cic.

AUCTARIUM, *ii, n. (augeo).* *An increase, addition*, Plaut.

AUCTIFICUS, *a, um, adj. (auctus, facio).* *Increasing, Lucr.*

AUCTIO, *önis, f. (augeo).* I. *Gen.* (1) *An increase.* II. *Esp.* (2) *In trade: A sale by auction, auction.*—(3) *Meton.* *That which is sold, or to be sold at an auction.* *EX.* (1) *a. credierum (opp. retractio)*, Macr.;—*a. rerum crescentium*, Fest.;—(2) *auctionem proscribere, to publish, make known*, Cic.;—*a. proferre, to put off*;—(3) *quum auctionem venderet*, Cic. SYN. See **SECTIO**.

AUCTIONÄRIUS, *a, um, adj. (auctio).* *Relating or belonging to sale by auction, auctionary*; *as, atria a., an auction room*, Cic.;—*tabula a., catalogus of sale*, id.

AUCTIONOR, *äri, intr. dep. (auctio).* *To hold an auction, sell by or at auction*; *ut in atris auctionariis auctionentur*, Cic. SYN. **AUCTIONOR**; **VENDITO**; **VENDITO**; **MANCIPOR**.—*Auctionari, as here.*—*Venundare* (quasi *dare ad venum*), *to expose to or offer for sale.*—*Vendere, to sell.*—*Venditare, to strive to sell, to sell often.*—*Mancipare, to sell and also to give up one's right and title to another, to transfer by formal sale.* See the word.

AUCTIO, *äre, tr. freq. (augeo, aucto. Gr. 237, Obs. 2).* *To increase very greatly, augment*; *a. pecunias fenore*, Tac.

AUCTO, *äre, tr. freq. (augeo).* *Greatly to increase*, Plaut.

AUCTOR (more correct than *Autor*), *önis, m. (augeo), lit., he who brings up, causes the growth of a thing—he who produces, procures, causes, establishes a thing; hence,* I. *Prop.* *An author, founder, originator, creator, causer, maker, and the like.*—(2) *Exp.* *An author, writer, composer (never used in this sense by Cicero).* II. *Meton.* *He who causes or advises a thing, serves*

for a pattern or example.—(3) *An occasioner, adviser, counsellor, promoter, pattern, example, model.*—(4) *Esp.*: a. legis, a. consilii, etc.; he that makes a motion for a law, brings forward a bill; a mover, proposer.—(5) Of the senate: Which approves, accepts, sanctions a motion; also in the senate, a leader, director, spokesman.—(6) *Gen.*: He who stands to the truth of, is guarantee for, or warrants any thing, i. e. a surety, voucher, warrant, guarantee.—(7) *Esp.*: A voucher, author, as his statement serves for a document or proof.—(8) In the language of courts of justice: 1. A seller, tender (as he warrants and makes over the thing sold to the buyer);—a possessor, proprietor, having the right to sell. 2. A guardian, curator. 3. A witness present at espousals.—(9) He who stands for or defends a thing; a spokesman, leader, deputy, agent, defender. EX. (1) L. Brutus præclarus a. nobilitatis tue, the founder, father, Cic.;—a. gentis, progenitor, Suet.;—a. Troje, the founder, builder, Virg.;—statua incerti auctoris, Plin.;—auctorem rerum, d-r, Sall.—(2) scripta auctori pernicioso suo, Ov.;—sine auctore notissimi versus, anonymous verses, Suet.;—utriusque lingue auctoribus, id.—3. omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, at my advice, command, Cic.;—duce et auctore Bruto, id.;—virtutum auctore, pattern.—(4) hujus dedicationis ipse Postumus a. fuit, Cic.;—quarum legum a. fuerat, Liv.—(5) senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum auctores, Cic.; hence, auctores fieri, to accept, sanction, &c. a law.—(6) fama nunciabat te esse in Syria; a. erat nemo, Cic.;—id certis auctoribus comperi, id.;—quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, an historian, relier, narrator; hence, auctorem esse, with an obj. clause; to relate, narrate; as, Fabius Rusticus a. est, scriptos esse codicillos, Tac.—(8) 1. quod a malo auctore emissent, Cic.—(8) 2. dos, quam mutier nullo auctore dixisset, id.—(8) 3. nubit genero socrus, nullis auctoribus, id.—(9) præclarus iste a. suæ civitatis, Cic. SYN. 1. AUCTOR; SCRIPTOR.—Applied to men of letters; Auctor, an original author or writer; Scriptor, a writer with reference to the style rather than the matter. 2. AUCTOR; CONDITOR; DOCTOR; CONSILIARIUS; LATOR; SUASOR; PRINCEPS; DUX.—Auctor, an originator, he who begins any thing, or is responsible for it; auctor urbis, the author of a city; who suggests, plans, proposes.—Conditor, the founder, builder.—Auctor, who is first in doctrine or example. Doctor, Præceptor, the teacher, propagator. In law: Auctor, the leader, the one who speaks first, the author or originator of a measure.—Consiliarius, one of the council, one who gives counsel.—Lator, he who proposes a law to the people.—Suasor, he who by persuasion induces to do a thing.—Auctor, he who originates a thing. Princeps, Dux, he who makes the beginning; te bonis omnibus auctorem, principem, ducem præbeas, Cic.—Auctor (No. 5), one who approves, ratifies, takes the responsibility; id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, would ratify it.

AUCTORAMENTUM, i. n. (auctoro). I.

(1) That by which one is bound to do any service, military, gladiatorial, etc., i. e. enlisting money, bounty, earnest, pay, hire, wages. II. (2) An engaging one's self to do any service, i. e. a contract respecting a person hired. EX. (1) est in illis (questibus mercenariorum) ipsa merces a. servitutis.—(2) a. turpissimum (gladiatorium), Sen. SYN. See AUCTORITAS.

AUCTORITAS, f. (auctor, and according to its meaning of producing, procreating, causing, establishing, hence.) I. Prop. (1) A production, generation, invention, cause, occasion.

II. Meton. (2) Gen.: Desire, will, order, command, advice, exhortation, counsel; pattern, model.—(3) Esp. of public right: The will (of any authority), a decree of the senate, a decree of the Roman people. Hence the abbrev. S. C. A. i. e. Senatus consulti a.—(4) Miton.: Free-will, power to do any thing at one's pleasure, authority to act, plenitude of power, full power, competency.—(5) Gen.: Power, authority, dignity, influence, weight.—(6) Of things: Weight, importance, value, worth, consequence, etc. III. (7) Warranty, security, credit.—(8) Concr.: That which serves to establish a fact; as, a document, title-deed.—(9) A person who is warranty for a thing: an authority.—(10) Esp. in law: The right of property.—(11) Warranty, surety, security, Paul.; Suet. EX. (1) auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic.—(2) nisi legiones ad Casaris auctoritatem contulissent, chief command, Cic.;—his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, id.;—hominis auctoritate confirmandum puto, exhortation, consolation, comfort, id.;—valuit a., example.—(3) contra senatus auctoritatem, Cic.;—sine senatus auctoritate, id.;—a. collegii (pontificum), Liv.—(4) qui habet auctoritatem legum dandam a senatu, Cic.;—legatos cum a. mittere, with full powers, Liv.—(5) non dubitat quin auctoritate sua commovere hominem possit, Cic.;—esse in auctoritate alius, under the influence, Liv.;—auctoritatem consequi; habere; afferre; facere, etc.—(6) quo majorem auctoritatem haberet oratio, Cic.;—parum esset auctoritatis in fabula, id.;—thus, a. unguentorum; saporis, etc., id.—(7) quum justitia sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, Cic.;—tollitur omnis a. somnium, id.—(8) videt tot legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus ac testimonio convenisse, Cic.—(9) quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, Cic.;—auctoritates præscriptæ, persons who were present at the framing of a decree of the senate and prefixed their names to it, Cic.—(10) adversus hostem æterna a., an eternal right of property is valid against strangers, i. e. a stranger can acquire no right of property on the property of a Roman by prescription, Cic.;—usus a. a. fundi, Cic. SYN. AUCTORITAS; AUCTORAMENTUM; GRATIA, FAVOR.—1. Auctoritas, syn. with Auatoramentum, signifies a warranty, bail, a security.—Auatoramentum, a stipulating or contracting, whence arises obligation. 2. Syn. with Gratia, Favor, Auctoritas, is authority by which we use influence with others.—Gratia, the being popular, beloved.—Favor, popularity bestowed by the people, applause.

AUCTÖRO, Ære, tr. (auctor II. (6)). I. 1. To guarantee, confirm, strengthen, Tert. II. 2. To bind, oblige.—(3) Prop.: a. se, or Mulde voice (Gr. 136, 3), To bind, engage, or hire out one's self as any thing.—(4) Fig.: To cause. EX. (3) vindexiator auctoratus, Plin.;—ut virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas, hired out as a gladiator, Hor.—(4) a. mortem sibi alia re, to cause one's own death by any means, Vell.

AUCTUMNĀLIS (aut.), e, adj. (autumnus). Autumnal; equinoctium a., Liv.

AUCTUMNUS, i. m. (augeo). I. The season of abundance, i. e. Autumn, time of harvest and vintage; hiems, ver, æstas, a., Cic. II. The produce of the Autumn, the harvest, Mart.; hence,

AUCTUMNUS (aut.), a, um, adj. Autumnal.

1. AUCTUS, a, um. I. pt. of augeo. II. Adj. (increased, hence), Great, plentiful, rich. Only in the compar.; in later Latin, in the superl.—honore auctiores vult esse Pop. Romanus, Cæs.;—auctius atque melius di fecere, Hor.

2. AUCTUS, ūs, m. (augeo). An increasing, augmenting, growth; abundance, plenty; Daou-

bins immenso auctu, Plin.;—maximis semper auctibus crescere, Liv.

ACCUPĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (aucupor). *Of or serving for bird-catching or fowling*; a. arundo, Plin.

ACCUPĪCUM, ii, n. (auceps). I. *Bird-catching, fowling*, Cic. *Meton. conc.*: Birds caught, Sen. II. *Fig.*: A catching at, running or hunting after a thing.; a. delectationis, Cic.;—aucupia verborum et literarum, a pedantic, over minute investigation of words, Cic.

ACCUPŌ, āre, rare for aucupor.

ACCUPŌR, āri, tr. dep. (auceps). I. *To catch birds, to go a fowling*, Varr. II. *Gen.*: To aim at, catch at, watch for, hunt after; nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic.;—a. tempus, id. SYN. ARCEPOR; VENOR.—Aucupari, to catch birds, as here.—Venari, to hunt, sc. larger animals, as stags, deer, etc. Apros aucupari, would be improper.

AUDĀCĪA, āe, f. (audax). I. In a good sense: *Courage, boldness, bravery, intrepidity*; as, audacia in bello, Sall. II. In a bad sense more frequently: *Audaciousness, temerity, audacity, impudence*; incredibili importunitate et a., Cic. In the plur. conc.: *Bold, daring actions*; quantas a. reperietis, Cic. SYN. AUDACIA; AUDENTIA.—Audacia, as here.—Audentia, assurance, confidence in a good sense. Audentia shows fortitude; audacia, haughtiness and rashness.

AUDĀCĪTER, adv. (audax), and

AUDACTER, contr. for audaciter. *Boldly, courageously, fearlessly, rashly, daringly*; a. libereque dicere, Cic.

AUDAX, ācis, adj. (audeo; conf. tenax from teneo; capax from capio). *During in a good sense*; but mostly in a bad sense; *bold, confident, rash, presumptuous, audacious*; Verres, homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.;—poeta a., intrepid, Hor. With ad: paulo ad facinus audacior, Cic. With abl.: qui viribus a., Virg. With inf.: a. omnia perpeti, Hor. Of things: a. consilium—res, Cic.;—a. animus, Sall.;—a. verba, unusual, poetical, Quint. SYN. AUDAX; TEMERARIUS.—Audax, audacious, bold, resolute.—Temerarius, rash, giddy, the thoughtless; temerarium magis quam audax consilium, Liv.—Audax, one who fears nothing; Temerarius, one who regards nothing.

AUDENS, tis. I. pt. of audeo. II. Adj.: *During, bold*; in a good sense, *courageous*; contra audentior ito, Virg.

AUDENTER, adv. (audens). *Boldly, fearlessly, rashly, audaciously*, Dig.

AUDENTĪA, āe, f. (audens). *Boldness*; in a good sense, *courage, intrepidity, bravery*; nec deficit a. Druso, Tac.;—cur tibi similis a. negotior? Plin. E. SYN. See AUDACIA.

AUDŌ, ōre, ausus (Gr. 213. 1), tr. [perf., ausi for ausus sum, Cat.; hence, frequently subj. ausim, ausis, etc. Synec. for ausserim, etc., Gr. 222. 6]. *To have the courage to do any thing, to dare, to be so bold as, venture, undertake, attempt. Commonly with inf., rarely absol., with acc., or with quin.* EX. Audeo dicere, I venture to say, Cic.;—nec dicere ausim, id.;—et quid nostri audent periclitabatur, Cæs.;—a. talia, Virg.;—ut non audeam, quin promam omnia, Plaut. SYN. AUDEO; CONOR; MOLIOR.—With reference to an enterprise, Audere denotes its danger, and the courage necessary. Conari, its importance, and the energy necessary; and Moliri, its difficulty, and the exertion necessary, Döderl.

AUDIENS, tis. I. pt. of audio. II. Subst.:

A hearer, a listener; ad animos audientium per-movendos, Cic.

AUDIĒNTĪA, āe, f. (audio). I. A hearing, listening, audience, attention; facit persape ipsa sibi audientium discreti senis mitis oratio, Cic.;—præco facit audientium, orders or imposes attention, silence, A. Her.; Liv. II. Meton.: The faculty or sense of hearing, hearing, Prud. SYN. AUDIENTIA; AUDITIO; AUDITUS.—Audientia, a giving attention to hear.—Auditio, hearing, simply, a hearsay or report.—Auditus, the sense of hearing; auditiones fictæ, quibus auditus sæpius patet, audientium facere solent, G. D.

AUDĪO, ōre, ōvi, ōtum, tr. (allied to the Lucon. aïs = oïs, Lat. auris, Eng. ear), [audin or audin' for audisne, like ain' for aïsne, Imperf. audibat, Ov.; audiant, Catull.; Fut. audibo, Enn.; audibis, Plaut.]. I. Gen. (1) To hear, perceive, experience by hearing. II. Exp. (2) To listen, give ear to, to hear a person or thing. —(3) To hear a prayer or request, to grant an answer to a prayer.—(4) To hear, sc. a professor or teacher, to hear or attend lectures, to study under, take lessons.—(5) In law: To hear, examine, give audience, attend to a cause.—(6) To listen to a person or thing with approbation, i. e. To approve, agree with, assent to, grant, allow.—(7) Obstinately to listen to a person or thing, i. e. To obey.—(8) Like the Greek ἀξιωμα, to hear one's self called or styled any how, i. e. to pass for: To be reputed, have a character or reputation; usually with bene or male (as in Gr. ἀξιωμα and ἀξιωμα, ἀξιωμα, to have a good or bad character or reputation.—(9) In conversation: audi, listen, pay attention, Ter.;—audin? do you hear it, id. EX. (1) alqd. de with a rel. or obj. clause, or absol.: The person from whom one hears any thing, with ab, de, etc., rarely an acc. with part.; adhuc de isto periculo nihil audisne (me), Cic.;—sæpe audivi a majoribus natu, id.;—sæpe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, id.;—audivi ex majoribus natu, Cic. Acc. with part.: quum audiret forte reges concertantes apud se, Suet. Absol.: videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic.;—a. in alqm, to hear something against one; part. auditio, at the hearing, intelligence, Gr. 696.—(2) ut attente, bonaque cum venia, verba mea audias, Cic.—(3) in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pet. Absol.: audit et... intonuit lævum, Virg.;—a. alqm, to grant one's request, Ov.; Hor.—(4) te annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic.—(5) nemo illorum iudicum clarissimis viris accusantibus, audientium sibi de amibui putavit, Cic.—(6) nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden a diis raptum ait, Cic. Absol.: Audio, I grant or allow that, well; as, si per eos statue flectant... audio; sin, etc., thus the contrary, non audio, I don't allow or grant.—(7) With acc. and (audil-ogous to obedi) with dat., in the phrase dicto audientem esse (alicui), to be obedient: te audi, Cic.;—nec currus audit habenas, hec, ob y, Virg.;—dicto audientem esse prætori, to obey the prætor;—qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, ready to obey the word, i. e. to obey at once, Cic.;—ne plebs nobis dicto audiens sit, Liv.—(8) si idem bene valeret, bene audiret, copiosus esset, etc., Cic.;—a. parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, to be praised by, id. Without adn., tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor.;—rexque paterque audisti, id. SYN. AUDIO; EXAUDIO; INAUDIO; ASCULTO.—Audire, as here, No. 1.—Exaudire, to hear distinctly and from a distance.—Inaudire, to hear privately, by the way, not officially, to overhear.—Ascultare, to listen to, pay attention.

AUDĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (audio). I. (1) A hearing, listening. II. Meton. (2) The talk of the

people, rumor, report.—(3) *A lesson, lecture.*—
4. *For auditus, The sense of hearing.* EX. (1) (pueri) fabellarum audicione ducuntur, Cic. *Phas.*: *A hearsay*; hoc solum audicione expetere cepit, id.—(2) si accepissent fama et audicione esse quoddam numen, Cic.—(3) egressus ex audicione, Gell. SYN. See AUDIENTIA.

AUDITOR, ōris, m. (audio). I. (1) *A hearer, auditor.* II. *Exp.* (2) *The hearer of a master, i. e. a disciple, pupil.* EX. (1) semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic.—(2) Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti a., Cic.

AUDITORIUM, ii, n. (auditor). I. *A lecture-room, an audience-room, court of justice, Quint*; Tac. *Of a school (opp. Forum), Quint.* II. *An assembly of hearers, an audience, an auditory*; adiabito ingenti auditorio, Plin. E.

AUDĪTUS, a, um, pt. of audio.

AUDĪTUS, ūs, m. (audio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A hearing, listening, Tac.*—(2) *Pass.*: *A report, rumor, talk.* II. *Meton.* (3) *The sense of hearing.* EX. (1) ea plurimum auditu acciperentur, Tac.;—brevi auditu, id.—(2) occupaverat animos prior a., Tac.—(3) a semper patet, Cic. SYN. See AUDIENTIA.

AUFĒRO, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, tr. irreg. (ab. fero). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To carry or bear off or away, take away, remove.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To take away, take by force, snatch away, carry off.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To carry off, gain, get, receive.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To carry off or away, take away, snatch away, turn aside, divert.* EX. (1) multa palam domum suam aufererat, Cic.;—e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, carried off, Liv.;—a se, to carry one's self off, to go away, Ter.—(2) a vasa omnia ab alquo, Cic.;—a pecuniam in tremit, to swindle, squander, id.;—a auriculum mordicus, to bite off, id.;—abstulit cita mors Achillem, carried off, Hor.;—mare Europam auferens Asiae, separating, Plin.—(3) Quintius a Scapulis paucos dies auferit, Cic.—(4) ne te auferant aliorum consilia, carry away, Cic.;—hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, take, Cic.;—mors a omnes sensus, id.;—a fugam, prevent, Flor. SYN. AUFFERO; TOLLO; AVERTO; ADIMO; ERIPIO; DIRIPIO; SUBRIPIO.—*Auferre, to carry off or away, to the loss of the possessor.*—Tollere (*lift*), *to take up, away, entirely.*—Avertere, *to take away secretly with bad intention, to embezzle.*—Adimere, *to take, to deprive.*—Eripere, *to take away by force.*—Diripere, *to rob, plunder, with violence and disorder.*—Subripere, *to carry off violently, and secretly.*

AUFIDĒNA, æ, f. *Aufidena*, a town of Samnium, now *Alfidena*, Liv.—*Aufidenates*, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Aufidena.*

AUFIDĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to an Aufidius, Aufidian.* A. nomen, *the debt of Aufidius*, Cic.

AUFIDĪUS, a, m. f. *Aufidius*, a Roman family name. Thus, 1. Cn. Aufidius, prætor. 2. T. Aufidius, a Roman orator, Cic.

AUFIDUS, i, m. *Aufidus*, a river of Apulia, now *Ofanto*, Hor. Hence, *Aufidus*, a, um, adj. *Aufidian*, Sil.

AUFŪGIO, ēre, aufugi, intr. (ab. fugio). *To flee away, run away, quum multos libros subripisset, aufugit, Cic.* With acc.: a. *aspectum parentis, to flee, shun, Cic.*;—aufugere ad alqm, *to take refuge with one.* SYN. AUFGREGO; ERUGO; DIFFUGIO; SUBRUFUGIO.—*Aufugere, to fly from.*—*Effugere, to escape from*; effugit rex e manibus, Cic.—*Diffugere, to fly away in all directions.*—*Subterfugere, to escape or get away*

secretly, to give one the slip; subterfugere militum simulatione insanias, Cic.

AUGE, es, f. (Αὔγη). *Auge*, daughter of Aelus, mother of Telemachus by Hercules, Ov.

AUGĒAS. See AUGIAS.

AUGĒO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. and intr. *Lit.*, *to make great*; hence, I. *Trans. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To increase, augment, strengthen, heighten.*—(2) *Fig.*: *Same.*—(3) *Exp.*: *Amplify to furnish any person (thing) with, endow, equip, enrich, adorn.*—(4) *Fig.*: *Same, also to magnify, elevate.* II. *Intrans.* (5) *To grow up, grow, increase.* EX.

(1) ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opesaugeamus, Cic.;—a vallum et turre, Tac.;—a. vocem, to strengthen, Suet. *Post.*: a. volumur turbam, *to increase the multitude of birds, i. e. to be changed into birds, Ov.*—(2) ut voluptas augeri non possit, Cic.;—a. animum alcijs, to heighten, id.—(3) With acc. and abl.: ut Sullanos possessores divitiisaugeatis, Cic.;—filiolo me auctum scito, enriched, presented with, id.—(4) quorum alter te scientia a. potest, altera exemplis, Cic.;—a. venatibus, to worship by sacrifices, Virg.—(5) usque adeo percipit fetusaugeante labore, Lucr.;—ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. SYN. See AMPLIO.

AUGESCO, ēre, intr. incep. (augeo). *To begin to grow, to grow, increase*; temperatione calorisetoriri et a., Cic.;—animi a. alicui, Sall. SYN. AUGESCO; CRESCO.—*Augescere, to increase in bigness or stature*; uva augescit, Cic.;—*Crescere, to grow, to become larger or taller*; huc villa crevit, Cic.;—uva augescit; crescent vites, G. D.

AUGĪAS or AUGĒAS, æ, m. (Αὔγϊας). *Augeas*, a king of Elis, whose stable, which had not been cleaned for thirty years, was cleaned by Hercules in one day, Serv.; Virg. *Il. nec, Proc.*: cloacas Augie purgare, Sen.

AUGMEN, inis, n. (augeo). *An increase, enlargement, augmentation, Lucr.*

AUGMENTUM (augmentum), i, n. (augeo). *An increase, enlargement, augmentation (opp. diminutio), Dig.*;—a. fulguris, Plin.

AUGUR, ūris, m. I. Commonly, *an augur, a soothsayer, who made his predictions from the flight, or feeding, or chirping of birds, Cic.* II. *Gen.*: *Any soothsayer or diviner*; a. Apollo, as the god of soothsaying, Hor.;—a. Argivus, i. e. Amphiarus, id.;—a. Thestorides, i. e. Calchas, Ov. *In the fem.*: a. aque annosa cornix, rain-foreboding, Hor. SYN. AUGUR; AUSPEX; ARUSPEX; VATICINANS.—*Augur, as here.* The augurs formed a college, and granted the office for life; it superintended the whole system of soothsaying, and upon it depended the most important state transactions.—*Auspex* (avispe, avis and spicere, obsol.). *An observer of birds, which were supposed to give intimation in some way, as by flight, feeding, chirping, whether the gods approved an enterprise or not.*—*Aruspex* or *haruspex* (ara and spicere), *a diviner, one who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of victims.*—*Vaticinans* (vatis, canere), *a foreteller of things to come from fury and enthusiasm*; haruspex, from art.

AUGŪRĀLIS, e, adj. (augur). I. *Belonging to an augur, or the college of augurs, augural*; as, a. libri, Cic.;—a. insignia, Liv.;—a. cœna, which an augur gave on entering upon his office. II. *Subst.*: *Augurale, is, n.* 1. *A place to the right of the general's tent, in which the auspices were held.*—2. *The principal tent, Quint.*—3. *An augur's staff*; lituus, Sen.

AUGURATIO, ōnis, f. (auguro). *A divination, Cic.*

AUGURĀTO, *adv.* After consulting the auguries, with the consent of the gods, *Liv.*

AUGURĀTUS, *ſſ. m.* (auguro). The office of an augur; lituus clarissimum inſigne a., *Cic.*

AUGURĪUM, *ii, n.* (augur). [*pl.* Augura, *Att. ap. Non.*]. I. (1) *Augury*, i. e. the observation and interpretation of the flight of the birds or other important phenomena. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: A divination, soothſaying, prediction, prophecy.—(3) A foreboding, preſentment.—(4) A sign, token, foretoken.—(5) The art of divining. EX. (1) a. agere, *Cic.*;—a. capere, *Virg.*—a. accipere, to take for a foretoken, *id.*—Liv.;—a. accipere, to take for a foretoken, *Cic.*—(2) verissima auguria rerum futurarum, *Cic.*—(4) seculorum quoddam a. futurorum, *Cic.*—(4) Thymum a. mellis est, *Plin.*—(5) laetus Apollo augurium citharanique dabat, *Virg.*

AUGURĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (augur). Belonging to augurs; a. jus, *Cic.*

AUGŪRO, *ſre, tr.* (augur). I. (1) To consult by augurs. II. *Meton.* (2) To consecrate by auguries.—(3) *Gen.*: To preſage, divine, forebode. EX. (1) a. salutem populi, *Cic.*—(2) augurato templo ac loco, *id.*—(5) si quid veri mens augurat, *Virg.*

AUGŪROR, *ſri, ſtus, tr. dep.* (*id.*). I. (1) To preſage, divine by the flight of birds. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: To preſage, conjecture, forebode. EX. (1) Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, *Cic.*—(2) mortem auguratus est, *id.* SYN. AUGUROR and AUGURATUS est, *id.* SYN. AUGUROR—AUGURO; OMINOR; AUSPICOR; PORTENDO—AUGURARI and AUGURARE, to preſage by the flying, etc., of birds.—OMINARI, to prognosticate or speak words of good or evil import.—AUSPICARI, to consult the Auspices (see *auspex* and *auspicium*) about any undertaking.—PORTENDERE, to portend, to signify before a thing happens.

AUGUSTA, *æ, f.* Augusta. I. In the time of the emperors a title of the mother, wife, daughters, and sisters of the emperor, *Imperial Majesty*, *Tac.*; *Suet.* II. The name of several towns; e. g. A. Prætoriana, in upper Italy, now *Aosta*, etc.

AUGUSTĀLIS, *e, adj.* Of or belonging to the emperor Augustus; A. ludi, *Tac.*;—A. Sodales, a college of Augustan priests, instituted by Tiberias, *id.*; called also A. sacerdotes, *id.*

AUGUSTĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* I. Of or belonging to Augustus. II. *Meton.*: Imperial; hence Augustani, Roman knights levied by Nero for military service, *Tac.* III. *Subst.*: Augustani, *ſtrum, m.* The inhabitants of towns that had the title of Augusta, *Plin.*, etc.

AUGUSTE, *adv.* (1) *augustus*. Reverently, with religious awe; a. venerari deos, *Cic.*

AUGUSTEUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Augustus; A. lex, *Frontin.*

AUGUSTINUS, *a, um, adj.* Belonging to Augustus; A. currus, the carriage of Augustus, *A.*

AUGUSTODUNUM, *i, n.* Augustodunum, a town of the Ædui, in Gallia, now *Autun*, *Tac.*

1. **AUGUSTUS**, *a, um, adj.* (augeo). Sacred, venerable, majestic, august, magnificent, noble; omitto Eleusina sanctam illam et a., *Cic.*;—also *Compar.* and *Superl.*

2. **AUGUSTUS**, *i, m.* I. The surname given to Octavius Cæsar as supreme ruler, and subsequently to all the Roman emperors, like our Majesty, *Imperial Majesty*, *Emperor*, *Hor.* II. *Adj.*: Augustus a, um, august, imperial; A. caput, of Augustus, *Ov.*;—mensis A., the month of August, so called after Augustus, formerly *Sextilis*, *Plin.*; *Mart.*

AULA, *æ, f.* (αὐλή), [*old gen.* aulai, *Gr.* 61. 2, *Virg.*]. I. *Gen.* (1) A court, forecourt.—(2) A hall, inner court = atrium.—(5) The court for the cattle, a cattle-yard.—(4) *Esp.*: A prince's court, royal palace. II. *Meton.* (5) A prince's power, dignity.—(6) Court-life, court, courtiers.

EX. (1) júnior aulae, i. e. Cerberus, *Hor.*—(2) a-lai medio pocula libabant, *Virg.*;—lectus genialis in aula est, *Hor.*—(4) in aula, at court. *Latravit* in aula, *Hor.*—(4) in aula, at court. *Post.*: Of the cell of the queen-bee; in aula et cerea regna relingunt, *Virg.*—(5) qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, had great influence at court, *Tac.*—(6) caret invendenda a. sobrius, *Hor.*;—prona in eum a. Neronis ut similis, the court, i. e. courtiers, *Tac.* SYN. AULA; REGIA; BASILICA; PALATIUM.—Aula, *prop.*, a large airy hall; hence, a prince's court or palace.—Regia (domus), the palace of a king (from rex).—Basilica (πλατεῖα), a grand portico, such as surrounded the Forum. Hence, temples and stately churches, the Forum. Hence, the colonnades that adorned them.—Palatium, a palace, from the Palatine mount, where Augustus had his palace.

AULÆUM, *i, n.* (αὐλαία). I. (1) A cover, hangings, canopy. II. *Esp.* (2) The curtain before the scene in a theatre.—(3) Arras, tapestry.—(4) An embroidered upper garment. EX.

(1) suspensa a., *Hor.*—(2) a. tollitur, is drawn up (at the end of a piece), *Cic.*;—a. mittitur, is dropped (at the beginning of a piece), *Phadr.*—(3) aulaeis superbis, *Virg.*—(4) ex humeris aulae togæ, *Juv.* SYN. See *PERIPETASMA*.

AULERCI, *ſtrum, m.* The Auleri, a people of Gallia Celtica divided into three branches, the Eburones or Eburones, the Cenomani, and the Brannonices, *Cæs.*

AULÉTICUS, *a, um, adj.* (αὐλετικός). Belonging to or fit for flute-playing; a. calamus.

AULICUS, *a, um, adj.* (αὐλικός from αὐλή). Belonging to a prince's court, courtlike, princely; a. apparatus, *Suet.* *Subst.*: Aulici, *ſtrum, m.* Courtiers, *Suet.*; *Nep.*

AULIS, *is, or Idis, f.* (Αἴλις). Aulis, a sea-port town in Boeotia, whence the Greek fleet sailed to Troy, *Virg.*

AULGEUS, *i, m.* (αὐλγεός). One who sings to the flute (on which another plays), *Cic.*

AULON, *ſonis, m.* Aulon, a mountain famous for its fertility in vines, and an adjacent valley in Calabria, *Hor.*

AULULĀRIA, *æ, f.* (sc. comedia) (aulula). The title of a comedy of Plautus, the hero of which is a miser who has buried a pot of gold.

AULUS, *i, m.* Aulus, a Roman prænomen usually written A.

AURA, *æ, f.* (αἶρα, the breathing of air), [*old gen.* aurai, *Virg.*, *Gr.* 61. 2.]. I. *Prop.*

(1) A breeze, gentle gale, wind.—(2) *Meton.*: Air, breath.—(3) Air-like exhalations; the splendor or lustre of light, glam., glitter.—(4) Sound, echo.—(5) Odor, vapor, exhalation. II. *F. g.*

(6) A current of air, breath of air, wind, air. EX. (1) nunc omnes terrent auras, every breeze, *Virg.*;—a. aeris, *Lucr.*;—omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auras, *Virg.*—(2) vivit et æthereas vitales suscipit auras, ethereal vital air.

PHRASES. Captare naribus auras, to sniff or scent the breeze, *Virg.*;—assurgere in auras, to the air, toward heaven, *id.*;—Eurydice superas re-niebat ad auras, to the queen-bee, in opposition to the regions of the dead, *Virg.*;—ferre aliquid ad auras, to bring to light, make known, *id.*;—reddere ad auras, to restore to the open air, *id.*;—fugere auras, to shun the light.—(3) discolor

unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Virg.—(4) si modo clamantis revocaverit aura puellae, Prop.—() at illi dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odor exhaled.—(5) totam opinionem parva nonnumquam commutat a. rumoris, Cic. PHRASES. a. popularis, popular applause, Liv.; = ventus popularis, Cic;—libertas auram capere, to catch at every hope of liberty, to hope for liberty. SYN. AURA; VENTUS; FLATUS; FLAMEN; FLABRUM; FLABELLUM.—AURA, a gentle breeze.—Ventus, the wind,—air blowing from one place to another.—Flatus, the blowing of favorable winds.—Flamen, violent blowing.—Flabrum, gentle fanning, blowing, puffs of winds.—Flabellum, dim., a fan.

AURARIUS, a, um, adj. (aurum). I. Of or belonging to gold; a. metalla, gold mines, Plin. II. Subst.: Aurarius, ii, m. A goldsmith, Inscr.—Auraria, æ, f. (sc. fodina). A goldmine, Tac.

AURATŪRA, æ, f. (aurum). Gilding, Quint.

AURATUS, a, um, I. pl. of auro. II. Adj. (1) Gilt or gilded, decked or ornamented with gold.—(2) Of gold, golden.—(3) Of a gold color. EX. (1) a. tecta, Cic.;—a. militis, with golden shields, Liv.;—a. tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Virg.—(2) a. lyra, Ov.—(3) a. gutta, Plin. SYN. See AUREUS.

AURELIA, æ, or AURELIANUM, i, or AURELIANENSIS URBS. Aurelia, a town of Gaul, now Orleans.

AURELIUS, a. Aurelius. I. A Roman family name; for instance, L. Aurelius Cotta, M. Aurelius Antonius, etc. II. Adj.: Of Aurelius, Aurelian; A. via, Cic.;—A. lex, e. g. judicaria, id.;—and, de ambitu, id.;—A. tribunal, in the Forum at Rome, id.;—called also Gradus Aurelii, id.;—Forum A. A town of Etruria on the via A., near the present village of Castellaccio.

AUREOLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (aureus). I. Prop. 1. Of gold, golden; a. anellus, Plaut.—2. Subst.: Aureolus, i, m. (sc. nummus). A golden coin, Mart.—3. Gilded, gilt, of a golden color, Lucil ap. Non. II. Meton.: Golden, splendid, excellent; aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. SYN. See AUREUS.

AUREUS, a, um, adj. (aurum). I. Prop. (1) Of gold, golden.—(2) Provided, ornamented, interwoven with gold, gilt or gilded.—(3) Of a golden color. II. (4) Meton.: Golden, beautiful, splendid, excellent. EX. (1) a. patera, Plaut.;—a. corona, a military distinction, Liv.;—a. numus, a gold coin, gold piece, worth in Rome about ₪ 30, Cic. Also, absol.: Aureus, i, m. Plin.; Suet. Poet.: a. vis, the power of changing every thing into gold, Ov.—() a. sella, Cic.;—a. Pactolus, with gold sand, Ov.—(3) a. color, Lucr.;—a. casaries, Virg.—(4) A. Venus, Virg.;—a. copia, Hor.;—a. etas, the Golden Age, Hor.;—a. mores, good, id.;—a. puella, faithful, id. SYN. AUREUS; AUREOLUS; ACRATES; AURIFER.—Aureus, of gold, golden.—Aureolus, dim., of the color of gold; aureolum malum, an orange, Col.—Auratus, gilt or gilded; currus a.—Aurifera, that bears or produces gold; a. arbor.

AURICHALCUM. See ORICHALCUM.

AURICOMUS, a, um, adj. (aurum, coma). With golden or golden-colored hair, V. Fl. Poet.: Tat has golden foliage, Virg.

AURICULA, æ, f. dim. (auris). I. The ear, flap of the ear; auriculum fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. II. Meton. gen.: The ear; A. Her.; Hor. SYN. See AURIS.

AURIFER, æra, ærum, adj. (aurum, fero). Carrying gold, bearing gold; a. amnia, i. e. Pactolus, 1b.;—a. arbor, i. e. bearing golden apples (in

the garden of the Hesperides), Cic., poet. SYN. See AUREUS.

AURIFEX, Icis, m. (aurum, facio). A worker in gold, a goldsmith, Cic.

AURI-FODĪNA, æ, f. (aurum). A gold mine.

AURIGĀ, æ, f. (aurea = oreo, a brille, and ago, prop., he who has the reins; hence). I. 1. A charioteer, driver, wagoner, Virg.; Hor. In the fem., Virg. A cart boy, stable boy, stable groom.—2. Esp.: A charioteer in the Ludi Circenses, Cic. II. Meton. 1. The name of a constellation, Auriga, Cic.—2. Poet. for a steersman, pilot, Ov. SYN. AURIGA; AGITATOR; AGASO.—Auriga, as here.—Agitator, a driver of cattle or of a vehicle.—Agaso, a horse-keeper, a groom of a stable.

AURIGĀRIUS, ii, m. for auriga. A charioteer in the Ludi Circenses, Suet.

AURIGATIO, ōnis, f. (aurigo). A driving in a chariot, Suet.

AURIGENA, æ, f. (aurum, gigno). Gold-begotten, a poetical epithet of Perseus, Ov.

AURIGER, æra, ærum, adj. (aurum, gero). Bearing or wearing gold; a. taurus, with golden horns, Cic., poet.

AURIGO, āre, intr. (auriga). I. To drive a chariot, to be a charioteer, Plin.; Suet. II. Fig.: To guide, direct; ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell.

AURINIA, æ, f. Aurinia, a Germanic prophetic, Tac.

AURIS, is, f. (in Lacon. αἰς, in Dor. ὤς = αἰς).

I. Prop. (1) The ear (usually plur., as a pair). II. The mould board or earth board of a plough, Virg.

EX. (1) aures quom sonum percipere debeant, Cic. PHRASES. dare aures suas alicui, to lend an ear to one, listen to, id.;—so, præbere aures, Liv.;—crigere aures, to prick up one's ears, listen attentively, id.;—accipere auribus aliquid, to hear, id.;—dare aliquid auribus alcius, to gratify the ears, to speak to another's will, Treb. ap. Cic.;—admonere aliquid ad aurem, secretly to remind or admonish one, id.;—in aurem, in aure, ad aurem dicere aliquid, to whisper something in one's ear, Hor.;—aurem vellere, to pull the ear, i. e. to admonish, remind, Virg.;—aurem pervellere, the same, Sen. Poet. for a hearer, auditor, Hor. SYN. AURIS; AURICULA.—Auris, an ear, the sense of hearing.—Auricula, dim., the flap or external ear.

AURISCALPIUM, ii, n. (auris, scalpo). An ear-picker, Mart.

AURITŪLUS, i, m. (auritus). One that has long ears, an ass, juckass, Phædr. SYN. See AURITUS.

AURITUS, a, um, adj. (auris). I. (1) Furnished with ears, having long or large ears; hence, Subst.: Auritus, i, m. A hare.—(2) Listening, attentive, hearing well.—(3) Pass. (as if pl. of aurio, ire, to hear. Obsolet.) Heard. II. (4) Having the form of an ear. EX. (1) auritus sequi lepores, Virg.—(2) auritus fidibus canoris ducere quereos, Hor.;—testis a., an ear-witness, Plaut.—(3) a. leges, Prud.—(4) a. aduncus rostri, Plin. SYN. AURITUS; AURITULUS.—Auritus, as here, No. 1.—Auritulus, dim., having small ears; applied ridiculously by Phædrus to the ass.

AURŌRA, æ, f. (αὔρος ὥρα, or aurea hora). I. 1. The redness of the dawn, morning dawn, break of day.—2. Personified: Aurora, the goddess of the morning, 'Hōs, wife of Tithonus and mother of Memnon, Ov.; Virg. II. Meton. 3. The East, Ov.—4. The inhabitants of the East, Claud.

AURUM, *i*, *n.* (αὔρον, *fr.* αὔω, *to shine*). I. (1) *Gold*. II. 2. *Golden vessels or utensils*, as *plate*, *Lucr.*;—*goblet*, *Virg.*;—*chain*, *Ov.*;—*ring*, *Juv.*;—*bit*, *Virg.*;—*clasp*, *Virg.*;—*flower*, *Ov.*;—(3) *Coined gold, gold coin*.—(4) *The color of gold, gleam or brightness of gold*.—(5) *Poet.*: *The Golden Age*, *Hor.* EX. (1) *a. et argentum in urbibus*, *Cic.*;—*a. habere, to possess*, *Proc.*; *montes auri polliceri, to promise largely*, *Ter.*—(3) *vide quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro*, *Cic.*—(4) *cum spicis nitido flaventibus auro*, *Ov.*—(5) *quamvis redeant in aurum tempora prisicum*.

AURUNCA, *æ*, *f.* *Aurunca*, a town of the Aurunci, afterwards *Suessa*, now *Sessa*, *Juv.*

AURUNCI, *ûrum*, *m.* *The Aurunci*, an old Italian people, *Plin.*; *Virg.* *Adj.*: *Of or belonging to the A.*; *A. patres*, *Virg.*

AUSCULTÂTO, *ônis*, *f.* (*ausculto*). I. *A hearing, listening*, *Sen.* II. *Esp.*: *An obeying*, *Plant.*

AUSCULTÂTOR, *ôris*, *m.* (*ausculto*). *A hearer, harkener, listener*, *Cic.* II. *Esp.*: *He who obeys*, *App.*

AUSCULTO, *âre*, *intr.* (*for auriculito, from auricula*). *To listen to a person or thing*. I. *Gen.* 1. *To hear, harken, listen*, *Plant.* II. *E.p.* 2. *To give ear, credit, assent to a thing*, *Plant.*—3. *To hear in secret, harken, listen*, *Plant.*—4. *a. aliquid, to harken to any one, to obey*; as, *mibi auscultat, Cic.*

AUSER, *ôris*, *m.* (Αὔρα). *Auser*, a tributary river of the Arnus in Etruria, now *Serchio*, *Plin.*

AUSĒTANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the town of Ausa*, in Hispania *Tarraconensis*; *Austanian*, *A. ager*, *Liv.* *Subst.*: *Ausētāni, ûrum*, *m.* *The Ausētāni*, *Cæs.*

AUSIM. See *ACNEO*.

AUSONA, *æ*, *f.* *Ausona*, an ancient town of the Ausones, near *Minturnæ*, *Liv.*

AUSONES, *um*, *m.* (Αὔωνες). *The Ausones*, a primitive people of central and lower Italy, *Virg.* *Poet.*: *The Italians*.

AUSONĪA, *æ*, *f.* (Αὔωνία). *Ausonia*, *Lower Italy*, *Ov.* *Poet. gen.* for *Italy*, *Virg.*

AUSONĪDÆ, *ârum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Ausonia*, *Virg.* *Poet. gen.* for *The inhabitants of Italy*, *Virg.*

AUSONIS, *idis*, *f.* *Ausonian*. *Poet.*: *Italian*.

AUSONĪUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Ausones, Ausonian*, *Plin.* *Poet. gen.* for *Italian, Roman*, *Virg.*; as *A. aula*, *the imperial court*, *Mart.* *Subst.*: *Ausônî, ûrum*, *m.* *The Ausones*, *Virg.*

AUSPEX, *icis*, *com.* (*contr. for avispex, fr. avis, specio*). I. (1) *A soothsayer, diviner by the flight, singing, or feeding of birds*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A person that makes preparation for a marriage, a match-maker*.—(3) *A protector, favorer, leader, director*.—(4) *Adj.*: *Fortunate, favorable*. EX. (1) *latores et a. legis curiæque*, *Cic.*—(2) *etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant*, *Cic.*—(3) *divis auspibus captorum operum*, *Virg.*;—*nil desperandum est Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro*, *Hor.*—(4) *a. clamor*, *Claud.*;—*a. victoria*, *id.* *SYN.* See *AVGUR*.

AUSPĪCĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* *Belonging to or serving for soothsaying or divination*; *a. pisciculus*.

AUSPĪCĀTO, *adv.* I. *After taking the auspices*; *Romulus a. urbem condidisse traditur*, *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *Prosperously, in good hour or time, auspiciously*, *Ter.*

1. **AUSPĪCATUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. (1) *Consecrated and hallowed by auguries*. II. (2)

Commenced, begun.—(3) *Fortunate, favorable*. IX. (1) *a. in loco*, *Cic.*—(2) *bellum male a.*, *Just.*—(3) *a. omnia*, *Veil.*

2. **AUSPĪCĀTUS**, *ûs*, *m.* (*auspico*). *A taking of the auspices*, *Plin.*

AUSPĪCUM, *û*, *n.* (*auspex*). I. (1) *Divination by observing the flight, etc., of birds, auspice, augury*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *A sign, token, foreboding, omen*.—(3) *Milit.*: *The chief command*, because the superior magistrates were had the power of taking the auspices. In this sense it is sometimes distinguished from *ductus*, meaning *one who acts as lieutenant to the chief commander*, or in his name when absent.—(4) *Still more gen.*: *Fancy, will, authority, power, pleasure*.—(5) *A beginning, commencement*, because great enterprises were begun by taking the auspices. EX. (1) *pullarium in auspicio mittit*, *Liv.*

PHRASES. *habere a.*, *to have the right of taking auspices*. In war this belonged only to the commander-in-chief, *Cic.*;—*a. secundum, prosperous*, *Hor.*;—*salvis auspibus, not against the auspices*, *Cic.*;—*addecentibus auspiciis, the omens being favorable*, *Tac.*;—*auspicia dissolvere, to destroy, vilify the authority of the auspices*, *Cic.*;—*a. clementi, to falsify the auspices*, *id.*—(2) *filumen sinistrum a. optimum habemus*, *Cic.*—(3) *milites ductu auspicioque ejus*, *Liv.*;—*ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii*, *Tac.*—(4) *paribus auspiciis, with equal authority*, *Virg.*;—*meis ducere vitam auspiciis, according to my own will or pleasure*, *id.*—(5) *auspicia belli a. paricio incipientes*, *Just.*

AUSPĪCO, *âre*, *tr.*, *for* *auspico*. *To take the auspices*, *Plato*;—*a. mustelam, to take an omen from*, *id.*

AUSPĪCOR, *âri*, *âtus*, *intr. tr. dep.* (*auspex*). I. (1) *To take the auspices*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To begin, undertake a thing for the sake of a favorable portent, to commence for the sake of luck*.—(3) *Gen.*: *To begin, undertake a thing*. EX. (1) *a. est oblitus*, *Cic.*;—*Fabio auspicianti aves non addidere*, *Liv.*—(2) *auspiciandi gratia tribunum ingressum*, *Tac.*—(3) *Homo a supplicii vitam auspicatur*, *Plin.*;—*a. gradum senatorium per militiam, to obtain admission to the senate by military services*, *Sen.* *With inf.*: *a. cantare*, *Suct.* *SYN.* See *AVGUR*.

AUSTER, *tri*, *m.* I. *The south wind (opp. aquilo, the north wind)*; *a. vehemens*. II. *Meton.*: *The South country, the South*, *Cic.*

AUSTĒRE, *adv.* (*austerus*). *Severely, rigidly, austerely*; *agit mecum a.*, *Cic.*

AUSTĒRTAS, *âtis*, *f.* (*id.*). I. *Prop.* 1. *Of flavor: Harshness, austerity*.—2. *Meton.* *Of color: Dinginess, darkness*, *Plin.* II. *Fig.* 3. *Severity, rigor*; *a. magistri (opp. comitas)*.

AUSTĒRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (αἰσθηρός). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of flavor: Harsh, tart, sour*. (2) *Meton.* *Of smell: Strong*.—(3) *Of color: Dark, dingy*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Severe, rigorous, strict*.—(5) *Of things without life; sc. Of speech: Serious, stern, grave, harsh*.—(6) *Of a style of building: Harsh, in opposition to pleasing, pleasant*.—(7) *Of circumstances: Earnest, sad, gloomy, disagreeable, irksome*. EX. (1) *vinum nigrum a.*, *Cels.*;—*vinum austerissimum*, *Scrib.*—(2) *balsami succus odore a.*, *Plin.*—(3) *colores a.*, *Plin.* (4) *austerior et gravior esse potuisset*, *Cic.*—(5) *ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, a harsh and firm, not a sweet and insipid delicacy (the figure is borrowed from wine)*, *Cic.*—(6) *a. maluit genere quam jucundo placere*, *Plin.*—(7) *a. labor*, *Hor.* *SYN.* **AUSTĒRUS**; **TRĒTRICUS**; **TRĒSTIS**; **SEVERUS**; **SĒRIUS**; **RĒGĒDUS**.—*Austerus, austere, harsh as to*

external appearance.—Tetricus, of excessive gravity, disposing to melancholy.—Tristus, sad, of every appearance, forbidding, causing fear.—Severus, severe, exact, not indulgent.—Sertius, serious, opp. to gay, jocose, merry.—Rigidus, stiff with cold, rigid, unyielding; rigidus censor, Ov.

AUSTRĀLIS, e, adj. (auster). *Southeastward, southern*; a. regio, Cic.;—a. cingulus, the torrid zone,—a. ora, the same, id.—a. polus, the south pole, antarctic pole, Ov.

AUSTRĪNUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Southern*; a. colores, Virg.;—a. dies, on which the south wind blows, Plin.;—a. vertex, the south pole, id. *Subst.*: Austrina, ōrum, n. (loca). *The Southern countries or regions*; a. Cypri, Plin.

AUSUM, i, n., also ausus, ūs, m. (audeo). *A daring attempt, a bold deed*, Virg.; Ov.

AUSUS, a, um, pt. of audeo.

AUT, conj. disj. I. Gen. (1) Or. II. *Exp.* (2) It illustrates or corrects a too general or incorrect assertion: Or rather, or, or strictly speaking.—(3) Restrictively, for connecting something less important with something more important: Or yet, or also, or at least.—(4) For aliquoquin: Otherwise, or else, or. EX. (1) audendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patienda, Liv.;—Repeated twice: aut ... aut, either ... or, partly ... partly; a. quicquid eodem modo concluditur, probabitur, a. ars ista nulla est.—More than twice: a. inimicitias a. laborem a. sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. *Sometimes two disjunctive clauses with aut ... aut together*; as, assentior Crasso ne a. de C. Laeli a. de bujus generi a. arte a. gloria detrahant, Cic. *In negative sentences for neque ... neque*; as, neque enim sunt a. obscura a. non multa post commissa, Cic. *Pot.*: aut ... vel, and vel ... aut, for aut ... aut, or vel ... vel; also *pot.*, neque ... aut for neque ... neque, Virg.—(2) de hominum genere, a. omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.—(3) quero, num injuste a. improbe fecerit, Cic.;—profecto cuncti, a. magna pars idem mutavissent, Sall.—(4) nunc manet insontem gravis exitus; a. ego veri vana feror, Virg. SYN. AUT; VEL; Vt; Sive, Sed; Neve, Nec.—Aut indicates a disjunctive relation of ideas so opposed to one another that the one excludes the other, or that they differ essentially.—Vel, that they differ only in certain things.—Ve is used if the ideas are convertible, or so that one may take place as well as the other.—Sive and Sive = vel si, express the alternative conditionally; or if you please, if you prefer.—Neve and Neu, or not, and not, express it negatively.—Again; Aut indicates a difference of the object—and vel a difference of expression.—Vel is corrective like aut, No. 2.—So also sive or seu. Zumpt.

AUTEM, conj. I. Gen. Subjoins something different or entirely opposite: But, on the other hand, on the contrary, yet, however. Sometimes an emphatic and (it stands always after one or more words). II. *Exp.*: But, and yet, is used as follows: 1. For subjoining a word repeated from the foregoing sentence; as, admoneri mi satis est. Admonebit a. nemo alius nisi reipublicae tempus, Cic.—2. For resuming a sentence interrupted by a parenthesis, Cic.—3. For annexing a parenthesis, Cic., etc.—4. In enumerations, for annexing something more weighty; as, magnus deendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa a. gratia, Cic.—5. To annex an impassioned question: But, however (the Gr. ὅτι); quomodo a. moveri animus ad appetendum potest, Cic. Thus especially in corrective questions.—(6) In syllogisms, to subjoin the minor, like atque and atque; as, aut hoc, aut illud; hoc a. non; igitur illic, Cic. SYN. See Sed.

AUTHEPSA, æ, f. (αὐτήψα, αὐτός and ἔψω, a self-boiler). *A machine for cooking or boiling.*

AUTOGRĀPHUS, a, um, adj. (αὐτογράφος). *Written with one's own hand*; a. epistola, Suet. *Subst.*: autographum, i, n. *An autograph*, Symm.

AUTOLŶCUS, i, m. (αὐτολύκος). *Autolycus*, son of Mercury, maternal grandfather of Ulysses, a very dexterous thief, Ov. *Meton.* of a thievish person, Plant.

AUTOMĀTUS, -UM (-os, -on). I. Adj.: *That acts of itself, spontaneous*, Petron. *Subst.*: automaton or um, i, n. *A self-moving machine, automaton*, Suet.

AUTOMĒDON, ontis, m. (αὐτομήδων). I. *Automedon*, the charioteer of Achilles, Virg. II. *Meton. gen.*: *A charioteer*, Cic.; Juv.

AUTŌNŌE, es, f. (αὐτονόη). *Autonoe*, a daughter of Cadmus, mother of Acteon, Ov.

AUTOR, **AUTORITAS**. See **ACTOR**, etc.

AUTUMNĀLIS, **AUTUMNESCO**, **AUTUMNITAS**, **AUTUMNO**, **AUTUMNUM**, **AUTUMNUS**. See **ACTO**.

AUTŪMO, āre, intr. (from autumo, from aio; orig., *To say 'yes'* (opp. nego, to say 'no'); hence). I. (1) *To assert, state, say, believe*, II. *Exp.* (2) *To call*. EX. (1) factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter.—(2) Ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Dido autumat, Carthago conditur, Vell.

AUVŌNA, æ, f. *Auona*, a river of Britain, the *Avon*, Tac.

AUXĪLĪARIS, e, adj. (auxilium). I. Gen. (1) *Ready to help, aiding, helping*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Milit.*: *Auxiliary*. Hence, (3) *Of or belonging to auxiliary troops*. EX. (1) a. undæ, Ov.;—a. carmen, a magic formula, spell.—(2) a. cohortes, Cæs. *Abstr.*: Auxiliares, auxiliarius, Cæs.—(3) a. stipendia, Tac. SYN. AUXILIARIS; AUXILIARIUS.—Auxiliaris, said of any one coming to give assistance.—Auxiliarius, said mostly of auxiliary troops.

AUXĪLĪRĪUS, a, um, adj. (auxilium). I. (1) Gen.: *Ready to help, aiding, helping*. II. *Milit.*: (2) *Auxiliary, subsidiary*. EX. (1) magis consiliarius amicus quam a., Plant.—(2) a. miles, cohorts, auxiliary or subsidiary troops; a. cohors, Cic.; Sall.; Liv.;—a. miles (opp. legionarius), As. Pollio ap. Cic. SYN. See AUXILIARIUS.

AUXĪLIATOR, ōris, m. (auxilior). *A helper, assistant*; litigantium a., Quint.

AUXĪLĪATUS, ūs, m. (id.). *A helping, aiding*, Lucr.

AUXĪLĪO, āre, rare for auxilior.

AUXĪLĪOR, āri, ātus, intr. dep. (auxilium). *To lend aid, to help, assist*. With dat.: as, mihi auxiliari, Cic. In sickness: *To aid, relieve, heal*, Plin. SYN. AUXILIOR; JUVO or ADJUVO; OPITULOR; SUBVENIO; SUCCURRO.—Auxiliari (augeo), to increase the strength.—Juvare and Adjuvare, to help to carry a burden, to assist.—Opitulari (opes and ferre, tuli), to assist with money or interest any one in want.—Subvenire, to go to the assistance of.—Succurrere, to run or fly to the assistance of; incensæ succurrunt urbi, Virg.

AUXĪLIUM, ii, n. (augeo). I. Gen. (1) *Help, aid*. In the plur.: *Remedy, expedient*, Liv.; Quint. II. (2) *Milit.*: *Auxiliary or subsidiary forces or troops* (usually in the plur.).—(3) Gen.: *Military force or power*.—(4) In medic.: *A remedy, medicament*. EX. (1) a. ferre alicui, Cic.—(2) tueri sex legiones et magna equitum ac pedum a., Cic.;—Sing. Tac.—(3) in-

firmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Cæs.—(4) omne a. corporis, Cels. SYN. AUXILIUM; ADJUMENTUM; ADJUTORIUM; OPIS; SUPPETIE; PRÆSIDIUM; SUBSIDIUM.—Auxilium, assistance rendered by increasing strength or power. Adjumentum, the means of assistance for a certain purpose, e. g. rei gerendæ.—Adjutorium, assistance, succor.—Opis, money, property, wealth, as the means of aid or assistance in any enterprise.—Suppetie, supplies; suis suppetiis mitti, Cæs.—Præsidium (sedere, præ), assistance for protection from danger.—Subsidium (sedere, sub), assistance in danger.

AUXIM, is, it, etc. See ARGO.

AUXIMATES, lum, m. The inhabitants of Auximum, Cæs.

AUXIMUM, i, n. Auximum, a town of the Piceni, now Osimo, Cæs.

AVARE, adv. (avarus). Avariciously, covetously, greedily; nihil a., nihil injuste facere, Cic.; —a. exigere opus, acerbely, Col.

AVARICENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Avaricum; A. præmia, Cæs.

AVARICUM, i, n. Avaricum, a town of Gallia, now Bourges, Cæs.

AVARITER, adv. (old form for avare), s. s.

AVARITIA, æ, f. (avarus). An insatiable desire of any thing, avarice, covetousness, greediness, selfishness (opp. abstinentia); est autem a. opinatio vehemens de pecunia, Cic.; —a. hians et imminens, a greedy covetousness, id. Of gluttony, Plaut.; —a. glorie, immoderate desire of glory, ambition, Curt. In the plur.: omnes avaritiae, all sorts of selfishness, Cic. SYN. AVARITIA; AVIDITAS.—Avaritia, the love of money, closeness, stinginess.—Aviditas, eagerness to get what one has not, or to get more.

AVARITIES, ei, f. for avaritia. Avarice.

AVARUS, a, um, adj. (aveo), [Gen. pl. fem. avarum for avarum, Plaut.]. Eagerly desirous, greedy, covetous, avaricious; a. et furax homo, Cic. Poet. without a bad accessory idea: Gaii præter laudem nullius avari, covetous of glory alone, Hor. SYN. AVARUS; AVIDUS; SORDIDUS; PARCUS; TENAX; RESTRICTUS.—AVARUS, avaricious, having a continual insatiable desire for money; avaritia pecunie studium habet; ea semper infinita insatiabilis est, Sall.—Avidus, impelled by cupidity, eager for something, in a good as well as a bad sense.—Sordidus, meanly avaricious.—Parcus, saving, careful, frugal.—Tenax, tight, miserly.—Restrictus, penurious, tight. Thus, homo parcus, skims expenses; restrictus dislikes to give, gives little; tenax, gives nothing.

AVE. See 2. AVEO.

AVĒHO (abveho), Ære, vxi, vectum, tr. (ab, veho). (1) To carry off or away.—(2) Pass.: To drive, ride, sail away or off. EX. (1) a. dona domos, Liv. Poet. with an acc. of goal, Virg.—(2) avectus (sc. equo), ab suis, Liv.; —avecti (sc. navibus), hostes, Virg.

AVELLA, AVELLĀNUS. See ABELLA, ABELLANUS.

AVĒLLO, Ære, elli, or ulsi, ulsum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To tear away, pull or rend off or away.—(2) Fig., Same. II. Meton. (3) To separate from a thing by pulling, to part, to remove forcibly. EX. (1) poma ex arboribus si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic.; —sibi avelli jubet spiculum, to be drawn or taken out, id.—(2) morbus et agrotatio quæ avelli inveterata non possunt (from the mind), Cic.—(3) num etiam de matris hunc complexu avellet? Cic. SYN. AVELLO;

EXIMO.—Avellere, to pull out or off with some effort. Eximere (emere ex), to take out of, e. g. e vinculis—de numero.

AVĒNA, æ, f. 1. Oats, Virg.; Hor.—2. Esp.: Wild oats, weed, Cic.—3. Meton. gen.: Any stalk or reed; gracili a., Plin.; —disparibus avenis, Ov.—4. An oaten pipe, pastoral pipe, Virg.

AVĒNĀCEUS, a, um, adj. (avena). • Of oats, oaten; a. farina, Plin.

AVĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to oats; a. cicada, Plin.

AVENŌ (Avennio), ōnis, f. Avenio, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Avignon, Mel.; Plin.

AVENTINENSIS or AVENTINIENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Mount Aventinus, Val. Max.

AVĒNTĪNUM, i, n. See AVENTINUS.

1. AVĒNTĪNUS, i, m. (Aventinum, i, n., Liv.). I. The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, first made a part of the town by Ancus Marcius, Cic.; Liv.; Virg. II. Aventinus, a son of Hercules, Virg.

2. AVĒNTĪNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Mount Aventinus; a. jugum, Ov.

1. AVĒO (hav.), Ære, intr. To be very desirous, to desire earnestly, long for, crave after; commonly with an inf. or rel. clause, valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. With acc.: a. genus legationis, id. SYN. See Cupio.

2. AVĒO (hav.), Ære, intr. To be in good health, be well, be happy. It is found as a salutation only, at meeting or at parting, in the imper. ave, or inf. avere, Be thou well! be thou happy! hail! all hail! farewell! Caesar, simul atque have mihi dixit, statim exposuit, etc., had saluted me, Cæsar, ap. Cic.; —haveto, farewell, Cato ap. Sall. Thus, have, in taking leave of a dead person, Catull.; —Marcus avere jubet, sends you his love, Mart. SYN. AVE; SALVE; VALE.—AVE, Have, the common greeting.—Salve, hail! the greeting in the morning, to those who arrive, to those who sneeze, and to the gods.—Vale, be healthy, I wish you well! used on going away. Salve and ave were likewise thus used, and the latter returned with vale.

AVĒRNĀLIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Lake Avernus; A. aquæ, Hor.

1. AVĒRNUM, i, m. or A. LACUS. I. Avernus, a place and lake of Campania, near Cumæ, Baie, and Puteoli, exuding a pestilential vapor. According to fable, the entrance into the infernal regions; near it was a cavern in which the Cumæan Sibyl dwelt, now Lago d'Averno, Avernus lacus, Cic.; —Avernus, Virg. II. Meton. poet.: For the infernal regions, Ov.

2. AVĒRNUM, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Lake Avernus, and, poet., to the infernal regions; A. luci, Virg.; —A. valles, Ov.; —A. freta, i. e. Avernus lacus, Virg. Abol.: Avernus, Grum, n. The country near Lago d'Averno, id. Of the infernal regions; A. stagna, id.; —A. loca, Ov.; —A. Juno, i. e. Proserpine, id.

AVĒRRO, Ære, verri, tr. Prop.: To sweep away or off; cara pisces averrere mensa, Hor.

AVĒRRUNCO, Ære, [old forms averruncassint for averruncant, Pac. ap. Varr.; —inf. fut. averruncassere, id.] A religious t. t.: To avert any thing evil, forefend; dii averruncant, Attic. ap. Cic. SYN. See AVERTO.

AVĒRSĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (aversor.) Abominable, Lucr.

AVĒRSĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). A turning from, aversion, reluctance; tacita a., Quint.

ĀVERSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (averto). I. *Gen.*: *A turning from or away.* *Adv. phrase*: *ex a, turned away, backward*, Auct. B. Hisp. II. *Esp.* 1. In law: *per a, or aversione emere, vendere, locare, etc., to buy, sell, lease, etc., in the lump or gross, i. e. without making a particular calculation*, Dig.—2. In Rhet.: *A turning from the proper subject*, Quint.—3. *Dislike, aversion*, Dict. Crēt.

ĀVERSOR, āri, ātus, *dep. intens.*, Gr. 227. Obs. 3 (averto). I. *Absol.*: *To turn one's self away from, turn the back upon any thing; as, a, advocati, Cic.* II. *Tr.* A. alqm or alqd., *to turn away from one's self, reject, refuse, shun, abominate a person or thing; as, consul aversatus (filium), sending away, not admitting*, Liv. *Phrs.*: *vultus aversatus, turned away*, Aur. Vict. **SYN.** **AVERSOR**; **DEPRECOR**.—**AVERSARI**, *to turn from one with horror, contempt, or disgust*, Fig.: *To reject, sc. preces.*—**DEPRECIARI** (*precari, de*), *to pray or wish against a thing, to beg off; also, opp. precari.* *Siepe precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem, Ov.; also, to beg earnestly for, Ov.*

ĀVERSOR, ōris, *m.* (averto). *A pilferer, purloiner, embezzler; Verres ille vetus a. pecunie publicæ, Cic.*

ĀVERSUS, a, um, I. *pt. of averto.* II. *Adj.*: *Turned away, i. e. (1) Prop. Of place (opp. adversus): On or towards the side turned away or back, i. e. on or towards the back side, behind, from behind.*—(2) *Fig.*: *Turned away, remote, distant.*—(3) *Of the disposition of the mind: Opposite, averse, disinclined, disaffected, hostile.* *EX.* (1) *et adversus et a. impudicus es, before and behind, Cic.; —ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, from behind, Cæs.; —hostem a. videre; i. e. the fleeing enemy, id.; —aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, backward, Liv.* *Subst.*: *Aversa, Grum, n. The back part; as, per a fugam dederat, Liv.; —a. insule, the opposite part, id.—(2) milites a. a praelio, marched off, retired.*—(3) *usually with ab; as, quis potest esse tam a. a vero, tam præceptis? etc., Cic. With dat.*: *aversus mercuratoris, Hor.* *Absol.*: *amici a., alienated, at variance, Hor.* **SYN.** **SEE ADVERSUS.**

Ā-VERTO (vort.), ēre, ti, sum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To turn off or away, avert.*—(2) *In the middle sense, passive form* (Gr. 136, 3): *To turn one's self off or away.*—(3) *Esp.*: *To purloin, carry off, embezzle, steal.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.*: *To turn away, detain, keep off, ward off.*—(5) *Esp.*: *To turn, divert from an action, intention, or circumstance.*—(6) *In the mind: To turn off, alienate, estrange.* *EX.* (1) *nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, turn off, Cic.; —a. ab Arari, to turn from, Cæs.; —a. se, to turn one's self away, Cic. Poet. with an acc. of the goal, Virg. With dat., Prop.*—(2) *illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat, averted, Virg.; —thus, with acc., equus fontes avertitur, turns itself away from, id.; —and in the same meaning simply avertere, the accusative being understood, Gr. 444; as, dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, turning away, Virg.*—(3) *Esp.*: *a. pecuniam publicam, Cic.—(4) tu velim a me animum parumper avertas, Cic.; —thus, quod dii omen avertant, which the gods forbid, id.—(5) qui mentem optimi viri a defensione meæ salutis avertent, Cic.—(6) a. civitates ab amicitia alejis, Cæs.* **SYN.** **AVERTO**; **AVERTUNCO**; **AVOCO**.—**AVERTERE**, *to avert, turn away, sc. dangers, evils.*—**AVERTUNCARE**, *to turn or take away whatever hurts, to avert impending misfortune, used in ancient forms of prayer.—Avocare, to call off or unite.*

ĀVĪA, æ, *f.* (avus). *A grandmother*, Plaut. *Meton.*: *An old prejudice, Pers.*

ĀVIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (avis). 1. A place where domestic fowls are kept, *bird-house, aviary*, Cic.—2. Any place in a wood where birds resort; *a haunt or resort of wild birds, Virg.*

ĀVIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Of or belonging to birds or fowls; a. rete, a fowler's net.* II. *Subst.*: *Aviarius, ii, m. A fowler, bird-catcher.*

ĀVIDE, *adv.* (avidus). *Eagerly, greedily; a. arripere literas Græcas, Cic. Compar., Liv.; Superl., Cic.*

ĀVIDITAS, ātis, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *Eagerness, desire (in good or bad sense).* II. *Esp.* (2) *A greediness for money, avarice.*—(3) *Hunger, appetite.* *EX.* (1) *quod mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, Cic.—(2) ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic.—(3) lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat, Plin.; —so, a. excitare, id.*

SYN. *See AVARITIA.*

ĀVIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (aveo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Longing for (in good or bad sense), desiring passionately, desirous, eager.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Eager to possess any thing; covetous, greedy of money, avaricious.*—(3) *Desirous of food, hungry.*—(4) *Of things: Insatiable.*—(5) *Of space: Large, wide.* *EX.* (1) *avidus laudis, Cic. Absol.*: *ita sunt avidæ (aures meæ), Cic., rarely with in with acc., avidæ in direptiones manus, Liv.—(2) grati animi non avidi signa profferre, Cic.; —a. manus hæredis, Hor.—(3) conviva a., Hor.—(4) a. mare, Lucr.; —a. ignis, Ov.—(5) inde avidam partem montes silvæque ferarum possedere, Lucr.* **SYN.** *SEE AVAREUS.*

ĀVIENUS, i, *m.* *Avienus, a Roman name; thus, Rufus Festus A., a Roman poet in the latter half of the fourth century.*

ĀVIS, is, *f.* (abl. sing. oftener avi than ave). I. (1) *A bird.* II. *Esp.* (2) *An ominous or prophetic bird.* *EX.* (1) *ista avi (aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic.; —of bees, Varr. Prop.*: *a. alba, for a rare or unusual thing, Cic.—(2) secundis avibus, with a favorable omen, Liv.; —avi mala, with a bad omen, Hor.* **SYN.** **AVIS**; **ALES**; **VOLUCRIS**; **ALITES**; **PRÆPETES**; **OSCINES**.—*Avia, a bird, according to its nature, limited to the feathered race.—Ales, winged, of large birds.—Volucris, every creature capable of flying.*

Deum volucrum, i. e. Cupid, Ov.—Alites, birds whose flight and beating of the wings are observed.—Præpetes, birds which fly swiftly and high before the observer, indicating good luck.—Oscines, birds whose voice and singing serve for prophesying.

ĀVĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (avus). I. *Belonging to a grandfather; paternæ atque a. possessiones, Cic.* II. *Gen.*: *Old, ancient; a. merum, Ov.*

ĀVĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (a, via). I. (1) *Situate apart or at a distance from a road, out of the way, unfrequented.*—(2) *Subst.*: *Avium, ii, n. An out of the way place, a pathless place.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Erroneous.* *EX.* (1) *nocturnis et a. itinibus, side-marches, Sall. Poet.*: *Of one that is out of the way, led astray.*—(2) *per avia (sc. loca) præibat, Tac. With gen.*: *a. saltuum, id.—(3) avius a vera ratione erras, Lucr.* **SYN.** **AVIUS**; **DEVIUS**; **INVĪUS**; **INACCESSUS**; **IMPERVIUS**.—*Avius, without way or passage, though not impassable.—Devius, out of the way or road.—Invius, that cannot or with difficulty can be come at, impassable.—Inaccessus, inaccessible; vertex i., Tac.—Impervius, that cannot be crossed or passed over or through; amnis i., Ov.*

ĀVŌCĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (avoco). *A means of diversion or recreation*, Plin. E.

AVŌCATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A calling away, diverting the thoughts from cares, etc., diversion.*

Ā-VŌCO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To call off or away.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To withdraw, remove.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To turn or divert from an action, intention, and the like, prevent, hinder.*—(4) *To distract, disturb one's attention or occupation.* EX. (1) *a. partem exercitus ad Volscum bellum.* Liv.;—*a. aliqui alium, to call away from one.* Messal. ap. Gell. In fighting: *a. arma, to make a feint.* Quint.—(2) *Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam.* Cic.—(3) *ne metus quidem a facissimis factis potest a.* Cic.—(4) *negotia que avocant animum.* Plin. E.;—*a. se, to amuse one's self.* SYN. See **AVERTO**.

Ā-VŌLO, āre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To fly away.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To flee or hasten away, pass away quickly* [opp. *advolare, to hasten to*]. EX. (1) *auspiciant pullos avolasse.* Suet.—(2) *experiat certe, ut hinc avolem.* Cic.;—*Critoni non persuasi, me hinc avolatūrum, i. e. that I shall die.* id.;—*voluptas a. flos away.* id. SYN. **AVOLO**; **REVOLO**; **DEVOLVO**; **EVOLVO**.—*Avolare, to fly from a place.*—*Revolare, to fly back again to it.*—*Devolare, to fly down.*—*Evolare, to fly upwards.* *Fig.* also.

ĀVULSOR, ōris, *m.* (avello). *One that tears off.* Plin.

ĀVULSUS, a, um, *pt. of* avello.

ĀVENCŪLUS, i, m. (avus). I. *A mother's brother, maternal uncle*;—*a. magnus, a grand-mother's brother, great-uncle*;—*a. major, a great-grandmother's brother, great-great-uncle.* Dig.;—*also for a. magnus, a great-uncle.* Vell. II. *Meton.* *for a. major, a great-great-uncle.* Tac.;—*The husband of a mother's sister.* SYN. See **PATRUS**.

ĀVUS, i, m. 1. *A grandfather.* Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *An ancestor, forefather.* Hor.; Ov.—3. *An old man.* Albini. SYN. **AVES**; **PROAVUS**; **ABAVUS**; **ATAVUS**.—**Āvus, a grandfather.**—**Proavus, a great-grandfather.**—**Abavus, a great-grandfather's father.**—**Atavus, the great-grandfather's grandfather.**—**Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus.** Cic. Poets without distinction sometimes use these words to express *Ancestors*; *Mæcenis atavis edite regibus.* Hor.

AXĒNUS, adj. (ἄξενος). *Inhospitable.* A. Pontus, the former name of the Pontus Euxinus.

AXĪCIA, æ, *f.* (assecō). *A pair of scissors.*

• **AXICŪLUS** (assic.), i, m. *dim.* (axis). 1. *A small axle-tree.* Vitruv.—2. *A plug.* Vitruv.—3. *A small pole.* Col.

AXILLA, æ, *f.*, *ancient for ala.* *An arm-pit.*

AXIM, is, *it.* See **AGO**.

AXINŌMANTĪA, æ, *f.* (ἄξινομαντία). *A divination or soothsaying by axes.* Plin.

AXIŌMA, ātis, *n.* (ἀξιόμα). *A principle, fundamental truth, axiom.* App. SYN. See **PROVERBIUM**.

AXIS (assis), is, *m.* (ἄξων). I. 1. *An axle-tree*; *ab axibus rotarum.* Liv.;—*faginus a.* Virg.—2. *Meton.*: *Poet. for a car, wagon, in gen.* Ov.;—*also in the plur.* id.—3. *The arbor or axis of a clepsydra.* Vitruv.—4. *The axis of the earth.* Cic. Hence, *Meton.*: *The pole*; *a. meridianus.* Vitruv.—5. *The north pole.* Att. ap. Cic.—6. *The whole heavens.* Ov.;—*sub axe, in the open air.* id.—7. *A climate*; *a. hesperius, the west.* Ov.;—*a. boreus, the north.* id.—8. *The pin or hook on which the door turns.* Stat.—9. *The valve of a pump.* Vitruv.—9. In archit.: *axes volutarum, the axes of the volutes.* Vitruv. II. *A board or plank.* Cæs.

AXĪUS, īi, *m.* (ἄξιος). *Axius, a river of Macedonia, now Vardar.* Liv.

AXŌNA, æ, *f.* *Azona, a river of Gaul, now Aisne.* Cæs.

AXUNGIA, æ, *f.* (axis, ungo). *Grease for the axle-trees of wheels.*

AXURUS. See **AXUR**.

AZAN, ānis, *m.* *Azan, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybele.* Stat.

B

BĀB.E or **PĀP.E**, *interj.* (βαβαί or παπαί). *An exclamation denoting astonishment and joy; Strange! wonderful! Plant*; Ter.

BĀBYLO, ōnis, *m.* (perhaps of Babylon, a Babylonian, foreigner). *A banker.* Ter.

BĀBYLŌN, ōnis, *f.* (Βαβυλών), [*Gr. gen.*, Babylones, Claud.; *acc.*, Babylona, Prop.]. *Babylon, the metropolis of Babylonia and Assyria, on the Euphrates; its ruins are near the modern Hillé, in Irak Arabi.* Cic.; Plin.

BĀBYLŌNĪA, æ, *f.* (Βαβυλωνία). *Babylonia.* I. *A province of Syria between the Euphrates and Tigris; sometimes for Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia, now Irak Arabi.* Mel.; Plin. II. *The city of Babylon.* Just.

BĀBYLŌNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Babylonian*; B. *peristromata, covers, tapestry* embroidered with figures;—B. *doctrina, astrology.* Lucr.

BĀBYLŌNĪENSIS, e, *adj. for* Babylonius. *Babylonian*; B. *miles.* Plaut.

BĀBYLŌNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Babylonian*; B. *Euphrates.* Ov.;—B. *numeri, i. e. divination by the stars.* Hor.;—B. *soboles, expert in astrology.* Prop. *Subst.*: *Babylonii, orum, m.* *The Babylonians*; *sing. f.* *Babylonia, æ, a Babylonian woman.* Ov.

BACCA (baca), æ, *f.* 1. *A berry.* Ov.; Virg.—2. *Exp.*: *An olive berry.*—3. *Meton.*: *Any round fruit that grows upon a tree (in opp. to tubers that grow in the ground); arbores, quarum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam.* Cic.—4. *Of things shaped like berries*; *as, l. A pearl.* Hor.—2. *Dung of goats.* Pall. SYN. See **POTUM**.

BACCĀLIS, e, *adj.* (bucca). *That bears berries*; b. *laurus.* Plin.

BACCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (bacca, 4, 1). *Made of pearls, adorned with pearls*; b. *monile.* Virg.

BACCHA (anciently Bacca), æ, *f.* (Bacchus). *A Bacchanian, a female initiate of Bacchus, usually in the plur.*; *Bacchis initiare aliquem, to initiate into the Bacchanalia.* Liv.

BACCHĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (bacchor). *Revelling, ranting, racing like Bacchanalians.*

BACCHĀNAL (Bacchan.), ālis, *n.* (Bacchus). I. *The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnized.* Plaut.; Liv. II. *Plur.*: *Bacchanalia, ium (gen. orum, Sall.),* (called also *Orgia* and *Phrygia*). *The feast of Bacchus, bacchanalia, celebrated every third year at Rome in a very extravagant manner, for which reason they were prohibited in 186 B. C.* Liv.; Cic. *Pœt.*: B. *vivere, licentiously.* Juv.

BACCHĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (bacchor). *A revelling like Bacchanalians*; *de nocturnis ejus bacchanationibus.* Cic.

BACCHEIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Bacchic*; B. *dona, i. e. wine.* Virg.;—B. *sacra, the feast of Bacchus.*

BACCHEUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Bacchus, Bacchic*; B. *ululatus.* Ov.

BACCHIDÆ, *ārum*, *m.* (*Βακχίδαι*). Descendants of *Bacchis*, an ancient dynasty at Corinth, *Ōv*.

BACCHICUS, *a, um, adj.* *Bacchic*; *B. metrum*, *Gramm.*

BACCHIS, *Idis, f.* (*Βακχίς*). I. *Fr.* *Baccha*; a *Bacchanalian*, *Ōv*. II. *Bacchis*, the name of a woman in the *Heautontim* of Terence. In the plur.: *Bacchides*, the name of a comedy of *Plautus*.

1. **BACCHICUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Bacchic*; *B. sacra*.

2. **BACCHICUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Bacchic*; *B. pes*, the poetical foot — — —, *Terent. Maur.*

BACCHOR, *āri, ātis, intr. dep.* (*Bacchus*). I. To celebrate or solemnize the feast of *Bacchus*. Hence, *Bacchantes* for *Bacchæ*, *Bacchanalians*, *Ōv*. *Pœt. pass.* Of the place where the feasts of *Bacchus* were celebrated: *Bacchata jugis Naxos*, on the hills of which the feasts of *Bacchus* were solemnized, *Virg.* II. *Mton.*: To revel, rare, riot like a *Bacchanalian*; quanta in voluptate *bacchabere*? *Cic.*;—Of poetic inspiration: To run about in a distracted manner, *Virg.*;—Of things: wind, rain, and the like: To rage, *Hor.*; *Ōv.*; *Virg.* III. *Fig.* Of enthusiastic speech: *oratio b. arbitraretur*, *Cic.* *Pœt.*: Of a rumor that dies about, *Virg.* **SYN.** **BACCHOR**; **DEBACCHOR**.—*Bacchari*, as here; *Debacchari*, only *pœt.*, to rage furiously, to be violent and loud; *qua parte debacchantur* *ignes*, *Hor.*

BACCHUS, *i, m.* (*Βακχος*). I. *Bacchus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, the god of wine, *Hor.* II. *Mton. poet.*: A vine or vines, *Virg.* More frequently, *wine*, *Ōv.*; *Hor.*

BACCIFER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* (*bacca, fero*). I. Bearing berries; *b. taxus*, *Plin.* II. *Esp.*: Bearing olives, *Ōv.*

BACENIS, *is, f.* (*Βακύννη*). *Bacenis*, now the *Hartz Forest*; according to others, the western part of the *Thuringian Forest*, *Cæs.*

BACILLUM, *i, n. dim.* [*bacillus, i, m., Isid.*], (*baculus*). I. A small stick or staff, *Cic.* II. *Esp.*: A tutor's staff; *anteibant lictores non cum bacillis*, *Cic.* **SYN.** See **BACULUM**.

BACTRA, *ōrum, n.* (*Bactrum, i, n., Plin.*), (*Βακτρα*). *Bactra*, metropolis of *Bactriana*, now *Balk*, *Hor.*

BACTRIANUS, *a, um, adj.* I. Of or belonging to *Bactra*; *B. regio*, *Curt.* II. Of or belonging to *Bactriana*. Hence, *Subst.*: *Bactriani*, *ōrum*, for *Bactri*, *Bactrians*, *Plin.* In the sing., collect. for *Bactrian*, *Tac.*

BACŪLUM, *i, n.* [*bacillus, i, m., App.*]. A staff, stick (*esp.* for walking), *Ōv.* Also, an augur's staff, *Liv.*;—a sceptre, *Flor.*; *Suet.* **SYN.** **BACULUM** and **BACULUS**; **BACILLUM**; **SCIPIO**; **FUSTIS**.—*Baculum* and *Baculus*, as here.—*Bacillum dim.*, a small stick or wand.—*Scipio*, a staff for ornament.—*Fustis*, a stick for beating.

BADŪS, *a, um, adj.* (*βαδύς*). Chestnut-colored, *Varr. ap. Non.* Hence, *Ital. bajo*, *Fr. bai*.

BADIZO, *āre, intr.* (*βαδίζω*). To step, march.

BADŪHENNÆ LUCUS. A forest in the north of Germany, in West Friesland, *Tac.*

BEBŪS, *a, m. f.* *Bebius*, a Roman family name. Hence, *adj.* *Bebius*, *a, um*, of *Bebius*; *B. lex*, *Liv.*

BECŪLA, *æ, f.* *Bacula*, a town of Hispania *Tarraconensis*, on the frontier of *Bætica*, now *Baylen*, *Liv.*

BETĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the river *Betis*; *B. provincia*, *Tac.* *Subst.*:

Bætica, æ, f. (*Βαιτική*). The province of *Bætica*, situate round the river *Betis* in Hispania, famous for its wool, now *Andalusia* and a part of *Granada*, *Mel.* Hence, *B. lana*, *Plin.* *Subst.*: *Betici*, *ōrum*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Bætica*, *Plin. E.*

BÆTIS, *is, m.* [*Bētis*, *P. Nol.*; *acc.* *Bætin*, *Plin.*; *Abt.* *Bete*, *Liv.*; *Bæti*, *Plin.*], (*Βαιτίς*). *Bæti*, a river in Southern Spain, now *Guadalquivir*, *Mel.*; *Plin.*

BĀGŌUS, *i*, and **BĀGŌAS**, *æ, m.* (*Βαγῶς* and *Βαγῶας*), (a Persian word). I. A eunuch, *Plin.* II. *Gen.*: For *A guard of the women*.

BĀGRĀDA, *æ, m.* (*Βαγρῶδας*). *Bagrada*, a river of Africa near *Utica*, now *Medescherda*, *Cæs.*

BALE, *ārum, f.* (*βαίκα*). *Bale*. I. A town and warm bath in Campania, between *Cuma* and *Puteoli*, much frequented by the Romans, now *Baia*, *Cic.* II. *Gen.*: For *A watering-place*, *Cic.*

BAIĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Baie*; *B. negotia*, *Cic.*

BĀJŪLO, *āre, tr.* (*bajulus*). To carry or bear any thing heavy, *Plaut.*; *Phædr.*

BĀJŪLUS, *i, m.* I. A carrier, porter, day-laborer, *Cic.* II. *Esp.*: A bearer of a funeral.

BĀLENA, *æ, f.* (*βάλενα*). A whale, *Plin.*; *Ōv.* Hence, *Fr. baleine*; *Germ. Wallfisch*; *Eng. whale*.

BĀLĀNĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*balanus*). Embalmed, *Pers.*

BĀLĀNĪTIS, *Idis, f.* (*βαλανίτις*). Shaped like an acorn; *b. castanea*, *Plin.*

BĀLĀNUS, *i, f.* and *m.* (*βαλάνος*). I. An acorn; *glans*, *Plin.* II. *Mton.*: A fruit in the shape of an acorn, *Plin.*

BĀLATRO, *ōnis, m.* (*Blatero*). I. A jester, buffoon, *Hor.* II. *Blatro*, a Roman surname. *Hor.* **SYN.** **BALATHIO**; **NEQUAM**.—*Balatro*, as here, a worthless fellow.—*Nequam*, a good-for-nothing wretch; *nequam et improbus homo*, *Cic.*

BĀLĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (*balo*). The bleating of sheep, *Virg.*; *Ōv.*

BALBĒ, *adv.* (*balbus*). Stammeringly, stut-teringly, *Lucr.*

BALBUS, *a, um, adj.* I. Stammering, stut-tering, *Cic.*; *Hor.* **PHRASE.** *balba de nare loqui*, to speak through the nose, *Pers.* II. *Subst.*: *Balbus*, *i, m.* *Balbus*, a Roman surname of the *Ampii*, *Atii*, *Cornelii*, *Octavii*, etc. **SYN.** **BALBUS** *i*; **BLĒSUS**.—*Balbus*, stammering, lisping, incapable of pronouncing certain letters.—*Blæsus*, having an impediment in the speech; *reddebas blæso tam bene verba sono*, *Ōv.*

BALBŪTIO, *ire, intr.* and *tr.* (*balbus*). I. *Intr.*: To stammer, stutter, *tr.*, *Cels.* *Mton.*: To speak indistinctly, stutter; *desinant b.* (*Academici*), *Cic.* II. *Tr.*: To slip up, to utter or say any thing in a stammering or lisping manner; *b. alqui*, to call or name one in a stammering manner. *Mton.*: To utter indistinctly; *stoicus perpauca b.*, *Cic.*

BĀLĒĀRES (*Baliar*). insulæ, and *absol.* *Baleares*, *ium, f.* (*Βαλεαρίδες*). *Baliaric Islands*, scil. *Majorea* and *Minoræ* in the Mediterranean, the inhabitants of which were famous slingers.

BĀLĒĀRICUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the *Baliaric Islands*, *Baliaric*; *B. mare*, *Plin.*;—*Baliaricus*, a surname of *Q. Cecilius Metellus*, as having conquered the *Baleares*, *Cic.*

BĀLĒĀRIS, *e, adj.* Of or belonging to the *Baliaric Islands*, *Baliaric*; *B. funditores*, *Cæs.*

BALINÆ and **BALINEUM**. See **BALNEUM**.

BALLISTA (balista, ballistra), *a. f.* (βαλίστρα). I. *A warlike machine* for throwing large stones, or any other weapons; a sort of *cross-bow*. *Mton.*: *The weapon thrown*, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *b. in-fortunum, mishap, disaster*, Plaut.

BALLISTARIUM (balist.), *ii, n.* for ballista. *A battery of ballists*, Plaut.

BALNEE. See **BALNEUM**.

BALNEARIUS, *a. um, adj.* (balneum). *Of or belonging to a bath*; *b. fures*, Catull. *Subst.*: *Balnearia*, *drum, n.* *Bathing-chambers*, Cic.

BALNEATOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *The master of a bath*, Cic.

BALNEOLUM, *i, n.* (pl. balneolæ, *drum, f.*), *dim.* (balneum). *A small bathing-room, a little bath*; *b. angustum*, Sen. *In the plur.*: *primus balneolus suspendit*, Cic.

BALNEUM (balineum), *i, n.* (plur. balneæ (balineæ), *drum, f.* Sometimes balnea (balineæ), *drum, n.* (βαλναῖον). I. *A bathing-chamber, bath, usually plur.*, as containing several rooms, *public baths*, ut venient ad balneas Senias, Cic.;—vinum et epulæ balineaque ita enervaverunt corpora, etc., Liv. II. *Mton.*: *A bathing*; *a balneis, after the bath*, Plin. **SYN.** **BALNEUM**; **TERMEÆ**; **LAVATIO**.—*Balneum, a bath*, such as the master of a family usually had in his house.—*Balneæ, plur., public bathing-places*.—*Termæ, hot-baths*, of water naturally hot; *balnea, baths*, of water made hot by fire; in thermis tantum calefacimus, in balneis etiam lavamus, Valla.—*Lavatio, a bathing-tub*,—also, *the bathing itself*; *argentea lavatio*, Phaed.

BALŌ (bēlo, *Varr.*), *āre, intr.* I. *To bleat*, Ov. *Psal.*: *pecus balans, and absol.*, balans, *a sheep*, Juv. *Facet.*: *To speak of sheep*, Varr. II. *Mton.*: *To talk foolishly*, Arn.

BALSAMUM, *i, n.* (βάλσαμον). I. *Balsam*, the gum of the balsam-tree, Plin.; Virg. II. *Mton.*: *The balsam-tree*, Plin.

BALTĒUS, *i, m. and -UM, i, n.* 1. *A border, rim, girdle, belt*; e. g. of a cake, Cato.—2. *In archit.*: *A girdele on the capitals of pillars*, Vitruv.—3. *A vacant space*, separating the rows of seats in an amphitheatre, Calp. Ecl.—4. *The bark of a willow*, Plin.—5. *A sword-belt*, Cæs.; Virg.—6. *A woman's girdle*, Ov.—7. *The Zone, Zodiac*.

BAMBALŌ, *ōnis, m.* *Bambalio*, a Roman surname, M. Fulvius B., the father-in-law of Antony, Cic.

BANDŪSĪA, *a. f.* *Bandusia*, a fountain in Apulia, six miles from Venusia, Hor.†

BANTĪA, *a. f.* *Bantia*, a town near Venusia in Apulia, now *Vanze*, Liv.; hence,

BANTĪNUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Bantia*; *B. saltus*, Hor. *Subst.*: *Bantini*, *drum, m.* *The inhabitants of Bantia*, Plin.

BAPTĒE, *drum, m.* (βάπται). *The priests of the goddess Cottyto*, Juv.

BAPTISTĒRIUM, *ii, n.* (βαπτιστήριον). *A place for bathing or swimming, a basin*, Plin.

BĀRĀTHRUM, *i, n.* (βάραθρον). I. (1) *A deep cavity, pit, abyss*. II. *Esp.* 2. *The infernal regions*, Plaut.—(3) *The orifice of the stomach, throat, gullet, maw*. **EX.** (1) *b. Ætnæ*, Sil.;—*imo gurgite barathri*, Virg.—(2) *effundere alqd in b.*, Plaut. Hence **PHRASES**. *b. macelli, a gluttonous person*, lit., *the gulf of the market*, Hor.;—*barathro donare alqd, to squander*, id. **SYN.** See **GURGES**.

BARBA, *a. f.* I. (1) *A beard of men and animals*. II. (2) *Mton.* *Of plants*: *The*

barb. **EX.** (1) *viris marmæ atque barba*, Cic. **PHRASES**. *barbam tendere*, id., and *b. ponere*, *to shake off*, Hor.;—*b. promittere*, *to let grow*, Liv.;—*b. submittere*, *the same*, Tac.;—*b. vellere alicui*, *to pull any one by the beard*, Hor.;—*Of animals*: *b. hircorum, capratum*, Plin.;—*b. polyporum, clavae, cirri*.—(2) *b. nucum*, Plin.

BARBANA, *a. f.* *Barbana*, a river of Illyria, flowing through the Palus Labeatis, now *Dajana*.

BARBARE, *adv.* (barbarus). I. *In a foreign manner*; with the Greeks, same as “*After the Roman or Italian manner*”, Plaut. II. *Mton.* 1. *Rudely, in an uncivil manner*, Cic.—2. *Of behavior*: *Rudely, downishly, harshly, coarsely, roughly*, Hor.

BARBARI, *drum*. See **BARBARUS**.

BARBARIĀ, *a* (rarely -es, -ei, -em, -e, *f.* (barbarus). I. *Prop.* (1) *A foreign country*, any country out of Greece or Italy. II. *Mton.*: *Intellectual and moral barbarism*.—(2) *Intellectual barbarism*: *Ignorance*.—(3) *Moral barbarism*: *Rudeness, incivility, rusticity*. **EX.** (1) *non solum Græcia et Italia, sed etiam omnis b. commota est*, Cic.;—*non Egyptii nec Syri nec fere cuncta b.*, id. Thus of Persia in opp. to Greece, Cic.;—in the same opp. for Phrygia, Hor.;—of Gaul in opp. to Rome, Cic.;—in the same opp. for Scythia and Britain, id.;—for Italy with the Greeks, Plaut.—(2) *hæc turba et b. forensis*, Cic.; of impropriety of diction: *Barbarism*; *barbaries domestica*, id.;—*inveteratum barbarum ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit* (Cæsar), Cic.

BARBARIŪS, *a. um, adj.* (βαρβαρίζω). I. (1) *Foreign*, in opp. to *Greek or Roman*. II. *Mton.* (2) *Uncivilized, rude, unmanly*. **EX.** (1) *b. alæ Caesaris*, Luc.;—*b. pira*, Plin.;—*b. equi*, Veg.;—*b. sermo*, Amm. Thus for *Phrygian*, Enn. ap. Cic.;—*German*, Suet.;—*Italian, Roman*, with the Greeks, Plaut.—(2) *b. vita*, Claud.;—*b. silva, irregular*, Col.

BARBĀRIĒS. See **BARBARIA**.

BARBĀRISMUS, *i, m.* (βαρβαρισμός). *A barbarism, a barbarous or vicious mode of speaking*, especially in respect of the pronunciation of single words, A. Her.; Quint.; Gell. **SYN.** **BARBARISMUS**; **SOLOECISMUS**.—*The first, as here*. The second, *a solécism, a fault in the construction of a sentence*, Cic.; Quint.

BARBĀRUS, *a. um, adj.* (βάρβαρος). I. (1) *Foreign*; and *Subst.*: *Foreigner, barbarian*, in respect of the Greeks and Romans. Thus used by the Greeks for *Italian, Roman*, and by both for *Persian, a Persian*, Curt.; Nep.;—*Phrygian*, Virg. II. *Mton.*: *Intellectually, or morally barbarous*.—(2) *Intellectually*: *Uncultivated, uncultured, uncivilized, ignorant*.—(3) *Morally*: *Rude, wild, rough, barbarous*. **EX.** (1) *servi agrestes et b.*, Cic.;—*reges b.*, Hor.;—*quæ virginum barbara*, id.;—*Barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoris contenti*, Tac. **PHRASE ADV.** In *barbarum, n.* *After the manner of foreigners or barbarians*.—(2) *qui aliis inhumanus ac b. videretur*, Cic.;—*homines b. atque imperiti*, Cæs.—(3) *barbari quidem et immanes*, Cic.;—*homines feri ac b.*, Cæs.

SYN. **BARBARUS**; **ATROX**; **IMMITIS**; **IMMANIS**; **INHUMANUS**; **TRUX**; **DIRUS**; **PERUS**; **FEROX**; **FERINUS**; **FERUS**; **CRUELIS**; **SÆVIS**; **TELTER**; **TRUCULENTUS**.—*Barbarus, prop., foreign*; *mare b.*, *the foreign sea*, the Indian sea. **Fig.**: *Rude, uncultivated*, opp. *disertus, doctus*, Cic.—*Atrox, inflexible, terrible, dreadful*; *a. animus Catonis*, Hor.—*Immitis* (non mitis), *rough, unripe, crabbed*; *uſa immitis*, Hor. **Fig.**: *Cruel, without pity, unkind*.—*Immanis, unfeel-*

ing, of a bad heart; immanis ac fera bellua, Cic.—Inhumanum, without humanity, or lenity.—Trux, fierce, savage; truces oculi, Cic.—Dirus, direful, destructive, fatal; dira excretatio, Liv.; dira grando, Hor.—Durus, hard, as marble, stones, etc. Fig.: Harsh, unfeeling, hard-hearted; corda d., Ov.;—dura fames, Hor.—Ferox, high-spirited, only of animate things, in a good or bad sense; sceleribus suis ferox atque praeclarus, Sall.—Ferinus, wild, said of wild beasts in respect of their mode of living, flesh, milk, cries, etc.—Ferus, cruel, fierce, savage. Fig.: Rude, uncivil.—Crudelis, cruel, inexorable.—Sevas, furious, always the effect of anger; saeva Junonis ob iram, Virg.; also, brave, formidable.—Teter, foul, nasty, offensive, opp. clarus, Cic.—Truculentus (trux oculis), one of a ferocious and savage look; truculentus aspectu.

BARBĀTULUS, a, um, *adj.* (dim. (barbatus). *Somewhat bearded, having a downy beard; concursabant b. juvenes, totus ille grex Catilina, Cic. Meton. Of fish: b. multi, id.*

BARBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (barba). I. Prop. (1) Furnished with a beard, bearded, of men and animals. II. Meton. (2) Of plants: Downy.—(3) Of books: Rough, worn. EX. (1) dice-re licebit Jovem semper b., Cic.;—b. multi, id.;—b. hirculus, Catull. Also, *absol.* for a goat, Phaedr. The Romans in olden time, who never shaved; aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, Cic. Poet.: Of elderly persons, adults; equitare in arundine, si quem delectet b., Hor.;—Jove nondum b., still young, Juv. Likewise of a philosopher, as Socrates, Juv.; Pers.—(2) b. nux, Plin.—(3) ne toga barbatus faciat vel pænula liberos, wear out, make bearded, or ragged.

BARBĀTUS, a surname of Lucius Cornelius Scipio.

BARBĪGER, ěra, ěrum, *adj.* (barba, gero). Wearing a beard, b. capellæ, Lucr.

BARBITOS, i, m, and f. [*pl.* barbita, n. Aus.], (βάρβιτος or -ος). 1. A lute, lyre, Hor.—2. Meton.: A song, Ov.

BARBŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (barba). 1. A little thin beard, Cic.—2. Meton.: Of plants, Plin.—3. Barbula, a surname of Q. Æmilius, Liv.

BARCEI, ěrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Barce in Africa, Virg.

BARCEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Barcas). Of or belonging to Barcas, Barcaean; B. juvenis, i. e. Hannibal, Sil.

BARCAS, æ, m. (Βάρκας). Barcas, the founder of a family at Carthage to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged; hence, a surname of Hamilcar, Nep.

BARCE, es, f., and **BARCA**, æ, f. (Βάρκη). I. Barce or Barca, the second city of Cyrenaica in Africa, the ruins of which are now called *Mersa*, Plin. II. Barce, the nurse of Siclaus.

BARCINO, or -ON, ōnis, f. *Barcino*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Barcelona*, Plin. Hence, *Barcinonensis* muria, Aus.

BARCINUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Barce; familia B., Liv.;—factio B., id. Subst.: Barcini, ěrum, m. The Barcine faction, the *Barcini*, Liv. Poet.: B. cludes, near the river Metaurus, where Hasdrubal fell, Sid.

BARDĀICUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Bardæi* (an Illyrian people); B. calceus, a kind of soldier's boot; poet. for soldiers, Juv. *Abod.*: Bardæicus, i, m. A soldier's boot, Mart.

1. **BARDUS**, a, um, *adj.* (βραδύς). Dull of perception, stupid. Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et b., Cic. SYN. **BARDUS**;

STUPIDUS; **ABSURDUS** II.; **HERES**; **INEPTUS**; **INSULSUS**; **STULTUS**; **FATUUS**; **INSIPENS**; **STOLIDUS**; **BRUTUS**.—Bardus, slow, heavy, dull-witted, a simple, silly man.—Stupidus (stuepeo), stupid, incapable of mental exertion and takes no interest in it.—Absurdus, clumsy, clownish, without practical judgment or common sense.—Hebes, blunt. Fig.: Dull, besotted, stupidified.—Ineptus (non aptus), unfit, childish, foolish; opp. judicious, edute.—Insulsus (sine sale), insipid, absurd, without taste, or rather, with bad taste, disagreeable.—Stultus, ill-advised, foolish, unwise, imprudent in single cases.—Fatuus (fatisco, to stand idling about), simple, thoughtless, a simpleton, easily imposed upon.—Insipiens (non sapio), unwise, without intelligence.—Stolidus, stupidly foolish, glibly, conceited, foppish.—Brutus, brutish, senseless, void of reason; bruta tellus, Hor.;—bruta fortuna, Cic., because fortune is blind.

2. **BARDUS**, i, m. A bard, a term applied by the Gauls to poets and angurs, Luc.; Anm.

BARGŪSII, ěrum, *m.* (Βαργούσιοι). *Bargusii*, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenees, Liv.

BĀRIS, Idos, f. (Βάρης). A small Egyptian galley, a boat, Prop.

BARITUS, ūs, *m.* (Germ. baren, to cry aloud). The war-cry or battle-song of the ancient Germans.

BARĪUM, ii, n. *Barium*, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic, now *Bari*, Liv.

BĀRO, ōnis, *m.* (der. unc.). A blockhead, stupid fellow; hæc quum loqueris, nos b. stupeamus, like blockheads, Cic.

BARRUS, i, m. An elephant, Hor.

BASALTES, is, *m.* (an African word). *Basalt*, a black and hard kind of marble, Plin.

BĀSĀNTES (lapis), (βασανίτης, fr. βάσσα-ρος). A touch-stone, Plin.

BASCAUDA, æ, f. (a British word, Eng., basket). A basket, Juv.; Mart.

BĀSIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (basio). A kissing, a kiss, Catull.; Mart.

BĀSIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). A kisser, Mart.

BĀSĪLEA or -ĪA, æ, f. *Basle*, in Switzerland.

BASILICA. See **BASILICUS**.

BĀSĪLICE, *adv.* (basilicus). Splendidly, magnificently, princely, Plaut. Jocosely: interire b., entirely, id.

BĀSĪLICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Βασιλικός). I. Royal, princely, splendid, Plaut. Exp.: b. vitis, a kind of vine with the people of Byrrachium, Plin. II. Subst.: 1. Basilicus, i, m. (sc. jactus). The fortunate or best throw of dice, Plaut.—2. Basilica, æ, f. A basilica, hall, colonnade, a handsome public building, with porticoes, near the forum, where merchants assembled for business, and justice was administered, Cic.; as, b. Æmilia, Plin.;—b. Julia, id. (SYN. See **ATLÆ**).—3. Basilicum, i, n. A magnificent robe, Plaut.—4. The best sort of nut, a nutmeg, Plin.

BĀSĪLISCUS, i, m. (Βασιλίσκος). A basilisk. **BĀSĪO**, āre, *tr.* To kiss, Catull.; Mart. Hence, Fr. baiser; Ital. bacio.

BĀSIS, is, f. (βάσις). That on which any thing rests; esp. of pillars: A foot, pedestal, base; in basi statuarum maximis literis incisum, Cic.;—the foundation of a building; b. villæ, id.;—b. trianguli, the fundamental or base line, base, basis, id.;—b. arcus, the chord of an arc, Col.;—the lower part of the shaft of a column, Vitruv. SYN. **BASIS**; **FUNDAMENTUM**.—Basis, a base, support.—Fundamentum (fr. fundus), a foundation or groundwork; also, fig.

BĀS'UM, ii, *n.* *A kiss*, Catull.; Mart.;—*jaculare basia*, lit., *to throw a kiss to anybody*, i. e. *to kiss one's hand to anybody*, Phædr. SYN. See **AMPLEXUS**.

BASSĀREUS, eos, *m.* (*Βασσαρεύς*). A cognomen of Bacchus, Hor.

BASSĀR'CUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Βασσαρικός*). *Belonging to Bacchus*, Prop.

BASSĀRIS, Idis, *f.* (*Βασσαρίς*). *A female follower of Bacchus*, Pers.

BASTARNÆ. Basternæ, Ærum, *m.* *Bastarnæ*, a German tribe which emigrated to the country near the mouth of the Danube; later, we find them between the Tyrras and Borysthenes, Liv.

BĀTAVODŪRUM, i, *n.* *Batavodurum*, one of the two towns of the Batavi, now *Wijk*, by Duurstede, Tac.

BĀTAVORUM INSULA. The island formed by the Rhenus, Vahalis, and Mosa, now part of the province of South Holland, Cæs.; Tac.

BĀTAVUS, a, um, *adj.* *Batavian*; B. spuma, Mart. *Subst.*: Bātāvī, Ærum, *m.* *The Batavi*, the progenitors of the present Dutch, Tac.; Sil.

BĀTHYLUS, i, *m.* (*Βάθυλος*). *Bathylus*. 1. A favorite of Anacreon, Hor.—2. A celebrated actor of pantomime in the time of Augustus.

BĀTILLUM, i, *n.*, and Bātillus, i, *m.* I. *A shovel, coal-shovel*, Plin.;—*a pitchfork or shovel for manure*, Varr. II. *A coal-pan, fumigating pan, chafing-dish*, Hor.

BĀTRĀCHOMŶOMĀCHĪA, æ, *f.* (*Βατραχομυχομαχία*). *The battle of the Frogs and Mice*, a poem, attributed to Homer, incorrectly, Mart.

BATTIĀDES, æ, *m.* (Battus). *An inhabitant of Cyrene*, Sil. *Esp.* the poet Callimachus, born at Cyrene, Ov.

BATTUS, i, *m.* (*Βάττος*). *Battus*. 1. The founder of Cyrene, Sil.—2. A herdsman of Neleus, Ov.

BĀTŪO, ěre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Gen.*: *To beat, to thrust, to knock*, Plaut. II. *Esp.* Of sword exercise: *To fence*, Suet. Hence, *Ital.*, *battere*; *Fr.*, *battre*.

BAUCIS, Idis, *f.* (*Βαυκίς*). *Baucis*. 1. The wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, Ov.—2. *Meton.*: *An old woman*, Pers.

BĀVĪUS, ii, *m.* *Bavus*, a malevolent poetaster, who, together with Mævius, attacked the poetry of Virgil and Horace, Hor.

BDELLĪUM, ii, *n.* (*Βδέλλιον*). I. A kind of palm, *vine-palm*, Plin. II. *A gum exuding from it*, Veg.;—as a term of endearment, tu b.

BEATĒ, adv. (beatus). *Happily, bene beateque vivere*, Cic.

BEĀTITAS, ātis, *f.* (id.). *The state of the happy one, happiness*; aut ista sive b., sive beatitudo dicenda sunt, Cic.

BEĀTĪTUDO, Inis, *f.* (id.). *The state of the happy, happiness*, Cic.

BEĀTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* dim. (beatus). *Somewhat happy* (ironical), Pers.

BEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (beo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Rendered happy, happy, felicitous*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Blessed with earthly goods, rich, wealthy*. EX. (1) qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator, Cic.;—vita b., id.;—libera et b. civitas, id.;—nihil est ab omni parte b., Hor. *In the neut. absol.*: ex bonis quæ sola honesta sunt, efficiendum est beatum, *felicitas* (usually *vita beata*), Cic.—(2) Dionysius tyrannus, beatissima civitatis (Syracusarum), Cic.;—

satis beatus unicus Sabinis, Hor.;—b. copia, *rich, flowing over*, Quint. SYN. **BEATUS**; **FELIX**; **FORTUNATUS**; **FAUSTUS**.—Beatus, *pleased, happy, enjoys every thing he wishes for*.—Felix, *lucky, always successful, prosperous*.—Fortunatus, *favoured by fortune, fortunate*.—Faustus, *of good omen, favorable, making happy*. Felix naturæ bono fruitor; fortunatus, commode temporis, G. D.

BĒRŶCES, eum, *m.* (*Βέρυκας*). *Beryces*, a mythical people, inhabiting the country afterwards called Bithynia, Plin.; V. Fl.

BĒRŶCĪA, æ, *f.* (*Βέρυκία*). The district of *Berycia* (later, *Bithynia*), Sall. Fragin. ap. Serv.; Val. Fl.

BĒRŶCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Berycia*, B. gens, Virg.

BĒDRĪACENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of Bedriacum*, Tac.

BĒDRĪACUM, i, *n.* *Bedriacum*, a small town of Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, now *Decerare*, Tac.

BELGÆ, Ærum, *m.* (*Βέλγαι*). *The Belgæ*, in the north of Gaul, Cæs.; Tac. *In the sing.*: Belgæ, æ, *m.* *A Belgian*, Luc.

BELGĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to the Belgæ, Belgian*; B. esseda, Virg.—*Hence*, Gallia B. or *absol.*, Belgica, æ, *f.* The part of Gaul inhabited by the Belgians, between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the North Sea, Plin.

BELGĪUM, ii, *n.* *Belgium*, a part of Gallia Belgica, forming the territory of the Bellovaci and of the tribes dependent upon them.

BĒLĪDES, æ, *m.* (*Βελίδης*). *A male descendant of Belus*; B. Palamedes, Virg.—*Of Lynceus*, Ov. *In the plur.*: *Of Danaus and Ægyptus*.

BELIS, Idis (usually *plur.* Belides, um). *Grand-daughters or female descendants of Belus*, Belides, Danaids, Ov.

BELLĀRIA, Ærum, *n.* (bellus). *A desert, sweetmeats*, Plaut.; Suet. SYN. See **DAPS**.

BELLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (bello). (1) *A warrior, a combatant*.—(2) *Part. adj.*: *Warlike, fit for fight*. EX. (1) quis est qui aut bellator aut imperator aut orator quærat aliquid? etc., Cic.;—primus ipse b., Liv. *Part.*: *Of wine-bibbers*, Plaut.—(2) b. Turpus, Virg.;—b. deus, i. e. Mars, id.;—b. equus, *the war-horse*, id. Also, *absol.*: bellator, Juv. SYN. **BELLATOR**; **BELLICOSUS**.—Bellator, *a warrior*; bellator Turnus, Virg.—Bellicosus, *valiant at arms, skilful in war, martial*; b. rex, Cic.

BELLĀTŌRIUS, a, um (bellator). *Warlike, hostile*; b. jumenta, Amm.;—b. stilus, *a polemic style*, Plin.

BELLĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). *A female warrior*. I. *Adj.* (1) *Warlike*. II. (2) *Same*. EX. (1) b. Penthesilea, Virg.;—b. diva, i. e. *Pallas*, Ov.;—b. Roma, id.—(2) b. iracundia, *warlike*, i. e. *violent anger*, Cic.

BELLĀX, ācis, *adj.* (bello). *Warlike*, Luc.

BELLE, adv. (bellus). *Handsomely, fairly, prettily, gently, finely, agreeably*, etc.; b. posita Hermathena tua, Cic.—b. habere, *to feel well*, id. *In conjunction with adj.*: sumus ambo b. curiosi, *pretty or rather curious*; aqua non longe a villa b. sane fluens, id.

BELLĒRŌPHON, ontis, and -ONTES, æ, *m.* (*Βήλλεροφών and Βήλλεροφόντες*). *Bellerophon*, the son of Glauco, and grandson of Sisyphus, who killed the Chimæra, but was thrown from the winged horse Pegasus, while attempting to mount to heaven, Hor.

BELLĒRŌPHONTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Bellerophon). *Belonging to Bellerophon*; B. equus, Pegasus, Prop.

BELLĬCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (bellicus). *Warlike, fit for fight*; gentes immanes et barbaræ et b., Cic.;—homines, b., Cæs.;—bellicosissime nationes, Cic. **SYN.** See **BELLATOR**.

BELLĬCUS, a, um, *adj.* (bellum). I. (1) *Belonging to war, military*.—(2) *Subst.*; Bellicum, i, n. *The signal for an attack*, given by the tuba. —Also (3) *Fig.* Same. II. *Meton.* (4) *For bellicosus, warlike*. EX. (1) b. disciplina, Cic.;—b. jus, id.;—b. laudes, *military glory*, id.;—b. ignis, *originating with, kindled by the enemy*, Liv.;—b. nomina, *obtained by military exploits*, Flor.;—b. nubes, *misfortune of war*, Claud.—(2) b. canere, *to give the signal for an attack*, Cic.;—ubi primum b. cani audisset, arma capturum, *to take up arms at the first call*, Liv.—(3) iidem me b. cecinisse dicunt, *to have given a signal for rising, to have incited, aroused*. Also, of a fiery speech; alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo b. he sounds, in some measure, the signal; sounds the trumpet of alarm, Cic.—(4) b. Pallas, Ov.;—b. deus, i. e. *Romulus*, id. **SYN.** **BELLICUS**; **MILITARIS**.—**Bellieus**, of war, *belonging to war*; bellica laus, Cic.;—b. res, id.—**Militaris**, *belonging to a soldier, concerning war*; res militaris, Liv.;—opera n., *the profession of a soldier*, id.

BELLĬFER, Æra, Ærum, *adj.* (bellum, fero). *Warlike*, Claud.

BELLĬGER, Æra, Ærum, *adj.* (bellum, gero). *Warlike, carrying on war, waging war*, Ov.; Sil.

BELLĬGĒRO, Ære, *intr.* (id.). *To carry on war, to wage war*; nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. ap. Cic.;—par in belligeraudo, Cic.

BELLĬPŌTENS, entis, *adj.* (bellum, potens). *Potent in war*; b. diva, Pallas, Stat. *Subst.* *For Mars*, Virg.

BELLO, Ære, *intr.* (bellum). I. (1) *To carry on war, to wage war* = bellum gerere, Cic. II. *Ætn.* (2) *To combat, fight*. EX. (1) b. adversus aliquem, Liv.;—bellum studium, *warlike spirit*, Cæs.;—bellum a consilibus bellatum, *brought to a close, finished*, Liv.;—with dat., b. magno parenti, Stat.—(2) nec cæstu bellare timor, Ov. **SYN.** **BELLO**; **PRÆLIOR**; **MILITO**.—*Bellare and -ari, To be at war*; bellare cum diis, Cic.;—*Præliari, to fight in a battle*; Endemus prælians ad Syracusas occidit, Cic.—*Militare, to be a soldier, to bear arms*; qui in eadem legione militabat, Cic. *Fig.*; Catulus militat in silvis, Hor.;—*Dii mecum militant, the gods are in my favor*, Plant.

BELLŌNA, æ, f. (bellum). *Bellona*, the Roman goddess of war, in whose temple the senate gave audience to those who were refused leave to enter the city, Liv.; Ov.; Virg. **SYN.** **BELLONA**; **PALLAS**; both goddesses of war, and sometimes confounded.—*Bellona, the sister, the wife, and even daughter of Mars*.—*Pallas, the daughter of Jupiter*, sprung from his brain; also called *Minerva*, and under that name is worshipped as the goddess of wisdom, sciences, and fine arts.

BELLOR, Æri, *for bello*. *To carry on war*, Virg.

BELLŌVĀCI, Ærum, m. *The Bellovaci*, a people of Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beauvais, Cæs.

BELLUA, **BELLUALIS**, **BELLUILIS**, **BELLŪINUS**. See **BELLUA**, **BELLUALIS**, etc.

BELLŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (bellus). *Neat, pretty*, Plaut.

BELLUM, i, n. (originally, duellum, from duo (like bis, from duis, from duo), a fight between two, a duel; hence). I. (1) *War*.—(2) *Meton.* for prælium: A battle. II. *Fig.* (1) *War, combat, strife*. EX. (1) belli æquitas, Cic.;—bellorum semen et causa, id.;—b. domesticum, id.;—b. civile, id.;—b. parare, *compare, to prepare for war*, id.;—b. excitare, *to excite*, id.;—b. movere, id.;—b. indicare alicui, *to declare*, id.;—b. inferre alicui, *to carry on war, or wage war against any one*, id.;—*for which also*, b. inferre contra aliquem, id.;—b. gerere, *to carry on*, id.;—b. ducere or b. trahere, *to prolong*, id.;—b. tollere, *to remove*, id.;—belli dominique, *in peace and war*, Sal.; Liv.;—*also with abl.*, bello Latinorum, Cic.;—bello Ariovisti, Cæs.—(2) hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg.—(3) quum mihi uni cum omnibus improbis æternum videam b. esse susceptum, Cic.;—*cur philosophia prope b. indixeris*, id.

PHRASES. b. administrare, *to have the management of the war*;—b. suscipere, *to undertake a war*;—b. conficere, *to put an end to the war by fighting*;—b. componere, *to end the war by treaty*;—b. patrare, *to finish or achieve a war*;—b. decernere, *to resolve upon, to decree a war*;—b. denunciare, *to give notice, or send the manifesto of war*. **SYN.** **BELLUM**; **PRÆLIUM**; **DUELLUM**; **MILITIA**; **TUMULTUS**.—*Bellum, war*.—*Prælium, a battle, a single fight*.—*Duellum, a fight between two persons, a duel*.—*Militia, warfare, the profession of a soldier, the soldiery*.—*Tumultus, an insurrection, rebellion; fierce, passionate, disorderly war*.

BELLUS, a, um, *adj.* (contr. for benulus from bonus, for bonus). I. (1) *Pretty, handsome, neat, amiable, charming, pleasant*. II. *Meton.* (2) *With relation to the interior quality of a thing, same as bonus, good*. EX. (1) Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem dicit, Cic. *Of things*: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, id. *In neut.*, bellum est, with a subject following: *It is a pleasant or fine thing*; quam sit bellum cavere malum, Cic. *In good health, well*; fac bellus revertare, id.—(2) in quo Græci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. ap. Non.;—b. vinum, Col. *Whence the modern beau, bel, belle, bellatre*. **SYN.** See **PULCHER**.

BELLŪA or **BELLŪA**, æ, f. I. (1) *An animal (esp. of large size, as an elephant, lion, whale, etc.), a monster*.—(2) *Esp.* *An elephant*. II. *Meton.* used as an epithet: (3) *Beast, monster*. EX. (1) quantum natura hominis beluis antecedit, Cic.;—elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, id.;—singulas stellas numeras deos cosque aut beluarum nomine appellas, ut Capram, ut Nepam, ut Taurum, ut Leonem, aut rerum inanimatorum, id.;—ea genera beluarum quæ in rubro mari Indiæve gignantur, id.;—b. fera et immanis, id.—(2) quis gladiis appetebat beluarum manus, Curt.;—b. Indæ, Ov.;—b. Gætula, Juv.—(3) quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani b. commemoro, Cic. **SYN.** **BELLUA** or **BELUA**; **BESTIA**; **FERA**; **PECUS**.—*Bellua or belua, any great beast*.—*Bestia, a beast, an animal without reason*.—*Fera, a wild, a ferocious beast, opp. cicur, a tame animal*. Thus, a horse, an ox, are belluæ; a lion, tiger, bear, are feræ.—*Pecus, -oris, usually animals fed at home, or led to pasture*; pecus, also is a term common to all beasts.

BELLŪATUS (bell.), a, um, *adj.* (belua). *Embrowered with the figures of animals*, Plaut. **SYN.** **BELUATUS**; **BELCOSUS**; **BELUINUS**.—*Beluatus, representing figures of beasts*; b. tapetia, Plaut.—*Beluosus, full of beasts, of monstrous creatures*.—*Beluinus, of or belonging to a beast*.

BĒLŪĪNUS (bell.), a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Animal*;
b. voluptates, Gell.

BĒLŪŌSUS (bell.), a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Abounding with monsters*; b. Oceanus, Hor. **SYN.**
See **BELUATUS**.

BĒLUS, *i. m.* (*Bēλος*). *Belus*. 1. The founder of Babylon, &c.—2. An Indian deity, compared with Hercules of the Greeks, &c.—3. King of Egypt, the father of Danaus and Ægyptus; hence, Belides, Belis, Belias.

BĒNĀCUS, *i. m.* (*Bīpaxos*). *Benacus*, a lake in Gallia Transpadana, now *Lago di Garda*, out of which the Mincius flows, *Virg.*; — *B. lacus*, the same, *Plin.*

BENDĪDIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (*Βενδιδιος*). *Belonging to Bendis*, the Thracian goddess of the moon; *B. templum*, *Liv.*

BENE, *adv.* Comp. melius, optime (bonus for bonus). I. *tien.* (1) *Well*, in the widest sense of the word; *well*, *rightly*, *properly*, *nobly*, etc. II. *Etp.* with words forming PIRASES. (2) *Same.*—(3) *With adj.* and *adv.* emphat.: *Right, very, particularly, exceedingly* (like the Fr. bien). E.X. (1) *villa bona beneque ædificata*, Cic.;—*ager b. cultus, id.*;—*corpus b. constitutum, id.*;—*b. olens, id.*—(2) *b. emere*, to *buy cheap*, Cic.;—*b. vendere*, to *sell dear*, Plaut.;—*1. b. dicere*, to *speak well, rightly, correctly*, properly;—*b. dicere, &c.* Attice dicere, Cic.;—*qui optime dicunt*, the *most eloquent*, to *praise, extol* (alcui), to *speak well of anybody*, to *praise*, et al. as, cui *b. dixit* unquam bono? Cic.—*To speak words of good omen*, Plaut.—2. *bene facere*, *To do anything well, rightly, orderly, properly*, to *do well*; as, *b. facit*, A. Silius qui transgerit, Cic. *Hence*, *bene facta*, *good or noble doings*, *noble actions*; as, *philosophia mater omnium b. factorum beneque dictorum, id.*;—*omnia b. facta in luce se collocari vult, id.*;—*b. facere* (alicui) *to do anybody good, show him some kindness* as, *ego ne ingratis quidem b. facere abistam*, Liv.;—*quod bonis b. fit beneficium, Plaut.*—*In medic.*—*b. facere*, *to do good*, to *be useful*, to *be efficient*; as, *id b. faciet et alvum bonam fiet*, Cato;—*ad capitis dolorem b. facit* serpyllum, Scrib.;—*b. facis, b. fecisti*, *very well, excellent*! (a form of returning thanks or giving expression of pleasure or joy), Ter.; Plaut.; Liv.—3. *bene esse* (alicui) *b. habere, b. agi*, to *well off*; as, *patria est, ubicumque est b.*, Pacuv.—*si vales b. est, ego valeo*; also, by way of abbreviation for same, *s. v. b. e. e. v.*; used as introduction in many of Cicero's letters;—*b. habita jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis*, Cic.—*With adj.*—in clamando *video eum esse b. roboratum atque exercitatum*, Cic.;—*Fabius literarum b. peritus, id.*;—*habetis sermonem b. longum, id.*;—*pectus b. fidum*, Hor.;—*mentis b. familiaris*, id.;—*b. penitus in istius sanie saturatus esse dedit*, Cic.;—*b. mane hac scripsi, id.*;—*diu*, Suet.;—*non b.*, *not well, not easily, hardly*. *Hence* Fr. bien. SYN. See RECTE.

BĚNĚ-DICO, ěre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (bene, dico).
I. *To speak well of anybody, commonly as two words. See BENE II.* **II.** *To praise the Deity, to render praise, to adore, to worship; b. deum, Eccl.* **III.** *To bless men or things, consecrate, keep holy; b. diem septimum, Bibl.*

BĚNĚDICTĚO, ōnis, *f.* (benedico). I. *A*
lauding, praising, App. II. *Meton.*: *A bene-*
diction, blessing, Eccl.

BĚNĚ-FÁCĪO, ěre, fěci, factum, *tr.*, commonly written as two words. See BENE II. 2. *To do well, to do good, etc.*

BĚNĚFICE, *adv.* (beneficus). *Beneficently*;
b. facere, Gell. *Will do good*

BENEFICENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Well-doing, kindness, a disposition to do well to others*; quid enim melius aut quid præstantius bonitate et b., Cic.;—uti b. adversus supplices, Tac.

BENEFICIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (beneficium).
I. *Given or received as a favor*; b. res. Sen.
II. *Subst.*: beneficiarius, ii, m. *Milit.*: A privileged soldier (one that was exempt from lower military duty, as working at the intrenchments, foraging, etc.), Cæs.; Veg.

BENEFICIUM, *li. n.* (beneficus). **I. Gen.**
 (1) *Benefaction, service, kindness.* **II. Exp.**
 (2) *Polit. t. t.*: A *benefaction*, *benefice*, *favor*,
distinction, conferred on anybody by the Sen-
 ate, the people, a public department, or a private
 person of influence. — (3) *Privilege.* **EX. (1)**
melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos b. col-
locari puto, Cic.; — thus, b. collocare, conferre,
deferre, dare, reddere, petere, id.; — beneficiis
afficere, obstringere alqm, id. In the abl.: bene-
ficio, by the help, by assistance, by means of; as,
nobilissimum adolescentem beneficio tuo esse in-
colatum, Cic.; — sortium beneficio se esse incol-
atum, Cæs.; — cooptatio collegiorum ad populi
b. transferebatur, Cic.; — quicquid hoc beneficio
populi Romani atque hac potestate pratoria, i. e.
election by the people, id.; — quum suo magno
esset beneficio, owed much to his recommendation,
id.; — of military advancement or promotion,
Liv.; Tac. — (3) b. liberorum, exemption from the
office of judge obtained by having a certain num-
ber of children, Suet. — b. militaris, Dig. SYN.
SEE OFFICIUM.

BĒNĒ-FĪCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (bene, facio). *Beneficent, doing good, kind, obliging*: *dii sunt b. generique hominum amici*, Cic.:—*voluntate b. benevolentia movetur*, id. *Comp. beneficentior, -centissimus*, Gr. 113, 3. **SYN.** See BENIGNUS.

BĒNĒVENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Beneventum*; *B. ager*, Cic. *Subst.*: Beneventani, *trum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Beneventum*, Ascon.

BĒNĒVENTUM, i, *n.* *Beneventum*, a town in Samnium, now Benevento, Cic.

BĚNĚVŮLE, *adv.* (benevolus). *In a benevolent manner, kindly*; amice et b. facere alqd, Cic.

BĚNĚVŮLENS, *entis, for benevolus* (bene, volo). *Benevolent, wishing well*, Plaut. *Subst.*: *A well-wisher, friend*, Plaut.

BĒNĒVĒLĒNTĪA (beniv., æ. f. (benevolus). *Benevolent, well-wishing, good-will, kindness; nihil est, quod b. effici non possit, Cic.; — b. mutua, id.;* =benevolentiam comparare, conciliare (with and without sibi), conficere, conjungere, colligere ex aliqua re, capere ex aliqua re, id. **SYN.** See **AMICITIA**.

BĒNĒ-VŌLUS, a, um, *adj.* (bene, volo). *Benevolent, kind, friendly*; benevolens animo me pramonebat, Cic.;—servus b. alicui, *ready to serve, truly attached*. Comp. Gr. 113, 3.

BENIGNE, *adv.* (*benignus*). I. (1) *Bene-*
volently, amicably, kindly, mildly. II. (2) *Bene-*
ficiently, liberally. EX. (1) *salutare b.*, Cic.:
— b. attenteque audire, id.; *— b. monstrare viam*
alicui, id.; *— b. capere arma, willingly, readily*,
Liv. *Exp.*: in the language of conversation;
b. dicis, or *absol.* *benigne*, as expressive of
thanks—you are very kind, obliging, etc., *I am*
much obliged to you; or, if declining, *No, I thank*
you, Plaut.; Cic. — (2) *aut opera b. fit indigent-*
ibus aut pecunia, Cic. SYN. **BENIGNE**; **COM-**
ITER; **CIVILITER**; **URBANE**. — *Benigne, boundfully,*
graciously. — *Comiter, kindly, pleasantly, court-*

ously; salutare b., comiter appellare unumquemque, Cic.—Civiliter, civilly, after the manner of citizens.—Urbane, with a good grace, politely.

BENIGNITAS, *ātis, f.* (benignus). I. (1) *Benignity, benevolent behavior, friendliness, kindness.* II. (2) *Active benevolence, well-doing, beneficence, kindness, obligingness.* EX. (1) etsi me summa cum b. audistis, Cic.;—deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunæ sunt certæ, id.—(2) benignitatis plurimum conferre in aliquo, Cic.

BENIGNUS, *a, um, adj.* (contr. for benignus, conf. malignus, and privignus). *Good-natured* in sentiment, behavior, or action. I.

(1) *Benevolent in sentiment or in behavior, friendly, kind, amicable.* II. (2) *Benevolent, doing good, liberal, obliging.*—(3) *Exp. Of things: Yielding abundantly, abundant, rich.* EX. (1) b. divi, Hor.;—b. numen, id.;—Apelles b. in æmulis, Plin.;—*Of things:* sociorum comitas vultusque b., Liv.;—b. dies, propitious, lucky, Stat.;—(2) qui benigniores volunt esse quam res patitur, Cic. *Poet. with gen.:* vini somnique benignus, indulging too freely in wine and sleep, Hor.;—(3) b. ager, Ov.;—b. tellus, Plin.;—benignissimum inventum, exceedingly beneficent, id. **SYN.** BENIGNUS; BENEFICUS; LIBERALIS; LARGUS; LARGITOR; PRODIGUS; MUNIFICUS; PROFICUS.—Benignus, that does good.—Beneficus, benevolent, that delights in giving.—Liberalis, *is a man who gives nobly, like a freeman.*—Largus, that gives bountifully, abundantly.—Largitor, a liberal, bountiful giver.—Prodigus, who gives lavishly, prodigally.—Munificus (munus, faciens, free of gifts, generous.—Profusus, profuse, wasteful. *Fig.:* p. hilaritas, excessive joy, Cic.

BEO, *āre, tr.* To render happy, Plaut.; Ter.;—b. aliqui aliqua re, to present with any thing, to render happy by any thing, to enrich, Hor.

BERECYNTIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to Mount Bercyntus, Bercyntian;* B. tractus, Plin.;—B. mater, i. e. Cybele, Virg. *Absol.:* Bercyntia, Ov. *Poet.:* *Belonging to Cybele;* B. heros, i. e. Midas, Ov.;—B. tibia, a curved Phrygian flute, id.; Hor.

BERECYNTUS, *i, m.* (Βερέκυντος). *Bercyntus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.*

BERENICE, *es, f.* (Βερενίκη). *Berenice.* I. 1. The wife of Ptolemy I. Soter, and mother of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus.—2. Daughter of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus Theos, king of Syria.—3. Wife of Ptolemy III. Euergetes; her hair was fabled to have become a constellation. II. 1. A city in Upper Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea.—2. A city in Cyrenaica, the ruins of which are now called Ben Ghazi, Plin.

BERENICEUS, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to Berenice;* B. vertex, Catull.

BERENICIS, *idis, f.* *The district of Berenice.*

BERGOMAS, *ātis, adj.* *Belonging to Bergomum;* B. municipium, Inscr. *In the plur.:* Bergomates, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Bergomum, Plin.*

BERGOMUM, *i, n.* (Βέργομον). *Bergomum, a town in Gallia Transpadana, now Bergamo.*

BEROE, *es, f.* (Βερόη). *Beros.* 1. The nurse of Semele, Ov.—2. A daughter of Oceanus, Virg.—3. The wife of Doryclus, id.

BERŒA or **BERRHŒA**, *æ, f.* (Βέροια or Βερρῶα). *Beræa.* 1. An ancient city of Macedonia, southwest of Pella, now Verria.—2. A fortified town in the interior of Thrace.—3. A town in Syria, now Aleppo, Liv.; Plin.†

BĒRŒÆUS, *i, m.* *An inhabitant of Beræa.*
BĒRŒÆENSES, *um.* *The inhabitants of Beræa, Plin.*

BĒRŒSUS, *i, m.* (Βηρώσιος). *Berosus, a priest of Belus, at Babylon, who lived in the time of Antiochus II., and wrote, in Greek, a history of Babylonia, Plin.*

BĒRYLLUS, *i, m.* (Βήρυλλος). I. *Beryl, aquamarine, a precious stone of a sea-green color, Plin. Poet.:* A ring made of that substance, Prop. II. *Beryllus æroides (Βήρυλλος æροειδής).* Sapphire, Plin.

BĒRYTIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to Berytus;* B. viuum, Plin.;—B. uva, id.

BĒRŸTUS, *i, f.* (Βηρύτιος). *Berytus, a town and harbor in Phœnicia, now Beyrout or Beirut.*

BES, *bessis, m.* (be-as, i. e. binæ partes assis). I. (1) *Two-thirds of an as, or of a whole;* fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, instead of one-third (monthly interest), two-thirds were paid = eight per cent. instead of four per cent., Cic.—2. *Meton.:* The number eight, Mart. II. *In mathematics, where the cardinal number is six, bes denotes four, Vitruvius.*—Hence b. alter, 12, id.

BESSALIS, *e, adj.* (bes). I. *Containing eight;* b. laterculus, eight inches long, Vitruvius;—b. scutula, Mart. II. *Meton.:* Of any thing of minor value, Petr.

BESSI, *ōrum, m.* (Βήσσιοι or Βήσσιοι). *The Bessi, a Thracian tribe on Mount Hæmus, Cic.*

BESSICUS, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to the Bessi;* B. gens, of the Bessi, Cic.

BESSUS, *i, m.* (Βήσσος). *Bessus, a governor of Bactria, the assassin of Darius Codomanus.*

1. **BESTIA**, *æ, f.* I. (1) *An animal, a beast.* II. *Exp. (2) A wild beast, intended to fight with gladiators or criminals (as a lion, tiger, panther, etc.).* EX. (1) si hoc apparet in bestiis quanto id magis in homine fit natura, etc., Cic.;—b. aquatiles, id.;—mutæ b. Liv.—(2) mittere aliquid ad bestias, Cic.;—obijcere aliquid bestiis, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.;—bestiarum damnatio, i. e. To fight with wild beasts, Dig. **SYN.** See **BEŒUA**.

2. **BESTIA**, *æ, m.* A cognomen of the Calpurnian gens, Cic.

BESTIARIUS, *a, um, adj.* (bestia). I. *Belonging to a wild beast;* b. ludus, a fight with wild beasts, Sen. II. *Subst.:* Bestiarius, ii, *m.* *One who fights in the public games with wild beasts;* ducenti b., Cic.

BESTIOLA, *æ, f. dim.* (bestia). *A little animal, animalcule;* dissimilimis bestiis communiter cibus queritur, Cic.

1. **BĒTA**, *æ, f.* *Beet, a plant, Cic.; Plin.*

2. **BĒTA**, *n. indecl., and Beta, æ, f.* (Βῆτα). I. The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet (pure Lat. be), Jur.; Aus. II. *Meton.:* The second in any thing (as alpha denotes the first), Mart.

BĒTACĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (beta). *Of beet:* b. pedes, beet-root, Varr. *Subst.:* Betaceus, i, *m.* (sc. pes). Beet-root, Plin.

BĒTIZĀRE or **BĒTISSĀRE** (from the softness of the plant beta), used by Augustus for languere, Suet. *Conf.:* languidior tenera beta.

BĒTO, *āre, intr.* [bito, Plaut., and in compounds]. To go; si ire conor, prohibet betere, Pac. in Non.

BĒTŪLA (also betulla), *æ, f.* *The birch-tree.*

BIĀNOR, *ōris, m.* *Bianor.* 1. A centaur, Ov.—2. An old hero of Mantua, Virg.

BIAS, *antis, m. (Bias)*. Bias, a Greek philosopher, a native of Priene in Ionia, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic.; Val. Max.

BIBĀCŪLUS, *i, m.* A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the praetor Furius, Liv.

BIBĒRIUS CALDUS MĒRO. *A satirical name for Tiberius Claudius Nero, from his propensity for drink, Suet.*

BIBLIŌPŌLA, *æ, m. (Βιβλιοπώλης)*. A book-seller, Plin.

BIBLIŌTHĒCA, *æ, f. (Βιβλιοθήκη)*. A library, collection of books, Cic.

BIBLIŌTHĒCĀRIUS, *ii, m. (bibliotheca)*. A librarian, Front. E. ad Cæs.

BIBLUS, *i, f. (Βίβλος, Βίβλος)*. Poet. for papyrus, Luc.

BIBO, *ère, bibi (sup. bibitum not classical), tr. and intr.* I. Gen. (1) *To drink.*—(2) *Meton. Of things: To suck in, absorb, drink.*—(3) *Fig.: Same.* EX. (1) *b. vina, nectar, portionem, venenum, Hor.; Quint.; b. gemmā, Virg. Poet. PHRASES. b. pocula, for e poculis, Hor.; b. uvam for vinum, id.; b. flumen, i. e. to live on the river's side, Virg.; b. nomen alcis, to drink as many glasses as there are letters in the name, Mart.; b. mandata, to drown by drink, to forget by drinking, id.—(2) metreta oleum non bibit, Cat.; amphora fumum b. instituta, Hor.; lana b. colorem, Plin.; arcus b. draws water, Virg.; hasta b. cruorem, drinks or bathes itself in blood, id.—(3) b. haustus justitie, Quint.; b. omnem succum ingenii, id.; b. amorem, Virg. Hence, Ital., bevere; Fr., boire.* SYN. BIBO; EBIBO; POTO; EROTO. —Bibere, to drink in order to quench thirst.—Elibere, a stronger term than bibo, to drink out, to empty by drinking.—Potare, to drink hard; de medio die potare, Hor.—Epotare, a stronger term, to drink all, to swallow up; bibunt sobrii, potant ebrii, G. D.

BIBRACTE, *is, n. (Βίβρακτα)*. Bibracte, the capital of the Ædui; later, Augustodunum, now probably Autun, Cæs.

BIBRAX, *actis, n.* Bibrax, a town of Gaul in the territory of the Remi, now Dievre, Cæs.

BIBRŌCI, *ōrum, m.* Bibroci, a British tribe.

BIBŪLUS, *a, um, adj. (bibu)*. That willingly or easily drinks, Hor. Meton. Of things: Sucking in, absorbing, Ov.; Virg.; b. aures, ready to hear, drinking in or listening attentively, Vers.; b. charta, blotting paper, Plin. SYN. BIBULUS; POTOR; POTATOR; COMBIBO.—Bibulus (speaking of persons), a toper; (of things), soaking, bibulous.—Potor, who drinks, but not to excess; aquae potores, Hor.—Potator, excessively fond of, much given to drinking.—Combibo (bibere cum), a pot-companion.

BIBŪLUS, *i, m.* A Roman cognomen, e. g. M. Calpurnius B., who was consul with Cæsar, A. U. C. 695, Suet.

BICEPS, *capitis, adj. (bis, caput)*. I. (1) *With two heads.* II. *Fig. (2) Divided, split.* EX. (1) *puella nata b.*, Cic.; b. puer, Liv.; b. Janus, Ov.; b. Parnassus, with a double summit.—(2) *b. civitas, split into two parties, Varr.; Flor.*

BICOLOR, *ōris, adj. (bis, color)*. Two-colored; b. equus, Virg.; b. bacca (green and black), Ov.; b. myrtus, steel-blue, id.

BICORNIGER, *ēri, m. (bis, corniger)*. Two-horned, a surname of Bacchus, Ov.

BICORNIS, *e, adj. (bis, cornu)*. Two-horned, double horned; b. animal, Plin.; b. caper, Ov.

Poet.: Of a two-pronged fork, Virg.; of the new moon, Hor.; of the Kline, because its mouth is divided into two principal branches, Virg. Subst.: Bicornes, horned animals for sacrifice, Inscr.

BICORPOR, *ōris, adj. (bis, corpus)*. Having two bodies; b. Gigantes, Næv. ap. Prisc.; b. manus, Cic.; Poet.

BICŪBITĀLIS, *e, adj. (bis, cubitus)*. Two cubits long; b. caulis mei, Plin.

BIDENS, *entis, adj. (bis, dens)*. I. *Having two teeth, two-pronged*; b. ancora, Plin.; b. forfex, Virg.; b. ferrum, the same, id. II. *Subst.: A hoe with two prongs.* Meton. poet. for agriculture, Juv.—*A full-grown animal for sacrifice (that has its two rows of teeth), Ov.; Hor.; Plin. Meton. poet. for a sheep, Phædr.*

BIDENTAL, *alis, n.* A place struck by lightning, where afterward an altar was erected, and a sheep two years old (bidens) was offered, Hor.

BIDŪM, *i, n. (sc. tempus)*. A space of two days; eximant unum aliquem diem aet. sanum; b. ex mense, Cic.; supplicationes in biduum decreta, Liv.

BIDŪS, *a, um, adj. (bis, dies)*. Of two days; b. tempus, Liv.

BIENNIS, *e, adj. (biennium)*. Lasting two years; b. spatium, Suet.

BIENNĪUM, *ii, n. (bis, annus)*. A space of two years, two years; tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis, ille biennium, iste sexennium, Cic.; ad res conficiendas b. sibi satis esse duxerunt.

BIFĀRIĀM, *adv. (bifarius)*. In two places, in two parts, twice; b. quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributæ sunt, Cic.; castra b. facta, Liv. SYN. BIFARIAM; DUPLICITER.—Bifariam, local, as here.—Duplicate, of manner: In two different manners, doubly; dupliciter delectatus sum literis tuis, Cic.

BIFĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. (bis, for)*. Twofold, double; b. ratio, Amm.

BIFER, *ēra, ērum, adj. (bis, fero)*. I. *Bearing fruit twice*, Varr.; Plin.; Virg. II. *Meton.: Double-shaped, Manil.*

BIFĪDUS, *a, um, adj. (bis, findo)*. Split or divided into two parts, Plin.; Ov.

BIFŌRIS, *e, adj. (bis, foris)*. I. *Having two doors, folds, or leaves*; b. vulvæ, Ov. II. *Having two openings, App.*

BIFORMĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (bis, forma)*. Double-shaped, Cic. poet.

BIFORMIS, *e, adj. (bis, forma)*. Double-shaped, having two forms; b. monstrum, i. e. Minotaurus, Ov.; b. Janus, id.; b. partus hominum, Tac. Fig. Of a poet: as, man and swan, Hor.

BIFRONS, *ontis, adj. (bis, frons)*. Double-fronted, double-faced; b. Janus, Virg.

BIFURCUS, *a, um, adj. (bis, furca)*. Two-pronged, two-forked; b. ramus, Ov.; b. valli, Liv.; b. arbores, Plin.

BIGA, *æ. See BIGÆ.*

BIGÆ, *ārum, f. (post-Aug.; also sing. biga, æ), (contr. from bigæ)*. A two-horsed vehicle or chariot, Varr.; Virg.; Tac.

BIGĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (bigæ)*. Marked with a chariot drawn by two horses (i. e. bigæ). Of silver coin: b. argentum, Liv. Subst.: Bigatus, i. m. (sc. numus). A coin bearing the above stamp; bigæ, Plin.; Liv.; Tac.

BIGERRA, *æ, f. Bigerra, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the territory of the Oretani.*

BIGERRIONES, um, or **BIGERRI**, ōrum, m. *Bigerriones*, a people of Aquitania, now *Ligorre*.

BIUGI, ōrum, m. (sc. equi). *A pair of horses*, Virg.

BIJUGIS, e, adj. (bis, jugum). I. *Of, for, or with two horses*; b. equi, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *Double*, Claud.

BIJUGES, a, um, adj. (id.). *Yoked as a pair*; b. leones, Virg.

BILBILIS, is, f. *Bilbilis*. I. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Salo, the native place of Martial, now *Baubola*, Mart. II. The river Salo, near Bilbilis, now *Xalona*.

BILBILITANUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Bilbilis*; aquæ B. *mineral springs near Bilbilis*, Itin. Ant.

BI-LIBRA, ōrum, f. (bis, libra). *Two pounds*; b. farris, Liv.

BILIBRIS, e, adj. (bilibra). *Weighing two pounds, or of two pounds*, Plin. *Subst.*: Bilibris, is, f. *A quantity of two pounds*, Veg.

BILINGUIS, e, adj. (bis, lingua). I. *Prop.*: *Having two tongues*, Plaut. *Meton.*: *Speaking two languages*, Hor. II. *Fig.*: *Double-tongued*, i. e. *false, hypocritical*, Virg.; Phædr.

BILIÖSUS, a, um, adj. (bilis). *Full of bile, bilious*, Cels. *Subst.*: Biliosus, i, m. *A bilious person*, id.

BILIS, is, f. I. (1) *Bile*. II. *Meton.*: *Bile*, i. e. *Anger, vexation, displeasure*, etc. EX. (1) *bilem pellere*, Plin.;—*purgor bilem*, Hor.;—*biles*, plur., *yellow and black bile*, Plin.;—*b. suffusa*, *a bilious fever*, id.;—*hence*, *bile suffusus*, *one who has a bilious fever*, id.—(2) *bilem id commovet*, *that moves the bile*, i. e. *causes vexation or anger*, Cic.;—*jecur tunet bile*, Hor.;—*expellere bilem miero*, id.;—*atra (or nigra) b.*, *black bile*, i. e. *melancholy*, Cic.;—*atra bili percita est*, *with rage, frenzy*, Plaut. SYN. **BILIS**; **FEL**.—1. *Bilis*, *the liquid*. *Fel*, *the vessel containing the bile*.—2. *Bilis*, *the gall of human beings*; *fel*, *excretion of mind*. *Fel*, *the gall of animals*. *Meton.*: *Bitterness to the taste*.

BILIX, icis, adj. (bis, licium). *That has two threads, two-threaded*, Virg.

BILUSTRIS, e, adj. (bis, lustrum). *That has two lustra*, i. e. *ten years*; b. bellum, Ov.

BIMAMMIUS, a, um, adj. (bis, mamma). *That has two breasts*. *Meton.*: *That has double clusters*; b. rites, Plin.

BIMARIS, e, adj. (bis, mare). *Situate on two seas*. *Protr.*: Epithet of Corinth, Hor.; Ov. *Meton.*: B. morbus, Aus.

BIMARITUS, i, m. (bis, maritus). *The husband of two wives*, Planc. ap. Cic.

BIMATRIS, e, adj. (bis, mater). *Having two mothers*; an epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

BIMATUS, ōrum, m. (bimus). *The age of two years*, Plin.; Col.

BIMEMBRIS, e, adj. (bis, membrum). *Having two members*; b. puer, *half human, half animal*, Juv.; usually a poetical epithet for the centaurs (*half human, half horse*), Ov.; Sil. *Subst.*: Bimembres, Virg.

BIMESTRIS, e, adj. (bis, mensis). *Of two months, two monthly*; b. consulatus, Planc. ap. Cic.;—*b. stipendium*, Liv.;—*b. porcus*, Hor. SYN. **BIMESTRIS**; **BIMENSIS**.—*Bimestris*, adj. *as here*, *that lasts two months*.—*Bimensis*, *subst.*, *The space of two months*, Liv.

BIMĒLUS, a, um, adj. *dim.* *Of two years*, Suet., from

BĪMUS, a, um, adj. (bis). *Of two years* (as some think = bis annus, *conf.* trinus, quadrinus); b. semen, Plin.;—*b. metuita*, Hor.;—*b. sententia*, *a vote respecting the proconsulship of a provincial administration for two years*, Cic.

BINGIUM, ū, n. *Bingium*, a town of the Batavi on the Rhine, now *Lingen*, Tac.

BINI, æ, a, distrib. num. adj. (bis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Two, distributively*; *two to each, two and two by twos*, Gr. 107, 11. II. *Meton.* (2) *Two, in pairs*. EX. (1) *describat censores lino in singulas civitates*, Cic.;—*unicuique vestrum bini pedes (campi) assignentur*, id. *Hence*, *with plur. subst. only*, *to binas meas (litteras) accipisse*, *unas a l'indenisso*, *alteras a Laodicea*, id.;—*inter bina castra*, id.—*Id.* *for other numbers*; *bina millia passuum*, Quint.; Gr. 106, 5, 2d.—(2) *binos (scyphos) habebam*, *a set of cups consisting of two, or that match with each other*, Cic.; *pet b. tabellarios*, id.;—*b. aures*, Virg.;—*b. frenas*, id. SYN. **BINI**; **DVO**; **ABVO**; **UTERQUE**.—*Bini*, meaning *two*, is used only with plural substantives; as, *bina castra*. Used distributively as above; thus, *bini ambulabant*, *they walked two and two*.—*Duo* is said of *two distinct things*; as, *duo ambulabant*, *two were walking*.—*Atque* is said of *two that do the same thing or that do it at the same time or together*.—*Uterque* is said of *two that do something separately and at a different time*.

BINOCTIUM, ū, n. (bis, nox). *A space of two nights, two nights*, Tac.

BINOMINIS, e, adj. (bis, nomen). *That has two names*; b. Ascanius (*called also Iulus*), Or.

BINCUS, a, um, adj. *Two*, used in the singular only twice, Lucr. See **BINI**.

BION, ōnis, m. (*Bion*). *Bion*. 1. A bucolic poet, a native of Smyrna.—2. A philosopher, a native of Borysthenes, famed for his sharp sayings, Cic.; Hor.

BĪONEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Bion, sharp, witty, sarcastic*; B. sermones, Hor.

BĪPĀLIUM, ū, n. (bis, pala). *A spade with a cross-bar at a certain height above the blade, upon which the laborer pressed his foot in digging, and thus drove the blade twice the depth of the common spade or pala*, Cat.; Col.

BĪPALMIS, e, adj. (bis, palmus). *Of two spans*; b. tabulae, Varr.;—*b. spiculum*, Liv.

BĪPARTIO (bipert.), ire, no perf., itum, tr. (bis, partio). *To divide into two parts*; ex altero genere quod erat bipartitum, Cic.

BĪPARTITO, adv. (bipartio). *In two parts, doubly*; b. classem distributam fuisse, Cic.;—*b. signa inferre*, Cæs.;—*b. collocatis insidiis in silvis*, id.

BĪPĀTENS, entis, adj. (bis, pateo). *Open on both sides*, Virg.

BĪPĒDĀLIS, e, adj. (bis, pedalis). *Two feet long, wide, or thick*; b. trabes, Cic.;—*b. materia*, id. SYN. **BIPES**, *two-footed*.

BĪPENNIFER, ōrum, adj. (bipennis, fero). *Bearing a two-edged axe*, Ov.

1. **BĪPENNIS**, e, adj. (bis, penna). *Having two wings*; b. insectum, Plin.

2. **BĪPENNIS**, e, adj. (bis, pinna). *Having two edges*; b. ferrum, Virg. *Subst.*: Bipennis, is, f. (sc. securis). *A two-edged axe*, Ov.; Virg.; Tac. SYN. See **SECURIS**.

BĪPES, ōdis, adj. (bis, pes). *Two-footed*, Virg. SYN. **BIPĒDALIS**. See above.

BĪRĒMIS, e, adj. (bis, remus). I. *Having two oars*; b. lembi, Liv.;—*b. Scapha*, Hor.

Subst. : Biremis, is, *f.* A small two-oared boat, Luc. II. Also, a galley with two banks of oars, Cic.; Cas.; Tac.

BIS, *adv.* *nom.* (for *divis*, from *dvo* (duo), the *d* being dropped; as, bellum for duellum). *Twice, in two, in a twofold manner, doubly, in two ways*; b. improbus fuisti, Cic.; ludos apparare b. terque, id.; quum semel aut b. audierit, Quint.; —b. consul, that has been consul twice [literum consul, that is consul for the second time], Cic.; —b. in die, twice a day, for which bis die, Cels.; Hor.; and quotidie b. Liv.; —b. in anno, Varr., for which b. anno, Plin. With distributive numbers: bis bina quot essent, Cic.; —b. milles, Liv. Joined to a cardinal number, it expresses, in poetry, that number taken twice; b. quinque dies, Ov.; —b. quinque viri, Hor.; —b. centum annos, Ov.; —b. tanto or b. tantum, twice as great, twice as much, Plant.; Virg. In compound words, bis drops the *s*; as, bidens, bifer, bilix, etc.

BISALTE, Ærum, *m.* (Βισάλται). The Bisaltæ, a Thracian people, on the river Strymon, Liv.; the country they inhabited was called Bisaltica, æ, *f.* (id.), for which Bisaltia, Gell.

BISALTI, Idis, *f.* (Βισάλτις). Theophrastus, daughter of Bisaltæ, changed by Neptune into a sheep, Ov.

BISANTHE, es, *f.* (Βισάνθη). Bisanthe, a town of Thrace on the Propontis, a colony of Samos; in later times, Rhædestus, now Rodosto, Plin.; Nep.

BISEXTUS, i, *m.* (sc. dies). An intercalary day, because the 21st and 22nd of February were both styled the sixth of the Calends of March (bis sextus), once in four years, Dig.

BISON, ontis, *m.* (Βίσων), i. q. urus, Plin.

BISTONES, um, *m.* (Βίστονες). The Bistones. 1. A people of Thrace, between Mount Rhodope and the Ægean Sea, Plin. II. Gen.: Thrace, Luc.; Val. Flor.

BISTONIA, æ, *f.* (Βιστωνία). Bistonis, the country of the Bistones; also, poet. for Thrace.

BISTONIS, Idis, *f.* (Βιστωνίς). Of or belonging to the Bistones, Thracian, Ov. Subst.: A Thracian woman, a Bacchant or female worshipper of Bacchus, Hor.

BISTONIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Βιστωνικός). I. Of or belonging to the Bistones, Lucr. II. Gen.: Thracian, Ov.

BISULCILINGUA, æ, *f.* (bisulcus). With a cloven tongue. Fig.: A double-tongued person, a hypocrite, Plaut.

BISULCUS, a, um, *adj.* (bis, sulcus, divided into two furrows; hence, gen.). I. Divided or split into two parts; b. ungula, a cloven hoof, Plin. II. Subst.: Bisulca, Ærum, *n.* (sc. animalia). Animals that have cloven hoofs [opp. solidipedes, uncloven], Plin.; rarely in the sing., id.

BITHYNIA, æ, *f.* (Βιθυνία). Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, to the east of Mysia and the Propontis, and to the south of the Pontus Euxinus, Plin.; Tac.

BITHYNICUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Bithynia; B. societas, Cic. Subst.: Bithynicus, i, *m.* A surname of Q. Pompeius, the conqueror of Bithynia, Cic.; and also of his son, id.

BITHYNION, ii, *n.* (Βιθυνιον). Bithynion, a town of Bithynia, later, Claudionopolis, Plin.

BITHYNIS, Idis, *f.* (Βιθυνίς). A woman of Bithynia, Ov.

BITHYNIUS, a, um, *adj.* Bithynian, Col. Subst.: Bithynii, the inhabitants of Bithynia.

BITHYNUS, a, um, *adj.* Bithynian, Hor.; Tac. Subst.: Bithyni, the inhabitants of Bithynia, Plin.; Tac.

BITO, Ære. See BETO.

BITO or **-ON**, Ænis, *m.* (Βίτωρ). Biton, a son of the priestess Cydippe, a brother of Cleobis, renowned for filial love, Cic.

BITUMEN, Inis, *n.* (probably for pitumen from *pitra*, pitch). Bitumen, asphalt (a kind of mineral pitch), Plin.; Tac.; Just.

BITUMINATUS, a, um, *adj.* (bitumen). Mixed with bitumen; b. aqua, Plin.

BITUMINEUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Consisting of bitumen; b. vires, poet. for bitumen, Ov.

BITURICUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Bituriges; B. vitis, Col.; Plin.

BITURIGES, um, *m.* [sing. Biturix, Luc.], (Βιτουριγες). The Bituriges, a people of Gallia Aquitania, divided into two tribes, B. Cubi in the country of the modern Bourges, Plin.; Hirt.; and B. Ubisci, near Bourdeaux, Plin.

BIVIVUM, ii, *n.* (bivivus). A place with two ways, or where two ways meet; quum ad bivivum consisteres, Liv.

BIVIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (bis, vivus). Having two roads, dividing into two ways; b. fauces, Virg.; —b. calles, Val. Flor.

BLÆSUS, a, um, *adj.* (βλασός, akin to blabulus). Speaking inarticulately, stammering, lisping, Ov.; —of a parrot, id.; —of drunken persons, Juv. SYN. See BALBUS.

BLANDA, æ, *f.* Blanda. 1. A town on the coast of Lucania, near the modern S. Blando, Liv. —2. A small town on the coast of Hispania Tar., near the modern village Blanco, Plin.; Mel.

BLANDE, *adv.* (blandus). Soothingly, flatteringly, courtously, fawningly; b. rogare, Cic. Comp. -ius, -issime.

BLANDIDICUS, a, um, *adj.* (blandus, dico). Smooth-tongued, that speaks soothingly, Plaut.

BLANDILOQUENS, entis, *adj.* (blandus, loquor). Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken, Plaut; hence,

BLANDILOQUENTULUS, a, um, *adj.* dim. Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken, Plaut.

BLANDILOQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (blandus, loquor). Speaking flatteringly, flattering, Plaut.

BLANDIMENTUM, i, *n.* (blandior). I. (1) Flattering or soothing speech, flattery. II. Meton. (2) gen.: Agreeableness, blandishment. —(3) Careful attention or culture. EX. (1) capitis blandimentis, Liv. Sing.: b. sublevavit metum. —(2) multa nobis b. natura ipsa genuit, Cic.; —blandimentis vitæ evicta, Tac.; —sine apparatu, sine blandimentis expellunt famem, conzurgens of the appetite, i. e. reason masts, sence, id. —(3) hoc blandimento impetratis radicibus, Plin. SYN. See BLANDITIA.

BLANDIOR, Iri, Itus, *intr. d.p.* (blandus). I. Prop. (1) To caress, flatter, soothe, fawn upon, etc. II. Meton. (2) Of things: To flatter by any thing agreeable, to allure, invite, to b. favorable.

EX. (1) Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv.; —cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor.; —b. auribus, to gratify or tickle the ears, Ov.; —b. sibi, to imagine anything, to flatter one's self, to deceive one's self, Dig. —(2) video, quam suavior voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.; —ignoscere

villis blandientibus, Tac.;—blandiebatur ceptis fortuna, id. SYN. See **ABULOR**.

BLANDĪTER, *adv.* (blandus). *Flatteringly, courtiously, alluringly, Plaut.*

BLANDĪTĪA, *æ, f.* (id.). I. (1) *A caressing, coaxing, flattering (sing. and plur.).* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of things: Pleasantness, blandishment.* EX. (1) in cive excelso atque homini nobili blanditiam . . . notam esse levitatis, Cic.;—hereditates malitiosis b. quæsitæ, id.—(2) blanditiis præsentium voluptatum delinidi atque corrupti, Cic.;—b. rerum talium, Quint. SYN. **BLANDITIA** or **-æ**; **BLANDIMENTUM**.—*Blanditiæ, enticing and flattering words; blanditiis benevolentiam civium colligere turpe est, Cic.—Blandimentum, blandishment, the thing itself which is flattering.*

BLANDĪTIM, *adv.* (blanditus). *Caressingly.*
BLANDĪTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of blandior.* II. *Adj.: Agreeable, pleasing; b. rosæ, Prop.; —b. peregrinatio, Plin.*

BLANDUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Caressing, flattering (with words or deeds), coaxing, fawning.* II. *Meton.* (2) *gen.: Flattering, enticing, alluring, charming, pleasant.* EX. (1) severi b. auitus a. vero tam potest, etc. Cic.;—scis me minime esse b., id.;—b. esse volumus (patroni), Quint. *Poet. with gen.:* b. precum, Stat. *With acc.:* b. genus vocemque, id. *With inf.:* blandum ducere quercus, Hor.—(2) invitabatur illecebris blandæ voluptatis, Cic.;—ne blanda aut supplicii oratione fallamur, id. *Compar.:* blandiores succi, Plin. *Superl.:* voluptates blandissimæ domine, most charming tastes, Cic. SYN. **BLANDUS**; **DULCIS**; **LÆXIS**; **SUAVIS**; **MANSUETUS**; **MĪTIS**.—*Blandus, gentle, flattering, caressing, is said of feeling with the hand. Fig.: Innuating.—Dulcis, sweet to the taste. Fig.: Delightful.—Lenis, soft to the touch. Fig.: Gentle, mild.—Suavis, agreeable, pleasant to the smell.—Mansuetus (qu. manui asuetus), tame, good-natured.—Mitis, is said of fruit that is ripe, mellow, gentle. Distinguished by opposites; thus, blandus, opp. molestus, contumacious;—dulcis, opp. amarus, and fig., in-jucundus, invidus;—lenis, opp. crudelis;—suavis, opp. graveolens; fig., tetricus;—mitis, opp. acerbus.*

BLĀTERO, *äre, tr.* (akin to balo). *To babble, prate, Hor.; Gell. SYN. See GARRIO.*

BLĀTERO, *önis, m.* *A babbler, Auct. ap. Gell.*

BLĀTĪO, *ire, tr.* *To talk foolishly, to prate, ball. Plaut. SYN. See GARRIO.*

BLATTA, *æ, f.* 1. *A black beetle, a cockroach, Virg.—(2) An insect that eats clothes, books, etc., a tin-worm, moth, book-worm, Hor.*

BLATTĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. (blatta).* *Of or belonging to blatte; b. balnea, i. e. a dark bathing room (so called by reason of the blattæ shunning light), Sen.*

BLĒMYÆ, *Ærum, and BLĒMYES*, *um, m.* *The Blemmyæ, an Ethiopian people, on the borders of Upper Egypt, to which their predatory incursions were very troublesome in the time of the Roman Emperors, Plin.; Claud.†*

BLENNUS, *i, m.* (βλεννός). *A doll, Plaut.*

BŪĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. (bos).* *Of or relating to oxen or cattle; b. forum, the cattle-market at Rome near the Circus Maximus, Liv.; Tac.*

BOCCHAR, *Æris* (Bocchor, Æris), *m.* *Bocchar, a king of Mauritania, Liv. Poet.: An African.*

BOCCHUS, *i, m.* *Bocchus, a king of Mauritania, the father-in-law of Jugurtha, Sall.*

BODOTRĪA, *æ, f.* *An estuary on the east coast of Scotland, now the Frith of Forth, Tac.*

BŒBE, *es, f.* (Βοῖβη). *Bæbe, a town of Thessaly on the Lake Bæbeis, Ov.*

BŒBEIS LACUS (Βοῖβης λίμνη). *The Lake Bæbeis in Thessaly, Plin.*

BŒŪTARCHES, *æ, m.* (Βοιωτάρχης). *A Bœotarch, one of the chief magistrates in Bœotia, Liv.*

BŒŪTĪA, *æ, f.* (Βοιωτία). *Bœotia, a district of Greece to the north of Attica, Cic.; Plin.†*

BŒŪTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Βοιωτικός). *Bœotian, Plin.*

BŒŪTIS, *Idis, f.* (Βοιωτίς), *for Bœotia, Mel.*

BŒŪTĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (Βοιωτικός). *Bœotian, B. Bæcis, Cic. Plur.: Bœotii, ðrum, m. Bœotians, Nep.*

BŒŪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (Βοιωτός). *Bœotian, Ov. Plur.: Bœoti, ðrum, m. The Bœotians.*

BŒŪTHIUS, *ii, m.* *Boëthius, a celebrated philosopher and statesman under Theodoric.*

BŒŪTHUS, *i, m.* *Boithus. 1. A statuary and engraver in silver, Cic.—2. A Stoic philosopher, Cic.*

BŪGUD (Bogus), *ÿdis, m.* *Bogud, a king of Mauritania, Auct. B. Alex.; Bogudiana Mauritania, his territory, Plin.*

BOIA, *æ, f.* I. *Boia, the capital of the Boii, Cæs. II. A woman of this people, Plaut.*

BOIHĒMUM, *i, n.* *Boihemum, a part of Germany in which the Boii are said to have settled, after having crossed the Rhine. It answers in part to the modern Bohemia, Tac.†*

BOII, *ðrum, m.* (Βοῖοι). *The Boii, one of the most powerful of the Celtic tribes, said to have dwelt originally in Gaul. At an early period they migrated in two great swarms, one of which settled between the Po and the Apennines; the other in Germany, Cæs.; Tac. See BOIHĒMUM.†*

BŌLA, *æ, and BŌLÆ*, *Ærum, f.* (Βῶλα). *Bola, a town of the Æqui in Latium, Virg.; Liv. Hence Bolanus, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Bola; B. ager, Liv. Subst.: Bolani, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Bola, id.*

BŌLĒTUS, *i, m.* (Βολίτης). *A superior kind of mushroom, Plin.*

BŌLUS, *i, m.* (Βόλος). I. *A cast at dice, Plaut. II. (A cast of a net; hence, Meton.) 1. That which is caught, a draught, Suet.—2. Fig.: Profit, gain; b. mihi ereptus e faucibus, Ter.;—bolo tangere or multare alqm, to snatch away one's gain, Plaut.*

BOMBŌMĀCHIDES, *æ, m.* (Βόμβος and μάχουαι). *A comic name of a bragging soldier.*

BOMBUS, *i, m.* (Βόμβος). *A kind of low or dead sound; the humming of bees, the sound of a horn, a sound of applause, etc., Varr.*

BOMBŪCĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (bombyx). *Of silk, silken; b. vestis, Plin.*

BOMBŪLĪUS, *ii, m.* (Βομβύλιος). *The larva of the silk-worm, Plin.*

BOMBYX, *ÿcis, m.* (Βόμβυξ). I. *A silk-worm, Plin. II. Meton. 1. A silk dress, id.—2. Gen.: The fine threads of cotton, id.*

BŌMILCAR, *Æris, m.* *Bomilear. 1. A Carthaginian general, the contemporary of Agathocles, Just.—2. A Numidian, deep in the confidence of Jugurtha, and who effected for him the assassination of Massiva, Sall.*

BŌNA DĒA. *A Roman divinity worshipped by the Roman females with peculiar solemnities.*

BONITAS, *Edis. f. (bonus)*. I. Bodily, or of concrete objects: (1) *Good quality, goodness*. II. Mental or of abstract objects: (2) *Gen. Same*.—(3) *Esp. Of character: Goodness, honesty, integrity, virtue*.—(4) *Of behavior towards others: Goodness, kindness, friendliness, benignity*. EX. (1) *propter agrorum bonitatem*, Cic.;—*b. prediorum*, id.;—*b. soli*, Quint.;—*b. vini*, Plin.;—*b. vocis*, Cic.;—(2) *b. naturæ*, Cic.;—*ingenii b.*, id.;—*b. verborum*, id.;—(3) *perspicere virtutem et bonitatem alicj.* Cic.;—(4) *id non sine divina bonitate erga homines fieri arbitrantur*, Cic.;—*uti deorum bonitate*, id. SYN. See **BONUM**.

BONNA, *æ, f. Bonn*, on the Rhine, Tac.

BONNENSIS, *e, adj. Of or belonging to Bonn*.

BONŌNĪA, *æ, f. Bononia*. 1. A town in Gallia Cispadana, now *Bologna*.—2. A town in the north of Gaul, now *Boulogne*.

BONŌNIENSIS, *e, adj. Of or belonging to Bononia*; C. Rusticellus B., Cic.

BONUM, *i, n.* I. Relating to the body: (1) *A good*. Plur.: *bona, the goods of fortune, temporal blessings, property, riches, prosperity, good circumstances*, etc. II. Relating to spiritual affairs: (2) *Welfare, happiness, prosperity*. EX. (1) *b. assequi*, Cic.;—*b. aliena*, id.;—*b. publicare*, id.;—*b. paterna*, Quint.;—*curatio bonorum*, id.;—(2) *tria genera bonorum; maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia*, Cic.;—*bona animi et corporis*, id.;—*bonum mentis est virtus*, id.;—*summum b.*, the chief good, id.;—*bona pucis, blessings*, Tac.;—*bonum publicum, the welfare of the state*, Sall.; Liv.;—*bono esse alicui, to be the best for anybody, or to any one's advantage*, Cic.;—*cui bono fuit? for what good purpose or end?* id. SYN. **BONUM**; **BONITAS**.—*Bonum, any good or blessing, or advantage*.—*Bonitas, the quality goodness, in the abstract*.

BONUS, *a, um, adj. Comp. melior; sup. optimus. Good in the widest sense of the word; of any bodily or spiritual excellency*. I. Bodily. (1) *Good, excellent, fit, right*.—(2) *Esp.: With words denoting measure, size, magnitude, number; same*.—(3) *Wealthy, rich*. II. Mentally: (4) *Gen.: Good, apt, fit, excellent, noble, virtuous*.—(5) *Esp.: Good, Abol.: The good*.—(6) *With relation to rank, position, etc.: Considerable, esteemed*.—(7) *for fortis: Brave, courageous, valiant*.—(8) *Of behavior to others: Good, kind, kindly or favorably disposed or inclined to any one*.—(9) *Of things: Good for any thing*.—(10) *bone (in addressing a person), O bone, my good fellow*. EX. (1) *b. valetudo*, Cic.;—*bonis viribus esse*, id.;—*b. tempestas*, id.;—*b. vina*, Hor.;—(2) *bonam partem sermonis esse dilatam*, Cic.;—*b. copia librorum*, Hor.;—(3) *virī b. usus res perscribit*, Cic. Hence, *res bonæ, happy situation, happiness*.—(4) *Polybius, b. auctor in primis*, Cic.;—*b. poeta*, id.;—*b. advocatus*, Quint.;—*b. dux*, id.;—*b. fama*, Cic.;—*bono animo esse, to be of good cheer*, id.;—*for which habere animum bonum*, Sall.; Liv.;—*b. dicta, witty sayings, bon mots*;—*cum bona venia audire, with (any one's) kind permission; for which simply, bona venia*, Ter.;—(5) *vir bonus, a good man*;—*omnibus virtutibus instructos et ornatos viros bonos dicimus*, Cic. In this sense, *abol.*: *ut bonos boni diligant*.—(6) *Abol.: Optimi for optimates; eam optimam rem esse duco quæ sit in potestate optimorum*, Cic.;—(7) *boni atque ignavi*, Sall.;—*optimus quisque*, id.;—(8) *bonus atque benignus*, Hor.;—*b. divi*, id.;—hence, an appellation of Jupiter: *Jupiter Optimus Maximus (see JUPITER)*; hence also the common formula, *quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit; dicere bona verba, words of good omen, favorable*, Tib.;—(9) *cum i militi Romano ad pro-*

lium boni, Tac. With dat.: *(mons) pecori bonus aiendo*, Liv.;—(10) *quid ais, bone custos*, Cic.;—*thas, bone vir*, Plaut. SYN. **BONUS**; **PROBVS**.—*Bonus, spoken of men, means virtuous, good, excellent, favorable*. Of things: *Good, desirable, advantageous*.—*Probus, of men in a moral sense: One acting with probity, integrity. We generally say, probus homo, and bonus vir. Of things: Genuine, pure, excellent, that which is proved, stands the test; probum argentum, good silver; probum ingenium, an upright mind*, Cic.;—*a good heart*, Sall.

BŌOTES, *æ, m. (Βούτης)*. *Botes*, a constellation near the Great Bear, called also *Arctophylax*, Cic.; Ov.

BŌREAS, *æ, m. (Βόρέας or Βορῆας)*. I. The north-northwest wind, aquilo; often used for the north wind, septentrio, Plin.; Ov.; Virg. II. *Miton*. 1. For the north, Hor.;—2. As a deity: *Boreas, the son of Strymon, father of Calais and Zetes*, Ov.

BŌREVS or ĪVS, *a, um, adj. (Βόριος)*. Of or belonging to *Loreas*, Ov.

BŌRYSTHĒNES, *is, m. (Βορυσθῆνης)*. *Borysthenes*, a river of European Sarmania, now *Donip*, Plin.; Gell.

BŌRYSTHĒNIS, *Idis, f. (Βορυσθῆνις)*. I. *Belonging to the Borysthenes*. II. *Borysthenis*, a town on the Borysthenes, called formerly *Olbia*, now *Kudak*, Mel.

BŌRYSTHĒNĪÆ, *ærum, m. (Βορυσθηνίται)*. The inhabitants of the banks of the Borysthenes.

BŌRYSTHĒNIUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Borysthenes*, Ov.

BŌS, *bŏvis, e. (most freq. m.) (Βός)*. I. *An ox or cow*, Cic.; Virg.;—*Fem. Liv.*; Ov.; Hor. PROV. PHRASE. *bovi citellas imponere, i. e. to confer an office or employment on one not fit for it*, Cic. The same ellipt.: *bos citellas (sc. portabat)*, Quint. II. *Miton*. 1. *b. Lucas, an elephant (see LUCAS)*.—2. *A leather thong*, Plaut. SYN. **BOS**; **JUVENCUS**; **TAURVS**; **VACCA**; **JUVENCA**; **FORDA**.—*Bos, male or female of cattle, ox, bull, or cow*.—*Juvenus, m., a young steer*.—*Taurus, the bull*.—*Vacca, cov.*.—*Juvenca, f., a young cow*.—*Forda (ferens bos est), a cow with calf*.

BOSPŌRĀNUS, *i, m. (Βοσποράνός)*. *An inhabitant of the Bosphorus Cimmerius*, Cic.; Tac. Hence *adj.*: *B. bellum, a war carried on with that people*, Tac.

BOSPŌRIUS, *a, um, adj. (Βοσπορίος)*. Of or belonging to the *Bosporani*; B. mare, Ov.

BOSPŌRUS (not Bosphorus), *i, m. (Βόσπορος)*. *Bosporus (Ox-ford)*, the name of two straits, I. B. Thracius, between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Straits of Constantinople, Mel. II. B. Cimmerius, leading from the Black Sea into that of Azoff, now the Straits of Caffa, or Feodosia, Mel.

BŌTTĪÆ, *æ, f. (Βοττιαία)*. *Bottia*, a district in Macedonia, on the right bank of the river Axios, Liv. Its inhabitants, *Bottiaei*, Plin.

BŌTLĀRIUS, *ii, m. (botulus)*. *A sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages*, Sen.

BŌTŪLUS, *i, m. (perhaps from βίω, to stuff)*. *A sausage*, Mart.; Petron.

BŌVĪĀNUM, *i, n. Borianum, a town of Samnium, the principal place of the Pentri, now Bojano, Liv.; surnamed Vetus*, Plin.

BŌVILLÆ, *ærum, and -A, æ, f. Bovilla*, a town of Latium, on the Via Appia, where Claudius was killed by Milo, Tac.

BÖVILLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Boville*; *B. vicinitas*, Cic.

BRĀBEUTA, æ, m. (*ῥαβευτής*). *An umpire, a judge, who distributed prizes in the public games*, Suet.

BRĀCÆ or **BRACCÆ**, ārum, *rarely sing.* *BRACA* or *BRACCA*, æ, f. (*Celtic*, break; *Comp. Scottish*, breeks; *Eng.*, breeches). *A kind of covering for the legs*; *Pantaloons*, *trousers*, Ov.; *Prop.*

BRĀCĀTUS (*bracc.*), a, um, *adj.* *That wears braces*. Hence, I. *Foreign, barbarous, effeminate*; sic existimatis eos hic sagatos braccatosque versari, Cic.;—b. nationes, id. *Exp. of Transalpine Gaul (for Transalpinus)*, Mel.; Plin.;—*braccate cognationis dedecus, relationship with persons from Gallia b.*, Cic. II. *Dressed in a loose garment*, Mel.

BRĀCHĪALE, is, n. (*brachium*), (*sc. ornamentum*). *An ornament for the arm, a bracelet, for armilla*, Plin.

BRĀCHĪĀLIS, e, *adj.* (*id.*). *Of or belonging to the arm*; b. crassitudo, Plin.

BRĀCHĪĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). *Furnished with branches like arms*; b. arbores, Plin.

BRĀCHĪŌLUM, i, n. *dim.* (*id.*). *A little arm*, Catull.

BRĀCHĪUM, ī, n. (*ῥαχίον*). I. *Gen. 1. The arm from the wrist to the shoulder*; as, frangere b., Cic.;—b. (dextrum) cohíbere toga, id.;—circumdare b. collo, Ov.;—b. dare cervici, Hor.;—2. In a narrower sense; *the lower arm (from the wrist to the elbow)*. II. *Meton. 3. A limb of animals, resembling an arm*, a claw, foot, Ov.; Plin. Hence *the constellation of Cancer*, Ov.;—of *Scorpio*, id.; Virg.;—4. Any thing in the shape of an arm; as, *the branch of a vine*, Virg.;—*an arm of the sea*, Ov.;—*a projecting rock, or continued line of communication of a fortress*, Liv. Of ships: *A sail-yard*, Virg.; Stat. SYN. **BRACHIUM**; **LACERTUS**.—When distinguished, *Brachium* means the lower arm from the wrist to the elbow; and *Lacertus*, the upper arm from the elbow to the shoulder; laudat digitosque manusque brachiaque et nudos media plus parte lacertos, Ov.;—Redeunt humeri: subiecta lacertis brachia sunt, id.;—*Lacertus also same as lacerta, a lizard*; occultant spineta lacertos.

BRACHMĀNÆ, ārum, and **BRACHMĀNES**, ium, m. (*ῥαχμανές*). I. *The caste of priests among the Indians, Brahmins*, Curt.; App. II. *All the people whose religion was Brahminism*. III. *A particular tribe of India*.

BRĀCHYCĀTĀLECTUM and **BRĀCHYCĀTĀLECTICUM**, i, n. (*ῥαχυνκατάληκτον* or *ῥαχυνκατάληκτικόν*, *sc. metrum*). *A verse which wants two syllables or one foot*, Gr. 855, 5, (3).

BRĀCTĒA, æ, f. (perhaps kindred with *ῥαχυν*, to rattle). *A thin sheet or leaf, a thin plate of metal*, Virg.; Ov.;—*a thin leaf of wood*, Plin. *Poët.*: b. viva, *the golden-colored fleece of the Spanish sheep*, Mart. SYN. **BRACTEA**; **LAMINA**.—*Bractea, a thin leaf of metal*, Ov.—*Lamina, a thin small plate of metal, thicker than bractea*. Contr.: *Lamina*.

BRĀCTĒĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (*bractea*). I. *Covered with gold leaves or thin plates of gold*; b. sellæ, Sid. *Meton.*: *That glitters like gold*; b. leo, *with a gold-colored mane*, Sen. II. *Fig.*: *splendid in appearance, showy, tinsel*; b. felicitas, Sen.

BRĀCTĒŌLA, æ, f. *dim.* (*bractea*). *A very thin leaf of gold*, Juv.

BRANCHĪÆ, ārum, f. (*τὰ βράχια*). *The gills of a fish*, Plin.

BRANCHĪDÆ, ārum, m. (*Ῥραχιδαι*). *The descendants of Branchus, priests of the temple of Apollo at Branchidæ near Miletus*, Plin.

BRANCHUS, i, m. *Branchus*, a son of Apollo, ancestor of the Branchidæ, Varr.

BRASSĪCA, æ, f. *Cabbage*; b. rapa, Cato.

BRĀTUSPANTIUM, īi, n. *Bratuspantium*, the chief town of the Bellovacii in Gallia Belgica, now *Bratuspante*, near Breteuil, Cæs.†

BRENNUS, i, m. (*Ῥέννος*). *Brennus*, the leader of the Gauls, who defeated the Romans at the river Allia, Liv.; Cic.

BREUNI, ōrum, m. *Breuni*, a Rætian people who dwelt in what is now the Tyrol, near the *Breuner*, Hor.†

BRĒVI, *adv.* (*brevis*). *A short time, a little while, in a short time, a little*, Liv.; Ov. In the same sense, breve, ad breve, Suet. SYN. **BRĒVI**; **BREVITER**; **PROPEDIEM**.—*Brevi (sc. tempore or sermone), in a short time, in a few words*;—*Breviter (not said of time), in a few words*; b. dicere, Cic.;—*Propediem, within a few days*.

BRĒVĪA, ium, n. *scil. loca, or vada* (*brevis*). *Shallows*, Virg.; Tac. SYN. *See SYRTIS*.

BRĒVĪĀRIUM, īi, n. (*brevis*). *A short catalogue or table, a breviary, summary*; summarium, Sen.;—b. rationum, Suet.;—b. imperii, *a statistical table*, id.

BRĒVĪLŌQUENS, entis, *adj.* (*brevis, loquor*). *One who expresses himself concisely, or speaks briefly*, Cic.; hence,

BRĒVĪLŌQUENTĪA, æ, f. *Brevity of speech*.

BRĒVĪŌ, āre, tr. (*brevis*). *To shorten, abridge, contract*; b. quædam, Quint.;—*breviatur cervix, is contracted*, id.;—b. syllabam, *to pronounce briefly or short*.

BRĒVIS, e, *adj.* (*ῥαχίς*). I. (1) *Of space or size: Of small extent, short measure, short*. II. (2) *Of time and of objects referring to it: Short, of short duration*. EX. (1) *sedebat judex L. Aurifex brevior ipse quam testis, of shorter size or stature*, Cic.;—*pleraque Alpium ab Italia breviora, lower*, Liv.;—b. vada, *low, shallow*, Virg.;—*aqua b., narrow*, Ov. In the n. absol.: *in breve te libellum cogi, wrapped or rolled up tight*, Hor.;—(2) *dolor in gravitate brevis solet esse*, Cic.;—*omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, happened in rather shorter time*, Liv.;—b. ævum, Sall.;—b. rosæ, *short-lived, fading quickly*, id.;—b. cæna, *lasting a short time only, frugal*, id.;—b. dominus, *short-lived*, id. Thus also of speech: b. laudatio, *brief*, Cic.;—b. commentarii, Quint.—*Of a short and acutely accented syllable [opp. longa, or producta]*; syllaba longa brevis subjecta, Hor.; *for which also absol.*: iamбус qui est e brevi et longa, Cic. *Of an acutely accented syllable*, id.—*Adverbial Phrases*; see **BRĒVI**. *Brevi tempore, or absol. brevi, rarely brevi spatio, in a short time, shortly*;—*respublica per vos b. tempore jus suum recuperabit*, Cic.;—*fama tanti facinoris b. divulgatur*, Sall.;—b. spatio novi veteresque coaluere, id.—*Also brevi (see BRĒVI)*, *A short time, a little while*; b. cunctatus, Ov.;—*for which also breve*, Catull. Especially of discourse: *brevi, i. e. in a few words, briefly*; comprehendam brevi, Cic.;—*thus, b. circumscribere, dicere, exponere, and the like*, Cic., etc.;—*ad breve, for a short time*, Suet. SYN. **BRĒVIS**; **EXIGUUS**; **PARYS**; **PUSUS**; **POSILLUS**; **MINUTUS**.—*Brevis, gen., short, brief*.—*Exiguus, little, small absolutely*.—*Parvus, small relatively, or compared with other things*.

—*Pusius, very little.*—*Pusillus, dim., still less, uncommonly little.*—*Minutus (minuo), thin, diminished, of small size or circumference.*

BREVITAS, *ātis, f. (brevis).* *Shortness, brevity.* I. (1) Relative to space: *Small size, littleness.* II. (2) Of time, and objects relating to it: *Short duration, shortness of time.* EX. (1) *hominibus Gallis b. nostra contemptui est, Cæs.; —b. corporis, Lucr.—(2) brevitate temporis tam pauca cogor scribere, Cic.; —(of brevity or conciseness of speech: multos imitatio brevitas decipit, id.; —brevitatis causa, for the sake of conciseness, in order to be brief; —(if the shortness of syllables; b. et celeritas syllabarum, Cic.*

BREVITER, *adv. (brevis).* I. *Shortly, briefly, of space or size, Plin., etc.* II. *Meton. Of discourse: Briefly, shortly, in a few words, superficially; in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, breviter descripsimus, Cic.; —res multas b. dicere, id. Comp.: illi brevis dixērunt, Cic. Superl.: agam quam brevissime potero, Cic. SYN. See BREVI.*

BRIAREUS (*trivell.*), *ei, m. (Βριάριος).* *Briareus, a giant with a hundred arms, called also Τῆλεον, Virg.; Luc.*

BRIGANTES, *um, m. The Brigantes, the most powerful of the British tribes, who inhabited the whole of the northern part of the island, from the Abus (Humber) to the Roman wall, with the exception of the southeast corner of, Yorkshire. Their capital was Eboracum (York), Tac. Hence, adj., Julius Brigantius, the sister's son of Civilis, Tac.†*

BRIGANTINUS LACUS (*Brigantium*). *The Lake of Constance, Plin.*

BRIGANTIUM, *ii, n. Brigantium.* I. *A town of the Brigantini, on the Lacus Brigantinus or Lake of Constance.* II. *A town of the Segusiani in Gaul, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, now Briançon.* III. *A town of the Lucenses in Gallacia in Spain, now Corunna.†*

BRIMO, *us, f. (Βριμώ, the Angry or the Terrifying).* *A cognomen of Proserpina, Prop.*

BRISEIS, *Idis, f. (Βρισηίς).* *Briseis, daughter of Briseus of Lyrnessus, the captive of Achilles, but taken from him by Agamemnon, Hor.; Ov.*

BRITANNIA, *æ, f. (Βριτανία).* *Britain, i. e. the modern England and Scotland, Cæs.*

BRITANNICUS, *a, um, adj. (Britannia).* I. *Of or belonging to Britain, British; B. restus, the British Channel, Cic.; —B. legiones, Tac.; —B. lingua, id.* II. *Britannicus, a name given to the conquerors of British tribes, Suet.; Tac.*

BRITANNUS, *a, um, adj. British, Prop. Subst.: Britannii, ñrum, m. The Britons, Cæs.; Tac. In the sing.: B. catenatus, Suet.; Hor.*

BRITOMARTIS, *is, f. (Βριτόμαρτις).* *Britomartis. 1. A Cretan nymph, the daughter of Zeus, who invented hunter's nets, Virg.—2. A cognomen of the Cretan Diana, Claud.*

BRIXIA, *æ, f. (Βριξία).* *Brixia, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Brescia, Liv.; Plin.; Just.*

BRIXIANUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Brixia; B. Galli, Liv.; —B. porta, Tac.*

BROMIUS, *ii (Βρόμιος; the Noisy one).* *An epithet of Bacchus, from the noisy celebration of his feasts, Ov. Adj.: Bromius, a, um, relating to Bacchus, Varr.*

BRONTE, *es, f. (Βροντή).* I. *Thunder personified, Plin.* II. *A kind of gem, the Thunder-stone, Plin.*

BRONTES, *æ, m. (Βρόντης).* *Brontes, the name of a Cyclops in Vulcan's work-shop, Virg.*

BRUCTERI, *ñrum, m. The Bructeri, a people of Germany dwelling on both sides of the Amisia or Ems, and extending south as far as the Luppia or Lippe, Tac. Adj.: Bructerus, a, um, of or belonging to the Bructri; B. natio.†*

BRUMA, *æ, f. (contr. from brevima, and this from brevissima, æ extima from exterrima; dicta Bruma quod brevissimus tunc dies est, Varr.).* I. (1) *The shortest day, the winter solstice.—(2) Gen.: The winter time, winter.* II. *Meton. (3) A year.* EX. (1) *solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic.—(2) musculorum jecuscula bruma dicuntur, augeri, Cic.; —ver, æstas, auctumnus, b. Hor.; —b. illinet nives agris, id.—(3) ante brumas tri-*

ginta. Thus we say, "so many winters," meaning, "so many years." SYN. BRUMA; SOLSTITIUM; HIEMS.—Bruma, prop. The winter solstice, the shortest day.—Solstitium, the summer solstice, the longest day.—Hiems, winter, i. e. The stormy, cold season; glacialis hiems, Virg.

BRUMALIS, *e, adj. (bruma).* I. (1) *Of or belonging to winter, winterly.* II. (2) *Of or belonging to the shortest day (opp. solstitialis).* EX. (1) *b. tempus, Cic.; Ov.; —b. horæ, short winter hours; —b. mensis, Plin.; —b. frigus, Virg.; Mart.; —b. nix, Ov.—(2) b. dies, the shortest day, Cic.; —b. signum, Capricorn.*

BRUNDISIÆNAS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Brundisium; b. ostrea, Tac. that are caught in the harbor of Brundisium, Plin.*

BRUNDISIÑUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Brundisium; B. colonia, Cic.; —B. nuncii, id. Subst.: Brundisini, ñrum, m. The inhabitants of Brundisium, Cic.*

BRUNDISIUM (*Brundisium*), *ii, n. Brundisium, a town and harbor of Calabria, now Brindisi, Cic.; Plin.; Hor.*

BRUTIANUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to M. Junius Brutus; B. castra, Vell.; —B. Cas-sianæque partes, id.*

BRUTTIANUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Brutii; B. caules, Plin.*

BRUTTII, *ñrum, m. (Βρυττιοί, Βροϋττιοί).* *The Brutti, i. e. the inhabitants of the most southern part of Italy, Cæs.; Mel. Meton.: The country of the Brutti; in Salentinis aut in Bruttiis habent, Cic.; —ex Bruttiis, Liv.*

BRUTTIUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Brutii; B. ager, Liv.; —B. littus, Plin.*

BRŪTUS, *a, um, adj. (akin to βῆρυς, probably contr. fr. bārūtus, lengthened from barus).* I. (1) *Heavy, inert, brute, senseless.* II. *Fig. (2) Blunt, dull, not acute, insensible, brute, without feeling.* EX. (1) *b. pondus, Lucr.; —b. tellus, Hor.; —corpora b. (opp. levia).—(2) T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen.; —animalium hoc maxime brutum (sus), Plin.; —b. fulmina et vana ut quæ nulla veniant ratione nature, Plin.; —b. pira, with a woolly rind, id. SYN. See BARBUS.*

BRŪTUS, *i, m. Brutus, a Roman surname of the gens Junia, after L. Junius B., who delivered Rome from the dominion of the kings, Liv. M. Junius Brutus, a philosopher and orator, a friend of Cicero, and one of the assassins of Cæsar.*

BŪBALUS, *i, m. (βοῦβαλος). A species of African Antelope, Plin. Hence, Ital. bufalo; Fr. buffle.*

BUBASTIS, *is, f. (Βοῦβαστις). Bubastia. I. A town of Lower Egypt on the Pelusian arm*

of the Nile, now *Tell-Basta*, Mel. Hence, *adj.*, *Bubastites nomos*, Plin. II. A deity worshipped there, identified by the Greeks with Artemis, or Diana, the moon-goddess, Ov.

BŪBILE, *is*, *n.* [*another form*, *bovine*, Cat.], (*bos*). An ox-stall, a cow-house, Varr.; Coll.

BŪBO, *δῆις*, *m.* [*f. Virg.*], (*bovo* = *boo*). A horned owl, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.

BŪBŪLA, *æ, f.* (*sc. caro*). Beef, Cels.; Scrib.

BŪBULCUS, *i, m.* (*bubulus*). I. One who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman, Cic. II. One who tends oxen, a herdsman, Virg. SYN. *See* PASTOR.

BŪBŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* (*bos*). Of or belonging to neat cattle, of oxen; *b. pecus*, Varr.; —*b. armentum*, Col.; —*b. fimum*, Liv.; —*b. caro*, beef, Plin.; for which simply *bubula*, which see.

BUCCA, *æ, f.* (perhaps *fr. βῆμα*, to inflate, to fill up, to stuff). I. (1) *Gen.*: A cavity. II. (2) *Esp.*: The inflated or full cheek.—(3) *Meton.*: A mouthful. EX. (1) *gemina quædam buccarum inanitas*, Plin.—(2) *ambas b. inflat iratus*, Hor. *Prov.*: *dicere* (scribere, etc.), quod or quicquam in buccam venit, to talk (or write) just as things come into one's mouth.—(3) *b. panis*, Petron.; Mart. One who has his mouth full. 1. In eating: Hence, a parasite, Petron. 2. In speaking: A talker, declaimer, Juv.; Mart. SYN. *BUCCA*; *GENA*; *OS*; *MALA*; *MAXILLA*.—*Bucca*, the inside cavity of the mouth from the cheek-bone to the lower jaw.—*Gena*, the upper external surface of the cheek under the eyelids; *sensi erubuisse genis*, Ov.—*Os*, the mouth.—*Mala*, the lower jaw externally.—*Maxilla*, the upper and lower jaws internally, in which the teeth are placed; *dentes maxillares*.

BUCCĒA, *æ, f.* (*bucca*). A morsel, a mouthful; duas *b. manducavi*, Suet.

BUCCINA, **BUCCINATOR**, **BUCCINO**, and **BUCCINUM**. See *BUCINA*, etc.

BŪCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (*bucca*). I. The cheek, the mouth, Suet. II. *Esp. milit.*: That which covers the cheek and mouth; the beaver or cheek-piece, Liv. *Plur.*: *Bucculae*, grooves on the catapulta, in which the missile is placed, Vitr.

BUCCULENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). That has full cheeks or a large mouth, Plaut.

BŪCĒPHĀLUS, *i, m.* (*βοῦκεφάλος*, that has a broad forehead). *Bucephalus*, the famous horse of Alexander the Great, Curt.

BŪCĒRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* for *bucerus*. Ox-horned, Luc.

BŪCĒRUS, *a, um, adj.* (*βοῦκερως*). Having horns like cattle; *b. armenta*, horned cattle, neat cattle, Ov.

BŪCĒTUM, *i, n.* (*bos*). A pasture for cattle.

BŪCĪNA (*bucc.*), *æ, f.* (*βυκίνη*). I. A wind instrument, a trumpet, horn, bugle;—a war-trumpet with which the signals of the four watches of the night were given; *te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitavit*, Cic.;—*ubi secundæ vigiliæ buccina datum signum esset*, Liv.;—*ut ad tertiam buccinam præsto essent, at the third watch, id.*—the shell of Triton, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *b. famæ*, Juv. SYN. See *LITRUS*.

BŪCĪNĀTOR (*bucc.*), *δῆις, m.* (*buccina*). I. One that blows on the buccina, a trumpeter, Cæs. II. *Fig.*: One that publishes or proclaims any thing; *b. existimationis meæ*, Cic.

BŪCĪNO (*bucc.*), *ire, intr.* (*id.*). To give a signal with the buccina, Varr.

BŪCŪNUM (*bucc.*), *i, n.* (*id.*). I. The sound of a trumpet, Plin. II. A purple shell, the juice of which is used in dyeing, Plin.

BŪCŪLĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (*βοῦκολικός*). Of or belonging to shepherd, bucolic, pastoral; *b. poema*, a pastoral poem, Col.;—*bucolica, drum*, *n. pl.* *Bucolics, pastoral poems*, Ov.; Gell.

BŪCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (*bos*). A heifer, Cic.

BŪCŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (*bos*). A young ox, steer, or bullock, Col.

BŪFO, *δῆις, m.* (*akin to bubo*). A toad, Virg.

BULBŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (*bulbus*). Bulbous; *b. radix*, Plin.

BULBUS, *i, m.* (*βοῦβός*). I. *Gen.*: A bulbous root or plant, such as hyacinths, lilies, tulips, etc., Plin. II. *Esp.*: An onion, Plin.

BŪLEUTĒRIUM or **-ON**, *ii, n.* (*βουλευτήριον*). The Greek senate-house; in curia Syracusis quem locum illi *b. nomine* appellant, Cic.

BULLA, *æ, f.* (*Bullo*). Any object swelling up, and thus becoming round. Hence, I. (1) A water-bubble produced by the boiling or agitation of water. II. *Fig.* (2) Of any thing transitory or fleeting; *short-lived, momentary, fleeting*.—(3) Of any thing rounded by art; a boss, stud, door-knob.—(4) The bulla, an ornament worn upon the neck. EX. (1) *ut pluvio perlucida cælo surgere bulla solet*, Ov.—(2) *si est homo bulla, eo magis senex*, Varr.—(3) *bullas aureas ex valvis auferre*, Cic.—(4) *quod sine bulla venerat*, Cic. The bulla was a kind of ornament in the shape of a globe with an amulet within, suspended from the necks of children; for freeborn or noble children, it was of gold or silver; but for the children of freedmen or the common people, it was of leather, Cic.;—consecrated to the Lares on the occasion of taking the toga virilis, Pers. Hence, *Poet.*: *bullâ dignus, childish*, Juv.

BULLĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*bullâ*). I. That has a round boss; *b. cingulum*, Varr. II. Wearing a bulla; *b. puer*, Scip. Afr. ap. Macr.; —*b. heres*, i. e. Still a child, Juv. III. That is transient or passes away (like a bubble); *b. nugæ*, Pers.

BULLĪTUS, *us, m.* The bubbling up of water.

BULLO, *ire*, and **BULLIO**, *ire, iui, itum, intr.* To boil, to make bubbles, to bubble, Plin.; Cels. *Fig.*: *b. indignatione*, to boil with indignation, to fly in a passion, App.

BULLŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (*bullâ*). A little bubble of water, Cels.

BŪMASTUS, *i, f.* (*βοῦμαστος, sc. ἀμπλος*, large-breasted). A kind of vine that bears large berries, Col.; Plin.

BŪPĀLUS, *i, m.* (*βοῦπαλος*). *Bupalus*, a statuary of Chios, who made caricatures of the poet Hipponax, for which the latter retaliated in very bitter satires, Hor.

BŪPĒSTIS, *is, f.* (*βοῦπρηστις*). 1. A venomous beetle.—2. An herb destructive to cattle.

BURDIGĀLA, *æ, f.* *Burdigala*, the capital of the Bituriges Ubisci, in Aquitania, on the Garumna or Garonne, now Bordeaux.

BURGUNDIŌNES, *um, m.* The Burgundiones, a nation of Germany, who afterwards founded the kingdom of Burgundy, in Gaul.

BŪRI or **BŪRĪ**, *drum, m.* The Buri, a German tribe in the neighborhood of the Marcomani and Quadi on the Oder, Tac.

BŪRIS, *is, f.* The curved hinder part of a plough, the plough-tail, Virg.

BURRUS, a, um, *adj.* (πυρρός). *Reddish, rufus, rubens*; according to Fest.

BURRUS. *An old form for Pyrrhus.*

BUSĪRIS, *Idis, f.* (Βουσίρις). *Busiris*. I. *Assae*: A cruel king of Egypt, Virg.; Ov. II. *Fem.*: A town in Lower Egypt, now *Abousir*.

BUSTRĀPUS, i, m. (bustum, rapio). *A robber of graves*; as a term of reproach, Plaut.

BUSTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (bustum). *Of or belonging to a funeral pile*; b. gladiator, i. e. a gladiator that fought at a funeral pile in honor of the dead, Cic. *Subst.*: Bustuarius, ii, m. *One who took care of the burning of corpses, or procured what was necessary for the ceremony.*

BUSTUM, i, n. (buro for uro, to burn: hence, originally,). I. (1) *A place where corpses were burned.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A hillock raised on the ashes, a tomb, mound.*—(3) *A burned corpse, the ashes.* Fig. (4) *Of a person or thing that violates or nullifies the laws, religion, or sacred ordinances; a grave, a destroyer.*—(5) *Of things that like a tomb give up a body to destruction*; as, the *navy or stomach of a wild animal.* Also (6) *A battle-field.* EX. (1) portandum ad busta cadaver, Juv.—(2) in bustis sedens, Lucr.;—si quis bustum violarit, Cic.;—Sardanapalus incidit jussit in busto, id. *Epn.*: *Busta Gallica*, a place at Rome where Camillus had caused the slain Gauls to be burned and buried, Liv.—(3) busta egena sepulcri jacere, Stat.—(4) templum (sc. Castoris) fuit bustum legum omnium ac religionum, Cic.;—b. reipublice, id.—(5) viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, *seeing the living body enclosed in the living grave*, Lucr.—(6) civilia busta Philippi, Prop. **SYN.** See PYRA.

BŪTES, æ, m. (Βούτης). *Butes*. 1. A son of Amysis, king of the Bebryces, Virg.—2. Son of the Athenian Pallas, Ov.—3. The armor-bearer of Anchises, Virg.—4. A Trojan, Virg.

BŪTHRŌTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Butrotum*; B. ager and B. causa, Cic. *Subst.*: Butrothi, grum, m. *The inhabitants of Butrotum, id.*

BŪTHRŌTUM, i, n. [Butrothos, i, f., Ov.], (Βουθροτόν and Βουθροτός). *Butrotum*, a town on the coast of Epirus, now *Butrinto*, Plin.

BŪTRYUM (butŭrum, buturum), i, n. (βούτυρον). *Butter*, Plin.

BUXENTUM, i, n. (Πεζούτης, gen. -οῦτος). *Buxentum*, a town of Lucania; a Roman colony after the second Punic war, now *Policastro*, Liv.

BUXETUM, i, n. (buxus). *A wood or plantation of box-trees*, Mart.

BUXEUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Of box*, Col. II. *Of the color of box*, Mart.

BUXĪFER, æra, ærum, *adj.* (buxus, fero). *Bearing box-trees*, Catull.

BUXUM, i. See BUXUS.

BUXUS, i, f. (buxum, i, m., Virg.; Prop.), (πύθος). I. *Box, a box-tree*, Plin.; Ov. II. *Meton.*: *Box-wood*, Ov.; Plin. *Poet.*: Things made of box-wood; as, a *top*, Virg.; Pers.;—a *comb*, Ov.; Juv.;—a *writing-tablet*, Prop.

BYBLIS, *Idis, f.* (Βυβλίς). *Byblis*. 1. A daughter of Miletus, Ov.—2. Another name of the island Melos, in the Ægean Sea, Plin.

BYBLUS or -OS, i, f. (Βύβλος). *Byblus*, a town of Phenicia celebrated for the worship of Adonis, now *Jebel*, Plin.

BYRSA, æ, f. (Βύρσα). *The citadel of Carthage*, Virg.

BYSSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Βίσσωος). *Made of Byssus*, Plin.

BYSSUS, i, f. [byssum, i, n. Isid.], (βίσσωος). I. *A fine yellowish flax.* II. *The linen made from it*, App.

BŶZĀCUM, ii, n. (Βισσαῖτις). *Byzacium*, a region remarkable for its fertility, and forming the southern portion of the Roman province of Africa, now the southern part of Tunis, Plin.

BŶZĀCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Byzacium*, Sil.

BŶZANTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Byzantine*, Aus.

BŶZANTĪUM, ii, n. (Βυζάντιον). *Byzantium*, a city on the Thracian Bosphorus, later Constantinopolis, *Constantinople*, called by the Turks *Stambul*, Plin.; Cic.; Liv.

BŶZANTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Byzantium*, Plin.; Ov. *Subst.*: Byzantii, òrum, m. *The inhabitants of Byzantium*, Cic.; Liv.

C

C, c. Originally containing both the K and the G sound; hence the old orthography IECI-ONES, MACISTRATUS, for *legiones, magistratus*; and the prænomena Cātus and Cnātus abridged by C and Cn. It also stands for *Gria* when inverted, viz. ᾱ. On the tablets used for voting, or in trials, C stands for *condemno*, and hence it was called *litura tristis*, opposite to A. (*absolvo*), which was named *litura caltabasis*. As a numeral, C stands for centum, one hundred.

CĀBALLĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a horse*; c. caro, *horse-flesh*, Plin.;—c. dentes, id.;—c. fons, *Hippocrene*, Pers.

CĀBALLUS, i, m. (καβάλλος). *An inferior saddle or pack horse, a jade, nag*, Hor.; Juv. *Proz.*: Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, *no one is content with his own condition*, Hor.;—c. in clivo, *of a person that walks at a creeping pace*, Petr. *Howe, Ital. cavallo*; Fr. cheval. **SYN.** CĀBALLUS; MANNUS; EQUUS; CANTERUS.—Caballus, a little, poor, sorry horse.—Mannus (fr. manns), a nag, an ambling horse; aut Appium mannis terit.—Equis, horse, the name of the species, including all varieties; ad-ductus equo, Cic.;—jungere equos, Virg.;—acer equus, Ov.—Canterius, a gelding.

CĀBĪLŌNUM, i, n. *Cabilonum*, a town of the Ædii, on the Arar or Saône, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Chalons sur Saône*, Cæs.

CĀBĪRI, òrum, m. (Κάβηροι). *The Cabiri*, mystic divinities who occur in various parts of the ancient world; worshipped chiefly at Samothrace, Lemnos, and Imbros; and their mysteries at Samothrace were solemnized with great splendor.†

CĀCĀBUS (cacc.), i, m. (κάκκαβος). *A boiler or pot*, Col.

CĀCĀTŪRĪO, ìre, n. *desid.*, Gr. 227, 3 (caco). *To desire to go to stool*, Mart.

CĀCHINNĀTĪO, ònis, f. (cachinno). *Immoderate or loud laughter*; ut si ridere concessum sit, titupere tur tamen c., Cic.

1. CĀCHINNO, ære, *intr.* (akin to Gr. καγγάζω, καγγάζω). *To laugh aloud or immoderately*; ridere convivæ; c. ipse Apronius, Cic. *Poet.* *Of the sea, or water in general: To ripple, to make a splashing noise*, Att. ap. Non.

2. CĀCHINNO, ònis, m. *A laughter, scoffer.*

CACHINNUS, *i. m.* (cachinno). I. *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter; in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, is said to have broken out into a loud laugh, Cic.*—commovere cachinnos irridendum, *id.* II. *Pot.*: The rushing or splashing noise, or roaring of the sea.

CACO, *äre, intr. and tr.* (κακάω). I. *To void animal excrements, Hor.; Phaedr.* II. *To sit with excrements; cacata charta, Catull.*

CACŪ, *the Greek κακω*-. Used in composition, indicative of physical or mental inferiority or imperfection (*opp. eu*-, the Greek *eu*-). See the following articles.

CACŌETHES, *is, n.* (κακὸς ἔθης, of evil habit). I. *In medic.*: A bad, incurable disease, *Cels.* *Met.*: caco the (τα κακὸς ἔθης), *Plin.* II. *Meton. poet.*: scribendi cacoethes, a mania for composing verses, or writing, *Juv.*

CACŌSYNTHEŌN, *i. n.* (κακὸς σύνθετον). *In rhet.*: Incorrect or faulty construction, *Quint.*

CACŌZĒLIA, *æ, f.* (κακὸς ἑλίς). A low imitating, an aping, affected imitation, *Quint.*

CACŌZĒLUS, *a, um, adj.* (κακὸς ἑλός). A bad imitator, one that offends against good taste.

CACŪLA, *æ, f.* (coquo). A cook, a slave, or drudge of a soldier, *Plaut.*

CACŪMEN, *Inis, n.* (acumen with prefixed c). I. (1) *The extremity of any thing; the point, top, summit of trees, branches, mountains, an egg, etc.* II. *Fig.*: The end, aim, summit, highest point, *Lucr.* EX. (1) præcinitis (rainorum) cacuminibus, *Cæs.*;—vicina c. montis, *Lucr.*;—c. pyramidis, *Plin.*

CACŪMĪNO, *äre, tr.* (cacumen). To point, to make pointed, to prick; c. summas aures, to prick up the ears, *Öv.*;—c. euseni saxo, *Sid.*;—ora cacuminata, *Plin.*

CACUS, *i. m.* (Κᾰκος). Carus, the son of Vulcan, a notorious robber, inhabiting a cave on mount Aventine, slain by Hercules, *Liv.*; *Virg.*

CADĀVER, *ōris, n.* (cado). I. (1) *A corpse, dead body.*—(2) *As a term of reproach, of a worthless, contemptible person.* II. *Meton* (3) *The ruins, or carcases of cities.* EX. (1) aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam, *Cic.*;—Clodii cruentum c., *id.*—(2) ab hoc ejectione cadaveris quicquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expectabam? *Cic.*—(3) tot oppidum cadavera, *Sulpic. SYN.* See CORPUS.

CADĀVĒRŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (cadaver). Like a corpse or a dead body; c. facies, *Ter.*

CADĪVUS, *a, um, adj.* (cado). A secondary form for caducus. Of fruit: That falls down of itself; mala c., *Plin.*

CADMĒIS, *Idis, adj.* (Καδμήϊς). Of or belonging to Cadmus, Cadmean, *Öv.* *Subst.*: Smile, *id.*;—Ino, *id.* *Plur.*: The daughters of Cadmus, *Sen. Pot.*

CADMĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (Καδμήϊος). Of or belonging to Cadmus, Prop.; *Stad.* *Subst.*: Cadmea, *æ, f.* (sc. arx). The Cadmea or citadel of Thebes, *Nep.*

CADMUS, *i. m.* (Καδμός). Cadmus. 1. A son of the Phœnician king Agenor, the brother of Europa, founder of Thebes, and who introduced letters into Greece, *Öv.*; *Plin.*—2. An historian of Miletus, said to have been the first who wrote in prose, *Plin.*—3. A certain executioner in the time of Horace, *Hor.*

CADO, *äre, cecidi, cāsum, intr.* (deriv. unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) To fall, fall down, to sink, incline,

go down.—(2) *Esp.*: To fall (especially in battle), to be slain, to die, to and one's death. II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: To get anywhere by chance, to fall upon, arrive at, to come under, to be subject or exposed to.—(4) *Esp.* with in or sub aliquid (alqd): To belong or pertain to an object, to relate or refer to it; to be befitting, suitable, proper for, etc.; to be compatible with, to agree with, to behoove.—(5) To fall on such or such a day, term, time, etc., to come together with.—(6) Denoting the issue or result of any thing: To fall out, to come to pass, to turn out, to happen, occur, to take a certain turn; also with a dat., to happen to any one, to befall, to fall to anybody's share or lot.—(7) To decline in value, worth, estimation, power, etc., to go down, fall, sink, grow weaker, decrease, vanish, cease.—(8) *In rhet.* Of words or syllables: To end in, to have a final sound.

EX. (1) de manibus civium arma ipsa ceciderunt, *Cic.*;—c. ex equo, to fall from a horse, *id.*;—amnis c. in sinum maris, falls into, empties itself, *Liv.*;—sol c., goes down, *Virg.*—(2) pauci de nostris cadunt, *Cæs.*;—c. pro patria, *Quint.*;—c. in acie ab hoste, *Suet.*;—also, not in battle, but otherwise; tot bellorum superstitum muliebri fraude cecidisse, *Tac. Hist.*: Of an animal intended for a victim, to be killed or sacrificed, *Virg.*; *Hor.*—(3) in morbum c., *Cic.*;—c. sub oculos, *id.*;—c. in potestatem unius, *id.*;—c. sub imperium ditionemque Romanorum, *id.*;—c. in offensionem alius, to give offence to, to offend any one.—(4) non cadit in hos mores, cannot touch or belong to, cannot be expected from, *Cic.*;—cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri? does it behoove, then, etc.? *id.*;—verbum in nostram consuetudinem (sermonis) non cadit, does not belong to the idiom of our speech, is no idiom, word, or expression of ours, *id.*—(5) ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, *Cic.*;—in eam diem c. numos, qui a Quinto debentur, to fall or be due, to be payable, *id.*—(6) verebar quorsum, id. causarum esset, *Cic.*;—quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasset, had turned out differently from what was expected, *id.*;—augurum predictis multa incredibiliter vera cecidisse, had turned out to be true, *id.*;—vota cadunt, are fulfilled, *Tib.*;—insperanti mihi cecidit, ut, etc., *Cic.*—(7) c. animus, to lose courage, *Cic.*;—c. causa, to lose one's suit, *id.* Of a theatrical piece: not to take, not to succeed (*opp.* stare), *Hor.*—(8) Verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, *Cic.*;—similiter cadentia, final sounds or cadences, produced by corresponding forms of oblique cases of nouns or parts of verbs, *Cic.*; *Quint.* *SYN.* CADŌ. RUŌ.—Cadere, to fall, to tumble or fall down.—RuŌ, to fall down with violence and precipitation; ruit alto a culmine Troja, *Virg.* *Fig.*: spumas salis ere ruabant.

CADŪCĒĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (caduceus). A herald sent to treat about peace, etc., *Liv.*; *Curt.* *SYN.* See FICIALIS.

CADŪCĒUM, *i. n.* (sc. sceptrum or baculum), or

CADŪCĒUS, *i. m.* (sc. scipio), (καρδιχέων). A herald's staff; caduceum præferentes, *Liv.*;—the staff of Mercury as messenger of the gods.

CADŪCĪFER, *ära, ōrum, adj.* (caduceus, fero). Carrying a caduceus, Mercury, *Öv.*

CADŪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (cado). I. *Prop.* (1) That is about to fall, that will fall or go down easily, tottering, not stable.—(2) *Gen.*: Falling, falling down, fallen. II. *Fig.* (3) *Transitory, perishable, uncertain, frail, vain.*—(4) *Esp. in law*: Lapsed, said of a legacy which does not come to the person appointed by will, in case of his or her being childless, but will either be distributed among the other heirs, or

in default of any such heirs, become the property of the state. EX. (1) *vitis quæ natura caduca est*, Cic.;—*caducus morbus, the falling sickness, epilepsy*.—(2) *c. spica, falling down during the reaping or cutting*, Varr.—*c. frondes*, Ov.; Virg.;—*c. poma*, Prop.;—*c. fulmen*, Hor.;—*caduci bello, slain or fallen in battle*, Virg.;—*juvenis c., devoted to death*, id.—(3) *qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco*, Cic.;—*quoniam res humanæ caducæ sunt*, id.;—*c. spes, vain*, Ov.;—*c. preces*, id.—(4) *quem nisi in via caducæ hereditates retardassent*, Cic. SYN. See FLUXUS.

CADURCI, ðrum, *m.* The Cadurci, a people in Gallia Aquitania, in the country now called Querci, celebrated for their manufacture of linen coverlets, Cæs.; Plin.†

CADURCUM, *i. n.* (Cadurci). I. A coverlet wrought by the Cadurci, Juv. II. Meton.: A nuptial couch ornamented with a Cadurcean coverlet, Juv.

CADUS, *i. m.* (κάδος). I. A jar, an earthen vessel, especially for containing wine, Plaut; Virg.;—for oil, Mart.;—for honey, id.;—for keeping or saving money, id.;—*an urn*, for depositing the ashes of the dead, Virg. II. Meton.: Vessels, wines; nec parce cadis tibi destituitis, Hor.—A measure for liquids, containing twelve congi (nearly nine gallons), Plin. SYN. See AMPHORA.

CADŪSH, ðrum, *m.* (Καδούσιοι). The Cadurci, a powerful Scythian tribe in the mountains southwest of the Caspian, on the borders of Media Atropatene, Plin.†

CÆCIAS, æ, *m.* (κακίας). The northeast wind, Plin.

CÆCIGENUS, a, um, *adj.* (cæcus, gigno). Born blind, Lucr.

CÆCİLĀ. See CÆCILĪUS.

CÆCĪLIANUS, a, um, *adj.* I. Of or belonging to a Cæcilius; C. fabula, Cic.;—C. senex, a character in the comedy of Cæcilius, id.;—C. illud, id. Subst.: Cæcilianus, *i. m.* A Roman proper name, Tac.

CÆCĪLIUS, a. Cæcilius, a Roman family name; thus, Cæcilius Status, a writer of comedies, cotemporary with the poet Ennius, Cic.; Hor. In the fem.: Cæcilia, the daughter of Metellus Balearicus, Cic.;—Gaia Cæcilia, the Roman name of Tanaquil, Plin. Adj.: Cæcilia Lex, Cic.;—Lex C. et Didia, id.;—familia C., Vell.

CÆCĪNA, æ, *m.* Cæcina, a Roman family name; thus, Licinius C., in favor of whose citizenship Cicero made a speech.

CÆCITAS, itis, *f.* (cæcus). I. Blindness; miserum c., Cic. II. Fig.: Mental blindness, infatuation; mentis cæcitate, Cic.

CÆCO, ðre, *tr.* (cæcus). I. Prop. (1) To make blind, to blind. II. Fig. (2) To dazzle, obscure. EX. (1) *sol c. Lucr.*—(2) *largitione c. mentes imperitorum*, Cic.;—*celeritate cæcata oratio, rendered obscure*, id. SYN. Cæco; Excæco; Obscæco.—Cæcare, to make blind, to blind one. Fig.: To obscure; Cæcata celeritate oratio.—Excæcare, to make entirely blind, to put out one's eyes.—Obscæcare, to prevent a person from seeing by putting something before his eyes; respersu pinnarum hostem obscæcantes, Plin.

CÆCUBUM, *i. n.* Cæcubum, a marshy district of Latium, near Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine, Mart.

CÆCŪBUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Cæcubum, Cæcuban; C. ager, Plin.;—C. vina

teines of Cæcubum, Hor. Subst.: Cæcubum, *i. n.* (sc. vinum). Cæcuban wine, id.

CÆCŪS, *i. m.* Cæculus, son of king Latinus, founder of Præneste, Virg.

1. CÆCUS, a, um, *adj.* I. Prop. (1) Blind, not able to see, deprived of sight.—(2) Fig.: Morally blind, not far-seeing or clear-sighted, ignorant. II. Meton. (3) That is not or cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, concealed, dark.—(4) Where nothing can be seen; bodily: Dark, obscure.—(5) Mentally: Dark, uncertain, obscure.—(6) In Bot.: Without eyes, *i. e.* without buds. EX. (1) *catuli cæci*, Cic.;—*c. corpus, the part of the body that has no eyes*, *i. e.* the back, Sall. Proc.: *apparet id etiam cæco, even a blind man can see that*.—(2) *c. atque amens tribunus*, Cic.;—*c. furor*, Hor.;—*cæcus ad has belli artes*, Liv.;—(3) 1. Bodily: ut vallum c. caveant, Cæs.;—*c. vulnus, a hidden wound*, Lucr.;—*a wound on the back*, Virg., for which, *c. iectus*, Liv. Proet. meton. Of hearing: *c. murmur, dull, low*, Virg. 2. Mentally: *res c. et ab aspectu judicio remotæ*, Cic.;—*c. die emere, lit. on blind* (*i. e. uncertain*) terms, on trust or credit, Plaut.—(4) *cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur cæcum*, Varr.;—*c. parietes*, Virg.;—*c. gemmæ, not transparent, dark, opaque*, Plin.;—*c. acervus, confused, mingled together (a chaos)*, Ov.—(5) *obscura spe et c. expectatione, in expectation of an uncertain success or issue*, Cic.;—*thus, c. eventus*, Virg.;—*c. crimen, that cannot be proved*, Liv.—(6) *c. iami*, Plin. SYN. Cæcus; Lusciosus.—Cæcus, blind, that does not see any thing, etc., as here.—Lusciosus (Luscus, purblind), dim-sighted, that has a weak sight; lusciosi oculi lucem reformidant; cæci non vident, Sen.

2. CÆCUS, *i. m.* A cognomen of Appius Claudius, on account of his blindness.

CÆCŪTĪO, ire, *ivi, intr.* (cæcus). To be dim-sighted. SYN. See CALIGO.

CÆDES, is, *f.* (cædo), [gen. pl. cædum, Sil.].

I. Gen. (1) A cutting, felling, lopping.—(2) Exp.: Killing, slaughter, murder,—*esp. of a body of men; a massacre, carnage, bloodshed in battle or murder. Also, slaying of animals at a sacrifice*, Ov. II. Meton. (3) *concr.*: The persons slain or killed, the slain.—(4) The blood shed by murder. EX. (1) *ligni atque frondium cædem*, Gell.—(2) *si c. et occisio non erit?* Cic.—(3) *ingentes Rutulæ cædis acervos*, Virg.; Tac.—(4) *cæde mudentes*, Ov.;—*respersus fraternal cæde*, Catull. SYN. CÆDES; CLADES; STRAGES; OCCIDIO; OCCISIO; INTERNECIO.—Cædes, the cutting to pieces, the act of killing.—Clades, the defeat, loss, overthrow.—Strages, slaughter, carnage, overthrow, a mass of bodies, etc., by and upon one another; strage hominum armorumque campi repleti, Liv.—Occidio (*fr. occido*), the action of killing, the cutting down of an army.—Occisio (occisus), the state of being killed, slaughter, murder.—Internecio, deadly defeat, entire destruction.

CÆDO, ðre, cæcidi, cæsum, *tr.* (akin to Gr. αἵω, αἵωμι, cf. καίω). I. Prop. (1) To fell, cut down, lop off, and in general, to beat, to strike.—(2) Exp.: To cut down, *i. e.* to kill, assassinate, murder, slay, take life.—(3) Of animals: To kill, slaughter (*esp. for a sacrifice*). II. Fig. (4) To beat, to bear down, press. EX. (1) *arbores senescentes c.*, Cic.;—*thus, c. silvas*, Cæs.;—*murus latius quam caderetur ruebat, than it was undermined*, Liv.;—*toga apte cæsa, cut out*, *i. e. fashioned*, Quint.;—*c. humida vina securibus, to cut up frozen vines*, Virg.;—*c. voluntas, to hollow out, excavate*, Vitruv.;—*c. januum saxis, to break open*, Cic.;—*flagellis ad mortem cædi*, Hor.—(2) *ille dies quo Ti. Gracchus est*

cæsus, Cic. *Exp. milit.*: Romani insecuti (hostem) cædentes spoliatisque castra regia diripiunt, Liv. *Poet.*: cæso sanguine, *shed*, Virg.: cæsi corporum acervi, *for* cæsorum.—(3) c. greges armentorum, Cic.—(4) testibus cæditur, *is beaten down, hard pressed*. PHRASES. c. vineta sua, *to cut one's own throat*, Hor.;—c. stimulos pugnis, *to make worse by foolish resistance, to kick against the goads*, Plaut. After the Greek (κόπτειν τὰ ὄργανα); c. sermones, *to chat, gossip*. SYN. CÆDO; SECO; RESECO.—Cedere, *to beat, to cut, to slash*.—Secare, *to cut*; thus, cedere, said of stones, *is to cut them out of the quarry*; secare, *is to cut them or fashion them for use*; marmora secunda locus, Hor.—Resecare, *to pare, clip, cut, or saw off*; resecare linguam, palpebras, Cic. *Fig.*: resecare audacias, id.

CÆDŪS, a, um, *adj.* (cædo). In botany. *Fil for cutting or hewing down*; silvæ c., Cat.

CÆLĀMEN, inis, n. (cælo). *Carved work in relief*, Ov.

CÆLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A carver or sculptor in relief*, Cic.; Juv.

CÆLĀTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). I. *The art of engraving, carving, etc., in relief*, Quint. II. *Meton. concr.*: Works in relief, Plin.

CÆLEBS (cæl.), libis, *adj.* *Unmarried, single* (either a bachelor or a widower), Cic.; Quint.;—c. vita, Hor. II. *Meton.*: Of animals, Plin.;—of trees on which no vine is reared, Hor. SYN. See INXERTUS.

CÆLES, CÆLESTIS. See CÆLES and CÆLESTIS.

CÆLĪBĀTUS, ūs, m. (cælebs). *Unmarried state, celibacy*, Sen.; Suet.

CÆLĪCŪLE, CÆLĪCUS, CÆLĪFER, CÆLĪFLŪS, CÆLĪGENUS, CÆLĪPOTENS, CÆLISPEX, CÆLĪTUS. See CÆL.

CÆLO, āre, tr. (cælum). I. (1) *To form or fashion in relief, to engrave, carve* (in metal, stone, ivory, etc.). II. *Meton.* (2) *To embellish with figures, to weave figures into a texture*.—(3) *Of poetry*: To compose with skill. EX. (1) hanc speciem Praxiteles cælavit argento, Cic.;—c. calvum auro, *to inlay with gold, to adorn with gold like Mosaic work*, Liv.—(2) velamina cælata multa arte, Val. Fl.—(3) cælatum novem Musis opus, Hor. SYN. CÆLO; SCULPO; SCALPO.—Cælare, as here (1); more especially of metals; also, *to smooth, polish, finish the work*.—Sculpere, *to carve, work out statues, do the work of a sculptor*.—Scalpere, *to scratch, scrape*; terram scalpere unguibus, Hor.

CÆLUM, i, n. *A chisel, an engraver's tool, a gracer*, Quint.; Mart. SYN. CÆLUM; SCALPRUM; TORNUS.—Cælum, *the hollow chisel*.—Scalprum, *the graver and the chisel*.—Tornus, *a turning tool, also put for cælum and scalprium*.

CÆLUM, i, n. *The heaven*. See CÆLUM.

CÆMENTUM, i, n. (*contr.* for cædimentum, from cædo). *A rough stone from a quarry, a builder's stone, rubblestone*; in eam insulam calcem, cæmenta convexit, Cic.

CÆNA, CÆNĀCŪLĀRIUS, CÆNĀTIŌ, etc. See CÆN.

CÆNEUS (dissyl.), ēi, m. (Καινεΐς). *Cæneus, a girl (Cænis), changed by Neptune into a boy, Or.; again into a girl*, Virg.

CÆNINENSES, ium, m. *Inhabitants of Cænina, a town of Latium*, Liv.

CÆNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Cænina*, Liv.

CÆNIS, Idis. See CÆNEUS.

CÆPA (cepa), æ, f., and CÆPE (cepe), is, n. (*in the plur. only* CÆPÆ, ārum). *An onion*.

CÆPINA, æ, f. (cæpa). *A field or bed of onions*, Col.

CÆPIO, ōnis, m. *Cæpio, a Roman family name in the gens Servilia*.

CÆRE, n. ind. (Καίρη), [gen. Cæritis, f., Virg.; abl. Cærête, id.]. *Cære, one of the twelve towns of Etruria, formerly called Agylla, now Cervetere*, Liv.

CÆRES, Itis and Etis, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Cære*; C. populus, Liv. *In the plur.*: Cærites (Cærêtes), um, m. *The inhabitants of Cære, who acquired the Roman citizenship, but without the right of voting, for assistance rendered to the Romans in the Gallic war*, Liv. Hence, *prov.*: in tabulas Cærites or Cæritarum referri, *to lose the right of voting* (i. e. to be degraded), Gell. Thus also *poet.*: Cærite cera (i. e. tabula) digni, *worthy of contempt, of being degraded*, Hor.

CÆRĒTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Cære*; C. annis, Plin.

CÆRĪMŌNĪA (cer.), æ, f. (Cære, q. v., which seems to have stood in a very ancient religious connection with Rome, and to which the Romans carried their sacred relics in the Gallic war). I. (1) *A holy action or act, a sacred custom, religious use, ceremony*. II. *Meton.* (2) *subjective*: *A holy awe, reverence, fear toward the deity; religio*.—(3) *Objective*: *A religious sacredness attached to certain things, sanctity, holiness*. EX. (1) *Usually plur.*: in sacerdotio cærimoniisque, Cic.;—c. violare, id.;—c. polluere, Liv.—(2) *usually sing.*: religione confici cærimoniaque voluerunt, Cic.;—esse in magna c., *to be in odor of sanctity, to be held in veneration*, Plin. *Pur.*: habere aliquid in cærimoniis, *to keep holy*, id.—(3) c. legationis, Cic. SYN. CÆRIMONIA; RITUS. Cærimonia, as here (1) with reference to religious customs.—Ritus has reference to *præfate* as well as religious usage or custom; erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, Cic.

CÆRĪTES, umi, or CÆRĒTES, um, m. *The inhabitants of Cære*. See CÆRES.

CÆRŪLEATUS, a, um, *adj.* (cæruleus). *Dark-colored, of a dark blue*, Vell.

CÆRŪLA, ōrum, n. *The blue color of the sky*, Ov.;—of the sea, Virg.

CÆRŪLEUS (*Poet.*: Cærilus), a, um, *adj.* (related to cæsius). I. (1) *Dark-colored, dark blue* (the Greek κῆρυκος). II. *Meton. poet.* (2) *Dark, black*; an epithet of death, night, rain, etc.—(3) *Dark green*. EX. (1) *Of the sky*: cæli cærula templa, Enn. *Of the sea*: quid mare? nonne cæruleum? Cic.;—c. dei, *sea deities*, Ov.;—esp. c. deus, Neptune, id. *Of other things of a dark blue color*: c. draco, Ov.;—c. oculi Germanorum, Tac. Hence, c. pubes Germanorum, Hor.—(2) Stant Manibus aræ Cæruleis mœstæ vittis, Virg.;—So c. puppis (Charontis), Virg.;—mors—nox—umbra—imber, etc., Liv.; Stat.; Virg. SYN. CÆRULEUS and CÆRULUS; CÆSIUS; GLAUCUS.—Cæruleus (Cærilus, *poet., same*), blue, sky-colored.—Cæsius, light-blue, grayish-blue, with specks of white, as the eyes of cats; Cæsius oculus Minervæ, cæruleos esse Neptuni, Cic.—Glaucus, bluish, greenish-blue; Glauca canentia fronde salicta.

CÆSAR, āris, m. (Καίσαρ). A family name of the gens Julia, the most celebrated of whom was C. Julius Cæsar, who overthrew the Roman republic, and became sole dictator; assassinated by Brutus and Cassius. After him, all the emperors took the cognomen Cæsar, besides the

title of *Augustus*, until Hadrian introduced the distinction, according to which *Augustus* was the title of the emperor, and *Cæsar* the name of the heir to the throne.

CÆSARAUGUSTA, æ, f. (*Καίσαραυγούστα*). *Cæsaraugusta*, a town named after Augustus, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Saragossa*, Mel.

CÆSĀRĒA or **ĪA**, æ, f. (*Καίσαρεια*). *Cæsarea*. 1. A town of Palestine formerly called *Stratonis Turris*, Plin.—2. A town of Mauritania, formerly called *fol*, now *Algiers*, Plin.—3. The capital of Cappadocia, now *Kaisariak*, Plin.

CÆSĀRĒUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar*; C. sanguis, Ov. II. *Imperial*; C. amphitheatrum, built by the emperor Domitian, Mart.

CÆSĀRĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar*; C. bellum civile, Nep. Subst.: *Cæsariani*, ñrum, m. The adherents or party of Cæsar in the civil war, Auct. B. Afr.

CÆSĀRĪTUS, a, um, adj. (*cæsaries*). *Covered with hair, hairy*, Plaut.; Tert.

CÆSĀRĪENSIS, e, adj. *Of or from Cæsarea*; as name of district, *Cæsariensis*; C. Mauritania, etc., Tac.

CÆSĀRĪES, ei, f. *The hair of the head*, Virg.; Ov.;—c. promissa, Liv. Prob.: *The hair of the beard*, Ov. SYN. See COMA.

CÆSĀRĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar*; C. celeritas, Cic.

CÆSĀ SILVA. A forest of ancient Germany, now *Jammer-und-Häuser-wald*, on the frontiers of Cleve and Munster, Tac.

CÆSĪCIUS and **TIUS**, a, um, adj. (*cæsius*). *Bluish, of a bluish color*, Plaut.

CÆSIM, adv. (*cædo*). I. Prop. (1) *By cutting with the edge of a sword*, etc. II. Fig. (2) *Of speech: In short clauses or sections, interruptedly*. EX. (1) c. petere vitum, Col. Esp. milit.: c. petere hostem (opp. punctum), Liv.—(2) c. diximus, Cic. SYN. See PUNCTUM.

CÆSĪUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of a bluish-gray, blue-gray, usually of the eyes only*; c. oculos Minervæ, Cic. II. Meton.: *Of people that have gray eyes, of the color of cats' eyes: Gray-eyed*, Lucr.; Catull. SYN. See CÆRULEUS.

CÆSĪUS, ii, m. *Cæsius*, a Roman proper name.

CÆSO, ñnis, m. (also *Kæso*). *Cæso*, a Roman proper name.

CÆSŌNIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. M. Cæsonius, an edile with Cicero, Cic.

CÆSPES (cesp.). Itis, m. (*cæsus*). I. A sod, turf, clod; non esse arma cespites, Cic.;—gramineo de cespite, Virg. II. Meton.: *Consisting of clods; a poor hut*, Hor.;—*of the shape of a clod, a knob*, Plin.;—*a clump of herbs*, Plin.

CÆSTUS (cest.), ñs, m. (*cædo*). *Boxers' gloves, gauntlets*, i. e. strong leather gloves, loaded with lead or iron, fastened on a combatant's hand, the *cestus*, Cic.; Virg.

CÆSŪRA, æ, f. (*cædo*). I. A cutting, heaving, cutting off or down; as, c. ligni, Plin. Meton.: *That which has been cut off*, Plin. II. Fig. metr.: A *casura* (i. e. pause in a verse), inciso, Dion.

CÆSUS, a, um, pt. of *cædo*.

CĀICUS or **CĀYCUS**, i, m. (*Καϊκός*). *Cāicus*. I. A river of Mysia Major, near Pergamus, now *Mandraquon*, Ov.; Virg. II. A companion of Æneas, Virg.

CĀIUS, a. See **GAIUS**.

CAIA, æ. See **GAIUS**.

CAIĒTA, æ, f. (*Καίητη*). *Caleta*. I. A town and harbor of Latium, now *Caieta*, A. Vict. II. The nurse of Æneas, Virg.; Ov.

CAIĒTĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Caieta*; C. villa, Val. Max.

CĀLĀHER, bra, brum, adj. *Of or belonging to Calabria*; C. pascua, Hor.;—C. Pterides, i. e. some poems of the poet Ennius (of Calabria), id.

CĀLABRĪA, æ, f. *Calabria*, a district of Lower Italy, from Tarentum to the promontory Iapygium, now *Terra d'Otranto*, Hor.

CĀLABRĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Calabria*; C. oliva, Col.

CĀLACTA, æ, f. (*καλή, ἄκτις*, fair shore). *Calacta*, a town on the north coast of Sicily, now *Caronia*, Cic. The inhabitants; Calactini, ñrum, id. In the singular, Calactinus, id.

CĀLĀGŪRIS or **CĀLAGURRIS**, is, f. (*Καλαγόρις*). *Calagurris*. 1. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Loharra*, Liv. Its inhabitants; Calaguritani.—2. A town of the Gascones, in Hispania, the native place of Quintilian, now *Calahorra*. Its inhabitants; Calaguritani Nassic, Plin.

CĀLĀIS, Idis, m. (*Κάλαις*). *Calais*, the son of Boreas and Orithyia, the brother of Zetes, Ov.

CĀLĀMĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (*calamari*). *Of or belonging to a writing-reed or quill*; c. theca, a box for pens, Suet.

CĀLĀMIS, Idis, m. (*Κάλαμις*). *Calamis*, a celebrated Greek sculptor and engraver in metal.

CĀLĀMĪSTER, tri, m. (*Calamistrum*, i, n., Plaut.), (*calamus*). I. A curling-iron, a curling-pin, Plaut. II. Fig.: *An excess of ornaments and flourishes in speaking, extravagance*; ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. SYN. CALAMISTRUM; CALAMISTRI.—*Calamistum*, a curling-iron.—*Calamistri*, curled hair, is only used in a figurative sense; as, II.

CĀLĀMĪSTRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (*calamister*). *Curled with a curling-pin*, Cic.; Plaut.

CĀLĀMITAS, ātis, f. (from *calamus*, a reed, with reference to the storm which breaks the stalk, and of course destroys the crop). I. Prop. (1) *Injury or damage done by a storm or tempest*. II. Gen. (2) *Any loss or damage, trouble, misfortune, mishap, injury, detriment*, etc.—(3) *Misfortune in war, defeat*. EX. (1) si aratio omnis tempestatis calamitate semper vacat, Cic.;—in calamitate fructuum, *misgrowth*.—(2) perneciem meam cum magna calamitate, resp. esse conjunctam, Cic.—(3) quibus præliis calamitatibusque fractos, etc., Cæs. SYN. CALAMITAS; CLADES.—*Calamitas*, wide-spread, ruinous disaster.—*Clades*, partial disaster, not general.

CĀLĀMITŌSE, adv. *Unfortunately, calamitously*; turpiter potius quam c., Cic.; from

CĀLĀMITŌSUS, a, um, adj. (*calamitas*). I. (1) *Active: That causes great damage or loss, injurious, ruinous, destructive, unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous*. II. (2) *Passive: Exposed to damage or injury, suffering from damage, loss, injury; unfortunate, miserable*. EX. (1) te tamquam aliquam c. tempestatem pervasisse, Cic.;—c. incendium, Sall.—(2) c. loca, Cat.;—vectigal otiosa c., Cic. SYN. See AFFLICTUS.

CĀLĀMUS, i, m. (*καλαμος*). I. (1) *Any holm, stalk, or stem; a reed, rush, cane* (pure Lat. arundo). II. Meton. (2) *Anything made of reed or cane*, e. g. a reed-pen, a reed-pipe, the shaft of an arrow, a fishing-rod, a lime-twig.—(3) *Of things resembling a reed; as, a twig*,

spring, scion. EX. (1) *sustuleris fragiles calanus*, Virg.—(2) *quicunque e. in manus meas incidit*, *pen*, Cic.;—*ludere calano permissi agresti*, Virg.;—*calani specula* (Grosi, Hor.);—*calano salientes ducere pisces*, *fish-boat*, Ov.;—(3) *lupini calanus*, Virg. SYN. See CULCUS.

CALANUS, i, m. (*Kαλανος*). *Calanus*, an Indian philosopher in the time of Alexander the Great, Cic.

CALATHISCUS, i, m. (*καλαθίσκος*). *A little wicker basket*, Camill.

CALĀTHUS, i, m. (*καλαθος*). I. *A wicker basket, a hand basket* (i. q. *quastulum*), a *flower-basket*, a *basket for wool*, a *work-basket*, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *A vessel in the shape of a basket*, made of wood, for milk, etc., Virg.;—*a wine-cup*. III. *The calyx of a flower*, Col. SYN. See FISCINA.

CĀLĀTĪA, æ, and CĀLĀTĪĒ, ārum, f. (*Καλατία*). *Calatia*, a town of Campania on the Via Appia, between Capua and Beneventum, now *Guguzzo*, Cic.; Liv. *Its inhabitants*, *Calatini*, Liv. *In the sing.*: *Calatinus*, a cognomen of M. Attilius, Cic.

CĀLĀTOR, ōris, m. (*prop.*, *one who calls out*; *herald*), *A servant, slave, waiter*, Plaut.

CĀLĀURĀ and CĀLĀURĒA, æ, f. (*Καλαύρη* or *-ιδ*). *Calauria*, an island on the east coast of Argolis, Plin.; Ov.

CĀLĀTICA, æ, f. *A female head-dress hanging down over the shoulders, a kind of veil*.

CALCĀNĒUM, i, n., and CALCANEUS, i, m. (*calx*). *The heel*, Virg.; Ov.

CALCAR, āris, n. (*calx*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A spur*, usually in the plur.—(2) *Meton.*: *The spur on the foot of a cock*. II. *Fig.* (3) *A spur, incitement, incitement, stimulus*. EX. (1) *conitare equum calcaribus*, Liv.; *for which, fodere arnos equi calcaribus*, Virg.—(2) *c. galli*, Col.—(3) *alteri calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos*, Cæ.;—*vatibus addere calcar*, Hor. SYN. *Calcar*: *Stimulus*.—*Calcar, as here*.—*Stimulus, a gad, an artificial sting*; *stimulo tardos increpasse boves*. *Fig.*: *a doloris*, Cic.

CALCĀRIUS, a, um, (*calx*). *Of or belonging to lime*; *c. fornax, a lime-kiln*, Plin. *Subst.*: *Calcaris*, li, m. *A lime-burner*, Cat.

CALCĒAMENTUM (*calcia*), i, n. (*calceo*). *A covering for the foot, a shoe, sandal*, etc., Cic. SYN. *Calceamentum*; *Calceus*; *Gallice*.—*Calceamentum*, any thing that covers the legs and feet, *as shoes, boots*, etc.—*Calceus, a shoe*; *calceus, si pede major erit, subvertet*; *si minor, uret*, Hor.—*Gallice, wooden pattens, shalots, galloches*, such as the ancient Gauls wore in rainy weather.

CALCĒĀTUS (*calciatus*), a, um, *adj.* (*calceo*). *Furnished with shoes, wearing shoes, shod*; *non satis commode calciati*, Cic. *Facetè*: *c. dentes, ædi prepared for biting*, Plaut.

CALCĒĀTUS (*calciat*), ūs, m. *A covering for the feet, for calceamentum*, Plin.

CALCĒO (*calceo*), āre, tr. (*calceus*). *To furnish or cover with shoes, put on shoes, to shoe*, Phædr.; Suet. *Also of animals*, Plin.; Suet.

CALCĒOLĀRIUS (*calciol*), li, m. (*calceolus*). *A shoe-maker*, Plaut.

CALCĒOLUS, i, m. *dim.* (*calceus*). *A little shoe, a half-boot*, Cic.

CALCĒUS (*calceus*), i, m. (*calx*). *A shoe, half-boot*; *c. habiles et apti ad pedem*, Cic.;—*calceos mutare, to become or be elected senator* (inasmuch

as the senator wore a peculiar sort of half-boot), Cic. SYN. See CALCEAMENTUM.

CALCHAS, antis, m. (*Καλχας*). *Calchas*, son of Thestor, a Greek soothsayer in the camp before Troy, Cic.

CALCHEDON. See CHALCEDON.

CALCITRATUS, ūs, m. *A kicking*, Plin.; from

CALCĪTRO, āre, intr. (*calx*). I. *To strike with the heel, to kick*, Plin. *Proc.*: *c. contra stimulum, To act against one's own interest, to hurt one's self*, Amm. (See CALX.) *Meton. gen.*: *To kick convulsively with the feet, as one about to die, to sprawl*, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *To be stubborn or refractory*; *calcitrat non putat*, etc., Cic. SYN. *Calcitro*; *Recalcitro*.—*Calcitrare, to kick or wince, as a horse*.—*Recalcitrare, to kick or strike again with the heel, to wince several times*; *used only figuratively: cui male si palpare, recalcitrat undique tutus*, Hor.

CALCITRO, ōnis, m. *One that kicks, a kicker*, Varr. *Meton.*: *One that makes much noise, a poltroon*, Plaut.

CALCO, āre, tr. (*calx*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To tread any thing, or upon any thing, to step upon*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To tread or stamp fast or firm*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To trample upon, suppress*.—(4) *To treat in a contemptuous manner, to contemn, despise, insult*. EX. (1) *exstructos morientum c. acervos*, Ov.;—*c. viani leti, to enter upon, set out on, walk upon*, Hor.—(2) *c. oleas in oreulam*, Cat.;—*c. agrum*, Virg.—(3) *c. donatum amorem pedibus*, Ov.;—*libertas nostra calcatur*, Liv.—(4) *calcet et ossa mea*, Prop. SYN. *Calco*; *Tero*.—*Calcere, to tread under foot, trample upon*.—*Terere, to beat small, to pound in a mortar, wear out by rubbing*; *lapis lapidem terit*, Plaut.;—*terere iter*, id.

CALCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (*calculo*). *An accountant, book-keeper, keeper of accounts*, Mart.

CALCŪLENSIS, e, *adj.* (*calculus*). *Belonging to or that is found on stones*, Plin.

1. CALCŪLO, āre, tr. (*calculus*). *To calculate, reckon up, compute*, Prud.

2. CALCŪLO, ōnis, m. (*calculo*). *A calculator, accountant*, August.

CALCŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (*calculus*). I. *Full of little stones, stony*; *solum c.*, Plin. II. *Exp. in medic.*: *Afflicted with the stone or gravel*.

CALCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (*calx*). I. *Gen.* (1) *A small stone, pebble, flint*. II. *Exp.* (2) *A stone in the bladder or kidneys, the gravel, stone*.—(3) *A pebble used in reckoning, a counter*; *hence, a calculation, account*.—(4) *A chessman, draughtsman used in play*.—(5) *A stone used in voting, a ballot*.—(6) *A little white stone as a remembrance of some happy event*. EX. (1) *conjectis in os calculis*, Cic.;—*argilla e c., gravel*, Virg.—(2) *c. curare*, Plin.;—*c. comminueret et ejicere*, id.—(3) *calculus alcijs rei subducere, to compute*, Cic.;—*ad calculos vocare aliquid, to submit to a strict calculation*, id.;—*ad calculos vocare aliquid, to reckon with any body, to call to an account, to reckon together*, Liv.;—*parem calculum ponere cum aliqua re, to return like for like*, Plin. E.—(4) *calculus promovere*, Quint.;—*calculus reducere, to take back or make another move, to retract a move*, Cic.;—*ad illos calculos revertamur quos tum abjecimus, to return to, or adopt again former measures*, id.—(5) *c. judicialis*, Cod. Just.;—*alium calculum adicere errori, i. e. to give one's assent, to consent*, Plin. E.—(6) *0 diem notandum mihi candidissimo calculo*, Plin. E. SYN. See LAPIS.

CALDĀRIUM (*calid*), ii, n. (*caldus for calid*)

duſ). I. *A veſſel with warm water for bathing*, Vitr. II. *A warm bath (room)*, Sen.

CALDĀRĪUS (calid.), a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to warmth, warm*; c. cella, *a warm bath (room)*, Plin. E.; —c. aēs, *that can be worked only when warm*, Plin.

CALDUS, a, um, adj. See CALIDUS.

CALDUS, i, m. (*hot-headed*). *Caldus*, a Roman cognomen, Cic.

CĀLĒDŌNĪA, æ, f. (Καλῆδονία). *The Highlands of Scotland, Caledonia*, Tac.

CĀLĒDŌNĪUS, a, um, adj. *Caledonian*; C. ſilva, Plin.

CĀLĒ-FĀCĪO (calf.), facēre, fēcī, factum, tr. (caleo, facio), *imperat. calface, Cic.; pass. regular, caleho; unusual, calefacientur*, Vitr., Gr. 221, Obs. 3]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To make warm, to heat*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To heat as it were any one, i. e. to diſturb him, to excite, chaſe, put into a paſſion*. —(3) *To carry (any thing) on eagerly*. EX. (1) *ad calefaciendum corpus*, Cic.—(2) *calface hominem*, Cic.; —*calefacta corda tumultu, excited, diſturbed*, Virg.—(3) *forum aleatorium calfecimus*, Aug. ap. Suet. SYN. See FOVEO.

CĀLĒFACTO, āre, tr. freq. (calefacio). *To make warm, to warm, heat*; c. ahenum lignis, Hor. *Facit*: c. aliquem virgis, *to beat ſoundly, to warm his ſkin*, Plaut. SYN. See FOVEO.

CALĒFACTUS (calfactus), a, um, pt. of calefacio.

CALĒFIO, ēri, pass. of calefacio.

CALĒNDĒ (kal.), ārum, f. (calo, to call, from the calling out of the dates). I. *The first day of the Roman month, the calenda* (Gr. 8;6), uſually written Cal. (Kal.), e. g. Kal. Jan., *the first day of Jan.*, Cic.; —ex a. d. 3, Non. Jun. uſque ad prid. Kal. Sept., *from the third of June to the laſt day of Auguſt*. Term of paying interest, Hor.—*Procr.*: ad Calendas Græcias ſolvere, i. e. *never to pay* (ſince the Greeks did not reckon by Calends), Aug. ap. Suet. *Procr.*: C. Sextæ, *the calends of June*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: A month.

CALĒNDĀRĪUM (Kal.), ii, n. (Calendæ). *A book of debts or interest kept by bankers, etc., an account-book, a debt-book*, Sen.

CĀLĒNUM, i, n. (sc. vinum). *Wine of Cales*.

CĀLĒNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cales*; C. municipium, Cic. In the plur.: Calēni, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Cales*; C. Gracchus apud Gell.

CĀLĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To be warm, hot, to glow*. —(2) *Of a place: To be much frequented*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Mentally: To be heated with paſſion, to be fiery, to be excited, to glow*. —(4) *Of inanimate objects: To be carried on with eagerneſs and zeal, to glow*. —(5) *To be ſtill warm, new, or freſh*. EX. (1) *c. ignem, nivem eſſe albam*, Cic.; —*alio ſole calentes*, Hor. *Post.* for æſtuare, *to feel hot*, Plaut.; —c. febre, *to have a fever heat*. —(2) *ungularum pulſibus calens Iſter*, Mart.—(3) *in re frigidiffima cales*, Auct. Her.; —c. amore, Ov.; —c. uno ſcribendi ſtudio, *to be carried away by an eagerneſs of writing, to burn with a deſire of writing*, Hor.—(4) *judicia calent*, Cic.; —*satis c. res viſa eſt, to be ſufficiently mature for execution*, id.—(5) *illi rumores de comitiis*, Cœl. ap. Cic. SYN. CALEO; CALESCO; TEPEO; ÆSTUO.—*Calere, to be hot; calet ignis*, Cic.—*Caleſcere, incept. to wax hot, to grow warm*. —*Teperē, to be tepid, lukewarm*. —*Æſtuare, to feel warmth, opp. algere, to feel cold*; as, *Calere, opp. frigere, to be cold*.

CĀLES, ium, f., and CĀLĒNUM, i, n. (Καλῆς).

Cales, a town in the ſouth of Campania celebrated for its good wine, now *Calevi*, Cic.

CĀLESCO, ēre, intr. incept. (caled). I. *To become or grow warm*; ubi enim poteſt illa ætas (ſenectus) c., Cic. II. *Fig.*: *To be heated or inflamed, to glow, i. e. with love*, Ov. SYN. See CALEO.

CALFACIO. See CEFACIO.

CĀLICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (calix). *A ſmall cup*.

CĀLĪDA or CALDA, æ, f. (sc. aqua). *Warm water, warm beverage, ſomething warm* (a mixture of wine with boiling hot water), Sen.; Tac.

CĀLĪDĒ AQUÆ. *The hot wells, a place near Carthage*, Liv.

CĀLĪDĀRĪUM (cald.), ii, n. *A warm bath* (i. e. the room), Cels.; conf. Caldarium II.

CĀLĪDĀRĪUS, a, um. See CALDARIUS.

CĀLĪDE, ade, adv. *Hotly*; c. agere alqd, Plaut.

CĀLĪDUM, i, n. *Warm water, warm beverage* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water), Plaut.

CĀLĪDUS [contr. caldus], a, um, adj. (caleo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Warm, hot*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Mentally: Paſſionately warm, haſty, hot, fiery, violent, fierce*. —(3) *Quick, ſwift, faſt*. EX. (1) *omne quod eſt c.*, Cic.—(2) *periculoſa eſt c. conſilia*, Cic.; —c. redemptor, *eager, buſy*, Hor.; —*equus c. animis, fiery*, Virg.—(3) *c. podes*, Varr.; —c. conſilium, Plaut.; —*quadragenta minæ c.*, *procured with great diſpatch*, id. SYN. See TEPIDUS.

CĀLĪENDRUM, i, n. (καλλέντρον). *A kind of female head-dreſs*, Hor.

CĀLĪGA, æ, f. (allied to calceus, from calx). I. *A ſoldier's boot* (heavy and ſtudded with nails), Cic.; Suet. II. *Meton.*: *Military exerciſe*, Sen.; Plin. SYN. CALIGA; OCCEA.—*Caliga*, properly, *the ſole of a ſoldier's buſkin*. It was uſed for the covering of the leg and foot of a military man, Cic.—*Ocrea* (*quasi oculus*), *a greave, a boot*, which at firſt was made of braſs or iron, and afterwards of leather. It covered the whole of the legs of ſoldiers among the Romans; ſiniſtrum crus ocrea tutum, Liv.

CĀLĪGĀRIS, e, adj. (caligin). *Of or belonging to a ſoldier's boot*; c. clavus, Plin.

CĀLĪGĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to a ſoldier's boot*; c. clavus, Plin.

CĀLĪGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (caligo). *Darkneſs, obſcurity*, Plin.

CĀLĪGĀTUS, a, um, adj. (caliga). *With boots on, in boots*; milites c., Suet. *Subst.*: *Caligatus*, i, m. (sc. miles). *A ſoldier of the ranks, a private*, Suet.

CĀLĪGĪNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (caligo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Full of fog, covered with cloud or miſt*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Dark, unknown, uncertain*. EX. (1) *cælum et humidum et c. eſt*, Cic.—(2) *c. nox*, i. e. *dark, uncertain futurity*, Hor.

1. CĀLĪGO, Inis, f. (akin to ἀλγίς). I. *Prop.* (1) *Any vapor or miſt ariſing from the earth, a fog*. —(2) *Meton.*: *Obſcurity, darkneſs, occaſioned by ſuch a miſt*. —(3) *In medic.*: *A weakneſs of the eyes, dimneſs*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Mental blindneſs, dullneſs of perception*. —(5) *Gloomy circumſtances, affliction*. EX. (1) *noctem eadem c. obtinuit*, Liv.—(2) *tenebris et caligine*, Cic.; —*cæca c.*, Virg.—(3) *repentina caligines levat braccia*, Plin.—(4) *philophia ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem diſpulit*, Cic.—(5) *vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum*, Cic. SYN. CALIGO; TENEBRÆ; OBSCURITAS; OBSCURATIO; NOX.—*Caligo, fog, miſt*. —*Tenebræ, darkneſs regarded as ſomething oppoſed to light*.

—Obscuritas, the want of light, a privation of light.—Obscuratio, a darkening.—Nox, the night, opp. day; the time of night, darkness. All these are used figuratively as applied to mind or its perceptions.

2. CALIGO, *ire*, intr. and tr. (caligo). I. Intr. prop. (1) To spread a vapor, to rise as vapor, emit vapor.—(2) Meton.: To be surrounded by vapor or mist, to be dark, gloomy.—8. In medic.: To suffer from weakness, to be weak or dim, Cels. Also of persons: To be dim-sighted, Mart.—4. Fig.: To be surrounded with darkness, to grope about. II. Tr. (5) To surround with darkness. EX. (1) amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis, nebulis caligant, Col.—(2) caligare oculos, Lucr.; —lucis caligans, Virg. Prov.: c. in sole, to feel or grope about in broad daylight, Quint.; i. e. to understand nothing in the greatest clearness, not to understand the plainest things.—(5) atque caligantesque fenestras, the windows high and obscuring the objects beneath. SYN. CALIGO; CÆCUTIO.—Caligare, to be dark, dim, misty.—Cæcutire (cæcus), to turn blind, to lose one's sight.

CALIGULA, *æ*, m. (caliga). Caligula, a cognomen of Caius Caesar, who succeeded Tiberius; so called from his wearing, when a boy, small caligæ, Suet.; Tac.

CALIX, *icis*, m. (κύλιξ). I. A drinking vessel, cup, Cic.; Hor. II. Meton. 1. Wine, Hor.—2. A vessel for boiling, a caldron, pot, Cat.—3. A conduit pipe of an aqueduct, Frontin. SYN. See SCYPHUS.

CALLENS, entis. I. pt. of calleo. II. Adj.: Expert or experienced in a matter; qui sunt raticinandi callentes, Plin.

CALLĒO, *ire*, *ui*, intr. and tr. (callum). I. Intr. (1) To have a hard skin, to be callous.—(2) Fig.: To be callous, i. e. insensible, unfeeling.—(3) To be skilful, to be up to or practised in a thing; to be clever, shrewd, deep. II. Tr. (4) To be skilled in any thing by practice, to understand any thing, to have a knowledge of any thing. EX. (1) callent ruræ manus, Plin.—(2) in illis rebus exercitatus animus c. debet, Sulpic. ap. Cic.—(3) callent in hoc cuncta animalia, Plin.—(4) si neque Pænorum iura calles, Cic.; —c. artem, Tac. SYN. CALLEO; SCIO; NOSCO.—Callere, as here (1). Fig.: To know well by experience—by repeated acts.—Scire, to know, chiefly of things.—Noscere, novisse, to know, of both persons and things. Scire viam, Ter. Unde tam bene me nosti? Hor.

CALLICRATĪDAS, *æ*, m. (Καλλικρατίδας). Callicratidas, a Spartan general, conquered and slain near the Arginusæ, Cic.

CALLICŪLA, *æ*, f. Callicula, a low mountain in Campania, near Casilinum, now Cajanello, Liv.

CALLĪDE, adv. (callidus). I. (1) Skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, with some art or address. II. In a bad sense: (2) With subtlety, craftily, cunningly, slyly. EX. (1) c. arguteque dicere, Cic. Compar., Tac. Superl., Nepos.—(2) c. accedere, Cic.; —c. occultare vitia sua, Sall.

CALLĪDITAS, *itis*, f. (callidus). I. Ad-drem, dexterity, adroitness, skill, Tac.; Flor. II. In a bad sense: Cunning, craftiness, deepness, shrewdness, subtlety; as, stulta c. perverse imitata prudentiam, Cic. In var.: A stratagem, Liv. In oratory: A catch, artifice, Cic. SYN. See ASTUTIA.

CALLĪDUS, *a*, um, adj. (calleo). I. (1) Well-versed by experience, experienced, dexterous, adroit, clever, expert, skilful. II. (2) In a bad sense: Deep, cunning, crafty, sly. EX.

(1) agitator c., Cic.; —c. artifex, id. With gen.: callidus rei rusticæ, Col.; —c. rei militaris, Tac. Of things: callidissimum artificium (naturæ), very well contrived or wrought, Cic.; —c. junctura, Hor.—(2) dum versuti et c. velimus esse, Cic.; —ad fraudem callidi, id. SYN. CALLIDUS; VAFER; VETATOR; ASTUTUS; VERSUTUS.—Callidus, skilful, the result of practice, cunning, shrewd, e. g. Hannibal; callidos eos appello quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic.—Vafēr, crafty, cunning.—Vetator, a cheat, experienced in tricks and roguery; properly, an old slave, from vetus.—Astutus (fr. astu), naturally cunning, with innate sharp-sightedness.—Versutus, dexterous, quick to take advantage of circumstances.

CALLIFÆ, *ærum*, f. Callifæ, a town of the Hirpini, Liv.

CALLIMĀCHUS, i, m. (Καλλίμαχος). Callimachus. 1. A Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, Cic.—2. A celebrated statuary, Plin.

CALLĪŌPE, es, and -PEA, *æ*, f. (Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια, that has a fine voice). Calliope. I. The Muse of epic poetry, sometimes also of any kind of poetry, Hor.; Prop. II. Meton. 1. The Muses collectively, Virg.—2. Poetry or verse, Ov.

CALLĪŌPEA, *æ*, f. A secondary form for Calliope, Virg.

CALLIPHŌN, ontos, m. (Καλλιφών). Calliphon, a Greek philosopher who regarded virtue and pleasure as the chief good, Cic.

CALLIRRHŌĒ [poet. CALIRHŌĒ], es, f. (Καλλιρρόη). Callirrhoe. I. A daughter of Achelous, the second wife of Alcæon, Ov. II. 1. A celebrated fountain near Athens, Plin.—2. A hot spring in Palestine, on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, Plin. III. Another name of the town Edessa, Plin.

CALLIS, is, m. (rarely f., Liv.; Amm.). I. A narrow footpath, a beaten track, Cic.; —per devias calles exercitum ducere, Liv.; —per ignotos, id. II. Meton. gen.: A way, a road, Val. Fl.; —a race-course, Lucr. SYN. See ITER.

CALLISTHĒNES, is, m. (Καλλισθένης). Callisthenes, a philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and disciple of Aristotle, Cic.

CALLISTO, *tis*, f. (Καλλιστώ). Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycæon, changed by Juno into a bear, and hereupon placed by Jupiter among the stars, viz.: Helice, or Ursa Major, Prop.; Ov.

CALLŌSUS, *a*, um, adj. (callum). I. (1) That has hard or thick skin, callous. II. Meton. (2) Gen. poet.: Thick, hard. EX. (1) callosior cutis, Plin.—(2) c. olivæ, Plin.; —c. ova, Hor.

CALLUM, i, n. (rarely callus, i, m., Cels.). I. 1. Hard, thick skin of the body; calcementum solorum c., Cic.; —c. pedum, Plin. Meton. 2. Hard flesh, Plin. 3. The hard skin and flesh of plants, hard surface, rind, shell, etc., Plin. 4. A hard covering, the hardness, e. g. of soil, etc., thus, c. terræ, Plin. II. Fig. 5. Hardness, insensibility, want of feeling; ipse labor quasi c. quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.

1. CALO, *ire*, tr. (καλῶ). To call, call out, convoke (for religious purposes or observances), Varr.; —calata comitia, sc. for the consecration of a priest, Læli.; Felix ap. Gell. Sarcasically: calatis granis (for comitiis), Cic.

2. CALO, *onis*, m. I. A soldier's boy or drudge, Cæs.; Liv. II. Gen.: An inferior servant, Cic.; Hor. SYN. CALO; LIXA.—Calo, a mean servant or drudge in the army.—LIXA,

sutlers' serrands, of superior grade, who, without being enrolled, made themselves useful to the soldiers by cooking, fetching water, etc.

CĀLOR, ōris, *m.* (caleo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: Warmth, heat (*esp.* of the sun), *sing.* and *plur.* II. *Fig.* (2) Mental heat, fire, ardor, excitement, passion. EX. (1) vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. *Of animal warmth, heat*: c. vitalis, Lucr.;—omnis c. dilapsus, Virg.;—mediis caloribus, in the midst of summer, Liv.;—c. austrini, burning heat, Virg.—(2) si c. ac spiritus tulit, Quint. *Prov.*: The fire or flame of love, Ov. SYN. See ARDOR.

CALPE, es, *f.* (Κάλπη). Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules in Hispania Baetica, now Gibraltar, Plin.

CALPURNĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Calpurnius, Liv.

CALPURNĪUS, a, Calpurnius, a Roman family name; thus, 1. L. Calpurnius Piso, an intimate friend of Antony, Anton. ap. Cic.—2. L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, a colleague of the consul P. Mucius Scaevola, A. U. C. 621, id. In the *fin.*: Calpurnia, *ae.* Calpurnia, 1. The wife of Caesar.—2. The wife of Antistius, daughter of Bastia, id. *Adj.*: Calpurnian; C. familia, Cic.

CALTHA, ae, *f.* A flower of a yellow color and strong smell, marsh-marigold, Virg.

CALTHĒA, ae, *f.* (caltha). A woman's dress or robe of a yellow color, Plaut.

CĀLUMNĪA, ae, *f.* (anciently kalumnia), (calumniari). I. (1) Cunning, trick, artifice, sophistry.—(2) *Meton.*: Over anxiety, needless apprehension. II. *Esp. in law*: (3) False accusation, chicanery, trickery.—(4) *Meton.*: An action concerning chicanery, or a false charge. EX. (1) Metellus calumniam dicendi tempus eximit, spoke purposely so long until the time had elapsed, Cic.;—religionis c., a specious pretext derived from religion, a religious pretext, id.;—impediti calumniam paucorum, Sall.—(2) in hac c. timoris, irresolution produced by vain fear, Cæcin. ap. Cic.—(3) existunt sæpe injuriæ calumniam quadam, Cic. PHRASE. calumniari jurare, to take an oath that a prosecution or action is not brought from bad feeling or mere chicanery, Cæc. ap. Cic.; Liv.—(4) calumniam non effugiet, Cic. PHRASES. calumniam afferre ad pontifices, to accuse, Liv.;—c. ferre, to be convicted of false accusation, Cæc. ap. Cic.

CĀLUMNĪATOR, ōris, *m.* (calumniator). I. A false accuser, detractor, calumniator; scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse, Cic. II. *Fig.*: c. sui, one that always finds fault with himself or is over-nice as to the execution of his work, Plin. SYN. CALUMNIATOR; OBTRACTOR; CONVICTOR.—Calumniator, a slanderer, a litigious plaintiff.—Obtractor, an envious or malicious opposer, a backbiter.—Convictor, one who reciles another with undeserved reproaches, Cic.

CĀLUMNĪOR, āri, *tr. dep.* (contr. from calvum-minor, a lengthened form from calvor, like cantumio (orig. contago). I. *Prop.* (1) To resort to artifice, to use trickery or chicanery, to attack maliciously, to blame unreasonably, to censure without sufficient reason.—(2) *Esp. in law*: To attack any one under a false plea or pretence, or by misinterpreting the law in one's favor, to resort to chicanery, false arguments, subterfuges, etc., to use tricks and artifices. II. *Meton.* (3) To be anxious or uneasy without necessity. EX. (1) quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo militum meam, Cic.—(2) jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniantie biennium, Cic.;—c. verba juris, to interpret falsely, to distort, Dig.—(3) sed calumniabar ipse, Cic.;—a se, to be unfair

to one's self, to be over-scrupulous, Quint. SYN. CALUMNIOR; OBTRACTOR; CONVICTOR.—Calumniari, To accuse falsely and maliciously.—Obtractare, to detract maliciously from, or to speak disparagingly of, the good actions or qualities of others.—Convictari, to reproach, use invectives, call names, Rains.

CALVA, ae, *f.* (calvus). The skull, top of the head, scalp, Liv.; Mart.

CALVĀRIA, ae, *f.* (calva, calvus). The skull, scalp, Cels.; Plin.

CALVĒNA, ae, *m.* (calvus). A nickname of (the bald) Matius, a friend of Caesar, Cic.

CALVĒO, ēre, *intr.* (calvus). To be bald, Plin.

CALVESCO, ēre, *intr.* (calvus). To become bald, Col.; Plin. II. *Meton.* Of plants: To grow thin or too far apart, Col.

CALVĪTĪES, ei, *f.* (calvus). Baldness, Suet.

CALVĪTĪUM, ii, *n.* (id.). I. Baldness of the head: quasi calvitio maior levaretur, Cic. II. *Meton.*: c. loci, barrenness of trees, Col.

CALVOR, vi, *tr. dep.* (other forms, calvo and calvio). To resort to trickery or chicanery, to deceive, Plaut. PHRASE. Contra ille calvi ratus, Sall.

1. **CALVUS**, a, um, *adj.* (unc., perhaps akin to καλῡς; Germ., kahl, bald). I. Bald, without hair, hairless, Plaut.; Suet. II. *Meton.* Of plants: Having a smooth skin or shell; c. nuces, Cat.

2. **CALVUS**, i, *m.* A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the poet C. Licinius.

1. **CALX**, eis, *f.* [m. Pers.]. I. (1) The heel. II. *Meton.* 2. The foot, Virg.—3. The piece of wood cut out with a graft or sprig, Plin.—4. In archit.: Calces scaporum, the foundation or support of a staircase, Vitruvius. EX. (1) certare pugnis, calcibus, ungibus, with one's hands and feet (πίεῖς καὶ ἰκτεῖς), Cic.; cadere calcibus, to kick, Plaut. PROV. PHRASES. adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare), to kick against the pricks, i. e. to hurt one's self by vain resistance, Ter.;—calcem impingere alicui rei, to kick out, i. e. to abandon any occupation or employment, Petr. SYN. See TALUS.

2. **CALX**, eis, *f.* (rarely m.) (χαλῑς). I. A small stone. *Gin.*: A chessman, a counter; in this sense rare; its dim. calculus more freq. II. *Esp.* (1) Limestone, whether slaked or not. III. *Meton.* (2) The terminus of a race-course (formerly marked out with chalk), the goal [opp. carceres, the starting-post]. EX. (1) in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmentā, arma convexit, Cic.;—calcem coquere, to burn, Cat.;—c. viva, unslaked, Vitruvius;—c. extincta, slaked, id.—(2) ad calcem, ut dicitur, pervenire, Cic.;—ad carceres a calce revocari, to return from the end to the beginning, id.

CĀLYDON, ōnis, *f.* (Καλῑδών). Calydon, a town of Etolia, on the river Evenus, Ov.

CĀLYDŌNIS, idis, *f.* A woman of Calydon, Ov.;—for Deianira, id.

CĀLYDŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Calydon; C. heros, i. e. Mælager, Ov.;—C. amnis, i. e. Achelous, id.;—C. regna, i. e. of Diomedes, in Lower Italy, Dauria, id. Subst.: Calydonia, Ærum, *f.* Women of Calydon, Sen.

CĀLYMNE, es, *f.* (Καλῑμνα). Calymna, an island of the Ægean, celebrated for its honey.

CĀLYPSO, as, seldom -ōnis, *f.* (Καλῑψώ). Calypso, a nymph, the daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), on the island of Ogygia, who hospitably entertained Ulysses, Ov.

CĀLYX, γῑcis, *m.* (κάλυξ). I. *A bud, cup, or calyx of a flower*; c. narcissi, Plin. II. *The shell of fruit*, Plin. III. *The shell of an egg*, Plin. IV. *The shell of a fish*, Plin. V. *A crust or kind of plaster of wax put round fruit to preserve it*, Plin.

CAMARA, æ. See **CAMERA**.

CĀMĀRĪNA (Cāmēr.), æ, *f.* (Καμαρίνα). *Camarina*, a town on the southwest coast of Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, now *Camarana*.

CAMBŪSES, is, *m.* (Καμβύσης). *Cumbyeses*. I. The husband of Mandane, father of the elder Cyrus, Just.—2. The son and successor of the elder Cyrus, Just.

CĀMĒLŪS, a, um, *adj.* (camelus). *Of or belonging to a camel*; lac c., Plin.

CAMELLA, æ, *f.* A kind of drinking vessel, a cup, Ov.

CĀMĒLŌPARDĀLIS, is, *f.* and **CĀMĒLŌPARDĀLUS**, i, *m.* (καμηλοπάρδαλις). *A camelopard, a giraffe*, Varr.

CĀMĒLUS, i, *m.* (κάμηλος, Hebr. כֶּמֶל). *A camel*, Cic.; Hor.

CĀMĒNA (Camæna and Camæna, old form Casimena), æ, *f.* I. *A muse*, Ov.; Hor. II. *A poem, song*, Hor.

CĀMĒRA (camara), æ, *f.* (καμάρα). I. *A vault, arch, vaulted or arched roof or ceiling*, e.g. of a room, Cic.; Sall. II. *Meton.*: A kind of ship with a tilted covering, Tac. Hence, Fr. *chambre*. SYN. See **FORNIX**.

CĀMĒRĪA, æ, *f.* and **CĀMĒRĪUM**, ū, *n.* (Καμῑρία). *Cameria*, a town of Latium, Liv. Its inhabitants: Camerini, Val. Mux. Camerinus, i, *m.* A cognomen of the celebrated gens *Subulicia*, Liv. Hence, poet. for people of rank, *græti personages*, Juv.

CĀMĒRĪNUM, i, *n.* *Camerinum*, a town of Umbria, on the frontiers of Picenum, now *Camerino*, Cic.

CĀMĒRO, Ære, *tr.* (camera). *To vault, to arch*, Plin.

CĀMERS, ertis, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Camerinum, Camertian*; C. ager, Cic. Subst.: Camertes, ium, *m.* The inhabitants of Camerinum, Cic.; Liv.

CĀMERTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Camerinum*; C. fœdus, Cic.

CĀMILLA, æ, *f.* *Camilla*, a heroine of the Volsci, Virg.

CĀMILLUS, i, *m.* A Roman family name, esp. *M. Furius Camillus*, the conqueror of Veii, and deliverer of Rome from the Gauls, Liv.

CĀMINUS, i, *m.* (κάμινος). I. *A hearth, or place for fire, a furnace*, Ov.; Virg.;—*a stove, flue, chimney*, Hor. II. *Meton.*: A chimney-fire, a fire; camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. *Procr.*: oleum addere camino, to pour oil into the fire, Hor. SYN. **CAMINUS**; **FORNAX**; **FOCUS**; **FURNUS**.—*Caminus*, a fire-place, chimney, hearth, the fire itself.—*FORNAX*, a furnace.—*Focus*, a fire-hearth.—*Furnus*, an oven.

CĀMĀRUS (camar. and gamm.), i, *m.* (κάμαρος). *A lobster*, Plin.; Juv.

CĀMĒNA, æ. See **CAMENA**.

CAMPĀNĪA, æ, *f.* *Campania*, a fruitful district in the centre of Italy; its capital *Capua*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, Plin.

CAMPĀNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Campania*.

CAMPĀNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Campania*.

CAMPĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Campania, Campanian*; C. ager, Cic.;—*morbis*, a kind of *swart on the skin* (an epidemic disease in Campania), Hor.;—*C. pons*, at *Capua* leading over the *Sarco* to *Sinuessæ*, id. Subst.: *Campāni*, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of *Campania*, Cic.

CAMPAS, ātis, *adj.* *Of Campania*, Plaut.

CAMPE, es, *f.* (κάμπη). *A bend, turn*; campus dicere, to make excuses or subterfuges, Plaut.

CAMPESTER [-TRIS, Cat.], tris, tre, *adj.* (campus). I. (1) *That is, grows on, or belongs to a plain; low, flat, level*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Of or belonging to the Campus Martius, or Field of Mars; belonging to the games or athletic exercises held in it.*—(3) *Of or belonging to the comitia held in the Field of Mars*. EX (1) genus agrorum c., Varr.;—c. ac demissi loci, Cæs.;—c. barbari, that live on plains, that inhabit the plains, Liv.;—c. hostis, that fights on the plain, Liv. Subst.: *Campestris*, ium, *n.* Flat land or country, Plin.; Tac.—(2) c. ludus, Cic. Subst.: *Campestre*, is, *n.* (sc. velamentum). A kind of apron or girdle worn by combatants, Hor.—(3) c. gratia, Liv.

CAMPUS, i, *m.* (akin probably to κάπος). I. (1) *Gen.*: Any flat surface or plain, a flat or level country, a flat field, a plain.—(2) *Meton.*: The fruit of the field, Stat.;—the sea. II. *Esp.* (3) The *Campus Martius*, or simply *Campus*, the Field of Mars, on the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquini, and after their expulsion consecrated to Mars, where the *comitia centuriata* were held; also used as a place for games and military exercises.—(4) *Fig.*: A field, opportunity, e.g. for discussion or debate.—(5) An open place, plaza, or square at Rome, of which, according to some, there were eight; according to others, seventeen. EX (1) campos et montes hieme et æstate peragrantes.—(2) campi liquentes, liquid plains, i. e. the sea, Virg.—(3) curiam pro Senatu, campum pro comitiis, Cic.—(4) quum sit c. in quo exultare possit oratio, Cic.—(5) C. Esquilinus, Cic. SYN. See **AGER**.

CAMULODUNUM, i, *n.* *Camulodunum*, a Roman colony in Britain, perhaps the modern *Colchester*, Tac.

CĀMUR, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* (allied to camera). *Bent, curved*, Virg.

CĀNACE, es, *f.* (Κανάκη). *Canace*, daughter of *Æolus*, Ov.

CĀNĀLIS, is, *m.* [*f.*, Cat.; Varr.]. *A groove, gutter, channel*. I. *Prop.* (1) *A conduit or water-pipe, a gutter, trough*, Cæs.; Liv.; Virg.—2. *The shaft or pit of a mine*, Plin.;—c. anime, the windpipe, id.—3. *In archit.*: The channel or flute in pillars, esp. in Corinthian columns, Vitr.—4. *In milit.*: A groove of the catapultula, id.—5. *In surgery*, a splint, Cels. II. *Fig.*: Of the flow of speech; pleniore hæc canali fluunt, etc., Quint.

CĀNĀRĪA INSŪLA, one of the *Insulæ Fortunatæ* in the Atlantic, so called from its breed of dogs, Plin.

CĀNĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (canis). *Of or belonging to a dog*; c. augurium, in which a dog was sacrificed, Auct. ap. Plin.

CANCELLI, ōrum [eing. cancellus, Dig.], *m.* dim. (cancer 5). I. (1) *A grating, lattice, bars, or railings*. *Meton.*: Enclosure, bulwark. II. *Fig.* (2) *Boundaries, limits*, e.g. in speech. EX. (1) c. scenici et Theatri, Varr.;—c. fori, the bar in a court of justice, Cic.;—said of the barrier in the public games, id.;—of the reticulated skin of the elephant, Plin.;—of the space in-

closed by boundaries. Hence the English *Chancel*.—(2) extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, Cic. SYN. See TRANSENA.

CANCELLO, āre, tr. (cancelli). To shut up with lattices, to cross like lattice or network. Hence, in law: To cancel a word or writing by crossing out.

CANCER, cri, m. (καρκίος), [gen. canceris, Lucr.]. I. 1. A crab, Plin.; Ov. II. Meton. 2. In medic.: A cancer, a kind of ulcer, Cels.—3. The constellation Cancer, in which the sun is at the time of the summer solstice, Ov. Hence, poet.: The south, Ov.;—great heat, id.—4. Hands clasped together like the claws of a crab, App. Hence, 5. A lattice, the ground form of Cancelli; inter Orci caucros jam ipsos adhesisti, Varr.

CANDAVĪA, æ, f. (Κανδαρία). Candavia, a mountainous tract of land in Illyria, Cic.

CANDĒ-FACĪO, ěre, -fēcī, -factum, tr. (candeo). I. To make shining white, Gell. II. To make of a glowing heat, to cause to glow; c. lapides, Plin.

CANDĒ-FĪO, -fīēri, -factus sum, intr. To become glowing, Plin.

CANDELA, æ, f. (candeo). I. A taper or light made of wax or tallow, a candle, Col.; Plin. II. Meton.: A firebrand, fire, Juv.;—a cord covered with wax (to prevent decay), Liv. SYN. CANDELA, a portable; LUCERNA, a fixed light.

CANDELABRUM, i, n. (candela), [in old Lat. candleaber, m.]. A candlestick, chandelier, Cic.

CANDENS, entis. I. pt. of candeo. II. Adj. (for candidus). Shining or dazzling white, as white as snow, glittering; et de cudentibus atra facere, Ov.;—c. elephantus, i. e. ivory, Hor.

CANDĒO, ěre, ūi, intr. (caneo, like ardeo from areo). I. To be shining white, to be white. II. Meton.: To be of a glowing heat, to glow, to be hot; candente carbone, Cic. Fig.: To burn with passion, Claud. SYN. CANDEO; CANDESCO; EXCANDESCO.—Canděre, to be heated so as to turn white; candentem sustinet axem, Ov.—Candescere, to grow white from being heated.—Excandescere, intens., to turn quite white, of hot iron. Fig.: Ira excandescere, Cic.

CANDESCO, ěre, ūi, incēp., Gr. 27, Obs. 4 (candeo). I. To become shining white, to become bright, Ov. II. To attain a glowing heat, to begin to glow, Ov. SYN. See CANERO.

CANDIDĀTORĪUS, a, um, adj. (candidatus). Of or belonging to a candidate; c. munus, Cic.

CANDIDĀTUS, a, um, adj. (candidus). I. (1) Gen.: Dressed in white. II. Esp. (2) Subst. (one that is clothed in a bright white toga): An applicant, one who solicits an office, etc., a candidate.—(3) Fig.: One who strives after or aims at a thing, a claimant. EX. (1) nautæ c., Suet.—(2) prætorius c., Cic.—(3) c. Atticæ eloquentiæ, Quint.;—c. crucis, one about to suffer on the cross, App.

CANDĪDE, adv. (candidus). I. In white; c. vestitus, Plaut. II. Fig.: Purely, sincerely; c. ponere inimicitias, Coel. ap. Cic.

CANDĪDULUS, a, um, adj. dim. (candidus). Somewhat white, whitish, Cic.

CANDĪDUS, a, um, adj. (candeo). I. Prop. (1) Shining white, as white as snow [opp. niger; but albus, gen. white, opp. ater].—(2) Meton. gen.: Clear, pure, spotless.—(3) Poet.: That makes bright. II. Fig. (4) Of speech or a speaker: Clear, pure, natural.—(5) Of character: Pure, honest, upright.—(6) Of circumstances or fortune: Serene, cheerful, favorable. EX. (1) candida (facere) de nigris, Ov.;—Soracte c. alta nive, Hor. Poet.: Of very handsome per-

sons; c. et pulcher puer, Hor.;—c. Dido, Virg.;—clothed in white, for candidatus; c. turba, Tib.;—c. sententia, a white stone used in voting, Ov. In the neut. absol.: candidum ovi, whiteness.—(2) c. stella, Plaut.;—c. dies, serene, Ov. Of the voice: vox c. et plena, Quint.—(3) c. Favonius, that makes a clear sky.—(4) c. genere dicendi, Cic.—(5) c. judex, Hor.—(6) c. natalis Tib.;—c. fata, Ov. SYN. See ALBUS.

CANDOR, ōris, m. (candeo). I. Prop. (1) A shining, dazzling, snow-white color, whiteness, brightness, clearness, radiance, brilliancy. II. Fig. (2) Of speech: Brilliance, splendor.—(3) Simplicity.—(4) Of character: Purity, frankness, sincerity, candor. EX. (1) c. dentium, Plin.;—solis c., Cic.;—fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor, striking or dazzling beauty.—(2) fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repelluntur, Cic.—(3) clarissimique candoris (Livius) Quint.—(4) tua veritas, tuus c., Plin.; Pan. SYN. See SIMPLICITAS.

CĀNENS, entis, adj. (caneo). Gray, grayish.

CĀNĒO, ěre, ūi, intr. To be white or gray, whitish-gray, hoary, Virg.; Tac. SYN. CANEO; CANESCO.—Cāněre, to be white.—Canescere, to grow white.

CĀNĒPHŌROS, or -US, i, f. (Κανηφόρος). She that bears a basket; Canephore, plur., a picture or statue representing Athenian maidens carrying sacred vessels in small baskets on their heads at the feasts of Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus;—Canephores, Cic.

CANESCO, ěre, intr. incēp. (caneo). I. Prop. (1) To become whitish-gray, gray, or white. II. Fig. (2) Of speech: To be stale. EX. (1) pabula c., Ov.;—capilli c., Plin.;—to grow old, Ov.—(2) oratio jam nostra canesceret, Cic. SYN. See CANEO.

CĀNĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (canis). I. A little dog, Plin. Of a bad wife, Plaut. II. Meton. 1. The dog-star Sirius, Hor.—2. A kind of sea-dog, a seal.—3. An unlucky throw with dice, the dog's throw, Pers.

CĀNĪCŪLĀRIS, c, adj. Of the dog-star; c. dies, the dog-days, Pall.

CĀNĪDĪA, æ, f. Canidia, a notorious sorceress, Hor.

CANINĒFĀTES (Cannin.), um, m. Canine fates, a people on the Batavian peninsula, Tac. In the sing., Caninefas, Tac. Also adj.: Of or belonging to the Caninefates; C. ala, tumultus, cohortes, Tac.

CĀNĪNĪANUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Caninius; C. tempus, when Caninius, the tribune of the people, proposed the restoration of Ptolemy, Cic.

CĀNĪNĪUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. C. (L.) Caninius Gallus, a tribune of the people, Cic.;—C. Caninius Rebilus, a legate of Caesar in Gaul, Cic.

CĀNĪNUS, a, um, adj. (canis). I. (1) Of or belonging to a dog, canine. II. Meton. (2) Same. EX. (1) c. lac, Ov.;—c. dentes, the eye-teeth, canine teeth, Cels.;—c. scæva, a good omen, taken from the barking of a dog, Plaut.—(2) litera c., The letter R (because of its snarling sound, like that of a cur), Pers.;—c. facundia, vociferous language, a bellowing, Auct. ap. Sall.;—c. prandium, dog's fare, i. e. bad fare (with which no wine was drunk), Varr.;—philosophi c., Cynics, August.

CĀNIS, is, c. (Gr. κῑνῑς, κῑνῑ-ός), [canes, Plaut., is]. I. 1. A dog, Cic.;—as a term of reproach, Plaut.;—a parasite, a cringing, fawning fellow, a creature; multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus

quis, quos circa se haberet, Cic.;—cave canem, "beware of the dog" (inscription over the door where a dog was kept in a chain), Varr. II. *Meton.* 1. The constellation *Sirius*, the brightest star of which is the Canicula, Ov.—2. A sea-dog, scil. Virg.; Plin.—3. The worst throw at dice (dog's throw), Prop.—4. A kind of shackle.

CANISTRA, *drum*, *n.* [canistri, *drum*, *m.* Pall.], (κάνιστρα). *Wicker-work baskets*, for bread, flowers, fruit, etc., Cic.; Ov.; Hor.;—c. saccaria, *small baskets* in which wine-vessels stood on the table, a wine-basket, Serv.; Virg. **SYN.** See FISCINA.

CANITIES, *ti*, *em*, *e*, *f.* (canus). I. A white or light-gray color, Ov.; Plin.;—the gray color of the hair, Ov.; Plin. II. *Meton.* Gray hair, Ov.;—old age, Hor. **SYN.** CANI; CANITIES.—CANI (capilli), gray hairs.—Canities, grayness of hairs, is said of men and horses; canities homini tantum et equis, Plin.

CANIUS, *ii*, *m.* Canius, a Roman proper name.

CANNA, *æ*, *f.* (κάρνα). I. A reed, a bulrush, Ov. II. *Meton.*: Any thing made of reed; e. g. a reed pipe, Ov.;—a boat, gondola, Juv. **SYN.** See CULMUS.

CANNABINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (καννάβινος). Of hemp, hempen, Col.

CANNABIS, *is*, *f.* and **CANNABUM**, *i*, *n.* (κάνναβις; and καννάβος). Hemp, Plin.

CANNÆ, *drum*, *f.* (Κάνναι). Cannæ, a place of Apulia, east of the Aufidus, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, now Canne, Liv.—Appellative: Capuam Hannibali Cannas, fuisse, a second Cannæ.

CANNENSIS, *e*, *adj.* Of or belonging to Cannæ; C. pugna, Liv.; Prop.;—C. clades, Liv.

CANO, *ere*, *cēlni*, *cantum*, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Gen. Intr.* (1) Of persons, animals, instruments: To utter melodious notes, to sound, sing, play, blow (as a trumpet).—(2) Of animals: To sing, cry, croak, crow, etc.—(3) Of instruments: To sound, resound. II. *Tr.* (4) To make to resound or echo, to sing, to celebrate in song.—(5) Of animals: To utter, to sound. III. *Exp.* (6) Of military signals: To give the signal by a trumpet, or flourish of trumpets.—(7) In matters of religion: To sing, i. e. proclaim by divination, to prophesy, prognosticate, foretell. EX. (1) c. vel voce vel fidibus, Cic.;—c. arundine, Ov.

Impers.: lituus quo canitur, by which the signal is given, i. e. blown.—(2) volucres dulciss c., Prop.;—galli victi silere solent, c. victores, Cic.;—gallina cecinit (as a bad omen), Ter.—(3) tibie canentes, Cic.;—mœstæ tubæ c., Prop. *Poet.* of places: silvæ undique c. novis avibus, Lucr.—(4) Tr.: quum Simionides cecinisset id carmen, Cic.;—c. nil dignum sermone, Hor.;—c. arma virumque, Virg.—(5) rancæ cecinere querulum (according to the ancient pronunciation giving the c the k sound "kekiners kuer lum," in imitation of the croaking), Virg. **PROV.**

PHRASES. c. carmen intus (sibi), to look only to one's own profit or advantage;—c. eandem cantilenam, always the old story (or song), Ter.;—c. aliquid surdis auribus, to talk to the deaf (i. e. to people that will not listen, as we say, to talk to a post).—(6) ut attendant semel bisne signum canat in castris, Liv.;—omnes signa c. jubet, Sall.;—c. receptui, to give the signal for a countermarch or retreat (by trumpet), Liv.; Tac. Also, *impers.*: si receptui cecinisset, if a signal had been given (by trumpet) to retreat, Liv. *Meton.* also in other military matters; c. bellicum, to give the signal for insurrection, to incite (see BELLICUS).—(7) ut hæc quæ nunc

funt, c. dii immortales viderentur, Cic.;—c. fera fata, Hor. **SYN.** CANO; CANTO; MODULOR; PSALLO.—Canere, to sing, etc., as here.—Cantare, *freg.*, to sing often.—Modulari (from modus), to measure sounds, to compose or set words to a tune, to play upon an instrument; sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulari.—Psallere, to play on a lute or other musical instrument.

CANON, *ōnis*, *m.* (κάνων). I. A rule, Plin. II. *Exp.* 1. A kind of channel in hydraulic instruments, Vitruvius.—2. An annual grant or impost, Lampr.—3. A list of religious works, a canon, Eccl.

CANONICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (κανονικός). According to rule, regular. *Gen. t. t.* in music: c. ratio, theoretical music, the theory of harmony, Vitruvius. In astronomy: c. defectiones solis, that take place at the regular time, August. *Subst.*: Cānōnici, *drum*, *m.* Theorists, Plin.—Canonica, *drum*, *n.* (for c. ratio), Theory, Plin.

CANOPĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of Canopus, Catull.

CANOPĒICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of Canopus, Plin.

CANOPĒITÆ, *drum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Canopus, Cic.

CANOPUS, *i*, *m.* (Κάνωπος, Κάνωπος). Canopus or -bus, a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile, Plin.; Tac.

CANOR, *ōris*, *m.* (cano). A sound, song, melody, tune, Ov.;—martius c., a martial melody, sound, or tune, Virg. **SYN.** See CANTUS.

CANORUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (canor). Harmonious, melodious, sonorous, musical; profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, a flowing harmonious speech and voice, Cic. Also, in a bad sense: vox c., a singing or droning voice, id.;—turba c., a chorus, Ov.;—c. æs (i. e.), tuba, clear-toned, shrill, Virg.

CANTABER, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* Of or belonging to Cantabria, or the Cantabri, Cantabrian, Claud. *Subst.*: Cantābri, *drum*, *m.* The Cantabri, Cantabrians, Plin. In the sing.: Cantaber, Hor.

CANTABRIA, *æ*, *f.* (Κανταβρία). Cantabria, a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Biscay, Plin.

CANTABRICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Cantabrian, i. e. of Cantabria; C. terra, Mel.

CANTAMEN, *Inis*, *n.* (canto). A formula in enchantment, an incantation, a charm, Prop. **SYN.** See CANTUS.

CANTATOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). A singer, bard, Gell. Mart. **SYN.** See CANTOR.

CANTATRIX, *icis*, *f.* (id.). Singing, a female singer, Claud.

CANTĒRIUS (canth.), *ti*, *m.* I. A gelding, Cic.; Sen.—An experienced or tried man, Plaut. *Prov.*: c. in fossa, to be in troubles, Liv. II. In archit.: The wooden framework of a roof, Vitruvius. III. A rail or stake with cross-pieces to prop up a vine, Col. **SYN.** I. See CABALLUS.

CANTHARA, *æ*, *f.* Canthara, an old woman, ap. Ter.

CANTHĀRIS, *Idis*, *f.* (κάνθαρις). I. A genus of beetle, embracing various kinds, Plin. II. A Spanish fly, usually employed as poison, or in medicine, Cic. III. A corn-worm, a grub, Plin. IV. A weevil, an insect injurious to rose-trees and vines, Plin.

CANTHĀRUS, *i*, *m.* (κάνθαρος). I. A large drinking vessel with handles; a can, tankard, mug, Hor.; Virg. II. *Meton.* 1. A water-pipe, Dig.—2. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. **SYN.** See CIBORIA.

CANTHERIUS and its derivatives. See **CANTERIUS**.

CANTHUS, i, m. (κάρθος). I. *The filloe or tire of a wheel*, Quint. II. *Meton.*: A wheel in general, Pers.

CANTICUM, i, n. (cantus). I. *Prop.* (1) A song, ballad.—(2) *Esp.* in Roman comedy: A solo accompanied with music and dancing, a monody. II. *Meton.*: A faulty, drawing sing-song in the delivery of a speaker, Cic. EX. (1) omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint.—(2) nosti e. (in Demurgo Turpillii), Menestrius Roscium, Cic. SYN. See **CANTUS**.

CANTILĒNA, æ, f. (cantillo). I. A song, ballad, Gell. II. *Esp.* in a contemptuous sense: A story often repeated and worn threadbare, an old song; neque ex scholis cantilenam requarunt, Cic. *Prov.*: canere cantilenam cædem, to be always harping on the same string, Ter. SYN. See **CANTUS**.

CANTIO, ōnis, f. (cano). I. *Gen.*: A song, ballad, Plant.; Suet. II. *An incantation, a formula used in enchantment*: venenichis et cantionibus Titiniae, Cic. SYN. See **CANTUS**.

CANTITO, āre, tr. fræq. Gr. 227, Obs. 2 (canto). To sing repeatedly or frequently; carmina in epulis cantitata, Cic.

CANTIUM, ii, n. *Cantium*, a promontory and the country about it, in Britain, now *Kent*, Cæs.

CANTIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (cancio). A little song, a charming or alluring strain; cantuiculus (Sileum), Cic. SYN. See **CANTUS**.

CANTO, āre, *intens.* (Gr. 227, Obs. 3), intr. and tr. (cano). I. *Gen.* (1) Intr.: To sound, sing, play, blow (a wind instrument), etc.—(2) Tr.: To sing of, to celebrate by song, to praise, glorify. II. *Esp.* (3) To pronounce a magic formula, to call up by charms, or magic, to enchant, bewitch.—(4) To point out, indicate, say. EX. (1) adimam e. severis, Hor.;—cantando victus, in a glee, Virg.;—c. tibiis, Nep.;—c. ad manum, in the theatre, to accompany a dance or pantomime with singing or playing, Liv.;—(of animals): deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. *Prov.*: c. surdo, to talk to deaf ears, i. e. to no effect, Prop.;—c. ad surdas aures, the same.—(2) c. carmina non prius audita, Hor.;—jupridem istum canto Cæsarem, Cic.;—c. Augusti tropæa, Hor.—(3) frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.;—cantata luna, *eroriced by magic*.—(4) hæc dies noctes tibi canto, ut caveas, Plaut. SYN. See **CANO**.

CANTOR, ōris, m. (cano). I. *Gen.*: A singer, musician; omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. *Poet.*: Bard, Prop. II. *Esp.* 1. Contemptuously: One who sings over or recites set forms, a eulogist, extoller; e. formulærum, Cic.—2. In theatrical language: A player (χορηγός), Cic.; Hor. SYN. **CANTOR**; **CANTATOR**.—Cantor, a singer, a chanter by profession.—Cantator, one who actually sings or chants.

CANTRIX, icis, f. A songstress, Plaut.

CANTUS, ūs, m. (cano). I. (1) The sound of music, melody, song.—(2) A song, verse, poetry. II. *Esp.* (3) Prophecy, divination.—(4) An incantation. EX. (1) quotidiano cantu vocum, Cic.;—c. avium, id.;—c. galli, the crowing of a cock, id.;—c. tubarum, Liv.—(2) per compositos cantus, Tac.—(3) veridicos edere cantus, Catull.—(4) cantus e. curru Lunam deducere tentat, Tib. SYN. **CANTUS**; **CANTICUM**; **CANTILENA**; **CANTAMEN**; **CANTIO**; **CANTIUNCULA**; **CANOR**.—Cantus, a singing or melody, said of persons, birds, instruments; as, c. musicorum—citharæ—avium.—Canticum, a song set to music, a tune, a

composition made to be sung.—Cantilena, a song, verses sung in tune, a common song.—Cantamen, enchantment, the effect of magic words.—Cantio, a song or tune, an enchantment.—Cantuicula, a little song.—Canor, melodious singing, a melody.

CANŪLĒIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. Canuleius, a tribune of the people, who introduced, A. U. C. 340, marriages between patricians and plebeians, Liv.; hence, *adj.*, Canuleium plebiscitum, Cic.

CĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. (1) Gray, hoary, of the color of ashes.—(2) *Subst. plur.*: Cāni, ōrum, m. (sc. capilli), Gray hair. II. *Meton.* (3) Old, hoary. EX. (1) c. capilli, Ov.;—c. nix, Hor.;—c. fluctus, foaming, Cic. *poet.*; Ov.—(2) c. falsi, Ov.—(3) c. senectus, Catull. SYN. See **ALBUS**; also, **CANI**. See **CANTITIES**.

CĀNŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Belonging to Canusium; C. fuscæ, garments made of Canusian wool.

CĀNŪSIUM, ii, n. Canusium, a very ancient town of Apulia, celebrated for its wool, now Canosa, Hor.

CĀPĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. (capax). A capability of holding much, room, capaciousness; utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, Cic.

CĀPĀNEUS (trispill.), ēi, m. (Καπᾱννῆς). Capaneus, one of the Seven before Thebes, struck by a flash of lightning from Jupiter.

CĀPAX, ācis, *adj.* (capio). I. *Prop.* (1) That can hold much, roomy, capacious, spacious, extensive. II. *Fig.* (2) Susceptible, able, capable, comprehensive. EX. (1) Spatiosa et c. domus, Plin. E.;—scyphi capaciores, Hor. *With gen.*: capable of holding or containing; cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv.—(2) (aures) ita sunt avidæ et capaces, Cic.;—animus c. ad præcepta, Ov. *With genit.* (Gr. 351, 1st); animal c. mentis altræ (i. e. man), Ov.;—c. secreti, keeping, Plin. E. SYN. See **HABILIS**.

CĀPĒDO, ūnis, f. (capis). A small vessel or cup, used for pouring out libations, Cic.

CĀPĒDUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (capedo). A very small vessel or cup, same kind as the *capedo*, but smaller, Cic.

CĀPELLA, æ, f. dim. (capra). I. A young she-goat, a kid, Ov.; Virg.;—an architectural ornament, Cic. II. *Meton.*: A star in the constellation *Auriga*, Ov.; Plin. SYN. See **CAPRA**.

CĀPĒNA, æ, f. Capena, a town of Asturia, in the neighborhood of which was the temple of *Feronia*, Liv.

CĀPĒNAS, ātis, *adj.* Of or belonging to Capena; C. fundus, Cic. *Subst. plur.*: Capenates, the inhabitants of Capena, Liv.

CĀPĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Capena; C. porta, a gate at Rome, now S. Sebastiano, Cic.

CĀPER, pri, m. I. A he-goat, sacrificed to Bacchus (because it is injurious to the vine), Ov.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: A smell arising from the armpits, Catull. SYN. See **HÆDUS**.

CĀPĒRO, āre, tr. and intr. (caper). I. Tr.: To wrinkle, App. II. Intr.: To be wrinkled.

CAPESSO (capisso), ēre, ūvi (rarely ii), itum, tr. *intens.*, Gr. 227, 5 (capio). I. *Prop.* (1) To snatch or seize eagerly at any thing, to catch at, take hold of.—(2) *Esp.* Of places: To strive after, to make for, to betake one's self to, to endeavor to arrive at. II. *Fig.* (3) To seize or lay hold of eagerly, make use of, avail one's self of, undertake to carry on.—(4) *Meton.*: To apprehend. EX. (1) cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis

capessunt, Cic.;—c. arma, Ov.; Virg.—(2) medium locum capessentes, Cic.;—c. Italian, Virg.;—c. se, *to take one's self*, Plaut.—(3) c. rempublicam, *to undertake the administration of the state*, Cic.;—c. bellum, Liv.—(4) c. corde alqd, Eun. ap. Cic. SYN. See CAPRO.

CÁPĒTUS, i, m. *Capētus* (mythol.), a king of Alba, Liv.

CAPHAREUS (τριφυλλ., ἔλ. π. (Καφαρίης). *Caphareus*, a promontory on the south coast of Ephesus, where the Greeks were wrecked on their return from Troy, now *Capo del Oro*, Ov.; Virg.

CAPHAREUS, a, um, adj. (Καφηρός). *Of or belonging to Caphareus*, Ov.

CAPHĀRIS, Idis, f. (Καφήρις). *Same as Caphareus*, Sen.

CÁPILLĀMENTUM, i, n. (capillus). I. *Hair*, Plin.;—*a wig, paruke*, Suet. II. *Meton.*: *The fibres or threads of roots*, Plin.

CÁPILLĀRE, is, n. (sc. unguentum). *Pomatum or ointment for the hair*, Mart.

CÁPILLĀREUS, a, um, adj. (capillus). I. *Like hair, of the nature of hair*; c. coma arboris, Plin. II. *Made of hair*, August.

CÁPILLĀTUS, a, um, part., adj. (capillor). I. (1) *Having hair or a fine head of hair, hairy*. II. (2) *Of plants: Having thin fibres*. EX. (1) adolescens bene c., Cic.;—denoting the olden time; vinum diffusum capillato consule, Juv. Conf. BARBA and BARBATUS.—(2) radices c., Plin.

CÁPILLOR, āri, intr. dep. (capillus). *To be hairy*, Plin.

CÁPILLŪS, i, m. dim. (id.). *Fine hair*.

CÁPILLUS, i, m. (pilus), [capillum, i, n., Plaut.]. I. (1) *The hair of the head*. II. *Meton.* (2) *The fibres of a plant*. EX. (1) c. compositus et delibutus, Cic.;—c. promissus, long, Cæs.;—*hair*, generally including the beard; as, Dionysius candente carbone sibi addebat capillum, Cic. *Of animals*: c. cuniculi, Catull.,—medi, Gell.,—membranæ, Pers.—(2) capillus in rosa, Plin. Hence, capillus Veneris, a plant, also called herba capillaris, maiden hair, App. SYN. See COMA.

CÁPĪO, ěre, cēpi, captum, tr. [*fut. perf.* capso, etc., Plaut.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To take, seize, or take up any thing*. II. *Esp.* (2) *To reach a place, arrive at*.—(3) *To take (any one or any thing) by force, or in a hostile manner, to take captive, to catch, to take by force of arms, capture, conquer, occupy, make a prisoner*.—(4) *To take for a certain purpose, to elect, choose*.—(5) *With reference to room: To include, comprise, hold, contain*.—(6) *To take or receive any thing, or the proceeds of any thing, to take possession or to receive a portion of an inheritance, etc., to make profit*. III. *Fig.* (7) *Gen.*: *To take, lay hold of, seize*. *Esp.* (8) *To seize or take mentally, to embrace with one's mind or mental capacities; hence, to comprehend, understand*.—(9) *In the passive: To be seized, impeded, checked, debilitated, etc., as to mental or bodily powers, in the liberty of one's will, etc.*—(10) *In the active: To take, gain over, mislead, seduce, deceive, etc.*—(11) *To take upon one's self, to engage in any thing, as, an office, an employment, to enter upon, to undertake*.—(12) *To take any thing, to receive, accept, as, the proceeds of any thing, to take, as a possession, put one's self into possession, to come to, as property*.—(13) *Of dispositions or emotions of the mind: To feel, enjoy, suffer*.—(14) *Conversely: To lay hold of, seize, come upon any one*. EX. (1) pati ab igne ignem c., u. velit, Cic.;—c. arma, id.; Cæs.;—c. cibum,

to take, Sall.—(2) insulam c. non potuerunt, Cæs.;—naves c. portus, id. *Seldom* for capessere, *to make for a place, to hasten to it*; as, c. montes proximos fuga, Liv.—(3) belli nefarios duces captos tenetis, Cic.;—*thus, capti hostes*, Hor.;—c. locum, *to occupy, put a garrison into*, Sall.; Nep.—(4) capiendi loci causa, Cic.;—c. locum castris, Liv. *Of the ordaining of a priest, etc.*: *Of a place for religious ceremonies*; c. templā ad inaugurandum, Liv.—(5) terra feras cepit, volucres ar, Ov.;—una domo jam capi non possint, Cic.;—non capiet tuus venter plus ac meus, Hor.—(6) capit ille ex suis prædīs sexcenta sestertia, Cic.;—*thus, c. vectigal ex agro*, Liv. *Fig.* (7) ex quo documentum nos c. fortuna voluit, Cic.;—c. tempus adeundi ad alqm, id.;—c. conatum, *to make an attempt*, Liv.—(8) quod mentes eorum c. possent, Liv.—(9) (*Thus mostly in the part. perf.*), Hannibal altero oculo capitur, loses, Liv.;—*conf.*, ut oculis et auribus captus sit, Cic.;—membris omnibus captus, *deprived of the use of, maimed*, id.;—mente esse captum, *to be out of one's mind*, id.;—*conf.*, virgines velut captæ furore, possessed, Liv.;—captus animi, crack-brained, Tac.;—quibus illa ætas (adolescentis) capi potest, taken by, gained over, seduced, allured, led astray, Cic.—(10) quæ (pictura) si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor.;—(11) = capessere, suscipere,—lūbido reip. capiundæ, Sall.;—*thus, c. consulatum*, id.;—(12) maximum fructum esse caputum, Cic.;—c. somnum, *to take rest*, id.;—c. nomen ex aliqua re, Cæs.;—videant consules ne quid republica detrimenti capiat, may not take any hurt, may not suffer any harm, Cic.—(13) desiderium, quod capiebat e filio, Cic.;—c. tedium vite, Nep.—(14) desiderium c. alqm, lays hold of, seizes, comes upon any one, Cic.;—nisi te amor ipse ceperit, id.;—ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv. SYN. CAPĪO; SUMO; RAPĪO.—Capere, *to take, get hold of, grasp*; also, *to hold, or contain*.—Sumere, *to take a thing ready at hand, a thing that belongs to us*.—Rapere, *to take away hastily, tear away, to take by force or violence*.

CÁPIS, Idis, f. *A small vessel with one ear for pouring out libations, a pitcher*, Liv.

CÁPĪSTRO, āre, tr. (capistrum). I. *To tie or fasten with a halter, to muzzle*; c. iumenta, Col.; Plin. II. *Meton.*: *To bind, fasten*; c. vites, Col.

CÁPĪSTRUM, i, n. (capio). I. *A halter, a muzzle for animals*, Varr.; Cic.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: *A band, tie for fastening vines*, Col.;—*a cord used about a wine-press*, Cat. SYN. See FRENUM.

CÁPĪTAL (caput; prop. adj. *Of or belonging to the head, for capitalis*; hence, subst.) *A capital crime or offence*; c. esto, an old form, Cic.

CÁPĪTĀLIS, e, adj. (caput). I. *Gen.* (1) *Of or belonging to the head, capital*.—(2) *Esp.* in law: *Of offences that are punished with death*; Capital.—(3) *Meton.*: *Highly or entirely destructive, deadly, dangerous, mortal*. II. (4) *Principal, chief, head, excelling, preëminent*. EX. (1) c. periculum, danger of life, Plaut.;—c. morbus, that endangers life, mortal, Gell.—(2) reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Subst.: Capitalis, a capital offence; c. est, obijcere ante acta, Quint. In the plur.: an old form, Cic.; Liv.—(3) c. odium, mortal hatred, Cic.;—c. hostis, a mortal enemy, id.—(4) Siculus ille (Philistus) c., acutus, etc., principal (capital) author, Cic.;—c. ingenium, principal (capital) genius, Ov.;—c. jocus, a capital joke, Treb. SYN. See DAMNOSUS; hence,

CÁPĪTĀLITER, adv. *Mortally, to the very death*; c. lacessere, Plin. E.

CĀPĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (caput). *Furnished with a head*; c. capra, Plin.; —c. vinea, *that grows chiefly toward the head*, opp. brachiata, Col.

CĀPĪTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Capitulum* in the south of Sicily; C. civitas, Cic.

CĀPĪTO, ōnis, *m. Amplif.* (caput). I. *A big head, one that has a large head*; flaccos, frontones, capitones, Cic. II. *A big-headed sea-fish, a pollard*, Cat. III. *A kind of big-headed river-fish*, Aus.

CĀPĪTO, ōnis, *m.* *Capito*, a Roman surname, esp. in the gens *Sestia*, Hor., etc.

CĀPĪTŌLINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Capitol*. *Capitoline*; c. clivus, Cic.; —c. ludi, Liv.; —c. quercus, *a wreath of oak presented to the victor in the Ludi Capitolini*, Juv. *Subst.*: Capitolini, ōrum, *m.* *The directors of the Ludi Capitolini*, Cic.

CĀPĪTŌLIUM, ī, *n.* (capitulum, *dim.* from caput). I. *The Capitol*, i. e. the splendid temple of Jupiter on the *mons Saturnius* or *Tarpeius*, opposite the *Arx* built by the Tarquini; afterward, the whole hill with its temple and citadel, now *Campidoglio*, Liv.; Cic. II. *Meton.*: also of the citadels of other cities, e. g. of Capua, and of Beneventum, Suet.

CĀPĪTŪLĀTĪM, *adv.* (capitulum). *By heads, summarily*, Nep.; Plin.

CĀPĪTŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id). *Having a little head*; c. costae, Cels.

CĀPĪTŪLUM, ī, *n.* *dim.* (caput). I. *A little head*, Plant.; —as a term of endearment; O c. lepidissimum, Ter. II. *Meton.* I. *In archit.*: *The capital or chapter of a column*, Vitruvius. —2. *The capital of a triglyph*, Vitruvius. —3. *The cross-beam of an engine of war*, Vitruvius. —4. *A larger division of a book, a chapter*, Eccl.

CĀPO, ōnis, and **CAPUS**, ī, *m.* (κάπων). *A capon*, Col.; Mart.

CAPPĀDŌCĪA, æ, *f.* (Καππαδοκία). *Cappadocia*, a country of Asia Minor, now *Caramania*, Cic.

CAPPĀDŌCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Cappadocian*, Col.; Plin.

CAPPĀDŌCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Cappadocian*, Col.

CAPPĀDOX, ōcis, *m. adj.* (Καππαδοξ). *Cappadocian*; C. equi, Veg. *Subst.*: Cappadoces, cum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Cappadocia*.

CAPPĀRIS, is, *f.*, and **CAPPĀRI**, *ind. n.* (κάππαρις or κάππαρι). *The caper-bush*, Plin. Also, the fruit itself, capers, id.

CAPRA, æ, *f.* (caper). I. *A kid or she-goat*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *A star in the constellation Auriga*, Hor.; —*A strong smell under the armpits*, Hor. SYN. CAPRA; CAPREA; CAPELLA. —Capra, *a she-goat*. —Caprea, *a wild goat, a deer*. —Capella, *dim.*, *a young, a small goat*.

CAPRÆ PALUS. The place at Rome near the *Campus Martius*, where Romulus disappeared, Liv.; called also *Caprea Palus*, Ov.

CAPRĒA, æ, *f.* (capra). *A roe, wild she-goat*, Virg.; Ov. *Proc.*: *jungere capreas lupis, said of a thing impossible*, Hor. SYN. See CAPRA.

CAPRĒÆ, ōrum, *f.* *Capree*, an island in the Tuscan sea, near Campania, the favorite resort of the Emperor Tiberius, now *Capri*, Plin.; Tac.

CAPRĒENSIS, *e. adj.* *Of or belonging to (the island) Capree*; C. secessus, i. e. *the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius on the isle of Capri*, Suet.

CAPRĒOLUS, ī, *m. dim.* (caper). I. *A kind of wild-goat, a chamaia, roebuck*, Virg.; Col. II. *A weeding-hook with two points*, Col. III.

Capreoli, *m.* *Stays, props*, Cæs. IV. *The tendrils of a vine*, Col.; Plin.

CĀPRĪCORNUS, ī, *m.* (caper, cornu). *Capricorn*, one of the signs of the Zodiac, Cic.; Hor.

CĀPRĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (caprifico). *A ripening of figs by means of the gall-fly* (cyuirs psenes, L.), a kind of insect found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree, Plin.

CĀPRĪFĪCO, āre, *tr.* (caprificus). *To ripen or force figs by means of the bite or sting of the gall-fly*, Plin.

CĀPRĪFĪCUS, ī, *f.* (caper, ficus). *A wild fig-tree, a wild fig*, Plin.; Hor.

CĀPRĪGĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* (caper, gigno). *Of the goat kind*, Macr. *Subst.*: caprigeni, æ, Goats, she-goats, Virg.

CAPRILE, is, *n.* (caper). *A goat-house*, Plin.

CĀPRĪMULGUS, ī, *m.* (caper, mulgeo). I. *A milker of goats*, i. e. *Pæd.*: *A peasant*, Catull. II. *A bird that was supposed to suck the udders of goats*, Plin.

CĀPRINUS, a, um, *adj.* (caper). *Of or belonging to goats*; c. pellis, *a goat's skin*, Cic. *Prov.*: *rixari de lana c.*, *about goat's wool*, i. e. *things of little value*, Hor.

CĀPRĪ-PES, pēdis, *adj.* (caper, pes). *Goat-footed*, Hor.; Prop.

1. CAPSA, æ, *f.* *A repository, a chest, box, coffer*, esp. for books, *a book-case*, Cic.; Hor. SYN. See ARCA.

2. CAPSA, æ, *f.* *Capsa*, a town of Gætulia, surrounded by vast sandy deserts, Sall.

CAPSĀRIUS, ī, *m.* (capsa). *A slave who followed his master's son to school and carried his books*, Suet.

CAPSELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (capsa). *A small box*.

CAPSENSES, ium, *m.* *Inhabitants of Capsa*.

CAPSŪLA, æ, *f.* (capsa). *A small box*, Plin.; Catull.; —*homo de c.*, *neatly dressed*, like the English phrase, *'as if taken out of a band-box'*; said of a person over-nice in dress, Sen.

CAPSUS, ī, *m.* (capsa). I. *A coach-box*, Vitruvius. II. *A pen, or other inclosure for animals*, Vell.

CAPTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (capto). I. *A reaching after, catching at*; c. verborum, Cic.; —c. testamenti, *a hunting after legacies*, Plin. II. *Esp.*: *A feint in fencing*, Quint. SYN. CAPTATIO; CAPTES; CAPTURA. —Captatio, *an affected seeking after*; c. verborum, *criticism on words*. —Captus, *as much as can be taken with the ends of two or three fingers, a pinch*. —Captura, *a catching or taking*.

CAPTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (capto). I. *Prop.*: *One who snatches at or catches a thing*, Prud. II. *Fig. gen.*: *One who endavors or strives after a thing*; c. aure popularis, Liv. *Esp.*: *One who hunts after legacies, a legacy-hunter*, Hor.

CAPTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (capio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A taking in, deceiving, deception*. —(2) *Esp.* in philos.: *A sophism*. EX. (1) *si in parvula re captiois aliquid vererere*, Cic. —(2) *omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur*, id. II. *Meton.* The result of deception: *injury, harm, disadvantage*, Plaut. SYN. CAPTIO; PRÆSTIGIE; CAPTIUNCULA. —Captio, properly, *the art of taking*. *Fig.*: *A taking unawares, a snare*. —Præstigiæ (præ, tego), *deceit of hand, deceit, illusion*. Captiuncula, *dim.* of captio, *a little quirk or trick*.

CAPTĪOSE, *adv.* *Captiously*; c. interrogare, Cic.; from

CAPTĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (capto). I. (1)

Fallacious, deceitful. II. *Esp.* (2) *Captions, sophistical, as captio* (2). EX. (1) O societatem c. et indignam, Cic.—(2) c. interrogatiōis decepti, Cic. *Absol.* c. captiosus, *sophisticus*; c. solvere, Cic. SYN. CAPTIOSUS; DOLOSUS; SUBDOLUS.—Captiosus (captio), *captious, full of deceit*—Dolosus (dolos), *crafty, treacherous*.—Subdolos, *deceitful, where there is craft or cunning concealed*; lingua subdola, Ov.

CAPTIVNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (captio). *Captiousness, sophism*; omnes c. pertimescere, Cic. SYN. See CAPTIO.

CAPTIVITAS, ōtis, f. (captivus). I. *Captivity*, Sen.; Tac. Of towns or countries: A taking, capture; c. urbium, Tac. II. *Melton*: c. oculorum, blindness, App. SYN. CAPTIVITAS; SERVITUS; SERVITUDO; SERVITUM; SERVITIA.—Captivitas, *captivity, the being deprived of liberty*.—Servitus, *slavery, the condition of slaves*.—Servitudo, *servitude, an habitual state of bondage*.—Servitium, *the work, the service of slaves*.—Servitia, *bondmen, bond-servants*.

CAPTIVUS, a, um, adj. (captus, capio). *Caught, captured, taken as booty*; usually as a *subst.*, a *prisoner, captive, prisoner of war*; captivos commutare, reddere, redimere, Cic.;—c. corpora, *booty consisting of prisoners and cattle*, Liv. *Poet. fem.*: A female prisoner, Ov.; Hor. Adj. Of or belonging to prisoners, of the prisoners; c. lacerati, Ov.;—c. sanguis, Virg. Of animals: *Caught, taken in the chase*; c. crocodilii, Plin. Of things: *Taken in war, booty, spoil, etc.*; *captured, captive*; c. naves, Cæs.; Liv.;—c. Corinthus, Hor. SYN. CAPTIVUS; DEDITITIUS.—Captivus, *taken captive against one's will*.—Dedititiis (dedo), *one who surrenders or gives up himself into the power of another*. Captivus is forced to surrender. Dedititiis surrenders himself voluntarily.

CAPTO, ōre, tr. freq. intens. (capio). I. *Prop.* (1) To endeavor to catch, snatch at eagerly, to attempt to get possession of. II. *Fig.* (2) To strive after eagerly, to demand, seek.—(3) *Esp.*: To endeavor to entrap by cunning or deceit, to deceive.—(4) To endeavor to catch a legacy. EX. (1) c. flumina a labris fugientia, Hor.;—c. pisces, Tib.;—c. auram patulis nariibus, to snatch at, Virg.; Ov.—(2) c. assensionem alcis, Cic.;—c. risus, id.;—c. voluptatem, id.;—variis captaret omnibus, endeavoring to find out, investigated, Suet., followed by rel. clause.—(3) qui te c. vult, Cic.;—c. hostem insidias, Liv.;—c. inter se, to try to deceive one another, id.—(4) c. testamenta, Hor.;—more frequently *absol.*, Mart.; Pliny E. SYN. See AMBIO. SYN. With Capesso, it means, to lie in wait, to entrap.—Capessere, to lay hold of, to seize upon.

CAPTŪRA, æ, f. (capio). I. A catching, a draught; c. uberrima piscium, Plin. II. *Melton*. 1. *Concr.*, that which is caught, a draught (of fish, fowl, etc.), Plin. 2. *Low, mean gain or profit*; Sen.; Suet. 3. That which is got by begging, alms, Val. Max. SYN. See CAPTATIO.

1. CAPTUS, a, um, pt. of capio.

1. CAPTUS, ōis, m. (capio). I. *Prop.* (1) A taking or laying hold of, a seizing. II. *Fig.* (2) Power of comprehension, mental capacity. EX. (1) c. bonorum, Val. Max.;—c. trium digitorum, as much as may be seized with three fingers.—(2) satis prudentes, ut est c. hominum, according to their capacity (consequently of great penetration or prudence), Cic.;—ut est c. Germanorum, according to German notions, Cæs. SYN. See CAPTATIO.

CĀPŪA, æ, f. Capua, the capital of Campania, now the village of St. Maria di Copoa, Cic.

CĀPŪLĀRIS, e, adj. (capulus). Of or belonging to a coffin; c. homo (= senex), near the grave.

CĀPŪLUS, i, m. (capio). A hill, esp. of a sword, handle, aratri, sceptri, Cic.; Ov.; Virg. II. *Melton*: hence, The membrum virile, Plaut. III. A coffin. PHRASES. ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr.;—capuli decus, one that is fit for the coffin or the grave, i. e. old, worn out; conf., capularis. SYN. CAPULUS; MANUBRIUM; ANSA.—Capulus, a hill, handle; capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg.—Manubrium, the haft or handle, that by which a person lifts any thing; hence the phrase, figuratively, Eximere e manu manubrium, to take the handle out of one's hand, i. e. to deprive one of the opportunity of doing a thing, Plaut.—Ansa, the ear or handle of a vessel,

CAPUT, Itis, n. [abl. capiti, Catull.], (relat. to Gr. ΚΕΦΑΛΗ, and the Germ. Kopf.) I. (1) The head of a man or an animal.—(2) *Melton*. Of things: The uppermost part, the top, tip, extreme point.—(3) Of rivers: usually, Source, origin, spring, fountain; sometimes also the mouth.—(4) Of plants: Root, a vine-shoot.—(5) Gen.: A man, head, person. II. *Fig.* (6) Life (physical or civil).—(7) The head, as the seat of understanding, the understanding.—(8) The leader, principal, chief, head.—EX. (1) c. absceidit idque alixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Precidere c.; c. operto; c. involuto; c. demisso, bent down; c. aperire, extollere, etc. PHRASES. capita conferre, to put their heads together, to confer,—capita aut navim, a game, same as the English 'head or tail', by tossing up a coin, on one side of which was a head of Janus, on the other, the figure of a ship, or rostrum, — nec c. nec pedes, neither head nor tail, i. e. neither beginning nor end, Cic.;—per c. pedesque, over head and heels, i. e. precipitately, Catull.—(2) capita summa papaveris, the heads of poppies, Liv.;—c. jecoris, the extremities of the liver, Cic.; c. pontis, the head of a bridge, Planc. Thus, c. tignorum, Cæs.;—columnæ, Plin.;—c. pinus, poet. ap. Quint., etc.—(3) nunc ad aquæ lenæ caput sacre, Hor.;—multis capitibus in Oceanum influit, Cæs.—(4) Root, Cat.; c. vitis, vine-branches, Col.—(5) isti capiti dictio, Rud.;—siquidem hoc vivet caput, i. e. ego. Thus, c. ridiculum,—carum—festivum—lepidum—liberum. Also, in distribution: in capita, to or for each person.—(6) 1. Physical: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic.;—capitis periculum inferre alicui, danger or risk of life, id.;—certamen c., of life and death, id. 2. Civil life, according to Roman ideas, means all liberties, privileges and rights of a citizen and father of a family. A person deprived of any of these was minor capitis; the depriving a person of any of these was minutio or diminutio capitis: of these there were three degrees, maxima, media, minima, with reference to libertatem, civitatem, familiam. To be deprived of all by servitude or condemnation to death, was maxima. To retain liberty and lose citizenship, as in interdictio aquæ et ignis, was media. To retain liberty and citizenship, and to lose family, as in the case of adoption or marriage, was minima; as, (Regulus) fertur conjugis osculum, etc., ut capitis minor a se removersse, Hor.—(7) incolui capite es? Are you of a sound mind?—(8) caput est omnium Græcorum, Cic.;—capita nominis Latini, the leaders, Liv. Of things: cœnæ caput, the first course, Cic.;—c. esse artis, decere, the principal thing, id.;—c. literarum, the principal contents, the sum, the chief or principal point, id.; c. Epicuri, the first principle, id.;—c. rerum, the head, chief, id.;—a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, from the first to the last section, or paragraph, clause, id.;—contraria inter se de rep. capita, sections, chap-

ters, id. *Of money*: The sum at interest, the principal, capital; as, quinas hic capiti mercedis exsecat, Hor. **SYN.** CAPUT; VERTEX.—Caput, the head, etc., as here.—Vertex, the top, or crown of the head; ab iniis unguiculis ad verticem summum, Cic.

CĀPYΣ, yos, *m.* (Κάπυς). *Cappys*. 1. The son of Assaracus, father of Anchises, Ov.—2. A companion of Æneas, Virg.—3. The eighth king of Alba, Liv.

CAR, Cāris, *m.* A Carian, inhabitant of Caria, Cic. *Plur.*: Carēs, um, *Carians*, Plin.

CĀRĀBUS, i, *m.* (ζάραβος). A kind of lobster, Plin.

CĀRĀCALLA, æ, and **CĀRĀCALLIS**, is, *f.* (a Gallic word). A Gallic cloak, Spartian.

CĀRĀLIS (CĀLĀRIS), is, *f.* (Κάραις). *Caralis*, the capital of Sardinia, now Cagliari, Mel.; Flor.—A secondary form, Carales, um, Liv.

CĀRĀLITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Caralis*, Liv. *Subst.*: Cārālītāni, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Caralis, Cæs.

CARBĀSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (carbasus). *Of fine linen*; c. vela, Cic.;—c. sinus, Virg.

CARBĀSĒNTUS, a, um, *adj.* for carbaseus. *Of fine linen*, Plin.

CARBĀSUS, i, *f. plur.*, -SA, ōrum, *n.* [*m.* carbusi, Amm.], (καρπασός). I. Fine Spanish flax, Plin.; Catull. II. *Meton.*: Linen, of any thing else made of flax; as, a garment, Virg.; Ov.;—a sail, id. The looks of the Sibyl, that were written on linen, Claud.

CARBĀTĪNA, æ, *f.* (καρπατίνη). A sort of coarse shoe, Catull.

1. **CARBO**, ōnis, *m.* I. A coal, charcoal, Cic. *Poet.*: carbonēs elogiōrum, scurrilous verses, Plaut. *Conf.*: carbone notare, to make black, Hor. II. *In medic.*: A bad ulcer or swelling, carbuncle.—(*Cf.*: carbunculus. **SYN.** See PRUNA.

2. **CARBO**, ōnis, *m.* A surname of the gens Papiria, Cic.

CARBŌNARIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (carbo). *Of or belonging to coal*; c. negotium, A. Viet. *Subst.*: Carbōnariūs, ūi, *m.* A collier, a burner of charcoal (i. e. that burns wood into coal), Plaut.

CARBUNCŪLUS, i, *m. dim.* (carbo). I. A small coal, Auct. Her. II. *Meton.* 1. A kind of earth or sand like coal, Vitr.—2. A kind of precious stone, a carbuncle, ruby, hyacinth, Plin.—3. A kind of painful swelling, a boil, ulcer, Cels.; Plin.

CARCER, ēris, *m.* (καρχαρον), places related to *lynx*, arceo). Originally, a place locked up, an inclosure; hence, I. (1) A prison, lock-up-house, jail, dungeon.—(2) Those that are shut up in a dungeon, prisoners, criminals. II. Usually in plur. (3) The barrier or starting-place in the circus (opposite the *calc* or *meta*).—(4) *Fig.*: The beginning. EX. (1) ad illius pœnam c. aditatus esse videtur, Cic.—(2) in me carcerem effudit, Cic.—(3) qui vix e carceribus exierit, Cic.—carceribus missi currus, Hor. *Poet.* in sing., Virg.—(4) ad carceres a calce revocare, i. e. To begin life anew, or to begin a new life, Cic. **SYN.** See CUSTODIA.

CARCERĀRIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (carcer). *Of or belonging to a prison*, etc., Plaut.

CARCHĒDŌNIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (Καρχηδόνιος). Carthaginian, Plin.

CARCHĒSIŪM, ūi, *n.* (καρχήσιον). I. A kind of drinking-vessel, narrow in the middle, 100

Ov.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: The upper part of a mast so shaped, a round-top, mast-head, Luc.

CARCĪNŌMA, ātis, *n.* (καρκινοῖμα). A cancer (pure Lat., cancer), Cels.; Plin. Also, *Fig.*, of bad, incorrigible persons, Aug. ap. Suet.

CARCĪNOS, i, *m.* (καρκίος). The constellation Cancer, Luc.

CARDĀS, um, *m.* (Κάρδαρις). A kind of Persian soldiers, Nep.

CARDĀMŌMUM, i, *n.* (καρδάμωμον). A kind of spice, cardamoms; c. Alpinia, Plin.

CARDĪA, æ, *f.* Cardia, a town in the Thracian Chersonese, Plin.

CARDĪĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* (καρδιακός). *Of or belonging to the stomach*; c. morbus, Cels. *Subst.*: cardiacus, i, *m.* One affected with a disorder of the stomach, Cic.; Hor.

CARDĪANUS, i, *m.* *Of or from the town of Cardia*; C. Eumenes, Nep.

CARDĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* (cardo). *Of or belonging to a door-hinge*, Vitr.

CARDĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (cardo). *Mortised*, Vitr.

CARDŌ, ōnis, *m.* [*f.* Græch. ap. Prisc.]. I. A hinge, Plaut.; Virg. II. *Meton.* 1. In mechanics, plur.: Beams let into one another so as to be turned. *Sing.*: The point or *union* of a beam to be mortised or inserted into another, Vitr.—2. In Astron.: A point, pole; c. cæli, i. e. the north pole, Barr.; hence, a line drawn through a place from south to north, Plin.;—the four cardinal points; quatuor c. mundi, Quint.;—of the earth as the centre of the universe, Plin.;—c. anni, the summer solstice, id. *Poet.*: c. extremus, extreme old age, Luc. II. *Fig.*: That round which any thing turns; i. e. the principal matter, the chief point; ubi litium c. vertatur, Quint.;—tanto carmine rerum, in the most decisive moment (in articulo), Virg.

CARDŪĒLIS, is, *f.* (carduus). A thistle-finch, Plin.

CARDŪS, i, *m.* A thistle: c. candicans.

CĀRE, adr. (carus). I. *Prop.* (1) At a high price, dearly. II. *Fig.* (2) Deeply, highly. EX. (1) aves c. veneunt, Varr. *Compar.*, Suet.; *Superl.*, Sen.—(2) quæ a te propter amorem carius sunt aestimata, Planc. ap. Cic.

CARECTUM, i, *n.* (carex). A place where sedge grows; a bed of sedge, Virg.

CARĒŌ, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *intr.* [*Pres. svj.*], carint for carcant, Plant.] I. *Gen.* (1) To be free, empty, deprived of any thing; not to have, or to be without any thing. With *abl.*: *Poet.* with *gen.* and *acc.* II. *Esp.* (2) Subjectively: To keep one's self from any thing; not to avail one's self of.—(3) To be deprived of any possession, to want, to miss any thing, not to have.—(4) Subjectively: To feel the absence of any thing, to miss it. EX. (1) plane febrī c., Cic.; *thus*, c. morbis, dolore, malo, id.;—c. Roma, to be distant or remote from, id.;—c. morte, to be immortal.—(2) c. temeto, Cic. ap. Non. Especially: To keep at a distance from any place, not to go there; as, c. foro, senatu, publico.—(3) c. consuetudine amicorum, Cic.;—c. libertate, Hor.;—sensu et vita c., to be deprived of feeling and life, Cic. With *gen.* (Gr. 4³): tui carendum est, we must be without thee, Ter., c. acc.—(4) carere enim sententis est, to feel the want, Cic. **SYN.** CAREO; EGEO; INDIGEO; VACO.—Carere, *prop.*, to want, to stand in want of, to feel the want, not to have; opp. to have.—Egere, to suffer want, not to have enough; opp. to have in abundance.

—Indigere, to stand in great need of; bellum indiget celeritatis, Cic.; *indens*, of ego.—Vacare, to be empty. Superior domus vacat, is empty. *Fig.*: Not to have, to be free from; v. pecunia, —v. culpa, —a metu. Also, to be at leisure.

CARES, um. See CAR.

CARĒUM, i, n. (καρόν). Caraway, Plin.

CĀREX, icis, f. Sedge, sheer-grass; c. arenaria, Virg.

CĀRĪA, æ, f. (Καρία). Caria, a province of Asia Minor, south of Lydia, Plin.

CĀRĪCA, æ, f. (sc. ficus). A kind of dried fig; ficus c., Cic.; Ov.

CĀRĪCUS, a, um, adj. Of Caria, Carian.

CĀRĪES, em, e, f. (oblique cases not found). *Edentness, mouldiness, decay* of wood or timber, Plin.; —of a bone, Cels.; —the flat taste of vapid wine, Plin.; —of old fruit, Mart.

CARĪNA, æ, f. I. The keel of a ship, Cæs.; Liv. II. *Meton. gen.*: A ship or vessel, Virg.; Hor.; —of things of a similar shape, e. g. nut-shells.

CĀRĪNÆ, ærum, f. (carina). A valley and seat of Rome, between the Cælian and Esquiline Hills, with many magnificent edifices, Cic.: Hor.

CĀRĪNĀRIUS, ii, m. (καρόν, κρόος, carus, war). One who dyes in wax-yellow colors, Plaut.

CĀRĪNĀTUS, a, um, adj. In the shape of a keel; c. concha acatii, Plin.

CĀRĪOSUS, a, um, adj. (caries). Rotten, corrupt, decayed, worm-eaten; c. vitis partes, Plin.; —c. os, Cels.; —c. vina, i. e. mild, of mild flavor, Mart. II. *Fig.*: c. senectus, Ov.

CĀRIS, idis, f. (καρίς). A kind of lobster, Ov.

CĀRĪTAS, ātis, f. (carus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Diagnos.* high price or value of a thing.—(2) *Ep. for* c. annouæ; scarcity of food, dearth. II. *Fig.* (3) *Estem.* value, high estimation, affection, love.—(4) *Meton., plur., concr.*: Beloved persons. EX. (1) c. annoua, Cic.—(2) annus in summa caritate fuerit, Cic.—(3) c. quæ est inter natos et parentes, Cic.; —nulla c. in vita tyrannorum, id. *With gen. obj.* (Gr. 334): c. patriæ et suorum, id.; —c. ipsius soli. *With gen. subj.*: caritatem civium et glorium concupere, Cic.—(4) omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. SYN. CARITAS; PENURIA. —Caritas (careo), dearth, scarcity.—Penuria (piro, fames), extreme want or scarcity of necessities. Denoting affection: CARITAS; AMOR; PIETAS.—Caritas, any tender affection with which we regard others, or are regarded by them.—Amor, ardent, passionate love.—Pietas, kind, natural, dutiful affection towards another, as a parent, brother, etc. See AMICITIA.

CARMĒLUS, i, m. Carmel, a mountain in Phœnicia, now Karmel, Tac.

CARMEN, inis, n. [old form, casmen]. I. *Gen.* (1) A song, lay, verse. II. *Esp.* (2) A poem, composition in verse, poetry.—(3) Any formula or set form, e. g. of a law (because laws used to be written in verse).—(4) A prophecy, an oracle.—(5) An incantation. EX. (1) carmina, quæ apud Homerum in procerum epulis canuntur, Cic.; —ferali carmine, Virg. *Poet.*: concitare undas in carmina, to produce rippling sounds, Claud.—(2) carminum auctores, Cic.; —condere c., id.; —tragicum Æolium c., Hor.; —c. famosum, malum, a calumnious poem, libel, Hor. It is seldom used for epic or lyric poems, except with an adjective, or when the sense is understood from the context, Quint.; but sometimes it denotes of itself lyric poetry or

verse, opp. iambs and elegi, Hor.; —a poetical inscription on monuments, i. e. an inscription in verse, Ov.; Virg.—(3) jurare cogebatur (miles) dire quodam carmine, a formula of execration, Liv.; Cic.—(4) Ultima Cumei venit jam carminis ætas, Virg.—(5) carminibus Circe socios mutavit Chlxi, Virg. SYN. CARMEN; VERSUS; VERSICULUS.—Carmen, a song, poem.—Versus (from vertere), prop., a line either in verse or prose; more commonly for what we call verses; as, componere versus, Hor.—Versiculus, dim., a short line, a short verse, a versicle. Scribere versiculos, Hor.

CARMENTĀLIA, lum, n. I. The feast of Carmentis, celebrated on the 11th January, Ov. II. The feast of the Carmentes, celebrated on the 15th January, Ov.

CARMENTĀLIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Carmentis; C. Flamen, Cic.; —C. porta, near the temple of Carmentis, Liv.

CARMENTIS, is, f. (carmen: a prophetic). Carmentis, the mother of Evander, to whom divine honors were paid, Ov.

CARNA, æ, f. Carna, a tutelary goddess of door-hinges, and children that are yet in the cradle, formerly called Crane, Ov.

CARNĀRIUM, ii, n. (carnarius). I. An instrument furnished with hooks to hang meat upon, Col. II. A meat-house, storckhouse, larder, Plin.

CARNĀRIUS, ii, m. (caro). One who is fond of meat, Mart.

CARNĒADES, is, m. (Καρνάδης). Carneades, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Diogenes, and founder of the new Academy, Cic.

CARNĒADEUS or -IUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Carneades; C. sententia, Cic.

CARNI, ōrum, m. Carni, a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, Plin.

CARNĪCUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Carni; C. Alpes, Plin.

CARNĪFEX, icis, m. (caro, facio). I. A hangman, executioner, Cic. A term of reproach: Scoundrel, rascal, Cic.; Liv. *Poet. adj.*: Murderous, killing, Mart. II. *Fig.*: A murderer, assassin; fortuna gloriæ carnifex, Plin. SYN. CARNĪFEX, as here.—TORTOR (torqueo), a torturer of criminals. Ponite ante oculos carnificem tortoremque Samarium.

CARNĪFĪCĪNA, æ, f. (carnifex). I. The office of a carnifex or executioner, Plaut. II. The place in which criminals were tortured, Liv. *Meton.*: Torture, torment; carnificinam subire, to suffer the torture, Cic. SYN. See CRUCIATUS.

CARNĪFĪCO, Ære, tr. (carnifex). To butcher, mangle, cut up; c. jacentes, Liv.

CARNĪVŌRUS, a, um, adj. (caro, voro). That devours meat or flesh, carnivorous, Plin.

CARNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (caro). I. Rich in flesh, fleshy, corpulent, Plin. II. Flesh-colored.

CARNUS, untis, f. Carnus, the principal town of the Carni, Vell.

CARNŪTES, um, m. (Καρνοῦτοι). Carnutes, a Gallic tribe on both sides of the Liger, whose principal town was Autricum, now Chartres.

1. CĀRO, Ære, ūi, tr. (καρῶν, κείρω). To card (wool, etc.), Plaut.

2. CĀRO, carnis, f. [anciently carnis, is, f. abl. carni, Plaut.], (carpias). I. Flesh (animal), Cic.; Cæs. Of fruit, Plin.; —in trees the sap, i. e. the wood next the bark. II. *Meton.* Of precious stones: The softer part, Plin. III. *Fig.* Of style: Softness; carnis tamen plus habet

Æschines minus lacertorum, Quint. SYN. CARO; PULPA.—Caro, *flesh* generally, *opp.* to fat, nerves, muscles, etc.—Pulpa, *esp. eatable and sacry flesh, opp. bones.* See VISCERA.

CARPĀTHIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Καρπάθιος). *Carpathian*; C. mare, the sea between Crete and Rhodes, so called from Carpathus, Hor.;—c. vates, i. e. *Proteus*, who dwelt here, Ov.

CARPĀTHUS or -OS, i, f. (Κάρπαθος). *Carpathus*, an island in the Ægean sea, between Crete and Rhodes, now *Scarpanto*, Plin.; Mel.

CARPENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (carpentum). *Of or belonging to a wagon or chariot*; c. fabricæ, Plin.

CARPENTUM, i, n. (akin to carrus). *A carriage or chariot with two wheels, especially used by ladies at festivals*, Liv. SYN. CARPENTUM; PILENTUM; THENSÆ; ESSEDUM; CARRUS; PETORITUM; CISIUM; CARRUA.—Carpentum, *an open two-wheeled carriage for ladies*.—Pilentum, *a suspended covered carriage used by ladies when they went to perform the rites or mysteries of religion*.—Thensæ (θίος), *a carriage in which the images or statues of the gods were carried*.—Essedum, *a two-wheeled war chariot of the Gauls and Britons*, used by the Romans for ordinary purposes and in the circus.—Carrus, *a heavy four-wheeled wagon for the use of the army*.—Petoritum, *a chariot with four wheels for carrying the baggage and slaves, a baggage-wagon*.—Cisium, *a carriage with two wheels used for speed, nearly like a post-chaise*.—Carruca, *a kind of four-wheeled travelling carriage*.

CARPI, ōrum, m. *Carpi*, a people on the Danube, in Dacia, Eutr.

CARPINEUS, a, um, *adj.* (carpinus). *Made of hornbeam*, Plin.

CARPINUS, i, f. (akin to acer). *Hornbeam, the yoke-elm*, Col.

CARPO, ěre, psi, ptum, tr. (related to κάρπω, ἀρνίζω). I. Prop. (1) *To pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, to browse, graze*.—(2) *Esp.* : *To divide into separate parts, separate*.—(3) *In milit.* : *To weaken, tire out or harass the enemy by repeated attacks*.—(4) *Poet.* : c. viam, etc., *to go, enter upon or proceed along a path, way, on land; to navigate a sea, etc.* II. Fig. (5) *Gen.* : *To pluck, i. e. to enjoy*.—(6) *Esp.* : *To divide into pieces, to dismember, cut up*.—(7) *To diminish or weaken gradually, wear away, consume, destroy, ruin*.—(8) *To carp at, calumniate, to slander*. EX. (1) c. flores ab arbore, Ov.;—alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. *Poet. for, to tear off, pluck out*; as, c. setas inter cornua, Virg.;—c. pensum, i. e. *to spin*, Hor.;—c. furtim coronas ex collo, *to pull off*, id.;—c. crinem genasque, *to tear to pieces*, Val. Flac.—(2) c. exercitum in multis parvasque partes, Liv.;—c. fluvium, *to lead into single canals*, Curt.—(3) c. agmen adversarium, Cæs.; Liv.—(4) c. prata fuga, Virg.;—c. supremum iter, i. e. *to die*, Hor.—(5) ut omnes undique flosculos carpum, Cic. *Poet.* : c. oscula, *to pluck from the mouth as it were, to beseize, take by force, rob of*, Ov.; Prop.;—c. breve ver, *to enjoy*, Ov. Thus, c. diem, Hor.;—c. vitales auras, i. e. *to live*, Virg.—(6) sepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic.—(7) c. vires, Liv.;—regina (Dido) cæco carpitur igni, Virg.—(8) non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.;—c. absentem imperatorem, Liv.;—absentem Novium quum carperet, Hor. SYN. 1. CARPO; LEGO; MKTO.—Carpere, *to gather, pull off, to force out*; carpere poma, Virg.;—c. lanam, *to spin wool, to draw it off from the distaff in spinning*, Hor.;—c. gramina, *to nibble grass*.—Legere, *to gather with*

choice; 1. flores et humi nascentia fraga, Virg.—Metere, *to reap or gather corn and fruits*.—2. CARPO; RODO; VELLICO.—Carpere, *to bite, to censure, carp at, to divide, destroy* (6 and 7).—Rodere, *to gnaw as mice do*.—Vellicare (*freg., vellere*), *to pull or pluck off, to pinch, tear*.

CARP TIM, ade. (carptus). I. (1) *By parts or portions, with choice*. II. (2) *On different or various sides*. III. (3) *Of that which does not happen or is not done at once; i. e. not together, singly, in parts, separately, by degrees*. EX. (1) c. perscribere res gestas, Sall.—(2) c. aggredi hostem, Liv.—(3) seu c. partes, seu universi mallent, Liv.;—corvi c. vocem resorbent, singly, Plin.

CARP TOR, ōris, m. (carpo). *A carrier (at table)*, Juv.

CARP TŪRA, æ, f. (id.). *A sucking of flowers (said of bees)*, Varr.

CARP TUS, a, um, *pt. of carpo*.

CARR TĀCA, æ, f. A kind of *four-wheeled travelling carriage*, Plin.; Suet. SYN. See CARPENTUM.

CARRUM, i, n. *Another form of carrus*, Auct. B. Hisp.

CARRUS, i, m. (Germ., karren, akin to curro). *A cart with four wheels, a wagon*, Cæs.; Liv.; SYN. See CARPENTUM.

CARSĒŌLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Carsoli*, Col. Subst.: Carsolani, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Carsoli*, Plin.

CARSĒŌLI, ōrum, m. *Carsoli*, a town of the Æqui in Latium, now *Carsoli*, Liv.; Ov.

CARTEIA, æ, f. *Carteia*. I. A town of Hispania Bætica, now *San Roque*, Mel.—2. A town of Hispania Tarracoenensis, now *Orgaz*, Liv.

CARTEIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Carteia (in Hispania Bætica)*, Plin.

CARTEIENSIS, e, *adj.* *for Carteiianus*, Auct. B. Hisp.

CARTHĒA, æ, f. (Καρθαία). *Carthæa*, a town of Ceos, Plin.

CARTHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Carthæa*, Ov.

CARTHAGINIENSIS, e, *adj.* (Carthago). I. *Of or belonging to Carthage, Carthaginian*, Liv. Subst.: A Carthaginian, Liv. II. *Of or belonging to New Carthage*, Plin.

CARTHĀGO (Karth.), Inis, f. (Καρθηδών). I. *Carthage*, a celebrated city in the north of Africa, the ruins of which form a part of the modern Tunis. Also, C. nova, *New Carthage*, a colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarracoenensis, now *Cartagena*, Liv.; Plin. II. In mythology: the daughter of the fourth Hercules.

CARTHĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Carthæa*, Ov.

CARTILĀGINEUS, a, um, *adj.* (cartilago). *Cartilaginous*, Plin.

CARTILĀGINŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Full of gristle, cartilaginous*, Cels.

CARTILĀGO, Inis, f. *Gristle, cartilage*, Cels.; in plants, Plin.

CĀRUNCŪLA, æ, f. *dim. (caro)*. *A small piece of flesh or meat*, Cic.

CĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* (unc.). I. (1) *Dear, of high price or value*. II. Fig. (2) *Worthy, dear, esteemed, loved*. EX. (1) c. annona, Plaut.; Cic.—(2) carum ipsum verbum est amoris, Cic.;—frater carissimus atque amantissimus, id.—Subst.: Cari, *those that are dear to one*, Plaut.

CARVENTĀNA ARX. *The citadel of the town Carventum in Latium*, Liv.

CARYÆ, *Ærum, f.* (Καρίαί). *Caryæ*, a place of Laconia, with a temple of Diana, Vitr.

CARYÆTES, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Caryæ*, Vitr.

CARYATIDES (Caryæ). The young virgins serving in the temple of Diana, a painting by Praxiteles, Plin. *In archit.*: Female figures used for supporters in buildings, etc., *Caryatides*.

CARYINUS, *a, um, adj.* (καρύινος). *Prepared from nuts*; c. oleum, Plin.

CARYON, *i, n.* (καρύον). A kind of walnut.

CARYŌTA, *æ, f.* [CARYŌTIS, Idis, Mart.], (καρύωτης). A kind of date, Plin.

CARYSTĒUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Carystos*, Ov.

CARYSTIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Carystos*, Plin.

CARYSTOS, *i, f.* (Κάρυστος). *Carystos*. 1. A town on the south coast of Eubœa, celebrated for its marble, Plin.—2. A town of Liguria, Liv.

CASA, *æ, f.* I. A hut, cottage, cabin, etc., Cic.; *Cæs.*;—garden-house, Cic. II. A country-seat. SYN. CASA; TUGURIUM; MAPALIA.

—Casa, a small dwelling place, slenderly built and of poor materials, such as boughs and leaves, etc.—Tugurium (tego), a shelter, a small thatched house of a peasant; pauperis et tuguriongestum cespitè culmen, Virg.—Mapalia, Magalia, small huts like ovens, of the African nomadic tribes, Plin.

CASCA, *æ, m.* *Casca*, a Roman surname of the gens Servilia, Cic.

CASCUS, *a, um, adj.* *Old, very old*, Enn. ap. Varr.

CASĒŌLUS, *i, m. dim.* (caseus). A little cheese, Virg.

CASĒUS, *i, m.* [casenum, *i, n.*, Cat.]. *Cheese*, a cheese, Cic.; Virg.

CASĪA or **CASSĪA**, *æ, f.* (κασία or κασσία). I. A kind of aromatic shrub resembling cinnamon, Plin. II. An odoriferous shrub, otherwise called cneoron or thymelœa, Plin.

CASILINATES, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Casilinum*, V. Max.

CASILINENSES, *ium, m.* Same as Casilinales, Cic.

CASILINUM, *i, n.* *Casilinum*, a town of Campania, now *Nova Capua*, Cic.; Liv.

CASILINUS, *a, um, adj.* *Casilinian*; C. limina, *i. e.* the gates of Casilinum, Sil.

CASĪNA, *æ, f.* The name of a comedy of Plautus, so called after the heroine of the piece.

CASĪNAS, *atis, adj.* *Of or belonging to Casinum*; C. ager, Cic. *Abstr.*: in Casinate, in the territory of Casinum, Plin.

CASĪUS MONS (Κάσιον ὄρος). I. A ridge of mountains on the coast of Syria, south of Antioch, now *Jebel Okrah*. II. A mountain on the coast of Egypt, east of Pelusium, with a temple of Jupiter on its summit. Here, also, was the grave of Pompey, Plin. Hence, *adj.*: Casius rupes, Luc.;—and Casius Jupiter, Plin.†

CASPĒRIA, *æ, f.* *Casperia*, a town of the Sabines, now *Aspra*, Virg.

CASPIUM MARE (Gr. Κάσπιον Πίλαγος). *The Caspian Sea*, Plin.; Curt.

CASPIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Caspian Sea*; C. sinus, Mel.;—C. mons, a part of Mount Taurus, id.;—C. portæ, the defiles or narrow passes of Mount Taurus, Plin.; Suet.;—C. via, the same.

CASSANDER, *dri, m.* (Κάσσανδρος). *Cas-*

sander, son of Antipater, king of Macedonia, after the death of Alexander the Great, Just.

CASSANDRA, *æ, f.* (Κασσάνδρα). *Cassandra*, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, Virg.

CASSANDRĒA, *æ, f.* *Cassandra*, a city on the isthmus of the peninsula of Pallene, founded by and named after Cassandra, on the site of the earlier Potidæa, Liv.†

CASSE, *adv.* (cassus). *Vainly, to no purpose*; c. tempus terere, Liv.

CASSES, *ium, m.* [sing. Cassis, Ov.; Grat.], (*akin to catena*). I. A hunter's net, toil, Virg.;—a cobweb, id. II. Fig.: A snare, trap, Tibull.; Ov. SYN. See PLAGÆ.

CASSIANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to a Cassius*; C. bellum, *i. e.* of the consul L. Cassius, Cæs.

CASSIŌPE, *es, f.* [CASSIŌPĒA, *æ*, Manil.], (Κασσιόπη or Κασσιόπεια). *Cassiope*, the mother of Andromeda, who was changed into a constellation, Ov.

1. **CASSIS**, *Idis, f.* (*another form of cassida*, *æ, Virg.*), (*an Etruscan word*). I. A helmet (*of metal*, *galea* was made of leather), Cæs.; Tac. II. *Meton.*: War; sub casside, Plin. SYN. **CASSIS**; **GALEA**; **GALERUS**; **CUDO**.—Cassis, also Cassida, a helmet, a head-piece, commonly of metal.—Galea, a helmet, usually of skin or leather, and sometimes covered with metal.—Galerus, a furred cap in the form of a helmet; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros.—Cudo, a covering for the head, made of raw skin.

2. **CASSIS**, *is, f.* A net. See CASSES.

CASSITERĪDES, *um, f.* (Κασσιτερίδες). *The Cassiterides or Tin Islands*, now the Scilly Islands, and western extremity of Cornwall, Plin.

CASSIUS, *a* A Roman family name; thus, L. Cassius, a consul, Cæs.;—C. Cassius, the assassin of Caesar, Cic., etc.;—C. Cuss. Longinus, a celebrated jurist under the Emperor Tiberius.

CASSUS, *a, um, adj.* (unc.). I. Prop. (1) *Empty, void*.—(2) *Esp. Poet. with gen. or abl.*: Deprived or bereft of an object. II. Fig. (5) *Empty, void, vain, frivolous, futile*. EX. (1) c. nux, hollow, Hor.—(2) cochlea c. sanguine, bloodless, poet. ap. Cic.;—corpus c. lumine, without light, Lucr.; also, bereft of life, dead, Virg.;—virgo c. dote, without a portion, Plaut.—(3) c. vota, Virg.;—c. labores, vain, fruitless, Plin.—*Adverb.*: in cassum, also written as one word, incassum, vainly, without result;—incassum jactare tela, Liv.;—longus ciere inc. fletus, Virg. SYN. **CASSUS**; **IRRITUS**.—Cassus, deprived, destitute, empty.—Irritus (non ratus), of no effect, force, or weight, nothing worth.

CASTALĪA, *æ, f.* (Κασταλία). *Castalia*, a fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, Virg.; Hor.

CASTALIS, *Idis, f.* *i. q.* Castalium; C. unda, Mart.;—C. sorores, *The Muses*, id. *Abstr.*: Castalides, the same, id.

CASTALIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the fountain of Castalia*; C. fons, Plin.; C. umbra, the cavern of the oracle at Delphi, Ov.

CASTANĒA, *æ, f.* (κάστανον). I. A chestnut tree, Plin.; Col. II. A chestnut, Plin.

CASTE, *adv.* (castus). I. Gen. (1) *Purely, spotlessly, honestly*. II. (2) *Purely, chastely*.—(3) *Piously, holily, sacredly*. EX. (1) c. vivere, Cic.—(2) c. tueri eloquentiam, Cic.—(3) c. tribuere deorum numini, Cic.;—c. adire ad deos, id.

CASTELLĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (castellum). *Of or belonging to a castle*; c. triumphus, for the cap-

ture of a castle or fortress, Cic. Subst. : Castellani, gramo, m. The inhabitants of a castle, soldiers in garrison, Sall.

CASTELLĀTIM, adē. (castellum). I. *Castellare, castle by castle; c. dissipati, in various strongholds.* II. *Gen. : By heaps, Plin.*

CASTELLUM, i, n. dim. (castrum). I. *Any fortified place, a fort, fortress, citadel, castle, Cæs.; Cic.* II. *Meton. : A reservoir for water belonging to an aqueduct, Frontin.; Plin.* III. *Fig. : A stronghold, place of refuge, Cic. SYN. See ARX.*

CASTIGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (castigo). I. *Botan. : A pruning, topping, Plin.* II. *Severe treatment, chastisement, reprimand, punishment, Cic.; Liv. SYN. See VINDICTA.*

CASTIGĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.) *A chastiser, reprover, corrector; c. censorque minorum, Hor.*

CASTIGĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (castigator). *Of or belonging to a chastiser or reprover; c. solatium, reproving, reproaching, Plin.*

CASTIGĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of castigo.* II. *Adj. : Scanty, confined, i. e. small in body, slender; c. pectus, Ov.—c. frons, Stat.*

CASTIGO, āre, tr. (castum, ago). I. *Prop. (1) To keep in check, to bridle, tame, confine, restrain.—(2) Meton. poet. : To confine with respect to place.—(3) Fig. same as (1).* II. (4) *To chastise, correct, punish, whether by word or deed.—(5) Meton. : To correct any thing faulty, to amend.* EX. (1) *equum frenis asperioribus castigandum esse, Liv.—(2) insula castigatim aquis, Sil.—c. examen in trutina, i. e. to correct or rectify a sentence or judgment, Pers.—(3) castigatus animi dolor, Cic.—(4) pueros matres et magistri c. solent, Cic.—c. nimium lenitatem, Liv.; c. moras.—(5) c. carmen, Hor.—c. vitia sua, Plin.* SYN. **CASTIGO; PUNIO; ANIMADVERTO; PLECTO; MULCTO; MULCO.**—Castigare, *to punish with a view to correct, to chastise.*—Punire, *to punish, i. e. to make one suffer for wrong-doing, to retaliate.*—Animadvertere, *to punish, said of judges, and those vested with authority, as parents, masters, etc.—Plectere, act. : To whip, beat, chastise with blows, stripes; Plecti, pass. : To suffer painful punishment, to suffer for something.*—Mulctare and Multare, *to punish with loss, to fine.*—Mulcare, *to punish with bodily ill-treatment.*

CASTIMŌNĪA, æ, f. (castus). I. *Purity, especially chastity as required for officiating in religious matters; quæ sacra per summum castimoniam fiant, Cic.—decem dierum c., Liv.* II. *Gen. : Purity of manners, morality, Cic. SYN. See CASTITAS.*

CASTITAS, itis, f. (castus). I. *Chastity, chasteness, innocence; mater fuit rare castitatis, Tac.* II. *Gen. : Purity of manners, morality, uprightness, Virg.; Gell.* SYN. **CASTITAS; CASTIMONIA; PUDOR; PUDICITIA.**—Castitas, *chastity, said only of women, and generally to express purity of mind.*—Castimonia is said both of mind and body, and either of men or women.—Pudor, *shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty, sense of honor; it relates to the soul—Pudicitia, chastity, modesty, relates to the body;—pudor, opp. petulantia, protervia, lascivia—pudicitia, opp. stuprum.* EX *hæ parte pudor pugnât, illic petulantia—hinc pudicitia, illic stuprum, Cic.*

1. **CASTOR, ōris, m. (κάστωρ).** *A beaver, i. q. fiber, Plin.*

2. **CASTOR, ōris, m. (Κάστωρ).** *Castor, the son of Tyndarus and Leda, the brother of Helena and Pollux. He and Pollux became a constellation (Gemini), invoked by sailors, Hor.*

CASTŌRIUM, ei, n. (castor). *Castor, a liquid, of a strong smell, obtained from the beaver, Plin.; Virg.*

CASTRĀ, ōrum. See **CASTRUM.**

CASTRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (castrō). *A castrating of animals, Col.;—a pruning or topping of plants.*

CASTRĀTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). I. *A castrating of animals, Pall.* II. *A pruning or topping of plants, Plin.*

CASTRENSIS, e, adj. (castra). *Of or belonging to the camp; c. ratio et militaris, Cic.—c. corona, presented to him who first entered the enemies' camp, Gell.;—c. verbum, a military expression, Plin.*

CASTRO, āre, tr. (akin to cædo). I. *Prop. To cut off, curtail; c. caudas catulorum, Col.;—c. alvos apum, to take out the honey, id.* II. *Exp. : To castrate, gild, Plin.—Of plants : To prune, lop, Plin.* III. *Fig. : To lessen, weaken, diminish; c. vires, Plin.*

CASTRUM, i, n. (akin to casa, a covered building, an enclosure). I. (1) *In the sing. (for castellum) : A castle, stronghold, fortress.* II. *In the plur. (2) A camp, encampment.—(3) Fig. : A philosophical sect.—(4) Meton. : A day's march, since the Romans pitched a camp after every day's march.—(5) Military service.—(6) As proper names.* EX. (1) *ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, Nep.—More commonly as a proper name; as, Castrum Truentinum, a place in Picenum.—Castrum Novum, a Roman colony in Etruria, Liv.—(2) c. æstiva, summer quarters, Suet.;—c. hiberna, winter quarters, Liv.;—c. navalia, a station for ships, a naval station, Cæs.;—c. ponere—munire—movere, to pitch—fortify—break up a camp, Cæs.—(3) Epicuri castra, Cic.—(4) secundis castris pervenit, ad Diuum, in two days' march, Liv.—(5) magnum in castris usum habuit, Cæs.—(6) Castra Cornelia, a place between Utica and Carthage; Castra Hannibalis, a place in Bruttium, etc.* SYN. See **ARX.**

CASTŪLO, ōnis, f. (Καστολίον). *Castulo, a town of Oretani, on the Bætis, near the confines of Bætica, now Cazlona, Liv.†*

CASTUS, a, um, adj. I. *Gen. (1) Morally pure, spotless, uncontaminated, unspotted.—(2) Of style : Free from barbarisms, pure.* II. *Exp. (3) Chaste, continent, innocent, virtuous.—(4) Pious, religious, holy, sacred.* EX. (1) *quis hoc adolescentæ castus? Cic.—c. fides, inviolable, Sil.;—c. signa, marks of innocence, Ov.—(2) C. Cæsar sermonis castissimī, Gell.—(3) c. matres, Virg.;—c. Minerva, Hor. Poet. : Of inanimate objects; c. cubile, Catull.;—c. domus, Hor.—(4) casti nepotes, Virg.;—c. sacerdotes, id.;—c. Iuci, Hor.* SYN. **CASTUS; PUDICUS; PUDENS; PUDIBUNDUS; VERECUNDUS.**—Castus, *chaste, pure, unspiced, virtuous, relates to character, more general than the English word "chaste"; as, c. Judex, upright.—Pudicus, honest, modest, relates to manners or behavior.—Pudens, a man full of honor, sense, and mod. sty. applied also to things; as, nihil pudens.—Pudibundus, that actually blushes, bashful, shaw-faced.—Verecundus, circumspect in words and deeds, cautious; nimis verecunda, too scrupulous, Plaut.*

CĀSŪA, æ, f. dim. (casa). *A little hut, a small house, Plin.; Juv.*

CĀSUS, itis, m. (cædo). I. *Prop. (1) A falling, falling down, a fall.* II. *Fig. (2) Of time : Termination, end.—(3) A moral failure, a slip, fall, fault.—(4) That which occurs or comes to pass, an accident, hap, occurrence.—(5) Exp. : An unfortunate accident, a mishap;—hence, (6) Euphemistically, for death.—(7) A fortunate or happy event, a favorable opportunity.—(8)*

In gram.: *A case.* EX. (1) *c. nivis*, Liv.—(2) *extremæ sub casum hiemis*, Virg.—(3) *sine aliquo casu*, Cic.—(4) *arma contra casus et eventus*, Cic.;—*c. humani*, id.;—*ad novos c.*, id.—(5) *civilitatis casum dolere*, Sall.—(6) *Saturni atque Gracchorum casus*, Cæs.—(7) *c. præclari facinoris*, Sall.;—*c. bene gerende rei*, Tac.—(8) *c. rectus*, Cic.; Quint.;—*c. obliqui*, Quint. *Adverb.*: *casu*, *by chance, accidentally*;—(4) *sive casu, sive consilio deorum*, Cic. SYN. CASUS; EVENTUS; EVENTUM; EXITUS.—CASUS, *a fall, adventure, occurrence*, which takes place without our concurrence or design.—EVENTUS, *what does happen or come out with or without design*.—EVENTUM, *the issue of a thing, what did happen*.—EXITUS, *the end or issue of a matter*.—EVENTUS, *esp. fortuna, successus rerum nondum ad finem perductarum*; exitus, finis rei qui sequitur eventum et absolvit. See FORIS.

CATĀBATHMOS, *i. m.* (Καταβῆμας). *Catabathmos*, a mountain and seaport of Libya, on the frontiers of Egypt, Sall.

CATĀCÆCAUMENE, *es. f.* (κατακαυμένη, *burned, parched*). *Catacæcaumene*, a district of Lydia where the vine was cultivated with great success, Plin.†

CATĀCÆCAUMĒNITES, *æ* (κατακαυμένης, *sc. οἶνος*). *Wine from Catacæcaumene*.

CATĀGRAPHUS, *a. m.*, *adj.* (κατάγραφος). *Painted, colored, variegated*, Catull. *Subst.*: Catagrapha, *drum, n. Projes*.

CATĀNA, *æ. f.* *Catana*, a city in Sicily at the foot of Mount Ætna, now Catania, Cic.

CATĀŌNIA, *æ. f.* (Καταονία). *Catonia*, a district in the southeastern part of Cappadocia.

CATĀPHRACTA, *æ. m.* (καταφρακτή). *A breastplate or cuirass*, Tac.

CATĀPHRACTUS, *a. um, adj.* (κατάφρακτος). *That wears a breastplate or cuirass*, Liv.

CATĀPULTA, *æ. f.* (καταπέλτης). *Catapulta*, a military engine for discharging arrows, lances, etc., Vitruv.; Veg. SYN. CATAPULTA; BALLISTA; ONAGER; SCORPIO.—Catapulta, as here.—Ballista, *the same*, differently arranged with bows and strings for throwing large arrows and pieces of rocks. See index to Caesar's Commentaries, word *Ballista*, p. 280.—Onager, *threw stones*.—Scorpio, a small Ballista.

CATĀRACTA (catarrhacta), *æ. f.* and CĀTARRACTES, *æ. m.* (καταράκτης or καταρῆκτης). I. *A waterfall, cataract*, esp. that of the Nile, Plin.; Sen. II. *Milit.*: *A portecallis*, Liv.; Veg. III. *A flood-gate, a sluice in a river*, Plin.

CATĀSCŌPIUM, *li. n.* (= κατάσκοπος). *A spy-hut*, Gell.

CĀTASTA, *æ. f.* (κατάστασις). *A stage, car, or stall, on or in which slaves were exposed for sale*, Plin.; Suet.

CĀTE, *adv.* (catus). *Carefully, prudently, cautiously*, Plaut.; Cic.

CĀTEIA, *æ. f.* (a Gallic word). *A kind of javelin or lance*, Virg.

1. CĀTELLA, *æ. f. dim.* (catula). *A little dog*, Mart.

2. CĀTELLA, *æ. f. dim.* (catena). *A small chain*, Liv.; Hor.

1. CĀTELLUS, *i. m. dim.* (catulus). *A little dog, a whelp*, Cic.

2. CĀTELLUS, *i. m. dim.* (catena). *A small chain*, Plaut.

CĀTĒNA, *æ. f.* I. *A wooden bracket, brace, etc., for heading two beams together*, Cat.; Vitruv. II. *A catena* used as a fetter, *a fetter, shackle*, usually in the plur.; as, *catenas injicere alicui*, Cic.;—*in catenas conjicere aliquem*, Cæs.; Liv. *Meton.*: *A chain*, i. e. a series of objects or events connected with each other, Lucr.; Gell. *Fig.*: *A boundary, constraint, fetter, difficulty*, Cic.; Quint. SYN. CATENA; VINCULUM; LAQUEUS.—Catena, *an iron or metal chain*.—Vinculum (vincio), *any thing that ties or fastens*; *linea vincula*, Virg.—Laqueus, *a noose, a string with a running knot, a halter*. See COMPES.

CĀTĒNĀRIUS, *a. um, adj.* (catena). *Of or belonging to a chain*; *c. canis*, *a dog fastened by a chain*, Sen.

CĀTĒNĀTIO, *ōis, f.* (catena). *A binding by chains or other bands*; hence, *a bracket, brace, clincher*, Vitruv.

CĀTĒNATUS, *a. um, adj.* (catena). I. *Furnished or bound with a chain, fettered, in chains*, Hor.; Quint. II. *Connected, as if by a chain*, e. g. of a verse; versus ex pluribus syllabis catenati, Quint.;—*c. labores*, *uninterrupted*.

CĀTĒNO, *āre, tr.* (catena). *To chain together, to bind with chains*, Col.

CĀTĒRVA, *æ. f.* (akin to turba, turba). I. *Gen.*: *Any great number of men in company, a troop, crowd*; cum magna c. venit, Cic.;—*vagari magna cum c.*, id. Of animals: *c. avium*, Virg. Of things: *c. verborum*, Gell. II. *Esp. In milit.*: *A division of an army, troop, battalion*, especially of barbarians, but *legiones* of Roman soldiers, Tac.; Hor.;—*a company of actors*, Plaut. SYN. See LEGIO.

CĀTĒRVĀRIUS, *a. um, adj.* (caterva). *Of or belonging to a troop*; *c. pugiles*, *that fight in crowds or bands*, Suet.

CĀTĒRVĀTIM, *adv.* (id.). *In crowds, in troops*, Sall.; Liv.

CĀTHĒDRA, *æ. f.* (καθίδρα). I. *A raised seat, a seat with cushions and a back*, especially used by women, Hor.;—*a sedan chair*, Juv.;—*a professor's chair*, id. II. *Meton.*: *c. molles*, *feminine women*, Juv.

CĀTĪLINA, *æ. m.* L. Sergius Catiline, a cotemporary of Cicero, notorious as the leader of a conspiracy.

CĀTĪLINĀRIUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Catiline, Catilinarian*; C. Seminarium, Cic.;—C. bellum, Quint.

1. CĀTĪLLO, *āre, tr.* (catillus). *To lick the dishes, to feed greedily*, Plaut.

2. CĀTĪLLO, *ōnis, m.* (one who licks dishes; hence, in general.) *A glutton, gourmand*, Lucil.

1. CĀTĪLLUS, *i. m.* (catinus). *A small dish or porringer*, Col. II. *Meton.*: Of things in the shape of a small dish or plate: *the ornament of a scabbard*, Plin.

2. CĀTĪLLUS, *i. m.* [Cātillus, Hor.; Cātillus, Stat.]. *Cātillus*, brother of Tiburtus, one of the founders of Tibur, Virg.

CĀTĪNA. See CATANA.

CĀTĪNUS, *i. m.* (κᾰτᾰνος). *A dish, platter*; also *a saucpan, pot*, Varr.; Hor.;—*a crucible*, Plin.;—*a censor*, Suet.

CĀTUS, *li. m.* Catius. 1. *An Epicurean philosopher*, Cic.—2. *A fictitious name*, ap. Hor.

CĀTO, *ōnis, m.* (catus, wise). *Cato*, a cognomen of several celebrated men of the gens Porcia. Thus, 1. M. Porcius Cato, with the cognomen Censorius or Censor, Cic.—2. M. Porcius Cato,

the younger, who killed himself, after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica; whence he was called *Uticensis*.—3. Valerius Cato, of Gaul, a grammarian and poet in the time of Sylla, Catull.

CATONIANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Cato*; C. familia, Cic.

CATTI, *drum.* See **CHATTI**.

CATŪLINUS, a, um, *adj.* (catulus). *Of or belonging to a little dog*; c. caro, Plaut.

CATULLUS, i, m. C. Valerius C. Catullus. 1. A celebrated Roman poet born near Verona, 87 B. C.—2. A minigrapher in the time of Juvenal, Juv.

1. **CATŪLUS**, i, m. *dim.* (canis). I. A young dog, Cic.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: The young of other animals; as, lions, tigers, wolves, serpents, etc., Ov.; Hor. **SYN.** **CATULUS**; **PULUS**.—Catulus (canis), properly a young dog, a whelp. *Met.*: Of other animals.—Pallus, the young of every animal.

2. **CATŪLUS**, i, m. A cognomen of the gens *Lutatia*.

CĀTŪRĪGES, um, m. *Caturiges*, a Ligurian people, in Gallia Narbonensis, near the Cottian Alps, Cæs.†

1. **CĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (a word of Sabine origin for acutus). I. *Prop.*: That has a clear sound, Enn. ap. Varr. II. *Fig.* In a good sense: Clear-sighted, acute, wise. In a bad sense: Cunning, crafty, sly, Plaut.; Hor. **SYN.** See **PRUDENS**.

2. **CĀTUS**, i, m. (κατὰ). A tom-cat, Pall.

CAUCASŪS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Caucasus, Caucasian*; C. montes, Mel.;—C. volucres, Virg.

CAUCASUS, i, m. (Καίκατος). *Caucasus*, a chain of rough and high mountains in Asia, between the Pontus Euxinus and Caspian Sea.

CAUCI, *drum.* See **CHAUCI**.

CAUDA, æ, f. (unc.). A tail, Cic.; Plin. **PIRRASES**. caudam jactare, to fawn upon, to flatter, lit., to shake the tail, as dogs when fawning, Pers.;—caudam trahere, to wear a fool's cap (lit., to have a tail stuck on, as by boys in sport), to be laughed at, Hor.;—c. leonem facit, the lion is known by his tail (lit., the tail makes the lion), Quint. *Ital.*, coda. *Fr.*, queue.

CAUDEX (same as codex), Icis, m. I. The stem or trunk of a tree, a block, Plin.; Virg.; Ov. As a term of reproach: A blockhead, Ter. II. *Meton.*: A raft, a boat, Sen. **SYN.** **CAVDX**; **CAULIS**.—Caudex, as here.—Caulis, the stalk or stem of an herb, quill, cabbage, greens, roots.

CAUDICĀRIUS (cod.), a, um, *adj.* (caudex). *Of or belonging to the stem of a tree*; c. naves, made of the green trunks of trees, Sall. ap. Non.

CAUDINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Caudium*; Furculæ C., Liv.;—C. proclium, Cic.

CAUDIUM, ii, n. *Caudium*, a small town of Samnium, celebrated for the mountainous pass *Furculæ Caudinæ*, or Caudine Forks, where the Roman army was shut up by the Samnites, and compelled to pass under the yoke, Cic.

CAULÆ, *drum*, f. (prob. fr. cavile). A hollow, opening, Lucr.;—a stall, Virg. **SYN.** **CAULÆ**; **OVILE**.—Caulæ, the entrance to the sheepfold.—Ovile, the sheepfold itself.

CAULICŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (caulis). A small stalk or stem of plants, Plin.; Cels. II. *Meton.* In archit.: An ornament of columns, Vitr.

CAULIS (col.), is, m. (καυλός). 1. A stalk or stem of a plant, Plin.; Col.—2. *Exp.*: The stalk

of a cabbage, and hence, a cabbage, Cic.; Hor. **SYN.** See **CAUDEX**.

CAULON, *ōnis*. Another form for Caulonia.

CAULŌNĪA, æ, f. *Caulonia*, a town of the Brutii, near the modern Castel Vetere, Liv.

CAUNĒÆ, *drum*, f. (sc. ficus). Figs from Caunus, Cic.

CAUNUS, i, f. (Καῦνος). *Caunus*, a city on the coast of Caria, now *Kaïnes*, celebrated for its dried figs, Plin.; Cic.

CAUPO, *ōnis*, m. (unc.). A retailer, publican, innkeeper, Cic.; Hor. **SYN.** See **HOSPES**.

CAUPŌNA, æ, f. (caupo). 1. A hostess, a landlady, App.—2. A tavern, inn, public-house, Cic.; Hor. **SYN.** 2. See **POPICA**.

CAUPŌNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or relating to a tavern, or eating-house*; c. puer, a waiter.

CAUPŌNOR, *āri*, *intr. dep.* (caupo). To huckster, Enn. ap. Cic.

CAUPŌNŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (caupona). A small inn or tavern, Cic.

CAURUS or **CŌRUS**, i, m. The northwest wind, Cæs.; Sen.

CAUSA (caussa), æ, f. I. *Gen.* (1) That through or on account of which any thing happens or is done; a cause, reason, motive, occasion.—(2) In *abl.* = a prep. and placed after the noun: On account of, for the sake of. II. *Exp.* (3) In a pregnant sense for *justa c.*: sufficient or good reason, just cause.—(4) A reason (whether just or not) for any unjust action; an excuse, pretext, subterfuge.—(5) In *law*: A cause in law, matter, case, lawsuit.—(6) *Meton.* Out of a court of justice: A party, interest of a party.—(7) A intimate connection or relationship.—(8) In a still more general sense: Condition, state, circumstance, situation.—(9) A business, a concern.—(10) In *rhet.*: The topic of a discourse.—(11) In *medic.*: Morbid state, disease. **EX.** (1) c. ea est, quæ id efficit, cuius est c., Cic.;—c. bellorum, id.;—causam rei invenire, id.;—quid causa est, cur, quod, etc., id.—(2) voluptatum adipiscendarum c., Cic.;—ut hoc honoris mei c. suscipias, id.;—aliena potius c. quam sua, Quint.;—exempli c. (see **EXEMPLUM**).—(3) cum c. accedere ad accusandum, Cic.—(4) tu c. Cæsari causam belli contra patriam inferendi dedisti, Cic.;—per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, unde r the pretext, Cæs.—(5) c. capitis aut fenne, Cic.;—causam suscipere, agere, constituere, declamare, defendere, perorare, obtinere, perdere; causâ cadere, to lose one's suit (see **CADO**); causam dicere, to plead a cause; causâ indicta, without a hearing, Cic.—(6) c. suarum partium, Quint.;—c. C. Cæsaris melior, id.—(7) explicare quæ mihi sit c. cum Cæsare, Cic.—(8) Regulus erat in meliore c. quam, etc., Cic.—(9) cum senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, had charged with the commission, Cic.—(10) definitum (genus questionum) est quod nos causam appellamus, Cic.; **Top.**—(11) utilissimum est ad omnes inde causas, Plin. **SYN.** **CAUSA** (1); **RATIO**.—Causa, is that which produces the effect.—Ratio, is the order of things that results from the cause. Num parva causa, aut parva ratio est?—CAUSA (5); **LIS**.—Causa, is a formal plea or defence in law, an affair or business.—Lis, is the process or action at law, a vehement contention.

CAUSĀLIS, e, *adj.* (causa). I. *Causal*. II. In *Gramm.* (Gr. 242, 5), c. conjunctions, which show the reason of what has been premised.

CAUSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (causa 11). I. Sick, indisposed, Sen. II. In *milit.*: That has been dismissed on account of ill health, invalid.

CAUSĀTE, *adv.* (causa). *With reason*, Plin.

CAUSĪA, *æ, f.* (καυσία). *A high crowned felted Macedonian hat, with a broad brim to shelter from the heat*, Plaut.

CAUSĪDICUS, *i, m.* (causa, dico). *An advocate, pleader*, Cic. SYN. See ACTOR.

CAUSIFICOR, *ari, intr. dep.* (causa (4), facio). *To pretend, to make pretexts or excuses, to allege*.

CAUSOR (causor), *ari, tr. dep.* (causa). I. *To carry on a suit at law, or a defence, to defend a cause, to plead*, Pac. ap. Non. Fig.: *To discuss, dispute, debate, controvert*, Lucr. II. *To adduce any thing as a pretext or excuse, to allege, pretend*; c. consensum patrum, Liv.; —c. valetudinem, Tac. SYN. CAUSOR; PRÆTEXO.—Causari II., *To pretend, or plead in way of excuse*.—Prætexere, *lit., to put any thing interwoven before an object, to cover*. Fig.: *To palliate, excuse, to cloak under a pretence*.

CAUSŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (causa 5.). *A petty lawsuit*; Lysius parvum rerum causasulas scripsit.

CAUTĒ, *adv.* (cautus). I. *Act. : Cautiously, prudently*; us, c. dicere, Cic.; —cautissime tractare aliquid, id. II. *Pass. : With security, with bail or warranty*, Cic.

CAUTĒRIUM, *ii, n.* (καυτήριον). I. *A branding-iron, an instrument used for branding*. II. *A caustic application, a cautery*, Plin.

CAUTES, *is, f.* *A crag, a rough peaked rock*; naves nihil saxa et cautes timebant, Cæs.; —c. duræ, Ov.; Virg. SYN. See LAPIS.

CAUTIV, *adv.* (cautus). *Cautiously*, Ter.

CAUTIŌ, *ōnis, f.* (caveo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A guarding or taking care of one's self, caution, cautiousness, prudence, providence*. II. *Esp.* (2) *In law : A written document in legal form, by which a security or guaranty is given; a security, bond, warranty*.—(3) *A promise by word of mouth; a bail, security*. EX. (1) *alter locus cautionis, ne, etc., Cic.*; —adhibere cautionem rebus suis, id.; —res habet multas cautiones, require multæ caution, id.; —mea c. est, *that is my business, i. e. I shall have to look to that*.—(2) *vestræ cautiones infirmæ sunt, Cic.*; —c. interponere, Dig.—(3) *hunc Un. Pompeius omni cautione... devinxerat, Cic.* SYN. CAUTIO; SATISDATIO; SATISDATUM.—Cautio II. *as above*; —Satisfatio, *a putting in sufficient security for performance*.—Satisfatum, *the bond itself with sureties, the recognizance*. Also, I., cautionem habere, *to have occasion for, to require precaution*.—Cautionem adhibere, *to use caution, to be cautious*. In rebus quæ cautionem habent, cautionem non adhibere, *temeritatis est, G. D.*

CAUTOR, *ōris, m.* (caveo). I. *One who is on his guard, a wary man*, Plaut. II. *In law : One who is security or bail*, Cic.

CAUTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of caveo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Legally secured*.—(2) Fig.: *Safe*.—(3) *Guarding one's self, wary, cautious, provident*.—(4) *In a bad sense : Cunning, sly, crafty*. EX. (1) *quo mulieri esset res cautior, curavit, that her property might be safer, Cic.*; —c. numi, Hor.—(2) *in eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior, Cic.*—(3) *c. in periculis, Cic.*; —c. in scribendo, id. *Of inanimate objects : c. consilium, Cic.*; —cautissima senectus, Tac.—(4) *c. fulpes, Hor.* SYN. CAUTUS; CONSIDERATUS; PROVIDUS.—Cautus, *cautious, that is aware, being on one's guard*.—Consideratus, *circumspect, considerate, weighing judiciously all circumstances*.—Providus (*videre pro*), *foreseeing, carefully avoiding distant dangerous consequences*. Cautus periculum vitat; consideratus nihil temere suscipit; futura providet providens, G. D.

CĀVĒDIUM, *ii, n.* (also, cavum, ædium, Varr.; Vitruv.). *The large apartment of a house, open in the centre*. See ATRIUM, Plin. E.

CĀVĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (cavo). *One who hollows or excavates*; c. arborum (aves), Plin.

CĀVĒA, *æ, f.* (cavus). I. *Gen.* : *A hollow place, cavity*, Plin. II. *Esp.* : Any place where animals are kept; *a den, an enclosure, cage, bee-hive, etc.*, Hor.; Cic.; Virg. III. *A fence made of thorns, etc.*, round young trees, Col. IV. *The place in the theatre where the spectators sat, spectators' seats or benches*. Meton.: *A theatre in general*, Cic.; Plaut. SYN. I. CĀVĒA; CĀVUS.—Cavea, *a cage, a place where birds or wild beasts are kept*. Avis inclusa cavea, Cic. E cavea leio missus, Cic.—Cavus, *a hole, a hollow place*.—2. CĀVĒA; CIRCUS; CONSENSUS.—Cavea, *the Amphitheatre, or place where the spectators were seated, of a round or oval form, with seats rising one above another, from which they might behold the spectacles in the arena*.—Circus, *the same, the spectacles being public games, chiefly horse and chariot races*.—Consensus (*sedere, cum*), *an assembly sitting together*. Consensus curiæ; consensum cavæ clamoribus implet, Virg.

CĀVĒĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (cavea). I. *Surrounded with or shut up in a cage*, Plin. II. *Arranged in the form of a cavea in the theatre*; c. urbes, Plin.

CĀVĒŌ, *ēre, cāvī, cantum, intr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To be on one's guard, to take care of one's self, to provide for, to beware*. II. *Esp.* (2) *To provide for, or settle by a legal deed, will, or testament, i. e. to provide, establish, institute*.—(3) *Mercantile t. t.* 1. *To make any one give security or bail, to secure one's self, followed by the abl. with ab.* 2. *Followed by dat.* : *To give security to any one*.—(4) *In the art of fencing : To parry a blow*.—(5) *To keep something from one; to protect any body or thing against another*. EX. (1) *with ab, ne, a conj., with ut, with acc.* hence also in the pass.: ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic.; —caveret ne iret, id.; —cave existimes, id.; —tertium est, ut caveamus, to take care that, id.; —caveant intemperantiam, guard against, id.; —c. maculas, Hor. Pass.: cetera cavebuntur, Cic.; —cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas, id.—(2) *cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne, etc., Cic.*; —testamentum c. ut dies natalis ageretur, id.—(3) 1. *c. ab aliquo, Cic.*—2. *obsidibus de pecunia cavent, give security for the money, lit., secure the money by hostages*.—(4) *adversus ictus cavere, Quint.*—(5) *scabiem pecori caveto, Cato R.*; —melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic. SYN. 1. CAVĒO; DECLINO.—Cavere, *to avoid, beware of, is the effect of foresight*.—Declinare, *to turn one's self aside in order to avoid*; declinare ictum, Liv.—2. *Cavere aliqua re, is to give security; cavere ab aliquo is to take or require security, Forcell.*

CĀVERNA, *æ, f.* (cavus). *A hollow place in the earth, a cave, cavity, grotto*, Cic.; —c. navium, *the hold of a ship, id.*; —c. arboris, *a cleft*, Gell. SYN. CĀVERNA; ANTRUM; SPECUS; SPELUNCA; SPELÆUM.—Caverna, *as here*.—Antrum, *poet. for the same*.—Specus, *a deep hole in the ground, an elongated hollow, cleft of rocks, whence dangers may be spied; est specus in medio, Ov.* Spelunca and Spelæum, in poetry, *a den, a retreat, a hiding-place for deer, etc.*

CAVERNŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (caverna). *A little cavity or hole*, Plin.

CĀVILLA, *æ, f.* (cavus, *prop., vain, empty or worthless talk*; hence,) *A cavil, scoff, taunt, jeer, a joke, jest*, Plaut.

CĀVILLATIŌ, *ōnis, f.* (cavillor). I. A

jeering, scoffing, carilling, Civ.; Liv. II. *Sophistry*; c. ineptae, Quint.; —c. infelix verborum, id.

CAVILLĀTOR, ōris, m. (cavillor). I. *A jeerer, exciller, a humorous person*. II. *A sophist*, Sen.

CAVILLOR, āri, intr. and tr. dep. (cavilla). I. (1) *To banter, mock, cavil, jeer, make sport*. II. (2) *To reason captiously, to quibble*. EX. (1) familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor, Cic. *With acc.*: c. togam ejus prae-textam, id.—(2) cavillari tum tribuni, Liv.

CAVILLŪLA, æ, f. dim. (cavilla). *A little cavil; a quirk*, Plaut.

CAVO, āre, tr. (cavus). *To hollow out, excavate*; c. naves ex arboribus, Liv.; —c. lintres arbore, Virg. *Pat.*: c. parvam gladio, *to make a hole in, to perforate*, Ov.; —c. tegmina, *to make round, to bend round, to form*, Virg.; —luna cavans cornua, i. e. *waning*, Plin. SYN. See FORO.

CAVUM, i, n. (cavus). *A hollow, hole, cavity*, Liv.; Plin.; —c. ædium for cævadium.

1. **CĀVUS**, a, um, adj. I. *Hollow, hollowed*; c. ilex, Hor.; —c. concha, Virg.; —c. luna, *decreasing*, Plin. II. *Fig.*: c. menses, *months of only thirty days* (opp. pleni menses, *of thirty-one days*), Censor.

2. **CĀVUS**, i, m. (sc. locus). *A hollow, a hole*. SYN. See CAVEA.

CĀYSTRIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Cayster*; i. e. *a swan*, Ov.

CĀYSTROS or -US, i, m. (Καΐστρος). *The Cayster*, a river in Lydia celebrated for its swans, now Kuchuk-Mender, Ov.; Sen.

CĒ. An emphatic pronominal suffix and prefix, like the Greek *ε* in οἷοτάι, τοῦτι, etc.; as, hiece, hiecce, hocce, etc., *this one here, this very same*, etc. When the interrogative *ne* is added, *ce* is changed into *ci*; hieccine, hieccine, hocceine, etc. See Gram. 123, 3. As a prefix, *ce* is changed into *ce*; as, equis, eequando, eccere, ecce; sometimes into *e*; as, ecastor, eecere, equire, equirem. In some cases *m* is prefixed to *e*; as, mehercule, mecastor, medi, medius fidius. Or *e* is lengthened into *ede*; as, edepol.

CĒA (Ceos, Plin.), æ, f. (Κῆος). *Cea*, one of the Cyclades, opposite Sunium, the native place of the poet Simonides, now Zia, Plin.; Ov.

CEBRĒN, ōnis, m. (Κεβρῆν). *Cehren*, a river, and, according to fable, the god of a river in Troas, the father of Cēnone and of Hesperia, who is for that reason called *Cebrenis*, Ov.; Stat.

CECRŌPIA, æ, f. I. *The citadel of Athens*, built by Cecrops, Plin. II. *Meton. poet.* for *Athena*, Catull.

CECRŌPĪDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Cecrops*, e. g. *Theseus*, Ov. *Appellat.* for *a grandee*, Juv. *In the plur.*: Cecrōpīdæ, ārum, m. *The Athenians*, Ov.

CECRŪPIS, idis, f. I. *A female descendant of Cecrops*; his daughter, Aglauros, Ov. *In the plur.*: The daughters of Pandion, Ov. II. *Meton. gen.* for *an Athenian woman*, Juv.; —and *adj.*, Attic, Ov.

CECRŌPIUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of or belonging to Cecrops*; C. arx, *The citadel built by Cecrops*, Ov. II. *Meton. gen.*: *Of or belonging to Athens, or Attica, Athenian*, Ov.; Virg.; —C. cothurnus, *The style of tragedy peculiar to Athens*, Hor.

CECROPS, ōpis, m. (Κεκροῦ). *Cecrops*, the most ancient king of Attica, and the founder of

the citadel of Athens, Hyg.; Cic. According to fable, he was half human, and half serpent; hence, C. geminus, Ov.

1. **CĒDO**, ēre, cessi, cessum, intr. and tr. I. *Intr. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To go, to go or walk about, to move*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To go or move from any place, to go away, to leave*.—(3) *In law*: *To cede or make over one's property to another*.—(4) *Fig.*: *To go on, proceed, turn out, come to an issue*.—(5) *With pro*, *to go for*, i. e. *to be the value of, to be equal in value, to be the price of*.—(6) *To pass by, to vanish, disappear*.—(7) *c. alicui or cedere, simply*: *To get or go out of any body's way, to yield, to give way, to submit to, to put up with, to bow to*.—(8) *c. alicui, to come to any one, as property, to fall to any body's lot or share, to be allotted to any body*.—(9) *c. in alqd, to be turned or changed into, to turn out, come to an issue*. II. *Tr.* (10) *To cede, concede, give up any thing to any body, to make a concession*; *to grant, to remit, transfer, make over*. EX. (1) nitidus qua quisque per ora c., Hor.—(2) c. ex ingrata civitate, Cic.; —c. e vita, *to die*, for which c. vita, id.; —c. loco, or ex loco, *to leave one's post*, Liv.; Tac.; —c. foro, *to leave the forum, as a merchant, i. e. to become bankrupt*, Sen.—(3) c. possessione (alicui), *to make over one's property to some person*.—(4) res c. prospere, bene, optime, male, etc., Sall.; Quint.; Tac.; Ov.—(5) oves binæ pro singulis in fructu cedunt, Cat.; —epulæ et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, *take the place of*, etc.—(6) horæ cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic.—(7) Viniatius exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic.; —c. iniquo loco, non hosti, Liv.; —c. alicui virtute, Cæs.; —c. alicui inventionē, Quint.—(8) captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv.; —c. alicui in usum, Hor.—(9) ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artificii, Plin.—(10) c. currum alicui, Liv. SYN. See CONCEDO.

2. **CĒDO**, interj. (originally, *I pray*), or *re-b def.*, *I say, I pray*, used as an imperative, *give, bring hither, &c. suffr.* But *cette* for *cēte* is the imperative of *Cēdo*, *to give*, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter. SYN. See AGE.

CEDRĪNUS, a, um, adj. (κιδρινος). *Made of cedar wood*; c. trabes, Plin.

CEDRIS, idis, f. (κιδρίς). *The fruit or berry of the cedar*, Plin.

CEDRUS, i, f. (κιδρεος). I. *A cedar, cedar-tree*. II. *Meton. poet.*: *Oil of cedar*, a preservative against insects; carmina cedro linenda, *worthy of preservation*, Hor.; —cedro digna locutus, Pers.

CĒLĒNÆ, ārum, f. (Κελαιναι). *Celæna*, a city of Phrygia, at the sources of the Maeander and Marsyas, where, according to fable, the contest took place between Marsyas and Apollo, Luc.

CĒLĒNO, us, f. *Celæno*, 1. A daughter of Atlas, one of the seven Pleiades, Ov.—2. One of the Harpies, Virg. Hence, appellative for *a covetous and grasping woman*, Juv.

CĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. (celo). *A concealer, hider*.

CĒLEBER, bris, e, Gr. 99, 5. I. *Gen.* (1) *That contains a mass or multitude, numerous*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Of places where many persons are moving about*: Populus, *much frequented*.—(3) *Meton.*: *Celebrated by a numerous assembly; solemn, festive*.—(4) *Exp.*: *Distinguished, celebrated*. EX. (1) c. gradus, *quick, doubled*, Att. ap. Non.; —c. verba, Ov.—(2) in foro celeberrimo, Cic.; —celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, id.; —c. et clarum oraculum, *much visited or resorted to*.—(3) ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos viderit, Cic.; —c. Indi, Suet.—(4) vir c. arte grammatica, Plin.; —tribunus

plebs e. opibus, gratia, amicitia, etc., Vell. ;—
c. quicquid ingenio, Tac. SYN. See CLARUS.

CĒLEBRATIO, ōnis, *f.* (celebro). I. (1) *A numerous concourse, or assembly of people.* II. *Melon.* (2) *A solemn act, a solemnity, celebration of a festival.*—(3) *Celebrity.* EX. (1) hominum cunctis et celebrationibus obire, Cic.—(2) c. ludorum, Cic.—(3) equestres statue Romanorum celebrationem habent, Plin. SYN. **CĒLEBRATIO**; **CĒLEBRITAS**.—**CĒLEBRATIO**, a celebration, solemnizing, frequent going to, etc., as here.—**Celebritas**, celebrity, affluence. **Celebratio ludorum** is the celebration of games; **celebritas** is their celebrity or solemnity.

CĒLEBRATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of celebrō.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Usual, customary, frequent.* III. (2) *Melon.* (2) *Festive, solemn, brilliant.*—(3) *Celebratus*, famous, known. EX. (1) quid porro in Græco sermone tam c. est, Cic.;—celebraturus est usque in proverbium, Quint.—(2) supplicatio celebratur, Cic.;—c. dies, Ov.—(3) Actiæ victorie memoria celebratio in posterum, Suet.

CĒLEBRITAS, ātis, *f.* (celeber). I. (1) *A numerous company or concourse of people, a great number or multitude.* II. *Melon.* (2) *A solemn celebration, a brilliant feast or festival, a solemnity.*—(3) *Renown, celebrity, fame.* EX. (1) in celebritate iudiciorum, Cic.;—in maxima c. vivere, id.—(2) c. supremi diei, a solemn celebration of a funeral, Cic.—(3) c. famæ, Cic. SYN. See **CĒLEBRATIO**.

CĒLEBRŌ, āre, *tr.* (celeber). I. (1) *To frequent or visit a place often, or in great numbers.* II. *Melon.* (2) *To do any thing frequently or in numbers, to take in hand often, to repeat.*—(3) *To fill any thing with.*—(4) *To celebrate.*—(5) *To commend, to render famous, to extol, praise, celebrate.*—(6) *To speak frequently of any thing, to make known, spread abroad.* EX. (1) c. domum alcijs, Cic.;—c. silvas, Ov.;—c. penates, to return home, Tib.—(2) ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas, Cic.;—c. cognitionem exercitationemque, id.;—celebratum id genus mortis, often resorted to, put in execution, Tac.;—(3) c. aliquid aliquid re; c. conciones concilio cantorum, Cic.;—c. ripas carmine, Ov.;—c. juvenes multo sermone, to speak often or a great deal with them, Tib.—(4) c. dies festos, Cic.; Liv.;—c. nuptias, Liv.—(5) c. nomen alcijs scriptis, Cic.;—c. aliquid non modo in sermonibus, sed apud patres, Tac.—(6) qua re celebrata, Cic.;—quod omnium vocibus maledictisque celebratum est, id. SYN. **CĒLEBRŌ**; **FREQVENTŌ**.—**Celebrare**, to publish, celebrate, make known.—**Frequentare**, to frequent, resort much to, to give celebrity; frequentari domus dicitur, quæ a multis (vel cum multis) aditur, Cic.;—ad triumphum frequentandum, to give celebrity to the triumph.

CĒLER, ēris, *e. adj.*, Gr. 99-5 [superl., celestissimus, Eunu.] *Swift, quick, hasty.* I. (1) *Corporeally.* II. (2) *Mentally.*—(3) *In a bad sense: Hasty, precipitate, hot.* EX. (1) c. penæ, Hor.;—c. Mercurius, id.;—c. venti, id.—(2) meus qua nihil est celerius, Cic.;—oratione celeri dicere, id.—(3) celeriora quam tutoria consilia, Liv. SYN. See **CIRUS**.

CĒLĒRES, um, *m.* (Celer). I. *The 800 mounted body-guards of Romulus.* II. *The equestrian order, the knights.* Plin.

CĒLĒRĒPES, ēdis, *adj.* (celer, pes). *Swift-footed, fleet.* Cic.

CĒLĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* (celer). I. (1) *Swiftness, quickness.* II. (2) *Of spiritual and abstract objects: same.* EX. (1) c. pedum, Cic.;—c. corporum, id.;—c. peditum, Cæs.—(2) c. animorum, Cic.;—c. moriendi sensum auferit, id.

CĒLĒRĪTER, āte, (celer). *Swiftly, quickly, hastily; librum tibi c. mittam, Cic.*

CĒLĒRO, āre, *tr. and intr.* (celer). I. *Tr.* : *To quicken, hasten; as, c. fugam in silvas, Virg.* II. *Intr.* : *To hasten.* SYN. **CĒLEO**; **FESTINO**; **MATURO**; **PROPERO**.—**Celerare**, to act with speed or quickness, to get forward.—**Festinare**, to make haste, to be in haste.—**Maturare**, properly, to make ripe; fig., to do with convenient speed.—**Propere**, to dispatch a business quickly and speedily; festinat quem urget necessitas aut cupiditas; celerat qui moris periculum sentit; properat qui citius quam diligentius conficit, ut aliud agat; maturat, qui rem tempestive perfectam cupit, G. D.

CĒLES, ātis, *m.* (κῆλος). *A race-horse, Plin.*

CĒLĒUS, ei, *m.* (Κῆλος). *Cleus, king of Eleusis, the father of Triptolemus, whom Ceres instructed in agriculture, Ov.; Virg.*

CĒLEUSMA, ātis, *n.* (κῆλημα). *The cry or word of command given by a steersman or leader of a company of rowers, Mart.*

CELLA, æ, *f.* (unc., probably from celo). *A room, cellar, store-room for fruit; granary; also, a dwelling-place or abode for animals, Cic.; Hor.;—c. columbarum, a pigeon-house, Col.;—c. anserum, a coop for geese, id.;—a cell in the honeycomb, Virg.;—an apartment for slaves, Cic.;—a buttery, pantry, id.;—a small chapel for the images of the gods, a shrine, Cic.; Liv.;—a bath-room, Pall.* SYN. **CELLA**; **SACRARIUM**; **SACELLUM**.—**Cella**, taken for a sacred place, signifies a sanctuary or chapel in a temple.—**Sacrarium**, the place wherein holy things are laid, whether in a temple or house; also, an oratory or closet in a house for divine worship.—**Sacellum**, a small sacred place surrounded with a wall, and without a roof to cover it, Cic.

1. **CELLĀRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (cella). *Of or belonging to a store-room or buttery, Plaut.*

2. **CELLĀRIUS**, ii, *m.* (id). *A butler, steward, Col.*

CELLO, ēre; used only in compounds; also, the ground-form of celer, celox, celsus, collis, antecello, excello, percello, etc., to impel, urge, drive. Gr. Κέλλω.

CELLŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (cella). *A small room, cell, chamber, apartment, Col.*

CELŌ, āre, *tr.* *To conceal, hide, cover: usually with aliquid, aliquid, seldom de aliqua re; as, non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii (Gr. 510), Cic.;—de armis, de ferro, de insidiis c. te noluit, id.;—res celatur alicui, is concealed from any one, Nep.;—c. vultus manibus, Ov.;—c. aurum, Hor.;—c. aliquid (without aliquid), to conceal from any one, Cic.* SYN. **CELO**; **SILEO**; **TACEO**; **OBSCURO**; **RETICEO**; **CONTICEO**; **OBMUTESCO**.—**Celare**, to conceal, not to acquaint with.—**Silere**, to be silent, say nothing; inter arma silent leges, Cic.—**Tacere**, to keep silence when one might or should speak; enunciatio quod semper tacui, Cic. *Fig.* : cum tacet omnis ager, Virg.—**Obticere**, to be silent in a particular circumstance, not to dare to speak, to be struck silent.—**Reticere**, to conceal something by keeping silent; dolorem reticere.—**Conticere**, to keep a profound silence, to hold one's peace altogether. *Intens.* : conticere omnes, Virg.;—celare, opp. patefacere, publicare—tacet qui loqui desinit—qui silent nondum cepit,—conticet qui unidique silentium præstat; dolorem reticemus; quorum nos pudet obticemus, G. D.—**Obmutescere**, to become dumb, to be at a loss what to say; aspectu obmutuit amens, Virg.

CELOX, ōcis, *f.* (sc. navis), (akin to celer, fr. cello, κῆλος). *A fast-sailing yacht or ship, Liv.;*

—a *piratical ship, a corsair*, id. *Adj.*: *Quick, fast, rapid, Plaut.* SYN. *See NAVIS.*

CELSITUDO, Inis, *f.* (celsus). *High or noble carriage, loftiness*; *c. corporis, size, stature*, Vell.

1. **CELSUS**, a, um, *adj.* (cello, akin to *κῆλον*). I. (1) Corporeal: *High, lofty, erect*. II. (2) Mentally; in a good sense: *Beyond the vulgar, great, noble, elevated, sublime*.—(3) *High in rank, elevated, great*.—(4) In a bad sense: *Haughty, proud*. EX. (1) *Deus homines celsos constituit*, Cic.;—*c. vertex montis*, Cic. *Put.*: *c. Apenninus*, Hor.—(2) *celsus et erectus qualem sapientem esse volumus*, Cic.;—*quo generosior celsior est*, Quint.—(3) in *hanc celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris*, Cic.—(4) *celsi in praelium vadunt*, Liv.;—*c. Ramnes*, Hor. SYN. *See ALTUS.*

2. **CELSUS**, i, m. *Celsus*, a celebrated physician under Augustus and Tiberius.

CELTÆ, Ærum, *m.* (Κελταί). *The Celts*, the Great North European tribe; with the Romans, in a limited sense, the inhabitants of Gaul, Cæs.

CELTIBĒRI, Ærum, *m.* (Κελτιβήριος). *The Celtiberi*, a warlike race, dwelling chiefly in the central part of Spain, who derived their origin from the Celts and the Iberi; hence, Celtiberi, Cic.; Cæs. *Sing.*: *Celtiber, eri, c. One of the Celtiberi*, Catull. *Adj.*: *Celtiber, Æra, Ærum, of or belonging to the Celtiberi*, Mart.

CELTIBĒRIA, æ, *f.* (Κελτιβήρια). *Celtiberia*, the country of the Celtiberi, Cic.; Cæs.

CENCHRĒÆ, Ærum, *f.* (Κενχρηαί). *Cenchreæ*, the eastern harbor of Corinth, on the *Sinus Saronicus*, Ov.

CENOMĀNI, Ærum, *m.* (Κενομανοί). *Cenomani*, a Celtic tribe of Gallia Cisalpina, Plin.

CENSĒO, ĕre, sũi, sum (*rarely sũtum*), *tr.* I. (1) *To rate, assess*, said of the Roman censor, who taxed the citizens according to an estimate of their property.—(2) *Meton.* Of the person who rates his property for the sake of being entered in the censor's list: *To state one's property, to make a statement or return respecting one's property*. In this sense also used as deponent *censor*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To appraise, esteem, rate, value, make account of*.—(4) *Esp.*: *censeri aliquid, To be esteemed or highly respected on account of any thing*, Sen.; Suet.—(5) *Meton. gen.*: *To judge of any thing, to take any thing to be, to consider, to think or esteem any thing right, serviceable, etc.*—(6) Politically, said of individual senators: *To be of opinion*, Cic.—(7) Of the senate collectively: *To ordain, resolve, decree*. EX. (1) *censores populi pecunias censento*, Cic.;—*quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur*, id.;—*capite censi*, the lowest or poorest class of the citizens that were only entered in the lists according to their number, i. e. *rated by the head*, Gell.—(2) in *qua tribu denique ista prædia censuisti*? Cic.;—*magnum agri modum censeri*, id.—(3) in *quo censendum nil nisi dantis amor*, Ov.—(4) *Eratothenes multiplici variaeque doctrina censebatur*, Suet.; Sen.—(5) nunc, quoniam id temporis est, *surgendum censeo*, Cic.—(6) *captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit*, Cic.—(7) *senatus censuit, uti, quicunque Galliam provinciam obtineret, Æduos defenderet*, Cæs. SYN. **CENSĒO**; **SENTIO**.—*Censere, as here*.—*Sentire, to be thoroughly persuaded*, said both of body and of soul: *to feel* (but is never said of the sense of smelling), *to think*.

CENSĒO, ðnis, *f.* (censio). I. *A rating, assessing*. II. *Meton.*: *Correction, punishment* (on the part of the censor), Fest. Hence, *comicè*; *c. bubula*, i. e. *a censuring with ox-hide thongs*,

viz., a lash or whip, Plaut.:—*Opinion, judgment*, Synm.

CENSĒTUS, a, um, *pt. of censio, rarely used*. *See CENSĒO.*

CENSOR, ðris, *m.* (censio). I. *A censor*, i. e. a magistrate at Rome who took an estimate of the property of the citizens, and likewise watched over their morals, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *A severe judge of morals, a censorer*, Cic.; Hor.

CENSŌRĒNUS, i, m. *Censorinus*. 1. A cognomen in the gens *Marcia*.—2. A grammarian of the third century.

CENSŌRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (censor). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a censor, censorial*. II. *Meton.*: (2) *Severe, censorious*. EX. (1) *c. tabulae, the list of the censor*, Cic.;—*c. severitas*, id.;—*c. homo, that has been censor*; thus, *Cato Censorius*, Quint.—(2) *c. gravitas*, Cic.

CENSŪRA, æ, *f.* (censor). I. *The office of censor, censorship*, Cic.; Liv. II. *Judgment or opinion on a thing, criticism, examination*; *c. virorum*, Vell.;—*c. vini*, Plin.

1. **CENSUS**, a, um, *pt. of censio*.

2. **CENSUS**, ðs, *m.* (censio). I. (1) *The act of the censor in taking an account of the property, etc., of the citizens; the census*. II. *Meton.* (2) *The list or register of the censor*.—(3) *Property, possessions, riches*. EX. (1) *censum habere*, Cic.;—*c. agere*, Liv.—(2) *non irrepisse in census*, Cic.—(3) *homo egens, sine censu*, Cic.;—*c. exiguus*, Hor. SYN. *See TRIBUTUM.*

CENTAURĒUM, or -ĪON, i, n. (κентаυριον or κενταύριον). *The herb centaury*, Plin.; Virg.

CENTAURĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of a centaur*.

CENTAURUS, i, m. (Κένταυρος). I. *A centaur*, a fabled being, half man and half horse, Ov.; Virg.; Hor. II. *A constellation in the Southern hemisphere*, Cic. III. *The name of a ship* (sc. navis), *f. c. magna*, Virg.

CENTĒNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (centeni). *Consisting of a hundred*; pondera, Plin.;—*c. fistula, of a hundred inches*, Front.;—*c. basilicæ, a hundred feet long*, Capit.

CENTĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distr.* (centum). *A hundred every time, a hundred each, by hundreds*; caput ille ex suis prædii sexcenta, ego centena ex meis, Cic., Gr. 107, 11.

CENTESĪMA, æ. *See CENTESIMUS.*

CENTESĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* (centum). I. *The hundredth*; *c. lux ab interritu Clodii*, Cic. SUBST.: *Centesima, æ, f. (sc. pars). The hundredth part, paid as a tax*, Tac.; as interest, i. e. *one per cent. a month*, Cic. II. (*for centuplex*), *Hundred-fold*, Plin.

CENTICEPS, cplitis, *adj.* (centum, caput). *That has a hundred heads*; *c. belua*, i. e. *Cerberus*, Hor.

CENTĪES, ade. (centum). *A hundred times*; *c. dictum*, Ter.

CENTĪFŌLIA (centum, folia), *adj.* *Having a hundred leaves*; *c. rosa, centifolia*, Plin.

CENTĪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (centum, manus). *Having a hundred hands*, Hor.

CENTĪPLEX. *See CENTUPLEX.*

CENTO, ðnis, *m.* (κέντρον). I. *An old rag, any thing made up of rags, or patched*; as, *a patched coat, etc.*, Cæs.;—*a quilt of patchwork*, Cato.;—*a piece of coarse cloth to protect soldiers from missile weapons*, Cæs. *Prov.*: *centones sarcire alicui, to fill one's head with idle stories*. II. *A composition made up of scraps from various authors, a cento*, Auson. SYN. **CENTO**; **LACINIA**; **PANNUS**.—*Cento, patchwork*.—*Lacinia, a*

blanket, a towel, corner of a dress, e. g. togæ.—Pannus, a larger blanket, us that which is woven, a dress. Plur.: panni, raga.

CENTRONES, um, *n.* (Κέντρονες). *The Centrones, a Gallic tribe dwelling among the Graian Alps, and whose territory answered to the modern Tarantaise, Cæs.†*

CENTRUM, i, *n.* (κέντρον). *The middle of a circle, the centre, Platon.: The inner part of wood, of a precious stone, etc.; the pith, grain, as of wood, etc., Plin.*

CENTUM, adj. num. indec. **I.** *A hundred, Cæs. II. Meton. poet. for a great number: Many, very many; c. puer artium, Hor. Hence, Fr. cent.*

CENTUM CELLÆ, ðrum, *f.* *A seaport of Etruria, now Ciccia Vecchia, Plin.*

CENTUM-GEMINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Hundred-fold, Virg.*

CENTUMVIRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (centum, viri). *Of or belonging to the centumviri, or hundred judges; c. iudicium, Cic.;—c. causæ, id.*

CENTUMVIRI, ðrum, *m.* (centum, viri). *The centumviri, a college consisting of a hundred judges, who took cognizance of private causes relating to property; their number was properly 105, Cic.; Quint.; Suet.*

CENTUNCULUS, i, *m.* dim. (cento). *A small covering or garment made of rags or patches, a horse-cloth, a small mattress, Liv.*

CENTŪPLEX, Icīs, *adj.* (centum, plico). *Hundred-fold, Plaut.*

CENTŪPLICĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (centuplex). *A hundred-fold; centuplicato venire, to be sold a hundred-fold dearer, Plin.*

CENTŪRIA, æ, *f.* (centum). **I.** *In milit.: A division of soldiers (originally 100, in later times, 60 men), a century, a company; c. tres equitum, Liv.;—in legione sunt c. sexaginta, Cinc. ap. Gell. II. A squadron of a hundred horse. III. A century or division of the Roman people, Liv.*

CENTŪRIĀTIM, adv. (centuria). *By centuries; c. producti milites idem jurant, Cæs.;—tributum et c. descriptis ordinibus, Cic.*

CENTŪRIĀTUS, ðs, *m.* (id.). **I.** *A division into centuries, Liv. II. The office of a centurion, Cic.*

1. CENTŪRIO, ðnis, *m.* (id.). *In milit.: A chief over a hundred, a centurion, Cic.; Cæs.*

2. CENTŪRIO, ðre, *tr.* (id.). *To divide into centuries. In milit.: juventutem centuriaverat armaveratque ad tales casus, Liv.;—centuriati pedites, id. Of the people in the comitia: comitia centuriata, in which the people voted by centuries, Cic.;—c. lex, a law passed in the Comitia Centuriata.*

CENTŪRIONĀTUS, ðs, *m.* (centurio). *The division of centuries, Tac.*

CEOS, for **CEA**, Plin.

CEPA. See **CEPA**.

CĒPHĀLLĒNĪA, æ, (Κεφαλληνία). *Cephalonia, the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia, Plin.*

CĒPHĀLUS, i, *m.* (Κέφαλος). *Cephalus, a grandson of Æolus, the husband of Procris, Ov.*

CĒPHĒIS, Idīs, *f.* *A female descendant of Cepheus, i. e. Andromeda, Ov.*

CĒPHĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Cepheus; C. virgo, i. e. Andromeda, Ov. Pict. for Lithophaia, id.*

CĒPHEUS (dimyl.), ei, *m.* (Κηφείος). *Cepheus,*

a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, father-in-law of Perseus, placed with them among the stars, Cic.; Ov.

CĒPHEUS (trisyll.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Cepheus; also, for Ethiopian, P'rop.*

CĒPHĪSUS (os), or **CĒPHISSUS**, i, *m.* (Κηφισός or Κηφισσός). *Cephissos. 1. A river in Phocis and Boeotia, Ov.; as god of the river, the father of Narcissus, Ov.—2. A river to the west of Athens, Ov.*

CĒRA, æ, *f.* (κηρός). **I.** *Wax, Cic. II. Meton. 1. A tablet covered with wax for writing, Cic.; Hor.;—in codicis extrema c., on the last page or leaf, id.;—prima c., Hor.;—in ima c., at the bottom of the page, Suet.—2. A wax seal, Cic.; Ov.—3. A wax bust of an ancestor, Sall.; Ov. In the plur.: ceræ, the busts of ancestors placed in the atrium.—4. A substance of the nature of wax, used for painting the skin, Plaut.—5. Pitch or tar used in ship-building, Ov.*

1. CĒRĀMICUS, i, *m.* (Κεραμικός). *The Ceramicus, the name of two places within and without Athens; the latter contained the tombs and statues of warriors fallen in battle, and buried at the public expense, Cic.; Plin.*

2. CĒRĀMICUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ceramicus; C. sinus, the gulf of Ceramicus, Plin.*

CĒRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (cera). *A tax on wax, i. e. on seals which were made of wax, Cic.*

CĒRASTES, æ, or is, *m.* (κηράστης, horned). **I.** *The horned serpent, Plin.; Luc. II. A kind of horned insect or worm that destroys trees, Plin.*

CĒRĀSUM, i, *n.* *A cherry, Cels.; Plin.*

1. CĒRĀSUS, i, *f.* (κηράσος). *A cherry-tree (brought by Lucullus from Cerasus, a town of Pontus, into Italy), Col. Hence Fr. cerise.*

2. CĒRĀSUS, untis, *f.* (Κηράσος). *Cerasus, a town of Pontus (whence the cherry was brought into Europe; see CERASTUS), now Kherassou, Plin.*

CĒRĀTUM, i, *n.* (κηράτον). *An unguent or pomatum made of wax, a wax-plaster, Cels.*

CĒRĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (cera). *A wazing, a besmearing with wax, Col.*

CĒRĀTUS, a, um, *pt. of cero.* **SYN.** See **CEREBUS**.

CĒRAUNĪA, ðrum, for **Ceraunii**, Cæs.

CĒRAUNĪI, ðrum, *m.* (sc. montes). *The Ceraunii, a ridge of mountains extending from the frontier of Illyricum, along the coast of Epirus, now Monti della Chimæra, Plin.†*

CERBERŪS, i, *m.* (Κέρβερος). *Cerberus, the three-headed dog of the infernal regions, Ov.*

CERCŪRUS, i, *m.* (κέρκυρος). **I.** *A kind of light sailing-vessel, having a long poop, a cutter, Liv. II. A sea-fish, Plin. SYN. See **NAVIS**.*

CERDO, ðnis, *m.* (κέρδιον, κέρδος). *A low mechanic, an artisan, journeyman, Juv.;—c. sutor, a cobbler, Mart.*

CĒRĒĀLIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ceres; C. nemus, sacred to Ceres, Ov.;—C. papaver, Virg.;—C. dona, corn, bread, Ov.;—C. arma, utensils for making bread, Virg.*

CĒRĒBELLUM, i, *n.* dim. (cerebrum). *A small brain, Cels.*

CĒRĒBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (cerebrum). *Disordered in the brain, crazy, headstrong, hot-headed, Plaut.; Hor. SYN. **CEREBROSUS; CERITUS**.—**Cerebrosus** (cerebrum), *passionate, choleric.*—**Ceritus** (Ceres), *one distracted with the indignation of Ceres, mad, frantic, Ilor.**

CĒRĒBRUM, i, n. 1. *The brain*, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *Understanding, sense, wisdom*, Hor.; Suet.—3. *Anger*, Hor.—4. *The pith of plants*.

CĒRES, Ēris, f. *Ceres*. I. The daughter of Terra and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpina, and the goddess of agriculture, Cic.; Hor. II. *Meton. poet.*: *Corn, food, fruit of the earth*, Virg.; Ov.

1. **CĒRĒUS**, a, um, *adj.* (cera). I. (1) *Of wax, waxes*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Of the color of wax*.—(3) *As soft as wax*, i. e. *easy to be made or moulded*. EX. (1) *c. effigies*, Hor.;—*c. imago*, id.;—*c. castra, wax cells*, i. e. *a honey-comb*, Virg.—(2) *c. brachia*, Hor.;—*c. pruna*, Virg.—(3) *cereus in vitium flecti*, Hor. SYN. CERETS; CERINTS; CERATVS.—*Cereus, male of war*.—*Cerinus, of wax color*.—*Ceratus, waxed, covered with wax*. *Ceratae tadæ, torches*, Ov. *Ceratae tabulae, writing tables*.

2. **CĒRĒUS**, i, m. (cera). *A wax taper, wax candle*, Cic.; Sen.

CEREVISĪA, æ. See CERVISIA.

CĒRĪFĪCO, āre (cera, facio, *prop.*, *to make wax*; hence, of the purple fish). *To produce slime*.

CĒRINTHA, æ, and -E, es, f. (xερνιθη). *Honey-vort, a sort of honey-suckle, much liked by bees*, Virg.; Plin.

CĒRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (cera). *Wax-colored, yellow like wax*, Plin.

CĒRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ceres). *Mud, distract-ed*. SYN. See CEREBROSUS.

CERNO, ěre, cĕrvi, cĕrtum, tr. (akin to xερνω, *to separate*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To separate, to sift (rare)*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To distinguish anything clearly with the eyes*, i. e. *to perceive, see, discern*.

—(3) *To discern mentally, to perceive, look through anything, comprehend, distinguish*.—(4) *Esp.*: *To decide or determine anything doubtful, or a quarrel (used instead of the more usual decernere)*.—(5) *To decide by combat, to fight*.—(6) *To decide for, to resolve upon, to determine*.—(7) *Esp.*: *To determine to enter upon an inheritance*.

EX. (1) *c. farinum cribro*, Plin.—(2) *nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea quæ videmus*, Cic.;—*omnia sic aperiam ut ea c. oculis videamini*, id.—(3) *quicquid animo cernimus id omne oritur a sensibus*, Cic.;—*vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur*, id.—(4) *quotcumque senatus creverit populusque juss-erit*, Cic.;—*quid de Armenia cernerent*, Tac.—(5) *c. ferro*, Virg.;—*c. pro patria, pro liberis*, etc., Sall.—(6) *te mihi amicam esse crevi*, Plaut.—(7) *c. hereditatem*, Cic.; Liv. SYN. See VINDO.

CERNŪLO, āre, intr. (cernuo). *To throw with one's face on the ground; non evertit fortuna, sed c., et alidit*, Sen.

CERNŪO, āre, tr. and intr. (cernuus). *To throw or tumble down head foremost, upset, overturn*, Varr. ap. Non.

CERNŪUS, a, um, *adj.* (cerno). I. *With the face turned toward the ground, hanging down the head*, Virg. II. *Subst.*: *Cernuus, i, m. A rope-dancer, tumbler*, Lucil. ap. Non. SYN. See PRONUS.

CĒRO, āre, tr. (cera). *To cover or overlay with wax; cerata tabella*, Cic.;—*ceratæ pennæ, secured with wax*, Hor.

CĒRŌMA, ātis, n. (xερρωμα). *An ointment made of wax and oil, with which wrestlers were anointed*, Plin.; Mart. II. *Meton.* *The place in which wrestlers anointed themselves*, Sen.; Plin.—III. *A wrestling, combat*, Mart.

CĒRŌMĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (xερρωματιζός). *Anointed with ceroma*, Juv.

CĒRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (cera). *Full of wax; c. mel*, Plin.

CĒRRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (cerrus). *Of or belonging to the holm-oak; c. glans*, Plin.

CĒRRUS, i, f. *A kind of oak, a holm-oak*, Plin.

CERTĀMEN, ĩnis, n. (certo). I. *Gen.* In the public games, either hostilely or otherwise, with arms or words: (1) *A strife, struggle, contest*. II. *Esp. milit.* (2) *Combat, fight, action, engagement*. EX. (1) *gladiatorium c., and c. luctandi*, Quint.;—*c. quinquennale, muscicum, gymnicum, equestre*, Suet.;—*c. quadrigarium, id.;—c. honoris et dignitatis, capitis et famæ*, Cic.;—*magnum inter mortales c., vine corporis*, an, etc., Sall. *Pont.*: *certamina ponere, to establish (ἀγῶνα προτίθραι)*, Virg.;—*certamina divitiarum, a struggle for riches*, Hor.—(2) *fit prælium acri certamine*, Hirt.;—*in ipso certamine pugnae*, Liv.;—*vario certamine pugnatum est*, Cæs. SYN. See PRÆLIUM.

CERTĀTIM, adv. (certo). *With emulation, emulously, earnestly*, Cic.; Liv.

CERTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *Any contest, strife, struggle, combat, fight; relinquatur mihi cum Torquato, sed virtuti cum voluptate c., Cic.;—inter amicos fit honesta c., id.* SYN. See PRÆLIUM.

CERTE, adv. (certus). I. (1) *Certainly, surely, assuredly, in truth, indeed*.—(2) In affirming any thing that has been said before: *Indeed, to be sure*.—(3) In making a reply: *To be sure, assuredly*. II. In a restrictive sense: (4) *But certainly, surely, at least, yet, however, at all events*. EX.

(1) *fruit c. id æquum*, Cic.;—*addit ea quæ c. vera sunt, id.;—ex literis c. scire potuistis, to know for certain, id.*—(2) *venerat, ut opinor, hæc res in judicium*. *Certe, Cic.*—(3) *est miserum (mors), quoniam malum*. *Certe.*—(4) *ut homines mortem vel optare incipiunt, vel c. timere desistant*, Cic.;—*res fortasse veræ, c. graves, id.* SYN. **CERTO**; **CERTO**; **SANE**.—*Certe, undoubtedly, at least*.—*Certo, certainly, sure enough*; thus, *certe scio illud, it is certain I know that. But, certo scio illud signifies, I know that for certain. Sane, truly, an adverb of affirmation—concessive, Well, be it so.* Cic.

1. **CERTO**, adv. (certus). *With certainty, surely, safely, certainly, etc.; nihil ita expectare, quasi c. futurum, Cic.;—quod te moleste ferre c. scio, I know for certain, or, to a certainty, id.* SYN. See CERTE.

2. **CERTO**, āre, intr. intens. (cerno). I. (1) *To contest, strive together, vie, struggle, to wage a strife, fight, contend (whether with weapons, or by way of argument)*. II. *Meton. gen. with inf.* (2) *To endeavor, strive*. EX. (1) *utrum utilius Fabricio armis cum hoste c. an venenis*, Cic.;—*Hannibal, qui tot annis de imperio cum populo Romano certavit, id.;—c. inter se jure, to contend at law, to go to law, id.;—c. cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, to endeavor to pay a high interest out of the produce of the lands, id.*—(2) *æquales certat superare legendo*, Ov.;—*c. Phæbo superare cunendo*, Virg. SYN. See CONTENTO.

CERTUM, i, n. *Certainty, Liv.*

CERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (cerno). I. (1) *Determined, decided, settled, resolved*.—(2) *Relating to a person: Determined, resolved (sc. to do, etc., anything)*. II. *Gen.* (3) *Of any thing that has been settled, or about which there is no doubt: Fixed, determined, certain, sure, to be depended upon, true*.—(4) *In the neut. absol.: Something certain, a certainty*.—(5) *Of persons: Sure, certain* of any thing.—(6) *Meton. in the sense of quidam*:

certain. EX. (1) *Classically used in the neuter only: certum est (alicui).* Certum est omnia dicere, Cic.; — c. est non dare signum, Liv.—(2) *Æneas jam certus eundi, Virg.*—certus desciscendi, Tac.; — *Poet. with infinitive: c. mori, Virg.*; — c. sequi.—(3) *consilium totius Gallie in diem certum indicere, a fixed day, Cæs.*—omnium ætatum c. est terminus, id.; — c. limites, Hor.; — amicus c., *certain, to be relied upon, Enn.*; — c. homines, *a safe people, that may be depended upon, Cic.*; — adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certorem, *firmer, Liv.*; — certus promisit Apollo, *the unerring, Hor.*; — certus fit illud Catonis, *becomes still clearer or more evident, Cic.*—(4) *Si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.*; — neque tamen id ipsum certum habeo, *known for certain, Cic.*—(5) *certiorem facere aliquid (de aliqua re, alcijs rei, with acc. with inf., or with rel. clause), to inform any body, to send word, intelligence, or information, to apprise any body of anything, to let anybody know; as, Cæsarem de his rebus certiorem faciant, Cæs.*; — certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic.; — Cæsarem c. faciunt sese, etc., Cæs.; — per exploratores Cæsar c. factus, id.—(6) *habet certos sui studiosos, certain imitators, Cic.*; — hunc certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, *certain duties, id.* SYN. CERTUS; COMPERTUS; RATUS; EXPLORATUS. — *Certus, certain, sure.*—Compertus, *known by proofs, or for certain.*—Ratus, *fixed, allowed, ratified.*—Exploratus, *well and certainly known after diligent search, fully ascertained.*

CERŪLA, æ, f. dim. (cera). *A small piece of wax: c. miniata, a kind of pencil for marking out incorrect passages in a book, Cic.*; — *for which, c. miniatula, id.*

CERUSSA, æ, f. *White-lead, Plin.*; *Plant.*

CERUSSATUS, a, um, adj. (cerussa). *Painted with white-lead, c. buccæ, Cic.*

CERVA, æ, f. (cervus). I. *A doe, hind, Plin.*; *Ov.* II. *Poet. gen.: A deer, hart, Ov.*

CERVARIUS, a, um, adj. (cervus). *Of or belonging to deer: c. lupus, a lynx, Plin.*; — c. venæna, *a plant with which arrows were poisoned.*

CERVICAL, ælis, n. (cervix). *A pillow, bolster, Suet.*; *Juv.*

CERVICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (cervix). I. *A small, short neck, Cic.*; *Quint.* II. *The neck of a hydraulic machine, Vitruvius.*

CERVINUS, a, um, adj. (cervus). *Of or belonging to a stag: c. cornu, an antler, Plin.*; — c. vetula, *Ov.*; — c. senectus, *extreme old age, Plin.*

CERVISIA or CEREVISIA, æ, f. (a Gallic word). *Beer, ale, Plin.*

CERVIX, icis, f. (unc.). I. (1) *The hinder part of the neck, also the neck, simply.*—(2) *Fig.: The neck on which the yoke rests; the shoulders.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Of things: The neck of a bottle, a machine, etc.* EX. (1) *With Cic. in plur. only: gladius impendit illius beati cervicibus, Cic.*; — *frangere c. to break any body's neck, id.*; *Sing., Liv.*; *Quint.*; *Ov.*—(2) *qui suis cervicibus tantamonia atque remp. sustinent, upon their shoulders, Cic.*; — *dare c. alicui rei, to submit to, put up with.*—(3) *c. amphoræ, cucumæ, fistulæ, cupressi, Peloponnesi, the letimius of Corinth, etc. SYN. See COLLEUM.*

CERVUS, i, m. I. *A stag, Plin.*; *Cic.* II. *Meton. plur.: The branches of a stag's horn, antlers.* In milit.: *Stipes or palisades in the form of a stag's horn, chevrons de frise, Cæs.*; *Liv.*

CESPESES, is, see CESPES. SYN. See GRAMEN.

CESSATIO, ōnis, f. (cesso). I. *A state of leisure or rest, idleness, inactivity; as, Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat.* II. *Meton.*

A lying fallow (of a field), Col. SYN. CESSATIO; INTERMISSIO; INTERCAPEDO.—*Cessatio, a total want of activity; cessatione torpere, Cic.*—*Intermissio, a ceasing for a time, an interruption of activity.*—*Intercapedo, an interval, a pause, a time of rest or intermission of labor or continuous operation.*

CESSATOR, ōris, m. (cesso). *A loiterer, an idler, Cic.*

CESSIO, ōnis, f. (cedo). In law: *A yielding, giving up, transfer, Cic.*

CESSO, āre, intr. intens. (cedo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To loiter, tarry, delay; cease from action, give way.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To be idle, to loiter about, to do nothing, to have or take a holiday.*—(3) *Of inanimate objects: To cease, to rest, not to be practised.*—(4) *Poet.: c. alicui rei, to be at leisure for any thing, i. e. to apply one's self to; just as, vacare alicui rei.*—(5) *Not to be present, to be absent or wanting.*—(6) *Esp. In law: Not to appear before a court.*—(7) *Fig.: To err, to blunder.* EX.

(1) *si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic.*;—cessantes concitare ad arma, *Hor.*; — c. mori, *id.*—(2) *c. et ludere et ungi, Hor.*; — c. per hibernum tempus, *Liv.*—(3) *cur cessant flamina tibiæ? Hor.*; — *aræ sine ture relicte c., remain unvisited, Ov.*; — *terra c., lies uncultivated or fallow, Virg.*; *Plin.*; — *cessantem honorem dedit, a vacant office, Suet.*—(4) *c. amoris, Prop.*—(5) *voluntas c., Hor.*—(6) *quoties delator adesse jussus cessat? Dig.*—(7) *qui multum cessat, Hor.* SYN. CESSO; INTERMITTO; DESINO; DESISTO.—*Cessare, to stop repeatedly in a work, to loiter, as here.*—*Intermittere, to interrupt work for a time altogether.*—*Desinere, to leave off never to resume.*—*Desistere, to desist, give over, abandon for a time or forever.*

CESTRUM or -ON, i, n. (κίστρον). *A graving-tool, a graver, Plin.*

CESTUS or -OS, i, m. (κιστός; prop., embroidered; hence Subst.). I. *A girdle, belt, strap, Cat.* II. *Esp.: The girdle of Venus.* SYN. CESTUS; ZONA.—*Cestus, the girdle of Venus and Juno, as here, II.*—*Zona (ζώνη), simply a girdle.*—*Cestus, a boxer's glove, a gauntlet.* See CESTUS.

CĒTĀRIĀ, æ, f. (cete). *A fish-pond of salt water near the sea-side, Plin.*

CĒTĀRIUM, ii, n. *Same as Cetaria, Hor.*

CĒTĀRIUS, ii, m. (cete). *A fishmonger, Ter.*

CĒTĒ, ōn, n. pl. (κίτη). *Any large sea-fish, whales, dolphins, Virg.*

CĒTERA, adv. (ceterus). *As to the rest, regarding the rest, else; Bocchus præter nomen c. ignarus populi Romani, Sall.*; — *virum c. egregium, Liv.*; — c. lætus, *Hor.*; — c. Graius, *Virg.* See CETERUS.

CĒTERŌQUI or -QUIN, adv. (ceterus; qui). *In other respects, otherwise, Cic.* SYN. See CETERUM.

CĒTERUM, adv. *In other respects, as to what remains, however; fœdera alia alijs legibus, c. eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv.* After a negation: *Although, yet, but, Liv.*; *Tac.* SYN. CETERUM; CĒTERO; CĒTEROQUIN.—*Ceterum, in all other respects.*—*Cetero, as for the rest of the time.*—*Ceteroquin, otherwise, in other things.*

CĒTERUS, a, um, adj. (ἕτερος). [*The nom. sing. never occurs, the sing. in the oblique cases occurs very rarely, especially in Cicero.*] I. *Plur.* (1) *The other, remainder, rest, that is left.*—(2) *In the neut. absol., et cetera, abbreviated etc., and so on.* II. *Sing.* (8) *Other.* EX. (1) *c. sophistas lusus videmus a Socrate, Cic.*—(2) *ut illud Scipionis 'Agus asellum et cetera*

(etc., &c.), Cic.; —ea esse dico quæ cerni possunt, ut fundum aedes, parietem, cetera, id.—(3) vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem, Cic.; ceterum exercitum in subsidii locat, Cæs. SYN. See RESIDUUS.

CĒTHEGUS, i, m. *Cethegus*, a Roman family name of the gens *Cornelia*.

CĒTRA, æ, f., and *cætra*, æ (probably a Spanish word). A short leather target or buckler, used by the Spaniards and Moors, Liv.

CĒTRATUS, a, um, adj. (cetra). *Furnished with the cetra, light-armed*; c. cohors, Cæs. Subst.: Cetrati, targeteers, Cæs.; Liv.

CETTE, contraction for *cedite, from cedo*.

CĒTUS, i, m. also, **CĒTOS**, n. and plur. **CĒTE** (κῆτος). I. A large sea-fish, a whale, dolphin, shark, etc., Plin. II. The name of a constellation, Vitr.

CEU, adv. (from *ceve*, as *neu* and *seu*, from *neve* and *sive*). I. (1) *As, as it were, like as*. II. (2) *for ceu si, As if, just as if, in a manner as if*. EX. (1) *para vertere terga, c. quondam petiere rates*, Virg.; —*intus c. stella lucret*, Plin.; —*c. quum, as, as when* (in comparisons), Virg.; Sen.—(2) *per aperta volans, c. liber habenis, æquora*, Virg. SYN. *Cer*; *Sive*; *Sen.*—*Ceu, As, adv. of comparison*; also, *as if*.—*Sive and Seu, whether, or. Sive uxor, sive soror, whether his wife or his sister*.

CEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the island Ceos, Cean*; C. *Simonides*, Cic.

CEVA, æ, f. A kind of small cow, Col.

CĒVEO, ēre, intr. I. *To wag the tail*, Mart. II. *Meton.*: *To flatter, fawn*, Pers.

CĒYX, ŷcis, m. (Κῆϋξ). I. *Ceyx*, king of Trachys, husband of *Halecyone*. He and his wife were changed into kingfishers, Ov. II. Plur.: *Ceyces*, um, m. *Kingfishers* (the females are called *halcyones*), Plin.

CHABRIAS, æ, m. (Χαβρίας). *Chabrias*, an Athenian general, whose life has been written by *Nepos*.

CHĒRŌNĒA, æ, f. (Χαιρώνεια). *Chæronea*, a town of Boeotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks; the birth-place of *Plutarch*, now the village of *Capurna*, Plin.; Liv.

CHALCĒDON, or, more properly, **CALCHĒDON**, ŷnis, f. (Καλχιδών). *Calcholon*, a town of Bithynia, opposite *Byzantium*, Plin.; Luc.

CHALCIDĪCUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of or belonging to Chalcis*; Ch. *Euripus*, Cic.;—Ch. *versus*, by the poet *Euphorion of Chalcis*, Virg. II. *Poet. Meton.*: *Cumaan* (because *Cumæ* was a colony of *Chalcis*); Ch. *arx*, i. e., *Cumæ*, Virg.

CHALCIS, Idis, f. (Χαλκίς). *Chalcis*. 1. The capital of *Eubœa*, opposite *Aulis*, now *Egripos*, or *Negroponte*, Plin.—2. A town of *Syria*, Plin.

CHALDÆI, ŷrum, m. (Χαλδαῖοι). I. The *Chaldeans*, the ruling race in the *Babylonian* monarchy, celebrated for their skill in *astronomy* and *astrology*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *Chaldaeus*, i, m. A soothsayer, an astrologer, Cat.

CHALDĀICUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Chaldeans, Chaldean*; Ch. *genus prædicendi*, Cic.

CHĀLYBĒIUS, a, um, adj. (χάλυβς). *Of steel*, Ov.

CHĀLYBES, um, m. (Χάλυβες). The *Chalybes*, a people of *Pontus*, noted for skill in manufacturing steel, Plin.; Virg.

CHĀLYBS, ŷbis, m. I. *Steel*, Plin.; Virg.

II. *Meton.*: *Steel wares*, e. g. a bit, Luc.;—*an arrow-head*, id.;—*an iron cage or prison*, Vul. Flac.

CHĀMĒLĒON, ŷnis and ontis (χαμαιλέοντ). I. *Masc.*: A *chameleon*, Plin. II. m. and f. A plant; *carline-thistle, sow-thistle*, Plin.

CHĀMĒLŌN, i, n. (χαμαιλῶν). The herb *chamomile*, Plin.

CHĀMĀVI, ŷrum, m. The *Chamavi*, a German tribe, originally between the right bank of the *Rhine* and the *River Lippe*, afterward between the *Weser* and the *Elbe*, Tac.

CHĀON, ŷnis, m. *Chaon*, the brother of *Helenus*, ancestor of the *Chaones*, Virg.

CHĀONES, um, m. (Χαόνες). *Chaones*, a people in the northwest of *Epirus*, Plin.

CHĀŌNĪA, æ, f. The country of the *Chaones*, Cic.; Virg.

CHĀŌNIS, Idis, f. *Of or belonging to the Chaones*; Ch. *arbos*, i. e. *an oak-tree*, Ov.

CHĀŌNIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Chaones*; poet., *of or belonging to Epirus*; Ch. *sinus*, Ov.;—Ch. *glans*, Virg.;—Ch. *victus*, food consisting of acorns, Claud.;—Ch. *pater*, i. e. *Jupiter*, from his oracle at *Dodona*, Virg.;—Ch. *columba*, at *Dodona*, id.

CHĀOS (abl. *Chao*, gen., *Chai*, Serv.), n. (Χάος). I. A vast void, a bottomless abyss, Ov.; personified, Virg. II. *Meton.*: The shapeless primordial mass of the universe, *Chaos*, Ov.

CHĀRACTER, ŷris, m. (χαρακτήρ). I. A mark engraven or burnt into any thing, Col. II. *Fig.*: A character or style of speaking or writing, Cic.

CHĀRĪTES, um, f. (Χαρίτες). The *Graces* (pure Lat., *Gratiae*). There are usually three: *Aglæa*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*, Ov.

CHĀRŌN, ontis, m. (Χάρων). *Charon*, son of *Erebus*, and ferryman of the *Lower World*, Cic.

CHĀRONDAS, æ, m. (Χαρώνδας). *Charondas*, a celebrated lawgiver of *Catana*, Cic.

CHARTA, æ, f. (ὁ χάρτης). I. *Paper*, made of the *Egyptian papyrus*, Plin.; Cic.;—c. *dentata*, polished, glazed, Cic. II. *Meton.*: 1. The papyrus, Plin.—2. A writing, letter, treatise, poem, etc., Cic.—3. A thin leaf, plate, sheet; c. *plumbea*, Suet. Hence, *Fr. carte, charte*. SYN. See *PAPYRUS*.

CHARTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (charta). *Of or belonging to paper, paper*; c. *officium*, Plin. Subst.: *Chartarium*, n. u. *Archives, a library*.

CHARTŪLA, æ, f. dim. A small leaf or sheet of paper, Cic.

CHĀRYBDIS, is, f. (Χάρυβδις). *Charybdis*. I. A dangerous whirlpool between *Italy* and *Sicily*, opposite *Scylla*, Cic.; Ov. II. *Meton.*: Any thing dangerous, Hor.

CHASMA, ŷtis, n. (χάσμα). A gaping of the earth, a chasm, Sen.

CHATTI (Catti), ŷrum, m. (Χάττοι). The *Chatti* or *Catti*, one of the most important nations of Germany, dwelling in the modern *Hesse*, and adjacent countries, Tac.†

CHAUCI, ŷrum, m. The *Chauci*, a powerful nation of Germany, between the *Amisia* (*Emse*), and *Albis* (*Elbe*). They were divided by the *Visurgis* (*Weser*) into the *Maiores* and *Minores*.

CHĒLYDRUS, i, m. (χέλιδρος). A kind of amphibious serpent, armed with a skin like the shell of a tortoise, Virg.

CHELYS (acc. chelyn, voc. chely), *f.* (χέλις).
I. *A tortoise*, Petr. II. *Meton.*: *A lyre* (pure
Lat., testudo), Ov.; Stat.

CHÉRAGRA, *æ, f.* See **CHIRAGRA**.

CHERRONĒSUS (Cherson.), *i, f.* (Χερρόνη-
σος or Χερσόνησος). By way of eminence, *The*
Thracian Peninsula on the Hellespont, *the*
Chersonese, Plin.

CHERSONĒSUS. See **CHERRONĒSUS**.

CHĒRUSCI, *drum, m.* *Cherusci*, in a strict
sense, the Germanic tribe to the south of the
Hartz Mountains; but frequently the great Ger-
manic confederation on both sides of the rivers
Weser and Lippe, Tac.

CHILŌ, *onis, m.* (Χίλων or Χείλων). *Chilo*,
one of the seven wise men of Greece, native of
Lacedæmon, Plin.

CHĪMĒRA, *æ, f.* (Χίμαιρα, a she-goat).
Chimæra. I. A fire-breathing monster in
Lycia, the fore part of whose body was that of
a lion; the hind part, that of a dragon; and the
middle, that of a goat. It was killed by Beller-
ophon, Hor.; Virg. II. A volcano or burning
mountain in Lycia, Plin. III. The name of
one of the ships of Æneas, Virg.

CHĪMERĪFĒRA, *æ, f.* *Lycia*, producing the
Chimæra, Ov.

CHĪŌS, *ii, f.* (Χίος). *Chios*, an island of the
Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, celebrated for
its marble and wine, now *Scio*, Cic.; Hor.

CHĪRAGRA (chēr.), *æ, f.* (χίρᾱγρα). *The*
gout (in the hand), Hor. **SYN.** Podagra
(ποδάγρα), *the gout* (in the foot).

CHĪRĪDŌTUS, *a, um, adj.* (χιριδωτός).
Furnished with sleeves; ch. tunica, Gell.

CHĪRŌGRĀPHUM, *i, n.* (χιρὸγράφον). I.
One's own hand-writing (pure Lat., manus);
neque utar meo ch. neque signo, Cic. II.
Meton. 1. Any thing written with one's own
hand, id.; Suet.—2. *A note of hand, bond* under
one's own hand, bill, Suet. **SYN.** CHIROGRA-
PHUM; SYNGRAPHĀ.—Chirographum, *as here* II.
—Syngrapha, *an obligation, bill, or bond* between
two or more; ex syngrapha agere, *to sue one on*
his bond.

CHĪRON, *onis, m.* (Χείρων). *Chiron*, a cen-
taur, the son of Saturn and Philyra, renowned
for medical skill and prophetic powers, Ov.

CHĪRŌNŌMĪA, *æ, f.* (χιρὸνομία). *The art*
of gesticulation or using the hands properly in
acting, speaking, etc., Quint.

CHĪRŌNŌMOS, *i, c., and CHĪRŌNŌMON,
ontis (also, -untis), m. (χιρὸνόμος or χιρὸνο-
μῶν). *He that makes motions with his hands, or*
gesticulates, Juv.*

CHĪRURGĪA, *æ, f.* (χειρουργία). *Surgery*.

CHIRURGUS, *i, m.* (χειρουργός). *A surgeon*.

CHĪŪS, *a, um, adj.* (Χίος). *Of or belonging*
to the island Chios; Ch. terra, Plin. Chium (sc.
vinum). *Wine grown in Chios*, Hor.

CHĪMĀYDĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (chlamys).
Wearing a military cloak, or travelling cloak.

CHĪLĀMYS, *ŷdis, f.* (χίλαμς). *A Grecian*
military cloak, a travelling cloak, Cic.; Ov.
SYN. See **Toga**.

CHŌASPES, *is, m.* (Χοάσπης). *Choaspes*, a
river of Susiana, celebrated for the clearness of
its waters, of which alone the kings of Persia
drank, now *Kara-Su*, Plin.

CHĒRĪLUS, *i, m.* (Χοῦρίλος). *Chœrilus*, a
bad poet in the suite of Alexander the Great.

CHŌLĒRA, *æ, f.* (χολέρα). I. *Gall, bile*,
Lampr. II. *Meton.*: *Jaundice*, Cels.

CHŌLĒRĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (χοληρικός). *Aff-*
licted with the jaundice, Cels.

CHŌLĪAMBUS, *i, m.* (χολιαμβος); literally,
a limping iambus, i. e. a verse, the last foot of
which, instead of an iambus, has a spondee,
Dion. Also called *seazon* (σάζων).

* **CHORDA**, *æ, f.* (χορδή). I. *An intestine*,
gut, Petr. II. *Meton.*: *The string* of a musical
instrument, a chord. III. *A cord or rope*.

CHŌRĒA, *æ, f.* (χορεία). I. *A dance* in a
circle to the sound of music, Virg.; Ov. II.
Meton.: *The circular motion* of the stars, Varr.
ap. Non.

CHŌRĒUS, *i, m.* (χορῖος), (sc. pes). A me-
trical foot, afterward called *trocheus*, — —, Cic.

CHŌRĪAMBUS, *i, m.* (χοριαμβος). *A chori-*
ambus, a metrical foot composed of a choreus and
iambus, — — —, Dion.

CHŌRUS, *i, m.* (χορός). I. *A dance* in a
circle, Hor.; Virg. II. *Meton. conc.*: 1. *A*
chorus, a number of persons singing or dancing,
a group of singers or dancers (esp. on the stage),
Cic.; Hor. *Poet.*: *A host* of stars, the heavenly
host, or *bodies*, Hor.—2. *Gen.*: *A host, band,*
group; Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic.;
—ch. scriptorum, vatum, puellarum, Hor.

CHŌRĒMES, *ŷtis, oris, m.* *Chremes*, the name
of an old man in several comedies of Terence.

CHĪRĪA, *æ, f.* (χρηία). In rhet.: *A sentence*
proposed as a *theme* for rhetorical exercise, Quint.

CHRISTĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* (Χριστιανός).
Christian, relating to Christianity, Eutr. Subst.:
A Christian, Tac.; Suet.

CHRŌNĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (χρονικός). *Of or*
belonging to time: c. libri, *chronicles*, Cell.
Subst.: *Chronica*, *drum, n.* *Chronicles*, Plin.

CHRŪSĒIS, *Idis, f.* (Χρυσηΐς). *Chryseis*,
daughter of Chryses. Her proper name was
Asynome, Ov.

CHRŪSĒS, *æ, m.* (Χρύσις). *Chryseus*, priest
of Apollo, of Chryse in Mysia, father of Asynome
or Chryseis, Ov.

CHRŪSIPPUS, *i, m.* (Χρύσιππος). *Chrysip-
pus*, a Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, the
disciple of Cleanthes and Zeno, Cic.; Pers.

CHRŪSŌPRĀSUS, *i, m.* (χρυσόπρασος).
Chrysopræse, a precious stone of a light-green
color, Plin.

CĪBĀRĪA, *drum, n.* (in the sing., Sen.). I.
Means of nourishment, food, board, fare, food, &c.
provision, victuals (for men or animals), Cic;
Cæs.; Hor. II. *Esp.*: A quantity of corn
allowed for use to the provincial officers, an
allowance, ration, Cic. **SYN.** CĪBARIA; CĪ-
BUS; ALIMENTUM; ESCA; EDULIA.—Cibaria (ci-
bus), *food, meat, victuals*, for men and animals,
Cic.—Cibus, *any kind of food*. Fig.: cibus
invidia, Ov.;—humanitatis, Cic.—Alimentum
(alo), *nourishment, sustenance*; al. corporis, Cic.
—Esca (edo, to eat), *the eating food, prepared*
food. Fig.: voluptates esca malorum, Cic.;—
Esca ignis, Liv.—Eduilia, *all eatables, except bread*.

CĪBĀRĪUM, *ii, n.* I. *Means of nourishment*,
usually, *Cibaria*, *drum, Sen.* II. *The coarse*
or second flour that remains after the fine or first
quality, Plin.

CĪBĀRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (cibus). I. *Prop.*

(1) *Of or belonging to food.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Common, ordinary.* EX. (1) *c. res, a matter relating to food, Plaut.*; — *c. uva, fit for eating, Plin.*; — *c. leges, laws against the luxury of the table.* — (2) *c. panis, common or household bread, Cic.*; — *c. oleum, Col.*

CĪBĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (cibo). *Food, victuals, Plin.*

CĪBO, āre, *tr.* (cibus). *To feed animals, Liv. epit.; Suet.*

CĪBORĪUM, ii, *n.* (κιβώριον). *A drinking cup, so called from its resemblance to the pod of the Egyptian bean, Hor.* SYN. CIBORIUM; POCULUM; CYATHUS; CANTHARUS; SCYPHUS; CUPA; TRULLA. — Cīborium, *a. here.* — POCULUM, *a drinking-cup.* — Cyathus, *a vessel or cup used to measure the wine and water poured into the cups; also, said of any thing to drink out of.* — Cantharus, *a cup of larger size with a handle, a tankard.* It was the cup of Bacchus. — Scyphus, *a kind of bowl, without either foot or handle, anciently used to drink out of.* — Cupa (*choel.*), *a drinking vessel used in taverns or other drinking-houses.* — Trulla, *properly a large spoon with a long handle used in the kitchen; also of a drinking vessel with a handle used by common people, a sort of dipper.* Hence our word *trivet*.

CĪBUS, i, *m.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Any thing which is eaten by men or animals: Food, victuals, provisions, aliment, fodder.* — (2) *Meton.* Of plants: *Nutrient, nourishment.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Nourishment, food.* EX. (1) *quibus cibus erat caro ferina atque lumi pabulum, Sall.*; — *c. sumere; c. capere, Ter.* — (2) *cibus arborum imber, Plin.*; — *c. diffunditur per truncos ac ramos, Lucr.* — (3) *humanitatis cibus, Cic.*; — *c. furoris, Ov.* SYN. See CIBARIA.

CĪBYRA, ōs, *f.* (Κίβρα). *Cibyra, a town of Phrygia Major on the frontiers of Caria, celebrated for its manufactures, and the seat of a Roman court of justice, Cic.*

CĪBYRĀT.CUS, ōs, *um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Cibyra; c. forum, Cic.*; — *c. negotia, Hor.*

CĪCĀDA, ōs, *f.* I. *The cicada or tree-cricket, an insect that sits on trees and makes a shrill noise with its wing-cases.* II. *Meton.* *Summer, Juv.*

CĪCĀTRĪCŌSUS, a, *um* (cicatrix). I. *Full of, or covered with scars; c. facies, Quint.* II. *Fig.* Of writings: *Amended or polished here and there.*

CĪCĀTRĪCŪLA, ōs, *f. dim.* (cicatrix). *A small scar, Cels.*

CĪCĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (καίτηρ, whence κατρίζω, *Eol.* κατρίζω, *redupl.* κατρίζω). *Properly, a scar from a burn.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A scar of a wound.* — (2) *Meton.* Of plants: *The mark of an incision.* — (3) *The seam of a mended shoe.* II. *Fig.* (4) *A healed wound, a scar.* EX. (1) *c. adversa, a wound received in front; c. adversa, in the back; c. ducere, to cicatrize, Liv.* — (2) *signata in stirpe c., Virg.* — (3) *recessus linum ostendit non una c., Juv.* — (4) *recentem c. rescindere, Petr.* SYN. See PLAGA.

CICCUS, i, *m.* (κίξκος, the soft skin surrounding each of the pips of a pomegranate, hence.) *A trifling, bagatelle.* PHRASE. *ciccum non interduim, I would not give a fig, Plaut.*

CĪCER, ōris, *n.* *Chick-pea, a kind of pulse, vetch, c. arietinum, Hor.; Plin.*

CĪCĒRA, ōs, *f.* (cicer). *A kind of pulse resembling cicer, Col.*

CĪCERCŪLA, ōs, *f. dim.* (cicera). *A kind of small cicer, a little vetch, Col.*

CĪCĒRO, ōnis, *m.* I. *M. Tullius Cicero, the chief of Roman orators, born at Arpinum on the 3d of Jan. B. C. 106, assassinated by some mercenaries of Antonius B. C. 43.* — 2. *Q. Tullius Cicero, his brother, the author of the writing De petitione consulatus.*

CĪCĒRŌNIĀNUS, a, *um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Cicero, Ciceronian; c. simplicitas, Plin.*; — *C. aquae, at the villa of Cicero at Puteoli, id.*

CĪCHŌRĪUM (cīchōrēm, Hor.) ūi, ūi, *n.* (κίχουριον, κίχουριον). *Succory; c. intybus, endive.*

CĪCI, ind. *n.* (κίχι). *The Palma Christi, or castor-oil plant, an Egyptian shrub, otherwise called croton, Plin.*

CĪCINDELA, ōs, *f.* (candela). *A glow worm.*

CĪCĪNUS, a, *um, adj.* (cici). *Of the castor-oil plant, oleum c., the oil of the cici (tree), castor-oil, Plin.*

CĪCŌNES, um, *m.* (Κίκωνες). *Cicones, a Thracian people, on the Hebrus, Virg.; Plin.*

CĪCŌNĪA, ōs, *f.* (akin to Cynus). I. *A stork, Plin.*; *Cic.* II. *Meton.* A derisory conformation of the fingers, imitating the form of a stork's bill, Pers.

CĪCUR, ūris, *adj.* I. (1) *Tame, tamed, domestic.* II. *Fig.* *Mild, gentle, prudent.* EX. (1) *cicurnum bestiarum (genera), Cic.* — (2) *c. consilium, Pac.* SYN. CĪCUR; MANSTETUS; MITIS; LEXIS. — Cīcur, *tamed, accustomed to man.* — *Manstetus, accustomed to the hand of man, serving man, gentle.* — *Mitis, yielding, soft, mild.* — *Lenis, soft, agreeable to the feeling.* See BLANDUS.

1. CĪCŪTA, ōs, *f.* I. *Hemlock, c. virosa, Plin.; Hor.* II. *Meton.* 1. *A poison extracted from this plant, Pers.* — 2. *A pipe made of its stalk, Virg.*

2. CĪCŪTA, ōs, *m.* *Cicuta, the name of a certain usurer, Hor.*

CĪDĀRIS, is, *f.* and CĪDAR, ris, *n.* (A Persian word). *A royal tiara or turban, Curt.* SYN. CĪDARIS; TIARA. — Cīdaris, *the head ornament of the Persian kings.* — *Tiara and Tiaras, a head ornament used by the Phrygian priests and kings in sacrifices.*

CĪŌ, ōre, cīvi, cītum, *tr.* [another form, cio, cire, Lucr.; Mart.] I. *Prop.* (1) *To put in motion, to move, stir, shake, etc.* — (2) *To arouse, excite, call out, challenge, call to assistance.* — (3) *To call upon, to name, to call over (names).* — (4) *To call forth, to produce.* II. *Fig.* (5) *To move, stir, excite, cause, induce.* EX. (1) *nature omnia cientes motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.*; — *Nereus ciet æquora, disturba, agitates, Virg.*; — *puppes sinistrorsum ciet, drivin, Hor.* In law: *c. heretum, to make an inheritance movable, i. e. to divide or distribute it, Cic.* — (2) *c. ad arma, Liv.*; — *c. viros are, Virg.*; — *c. nocturnos manes, to move, stir; hence, to invoke, Virg.*; — *c. non homines tantum sed fœdera et deos, to call to assistance, Liv.* — (3) *nomen utrumque ciet, Ov.*; — *c. singulos nomine, Tac.*; — *c. patrem, to give the name of one's father, to prove one's birth, Liv.* — (4) *c. lacrimas, Virg.* In medic.: *c. alvum, to move, promote the action of, Liv.* — (5) *ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus cieri, brought forth, produced, Cic.*; — *c. tinnitis, Virg.*; — *c. bellum, prælium, pugnam, Liv.*; *Tac.* SYN. See AGRO.

CĪLĪCES, um, *m.* (Κίλικες). *Cilicians, Cic.*

CĪLĪCĪA, ōs, *f.* (Κίλικία). *Cilicia, a country in the south of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria, now Ejalet Isthil, Plin.; Cic.*

CILICÆNSIS, *c. adj.* *Of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician; C. provincia, Cic.*

CILICUM, *li, n. (κίλικιον)*. *A coarse cloth made of hair of Cilician goats, worn by soldiers and sailors, Cic.; Liv.*

CILICIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician; C. mare, Plin.*

CILISSA, *æ, f. (Cilicia); C. terra, Cilicia, Ov.; —C. spica, i. e. saffron, id.; Prop.*

CILIUM, *li, n. (related to κίλις, κίλια)*. *I. The eyelid, Plin. II. The eyelash, Plin. SYN. See l'ALPEBRA.*

CILIX, *icis, adj. (Κίλις)*. *Cilician; C. crocus, Lucr.*

CILLA (Cylla), *æ, f. (Κύλλα)*. *Cilla, a town of Æolis, where Apollo was worshipped, Ov.*

CILNIUS, *a. (Etrusc. Cfelne or Cfenle)*. *The name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Mæcenas was descended, Liv.*

CIMBER, *bri, m.* *A Roman cognomen; L. Tullius Cimber, one of the assassins of Cæsar, Cic.*

CIMBER, *bra, brum.* *See CIMBRI.*

CIMBRI, *ðrum, m.* *Cimbri, a north German tribe, inhabiting Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein; they were defeated by Marius on their invasion of Italy, Cæs.; Tac. In the sing. adj.: Cimbrian; C. triumpho, Ov.*

CIMBRICUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Cimbri; C. scutum, Cic.*

CIMEX, *icis, m. (rarely f.)* *A bug, bed-bug, Plin.; Catull. As a term of reproach; c. Paululus, Hor.*

CIMINIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Ciminius; C. lucus, Col.; —C. silva, Liv.*

CIMINUS, *i, m. (Cimino, a lake and mountain of Etruria, now Viterbo, Virg.*

CIMMERII, *ðrum, m. (Κιμνῆριοι)*. *Cimmerii. I. A people of the modern Tartary, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, with capital Cimmerium, Plin. In the sing. adj.: Cimmerian; C. Bosphorus, Plin.; Ov. II. A fabulous people between Baia and Cumæ, who were said to live in caves, Cic. III. Poet. for the infernal regions, Tibull.*

CIMOLUS, *i, f. (Κίμωλος)*. *Cimolus, one of the Cyclades near Crete, now Cimoli, Ov.; Plin.*

CIMON, *ðnis, m. (Κίμων)*. *Cimon. 1. The father of Miltiades, Nep.—2. The son of Miltiades, a celebrated Athenian general, whose exploits have been written by C. Nepos.*

CINÆDICUS, *a, um, adj. (cinædus)*. *Lewd, unchaste, Plaut.*

CINÆDUS, *i, m. (κίναδος)*. *I. A person guilty of unnatural lewdness, Plaut.; Catull. Adj.: Unchaste, Catull.; —barefaced, impudent, Mart. II. Meton.: An effeminate dancer.*

CINCINNATUS, *a, um, adj. (cincinnus)*. *Having curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair, Cic.; Plaut.*

CINCINNATUS, *i, m. (Cincinnatus, a cognomen of the Dictator, L. Quinctius, Cic.; Liv.*

CINCINNUS, *i, m. (related to κίκιννος)*. *I. Curled hair, a lock, a curl, Cic. II. Fig. in the plur.: Too elaborate oratorical ornament; in oratorist aut in poetæ cincinnis, Cic. SYN. See COMA.*

CINCIUS, *a. Cincius, a Roman family name. 1. M. C. Alimentus, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549, who proposed the Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus, Cic.—3. L. C. Alimentus, a*

Roman historian during the second Punic war.—3. L. C. the steward of Atticus, Cic.

CINCTICULUS, *i, m. dim. (cinctus)*. *A little belt, Plaut.*

CINCTORIUM, *li, n. (cinctus)*. *A sword-belt; balteus, Mel., doubtful.*

CINCTURA, *æ, f. (cinctus)*. *A girding, a girdle, belt, Suet.; Quint.*

1. **CINCTUS**, *a, um, pt. of cingo.*

2. **CINCTUS**, *us, m. (cingo)*, [cinctum, i, n., Scrib.]. *I. A girding; as, quotidianus cinctus, Plin.; —c. Gabinus, Liv.; Virg. II. Meton. coner.: A girdle, belt, Plin.; Suet.*

CINCTUS, *a, um, adj. (cinctus)*. *Girded with a tight garment. Poet.: Obsolete, antiquated.*

CINÆAS, *æ, m. (Κίνας)*. *Cineas, a friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, Cic.*

CINĒFACTUS, *a, um, adj. (cinis, facio)*. *Turned to ashes, Lucr.*

CINERACEUS, *a, um, adj. (cinis)*. *Like ashes: c. terra, Plin.*

CINERARIUS, *a, um, adj. (cinis)*. *Of or belonging to ashes. Subst.: Cinerarius, li, m. The slave who heated the crisping iron, a hair-dresser, or curler, Sen.; Catull.*

CINERĒUS, *a, um, adj. (cinis)*. *Like ashes, of the color of ashes; c. color, Plin.*

CINGA, *æ, f. Cinga, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cinca, Cæs.*

CINGETORIX, *Igis, m. (Cingetorix)*. 1. A distinguished Gaul, Cæs.—2. A king of a part of Cantium, in Great Britain, Cæs.

CINGO, *ðre, nxi, nctum, tr.* *I. Prop. (1) To surround, gird, inclose, encompass, embrace.—(2) Meton.: To surround any one with a numerous escort, to throng around, to accompany. II. Fig. (3) To surround, best. EX. (1) cingi gladio, ferro, ense, to gird on one's sword, etc. (cingi being used in a middle sense, Gr. 136, 3), Liv.; Suet.; Ov. Poet. pass. with acc., Gr. 526: cingitur ferrum, Virg.; —c. tempora floribus, to crown with a wreath, to decorate (with), Hor.; —flumen oppidum cingit, flows, winds round the town, Cæs.; —cinerunt æthera nimbi, surrounded, enveloped, Virg.—(2) c. latus alicui, Ov.; —c. aliquem regredientem, Tac.—(3) Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic. SYN. See AMBIO.*

CINGULA, *æ, f. (cingo)*. *A girdle, girth, belt, Ov.*

1. **CINGULUM**, *i, n. (id.)*. *A girdle, belt, especially a military girdle, Virg.*

2. **CINGULUM**, *i, n. (Cingulum, a town of Picenum, now Cingulo, Cic.; Cæs. Its inhabitants, Cingulari, Plin.*

CINGULUS, *i, m. (cingo)*. *The girdle of the earth, i. e. a zone, Cic.*

CINFLO, *ðnis, m. (cinis, flo)*. *A hair-dresser. See CINEARIUS, Hor.*

CINIS, *ðris, m. (rarely f.), (related to κίνις)*. *I. (1) Ashes, cinders.—(2) Esp.: A corpse that has been burned to ashes.—(3) The ruins of destroyed towns, &c. reduced to ashes. II. Fig. (4) Destruction, death, ruin. EX. (1) cinere ut multa latet obrutus ignis, Lucr.; —dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor.—(2) Obsecravit per fratris sui cinerem, Cic.—(3) nisi patriæ viderint cinerem, A. Her.—(4) Troja virum omnium c., Catull.; —vertere in cinerem, to spend, squander. SYN. CINIS; FAVILLA; SCINTILLA.—Cinis, ashes, cinders, as here.—Favilla, a hot ember, the white ashes wherein the fire is raked up.—Scintilla, a spark of fire, a sparkle.*

CINNA, *v. m.* *Cinna*, a Roman cognomen. 1. L. Cornelius C., a partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sulla, Cic.—2. C. Helvius, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus, Plin. E.

CINNĀMĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (cinnamum). *Of cinnamon*, App.

CINNĀMŌMINUS, *a, um, adj.* (cinnamomum). *Of or made of cinnamon; c. unguentum*, Plin.

CINNĀMŌMUM or CINNĀMUM, *i, n.* [Cinnamus, *i, m.*, Soli.], (cinnamomum or cinnamomum). 1. *Cinnamon*, Plin.; Ov. Also, used as a term of endearment, Plaut. H. *Meton.*: A branch of the cinnamon tree, Ov.

CINNĀMUM, and -US, *i.* See foregoing.

CINNĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Cinna; C. tumultus*, Nep.

CINŶPHIUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Of or belonging to Cinyphs*, Ov. II. *Top.*: Libyan, African.

CINŶPS, *nŷpis, m.* (Κίρυψ). *Cinyphs*, a river of Libya, between the two Syrtis, Plin.

CINŶRAS, *v. m.* (Κίρυκας). *Cingras*, king of Assyria, afterwards of Cyprus, the father of Myrrha, and with her of Adonis, Ov.

CINŶREIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Cingras*, Ov.

CIO, *cire.* See CIEO.

CIPPUS, *i, m.* A pointed stake used in fortifying a camp, a palisade, Cas.; also used instead of a grave-stone, Hor.; Pers.

1. CIRCA, *adv.* *Around, all round, round about, in the precincts; as, gramen erat c., all round*, Ov.;—*ex montibus qui c. sunt, in the neighborhood*, Liv.; *conf. without esse; multarum c. civitatum irritatis animis, of the towns round about*, id.;—*c. omnia defecerunt, all round*, id. SYN. CIRCA; CIRCUM; CIRCUMCIRCA; CIRCITER.—Circā, circum, *nearly the same*; when distinguished *circa* means *round about* at a distance, *circum*, *round about* near at hand.—Circumcirea, *round about on every side*.—Circiter, *about, nigh unto*; in media circiter urbe, *nearly in the middle*, Cas.

2. CIRCA, *prep. with acc.* *Round about, all round* a place, person, or thing.—(1) With reference to space.—(2) Of persons.—(3) Of time: *About, toward, near*.—(4) With reference to number: *Some* (followed by a number), *about, nearly*. More usually, *circiter*.—(5) *Respecting, with regard to, as to, in consideration of, etc.* EX. (1) *c. humina et lacus*, Sen.;—*c. pectus erat*, Hor.;—*legatos c. vicinas gentes misit, to the surrounding or neighboring nations*, Liv.—(2) *canibus suis, quos c. se haberet, may have about him*, Cic.;—*omnes c. eum levi fenore obstricti, all with him or about him*, i. e. *his escort, retinue*, Suet.—(3) *postero die c. eandem horam*, Liv.;—*circa lucem, about daybreak*, Suet.;—*c. lustra decem*, Hor.;—*c. Demetrium Phalerea, at or about the time of Demetrius Phalereus*, Quint.—(4) *ea fuere oppida c. septuaginta*, Liv.—(5) *c. verba dissensio*, Quint.;—*c. bonas artes publica sociordia*, Tac.

CIRCĒUM, *i, n.* (κίρκιον). A mandrake, i. q. mandragoras, Plin.

CIRCĒUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Circe, Circæan; C. poculum*, Cic.;—*C. gramen, i. e. magical*, Prop.;—*C. campi, i. a. Colchis*, Val. Flac.;—*C. mœnia, i. e. Tusculum* (because built by Telegonus, son of Circe), Hor.

CIRCE, *es, f.* (Κίρκη), [gen. Circeæ, L. Andr. ap. Fest.—acc. Circam and Circen, Cic.]. *Circe*, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Helios (the Sun),

and Perse or Perseis, sister of Æetes of Colchis, famous for her sorcery, Cic.; Ov.; Hor.

CIRCĒIENSIS, *e, adj.* *Of or belonging to Circæi; C. ostreae*, Plin. *Fear.*: Circæenses, ium, *m.* The inhabitants of Circæi, Cic.

CIRCĒII, *ōrum, m.* The town of Circæi in Latium, on a promontory of the same name, now Monte Circelio, celebrated for its oysters, Cic.

CIRCĒNIS, *e, adj.* *Of or belonging to the circus; c. ludi, the Circæian games, the races in the Circus Maximus, called also ludi magni and naumini*, Cic. *Abol.*: Circenses, ium, *m.*, Suet.

CIRCĒNO, *are, tr.* (circinus). *To make circular, to round*, Plin. *Part.*: *c. antras, to fly in a circle*, Ov. SYN. CIRCINO; CIRCULOR.—Circinare, in a general sense, properly *to compass round*.—Circulari (circulus), *to make a circle, turn round, encircle*.

CIRCĒNUS, *i, m.* (κίρκυνος). A pair of compasses; flumen Dubis ut circino circumductum.

CIRCĒTER, *adv.* (circus, circum). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of space: About, near*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Of time: About, toward*.—(3) *Of number: About, nearly, or thereabouts*. EX. (1) *cistella loca hæc c. excidit mihi, in this neighborhood*.—(2) *diebus c. quindecim, Cas.*;—*c. hora decima noctis*, Sulpic. ap. Cic. *With acc.*: *c. Idus Novembres*, Cic.;—*c. meridiem, Cas.*;—*c. hominum millia sex, Cas.*;—*ex omni copia c. pars quarta*, Sall. SYN. See CIRCA.

CIRCŪS, *i, m.* [cerceus, Cat. ap. Gell.]. A sharp wind that blows in Gallia Narbonensis, northwest by west (to the Romans), Sen.

CIRCŪFO, *ire.* See CIRCUMEO.

CIRCŪTIŌ, *ōnis* (and circumitio, *ōnis*), *f.* (circumeo, properly a going round; hence.) I. *Prop.* (1) A going round to visit military posts, the patrol.—(2) *Meton.*: A circle, a circular form.—(3) *Concr.*: A walk or passage for walking round, a gallery, corridor. II. *Fig.* (4) A circuitous mode, a circumlocution. EX. (1) *c. ac cura aditium plebei erat*, Liv.—(2) *collocanda oppida non quadrata sed circumionibus*, Vitr.—(3) *Duo trichina eum circumionibus*, Vitr.—(4) *quid opus est circumione?* Cic. SYN. See ANFRACTUS.

CIRCŪTUS (circumitus), *ūs, m.* (circumeo). I. *Prop.* (1) A circular ambulation, a circuit, a revolution.—(2) In medic.: A periodical return of an illness.—(3) *Meton. concr.*: Circuit, circumference. II. *Fig.* (4) In rhet.: A period.—(5) A circuitous mode of expression. EX. (1) *c. solis, Cic.*;—*nox et dies unum circuitum orbis efficit, id.*—(2) *Febrium circuitus*, Cels.—(3) *collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere completi non poterant, Cas.*—(4) *circuitus ille orationis quem Græci περιόδοι, nos circuitum dicimus*, Cic.—(5) *ea, que proprie signari poterant circuitu cæperunt enunciare, by circumlocution, periphrasis*, Quint. SYN. See ANFRACTUS.

CIRCŪLATIM, *adv.* (circular). I. *Prop.*: Circularly; C. Aur. II. *Meton.*: In flock or companies, by hundreds or in whole masses, Suet.

CIRCŪLATOR, *ōris, m.* A stroller, mountebank, a quack, Cels. Also as a term of contumely; C. auctionum, As. Poll. SYN. CIRCULATOR; INSTITOR; MERCATOR; NEGOTIATOR.—Circulator, *one who goes about, a stroller, etc.*, as here.—Institor (stare, in), *a hawker, pedlar, broker, who carries about and sells another's wares or his own; superior to Circulator*.—Mercator, *the merchant, importer, also the shopkeeper, retailer, a profession followed in Rome by low people and manumitted slaves only; superior to*

Institor.—Negotiator, a banker, money-broker; superior to all the others. Such were rich Roman knights and plebeians, who carried the produce of their estates to the capital; whereas Mercator, doing business in the capital, lived there and went abroad only as business called.

CIRCULATŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (circulator). *Of or belonging to a mountebank; c. jactatio.*

CIRCŪLOR, āri, dep. (circulus). I. *To form a circle for conversation; videt oscitantem judicem loquentem cum altero, nonnunquam etiam circulantem, Cic.* II. *Exp. Of quacks or mountebanks: To collect a crowd round one's self.* SYN. See CIRCINO.

CIRCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (circus), [contr. circulus, Virg.]. I. *Prop. 1. Any circular figure, a circle, ring; as, c. aut orbis qui ζώνος Græce dicitur, Cic.—2. Exp.: An astronomical circle or zone; also, the circle described by a planet in its course, an orbit; stellæ circulos suos conficiunt, Cic.;—c. lacteus, the Milky Way, Plin.—3. In geogr.: A meridian, Plin.* II. *Meton. 4. A circular body, a hoop on a cask, Virg.;—a kind of pastry; a cracknel, Varr.—5. The circle of a company, a company, a club. Usually in the plur.: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecrari, Cic. In the sing.; quemcumque patremfamilias arripisset eis aliquo circulo, Cic.* SYN. CIRCULUS; ORBIS; ORBITA; ROTA; GLOBUS; GYRUS; SPIRA.—Circulus, a circle, etc., as here.—Orbis, any thing round, imaginary or real, the universe, the world, etc.—Orbita, an orbit (in astronomy), a wheel-rut or track.—Rota, a wheel; gyrus rotarum, Plin.—Globus, a globe.—Gyrus, a circuit, a round turning.—Spira, a winding about, a spiral line.

1. **CIRCUM**, adv. (acc. of circus). I. *Prop. (1) Round about, all round, round;—(2) Meton. gen. Denoting proximity: In the neighborhood, in the precincts, close by, close.* EX. (1) quæ c. essent opera, Cæs.;—c. sub mœnibus urbis aquantur, all round the foot of the walls, Virg.—(2) gentes innumere c. infraque relicte, Ov. SYN. See CIRCA 1.

2. **CIRCUM**, prep. Same in meaning as circum, adv., but followed by acc. as its object.—(1) *Round about, all round, round;—(2) Meton. gen. Denoting proximity: In the neighborhood of, in the precincts of, close by, near to, about, at, hand by;—(3) Exp. Of persons; denoting attendance, escort, etc.: Near, about any one, in any body's neighborhood.* EX. (1) terra c. axem se convertit, Cic.;—c. caput micantes radios, Ov.;—c. villulas nostras errare, to rove about among our villas, Cic.;—denittere pueros c. amicos, to friends about or in turn. After the acc.: hunc c. feruntur, Cic.—(2) c. hæc loca commorabor, Cic.;—c. ædem Concordiæ, Sall.—(3) eos qui c. illum sunt, Cic. After the acc.: Hectora c., Virg. PHRASE. Servi c. pedes = ad pedes, attending, Cic. In composition with *circ* and its derivatives the *m* is often omitted; as, *circueo*.

CIRCŪMACTŌ, ōnis, f. (circumago). I. *Prop.: A revolving or turning round; c. solis, Vitr.* II. *Fig.: A turn of speech, Gell.*

1. **CIRCŪMACTUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of circumago.* II. *Adj.: Turned round, bent; in orbem c., Plin.*

2. **CIRCŪMACTUS**, ūs, m. (circumago). *A turning round, rotation; c. cœli, Sen.*

CIRCŪMAGGĒRO, āre, tr. *To heap up round about; c. stercoratam terram, Col.; Plin.*

CIRCŪMĀGO, āre, āgi, actum, tr. I. *Prop. (1) Gen.: To drive round, guide, turn round, wheel round. And mix: Gr. 136, 3, circumagi,*

to turn one's self round;—(2) Exp.: To emancipate a slave by turning him round (Ad. Rom. Antiq., p. 43).—(3) Meton.: To drive, lead, take, or convey from one place to another. II. *Fig. (4) Gen.: To run about, drive about;—(5) Exp. Of time; c. se, or more frequently* in the passive: To accomplish (as it were) the circular course, i. e. to pass by, to elapse, to close, to be spent;—(6) In pass.: To be led about in an unsettled manner.* EX. (1) c. equos frenis, Liv.;—circumagente se vento, shifting or changing.—(2) se illi (philosophiæ) subiecit, statim circumagitur, is set free, Sen.—(3) milites huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.;—nil opus est te circumagi, for you to be led or taken about, Hor.—(4) Tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, so many changes revolving, Plin. E.;—hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, took another turn.—(5) in ipso conatu rerum circumagitur se annus, has elapsed, is spent; lit. brings itself round.—(6) alieni momentis animi circumagi.

CIRCŪMĀRO, āre, tr. *To plough round; c. agrum, Liv.*

CIRCUM-CESŪRA, æ, f. *The outline of any thing, the circumference of a body; circumscription, Lucr.*

CIRCUM-CĪDO, ēre, cidi, cĭsum (circum, cædo). I. *Prop. (1) To cut off all round, to cut all round, to pare, prune.* II. *Fig. (2) To make smaller, shorter, less; to cut, prune, shorten, diminish, confine, abbreviate, restrict, curtail, etc.* EX. (1) Ars agricolarum quæ c., Cic.;—c. cespitem gladiis, Cæs.;—c. genitalia, to circumcise.—(2) Circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic.;—sumtus circumcisi aut sublatis, Liv.;—c. vinum in totum annum, to abstain from wine, Cels. *Of style: Circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint.* SYN. See AMPUTO.

CIRCUM-CINGO, ēre, tr. *To surround entirely, Cels.*

CIRCUM-CIRCA, adv. *Round about, from all sides, Plaut.* SYN. See CIRCA.

CIRCUMCISE, adv. *Briefly, concisely, Quint.*

CIRCUMCĪSŪRA, æ, f. (circumcido). *The pruning of plants, Plin.*

CIRCUM-CĪSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of circumcido.* II. *Adj., prop.: Cut all round; hence, (1) Of places: Steep, precipitous, inaccessible, cut off from access;—(2) Fig.: Short, brief.* EX. (1) ut arx quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, Cic.;—collis ex omni parte c., Cæs.—(2) c. orationes et breves, Plin. E.

CIRCUM-CLŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. (circum, claudō). *To inclose all round, to shut up on all sides, to hem in; ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitus, Cæs. Fig.: te mea diligentia circumclusum, Cic.*

CIRCUM-CŪLO, ēre, tr. *To live or dwell round about; c. sinum maris, Liv.*

CIRCUM-CURRO, ēre, intr. I. *Prop. (1) To run all round.* II. *Fig. (2) To rove or wander about.* EX. (1) corse c., Vitr.;—linea circumcurrens, circumference, periphery, Quint.—(2) eam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, Quint.

CIRCUM-CURSO, āre, tr. and intr. freq. intena. *To run about or round, Plaut.; Lucr.*

CIRCUM-DO, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr. *To lay, set, place, put any thing round another; to provide or furnish any thing with another, to surround.* I. *Prop. (1) c. aliquid alicui, to put, lay, place, etc., round;—(2) Fig.: Same.* II. *c. aliquid (aliquid) aliqua re;—(3) To surround with any thing, to inclose, furnish with all round, to encompass, encircle.* EX. (1) ignes circum-

datos, Cic.:—c. arma humeris, Virg. Also *without dat.* With *abl. of place*: c. munitiones toto oppido, Hirt.:—c. equites cornibus, *to dispose or post on the flanks*, Liv.—(2) necessitates vobis fortuna circumdederit, Liv.;—c. egregiam famam paci, *to procure*, Tac.—(3) (Dens) animum circumdedit corpore, Cic.;—c. moenia fossa, Sall. *Dato with an acc. by a Greek construction.* Dato circumdata Sidonium chlamydem, Virg.; Gr. 526. SYN. See AMBIO.

CIRCUM-DŪCO, ħre, xi, ctum, tr. [*imper.*, circumduce, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) *To lead or draw about.* II. Fig. (2) *To work a speech out, i. e. to write it over again, to extend it.*—(3) *To mark or pronounce a syllable with the broad accent or circumflex, to pronounce broad.*—(4) *To cheat.* EX. (1) flumen Dubis at circino circumductum, *as if described with a pair of compasses*, Cæs.;—c. aratrum (*in founding a town*), Cic.;—c. verba, *to put in brackets, i. e. to encircle with a line made with a pen*, Suet.;—umbra lineis circumducta, *encompassed, marked out with*, Plin.;—cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, *led around*, Cæs. With *double acc.*: quos Pompeius omnia sua praesidia circumduxit (Gr. 443, 2d), *at all the military posts*, Cæs. Intr. *absol.*: nocte media praeter castra hostium circumducit, *marches round*, Liv.—(2) quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint.—(3) sonum augere quodammodo c., Quint.—(4) c. filium anantem argento, Plaut. SYN. See AMBIO.

CIRCUMDUCTĪO, ōnis, f. (circumduco). I. A *leading around*; c. aquarum, Vitr.;—c. sphaerae, *a circle, orbit*, Hyg. II. Fig. 1. A *copious expression of idea in order to make a period*, Quint. 2. A *deceiving, cheating, defrauding*, Plaut.

CIRCUMDUCTUM, i, n. (circumduco). In rhet.: *A period*, Quint.

1. CIRCUMDUCTUS, a, um, pt. of circumduco.

2. CIRCUMDUCTUS, ūs, m. (id.). A *leading round, circuit*, Quint.

CIRCUM-ĔO (circueo), ħre, ū, (fiv), circū-tum, intr. and tr. irr. I. Prop. (1) *To go, travel, march round or about.*—(2) Eep. In milit.: *To surround, encompass, to hem in, shut up on all sides.*—(3) *To go about from one person to another, to go about the city, to make the round, especially for the purpose of canvassing, to canvass.* II. Fig. (4) *To surround, beset, encompass.*—(5) *To express by circumlocution, or by other terms.*—(6) *To cheat, defraud, circumvent.* EX. (1) ipse Caeina quum circuiret praedia, Cic.;—c. oram maris ante hiemem, Liv.;—circumire urbem, *to stroll about through the city*, id.;—c. angiporto illac per hortum, *to go round, i. e. to take a roundabout or circuitous road*, Juvl.: c. extremas oras, i. e. circumueundo pingit, Ov.—(2) totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Cæs.—(3) illum (Antonium) c. veteranos ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic.—(4) totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic.—(5) c. omnia copiosa loquacitate, Quint.;—Vespasiani nomen vitabundi c., *to avoid*, Tac.—(6) fucinus indignum, sic circumiri, *to be so choused*, Ter. SYN. See CIRCUMVENIO.

CIRCUM-ĔQUITO, ħre, tr. *To ride round any thing*; c. moenia, Liv.

CIRCUM-ERRO, ħre, intr. *To wander round, stroll about*; turba lateri c., Sen.

CIRCUM-FĔRO, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. irr. I. Prop. (1) *To carry round, to move about.*—(2) Meton. In a religious ceremony; *To carry any thing round for the sake of expiating*; hence, *to expiate, purify.* II. Fig. (3) *To spread any thing all round.*—(4) *To carry round with the*

tongue, *to render notorious, to publish, speak of, divulge.*—(5) In rhet.: *To give roundly to a sentence, to make periodic.* EX. (1) c. codicem, Cic.;—c. libros, *to carry about for sale*, Quint.;—c. acies huc atque huc, *to cast one's eyes about*, Virg.;—thus, c. oculos, vultus, Ov.; Liv. Middle (Gr. 136, 3), sol ut circumferatur, *that it may turn round.*—(2) idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda; i. e. undam tulit circum socios, Virg.—(3) c. bellum, Liv.; Tac.;—c. pacis suae bona terrarum orbi, *to bring, prepare*, Vell.—(4) ille amicitiam meam latissima praedicatione circumfert, Plin. E.—(5) Oratio circumlata, Quint.

CIRCUM-FLECTO, ħre, xi, xum, tr. I. Prop.: *To bend, wind or wheel round, to turn*; c. longos cursus, Virg. II. Fig.: *To move with a circumflex, to put the accent on, to pronounce long*; c. paenultimam, Gell.

1. CIRCUMFLEXUS, a, um, pt. of circumflecto. 2. CIRCUMFLEXUS, ūs, m. (circumflecto). A *bending or winding round, an arching*; c. mundi, Plin.;—c. caeli, *vault of heaven*, id.

CIRCUM-FLO, ħre, intr. I. *To blow round about, to blow in every direction*; circumflantibus Austris, Stat. II. *To blow round any body. In the passive, Fig.: ut ab omnibus ventis invidia circumflari posse videatur, Cic.*

CIRCUM-FLŪO, ħre, xi, intr. and tr. I. Prop. (1) *To flow round, to surround by flowing round, as a stream, etc.* II. Meton. (2) Gen.: *To surround in mass, to crowd around.*—(3) *To be present, to exist in numbers or crowds, to run over.*—(4) c. alga re, or *absol.*: *To have an abundance of any thing, to abound.* EX. (1) utrumque latus circumfluit aquoris unda, Ov.;—in poculo c. quod supersit, *to run over* (all around the brim), id.—(2) mulos circumfluxisse lupum, Varr.—(3) circumfluentibus undique eloquentiae copiis, Quint. With *acc.*: secundae res c. vos, Curt.—(4) c. omnibus copiis, Cic.;—redundans et circumfluens oratio, *overflowing with eloquence*, id. SYN. See AFFLUO.

CIRCUMFLŪUS, a, um, adj. (circumfluo). I. Active (1) *Flowing round.* II. Passive (2) *Washed round, surrounded with water.*—(3) *Hung round.* EX. (1) c. humor, Ov.—(2) c. insula, Ov.;—c. campi Euphrate et Tigre, Tac.—(3) c. chlamys limbo Maenio, *bordered*, Stat.

CIRCUM-FŌDĪO, ħre, —, fossam, tr. (*inf. pass.*: circumfodiri, Col.). *To dig all round any thing*; c. arbores, Plin.; Sen.

CIRCUM-FŌRĀNEUS, a, um, adj. (circum, forum). I. (*of or at the market-place*; c. aēs, i. e. borrowed from the banker's stall in the market; hence, *debits*, Cic. II. *One who goes from one market to another*; c. pharmacopola, Cic.

CIRCUM-FRĔMO, ħre, intr. and tr. *To surround any thing with a murmuring noise*; c. nidos, Sen.

CIRCUM-FULGĔO, ħre, intr. *To shine or glitter all round*, Plin.

CIRCUM-FUNDO, ħre, fūdi, fūsum, tr. *To pour around, to surround or encompass any thing with a fluid.* I. Prop. (1) c. alqd. caeni, *To pour around.*—(2) Meton.: *To spread all round in a crowd.* Middle sense: *To flock or meet together in crowds, to crowd round any body.* II. Prop. (3) c. alqd. aqua re: *To pour any fluid matter round any thing, to surround, encompass*—of a fluid, water, etc.—(4) Meton.: *To surround, encompass any body or any thing, to wrap up, envelope.* EX. (1) c. aquam, Cat.;—Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *flows round, surrounds the town*, Plin.; conf. in circumfuso aere, pendebat tellus, Ov.;—*to boil, run over*, Plin.—(2) magna multitudo sagittariorum ab utraque parte

circumfundebatur, Cæs. *With dat.* : circumfundebantur obviis sciscitantes, Liv. *In the active form* : circumfudit eques, *flocked together in numbers*, Tac. *Fig.* : undique circumfusæ molestiæ, Cic.—(3) terram crassissimam circumfundit aer, Cic.—(4) si cum exercitu paucas cohortes circumfudisset, Tac.; —multis circumfusum stoicorum libris, Cic.

CIRCUMFŪSUS, *a, um, pt. of circumfundo.*

CIRCUM-GĒMO, ěre, *intr.* *To groan, howl, or roar round about* any thing; ursus *c. ovile.*

CIRCUM-GESTO, ěre, *tr.* *To carry round*; *c. epistolam*, Cic.

CIRCUM-GRĒDIŌR, grĕdi, gressus, *intr. dep.* (*circum, gradior*). *To go or walk round* any thing, Tac.

CIRCMGRESSUS, *a, um, pt. of circumgredior.*

CIRCŪM-INJĪCIO, ěre, *tr.* *To throw up all round*; *c. vallum*, Liv.

CIRCUM-JĀCĒO, ěre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* : *To lie round about or around, to border upon*; *as, Lycaonia et Phrygia c. Europæ*, Liv.; —*circumjacentium populorum, surrounding*, Tac. II. *In Rhod.* : *Circumjacentia, ium, the context*, Quint.

CIRCUMJĀCIO. *See* CIRCUMJICIO.

1. CIRCUMJECTUS, *a, um, pt. of circumjicio.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Lying about or surrounding*.—(2) *Fig. Of style: Accompanying*. EX. (1) *c. ædificia muris*, Liv.; —*c. planities salibus*, Tac. *Without dat.* : *c. oppida*, Tac.—(2) *circumjectæ orationis copia*, Quint.

2. CIRCUMJECTUS, ūs, *m.* (*circumjicio*). I. *Prop.* : *A surrounding, circuit*; *circumjectu arduo*, Cic. II. *Meton.* : *Clothing, covering*.

CIRCUM-JĪCIO, ěre, jĕci, jectum, *tr.* (*circum, jacio*). I. (1) *To throw round, to put or place round*. II. (2) *To surround with* any thing. EX. (1) *c. hastas in venientem ex transverso hostem*, Liv.; —*c. vallum, to throw up all round*. *In the pass. with acc.* (*on account of* *circum*, Gr. 513 and 525) : *quod anguis domi vectem circumjunctus fuisset, had wound itself round*, Cic.—(2) *animus extremitatem cœli rotundo ambitu circumjicit*, Cic.

CIRCUM-LAMBO, ěre, *tr.* *To lick all round*; *c. ora*, Plin.

CIRCUM-LATRO, ěre, *tr.* *To bark around*; *c. hominem, to bark at*, Sen.

CIRCUMLĀTUS, *a, um, pt. of circumfero.*

CIRCUM-LĪGO, ěre, *tr.* I. (1) *c. alqd alcuī, To bind or tie round about*. II. (2) *c. alqd alqre, To bind round with* any thing, *to wind round, to surround, encompass*. EX. (1) *spongiæ hypodricis circumligantur*, Plin.; —*c. aliquid medicæ haste*, Virg.—(2) *c. ferrum stuppa*, Liv.; —*Roscus circumligatus angui*, Cic.

CIRCUM-LĪNO, ěre, *no perf., an another form, circum-linio*, ěre, Quint.; Col.). I. (1) *c. alqd alcuī, To smear a thing round another, to put on all round*. II. *c. alqd alqre*.—(2) *Prop.* : *To besmear round about with* any thing, *to wash round with*.—(3) *Meton. gen.* : *To surround, to overlay, clothe with all round*.—(4) *Fig.* : *To embellish, set off, magnify*. EX. (1) *circumlini vulneribus*, Plin.; —*sulphura c. summis tædis*, Ov.—(2) *circumlini alvos fimo bubulo utilissimum*, Plin.; —*Persæ mortuos cetera circumlitos condunt, besmear or cover over with, or anoint with all round*, Cic.—(3) *Midas circumlitus auro*, Ov.; —*thus, c. saxa musco*, Hor.—(4) *negotia c.*, Quint.; —*vocem c.*, id.

CIRCUMLĪTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (*circumlinio*). I.

A smearing round, a besmearing, overlaying, covering all round; *c. oris*, Plin. II. *Exp.* : *An overlaying with colors, a coloring*, Plin.

CIRCUMLŌCŪTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (*circumloquor*). *A paraphrasing, explaining circuitously, circumlocution*, Quint.

CIRCUM-LŪCENS, entis, *part.* (*luceo*). *Glittering or shining all round*; *c. fortuna*, Sen.

CIRCUM-LŪŌ, ěre, *tr.* *To wash or flow round*; *Rhenus c. tergum ac latera*, Tac.; *Liv.*

CIRCUM-LŪSTRANS, antis, *part.* (*lustro*). *Lighting or shining all round*, Luc.

CIRCUM-LŪVĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (*luo*). *Lund that is washed all round by water*, Cic. SYN. *See* ALLUVIES.

CIRCUM-MĒŌ, ěre, *tr.* and *intr.* *To go all round*; *c. insulam*, Mel.

CIRCUM-MĒTĪŌR, iri, *tr. dep.* *To measure all round*; *c. columnas*, Vit.

CIRCUM-MITTO, ěre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* *To send round or about*; *c. legationes in omnes partes*.

CIRCUM-MŪNĪŌ, ěre, ivi, itum, *tr.* *To fortify round about, to invest, secure*; *crebris castellis circummuniti*, Cæs.

CIRCUMMŪNĪTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* *In milit.* : *A fortifying round, circumcellation*, Cæs.

CIRCUM-NASCENS, entis, *part.* (*nascor*). *Growing around*; *c. absinthium*, Plin.

CIRCUM-NĀVĪGO, ěre, *tr.* *To sail round, circumnavigate*; *c. sinus Oceani*, Vell.

CIRCUM-NECTO, ěre, *tr.* *To bind round, surround*, Sen.

CIRCUM-PĀDĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Situates round or about the Po*; *c. campi*, Liv.

CIRCUM-PĀVĪTUS, *a, um, part.* (*pavio*). *Beaten hard all round*; *c. area*, Plin.

CIRCUM-PLAUDO, ěre, *tr.* *To applaud or salute on all sides by clapping hands*, Ov.

CIRCUM-PLECTOR, ti, plexus, *tr. dep.* [*act. secondary form, Plant.*]. I. *To embrace, clasp round, encompass, surround*; *c. conjunctiones*, Cic.; —*c. colleum opere, to surround with fortifications*, Cæs. II. *Fig.* : *To surround, to encompass*, Gell.

1. CIRCUMPLEXUS, *a, um, pt. of circumplexor.*

2. CIRCUMPLEXUS, ūs, *m.* (*neut. in the abl. sing.*). *An encompassing, folding round*, Plin.

CIRCUM-PLĪCŌ, ěre, *tr.* *To trine or fold round*; *si anguem vestis circumplexavisset*, Cic.

CIRCUM-PŌNO, ěre, pōsi, pōsitum, *tr.* *To set or place round*; *c. nemus stagno*, Tac.

CIRCUMPŌTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (*circum, poto*). *A drinking round in order, by turns*. XII. Tab. ap. Cic.

CIRCUM-PULSO, ěre, *tr.* *To beat or strike all round*, Stat.

CIRCUM-PURGO, ěre, *tr.* *To cleanse round about*; *c. clavum pedis*, Cels.

CIRCUM-QUĀQUE, *adv.* *Round about*, Aur. Vict.

CIRCUM-RĀDO, ěre, *tr.* *To scrape or pare round*; *c. tonsillas digito*, Cels.

CIRCUMRĀSĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (*circumrado*). *A scraping or paring round*, Plin.

CIRCUM-RĒTĪŌ, ěre, —, titum, *tr.* (*circum, rete*). *To throw a net round. Only fig.* : *circumretitum frequentia populi Romani esse videam*, Cic.

CIRCUM-RŌDO, ěre, si, sum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To gnaw round about.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Samē.* EX. (1) c. escam, Plin.—(2) etiam-dudum enim circumrodo, *I keep gnawing about; i. e. am lingering, cannot make up my mind.* Cic.—dente Theonino circumroditur, *is gnawed, i. e. cut up, recited, Ilor.*

CIRCUM-SCINDO, ěre, *tr.* *To tear all round; c. et spoliare lictor, Liv.*

CIRCUM-SCRIBO, ěre, psi, ptum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To write all round, to draw a mark or line all round, to encircle, inclose.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To limit, confine, circumscribe.*—(3) *To restrain, keep within limits, restrict.*—(4) *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, ensnare, entrap.*—(5) *To declare null and void, to cancel.* EX. (1) c. orbem, *to draw a circle,* Cic.;—*virgulta stantem circumscripsit, id.*—(2) nullis ut terminis circumscribat jus suum, Cic.—(3) Senatus prætozem cum circumscripsisset, Cic.—(4) captiosus interrogationibus circumscripti, Cic.—(5) circumscriptis his sententiis, quas posui, Cic. SYN. See CIRCUM-VENIO.

CIRCUMSCRIPTĒ, *adv.* (circumscriptus II.). I. *In periods, periodically; c. numeroso dicere, Cic.* II. *Summarily, briefly; c. et breviter ostendere, Lact.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTŌ, ōnis, *f.* (circumscribo). I. *Gen.* (1) *An inclosing by a circle, a circle.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A limit, circumference, circuit, compass.*—(3) *A rounding of periods, a period,* Cic.—(4) *A circumventing, defrauding, cheating.* EX. (1) ex illa c. excedere, Cic.—(2) terræ situm, formam, circumscriptionem, Cic.—(3) circuitus ille orationis quem circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic.—(4) c. adolescentium, Cic. *In the plur., id.; Sen.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. *A defrauder, deceiver, cheat, Cic.* II. *One that annuls or cancels; c. sententiæ suæ, Tert.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, a, um, *I. pt. of circumscribo.* II. *Adj.* In rhet. (1) *Rounded into periods.*—(2) *Concise, brief.* EX. (1) circumscripti verborum ambitus conceduntur, Cic.—(2) vis circumscriptioni, Plin.

CIRCUM-SĒCO, āre, —, sectum, *tr.* 1. *To cut all round, to pare round; as, c. aliqd serrula, Cic.*—2. *Of the Jews: To circumcise (usually circumcido), Suet.*

CIRCUM-SĒDĒO (sīdĕo), ěre, sēdi, sessum, *tr.* f. *Gen.* (1) *To sit round any one, to surround, beset, crowd round one.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To besiege, invest, blockade.*—(3) *Fig.: To lay siege round, to storm.* EX. (1) florentes amicorum turba c., Sen.—(2) qui Mutinam circumsedent, Cic.—(3) circumsessus muliebris blanditiis.

CIRCUM-SĒPIO, ěre, sepsi, septum, *tr.* *To hedge round, surround, inclose; c. corpus armatis, Liv.*

CIRCUM-SĒRO, ěre, *tr.* *To sow, set, or plant round; c. genistas alveariis, Plin.*

CIRCUMSESSŌ, ōnis, *f.* (circumsedeo). *A blockade, investing of a town, etc.; te hujus circumsessionis tuæ causam, Cic.*

CIRCUMSESSUS, a, um, *pt. of circumsedeo.*

CIRCUM-SĪDĒO. See CIRCUMSEDEO.

CIRCUM-SĪDO, ěre, *tr.* *To set, lay, or place one's self round a thing; socios Romanorum circumsidunt, Liv.*

CIRCUM-SĪLŌ, ěre, *intr.* (c. salio). *To leap round or about, Catull.* (*Of inanimate things; morborum omne genus c.*, Juv.)

CIRCUM-SISTO, ěre, stiti and stēti, *tr. and intr.* *To place one's self round, stand round, sur-*

round; circumsistunt hominem atque interficiunt, Cæs. *Absol.: sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.* SYN. See CIRCUMSTO.

CIRCUM-SŌNO, āre, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To resound on all sides, to be filled all round with a sound or clamor.*—(2) *To sound all round.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To utter a clamor round, to surround with clamor.* EX. (1) locus c. ululatus, Liv.; talibus aures tuas vocibus undique c., Cic.—(2) ad circumsontanem undique clamorem delecte cornua, Liv.—(3) clamor c. hostes, Liv.;—*Thriceio circumsonor ore, i. e. I am surrounded by those who speak the Thracian language, Ov.*

CIRCUM-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Act.* (1) *Resounding round.* II. *Pass.* (2) *Surrounded with a sound.* EX. (1) c. turba canum, barking around, Ov.—(2) c. Thisbe avibus, Stat.

CIRCUM-SPECTATRIX, icis, *f.* *She who looks or spies around, Plaut.*

CIRCUMSPECTE, *adv.* (circumspectus II.). *With circumspection, cautiously, prudently, circumspectly, Quint.; Sen.*

CIRCUMSPECTŌ, ōnis, *f.* (circumspectio). I. *Prop.*: *A looking on all sides, Maer.* II. *Meton.: Circumspection, caution, Cic.*

CIRCUM-SPECTO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To look round after a person or thing.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To think upon any thing, to consider, turn over in one's mind.*—(3) *To look to any thing, to wait for any thing, to watch for.* EX. (1) ut in pastu circumspectem, Cic.;—*c. ora principum, Liv.*—(2) c. omnia, Cic.—(3) c. detectionis tempus, Liv.

1. **CIRCUMSPECTUS**, a, um, *I. pt. of circumspectio.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Weighted over, well considered, circumspect, cautious, prudent.*—(2) *Meton. Of persons: Prudent, cautious, considerate, wary.* EX. (1) interrogatio c., Quint.—(2) modo circumspectus et sagax, Suet.;—*circumspectissimus princeps, id.*

2. **CIRCUMSPECTUS**, ūs, *m.* (circumspectio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A looking round.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Thinking upon.* EX. (1) cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin.;—*facilis est c. unde exami, Cic.*—(2) ut detineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, *from thinking upon other things, Liv.*

CIRCUM-SPERGO, ěre, *tr.* (c. spargo). I. *To scatter all round, Col.* II. *To sprinkle all round; c. se aqua, Plin.*

CIRCUM-SPĪCĪO, ěre, spexi, spectrum, *intr. and tr.* (c. specio), [*contr. circumspecti, Ter.; inf. circumspepe, for -spexisse, Varr.*]. I. *Intr. Prop.* (1) *To look all round, to look round.*—(2) *Fig.: To look to what one is about, to be cautious, to act with circumspection.* II. *Tr.* (3) *Prop.: To look round after any thing, to consider, contemplate.*—(4) *Esp.: To look round after a thing, to look out for, to seek.*—(5) *Fig.: To reflect upon, weigh or turn over in one's mind, think of any thing, consider.* EX. (1) nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic.;—*c. se, to turn round to look, to look round, Plaut.*—(2) esse circumspicendum diligenter, ut, etc., Cic.—(3) tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua c. poterant, *see to either of the wings of, Liv.*;—*c. saxum, to see, get in sight of, catch a sight of, Virg.*—(4) tecta ac recessum c., Liv.;—*c. externa auxilia, id.*—(5) reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Cæs. SYN. See CONSPICIO.

CIRCUMSTANTĪA, æ, *f.* (circumstans). I. (1) *A standing round, a surrounding.*—(2) *Concr.: The persons standing round, a circle, crowd.* II. *Fig.* (3) *A circumstance, attribute, quality.* EX. (1) c. hostium, Gell.; Sen.—

(2) c. angelorum, Tert.—(3) hoc genus argumentum sane dicamus ex circumstantia, Quint.

CIRCUM-STO, stāre, stēti, —, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To stand around, surround, encompass.—(2) *Esp.* in a hostile way: To surround, beset, besiege. II. *Fig.* (3) To surround, encompass, besiege. EX. (1) equites Romani, qui circumstant senatum, Cic. *In pl. pres.*: Subst., circumstantes, those standing round, the by-standers, Quint.; Tac.—(2) desinunt (improbi) c. tribunal praeoris urbani, Cic.—(3) quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstant, Cic. SYN. **CIRCUMSTO**; **CIRCUMSTO**.—Circumstare, *prop.*, to stand about, as here.—Circumstare, to gather about (either to assail or defend); impeditumque hostes circumstant, Cæs.;—sex hictores circumstant valentissimi, Cic.

CIRCUM-STREPO, ēre, —, pītum, *tr.* I. (1) To make a noise around.—(2) *Fig.*: Same. II. (3) To shout around. EX. (1) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac.—(2) tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen.—(3) quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

CIRCUM-STROO, ēre, *tr.* To build round about, Plin.; Suet.

CIRCUM-SUDANS, antis, *pt.* of c.-sudio, sweating on all sides, Plin.

CIRCUM-SURGENS, entis, *pt.* of circum-surgere. Rising all around or on every side, Tac.

CIRCUM-SUTUS, a, um, *part.* (circum, suo). Sewed together all round, Cels.

CIRCUM-TĒGO, ēre, *tr.* To cover round.

CIRCUMENTUS, a, um, *pt.* (tendo). Covered with any thing that fits tight all round.

CIRCUM-TĒRO, ēre, *tr.* To rub all round; hunc turba c., Tibull.

CIRCUM-TEXTUS, a, um, *part.* (texo). Woven round, Virg.

CIRCUM-TINNŌ, Ire, *tr.* To sound all round, Varr.

CIRCUM-TŌNO, ēre, ōi, —, *tr.* To thunder or roar around, Ov. Of warlike clamor, Hor.

CIRCUM-TONSUS, a, um, *part.* (tondeo). I. *Prop.* Of the hair: Shorn all round; as, c. matrona in puerilem habitum, Suet. II. *Fig.* Of discourse: Too much ornamented, labored, artificial, Sen.

CIRCUM-TREMŌ (more correctly two words, circum tremo), Lucr.

CIRCUM-VADO, ēre, si, —, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: To surround, assail on every side; naves c., Liv. II. *Fig.*: Same; novus terror circumvasit aciem, Liv. SYN. See **CIRCUMVENIO**.

CIRCUM-VĀGOR, āri, *intr.* dep. To stroll or wander about, Vitr.

CIRCUM-VĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* Wandering or strolling about; c. Oceanus, Hor.

CIRCUM-VALLO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To surround with a rampart, etc., to invest, besiege.—(2) *Meton. gen.*: To surround. II. *Fig.* (3) To belaguer, beset. EX. (1) c. oppidum, Cæs.;—circumvallatum esse Pompeium, Cic.—(2) c. locum duobus sulcis, Col.—(3) tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. SYN. See **OBVALLO**.

CIRCUMVECTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (circumveho). I. A carrying round, e. g. of merchandise; as, portorium circumvectionis, customs paid on transporting goods, Cic. II. *Circuit, course, revolution*; c. solis, Cic.

CIRCUM-VECTOR, āri, *tr.* dep. I. (1) To carry round or about. II. *Meton.* (2) To go through, describe. EX. (1) oram c., Liv.

Poet. separately: circum vectari rura caballo, Hor.—(2) c. singula, Virg.

CIRCUMVECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of circumvehor.

CIRCUM-VĒHOR, vēhi, vectus, *tr.* dep. I. *Prop.* (1) To go or ride about any thing. II. *Fig.* (2) To describe any thing minutely. EX. (1) ex navibus circumvecti milites, Cæs.;—equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, Liv.—(2) c. omnia verbis, Virg.

CIRCUM-VĒLO, āre, *tr.* To cover or veil round about, Ov.

CIRCUM-VĒNĪO, Ire, vēni, ventum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To be about any thing, to surround, encompass.—(2) *Esp.*: To surround hostilely, to beleague, shut up, beset, invest, cut off all communication, etc. II. *Fig.* (3) To surround, assail, oppress.—(4) To circumvent, defraud, deceive, cheat, impose upon any one, to beguile.

EX. (1) Rhenus uno alveo continuus aut modicus insulas circumveniens, flowing around, Tac.; thus, Coccyos c. media omnia, Virg. *In the pass.*: plunitis locis paullo superioribus circumventa, surrounded, Sall.—(2) ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, Cæs.;—c. multos ab tergo, Sall.—(3) quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic.;—c. falsis criminibus, Sall.—(4) circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic. SYN. I. **CIRCUMVENIO**; **CIRCUMVENIO** and **CIRCUMVENIO**; **CIRCUMVADO**.—Circumvenire, to come about, surround, encompass.—Circumire and Circuire, to go about, to visit, to go round to or among. *Fig.*: To deceive.—Circumvadere, to seize or set upon on all parts. *Fig.*: circumvasit urbem terror, Liv. SYN. II. **CIRCUMVENIO**; **CIRCUMSCRIBO**.—Circumvenire, to come round, to impose upon, overreach, to cheat; acerbum est circumveniri ab aliquo.—Circumscribere is properly to draw a circle round. *Fig.*: To confine within certain limits, to entrap one, to cheat by distortion of law, tricks, falsifications, etc.

CIRCUMVENTUS, a, um, *pt.* of circumvenio.

CIRCUMVERSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (circumverto). A turning round; c. manus, Quint.

CIRCUM-VERSO (verso), āre, *tr.* freq. (verto). To turn round, Lucr.

CIRCUM-VERSUS, a, um, *part.* (verro). Swept round, Cat.

CIRCUM-VERTO (vorto), ēre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To turn round. II. *Fig.* (2) To lead about, deceive, defraud, cheat. EX. (1) rota circumvertitur axem, revolves round its axis, Ov.;—c. se, to turn one's self toward the right side, Suet.—(2) c. alqm argento, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VESTĪO, Ire, *tr.* To clothe round, to cover all round; c. arborem, Plin. *Poet.*: c. se dictis, to arm or protect one's self, *Poet.* ap. Cic.

CIRCUM-VINCĪO, cire, *tr.* To bind about.

CIRCUM-VĪSO, ēre, *tr.* To look round, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VŌLĪTO, āre, āvi, *tr.* and *intr.* I. To fly or flutter round; c. alqd, Hor. *Abol.*: circumvolitantes alites, fluttering about. II. *Meton. gen.*: To wander about, to hover, Sen.; Lucr. *Freq.*, from

CIRCUM-VŌLO, āre, *tr.* I. To fly, hover round; c. praedam, Virg. II. *Meton. gen.*: To run or hasten round, Vell. SYN. See **PERVOLO**.

CIRCUM-VŌLŪTO, āre, *tr.* freq. (c. volvo). To roll round; feram circumvolitari blandientem, to twist himself, Plin.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, ēre, —, vŏlūtum, *tr.* To roll, wrap, twine or twist round; herba circumvolvens se arboribus, winding itself upon, Plin.

In a middle sense: serpentes circumvolatæ sibi ipse (Gr. 282), coiled up, Plin. *Ibet.*: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, accomplishes, finishes its career or course, Virg. *SYN.* See OBYOLVO.

CIRCUS, *i, m.* (= *κίρκος*, akin to *κίρκος*). *A circular line, circle, orb.* I. *A circle in the heavens, Cic.* II. *Circus or Circus Maximus. The race-course at Rome (so called from its circular form). The Circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, Cic.; Liv.;—C. Maximus, Liv.; Suet.;—C. fallax, because of there being a great number of jugglers, diviners, etc., loitering about, Hor. III. *A race-course in general, Liv.; Virg. Ibet.*: *The spectators in the circus, Sil.* *SYN.* See CAVEA. See also CIRCULUS.*

CIRIS, *is, f.* (*κίρκος*). *A water-fowl, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed, Ov.; Virg.*

CIRRATUS, *a, um, adj.* (cirrus). *Having curled or crisped hair, Mart.; Pers.*

CIRRHA, *æ, f.* (*Κίρρα*). *Cirra, a town of Phocis, near Delphi, Mel.; Luc.*

CIRRHÆUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Cirrha; C. campi, Plin.;—C. vates, Delphic; conf.: C. antra, i. e. the oracle at Delphi, id.*

CIRRUS, *i, m.*, mostly in plur. (akin to *κίρκος*). I. *Curled hair, a ringlet, a lock of curled hair, Mart.* II. *Meton. 1. The tuft of feathers on the heads of certain birds, Plin.;—2. Plur.: The arms of polyp, Plin.;—the filaments of oysters, id.;—3. Also of plants: A tuft, Plin.;—4. A fringe on a garment, Phædr.* *SYN.* See COMA.

CIRTA, *æ, f.* (*Κίρτα*). *Cirta, a town of Numidia, now Constantine, Sall.*

CIRTENSES, *Ium, m.* *The people of Cirta.*

CIS, *prep. with acc. (related to is).* I. *Of space: (1) On this side, this side [opp. trans and ultra].* II. *Of time: (2) Within.* *EX.* (1) quoad hostis c. Euphratem fuit, Cic.;—c. Tiberim . . . trans Tiberim, Liv.;—(2) c. dies paucos, Plaut. *SYN.* **CIS**; **CITRA**.—*Cis and Citra, on this side, only Cis is used mostly with names of rivers or mountains; but Citra with all sorts of places; as, cis Rhodanum—Alpes;—citra Rhenum, forum, templum, etc. Again: Cis, on this side of a certain limit.—Citra, on this side of a place within that limit.*

CIS-ALPĒNUS, *a, um, adj.* *This side the Alps, Cæcilpine;—C. Gallia, Cic.; Cæs.*

C SIUM, *li, n.* *A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, cabriolet, Cic.* *SYN.* See CARPENTUM.

CIS-MONTĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *On this side of the mountains; c. Aufinates, Plin.*

CISPĪUS (Cespins) **MONS**. *Mount Cispinus, one of the tops of the Mons Esquilinus, now S. Maria Maggiore, Varr.*

CIS-RHĒNĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *This side the Rhine;—C. Germani, Cæs.*

CISSEIS, *Idis, f.* *Daughter of Cisseus, i. e. Hecuba, Virg.*

CISSEUS, *ēi, m.* (*Κίσσεύς*). *Cisseus, a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, Hyg.*

CISSOS, *i, f.* (*κισσός*). *Ivy, Plin.*

CISTA, *æ, f.* (*κίστη*). *A chest or box for money, clothes, books, etc., Cic.; Hor.;—also, a ballot-box for voting in the comitia, etc., Auct. Her.* *SYN.* See STRULA.

CISTELLA and **CISTELLŪLA**, *æ, f. dim* (cista). *A small chest or box, Plaut.*

CISTELLĀRIĀ, *æ, f.* (cistella). *The name of a comedy of Plautus.*

CISTELLĀTRIX, *Isis, f.* (cistella). *She that has the charge of a casket, Plaut.*

CISTERNA, *æ, f.* (cista). *A subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern, Plin.*

CISTERŒNUS, *a, um, adj.* (cisterna). *Of or belonging to cisterns; c. aqua, rain-water, Sen.*

CISTĪFER, *ēri, m.* (cista, fero). *That carries a box, Mart.*

CISTOPHŒRUS, *i, m.* (*κιστοφόρος*, that bears a box). *An Asiatic coin worth four drachmæ, with the impression of a box on it, Cic. Gen. plur.: cistophorum, Liv.*

CISTŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (cista). *A small chest or box, Plaut.*

CĪTĀTE, *adv.* (citatus II.). *Quickly, swiftly; piscatores citatus moventur, Quint.*

CĪTĀTIM, *adv.* (id.). *Hastily, quickly; c. scribere, Cic.*

CĪTĀTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of cito.* II. *Adj.: Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, hurried, hasty; citato equo, in full gallop, Cæs.; Liv.; conf. citatiore and citatissimo agmine, Liv. Ade.: Gr. 274. Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, in rapid course, Cæs. Fig.: Of speech or a speaker: Argumenta acris et c., Quint.*

CĪTER, *a, um, adj.* (cis), [posit. only in Cato and Afran. in Prisc.; more frequently in compar. c. erior, and superl. citimus, Gr. 113, 2]. *On this side.*

CĪTĒRIOR, *us, adj. compar.* (citer). I. (1) *On this side, this side, hither (opp. ulterior).* II. *Meton. (2) Nearer.—(3) Of time or measure: Shorter, earlier, smaller.* *EX.* (1) alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic.;—(2) deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citeriora, Cic.;—(3) Africano consulatus ceterior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max.;—ceterior tamen est pœna quam scelus, Quint.; hence,

CĪTĒRIUS, *adv.* *More within, sooner; fig., Sen.*

CĪTHĒRON (Cithêron, Auson.), *ōnis, m.* (*Κίθαριον*). *Citharon, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Bacchus, Plin.; Ov.*

CĪTHĀRA, *æ, f.* (*κίθαρα*). I. *A guitar or lute, Hor.; Quint.* II. *Meton.: A playing on the guitar or lute, Hor.*

CĪTHĀRISTA, *æ, m.* (*κίθαριστής*). *A player on the cithara, Cic.*

CĪTHĀRISTĪĀ, *æ, f.* (*κίθαριστρία*). *A female player on the cithara, Ter.*

CĪTHĀRIZO, *āre, intr.* (*κίθαρίζω*). *To play on the cithara, Nep.*

CĪTHĀREDĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (*κίθαριδικός*). *Of or belonging to a citharedus; c. ars, Suet.*

CĪTHĀREDUS, *i, m.* (*κίθαριδός*). *A player on the cithara, Cic.; Hor.*

CĪTHĀRUS, *i, m.* (*κίθαρος*). *A kind of turbot or flat-fish, Plin.*

CĪTIENSIS, *is, m. adj.* *Of or from Citium; C. Zeno, Gell.*

CĪTIĒUS, *i, m. adj.* *Of or from Citium; C. Zeno, Cic.*

CĪTĪMUS, *a, um, adj. superl.* (citer). *Situates or standing next to, next in place; (stella) citina terris, Cic.*

CĪTĪUM (Cittium), *li, n.* (*Κίτιον* or *Κίττιον*). *Citium. 1. A town on the coast of Cyprus, the*

native place of the Stoic Zeno, Plin.—2. A town of Macedonia, Liv.

CĪTIUS, *li, m.* *Citius*, a mountain of Macedonia, Liv.

CĪTO, *adv.* (*citius*). I. (1) *Quickly, swiftly.* II. *Meton.* (2) *citius for potius, sooner, rather.*—(3) With a negation, = *non facile, not easily, not very well.* EX. (1) *c. me ad te esse venturum, Cic. Compar.*; Hor. *citius dicto, more quickly than can be said, id.*; *c. suprema die, i. e. before the day of death, id. Superl.*; *se in curru citissime recipere, Cæs.*—(2) *ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, Cic.*—(3) *neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, Cic. SYN. Compar., citius, see PRĪUS.*

CĪTO, *āre, tr. freq. intena.* Gr. 227. Obs. 8. (*cicio*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To set in motion, to move or cause to move quickly, to promote, excite, stir up, rouse.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To cause, produce.*—(3) *Fig.*—*To call by name, cite, summon, cause to appear, or come forward.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To mention any body or any thing by name, to name.* EX. (1) *c. hastam, to throw, Sil.*; *c. urinam, to provoke, Cels.*; *c. radices, to put forth or strike root, Col.*—(2) *is motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, may be caused or produced, Cic.*—(3) *c. iudices, Cic.*; *c. unum (militem) nominatim ex iis, to call out to military service, Liv.*; *omnes abis te rei capitibus citantur, are summoned for trial, Cic.*—(4) *qui hoc anapesto citantur, that are mentioned or alluded to, of whom mention is made, Cic.*; *c. Io Bacche, to cry, repeat, sing over, Hor.*; *c. pœanem, to declaim, sing, Cic. SYN. See VOVO.*

CITRA, *without a case, adv.*: *with acc. prep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *prep.*: *On this side (opp. ultra).* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of what remains within a limited space: Within, before, short of.*—(3) *Gen.*: *Without, except.* EX. (1) *prep.*: *Germani qui essent c. Rhenum, Cæs.* *Adv.*: *ultra citraque percolare, Plin.*; *—nec c. mota nec ultra, neither one way nor the other, neither hither nor thither, Ov.*—(2) *tela hostium c. cadebant, fell before reaching their aim, i. e. did not hit or reach the Romans, Tac.*; *—nec a postrema syllaba c. tertiam, before the third syllable, i. e. before the antepenultima, Cic.*; *c. Trojana tempora, before, previous, anterior to, Ov.*; *—virtus c. genus est, remains behind the generation, Ov.*; *c. scelus, not quite so much as a crime, on the verge of crime, id.*; *c. quam capias, less than, Ov.*—(3) *plus usus sine doctrina, quam c. usum doctrina valet, Quint.*; *c. spectaculorum dies, except during the public games, Suet.*; *c. magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, except the size, although not in size, Mel. SYN. See CIS.*

CITRATUS, *a, um, adj.* (*citrus*). *Covered with the leaves of the citrus-tree, c. libri, Plin.*

CITRĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). *Of or belonging to the citron-tree or cedar: c. mensa, of the wood of the cedar tree, Cic.*; *citreum (sc. malum), the fruit of the citron tree, a citron, Plin.*

CITRĀ, *æ, f.* for *citrus*. *A citron-tree, Plin.* **CITRŌ**, *adv.* (*citer*). *Hitherward: usually joined with ultra; thus, ultra citroque, ultra et c., ultra c., to and fro, hither and thither, from both sides, reciprocally, backward and forward; qui ultra citroque navigant, Cic.*; *—quum sæpe ultra citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, reciprocally, from both sides, Cæs.*

CITRUM, *i, n.* (*citrus*). I. *Wood of the African cedar-tree, Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *A utensil made of this wood, Mart.*

CITRUS, *i, m.* (*ξύρος, cedrus*). I. *An African tree, with fragrant wood, probably a species of cedar-tree, Plin.* II. *A citron-tree.*

CĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*cicio*; *set in motion; hence,*) *Quick, swift, rapid; vox acuta, gravis, cita, Cic.*; *—c. ingressus, Sall.*; *—c. pes, i. e. iambic, Hor. Adverb.* Gr. 274: *citi solvite vela, quickly, Virg.*; *—citus equo aderat, Tac. SYN. CĪTUS; PROPERUS; PRÆPROPERUS; FESTINUS; RAPIDUS; VELOX; CELER; LEVIS; PERNIX; PRÆPES; ALACER; PROMPTUS.*—*Citus, quick of motion, quick, etc.*—*Properus, that makes haste, and is forced to be speedy.*—*Præproperus, very hasty, over-hasty.*—*Festinus, that hastens to do a thing.*—*Rapidus (rapio), swift, rapid, violent; venti rapidi, Virg.*—*Velox, sprightly, fast, brisk; both prop. and fig., velox animus, Hor.*—*Celer, active, expeditious.*—*Levis, light, of no weight, nimble. Fig.: Inconstant, fickle.*—*Pernix (per, nitor, nixus), persisting, persevering.*—*Præpes, swift in flying; avis præpes, Cic.*—*Alacer, merry, cheerful, part; equus alacer, Cic.*—*Promptus (promō), drawn out, brought forth, taken out, so as to be ready. Fig.: Ready, disposed, prompt.*—*Promptus begins immediately and hastes delays. Celer does one thing after another without interruption. Citus employs every moment, and is an enemy to slowness. Citus and celer, opp. tardas; velox and pernix, opp. lentus; properus and festinus, opp. segnis, Docd.*

CĪVICUS, *a, um, adj.* (*civis*). I. *Of or belonging to a citizen, civic; for civilis (used by Cicero only in the instance of c. corona).* C. *corona, a civic crown, i. e. a wreath of oak bestowed on one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen, with the inscription, Ob civem civicus servatum (servatos), Cic.; Liv. Also civica, æ, simply, Sen.; Quint.*; *—c. jura, the laws of the state, Hor. Poet.*; *c. arma, defence in a court of justice, Ov.* II. *Of or belonging to the Roman state, Roman; non modo civica, sed ne Italicæ quidem stirpis, Liv. SYN. CIVICUS; CIVILIS.* These words are often used promiscuously: when distinguished, *civicus* is said of what relates to the inhabitants of a place, *civilis*, of what relates to the city or state; *scientia civilis, the knowledge necessary for governing a state, Quint.*—*Civilis also signifies civil, courteous, polite; agere se civilem, Suet.*

1. **CĪVĪLIS**, *e, adj.* (*civis*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to a citizen, civil.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of or belonging to public life or the state, public, political.*—(3) *Of popular manners: Like a citizen, polite, condescending, courteous, civil, urbane.* EX. (1) *civili conciliatione et societate, Cic.*; *—c. instituta, id.*; *—c. jus, civil law, i. e. the law of the country (opp. naturale jus, and jus gentium).* It also stands for *common law (opp. publicum jus); conf. c. ac publica lege, id.*; *—c. actio, brought by one citizen against another; bellum c. civil war, id.*; *—c. quercus = civica corona, see preceding article I., Hor.*—*c. robur (milit.), forces of the citizens (opp. mercede parati milites), Liv.*; *—c. dies, the civil day, i. e. from midnight to midnight (opp. dies naturalis, from sunrise to sunset), Plin.*—(2) *ex civilibus studiis, Cic.*; *—c. scientia, political economy, politics, id.*; *—c. vir, a statesman, Quint.*—(3) *c. animus, Tac.*; *—c. sermo, Liv. Compar., Ov.; superl., Eutr. SYN. See CIVICUS.*

2. **CĪVĪLIS**, *is, m.* *Claudius C.*, a leading Batavian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.

CĪVĪLITAS, *ātis, f.* (*civilis*). I. *Political science, i. e. the theory of government, politics, Quint.* II. *Polite behavior toward a fellow-citizen, affability, civility, Suet.*

CĪVĪLITER, *adv.* (*civilis*). I. (1) *In the manner of a citizen, like a citizen.* II. (2) *Popularly, condescendingly, affably, politely, civilly.* EX. (1) *c. contendere, Cæl. ap. Cic.*

—non c. uti nimis opibus, as a citizen.—(2) at quoniam semel est odio c. usus, Ov. SYN. *See* BENIGNE.

CIVIS, is, c. (*abl. cive, rarely civi*). I. A citizen, freeman or free woman; as, quod c. cum cive agat;—a fellow-citizen, Cic., and *Fin.*, A female citizen, Plaut. II. A subject; ut rex civibus suis, Cic. SYN. I. CIVIS; POPULARIS.—CIVIS, a citizen, one that lives in the same town; cives mei, my fellow-citizens.—Popularis. 1st. Of or belonging to the people; cœtus p. 2d. Delighting, pleasing the people, popular. 3d. Of the same nation, town, or city.—4th. An accomplice; popularis conjurationis, Sall. II. CIVIS; ISCOLA; ACCOLA.—CIVIS, *syn. with* incolae, a member of the state.—Incolae, an inhabitant, relates to the usual place of residence in town or country.—Accolae, a neighbor, one who lives near another.

CIVITAS, ātis, f. [*gen. plur.*, sometimes civitatum, Cæs.; Sall.], (civis). I. (1) *Abstr.*: The condition, quality, rights, and privileges, of a citizen, citizenship.—(2) *Fig.* Of style: Elegance, polish. II. *Concr.* (3) A corporation of citizens, the community, the state.—(4) *Meton.* for urbs: A town, city. EX. (1) Cito in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic.;—dare civitatem alicui, Liv.—(2) ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, Quint.—(3) consilia cœtusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur, Cic.;—omnis Helvetia civitas, state, nation, Cæs.;—ad administrandam civitatem restitutus, the administrator of public affairs, the government, Cic.—(4) expugnata c., Quint. PHRASES. regia c., a monarchy;—c. popularis, a democracy. SYN. CIVITAS; URBS; OPPIDUM.—CIVITAS, the body of citizens, the state.—URBS, the city, the buildings, in which they dwell; non dubitavisset quin et Roma urbs esset, et eam civitas incoletet, Cic.—Oppidum (*oppes*), *prop.*, a fortress, a stronghold.—Oppidum was said of all towns except Rome, which was called *Urbs*, the city, by way of eminence. In distinction, *oppidum* is better used to express a small town, though both words are applied to the same place; *Urbs* Thessalæ, in quo oppido.

CIVITATŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (civitas). I. Citizenship of a small town, Sen. II. A small town, App.

CLADES, is, f. (perhaps related to *κλάω*, *κλάδω*, to break), [*gen. plur.*, cladium for cladium, Sil.]. I. *Gen.* (1) A breaking or breakage, damage, loss, accident, misfortune, ruin, etc. II. *Esp. in milit.* (2) A defeat, discomfiture, rout, overthrow. EX. (1) Mucius cui postea Scævola a clade dextræ manus cognomen inditum, loss of his right hand, Liv.;—causæ tantæ cladis (of the plague), id. *Poet.* Of persons: Scipiadis cladem Libyæ, the ruin, curse, scourge.—(2) pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall.;—sine clade victor, Hor. SYN. CLADES; STRAGES.—Clades (*κλάω*, to break), *fig.*, defeat, severe loss.—Strages (sterno), to fell, cut, or hew down, *fig.*, great ruin, fall, havoc, overthrow, slaughter, carnage.—A stronger term than clades.

CLAM, *adv. and prep.* (probably from *celo*). I. *Adv.* (1) Secretly, privately, without the knowledge of.—II. *Prep.* (2) with the *abl.*: Without the knowledge of.—(3) Very rarely with acc., Gr. 605, the same. EX. (1) plura c. de medio removebat, Cic.;—c. mihi est, it is unknown to me, Plaut.—(2) non sibi c. vobis salutem fuga petivit? Cæs.—(3) c. matrem, Plaut.;—c. me est, I am not aware of it, Ter.;—c. alqm habere, to keep from any one, not to let him know, id. SYN. CLAM; CLANCULUM; OCCULTE; FURTIM; FURTIVE; OBSCURE; SECRETO; TACITE.—Clam,

without the knowledge of.—Clanculum (*its dim.*), secretly, without noise; also sometimes a prep., clanculum patrem, Ter.—Occulte, underhanded, fur from right.—Furtim (fur), stealthily, like thieves.—Furtive, privately, denoting continuance.—Obscure, darkly, not manifestly.—Secreto (secreto), apart, in secret.—Tacite, without noise, silently.—Clam, Clanculum, secretly, opp. palam. Occulte, opp. aperte. Clam et clanculum agit qui palam non audent; occulte serpit, molitur, qui detegi non vult; furtim adreptit, aufert, elabatur, qui reprehendi non vult; obscure agit qui lucem metuit; secreto peragit, parat, aut colloquitur, qui testes aut consocios fugit; tacite, quidpiam agit aut meditatatur, cui strepitus aut verba noceant, G. D.

CLAMATIO, ōnis, f. (clamo). A bawling, clamoring, Plaut.

CLAMATOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who cries or calls out (especially of a bad advocate, etc.), a bawler, noisy declaimer; c. odiosi ac molesti, Cic. SYN. CLAMATOR; DECLAMATOR; RABULA.—Clamator, as here.—Declamator, a declaimer, a name anciently given to teachers of Rhetoric.—Rabula, a blundering, noisy, brawling pleader, who says nothing right.

CLAMATORŪS, a, um, *adj.* (clamator). Clamatorus; c. avis, a bird of ill-omen, Plin. SYN. *See* CLAMOSUS.

CLAMITO, āre, *intr. and tr. freq. intens.* (clamo). To cry or call out with a loud voice, to exclaim, shout; as, ad arma cives! clamitans, Liv.;—c. alqm, to call any one by name, Plaut.

CLAMO, āre, *intr. and tr. (related to κλῆω)*. I. *Intr.* (1) To cry out, cry aloud, shout, exclaim. II. *Tr. with acc.* (2) To cry aloud to, to call upon, proclaim, declare. EX. (1) In clamando quidem video eum esse vere robustum, Cic. *Poet.* Of a grasshopper, Phædr.; also, the roaring of waters, rustling of the trees, etc.; clamant amnes, freta, nubila, silvæ, Stat. In the language of comedy: Snoring, Plaut.;—fides c. in ore, is praised, is in every one's mouth, Prop.—(2) c. morientis nomine, Virg.;—c. alqm furem.

CLAMOR, ōris, m. (clamo). I. (1) A cry, clamor, shout.—(2) *Esp.*: Exclamation, applause. II. *Meton.* (3) *poet.* Of inanimate objects: Noise, bustle, roar, tumult. EX. (1) clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, raised, Cic.—(2) dixi de te tanto clamore populi, Cic.;—c. coronæ, Hor.—(3) ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere.

CLAMOSE, *adv.* (clamosus). With noise or clamor, clamorously; c. ne dicamus omnia.

CLAMOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (clamor). Full of clamor or noise, noisy. I. *Act.* (1) Of one that makes much noise: Clamorous, bawling, noisy. II. *Pass.* (2) That is done or accompanied with noise, noisy, tumultuous. EX. (1) turbidus et c. alterator, Quint.;—c. pater, Juv.—(2) c. accelerator, Auct. Her.;—c. urbs, filled with noise and tumult, tumultuous, Stat.;—c. circus, Mart. SYN. CLAMOSUS; CLAMATORŪS.—Clamosus, clamorous, that speaks loudly or shrilly.—Clamatorius, pertaining to the exercise of declamation.

CLAMPETĪA, æ, and Æ, ūrum, f. Clampetia, a town of the Brutii, now Torre di Mezzo, Liv.

CLANCULĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (clanculum). Secret, hidden, private; c. poeta quidam, unknown, Mart.

CLANCULUM, *dim.* (clam). I. *Adv.*: Secretly, privately, Plaut.; Ter. II. *Prep.* with acc.: Without the knowledge of; c. patres, Ter. SYN. *See* CLAM.

CLANDESTINO, *adv.* Clandestinely, Plaut.; from

CLANDESTINUS, a, um, *adj.* (*clam*). *Secret, hidden, clandestine*; c. introitu urbe est potitus.

CLANGO, Ære, *intr.* To resound, Stat.

CLANGOR, Æris, m. (*clangor*). A sound, noise, cry, e. g. of birds, Att. ap. Cic.;—of wind instruments, Virg.

CLANIS, is, m. *Clanis*, a river of Etruria, now *Claere*, Sil.; Tac.

CLANIUS, ii, m. *Clanius*. I. A river of Campania, now *Clanio Vecchio*, Virg. II. A fabulous name of persons, Ov.

CLARE, *adv.* (*clarus*). I. *Prop.* (1) Of sight: *Clearly, brightly, distinctly*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Clearly, intelligibly, plainly, evidently*.—(3) *Splendidly, in a distinguished manner*. EX. (1) c. videre oculis, Plaut.;—c. fulgens cæsaries, Catull.—Of hearing: ut jam se gemant, *clearly, loudly, distinctly*, Cic.—(2) c. atque evidenter ostendere, Quint.;—eo clarus id periculum apparet, Cæc. ap. Cic. *Superl.*, Quint.—(3) c. exsplendebat, Nep.

CLARĒO, Ære, *intr.* (*clarus*). I. *Prop.*: To be clear, to shine brightly, Cic. II. *Fig.* 1. To be apparent, manifest, evident; as, et isse claret, Quint.—2. To be famous, distinguished, illustrious (Fabii Maximi), gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic.

CLARESCO, Ære, ii, —, *intr.* (*clareo*). I. (1) To grow clear or bright.—(2) Of hearing: To sound clearly, to become audible. II. *Fig.* (3) To become open, plain, manifest, apparent; to appear, become visible.—(4) To become famous, celebrated, distinguished. EX. (1) tecta lumibibus c., Tac.—(2) clarescent sonitus armorum, Virg.—(3) verba ipsa materie nitore clarescent, Quint.—(4) c. magnis inimicitiiis, Tac.

CLARIGATIO, Æris, f. (*clarigo*). I. A solemn demand of satisfaction, by the Fœdalis, Quint. II. The seizure of the person or property of one found on forbidden ground, Liv.

CLARIGO, Ære, *intr.* (*clarus*). Said of the Fœdalis, solemnly to demand satisfaction, Plin.

CLARISŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (*clarus, sono*). Clear-sounding, Cic.

CLARITAS, atis, f. (*clarus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Clearness* (of light or sound). II. *Fig.* (2) Of style: *Distinctness, perspicuity, clearness*.—(3) Reputation, renown, fame, repute, celebrity. EX. (1) c. sideris Veneris, Plin.;—visu manibus, c. in voce, Cic.—(2) pulchritudinem rerum c. orationis illuminat, Quint.—(3) num te fortunæ tuæ num claritatis pœnitebat? Cic.;—c. natalium, Tac. SYN. CLARITAS; CLARITUDO—The same. Still *Claritas* is used both in a proper and figurative sense, as above. *Claritudo* is better used to express something habitual and durable.

CLARITUDO, Inis, f. (*clarus*) for *claritas*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Clearness* (of light or sound). II. *Fig.* (2) *Renown, celebrity, fame*. EX. (1) fulgor et c. lune, Tac.—(2) quibus (artibus) summa c. paratur, Sall. SYN. See CLARITAS.

CLARIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Claros*: c. Apollo Tac.;—C. deus, the same, O.; and absol., Clarus, Virg.;—C. poeta, i. e. Antimachus of Colophon, near Claros, Cic.; Ov.

CLARO, Ære, tr. (*clarus*). I. *Prop.*: To make clear or bright, Cic. post. II. *Fig.* 1. Mental: To clear up, throw some light upon, to explain, make evident, Lucr.—2. To render famous, renowned, celebrated, Hor. SYN. See ILLUSTRIO.

CLĀROR, Æris, m. (*clarus*). Brightness, clearness, Plaut.

CLĀROS, i, f. (*Κλᾶρος*). *Claros*, a town of Ionia, with a temple of Apollo, now *Zille*, Ov.

CLĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) Of light and sound: *Clear, bright*.—(2) Of the wind; *Act.*: Making clear, bringing fair weather. II. *Fig.* (3) Mentally: *Clear, perspicuous, intelligible, apparent, manifest, evident*.—(4) Of character: *Illustrious, famous, renowned, distinguished, celebrated*.—(5) In a bad sense: *Notorious, infamous*. EX. (1) tanquam in clarissima luce versetur, Cic.;—c. lumina mundi, i. e. the sun and moon, Virg.—(2) c. Aquilo, Virg. (*conf.* ALBUS and CANDIDUS).—(3) c. res est quam dicturus sum, Cic.;—lucē sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. *Neut.*: clarum est, with a subjective clause, it is clear; Plin.—(4) clari et honorati viri, Cic. Clarissimus, *superl.*, a title of persons of distinction (Your Serene Highness, etc.), especially of a consul, proconsul, senator, etc., Cic.; Plin. E.—(5) populus Campanus luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. SYN. I. CLARUS; MANIFESTUS; EVIDENS; PERSPICUUS.—Clarus, clear, bright.—Manifestus, in the hand, manifest, plain, evident. Clarus, *opp.* obscurus; Manifestus, *opp.* latens.—Evidens, evident, clearly seen, requiring no further proof, *opp.* dubius.—Perspicuus (transparent, seen through), perfectly clear, not requiring further explanation. II. CLARUS; ILLUSTRIS; INSIGNIS; NOBILIS; CELEBRIS; INCLYTUS.—Clarus (4), famous, remarkable; genere clarus, Cic.—Illustris (lux), in the light, clear, bright. Fig.: Illustrious, renowned for laudable actions.—Insignis (signum), marked naturally; maculis insignis et auro, Virg. Fig.: Marked, distinguished, good or bad.—Nobilis (nosco), known, well known.—Celebris, famous, renowned, much frequented or resorted to.—Inclytus (xīno, to hear), of great renown, much spoken of; inclytus armis, Virg.;—inclytum divitiis templum, Liv.

1. CLASSIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*classis*). Of or belonging to a fleet; c. centurio, the captain of a ship, Tac.

2. CLASSIĀRIUS, ii, m. (*classis*). A sailor, a marine, Cæs.; Tac.; Nep. SYN. CLASSIARI; CLASSICI; NAUTICI; SOCII NAVALES; REMIGES; NAUTE; VECTORES.—Classiarii, crew and marines, i. e. sailors and soldiers belonging to a fleet, according to their profession.—Classici, *Classarii*, belonging to the same fleet.—Nautici, crew belonging to the same vessel.—Socii navales, a higher class of sailors enlisted in the maritime cities.—Remiges, oarsmen, who were slaves.—Nauta, the sailor who serves and manages the vessel.—Vector, a passenger.

CLASSICŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (*classis*). A small fleet, equadron, flotilla, Cic.

CLASSICUM, i, n. (*sc. signum*). I. A military signal given by a trumpet, Cæs.; Liv. II. *Meton.*: A war-trumpet, Virg.; Tib. SYN. See LITUS.

1. CLASSICUS, a, um, *adj.* (*classis*). I. 1. Belonging to a division of citizens.—2. *Exp.*: Belonging to the first or principal class of citizens.—Fig. (1) Of the first rank or class, classical. II. (2) Of or belonging to a fleet, sea. EX. (1) c. assidueque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, standard, classic, serving as a model, Gell.—(2) c. milites, fleet soldiers; marines, Liv.;—c. legio, Tac.;—c. bellum, naval war, Prop.;—c. certamen, a sea-fight, Vell.

2. CLASSICUS, i, m. (*classis*). 1. A trumpeter who summoned the classes of the Roman people to the comitia by blowing the trumpet (*classicum*).—2. A citizen of the first rank, Cat. ap. Gell. (Those of the first class only were called CLASSICI; those not of the first class, i. e. those belonging to any of the other five classes, were said to be INFRA CLASSEM).—3. A marine,

a *fleet soldier*.—4. *A sailor*. SYN. See 2. CLASIARIUS.

CLASSIS, is [all. classi, Virg.; gen. plur. classum, L. Andr.], *f.* (perhaps κλάσις, i. q. κλίσις; coner., a concealed assembly of the people). I. (1) *A division or class of the Roman people* (of which, according to the census made under Servius Tullius, there were six; of these, five only paid taxes), Cic.; Liv. I. 42, 43. II. *Meton.*

(2) *A class, a division*.—(3) *A division of an army, an army*.—(4) *A fleet*. EX. (1) *Tum classes centuriasque descripsit, ex censu*, Liv.—(2) *qui (philosophi) cum illo collati quintae classis videntur, of the lowest or last class (the fifth) or rank*, Cic.;—*ducere classem, to be the first of a class, id.*;—*audire classem, to attend a class (as a hearer)*, id.—(3) *c. procieta*, Lex Numae ap. Fest.;—*Hortina classis*, Virg.—(4) *postquam maximas edidicisset ornassetque classes*, Cic. SYN. CLASSIS; TRIBUS.—CLASSIS, a class or rank of citizens, according to the census or valuation of their property. Of these there were six.—TRIBUS, a tribe, a division of the people according to their place of residence. At first there were three; afterwards they increased to thirty-five tribes or wards.

CLASTIDĪUM, *n.* *Clastidium*, a small place of Gallia Cisalpina, Cic.

CLĀTERNA, *æ, f.* *Claterna*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, near Ravenna, Cic.

CLĀTHRI (clātri), *drum, m.* (τὰ κλῆθρα). *A grate, cross-bars*, Hor.; Plin.

CLĀTHRO (clātro), *äre, tr.* (clathri). *To furnish with cross-bars*, Plaut.

CLAUDĒO, *äre, and* CLAUDO, *äre, no perf.*, *clausum, intr. less frequently used than the derivative claudico (claudus). To limp, to hobble, to be lame, to totter*. Fig.: *cur c. aut insistere orationem malint*, Cic.;—*numerus clausurus est, will not run metrically*, Gell.

CLAUDIĀLIS, *c, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Emperor Claudius; c. flaminii*, Tac.

1. CLAUDĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to a Claudius, Claudian; c. castra, of Ap. Claudius*, Liv.;—*c. tempora, of the Emperor Claudius*, Tac.;—*c. cometa, visible in C.'s time*, Sen.

2. CLAUDĪANUS, *i, m.* *Claudian*, a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius and his sons.

CLAUDĪCĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (claudico). *A limping, a being lame; c. non deformis*, Cic.

CLAUDĪCO (clod.), *äre, intr.* (clauden). I. *Prop.* 1. *To limp, to be lame; as, Curvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere*, Cic.—2. *Poet.* *Of wings: To be lamed*, Lucr.—3. *Of a balance: To turn, id.*—4. *Of the cardo mundi: To be inclined, id.* II. *Fig.* 1. *To halt, to be incomplete or defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat*, Cic. SYN. CLAUDICO; TITUBO; VACILLO.—*Claudicare, to limp, hobble*.—*Titubare, to stagger, reel*.—*Vacillare, to move to and fro, to wobble*.—*Claudicare* is said of one who has one leg shorter than the other. *Titubare* is said of the feet or steps. *Vacillare* is said of the limbs or whole body, indicating weakness.

CLAUDĪTAS, *ātis, f.* (claudus). *A limping, a being lame*, Plin.

1. CLAUDĪUS (Clod.), *a.* *Claudius*, the name of two Roman gentes, one of patrician and the other of plebeian extraction, e. g.: 1. Appius Claudius Cæcus, who built the *via Appia* and an aqueduct (see APPICUS).—2. *Q. Claudius Quadrigranius*, an historian, cotemporary with Sulla.—3. *P. Claudius Pulcher*, a turbulent tribune of

the people, enemy of Cicero, who was killed by Milo, A. U. C. 702.

2. CLAUDĪUS (Clod.), *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Claudius (Clodius), Claudian; via C., a side path of the Via Cassia*, Ov.;—*aqua C., an aqueduct begun by Caligula and finished by Claudius*, Suet.;—*tribus C., on the other side of the Anio, named from the founder of the gens C.*, Liv.;—*Leges Clodiae, of Clodius*, the tribune of the people, Cic.

CLAUDO (clod. and clud.), *äre, si, sum, tr.* (related to κλίσσις, clavis). I. *Prop.* (1) *To shut, shut up, close, bar up, bolt*.—(2) *Meton.*: *c. alqd alqd re, To inclose, encompass, surround*.—(3) *To close, end, conclude*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To stop, close, keep shut, not open*.—(5) *To inclose, limit, confine*.—(6) *To bring to a close, to end, finish, terminate*. EX. (1) *ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret*, Cic.;—*c. ocellos, to close in dying*, Prop.;—*c. postas*, Hor.;—*c. rivos, to stop up*, Virg. *Poet.*: *c. animam laqueo, to cut off, stop*, Ov.—(2) *tum loci natura terra marique clauderetur*, Cic.;—*c. urbem operibus*, Liv.—(3) *c. epistolam*, Ov. *In milit.*: *c. agmen, to bring up the rear*, Cæs.;—(4) *nec ita claudenda est res familiaris*, Cic.;—*clausæ aures ad doctissimas voces, turning a deaf ear to*, id.;—*c. fugam hostibus, to cut off the retreat*, Liv.;—*clausa consilia habere, to keep close or secret*.—(5) *qui non claudunt numeris sententias*, Cic.—(6) *Of style: ad illud, quo veteres tragædiæ comediarque clauduntur: Plaudite*, Quint. *Of time: cujus ætas trepidavit c. octavum lustrum, to close*, Hor.

SYN. CLAUDO; OBERO; OBTRUO; OBSTRUO; OBPILO; OBSEPIO.—*Claudere, to shut, as here*.—*Oberare (ob, sera), to lock; ostium obera intus, lock the door inside*, Ter. Fig.: *oberatis auribus*, Hor.—*Obturare, to stop up, to stop with a bung*.—*Obstruere (ob, strues), to raise any thing high against; hence, obstruct*.—*Oppilare (ob, pila), to stop or shut up, to block up, for security or defence*. Fig.: *o. aures, to fill the ears*, i. e. to occupy the attention.—*Obsepio, to plant a hedge before, to shut out with a hedge*.

CLAUDO, *äre, for claudéo, to limp*.

CLAUDUS (clānus, Plaut.), *a, um, adj.* (clando for claudéo, to limp). I. (1) *Lame, limping*.—(2) *Meton.* *Of a galley having no oars on one side: Disabled, crippled*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Limping, lame, defective, maimed*. EX. (1) *c. Vulcanus*, Cic.;—*pes c.*, Hor.;—*iste c. pilam, a proverb applied to a person that cannot make right use of a thing*, Cic.—(2) *claudas mutilatasque naves trahentes*, Liv.—(3) *carmina c. alterno versu, i. e. an elegiac verse, so called on account of the intermixed pentameters*, Ov.

CLAUSTRA (clostra), *drum, n.* (claudō), [sel-dom in the sing., claustrum or clostrum, i. Curt.]. *That by means of which any thing is shut*. I.

Prop. (1) *A lock, bolt, bar, etc.*—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *A lock, inclosure*.—(3) *Milit.* *Any defence: A circumvallation, wall, fort, fortress, key, etc.* II. *Fig.* (4) *A bolt, bar, barrier*.—(5) *A protection, wall, barrier*. EX. (1) *effringi multorum fores, revelli claustra*, Cic.;—*laxare c.*, Virg.—(2) *(Of a tame lion) in claustra reverti, i. e. in caveam*, Stat.—(3) *c. urbis, i. e. gates*, Ov.;—*c. undæ, a dam, mound*, Sil.;—*c. maris, a harbor*, id.;—*sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret*, Cic.;—*suus claustris impediti, mounds, defences, walls*, Tac.—(4) *c. tua fregerunt versus, i. e. have been thrown open*, Plin. E.;—*c. obstantia rumpit animus, the barriers (meton., taken from the race-course)*, Hor.—(5) *quum ego c. ista nobilitatis refregissem*, Cic. SYN. See CLAVIS.

CLAUSŪLA, *æ, f.* (claudō). I. *A close, end; as, c. epistolæ, Cic.;—c. summa nervorum,*

Plin. II. *Esp. in rhet.*: The conclusion of a period, Cic.; Quint. (*opp.* initium, Quint.). SYN. See PERORATIO.

CLAUSUM (clāsum), i, n. (*id.*). A place shut up, a close, inclosure, Col.; Virg.;—clusa domorum, locked houses, Lucr.

CLAUSUS, a, um, *pt.* of claudio.

CLAVA, æ, f. (clavus). I. A knotty branch, stick, or staff, Cic.; Plin.;—a kind of club used in training recruits, *cadgel*, Cic.;—the club of Hercules, Ov. Prov.: clavum Herculi extorquere, i. e. something impossible, Maer. II. *Mton.*: A sprig, scion, Pall.

CLAVARIUM, ii, n. (*id.*). A donative to soldiers for buying shoe-nails, shoe-money, Tac.

CLAVATOR, ōris, m. (clava). A slave that carries the club for the soldiers, one that carries a club, Plaut.

CLAVATUS, a, um, *adj.* (clavus). I. Furnished with spikes or pricks; c. concha, Plin. II. Furnished with a purple stripe; c. mantillaocco, Lampyr.

CLAVICULA, æ, f. *dim.* (clavis). I. A small key, Cæs. II. A tendril of a vine by which it cleaves to its prop, Cic.

1. CLAVIGER, ōri, m. (clava, gero). Club-bearer, cognomen of Hercules, etc., Ov.

2. CLAVIGER, ōri, m. (clavis, gero). That carries a key (said of Janus as god of doors).

CLAVIS, is, f. [*acc.* clavim, Tib.; *abl.* clavi, Varr.]. (κλῆψ, κλῆψ). I. (1) A key. II. *Mton.* (2) Key.—(3) Same. EX. (1) subducere clavem, Plaut.;—c. adulterine portarum, a false key, Sall.;—trudere clavem, i. e. to entrust or charge with the management of a house, Dig.;—*conf.*, adimere claves uxori, i. q. to separate from one's wife.—(2) c. trochi, an instrument in the shape of a key to turn a top, Prop.—(3) c. vicularii, a bolt or cross-bar, Cat. SYN. CLAVERIS; CLAUSTRUM; PESSULUS; REPAGULUM; SERA.—Clavis, a key to lock or unlock a door; cacuba centum servata clavibus, Hor.—Clausum, a bar, any manner of thing that shuts up or incloses; luxat claustra Sinon, Virg.—Pessulus (πῆσσωλος), a bolt.—Repagulum (retro, pango), a bar put behind a door to keep it strongly shut up. Fig.: repagula juris.—Sera, a fastening, a movable bar or lever which was taken off when the door was to be opened.

CLAVUS, i, m. I. (1) A nail, spike, peg, *plug*.—(2) Fig.: Same or the like. II. *Mton.* (of like form), (3) The handle of a rudder; hence, the rudder itself, the helm.—(4) Fig.: Helm, management.—(5) A stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad (*latus*) by the senators, and narrow (*angustus*) by the knights. (See LATICLAVUS and ANGUSTICLAVUS).—(6) *Poet.*: A tunic in general.—7. In medic.: An outer swelling, tumor; as, a wart, corn, etc., Cels.; Plin.—8. An abortion among bees, Plin. EX. (1) ferreis confixa transtra, Cæs.—According to a Tuscan usage the ancient Romans designated the number of the year by nails which the highest magistrate, annually at the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple, Liv.;—hence, ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. begin to reckon the year from this day, Cic. It is used also as an image of firmness, said of personified *Necessitas*; as, Necessitas clavos trabales gestans, Hor.—(2) fixus aninus clavo cupidinis, a feller, Plaut.—(3) clavum ad litora torquet, Virg. Prov.: clavum rectum tenere, to be on the right, to neglect nothing; lit., to keep a straight or steady helm, Quint.—(4) clavum imperii tanti tenere, Cic.—(5) latum clavum impetrare, to be-

come or be elected a senator, Plin. E.;—latum clavum tribuere alicui, to elect any one a senator, Suet.;—latum c. adimere, to remove from the senate, id.;—angusto clavo contentus, i. e. with equestrian rank, Vell.—(6) clavum ut mutaret in horas, Hor. SYN. See GUBERNACULUM.

CLAZOMENÆ, ōrum, f. (Κλαζομεναι). Clazomenæ, one of the twelve towns of Ionia, birth-place of Anaxagoras, Cic.

CLAZOMENIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or from Clazomenæ; C. Anaxagoras, Cic.

CLÆANTHES, is, m. (Κλεάνθης). Cleanthes, a stoic philosopher, a disciple of Zeno, and master of Chrysippus, Cic.

CLÆANTHÆUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Cleanthes, stoic, Pers.

1. CLĒMENS, entis, *adj.* I. Prop. (1) Of the air, wind, sea, etc.: Mild. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: Gentle, calm, placid, still, without passion.—(3) Esp. Of one's conduct to others: Mild, gentle, merciful, indulgent, clement. EX. (1) unda clementi flumine pulsa, Catull.;—c. mare, quiet, calm, Gell.;—c. clivulus, gently sloping, App.—(2) etsi satis c. sum in disputando, Cic.;—c. rumor, not exaggerated, Sall.;—clementius genus columbarum, tamer (*opp.* agreste), Varr.—(3) c. iudices et misericordes, Cic. *Poet.*: insula c. ratibus, i. e. accessible, Claud. SYN. CLEMENS; MISERICORS; INDULGENS; PLACIDUS.—Clemens, mild, gentle, without passion.—Misericors, merciful, compassionate, tender-hearted.—Indulgens, indulgent, that refuses nothing.—Placidus, calm, peaceful.—Clemens, *opp.* to iracundus; misericors, to durus; indulgens, to severus; placidus, to iratus. Clemens animo;—placidus vultu, G. D.

2. CLĒMENS, entis, m. Clemens, a Roman proper name, Tac.

CLĒMENTER, adv. (clemens). I. Prop. (1) Mildly, gently.—(2) Esp. of an eminence: Not steeply, gently or gradually rising, slopingly. II. Fig. (3) Calmly, gently, placidly.—(4) Gently, mercifully, kindly, indulgently, clemently. EX. (1) Of the wind: spirit clementius Austri, Stat.—(2) et mollior assurgens collis, Col.;—thus, colles c. assurgentes, Tac.—(3) c. et moderate jus dicere, Cæs.;—c. ducti milites, peaceably, quietly, without plundering, Liv.

CLĒMENTĪA, æ, f. (clēmēns). Clemency. Of the air, wind, weather: Mildness, leniency; c. æstatis, Plin. E.;—c. cœli, Liv. II. Fig.: Mildness, kindness, benignity, indulgence, humanity, clemency, mercy; placabilitas atque c., Cic.

CLĒOBIS. See BIRRO.

CLĒONÆ, ōrum (Cleona, æ, Mel.), f. (Κλεωναί). Cleonæ. 1. A town of Argolis, near Nemea, Plin.—2. A town of Macedonia, on Mount Athos, Plin.

CLĒONÆUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Cleonæ; C. leo, i. e. the Nemean lion, Lucr.

CLĒOPATRA, æ, f. (Κλεοπάτρα). Cleopatra. 1. A queen of Egypt, noted for her beauty and familiar intercourse with Caesar and Antony, Cæs.; Juv.—2. The sister of Alexander the Great, Liv.—3. The daughter of Mithridates, wife of Tigranes, Just.

CLĒPO, ōre, psi, ptum, tr. (κλέπτω). [*perf.* subj., an old form: cleperit and clepsit]. I. To steal, pilfer, Att. ap. Cic. II. Fig.: c. sermonem ex occulto, to listen secretly, Pac. ap. Non.;—c. se, to hide, cover, conceal, Sen. poet.

CLEPSYDRA, æ, f. (κλεψύδρα). A water-glass, a vessel for measuring time by water, a

kind of *hour-glass*, Sen.; used by orators for timing their discourses; hence, PHRASES. clepsydrium petere, to wish or attempt to speak;—c. dare, to give leave to speak, Mart.

CLEPTA, æ, m. (κλέπτης). A thief, Plaut.

CLERŪMENCE, ðrum, m. (κληρονομοῦντος), i. g. Sortientes, the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut.

CLIENS, entis, c. (for cluens, from clueo, to hear). A client; Glaucia c. et familiaris istius T. Roscii, Cic.;—one who enjoys the protection of a superior, Cæs.;—an ally, id. SYN. See ASSECLA.

CLIENTA, æ, f. (cliens). A female client.

CLIENTELA, æ, f. (id.). I. The relation of a client to his patron, or the connection subsisting between them, patronage, clientship; esse in fide ac c., Cic.;—also, *confidery*, Cæs. II. Meton. coner. plur.: *Proterea, clients*; amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterat, Cic. SYN. CLIENTELA; TUTELA.—Clientela, as here.—Tutela (tueri), guardianship, the authority in one by law, or the magistrate to take care of the person or property of one under age; thus, In clientela alcijs esse, to be under the patronage of somebody, Cic.;—in tutela alcijs esse, to be under the guardianship or protection of somebody.

CLIENTULUS, i, m. dim. (cliens). A little or humble client, Tac., doubtful.

CLIMA, ðtis, n. (κλίμα). I. 1. A climate, clime, region, App.—2. Meton.: A spot, place; c. medium ventris, Veg. II. A land-measure sixty feet square, Col.

CLIMACTER, ðris, m. (κλιμακτήρ). A critical period of human life; viz., the years 7, 14, 21, 28, &c.

CLIMACTERICUS, a, um, adj. (κλιμακτηρικός). Dangerous, critical, climacteric (conf. CLIMACTER); c. tempus, Plin.

CLINAMEN, inis, n. (clino). Inclination.

CLINĀTUS, a, um (pt. of clino). Inclined, Cic.; Lucr.

CLINIĀS, æ, m. (Κλινίας). Clinias, the father of Alcibiades, Nep.; hence the latter is called *Cliniades*, Ov.

CLINĪCE, es, f. (κλινική, æc. τέχνη). That part of the practice of physic which relates to bedridden patients, *clinique*, Plin.

CLĪO, ðis, f. (Κλῑώ). Clío. 1. The Muse of history, Ov.—2. A sea-nymph, Virg.

CLĪPEO (clyp. and clup.), ðre, tr. (clipeus). To furnish with a shield. Clipeutus, furnished with a shield, Liv.; Ov.

CLĪPEUS (clyp. and clup.), i, m. [Clipeum, i, n. Virg.]. I. A round shield of bronze, Cic.; Liv. Prov.: clipeum post vulnere sumere; i. e. to do any thing too late. II. Meton. Of any thing in the form of a shield; as, 1. The canopy of heaven, Enn. ap. Varr.—2. The disk of the sun, Ov.—3. A kind of round meteor, Sen.—4. A bust, Liv.; Plin.; Tac. SYN. CLĪPEUS; SCUTUM; PARMA; PELTA; CETRA; UMBO; ANGLE; ÆGIS.—Clipeus, the smaller, oval, hollow shield of bronze covering the breast.—Scutum, the larger, long shield, four feet long, two and a half wide, made of wood, and covered with linen or skin, and on the rim with iron, to protect the body.—Parma, a round shield, a buckler, smaller than the clipeus (about three feet in diameter), made of wood covered with leather, used by light infantry and cavalry.—Pelta, a smaller crescent-shaped shield (also square), without the umbo in the centre, used by Macedonians and Amazons,

etc.—Cetra, a shield similar to the pelta, made of thongs of buffalo or elephant skin, used by the Spaniards and Africans.—Umbo, prop., the boss of a shield projecting from the centre. Fig.: A shield.—Ancile, a short oval shield, carried by the Salii in processions.—Ægis, the ægis, shield of Jupiter; also, of Minerva, with Medusa's head upon it.

CLĪTELLÆ, ðrum, f. (for calathellæ, from καλαθος, a basket). A pack-saddle, a dorsar, pannier, Cic.; Hor. SYN. CLITELLÆ; EPHIPPĪA;—Clitellæ, as here.—Ephippia (ἐπι, ἵππος), the harness of a horse, a saddle.

CLĪTELLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (clitellæ). Belonging to a pack-saddle; c. mulus, bearing a pack-saddle, Col.

CLĪTERNĪNI, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Æqui.

CLĪTOMĀCHUS, i, n. (Κλιτομάχος). Clitomachus, an academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Carneades, Cic.

CLĪTŌRIŪM, ii, n. and CLĪTOR, ðris, m. Clitorium, a town of Arcadia, Plin.; Liv.

CLĪTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Clitorium; C. lacus, Plin.

CLĪTUMNUS, i, m. Clitumnus, a small river of Umbria, the source of which was sacred, personified as Jupiter Clitumnus, now Clitumno.

CLĪVŌSUS, a, um, adj. (clivus). I. Hilly, steep, full of hills; c. Olympus, Ov. II. Fig.: Troubled, some, difficult; c. trames vitæ, Sil.

CLĪVŪLUS, i, m. dim. (clivus). A little hill.

CLĪVUS, i, m. [Clivum, i, n., Cat. ap. Non.], (clino, κλῑνω, to incline). I. (1) A gently rising hill, a sloping ground, Cæs.; Hor. II. Meton. (2) Any slope. EX. (1) c. Capitolium, Cic. Prov.: sudare in imo clivo, to be in difficulty at the beginning of a business, Ov.—(2) c. mense, Ov. SYN. See COLLIS.

CLŌĀCA, æ, f. (akin to claudo). A subterranean canal, by which filth was conveyed from the city into the Tiber, built by Tarquinius Priscus, a common sewer, Cic.; Liv. Prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, to make much ado about trifles, Cic. Faciously of the stomach of a drunkard.

CLŌACALIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to a common sewer, Sid.

CLŌĀCĪNA, æ, f. See CLUACINA.

CLŌDIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Clodius (see CLAUDIUS 3). C. crimen, the assassination of Clodius by Milo, Cic.;—C. incendia, caused by Clodius.

CLŌDICO, ðre. See CLAUDICO.

CLŌDIŪS. See CLAUDIUS.

CLĒLIA, æ, f. Clodia, a Roman maid who, having been sent to Porcenna as a hostage, swam back to Rome across the Tiber, Liv.; Virg.

CLOSTRUM. See CLAUSTRUM.

CLŪĀCĪNA (Cloac), æ, f. (cluo, to cleanse). She who purifies; C. Venus, Plin.

CLŪDO, ðre. See CLAUDO.

CLŪĒO, ðre (cluo, ðre, Prud.), intr. and tr. (κλῑνω). To be called, to be reputed, esteemed, Plaut.; Lucr. Also in the passive, Plaut. With inf.: To be said, reported to, Plaut.;—to be, to exist, Lucr.

CLŪILIŪS, ii, m. Cluilius, a king of Alba, Liv.; from whom the Cluiliæ fossæ were so called, id.

CLŪNIS, is [abl. clune, Hor.], m. and f. The buttock, haunch, Hor.; Plin.

CLŪO, ēre, *an old form for purgare, to purify*, acc. to Plin.; *conf. CLUACINA*.

CLŪO. See CLUEO.

CLŪPĒÆ (Clypeæ), ārum (Clupea, æ, Mel.), *f. Clypea, a town of Africa Propria, Cæs.*

CLŪPĒUS, i, m. See CLIPETES.

CLŪRA, æ, *f. An ape, Gloss.*

CLŪRINUS, a, um, *adj. (clura). Of or belonging to an ape: c. pecus, apes, Plant.*

CLŪSĪLIS, e, *adj. (cludo for claudio). Easily shut or closed; c. mordacesque conchæ, Plin.*

CLŪSĪNUS, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Clusium; C. fontes, cold baths, Hor. Plur.: Clusini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Clusium.*

CLŪSĪUM, ii, n. *Clusium, a town of Etruria, the residence of Porcenna, anciently Camars or Camers, Liv.*

CLŪSĪUS, ii, m. (cludo for claudio). A cognomen of Janus, whose temple was shut in time of peace, Ov.

CLŪSUS, a, um. See CLAUDO.

CLŪMĒNE, es, *f. (Κλυμένη). Clymene. 1. Wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, mother of Phaethon by Sol, Ov.—2. A sea-nymph, Virg.—3. The companion of Helena, Ov.*

CLŪMĒNĒIUS, a, um, *adj. (Clymene). Of or belonging to Clymene; C. proles, i. e. Phaethon.*

CLŪMĒNUS, i, m. A name of Pluto, Ov.

CLŪPĒÆ, ārum. See CLUPEÆ.

CLŪPĒUM and CLŪPĒUS. See CLYPEUS.

CLŪSTER, ēris, m. (κλυστήρ). I. *A clyster (pure Latin, lotio), Cels.; Plin. II. A pipe or sgrunge for applying a clyster, Plin.; Suet.*

CLŪTÆMNESTRA, æ, *f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα). Clytemnestra, daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, wife of Agamemnon, mother of Orestes, Iphigenia and Electra, Cic. Hence, the title of a tragedy of Attius, Cic. Appellative for an unchaste woman, Cael. ap. Quint.*

CLŪTĒE, es, *f. (Κλυτή). Clytie, a sea-nymph beloved by Apollo, changed into a heliotrope, Ov.*

CNÆUS (Cnēus), i, m., *abridged Cn. A Roman prenomen; pronounced Gnæus; conf. Quint.*

CNĪDE, es, *f. (κνίδη). A kind of zoophyte, sea-nettle (pure Latin, urtica), Plin.*

CNĪDIUS and CNĪDUS. See Gx.

CNŌSIUS and CNŌSUS. See Gx.

CO, *insep. prep. See Cox.*

CŌ-ACCĒDO, ēre, *intr. To be added besides; decem c. muæ, Plaut.*

CŌACERVĀTĪO, ōnis, *f. (coacervo). I. Prop. (1) A heaping together, Dig. II. Esp. in rhet.: An undressing of arguments, Cic.; Quint.*

CŌ-ACERVO, āre, *tr. I. Prop. (1) To heap together, heap up. II. Fig. (2) To heap, accumulate. EX. (1) pecunias cognunt et coacervantur, Cic.—c. cadavera, Cæs.;—c. agros, to buy in quantities, with emere.—(2) multum quum sunt conservata, proficiunt, Cæs. SYN. See ACCERO.*

CŌ-ACESCO, ēre, *acti, intr. I. Prop. (1) To grow sour, tart. II. Fig. (2) To become corrupt (of morals). EX. (1) ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate c., Cic.—(2) eam (gentem Sardonum) transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.*

CŌACTĪO, ōnis, *f. (cogo). I. A calling in, or collecting money due; c. argentarias factitavit.*

II. A condensing, reducing into a smaller compass, Gai.

CŌACTO, āre, *tr. freq. (Gr. 227, Obs. 2), intens. (cogo). To draw or press together, Lucr.*

CŌACTOR, ōris, m. (cogo). I. *Prop.: A receiver of money, collector, Cic.; Hor.;—c. agnūnis, that brings up the rear, the rear-guard, Tac. II. Fig.: One that forces or compels; adiutor et, ut ita dicam c., Sen.*

CŌACTUM, i, n. (cogo). A coverlet made of milled cloth, Cæs.

CŌACTŪRA, æ, *f. (id.). A gathering, i. e. that which is gathered, e. g. fruit; c. uniuscujusque diei, Col.*

1. CŌACTUS, a, um, *pt. of cogo. SYN. See INIVTUS.*

2. CŌACTUS, ūs, m. (cogo). A forcing, compelling, constraining; coactu atque ellagitatu meo, Cic.

CŌ-ADDO, ēre, *tr. To add together with.*

CŌ-ÆDĪFĪCO, āre, *tr. To build upon; c. campum Martium, Cic.*

CŌ-ÆQUĀLIS, e, *adj. Of the same age; c. sinciput, Petr.*

CŌ-ÆQUO, āre, *tr. I. Prop. (1) To make even or level, to level. II. Fig. (2) To make equal, to equalize, to put on an equal footing. EX. (1) c. montes, Sall.—(2) omnia coequalisti, Cic.;—c. gratiam omnium, Sall.*

CŌ-AGGERO, āre, *tr. I. To heap together; as, c. lapides, Serv.; Virg. II. c. aliquid aliquid, To cover by heaping together, or by a heap; c. ora faba fresca, Col.*

CŌAGMENTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f. (coagmento). A joining together, a connection, conjunction, structure; omnis c. corporis, Cic.*

CŌAGMENTO, āre, *tr. (coagmentum). I. Prop. (1) To join or glue together, to put or fasten together, to bind, connect, cement. II. Fig. (2) Of style: To join, arrange, combine, conclude.*

EX. (1) opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit.—(2) verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.;—c. pacem, to conclude. SYN. COAGMENTO; CONGLUTINO; COMPINGO.—Coagmentare, as here.—Conglutino, to glue together.—Compingere, to press close, to join together with great effort, to compact.

CŌAGMENTUM, i, n. (cogo). I. *Prop.: A joining together, a joint, Cæs. II. Fig.: Combination; c. syllabarum, Gell.*

CŌ-AGŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f. (coagulo). A curdling, coagulating; c. lactis, Plin.*

CŌ-AGŪLO, āre, *tr. (coagulum). To cause a fluid to thicken or curdle, to coagulate; c. lac, Plin. SYN. See CONCRESCO.*

CŌ-AGŪLUM, i, n. (cogo). I. *Prop. 1. A means for causing a fluid to curdle, runnet or rennet, Plin.; Ov.—2. Fig.: That which joins together or binds, Gell. II. Meton.: Any thing curdled, curdled milk, Plin.*

CŌ-ALESCO, ēre, *ālūi, ālĭtum, intr. insep. I. Prop. (1) To grow together, to unite so as to form one and the same, to grow firmly together, to coalesce.—(2) Meton.: To grow firmly, to strike root. II. Fig. (3) To unite entirely with any thing so as to form one, to mingle, coalesce.—(4) To grow firm, be consolidated, take root. EX. (1) Arbor cum terra coalluit, Dig.;—vulnus c., Plin.—(2) in eo loco grandis ilex coalescat inter saxa, Sall.—(3) Trojani et aborigines facile coalescerunt, Sall.—(4) auctoritas Pisonis nondum coalluisset, Tac.*

CŌ-ALĪTUS, a, um, *pt. of coalesco. Made up.*

compared; confirmed, strengthened; grown, increased, Tac., etc.

CŌ-ANGUSTO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To bring into a narrow compass, to confine, inclose.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To limit, restrict.* EX. (1) *fistula coangustatur, Cels.*—(2) *haec lex coangustari etiam potest, Cic.*

CŌARCTATIO. See **COARCTATIO**.

COARCTO. See **COARCTO**.

CŌ-ARGŪO, āre, ūi, *tr.* *To prove any one or any thing guilty or wrong.* I. *c. alqm.* (1) *To convict of guilt or crime.* II. *c. alqd.* (2) *To prove unanswerably a crime, a wrong, a fallacy, etc.; to prove to be wrong, to refute; to show the contrary.* EX. (1) *hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, Cic.*;—*c. alqm avaritiae, id.* *Abol.*; in exprobrando et coarguendo acer gestus, Quint.—(2) *c. certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic.*;—*quam legem usus coarguit, experience has proved ineffectual, Liv.*;—*quod coarguit fieri, prove to be false, Plin.*;—*lucis e. aures domini, makes known, Ov.* SYN. **COARGO**; **REDARGO**.—*Coarguere, to prove manifestly, to convince or convict; c. reum testibus, Cic.*—*Redarguere, to convict of forgery, to confute, blame.*

CŌARTATIO (coarct.), ōnis, *f.* (coarto). *A drawing together, contracting; c. plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv.*

CŌ-ARTO (cōarcto), āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To draw together into a narrow compass, to press together, compress, confine.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To shorten, abridge.* EX. (1) *anguste fauces c. iter, Liv.*;—*c. fauces et os sudario, to strangle one's self, Val. Max.*;—*Cnaeus in oppidis coartatus, shut up, confined, Cic.*—(2) *c. tempus sponsas habendi, Suet.*

CŌASSATIO (coax.), ōnis, *f.* (coasso). *Any thing made of boards joined together, a floor, Plin.*

CŌASSO (coax.), āre (co-assis for -axis). *To join boards together, to plank, floor, Vitr.*

CŌATRĒ, ārum, *m.* *Coatræ, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Plin.; Luc.*

CŌAXATIO. See **COASSATIO**.

CŌAXO, āre, *intr.* *To crouch, Suet.*

CŌCĀLUS, *i. m.* *Cocalus, a king of Sicily, who protected Dædalus against Minos, Ov.*

COCINATUS, *a, um, adj.* (coccinus). *Clothed in scarlet; c. puerulus, Suet.*

COCINĒUS and **COCINŪS**, *a, um, adj.* (coccum). I. *Scarlet-colored, Plin.; Juv.* II. *Subst.*: *Coccina, ōrum, n.* *Scarlet garments.*

COCUM, *i. n.* (κόκκος). I. *The scarlet berry, supposed by the ancients to grow on a kind of oak, but now ascertained to be a kind of insect or cochineal, Plin.* II. *Meton.* 1. *Scarlet color, Hor.; Quint.*—2. *Cloth of a scarlet color, Sil.; Suet.*—3. *c. Gmadium, a grain of the plant thymelea, Cels.; Plin.*

COCYMĒLUM, *i. n.* (κοκκύμηλον). *A plum, Cloat. ap. Macr.*

COCYX, ŷgis, *m.* (κόκκυς). *A cuckoo, Plin.*

COCHLĒA (cochlea), æ, *f.* (κοχλίας). I. *A small periwinkle, Cic.; Plin.*;—*in cochleam, in the form of a snail, Cels.* II. *Meton.* 1. *A snail-shell, Mart.*—2. *The screw of a press, Vitr.*—3. *A machine for drawing water, Vitr.*—4. *A kind of light door, Varr.*—5. *A tortoise, Stat.* SYN. **COCHLEA**; **CONCHA**.—*Cochlea, a fish with one shell, called a cockle, periwinkle.—Concha, a shell-fish with two shells, bivalves, as the oyster, Cic.*

COCHLĒAR, āris, *n.* [cochlearium, ii, Plin.; cochleare, Mart.], [cochlea]. *A spoon, Cels.;*

Plin.;—*a measure for liquids, esp. in medic. : A spoonful, Col.; Plin.*

COCHLĒĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (cochlea). I. *A snail-shell, Varr.* II. *A spoon. See COCHLEA.*

COCHLIS, Idis, *f.* (κοχλīs). I. *A precious stone in the form of a snail, Plin.* II. *Idis : Spiral; c. columna, having a winding stair-case within, P. Viet.*

1. **COCLES**, Itis, *m.* I. *A person blind of one eye; qui altero lumine orti nascerentur, coclites vocabantur, Plin.* SYN. **COCLES**; **LUSCUS**; **STRABO**; **PATUS**; **LIPPUS**.—*Cocles, born with one eye only.—Luscus, blind of one eye, by accident.—Strabo, squint-eyed.—Patus, that has little tearing eyes, or has one eye smaller than the other.—Lippus, blur-eyed, that has sore or tender eyes.*

2. **COCLES**, Itis, *m.* *Cocles, a surname of Horatius, who alone defended a bridge against the army of Porsenna, Liv.*

COCO or **COCOCOCO**. *The clucking of hens.*

COCTĪLIS, *e, adj.* (coquo). I. *Isked; c. laterculus, Plin.*;—*c. muri, made of burned bricks, Ov.* II. *Subst.*: *Coctilia, num, n.* (sc. ligna). *Dried wood that burns without smoke, Tra b.*

COCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (coquo). *Digestion, Plin.*

COCTĪVUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. *That is soon cooked (acc. to others, fit for cooking); c. castanea, Plin.* II. *Easy of digestion, Apic.*

COCTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A cook, Petr.*

COCTŪRA, æ, *f.* (id.). I. *A cooking, Col.*—*Of fruits: A maturing, Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *A boiling liquid, Col.*

COCTUS, *a, um, pt.* of coquo.

CŌCYTUS, or **-OS**, *i. m.* (Κοκκύτος). In myth.: *Cocytus, a river of the infernal regions, Cic.*

CŌDA, æ. See **CARDA**.

CŌDEX (caud.), Icīs, *m.* (a later form for caudex). I. *A trunk, body, or stock of a tree (see CARDEX); hence, a wooden log to which slaves were fastened for punishment, Plaut.* II. (1) *A book (because the ancients wrote on wooden tablets covered with wax).*—(2) *Esp.*: *An account book, ledger (adversaria, a day-book).* EX. (1) *L. Piso multos codices implevit eorum rerum, etc., Cic.*—(2) *non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum, Cic.*;—*in codicis extrema cern, on the last sheet, id.*;—*referre in codicem, to enter into a book, id.* SYN. See **LIBER**.

CŌDICILLI, ōrum, *m.* [In the sing., Cod. Th.], (codex, caudex). I. *A small trunk of a tree, Cat.* II. *A small writing.*—1. *A billet, note, letter, petition, etc.*—2. *A letter of the emperor conferring some privilege, a diploma.*—3. *A codicil to a will, Plin. E.; Tac.* SYN. See **LIBER**.

CODRUS, *i. m.* (Κόδρος). *Codrus*. 1. *The last king of Athens who devoted himself to death in order to procure for his people a victory over the Spartans, Cic.; Hor.*—2. *A bad poet, enemy of Virgil, Virg.; Juv.*

CŌLĒ SYRIA, or in one word, **CŌLĒSYRIA**, æ, *f.* (Κοίλη Συρία). *A part of Syria between Libanus and Antilibanus, Mel.; acc. Caelen Syriam, Liv.*

CŌLEBS, **CŌLĪBĀRIS**; **CŌLĪBATUS**. See **CXL**.

CŌLES (cæl.), Itis, *adj.* (cælum). *Heavenly; c. regna, Ov.—Subst.*: **Cœlites**, *um, m. plur.* *The gods, Ov.; Hor.*

CŌLESTIS (cæl.), *e, adj.* (cælum). [abl. cœleste, Ov.;—*Gen. plur.*: cœlesturi, id.; Virg.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly.*

II. *Milton*, (2) *God-like, divine*.—(3) *Gen.*: *Magnificently, exalted, eminent, God-like, divine*.
EX. (1) *cogitantis supera atque cœlestia*, Cic.;—*c. aqua*, Hor.;—*c. prodigii*, Liv.—(2) *Res a te gesta memorabilis et pœne cœlestis*, Cic.;—*Subst.*: *Cœlestes, iun. m. The gods, deities, etc.*; *c. numen*, Ov.;—*c. auxilium. Of the gods, id.*;—*in concilio cœlestium*, Cic.—(3) *c. divinæque legionis*, Cic. *Suppl.*, Vell. **SYN.** **CÆLESTIS**; **DIVINUS**.—*Cœlestis, heavenly, of or from heaven*.—**DIVINUS**, *appertaining to, or coming from God*. Also, *great, admirable*; *rem divinam facere, to sacrifice, to be at prayers*.

CÆLIACUS, a, um, *adj.* (*κοιλιακός*). **I.** *Of or belonging to the lower stomach; c. medicamenta*, Plin. **II.** *Suffering from a complaint in the bowels*, Varr. *Sibet.*: *Cœliacus, i, m. One diseased in the bowels*.

CÆLIANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Cœlius*; **C. orationes**, Tac.

CÆLICOLA (*cæl.*), æ, m. (*cælum, colo*), [*gen. plur.*, *cœlicolum*, Virg.]. **I.** *An inhabitant of heaven, a deity*, Ov.; Virg. **II.** *A worshipper of the heavens*, Col.; Just.

CÆLIUS (*cæl.*), a, um (*cælum*). *Heavenly, magnificent*, Stat.

CÆLIFER (*cæl.*), Æra, Ærum, *adj.* (*cælum, fero*). *Bearing the heavens*; said of Atlas, Virg.

CÆLIGENUS (*cæl.*), a, um, *adj.* (*cælum, gigno*). *Heaven-born*; *c. Victoria et Venus*.

CÆLIMONTANUS (*cæl.*), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Cœlimontium, the part of Rome around Mt. Cœlius*.

CÆLIPŒTES (*cæl.*), entis, *adj.* (*cælum, potens*). *Powerful in heaven*; *c. dii*, Plaut.

1. **CÆLIUS** (*Cæl.*), a, *Cælius*, a Roman family name, e. g. **1.** *M. Cælius Rufus*, for whom Cicero made a speech, and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the eighth book of the *Epist. ad Familiares*.—**2.** *L. Cælius Antipater*, a historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, the teacher of Crassus, Cic.—**3.** *Cælius Aurelianus*, a physician of the third century.

2. **CÆLIUS MONS**, or **CÆLIUS**, *fi, m. Cælius*, one of the seven hills of Rome, south of the *Palatium*, and east of the *Aventinum*, called after the Tuscan, *Cæles Vibenna*, now *Lateran*, Tac.

CÆLO, Ære. See **CÆLO**.

CÆLUM (*cæl.*), i, n. [*another form cælus, i, m. Enn. ap. Non.; plur.*, *cæli*, Lucr.; Eccl.], (as if related to *xoîlos, hollow, vaulted, concave*). **I. Prop.** (1) *The sky, heavens, vault of heaven*.—(2) *Milton*: *A region or quarter of the heavens*, Cic.—(3) *The atmosphere, air, temperature*.—(4) *Prod.*: *The Upper World*, as opposed to the infernal regions.—(5) *Gen.*: *Anything resembling the form of the sky, an arch or vault*. **II. Fig.** (1) *Heaven, i. e. the height of happiness, glory, bliss, etc.* **EX.** (1) *rotundum ut c.*, Cic. **PHRASES.** *de cælo tangi, to be struck by lightning*, Liv.; Tac.; *conf. e cælo ictus*, Cic.;—*de cælo servare, to observe heavenly signs, for the comitia*, such as *lightning*, id.;—*de cælo fieri, of signs from the heavens*; *to appear*, id.;—*albente cælo, when the sky became gray*, Sis. ap. Quint.;—*vesperascente cælo, in the evening twilight*, Nep.;—*mons in cælum attolitur, toward heaven or the sky*, Plin. *Prod.*: *quid si nunc c. ruat, What if the sky should fall of groundless fear*, Ter.;—*toto cælo errare, to be totally wrong*, Macr.—(2) *Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt*, Hor.—(3) *pinque et concretum cælum*, Cic.—(4) *sed falsa ad c. mittunt insomnia*, Manes, Virg.—(5) *c. camera*, Vitruv.—(6) *Cæsar in c. fertur*, Cic.;—*digito c. attingere, to*

touch the heavens, be almost in heaven; *de cælo de cælo aliquid, i. e. to deprive one of his happiness*.

SYN. **CÆLUM**; **POLUS**; **OLYMPUS**.—*Cælum, the whole concave or vault of heaven*.—*Polus, the pole, soil, the Arctic and Antarctic, i. e. the north and the south*.—*Olympus, a high mountain in Macedonia, whose top appears to reach the clouds*; hence, poetice, *heaven, the seat of the gods*; *Viam affectat Olympo*, Virg.;—*Vasti rector Olympi*, Ov.

CÆLUS, i, m. *Cælus* (*Greek Uranus*), a son of *Æther* and *Dies*, Cic.

CŒ-ËMO, Ære, Æmi, *emptum, tr.* *To buy up, to purchase in large quantities*. **SYN.** See **ENO**.

CŒMPTIO, Ænis, *f.* (*cœmo*). *In law*: *A marriage, contracted in the form of an act of sale*.

CŒMPTIONALIS, e, *adj.* (*cœmptio*). *Of or belonging to a marriage contract* (*cœmptio*); *c. senes*, Plaut.

CŒMPTUS, a, um, *pt. of cœmo*.

CÆNA (*cæna and cœna*), æ, *f.* (*κοινή*). **I.**

(1) *The principal meal of the Romans, usually taken at three o'clock in the afternoon, a late dinner, supper*. **II. Milton**, (2) *A dish, a course at dinner*.—(3) *A dinner party*.—(4) *A dining place, or place where an entertainment is given*.

EX. (1) *cœnas facere, to prepare*, Cic.;—*condicere cœnam alicui, to engage one's self to dine with any body, to accept an invitation to dinner*, Suet.;—*promittere ad cœnam, the same*, Plin. E.;—*inter cœnam, at table*, Cic.;—*super cœnam, the same*, Suet. *Prod.*: *venire cœna comesa, after dinner, too late*.—(2) *c. prima, altera, tertia, the first, second, third course*, Mart.—(3) *ingens c. sedet*, Juv.—(4) *quam cœnam appellavit ille nidum*, Plin. **SYN.** **CŒNA**; **JENTACULUM**; **PRANDIUM**; **MERENDA**.—*Cœna, as here* (1); *cœna recta, a complete meal, wanting nothing, well furnished*;—*c. munda, a simple and decent repast*;—*c. lauta, a splendid and elegant repast*, Cic.—*Jentaculum, breakfast*.—*Prandium, what we call a dinner, a repast or luncheon at noon*.—*Merenda, the "Afternooning," afternoon luncheon*.

CŒNACULUM (*cæn. and cæn.*), i, n. (*cœna*), properly, *a room for taking meals in*. **1.** *A dining-room*.—**2.** *An upper floor or story, an upper room, a garret, attic* (in later times, the habitation of the poor), Cic.; Hor. *Prod.*: *c. maxima cæli, the upper space of the sky or heavens*, Enn. ap. Test. **SYN.** **CŒNACULUM**; **CŒNATIO**; **TRICLINIUM**.—*Cœnaculum, the dining-room, generally a back apartment of the upper story, etc., as here*.—*Cœnatio, the magnificent dining-room of the rich*.—*Triclinium, a couch or sofa on which the Romans reclined at table, three on each*. Also *Milton*, *the dining-room in which they were set*.

CŒNATICUS (*cæn. and cæn.*), a, um, *adj.* (*cœna*). *Of or belonging to a meal*; *spes c., the hope of a meal*, Plaut.

CŒNATIO (*cæn. and cæn.*), Ænis, *f.* (*cœna*). *A room for taking meals in, a dining-room*, Sen.; Juv. **SYN.** See **CŒNACULUM**.

CŒNATIUNCULA (*cæn. and cæn.*), æ, *f. dim.* (*cœna*). *A small dining-room*, Plin. E.

CŒNATŪRIO (*cæn. and cæn.*), Ære, *intr. desid.* (*cœno*). *To have an appetite for eating*, Mart.

CŒNATUS (*cæn. and cæn.*), a, um, *pt. of cœno*. **I.** *That has taken food*; *cur te cœnatum noluerit occidere*, Cic. **II.** *Of time: Spent in feasting*; *c. noctes*, Plaut.

CENO (*cæn. and cæn.*), Ære, *intr. and tr.* (*cœna*). *To sup, to dine*. **I. Intr.** (1) *To take a meal or repast, to eat at table*. **II. Tr.** (2) *To eat any thing at a meal, to dine, to sup upon*.

—(3) *Fig.*: *To fast upon, sup upon.* EX. (1) *c. melius*, Cic.; —*c. cum alio*, Hor.—(2) *c. aves*, Hor.—(3) *c. magnum malum*, Plaut. *Put.*: *c. nova adulteria, to sup upon*, as it were, i. e. *to represent or imitate at a meal*, poet. ap. Suet.

CENŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (cenum). *Full of mud, muddly, swampy, boggy, mirey, etc.*; —*c. lacus*, Col.; —*c. gurgis*, i. e. *the Styx*, Juv.

CENŪLA (cen. and cēn.), *ae, f. dim.* (cēna). *A little meal or entertainment, a small dinner or supper*, Cic.; Suet.

CENUM (cen.), *i, n.* (cunio). *Mud, mire, dirt, filth*; *ceno oblitus*, Cic.; —*c. eloacatum*, Col. As a term of reproach: *c. plebeium*, Liv.; —*a dirty fellow*, Cic. SYN. CENUS; LUTUM; LIMUS.—Cenum, *dirt, mire*, with the idea of loathsomeness.—Lutum (*lūvo*, solvo), *diluted earth*.—Limus, *slime, sediment at the bottom of water*, Hor.

CŌ-EO, *ire, Ivi, or li, Itum, intr. and tr. irreg.* I. *Intr. prop.* (1) *To go or come together, to assemble, meet.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To unite by joining together, come together, meet close or shut together* (of animals and inanimate objects).—(3) *To cohabit, copulate.*—(4) *To close up with an enemy, to come into contact, to come to close quarters.*—(5) *Fig.*: *To unite, to combine, to go together.*—(6) *To run together, to curdle, congeal.* II. *Tr.* (7) *To enter into, to unite with.* EX. (1) *hevi aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo*, Ter.; —*c. a, qo* (in sedilia theatri), Hor.—(2) *qui una coierint*, Cies.; —*reliqui milites coeunt inter se, collect, join, id.*; —*pulchre dormientis non coeunt, do not shut or close themselves*, Cels.—(3) *c. cum aliena uxore*, Quint. *With dat.*: *c. simul binis*, Sen. *Of animals*, Ov.—(4) *inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro*, Virg.—(5) *quotiens in societatem coeant*, Tac.; —*duodecim adolescentuli coierunt, conspired, joined in a conspiracy*, Nep.; —*male surta gratia nequequam coit, et rescinditur, closes or shuts (as a wound)*, Hor.—(6) *sanguis coit formidine*, Virg.—(7) *utinam cum C. Caesare societatem nunquam coisses*, Cic.

CŌPIŌ, *äre, capı, captum, tr. and intr.* [the present tenses used only a few times in ante-classical Latin; as, *neque pugnas neque ego lites capio*, Men.], (*co-apio, contr. apo, q. v.*), *lit.*, *to lay hold of*; hence, of an action: *to begin, commence, undertake*. It is used, in classic Latin, only in the preterite tenses, *capı, capisse*, and for this reason is called a preterite verb (see Gr. 222). I. *Tr.* (1) *To commence or begin doing any thing.* II. *Intr.* (2) *To take its beginning, to begin, commence.* EX. (1) *Usually with inf., rarely with acc. or absol.*: *quum ver esse cepere, When spring had set in*, Cic.; —*Urbanus cepit habere*, Hor. *With acc.*: *c. cursum*, Att. ap. Cic.; —*quae cepimus*, Quint. *Absol.*: *dimidium facti, qui cepit, habet*, Hor. *Thus also, as in other languages, dicere cepisse, to begin or commence speaking*; *silentio per precor facti, ita cepit*, Liv. *In the passive form, it is usually connected with the inf. pass.*: *ante petitam esse pecuniam quam esset cepita deberi, before it became due*, Cic.; —*quoniam de rep. consuli capti sumus, they have begun to consult us*, id. *In the perf. part.*: *captus, a, um, begun, commenced*; *capti fiducia belli*, Virg.; —(2) *post ubi silentium cepit, verba facit, etc.*, Sall.; —*vere capturo, at the commencement of spring*, Plin. SYN. See INCIPIO.

CŌPTO, *äre, tr. and intr. freq. intens.* (cēpio). I. *Tr.* (1) *To begin eagerly.* II. *Intr.* (2) *To take its commencement, to begin.* EX. (1) *animal captat ea appetere, Cic.* *With acc.*: *c. defectionem*, Tac.—(2) *ceptantem conjurationem disiecit*, Tac.

CŌPTUM, *i, n.* (cēpi). *A beginning, undertaking*; *ne audaci capti deessent*, Liv.

1. CŌPTUS, *a, um, pt. of capio.*

2. CŌPTUS, *ns, m.* (cēpio). *A beginning, undertaking*; *primos suos quasi captus*, Cic.

CŌ-EPULŌNUS, *i, m.* *A companion at a feast or banquet*, Plaut.

CŌ-ERCEŌ, *äre, cñi, cñum* (co-, areco). I. *Prop.* (1) *To surround, shut up on all sides, to encompass, environ.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in, etc.* EX. (1) *mundus omnia complexu suo coerces*, Cic.; —*vitem coerces ars agriculturalum, confines, checks*, Cic.; *quibus operibus, intra muros coerces hostis, is checked, shut up*, Liv. *Put.*: *c. postremam aciem, to hold together*, i. e. *to command, lead*, Virg.—(2) *c. civis omnibus modis*, Sall.; —*leges morte, exilio, vinclis, damno coerces, punish, chastise*, Cic.

SYN. See COHIBEO.

CŌERCİTİŌ, *önis, f.* (coerceo). I. *A restraining, checking, coercion, restraint*, Sen.; Suet. II. *Chastisement, punishment*, Liv.; Quint. III. *The right of inflicting punishment*, Suet.

CŌERCİTUS, *a, um, pt. of coerceo.*

CŌERŪLEUS, *a, um, adj.* See CÆRULEUS.

CŌETUS, *ns, m.* (another mode of writing coitus from coeo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A coming together, a meeting.*—(2) *Meton. concr.*: *An assembly, society, company.* II. *Exp.* (3) *Union, association.* EX. (1) *primo cœtu vicinus*, Plaut.—(2) *in omni cœtu conculcique*, Cic.—(3) *nil tamen hoc ad nos, qui cœtu corporis atque anime consistimus*, Lucr. SYN. See COMITIA.

CŌEUS, *i, m.* (Koios). *Cœus, a Titan, the father of Latona*, Ov.; Tac.

CŌ-EXERCİTĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Exercised at the same time*, Quint.

CŌGITABİLIS, *e, adj.* (cogito). *Conceivable, comprehensible*, Sen.

CŌGITĀTE, *adv.* (cogitatus II.). *With thought or reflection, considerably*; *c. tractare suam*, Plaut. SYN. COGITATE; COGITATŌ.—*Cogitate, with precious thought or consideration*—*Cogitato, on purpose, designedly.*

CŌGITĀTİŌ, *önis, f.* (cogito). I. (1) *A thinking, considering, reflecting, consideration, reflection.* II. *Meton. concr.* (2) *A thought, device, project, scheme.*—(3) *The faculty or power of thought.* EX. (1) *in cogitatione dehim esse, to be deeply engaged in thought*, Cic.; —*tacita c.*, Quint.—(2) *omnes meas curas cogitationesque, in remp. conferebam*, Cic.; —*injicere cogitationem alicui, to prompt, id.*; —*in cogitationem venire, incidere, to fall into a train of thought*, Sulp. ap. Cic.—(3) *homo solus participat rationis et cogitationis*, Cic. SYN. COGITATUS; COGITATUM.—*Cogitatio, the act of thinking.*—*Cogitatum, what is thought, the thought itself.* In *cogitationem cadere, is said of things—in c. venire, of persons.*

CŌGITĀTUM, *i, n.* *Usually plur.* *Cogitata, drum, n. Thought*; *si cogitata praeclare eloqui possent*, Cic. SYN. See COGITATIO.

1. CŌGITĀTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of cogito.* II. *Adj.*: *Thought upon, weighed over, well or maturely considered*, Cic.

2. CŌGITĀTUS, *ns, m.* (cogito). *A thinking, reflecting, considering; a thought*, Sen.

CŌGİTŌ, *äre* (con, agito). I. *Gen.* (1) *To think, imagine, reflect, weigh over, consider.* II. *Exp.* (2) *To think upon, revolve in the mind; to cogitate, invent, intend, contrive, determine*

upon.—(3) *To be of a certain sentiment or opinion, to have a certain feeling on a point.*

EX. (1) *With acc. or with de, or a rel. clause; also, absol.,* sive quid mecum ipse cogito, Cic.;—uno de teste c., id.;—c. quam id honestum sit, id.;—c. vel acutissime sine eloquentia, id.;—ad hæc igitur cogita vel potius excogita, id.—(2) *With inf.; seldom with acc., with de, or absol.,* Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito, Cic.;—c. dare lucem ex fumo, Hor.;—c. cædem principis et res novas, Tac.;—cogitavit etiam de Homerî carminibus abolendis, Suet.—(3) *si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me c. vis,* Anton. ap. Cic.;—c. adversus alqm, Suet. **SYN.** Cogito; Excogito.—Cogitare, to think, revolve in one's mind.—Excogitare, to think or consider thoroughly, to find out by thinking upon, to think a thing out; cogita vel potius excogita, Cic.

COGNATIO, ōnis, f. (cognatus). **I. Prop.** (1) *Relationship.*—(2) *Meton. concr.: Kindred, i. e. relatives.* **II. Fig.** (3) *Connection, resemblance, agreement.* **EX.** (1) *Of men:* L. Cicerō, frater noster, cognatione patruelis, Cic. *Of animals:* c. caprarum, equorum, etc., Plin. *Of plants:* c. arborum, cæparum, Plin.—(2) *quam tibi tota c. sarraco advehatur,* Cic.—(3) *c. studio-rum,* Cic.;—est quedam inter hos status, c.

COGNATUS, a, um, *adj.* (con, natus, from nascor). **Allied.** **I. Prop.** (1) *Of persons: Related by blood (on the mother's side).*—(2) *Suæ: A relation, relative.*—(3) *Poet.: Of or belonging to relations, kindred.* **II. Fig.** (4) *Related, similar, corresponding, cognate.* **EX.** (1) *hic est cognatus vester, i. e. filius fratris mei,* Plaut.—(2) *suadebant amici cognatique Casen-niæ,* Cic.—(3) *c. corpora,* Ov.;—c. pectora, id. *Of animals,* Plin.;—*of plants,* id.—(4) *nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces,* Cic. de Or. **SYN.** See AFFINIS.

COGNITIO, ōnis, f. (cognosco). **I. Prop.** (1) *Gen.: A learning to know, knowledge of any thing as a consequence of perception, a conceiv-ing by our mental faculties, an acquiring knowl-edge or information, cognizance, learning.*—(2) *Exp. in Law: A judicial inquiry, inquest, a taking cognizance, examination.* **II. Meton. (c.) Concr.: Conception of a thing, notion, idea.—(4) *A know-ing again, recognition, for agnitio.* **EX.** (1) *c. juris,* Cic.;—illi, quorum vita omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, id.;—c. urbis, inspection, survey.—(2) *quum cognitionis dies esset,* Cic.;—c. rerum capitalium, Liv.—(3) *innatas cogni-tiones habemus,* Cic.—(4) *inde c. est facta,* Ter. **SYN.** See NOTIO.**

COGNITOR, ōris, m. (id.). **I. One who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher, Cic. **II. 1. In Law: An advocate, agent, attorney, Cic.;—Hor.—2. *A fiscal agent, Manil.* **SYN.** COGNITOR; QUESITOR.—Cognitor, as here.—Quesitor, An examiner of capital offences, he who makes an inquest.****

COGNITURA, æ, f. (cognitor). *The office of a fiscal agent, or one who prosecutes persons in-debted to the exchequer,* Suet.; Gai.; Inst.

COGNITUS, a, um, *pt.* of cognosco.

COGNOMEN, ōnis, n. (con, nomen). **I. A surname; the family name which was joined or added to the name of the gens (nomen), (e. g. Cicerō, Scipio, Africanus). T. Manlius qui Galli torque detracto c. invenit, Cic.;—P. Crassus cum cognomine dives, id. **II. Meton. gen.: A name, Virg.; Gell. **SYN.** See NOMEN.****

COGNOMENTUM, i, n. for cognomen. **I. Prop.** (1) *A surname.* **II. Meton. gen. (2) A name. **EX.** (1) *Cn. Lentulus cui c. Clodiano fuit,* Sall.—(2) *in cognomentum ejus (Herculis) asiti,* Tac.**

COGNOMĒNIS, e, *adj.* (cognomen). *Of the same name,* Virg.; Vell.; Plin.

COGNOMĒNO, āre, tr. (id.). **I. Prop.: To surname, to call by a surname or cognomen, Quint.; Plin. **II. Meton.: cognominata verba, Synonyms, Cic. **III. Fig.: To call, name.******

COGNOSCENS, entis. **I. pt. of cognosco. **II. Adj.: Knowing well, c. sui, Auct. Her.****

CO-GNOSCO, ĕre, gnōvī, gnitum, tr. (con, nosco). **I. Gen. (1) To ascertain completely (by the senses or the mind), to learn, obtain in-formation respecting, make one's self acquainted with, to know or recognize, to discover, find out, to perceive, see; and in the perf., to have acquired knowledge or information of, i. e. to know. **II. Esp. (2) In Law: To examine, investigate as a judge or magistrate.—(3) *In Milit.: To recon-noitre.*—(4) *To know again, to recognize, for agnosco.* **EX.** (1) *c. regiones,* Cæs.;—c. domos atque villas, Sall.;—miserias cognoscite soci-orum, you learn or are told, Cic.;—c. per ex-ploratores, Cæs.;—his rebus cognitis, when these things were known, intelligence having been received of these things, id.;—c. jus civile, to learn, Cic.;—c. alqm, to become acquainted with, id.—(2) *Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat,* Cic.;—c. de agro Campano, id.—(3) *qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit,* Cæs.—(4) *video et cognosco signum,* Plaut.;—c. faciem suam, Ov. *Illice, Ital.,* conoscere; Fr., connoître. **SYN.** Cog-nosco; AGNOSCO; DIGNOSCO; RECOGNOSCO.—Cog-noscere, to know by certain marks of distinction, to become acquainted with.—Agnoscere, to recog-nize something already known, to acknowledge.—Dignoscere, to distinguish something from other things.—Recognoscere, to call or bring to remem-brance; c. de re aliqua, to take cognizance of a thing; c. ex aliqua re, to know by a thing; thus, de mea benevolentia erga te potes cognoscere ex amicorum literis, Cic.****

CŌGO, ĕre, cōgī, cōactum, tr. (con, ago). **I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To drive, bring, or collect to-gether several things to or at one point. **II. Esp. (2) In Milit.: To bring up, collect, keep together.—(3) *Of fluids: To thicken, make thick, condense, curdle.* **II. Fig. (4) Gen.: To bring or drive together.—(5) *Exp.: To drive or impel any one to any action, i. e. to compel or force.*—(6) *To infer, conclude, draw an inference.* **EX.** (1) *c. oves stabulis,* Virg.;—c. oleam, to gather, Cat.;—c. pecuniam, to collect, Cic.;—c. multitudinem hominum ex agris, Cæs.;—c. exercitum in unum locum, to concentrate;—c. senatum cito, to con-voke, convene; seldom of one senator, Cic.;—Italia coacta in angustias, pressed into narrow confines, Sall.—(2) *c. agmen, to bring up the rear,* Liv.—(3) *c. mella frigore,* Virg.—(4) *me in semi-horæ curriculum cogisti, hæc confusa, res-tricta,* Cic.;—c. ex duabus syllabis in unam, to contract, Quint.—(5) *Usually with inf., ut, or absol., rarely with acc.: num te enere cogit, qui ne hortatus quidem est?* Cic.;—Q. Catulum esse coactum ut vita se ipse privaret, id.;—quid enim refert, qua me ratione cogitis? id.—(6) *ex quibus id quod volumus cogitur,* Cic. **SYN.** Cogo; COLLIGO; COMPELLO; CONTRAHO; CONFICIO.—Cogere, as here.—Colligere, to gather, to collect, picking singly, e. g. fructus.—Compellere (see ALLICIO), to drive or push on; compulerant gre-ges in unum, Virg.—Contrahere, to draw to-gether closer or into a narrower space.—Contingere, to bring together with care and labor, so as to produce something complete. See CONFICIO.******

CŌHÆRENTĪA, æ, f. (cohæreo). *Coherence, connection, dependency,* Cic.

CŌ-HÆRĒO, ĕre, hæsi, hæsum, intr. **I.**

Prop. (1) *To be connected with, to adhere to, to stick to, to be united or attached to.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: Same.—(3) *Esp.*: *To hold firmly together in its several parts; to consist, to last, subsist, endure, continue.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To be composed of, to consist of.* EX. (1) mundus ita apte cohaeret, Cic.;—(2) collocabuntur verba ut inter se aptissime cohaereant, Cic.;—(3) nec virtutes sine beata vita c. possunt, Cic.;—(4) alia quibus cohaerent homines, Cic. SYN. COHÆREO; COHÆRO. COHÆRERE, *to stick or hang together.*—Congruere, *to agree with, to accord*; congruunt dicta factis, *the actions agree with the words.*

COHÆRESO, hœre, hæsi, —, *intr. incep.* (cohaereo). I. *Prop.*: *To adhere together, cohere, hold together*; as, atomi c. inter se, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *To unite*, Plin.

COHÆSUS, a, um, *pt.* of cohaereo.

CŌ-HÆRES, œdis, c. *A co-heir, a fellow-heir.*

CŌ-HIBĒO, hœre, hii, itum, *tr.* (con, habeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To hold together, to contain, hold, embrace.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To hold fast with restraint, to keep back or restrain, to check.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To contain.*—(4) *Esp.*: *To hold with a tight rein, to keep in check, to keep back, restrain, to curb or bridle, repress, hinder, arrest, prevent.* EX. (1) universa natura omnes naturas cohibet, Cic.;—c. brachium toga, *to confine, id.*;—c. decos parietibus, Tac.;—c. lucertos auro, *to enclose*, Ov.;—(2) c. ventos carcere, Ov.;—3, causæ cohibentes in se efficientiam naturalem, Cic.;—(4) c. manus oculos animum ab auro gazaque regin, *to keep back, restrain*, Cic.;—c. hostem ab effusa prædandi licentia, Liv.;—*with quominus*; vix cohiberi amici quominus, etc., Tac. SYN. COHIBEO; CONTINEO; COMPRIMO; COERCEO; FLENO; COMPESCO; INHIBEO.—Cohibere, *to keep together closely, restrain.*—Continere, *to hold together, to keep within*; exercitum castris c., Cæs. *Fig.*: c. gaudium, *repress.*—Comprime, *to press together, keep close.* *Fig.*: c. seditionem, *put down, crush.*—Coercere, *to stop, to limit, to restrain within proper bounds.*—Frenare, *to bridle, restrain, curb.*—Compescere, *fig.*, *to moderate, repress, keep to its proper limits*; mappa c. risum; quæ mare compescunt causæ, Hor.—Inhibere, *to hold in, keep back something in its flight, course*; as, impetum, remos, navem, etc.

CŌ-HONESTO, hœre, hii, *tr.* *To honor, grace, do honor to, to render honorable or of good repute*; c. exsequias, Cic.;—c. res turpes, *to call by honorable names*, Arn.;—c. dedavia capitis, *to cure, prevent*, Plin.

CŌ-HORRESO, hœre, hii, *intr. incep.* *To shudder, to quake, shake with fear or cold*; quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

CŌHORS (cors, chors), rtis, f. (related to χοῦρος, and hortus). I. *A small court or enclosure for cattle, a yard*, Varr.; Ov.; Mart. II. *Meton.* (an inclosed mass, as it were): 1. *A cohort, i. e. a division of troops, the tenth part of a legion = 3 manipuli or 6 centuriæ*, Cæs.; Virg.;—c. prætoriana, *the prætorian guard, i. e. body guard of the general*, Cæs.; Sall.;—2. *A train, attendant, followers, e. g. of the governor of a province*, Cic.; Tac.; Hor.;—3. *Gen.*: *A multitude, company, crowd, assembly*; c. stipata fratrum, Virg.;—c. Gigantum, Hor. SYN. See LEGIO.

CŌHORTĀLIS, e, *adj.* (cohors). *Of or belonging to a court or yard*; c. ares, Col.;—c. pullus, Cæs.

CŌHORTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (cohortor). *An exhortation, encouraging address*; c. iudicum,

Cic.;—cohortationem militum facere, *to address the soldiers in a spirited speech*, Nep.

CŌHORTĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (cohors). *A small cohort*, Carl. ap. Cic.

CŌ-HORTOR, hiri, *tr. dep.* *To exhort, encourage to any thing, esp. soldiers*; cohortatus suos prælium commisit, Cæs.;—c. militem ad prælium, Quint.;—c. alqm ad virtutem, Cic.

CŌ-INQUĪNO, āre, *tr.* I. *To pollute, defile on all sides, or all over*, Col. II. *Meton.* *Of a disease: To infect, taint*; c. totum progeniem, Col. III. *Fig.* *Of vices: c. se crimine*, Val. Max.

CŌITĪO, ōnis, f. (coco). I. *Gen.*: *A coming together, meeting, assembling*, Ter. II. *Esp.* 1. *An assembling or meeting for a bad purpose, a conspiracy, plot*; quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis haberit, Cic.;—2. *Copulation for coitus*, Macr. SYN. See CONJUNCTIO.

1. CŌITUS, a, um, *pt.* of coco.

2. CŌITUS, ōis, m. (same as coetus, from coco). I. *Gen.* (1) *A union, connection.* II. *Esp.*: 2. *Carnal connection, copulation of men and of animals*, Quint.; Suet.; Ov. 3. *Meton.* *Of plants: Ingratting*, Plin. EX. (1) ut se recens venæ resolvatur, Cels.;—luna morata in coitu solis (*at new moon*), Plin.;—c. syllabarum, Quint.

COL, *by euph. for con*, in composition with a word beginning with L. (Gr. 239).

COLAPHUS, i, m. (κόλαφος). *A blow on the ears, a blow with the fists*; colaphum ducere, Quint.;—colaphum infringere alicui, Plin. SYN. COLAPHUS; ALAPA.—Colaphus, *a blow with the hand either open or shut.*—Alapa, *a blow or slap on the cheek with the open hand*, Mart.

COLCHI, ōrum. See COLCHUS.

COLCHĪCUM, i, n. (Colchis). *A plant with a medicinal root, meadow saffron*, Plin.

COLCHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Colchis*; C. venena, i. e. of Medea, Hor.

COLCHIS, Idis, f. (Κολχίς). *Colchis, a country of Asia, east of the Euxine, celebrated in fable for the golden fleece, and as the native country of Medea.* It answers now to Κολχιδία and part of Ιμβρία, Plin.; Val. Flac.

COLCHIS, Idis, f. *adj.* *Of or belonging to Colchis*; C. gens, Val. Flac. *Subst.*: *A woman of Colchis, i. e. Medea.*

COLCHUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Colchis*; C. venena, i. e. of Medea, Ov. *Subst.*: *Colchus, i. m. An inhabitant of Colchis*, Hor.; *esp. in plur.*: Colchi, ōrum, *The inhabitants of Colchis*, Cic.; Plin.

CŌLĒUS, i, m. (ἀκὴν to culeus). *A testicle.*

COL-LĀBASCO, hœre, *intr.* (con, labasco). *To totter or be about to fall at the same time*, Plaut.

COL-LĀBEFACTO, āre, *tr.* *To make to totter, to cause almost to fall*; c. onus motu, Ov. *Poet.*: *To make a hard body liquid, to liquefy.*

COL-LĀBEFĪO, firi, factus, pass. I. *Prop.*: *To be made to totter or fall*; navis præfacto rostro tota collabebat, Cæs. *Poet.*: *To become liquid, to be melted*, Lucr. II. *Fig.*: *To be overthrown or supplanted*, Nep.

COL-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus, *intr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To fall together, fall in a heap, fall down, fall in, fall to ruins.*—(2) *Of persons: To swoon, fall by the sword or otherwise*, Ov.; Tac. II. *Fig.*: *To fall into or away.* EX. (1) circum Flumentanum collapsa quedam ruinis sunt, Liv.;—(2) fugiens collabitur, Ov.;—(3) c. in corruptelam suam, Plaut.

COL-LĀCĒRĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (lacro). *Torn to pieces, mangled*; c. corpora, Tac.

COL-LACRIMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (collacrimo). *A weeping at any thing, a weeping, Cic.*

COL-LACRIMO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* To weep together with, to weep at any thing, to weep, bewail; complexus me senex collacrimavit. *Cic.*; —histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, bewailed, *id.*

COLLAPSUS, a, um, *pt.* of collabor.

COLLĀTIA, æ, *f.* *Collatia*, a Sabine town in Latium, near the right bank of the Anio, *Liv.*

COLLĀTICIUS, or **-TIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (confero). Brought together from various quarters, raised by contribution, mixed; c. instrumenta, *Sen.*; —c. æs, *Tert.*

COLLĀTINUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Collatia. *C. arces*, *Virg.* *Subst.*: Collatini, ōrum, *m.* Inhabitants of Collatia, *Liv.* In the *Æneid*. Collatinus, the cognomen of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, *Liv.*

COLLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (confero). I. *A bringing together, collecting.* Prop. 1. A formal attack of two armies, a regular battle, a pitched battle, *Cic.*—2. Of money: A contribution, collection, *Liv.*; *Suet.*; *Plin.* Fig.: A uniting, collecting together; c. militarium, *Plant.* II. *Gen.*: A comparing, comparison, similitude; c. est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confereus, *Cic.*

COL-LĀTRO, āre, *tr.* (prop., to bark at violently; hence, *Fig.*) To invade, call by insulting names; c. philosophiam, *Sen.*

1. **COLLĀTUS** (conl.), a, um, *pt.* of confero.

2. **COLLĀTUS** (conl.), ōs, *m.* (confero). I. *In Milt.*: An engagement, battle, *Auct. B. Hisp.* II. *A contribution to knowledge, i. e. teaching, instruction, Censor.*

COLLAUDATIO, ōnis, *f.* (collaudo). Strong commendation, a praising; c. scriptoris, *Cic.*

COL-LAUDO, āre, *tr.* To praise very much or in every respect; c. clementiam alius, *Cic.*; —c. benevolentiam diligentiamque, *id.* *SYN.* See *LAUDO*.

COLLECTA, æ, *f.* (colligo), (*sc.* pecunia). A contribution in money; collectam a conviva exigere, *Cic.*

COLLECTĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Brought together or collected from various parts, *Plin.*; —*Dicta c.*, the title of a writing of Cæsar, *Suet.*

COLLECTICIUS, or **-TIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Collected, gathered together; c. exercitus, hastily collected or got up, *Cic.*

COLLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (colligo). I. *Prop.* 1. A collection, gathering together; as, c. membrum, *Cic.*—2. *Fig. 1st. In Rhet.*: A short repetition, recapitulation, *Cic.*—2d. *In Philos.*: A syllogism, conclusion, *Quint.*; *Sen.* II. *Meton. conc.*: A gathering of humors in the body, a tumor, abscess, *Plin.*; *Sen.*

COLLECTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (colligo). I. *Prop.* (1) Gathered together, collected. II. *Fig. 2d. In Rhet.*: Relating to a syllogism, argumentative.—(3) *In Gramm.*: Collective. *EX.* (1) c. humor, *Sen.*—(2) c. status, *Quint.*—(3) c. nocens, a collective noun.

COLLECTUM, i, n. (id.). That which has been collected (of fruit), *Plin.*

COLLECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of colligo.

COLLĒGA, æ, *m.* (con, lego). I. (1) A partner in office, colleague. II. *Meton. gen.*: One who exercises the same profession, a companion, comrade, fellow, etc., *Plaut.*—a fellow-actor, *Juv.* *EX.* (1) bis una consules, collegæ in censura, *Cic.*; —c. esse alui, *Tac.*

COLLĒGIUM, ii, *n.* (collega). I. *Concr.* (1) A community of persons belonging to the same office, profession, or trade, a college, union, corporation, guild, society. II. *Abstr.* (1) A collegiuship, association. *EX.* (1) c. pratorum, *Cic.*; —c. pontificum, *Cæs.*; —c. sacerdotum, *Suet.*; —ex collegio, after an unanimous resolution, with common consent, *Liv.*; for which, ex collegii sententia.—(2) Collegium (*sc.* consulum) concurs, *Tac.*; —consulatus patris atque huius collegio insignis, *Liv.* *Meton. of animals*: auxiliator nocturnis accipiter collegio quodam naturæ, community, fellowship, *Plin.* *SYN.* COLLEGIUM; GYMNASIUM; PALESTRA; ACADEMIA.—

Collegium, an assembly of colleagues, a college.—Gymnasium, a place of exercise; hence, a school, a place for instruction.—Palestra, a place amongst the Greeks for wrestling and other exercises; also, the exercises themselves.—Academia, the Academy or school of Plato; the society or sect of Academicians.

COL-LĒVO, āre, *tr.* (con, levis). To make quite smooth, to polish; c. plagam arboris fauce.

COL-LĪBET, or **COLLĪBET**, būit, or būtum est, 2. *conj. imper.* (con, libet). It pleases; simul ac mihi collibitum est, *Cic.*; —si quid collibuit, *Ter.*; —si collibuisse, *Hor.* Personally: quæ victoribus collibuisse, *Sall.*

COLLĪDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (con, ledō). I. *Prop.* (1) To strike or beat together, to dash or press together. II. *Fig. passive*: (2) To come in contact hostilely, to come in collision, to close. *EX.* (1) c. manus, *Quint.*; —c. dentes, *Sen.*—(2) Græcia Barbariæ lento collisa duello, *Hor.*; —collisa inter se duo reip. capita, *Vell.*—si binæ consonantes colliduntur, are brought into contact, *Quint.* *SYN.* See *ALLIDO*.

COLLIGATIO, ōnis, *f.* (colligare). I. *Prop.* (1) A binding together.—(2) *Meton. In Mechan.*: Ligature, band. II. *Fig. (3) Connection, junction.* *EX.* (1) tota c. operis, *Val. Max.*—(2) Machina plexis colligationibus continetur, *Vitr.*—(3) omnia naturali colligatione iunt.

1. **COLLIGO**, ēre, ēgi, ectum, *tr.* (con, lego). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To gather or bring together, to assemble, collect.—(2) *Exp.*: To gather up, contract. II. *Fig. (3) Gen.*: To bring together, collect, comprise.—(4) *Exp.*: To acquire, obtain, get.—(5) To collect or comprise in one's mind, i. e. to turn over in one's mind, to think upon; hence (6) *In Logic*: To conclude, draw a conclusion, infer.—(7) With se: To collect one's self.—(8) To come or amount to (in point of number), to number. *EX.* (1) c. reliquias dispersas, *Suet.*; —c. flores, *Or.*; —pulsus collectus turbine, blown together in a heap, *Hor.*; —c. vasa, to pack up, *Cic.*; —c. spiritum, to gather, as it were, i. e. to fetch a deep breath.—(2) breviori spatio orbem colligere, *Liv.* *Conf.*: anguis in spiram tractu se colligit, draws itself together, *Virg.*—(3) c. multa multorum facit dicta, *Cic.*; —c. multa vitia in alqm, i. e. to ascribe to any one, *id.*; —c. omnia bella civilia, to collect into one view, to cite together, put in regular order, *id.*—(4) c. famam existimationem multo sudore, etc., *Cic.*; —c. auctoritatem, *Cæs.*—(5) quum maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, *Cic.*; —sic colligo mecum, *Hor.*—(6) ex eo c. potes, quanta occupatione detineat, *id.*—(7) colligere se ex maximo terrore, *Cæs.*; —colligere animum, to take courage, to recover one's self.—(8) c. mensuram orbis terræ, *Vitr.*; —rationes, *Plant.*; —annos, *Plin.* *Passive*: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, are comprised, *Tac.* *SYN.* See *COGO*.

2. **COL-LĪGO**, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To bind together, tie together, tie up, join together, fasten

together, or connect. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: To combine, under. (3) Esp.: To tie up, i. e. to check, impede. EX. (1) I lictor, colliga manus, tie the prisoner's hands (a standing formula), Cic.; Liv.;—c. scuta uno ietu pilorum, to fasten together, Cæs.;—c. vulnera, to close, Plin.; Suet.—(2) e. sententias verbis, Cic.;—c. annorum septingentorum memorium uno libro, to compress. (3) e. impetum Antonii, Cic.;—c. Brutum in Græcia, i. e. to order him to remain there, id. SYN. See CONJUGO.

COL-LINEO, Ære, tr. I. (1) To direct one thing in a straight line toward another, to aim. II. Meton. (2) To hit the mark. EX. (1) e. hastam aliquo aut sagittam, Cic.—(2) quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquid collineat?

COL-LINO, Ære, lævi, litum, tr. I. (1) To besmur. II. Fig. (2) To contaminate, defile. EX. (1) e. ora venenis, Ov.;—c. tabulas cæci, Gell.;—c. crines adulteros pulvere, to soil, Hor.

COL-LINUS, a, um, adj. (collis). That is or grows on a hill, hilly; c. genus agrorum, Varr.;—c. loca, Colum.;—C. porta, a gate at Rome, near the colles Quirinalis, Cic.; Liv.; hence, C. herbæ, growing near this gate, Prop.

COL-LIQUEFACTUS, a, um, part. colliquefio. Made fluid, melted; c. venenum, Cic.;—c. glacies, Varr.

COL-LIQUESCO, Ære, liqui, or licui, —, intr. To become fluid, melt, liquefy, Varr.; Col.

COL-LIS, is, m. (akin to celsus, cello). An eminence, hill, rising ground, easy ascent, Cic.; Liv. SYN. COLLIS; CLIVUS; Mons; JUGUM; TUMULUS; AGGER.—Collis, as here.—Clivus, slope, ascent, or descent of a hill.—Mons, a mountain, a great heap of any thing; præruptus aquæ mons.—Jugum, the top of a mountain.—Tumulum (tumeo), a rising ground, hillock, any raised place.—Agger (ad, gero), an artificial heap of earth, mound, terrace.

COL-LISIO, ðnis, f. (collido). A dashing or striking together, collision, concussion, Just.

1. COLLISUS, a, um, part. of collido.

2. COLLISUS, ðis, m. (collido). A striking or dashing together; c. ipso margaritarum, Plin.;—c. dentium, C. Aur.

COL-LITUS (conl.), a, um, pt. of collino.

COLLOCATIO, ðnis, f. (colloco). I. Gen.: A setting up, an erecting, ordering, a putting of a thing in its right place; as, c. mœnium, Vitruv.;—c. siderum, the relative position;—c. verborum, arrangement, Cic.; Quint. II. Esp.: c. filiarum, an endowing with a portion, Cic.

COL-LOCO, Ære, tr. I. Prop. (1) To set, put, or lay any thing in its place, to set or put up, to erect.—(2) Esp. c. alqm: To give in marriage.—(3) e. pecuniam, a Mercantile t. t.: To lay out (especially in lands), to invest, employ, to put in. II. Fig. (4) Gen.: To place or set in or upon.—(5) (see 3). To lay out, employ, invest. EX. (1) usually with in and an abl., or absol.: c. alqm in sede, ac domo, atque in rep., Cic.;—c. alqm in cubili, id.;—c. exercitum in hibernis, Cæs.;—c. se, to settle (at any place), to take up one's abode; as, c. se Athenis, Cic.;—c. chlamydem, at pendent apte, to adjust, arrange, Ov.;—c. comites apud ceteros hospites, to lodge, put into quarters, Cic.—(2) ejus filio filiam suam collocaverat, Cic.;—c. sororem nuptum, Cæs.—(3) curavit, ut in fundo dos collocaretur, that the dowry should be given in landed property, Cic.;—c. duas fenoris partes in agris, Tac.;—c. pecunias, Suet.—(4) in animis vestris omnes triumphos meos collocari volo, to be deposited, fixed, Cic.;—c. spem, to place, id.;—c. adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, to spend, pass

away, employ, id.;—c. omne suum studium in doctrina et sapientia, to employ in, id.;—c. in prioribus libris satis de aliqua re, to have mentioned or set sufficiently forth, Tac.;—c. rem militare, to put in order, arrange, Cic.;—c. verba apte, to compose, Quint.—() melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, to be put out, as it were, at interest, Cic. SYN. See POSUO.

COL-LŒCŪ PLĒTO, Ære, tr. I. Prop.: To enrich much, Ter. II. Fig.: To embellish; rei collocupletandæ causa, Auct. Her.

COLLOCŪTIO (conl.), ðnis, f. (colloquor). A conference, conversation; c. hominum, Cic.;—vent cum hostium ducibus in colloctionem.

COLLOQUŪM, ii, n. (idl.). A conference, discourse, conversation; venire in c., ad c., Cæs.;—clandestina c. cum hostibus, Liv.;—colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. epistolary correspondence. Meton. Of animals: alitum c., Plin. SYN. See ALLOQUITUM.

COL-LOQUOR, qui, cŭtus, intr. dep. To speak with any one, to converse together, to hold a conference, etc., usually cum alqo, inter se, or absol.: c. cum alqo per alqm, Cæs.;—cum alqo per literas, Cic.;—c. inter se multum de aliqua re, id.;—c. ex equis, Cæs. SYN. See SERMOCINARI.

COL-LŪCĒO, Ære, intr. To be entirely illuminated, or lighted, to shine brightly, be light or brilliant; Sol, qui in immenso mundo tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic.;—acies tota e. flammis, Liv.;—aedes e. ignibus, Ov. Post.: c. floribus, to be resplendent, Ov.;—ab aliqua re; mare qua a sole c., Cic.

COL-LŪCO, Ære, tr. (con, lux). To make light, to thin by lopping; c. arborem, Col.

COLLUCTATIO, ðnis, f. (colluctor). I. Prop.: A wrestling, struggling, Col. II. Fig. Of the agony of death, Sen.;—Of pronunciation: Difficulty of expression, Quint.

COL-LUCTOR, Æri, intr. dep. I. Prop.: To wrestle, struggle; c. prædonibus, Prud. II. Fig.: Same; c. cum agro, Col.;—c. petulantia morbi, Gell.

COL-LŪDO, Ære, si, sum, intr. I. Prop. (1) To play with any one. II. Fig. (2) To have a secret understanding with any one, to act in collusion in order to hurt a third person, Cic. EX. (1) e. paribus, Hor.;—c. in aqua, to sport together, Virg.—(2) Inimicus hostis esset, nisi tecum colluisset, Cic. SYN. See ILLUDO.

COLLUM, i, n. I. (1) The neck (of men and animals). II. Meton. (2) The neck also of other things, as a bottle, poppy, etc. EX. (1) in c. invadere, to fling one's arms round a person's neck, to embrace any one closely, Cic.;—c. secare alicui gladio, to cut, to behead, id.;—c. torquere alicui, to turn, twist, wring the neck, Liv.—(2) Lasso papavera collo, Virg.;—collum lagenæ, Plin.;—frondea colla Parnassi, Stat. SYN. COLLUM; CERVIX.—Collum, the neck, the part by which the head is joined to the body.—Cervix, the hinder part of the neck. Fig. plur.: Pride, firmness; frangere cervices, to subdue the pride of a man.

COL-LŪO, Ære, ūi, ūtum, tr. To wash, wash out, rinse; c. os, Plin.;—c. dentes aqua, id. Post.: c. ora, to wet, moisten, to quench one's thirst, Ov.

COL-LŪSIO, ðnis, f. (colludo). A secret understanding with any one, collusion, Cic.; Sen.

COL-LŪSOR, ðris, m. (idl.). A playmate, Cic.

COL-LUSTRO, Ære, tr. I. (1) To illumine, make clear, brighten. II. (2) To take a view of,

surgey. EX. (1) Sol omnia collustrans, Cic. —(2) c. omnia oculis, Cic.

COLLŪVĪES, *fl.* See COLLUVIO.

COLLŪVĪO, *dnis, f.* and COLLŪVĪES, *em, e, f.* (colluvio). I. Prop. (1) That which is washed together, a collection of filth, sweepings, dirt. II. Fig. (2) Impurity, filth, impure mixture, a medley. EX. (1) colluvies cohortis et aedificii, Col.—(2) c. omnium scelerum, Cic.;—c. rerum, Liv.;—c. gentium, a spurious mixture. SYN. See ALLUVIES.

COLLŪBUS, *i, m.* (κόλλυβος). I. Exchange of money, Cic.; Suet. II. Meton.: Profit or loss in money-changing, Cic.

COLLŪRĪUM, *ii, n.* (κολλήριον). In Medic.: I. A solid body, of cylindrical form, for introduction into the ear, nostril, etc., a suppository, Cels.; Plin. II. An unguent for the eye, eyewater, or salve, Cels.; Hor.

CŪLO, *dre, cōlūi, cultum, tr.* (unc.). I. Prop. (1) To till, cultivate, tend, labor upon, take pains with, etc. (e. g. a field, trees, the body, etc.).—(2) Meton.: To frequent a place, to visit it often, and, as intr., to dwell, to sojourn or stay any where, etc. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: To exercise, practise, study, bestow great pains upon, to cultivate, observe, cherish, care for, etc.—(4) Esp.: To honor, venerate, worship (gods or men). EX. (1) c. prœdia, Cic.;—c. vitem, id.;—c. arbores, Hor.;—c. capillos, Tibull.—(2) c. urbem, Cic.;—c. hæc loca, Liv.;—c. Britanniam, Tac. Intr.: c. circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv.;—c. usque ad Albim, Tac.—(3) c. iustitiam, id.;—c. amicitiam, iustitiam, liberalitatem, id.;—c. Carthaginem unam, to favor in particular, Virg.—(4) hos deos c. debemus, Cic.;—cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? id.;—c. alqm donis, Liv.;—c. aras, id. SYN. (4) See ADORO.

CŪLO, *dre, tr.* (colum). To pass or pour through a strainer, to strain, purify, clarify; c. ceram, Col.;—c. mel, id.

CŪLOCĀSĪA, *æ, f.*, and CŪLOCĀSĪUM, *ii, n.* (κολοκάσια and κολοκάσιον). An Egyptian bean, Virg.; Plin.

CŪLON or CŪLUM, *i, n.* (κόλον, a member of the body). I. 1. The colon, the longest and widest of all the intestines, Plin.—2. Meton.: A pain in the intestines, a colic, Plin. II. Metr. i. i.: A member of a verse, Quint.

CŪLŌNA, *æ, f.* (colonus). A country-woman, wife of a rustic, Ov.

CŪLŌNÆ, *drum, f.* (Κολωνάι). Colonnæ, a small town of Troas, Nep.

CŪLŌNĒUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Colonos (Κολωνός). Œdipus C. (Οἰδιπὺς ἐκ Κολωνῶν), Cic.

CŪLŌNĪA, *æ, f.* (colonus). I. A rural possession, an estate or farm, Col.—(1) Gen.: A civil habitation, plantation. II. (2) A place or town newly settled, a colony, settlement.—(3) Nom. prop.—(4) Meton.: Colonists, settlers, planters, a colony. EX. (1) commutare coloniam, Plaut.;—facetiously, c. molarum, a mill, id.—(2) coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic.;—coloniam condere, Vell.—(3) Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinenses, Cologne on the Rhine.—(4) coloniam deducere algo, Cic. SYN. Colonizæ were of two kinds, *Colonia Romana* and *Colonia Latina*. They were all composed of Roman citizens, with this difference; the *Colonia Romana* were free of Rome, and had all the privileges of Roman citizens, with the right of suffrage; the *Colonia Latina* were free of Italy

only, and enjoyed fewer privileges than the *Col. Romana*.

CŪLŌNĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (colonus). I. Of or belonging to husbandry. II. Of or belonging to a colony; c. cohortes, levied in the colonies, Cæs.;—c. decuriones, Suet.

CŪLŌNUS, *i, m.* (colo). I. One who cultivates land, whether his own or not, a husbandman, farmer, peasant, Cic.; Hor. II. An inhabitant of a colony or settlement, a colonist, Cic.; Liv. Also, Gen.: An inhabitant, Virg.;—facetiously: c. catenarum, one who is in chains, Plaut. SYN. See AGRICOLA.

CŪLŌPHON, *dnis, m.* (Κολοφών). Colophon, one of the twelve Ionic towns in Lydia, not far from the sea-coast, celebrated for its cavalry, now Zille, Cic.; Plin.

CŪLOR, *dris, m.* [ancient form colos, like arbos]. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: Color.—(2) Esp. Of men: Color, hue, complexion.—(3) Pict.: A handsome complexion, beauty. II. Fig. (4) Gen.: Color, i. e. appearance, external form, condition, air, ornament, address, etc.—(5) Esp. Of style: Color, complexion, character.—(6) In a bad sense: Color, cloak, disguise, pretext. EX. (1) colorem accipere, Plin.;—c. ducere, to color, to begin to color (of a grape), Virg.—(2) crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.;—colorem mutare, to change color, Hor.;—colorem perdere, Ov.;—c. albus, id.;—c. niveus, Hor.—(3) formose puer, nimium ne crede color, Virg.;—quo fugit c.? Hor.—(4) c. vitæ, Hor.;—omnis Aristippum decuit c., he could adapt himself to any complexion or state of affairs, Hor.—(5) ornatur oratio colore quodam, Cic.;—c. dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint.;—c. totius orationis, id.—(6) dare colorem rebus deformibus, Quint. SYN. COLOR; PIGMENTUM; FŪCUS.—Color, color in general.—Pigmentum (pingere), painter's colors, colors for painting; fig., ornaments.—Fucus, a red or purple dye.

CŪLŌRĀTUS, *a, um.* I. pt. of coloro. II. Adj. 1. Variegated, of various colors, parti-colored; c. arcus, Cic.;—c. pira, Plin.—2. Of a reddish tint or color, colored, painted, Quint.—3. Fig.: tincta et colorata, colored, glossed over, disguised, Sen.

CŪLŌRO, *dre, tr.* (color). I. Prop. (1) To color, give a color to.—(2) Esp.: To color, to give a ruddy or reddish color to. II. Fig. 3. To give a color or complexion to, to beautify, to give a certain character, Sen.—4. Esp. Of style: To impart a certain color or complexion; and passive: to assume a color, Cic.—5. In a bad sense: To palliate, gloss over. EX. (1) c. corpora, Cic.;—c. lignum sinopide, Plin.—(2) quum in sole ambulem, natura lit ut colorer, am colored, Cic.;—c. pira sole, Plin. SYN. COLORO; TINGO; INTINGO.—Colorare, to color, as here.—Tingere, to dye, to dip in color, to tinge.—Intingere, intens., to dip or steep in; fig., arte intinctus, Cic.

CŪLOSSĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (Κολοσσάιος). Colossal, giant-like, gigantic; c. statue, Plin.; Suet.;—colosseum se pingi Nero jussit, Plin.

CŪLOSSUS, *i, m.* (κολοσσός). A statue of gigantic size, a colossus, Plin.; esp. the Colossus of Rhodes, id.

CŪLŪBER, *bri, m.* (κέλλο, cello). A serpent, snake, especially an adder, Ov.; Virg. SYN. See ANGUIS.

CŪLUBRA, *æ, f.* (coluber). A female snake, or adder, Plin.

CŪLUBRĪFER, *dra, drum, adj.* (coluber, ferro). Bearing snakes, an epithet of Medusa, Ov.

CŪLUM, *i, n.* (akin to culeus). I. A strainer,

colander, Col.; Virg. II. *Poet.*: A net made of osiers, Aus.

COLUMBA, æ, f. A dove, pigeon, Plin.; Cic.; —c. Cythereades, dedicated or sacred to Venus, Ov.; —a term of endearment, Plaut. SYN. See PALUMBUS.

COLUMBĀRIUM, ñ, n. (columba). I. A pigeon-house, dove-cote, Col.—II. *Meton.* 1. In Archit.: The hole where a rafter rests or is mortised in the wall of a building, Vitruvius.—2. A hole out of which the water runs after it is taken by the water-mill wheel, Vitruvius. In the plur.: The niches or pigeon-holes in a sepulchral chamber, in which the ashes of the dead, contained in jars, were deposited.

COLUMBĀRIUS, ñ, m. (id.). I. One that keeps pigeons, Var. II. A roofer, as a term of reproach, Plaut. ap. Fest.

COLUMBINUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. Prop. Of or belonging to a dove or pigeon: c. pulli, Cic. Also absol.: Columbini, young pigeons or doves, Mart. II. *Meton.*: Of the color of doves, dove-colored; c. terra, Plin.; —c. vita, id.

COLUMBOR, ñri, intr. dep. (columba). To kiss or bill like doves, Mess. ap. Sen.

COLUMBŪS, i, m. dim. (columbus). A young dove or pigeon, Plin. E.

COLUMBUS, i, m. (κόλυβος). A male pigeon. Also, in general for a dove, Hor.; Col.

1. **COLUMELLA**, æ, f. dim. (columna, columnen). 1. A small pillar or column, Cic.; Cæs.—2. The base or pedestal of the catapulta, Vitruvius.

2. **COLUMELLA**, æ, m. L. Junius Moderatus C., a writer on agriculture, of the first century, a native of Gades, cotemporary with Seneca and Celsus.

COLUMELLĀRIS, e, adj. (columella 1). In the shape of a pillar; c. dentes, the grinders, i. e. double teeth of a horse, Plin.

COLUMEN, ñis, n. (akin to columna and culmen). I. Prop. (1) A point, gable.—(2) Fig.: A point, summit, the highest, head, chief. II. (c.) A pillar or beam that supports a roof, Vitruvius.—(4) Fig.: A support, point of support, pillar. EX. (1) in turribus et columinibus villæ, gables and roofs, Varr. Thus, the top of the Capitol, Cic. poet. *Poet.*: A pillar of fire, id.; —the summit of a mountain, Catullus.—(2) c. amicorum, Cic.; —c. audacie, a very impudent fellow.—(3) columnen in summo fastigio culminis; unde et columnæ dicuntur, Vitruvius.—(4) c. familie vestrae, Cic.; —c. meorum rerum, Hor. SYN. COLUMEN; COLUMNA; FELTURA; FULCRUM; PILA; ANTÆ.—Columen II. Properly, a perpendicular beam that supports the whole structure of a house. Fig.: Support, help.—Columna, a round pillar, the support or ornament of a building.—Fultura (fulcio), a stay, prop., or support.—Fulcrum, a support in gen., especially of the bed, bed-posts.—Pila, a pilaster, a square pillar that generally is part of the wall, and is placed behind the columns.—Antæ, door-posts, pillars at each side of the door.

COLUMNA, æ, f. (cello: anything raised on high or projecting, related to columen and culmen).

I. Prop. (1) A column, pillar.—(2) *Meton.* Of things in the shape of a column: A water-spout, Plin.—(3) Fig.: A pillar, support, stay. II. (4) A point, summit. Also, poet., the vault of heaven. EX. (1) Columna Rostrata, a column ornamented with the prow of ships, erected in honor of Duillius, Quint.—(2) Columnæ Herculis, the Pillars of Hercules, i. e. Calpe and Abyla, mountains or promontories on the Straits of Gibraltar.—(3) proruere antem co-

lumnam (of Augustus), Hor. SYN. See COLUMEN.

COLUMNĀRIUM, ñ, n. (columna). A tax on pillars, Cic.

CŪS, i, and ñs, f. (akin to caulis). I. A distaff, rock, Ov.; Plin. II. *Meton.*: Threads that have been spun, Sen.

COM, for **CON**, in composition with words beginning with b, m, p; as Com-bibo, com-memoror, com-potio.

CŌMA, æ, f. (κόμη). I. Prop. (1) The hair of the head, hair as the ornament of the head. II. *Meton.* (2) Of plants: Foliage, an ear of corn, grass, a stalk.—(3) Wool of sheep.—(4) Rays of the sun, a torch, etc. EX. (1) consul calamistrata c., Cic.; —c. flava, Hor.; —c. longa, id.; —c. ponere, Ov.; —coma cervicum. Also the mane of a lion, Gell.; —of a horse, Pall.—(2) coma nemorum, Hor.; —Arboreus comas, Ov.; —Milii comæ, Plin.; —c. caepe, id.; —falce subsecut comas, grass, Ov.—(3) aurea (aguti) coma, wool, fleece.—(4) c. ignis, Sen.; —c. Phœbi, id. SYN.

CŌMA; **CAPILLUS**; **CRINIS**; **CESARIES**; **CINCINUS**; **PILUS**; **CIRRIS**; **VILLUS**; **SETA**.—Coma, hair of the head, long hair, whether dressed or not.—Capillus, the hair in general.—Crinis (xôiro), the hair dressed, set in order, or platted.—Cesaries (cedo), the thick, long, curly hair of adult males.—Cincinnus, an artificial lock or curl.—Pilus, a single, thin hair; muniti sunt palpebrae tamquam villo pilorum; also gen., hair of any part or of any kind.—Circus, a natural lock, said of boys.—Villus, hair of beasts, shaggy, tufted, and matted.—Seta, a single strong hair, bristle.

CŌMĀNA, ðrum, n. (Κόμανα). Comana. 1. A town of Cappadocia, on the Sarus, now El Bostan, Plin.—2. A town of Pontus on the Iris, now Gumanik, Plin. Its inhabitants, Comani, Auct. B. Alex.

CŌMANS, ntis, pt. of como. Having hair, with long or flowing hair; c. equæ, Plin.; —c. colla equeorum, Virg.; —c. galea, with a tuft of hair, id. *Poet.*: c. stella, with a resplendent, hairy tail, Ov.; —astro comantes Tyndaridae, adorned with stars, Val. Flac.

CŌMĀRON, i, n. (κόμαρον). The fruit of the arbut or wild strawberry-tree, Plin.

CŌMĀTUS, a, um, part. (como). I. Hired, hairy; c. tempora, Mart. Subst.: Comatus, i, m., Suet. *Poet.*: c. silva, with thick foliage, leafy, Catullus. II. Gallia Comata, i. q. Gallia transalpina, from the people wearing their hair long, Plin.; Catullus.

COM-BĪBO, ðre, bibi, bibŭm, tr. I. (1) To drink with any one. II. (2) To drink in, to imbibe, suck up, absorb.—(3) Fig.: To imbibe. EX. (1) comibendi peritissimus, Sen.—(2) Prop.: c. succos, Ov.; —c. lucernas, to suppress, id., Sen. *Poet.*: c. soles cute, to suck in, as it were, the rays of the sun, Mart.—(3) c. artes.

COMBĪBO, ðnis, m. (comibō). A pot-companion, fellow-tippler, Cic. SYN. See BIBULUS.

COMBŪRO, ðre, ussi, ustum, tr. (con, uro). I. Prop. (1) To consume by burning, to burn. II. Fig. (2) To ruin, destroy. EX. (1) c. naves, Cæs.; —c. annales, Cic.; —c. aliqui vicum, id.—(2) c. aliqui judicio, to ruin one at law, Cic. *Poet.*: combustus, in love with some one, Prop.; —c. diem, to spend in revelry, Plaut.

COMBUSTUM, i, n. (comburo). In Medic.: A wound caused by burning, a burn, Plin.

CŌM-ĒDO, ðre, ēdi, ēsum or estum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To eat, eat up, consume by eating.—(2) *Meton.*: To get through one's property, to

lavish, spend, squander one's fortune. II. *Fig.* (3) *To eat up, devour.* EX. (1) *c. corbitum cibi*, Plaut.; — *c. panem*, Afer ap. Quint. — (2) *c. patrimonium*, Cic.; — *c. bona, rem, nummos, etc.*, id. — (3) *c. se*, to devour one's self (with grief, pain, etc.), to waste or pine away, Cic. ap. Non. SYN. See EDO.

COMENSIS, *e*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Comum*; C. uger, Liv. *Abol.* In Comensi, in the territory of Comum, Plin. *Subst.*: Comenses, ium, *m.* The inhabitants of Comum, Liv.; called also Novocomenses, Cic.

COMES, Itis, *e*, (con, eo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A companion, associate, partner on a journey or elsewhere, an attendant; in the fem., A female attendant, companion.* II. *Esp.* (1) *An attendant, retinue of magistrates, usually composed of the youth of noble families, who sought to become versed in matters of administration*, Cic. — (2) *A retinue or suite of persons of rank*, Hor.; Suet. — (3) *The suite of the emperor, the court*, Suet. — (4) *A tutor or guardian of an illustrious youth*, Virg. EX. (1) *T. Agniscus c. meus fuit*, Cic.; — *c. fuge*, Vell.; — *c. tantæ virtutis*, Liv.; — *culpam poena premit c.*, Hor.; — *nec fides comitem abnegat*, id. SYN. COMES; SOCIUS; SODALIS. — Comes, *prop.*, a fellow-traveller; ipse comes Niso graditur, Virg. — Socius, a companion of fortune. — Sodalis, a companion at pleasures or pleasure. — Socius, a companion in serious matters.

COMESTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of comedo.

COMESUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of comedo.

COMETES and COMETA, *æ*, *m.* (κομήτης). *A comet*, Cic.; Virg.

COMICE, *adv.* (comicus). *In a comic manner*; *c. res tragicas tractare*, Cic.

COMICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (κομικός). I. (1) *Of or belonging to comedy.* II. *Subst.* 1. *Comicus, i, m.* *A comic actor*, Plaut. — 2. *A comic writer*, Cic.; Quint. EX. (1) *c. poeta*, Cic.; — *c. stulti senes, as they were represented in comedy*, Cæcil. ap. Cic. de Sen. — *c. aurum*, i. e. a lupine used by comic actors instead of money, Plaut. SYN. See COMEDUS.

COMINUS. See COMINUS.

COMIS, *e*, *adj.* *Kind, obliging, courteous, affable, friendly*; comes homines esse dicuntur, Cic.; — *quis Lælio comior?* id. *Of inanimate and abstract subjects*: comi hospitio, Liv.; — *c. ingenio*, Tac. SYN. COMIS; HUMANUS; URBANUS. — Comes, *as here*. — Humanus, *humane, obliging, kind*; comis et h. erga alios, Cic. — Urbanus, *of or belonging to a city*; hence, *polite*. Comis, *opp. to injuriosus*; humanus, *to ferus*; urbanus, *to rusticus, agrestis, etc.*

COMISSABUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (comissor). *Reveling, banqueting, feasting*, Liv.; Curt. SYN. See COMISSATOR.

COMISSATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (id.). *A drinking-party, followed by a nocturnal revel with torches and music*; convivia, comissationes, cantus, Cic. SYN. See CENA.

COMISSATOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). *One that revels after an entertainment with any body, one that joins a comissatio*, Cic.; Liv.; — *c. conjurationis*, in a contemptuous sense, an associate, a partaker, Cic. *Ped.*: *c. libellus, real during a revel*, Mart. SYN. COMISSATOR; COMISSABUNDUS. — Comissator, *a reveller, as here*. — Comissabundus, *reveling, as above*. Comissator is said of the *act*; Comissabundus, of the *act*.

COMISSOR, *āri*, *intr.* (κωμᾶσθαι). *To go through the city in a nocturnal revel with torches and music*, Liv.; Hor.

COMITAS, Itis, *f.* (comis). *Friendliness, politeness, civility, affability, courteousness, mildness*, Cic.

1. COMITATUS, *a*, *um*, *part.* *Accompanying or accompanied*, See COMITOR.

2. COMITATUS, Itis, *m.* (comes). I. (1) *A number of attendants or of persons who accompany any one, retinue, company.* — (2) *Esp.*: *The retinue of the emperor, the household, suite, the court.* II. *Meton.* (3) *A company, crowd, swarm.* EX. (1) *ancillarum puerorumque comitatu*, Cic. *Fig.*: *tanto virtutum comitatu*, Tac. — (2) *Clavium comitatu Principis adjectus*, Tac. — (3) *magnum comitatum transgrediente finis interfecerunt*, Liv.

COMITER, *adv.* (comis). *In a friendly or kind manner, mildly*; *c. appellare unumquemque*, Cic. SYN. See BENIGNE.

COMITIŌ, *ōrum*. See COMITIUM.

COMITIŌNIS, *e*, *adj.* (comitia). I. *Relating to the comitia*; *as, c. dies, the day on which the comitia were held*, Cic. II. *Meton.* *In Medic.*: *c. morbus, Epilepsy* (so called, because in the event of any ominous case of that illness occurring during the comitia, the latter were prorogued), Cels. III. *Subst.*: Comitalis, *is, m.* *A person affected with epilepsy*, Plin.

COMITIŌNALITER, *adv.* (comitalis). *Epileptically*; *c. accidere*, Plin.

COMITIŌTUS, Itis, *m.* (comitia). *The assembly of the people in the comitia*; comitiatum dimittere, Cic.

COMITIUM, Iti, *n.* (con, eo). I. *An open place in the Roman Forum where the comitia were held*, Cic.; Liv. *A place where the assembly of the magistrates was held at Sparta*, Nep. II. *Meton. plur.*: Comitia, *ōrum*, *n.* *A regular assembly of the people for making or repealing laws, etc.* These comitia were of three kinds: *c. curiata*, which was the most ancient, when the people voted by curiae or wards; *c. centuriata*, under the republic, when they voted by centuries or centuries; and *c. tributa*, when they voted by tribes or tribes; consul c. habere capit, Cic.; — *c. consularia*, id.; — *c. tribunicia*, id. SYN. COMITIA; CONCILIUM; CONCIO; CÆTUS; CONVENTUS. — Comitia II. *as here*. — Concilium (con, calo), *the assembly of the people in order to deliberate or discuss, especially of great men*; *as, c. deorum, ducum, etc.* — Concio (con, ciero), *an assembly of the people in general or of the soldiers*; *dimissa concione, concilium habitum*, Liv.; these two words are often used to mean the same thing. — Cætus (coeco), *any assembly or meeting whatever*; *cætus matronarum, nefarii*. — Convectus, is said of people come together within the same place.

COMITO, *āre*, *for comitor, to accompany, attend upon*, Ov.

COMITOR, *āri*, Itus, *tr.* and *intr.* dep. (comes). I. *Gen.* (1) *To accompany, follow, attend, usually with an acc. or absol. seldom with abstract subjects* with dat. II. *Esp.* (2) *To attend to the grave, to follow a funeral.* EX. (1) *comitati eos ex civitate excessere*, Cæs.; — *c. alqm in exilium*, Suet.; — *c. currum Augusti triumpho*, id.; — *c. gressum herilem*, Virg. *With dat.*: *illi injusto domino prospera fortuna comitata est, followed him*, Cic.; — *cetera, quæ comitantur huic vite*, id. *Part. perf.*, comitatus, *a*, *um*, *in a passive sense*: *Attended by*; *mulier alienis viris comitata*, Cic.; — *quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit*, id. — (2) *Eumenem toto exercitu comitante humaverunt*, Nep. SYN. COMITOR; STIRO. — Comitari, *to accompany*. — Stipare, *fig.*, *to attend upon, to be in the train or retinue of, to escort.* *A footman accompanies (comitatur) his*

master—a guard, retinue, escort, ATTEND UPON, SURROUND (stipant) him.

COMMA, *ātis*, *n.* (κόμμα). I. *Gramm.*: The section of a period, Quint. II. *Metr.*: Cæsura.

COM-MĀCŪLO, *āre*, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: To pollute all over, to defile; *c.* altaria demum sanguine suo, Tac.;—*c.* manus sanguine, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *c.* se cum Jugurtha miscendo, Sall.;—flagitiis commaculati, Tac.

COMMĀGENE, *es*, *f.* (Κομμαγενή). *Commagene*, the north-easternmost district of Syria, Plin.

COMMĀGĒNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Commagene*; *C.* legati, from Commagene, Cic.;—*C.* medicamentum, a kind of unguent, said to be good against the cramp, Plin. *Subst.*: Commāgēni, *drum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Commagene, Plin.

COM-MANDŪCO, *āre*, *tr.* To chew, champ; *c.* acinos, Plin.

COM-MANIPŪLĀRIS, *is*, *m.* A soldier of the same manipulus, Tac.

COMMĒĀTUS, *ūs*, *m.* (commeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A going to and fro.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A thoroughfare, passage, way by which one can pass to and fro.*—(3) *In Milit.*: Leave of absence for a certain time, a furlough.—(4) *Of persons or things going or travelling together*: A company, caravan.—(5) *A carrying over, transport, cargo, convey.*—(6) *Provisions brought to a place, supplies, stores.* EX. (1) satis liberi commēatus erant, Liv.—(2) perfidi parietem qua commēatus esset, Plaut.—(3) Sine ullo commēatu, Liv.;—*c.* petere, sumere, Vell.; Liv.;—in commēatu esse, to be on furlough or leave of absence, Suet.;—ad commēatus diem venire, adesse, on the day when the furlough is expired, Quint. *Meton.*: longum mihi commēatum dederat mala valetudo, had left me undisturbed for a long while, Sen.—(3) Alexandrini, qui de novo *c.* Neapolin confluerant, Suet.;—*c.* nostri Pontico mari adventantes.—(4) duobus commēatibus exercitum exportare, Cæs.—(5) ex omnibus provinciis commēatu prohibebamur, Cic.;—*c.* advecti, Liv. *Meton.*: *c.* argentarius, gain or profit made by money transactions. SYN. See ANXOSA.

COM-MĒDITOR, *āri*, *tr. dep.* To imprint or impress carefully on one's own mind; *c.* locos egregie, Auct. Her.

COM-MĒMĪNI, *isse*, *tr.* *Pres. def.*: To remember clearly, to call distinctly to one's mind; quem hominem probe *c.* se aiebat, Cic.

COMMĒMORĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (commemoro). Worthy of mention, memorable, remarkable; multa alia *c.* proferre possum, Cic.

COMMĒMORĀTĪO, *ōnis*, *f.* (id.). *A mentioning, recounting*; *c.* antiquitatis, Cic.;—*c.* nominis nostri, id. SYN. COMMĒMORATIO; MENTIO.—*Commemoratio*, *as*, *her.*—*Mentio*, *mentio*, *n*, *membraunce*; *facere mentionem de pecunia*, to make mention, to speak of.

COM-MĒMŌRO, *āre*, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To call any thing to one's own, or to another person's mind, to call to recollection, remember. II. (2) *Meton.* (without the idea of remembering): To mention in conversation, to speak of any thing, to relate, recount, etc. EX. (1) quid quoque die dixerim commemoro vespere, Cic.;—ad commemorandam amicitiam misi, Liv.—(2) Usually with *acc.*, seldom with *de*: *c.* humanam societatem, Cic.;—O commemoranda iudicia! id. With *de*: Omnes de tua virtute commemorant, *are speaking of*, Cic. SYN. See NARRO.

COMMENDĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (commendo). Commendable, praiseworthy, Liv.

COMMENDĀTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). *Of or containing recommendations*; *c.* literas ad alium mittere, a letter of recommendation, an introduction, Cic.

COMMENDĀTĪO, *ōnis*, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A recommendation.* II. *Meton. concr.*: That which recommends, the excellence of a thing, worth, praise. EX. (1) ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, Cic.;—oculorum commendatione, id.;—commendatione naturæ, id.—(2) *c.* ingenii, Cic.;—*c.* liberalitatis, id.

COMMENDĀTĪTĪUS. See COMMENDATICIUS.

COMMENDĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). One who commends, a favorer; fautor et *c.*, Plin E.

COMMENDĀTRIX, *icis*, *f.* (id.). She who commends; lex est, *c.* virtutum, Cic.

COMMENDĀTUS, *a*, *um*. I. *pt. of commendo.* II. *Adj.* (1) Recommended. — (2) *Meton.*: Praised, distinguished. EX. (1) quæ res commendatorem erit memoria hominum sempiternæ? Cic.;—(2) calami commendatores.

COM-MENDO, *āre*, *tr.* (con, mando). I. *Prop.* (1) To intrust to any one's charge, commit to one's care, commend. II. *Meton.* (2) To recommend, to make agreeable, to praise. EX. (1) nunc tibi omnem rem commendo, Cic.;—*c.* salutem aleis alci, id.—*c.* alqd literis, to commit to writing, Brut. ap. Cic.;—*c.* nomina memoriae, to commit to memory, to learn by heart; *c.* alqm sempiternæ gloriæ, to consign to lasting fame.—(2) quæ (vox) una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, Cic.;—*c.* marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. SYN. COMMENDO; COMMITTO.—*Commendare*, to recommend to one's favor or care.—*Committere*, to intrust with, to commit to one's care; ego me tuæ commendo et committo fidei, Ter.

1. COMMENSUS, *a*, *um*, *pt. of commetior.*

2. COMMENSUS, *ūs*, *m.* (commetior). Proportionable measure, symmetry, proportion, Vitr.

COMMENTĀRIOLUM, *i*, *n.* (commentarius). A short treatise in writing, a brief commentary.

COMMENTĀRIUS, *ii*, *m.* (sc. liber), and COMMENTĀRIUM, *ii*, *n.* (sc. volumen), (commentor). I. A writing in which one notes down any thing briefly, a note, memorandum, journal, commentary; also, sketches, memoirs, etc. (usually in the plur.), Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; thus, Commentarii, the titles of two well-known historical writings of Cæsar, Cic. II. *Exp.* 1. In Law: a brief, minutes, Cic.—2. A hermeneutic commentary, annotation, Gell. SYN. See ADVERSARIA.

COMMENTĀTĪO, *ōnis*, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) A meditating upon or studying any thing, a careful preparation, study.—(2) *Exp.*: A figure of Rhetoric, Quint. II. *Meton.* (3) *Concr.*: A treatise on a subject, a written dissertation. EX. (1) quos locos multa commentatione paratos habere debetis, Cic.;—tota philosophorum vita, ut ait Socrates, *c.* mortis est, a reflecting upon, a preparing for.—(3) *C.* Aristotelis (de natura animalium), Plin. SYN. COMMENTATIO; COMMENTUM.—*Commentatio*, *mediation*, *attentive consideration*.—*Commentum*, a feigned story, a false tale.

COMMENTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (commentus, comminiscor). Invented, found out, discovered by thinking. I. In opposition to any thing already existing: (1) Newly invented, new. II. In opposition to what is real. (2) In

a good sense: *Conceived, fancied, ideal*.—(3) In a bad sense: *Fictitious, imaginary, false*. EX. (1) non-inibus novis et commenticis appellata, Cic.;—c. spectacula (*opp.* usitata), Suet.—(2) c. civitas Platonis, Cic.;—c. et ficti Dei, id.—(3) c. crimen, Cic. SYN. See FICTUS.

1. COMMENTOR, āri, tr. dep. (comminiscor). I. Prop. (1) *To meditate, reflect upon, to weigh over* in one's mind, usually with an acc. or absol.; seldom with de. II. Meton. (as the consequence of meditation), (2) *To invent* any thing, *find out, contrive*; *to think of, devise* (a trick).—(3) *To represent* any thing by writing, *to sketch, compose*.—(4) *To explain, comment upon*. EX. (1) quae secum commentatus esset, Cic.;—magi congregantur in fano commentandi causa, id.;—multos menses de populi R. libertate commentati, id. Perf. part. in a passive sense: ut sua et commentata, et scripta meminisset, Cic.;—commentata oratio, Q. Cic.—(2) ut cito commentatus est (*sec. mendacium*), Plaut.—(3) c. minus, Cic.;—c. de militari disciplina, Plin.—(4) c. carmina, Suet. SYN.

COMMENTOR; MEDITOR.—Commentari, as here, (1).—Meditari, to reflect seriously on what ought to be said or done, to study.

2. COMMENTOR, ōris, m. (comminiscor). An inventor, a discoverer; c. urvæ, i. e. Bacchus.

COMMENTUM, i, n. (id.). I. (1) An invention, fiction, feigned story. II. (2) An intention.—3) Meton.: A plan, design, intention. In Rhet.: A figure of speech for commentatio, Vitell. ap. Quint. EX. (1) opinionum commenta delet dies, the fictions of opinion, C.—(2) premium pro commento non mediocre orabit, Suet.—(3) ut religione votorum nefanda commenta tegerentur, plans, projects. SYN. See COMMENTATIO.

COMMENTUS, a, um, pt. of comminiscor.

COM-MEO, āre, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To go hither and thither, to go or come to and fro*. II. Meton. with reference to the aim or object of one's going, (2) *To go, come, travel often or repeatedly* to a place, *to visit or frequent* a place. EX. (1) inter Veiōs Romanque nuncios c. Liv.;—c. invicem nuncios, Tac. Of inanimate and abstract objects: qua contraria quinquereemes commearant, moved to and fro, or from one place to another, or backward and forward, Suet.—(2) insula Delos quo omnes commearant, Cic.;—minime ad eos mercatores commearant, Cæs.;—c. in urbem, Ter. SYN. COMSEO; MIGRO; DEMIGRO; IMMIGRO; REMIGRO.—Commear, as here.—Migrare, to remove from one place to another, to shift or change one's habitation.—Demigrare, to go away, to emigrate.—Immigrare, to move into or to a place. Fig.: i. in ingenium suum, to line after one's own way, without control, Plaut.—Remigrare, to move back or return to one's first dwelling-place.

COMMERCĪUM, ū, n. (con, merx). I. (1) Commercial intercourse, a dealing in merchandise, commerce, trade, traffic.—(2) Meton.: Commercial right, established law of trade.—(3) Merchant line, to res.—(4) A commercial place, a market place, market. II. Gen. (5) Correspondence, connection, intercourse with any one. EX. (1) mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall.—(2) c. in eo agro nemini est, Cic.—(3) c. militaria, Plin.;—provisions, id.—(4) c. et littora peragrare, Plin.—(5) c. habere cum Masia, Cic.;—c. habere cum virtute, id.;—c. plebis, carried on with the latter, Liv. SYN. See MERCATURA.

COM-MERCOR, āri, tr. dep. To buy up; c. arma, tela, etc., Sall.

COM-MĒRĒO, ēre, ūi, itum, tr. (also, COM-

MĒRĒO, ēri, Itus, tr. dep., Plant.). I. To deserve any thing; c. æstimationem, Cic.;—c. pœnam, Ov. II. Meton.: c. in se aliquid mali, Plaut.;—c. culpam in se, id. SYN. See MĒREO.

COM-MĒRĒO, ēri. See COMMĒREO.

COM-MĒTĪO, īri, mensus, tr. dep. I. Prop. (1) *To measure, measure out*. II. Fig. (2) *To measure, i. e. to compare, judge*.—(1) c. siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic.—(2) c. negotium cum tempore, Cic.

COMMĒTO, āre, intr., intens. (commeo). To go frequently to a place, Ter.

COMMICTUS, a, um, pt. of commingo.

COMMIGRATIO, ōnis, f. (commigro). A migrating, wandering; c. (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen.

COMMIGRO, āre, intr. To wander, remove; c. in tuam domum, Cic.;—c. Romam, Liv.;—c. e Germania in Gallias, Tac.

COMMILITĪUM, ū, n. (con, militia). I. Companionship in war, comradeship, Quint.; Tac. II. Meton. gen.: Fellowship; c. studiorum, Ov.

1. COMMILITO, ōnis, m. (con, miles). I. A fellow-soldier, comrade in war, companion in arms, Cic.; Liv. II. Meton. gen.: An associate, fellow; c. dii, Flor. SYN. See MILES.

2. COM-MILITO, āre, intr. To be a fellow-soldier, to fight on one's side; luna quasi commilitans, as if joining in the fight, Flor.

COMMĪNATIO, ōnis, f. (comminor). A threatening, menacing; c. orationis tanquam armorum, Cic. In the plur., c. Hannibalis, Liv.

COM-MINGO, ēre, nxi, ctum, tr. To make water on; hence, to defile, Hor.

COM-MINISCOR, i, mentus, tr. dep. (con, mens). To devise, invent, contrive, design. I.

(1) *To invent or feign* something that is not true, to feign. II. (2) *To invent* any thing new. EX. (1) nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic.;—c. tantum scelus, Quint.;—c. dolum, Plaut. Part. perf. in a passive sense, Gr. 207, Obs. 2. Invented, contrived, designed, devised, feigned; commenta funera, Ov.;—c. crimen, Liv.—(2) c. novas literas, Suet.;—c. novum balnearium usum, id. SYN. See FINGO.

COM-MINOR, āri, tr. dep. To threaten, menace; comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv.;—c. necem alicui, Suet.;—c. alicui cuspidem, Suet.

COM-MINŪO, ēre, ūi, itum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To break or cut into small pieces, to break up, crush, shatter*. II. Fig. (2) *To weaken, impair, debilitate, enervate*. EX. (1) illi statuum deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, Cic.;—c. lapidem, Plin.;—c. immensum argenti pondus et auri, to make less, diminish, Hor.—(2) opes civitatis comminuit, Cic.;—c. vires ingenii, Ov. SYN. See DIMINUO.

COMMĪNUS (cominus), ade. (con, manus). I. Prop. (1) Milit.: *Hand to hand, in close quarters*, (*opp.* eminus). II. Meton. (2) Gen.: *In the neighborhood, close by, hard by*. EX. (1) nec eminus hastis aut cominus gladiis uteretur, Cic.;—c. pugnare, Cæs.;—c. conscrere manus, Liv.;—c. conferre signa, id.;—nunc c. agamus, close, Cic.—(2) c. faciem suam ostentabat, Sall.;—c. monstrata captivitate, Tac. SYN. COMMĪNUS; PROPE.—Cominus, as here, close.—Prope, near, at a short distance from, not so near as is expressed by cominus. Intueri prope, Cic. Fig.: Nearly.

COMMINUTUS, pt. of comminuo.

COM-MISCEŌ, ēre, scūi, xtum or stum, *tr.* I. (1) *To mix together, mingle, unite.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To unite.* EX. (1) *c. amurcam cum aqua, Cat. — c. servos cum ingenuis, Suet. — c. frustra mero eruento, Virg. — nota Falerni commixta Chio, Hor. — Esp. : (of sexual intercourse, Cic. — (2) c. jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auct. Her.*

COMMISĒRĀTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (commiseror). *Rhet.* : *A part of an oration intended to excite pity, Cic. ; Quint.*

COM-MISĒRĒŌR, ēri, Itus, *tr. dep.* : *To have compassion on, commiserate, pity.* *Impers.* : *navitas precum Arionis commiseritum est, roused the pity, Gell.*

COM-MISĒRESKO, ēre, *intr.* *To commiserate, pity ; c. ejus, Ter.*

COM-MISĒRŌR, āri, *tr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To pity, commiserate.* II. *Rhet.* (2) *To excite compassion or pity.* EX. (1) *c. fortunam Græcie, Nep. ; — c. interitum fratris, Gell. — (2) quid quum c., conqueri coeperit, Cic.*

COMMISSĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (committo). 1. *A strife with emulation, a contest, a measuring of one's strength with another, Cic. ; Suet. — 2. Meton. : A showy speech or composition intended for display, Suet.* SYN. *COMMISSIO ; COMMISSUM.* — *Commissio.* *Prop.* : *A setting of two parties together for a trial of mastery, e. g. in battle, games, contention ; as, ab ipsa commissione ludorum, Cic. — Commissum, an offence or fault committed ; — turpe commissum, Hor. ; also, a secret, a trust.*

COMMISSUM, i, n. (id.). I. (1) *A thing entrusted, a secret.* II. (2) *An error, fault, trespass, crime.* — (3) *Meton. In Law : A forfeiture, confiscation.* *Concr.* : *Confiscated property, Suet.* EX. (1) *tacere c., Hor. ; — aures refrenat fideliter c., id. ; — tegere c., id. — (2) c. turpe, Hor. ; — luere commissa, Virg. — (3) in commissum venire, or cadere, Quint. — pro commissio tenetur, Quint.* SYN. *See COMMISSIO.*

COMMISSŪRA, æ, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A joining together, joint, junction, or juncture, a tie, seam, knot.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of style : A connecting link, a connection.* EX. (1) *c. molles digitorum, Cic. ; — c. nodorum, Sen. ; — c. colorum, mixture, Plin. — (2) c. verborum, Quint.* SYN. *COMMISSURA ; COMPAGES ; COMPAGO.* — *Commissura, a joint of any thing, whether closed or open. Quid dicam de ossibus quæ mirabiles commissuras habent, Cic. — Compages (con, pangō), a close joining of several parts into one ; efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. — Compago, the means of joining, that by which parts are held together ; calami compagine ceræ inter se juncti, Ov.*

COMMISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of committo.

COMMISTUS, a, um, *pt.* of commisceo.

COM-MĪTĪGO, āre, *tr.* *To make soft ; facetiously, c. caput sandalio, to beat soft, i. e. to break, crack.*

COM-MITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* (*To bring several things together as one whole.*) I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *To put together, combine.* — (2) *Exp.* in a hostile sense : *To bring together for combat, or any contest of emulation, etc., to bring up contending forces ; to set together, to match ; hence, to engage in a fight, to commence a battle or combat ; and still more frequently, to fight a battle, to carry on war, to celebrate games, to contend in public games.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Gen.* : *To intrust, consign, commit, give over to.* Also in a bad sense : *To deliver one's self up, to expose one's self.* — (4) *Exp.* : *To permit any thing wrong*

to pass or take place, to let or allow any thing to come to pass, to perpetrate, be guilty of, to commit. — (5) *In Law, t. t. : To bring punishment on one's self by transgression, to incur, make one's self liable to.* EX. (1) *c. inter se oras vulneris suturis, Cels. ; — qua navis fronti committitur, is in connection with, is joined, Ov. — (2) c. pugiles Latinos cum Græcis, Suet. ; — c. aciem, Flor. ; — c. prælium, Nep. ; — c. pugnam, Cic. ; — c. bellum, Liv. ; — c. ludos, Cic. *Impers.* : *præquam committeretur, before the battle began, Suet. — (3) c. literas liberiores neque Aclæicis hominibus neque Epiroticis audeo, to intrust to, to deliver to, Cic. ; — c. seniam sulcis, Virg. ; — c. caput tonsori, Hor. ; — c. ratem pelago, id. ; — cui (Pompeio) senatus totam remp., commiserat, Cic. ; — c. se in id conclave, to venture, to risk one's self, Cic. ; — c. duos simul filios in aleam ejus casus, Liv. ; — c. remp. in discrimen, id. — (4) c. multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, Cic. ; — c. alqd adversus populum R., Liv. ; — c. tantum facinus, id. ; — c. majus delictum, Cæs. ; — c. contra legem, to transgress, sin against, Cic. ; — also, c. in legem, same. With ut : c. ut multandus sit, to cause that, Cic. ; — for which with cur, Liv. — (5) c. penam, multam, to draw upon one's self, to subject one's self to, Cic.**

SYN. *See COMMODO.* See also CREDO.

COMMIXTŪRA, æ, *f.* (commisceo). *A mixing together, Cat.*

COMMIXTUS, a, um, *pt.* of commisceo.

COMMŌDE, adre, (commodus). I. (1) *Fitly, suitably, aptly, conveniently, properly, to the purpose.* II. (2) *Meton. : Opportunely, rightly, just as it ought to be, commodously.* EX. (1) *multa breviter et c. dicta, Cic. In Medic. : c. facere, to be good, healthy, salubrious, Cels. — (2) magis c. quam strenue navigavi, Cic. ; — emergeram c. ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, just, exactly at the moment when, Cic.* SYN. *See ACCOMMODATE.*

COMMŌDITAS, ātis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Due measure or proportion, regularity, symmetry.* — (2) *Fig. Of style : The proper or suitable expression, good delivery, etc.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Convenience, convenient opportunity ; advantage, benefit.* — (4) *Of persons : Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence.* EX. (1) *c. membrorum, Suet. ; — c. corporis, dexterity, agility, Cic. — (2) c. orationis, Auct. Her. — (3) (in adificando) adhibenda est commoditatis diligentia, Cic. ; — plurimas commoditates amicitia continet, id. — (4) c. patris, Poet. ap. Cic.* SYN. *COMMODITAS ; COMMODUM ; UTILITAS.* — *Commoditas* (3) *commodity, convenience, facility ; c. vitæ, Cic. ; — externæ commoditates, id. — Commodum, advantage. — Utilitas (utor), utility.*

1. COMMŌDO, adre, (id.). I. (1) *Just in season, opportunely.* II. (2) *In a befitting manner, properly.* EX. (1) *c. eorum exit, Titin. ap. Charis. ; — c. de parte superiore descendebat, Sisen., id. — (2) c. mori, Sen.*

2. COMMŌDO, āre, *tr.* (commodus). I. (1) *To put in order, to adapt, adjust.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To be kind to (a person in or with any thing) ; alicui aliqua re, in aliqua re. — (3) c. alicui alqd, to lend, to serve or accommodate with the use of any thing for a length of time.* EX. (1) *c. trapetum, Cat. Fig. : commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. — (2) c. tantum ei in hac re, Cic. ; — ut eo libentius iis commodas, id. — (3) c. aurum Cælio, Cic. ; — c. panulam, Quint. ; — c. vires suas alicui, Liv. ; — c. aurem patientem culture, to give ear to, to listen to, Hor.* SYN. *COMMODO ; MUTUUM DO.* — *Commодare, = dare utendum, to give something to another for his use, to assist him kindly with something gratis ; also, to lend.*

Mutuum dare, to lend, to give something in exchange, i. e. so that it be returned itself, or in equal value, or quality, or with interest:—commutare is more general; mutuum dare is restricted to cases of mutual giving.

COM-MODULATIO, ōnis, f. (see Com). Symmetry, proportion, regularity, Vitr.

1. COMMŌDUM, i. n. (commodus). I. (1) Convenient opportunity, convenience. II. (2) Gen.: Advantage, profit.—(3) Esp.: The profits of a public office, salary, stipend, wages.—(4) A loan, Cic.:—A privilege, Suet. EX. (1) ubi consul copias per c. exponere posset, conveniently, Liv.; frequently in the phrase commodum meo, tuo, etc., at my, your, etc. convenience, conveniently; quod commodum tuo fiat, as it may be convenient for you or suit you, Cic.—(2) commodorum compensatio, Cic.;—consequi aliquid commodi, Cic.;—commoda comparare, id. Adurb.: ut regem reducas quod commodum reip. facere possis, without detriment.—(3) c. tribunatus, Cic.;—c. veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic.—(4) sed et auxit commodum, privileges, Suet. Gen.: = commodatum, a loan, Cic. SYN. COMMODITAS.

2. COMMŌDEM, adv. (id.). Just in proper time or season, opportunist, Cic. II. Just at the time when; c. discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic. SYN. See ACCOMMODATĒ.

COMMŌDUS, a, um, adj. (con, modulus, that has its proper or due measure). I. Prop. (1) Suitable, apt, fit, convenient, proper. II. Meton. (2) Suitable, convenient, proper, fit, apt, favorable, etc., for any one.—(3) Esp. Of behaviour: Affable, polite, kind, complaisant, gentle. EX. (1) c. statura, a proper height, Plaut.;—c. viginti minae, full twenty, id.;—capitis valetudo commodior, firmer, Cels.—(2) quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam transiectum esse, Cass.;—si commodius anni tempus esset, Cic.;—esse commodis moribus, friendly, id. With dat.: si tibi erit commodum, id.;—commodum est, it plebs, = libet, Cic.—(3) quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem? Cic. SYN. COMMŌDES; OPPORTUNUS; UTILIS; FACILIS.—Commōdus, convenient, pleasing, commodious of itself; always so.—Opportūnus, convenient according to circumstances, opportune by situation and circumstances for a special object.—Utilis, useful, advantageous; cibus utilis agro, Ov. Syn. with Facilis, Commodus means one who yields to others, kind, obliging.—Facilis, tractable, yielding, easy, who grants easily; facilis ad eum privatorum aditus, Cic.

COMMŌDUS, i. m. A Roman family name; as, L. Aurelius Commodus, one of the Roman Emperors.

COMMŌLĪTUS, a, um, pt. of commolo.

COM-MŌLO, āre, ūi, Itum, tr. To grind or pound to pieces, to bruise; c. grana minutissime, Col.;—c. olivam, id.

COMMŌNĒ-FACĪO, āre, fēcī, factum, tr. (commoneo, facio). To remind seriously, to admonish, call to any body's mind; as, illi eum c., ut, Cic.;—c. quemque beneficii sui, Sall. In the pass.: nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, that is not reminding of, Cic. Of things: c. istius turpem praetura, to commemorate, Cic.

COM-MŌNĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. To remind any one of any thing, to impress on one's mind or recollection, to call to any body's mind; the remote object with de, or in the genit., ut hic modo me commonuit Pisonis anus, Cic.;—c. te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her.;—c. grammaticos officii sui Quint.

COMMŌNĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (commoneo). A reminding, admonition, Quint.

COMMŌNĪTŌRĪUM, ii, n. (n. of commonitorius, adj. Of or for reminding, monitoring). I. A writing intended to remind one of any thing; e. g., A letter of instructions, Amm. II. Fig.: An admonition, a means of reminding, Sid.

COMMŌNĪTUS, a, um, pt. of commoneo.

COM-MONSTRO, āre, tr. To show or point out clearly; c. aurum alicui, Cic.;—c. viam, id.;—c. leges fatales ac necessarias, id.

COMMŌRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (commoror). I. A lingering, tarrying, delaying; as, villa et amicitia illa commorations est, Cic.;—c. tabellarium, id. II. Esp. in Rhēt.: A dwelling upon an important subject, Cic.; Quint.

COM-MŌRĒO, ēre, di, sum, tr. I. Prop.: To bite violently; as, c. tela ipsa, to bite at any thing, Sen.;—a cane commorsus, Plin. II. Fig. Of abusive language: To revile, Sen.

COM-MŌRIOR, mōri, mortuus, intr. dep. To die together with, to die at the same time; in acie cum Arunte commortuus est Brutus, Liv. With dat.: obviam ire et c. hostibus, Sall.;—c. tibi, Sen. Subst.: Commorientes, the title of a lost comedy of Plautus, Ter.

COM-MŌROR, āri, ātus, intr. and tr. dep. I. Intr. prop. (1) To stay, remain, sojourn at a place, tarry, wait. II. Tr. (2) To keep back, retard, detain any one. EX. (1) c. Romae, Cic.;—c. Ephesi, id.;—c. apud aliquem, id. Absol.: Milo paulisper dum se uxor comparat commoratus est, Cic. Fig. usually with in, or absol.: c. diutius in armis civilibus, Cic.;—c. in eo vitio, Quint.—(2) rare; an te auspiciū commoratum est? Plaut. Fig.: c. se, to keep one's self from any thing. SYN. See MANEO.

COMMORSUS, a, um, pt. of commordeo.

COMMŌTĪO, ōnis, f. (commoveo). I. Prop. (1) A motion, commotion. II. Fig. (2) Emotion, agitation, affection. EX. (1) c. vasorum, Pall.—(2) c. suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic.;—c. animi, mental commotion, id. SYN. COMMOTIO; COMMOTUSCULA. The second is dim. of the first.

COMMŌTĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. of preceding. A small motion, slight affection, indisposition, Cic. SYN. See COMMOTIO.

COMMŌTUS, a, um. I. pt. of commoveo. II. Adj. (1) Wavering, unsteady.—(2) Moved, excited, exasperated. EX. (1) c. æs alienum, not secure, Tac.;—c. genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic.—(2) animus ipse commotior, Cic.;—commoto similis, like one in a passion, an angry person, Suet.

COM-MŌVĒO, ēre, mōvī, mōtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To put violently in motion, to move, stir, shake. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: To set in motion, move, shake, rouse.—(3) Esp.: To disorder (bodily or mentally), to affect. For the most part passively: To be taken ill, fall sick, to be attacked by illness.—(4) Of the mind: To move, stir, affect, make an impression upon, shake, disturb. Passively: To be moved, excited, troubled, disturbed.—(5) Of a passion: To call forth, rouse, produce. EX. (1) a columnas, to remove, Cic.;—c. castra ex eo loco, to decamp, id.;—c. hostem, to repel, cause to retreat, Liv.;—c. se ex loco, to go away, leave, Cic.;—c. sacra, to carry about in procession the sacred vessels, the images of the gods, Virg.—(2) ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic.;—experiamur, si possimus cornua c. disputationis, to repulse, to cause to lose ground; fig., from military operations.—(3) alii commoveantur statim temporibus, nervis,

capite, mente, Plin. ;—commotus mente, *deranged in one's mind, crazy*, id. ;—commotus habebitur, *taken to be mad*, id. —(4) sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Cæs. ;—c. affectibus, Quint. ;—c. Antonii ludis, Cic. *With a simple acc.* : nihil me clamor iste commovet sed consolatur, Cic. ;—qui me commoritur, *arouse, provoke*, Hor. —(5) c. magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. ;—c. invidiam in aliqui, id.

COM-MUNDO, āre, tr. (con, mundus). *To clean, cleanse carefully* ; c. vasa, Col.

COMMŪNE, is. See COMMUNIS I. (8.)

COMMŪNICATIO, ōnis, f. (communico). I. *Gen.* : An imparting, communicating, making common ; as, largitio e. civitatis, Cic. ;—c. consilii, id. ;—c. suavissima sermonis tecum, conversation, id. II. *Exp. in Rhet.* : A figure of Rhetoric by which the orator appears to consult his hearers, Cic. ; Quint. SYN. COMMUNICATIO ; COMMUNIO ; COMMUNITAS. —Communicatio, communication, making a thing common to several ; c. civitatis, Cic. ;—utilitatum, id. —Communio, mutual participation, equal enjoyment of the same thing ; as, c. parietis, a partition wall, Tac. ;—c. sanguinis, consanguinity, id. ;—c. beneficiorum, mutual good offices. —Communitas, community, society.

COMMŪNĪCO, āre, tr. [*dep. perf.*]. communicati sunt, Liv.], (communis). I. (1) To do or have any thing in common with any one, to share a thing with any one, to share or divide any thing ; alqd cum aliquo, inter aliquos, or simply alqd ; more rarely, alqd alicui. —(2) *Meton.* Of things and abstract subjects : c. alqd cum aliquo, to connect, join, unite. —(3) c. cum aliquo or alicui, to have intercourse with. —(4) To partake, participate in, to share with any one in. EX. (1) vobiscum Africanus hostium spolia et præmia laudis communicavit, Cic. ;—quum de societate inter se multa communicarent, id. ;—communicato inter se consilio, Liv. ;—c. consilia—lucrum, Cæs. ; Suet. —(2) viri quantas pecunias ab uxoris dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis æstimatione facta cum dotibus communicant, *add just as much to it*, Cæs. ;—modo vestri facti gloriam cum mea laude communicet, *let me also come in for a share of the praise*, Cic. —(3) c. cum peregrinis, Just. —(4) c. provinciam cum Antonio, Cic. ;—c. inimicitias cum aliquo, to have common enemies, to consider any one's enemies one's own, id. SYN. COMMUNICO ; PARTIO ; PARTICIPIO ; IMPERTIOR. —Communicare, as above, (1). —Partiri, to divide, share out. —Participare (pars), to give or to receive a share of. —Impertire or Impertiri, to give part to another, to make partaker of.

1. COM-MŪNĪO, ire, Ivi or Fi, Itum, tr. I. *Prop.* : To fortify, secure well, c. castella—castra, Cæs. ;—c. hibernacula, Liv. II. *Fig.* : c. auctoritatem aulæ, to establish.

2. COMMŪNĪO, ōnis, f. (communis). A mutual participation in any thing, common union ; inter quos est c. legis, inter eos c. juris est, Cic. ;—c. sanguis, id. SYN. See COMMUNICATIO.

COMMŪNIS, e, adj. (con, munus). I. *Gen.* (1) Common to several or to all, common, general, universal (opp. proprius, peculiar to any one). II. *Exp.* (2) Condescending, sociable, affable, friendly, kind. —(3) In Gramm. : Common in respect of gender, i. e. of both the masc. and fem. EX. (1) is (servus) fuit ei cum Roscio c., Cic. ;—communem totius generis hominum conciliationem colere, id. ;—communium literarum expers, liberal education, id. ;—c. loca, public places, id. On the contrary, c. loci, philosophicæ common-places. —(2) ut c. infimis, par prin-

cipibus videretur, Nep. —(3) c. syllaba = anceps, either short or long, Gramm. ;—c. genus, common gender. Subst. : Commune, is, n. Communitas, community, state, state property ; c. Siciliæ, Cic. ;—c. magnum (opp. census privatus), Hor. Adverb. : in commūne, for common use, in common, for all, in general ; in e. inferre, Cic. ;—in e. prodesset, Quint. ;—hæc in e. de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, in general, Tac. PHRASE. In e., half share ! halves ! Sen. ; Phædr. SYN. See PUBLICUS.

COMMŪNITAS, ātis, f. (communis). I. *Gen.* : A common society or fellowship ; c. nulla cum deo homini, Cic. ;—c. conditionis, æquitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, id. ;—c. vitæ atque victus, a living together, community. II. *Exp.* : Sociableness, affability, complaisance, Cic. ; Nep. SYN. See COMMUNICATIO.

COMMŪNĪTER, adv. (communis). In common, conjointly, together, generally, commonly ; literæ, quas c. cum aliis scripsisti, Cic. ;—possidere aliquid c. cum aliquo, id. ;—id quod c. appellamus honestum, id.

COMMŪNĪTUS, a, um, pt. of communio.

COM-MURMŪRO, āre, and -MŪROR, āri, ātus, intr. dep. To murmur, mutter ; ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

COMMŪTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (commuto). Subject to change, changeable, variable, Cic.

COMMŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. Change, alteration ; c. tempestatum cæli, Cic. ;—c. crebræ æstium, Cæs. ;—c. quedam morum aut studiorum, Cic. II. *Exp.* a figure in Rhetoric : Antimetabole, i. e. a placing in opposition, Auct. Her.

COM-MŪTO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To change entirely, to alter. II. *Meton.* (2) To interchange, exchange. —(3) To exchange words, i. e. to converse. EX. (1) c. signa rerum, Cic. ;—quæ commutantur fiuntque contraria, id. *Fig.* : ad commutandos animos, to alter, Cic. —(2) c. captivos, Cic. *Fig.* : c. mortem cum vita, Sulpic. ap. Cic. ;—c. fidem suam et religionem pecunia, Cic. —(3) unum verbum tecum c., Ter. SYN. See PERMUTO.

CŌMO, āre, compsi, comptum, tr. (con, emo, to put together). I. *Prop.* : To arrange, adorn, dress ; especially of the hair, to adjust, dress ; c. capillos, Cic. ;—c. comas acu, Quint. *Pct.* Of persons : pueri præcincti et compti, Hor. Of other ornaments : c. colla genasque, Stat. ;—colus compta, furnished with wool, Plin. II. *Fig.* : To trim, polish, Quint.

CŌMŒDĪA, æ, f. (κωμῳδία). Comedy ; c. facere, Ter. ;—c. agere, id.

CŌMŒDUS, a, um, adj. (κωμῳδός). I. Belonging to comedy ; c. natio, the whole nation is a pack of players, Juv. II. Subst. : Comædus, i. m. A comic actor (opp. histrio, an actor, gen.), et comædum in tragædiis, et tragædum in comædiis admodum placere vidimus, Cic. SYN. COMŒDUS II. ; COMICS ; HISTRIO ; MIMUS ; LUDĪUS ; LUDIO. —Comædus, a comedian, an actor of comedies. —Comicus, belonging to comedies, comic. —Histrio, a stage player, actor, gen. —Mimus, a mimic, a scurrilous buffoon. —Ludius and Ludio, young men who, in public games, danced in the circus before any others did ; ludius æquatam ter pede pulsât humum, Ovid.

CŌMŌSUS, a, um, adj. (coma). Having much hair ; c. frons, Phædr. II. *Meton.* Of plants : Covered with thick foliage, Plin.

COM-PĀCISCOR, pācisci, pactus, dep. To make an agreement or compact, to strike a bargain ; si sumus compacti, Plaut. —compacto

(*perf. pt. in a passive sense, abl.*) used adverbially: According to agreement, by agreement, Cic.; Liv.;—for which; ex compacto, Suet.;—de compacto, Plaut.

COMPACTILIS, e, *adj.* (compactus from compingo). I. (1) *Joined together firmly, close together, compact.* II. *Esp. Of stature: Short and thick.* EX. (1) c. trabes, *joined together*, Vitruv.;—c. operimentum (nucum), *thick*, Plin.—(2) c. leones, Plin.

COMPACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.: A putting or setting together; c. membrorum, compactness*, Cic. II. *Meton. concr.: Things joined together, a structure, Vitruv.*

COMPACTURA, æ, *f.* (id.). *A joining together, a joint, junction, Vitruv.*

1. **COMPACTUS**, a, um. I. *pt. of compingo.* II. *Adj.: Compact, of short and thick structure, strong; c. corpore et robusto*, Plin.;—c. firmaque membra, Suet.

2. **COMPACTUS**, a, um, *pt. of compaciscor.* *Agreed upon, settled by agreement.*

COMPAGES, a, *rarely COMPAGO*, Inis, *f.* (compingo). *A joining together, a joint, structure*, Plin.; Cels. *Meton.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, prison*, Vell.;—octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplinaque c. hæc coaluit, *this political structure, state*, Tac. SYN. See COMMISSURA.

COMPAGO, Inis, *f.* See COMPAGES.

COMPAR, āris, *adj.* (con, par). I. *Equal; c. conubium*, Liv.;—compari Marte concurrere, id. II. *Subst.: An equal, companion, comrade, colleague*, Hor.;—a consort, husband or wife, Plaut.; Ov.

COMPĀRĀBILIS, e, *adj.* (comparo). *That may be compared, comparable; c. species*, Cic.;—c. mors trium clarissimorum virorum, Liv. SYN. **COMPARABILIS**; **COMPARANDUS**; **COMPARATIVUS**.—*Comparabilis, that may be compared, etc.—Comparandus, to be compared with.—Comparativus, wherein is comparison, used to make a comparison.* Com. gradus, *the comparative degree in Grammar*.

COMPĀRANDUS, a, um, *pt. of comparo.* *To be compared.*

COMPĀRĀTE, adt. (comparo). *By way of comparison, comparatively, Cic.*

1. **COMPĀRĀTIO**, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *A comparing, comparison.*—(2) *Esp.: A contest by way of emulation, a trial of skill.*—(3) *An agreement, compact.*—4. *In Rhet.: c. criminis, a comparison of a crime with a good end for which it has been committed.*—5. *In Grammar: The comparative degree.* II. *Meton. (6) Gen.: Proportion, relation.* EX. (1) c. majorum, minorum, parium, Cic.;—c. orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis, Cic.—(2) in comparisonem se demittere, Suet.—(3) provincia sine comparatione data, Liv.—(4) ad eandem inter se c., Cic.

2. **COMPĀRĀTĪO**, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *A preparing, preparation.* II. (2) *A procuring, getting, acquiring.* EX. (1) c. novi belli, Cic.;—c. veneni, *a preparation*, Liv.;—ut nihil de mea comparatione deminuum, *preparation in my defence*, Cic.—(2) c. testimonium, Cic.;—c. criminis, i. e. *a prociding of the materials for action at law*, id.

COMPĀRĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Of or belonging to comparison, with comparison, comparative; c. judicatio*, Cic. II. *In Grammar: c. gradus, or absol., comparativus, i. m. The comparative degree.* SYN. See **COMPARABILIS**.

COMPĀRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (comparo). *Proportion; c. modulorum*, Varr.

COM PARCO, ēre, parsi, *tr.* *To save up any thing, Ter.*

COM-PĀRĒO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* *To appear evidently, to be visible, to show one's self, to appear; omnis suspicio in eos servos, qui non comparēbat, commovebatur*, Cic.;—signa et dona c. omnia, *to be all present or at hand*, id.;—nequam argenti ratio comparat, *agrees, is correct*, Plaut. SYN. See APPAREO.

1. **COMPĀRO**, āre, *tr.* (compar). I. *Prop. (1) To set together in equal proportions, to put in connection, to unite.*—(2) *Esp.: To pair, or match together for contest by way of emulation or combat, to put together.* II. *Fig. (3) To place together for the sake of comparison, to set one thing over against another, to compare.*—(4) *To equal or compare with, to place on a like footing with, to esteem as equal.*—(5) *Polit. tech. t.: To settle or arrange, to agree.* EX. (1) ne male comparati sitis, Liv.;—c. labella cum labellis, Plaut.—(2) ut ego cum patrone dissertissimo comparer, Cic.;—Scipio et Hannibal velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv.—(3) homo quod rationis est particeps, similitudines comparat, Cic.;—quum meum factum cum tuo comparo, id.;—equi fortis senectuti comparat suam, Cic.;—nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa, Quint. With a rel. clause: deinde comparat, quanto plures deleti sint homines, etc., *compares, draws a comparison*, Cic.—(4) c. exercitum exercitui, duces ducibus, Liv.—(5) *Of colleagues: c. inter se, to agree among themselves respecting the performance of official business; ut consules inter se provincias comparant*, Liv. SYN. See COMPONO.

2. **COM-PĀRO**, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop. (1) To prepare carefully, to make preparations, to get ready, to put in proper order, arrange.*—(2) *Esp.: To make arrangements or take steps toward any thing, to arrange, to appoint, institute, ordain, establish, settle, and especially in the passive; comparatum esse, to be arranged, established, settled, etc.*—(3) *Meton. gen.: To acquire, get, gain, obtain, procure any thing.* EX. (1) c. convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.;—c. arma, milites, classem, Liv.;—c. se, *to make one's self ready, get ready*, Cic.;—legati Romani in Bæotium comparati sunt, *made themselves ready* (Gr. 136, 3) for the journey, Liv.—(2) prætores ut id considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic.;—bene majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut, etc., id.;—natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut, etc., Liv. Seldom of persons: sic fulvus semper comparati, ut, etc., *in the situation.*—(3) c. victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic.;—c. gloriam ex rebus bellicis, id.;—c. utilitates et sibi et suis, id.;—annus hibernus imbres nivesque comparat, *gathers together*, Hor.;—sex tribunos ad intercessionem comparavere, *gained them over to their side*.

COM-PASCO, ēre, pāvi, pastum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.: To feed together*, Cic. Gen.: *To browse*, Plin. II. *Tr.: To consume by feeding upon, to eat away; c. pabulum*, Varr.

COM-PASCŪS, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to common pasturage; c. ager, a common pasture, a common*, Cic.

COMPĒDĪO, īre, *tr.* (compes). *To bind with shackles, to shackle, fetter*, Sen.

COMPELLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (compellare). I. *Gen.: An addressing, Auct. Her.* II. *Esp. with reproach: A reprimand or reproof*, Cic.

1. **COM-PELLO**, ēre, pūli, pulsus, *tr.* I

Prop. (1) *To drive together to any place, to bring to a place by force.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.* : *To drive, to urge.*—(3) *Esp.* : *To induce any one to any thing, to compel, urge, incite, force into.* EX. (1) si armentum in speluncam compulisset, Liv.;—c. pecoris vim ingentem in saltum, id.;—c. greges in unum, Virg.;—c. hostes intra oppida murosque, Cies.;—c. ossa in suas sedes, Cels.—(2) hostes eo compulsi, ut, etc., *drive them into such straits*, Liv.—(3) in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic.;—c. aliquem ad dedicationem fume, ad pugnam, ad necem, ad mortem, etc., Suet. SYN. See ALLICIO.

2. COMPELLO, āre, tr. (con, and pellere, *absol.*). I. *Gen.* (1) *To address, accost.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To address with reproach, to reprimand, reproach, upbraid.*—(3) *In Law:* *To accuse.* EX. (1) c. aliquem voce, Virg.; Ov.;—c. alqm talibus dictis, id.—(2) pro cunctatore regem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv.;—ne compellat inultus, Hor.—(3) Nigidius minari in concione, se judicem, qui non affuerit compellaturum, Cic. SYN. See VOCO.

COMPENDIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (compendium). *Abbreviated, short*, Cic. *Adv.* : compendiaria or compendiario, *by a short way or method*, Sen. SYN. COMPENDIARIUS, *as here*.—COMPENDIOSUS, *profitable, useful, advantageous*, opp. damnosus, Cic.

COMPENDIŌSUS, a, um, (id.). I. *Adcantaginosus, profitable* (opp. damnosus), Col. II. *Abbreviated, reduced to a small compass*, App. SYN. See COMPENDIARIUS.

COMPENDIUM, ū, n. (con, pendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A sparing, saving.* II. *Meton.* (2) *An abbreviation, a shortening.*—(3) *Gain, profit acquired by saving.* EX. (1) magno ligni compendio persequere alqd, Plin.;—c. operae, id. *Fig.* : facere c. putandi, *to save knocking*, i. e. *to dispense with it*, Plaut. PHRASE. facere or fieri compendi, *to shorten, to save*; hence, curam hanc facere compendi potes, *you may save yourself the trouble*, Plaut.;—multa verba facere compendi, *to be brief, to shorten discourse*.—(2) conferre verba ad se, *to shorten*, Plaut.;—compendio morari, *a short time only*, *Esp.* for c. viae, *a short way*; c. maris, *a short way over the sea*; c. montis, *a short cut over the mountain*.—(3) ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves a day*. SYN. (3) See LUCRUM. *For genit.*, see Gr. 71.

COMPENSĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (compensō). I. (1) *A balancing, compensation.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Compensation, recompense, amends.* EX. (1) c. mercurium, excaudae, burler (opp. pecunia), Just.—(2) nisi requalis haec in civitate e. sit, Cic.;—hac usurum compensatione sapientem, Cic.;—ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes compensatione leniant, *by throwing advantages into the opposite scale*, id.

COM-PENSO, āre, tr. *To weigh or reckon one thing against another, to weigh together, to balance*; alqd cum alqā re, *alqā re, or absol.*; as, c. luctitium cum doloribus, Cic.;—c. bona cum vitis, Hor. *With abl.* : summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic. *Meton.* : *To shorten the way*; c. magnos sinus, Luc. SYN. See REPENDO.

COMPĒRENDINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (compērendino). *An adjourning a trial until the third day*, Sen.; Tac.

COMPĒRENDINĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). *Same as compērendinatio*, Cic.; Brut.

COMPĒRENDINO, āre, tr. (compērendinus). I. *In Law:* *To adjourn or put off a trial to the third day*; c. reum, Cic. II. *Meton.* Of an

advocate: *To ask for an adjournment until the third day*, Cic. SYN. See AMPLIO.

COMPĒRENDINUS, a, um, adj. (con, perēndio). *Put off until the third day*, Macrobi.

COM-PIRŌ, ōre, pēri, pertum, tr. (con, pario). I. *Prop.* : *To disclose, discover, to expose*; hence, (1) *To ascertain, obtain knowledge of a thing from an authentic source, to receive sure intelligence.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Compertus, a person convicted of a misdemeanor.* EX. (1) quam indicia mortis se compertisse diceret, Cic.;—hac ego omnia compert, id.;—c. ex alqo, Quint. *In the perf. part.* : comperta oculis, *seen with their own eyes*, Liv.;—compertum habet (Gr. 65), *de alqā re, To know any thing for certain or for a certainty*, Sall.;—pro comperto polliceri, *to promise as certain*, Suet. *In the abl. absol.* : comperto, *since there was certain intelligence, since it was known as a fact*;—nondum comperto quam regionem hostes potissent (Gr. 65), Liv.—(2) c. flagitii, Tac.;—c. sacrilegii, Liv. SYN. See INVENIO.

COMPERTUS, a, um, pt. of comperio, q. v.

COM-PES, ōis, f. (con, pes). A (wooden) fitter, shackle for the feet, Plaut.; Hor. II. *Meton. gen.* : *Anything that fetters, a fitter, shackle*; qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, tardius ingrediuntur, Cic.;—c. nivali vinetus Hebrus, Hor. III. *A silver necklace* (a female ornament), Plin. SYN. COM-PES; MANICA; NERVUS.—Compes, *a fitter or shackle for the feet*.—Manica, *handcuffs, manacles* to tie the hands.

COM-PESCO, ēre, cūi, tr. (compes). *To keep in check, to bridle or curb, to confine, restrain or keep in*; c. ramos fluentes, *to prune*, Virg.; Col.;—c. seditiosum civem, Quint.;—c. legiones, Suet.;—c. animam frenis et catena, Hor.;—c. mentem, id. SYN. See COHIBEO.

COMPĒTĪTOR, ōris, m. (competo). *One who solicits for the same office, a fellow-candidate; competitor*, Cic.

COMPĒTĪTRIX, icis, f. *A female competitor*.

COM-PĒTO, ēre, ivi, or ii, itum, tr. and intr. I. *Tr.* (1) *To strive together to attain a thing.* II. *Intr. prop.* (2) *To meet together, to strike against one another.*—(3) *Fig.* : *To come together, to coincide with, to happen at the same time.*—(4) *Esp.* : *To be suitable or fit, to correspond.*—(5) *In Law:* *To belong, to be due or owing to a person.* EX. (1) c. unum locum, Just.—(2) ubi vie c., Varr.;—si cacumina arundinum in unum c., Col.;—(3) tempora cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.;—tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competit, *agreed, corresponded with* Suet.—(4) c. neque oculis neque auribus satis, Tac.—(5) actionem c. in equitem Romanum, Quint.

COMPIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (compilo). (*Prop.* : *A plundering, robbing*; hence, contemptuously.) *A collecting of acts or documents, a compilation*; c. Chresti, Cic.

COM-PILO, āre (con, pilo, *to grasp or snatch hastily together*). I. *Prop.* : *To plunder, rob*; c. fana, Cic.;—c. consulens exercitum provinciarum, Tac. II. *Fig.* : c. sapientiam alqis, Cic.;—c. serinia Crispiui, Hor. SYN. COMILO; EXPILO.—*Compile, conveys the idea of many pilaging and plundering together, or of many things stolen together.*—Expilare is not only *to pilage*, but *to carry off the spoil*; expilare thesaurus.

COM-PINGO, ēre, pēgi, pactum, tr. (con, pangō). I. *Prop.* (1) *To put, join, or fasten together.* II. (2) *To put, drive or thrust any one anywhere, to shut or lock up.* EX. (1) c. adificia, Sen.—(2) c. alqm in carcerem, Plaut;

—c. se in Apuliam, Cic. SYN. See COAG-
MENTO.

COMPITĀLĪA, ium. See COMPITALIS.

COMPITĀLĪCIUS, or -TĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (compitalis). *Of or belonging to the compitalia; c. dies, Cic.; —c. ludi, id.*

COMPITĀLIS, *c. adj.* (compitum). I. *Of or belonging to cross-roads; c. lares, which stood in cross-roads, Suet.* II. *Subst.* Compitalia, ium, and -iorum, n. *A festival in honor of these tutelary deities, Cic.*

COMPĪTUM, i, n. (competo). I. A place where two or more roads meet, a *cross-road*, a *cross-way*, usually in the plural. II. *Fig.*: A *cross-road*, *point of hesitation, dilemma*, Pers. SYN. COMPITUM; TRIVIUM.—Compitum, a place where two or more roads join.—Trivium, a place where three roads meet; in triviis aut in compitis auctionari, Cic.

COM-PLĀCĒO, ēre, ūi, and COM-PLĀCĪTUS sum, intr. I. *To please at the same time*, Col. II. *Gen.*: *To please greatly*, Plaut.; Ter.

COMPLĀNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (complanō). (*Prop.*: *A making level*; hence, *concr.*) *That which makes level, i. e. a bank, mound, Sen.*

COM-PLĀNO, āre, tr. (con, planus). I. *Prop.*: *To make level or plain; to level, to smooth; c. nuntium juga, Suet.; —c. lacum, to fill up, id.* II. *Fig.*: *c. et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. to render supportable, Sen.*

COMPLECTOR, ti, xus, 3. tr. *dep.* (con, plecto). I. *Prop.* (1) *To embrace, encircle, surround, encompass.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To find, obtain, get.—(3) Esp.*: *To seize mentally, i. e. to comprehend, conceive, understand.—(4) To compose, or express in writing, to set forth, describe, represent, treat upon.* Hence, (5) *Philos. t. t.*: *To draw a conclusion or inference, to conclude.—(6) To embrace with feelings of kindness, tenderness, or affection, to love, esteem, favor.—(7) In a passive sense: To be comprehended or contained.* EX. (1) *c. genus, Quint.; —c. inter se, to embrace one another (Gr. 11s, 5), Cic.; —c. collem opere, to surround with, Cæs. With abstr. subj.*: *me artior somnus complexus est, seized me, Cic. Poët.; c. dextram alcis, to seize, as it were, with both hands, Ov.—(2) philosophiæ vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, Cic.—(3) cogitatione et mente complectimur, Cic.—(4) nullo modo possum omnia istius facta oratione, Cic.; —c. omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro, id.—(5) nam aut ita complectemur, Cic.—(6) si c. hominem volueris, Cic.; —c. philosophiam, id. With abl.*: *c. hunc omni tua comitate, to show him all (possible) kindness, Cic.; —c. omnes cives caritate, Liv.—(7) quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic. SYN. See AMPECTOR.*

COMPLĒMENTUM, i, n. (compleo). *That which serves to fill up, or to complete a thing, a complement; c. numerorum, Cic.* SYN. COMPLEMENTUM; SUPPLEMENTUM.—C., a complement or completion.—Supplementum, a supplement, addition, a supply of men for the army or navy; complementum rem pericit: supplementum id quod deerat adjicit, G. D.

COM-PLĒO, ēre, ēvi, ētum, tr. (con, and pleo, *obed.*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To fill up, fill, make full.—(2) Esp.*: *To satisfy with food, etc., to entice.—(3) In Milit.*: *To make up, recruit, complete of an army or fleet.—(4) To impregnate.* II. *Fig.* (5) *To impress with certain feelings, to fill with any thing, to inspire with.—(6) Of time*: *To finish, complete.—(7) To make complete, accomplish, fulfill, perform, perfect.* EX. (1) c.

fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Cæs.; —c. paginam, to fill with writing, Cic.; —c. omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall. With *genit.*: *quum completus jam mercatorum carcer esset, Cic.; —c. urbes ararum, Lucr.—(2) c. se conchis, Cic.; —multo cibo et potione completi, filled with.—(3) c. legiones, Cæs.; —c. classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.—(4) alias alii complent, Lucr.—(5) c. milites bona spe, Cæs.; —c. omnia luctu, Sall.—(6) Gorgias centum et septem complent annos, Cic.; —c. sua tempora, sua fata, Ov.—(7) complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic. SYN. See IMPLEO.*

COMPLĒTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of compleo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Filled up, full.—(2) Fig.*: *Perfect, accomplished, complete.* EX. (1) *c. aiveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet.—(2) c. et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.*

COMPLEXĪO, ōnis, f. (complector). I. (1) *Gen.*: *A connecting, combining.* II. (2) *Esp.*: *A comprehending with words, a condensing.—(3) In Rhet.*: *A period.—(4) In Philos.*: *The conclusion of an argument; —a dilemma, Cic.—(5) In Gramm.*: *The contraction of two syllables into one, Quint.* EX. (1) *c. atomorum, a conglomeration of atoms, Cic.; —c. cumulatæ verborum, id.—(2) c. brevis totius negotii, a short or condensed narrative, an abstract, Cic.—(3) c. longissima verborum, Cic. Also, a figure of Rhet.*, when the speaker resumes what he has been saying, Auct. Her. SYN. COMPLEXIO; COMPLEXUS; COMPREHENSIO.—Complexio, the act of joining together; mira verborum complexio, Cic.—Complexus, an embrace, joining together the same thing; continet omnia complexu suo mundus, Cic.—Comprehensio, the laying hold, or seizure, of a person. *Fig.*: *The understanding of a thing.*

1. COMPLEXUS, a, um, *pt. of complector.*

2. COMPLEXUS, ūs, m. (complector). I. *Prop.* (1) *An embracing, encompassing; embrace, compass.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of style*: *Connection.—(3) Embrace, i. e. love, affection.* EX. (1) *de matris hunc complexu avellere, Cic.; —me ipsa suo complexu patria tenuisset, id.; —in Cæsaris complexum venire, to come to close quarters, to close with Cæsar, Cæs.; —c. armorum, combat, fight, Tac.—(2) c. brevis verborum, Quint.; —c. sermonis, id.—(3) totius complexu gentis humanæ, Cic. SYN. See COMPLEXIO.*

COM-PLĪCO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.*: *To fold together, fold up; c. epistolam, Cic.* II. *Fig.*: *si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, i. e. obscure, complicated, Cic.*

COM-PLĪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. (con, plando). *To clap together; c. manus scenicum est, Quint.*

COMPLŌRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (comploro). *A loud weeping, or with the gen., a bewailing; c. lumentabilis mulierum, Liv.; —c. sui patriæque, id.*

COMPLŌRĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). *A loud lamentation; c. familiarum, Liv.*

COM-PLŌRO, āre, tr. *To lament with tears; quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur.*

COMPLŌSUS, a, um, *pt. of complodo.*

COM-PLŪRES, a (and rarely ia), ium (no singular), *adj.* *Very many, many; c. senatus consulta, Cic.; see Gr. 99, 4, Etc. and Note.* SYN. COMPLURES; PLURES; COMPLUSCULI; MULTI.—Complures, a great many (without a comparison).—Plures, many, more, usually with, but sometimes without comparison: plures, many; complures, intens., a great many.—Complusculi, some, a certain number, dim. of complures.—Multi, a great many people.—Multi *opp.* pauci; plures *opp.* unus; complures *opp.* pauciores; complusculi *opp.* nulli.

COMPLUVIATUS, a, um, *adj.* (compluvium). *In the shape of a compluvium; hence, tied up in the shape of a square; c. vites, Plin.*

COMPLUVIUM, ti, n. (compluo). I. *A square open space in the top of the Roman atrium, through which the rain water, collected from the roof, fell into the basin (compluvium) on the ground below, Vitr.; Suet.* II. *A kind of square frame to which vines were tied (conf. COMPLUVIATUS), Col.*

COM-PŌNO, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To place, set or put (several things) together.—(2) *Esp.*: To place or bring together, to join, combine, unite, compose.—(3) To adjust, arrange.—(4) To lay up in store, to store up, lay by.—(5) To set together, match, pair for combat, e. g. two gladiators. II. *Fig.* (6) To compose with the mind, to produce or create mentally, to draw up in writing, compose, write, to couch in writing.—(7) To make up (falshoods), to devise, feign, invent, contrive.—(8) To take a resolution, to determine upon with any one, to agree upon, to settle a point, to appoint.—(9) To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate, manage.—(10) With ad or in alqd; rarely alicui rei: To arrange a thing with reference to another, to make or render fit or proper for any thing, to suit or adapt to, to prepare or make fit for.—(11) To settle a difference, to adjust, accommodate, to appease, quell; to calm, tranquillize, to bring to terms (of persons).—(12) To place or hold together for the sake of comparing, to compare.

EX. (1) *c. aridum lignum, Hor.* *Pat.*: c. se, to recline or lie down at a meal.—(2) *componens manusque manus, atque oribus ora, Virg.*; *genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore est, is composed of, consists or is formed of, Sall.*—(3) *c. capillum, togam, Quint.*;—*incidere composito agmine, with closed ranks, Tac.*—(4) *hæc verno tempore componuntur, Col.*;—*c. mortuum, to bury the dead, Hor.*—(5) *gladiatores inter se componuntur, Quint.* II. *Fig.* (6) *c. librum, orationem, carmina, Cic.*; *Quint.*; *Hor.*—(7) *c. mendacia, Plaut.*;—*c. verba et fraudes, Prop.*;—*c. insidias alicui, Tibull.*—(8) *c. diem gerendæ rei, to appoint, fix upon.* With ut: *compositum inter ipsos ut Latianis, etc., Cic.* *Ad.*: *ex composito, and composito, according to agreement, as had been agreed upon, Sall.*; *Tac.*; *Liv.*; *Virg.*—(9) *dispensare atque c. inventa, Cic.*;—*c. itinera sci ut, etc., manage so as to be.*—(10) *c. omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperite, Quint.*;—*c. animum ad omnes casus, id.*—(11) *c. controversias regum, Cæs.*;—*c. discordias, Tac.*;—*c. avaros amicos, to reconcile.*—(12) *Si parva licet c. magnis, Virg.* **SYN.** I. **COMPONO**; **SCRIBO**; **SCRIPTO**.—**Componere**, to put together, to compose.—**Scribere**, to write, said both of the hand and of the mind.—**Scriptare, freq.**, to write often; *ad me scribas velim, vel potius scriptitias, Cic.*—2. **COMPONO**; **CONFERO**; **COMPARO**.—**Componere** (*SYN.* with the others).—(12) *To place side by side in order to compare*; *parvis c. magna solebam, Virg.*—**Conferre, Prop.**: *To carry together*; hence, *to compare, scil.*, things brought together—more general than *compono*.—**Comparare**, *to compare, to point out the relation of similitudes*; *c. hominem cum homine, tempus cum tempore, et rem cum re, Cic.* Also, *to hound up.* See **COMPARO**.

COMPORTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (comporto). *A bringing or carrying together, Vitr.*

COM-PORTO, āre, tr. *To carry or bring together, to collect*; *c. frumentum ex agris, Cic.*;—*c. arma in templum Castoris, id.* **SYN.** See **APPORTO**.

COMPOS, ōtis, *adj.* (con, potis). *Master of,*

having power over a thing; usually with genit., Gr. 362, c. rarely with *abl.*; *c. mentis*; *c. sui, Cic.*; *Liv.* Thus, *c. patriæ, Liv.*;—*c. voti, whose wish has been accomplished.* **SYN.** **COMPOS**;

POTENS.—**Compos**, *as above*.—**Potens**, *powerful, having capacity of*, and signifies that which is actually possessed; *potens regni, in possession of the government.* **SYN.** **PHRASES.** **Compos voti**, one who has obtained his desire; **Reus voti**, one that is bound by a vow or promise; **Dammatus voti**, one that is obliged to fulfil his vow, having obtained the object of his prayer.

COMPOSITE, *adv.* (compositus). I. *In good order, in a good and orderly manner*; *c. et apte dicere, Cic.* II. *Composite, with compassure*; *c. ambulare, Col.* **SYN.** **COMPOSITE**, *in order, orderly*.—**COMPOSITO**, *of set purpose or design, according to precious arrangement.*

COMPOSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (compono). *In accordance with the different meanings of compono.* I. *Prop.* 1. *A joining together, uniting, preparing, composing*; *c. unguentorum*—*membrorum rerum, Cic.* 2. *Coner. In Medic.*: *A mixture, compound, Cels.*—3. *A laying up in store, Col.*—4. *A setting together, matching, pairing of combatants*; *c. gladiatorum, Cic.* II. *Fig.* *gen.*: 5. *Coherence, connection, systematic order*; *c. disciplina, Cic.*—6. *Esp.*: *A literary production, writing or composition, Cic.*—Hence, 7. *In Rhet.*: *A proper connection, arrangement as to style, disposition of words*; *c. apta, Cic.*—8. *A settling of a difference, an agreement, accommodation, reconciliation, Cic.*

COMPOS TO, *adv.* See **COMPOSO** (8).

COMPOSITOR, ōris, m. (*id.*). *One who sets or puts together, an arranger, disposer*; *non inventor aut c., Cic.*

COMPOSITUS, a, um. I. *pt. of compono.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Composed of several parts, compound (opp. simplex).*—(2) *Properly arranged, disposed, adjusted, prepared.*—(3) *With ad or a dat.*: *Proper, becoming, fit for any thing.*—(4) *Of any thing false*: *Invented, fained, false.*—(5) *Staid, calm, composed, collected, tranquil, without passion.* **EX.** (1) *c. verba, Quint.*;—*c. voces, id.*—(2) *peritiam ut nemo umquam compositor ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.*;—*c. orator, id.*—(3) *c. allicendus moribus alejs, Tac.*—(4) *c. crimen, Cic.*—(5) *affectus mites utque c., Quint.*;—*c. ætas, composed, Tac.*

COM-POTATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A drinking-company* (Greek συμπόσιον), Cic.

COMPŪTIO, ire, tr. (compos). *To make partaker of, put in possession of, Plaut.* *Pass.*: *To be made partaker of, to obtain*; *locis, i. e. to get into, Plaut.*

COM-PŪTOR, ōris, m. *A pot-companion, Cic.*

COM-PŪTRIX, icis, *f.* *A female pot-companion, Ter.*

COM-PRANSOR, ōris, m. *A boon-companion, one who dines with another, Cic.*

COMPRĒCATIO, ōnis, *f.* (comprecor). *A supplication, solemn prayer, Liv.*

COM-PRĒCOR, āri, ātus, *d.p.* *To implore, supplicate, pray, Plaut.*;—*Cythereia, comprecor, ausis assis, I pray, implore, Ov.*

COM-PREHENDO (comprendo), ēre, di, sum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To seize or grasp together, lay hold of, catch.*—(2) *To seize in a hostile manner, to seize upon, arrest, stop, apprehend.*—(3) *To take up a certain space, to comprise, contain, inclose, encompass.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To comprise, embrace or take in with the mind, i. e. to conceive, understand, comprehend.*—(5) *To comprise or embrace*

in writing, i. e. to set forth, express, describe, narrate.—(5) To embrace any one with love or affection.—(7) To discover, disclose, or detect. EX. (1) c. naves, to fasten, put, or join together, Liv.; —c. igneus, to catch fire, Cæs.; —comprehensa postea privata ædificia, seized by the flames, Liv.; —c. ovem hieme (stabulis), to keep during the winter. Absol.: quum comprehendit sarculus, *strikes or takes root*, Varr.; —si mulier non comprehendit, i. e. becomes pregnant, conceives.—(2) c. tuum capitale hostem, Cic.; —c. naves, to seize, Liv.; —c. fures, to catch, arrest, Catull.; —c. epistolam, to intercept; —comprehensus morbo, seized, attacked.—(3) circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt.—(4) si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, conceived, embraced (derived from plants taking root), Cic.—(5) ne plura consector comprehendam brevi, Cic. Prob.: c. alqd numero, to express by numbers, to enumerate, number, count, Virg.—(6) c. multos amicitia, Cic.—(7) c. nefandum adulterium, Cic.

COMPREHENSIBILIS, e, adj. (comprehendo). I. Prop. (1) That can be grasped or seized.—(2) That is perceptible by the senses, sensible. II. Fig. (3) Intelligible, comprehensible (= *καταληπτός*), Cic. EX. (1) c. et solidum corpus, Lactant.—(2) c. oculis foramina, Sen.—(3) c. causæ, Arn.

COMPREHENSIO, ðnis, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) A seizing, laying hold of, arresting.—(2) Esp.: A seizing judicially, an arresting, imprisoning. II. Fig. (3) A conception, perception, idea.—(4) Composition, expression, style.—(5) In Acad.: A period, sentence, proposition. EX. (1) cursus, sessio, c., Cic.—(2) c. sententiarum, Cic.—(3) *καταληψιν*, quam comprehensionem dicemus, Cic.—(4) universa c. et species orationis, Cic.—(5) c. et ambitus ille verborum, Cic. SYN. See COMPLEXIO.

COMPREHENSUS, a, um, pt. of comprehendere.

COMPENDO, ðre. See COMPREHENDO.

COMPRESSE, adv. (compressus). I. By pressing together, compressedly, compendiously, briefly, Cic. II. Urgently, eagerly, Gell.

COMPRESSIO, ðnis, f. (comprimo). I. Prop. 1. Gen.: A pressing together, a compression coactum, Vitr.—2. Esp.: An embracing or embrace, Plaut. II. Fig. Of style: A compressing, abridging, Cic.

1. COMPRESSUS, a, um, pt. of comprimo.

2. COMPRESSUS, ðs, m. (comprimo). I. Gen.: A pressing together (only in abl. sing.), compression; semen compressu suo diffundit, Cic. II. Esp.: An embracing, embrace, Ter.

COMPRIMO, ðre, pressi, pressum, tr. (con, premo). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To press or squeeze together, press close together, make close or thick, compress.—(2) Esp.: To hold or keep back, keep in, to check.—(3) To hold back by concealing, to withhold, to conceal, suppress any thing.—(4) To have carnal intercourse with, to dishonor. Meton. Of animals: To couple. II. Fig. (5) To keep or hold back by checking, i. e. to restrain, curb, bridle, repress, subdue. EX. (1) quum plene digitos compresserat, Cic.; —c. ordines (aciei), to close the ranks, Liv. Prov.: compressis manibus sedere, to be idle, to sit with hands folded.—(2) c. manum, to withhold, Ter.; —c. animam, to hold the breath, hold back one's breath, id.; —c. linguam alicui, to make one hold his tongue, to put to silence, Plaut. In Medic.: c. stomachum, to make coctive, to bind, Cels.; —c. alvum, to stop a diarrhoea, to bind, confine, id.—(3) c. frumentum, Cic.—(4) vi compressa

Vestalis, Liv.—(5) c. animi conscientiam, to put to silence, Cic.; —c. exultantem lætitiæ, id.; —hæc cogitatio animum comprimit, composes the excited mind. SYN. See COMIBEO.

COMPROBATIO, ðnis, f. (comprobo). An approving, approval, approbation; c. honestatis.

COMPROBATOR, ðris, m. (id.). One who approves of a thing, Cic.

COM-PROBO, ðre, tr. I. (1) To esteem a thing good and upright; hence, to approve of, assent to. II. (2) To prove, confirm, attest. EX. (1) istam tuam et legem et voluntatem comprobo, Cic.; —c. has tabulas, to acknowledge, id.—(2) factis et moribus comprobavit, Cic. SYN. See PROBO.

COMPROMISSUM, i, n. (compromitto). In Law: A joint promise of two or more parties to leave the decision of a matter to an umpire, Cic. SYN. COMPROMISSUM, as here. REPROMISSIO, a reciprocal or mutual promise or engagement.

COM-PRŌMITTO, ðre, mīsi, missum, tr. In Law: To promise that each party will be satisfied with the decision of an umpire, Cic.

COMPTE (compte), adv. (comptus II.). Elegantly, beautifully, neatly, tastefully; c. dissere.

COMPTULUS (comt.), a, um, adj. Adorned luxuriously or gaudiously, Hier.

COMPTUS (comt.), a, um. I. pt. of como. II. Adj. I. Prop. 1. Adorned.—2. Fig. Of style: Embellished, ornamented, elegant; c. et mitis oratio, Cic.

COMPTUS (comt.), ðs, m. (como). I. Hair-dress, head-dress, Lucr. II. Fig.: A tie; comptu conjugioque corporis atque animæ, Lucr.

COMPULSUS, a, um, pt. of compello.

COMPUNCTUS, a, um, pt. of compungo.

COM-PUNGO, ðre, nxi, netum, tr. I. Prop.: To sting sharply, to touch in a stinging manner; barbarum compunctum notis Threicis, Cic.; —c. carmina notis, to make marks or notes of censure, Sen.; —colores c. aciem, to dazzle, blind, Lucr. II. Dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, as it were, hurt themselves with their own subtilties, Cic.

COM-PURGO, ðre, tr. To purify completely; c. visum, Plin.

COMPUTABILIS, e, adj. (computo). That may be calculated; c. impendio, Plin.

COMPUTATIO, ðnis, f. (id.). I. A reckoning, computation, calculation, Sen. II. Esp. in a bad sense: Close reckoning, stinginess, niggardliness, parsimony, Sen.

COMPUTATOR, ðris, m. (id.). A calculator.

COM-PŪTO, ðre, tr. To reckon together, to compute, count, or cast up; c. rationem digitis, Plaut.; —c. annos, Quint.; Plin. Absol., Cic. PHRASE. Plures computant quam oderunt, look to their own advantage, Sen. Prob.: tuæ tuæ c. annos, shows your age, Juv.

COMTE, COMPTUS, COMTULUS. See COMPT.

CŌMUM, i, n. (Κῶμῶν). Comum, a town of Gallia Transpadana, now Como, Lav.

CON, insep. prep. for cum. With, together. In some verbs and participles it is merely intensive, see Gr. 23, obs., 1, 5th. Before b, m, p, it is changed into com; before l, r, the final n is assimilated to these letters; before vowels the n is dropped; as, coio, coharco; and in cogo, cogito it is contracted for cogo, cogito. In a few words beginning with a vowel, it is changed into com; as, comes, comitum, comitor, comedo, and before uo into comb, Gr. 215, 5, 5th.

CONAMEN, ōnis, *n.* (conor). *An effort, ardent endeavor, Ov.*

CONATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *An undertaking, endeavoring, an effort, Sen.*

CONATUM, *i.*, usually in *plur.*, **CONATA**, ōrum, *n.* (id.). *An undertaking, hazardous attempt, Cæs.; Liv.*

CONATUS, ūs, *m.* (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *An undertaking, attempt.* II. *Esp.* (2) *An effort, endeavor, exertion, zealous attempt, zeal.*—(3) *An impulse.* EX. (1) principem fuisse ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic.;—compressi tuos nefarios conatus, id.—(2) quo majore conatu aguntur, Cic.—(3) ut conatum haberent ad, c. acc., Cic.

CONCACO, āre, *tr.* *To pollute with ordure, to defile; c. se, Sen.*

CONCEDES, ūm [sing. abl.], **concede**, Amm.; *f.* *A barricade made of felled trees, Tac.*

CONCĀLĒFĀCIO, ēre, fēci, factum, *tr.* *To warm, heat; c. brachium, Cic.; hence,*

CONCĀLĒFACTŌRIŪS, a, um, *adj.* *That warms or excites heat; c. vis, Plin.*

CONCĀLĒFACTUS, a, um, *pt.* of **concalefacio**. *Warmed, heated.*

CONCĀLEO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* *To be warm.*

CONCĀLESCO, ēre, lūi, *intr. incip.* (concaleo). I. (1) *To become warm or glowing.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To become inflamed with love.* EX. (1) corpora nostra . . . ardore animi concalescant, Cic.—(2) concludit; quid vis? Ter.

CONCALESCO, ēre, lūi, *intr. incip.* (calleo; *prop.*, *to grow hard or callous; hence,*) I. *To be made shrewd or ingenious; tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic.* II. *To lose feeling, become callous or insensible.*

CONCĀMĒRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A vaulting, a vaulted place, vault, Plin.; from*

CONCĀMĒRO, āre, *tr.* *To vault or arch all round or over; c. templum, Plin.*

CONCANI, ūrum, *m.* (Κονναροι). *Concāni, a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horse's blood, Hor.*

CONCASTIGO, āre, *tr.* *To punish severely, to chastise, Plaut.*

CONCĀVO, āre, *tr.* (concavus). *To make hollow or round; c. nidos, Col. Poet.: c. brachia in arcus, to bend, Ov.*

CONCĀVUS, a, um, *adj.* *Hollowed, vaulted, arched, concave; c. altitudines speluncarum, Cic.;—c. saxa, Virg. Poet.: c. aqua, boiling up or rising, Ov. Sabst.: Concava, ūrum, n. Hollow places, cavities, Claud. SYN. CONCAVUS; CONVEXUS.—Concavus, concave, hollow on the inside.—Convexus, convex opp. of concave. The ancients sometimes used it in the sense of concave; as, tædēt cœli convexæ tueri, Virg.*

CONCĒDO, ēre, cessi, cessum, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr. prop.* (1) *To go away or from any place, to withdraw, depart, retire.*—(2) *Esp.* c. vita, or simply *cedere*, *to depart this life, to die.*—(3) *Fig.* c. alui, or simply *c.*, *to go, as it were, out of one's way, to give way, to yield, make room for another, to be behind.*—(4) *c. in alqd.* *to join in any thing, to submit to, to concur in, to enter into.* II. *Tr.* (5) *Gen.* c. alqd alui, *to concede, permit, grant, yield.*—(6) *Esp.* c. resign, relinquish, sacrifice, forbear or abstain. EX. (1) Concedite atque abscedite, Plaut.;—c. aliquo a parentum oculis, *to depart, detach one's self from, get out of, Cic.*—(2) c. vita, *to die, Tac. Absol.* quandoque concessero, Tac.—(3) ut magnitudini medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet, *must*

*yield, make room for, Cic.;—c. naturæ, i. e. to die, Sall.;—me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, not behind any one, or less cherished than any one, Cic.;—concessit senatus postulationi tuæ, gave way to, yielded to, id.;—poetæ non ignoscit, nobis concedit, he yields, pardons, id.;—c. temere dicto, to concur in, assent to.—(4) victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, joined the conqueror, surrendered, Sall.;—c. in sententiam, to second, to support, Tac.;—c. in partes, to join, id.—(5) vos concedite pudori meo, ut, Cic.;—c. peccata alicui to pardon, id.;—c. crimen gratis, to concede the charge of partiality, id.—(6) dolorem atque amicitias resp. concessisse, Cic.;—c. petitionem alicui, to disist from it out of regard to any one, id.;—c. alqui senatui, to act at liberty, id. SYN. CONCEDO; TRIBUO; CĒDO.—Concedere, *to grant as a favor; c. amicis* quicquid velint, Cic.—Tribuere, *to give what is due, or seems just.*—Cedere, *to give up, to leave, to yield.**

CONCĒLĒBRO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To visit frequently or in great numbers.* II. *Met. n.* (2) *To be intent upon, pursue any thing eagerly, cultivate diligently.*—(3) *c. alqd alqd re, to fill with any thing, to accompany.*—(4) *To celebrate, solemnize in great numbers.*—(5) *To praise or glorify any thing.*—(6) *To publish abroad, make known.* EX. (1) c. loca aquarum, Lucr.—(2) c. studia per otium, Cic.—(3) With acc.: alia Venus quas terras concelebrans, enliven, animate, impart life to, Lucr.—(4) c. diem natalem, Plaut.;—c. funus, Liv.—(5) c. genium ludis, Tibull.—(6) fama ac literis victoriam ejus diei concelebrabant, Cæs.

CONCENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (concinio). *A singing together, a concert of voices, harmony; c. clarissima (catervæ), Cic.*

CONCENTŪRIO, āre, *tr.* (To assemble by centuries; hence, *facit.*) *To concene, prepare; c. in corde sycophantias, Plaut.*

CONCENTUS, ūs, *m.* (concinio). I. (1) *A concert, vocal or instrumental, music, harmony, symphony.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.* Agreement, concord, harmony. EX. (1) variis aciebat concentus ellicit, Cic.;—c. tubarum, Liv.—(2) c. actionum, Cic. Of agreement of colors, Plin. SYN. CONCENTUS; HARMONIA.—Concentus, the harmony of several voices or instruments, or of two only; avium concentus.—Harmonia, harmony, melody, a due proportion of sounds. Concentu difficilia peragimus; harmonia demulcentur aures, G. D.

CONCEPTĀCŪLUM, *i.*, *n.* (concupio). I. *Prop.* *A receptacle, Plin.* II. *Fig.* superbia alibi c. habet, Plin.

CONCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A taking or seizing together; hence, concor.: contents, compass.*—2. *Esp.* *A conceiving, becoming pregnant, pregnancy, Cic.* II. *Fig.* In Law: 3. *A composing, forming, framing; e. g. of formularies, Cic.*—4. *Of style: Expressi n.* Gell.—5. *In Gramm.* *A syllable, Charis.* EX. (1) c. imbrum, the absorption of the rain by the soil, Plin.;—c. aquæ, a confluence or conflux, Frontin.

1. **CONCEPTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of **concupio**.

2. **CONCEPTUS**, ūs, *m.* (concupio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A taking or keeping together, a collecting, collection.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Concor.* *A confluence, confluence.*—(3) *Gen.* *A seizing, taking, catching.*—(4) *Conception; hence* (5) *Concor.* *A conception in the womb, a fetus.* EX. (1) Tiberis novorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, having been checked for nine days in its course, Plin.—(2) conceptus aquarum interitum vastos, Sen.—(3) c. camini, i. e. a taking fire, Suet.—(4)

c. hominum pecudumve, Cic. *Meton.* Cf. plants: *A beeding, sprouting*; conceptus id est germinatio, Plin.—(5) c. a se abigere, Suet.

CON-CERPO, ēre, psi, ptum, tr. (carpo). I. *Prop.*: To pluck or rend to pieces; c. epistolas, Cic. II. *Fig.*: To censure severely; c. ferventissime alqui, Cael. ap. Cic.

CONCERTATIO, ōnis, f. (concerto). *A debate, dispute, contention, strife, quarrel, conflict*; concertationis studio, Cic.;—c. captatioque verborum, *a propensity for disputing or argumentation* (ὑποστίζε, of the sophists), id. SYN. *Sic* CONSTATIO.

CONCERTATIVUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Cf* or *belonging to a contest or dispute*; c. accusatio, *a recrimination*, Auct. ap. Quint. SYN. *Sic* CONTESTATORIUS.

CONCERTATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A rival*, Tac.

CONCERTATORIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Relating to disputes, controversial*; c. forensis, Cic. SYN. CONTESTATORIUS; CONCERTATIVUS.—CONCERTATORIUS, *relating to disputes or trials at law, controversial*.—CONCERTATIVUS, *contentious, recriminating, impeaching one another*.

CON-CERTO, āre, tr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To emulate, strive for the mastery, to contend*. II. *Esp.* (2) *To dispute, debate*. EX. (1) Ambiguum prolio non esse concertaturum, Cies.—(2) cum inimico concertavit, Cic. SYN. CON-CERTO; CONTROVERSOR.—CONCERTARE, *to contest, dispute together, debate*.—CONVERSARI, *to be of a different opinion, to controvert*; the former implies disputation, the latter does not; a vobis postulo ut ... inter vos de huiusmodi rebus controversemini, non concertetis, *you may differ in opinion, but do not quarrel*, Cic.

CONCESSATIO, ōnis, f. (concesso). I. *Gen.*: *A yielding, stopping, Col.*

CONCESSIO, ōnis, f. (concedo). *A permitting, conceding, allowing; indulgence, allowance, grant*; c. agrorum, Cic. II. *Esp.* a fig. of rhet.: *Concession*.

CON-CESSO, āre, tr. *To cease, leave off, desert*, Plaut.

1. CONCESSUS, a, um, pt. of concedo.

2. CONCESSUS, ūs, m. (concedo). *Concession*: used only in the *abl. sing.*; c. omnium.

CONCHA, æ, f. (κόγχη). I. *Prop. Gen.* 1. *A mussel, a shell-fish*; conchas legere, Cic.—2. *Esp.*: *A pearl-mussel, or pearl-oyster*, Plin.—3. *Meton.*: *A pearl, a purple-fish*, Ov. II. *Meton.* 4. *A shell of a snail, a mussel-shell, a shell*, Col.; Or.—5. *Any thing in the form of a marine shell*; as, a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor.—6. *puendum muliebre*. SYN. *Sic* COCHLEA.

CONCHATUS, a, ūm, adj. (concha). *Shell-formed*; c. cauda, Plin.

CONCHIS, is, f. (κόγχος). *A kind of bean which was boiled in the shell*, Mart.

CONCHITA, æ, m. (κογχίτης, κόγχη). *A gatherer of shell-fish*, Plaut.

CONCHŪLA, æ, f. dim. (concha). *A little shell-fish*, Cels.

CONCHYLĀTUS, a, um, adj. (conchylium). I. *Dyed with purple, purple*; c. peristromata, Cic. II. *Clothed in purple*, Sen.

CONCHYLĪUM, ū, n. (κογχύλιον). I. *Any shell-fish, or testaceous animal*, Cic. II. *Esp.* 1. *Purple color, purple*, Cic.—2. *A purple garment, a purple robe*, Quint.; Juv.

CON-CIDO, ēre, di, intr. (cado). I. *Prop.*

(1) *Gen.*: *To fall down, to fall to the ground, tumble down*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To fall to the ground, to fall, to perish, to die*. II. *Fig.* (1) *To fail, i. e. to abate, cease, diminish in strength, authority, estimation, value*. EX. (1) *conclavē id concidisse, Cic.*—(2) *accesserat ad religionem, quod consil concidit, Liv.*;—c. in proelio, *to fail, to be killed*, Cic. Of the victim in a sacrifice: *To be killed*, Ov.—(3) *venti, abate, Hor.*;—c. macie, *to shrink together, or become shrivelled*, Ov.;—*concidit domus, has become extinct*;—*concidit bellum, the war is over*, Tac.;—*hostes c. animis, lose courage, are disheartened*, Int. SYN. CONCIDO; CONRITO.—*Concidere, to fall together, to sink with too much weight*; venti concidunt, *abate*;—*sub onere c., to sink under a burden*. *Fig.*: *concidere animis, to be faint-hearted*, Cas.—*Artes concidunt, fall to decay*.—*Conruere, to fall violently together, tumble down*.

CON-CIDO, ēre, cidi, cisum, tr. (cado). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To hew or cut to pieces, to destroy*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To cut down (in battle), to cut up or to pieces, to kill, slay*.—(3) *To cut off soundly, beat, or scourge severely*. II. *Fig.* (1) *To strike to the ground, i. e. to ruin, bring to nothing, subvert, destroy, annihilate*.—(2) *Of style*: *To cut the wreck, as it were, of a speech; to render powerless or feeble, to dismember, divide into parts*.—(3) *To cut up, reproach, revile*. EX. (1) c. nervos, *to cut through*, Cic.;—c. et cremare navēs, *to break up, to dash to pieces*, Liv.;—*pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, intersected with*, Cas.—(2) *magnum multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Cas.*—(3) c. aliquem virgis, Cic.—(4) c. Antonium decretis vestris, Cic.;—c. Timocratem totis voluminibus, *to beat*.—(5) *nec minus numeros sequens concidat, Cic.*—(6) c. alqm articulatum.

CON-CIDĒO, ēre, cīvi, cītum (after the fourth conj.); concire, conciri, Liv.; conciret, Tac.; and an old form, concibant for concibant, Tac., tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To set in motion by driving together, to drive, bring, or call together*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To move violently, to excite, to rouse passionately, especially in perf. part., concitus, excited, etc.*—(3) *To raise, excite, cause, produce*. EX. (1) nunc concienda plebs, Liv.;—c. multitudinem ad se, id. *Part.* *Of inanimate objects*: annis concitus imbribus, *set in motion, moved, disturbed*, Ov.;—*saxa concita murali tormento, shaken*, Virg.—(2) c. hostem, Tac. *Part.* *Of inanimate objects*: ira, *moved with great anger, greatly exasperated*, Virg.;—c. divino motu, *inspired*, Hor.;—*mors c. ob cruciatibus, hastened on*, Plin.—(3) c. turbas uxori, Plaut.

CONCILIABŪLUM, i, n. (concilium). *A place of assembly, a public place, market-place, court of justice*, Liv.; Tac.;—c. damni, *a brotchel*, Plaut.; and also simply c., id.

CONCILIATIO, ōnis, f. (concilio). I. (1) *Gen.*: *A uniting, connecting*; a bond, union. II. *Esp.* (2) *Agreement in sentiment, a being well-disposed toward any one; also, a making well-disposed to any one or any thing, a conciliating*.—(3) *Meton.*: *An inclination or desire for any thing*.—(4) *An acquiring, getting, procuring*. EX. (1) *communem totius generis hominum conciliationem, Cic.*—(2) *conciliationis causa, Cic.* In Rhet.: *A gaining over or conciliating a hearer, judge, etc.*, Cic.—(3) c. naturæ, Cic.—(4) c. gratiæ, Cic.

CONCILIATOR, ōris, m. (id.). 1. *One who prepares, provides, a provider, promoter, accomplices*; c. nuptiarum, *an abettor*, Nep.—2. *A pimp, procurer, Vopisc.*

CONCILIATRĪCŪLA, æ, f. *She that mediates, unites, or abets*; blanda c., Cic., from

CONCILIATRIX, *Isis, f.* (conciliator). I. *She who unites two or more persons or things, she who makes friends; blanda c., Cic.* II. *She who promotes, furthers, or brings about; quæ c. est humane maxime societatis, Cic.*

CONCILIATŪRA, *æ, f.* (concilio). *The trade of a procurator; conciliaturum exercere, Sen.*

1. **CONCILIATUS**, *a, um*. I. *pt. of concilio*. II. *Adj. Related as a friend.—(1) Passive: Dear, beloved.—(2) Active: Favorable, inclined, well-disposed.* EX. (1) *Hasdrubal flore ætatis Hannibali conciliatus, Liv.—(2) ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator.*

2. **CONCILIATUS**, *tis, m.* (concilio). *A uniting, union, connection [only in the abl. sing.], Lucr.*

CONCĪLIO, *ære, tr.* (concilium). I. *Prop.* (1) *To unite, to bring or join together.—(2) Meton.; c. alqd (alciui) or absol.: To procure, furnish, provide.* II. *Fig. (3) To unite (in affection or sentiment), to make friends of, win over, conciliate.—(4) Meton.: To procure, provide, to get, bring about, produce, be the author of.* EX. (1) *c. solida primordia (of the conglomeration of atoms), Lucr.—(2) c. filium suum alciui, id. Suet.; —c. pecuniam, to procure.—(3) Usually with inter se, alciui, or simply acc.: resp. nos inter nos conciliatura sit, Cic. With dat.: c. sibi iudicem, Quint.; —c. eam civitatem Avernis, id. With simple acc.: c. animos hominum, id. *Pœt.*: c. artes dictis, to recommend, Ov.—(4) pacis inter cives conciliandæ te cupidum esse lator, Cic.; —c. sibi amorem ab alqo, id.; —risum c., to cause laughter, Quint.; —c. nuptias, to bring about. SYN. **CONCILIO**; **RECONCILIO**. —*Conciliare, to conciliate, unite.* *Con-* does not suppose any previous variance or breach.—*Reconciliare, to reconcile, always implies previous variance; quibus eadem Respublica me reconciliavit, quæ alienaverat, Cic.**

CONCĪLIUM, *li, n.* (con, calare). I. *Gen.* (1) *An assembly, congregation, meeting of several persons.* II. *Exp. (2) A meeting for the purpose of taking counsel, a common council, an assembly of the senate or elders, a council.* EX. (1) *ab concilio abigi, Liv.—c. pastorum, Cic.—(2) opiniones in omni cætu concilioque proferendæ sunt, Cic.; —c. convocare, Cæs.* SYN. **SEE COMITIA**. —*Consilium means, counsel, advice. See the word.*

CONCINNATOR, *õris, m.* (concinno). *He who arranges or properly adjusts; c. caputem et capillorum, a hair-dresser, Col.*

CONCINNE, *adv.* (concinus). *Neatly, elegantly, finely; blande c., Cic.*

CONCINNITAS, *âtis, f.* (id.). I. *Prop.: A neat or elegant composition of several things; non est ornamentum virile c., shone, Sen.* II. *Fig. Of style: Neat construction of words or sentences, Cic.* SYN. **CONCINNITAS**, neatness, regularity. —**ELEGANTIA**, good taste, propriety, elegance; *elegantia sermonis, Cic.*

CONCINNITUDO, *Inis, f.* (id.). *Neatness of style, Cic.*

CONCINNO, *ære, tr.* (id.). I. (1) *To join together or mingle properly, to compose or mix in due proportion, to arrange, adjust.* II. *Meton. (2) To prepare, produce, to make. (3) With an adj.: To make, render, turn into.* EX. (1) *fabris concinnanda, Col.; —c. vultum, to adorn, Petron.; —c. ingenium, to cultivate, Sen.—(2) c. munusculum alciui, Treb. ap. Cic.—(3) c. alqm insensum, Plaut.*

CONCINNUS, *a, um, adj.* (etym. unc.). I. (1) *Properly or well put together or arranged; well*

adapted or fitted; hence, tasteful, neat, fine.—(2) Pœt. with dat.: Obliging or kind toward any one, courteous in behavior, polite. II. *Fig. (3) Of style: Elegant, ornamental, fine, embellished, polished, neat, graceful.* EX. (1) *c. tectorium, Cic.; —c. beluo, elegant, id.—(2) c. amicus, Hor.; —concinnum est alciui, it phæas, it is concinnat, Plaut.—(3) oratio c. distincta, Cæs. (of a speaker): alii in eadem jcuniatate concinniores, Cic.*

CON-CĪNO, *ẽre, cĩnũ (centum), intr. and tr.* (con, cano). I. *Intr. prop. (1) To sing or play on a musical instrument together, to sing or play in concert.—(2) Fig.: To agree, harmonize, accord.* II. *Tr. (3) To cause any thing to resound, to sing or play any thing together harmoniously; to sing in praise of, celebrate by singing, to glorify.—(4) To sing prophetically, to prophesy.* EX. (1) *c. tragædo pronuncianti, Suet.; —cornua ac tubæ concinunt, they were blowing horns and trumpets together, Liv.; —ubi signa concinissent, had been sounded at the same time, id.—(2) omnibus inter se concinuntibus mundi partibus, Cic.—(3) hæc quum pressis et flebilibus modis concinuntur, Cic.; —c. Cæsarem majore plectro, Hor.—(4) nigra avis c. funestum omen, Prop. SYN. **CONCINO**; **CONCINO**. —*Concinere, to accord in one song or tune.* *Fin.: To agree well together. See also Concordio.* —*Occinere, to hoot or sing inauspiciously, as an owl does.**

1. **CONCĪO**, *ire.* *See CONCINO.*
2. **CONCĪO** (contio), *õnis, f.* (concio, concio). I. (1) *An assembly (of the people or army).* II. *Meton. (2) An oration to the people or army, a harangue, public address.—(3) The place whence a speech is delivered, rostra, tribune.* EX. (1) *c. conventusque civium, Cic.; —laudare alqm pro concione, before the people, in public, Sall.; Liv.—(2) legi concionem tuam, Cic.; —concionem, apud milites habuit, made an address to, harangued publicly.—(3) ascendere in concionem, to ascend the rostra, to appear before a public assembly, Cic. SYN. **CONCĪO**; **ORATIO**. —*Concio, a harangue, as of a commander to his soldiers, in order to stir up, arouse.—Oratio, an oration, generally prepared for solemn or public occurrences.**

CONCĪONĀBUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (concioner). *Delivering speeches to the people (especially of an inflammatory and seditious nature); hæc in prætorio prope concionabundus agere, Liv.*

CONCĪONĀLIS, *e, adj.* (concio). *Belonging or pertaining to an assembly of the people; c. prope clamor senatus, Cic.; —c. senex, who endeavors to excite the populace to sedition, rebellion, etc. (compare comitalis).* SYN. **CONCĪONĀLIS**, *as here.* —**CONCĪONARIS**, *which is often in, or comes to assemblies.*

CONCĪONĀRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to an assembly of the people; c. popularis, Cic.* SYN. *See CONCĪONĀLIS.*

CONCĪONATOR, *õris, m.* (concionor). *One who harangues the people, a political agitator.*

CONCĪONOR, *ãri, ãtus, intr. and tr. d. ẽre* (concio). I. (1) *To be assembled, to form or be convened in an assembly.* II. (2) *To deliver an oration to an assembly (of the people or army).—(3) To say openly (before the people), to make known.* EX. (1) *singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv.—(2) c. ex turri alia solebat, Cic. With acc. and inf. as object: C. Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, declared in the assembly of the people, that, etc., Cic.—(3) caterva tota clarissima concitione . . . concionata est, Cic.*

CONCĪPIO, *ære, tr.* (concipio). *To seize,*

lay hold of, Plant. Thus Freund. Others have *concupilo* (*compilo*), *to tear or cut in pieces*.

CONCIPIO, ūre, cūpi, ceptum, *tr.* (con, capio, *to lay hold of on all sides*). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *To seize, snatch, take to one's self, to receive, take up into itself, take in.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To conceive, become pregnant.*—(3) *In Law*: *To find out, catch in the act.* II. Fig. (4) *To perceive with the senses.*—(5) *Of the mind*: *To form a conception, to imagine, to conceive.*—(6) *Esp.*: *To embrace or encompass with the mind, i. e. to comprehend, understand, perceive, see clearly.*—(7) *To give way to a passion or any other mental emotion, to conceive, to contract a bad habit or fault, to undertake or commit any thing bad or wrong.*—(8) *To draw up, compose, express in words; especially, to prescribe or draw up a form of words.*—(9) *To proclaim or announce formally.* EX. (1) *c. ignem, to catch, Cic.*;—*pars (anima) concipitur cordis parte quadam, is taken up, inhaled, id.*—(2) *utrum quin conceptum mula, Cic. Pœt.*: *concepta crimina portat, i. e. that which has been criminally conceived.*—(3) *c. furtum, Dig.*—(4) *c. bona oculis, to see, Plaut.*—(5) *si imbecilli animi ista concipient, Cic.*;—*quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.*—(6) *principia rerum omnium animo ac mente c., Cic.*—(7) *quod non solum vitia concipient ipsi, Cic.*;—*c. ingentes iras animo, Ov.*—(8) *sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, Cic.*;—*c. susjurandum, Liv.*;—*c. fœdus, Virg.*;—*concepta verba, a form of words.*—(9) *c. auspicia, Liv.*;—*c. bellum, Varr.* SYN. See INTELLIGO.

CONCISE, *adv.* (concisus II.). *In short periods or sentences, briefly, concisely, Quint.*

CONCISIO, ōnis, *f.* (concido). *In Rhet.*: *A dividing into short members or clauses, Cic.*

CONCISURA, æ, *f.* (id.). I. *A dividing, distributing; c. aquarum, a conducting into smaller pipes, Sen.* II. *A cleft, chink, Plin. doubtful.*

CONCISUS, a, um. I. *pt. of concido.* II. *Adj.*: *Broken up into pieces, short, concise; c. sententiæ, Cic. Meton.* *Of a speaker: concisus ei Thrasymachus videretur, Cic.*

CONCITAMENTUM, i, n. (concito). *An incentive, stimulus, Sen.*

CONCITATE, *adv.* (concitatus II.). I. *Hastily, impetuously, quickly; c. agitur pecus, Col.* II. *In an excited state or manner, violently; c. dicere, Quint.*

CONCITATIO, ōnis, *f.* (concito). I. (1) *Gen.*: *An exciting, setting in motion; an emotion, excitement.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A civil commotion, sedition, tumult.* EX. (1) *ab omni concitatione animi vacare, Cic.*;—*c. animorum, anger, Liv.*—(2) *plebei contra patres c., Cic.*

CONCITATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who excites, rouses, stirs up; c. belli, Hirt.*;—*multitudo concitata ipsum concitatore antecessit, the party who excited to sedition, Sen.*

CONCITATRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). *She who excites, rouses, or stirs up; c. Veneris (eruca), Plin. Adj.*: *Exciting; c. vim habet Satyrion.*

CONCITATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of concito.* II. *Adj.* (*prop.*, *set in rapid motion; hence,*) (1) *Prop*: *Quick, rapid.*—(2) *Fig.*: *Vehement, passionate, ardent.* EX. (1) *conversio coeli concitatur, Cic.*;—*quam concitatissimos equos, Liv.*—(2) *testimonia non concitatus concionis, Cic.*

CONCITO, ūre, *tr. freq. intens.* (concoio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To set in strong or violent motion, to incite, urge on strongly, to rouse, move.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To drive, urge, incite, rouse, stir up, inflame any one.*—(3) *To excite (e. g. passion,*

etc.), to provoke, raise, arouse, move. EX. (1) *c. equum calcaribus, Liv.*;—*c. armenta in adversos montes, to drive, id.*;—*c. feras, to hunt, chase, follow, Ov.*;—*c. tela, to hurl, send off, Liv.*—(2) *concitatus cohortatione ad, etc., Cic.*;—*c. multitudinem ad arma, Cæs.*;—*c. servitia, Sall.*—(3) *c. bellum, Cic.*;—*c. risum, id.*;—*c. tumultum, Cæs.* SYN. *CONCITO; EXCITO; INCITO; INSTIGO; EXSTIMULO.*—*Concitate, as here.*—*Excitare, to make one go off; c. mortuos ab inferis, Cic.*—*Incitare, to incite, push forward, spur on that which is already in motion; dormientem excitare, currentem incitare, Cic.*—*Instigare, to instigate, urge on; more forcible than incitare; variis instigant clamoribus alas, Virg.*—*Exstimulare, to harass, drive, to urge on an action already begun, prevent its slackening; dictis exstimulare aliquem, Ov.*—*Instigare is to rouse again.*

CONCITOR, ōris, m. (concoio). *An exciter, stirrer up; c. belli, Liv.*;—*c. vulgi, an agitator.*

CONCITUS and **CONCITUS**, a, um, *pt. of concito.*

CONCIUNCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (concio). *A harangue to the people, Cic.*

CONCLAMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (conclamo). *A cry or shout, especially of a crowd, clamor; c. universi exercitus, Cæs.*

CONCLAMATUS, a, um, *pt. of conclamo.*

CONCLAMO, āre, *intr. and tr.* I. (1) *Gen.*: *To call out together, call aloud, cry out, proclaim.* II. (2) *Esp. In Milit.*: *To call, order, give the signal.*—(3) *sc. mortuum, to call by name, lament (one dead).* EX. (1) *constr. with acc. and inf., ut, quod, etc.; with acc. or absol.*;—*quum vos universi conclamastis, Cic.* *With acc.*: *c. victoriam suo more, Cæs. Absol.*: *quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, raised a shout of joy, exulted loudly, Liv.*;—*conclamat virgo, calls, Ov. Pœt. Of inanimate objects: c. saxa querelis, to fill with loud complaints, Mart.*—(2) *c. ad arma, to call to arms, to give the signal for an attack, Liv.*;—*c. vasa, to give the signal for packing up, or for the march, Cæs.*;—*in the same sense simply; c., id.*—(3) *c. aliquem (mortuum), to call to a deceased person by name, to bewail him; this was done seven days till his interment; c. suos, Liv. Prov.*: *jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter.*

CONCLAUSUS, a, um. See CONCLUDO.

CONCLAVE, ia, n. [*gen. plur.*, *conclavium*, as well as *conclavium, Vitr.*], (con, clavis), (*that may be locked up*). I. *An apartment, room, Cic.* II. *A stable, stall.* SYN. *CONCLAVE; CUBICULUM.*—*Conclave, a room that may be locked, a private room, a study.*—*Cubiculum, a bed-room.*

CONCLŪDO, ūre, si, sum, *tr.* (con, claudio), [*perf. part.*, *conclausus, Col.*]. I. Prop. (1) *To shut up, inclose, confine, lock up, to stop up.* II. Fig. (2) *To comprise, comprehend, include, contain.*—(3) *To end, close, finish, complete, conclude.*—(4) *In Rhet.*: *To round, complete in a regular manner, or according to the rules of Rhetoric or Poetry (as a verse, etc.).*—(5) *In Philos.*: *To draw a conclusion or inference, to infer, conclude.* EX. (1) *c. bestias delectationis causā, Cic.*—(2) *conclusa nunc artibus, Cic.*—(3) *facinus crudelitatis perfectum atque conclausum, Cic.*—(4) *c. sententias, Cic.*;—*c. verum, Hor.*—(5) *ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis, Cic.*;—*c. argumentum, id.*

CONCLŪSE, *adv.* (concludo). *In Rhet.*: *With rounded periods, harmoniously; c. apteque dicere, Cic.*

CONCLUSIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. Prop. (1)

Gen.: A shutting or closing.—(2) *Esp.*: A shutting up, a blockade.—(3) *Concr.*: An inclosing, or inclosure. II. *Fig.* (4) *An end, finish, close.*—(5) *In Rhet.*: The end of a speech, the peroration, also, a period.—(6) *In Philos.*: A conclusion, an argument. EX. (1) c. palpebrarum, C. Aur.—(2) c. diutina, Cæs.—(3) c. portum, Vitr.—(4) in conclusionem numeris ac negotii tui, Cic.—(5) c. est exitus totius orationis, Cic.—(6) ex quo illa conclusio nascitur, id. SYN. CONCLUSIO; CONSEQUENS; CONSEQUENTIA; CONSECUTIO.—Conclusio (6), a conclusion, inference; also (4).—Consequens, that follows, that is met or fit. In Logic: The position drawn from the premises.—Consequentia, an orderly following. In Logic: The connection of the conclusion with the premises.—Consecutio, what comes after: mens quæ et causas et consecutiones videat, Cic.

CONCLŪSIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (conclusio). A trifling or captious conclusion, Cic.

CONCLŪSŪRA, æ, f. (concludo). A binding, connection; c. fornicationis, connection of the arch, Vitr.

CONCLŪSUS, a, um, pt. of concludo.

CONCOCTIO, ōnis, f. (concoquo). Digestion.

CONCOCTUS, a, um, pt. of concoquo.

CON-CŒNĀTIO, ōnis, f. A dining (supping) together; also, concor.: The party (=συνδιπνον).

CON-COLOR, ōris, c. That is of the same color; c. est illis, Ov.

CON-CŌMITĀTUS, a, um, adj. Accompanied, attended, Plaut.

CON-COPŪLO, āre, tr. To combine, Lucr.

CON-CŌQUO, ēre, coxi, coctum, tr. I. (1) To boil or cook with something else. II. (2) Prop.: To digest, concoct.—(3) *Mton. gen.*: To make ripe, to mature, bring to maturity. III. *Fig.* (4) To think upon, consider, weigh over in one's mind.—(5) To stomach, i. e. to put up with, brook, endure.—(6) c. se, to grieve, to pine away with grief. EX. (1) Sal nitrū sulphuri concoctum, Plin.—(2) quum stomachi calore concoxerit, Cic.—(3) terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Plin.—(4) tibi diu concoquendum est, utrum, etc., Cic.; clandestina consilia concocta, concocted, Liv.—(5) ut ejus odia concoquam, Cic.;—c. xgiar, to approve of an opinion, id.—(6) Egomet me concoquo, harass, grieve.

1. CONCORDĪA, æ, f. (concor). Concord, union, unanimity, harmony, agreement; tantum habebat morum similitudo concordiam, Cic.;—cos quasi c. quadam placat, by a certain equanimity of disposition, id.;—c. quam magnes cum ferro habet, sympathy, affinity. Poet. concor.: A friend, Ov. SYN. CONCORDIA; UNANIMITAS.—Concordia, agreement, concord.—Unanimitas, agreement of mind and will. Concordia jucunde vivitans; unanimitate semper eadem ampleximur aut aversamur, G. D.

2. CONCORDĪA, æ, f. Concordia. I. The goddess of Concord, Cic.; Ov. II. A cognomen of the Emperor Vitellius, Suet. III. A Roman colony on the Venetian territory, Plin.

CONCORDĪTER, adv. With concord, amicably; quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic.

CONCORDO, āre, intr. (concor). To be of the same mind, to accord, agree, harmonize; quum ejus judicia opinionisque concordant, Cic. SYN. CONCORDO; CONCINO; CONSENTIO; CONGRUO; CONVENIO; QUADRO.—Concordare, to agree in disposition, to accord.—Concinere, to harmonize in actions and thoughts.—Consentire, to think together, to be of the same mind.—Congruere, to agree in effect, to coincide.—Convenire, to come

together, to fit (one thing arranging itself to the others); Cithurnus ad pedem apte convenit, Cic.—Quadrate, to agree to, to fit a thing precisely.

CON-CORPŌRO, āre, tr. To bring into or unite in one body, to incorporate, Plin.

CONCORDS, dis, adj. [another form, CONCORDIS, e, Cæcil. ap. Prisc.], (con, cor, the heart; of one mind, as it were). Concordant, agreeing, united, harmonious; cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.;—commune et c. regnum, Liv.

CON-CREBESCO, ēre, brūi, intr. To become abundant, to increase, Virg.

CON-CRĒDO, ēre, didi, ditum, tr. [perf., credui, Plaut.]. To intrust, to hand over, assign, commit; cui tu et rem et famam tuam c. solebas, Cic.;—c. mgas alui, Ilor.

CON-CRĒMO, āre, tr. To burn together, to consume by fire; c. vivos igni, Liv.

CON-CRĒPO, āre, pūi, pītum, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) To make a noise, ring, snap, rattle, resound. II. Tr. (2) To cause to resound, to make any thing resound by striking against it. EX. (1) scabilla concrepant, Cic.;—c. digitis, to snap; ut si digitis concreperit, i. e. with the slightest exertion or least trouble, Cic.—(2) c. æra, Ov.

CON-CRESCO, ēre, crēvi, crētum, intr. [contr., concressere, for concrevisse, Ov.], to grow together, hence. I. Prop. (1) To condense, run together, to thicken, curdle, to unite or be joined compactly together, to become concrete. II. Mton. (2) To form itself by thickening or condensing, to grow. EX. (1) aqua neque congeliret frigoribus neque nive pruinaque concreceret, Cic.;—ora c. rigido rostro, become hard, turn into a hard beak, Ov.;—concreti sanguine crines, sticking together, clotted with blood, Virg.—(2) unde concreta omnia et quomodo facta sint, Cic.;—quod est concretum ex aliqua parte eorum, grown, compounded, formed. SYN. CONCRESCO; COAGULOR; CONGELOR; GLACIOR; RIGEO.

—Concrecere, to become thick, solid, to curdle.—Coagulari, to become thick by rennet.—Congelari, to congeal by cold.—Glaciari, to turn to ice.—Rigere, to become stiff, to be stiff; vestes ostro auroque rigentes, Virg.

CONCRĒTIO, ōnis, f. (concreresco). I. Abstr. (1) Gen.: A thickening, condensing, congealing. II. Concr. (2) Materiality, concreteness, matter. EX. (1) individuum corporum concretionem, Cic.—(2) ab omni concretione mortali, id.

1. CONCRĒTUS, a, um. I. pt. of concreresco. II. Adj.: Thickened, grown or run together, curdled, congealed, frozen; thick, dense, hard, stiff, firm; quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil c., Cic.;—c. radix, rigid, stiffened, Virg. Poet.: c. dolor, i. e. without tears, Ov.

2. CONCRĒTUS, ūs, m. (concreresco). A thickening; c. albicantis succi, Plin.

CON-CRĪMĪNOR, āri, dep. To complain bitterly, or violently, Plaut.

CON-CRISPO, āre, tr. (usual only in the pt. pres. and perf.). To curl, to put in an undulatory motion; concrispati cincinni, Vitr.

CON-CRŪCĪO, āre, tr. To torment much.

CONCŪBĪNA, æ, f. (concubo). I. Prop.: A concubine, mistress, Cic. II. Gen.: A coquette, Tac. SYN. CONCUBINA; PELLEX; MERETRIX.—Concubina, a kept mistress, who lives with a man married or unmarried.—Pellex, a woman who withdraws the affections of a husband from his wife.—Meretrix, a common prostitute.

CONCŪBINĀTUS, ūs, m. (concubinus). I.

Prop.: Concubinage, Plaut. II. In a bad sense: *Criminal conversation* (with married persons); *c. nuptiarum*, Suet.

CONCUBINUS, *i. m.* (concuco). *He who lives in concubinage*, Quint.

CONCUBITUS, *ūs, m.* (concuco). I. *Prop. gen.*: A lying together with. Of things: *c. dentium*, the being closed, C. Aur. II. *Exp.*: Concubinage, cohabitation, copulation; *ficti deorum cum humano genere c.*, Cic. Of animals, Virg.

CONCUBIUM, *li, n.* (*sc. tempus*). *The time of first sleep*, Plaut.; Liv.

CONCUBIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). *Of or belonging to the usual time for sleep*: concubina nocte, in the first sleep, at the dead of night, Cic. See **CONCUBITUM**. *Intempesta nox means an unreasonable time of the night*.

CON-CUBO, *āre, būi, bitum, intr.* I. *Prop.*: To lie together in a mass, Prop. II. *Exp.*: To lie with any one, to cohabit with; *c. cum viro*.

CONCULCATIO, *ōnis, f.* A trampling under foot, Plin.

CONCULCO, *āre, tr.* (con, calx). I. *Prop.* (1) To tread together, to bruise. II. *Fig.* (2) To trample on, abuse, maltreat.—(3) To tread under foot, *i. e.* to despise, slight. EX. (1) *c. vinaeos in dolia*, Cat.—(2) *c. et quater miseram Italiam*, Cic.—(3) *c. lauream*, Cic.

CON-CUMBO, *ēre, intr.* (con, cumbo, cubo). To lie with any one, to cohabit with, Ov.; Juv. *Sine* as **CONCUBO** II.

CONCŪPIENS, *ntis, pt.* (con, cupio). *Desiring eagerly, longing for*; *cupientes regni* (Gr. 552), Eun. ap. Cic.

CON-CŪPISCO, *ēre, īvi or īi, itum, tr. incept.* (cupio). To have an eager desire for any thing, to long after, wish for, to strive or endeavor after any thing. With acc. or inf., also absol.: *c. signa, tabulas*, Cic. SYN. See **CUPRO**.

CON-CŪRO, *āre, tr.* To take care of, Plaut.

CON-CURRO, *ēre, curri* (rarely cucurri), *cursum, intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To run together, to rush or run upon one another, to come together, to repair to a place in crowds, to rush or flock together.—(2) *Exp.*: To charge, close, engage together, to rush to the fight, to join battle. II. *Fig.* (3) To have recourse to any thing.—(4) Of time, events, circumstances, etc.: To come or clash together, to fall out or happen at the same time.—(5) To agree, accord, correspond with.—(6) To contend with, to be at strife with. EX. (1) *totā Italia concurret*, Cic.;—*c. ad arma*, Cæs.—*Of things*: *c. montes mediis in undis* (the Symplegades), Ov.;—*c. dextra dextre, applausa* (by clapping), Hor.;—*labra c. shut*, Sen. *Poet.*: *palma c. Eleæ quadrigæ, follows directly*.—(2) *concurrunt equites inter se*, Cæs.;—*c. cum alqo*, Liv. *Impers.*: *utrimque magno clamore concurrunt*, Sall.;—*quid enim? concurritur, a charge is made, the combatants engage*, Hor.—(3) *nulla vires, nulla sedes, quo concurrant*, Cic.—(4) *non concurrunt nomina, the respective payments do not happen to fall due on one and the same day*, Cic.;—*res enim concurrent contrariæ, will clash together*, id.—(5) *c. cum summā*, Dig.—(6) *quum ipsa inter se concurrant*, Quint.

CONCURSATIO, *ōnis, f.* (concurso). I. *Prop.* (1) A running together, clashing with one another, a charging, closing.—(2) *Exp.*: A running about, a running to and fro.—(3) *In Milit.*: A skirmishing. II. *Fig.* (4) A occurring, coinciding in point of time.—(5) Anxiety, restlessness. EX. (1) *cum multis concursatione* (populi), Cic.—(2) *quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam?* Cic.;—*c. decemviralis*,

journey of the decemviri in the provinces, id.—(3) *miles melior concursatione, quam cominus*, Curt.—(4) *c. somniorum*, Cic.—(5) *c. exagitata mentis*, Sen. SYN. See **CONCURSUS**.

CONCURSATOR, *ōris, m.* (*id.*). *One who runs to and fro*. *In Milit.*: A skirmisher (*opp. statarius*); *c. et vagus pedes*, Liv.

CONCURSŌ, *ōnis, f.* (concurro). I. *Gen.* (1) A running together, concourse, meeting. II. *Exp.* (2) *Repetition*—a rhetorical ornament consisting of an emphatic reiteration of the last words in a period. EX. (1) *c. atomorum*, Cic.—(2) *c. et impetus in eadem verba*, Cic. SYN. See **CONCURSUS**.

CON-CURSO, *āre, intr. and tr. freq.* (concurro). I. *Intr.* (1) *Gen.*: To run together.—(2) *Exp.*: To run about, to run to and fro.—(3) *In Milit.*: To skirmish. II. *Tr.* (4) To visit, to travel about for the purpose of visiting. EX. (1) *Undæ concursantes*, Cic.—(2) *qui tum armati dies noctesque concursabant*, Cic.—(3) *quibus in prælio concursare mos est*, Liv.—(4) *quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concurrent, visit all the houses, go from house to house*, Cic.;—*c. et obire provinciam, to go round, to journey in*, id.

CONCURSUS, *ūs, m.* (concurro). I. *Prop.* (1) A running, or meeting together, a conflict or concourse of people, a rush.—(2) *Exp. In Milit.*: A hostile meeting, an engagement, attack, charge. II. *Fig.* (3) A meeting together, union, association.—(4) *Exp.*: An attack. EX. (1) *concursum sunt ægris*, Cic.;—*c. fit in prætorium*, Cæs.;—*c. oris, the shutting of the mouth*, Quint.—(2) *uno concursu maximum vim prostravit*, Nep.—(3) *quid opus est tanto concursu honestissimorum studiorum?* Cic.—(4) *concursum omnium philosophorum sustinere*, Cic. SYN. **CONCURSUS**; **CONCURSIO**; **CONCURSATIO**.—**CONCURSUS**, a concourse of people, etc., as here.—**CONCURSIO**, a meeting together, a concurrence; *vocalium c.*—**Concursatio** (*freq.* of **concurro**), a running together of people up and down, hither and thither; *fig.*, confusion.

CON-CURVO, *āre, tr.* To bend, curve.

CONCUSSŌ, *ōnis, f.* (concutio). A shaking, concussion, a shake, shock; *c. vasorum*, Col.;—*c. vasta quæ duas suppressit urbes, an earthquake*, Sen.

1. **CONCUSSUS**, *a, um*. I. *pt.* of **concutio**. II. *Adj.*: Excited, agitated; *Pallas aliquanto concussior*, M. Cap.

2. **CONCUSSUS**, *ūs, m.* (concutio). A shaking, shake (only in *abl. sing.*), Plin.

CON-CUTIO, *ēre, cussi, cussum, tr.* (con, quatio). I. *Prop.* (1) To shake violently, to agitate.—(2) *Fig.*: To shake in a destructive manner, to cause to totter, to shatter, to shake to its foundation.—(3) Of the mind: To disturb, to move violently, to excite, disquiet, frighten, alarm, agitate.—(4) *In Law*: To harass, threaten, compel.—(5) To move, stir up, incite. II. (6) To strike together. EX. (1) *c. caput*, Ov.;—*c. arma manu, to hurl*, id.;—*c. frumens, to move with noise*, Tac. *Poet.*: *c. alqm certo arcu, to hit with certainty, to be sure to hit*, Prop.;—*c. undas, to agitate*, Ov.—(2) *c. rempublicam*, Cic.;—*c. opes Lacedæmoniorum*, Nep.—(3) *terrorem metum concutientem definiunt*, Cic.;—*magnum et summum est deque vicinum non concuti, not to be moved*, Sen. *Poet.* with *Gr. construction*: *animum concussus, to be shaken or agitated in one's mind*, Gr. 534.—(4) *c. alqm, to extort money by threats*.—(5) *c. pectus*, Virg.—(6) *c. manus*, Sen. SYN. **CONCUTIO**; **DISCUTIO**; **EXCUTIO**.—**Concutere, to shake**; *c. arces ballista*,

OV.—Discutere, *to agitate or shake in different parts, to scatter, disperse.*—Excutere, *to shake off.*

CONDALIUM, *li*, *n.* (κονδάλιον, κόνδαλος). *A small ring, such as slaves wore, Plaut.*

CON-DECET, *ēre*, *impers.*: *It behoves, befits, is becoming, Plaut.*

CON-DECORO, *āre*, *tr.* *To adorn, adjust, arrange carefully*; *c. ludos scenicos, Ter.*

CONDEMNATOR, *ōris*, *m.* *I. One who condemns, Tert.* *II. An accuser*; *c. Claudiae, Tac., from*

CON-DEMNO, *āre*, *tr.* (damno). *I. (1) To condemn.—(2) Gen.: To condemn, censure. II. Meton. (3) On the part of a prosecutor: To establish a charge, to effect the condemnation of any one. EX. (1) Usually alqm with gen. abl.; rarely, de alqa re, Gr. 4-9: c. alqm iudicio turpissimo, Cic.;—c. alqm sibi, to sentence any one to make payment to him; if opp. absolvere, Cic. With gen.: c. alqm capitis, to condemn any one to death, id. With abl.: c. alqm eodem crimine, Cic. With de: c. alqm de alca, id.—(2) ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic.;—c. alqm inerte, id.—(3) hoc uno crimine illum condemno, Cic.*

CONDENSEO, *ēre*, *for* **Condenso**, *āre*. *To condense, Lucr.*

CONDENSIO, *āre*, *tr.* (condensus). *To make quite tight, or close, to press close together*; *c. radices herbarum, Col.*

CON-DENSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Close together, close, dense*; *c. aciem irruissent, Liv.;—c. valles arboribus, planted thick, id.*

CONDICIŌ. *See* **CONDITIO**.

CON-DICO, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *tr.* *Lit., To say together*; hence, *I. (1) To agree upon, make an agreement together, appoint.—(2) Esp.: To agree with any one in any thing, to coincide with, Tert.* *II. (3) Gen.: To announce, make known, proclaim, publish.—(4) Esp.: To invite. EX. (1) condixit pater patrusque, etc., an old formula in Liv.;—rupta quiete condicta, the suspension of arms, Amm.—(2) sic constituent, sic condicunt, Tac.—(3) sacerdotes c. in diem tertium, Gell.—(4) c. alqui (cenam), to invite one's self to an entertainment, to engage one's self; quum mihi condixisset, cenavit apud me, Cic.;—c. ad cenam, Plaut.*

CONDIGNĒ, *adv.* (condignus). *Worthily, suitably, opportunely, Plaut.*

CON-DIGNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Worthy, becoming, Plin.*

CONDIMENTARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (condimentum). *I. Of or belonging to sauce or seasoning for food*; *c. cæpæ, Plin.* *II. Subst.: Condimentarius, li*, *m.* *A grocer, Tert.*

CONDIMENTUM, *i*, *n.* (condio). *I. Prop.: That which serves to season food, spice, sauce, seasoning*; *c. cibi, Cic.;—c. viridia, green kitchen herbs, Col.* *II. Fig.: c. haudquam medioe amicitiae suavitatis quodam sermonum atque morum, Cic.* *SYN. See* 2. **CONDITIO**.

CONDIO, *ire*, *tr.* (condo). *I. (1) To preserve fruit, to pickle, conserve.—(2) Meton.: To season, spice, render more savory. II. Fig. (3) To season, i. e. to cultivate, adorn, embellish, make agreeable, soften, temper, etc. EX. (1) c. lactucam, with componere, Col.—(2) c. cenam, Plaut.;—c. fungos, heluellas, Cic.;—c. unguenta, to perfume, id.;—c. mortuum, to embalm, Cic.—(3) duo sunt, quæ condiant orationem, Cic.*

CONDISCIPULA, *æ*, *f.* (condiscipulus). *A female schoolfellow, Mart.*

CONDISCIPULATUS, *ūs*, *m.* (id.). *School-fellowship, Nep.*

CONDISCIPULUS, *i*, *m.* *A schoolfellow, Cic.*

CON-DISCO, *ēre*, *didici*, *tr.* *I. To learn to do, or at the same time with*; *c. alicui, App.* *II. To learn thoroughly*; usually with an infinitive or a relative clause; *condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. With acc.: c. modos.*

1. **CONDITIŌ** (condicio), *ōnis*, *f.* (condo). *I. Prop. (a) founding*; hence, *concr.*: *Creation, work, Eccl.* *II. Fig. (a) placing firm*; hence, (1) *A position, state, condition, quality, circumstance, relation.—(2) Connubial relationship, a marriage, match.—(3) In a bad sense: A concubine, or unchaste woman.—(4) A settling of terms or conditions, A condition, proposal, demand.—(5) Meton., subjectively: Free choice. EX. (1) est autem infima c. et fortuna servorum, Cic.;—c. humana, id.;—cura super conditione communi, over the common fate, Hor. Of things: recipere aliquem in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, with regard to the enjoyment of rights and freedom, Cæs.;—pari conditione, in like manner, with the same view, Auct. B. Hisp.;—conditionem alqm vitæ sequi, mode or manner of living.—(2) filiam ejus eiecisti, alia conditione quasita et ante perspecta, Cic.—(3) hinc licet conditiones quotidie legas, Cic.—(4) non respuere conditionem, Cæs.;—bellum poni conditionibus, Sall.;—ad c. alqis venire, to accede to, accept of any one's terms, Cic.;—conditiones ferre, to make conditions or terms, id.—(5) quorum c. erat, Plin.*

SYN. CONDITIO; **STATUS**.—**Conditio** refers to the rank one holds in the divers classes of a state.—**Status** is better said of one's calling, trade, or profession.—**Conditio** infini generis, Cic.;—**conditio** regia, id.;—**hunc** vitæ statum usque ad senectutem obtinere, Cic. **SYN. PHRASES.** **Conditionem** offerre, to offer a condition.—**C. proponere**, to point out a condition.—**C. ferre**, to impose as a condition. *See also* **LEX.**

2. **CONDITIŌ**, *ōnis*, *f.* (condio). *I. A preserving of fruit*; *in the plur., Cic.* *II. A seasoning*; *in the plur., c. ciborum, Cic.* **SYN. CONDITIO**; **CONDIMENTUM**.—**Conditio**, a seasoning, the way of making it.—**Condimentum**, the seasoning itself; *cibi condimentum est fames, Cic.*

CONDITIVUM, *i*, *n.* (condo). *A tomb, Sen.*

CONDITIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). *Of fruit: Preserved*; *c. mala, Cat.*

1. **CONDITOR**, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). *A maker, framer, author, founder*; *urbium conditores, Quint.;—Thebanæ c. urbis, Hor.;—legum lator c. que Romani juris, Liv.;—c. historie, author, writer, etc., Quint.*

2. **CONDITOR**, *ōris*, *m.* (condio). *One who seasons or flavors any thing*; *c. ciconiarum, Poet. ap. Schol.; Hor.*

CONDITORIUM, *li*, *n.* (condo). *I. Gen.: A place for keeping any thing, Amm.* *II. Esp. A coffin, Suet. Meton.: A tomb, Plin.*

CONDITŪRA, *æ*, *f.* (condio). *I. A preserving or pickling of fruit, Col.* *II. Seasoning, spice, sauce, Sen.*

CONDITUS, *pt.* of **condo**.

1. **CONDITUS**, *pt.* of **condio**.

2. **CONDITUS**, *ūs*, *m.* (condo). *A founding.*

3. **CONDITUS**, *ūs*, *m.* (condio). *A preserving, seasoning, spicing, Col.*

CON-DO, *ēre*, *didici*, *ditum*, *tr.* (*prop., to give or put together*). *I. Prop. (1) To put together as one whole, to form, found, establish, produce, construct, make. II. Meton. (2) To place, lay, put any thing carefully in a place, to put aside,*

to lay up, or by.—(3) *Esp.*: To preserve fruit (usually condio).—(4) To put any where for the sake of concealing, to conceal, hide.—(5) Of time: To take up, to spend, pass.

EX. (1) *c. urbem*, Cic.;—*c. arces*, Virg. *Melon.* Of the inhabitants of cities founded: c. Romanam gentem, Virg.;—*c. poema*, to compose, Cic.;—*c. bella*, to celebrate, sing of, Virg.;—*c. aurea*, secla, to found, establish, id.—(2) *c. et reponere fructus*, Cic.;—*c. aliqui in carcerem*, to put in custody or prison, id.;—*c. literas publicas in aërio sanc-tuare*, to keep, deposit, id.;—*c. aliqui sepulcro*, to bury, id.;—thus, *c. ossa parentis terra*, Virg.;—Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi condidit, has brought Alexander to his grave, or killed him, Sen. *Fig.*: in causis conditæ sunt res futuræ, repose, are hidden.—(3) *c. corna autumnalia in liquida face*, Ov.—(4) *nubes c. lunam*, Hor.;—*c. oculos*, to shut, close, Ov. *Middle*: Danai conduntur in alvo (equi), (Gr. 136, 3), hide themselves, Virg. *Poet.*: c. ense in pectus, to push, thrust into, Ov.; for which c. ense in pectore, Virg.—(5) *c. diem*, Hor. *SYN.* See *ABDO*.

CONDŌCĒ-FĀCĪO, ƒre, ƒci, factum, tr. (condoco, facio). I. *Prop.*: To train, instruct; c. bellas, Cic. II. *Fig.*: animum condocēfaciat, ut, etc., Cic. *SYN.* See *DOMO*.

CON-DŌCĒO, ƒre, cñi, etum, tr. To teach, practise, exercise; c. milites equo uti frenato, Auct. B. Afr.

CON-DŌLESCO, ƒre, dŏlŏi, intr. incept. (doleo). To begin to feel or be in pain, Cic.;—also, To feel ridient pain, to suffer much; condoluisset latus ei d. centi, Cic.

CONDŌNĀTĪO, ƒnis, f. (condŏno). A donation; c. bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

CON-DŌNO, ƒre, tr. I. *Prop.*: c. alqd (aliqui), (1) To present, to give as a present to any one.—(2) *Fig. gen.*: To present with, i. e. to give up, devote, bring as an offering, to sacrifice.—(3) *Esp.*: To forgive an offence, to overlook, pardon.—(4) *Melon.*: To omit or forego any thing out of favor to another, to pardon, forgive, leave unpunished. II. *c. aliqui alqd*,—(5) To present any one with. *EX.* (1) *c. omnia certis hominibus*, Cic.;—*prætor c. hereditatem alicui, adiudicat*, id.;—*c. pecunias creditas debitoribus, to make a present of, to acquit from refunding*, id.—(2) *c. omnes inimicitias reipublicæ*, Cic.;—*c. se vitamque suam reip.*, Sall.—(3) *ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis*, Cic.—(4) *tres fratres reipublicæ condonaveris*, Cic.;—*c. filium sibi*, Liv.—(5) *rem te condono*, Plaut. *SYN.* See *GRATIFICOR*.

CON-DORMĪO, ƒre, intr. To fall quite asleep.

CON-DORMISCO, ƒre, mŏvi, intr. incept. (dormio). To fall fast asleep, to sleep, Plaut.

CONDRŪSI, ŏrum, m. (Κονδρῶσι). Condrasi, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the right bank of the Meuse, near Liege and Namur, Cæs.

CONDŪCĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (conduco). Et, edent, profitable; c. et utile, Plaut.

CON-DŪCO, ƒre, xi, etum, tr. and intr. I. *Tr.* (1) *Gen.*: To bring, lead, or draw together, to collect, assemble.—(2) *Esp.*: To combine, unite by drawing together.—(3) *To take to one's self by renting, to take on lease, to hire, rent, farm; to rent for one's use*.—(4) *To contract for a thing, as for the receipts of the customs*, etc. II. *Intr.* (5) *To contribute to any thing, to serve, be serviceable or of use, to be advantageous or conducive*, only in the third person sing. or plur. with *ad* or *dat.* or *abol.* *EX.* (1) *c. virginis unum in locum*, Cic.—(2) *c. partes in unum*, Lucr.;—*c. lac*, i. e. to cause to curdle, Col.;—*c. corticem*, to tie up or together.—(3) *c. domum in Palatio*, Cic.;—*c. numos*, to borrow, Hor. *Melon.* Of

personal objects: tamquam aliquem Threecem conducere, hired, bribed, Cic. *Fig.*: c. aliqui ut taceat, to bribe, gain over, Cat.—(4) redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat, Cic.;—*c. præbenda, quæ ad exercitum opus essent, to supply by contract, to be a contractor for*, Liv.;—*c. vectigalia, to farm*, Cic.—(5) *ad vite commoditatem conducit id neene*, Cic.;—*c. propositio*, Hor. *SYN.* See *Loco*, ƒre.

CONDUCTĪCIUS, or -TĪTĪUS, a, um, adj. (conduco). Hired; c. domus, Poet. ut. Suet.;—*c. exercitus, mercenary*, Nep.

CONDUCTĪO, ƒnis, f. (id.). I. *In Philos.*: A connecting of the major and minor terms of a syllogism. II. *In Medic.*: A convulsion, spasm, C. Aur. III. *A renting, taking on a lease, farming, a contracting for; c. fuudi*, Cic.

CONDUCTOR, ƒris, m. (id.). A lessee, tenant, farmer, contractor; c. agri, Col.;—*c. operis*, Cic.

CONDUCTUM, i, n. (id.). That which is held on a lease, that is hired, rented, etc.; as, a house, a farm, etc., Cic.

1. **CONDUCTUS**, a, um, pt. of conduco.

2. **CONDUCTUS**, i, m. (id.). A lessee, tenant, Hor. *In Milit.*: A soldier that serves for pay, a hireling; plur., mercenary troops, Nep.

CONDUPLICĀTĪO, ƒnis, f. I. *In Rhet.*: A reduplication, a repetition of the same word, Auct. Her. II. *An embracing, embrace*, Plaut.

CON-DUPLĪCO, ƒre, tr. To double; c. cibum, Varr. *Facile*: c. corpora, i. e. to embrace, Plaut.

CON-DŪRO, ƒre, tr. To make quite hard, to harden; c. ferrum, Lucr.

CONDUS, i, m. (condo). One who lays up, or gives out provisions; a steward, butler, Plaut.

CON-FABŪLOR, ƒri, intr. and tr. dep. To converse, to talk any thing over, to discourse together, Plaut.

CONFARRĒATĪO, ƒnis, f. (confarreo). The more ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans, before the Pontifex Maximus, or the Flamen Dialis in presence of ten witnesses, in which an offering of "far" was made (opp. diffarreatio), Plin.; from

CON-FARRĒO, ƒre, tr. (con, far). To marry by the ceremony of confarreatio (which see); omisso confarreandi assuetudine, Tac.

CON-FĀTĀLIS, e, adj. Bound by the same fate; copulata res est et confatalis, Cic.

CON-FECTĪO, ƒnis, f. (conficio). I. *Gen.*: A preparing, working, composing, getting ready, finishing, accomplishing.—(2) *Concr.*: The thing prepared, a preparation. II. *Esp.* (3) *Diminution, destruction*, see conficio (5). *EX.* (1) *c. hujus libri*, Cic.;—*c. annuum*, id.;—*c. tributū*, i. e. a collecting.—(2) *c. memorie, work, structure*, Cic.;—*per quod confectio æstualunda suspiret*, i. e. mel musto admixtum, Pall.—(3) *c. escarum*, i. e. a chewing, Cic.;—*c. valetudinis, a weakening, impairing*, id.

CONFECTOR, ƒris, m. (id.). I. (1) *One who prepares or makes, a maker, finisher*. II. *Esp.* (2) *A consumer, destroyer*. *EX.* (1) *c. negotiorum*, Cic.;—*c. coriorum, a tanner*, Jul. Firm.—(2) *c. omnium ignis*, Cic.;—*c. forum*, i. e. one who slaughters, a killer, Suet.

CONFECTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). A preparing, making; c. mellis, Col.

CONFECTUS, a, um, pt. of conficio.

CON-FERCĪO, ƒre, fersi, fertum, tr. (farcio). I. (1) *To stuff together, to press together tightly, to stuff full, to cram full*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To crowd or cram together*. *EX.* (1) *c. myrrham*

in folles, Plin.—(2) urbanos et agrestem confertum in angusta tecta, Liv.

CON-FERO, ferre, tñli, collatum (conl.), *tr. irreg.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To carry or bring together, to gather.*—(2) *Esp.* : *To carry or bring together for a certain purpose, to collect or contribute money, fruit, etc.*—(3) *Milit.* : *To bring together in a hostile manner, to set together, to set against, bring to close fight.*—(4) *To bring together for comparison, to compare.*—(5) *To talk over any thing together, to take counsel, or hold a conference, confer.* II. *Meton.* (6) *Gen.* : *To carry or bring any whither; to turn, apply, betake one's self to.*—(7) *To apply any thing to a certain purpose; to employ, bestow, confer upon.*—(8) *To attribute or ascribe to any one either a good or a bad action; to lay to the charge of any one, lay the blame upon, to impute, ascribe to.*—(9) *To put off, defer, delay.*—(10) like *συνίημι*, and *conducit* (see *CONDUCE* II.), *to contribute, to be of service, be advantageous, tend, conduce.* EX. (1) *c. sarcinas in unum locum*, Cæs.;—*c. materiam omnem, to get together*, Quint.;—*c. capita, to set their heads together* (in conversation), Cic.; Liv. *Absol.* : *cur non confertis, ne sit communibus divitibus et pauperibus, proposui at eundem time a lue that, etc.*, Liv.—(2) *c. tributa quotannis ex censu*, Cic.;—*c. sextantes in capita*, Liv.—(3) *Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus conferantur, closed, fought a regular or pitched battle*, Cic.;—*thus, c. signa cum alquo, id.*;—*c. arma inter se*, Liv.;—*c. pedem cum pede, to fight man to man.* *Not Milit.* : *non possum magis pedem e., ut aiunt, to come into closer quarters*, Cic. *Pnt.* : *meum confer, fight me* (if you dare), Ov.;—*c. lites*, Hor.—(4) *With cum, inter se, and dat.* : *quem cum Democrito c. possumus*, Cic.;—*c. parva magnis, id.*—(5) *quum erimus congressi, tum, si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus*, Cic.—(6) *c. se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium*, Cæs.;—*c. iter aliquo, to direct, turn toward, id.*;—*c. se Rhodum, to repair to, set out for*, Cic. *Fig.* : *non hanc suspicionem nunc primum in Capitonem conferri*, Cic.—(7) *With ad, or in alqd.* : *c. omnem suam curam atque operam ad philosophiam*, Cic. *With in* : *c. omnes curas cogitationesque in remp.*, Cic.;—*c. eorum restituendi Capitolii in alqm.* *to commit to any body the care of*, Tac.—(8) *permulta in Plautium, quæ ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur*, Cic.;—*c. sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, id.*—(9) *c. omnia in mensem Martium*, Cic.;—*c. iter suum in posterum diem*, Brut. ap. Cic.—(10) *naturæ plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina*, Quint. *With dat., also with in, or absol.* SYN. See *COMPRO*.

CONFERTIM, *adv.* (confertus). *In Milit. language* : *Closely, in a compact body*; non c. neque in unum, Sall. SYN. **CONFERTIM**, *close, in a crowd.*—**CONGLOBATIM**, *in lumps, in a round lump*; conglobatum pugnam ineunt, Liv.

CONFERTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of confectio. II. *Adj.* (1) *Close together, dense* (opp. rarus).—(2) *With abl.* : *Filled up, filled full, stuffed, crammed with any thing.* EX. (1) *quum ita completa est, et c. sint omnia, ut, etc.*, Cic.;—*c. naves*, Liv.;—*confertum agmen, an army marching in close order, id.*;—*confertissima acies, an army in very close array*, Cæs.—(2) *ingenti turba conferta deorum templa*, Liv. SYN. **CONFERTUS**; **REFERTUS**; **DIFFERTUS**; **PLENUS**; **REPLETUS**.—**CONFERTUS**, *crammed in, stuffed up*; confertus cibo, *fig.*, *cramped, filled.*—**REFERTUS**, *replenished, full.*—**DIFFERTUS**, *filled up on all sides*; forum differtum nautis, etc., Hor.—**PLENUS**, *full*; *plenus ingenii*, Cic.;—*plenior vox*; *what is full cannot contain more.*—**REPLETUS**, *filled*; *repleto foro reple.*—*sque omnibus templis.*

CONSERVĒ-FĀCĒ, ō, ēre, *tr.* (conserveo, facio). *To make red-hot*, Lucr.

CON-FERVEŌ, ēre, *intr.* I. *To boil together*, Pall. II. *Meton. In Medic.* : *To grow together, as a broken bone, to heal*, Cels.

CONSERVESCO, ēre, *forbūi, intr. inep.* (conserveo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To begin to boil.*—(2) *Fig.* : *Same.* II. *Meton.* (3) *In Medic.* of a broken bone : *To grow together, to heal, unite.* EX. (1) *aer conclusus versando c.*, Vitruv.—(2) *mea quum conferbuit ira*, Hor.—(3) *si quando ossa non conferbuerunt*, Cels.

CONFESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (confiteor). *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal*; c. errati scilicet, Cic.;—*c. culpæ*, Liv.;—*ad externa corporum indubitatas c. habet, proofs of its healing virtue*, Plin.

CONFESSUS, a, um, *pt.* of confiteor.

CONFESTIM, *adv.* (related to festinus, festino, from fero). *Immediately, without delay, forthwith*; c. hinc advenit, Cic.;—*c. subsequi*, Cæs. SYN. *See CONFINO*.

CONFICIENS, entis. I. *pt.* of conficco. II. *Adj.* : *Efficient or producing effect, effective*; c. causa, Cic.;—*cum civitate nihil res est acerrima et confidentissima literarum, that notes down carefully every thing, id.*

CON-FICIO, ēre, *fecī, sectum, tr.* (facio), [*perf. subj.*], conficim, Plaut. *Puss. rare*: *confit for conficitor*, Plaut.; Plin.; conficet, Suet.; confieri, ap. Cic.; Liv.; conficent, Suet.; confieri, Sulpic. ap. Cic.; Virg.]. I. *Gen.* (1) *To put together, to bring about, to effect, to carry out, or into effect, to get ready, prepare, accomplish, e.c.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To bring about, to produce, cause, effect, make.*—(3) *To accomplish, finish, complete, end.*—(4) *In Philos.*, in the *pass.* : *To be logically effected, as it were, i.e. to be concluded, to follow.*—(5) *To lessen, reduce, diminish, impair, exhaust, bring to nothing, destroy, demolish.* EX. (1) *c. anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu*, Cic.;—*c. tabulas, to prepare, id.*;—*conf. c. tabulas literis Græcis*, Cæs.;—*c. centurias, to assemble*, Q. Cic.;—*c. bibliothecam*, Cic.;—*c. iter, to finish, to be at the end of, id.* *Absol.* : *in cum Apella confice de columbis, finish the business*, Cic.—(2) *c. motus animorum*, Cic.;—*c. animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, to render, id.*;—*c. redditum alicui, to bring about, effect, id.* *Absol.* : *aliæ causæ ipsæ conficiunt, aliæ vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt*, Cic. *Conf.* **CONFICIENS**.—(3) *c. centum annos*, Cic.;—*c. biennium, id.*—(4) *quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione*, Cic.—(5) *c. patrimonium suum, to spend, get through, squander, dissipate; joined to dissipare, id.*;—*vir bonus ne ipse frigore conficiatur, be weakened, impaired*; *thus, esp. in the part. perf.*, *confectus, weakened, impaired, worn out*; *c. senectute, id.* *And without abl.* : *confectus et saucius gladiator, id.*;—*c. provincias, to subdue, conquer, id.*;—*me sica illa pane confecti, killed, id.*;—*sicidus confectum, the influence of which has ceased, that has set*, Plin. SYN. **CONFICIO**; **PATRO**; **PERPETRO**.—**Conficere**, *to finish, make an end of*; *bellum c.*, Cic.—**Patrare**, *to perform, to effect, to execute*; *incepta patrare*, Sall. *So facinus, decreta.*—**Perpetrare**, *to go through with, to achieve*; *perpetratis omnibus quæ ad pacem divum pertinent*, Liv.

CONFICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (confingo). *A feigning*; c. criminis, Cic. SYN. *See FICTIO*.

CONFICTUS, a, um, *pt.* of confingo.

CONFIDENS, entis. I. *pt.* of confido. II. *Adj.* 1. *Trusting to one's self, courageous, bold*, Plaut.—2. *In a bad sense*: *Audacious, imprudent*,

bold, Cic. *Superl.*, Virg. **SYN.** See FIDENS; hence,

CONFIDENTER, *adv.* I. *Confidently, boldly, courageously*; c. pro se loqui, Plaut. *Compar.*: c. dicam de studiis ejus honestis, Cic. II. In a bad sense: *Boldly, audaciously, impudently*; c. restare, Ter. *Superl.*: c. resistens, Auct. Her.

CONFIDENTĪA, æ, f. (confidens). I. *Gen.* 1. *Firm trust, faith, or reliance, confidence*, Plaut. II. *Esp.* 2. *A trust in one's self, self-confidence, boldness, in a good or bad sense.*—3. In a good sense: *Boldness, courage, spirit*; duas sibi res, confidentiam et vocem, dedisse, Cic.—4. In a bad sense: *Boldness, audacity, impudence*; videte quod vultu, qua c. dicant. **SYN.** See FIDENTIA.

CONFIDENTĪLOQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (confidens, loquor). *That talks boldly or audaciously.*

CONFIDO, ēre, fisis (Gr. 213), *intr.* [*perf.*, considerunt, Liv.]. *To trust firmly in any thing, to depend or rely upon, to believe any thing firmly, or with assurance*; usually with *abl.*, *dat.*, and *acc.* with *inf.*: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate c.? Cic.;—c. castrorum propinquitate, Cæs. *With dat.*: vestræ virtuti confiderem, Cic.;—c. maxime huic legioni, Cæs. **SYN.** See Credo and Spero.

CONFIGO, ēre, xi, xum, *tr.* [*perf. pt.* confictus, Scaur. ap. Diom.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To join or fasten together*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To pierce through, transfix.* EX. (1) c. transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs.—(2) c. filios suos sagittis, Cic. *Pro.*: c. cornicum oculos (see CORNIX). *Fig.*: meminerant, ejus sententis confixum Antonium, *rendered spell-bound, inactivate*. **SYN.** CONFIGO; DEFIGO; REFIGO.—*Configare, as here.*—*Defigere, to drive, or thrust into (downwards)*; gladius jugulo defigere, Liv.;—*crucem d.*, to plant a cross.—*Refigere, to pull down what was fastened, to unfix*, Gr. 239, Obs. 1, 3d.

CONFIGŪRO, ēre, *tr.* *To form, fashion*; c. vitam ad similitudinem sui, Col.

CONFINDO, ēre, *tr.* *To cleave, split*, Tibull.

CONFINGO, ēre, nxi, ctum, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: *To form, fashion, frame, shape*; c. nidos, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *To invent, devise, feign, counterfeit*; c. alqd criminis, Cic. **SYN.** CONFINGO; EFFINGO.—*Confingere, as here.*—*Effingere, to represent after an original*; c. casus in auro, Virg.;—*formas et mores effingunt a parentibus liberi*, Cic.

CONFINIS, e, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Having a common boundary, bordering, near, adjoining*. II. *Fig.* (2) *That comes near, similar, allied*. EX. (1) confines erant hi Senonibus, Cæs. *Subst.*: Confinis, is, m. *A neighbor*, Mart.—*Confine, is, n.* *That which is adjoining or near to*, Luc. *In the plur.*: in confinis hostes arcendus est, Sen.—(2) c. sunt his celebrata apud Græcos schemata, Quint. **SYN.** See CONTIGUS.

CONFINIŪM, ii, n. (confinis). I. *Prop.*: *A common boundary, a border, confine, frontier*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Neighborhood, vicinity*; c. breve artis et falsi, Tac. **SYN.** See VICINITAS.

CONFŪO, fieri. See CONFICIO.

CONFIRMĀTE, *adv.* *Vigorously, firmly.*

CONFIRMĀTIO, ōnis, f. (confirmo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A fastening together, an establishing.*—(2) *Esp.* (2) *A strengthening of courage, encouragement, consolation*. II. (3) *An establishing of an assertion, a confirmation.*—(4) *In Rhet.*: *A proving by argument*. EX. (1) c. perpetus libertatis, Cic.—(2) c. animi, Cic.—(3) c. perfrugæ, Cæs.—(4) confirmatio est (ea) per quam argumentando, nostræ causæ fidem adjungit oratio.

CONFIRMĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who confirms, a securer*; c. pecuniæ, a security, guarantee, bail, Cic.

CONFIRMĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of confirmo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Courageous, firm, resolute.*—(2) *Proved, established, certain*. EX. (1) satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic.—(2) quod eo confirmatus erit, si, etc., Cic.

CON-FIRMĪTAS, ātis, f. *Obstinacy, stubbornness*, Plaut.

CON-FIRMO, āre, *tr.* I. *Gen.*: *To fasten, to make fast, to make strong, strengthen, confirm*. II. *Esp.*: (2) *To strengthen any one's courage, to encourage, animate.*—(3) *To strengthen in a sentiment, to confirm in a feeling.*—(4) *To establish by proof, to prove, demonstrate, to show the truth of*: to assure, promise as certain, to assert, to protest. EX. (1) ali vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs.;—c. intestina, to heal, Cels.;—c. se, to recover (from sickness), Cic.;—c. decreta, to confirm.—(2) c. excitare afflictos animos hominum, Cic.;—c. milites, Cæs.;—c. terribus, Sall.;—nunc erige te et confirma, take courage, be a man, keep up your spirits.—(3) c. homines, Cæs.—(4) c. nostra argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.;—hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, had proved, assured me, id. **SYN.** CONFIRMO; CORROBORO.—*Confirmare, to strengthen one who is weak, to fortify.*—*Corroborare, to corroborate, make strong*, has no reference to a state of weakness. See also ASSERO.

CONFISCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A confiscation*, Flor.; from

CONFISCO, āre, *tr.* (con, fiscus). I. *Gen.*: (1) *To keep or lay by in a coffer or chest.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To have in readiness, at hand*. II. *Esp.*: (3) *To transfer to the emperor's privy purse, to confiscate*. EX. (1) c. summam, Suet.—(2) in confiscato habere alqd, to have laid by, to have in readiness, Tert.—(3) c. HS. millies, Suet. *Meton.* *Of persons whose property has been confiscated*: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet.

CONFĪSIO, ōnis, f. (confido). *Trust, confidence*; c. firma animi et fidentia, Cic.

CONFĪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of confido.

CONFĪTEOR, ēri, fessus, *tr. dep.* (fateor), [*pt. perf.*, confessus in a passive sense, XII Tab. ap. Gell.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To acknowledge, confess, avow, concede, to allow to be true*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To evince, show, manifest, indicate, make known*. EX. (1) quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut? etc., Cic.;—c. se, to make known one's self, Ov.;—c. se victum, to own one's self to be vanquished, Cæs.;—c. in se, to confess one's self guilty of some crime, Cic.—(2) confessa vultibus iram, Ov.;—c. motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint.;—timorem pullore c., to show one's fright by paleness, Ov. **SYN.** See FATEOR.

CONFIXUS, a, um, *pt.* of configo.

CON-FLACCESCO, ēre, *intr.* *To grow quite feeble or languid, to flag, subside*, Gell.

CONFLAGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A burning, conflagration*, Sen.; from

CONFLAGRO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To be in flames, to burn*. II. *Tr.* (2) *To burn, consume by fire*. EX. (1) c. tergis necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. *Fig.*: an te non existimas invidiæ incendio conflagratum? Cic.—(2) urbs incendio conflagrata, Auct. Her.

CONFLĀTŪRA, æ, f. (conflo). *A melting of metals by fire*, Plin.

CON-FLEXUS, a, um, *adj.* (flecto). *Bent, curved*; c. juga cubito, Plin.

CONFLICTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (conflictio). *A striking or dashing together, a fight, combat, contest; c. deformis et incommoda turbæ, Quint.*

CONFLICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (configio). *I. Gen.: A striking together, collision; as, c. duorum inter se corporum, Quint. II. Esp.: A conflict, struggle. SYN. CONFLICTUS; CONFLICTIO.—Conflictio, a dashing of one against another.—Conflictus, the dashing itself, the friction.*

CONFLICTO, āre, *tr. freq. intens.* (configio). *Prop.: To strike violently together; hence, Fig. I. Middle (1) To contend, as it were, or to struggle with or against. II. (2) To hurt, to ruin; and esp. in the pass.; conflictari alqa re, to be tormented, plagued, or ruined by any thing, to suffer much from. EX. (1) c. cum adversa fortuna, Nep.—(2) qui plura per scelera remp. conflictavisset, Tac. Russ.: nos durior fortuna conflictati videmur, Cic.;—c. iudicio, to be involved in a lawsuit, id.;—c. morbo, to fall sick, Nep.;—Sæva hieme c., to suffer from the severity of the winter, Tac. Absol.: il milites tantum conflictati sunt, qui, etc., get into the heat of the fight, Tac.*

1. **CONFLICTUS**, a, um, *pl.* of configio.

2. **CONFLICTUS**, ūs, *m.* (configio). *I. Prop. (1) A striking, dashing together, Cic. II. Fig. (2) Need, distress, misery, affliction. EX. (1) conflictu atque tritu lapidum, Cic.—(2) fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, Gell. SYN. See CONFLICTIO.*

CON-FLIGO, ĩre, xi, etiam, *tr.* and *intr.* (fligo, to strike, dash; in classic Lat., used only in compounds). *Prop.: To strike, dash together. I. Tr. Prop. (1) To bring together, to unde.—(2) Fig. (2) To compare. II. Intr. (3) To come into hostile contact, i. e. to fight, combat, contend (either in the field or in a court of justice, in controversy, etc.); to contend, dispute, be at variance with each other. EX. (1) c. corpora, Lucr.—(2) c. factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic.—(3) manu cum hoste c. immane quiddam, Cic.;—c. armis, id. Of things, and abstract objects: c. venti, Virg.;—causæ inter se c., Cic. SYN. See DIGLADIOR.*

CON-FLO, āre, *tr.* *I. Prop. (1) To blow together, to blow up, to excite by blowing, to kindle, inflame. II. Meton. (2) To melt by blowing, to liquefy, to melt by fire, cast, fuse.—(3) Gen.: To bring or set together, to collect, to join, to raise, make or get up, acquire.—(4) To stir up, excite, produce, cause, occasion. EX. (1) c. incendium, Liv. In Med.: intestina conflata, inflamed, C. Aur. Fig.: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr.—(2) c. argentum, res Cyprium, Plin.;—c. fauces in ense, Virg. Fig.: consensus conflatus in hac prope æqualitate fraterna, amalgamated, coalesced, Cic.—(3) c. exercitum, Cic.;—c. pecuniam, id.—c. res alienum, to contract debts, Sall.—(4) c. periculum alui, Cic.;—c. invidiam inimici, id.;—c. conjurationem, Suet. SYN. See FINGO.*

CONFLŌRENS, entis, *pt.* (floreo). *Flourishing at the same time, August.*

CONFLŪENS, entis, *I. pt.* of confluo. *II. Alij. (1) Of a river: Falling into another river.—(2) Subst.: Confluens, entis, and Confluentes, ium, m. The confluence of two or more rivers, the place where they unite. EX. (1) a conflente Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, Lepid. ap. Cic.—(2) quum ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheini pervenissem, Cæs.;—Anienem transiit ad confluentes, at the confluence of the Anio and the Tiber, Liv.*

CONFLŪENTES, ium, *m.* Now Coblenz (at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine).

CON-FLŪO, ĩre, xi, xum, *intr.* [contr. confluxit for confluiisset, Lucr.]. *I. Prop. (1) To flow together. II. Meton. (2) Gen.: To come, run, float, or stream together in numbers or in a great crowd, to crowd together. EX. (1) Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duas partes cito in unum conduit, Cic.—(2) confluerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem multi, Cic.;—magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Cæs.;—ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, poured down upon them, Cic. SYN. CONFLUO; INFLUO; PROFLUO.—Confluere, to flow together.—Influere, to flow into.—Profluere, to run down towards, to run abundantly.*

CON-FŪDIO, ĩre, fōdi, fossum. *I. (1) To dig up entirely. II. Prop. (2) To pierce through, transgress.—(3) Fig.: To harass, annoy. EX. (1) c. vineta, Col.—(2) c. alqui, Sall.;—c. scripta notis, to cross out, to cancel, Plin. E.—(3) eos tot iudiciis confossos prædammatosque, cut up, as it were, Liv.*

CONFORMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (conformo). *I. Gen.: A getting or bringing into shape, assuming a form, a forming, framing, fashioning, conformation.—(2) Meton.: That which is mentally formed, i. e. a notion, idea, conception.—(3) Esp. in Rhet.: Prosopœia, Auct. Her. EX. (1) c. lineamentorum, Cic.;—c. vocis, the expression of the voice, id.;—c. verborum, order, arrangement, id.;—c. et moderatio continentie et temperantie, a forming, bringing into system.—(2) c. animi, Cic.;—also, simply, c., the same, id. SYN. See INFORMATIO.*

CON-FORMO, āre, *tr.* *To frame, shape, fashion according to some principle, in due proportions, or properly; as, ad majore quædam nos natura conformavit, Cic.;—c. se ad voluntatem alqis, to conform or adapt one's self to any one's will, Cic. SYN. See FIGURO.*

CON-FORNICO, āre, *tr.* *To vault all over.*

CONFOSUS, a, um. *I. pt.* of confocio. *II. Alij.: Bored through, perforated; te faciam confossorem soricina ienia, Plaut.*

CONFRACTUS, a, um, *pt.* of confringo.

CON-FRĀGŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* *I. Prop.: Full of crumbled parts, and thus rugged, uneven; c. via, Liv. II. Fig.: Harsh, not flowing, unpleasant; c. nomina versusque, Quint.;—c. conditiones, i. e. hard, difficult, Plaut.*

CONFRĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* (confringo), *poet.* for confragosus. *Rugged, uneven, Luc.*

CON-FRĒMO, ĩre, ūi, *intr.* *To make a loud noise, to roar, murmur, Ov.*

CON-FRĒQUENTO, āre, *tr.* *To visit frequently or in great numbers, Col.*

CON-FRICO, āre, *tr.* *To rub hard or strongly; as, c. totum os sale trito, Col.;—c. genua, to touch any body's knees, to beg urgently, Plaut. (clapping the knees being an attitude of earnest entreaty).*

CON-FRINGO, ĩre, frēgi, fractum, *tr.* (frango). *I. Prop. (1) To break to pieces, to shatter. II. Fig. (2) To break, annihilate, destroy. EX. (1) c. digitos, Cic.;—juga montium confracta in humeros, bent as a shoulder, curved, Plin. Protr.: c. tesseram (see TESSERA III.), to dissolve the ties of friendship, to break faith, Plaut.—(2) c. arcta claustra naturæ, to break, to press through, Lucr.;—c. rem, to squander, waste, dissipate, Plaut.*

CON-FUGIO, ĩre, fugi, *intr.* *I. Prop.: To take refuge or shelter at, to resort to, flee to, have recourse to; c. ad unum alqm, Cic. II. Fig.: c. ad opem judicium, Cic.;—c. ad meam fidem, id.;—an, quoniam hoc non audeo dicere, illic confisgies? etc., by way of subterfuge, excuse*

yourself, plead as an excuse, Cic. SYN. CONFUGIO; PERFUGIO.—*Confugere, prop., to fly together*. Usually, *to fly to some place, to seek refuge by flying to it*; as, in silvan, in aram, ad amicum, etc.—*Perfugere, to escape by flight, to fly to a place of safety*; Tarquinius ad Lartem Porseumam perfergerant, Liv.

CONFUGIUM, *li, n.* (confugio). *A place of refuge, sanctuary*, Ov.

CON-FULGĒO, *ēre, intr.* *To shine all over*.
CON-FUNDO, *ēre, fidi, fūsum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To pour together, to mix together*. Meton. (2) *To pour out, to pour into*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To mix, mingle, combine, unite*.—(4) *Exp.*: *To mix, unite, mingle without order, to mix up, throw into a heap, or into confusion, to confuse, jumble together*.—(5) *To disturb, discompose, confuse (mentally)*.—(6) *To spread, extend, diffuse any thing*. EX. (1) *c. mel, acetum, oleum*, Plin. *Metile*: Alpheus Siculis confunditur aquis, *nixes with*, Virg.—(2) *c. vinum in ea vasa*, Col. *Metile*: cibus in eam venam, que cava appellatur, confunditur, *spread, extends itself*.—(3) *c. vera cum falsis*, Cic.;—*c. sermones in unum, to speak together*, Liv.;—*rusticus urbano confusus*, Hor.;—*c. prelia cum alio, to engage in, to join battle*.—(4) *particulæ primum confusæ*, Cic.;—*c. signa et ordines peditum atque equitum*, Liv.;—*c. annum, with conturbare, to confuse*, Suet.;—*c. facies, to disturb, violate*, Virg.;—*c. ora, to distort the face, disfigure the features*, Ov.—(5) *magis confudere audientium animos, quam si, etc.*, Liv.;—*c. immitte animum imagine tristi*, Tac.—(6) *id in totam orationem confundendum*, Cic. SYN. CONFUSIO; MISCEO; TURBO; PERTURBO.—*Confundere, to throw together, as here*.—*Miscere, to mix, mingle intimately*.—*Turbare, to trouble, disturb, bring into confusion*. *Fig.*: omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.—*Perturbare, to bring into utter confusion*.

CONFŪSE, *adv.* I. (1) *Disorderly, confusion*. II. (2) *On the whole, taking things altogether*. EX. (1) *c. dispersimus numeros*, Cic.—(2) *c. universis mancipiis constitutum premium, for the whole lot*, Dig.

CONFŪSIO, *ōnis, f.* (confundo). I. (1) *A pouring together, a mingling, mixing, combining, uniting*.—(2) *Exp.*: *A mingling, confusion, disorder*. II. (3) *A being suffused with red, as it were; hence, blushing, a blush*. EX. (1) *c. colorum*, App.;—*c. virtutum*, Cic.—(2) *confusionem habet religionum*, Cic.;—*c. suffragiorum, i. e. voting not according to centuries, id.*—(3) *c. oris*, Tac.

CONFŪSUS, *a, um*. I. *spt. of confundo*. II. *Adj.*: *Thrown into disorder, disordered, jumbled together*; *c. oratio with perturbata*, Cic.;—*c. suffragium, not according to centuries*, Liv.;—*ipse confusus animo, disturbed, confused*.

CONFUTATIO, *ōnis, f.* *Refutation*, Auct. Her., from

CON-FŪTO, *āre, tr.* I. *Prop.*: *To cool a boiling liquid by pouring cold water on it, to damp, to cool*, Titin. ap. Non. II. *Fig.* (1) *To damp, repress, keep back, keep in, allay, hinder, withhold*.—(2) *To overthrow by reasoning, to confuse, refute*. EX. (1) *c. maximos dolores*, Cic.—(2) *c. argumenta Stoicorum*, Cic. SYN. CONFUTO; REFUTO; REFELLO.—*Confutare, generally to calm, cool down, convince in reasoning*; *c. verbis admodum iratum patrem*.—*Refutare expresses more, to repel, repress, refute*; *r. bello*, Liv.;—*r. conatum alcijs, id.*;—*r. testes, to refuse witnesses*.—*Refellere, to prove that what has been said by some other is false, to refute*; *etrum vitæ refellitur oratio*, Cic.;—*Iratum confu-*

tare, moderati hominis est; incurrentem refutare aut impugnantem, fortis et animosi; dolo aut errore vana fingentem refellere, prudentis ac acuti, G. D.

CONFŪTŪO, *ēre, intr.* *To cohabit*, Catull.

CONFŪTŪRUS, *a, um*. See COUSUM.

CONGĒLATIO, *ōnis, f.* *A congealing*; *c. liquoris*, Plin., from

CON-GĒLO, *āre, tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To cause to freeze, to congeal*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To cause to run together, to thicken, to harven*. II. *Intr.* (3) *Prop.*: *To freeze entirely, to freeze up or together, to freeze*.—(4) *Meton.*: *To grow hard, to harden*. EX. (1) *c. oleum*, Col.;—*Mare Congelatum, the Frozen Ocean*, Varr.—(2) *c. lac, to cause to curdle*, Col.;—*c. rictus serpentis in lapidem, to harden*.—(3) *Ister c.*, Ov.—(4) *lingua c.*, Ov. *Fig.*: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum letabar otio, *frozen up*, i. e. *become inactive*, Cic. SYN. See CONGREGESCO.

CONGĒMINATIO, *ōnis, f.* (congemino). *A doubling*; *lacte, an embracing, enwrapping, with conduplicatio*, Plaut.

CON-GĒMINO, *āre, tr.* *To double, redouble*; *c. ictus crebros ensibus*, Virg.;—*c. securam to redouble the blows or strokes of the axe, id.*

CON-GĒMO, *ēre, ūi, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To sigh aloud, to groan*. II. *Tr.* (2) *To bewail, lament*. EX. (1) *congemuit senatus frequens*, Cic. *Post.*: *Of a felled tree*, Virg.—(2) *c. mortem*, Lucr.

CONGĒNER, *ēris, adj.* (con, genus). *Of the same race or stock*, Plin.

CON-GĒNĒRO, *āre, tr.* I. *To beget together with, to bear at the same time*; *pl. perf.*, *c. senium parentis*, Col.;—*c. verbum, of the same root*, Varr. II. *Fig.*: *To unite, combine*.

CONGER [congrus, Charis], *gri, m.* (γῶγγρος). *A seaweed, or conger-eel*, Plin.

CONGĒRIES, *ei, f.* (5. decl.), (congero, *that has been brought together*). I. *A heap, collected mass, a mass, crowd*; *c. ramorum et fructuum*, Plin.;—*c. summa silvæ*, Ov.;—*a heap or pile of wood, a funeral pile, id.*; Quint. II. *Fig. In Rhet.*: *A heaping together, amplification*, Quint. SYN. See ACERVUS.

CON-GĒRO, *ēre, gossi, gestum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To carry together, to gather, to bring or collect on one spot, to accumulate*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To put, push, thrust, throw, direct, bring to a place (esp. in a mass or quantity)*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To bring together or collect into a discourse, to introduce, allude to*.—(4) *To heap upon any body, bring forward against, i. e. to tax with, impute, charge with, attribute or ascribe to*. EX. (1) *c. undique saccos*, Hor.;—*c. vitium*, Cic.;—*c. oscula, to join, to kiss*, Ov. *Post.*: *cubilia congesta blattis, filled with, Virg.*;—*c. aram arboribus, i. e. to erect, pile up, construct*.—(2) *c. grana tritici Midae dormient in os*, Cic. *With dat.*: *scuta illi (virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, thrown upon her*, Liv.;—*c. lanceas, to direct together to the same spot, to hurl together*.—(3) *quod congestisti operarios omnes*, Cic.;—*ex omnibus latebris congestæ figure*, Quint.—(4) *c. ingentia beneficia in aliquo*, Liv.;—*congerantur in unum omnia, may heap upon one, i. e. trouble*.

CON-GĒRO, *ōnis, m.* *A thief*, Plaut.

CON-GERRO, *ōnis, m.* *A playmate*, Plaut.

CONGESTĒ, *adv.* (congestus). *Briefly*, Capit.

CONGESTĒCIUS or -TĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (congero). *Heaped or piled up, collected together*; *c. agger ex materia*, Cæs.

1. **CONGESTUS**, a, um. I. *pt.* of congero. II. *Adj.*: *Thick, full*, Auson.

2. **CONGESTUS**, ūs, m. (congero). I. *Prop.* (1) *A carrying or heaping together.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Concr.*: *That which is carried or brought together, a heap, mass, pile, multitude.*—(3) *Fig.*: *Multitude, abundance.* EX. (1) *avium congestu, non humano satū, Cic.*—(2) *c. culmorum et frondium, Col.*—(3) *in dicendo cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, Quint.*

CONGLIARIUM, ūi, n. I. (*sc. vas*). A vessel holding a congius, Dig. II. 1. (*sc. donum*). A largess of oil, wine, salt, etc., made to the people, of the measure of a congius, Quint.; Liv.—2. *Meton.*: A present in money instead of the preceding, *drink money, Cic.*—3. A present in general, a douceur, Sen. SYN. **CONGLIARIUM**, a present to the people.—**DONATIVUM**, a present to the soldiers.

CONGLIARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (congius). Of or containing a congius, Cat.

CONGLIUS, ūi, m. A Roman measure for liquids, the eighth part of an Amphora, i. e. 6 Sextarii = about 7½ pints Eng. wine measure.

CON-GLACIO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To turn to ice, to freeze.* II. *Tr.*: *To cause to freeze, turn to ice, congeal.* In the pass.: *To be frozen, to ice.* EX. (1) *aqua neque congelaret frigibus, Cic.* Fig.: *curioni nostro tribunatus congelat, passus ocer without any result or effect, Cael. ap. Cic.*—(2) *grandinem congelato imbri gigni, Plin.*

CON-GLISCO, ēre, *intr.* Fig.: *To grow up.*

CONGLOBĀTIM, *adv.* In lumps, in a round lump. SYN. **SCONFERTIM**.

CON-GLOBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conглоbo). A heaping together, gathering together in a round form; c. multa ignium, Sen.

CON-GLOBO, āre, *tr.* [*in tmesi*, conque globata, Lucr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To form into a ball, to make round, to give a spherical form, to conglobate.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To assemble, collect in a crowd, to crowd together.* EX. (1) *mare conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.*—c. figura, id.—(2) *catervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall.* Fig.: *maxime definitiones valent conglobate, together, Cic.* SYN. **CON-GLOBO**; **CONGLOMERO**.—**CONglobare**, to gather into a ball or mass; terra conglobata.—**CONglomerare**, to wind on a bottom in the form of a ball; fig., Glomerate clades, Cic.

CON-GLOMERO, āre, *tr.* To wind up, form into a clow or ball, conglomerate, Lucr. Fig.: *To crowd, heap, or press together, Eun. in Non.* SYN. **CON-GLOBO**.

CONGLŪTINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conglutino). I. *Prop.*: *A gluing together; c. recens, Cic.* II. *Fig.*: *A joining together; c. verborum, Cic.*

CON-GLŪTĪNO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To glue together, stick or join together.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To join closely together, to connect, unite intimately.*—(3) *To contrive, devise.* EX. (1) *culx c. utraque res inter se, Vitr.*—c. vulnera, to dress, Plin.—(2) *natura quæ hominem conglutnavit, Cic.*—c. concordiam, id.—(3) *tinge quod labet, conglutina, Plant.* SYN. **CONGMENTO**.

CON-GRĒCO, āre, *tr.* (græcor, āri). To trish, squander in good cheer (like the Greeks); c. aurum, Plant.

CON-GRĀTŪLOR, āri, *tr. dep.* To wish joy, to congratulate; congratulatur libertatem civitati restitutam, Liv. SYN. **GRATOR**.

CON-GRĒDIOR, di, gressus, *intr.* (gradior). I. (1) *To go or come with any body, to meet.*

II. *Esp.* (2) *To come together in a hostile manner; hence, to encounter, engage, to fight, contend (either with arms or words).* EX. (1) *cum eo saepe congressus, Cic.* With an acc.: colloqui c. aliqui, Plant.—2) *Seipsumro sese cum eis (Germanis) congressos, Cæs.* Also, of a contest of emulation, Cic.

CONGRĒGĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (congrego). *Appt to assemble, suitable; c. examina apum, Cic.*

CONGRĒGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: *An assembling; c. hominum, Cic.* II. *Fig.*: *A putting together, collecting; c. argumentorum, Quint.* III. A figure of Rhetoric: *A recapitulation, Quint.*

CONGRĒGO, āre, *tr.* (con, grex), [*in tmesi*, conque gregantur, Lucr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To assemble or bring together in one tr up or flock.* II. *Meton. gen.*: *To assemble, unite, combine, congregate.* EX. (1) *c. oves, Plin.* *Ardeat*: Gr. 156, 3, apium examina congreantur, Ag together in swarms, Cic.—(2) *c. dissipatos homines, Cic.* SYN. **AGGREGO**.

CONGRĒSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (congregior). I. *Gen.*: *A coming or meeting together, Cic.* In the plur.: *c. familiarum, Cic.* II. *Esp.*: *An attack, engagement, combat.* Also, *conviviality, Lactant.* SYN. **CONGRESSIO**; **CONGRISSES**.—**CONgressio**, *prep.* the act of coming together or meeting with one; opp. digressio.—**CONgressus**, the coming together or meeting itself.—*Adolescentes ab improborum congressione proleunt magistri, ne eorum congressu corrumperantur, G.D.*

1. **CONGRESSUS**, a, um, *pt.* of congregior.

2. **CONGRESSUS**, ūs, m. (congregior). I. *Gen.*: *A coming or meeting together; an interview, Cic.* In the plur., Cic. Of animals: *Sociableness, sociability, Cic.* II. *Esp.* (1) *Conjunction, union.*—(2) *Carnal connection, copulation.*—(3) *An encounter, fight, combat.* EX. (1) *c. material, Lucr.*—(2) *c. feminarum, Plin.*—(3) *primo congressu, in the first charge or onset, Cæs.*—*Uno congressu, in one attack, Virg.* SYN. **CONGREGSSIO**.

CONGRĒO, ōnis, m. (conger). The name of a cook in Plant.

CONGRŪENS, entis. I. *pt.* of congruo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Agreeable, suitable, fit, proper, congruous.*—(2) *Esp.*: *Agreeing in its parts or portions, i. e. well-proportioned or proportionable, symmetrical, harmonious.* EX. (1) *With cum, the dat. or absol.*: c. vita cum disciplina, Cic. With dat.: c. actio menti, Cic.;—*congruens est, it is befitting or becoming; quum Nerva sanxisset, ut, etc. . . . c. erat, etc., Plin.*—(2) *c. clamor (opp. dissonus), Liv.*; hence,

CONGRŪENTER, *adv.* Agreeably, fitly, suitably, congruously; c. nature vivere, Cic. Compar., Front.; Superl., Tert.

CONGRŪENTĪA, æ, *f.* Agreement, fitness, harmony; c. corporis, with æqualitas, proportion, symmetry, Plin. 2.

CON-GRŪO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* (*inf.* congruere, Ter.), (*perh.* con, ruo, with g interposed). I. *Prop.* (1) *To come or clash together with any thing, to meet, coincide.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To agree with respect to essence, quality, or contents, etc., to coincide, to accord, fit, suit, correspond, to be to the purpose or becoming.*—(3) *To agree in judgment, sentiment, opinion, etc., to coincide, vero d.*—(4) *To agree or coincide in point of time, to synchronize with, to happen at the same time.* EX. (1) *gutta inter se congruunt, run in the same direction.*—(2) *With cum, inter se, dat. or absol., valde ejus sermo cum tuis literis congruebat, Cic.*—*sermo inter omnes congruebat, agreed,*

Liv. *With dat.:* non omni causæ nec auditori c. orationis unum genus, *does not suit*, Cic.—(3) *de ceteris mirifice congruunt*, Cic.;—mulier c. mulieri, *one woman is like another*, Ter.—(4) Græci suos dies mensesque c. volunt cum solis lunæque ratione, Cic.;—forte congrueret, ut Clodii Macri credes nunciaretur, *happened at the same time*, Tac. **SYN.** See CONHEREO.

CONGRUUS, a, um, *adj.* (congruo). *Agreeable, suitable, becoming, fit, congruous*, Plaut.

CŌNĪA, æ, f. *for* ciconia, Plaut.

CŌNĪFER, Æra, Ærum, *adj.* (conus, fero). *That bears fruit in the shape of a cone*, Virg.

CŌNĪGER, Æra, Ærum, *adj.* (conus, gero). *Same as* Conifer, Catull.

CŌNĪRE *for* coire, Quint.

CONJECTATIO, ōnis, f. (conjecto II). *A conjecture*; c. ingens opum, Plin.

CONJECTIO, ōnis, f. (conjectio). I. (1) *A throwing, hurling*. II. Fig. (2) *A placing together, comparing*.—(3) *A conjecture, a conjectural interpretation, for conjectura*.—(4) *Gen.:* *A contrivance*, Plin. EX. (1) c. telorum, Cic.—(2) c. ammonæ et æstimationis, Cic.—(3) c. somniorum, Cic. **SYN.** See SUSPICIO.

CONJECTO, Ære, tr. *freq. intens.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) *To throw together, to cast together*. II. Fig. (2) *To conclude by conjecture, to guess, presume*.—(3) *To interpret a sign, to augur, foretell, prophesy*. EX. (1) c. cupidias ciborum ad cenulam, Gell.—(2) c. rem vetustate obrutam, Liv.;—c. iter, *to march by conjecture* (not knowing the country), id.—(3) nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, Suet.

CONJECTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Gen.: *One who interprets or explains by conjecture*; c. Edipus, *an interpreter of riddles*, Plaut. II. Esp.: *An interpreter of dreams, a soothsayer*, Cic. **SYN.** See ARIOLOS.

CONJECTRIX, icis, f. (conjector). *A female interpreter of dreams*, Plaut.

CONJECTURA, æ, f. (conjectio). I. *A conjecture, guess, conjectural inference*; facit de se conjecturam, *draws the conclusion*, Cic.;—conjectura aberrare, *to guess wrong*, id. II. Esp.: *An interpreting of a dream, divination*, Cic. **SYN.** See SUSPICIO.

CONJECTURALIS, e, *adj.* (conjectura). *Resting on conjecture, conjectural*; c. causa, Cic.

1. **CONJECTUS**, a, um, *pt. of* conjicio.

2. **CONJECTUS**, ūs, m. (conjicio). I. (1) *A throwing or casting together, a connecting, uniting*.—(2) *Concr.:* *A heap, mass*. II. (3) *A throwing, casting, hurling*.—(4) Fig., *as preceding*. EX. (1) c. materiæ, Lucr.—(2) sic conjectus eorum, Lucr.—(3) c. lapidum, Cic.;—venire ad teli conjectum, *to come to within* (as we would say) *gunshot*, Liv.;—c. oculorum in me, *a casting or directing of the looks or eyes*, Cic.;—brachii c. effort, Lucr.—(4) c. animorum in me, *a directing or turning*, Cic.

CONJICIO, Ære, jeci, jectum, tr. (con, jacio), [also, conicio, conicis, etc.]. I. Prop. (1) *To throw together in one place*.—(2) *Meton.:* *To cast, throw, drive, thrust, push, bring toward a place, to direct to or toward*. II. Fig. (3) *To judge of by way of conjecture, to conclude or infer from circumstances, to conjecture, guess, divine*.—(4) Esp.: *To interpret, foretell, prophesy*.—(5) *To throw, cast, put into a certain state*. EX. (1) c. sarcinas in medium, Liv.—(2) c. tela in nostros, Cæs.;—c. alqm in carcerem, Cic.;—vis tempestatis c. navem in portum, *drives*, id.;—c. cultros in guttura, *to push, thrust into*, Ov.;—c. se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, *to*

throw one's self into, betake one's self hastily to, Cic.;—c. se in latebram, *to take to flight*, id.;—c. se in noctem, *to travel by night*, id.;—c. se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Plaut. With dat.: c. vincula collo, Ov. *Simply with acc.:* c. tela, *to throw, hurl*, Ov.—(3) ceta conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.;—multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, *have been conjectured or presumed*, Cic.—(4) num vates melius conjiciet quam gubernator? Cic.—(5) c. remp. in perturbationes, *to throw into confusion*, Cic.;—c. se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to take up poetry as a profession*, id.;—c. legem in decimam tabulam, *to write or engrave upon*, id.;—c. oculos in alqm, *to cast a look or one's eyes upon*, id.;—c. crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, *to throw upon, impute to*, id.;—c. maledicta, *to utter*, id.;—c. pecuniam in propylæa, *to throw away, squander*. *Abol.:* quot ego tuas petitiones ita conjectas, *hurled* (as a dart), aimed, Cic.

CONJUGĀLIS, e, *adj.* (conjux). *Matrimonial, conjugal*; c. amor, Tac.;—c. dii, *tutclary gods of matrimony*, id.

CONJUGATIO, ōnis, f. (conjugo). I. Gen.: *A binding together, joining, mixing*, App. II. Esp.: *The etymological relation of words, affinity*, Cic. III. In Gram.: *Conjugation, inflection*, otherwise called *declinatio*, Gramm.

CONJUGĀTOR, ōris, m. (id). *One who joins*.

CONJUGĀLIS, e, *adj.* (conjugium). *Conjugal, connubial*; c. fœdus, Ov.

CONJUGĒUM, ū, n. (conjugo). I. Gen.: *A connection, union*; c. corporis atque animæ, Lucr. II. Esp.: *A conjugal connection or union*, i. e. wedlock, Cic.;—Ov. Also, *Of animals: Copulation*, Plin. *Part.:* *Cohabitation, copulation*, Ov.;—Virg. III. *Meton. concr.:* *A husband, wife, consort*, Virg.; Tac. In plur., *of animals: A couple, a male and female; as, cock and hen*, Plin. **SYN.** See CONNEXUM.

CONJŪGO, Ære, tr. *To bind, join, unite together*; c. amicitiam, *to cultivate, form*, Cic.;—conjugata verba, *words etymologically related*. **SYN.** CONJUGO; COPELO; CONJUNGO; COLLIGO; CONNECTO; CONSTRINGO.—*Conjugare, prop., to yoke or couple together*; c. boves, Col.—*Copulare, to couple, to join together*; c. uno vinculo, Liv.;—*honestatem cum voluptate c.*, Cic.—*Conjungere, to join together*; calamos cera c., Virg.—*Colligare, to tie together*; I. fictor, colliga manus. Fig.: c. uno libro omnia, Cic.—*Connectere, to connect, link*. Fig.: amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic.—*Constringere, to bind fast, tie tightly together*.—*Paria conjugamus, ut similiter moveantur, agant et sentiant*; convenientia copulamur ut se mutuo juvent; conjugamus separata, ut una constant; propiora connectimus, ne soluta divergent; simul posita colligamus, ut firmiter constant; conjuncta constringimus, ne divellantur, G. D.

CONJUNCTĒ, adv. (conjunctus). I. Gen. (1) *In connection, conjointly, at the same time*. II. Esp. (2) *Intimately, on friendly terms*. EX. (1) c. cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.;—c. elatum alqd. t. e. hypothetically (opp. simpliciter, categorically).—(2) c. vivere, Nep.;—*conjunctissime vivebat mecum*, Cic. **SYN.** CONJUNCTĒ; CONJUNCTIM.—*Conjuncte, jointly*.—*Conjunctim, together, opp. separatim*,—used promiscuously.

CONJUNCTIM, adv. (conjungo). *In conjunction, in common, jointly, together*; c. ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniæ, Cæs. **SYN.** See CONJUNCTĒ.

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. Gen. (1) *A connecting, uniting, conjoining, or joining to*

gether. II. *Esp.* (2) *Marriage, wedlock.*—(3) *Connection* by relationship, *relationship.*—(4) *Connection* by friendship, *friendship, intimacy.*—5. *A connection* between two propositions, *Cic.*—6. *In Gramm.* : *A conjunction, Cic.* EX. (1) *ad conjunctionem hominum, Cic.*—c. *mentis* cum externis mentibus, *inward connection, agreement, sympathy, id.*—(2) *Conjunctioni Venus praest.*, *Plin.*—(3) c. *sanguinis, Cic.*—(4) *amicitiae conjunctionis necessitudo, Cic.*

CONJUNCTUM, *f. n. (id.)*. *A physical property or quality* inherent in a body (such as *gravity, heat, etc.*), *Lucr.* II. *In Rhet.* : *Connection, Cic.* III. *In Logic* : *A proposition, consisting of several members connected together, Gell.*

CONJUNCTUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of conjungo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Of place: Contiguous to, bordering upon, neighboring.*—(2) *Fig. gen.* : *Connected or in connection* with any thing, i. e. *agreeing, agreeable, suitable, befitting, harmonizing, conformable, belonging to.*—(3) *Married.*—(4) *Joined or connected* by the ties of relationship or friendship, *related, intimate.* EX. (1) c. *regio Oceano, Hirt.*—c. *Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep.*—(2) *prudencia e. cum justitia, Cic.*—*verba e. inter se, id.*—*conjectis sententiis, unanimously.*—c. *constantia inter augures, unanimity, id.*—(3) *O digno conjuncta viro, Virg.* *Poet.* : *vitis c. ulmo marito, Catull.*—(4) *cum alquo vinculis propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, Cic.*—*Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Sall.* With *dat.* : *civitas c. populo Romano, Cic.*

CONJUNGO, *äre, junxi, junctum, tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To bind, tie, or unite together; with cum, dat., inter se, or simple acc.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To marry.*—(3) *To connect* by the ties of relationship or friendship. EX. (1) c. *eam epistolam cum hac, Cic.*—c. *alqm cum deorum laude, to place in the rank of the gods, id.* With *dat.* : c. *castra muro oppidoque, Caes.*—c. *noctem diei, to get into the night, id.* With *a simple acc.* : c. *boves, to yoke together, Cat.*—c. *vocales, to contract, Cic.*—c. *bellum, to carry on jointly, id.*—c. *abstinentiam cibi, to continue uninterruptedly, Tac.*—(2) c. *alqm secum matrimonio, Curt.*—*Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, concluded, Cic.* *Poet.* : *To unite in love, Catull.*—(3) *resp. e. nos inter nos, Cic.*—c. *multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall.*—c. *amicitiam, to conclude, Cic.* SYN. See CONJUGO.

CONJUNX. See CONJUGO.

CONJURATIO, *önis, f. (conjuro).* I. *Gen.* 1. *A swearing or taking an oath together, Serv.*—2. *Meton.* : *A union, or alliance confirmed by an oath; c. urbana, Plin.* II. *Esp.* 3. *A conspiracy, plot, Cic.*—*Caes.*—4. *Meton. concr.* : *Joint partakers in an oath, conspirators; extra istam conjurationem perditorum hominum, Cic.* SYN. CONJURATIO; CONSPIRATIO; COITIO.—*Conjuratio, a confederacy, compact, generally in a bad sense.*—*Conspiratio, conspiracy, union, generally in a good sense; c. omnium ordinum ad defendendam remp., Cic.*—*Coitio, d. coming together, an interview, generally in a bad sense.*

CONJURATUS, *a, um, pt. of conjuro.* I. *Poet.* : *That has leagued or bound himself by an oath with others.* II. *Subst.* : *Conjurati, orum, m. Conspirators, Cic.; Sall.*

CONJÜRO, *äre, intr.* I. *For a good purpose:* (1) *To swear together, swear among each other, to bind each other together, or combine by an oath.*—(2) *Meton. gen.* : *To unite, combine.* II. *For a bad purpose:* (3) *To conspire, to enter into a conspiracy, to form or make a plot.* EX. (1) *ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.*—*quos conjuratos haberet, bound by an oath, Liv.*

Poet. : *rates conjuratae for conjuratorum, Ov.*—(2) *et conjurat amice, Hor.*—(3) c. *contra remp., Cic.*—c. *inter se, Sall.* *Poet.* : *conjurata arma, of conspirators, Ov.*—c. *later, Virg.* SYN. See JÜRO.

CONJUX (conjux), *jügis, c. (conjungo).* I. *A consort (m. and f., but usually of the wife), Cic.* *Poet.* also, *a husband, Ov.; Virg.* *Poet.*, *for man and wife, Catull.* *Of animals:* *Ov.; Plin.* *An elm-tree* (round which a vine entwines itself), *Col.* II. *Meton.* 1. *A betrothed, a bride, Virg.*—2. *A beloved, a sweet-heart.* SYN. CONJUGO; SPOUSUS.—*Conjux, a married person, husband or wife.*—*Sponsus, a, persons solemnly promised in marriage.*

CONUL. See COLL.

CONM. See COMM.

CON-NECTO, *äre, nexi, nexum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To tie, bind, or fasten together.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same, and to connect, unite, join with.*—(3) *Esp.* : *To subjoin, in the conclusion of a syllogism.* EX. (1) *omnia inter se connexa, Cic.*—(2) *quum virtutes ita connexae sunt, ut, etc., Cic.*—c. *amicitiam cum voluptate, id.*—c. *filiam discrimini patris, to implicate, Tac.*—c. *aliam majorem insaniam, to subjoin, Plin.*—(3) *si est verum quod ita connectitur, etc., Cic.* SYN. See CONJUGO.

CONNEXIO, *önis, f. (connecto).* I. *A logical conclusion, Quint.* II. *In Gramm.* : *A syllable, Charis.*

1. CONNEXUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of connecto.* II. *Adj.* : *Connected, joined; persequere connexus his funeribus dies, i. e. the following days, Cic.*—*Silanus c. Germanico per affinitatem, related to, Tac.*—*for which c. Caesari, id.*—*Patroclus jam tum connexus amore, tied, connected by the ties of affection, Stat.*

2. CONNEXUS, *ns, m. (connecto).* *A joining together, connection, Vitr.* *Plur., Lucr.*

CONNISUS, *a, um, pt. of conmitter.*

CON-NITOR, *niti, nixus and nisus, intr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To lean or rest against or upon with all one's might.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.* : *Same, fig.*—(3) *Esp.* : *To strive earnestly, try to the utmost, exert one's self greatly, to strive to reach a place, to ascend.*—(4) *Poet.* : *To bring forth.* EX. (1) *valido connixus corpore Taurus, Cic. poet.*—(2) *ratioque connixa per se et progressa longius, supported by itself, resting upon its own strength, Cic.*—(3) *equitatus noster summum in jugum virtute conmittitur, Caes.*—*thus, c. in unum locum, Liv.*—(4) *silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg.*

SYN. CONNITOR; ENITOR.—*Conniti, intens. of nitor, to exert one's self or try to the utmost; toto corpore connixus, Virg.*—*Eniti, to strive, to force one's way out or up, to climb, ascend;*—c. *in altiora—in verticem montis.*

CON-NIVEO, *äre, nivi or nixi, intr. (related to nico and nicto), [inf. connivere, Caelius ap. Prisc.].* I. *Prop.* (1) *To shut the eyes, to wink.*

—(2) *Meton.* *Of the eyes as the subject: To shut, close (themselves).*—(3) *Poet.* *Of the sun and moon: To be darkened or eclipsed.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.* : *To be lulled to sleep, rendered inactive.*—(5) *Esp.* : *To wink at, to overlook, to show indulgence to.* EX. (1) *conniventem somno, with the eyes shut or closed, Cic.*—(2) *oculis somno conniventibus, Cic.*—(3) *solis lunaque. . . . cum quasi connivent, Lucr.*—(4) *quibus virtus sopita conniveret.*—(5) *ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.*

CONNIXUS, *a, um, pt. of conmitter.*

CONNÜBIALIS, *e, adj. (connubium), [Pec., mostly in four syll.].* *Relating to marriage, c. nuchial, Ov.*

CONNUBIUM, *n.* (nubo), [*Poet.*, mostly in three syll.]. I. *Marriage, wedlock*, scil. between Roman citizens, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *The right of marriage* according to civil law; *conubia illi* (deceiviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic. *Also*, for concubitus, Lucr.; Ov. III. Of plants: *An ingrafting*, Plin. **SYN.** CONNUBIUM; CONJUGIUM; MATRIMONIUM; NUPTIÆ; CONTUBERNIUM.—All these denote *marriage*, but in different circumstances.—*Connubium*, *legal matrimony* of a Roman citizen with a Roman citizen, not with a foreigner.—*Conjugium*, the general term denoting the *marriage union between man and wife, male and female*; hence used of animals.—*Matrimonium*, *matrimony* lawful according to the law of nations, according to which a foreigner might marry a Roman woman, but had no claim to the privileges of the *connubium*—did not thereby become a Roman citizen, and the children of that marriage were *illegitimi*, not citizens.—*Nuptiæ*, the *marriage ceremonies, the wedding*.—*Contubernium*, as *Syn.*, the *matrimonial connection among slaves*. See *Adam's Rom. Antiq.*, Rights, I. 3. **CUSTOMS**, III.

CONNUDATUS, *pt.* of nudo with con. c. mulier, Plin.

CONNUS, *i. m.* *Connus*, a celebrated Greek player on the *cithara*, teacher of Socrates, Cic.

CŌNON, *ōnis, m.* (Κόνων). *Conon*. 1. An Athenian general, whose life has been written by C. Nepos.—2. A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Sen.

CŌNOPEUM and **CŌNŌPIUM**, *i. n.* (κονόπιον, κονόπιον). *A net* to keep off flies and gnats, *musquito-net*, Hor.; Juv.

CŌNOR, *āri, ātus, tr. dep.* *To try or attempt* any thing, *to undertake, to set to work at, to venture; usually with inf., with acc., or absol.*: *hac ægere sæpe conantem deterruit pudor quidam*, Cic.;—c. opus magnum et arduum, id. *With abl. ground*: *ne frustra dehortando conemini, endeavor to dissuade me*. **SYN.** CONOR; NITOR; MOLIOR.—*Conari*, *to endeavor*, also, *to form great designs*. See examples above.—*Niti*, *to lean or rest upon, to be supported by*; *nituntur radicibus suis arbores*, Cic.;—*alīs n.*, Virg.—*Moliri* (moles), *to move a thing with great labor and difficulty*. *Fig.*: *To do a toilsome work*; *moliri arcem*, Virg.

CON-QUADRO, *āre, tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.*: *To make square*; c. peticas, Col. II. *Intr.*: *To be proportionate, to agree with*, Sid.

CON-QUASSATIO, *ōnis, f.* *A violent shaking, debilitation, weakening*; c. totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.; from

CON-QUASSO, *āre, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To shake violently*.—(2) *To dash or break to pieces*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To shatter, to ruin*. EX. (1) *Appulia maximis terræ motibus conquassata*, Cic.—(2) c. calicem, Cat.—(3) *externæ nationes illius anni furore conquassatæ*, Cic.

CON-QUEROR, *quēri, questus, tr. and intr. dep. intrns., queror.* *To complain greatly of, make complaints about, to bewail*. *With acc., and with de*: c. decurmarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, etc., Cic.;—c. tecum de tui fratris injuria, *I complain to you about the injury done me by your brother*, id. *Abol.*: *conquerar an sileam?* Ov. *Impers.*: *postero die in senatu conquestum*, Suet.

CONQUESTIO, *ōnis, f.* (conqueror). I. *A violent or bitter complaint*; c. nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Of the plaintive notes of birds:

Plin. II. *Esp.* *As a figure of Rhet.*: c. est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

1. **CONQUESTUS**, *a, um, pt.* of conqueror.

2. **CONQUESTUS**, *ūs, m.* (conqueror). *A violent complaint*, Liv.

CON-QUIESCO, *ēre, quīēvi, quīētum, intr.* [*contr.* conquesti, Cic.; conquerit, Cels.; conquiesce, Liv.]. I. (1) *To rest, repose, take rest; to be inactive, be at ease*. II. *Esp.* (2) *To find repose in any thing, to take delight in [usually acquiesce]*. EX. (1) c. in Tusculano ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, Cic.;—c. ante iter confectum, *to stop on the road, to halt*, Cæs.;—c. meridie, *to rest or sleep at noon*, id.;—videmus ut c. ne infantes quidem possint, *rest, be inactive*, Cic.;—c. veticial, *is suspended*, id. *In Medic.*: febris c., subsides, Cels.—(2) *With in, with abl., or absol.*: c. in amici mutua benevolentia, Cic.;—c. in nostris studiis, id.

CON-QUINISCO, *ēre, quexi, intr.* *To cower down, to squat*, Plaut.

CON-QUIRO, *ēre, quīsvi, quīsitum, tr.* (quero). I. (1) *To seek, get, or bring together, or simply, to seek after, try to procure, to raise*. II. (2) *To go in quest of, make search for*. EX. (1) c. naves toto flumine Ibero, Cæs.;—c. et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv.;—*suffragia c.*, *to solicit or canvass for votes*, Tac.—(2) c. aliqui tota provincia, Cic.

CONQUISITĒ, *adv.* *Carefully, with much care*; c. conscribere alqd, Auct. Her.

CONQUISITIO, *ōnis, f.* (conquiro). *A seeking, getting, or bringing together, a search for, raising*; c. pecuniarum, Tac.;—*durissima conquisitione collectus*, *keep*, Cic.

CONQUISITOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). I. *In Milit.*: *A recruiting sergeant, press-master*, Cic. II. *A scout, spy*, Plaut.

CONQUISITUS, *a, um*. I. *pt.* of conquiro. II. *Adj.*: *Select, picked, choice, exquisite*; *mensæ conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur*, Cic.

CONR. See words which begin thus in CORR.

CONSALUTATIO, *ōnis, f.* *A greeting, especially of several*; c. forensis, Cic., from

CON-SALŪTO, *āre, tr.* I. (1) *To greet* (especially of several). II. (2) *To salute heartily*. EX. (1) c. inter se amicissime, Cic.;—c. aliqui imperatorem, Tac.—(2) c. aliqui. **SYN.** See SALUTO.

CON-SANESCO, *ēre, sānŭi, intr. incomp.* (sanus, Gr. 227, 2. Note). *To grow sound or whole*, Cic. **SYN.** See CONVALESCO.

CON-SANGUINEUS, *a, um, adj.* I. (1) *Related by blood, related*. Usually *Subst.*: *Consanguineus, i. m.* *One related by blood, a relative*. II. *Esp. poet.* (2) *Sister-like, like sisters*. EX. (1) *Ambarri, necessarij et consanguinei* Æduorum, Cæs.—(2) c. turba, Ov. *Subst.*: *Consanguinea, æ, f.* *A sister*, Catull. Of animals: c. arietes, At. ap. Cic.

CON-SANGUINITAS, *āis, f.* (consanguineus). *Relationship by blood, consanguinity*, Liv.; Virg.

CON-SANO, *āre, tr.* *To heal, cure, make sound*; c. cicatricem, Col.

CON-SARRIO (sario), *īre, tr.* *To hoe*; c. sulcos omnes, Col.

CONSATUS, *a, um, pt.* of consero.

CON-SAUCIO, *āre, tr.* *To wound grievously*; c. corpus crebro vulnere, Auct. Her.

CONSCĒLERATUS, *a, um*. I. *pt.* of conscclero. II. *Adj.*: 1. *Polluted with guilt, criminal, execrable, detestable*.—2. *Subst.*: 1

criminal, a villain; *c. pirata*, Cic.;—*consceleratissimi filii*, id.

CON-SCĒLĒRO, āre, *tr.* *To pollute with guilt, to stain, defile, profane, dishonor*; *c. aures paternas*, Liv.

CON-SCENDO, ēre, di, sum, *tr.* and *intr.* (con, scando). I. (1) *Gen.*: *To mount, get up or into, to ascend.*—(2) *Fig.*: *Same.* II. (3) *Esp. Naut. t. t.*: *To mount a vessel, i. e. to go on board, embark.* EX. (1) *c. vallum*, Cæs.;—*c. equos*, Liv.; *Ov.*;—*also, c. in equos*, *Ov.*—(2) *c. laudis carmen*, *to ascend to the height of the hymn, i. e. to extol*, Prop.—(3) *c. navem*, Cic.;—*c. classem*, *Ov.* *Poet.*: *c. aequor navibus, to navigate*, Virg. *Absol.*: *c. in Siciliam, to embark for Sicily*, Liv.

CONSCENSŪ, ōnis, *f.* (conscendo). *A mounting, stopping or getting into*; *c. in naves*.

CONSCIENTĪA, æ, *f.* (conscius). I. (1) *A knowing of a thing together with another person, a knowing or being aware of a thing.* II. (2) *Gen.*: *Consciousness, feeling.*—(3) *Esp.*: *A moral sense or consciousness of doing right or wrong, conscience.*—(4) *Without bona or mala*: *A good conscience.*—(5) *A bad conscience.* EX. (1) *conscientiam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjunctionem tuam non vides?* Cic. *Absol.*: *nocte perungit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens*, Liv.—(2) *c. contracti culpa periculi*, Liv.;—*c. ipsa pulcherrimi facti*, Cic.;—*c. amissæ fortune, recollection*, id.;—*c. literarum, knowledge*, Plin. *Absol.*: *ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, our own conviction or persuasion*, Cic.;—*thou, in veris quoque sufficit c.*, Quint.—(3) *magna est vis conscientie in utramque partem*, Cic.;—*c. recta, a good conscience*, id.;—*c. mala, a bad conscience*, Sall.;—*salva conscientia, with a good or clear conscience*, Sen.—(4) *mea mihi c. pluris est quam omnium sermo, a good conscience*, Cic.—(5) *hunc tu quas conscientie labe in animo census habuisses?* *of a bad conscience*, Cic. SYN. CONSCIENTIA; MEMORIA.—*Conscientia, knowledge, the testimony of one's own mind, the judgment the mind forms of one's own actions morally considered.*—*Memoria, the remembrance of what is past; memoria est per quam mens repetit illa quæ fuerunt*, Cic.

CON-SCINDO, ēre, scidi, scissum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To tear to pieces.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To tear in a fig. sense, to destroy.* EX. (1) *c. epistolam*, Cic.—(2) *qua dominus, qua advocati sibiilis conscientie, received with hissing*, Cic.;—*is me ab optimatibus sit consudi, to be censured or abused.*

CONSCŪO, ire, *tr.* (conscius). *To be conscious of a crime*; *c. nil sibi*, Hor.

CON-SCISCO, ēre, scivi, scitum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To approve of, determine or resolve upon unanimously, to decree.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *c. alqd sibi*; *more rarely, in se*: *To accomplish, execute, bring upon one's self, commit.*—(3) *To agree on a point, to coincide.* EX. (1) *populi iussa vetita quum suffragio consensuerant, a legal formula*, ap. Cic.;—*Tusci omnes consensuerant bellum*, Liv.—(2) *c. sibi mortem, to commit suicide*, Cic.;—*c. sibi exsilium ac fugam*, Liv. *Without sibi*: *c. mortem*, Liv. *With in se*: *c. facinus in se ac suos fedum ac ferum*, Liv.—(3) *c. in laudando alqo*, Nep.

CONSCISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of *conscindo*.

CONSCĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of *conscisco*.

CONSCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (scio). I. (1) *One that knows any thing with another, a witness, partaker, an accomplice, confidant, etc.; usually*

with gen. or dat. II. (2) *c. sibi, conscious of a thing.*—(3) *Esp.*: *Conscious of guilt.* EX. (1)

studiorum et officiorum maxime c., Cic.;—*c. conjurationis*, Sall. *With dat., with in, in hoc, or absol.*—(2) *quum sibi nullius essent conscii culpæ*, Cic.;—*mens c. sibi recti, a mind conscious of its own rectitude*, Virg.;—*c. virtus, that knows itself, the consciousness of virtue*, Virg.—(3) *c. animus*, Sall. SYN. CONSCĪTUS; TESTIS; INDEX.—*Conscius, conscious, privy to an accomplice.*—*Testis, a witness, having knowledge of a fact, but not privy to it.*—*Index, one who knows a thing, and discovers or shows it, an informer; also an index or table of contents.*

CONSCRĒOR, āri, *intr. dp.* *To clear one's voice, to hawk*; *c. c. magnifice*, Plaut.

CONSCRĪBĪLLO, āre, *tr. dim.* (conscribo). *To scribble upon, to scribble all over*, Varr.;—*c. nates, i. e. to strike so as to draw blood.*

CON-SCRĪBO, ēre, psi, ptum, *tr.* I. (1) *To write together, i. e. to include several names or things in a writing, to enlist, enroll.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To write, compose, coach or draw up in writing, to treat of.*—(5) *Poet.*: *To fill as with writing.* EX. (1) *c. legiones, to levy, raise*, Cæs.;—*c. servorum exercitus*, Cic.;—*eodem tempore centurie tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, written out, enrolled, established*, Liv.;—*Patres Conscripti, Elected and assembled Fathers, the title of the Roman senate when sitting, Censorius Fathers*, Liv. *Poet. in sing.*: *conscripsit, a senator*, Hor.—(2) *c. librum de consulatu*, Cic.;—*c. legem, to project a law, draw up a bill.*—(3) *c. mensam viuo*, *Ov.*—*factionally*; *c. aliqui stilis ulneis, to mark, imprint marks upon*, Plaut. SYN. CONSCRIBO; INSCRIBO; PERSCRIBO.

Conscribere, as above.—*Inscribere, to write in or upon, to put an inscription.* *Fig.*: *i. in animo orationem, to impress indelibly on.*—*Perscribere, to write at large, throughout, fully.*

CONSCRIPTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (conscribo). I. *A writing, composing, drawing up in writing*; *c. libelli*, Sid. II. *Concr.*: *A written paper, writing, a treatise, composition.*—*Conscriptiones questionum, acts (i. e. process verbal)*, Cic.

CONSCRIPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of *conscribo*.

CON-SECO, āre, cūi, ctum, *tr.* I. *To cut up, cut to pieces*; *c. membra fratris*, *Ov.* II. *To lop, prune, cut off*; *c. surculos*, Plin.

CONSECRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (consecro). I. 1. *A dedicating any thing to the gods, a consecration*; *c. legis, a declaration of inviolability*, Cic.; *doubtful.*—2. *A deification (especially of the Roman emperors)*, Tac. II. *A magical ceremony*, Lampr.

CON-SEĆRO, āre, *tr.* (sacro). I. (1) *To make sacred, i. e. to devote any thing to the gods, or a deity, to dedicate.*—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *To devote, dedicate, give up, appropriate to any thing.* II. (3) *To place among the gods, to deify.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To make immortal, to eternalize.* EX. (1) *c. totam Siciliam Cereri et Libere*, Cic.;—*locus consecratus, a consecrated place, holy ground (opp. profanus)*, id.; *Cæs.*;—*c. veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac membris, i. e. to devote to everlasting destruction*, Cic.;—*thus, te tuumque caput c., I devote you to the infernal gods, doom you to death*, Liv.—(2) *qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt*, Cic.—(3) *Liber quem nostri majores cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt*, Cic.—(4) *Socratis ratio disputandi Platonis memoria et literis consecrata*, Cic. SYN. CONSEĆRO; DEDICO; INAGGROOR.—*Consecrare, to consecrate, dedicate to God with solemn rites*; *c. profano sacrum facere.*—*Dedicare, less religious in its*

cast than consecrare, *to dedicate to divine worship*; consecratur quod profanum est; dedicatur deo quod illi debetur.—Inaugurari, *orate prop., to consult auguries, to consecrate after consulting auguries.*

CONSECTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (consector).

I. That is according to rule, logical, that follows; illud vero minime e., Cic. II. Subst.: Consectarium, li, n. A conclusion, consequence, Cic.

CONSECTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). A striking (eagerly) after an object, an ardent desire after; c. supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, i. e. *an enumerating*, Plin.

CONSECTĀTRIX, icis, f. (id.). She who strikes after or pursues a thing, a friend; c. voluptatis libidines (*opp. inimica*), Cic.

CONSECTĪO, ōnis, f. (consecro). A cutting or hewing to pieces; c. arborum, Cic.

CONSECTOR, ōri, tr. dep. I. (1) To follow, pursue, strike after eagerly, to be eager of imitating, to aspire ardently. II. (2) In a bad sense: To pursue, as an enemy, to persecute. EX. (1) c. rivulos, Cic.;—c. verba, to keep too closely to the words, id.;—c. vitiosa imitando, to imitate, id.—(2) c. redeuntes equites atque occidere, Cies.;—c. alqm implacabili odio, Tac.

CONSECTES, a, um, pt. of consecro.

CONSECTŪTĪO (consequitio), ōnis, f. (consequor). (1) A consequence.—(2) In Rhet.: A series or continuation in proper order, a connection, disposition.—(3) A consequence, conclusion. EX. (1) consecutionem affert voluptatis, is followed by pleasure.—(2) c. verborum.—(3) ex necessaria consecutione conficitur, Cic. SYN. See CONCLUSIO.

CONSENESCO, ōre, sēnūi, intr. I. (1) To grow old, to turn gray with old age. II. Meton. (2) To grow weak, fail away, lose strength or energy, waste, decay, sink, fade.—(3) To grow old in an occupation, to abide too long in or with any thing. EX. (1) exercitus c. alieno agro, Liv. Poet.: haud ulla carina consenuit, not one has grown old, i. e. all have gone to the bottom, Prop.—(2) filia in fratris manibus et gremio, merore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic.;—annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall.;—leges ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse, become obsolete, no longer in force, Cic.;—invidia causa cognita c., disappears, id.;—illius parvis auctores nullo adversario c., lose their weight or authority.—(3) c. in commentariis rhetorum, Quint.

CONSENSIO, ōnis, f. (consentio). I. Gen. (1) Agreement in a thing, unanimity, common accord. II. Esp. in a bad sense: A secret intelligence or understanding, a plot, conspiracy.—(3) Concr.: A body of conspirators. EX. (1) c. omnis omnium gentium in aliqua re, Cic.;—c. nature, harmony, accordance, Cic.—(2) c. scelerrata, Cic.—(3) ille consensiois globus, Nep.

1. CONSENSUS, a, um, pt. of consentio.

2. CONSENSUS, ūs, m. (consentio). (1) Agreement in a thing, accordance, unanimity, harmony, concord.—(2) Abl. as adverb, consensu: In accordance with, with common accord, unanimity, with general consent. EX. (1) numquam major vester c. in ulla causa fuit, Cic.;—c. attentatæ defectionis, participation, Liv.—(2) bellum erat consensu, Liv. SYN. See CONSENSUS.

CONSENTĀNEUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Agreeable, conformable, suitable, fit, usually with dat.; rationi consentanea, Cic. With cum: quod quidem erat c. cum iis literis, Cic. In the neut.: Consentaneum est, it is consistent with reason, it is proper, correct, etc. With inf., or ut, Cic.; Plaut. SYN. See CONVENIENS.

CONSENTĪA, æ, f. Consentia, a town of the Brutii, now *Cosenza*, Plin.; Liv.

CONSENTINUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Consatia; C. ager, Plin. Plur. Subst.: Consentini, the inhabitants of Consentia, Cic.

CONSENTĪO, ire, sensi, sensum, intr. and tr.

I. Gen. (1) To agree with any body in a thing, to coincide with any one on a point, to determine or resolve with common accord, or unanimously, to be of the same opinion, to harmonize, accord.—II. (2) In a bad sense: To combine or join for a bad purpose, to plot together, to conspire. EX.

(1) de amicitia utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, all agree, there is but one voice, respecting, etc. With dat.: ipse sibi c., Cic. With objective clause: omnes mortales una mente c., Cic. With ad: c. ad remp. conservandam, id.;—senatus c. bellum, vol. a unanimously for the war. Of things: oratio secum ipsa c., agrees, harmonizes, with constare sibi, Cic.—(2) neque secum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Cæs. Absol.: antequam consentiret, Liv. SYN. See ASSENTIOR.

CONSEPTĪO, ire, psi, ptum, tr. [conspitum, Enn. ap. Fest.]. To fence round, to enclose with a hedge wall or any sort of fence; c. bustum, Suet.;—conseptus ager et diligenter constitus.

CONSEPTUM, i, n. (consepio). A fence, inclosure, hedge, Col. Meton.: Cicero si ingenium suum consepso fori terminasset, boundary, limits, Quint.

CONSEQUENS, entis. I. pt. of consequor.

II. Adj.: Agreeing or consistent with reason, becoming, fit, suitable, befitting; in conjunctis quod non est c. vituperandum est, Cic. Met.: c. est, it is compatible with reason, it follows, it is proper or to the purpose; c. esse videtur, ut scribas tu idem de legibus, Cic. III. Subst.: A consequence; cujus id c. sit, Cic. SYN. See CONCLUSIO.

CONSEQUENTĪA, æ, f. (consequor). A consequence; c. eventorum, Cic. SYN. See CONCLUSIO.

CONSEQUĪA, æ, f. (id.). I. A consequence, Lucr. II. Concr.: A suite, retinue, App.

CONSEQUOR, ōqui, ōcūsus (ōcūsus), tr. and intr. dep. I. Prop. (1) To follow after any body or thing, to walk after, to follow.—(2) Esp.: To pursue, as an enemy.—(3) Fig.: To follow (in respect of time), to be later, to come after.—(4) To follow (a model, an example, etc.), imitate, adopt, comply with, obey.—(5) To follow (as the effect of any cause), to result. II. Meton. (6) To reach any one or any thing by following, to overtake, come up with.—(7) Fig.: To reach any thing as a possession, to acquire, obtain, get.—(8) To reach any body or any thing (in point of quality), to come up to, to equal.—(9) To follow up or reach with the mind, i. e. to comprehend, conceive, understand.—(10) To befall any body, to fall to any one's lot. EX. (1) c. aliqui usque ad fores, Plaut.;—prope c. literas suas, Liv.;—comitibus non consecutis, without suite or retinue, Cic.—(2) c. reliquias copias, Cæs.—(3) hunc Cethegum consecutus est etate Cato, Cic.;—omnes anni consequentes, following, id.;—silentium est consecutum, ensued, id.—(4) Chrysippum Diogenes consequens, Cic.;—c. mediani consilii viam, Liv.—(5) ex quo illud natura c. ut, etc., Cic. Of a logical consequence: fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, id.—(6) si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Absol.: si accelerare volent, ad vesperum consequantur, Cic.—(7) ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic.;—c. magistratum, id.—(8) nec majorem c. poterat, et minori necesse erat, cedere, Cic.—(9) c. similitudinem veri, Cic.;—c. laudes alqjs

verbis, *to express worthily*, id.—(10) ei aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequenter, Quint. SYN. See ASSEQUIOR.

1. CON-SERO, ēre, sēvi, sūtum, tr. [*perf.* conserui, Liv.]. I. Prop.: *To sow or plant with any thing*; c. agros, Cic. II. Meton.: *To sow or plant any thing*; c. arborem, Liv.

2. CON-SERO, ēre, sēvi, sūtum, tr. [*perf.* conserui, Front.; *part.*, consita, Claud.]. I. Gen.: (1) *To join, tie, or unite together, to connect*. II. Esp. (2) *To bring together hostilely*.—(3) In Law: *To contend*. EX. (1) sagum fibula aut spina consertum, Tac.;—lorica hamis auroque conserta, Virg.;—c. sermonem, *to converse*, Curt.—(2) 1. Milit. usually, c. manum, *to join battle, to close, come to close quarters, engage in close combat*; signa contulit, manum conseruit, Cic.;—sicubi conserta navis esset, *engaged in the fight*, Liv.—2. Meton.: c. pugnam, *to engage, give battle*, Liv.;—c. certamen, id. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, *employed against one another*, id.—(3) c. manum, *to contend*; te ex jure manum (an old reading, manu), consertum vocarent, Cic.

CONSERTE, *adv.* In connection, as if fastened together, Cic.

CONSERVUS, a, um, *pt.* of conservo, 2.

CONSERVA, æ, f. (conservus). A female fellow-slave, Plaut.—Of things: fores c., Plaut.

CONSERVATIO, ōnis, f. (conservo). A preserving, conserving; c. frugum, Cic.

CONSERVATOR, ōris, m. (id.). A preserver, defender; conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic. SYN. See SERVATOR.

CONSERVATRIX, icis, f. (conservator). She that preserves; natura c. sui, Cic.

CON-SERVITIUM, ii, n. Fellowship in slavery or service; c. commune, Plaut.

CON-SERVO, āre, tr. *To preserve, keep, keep up, maintain, conserve, to leave uninjured*; Caesar se eos conservatum dixit, *would defend*, Cæs.;—c. jusjurandum, *to keep*, Cic.;—c. religionem, *to observe*, id. SYN. See SERVIO.

CONSERVULA, æ, f. dim. (conserva). A small or young female fellow-slave, Sen.

CON-SERVUS, i, m. A fellow-slave, Cic.; Hor.

CONSESSOR, ōris, m. (consido). One who sits near, or by the side of any one (in the theatre, at table, in court), Cic. SYN. See ASSESSOR.

CONSESSUS, ūs, m. (id.). I. A sitting together or with any one, Lampr. II. Congr.: An assembly of persons sitting together (in the theatre; also, of judges), Cic.; Virg. SYN. See CAVEA.

CONSIDERANTER, *adv.* (considerans, *pt.* of considero). Considerately; c. et mansuete, agere.

CONSIDERATE, *adv.* (consideratus). Considerately, with consideration; c. agere, Cic. Compar., Attic. ap. Cic. Superl., Cic.

CONSIDERATIO, ōnis, f. (considero). Consideration, deliberation; c. naturæ, Cic.

CONSIDERATUS, a, um, *pt.* of considero, also *adj.* That acts with consideration, wary, circumspect, cautious; illud verbum consideratissimum nostræ consuetudinis arbitror, Cic. Compar.: c. consilium, Cic. Meton. of persons: illud considerati hominis esse putavit, *considerate, cautious*, Cic.

CON-SIDERO, āre, tr. (Root, sid-, akin to sidō, ōm, *to see, to look*;—others,—from consido). I. Prop. (1) *To look attentively at, to inspect, examine*. II. (2) *To observe with the mind, to consider, weigh, think of*. EX. (1) c. cande-

labrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.;—c. milites, Sall.—(2) equidem meos casus meos ipse considerans, Cic. With ut or ne: considerandum erit, ut, ne, *to look to it, that, that not, etc.*, Cic. Absol.: ille se c. velle, *he would think it over*, Cic. SYN. See SPECTO.

CONSIDIUS, ii, m.—a, n., f. A Roman family name, e. g. C. Considius Longus; Q. Considius Gallus.

CON-SIDO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, intr. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To set one's self down, to settle down, to sit down*.—(2) Esp.: *To settle or fix one's self at a place, to dwell anywhere for a long time, to take up one's abode*.—(3) In Milit.: *To encamp, pitch a camp any where*.—(4) *To sit in judgment, to hold a sitting*.—(5) Of inanimate objects, especially places: *To sink down, fall in, give way, sink*. II. Fig. (6) see (2). *To sink, dwell any where*.—(7) see (5). *To abate, diminish, lose its strength, cease*. EX. (1) si videbitur, considemus hic in umbra, Cic.;—c. transtris, Virg. Impura: in silvam venit et ibi considitur.—(2) antequam aliquo loco consedero, Cic.;—c. in his regibus, Virg.—(3) quo in loco Germani consederant, Cæs.;—c. prope Cirtam, Sall.—(4) quum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, Cic.;—c. ad jus dicendum, Liv.—(5) terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, Liv.;—Alpes jam licet considant, *may fall*, Cic.;—qua mitescentia Alpium juga c., *are sloping, are lower*, Plin.;—ignis c., *abates*, Ov.—(6) quum et Quintus noster jam in otio consederit, *lives in retirement*, Cic.;—in ea mediocritate consedit, *has settled down into*, id.—(7) quum ardor animi consedit, Cic.;—c. primus terror ab necopinato visu, Liv.;—nomen c., *ceases, is forgotten*.

CONSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (consigno). A written proof, document, Quint.

CON-SIGNO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To put a seal to, to seal, sign, to seal up*. II. Meton. (2) *To prove, attest, confirm, warrant any thing*.—(3) *To mark by writing, draw up or compose any thing*. EX. (1) c. tabellas signis, Cic.;—c. tabellas dotis, *a contract of marriage*, Suet., *for which c. dotem, id.*—consignata omnia ad senatum misit, *sealed, under-seal*, Liv.—(2) clarissimis monumentis consignata antiquitas, Cic.;—c. auctoritates nostras, *to warrant*, id.—(3) ut literis consignamus, Cic.;—c. causam, *to signify, show*, Gell. SYN. CONSIGNO; OBSIGNO.—

Consignare, *to shut up, secure by a seal*.—Obsignare, *to seal for the sake of evidence or certifying to the truth of what is sealed*. These words often used promiscuously; has tabulas obsignatas, consignatas quoque ferro, Plaut.

CON-SILESCO, ēre, lūi, intr. incept. *To become silent*, Plaut.

CONSILIARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (consilium). I. (1) *That gives counsel*. Subst.: A counsellor. II. (2) Esp.: An assessor in a court of justice, Suet.—(3) Of an augur as interpreter of the divine will. EX. (1) c. amicus, Plaut.;—c. fulmen, *that counsels or advises*, Sen. Subst.: Consiliario et auctore Vectorio, Cic.—(2) velut consiliarios in negotiis publicis, Suet.—(3) c. atque administer Jovis, Cic.

CONSILIATOR, ōris, m. (id.). A counsellor; c. et rector, Plin. E.

CONSILIOR, āri, intr. (consilium). I. (1) *To take counsel*. II. (2) *To give counsel or advice, to advise*. EX. (1) difficili ad consiliandum legatione, Cic.—(2) c. amice, Hor. SYN. See CONSULO.

CONSILIUM, ii, n. (consulo, conf. consul). I. Prop. (1) *Deliberation, counsel*. II. Meton. (2) *A resolution, determination, plan, an adopted*

measure, intention.—(3) *Esp. in Milit.*: A plan, stratagem.—(4) *Aptness to deliberate, consideration, prudence, discretion.*—(5) *Advice given to any one.*—(6) *Concr.*: Any deliberative assembly, a council, senate, a bench of judges, a council of war.

EX. (1) an cum ullo aut sermones aut consilia contulit sapius? *deliberated, took counsel.* Cic. —magni consilii est, *it requires great consideration, id.*—(2) Gallorum subita et repentina consilia. Cæs.;—capere c. cum alquo, Cic.;—often, eo consilio, *ut, etc., with the intention, view, that, etc., id.*; Cæs.;—for which hoc consilio. Nep. *Adv.*: Consilio, *intentionally, designally, on purpose, Liv.*; Virg.—(3) c. imperatorum quod Græci στρατηγικὰ appellant, Cic.—(4) abundat audacia, consilio deficitur, Cic. *Poet.* Of things and abstract objects: consilii inopes ignes, *imprudent, rash.*—(5) eum minus ei deile c. dedisse, Cic.—(6) senatum, id est orbis terræ c. delere gessit, Cic.;—Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere cepit, *a council of war, Cæs.*—thus, c. militare, Liv.;—and c. castrense, *id.* **SYN.** CONSILIUM; SENTENTIA.—Consilium, *counsel*, the result of deliberation and reflection given as *advice*; in capiendō consilio prudentia, in dando fides requiritur. Cic.—Sententia, *a decided opinion*; amicus dat consilium de animi sententia, G. D.

CON-SIMILIS, e, adj. Entirely or perfectly similar. With gen.: causa c. causarum earumque, etc., Cic. With dat.: rem consimilem rebus iis, Cic.

CON-SAPIO, ēre, intr. (con, sapio). To remain in one's senses, to have one's wits about one; non mentibus solum c., Liv.

CON-SISTO, ēre, stiti, stitum, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) Prop. gen.: To place one's self any where, to take one's stand, to remain any where, to stand still.—(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: To halt on a march, to draw up in order of battle.—(3) To appear as plaintiff before a court, to go to law with.—(4) Fig. gen.: To place one's self, to occupy a certain position, to stand.—(5) *Esp.*: To dwell upon.—(6) To stand firmly, to maintain one's ground, to keep one's footing.—(7) To exist, to take place.—(8) c. in alqra re, to consist in or of any thing, to turn upon any thing.—(9) To come to a stand, to rest, to cease. II. Tr. (10) To establish, place firmly.

EX. (1) neque Demosthenes consistens in loco, Cic.;—c. cum alquo, eum amplexari, to place one's self in company with another (for the sake of conversation). Of things: Ister c. frigore, stands still, is checked in its course, Ov.;—sanguis c., *Poet. ap. Cic.*—(2) c. a fuga, Liv.;—equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Cæs.—(3) c. cum matre, Sen.—(4) ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, are found, Cic.;—rectum pietasque pudorque c. ante oculos, Ov.;—c. cum alquo, to agree in opinion or sentiment with any body, Cic.—(5) c. in uno nomine, Cic.—(6) re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, Cic.;—c. mente, to remain in one's senses, Cic.;—hunc posse c., is able to take a firm stand;—ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, may not change, may be lasting.—(7) vix singulis ætatis binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, Cic.;—c. casu, to take place, happen, id.;—excitus c. in alqra, has place, concerns, Ov.—(8) major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Quint. With abl.: ratio narrandi c. illo subtili, Quint.—(9) omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic.;—morbis an consistat, an minuat, Cels.—(10) c. vitam tutam, Luc. **SYN.** Sesiisto.

CONSITIŌ, ōnis, f. (consero). A sowing, planting, Cic. **SYN.** Sēs Satio.

CONSITOR, ōris, m. (id.). A sower, planter.

CONSITŪRA, æ, f. (id.). A sowing, planting; c. agri, Cic.

CONSITUS, a, um, pt. of consero.

CON-SŌBRĪNA, æ, f. A female cousin-german, Cic.

CON-SŌBRĪNUS, i, m. In a restricted sense, the children of sisters are called *consobrini*. Sing.: A cousin-german, the child of a mother's sister. But, more frequently, of all cousins-german, the children of brothers and sisters, Cic. II. Meton.: A relation, cousin, Suet. **SYN.** CONSOBRINUS, a cousin-german, as here. Sobrinus, a second cousin; one degree more distant.

CON-SŌCER, ēri, m. One of two fathers-in-law, Suet.

CONSOCIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (consocio). A uniting, connection, association; c. hominum, Cic.

CONSOCIĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of consocio.

II. Adj.: United, connected; pro nostra consociatissima voluntate, Cic.

CON-SŌCIO, āre, tr. To make common, to share, communicate; to associate, unite, connect; cum amicis c. injuriam, Cic.;—c. consilia cum alquo, Liv.;—cum senatu consociati fuistis, united, agreed, Cic. With inter æ: patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. With a simple acc.: c. regnum, Liv.;—rem consociatam aperire, concerted, id.

CONSŌLĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (consolor). I.

Consolable, that may be consoled; c. dolor, Cic. II. That conveys comfort, comforting, Gell. **SYN.** CONSOLABILIS, as here I.—CONSOLATORĪUS, consolatory, that comforts; literas accepi consolatorias, Cic.

CONSŌLATĪŌ, ōnis, f. (id.). I. A comforting, consoling, consolation, Cic. II. Meton.: 1. A consolatory writing, Cic.—2. An alleviating by consolation or other means; c. timoris, Cic. **SYN.** CONSOLATIO; SOLATIUM; SOLAMEN.—Consolatio, the act of consoling, the motive made use of for that purpose; levat dolorem c., Cic.—Solatium, the consolation inwardly felt.—Solamen, *poet.* = Solatium.

CONSŌLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who consoles, Cic.

CONSŌLĀTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Consolatory; c. literæ, a letter of condolence, Cic. **SYN.** See CONSOLABILIS.

CON-SŌLOR, āri, tr. dep. I. (1) c. alqm, to console, to inspire with courage.

II. (2) c. alqd, to mitigate, alleviate, compensate. **EX.** (1) c. alqm de miseris communibus, Cic. Absol.: Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolaturs rogat, etc., while encouraging him, Cæs.—(2) ut diuturnitatem allevatio consoleretur, Cic.

SYN. CONSOLOR; SOLOR.—Consolari, used mostly in prose.—Solari used mostly in poetry; the meaning is the same.

CON-SOMNĪŌ, āre, tr. To dream, Plant.

CONSŌNANS, antis. I. pt. of consono.

II. Subst. (sc. litera, hence, fem.): A consonant, Quint.; i. e. a letter never sounded alone, but always in connection with a vowel.

CONSŌNANTĪA, æ, f. (consono). Agreement, harmony, consonance; c. vocis, Vitr.

CON-SŌNO, āre, tii, intr. I. Prop. (1) To sound strongly, at the same time, or together with.

—(2) Rhet.: To have the same sound, to have the same ending. II. Fig. (3) To agree, accord, harmonize. **EX.** (1) apes evolaturæ c. vehementer, Varr.;—regia c. assensu populi, resounds, Ov.—(2) vox c., Quint.—(3) c. sibi in faciendis, ac non faciendis, Quint.

CON-SŌNUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1)

Sounding together or harmoniously. II. Fig.

(2) *Agreeing, harmonious, concordant.* EX. (1) c. clangor, Ov.—(2) credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, etc., Cic.

CON-SOPIO, ire, —, itum, tr. I. (1) *To* *lull entirely asleep, to drown, stupefy.* II. *Fig. (2) To be done away, obsolete.* EX. (1) Somno consopiri semperiterno, Cic. *Mobile:* inter initia veneni consopitus, fallen asleep, Suet.—(2) duodecim tabularum antiquitas consopita, abolished, out of date, obsolete, Gell.

CON-SORS, sortis, adj. I. *Prop. (1) Participating, partaking, living with a community of goods, sharing property.*—(2) *Poet.: Brotherly or sisterly.* II. *Fig. (3) Sharing any thing, partaking in with any body.* EX. (1) c. tres fratres, Cic. *Subst.:* c. censoris, Liv.—(2) c. sanguis, Ov.;—c. pectora, i. e. sisters, id. *Subst.:* A brother or sister, Ov.; Tibull.—A relative, relation.—(3) *Subst.:* c. mecum temporum illorum, Cic.;—c. thalami, Ov. *With in:* c. in lucris atque furtis. *Of things common to several persons:* c. tecta, Virg. SYN. CONSORS; PARTICIPES.—CONSORS, a partaker or sharer of the same condition; fratres c. mendicitatis.—Participes, that participates or shares with; praeda participes esse non debent, qui periculorum consortes non fuerunt, G. D.

CONSORTIO, ōnis, f. (consors). A partaking of a thing in common, society, community, fellowship; c. omnis humana dissolvitur, Cic.

CONSORTIUM, ūi, n. (id.). I. *Community, partnership, Liv.* II. *Esp.: Community of goods, Suet.*

1. CONSPECTUS, a, um, pt. of conspicio. II. *Adj. (1) Visible.*—(2) *That is worth seeing, striking, worthy of notice, remarkable.* EX. (1) tunulus c. hosti, Liv.—(2) patris avique fama conspectum eum effiebat, Liv. *Compar., Liv.*

2. CONSPECTUS, ūs, m. (conspicio). I. *Prop. (1) A seeing, looking at; view, sight, prospect.*—(2) *Concr.: An abstract draught, sketch, = Gr. σκῆμα, Gell.* II. *Fig. (3) Mentally: A view, i. e. consideration, reflection, thought.* EX. (1) casurus in conspectum videatur animus, Cic.;—c. est in Capitolium, one has a view of the C., Liv.;—pene in conspectu exercitus, before the eyes, Cæs.;—conspectu suo praelium restituit, by his presence, Liv.;—in conspectu, in sight, near by, in the vicinity of, Varr.—(2) c. summæ, Gell.—(3) que ponunt pene in conspectu animi.

CON-SPERGO (conspargo), ĕre, si, sum, tr. (spargo). I. (1) *To sprinkle, scatter, strewn.* II. (2) c. alqm (alqd) alqa re. *Prop.:* To besprinkle, bespatter, beset with any thing.—(3) *Fig. of rhetorical ornament: To intersperse.* EX. (1) c. vinum vetus, Col. *Absol.:* c. ante aedes, to sprinkle, Plaut.—(2) c. me lacrimis, Cic.;—caput (Tauri) stellis conspersum, besprinkled, Cic.—(3) oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic.

CONSPERSUS, a, um, pt. of conspergo.

CONSPICIENDUS, a, um. I. *pt. of conspicio.* II. *Adj.:* Worth seeing, remarkable, conspicuous, striking; c. opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv.

CON-SPICIO, ĕre, spexi, spectrum, tr. (specio, nearly *obso.* *used in compounds.*) I. *Prop. (1) Gen.: To look at attentively, look upon, behold, contemplate.*—(2) *Esp. pass.:* Conspecti, To attract notice, to be distinguished or admired.—(3) *Fig.:* To consider, see (with the mind).

II. *Inceptive.*—(4) *Prop.:* To begin to take notice of, to perceive, observe, catch or get sight of.—(5) *Fig.:* To notice, observe (with the mind). EX. (1) infestis oculis omnium conspici, to be re-

garded, Cic. *Of things:* si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, *con. & see, face, id.*—(2) quisque conspici, dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall.—(3) c. quibus vitis affectum esse necesse sit eum, Cic.;—c. sibi, to care for one's self, Plaut.—(4) ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Cæs.;—c. lumina crebra, Liv. *Poet.:* conspici alto cælo, i. e. to be in heaven or among the gods, Ov.;—c. quemdam abrasum, Hor.—(5) c. alqd corde, Plaut. SYN. CONSPICIO; CIRCONSPICIO.—Conspicere, to behold several things together, to look forward.—Circumspicere, to look about, or with care and caution.

CONSPICOR, āri, tr. *dp.* (conspicio). To perceive, observe, get sight of; id conspici Helvetii, Cæs.;—perterritos hostes conspicati, Cæs.

CONSPICUUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. (1) *Visible, in sight.* II. (2) *Esp.:* Distinguished, conspicuous, remarkable. EX. (1) c. acies barbarorum, Tac.;—vertex late c., Hor.;—in conspectu, before one's eyes, Sen.—(2) Romanis conspiciunt cum novitas divitiarum faciebant, Liv.

CONSPIRĀTE, *adv.* (conspiro). Without voice.

CONSPIRATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop. (1) Gen.:* Hurling agreement, harmony, concord. (2) *Fig.:* Unity, concord, unanimity. II. In a bad sense: (3) A plot, conspiracy. EX. (1) c. euentium, Col.—(2) c. hominum, Cic.;—c. honorum omnium, id.—(3) de conspiratione certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam, Cic. SYN. See CONJURATIO.

1. CON-SPIRO, āre, *intr.* I. *Prop. (1) To blow or sound together; hence, poet.:* to resound with any thing. II. *Fig. (2) Gen.:* To agree, accord, combine, unite.—(3) *Esp. in a bad sense:* To plot together, to conspire. EX. (1) cornu a c. assensu rauco, Virg.—(2) tanta rerum conspirans, Cic.;—conspirare nobiscum, id.—(3) priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Cæs. *Poet. perf. conspiratus, conspired; c. partes factionum, Phaed. Subst. plur.:* Conspirati (as conjurati), Conspirators, Suet.

2. CON-SPIRO, āre, tr. (con. spiro). I. *Prop. (1) To make a circle or ring, to coil up.* II. *Meton. (2) To press close together, to congregate.*—(3) *Fig.:* Same. EX. (1) anguis c. se, Aur. Vict.—(2) milites subito conspirati pila coniecerunt, Cæs.; doubtful.—(3) multa præcepta in unum conspirata, Sen.

CON-SPISSĀTUS, a, um, pt. of spisso *with con:* Pressed together, made thick or tight; c. solum, Col.

CON-SPONDĒO, ĕre, di, sum, tr. and *intr.* To promise mutually, App.

CON-SPONSOR, ōris, m. A joint surety, Cic.

CONSPONSUS, a, um, pt. of conspondeo.

CON-SPŪO, ĕre, ūi, ūtum, tr. and *intr.* I. *Tr. (1) To spit at or upon.*—(2) *Meton. fr. conspergere:* To strew over, to cover, besprinkle. II. *Intr. (3) To spit or spew.* EX. (1) c. alqm immundissimo basio, Petron.;—c. sinus, to slobber in speaking violently, Juv.—(2) c. Alpes hiberna nive, Bibac. ap. Quint. cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 41.—(3) c. in sinum, Petron.

CON-SPŪTO, āre, tr. *freq. intens.* (conspuo). To spit in any body's face, to spit upon with contempt; c. nostros coeperunt Clodiani, Cic.

CONSPŪTUS, a, um, pt. of conspuo.

CON-STĀBĪLIO, ire, tr. To establish, make firm; c. rem meam, Plaut.

CONSTANS, antis. I. *pt. of consto.* II. *Adj. (1) Prop.:* Firm, constant, uniform, invariable.—(2) *Fig.:* Agreeing, uniform, harmonious, unanimous.—(3) *Firm, consistent, sure,*

only, that can be depended upon. EX. (1) *mellis natura constantior*, Lucr.;—*quæ cursus constantes habent*, Cic.;—*c. pax, firma, safe*—(2) *quemadmodum in oratione constanti*, Cic.;—*rumores satis illi quidem constantes*, id.—(3) *stabiles et c. (amici) eligendi*, Cic.;—*constantior in vitis*, Hor. SYN. CONSTANS; FIRMUS; STABILIS; SOLIDUS; DURABILIS.—*Constans, constant, always the same.*—*Firmus, firm.*—*Stabilis, steadfast, stable, not easily overturned.*—*Solidus, massive and firm, solid, that resists the shock of bodies and the injuries of time.*—*Durabilis, durable, of long continuance.*

CONSTANTER, *adv.* (constans). I. Prop. (1) *Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily.* II. Fig. (2) *Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously.*—(3) *Firmly, constantly.* EX. (1) *c. manere in suo statu*, Cic.—(2) *c. et æqualiter ingrediens oratio*, Cic.;—*hi c. omnes nunciaverunt, unanimously*, Cæs.—(3) *c. et sedate ferre dolorem*, Cic.

CONSTANTIA, *æ, f.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Firmness, uniformity, constancy, consistency, steadiness, unchangeableness.* II. Fig. (2) *Agreement of all parts, so as to form one perfect whole, harmony, symmetry.*—(3) *Firm character, firmness, fortitude, constancy, intrepidity.* EX. (1) *cum admirabili incredibilique constantia*, Cic.;—*c. promissi et fides mira*, id.—(2) *ordine et c. et moderatione dictorum atque factorum*, Cic.—(3) *de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis?* Cæs. SYN. CONSTANTIA; FIRMITAS; FIRMITUDO; PERSEVERANTIA.—*Constantia, constancy, even conduct.*—*Firmitas, firmness, strength, present, and without regard to duration*; *c. corporis*, Cic. Fig.: *Resolution.*—*Firmitudo, habitual and permanent firmness.*—*Perseverantia, perseverance, continuance in the same course.*

CONSTANTINŌPŌLIS, *is, f.* (Κωνσταντινούπολις; previously called *Byzantium*). *Constantinople*; in Turkish, *Stambul*, *Eutr*.

CONSTANTINUS, *i, m.* *Constantine*, the name of a Roman emperor.

CONSTANTIUS, *ii, m.* *Constantius*, the name of a Roman emperor.

CONSTERNATIO, *ōnis, f.* (consterno). I. *Consternation, dismay, alarm, mental disturbance*; *c. mentis*, Tac.;—*fright (of a horse)*, Liv. II. *Exp.*: *Bustle, disturbance, tumult*, Liv.; Tac.

1. CON-STERNO, *ēre, strāvi, strātum, tr.* I. (1) *To bestrew, cover with any thing.* II. (2) *To throw down, upset any thing.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To calm, moderate, quiet, abate, allay.* EX. (1) *c. tabernacula cespitiibus*, Cæs.;—*c. forum corporibus civium*, Cic.;—*constrata navis, covered with a deck, that has a deck*, Cic.—(2) *tempestus in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit*, Liv.—(3) *constrata ira, thrown to the ground (as it were), i. e. abated, allayed.* SYN. CONSTERNO, *ēre*; CONSTERNO, *ēre*.—*Consternare, to strew, to cover all over loosely*; *c. terram frondibus.*—*Consternare, to affright, to dismay*; *c. animos*, Liv.;—*in fugam consternari, to be routed, put in disorder*, id.

2. CONSTERNO, *āre, tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To frighten, put into a fright, or confusion, to confound, startle, alarm, disturb greatly, dismay.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To incite to revolt, to cause to rise in rebellion.* EX. (1) *consternatos cædunt fugantque*, Liv.;—*c. equos, to put to flight*, id.;—*c. alqm in fugam, to put to flight by harassing.*—(2) *multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam*, Liv. SYN. See CONSTERNO 1.

CON-STIPO, *āre, tr.* *To make thick, place close together*; *c. numerum hominum*, Cic.;—*hostes c. se sub ipso vallo*, Cæs.

CON-STĪTŌ, *ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr.* (statuo).

I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *To place, set or lay any body or any thing any where, to erect or put down.*—(2) *Fig.*: *Same in fig. sense.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Exp. in Milit.*: *To draw up an army or a fleet in order of battle, to make to halt.*—(4) *To erect, make, found, build, establish, constitute any thing.*—(5) *To place in good condition or order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, establish.* (6) *Esp. c. alqd cum alqo*: *To fix, appoint, settle, concert, agree upon.*—(7) *To resolve, determine, purpose, take a resolution.* EX. (1) *c. hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii*, Cic.;—*c. taurum diis ante aram*, Virg.;—*c. impedimenta*, Liv.—(2) *constituote vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem*, Cic.—(3) *c. legionem*, Cæs.;—*c. naves in alto*, id.;—*c. paulisper agmen, to halt*, Sall.;—*Liv.*—(4) *turres duas c. cepit*, Cæs.;—*c. oppidum, to found*, id.;—*c. hiberna, to take up, establish*, id. Fig.: *c. amicitiam cum alqo*, Cic.;—*c. pacem*, id.;—*c. accusatorem, to constitute.*—(5) *c. multas reip. partes*, Cic.;—*c. civitates*, id.;—*c. pretium frumento, to fix*, id.;—*c. diem concilio, colloquio, etc.*, Cæs.;—*venire ad constitutum diem, at the appointed day*, Liv.;—*c. reges in civitate, to establish, set up, institute*, Cic.—(6) *dies, quam constituerat*, Cæs. *Absol.*: *sic constitutum, sic condicunt*, Tac.—(7) *Usually with inf.*; *seldom with ut*: *Caesar bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit*, Cæs. SYN. See DESTINO.

CONSTITŪTIO, *ōnis, f.* (constituo). I. *Disposition, nature, constitution*; *c. firma corporis*, Cic. II. *An ordinance, statute, law*, Cic.; Quint. SYN. See CONSTITUTIO.

CONSTITŪTOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *One who appoints, establishes, constitutes*; *c. legis*, Quint.

CONSTITŪTUM, *i, n.* (id.). I. (1) *An institution, ordinance, statute, law, also, an appointed time.*—(2) *Fig.*: *Same in fig. sense.* II. (3) *An agreement, covenant, compact, bargain.* EX. (1) *constituta et acta alicujus tollere*, Cic.—(2) *per constituta procedere, according to established laws*, Sen.—(3) *c. factum est cum servis*, Cic. SYN. CONSTITUTUM; CONSTITUTA; CONSTITUTIO.—*Constitutum (sc. tempus), a time agreed upon.*—*Constituta, statutes, decrees, ordinances*; *constituta tollere*, Cic.—*Constitutio, the establishing of a thing, institution, etc.*

CONSTITŪTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of constituo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Constituted, disposed.*—(2) *Fixed, established.* EX. (1) *cui corpus bene c. sit*, Cic.;—*ita animo ac vita constitutus ut ratio postulat*, Cic.—(2) *c. cursus siderum*, Quint.

CON-STO, *āre, stitī, stātum, intr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To stand together, to stand still.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To stand firm or unshaken, to abide, persevere or continue.*—(3) *Of facts, news, etc.*: *To stand firm, be established according to truth, i. e. to be certain, sure, well-known, evident, manifest.*—Hence, (4) *Esp. impers.*: *Constat, constabat, etc., it is or was a fact, it is or was certain, evident, manifest.*—(5) *constat alicui, one is resolved, determined, fully resolved.*—(6) *To agree with any thing, to coincide, correspond, accord, to suit, be consistent.*—(7) *To exist, to be extant, to last or endure.*—(8) *To consist in or of, to be composed of any thing, to rest upon, lie in.*—(9) *To coast, usually with abl. or gen.* EX. (1) *in fossis sicubi aqua c.*, Cat.;—*constant sermones inter se, stand still*, Plant.—(2) *primumq. constaret hostium acies, took its stand or footing*, Liv.;—*nec pugna illis c., nec fuga explicari potuit*, Liv.;—*c. in alqa sententia, to abide by, continue in*, Cic.;—*fides c., remains unshaken*, Tac. *Poet.*: *cuncta c. caelo sereno, there is settled fine weather*, Virg.—(8) *quæ quin constant, are settled*, Cic.;—*quum et factum constet et nomen*, id.—(4)

Usually with acc. and inf.: quum cædem in Appia factam constaret, Cic.;—quod omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Cæs.;—inter omnes constabat, it was established among all, i. e. they all agreed on that point, Cic.—(1) mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, Anton. ap. Cic.;—neque satis Bruto, neque tribunis militum constabat quid agerent, had not yet made up their minds, were yet undetermined, Cæs.—(2) With cum, a dat. or absol.: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum, Cic.;—c. sibi, to remain the same, to be or remain consid. ut. Absol.: auri ratio constat, the reckoning agrees.—(3) antiquissimi, quorum quidem scripta constant, Cic.;—si ipsa mens c. potest vacans corpore, id.;—virtutem sine ratione c. non posse, id.—(4) homo c. ex animo et corpore, Cic. With abl.: agri c. campis, vineis, silvis, etc., Plin. E.—(5) Usually with abl. or gen. (Gr. 581-584): delitice c. nobis tanto, Plin.;—c. pluris, Suet.;—quanti c. funus, id. SYN. Constat. See LIQUET.

CONSTRATUM, i, n. (consterno). A floor, pavement; c. pontium, Liv.;—c. pupis, deck.

CONSTRATUS, a, um, pt. of consterno.

CONSTRICUS, a, um. I. pt. of constringo. II. Adj.: Closely drawn together; hence, abridged, short, contracted, compact; c. frons, wrinkled, Petrou.;—c. arbor, cut, pruned.

CON-STRINGO, Ære, nxi, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To draw together closely, to bind together, to bind, tie up, to cord.—(2) Esp. in Medic.: To bind. II. Fig. (3) To hold together, hold fast, bind, fetter, arrest, to keep within bounds.—(4) Esp.: To draw into a narrow compass, to abridge. EX. (1) c. sarcinam, Plaut.;—c. corpora vinculis, to fetter, Cic.—(2) decocta amittunt constringentem vim succi, Plin.—(3) c. fidem religione, Cic.;—c. orbem terrarum novis legibus, id.—(4) sententia aptis constricta verbis, Cic.;—constricta narratio, Quint. SYN. See CONJUGO and STRINGO.

CONSTRUCTIO, ðnis, f. (construo). I. (1) A joining or putting together, a building, erecting, construction. II. Fig. (2) Of style: A proper connection or arrangement. EX. (1) c. hominis, Cic.;—c. lapidum, Sen.—(2) c. verborum, Cic.

CONSTRUCTUS, a, um, pt. of construo.

CON-STRŪO, Ære, xi, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To heap together, heap up, lay or pile up, carry or bring together.—(2) Melon.: To build or erect by piling up, frame, construct, prepare, make. EX. (1) c. acervos numerum, Cic.;—c. pecuniam, id.—(2) c. mundum, Cic.;—c. navem, ædificium, id. SYN. See EDIFICIO.

CONSTUPRATOR, ðris, m. A defiler, ravisher, from

CON-STUPRO, Ære, tr. I. Prop. (1) To violate, ravish, defile. II. Fig. (2) To debauch, corrupt. EX. (1) c. matronas, virgines, Liv.—(2) afflicta resp. est empto constupratoque judicio, bought by debauchery, Cic.

CON-SŪADEO, Ære, tr. To advise expressly, to persuade, Plaut.;—picus et cornix c., i. e. afford favorable auspices, id.

CONSŪALIA, lum, n. plur. The feast of Consus, on the 15th August, Liv. See CONSUS.

CONSŪASOR, ðris, m. (consuadeo). A counsellor, adviser, Cic.

CONSŪASCO, Ære, intr. incep. (consudo). To sweat together, to sweat all over, Col.

CON-SŪDO, Ære, intr. To sweat together, to sweat all over, Col.

CONSŪE-FACIO, Ære, fēci, factum, tr. (con-

sueo, facio). To accustom; c. Gatulos ordines habere, signa sequi, Sall.

CON-SŪEO, Ære, intr. To be accustomed.

CON-SŪESCO, Ære, sŭvi, sŭtum, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) To accustom one's self; in the perf. tenses: To be accustomed, to be in the habit.—(2) Esp.: c. cum alio (aliqui), to have carnal intercourse with any one, Cic.; Nep. II. Tr.: To accustom to any thing. EX. (1) Usually with inf.: consuescamus mori, Cic.;—paullatim Germanos c. Rhenum transire, Cæs.;—sicuti fieri consuevit, Sall.;—quo consuevit intervallo hostes sequitur, Cæs. With abl. or dat.: aves c. libero victu, Col.;—c. gravissimo dolori timore, Plin. E.—(2) c. mulieri or cum mulieri, cum viro, Nep.—(3) consuescere boves aratro, Col. SYN. See SUEO.

CONSŪETŪDO, Inis, f. (consuesco). I. Gen. (1) Custom, habit. II. Esp. (2) Intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.—(3) In a bad sense: Illicit intercourse.—(4) Language, way of speaking. EX. (1) non est meæ consuetudines, rationem reddere, Cic.;—in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut, etc., got into the habit, id. Adverb.: ex consuetudine, or simply, consuetudine, according to custom, Cæs.; Sall.—(2) Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines jungebat, Cæs.;—insinuare in consuetudinem alcis, id.;—c. epistolatum, epistolary correspondence.—(3) c. stupri, Sall.—(4) consuetudini aurius indulgenti libenter obsequor, Cic. SYN. CONSŪETUDO; MOS; MORES; USUS.—Consuetudo, uniform custom, habitual intimacy.—Mos, custom, fashion, which, by long continuance, has become a rule or usage; mos majorum, ancient usage.—Mores, habits of a moral character, virtue, vice, manners; mores Græcorum lapsi ad molliorem, Cic.; also, established customs.—Usus, use, repeated practice; hence, advantage, benefit; ex usu meo, for my advantage.

CONSŪETUS (poet. trisyll.), a, um. I. pt. of consuesco. II. Adj.: Accustomed, usual; pericula c., Sall.;—animum a c. lubricum continuit, id.

CONSUL, ūlis, m. [abridged Cos., plur., Coss.], (from the root consuo, whence consus, consentes, consulo; prop., an adviser). I. (1) A consul, one of the two chief magistrates at Rome under the republic. II. Melon. (2) For Proconsul.—(3) The chief magistrate in other towns. EX. (1) c. ordinarius, a consul who entered on his office at the usual time;—c. suffectus, a consul elected in the room of another during the year;—c. designatus, consul elect, so called during the time intervening between his election about the end of July, till 1st January ensuing, when he was inaugurated, Ad. Rom. Antiq., CONSUL;—amphora instituta consule Tullo, when Tullus was consul, Hor.;—vina tot consulum, winner so old, lit. of so many consuls, Sen.—(2) ludi quos consul in Africa voverat, Liv.—(3) c. Tusculanorum, Plin.

CONSŪLĀRIS, e, adj. (consul). I. (1) Of or belonging to a consul, consular. II. (2) Subst.: Consularis, is, m. One who has been a consul, one of consular rank.—(1) A governor, who was sent by the emperor into the provinces. EX. (1) c. ætas, the legal age for the consulate (i. e. the 43d year), Cic.;—c. conitia, for the election of a consul; c. imperium, id.;—c. exercitus, of a consul, Liv.;—c. insignia, consular dignity, Vell.; Tac.;—c. vinum, named after the consul of the year when it was made, Mart.—(2) egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic.—(3) Accipere consularem, to receive as a governor, Tac.

CONSŪLĀRĪTER, *adv.* (consularis). *Worthy of a consul; vita c. acta*, Liv.

CONSŪLĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (consul). *The dignity of a consul, the consulate, consulship; consulationem petere*, Cic.; — *abdicare se consulatu*, id. *Plur.*: quinque c. eodem tenore gesti, Liv.

CONSŪLO, *ġre, stlīti, sultum, intr.* and *tr.* (from the root *consu*, see **CONSUL**). I. *Intr. prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To take counsel, to consider.—(2) *Exp.*: c. alicui, to consult for any body or any thing, to care for, to be mindful of.—(3) *Acton.*: To take a resolution after due counsel, to resolve, to adopt a measure.

II. *Tr.* (4) c. alqm (alqd), to ask opinion or advice, to consult.—(5) c. alqd, to think upon, consider, weigh.—(6) To give advice, advise.—(7) c. alqd boni, to judge to be right, to consider as good.

EX. (1) de salute c., Cic.; — c. omnibus de rebus, Tac.; — de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall.; — c. in commune, to care for the public good.—(2) qui parti civium consulunt, Cic.; — *consulite vobis*, id.; — c. reip. juxta ac sibi, Sall.—(3) c. gravius de perfugis quam de fugitivis, Liv.; — c. crudeliter in deditos victosque, id.—(4) nunc ego, judices, jam vos consulto, Cic.; — c. deos auguris, Liv.; — eorum, qui consulantur, who are consulted, i. e. the jurisperiti, Cic. With two acc.: nec te id consulto (Gr. 51.), — (5) Galli quid agant, consulunt, Cæs.—(6) tū consulis quicquam? Ter.; — c. ab re, to advise for the worse, to his hurt, Plant.—(7) c. alqd boni, to consider as good, take in good part, interpret favorably; rogat boni consulas, Quint.

SYN. **CONSULO**; **CONSULTO**; **CONSILIOR**. — *Consulere*, to consult, ask counsel or advice. — *Consultare*, to consult or debate together. — *Consiliari*, to give counsel, to consult together, Hor. — *Consulere alicui*, to take care of any one, consult for one's good; c. in alqm means the reverse, viz., to act against, to take measures against any one.

CONSULTATIO, *ōnis, f.* (consulto). I. (1) *A deliberation, consultation.* II. (2) *An asking of advice, inquiry, consultation.* — (3) *Plur. concr.*: Things asked about, questions. EX. (1) deliberatio et c., Cic.; — *res venit in consultationem, is taken into consideration*, Cic.—(2) ut sciam quid respondeant consultationi meae, Cic.—(3) ut de consultationibus, etc., Suet. **SYN.** **CONSULTATIO**; **DELIBERATIO**. — *Consultatio*, a consultation, the act of more than one. — *Deliberatio*, deliberation, the act of one or more.

CONSULTATOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *One who consults any one*, Quint.

CONSULTĒ, *adv.* (consulo). *With due consultation, considerately, on purpose; for consulto, quae caute atque c. gesta essent*, Liv. **SYN.** **CONSULTE**; **CONSULTO**. — *Consulte*, wisely, discreetly, warily. — *Consulto*, deliberately, purposely; *consulte agere prudentiae est*, consulto agere, nonnunquam temeritatis, G. D.

1. CONSULTO, adv. (id.). *Deliberately, designedly, on purpose*, Cic.; Cæs. **SYN.** See **CONSULTE**.

2. CONSULTO, ġre, tr. freq. intens. (consulo). I. (1) *Gen.*: To think upon, to weigh over carefully, to take into consideration; to take counsel. — (2) *Exp.*: c. alicui, to take care of, to care for. II. c. alqm (alqd), to ask the advice of, to consult.

EX. (1) c. de bello, Liv.; — c. super re magna et atroci, Tac.; — c. in medium, Sall.—(2) delecti reip. consultabant, Sall.—(3) quid me consulat? Plant.; — c. aves, Plin. **SYN.** See **CONSULO**.

CONSULTOR, *ōris, m.* (consulo). I. *One who thinks upon a thing, takes into consideration or deliberates*, Afran. ap. Non.—(1) *One who gives advice, an adviser*. — (2) *Same (in a fig.*

sense). II. (3) *One who consults or asks advice, a client.* EX. (1) egomet in praeno c. idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall.—(2) cupidine atque ira, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.—(3) consulor ubi ostia pulsant, Hor.

SYN. **CONSULTOR**; **CONSULTUS**. — *Consultor* II., one who asks, and one who gives counsel, a counsellor. — *Consultus*, 1. consulted with; 2. learned in any thing, one of whom counsel may be asked; *juris consultus*, a lawyer.

CONSULTRIX, *icis, f.* (consultor). *One who provides or takes care of*, Cic.

CONSULTUM, *i, n.* (consulo). I. *A resolution, determination; as, facta et consulta fortium et sapientum*, Cic.; — c. mollia; — *Senatus consultum* or (in one word) *Senatusconsultum* (abbreviated), S. C., *A decree of the senate which had passed into a law; but, Auctoritas, a decree protested against by the tribunes of the people*, Cic. II. *A consulting or inquiring of a deity (by means of an oracle, etc.)*, Tac. **SYN.** *pl. consulta*. See **DECRETA**.

1. CONSULTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of consulo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Thought upon or weighed over, maturely considered, taken into consideration.* — (2) *Well informed or versed in any thing, experienced*, e. g. in the law; hence, *juris consultus*, and *jure consultus*, a man learned in the law, a jurist, lawyer.

EX. (1) opera c., with due consideration, Gell.—(2) nec enim ille magis juris c. quam justitia fuit, Cic.; — c. juris atque eloquentiae, Liv. **SYN.** See **CONSULTOR**.

2. CONSULTUS, ūs, m. (consulo), *for consultum*. I. *Consideration, prudence; c. college*, Liv. II. *A decree; c. senati*, Sall.; — c. patrum, Plin.

CON-SUM, ūi, ūtūrum, and -fore. *To be with, to be at the same time with, to be*, Plant.

CONSUMMĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (consummo). *Capable of completion or perfection; c. ratio ia nobis*, Sen.

CONSUMMĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). I. (1) *A reckoning together, summing up; a sum total*. II. *Acton.* (2) *A uniting, union.* — (3) *A finishing, completing, accomplishing, consummation*. EX. (1) c. operarum, Col.; Plin.—(2) itaque non haec sed c. omnium nocet, Cels.—(3) in maximarum rerum consummationem, Sen.

CONSUMMĀTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of consummo*. II. *Adj.*: *Finished, completed, complete, perfect; c. eloquentia*, Quint.; — c. scientia, id. *Of persons: nec se consummatos putent*, Quint.; — c. orator, id.

CON-SUMMO, ġre, tr. (con, summa). I. *Prop.* (1) *To reckon together, to sum up, to bring or collect into one sum*. II. *Acton.* (2) *To consummate, perfect, complete.* — (3) *Exp.*: *To make perfect, to carry to perfection*.

EX. (1) c. sumptus adificiorum, Vitr.—(2) c. rem, Liv.; — c. opera, Suet.; — ars c. omnia, Quint.—(3) nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint.; — c. vitam ante mortem, Sen. **SYN.** See **FINIO**.

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ingenium in musicis, id.; —c. diem, Cæs. SYN. *See* **ABSTUS**.

CONSUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consumo). I. *Prop.*: A consuming, consumption, Cic. II. *An applying, application*; c. operæ, Auct. Her.

CONSUMPTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). A consumer; ignis c. omnium, Cic. *Abol.*: A spendthrift, a prodigal, Sen.

CONSUMPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of consumo.

CON-SŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To sew or stitch together*.—(2) *Fig.*: To devise, plan, plot. II. *Meton.* (3) c. alqd alqa re, to fill with any thing. EX. (1) c. tunicam, Varr.—(2) c. dolos, to devise, plan, plot, Plaut.; —c. os, to forbid to speak, Sen.—(3) pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin.

CON-SURGŌ, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, *intr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To rise together, stand up together, to rise, raise one's self*. II. *Exp.* (2) *To rise* (to action, esp. in a hostile manner), to take up arms.—(3) *To take rise, arise, commence*. EX. (1) senatus c. ad unum cum clamore, rise from their seats, Cic.; —consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Cæs.; —c. ex insidiis, id.; —remi c. terno ordine, id.—(2) c. hostes ad bellum, Liv.; —c. in arma, Virg.—(3) venti c., Virg.; Plin. SYN. *See* **SRGIO**.

CON-SURRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consurgo). A standing up, rising together out of respect; c. iudicium, Att.

CONSUS, i, *m.* (conso, consul. consentes). *Consus*, a very ancient Italian deity, Liv.; —a feast celebrated on the 21st Aug. in honor of this deity, called Consualia, Liv.; Ov.

CON-SUSURRO, ēre, *intr.* To murmur, whisper together, Ter.

CONSŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of consuo.

CON-TĀBĒFACIO, ēre, *tr.* (con, tabeo, facio). To make things melt together, to waste or consume away, to wear away, Plaut.

CON-TĀBESCO, ēre, *intr.* incept. (tabeo). To melt together, to consume or fall away gradually, to go to ruins, Cic.

CON-TĀBŪLATIO, ōnis, *f.* (contabulo). A joining of boards together, a planking, flooring; a floor, story, Cæs.; Vitruv.

CON-TĀBŪLO, āre, *tr.* (con, tabula). I. (1) *To cover with boards*. II. (2) *Gen.*: To cover. EX. (1) c. turres, Cæs.; —(2) c. totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Cæs.; —c. mare molibus, to bridge over, Curt.; —c. Hellespontum, Suet.

CONTĀBUNDUS, a, um. *See* **CUNCTABUNDUS**.

1. **CONTACTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of contingo.

2. **CONTACTUS**, ūs, *m.* (contingo). I. A touching, touch, Ov.; Plin. II. *Exp.*: A touching of any thing unclean, e. g. of disease; hence, contagion, Liv.; Tac.—(3) *Fig.*: Infection, bad example, contagion; oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos habemus, Tac. SYN. *See* **CONTAGIO**.

CONTĀGES, is, *f.* (id.). Connection, contact. Lucr.

CONTĀGIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) A touching, touch, participation. II. *Exp.* in a bad sense: (2) A touching of any thing unclean; infection, contagion.—(3) *Fig.*: Infection, contagion, a contact with vice. EX. (1) anima calescit contagione pulmonum, Cic.; —c. naturæ valet, connection of natural causes and effects.—(2) Oves contagione vexentur, Col.—(3) c. illius sceleris, Cic.; —c. turpitudinis, id.; —c. furoris, Liv. SYN. **CONTAGIO**; **CONTAGIUM**; **CONTACTUS**.—Contagio, *prop.* a communication, contagion by contact.—Contagium, the same, used

only in poetry.—Contactus, a touching; contactusque omnia fœdant immundo, Virg.

CONTĀGIUM, ii, *n.* (id.). *Proct.* for contagio. I. (1) A touch, contact, Plin.; Mart. II. *Exp.* (2) A contagion, infection.—(3) *Fig.*: Infection, contact with vice, contagion. EX. (1) corporis atque animæ mutua contagia, Lucr.—(2) c. pestilentia, Plin.; —c. vicini pecoris, Virg.—(3) c. scelerum, Luc.; —c. lucris, Hor. SYN. *See* **CONTAGIO**.

CONTĀMINĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of contaminare. II. *Adj.*: Defiled, polluted, contaminated; homo sceleribus flagitiisque c., Cic.

CON-TĀMĪNO, āre, *tr.* (from the root TAG, tango). I. *Prop.* (1) *To mix or mingle together things or substances of different kinds*. II. *Meton.* (2) In a bad sense: To pollute, defile, stain, contaminate, spoil. EX. (1) c. multas Græcas fabulas, to mix or fuse them into one, to condense into one piece, to blend plots, Ter.—(2) c. se sanguine, Cic.; —c. se humanis vitiis, id.; —c. mentem omni scelere, Liv. SYN. **CONTAMINO**; **INQUINO**; **POLLUO**.—Contaminare, to mix, and so to injure, corrupt—the effect is pernicious, used mostly fig.; —integra contaminatus opponuntur, Cic.; —veritatem mendacio contaminare, id.—Inquinare, to defile, cover with filth, with offensive and infectious matters; merdis caput inquinat albis (the effect is loathsome), Hor.—Polluere, to pollute, distain, corrupt—is said of moral defilement; jura nefario scelere polluere, Cic.

CONTANTER. *See* **CUNCTANTER**.

CONTATIO, ōnis. *See* **CUNCTATIO**.

CONTĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of contor. Lingerings. *See* **CUNCTOR**.

CON-TECHNOR, āri, *tr.* dep. (con, techna). To devise plots, Plaut.

CONTECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of contego.

CON-TĒGO, ēre, texi, tectum, *tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To cover, cover up or over*.—(2) *Fig.*: To cover, protect. II. *Exp.* (3) *To conceal, cover, cloak*. EX. (1) c. coria centonibus, Cæs.; —c. locum luteis, Liv.; —c. alqos uno tumulo, to bury, id.—(2) quidam servili habitu contexti, Tac.—(3) eas partes corporis contextit atque abdidit, Cic.

CON-TEMNO, ēre, tempus, temptum, *tr.* To make no account of; to consider as not worth the trouble, to despise, make light of, undervalue, slight, contemn, scorn; contemni se putant senes, Cic.; —non se c., to possess due self-respect, id.; —corporis voluptatem contemni oportere, Cic. SYN. *See* **DESPICIO**.

CONTEPLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contemplor). I. *Prop.* (1) A considering attentively, a contemplating, contemplation.—(2) *Meton.*: A steady eye in aiming at any thing, a good aim. II. *Fig.* (3) A mental viewing, study, meditation. EX. (1) c. cœli, Cic.—(2) sagittis præcipua contemplatione uti, Plin.—(3) c. naturæ, Cic.; —c. virtutum, Tac.

CONTEPLĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (contemplor). Contemplative, theoretical, speculative; c. philosophia, theoretical, Sen.

CONTEPLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). A contemplator, observer; c. cœli ac deorum, Cic.

CONTEPLĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (contemplator). She who contemplates or observes; medicina c. eorum quæ in morbis communia sunt, Cels.

CONTEPLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (contemplor). 1. Contemplation; c. mali, Ov.—2. Regard, consideration, Macr.

CONTEMPLIO, āre (another form for contemplor). To contemplate, Plaut.

CONTEMPLO, āri, tr. dep. (con, templum). I. Prop. (1) To observe, behold any thing attentively, to view, gaze upon, survey, etc. II. Fig. (2) To contemplate, consider. EX. (1) quum contempler unumquemque vestrum, Cic.; —quum celestia contemplati sumus, id.; —contemplatus, a, um, pt. in a passive sense; as, ab contemplato situ Carthaginiis rediit, Liv.—(2) c. omni acie ingenii, Cic. SYN. See SPECTO.

CONTEPTIM, adv. (contemno). Contemptuously, with contempt; c. de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

CONTEMPTIO, ōnis, f. (id.) A contemning, despising, disdain, scorning, contempt, disdain, scorn; fortitudo est dolorum laborumque c., Cic.; —afferre contempnitionem alicui ad omnes.

CONTEMPTIUS, adv. comp. More contemptuously, with greater contempt, Sen.; Suet. Conf., CONTEMPTIM.

CONTEPTOR, ōris, m. (contemno). A despi- cer, disdain, contemner; c. gratiae, divitiarum, Liv.; —Cicero minime c. sui, that does not think lightly of himself, Quint.; —c. animus, a haughty spirit, Sall.; hence,

CONTEPTRIX, icis, f. She who contemns or despises, Ov.; —eruca c. frugum, Plin.

1. **CONTEMPTUS**, a, um. I. pt. of contemno. II. Adj. Contemptible, despicable, insignificant; c. et abjectus homo, Cic.

2. **CONTEMPTUS**, ūs, m. (contemno). Contempt, scorn, disdain; c. pecunie, Quint.; —c. hominis, id.; —hominibus Galis brevis nostrā contempti est, a subject of derision, Cæs.

CONTEMIM. See CONTEMPTIM.

CON-TENDO, ēre, tendi, tentum, tr. and intr. I. Prop. (1) To stretch, stretch out, strain or draw out strongly.—(2) Fig.: To strain, exert, put forth. II. Meton. (3) To strive eagerly after any thing, to exert one's self, endeavor anxiously to attain or reach any thing, to carry on ardently, to pursue, to hasten.—(4) To maintain or assert energetically, to declare solemnly.—(5) To hold one thing against another by way of comparison, to compare.—(6) To try one's strength against any body, to fight, combat, contend. EX. (1) c. fides nervis, Cic.; —c. tenacia vincula, Virg.; —c. ilia risu, Ov. Poet.: c. telum, hastam, etc., to dart, to hurl.—(2) c. summas vires de palma, Lucr.; —c. animum in curas, to direct to or toward.—(3) With the acc., inf., or absol.: quæ res eum tantum itineris c. cogit, to undertake, Cic.; —id sibi contendendum existimabat, Cæs.; —c. causam, to follow up the lawsuit, Lucr.; —c. alqd ab alqo, to endeavor to obtain from any body, Cic.; —c. petere Dyrrachium, id.; —c. ire Bioracte, Cæs.; —c. oppugnare locum, id. Absol.: c. ad oppidum Noviodunum, etc., to hasten, Cæs.—(4) non concesserim modo, verum etiam contenderim? Quint.—(5) c. alqd cum defensione nostra, Cic.; —c. rationem meam cum tua ratione, id.; —c. annales nostros cum scripturæ eorum, Tac.—(6) c. armis cum alqo, Cic.; —c. bello cum Sequanis, Cæs.; —c. parva manu cum magnis legionibus, Sall. SYN. CONTESTO; CERTO; DECERTO.—Contendere, as here, No. 6.—Certare, to strive, fight, contend for with arms, fists, or words—the effort of one to surpass another—both prop. and fig.—Decertare, to fight for, contend about by sword or word, to bring a contest to an end personally.

1. **CONTENTE**, adv. (contendo). Earnestly, with great exertion (either bodily or mental), forcibly, violently; quum c. pro se ipse diceret (Gr. 252), Cic.; —c. propugnare, Gell.

2. **CONTENTE**, adv. (contineo). Closely, strictly, tightly; illum mater c. habet, Plaut.

CONTENTO, ōnis, f. (contendo). I. (1) A straining violently, a stretching, exertion, effort, vehemence. II. Meton. (2) An eager striving.—(3) A holding together objects by way of comparison, a comparing.—(4) In Gramm.: Comparison by degrees.—(5) A contest, contention, combat. EX. (1) c. disputationis, Cic.; —c. vocis, id.—(2) miserrima omnino est bonorum c., Cic.; —c. palme, Quint.; —c. libertatis dignitatisque, Liv.—(3) c. quædam hominum ipsorum, Cic.; —c. fortunarum, id.—(4) = comparatio, Varr.—(5) c. magna belli, Cic.; —contentiones crebræ præliorum, id. SYN. See CONTESTATIO.

CONTENTIOSUS, a, um, adj. (contentio). Quarrelsome, litigious, violent; c. oratio, Plin. E.

SYN. CONTENTIOSUS; LITIGIOSUS.—Contentiosus, fond of contention of any kind.—Litigious, litigious, fond of law; likewise, a thing in dispute.

1. **CONTENTUS**, a, um. I. pt. of contendo. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: Strained, stretched.—(2) Meton.: Exerted, eager. EX. (1) contento fume laborare, Hor.; —c. cervice trahere plastra, Virg.—(2) et contenta voce dicere, Cic.; —contento studio venire, id.

2. **CONTENTUS**, a, um. I. pt. of contineo. II. Adj. (1) Refraining, as it were, from an eager desire; Contented, satisfied. Usually with abl., Gr. 462: contentum suis rebus esse, Cic.; —c. parvo, id. With inf.: c. indicare, Quint.; —c. edidicisse, Ov.

CON-TERMINUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) Bordering upon, neighboring. II. Subst. (2) Conterminus, i, m. A neighbor, sc. a person on one side of a frontier with relation to one living on the other side, a borderer.—(3) Conterminum, i, n. A boundary, confine, border. EX. (1) With dat.: Æthiopia c. Ægypto, Plin.; —Sybaris c. nostris arvis, Ov.—(2) Nisi Autokens ille cuiquam potuit tolerabilis esse c., Col.—(3) in c. Arabiæ, Plin.

CON-TERRĒO, ēre, trivi, tritum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To grind, bruise, crush, pound; to break up, or crumble into pieces. II. Meton. (2) To wear away by rubbing, to wear out, debilitate, weaken, impair. EX. (1) c. pabula, Ov.; —c. radicem aridam in pulvere, Plin.—(2) c. ferrum usu, Ov.; —c. librum legendo, Cic.; —c. viam sacram, to tread or set foot upon, Prop.; —c. omne otiosum tempus in studiis, to spend in, devote to, Cic.; —c. injurias oblivione, to forget, id.

CON-TERRĒO, ēre, ūi, itum, tr. To frighten violently, to terrify; c. loquacitatem nostram, Cic.; —c. alqm clamore, Liv.

CONTESTATIO, ōnis, f. (contestor). I. (1) In law: An attestation, proof, testimony, proving by witnesses.—(2) Gen. (not in law): Testimony, proof. II. (3) Earnest entreaty. EX. (1) Dig.; —c. litis, a formal commencement of a trial by the calling of witnesses.—(2) c. misera injuriæ publicæ, Gell.—(3) petivit a me maxima contestatione, Cic. SYN. CONTESTATIO; CON-TESTO; DISPUTATIO; CONCERTATIO.—Contestatio, Entreaty, No. 3.—Contentio, effort, conducting a dispute with vehemence and passion.—Disputatio, a disputation or debate between two persons.—Concertatio, contention, chicanery; disputationes plenæ concertationum, Cic.

CON-TESTOR, āri, tr. dep. I. (1) To call any one to witness, to invoke, call upon, entreat. II. (2) In law: To commence a lawsuit, bring an action.—(3) Fig.: To attest, certify, prove. EX. (1) c. deos hominesque, Cic.; —c. cælum noctemque, id.—(2) c. item, to enter on a trial by calling witnesses, Cic. Lit. perf. in a passive

sense: *lis contestata, a suit at law entered upon in due form*, Cic.—(3) *ab hac contestata virtute*.

CON-TEXO, ēre, textū, textum, tr. I. Prop.

(1) *To weave together, join together by weaving, to entwine, to put together, connect.* II. Meton.

(2) *To join or set together, to unite, combine, compose.* EX. (1) *c. lilia amarantus*, Tibull.;—

c. alqd materiā injecta, Cæs.;—*c. fossam loricamque*, Tac.;—*c. extrema cum primis*, id.—(2) *c. equum trabibus acernis*, Virg.;—*c. crimen, to feign, forge, devise*, Cic.

CONTEXTĒ, adv. (contexto). *Connectedly*, in connection, Cic.

CONTEXTIM, adv. (id.). *Connectedly*, Plin.

CONTEXTUS, ūs, m. (id.). I. (1) *A joining together, composing, combining, union of parts, coherence.* II. Fig. (2) *A connection, contest, series, order, disposition, arrangement.*

EX. (1) *c. corporum*, Lucr.—(2) *mirabilis est apud illos (Stoicos) c. rerum*, Cic.;—*in toto contextu orationis*, id.;—*c. literarum, series or order in which the letters follow*, Quint.

CONTICESCO, ēre, fletū, intr. *incept.* (conticeo, rare). I. Prop. (1) *To become or be silent, keep silence, be hushed.* II. Meton. (2) *To be or become still, to be at rest, to abate, cease, become mute.*

EX. (1) *consentientia convictus repente conticuit*, Cic.;—*lyra conticuit*, Hor.;—*undae conticuere*, Ov.—(2) *conticuit subite hoc studium nostrum*, Cic.;—*actiones tribuniciae c.*, Liv. SYN. Conticeo. See CELO.

CONTICINIUM, ūi, n. (conticesco). Prop.: *The early part of the night when all begins to be still*, Plaut.

CONTIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (contigno). *A floor composed of beams or joists, and boards laid on them, frame-work; hence, a story, floor*, Cæs.; Liv. SYN. See TABULATUM.

CON-TIGNO, ēre, tr. (con, tignum). *To join together by beams, to joist, rafter.*

CONTIGŪS, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Active (prop., touching): Bordering upon, neighboring, near, contiguous.* II. (2) *Pass.: Attainable, within reach.* EX. (1) *c. domus*, Ov.;—

c. Cappadoces, Tac.—(2) *contiguus hastae*, Virg. SYN. CONTIGUUS; VICINUS; VICINALIS; CONFINIS; FINITIMUS.—*Contiguus, contiguous, adjoining, in contact.*—*Vicinus, of the same (vicus) village, a neighbor, near to*; *vicinae aedes, two houses may be vicina, without being contigue*; *vicæ vicina domus*.—*Vicinalis, of or belonging to neighbors or the neighborhood*; *vicinalibus bellis assidue vexati*, Just.—*Confinis, next to, bordering*; *quæ gens c. Cappadociæ est*, C. Nep.—*Finitimus, bordering upon, adjacent to a frontier line*; *confinis ager, a field separated from another by a common limit or boundary*. If that is a boundary line between two states, *ager finitimus* is the expression. Fig.: *peritiniacia perseverantiæ finitima est*, Cic.

CONTINENS, entis. I. pt. of continere. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: *Contiguous, close upon, bordering upon, neighboring, adjacent, near.*—(2) *That hangs together; connected, uninterrupted, unbroken.*—(3) Fig.: *Continent, temperate, moderate.*—(4) *In Rhet., Subst.*: *Continens, entis, n. That which contains any thing in itself; the principal matter, main point.* EX. (1) *aer c. mari*, Cic.;—*pars quæ cum Ciliciâ continens est*, id.;—*c. silvæ ac paludis*, Cæs.;—*timori ipsum malum c. fuit, followed immediately*, Liv.;—*c. dies, that follows, ensuing*, Cæs.—(2) *c. terra, the continent (often absol. without terra, continens, the continent*, Cæs.; Liv.; Plin.); *jum c. agmen migrantium impleverat vias, an uninterrupted line*; *c. itinera*, id.—(3) *quum reges tam*

sint continentes, Cic.;—*c. puer*—(4) *c. cænsa*, Cic.; Quint. SYN. Continens, No. (1) Syn. with contiguous, etc.—No. 3. See ABSTINENS.

CONTINENTER, adv. (continens). I. (1) Of space: *Continuously, Catull. Of time: Uninterruptedly, without ceasing or intermission, incessantly.* II. (2) *Moderately, temperately.*

EX. (1) *c. ire totâ nocte*, Cæs.;—*c. biduum lapidibus pluit*, Liv.—(2) *c. vivere*, Cic. SYN. See ASSIDUE.

CONTINENTĪA, æ, f. (contineo). (1) *A holding back.*—(2) Fig.: *A restraining of one's desires, temperance, moderation, continence, self-control.* EX. (1) *c. crepitus*, Suet.—(2) *valitudo sustentatur continentia in victu omni atque cultu*, Cic.

CON-TINĒO, ēre, finū, tentum, tr. and intr. (teneo). I. Tr. gen. (1) *To hold or keep together; to comprehend.*—(2) Exp.: *To hold any thing fast, to keep, retain, preserve.*—(3) *To hold in check, keep in, restrain, repress, bridle, curb.*—(4) *To hold any thing within itself, to contain, comprise, encompass.*—(5) *In the pass., contineri alqd re: To be contained in, to be based upon, rest upon, consist of.* II. Intr. (6) *To hang together, be connected.* EX. (1) *mundus omnia complexu suo continet*, Cic.;—*qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, is surrounded, inclosed*, Cæs.;—*pars Gallie continetur Garumna flumine, etc., is bounded*, Cæs.—(2) *alvus continet, quod recipit, ut id concoqui possit*, Cic.;—*arida continent odorem diutius*, Plin.;—*c. Remos, reliquosque Belgas in officio*, Cæs.;—(3) *c. Pompeium*, Cæs.;—*c. exercitum castris*, id.;—*c. se domi, to keep within doors, at home*, Suet.;—*c. dicta, to refrain*, Cic.—(4) *ut omnia quæ alantur contineant in se vim caloris*, Cic.;—*reliquum spatium quæ flumen intermittit mons continet*, Cæs.;—*comitia curiata rem militarem continent*, Liv.;—*fabula c. stultorum regum et populorum æstus*, Hor.—(5) *versus continentur paucis pedibus*, Quint.;—*artes quæ conjectura continentur, rest upon*, Cic.—(6) *atroque comestus c.*, Plaut. SYN. See CONTINEO.

1. CON-TINGO, ēre, tigi, tactum, tr. and intr. (tangere). I. Tr. prop. (1) *To touch, lay hold of, seize any thing.*—(2) Exp.: *To touch, i. e. to border upon, to reach as far as, to be near, to be neighboring.*—(3) Fig.: *To touch, concern, affect, have to do with.* II. Intr. (4) *To happen, to chance, to come to pass.*—(5) *c. alicui: To happen to any body, to befall any body, to fall to any body's lot or share.*—(6) *Impers., or with a subjunctive clause (Gr. 413): To happen, come to pass.*—(7) *To be neighboring, to be near, to border upon*, cf. No. (2).—(8) *Of plants: To come forth, to grow.* EX. (1) *c. facile cibum terrestrem rostris*, Cic.;—*c. habenas manibus*, Ov.;—*c. terram osculo*, Liv. PHRASES. *c. cibos sale modico, to strewn over, to besprinkle*, Cels.;—*c. dextram, to touch by way of saluting, to salute*, Liv.;—*c. metam, to reach, arrive at*, Hor.;—*c. auras, to be exposed to the air, to come into the air*, Ov.;—*c. avem ferro, to hit, id.*—(2) *Helvi fines Avernorum contingunt*, Cæs.;—*turri adacta et contingente vallum*, id.—(3) *quos contingebat cura*, Liv.;—*libido c. alqm, Ov.*;—*sors Tyrrenum contigit, befall, fall upon*, Vell.;—*contactos sceleris, seized, affected*, Liv.;—*equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, profaned*, Tac.;—*multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punicis belli societate, touched, i. e. affected, implicated, mixed up with.*—(4) *magis id facilitate quum alia ulla culpa mea contigit*, Cic.;—*si nulla excoasatio c.*, Quint.—(5) *si contigerit ea vita sapienti*, Cic.;—*quantum otium jundiu nobis non contigit*, id. (6) *non cuius homini contigit adire Corinthum,*

it has not happened, Hor.; — *mihi Romæ nutriri contigit, it happened, it was my lot*. — (1) *u. radices montis ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contigant*, Cæs. — (2) *cauliculi c. ex brassica*, Plin. SYN. *Contingit, impers.* No. (5). See *Accidit*.

2. **CON-TINGO** (tinguo), *äre, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To moisten, bedew, besprinkle*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To bewk*. EX. (1) *c. oris poculi mellis liquore*, Lucr.; — *c. lac parco sale, to throw a little salt into*, Virg. — (2) *c. cuncta Musæo lepore*, Lucr.

CONTINUATIO, *önis, f.* (continuo). I. (1) *Unbroken connection, uninterrupted succession, continuation*. II. *In Rhet.* (2) *A period*. EX. (1) *c. seriesque rerum*, Cic.; — *c. causarum, id.*; — *c. imbrium, uninterrupted or incessant continuation*, Cæs.; — *in continuatione sermonis*, Quint. — (2) *c. verborum*, Cic.; Quint. SYN. **CONTINUATIO**; **CONTINUITAS**. — *Continuatio, continuation, the action by which a thing is continued and its duration*; *c. imbrium*, Cæs. — *Continuitas, the continuity or joining without interruption of the parts, or whole length of a thing*; it is said of extension; *collum et juba continuitate spinæ porrigitur*, Plin.

CONTINŪE, *adv.* (continuus). *Continuously, very rare*.

CONTINŪITAS, *ätis, f.* (id.). *A continuation*; *c. spinæ, immediate connection*, Plin. SYN. See **CONTINUATIO**.

CONTINŪO, *adv.* (id.). I. (1) *Immediately after, soon after*; *instantly, without delay, forthwith, corresponding with simulac, ut, quum, or absol.* — (2) *In the statement of a logical consequence from a fact, so also, only with a negative or a question implying a negative: Not by consequence, not necessarily or of course. In questions: Perhaps then, perhaps therefore*. II. (3) *Uninterruptedly, continuously*. EX. (1) *c. consilium dimisit*, Cic.; — *iste c. ut vidit non dubitavit, etc., id.* *Abol.*: *ignis in aquam coactus c. restinguitur*, Cic.; — *hos c. in itinere adorti*, Cæs.; — *absens factus ædilis, c. prætor, soon after*, Cic.; — *non c., not immediately, id.* — (2) *non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, am I therefore*, Cic.; — *si malo careat, continuone fruiat summo bono? does he, therefore, immediately? id.* — (3) *in acm continuo inserebat*, Quint. SYN. **CONTINUO**; **STATIM**; **CONFESTIM**; **ACTUTUM**; **ILICET**; **ILlico**; **PROtinus**; **REPENTE**; **DEREPENTE**; **SUBITO**; **EXTemplo**. — *Continuo, without interval*. — *Statim (stare), on the spot, without leaving the place*. — *Confestim, quickly, eagerly*; *c. hue advolavit*. — *Actutum, with activity or despatch*. — *Illicet (ire, licet), you may go when you will, it is all over, at once, immediately*. — *Illico (in, loco), in that very place, on the spot, instantly*. — *Protinus (porro, tenus), at the first, instantly, without delay*; *p. pergas*, Cic. — *Repete (repere), all on a sudden*; *opp. sensim*; *Amicitiam magis decet sensim dissuere, quam repente prædicere*, Cic. — *Derепente, intens. of repente*. — *Subito (ire, sub), quickly, suddenly*; it expresses less surprise than *repente*. — *Extemplo, immediately, without loss of time*. See the word.

CONTINŪO, *äre, tr. and intr.* (continuus). I. *Tr.* (1) *Gen.*: *To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession, to join, connect, unite*. — (2) *Esp.*: *To join or connect in point of time, i. e. to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after the other*. II. *Intr.* (3) *To continue without intermission*. EX. (1) *aer mari continuans est*, Cic.; — *ædificia mœnibus continuantur, join the wall*, Liv.; — *Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, border upon*, PHRASES. *c. fundos, to buy adjoining estates*,

Cic.; — *c. verba, to form into a period, id.* — (2) *c. iter die et nocte*, Cæs.; — *c. diem noctemque potando*, Tac.; — *c. magistratum alci, to prolong*, Liv.; — *c. dapes, to serve up one dish after another*, Hor.; — *hiems continuatur hiemi, is followed by*. — (3) *febres ita ut cæpere continuant*, Cels. SYN. See **PANGO**.

CONTINŪUS, *a, um, adj.* (continuo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Hanging together or on one another, uninterrupted, without intermission, one after another*. — (2) *Subst.*: *Continuus, i, m. One that is constantly with any body, a constant companion*. II. *Exp.* *Of time: Following, successive, continuous*. EX. (1) *aer c. terræ*, Sen.; — *c. agri*, Suet.; — *c. montes*, Plin.; — *c. oratio*, Quint. — (2) *c. principis*, Tac. — (3) *c. annos prope quinquaginta*, Cic.; — *c. dies quinque ex eo die*, Cæs. SYN. See **ASSIDUUS**.

CON-TOLLO, *äre, tr.* *For confero*. *To carry any whither*; *c. gradum, to go any where*, Plaut.

CON-TŌNAT, *impers.*: *It thunders heavily*.

CONTOR, *äri*. See **CUNCTOR**.

CON-TORQUEŌ, *äre, torsi, tortum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To turn, turn round, to twist or whirl about*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Same*. EX. (1) *c. membra quæcumque vult*, Cic.; — *c. proram ad levæ undas*, Virg.; — *c. hastam, to brandish, to hurl*, id. — (2) *quæ verba contorquet! herbs*, Cic.

CONTORTE, *adv.* (contorqueo). *Wound together, wound round*; hence, *intricately, perplexedly*; *c. dicere*, Cic. *Compar.*: *c. concluduntur a Stoicis*, Cic.

CONTORTIO, *önis, f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A whirling round*. II. (2) *Complication, intricacy*. EX. (1) *c. dextræ*, Auct. Her. — (2) *contortiones orationis*, Cic.

CONTORTOR, *öris, m.* (id.). *A wrestler*, Ter.

CONTORTŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* (contortus). *Somewhat complicated or strained, somewhat obscure*, Cic.

CONTORTUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of contorqueo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Powerful, forcible, strong*. — (2) *Involuted, intricate*. EX. (1) *c. oratio*, Cic.; — *c. vis orationis*, Quint. — (2) *c. et difficile res*.

1. **CONTRÄ**, *adv.* (perhaps *abl.* for *conterö*, *se. parte, as citra, extra, intra, ultra*). It denotes the opposite of any thing, or the opposite side. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of place: Over against, on the opposite side*. — (2) *Meton. gen.* *Of an action: On the other hand, on the contrary, again*. — (3) *Exp.*: *Denoting the very reverse: Just the contrary*. EX. (1) *jum omnia c. circaque hostium plena erant*, Liv.; — *templa vides c.*, Ov.; — *c. intuei aliquem, to look in any body's face*, Liv. — (2) *quæ me amat, quam c. amo*, Plaut.; — *quod domum huic dono c. comparet, a present in return*, Ter. — (3) *ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati, quos, etc.*, Cic.; — *ut essent eorum alia æstimationia, alia c., the contrary, id.* — *quod c. oportebat, on the contrary, id.* — *c. consistere, to make a stand against, to withstand*, Cæs.; — *c. ferire, to strike back*, Sall. *With atque or quam*: *jusserunt simulacrum Jovis c. atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, contrary to what it had been*, Cic.; — *ut senatus c. quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret, id.* SYN. **CONTRA**; **E CONTRARIO**; **CONTRARIE**. — *Conträ, on the contrary*. — *E contrario, the same*; *E contrario tibi sum amicus*, Cic. — *Contrarie, contrarily, in a contrary manner*.

2. **CONTRÄ**, *prep. with acc.* *Prop.* (1) *Of place: Over against, against*. — (2) *Meton.* *Of actions and states: Against*. — (3) *In a friendly sense: Toward, for erga or in*. EX. (1) *unum latus est c. Galliam*, Cæs.; — *ææ regiones sunt c. Gallias, id.* — (2) *c. omnia die oportere*,

Cic.;—*armis contendere* c. populum Romanum, *Cæs.*;—c. *spem*, *Sall.*;—c. *decus regium*, *id.*—(3) *(elephantis) tanta narratur clementia c. minus validos, ut, etc.*, *Plin.*

CONTRACTĒ, *adv.* (contractus). *Contractedly, narrowly*, *Sen.*

CONTRACTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (contraho). **I. Prop.** (1) *A drawing together, contracting.* **II. Meton.** (2) *A shortening, shortness, brevity.* **EX.** (1) c. *digitorum*, *Cic.*;—c. *supercliorum*, *id.*—(2) c. *paginae*, *Cic.*;—c. *syllabae*, *id.*;—c. *animi in dolore, pusillanimitas, dejection of mind in trouble*, *Cic.*

CONTRACTIUNCULA, *æ, f. dim.* (contractio). c. *animi, a slight fit of dejection*, *Cic.*

1. CONTRACTUS, *a, um.* **I. pt. of contractio.** **II. Adj.** (1) *Prop.*: *Contracted, narrow, short; abridged, curtailed, small, confined.* (2) *Fig.*: *Small, contracted, moderate, shut up.* **EX.** (1) c. *æquora*, *Hor.*;—*Nilus contractior et exilior*, *Plin.*—(2) c. *ambitus verborum*, *Cic.*;—c. *voce*, *Quint.*;—c. *paupertas, pinching*, *Hor.*;—*sibi parceret contractusque, gathered up, i. e. crouching from the cold*, *Hor.*;—*contracta cupiditas*. **SYN.** See **ANGUSTUS**.

2. CONTRACTUS, *ūs, m.* (contraho). **I. A contracting, shrinking; c. *acınorum*, *Varr.* **II. The management or negotiating of a business; c. *rei*, *Quint.*****

CONTRĀ-DĪCO, *ēre, xi, etum, intr.* *To speak against, to contradict*; c. *sententiis aliorum*, *Tac.*;—*quibus precibus contradici non posset*, *id.*

CONTRĀDICTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (contradico). *A speaking against, contradiction, an objection*; ubi contradictioni locus non erit, *Quint.*;—*contradictionem sumere, to anticipate the objection of an adversary*, *id.*

CONTRĀHO, *ēre, xi, etum, tr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *Gen.*: *To draw or bring together, to assemble or collect to one point.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To draw together, to contract from a larger to a smaller space; to bring into a smaller compass, draw in.* **II. Fig.** (3) *Gen.*: *To make, carry into effect, occasion, perform, do, accomplish, execute, produce.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To make a bargain or contract, to do business with any body, to contract; also, to associate with any body.*—(5) *similar to No. (2)*: *To draw in, repress.* **EX.** (1) c. *cohortes ex finitimis regionibus*, *Cæs.*;—c. *exercitum in unum locum*, *id.*;—*navibus circiter LXXX. contractis*, *Cæs.*;—c. *libros undique*, *Suet.*;—(2) *animal omne membra, quocumque vult, contrahit*, *Cic.*;—*pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes*, *id.*;—c. *castra*, *Cæs.*;—c. *vela, to take in*, *Hor.*;—c. *lac, to cause to curdle*, *Plin.*;—c. *vulnera, cicatrices, to cause to contract, to close*, *id.*—(3) c. *negotium sibi*, *Cic.*;—c. *certamen*, *Liv.*—(4) c. *rem cum aliquo*, *Cic.*;—*in rerum contractarum fide*, *id.*;—*neque si tecum agas quid, neque si cum altero contrahas, have to do with*, *id.*—(5) *hoc te primum rogo, ne contrahas animum*, *Cic.*;—c. *appetitus omnes*. **SYN.** See **COGO**.

CONTRĀ-PŌNO, *ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, tr.* *To set against, oppose*, *Quint.*; hence,

CONTRĀPŌSĪTUM, *i, n.* *An opposed clause, antithesis*, *Quint.*

CONTRĀRIĒ, *adv.* (contrarius). *Contrarily, in a different or opposite manner*; c. *sidera procedentia*, *Cic.*;—c. *scriptum*, *id.*;—c. *dicere*, *Tac.* **SYN.** See **1. CONTRA**.

CONTRĀRIŌ, *adv.* See in **CONTRARIUS**. **CONTRĀRIŪS**, *a, um, adj.* (contra). **I. Prop.** (1) *That is or lies over against, opposite.*

II. Meton. (2) *Opposite, over against.*—(3) *Exp.*: *Injurious, hurtful, pernicious.* **EX.** (1) *collis hinc c.*, *Cæs.*;—*tigna c. iis (tignis)*, *id.*; c. *ictu uterque transfixus, opposite, reciprocal, mutual*, *Liv.*—(2) *hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas*, *Cic.*;—*vitium c. illi virtuti*, *Quint.* *Adverb.*: e or ex *contrario, on the contrary*, *Cic.*; *Cæs.*; *Quint.*;—*rarely in contrarium*, *Plin.*—(3) *usus lactis c. capitis doloribus*, *Plin.*;—*philosophia c. imperatore*, *Suet.*;—c. *homo, inimical*, *Plædr.* **SYN.** See **ADVERSARIUS**.

CONTRĒBĒA, *æ, f.* *Contrelia*, one of the chief towns of the Celtiberi, in Hispania Tarr., south-east of Caesaraugusta, *Liv.*;—*its inhabitants, Contrebienses*, *Liv.*

CONTRACTĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (contracto). *A touching, handling*; c. *eque*, *Cic.*

CON-TRECTO, *āre, tr.* (con, tracto). **I. Prop.** (1) *To lay hold of with the hand, to handle, touch, feel.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To touch, to reach*, *id.* **II. Fig.** (3) *To weigh over, to consider, think over.* **EX.** (1) c. *omnes partes corporis*, *Sen.*;—c. *membra*, *Suet.*;—c. *librum manibus*, *Hor.*—(2) *contractatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci, dishonored*, *Tac.*—(3) c. *studia et disciplinæ philosophiæ*, *Gell.*

CON-TREBISCO, *ēre, mihi, intr.* and *tr.* **I. Intr.** (1) *To tremble all over.* **II. Tr.** (2) c. *aliquid*: *To tremble at a thing, to be afraid of.* **EX.** (1) *ut et tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam*, *Cic.*—(2) *non c. injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, etc.*, *Sen.*;—*Italia c. Hannibalem*, *Just.*

CON-TRĪBŪO, *ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr.* **I. (1) To annex, incorporate.** **II. (2) To contribute.** **EX.** (1) *qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi*, *Cæs.*;—*in unam urbem contributi*, *Liv.*—(2) *Very rare*: *Ubi simul plura contribuuntur*, *Dig.*;—*contribuere aliquid*, *Ov.*

CONTRĪBŪTUS, *a, um, pt. of contribuo.*

CON-TRISTO, *āre, tr.* (con, tristis). **I. Prop.** (1) *To make sorrowful, to afflict, render gloomy.* **II. Meton.** (2) *To render gloomy with regard to light or color.*—(3) *To disturb, make thick (of wine).* **EX.** (1) *contristavit hæc sententia Balbum*, *Cacl. ap. Cic.*—(2) c. *colores*, *Plin.*;—*Aquarius c. annum, renders gloomy, sad, etc.*, *Hor.*—(3) *contristari æstu*, *Col.*

CONTRĪTUS, *a, um.* **I. pt. of contrero.** **II. Adj.**: *Worn out, common, well-known, tried*; c. *proverbium vetustate*, *Cic.*

CONTRŌVERSĪA, *æ, f.* (controversus). *A quarrel, dispute, controversy*; quicquid quod in c. versetur, *Cic.* **PHRASES.** *rem vocare in controversiam, to raise a dispute or controversy about a thing*, *Cic.*;—*venire in c., to enter into a dispute or controversy*, *id.*;—*sine c., without contradiction, indisputably*, *id.* Also, *Concr.*: *A matter of dispute, a question*, *Plin.*;—*a deliberation*, *Quint.* **SYN.** **CONTRORSIA**; **DISCEPTATIO**; **LITIGATIO**; **ALTERCATIO**; **RIXA**; **LIS**; **JURGĪUM**.—*Controversia, a contest, when two parties array themselves on opposite sides.*—*Disceptatio, discussion to settle a point about which parties differ.*—*Litigatio, a dispute arising from hostile feeling.*—*Altercatio, an altercation, a heated dispute.*—*Rixa, a brawl, a quarrel which threatens to end in blows.*—*Lis, a process or action at law.*—*Jurgium, a fierce, angry dispute among friends or neighbors*; *benevolorum concitatio, non lis inimicorum, jurgium dicitur*, *Cic.* Also, *controversiam facere, to give matter or cause for controversy*;—*controversiam intendere, to excite a quarrel, to raise a matter*; *qui controversiam intendit de rebus iis quæ controversiam non faciunt, pestis est societatis*, *G. D.*

CONTROVERSĪOSUS, a, um, adj. (contro-versia). *Disputed, very much controverted* (very rare); c. res, Liv.

CONTROVERSOR, āri, intr. dep. (contro-versus). *To be at variance, to dispute*; ut inter vos de nujusmodi rebus controversemini, Cic. SYN. See CONCERTO.

CONTRŌ-VERSUS, a, um, adj. (contra). I. (1) *Poss.*: *That is the subject of dispute.* II. (2) *A. t.*: *Quarrelsome, litigious.* EX. (1) c. res, Cic.; —c. jus, id.—(2) quod esset acuta illa gens (Siculorum) et c. natura, Cic.

CON-TRŪCIDO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To slaughter, cut down, to put to the sword, butcher, manile.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same in a fig. sense.* EX. (1) c. plebem immissio milite, Sen.; —c. universos, Suet.—(2) rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *mangled, lacerated*, Cic.

CON-TRŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. *To thrust together*; c. aliquos in balneas, Cic.; —c. uvam in dolia, Varr.

CON-TRUNCO, āre. *To cut in pieces, kill, slay*; c. filios, Plaut. *Facetiously*: c. cibum, i. e. *to consume*, Plaut.

CONTRŪSUS, a, um, pt. of contrudo.

CONTŪBERNĀLIS, is, c. (contubernium). I. (1) *A tent-companion, one that lives in the same tent* (there were usually ten men and one decanus (overseer of ten) in the same tent), Cic. II. *Meton.* (2) *One who studies the art of warfare in the suite of the general.*—(3) *Gen.*: *A comrade, companion, associate.*—(4) *In vulgar language: The husband of a female slave or the wife of a male slave.* EX. (1) 'contubernales' appellando, Tac.—(2) c. Q. Pompeio preconsubi, Cic.—(3) c. illi in consulatu, Cic.

CONTŪBERNĪUM, ſi, n. (con, taberna). I. 1. *Abstr.*: *A dwelling together in one tent*, Tac.—2. *Meton.*: *The suite of a general, consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him*, Cic.—3. *Gen.*: *Companionship, intercourse* (between friends and colleagues, etc.), Suet.—4. *Marriage between slaves*, Col.; —*concubinage* (opp. connubium), Cic.—5. *Of animals: A living together*, Phædr. II. *Concr.* 6. *A common war-tent*, Cæs.; Tac.—7. *Meton.*: *A common dwelling, habitation*, Suet.—8. *The abode of a male and female slave*, Tac. SYN. See CONSUBIUM.

CON-TŪEOR, ēri, tūitus, tr. dep. I. *Prop.* (1) *To look on, gaze at, behold, survey with attention or admiration.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To look to, take care of, think of.* II. *Meton.* (3) *To see right of, to see any thing.* EX. (1) c. alqm duobus oculis, Cic.—(2) pecus sic contuendum, ne, Varr.—(3) ai volutrios forte possis contui (contueri), Plaut.

1. **CONTŪITUS**, a, um, pt. of contueor.

2. **CONTŪITUS** (contutus), ſis, m. (contueor). *A looking at attentively, a viewing, seeing* (only in Abl. sing.), Plin.

CONTŪMĀCĪA, æ, f. (contumax). *Perseverance in one's purpose or opinion; seldom in a good sense: Contancy, firmness; mostly in a bad sense: Obstinacy, stiff-neckedness; illa tua singularis c.*, Cic.; —*oris oculorumque illa c.*, id.; —c. libera, *manly freedom*, id. *Of things*: c. arborum, *backwardness in growth*, Plin. SYN. CONTUMACIA; PERTINACIA; PERVICACIA; OBSTINACIO.—*Contumacia, contumacy, spiteful, unreasonable resistance.*—*Pertinacia, obstinacy in maintaining what we have done, said, or undertaken, from pride of constancy, sometimes even when convinced of error.*—*Pervicacia, perverseness, an obstinate determination not to give up a*

point, but to get the better of others, right or wrong.—*Obstinatio, stubbornness, self-will.*

CONTŪMĀCĪTER, adv. (contumax). *Obstinately, insolently, stubbornly*; c. solet ad me scribere, Cic.; —c. omnia agere, Liv.

CONTŪMAX, æcis, adj. (contumco). (1) *In a bad sense: Unbending, obstinate, refractory.*—(2) *In a good sense, seldom: Steadfast, firm.* EX. (1) quis contumacior? quis superior? Cic.; —reus c., Quint.—(2) c. etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *persevering, firm*, Tac.; —c. sylaba, *not yielding to the metre*, Mart.

CONTŪMĒLĪA, æ, f. (contumco). I. (1) *Affront, insult, misusage or abuse, contumely.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of things: Detriment, injury, damage.* EX. (1) quibus tu plurimas contumelias imposuisti, *hast inflicted, put*, Cic.; —contumeliam jacere in alqm, id.—(2) naves totæ factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Cæs. SYN. See INJURIA.

CONTŪMĒLĪOSE, adv. *Reproachfully, insolently, injuriously*; c. dicere de absentibus, Cic.; from

CONTŪMĒLĪOSUS, a, um, adj. (contumelia). *Full of reproach or abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive*; quam c. in edictis! Cic.; —c. dicta, Sall.

CON-TŪCŪLO, āre, tr. I. *To heap up like a mound*; c. stragulum molle ovis, Plin. II. *To cover with a mound, i. e. to bury, inter*, Ov.

CON-TUNDO, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To beat, bruise, break, crush to pieces.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To break, destroy, repress, quash, ruin.* EX. (1) c. oleas in lentisco, Cat.; —c. radices ferreis pilis, Col.; —c. alqm fustibus, Plaut.; —grando c. vites, Hor.—(2) c. ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.; —nostræ opes contusæ erant, Sall.; —c. classem Antiochi, Liv.; —c. minas regum, Hor. SYN. See TUNDO.

CONTURBĀTIO, ōnis, f. (conturbo). I. (1) *Confusion, disorder.* II. (2) *Fig.*: *Confusion, perturbation or commotion of mind.* EX. (1) c. oculorum, *a weak, dim sight*, Scrib.—(2) c. est metus excutiens cogitata, Cic.

CONTURBĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of conturbo. II. *Adj.* *Confused, disturbed, confounded, perplexed*; c. sane tristem et c. domum revertisse.

CON-TURBO, āre, tr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, embarrass, perplex.*—(2) *Mentally: To disquiet, disturb.* II. *Esp.* (3) *To occasion disorder or confusion, especially in money transactions; hence, to fail, become bankrupt.*—(4) *To confuse, disturb one's plans.* EX. (1) c. ordines militum, Sall.; —c. reimp., id.—(2) valetudo tua me valde c., Cic.—(3) igitur me conturbare oportet? Cic.—(4) conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, Ter.

CONTUS, i, m. (κοντός). *A pole, Virg.* SYN. See REMUS. Also: *A spear or pike*, Virg.

CONTŪSĪO, ōnis, f. (contundo). *A breaking, bruising, crushing*; c. olive, Col.

CONTŪSUS, a, um, pt. of contundo.

CŌNUS, i, m. = κωνός. I. *A cone*, Lucr. II. *Meton.* *Of things in the shape of a cone: The point or summit of a helmet*, Virg.; Plin.; —*the fruit of the cypress-tree*, Col.; —*a kind of sun-dial*, Vitruv.

CON-VĀDOR, āri, tr. dep. *To bind one to appear in court by giving surety*, Plaut.

CON-VALESCO, ēre, lūi, intr. 1. *To regain health, to recover from a disease, gain strength, become strong*; si fatum tibi est ex hoc morbo c., Cic.—2. *Subst.*: *Convalescens, ntis, one that is convalescent*, Plin.; infans c., *increasing in strength*; —(Milo) in dies convalescebat, *was increasing in*

power, Cic.;—*annona c.*, *is getting better, becoming cheaper*, Suet. SYN. CONVALESCO; CONVALESCO.—CONVALESCERE, *to recover health after sickness*.—CONVASCERE, *to be healing* (speaking of a wound).

CON-VALLIS, *is, f.* A plain surrounded on all sides with hills, a valley, Cic., etc.

CON-VALLO, *äre, tr.* To encompass with a rampart or intrenchment, to surround, Gell.

CON-VASO, *äre, tr.* (con, vas). To pack up, get baggage together, Ter.

CON-VECTO, *äre, tr.* freq. (convehio). To bring or carry together; c. lizonas, dolabras e proximis agris, Tac.;—c. praedas, Virg.

CONVECTOR, *önis, m.* (convehio). A fellow-passenger (on board a ship), Cic.;—a companion on the way, Apul.

CON-VĒHO, *äre, vxi, vectum, tr.* I. (1) To bring or carry together. II. *Esp.* (2) To collect or get in the harvest. EX. (1) c. lintribus in eam insulam materiem, etc., Cic.;—c. frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Cæs.;—(2) c. messes, Plin. SYN. See ADVĒHO.

CON-VELLO, *äre, velli, vulsum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To tear away, pluck up, uproot, pull down, overthrow, separate, disjoin, etc., any thing that hangs together or has consistency (a wall, building, tree, etc.); to move out of its place or position.—(2) *Esp.* In *Milit.*: To take the standards out of the ground where they had been planted, i. e. to break up or remove a camp, to decamp.—(3) In *Medic.*: convulsus, suffering from cramps, convulsions, convulsive.—(4) *Subst.*: One who suffers from cramp or convulsions. II. *Fig.* (5) To tear to pieces, to shatter or cause to totter, to destroy, overthrow, bring to naught, annihilate. EX. (1) milites vectibus infima saxa turris convellunt, Cæs.;—c. armos, to dislocate, put out of joint, Col.;—c. domum, to pull down.—(2) c. signa, Col.;—(3) c. fauces, Quint.;—(4) convulsus utilissima, Plin.;—(5) c. dapes avido dente, Ov.;—c. glebam vomere, Catull.;—convulsus remis rostrisque tridentibus aëquor, Virg.;—convulsi laniati centuriones, Tac. SYN. See LABEFACIO.

CONVĒNA, *æ, c.* (convenio, coming together). I. (1) *Subst.* usually in the plur.: A crowd assembled in haste, strangers come together from different parts. II. (2) *Adj.*: Assembling. EX. (1) an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convēnas congregasse videtur? etc., Cic.—(2) convēna undique multitudo, Amm. SYN. See ADVĒNA.

CONVĒNIENS, *entis*. I. *pt.* of convenio. II. *Adj.* (1) Agreeable, agreeing, accordant, suiting, harmonious, living in harmony or concord.—(2) Suitable, proper, befitting, becoming. EX. (1) c. bene amici, Cic.;—c. optime propinqui cognatique, id.—(2) With *dat.*, ad alqd, inter se, or *absol.*: oratio parum sibi c., Quint.;—nil est tam c. ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.;—c. toga, that fits well, Ov. SYN. CONVENIENS; CONSENTIENS; CONSENTANĒS.—CONVENIENS, coinciding, fitting, suitable, designates uniformity of destination.—Consentiens, agreeing, denotes uniformity of disposition, meaning, or signification.—Consentaneus, conformable, suitable, agreeable.

CONVĒNIENTER, *adv.* (conveniens). Agreeably, suitably, conveniently, fitly, consistently; c. nature vivere, Cic.;—c. ad præsentem fortune statum loqui, Liv.

CONVĒNIĒNTĪA, *æ, f.* (convenio). Agreement, accord, conformity, proportion; c. natura

cum extis, Cic.;—c. partium, harmony, symmetry, id.;—virtus conveniantia constat, Sen.

CON-VĒNIO, *äre, vëni, ventum, intr. and tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) To come together, to meet, to come to any body, or approach him, to visit any body, to accost, address. II. *Esp.* (2) In Law: To come to.—(3) *Prop.*: To unite.—(4) *Fig.*: To agree upon, make agreement; res convenit, or impers. convenit (alicui cum alqo, inter alqos, or *absol.*), to agree about any thing, to be unanimous about, to harmonize in sentiment.—(5) *Prop.*: To fit one another, to suit, to be adapted for.—(6) *Fig.*: res convenit, or impers., convenit (in, ad alqd, cum alqo re, etc.), it is becoming, seemly, fit, proper, serviceable for any thing. EX. (1) *absol.* or with *acc.*: milites qui ex provincia conveniunt, Cæs.;—c. frequentes in consiliis, Cic. With *acc.*: Helvetii quam eum (Cæsarem) in itinere convenissent, had met, Cæs. In the *passive*: Balbus se conveniri noli, will see to one, Cic.—(2) c. in manum (of the wife), to come into the hands (manus) of the husband by marriage, Cic.;—for which, c. in matrimonio cum viro, Gell.—(3) atomi c., Lucr.—(4) pax que cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.;—tempus inter eos committendi prælii convenerat, Cæs.;—pax ita convenerat, ut, etc., Cic. *Impers.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit (lit. it was agreed by me, i. e.) we concerted, I made an agreement with him, that, etc., Cic.—(5) ad pedem apte convenit, Cic.—(6) que vita videtur in quovis potius quam in istum c., Cic.;—interim sic quætere convenit, Quint. SYN. See ADEO.

CONVENTICŪLUM, *i, n. dim.* (conventus). I. (1) A small assembly, association. II. (2) A place of assembly or meeting. EX. (1) conventicula hominum quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt, Cic.—(2) apud venus conventicula exstructa, Tac.

CONVENTIO, *önis, f.* (convenio). 1. A meeting, assembly, Varr.—2. *Fig.*: Agreement in a thing; hence, a covenant, compact, Liv.; Tac.

CONVENTUM, *i, n. (id.)*. An agreement, compact, covenant, Cæs. SYN. See PACTUM.

1. CONVENTUS, *a, um, pt.* of convenio. 2. CONVENTUS, *ūs, m.* (convenio). I. (1) *Gen.*: Any meeting or assembly.—(2) *Esp.*: Persons that meet in a provincial town for commercial purposes: A body, community, corporation.—(3) A meeting for the determination of lawsuits; a court, term, assize. II. *Prop.* (4) A meeting together, uniting.—(5) *Fig.* for conventum: An agreement, covenant, compact. EX. (1) non meretricio conventu referta, Cæs.;—c. duarum stellarum, the (accidental) meeting.—(2) iudices ex conventu proponi solent, Cic.—(3) ex his oppidis, in quibus consistere prætores et conventum agere solent, to hold the assizes, to sit in judgment, Cic.;—conventus peractis, Cæs.;—(4) non ex ullorum conventu, Lucr.—(5) ex conventu, according to agreement, Cæs. SYN. See COMITIA.

CON-VERBĒRO, *äre, tr.* I. (1) To beat (in such a manner as to disfigure). II. *Fig.* (2) Same, figuratively. EX. (1) c. faciem, Plin.;—c. os, Curt.—(2) c. vitia, to chastise, Sen.

CON-VERRO, *äre, verri, versum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To sweep together, sweep out, brush, sweep. II. *Mét-n.* (2) To scrape or collect together. EX. (1) Cat.; Col. Factionis: c. alqm totum cum pulvisculo, to beat the dust out, i. e. to beat soundly.—(2) c. hereditates omnium, to get or appropriate to one's self, Cic.

CONVERSATIO, *önis, f.* (converso). I. (1) A frequent use of a thing. II. *Esp.* (2) A frequent stay at a place, abode, residence.—(3)

CONVERSIO

Intercourse, conversation. EX. (1) quæ res extra conversationem jacuerunt, entirely out of use. Sen.—(2) frequentior c. Plin.—(3) nec defuit c. hominum, Vell.; —c. Vestalis cum viris, Sen. Contr.

CONVERSIO, ōnis, f. (converto). I. Prop. (1) A turning round.—(2) In Medic. : A turning round, inverting.—(3) A tumor, swelling. II. Fig. (4) Gen. : A change, alteration.—(5) Esp. in Rhet. : 1. A transition from one style to another.—2. A repetition of the same word at the end of a sentence, Cic.—3. A round period, id. EX. (1) c. cœli, Cic. Plur. : c. cœlestes, of the heavenly bodies; c. mensium annorumque, the periodical return of the seasons, effected by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.—(2) c. vesicæ, Plin.—(3) Situmor in suppurationem convertitur, optimum est lamina conversionem rescare, Col.—(4) c. et perturbatio rerum, Cic.—(5) c. verborum, Cic.; —conversiones (orationi) habeat absolutas, finished or rounded periods, Cic.

CON-VERSO, Ære, tr. freq. (converto). To turn or whirl round; Animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

CON-VERSOR, Æri, Ætus, intr. dep. (1) To dwell or live any where.—(2) Esp. : To associate with any body. EX. (1) aquila c. in montibus, Plin.—(2) c. nobiscum, Sen.; —c. inter humano sanguine delibatos, Sen. Of animals : apes c. cum parentibus, Col.

1. **CONVERSUS**, a, um, pt. of converto. Suppl.

2. **CONVERSUS**, a, um, pt. of converto. Turned round.

CON-VERTO (vort.), Ære, ti, sum, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) Prop. : To turn or whirl any thing round, to wheel round, to turn or move toward a place.—(2) Fig. : Same.—(3) Meton. : To change by turning round, to alter, transform.—(4) Esp. of literary works : To translate. II. Intr. (5) Prop. : To turn, turn round.—(6) Fig. : To turn, take a turn. EX. (1) c. manum, Cic.; —c. signa, to turn round upon the enemy, to wheel round, Cæs.; Liv.; —vox boum Herculeum convertit, made him turn round, Liv. (Miblle : in infimo orbe luna convertitur, moves, turns); —c. omnem multitudinem ad alqm, Cæs.—(2) c. omnem orationem in increpandum Cæpionis fugam, Cic.; —c. rationem in fraudem, to employ, apply, id.; —c. facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint.—(3) c. rem, Cic.; —c. vite viam, Hor.; —c. studia, id.; —c. remp., to turn upside down, to disturb, throw into disorder, Cic.; —c. castra castris, to change camp for camp, to move, march on, Cæs.—(4) converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, nec converti ut interpretes, sed ut orator, Cic.; —c. carmina Arati, id.—(5) clam cum paucis ad pedites convertit, Sall.—(6) hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, turned out to his advantage, Cic.; —regium imperium c. in superbium dominationemque, Sall. SYN. CONVERTO; INVERTO.—Convertere, to turn with, together. Fig. : Convert, change, translate.—Invertere, to turn inside out, upside down, invert.

CON-VESTIO, ire. I. Prop. (1) To clothe, cover with garments. II. Meton. (2) To cover. EX. (1) c. corpora, Enn.—(2) omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

CONVEXITAS, Ætis, f. (convexus). A convex roundness, convexity; c. circuli, Plin.; —c. mundi, id.

CONVEXUS, a, um, adj. (conveho). I. (1) Vaulted, rounded, convex.—(2) Subst. : Convexum, i, n. and often Convexa, orum, n. A convexity, arch, vault. II. (3) Inclined, sloping. EX.

CONVIVIUM

(1) c. orbis, Cic.; —c. cælum, Ov.—(2) In convexo memorum, Virg.; —tædet convexa cœli tueri, id.—(3) c. vertex ad æquora, Ov.; —c. iter, id. SYN. See CONCAVUS.

CONVICIATOR, ōris, m. (convicior). A railer, reciler, Cic.; Sen. SYN. See CALUMNIATOR.

CONVICIOR, Æri, intr. (convicium). To reproach, revile, taunt; convicianti oculum verberibus excussit, Suet.

CONVICIUM, fi, n. (con, vox). I. Gen. (1) A loud violent cry or noise produced by several individuals. II. Esp. (2) Loud censure or blame, a vehement speaking or crying out against a person, an outcry against any one, a loud reproaching, insult, reviling. EX. (1) c. cantorum, Cic.; —c. mulierum, id. Pœt. Of birds, Ov. Of frogs, Phædr. Of a grasshopper.—(2) quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner avellere, Cic.; —urgebor jam omnium vestrum convicio, contradiction, id.; —c. aurium, blame, censure. SYN. See INJURIA.

CONVICTIO, ōnis, f. (convivo). Intercourse, intimacy with any body, a living together; c. jucundissima, Cic.

CONVICTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who lives and has constant intercourse with another; a familiar friend, companion, Cic. SYN. See CONVIVA.

1. **CONVICTUS**, a, um, pt. of convinco.

2. **CONVICTUS**, Æis, m. (convivo). I. A living together, intimacy, constant intercourse, Cic.; Ov. II. Esp. : A feast, banquet, Vell.

CON-VINCO, Ære, vici, victum, tr. (prop. to conquer fully; hence.) I. (1) To convict, show to be guilty of any thing (e. g. one who denies or contradicts, a criminal). II. Meton. (2) Of abstract objects (e. g. of any thing that is denied, false, punishable); To prove any thing incontrovertibly, to show clearly, demonstrate a thing, to prove to be false. EX. (1) alqm (alci rei, alqm crinine, etc.) : eum mores ipsius ac vita convincent, Cic.; —si negem, quo me teste c. ? id.; —te in isto ipso convinco non humanitatis solum, sed etiam amentię, Cic.—(2) c. peccata argumentis, Cic.; —c. errores Epicuri, id. SYN. 1. CONVINCIO; REVINCO.—Convincere, to convict of guilt, to prove a charge judicially.—Revincere, to conquer in turn. Fig. : To prove the contrary of an assertion by convincing counter-proof, to refute, put to a non-plus.—2. CONVINCIO; PERSUADEO.—Convincere, as No. 1.—Persuadere, to persuade, to bring one to believe, to convince; a person convicted is not always convinced, he may even be innocent—the thing regarded as proved may not be true.

CONVINCTIO, ōnis, f. (con, vincio). In Gramm. : A conjunction, Quint.

CON-VISO, Ære, tr. To consider attentively, to contemplate : c. loca oculis, Lucr. Pœt. : sol et luna c. omnia loca candida luce, shine upon, Lucr.

CONVIVA, æ, c. (con, vivo). A guest, messmate, Cic. SYN. CONVIVA; CONVICTOR; CONVIVATOR.—Conviva, an invited guest.—Convictor, a constant guest, messmate, fellow-boarder.—Convivator, the host who gives a feast or banquet, the entertainer.

CONVIVALIS, e, adj. (convivium). Of or belonging to a banquet, Liv.; Sen.; Tac.

CONVIVATOR, ōris, m. (convivor). One who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast, Liv.; Hor. SYN. See CONVIVA.

CONVIVIUM, fi, n. (con, vivo). I. (1) A feast, banquet. II. Concr. for convivæ : The

guests at a banquet, Sen.; Plin.

EX. (1) bene majores nostri accubationem epularum amecurum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, c. nominarunt, Cic. SYN. 1. CONVIVIVM; EPULUM; EPULÆ.—Convivium, a *re-past* of several people together, a *feast*.—Epulum, a *solemn banquet* given on account of public rejoicings, or of a religious ceremony.—Epulum funebre, Cic., a *funeral feast*.—Epulæ (*pl. of Epulum*), a *banquet, entertainment*; regum epulæ, Hor.—2. Convivia tempestiva, *entertainments of a particular society on certain days, repasts of pleasure and diversion*; convivia intempestiva, *repasts protracted to a very late hour*, Cic.

CON-VIVO, ēre, vixi, *intr.* I. *To live together with any body*; c. avaro, Sen. II. *Exp. for convivor: To feast together*, Quint. SYN. CONVIVO; CONVIVOR.—Convivere, *to eat and drink together*.—Convivari, *to feast together*.

CONVIVOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (convivium). *To feast together*, Cic. SYN. See CONVIVO.

CON-VOCO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To call together, to convene, convoke*. II. *Fig.: Sane, figuratively*.

EX. (1) qui dissipatos homines ad scientiam vitæ convocavit, Cic.;—c. auditores, id.;—c. senatum, *to convene*.—(2) c. sibi consilium in animum, Plaut. SYN. See AVOCO.

CON-VOLO, āre, *intr.* (con, volo, *to fly together*, i. e.) *To come together quickly, run together; to hasten forward*; c. statim, Cic.;—furie concitate tanquam ad funus reip. convolant, id. SYN. See VOLO, ARE.

CON-VOLŪTO, āre, tr. (convolvere). *To roll round*, Sen.

CONVOLŪTUS, a, um, *pt. of convolvere*.

CON-VOLVO, ēre, volvi, volūtum, tr. I. *Prop.: To roll together, roll around*. EX. (1) quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Middle: *se convolvitur ales*, Cic. *Poet.*: convoluti in semet dracones, Plin. II. *Fig.*: c. verba magno cursu, *to multiply*, Sen.;—c. Gallo-Græciam Syriatici belli ruina, *to implicate in*, Flor.

CONVOLVĪLUS, i, m. (convolvere). 1. *A vine fletcher*, Plin.—2. *A kind of plant, bindweed*, id.

CON-VOMO, ēre, tr. *To bespew, cover over with vomiting*; c. mensus hospitum, Cic.;—c. maritum, Juv.

CON-VULSĒRO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To wound severely*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To cut through, perforate*. EX. (1) c. aliquid falce, Just.;—apes c. os, Plin.—(2) c. gemmam vitis falce, Col. II. *Fig.*: maledicta mores et vitam convulserantia, *injuring*, Sen.

CON-VULSĪO, ōnis, f. (convellere). *In Medic.*: *A convulsion, spasm*, Plin.

CONVULSUS, a, um, *pt. of convellere*.

CŌ-ŌPERCŪLUM, i, n. *A cover, lid*, Plin.

CŌ-ŌPERĪO, īre, rūi, ritum, tr. (con, operio).

I. *Prop.* (1) *To cover entirely*. *Fig.*: *To bury, overwhelm usually in perf. pt.*. II. *Fig.*: Same, *figuratively*.

EX. (1) c. tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. *Fig.*: coopertus tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, *drowned in vice and wicked actions*, Cic.;—coopertis miseris, Sall. SYN. See TEGO.

CŌOPTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (coopto). *An election, choice*; c. collegiorum, Cic.;—c. in patres, a *reception into a patrician family*, Liv.

CŌ-OPTO, āre, tr. *To elect, choose by election, elect into a body or to an office, to receive, admit*; c. senatores, Cic.;—c. senatum, *to fill up the senate*, id.;—c. tribunus plebis, Liv.

CŌ-ŌRĪO, īri, ortus, 4. *intr. dep.* I. *Gen.*

(1) *To arise, rise, break out, come forth*. II. *Exp.* (2) *To rise in a hostile manner, rise to an attack*. EX. (1) ignes c. pluribus simul locis, Liv.;—tum subito tempestates coortæ sunt maximæ, Cic.;—bellum c., Cæs.—(2) velut tum primum signo dato coorti (milites) pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv.

CŌORTUS, a, um, *pt. of coorior*.

CŌORTUS, ūs, m. (coorior). *A rising, birth, production*, Lucr.

CŌPA, æ, f. (*akin to caupo*). *A female employed in a victualling-house or wine-shop to dance and play upon the harp, to attract customers*, Virg. Cop.

CŌPÆ, ārum, f. (Κῶραι). *Copæ*, an ancient town of Boeotia, on the northern side of the lake Copais, which derived its name from this place.

CŌPHINUS, i, m. (κόφινος). *A wicker-basket*, Col.; Juv.

1. CŌPIA, æ, f. (con, ops). I. *Prop.* (1)

Abundance, plenty, a rich, ample, or plentiful store or supply. II. *Exp.* (2) *In plur.*: *Supplies or stores of food, etc., provisions, necessities*; hence, *property, effects, wealth, goods*.—(3) *In Milit.*: *Military forces, troops*, Cæs.; Cic. II. *Fig.* (4) *Ability, power, opportunity or means of doing any thing*. EX. (1) tanta copia viro- rum fortium atque innocentium, Cic.;—c. magna latronum in ea regione, Sall. *Poet.*: c. parium, i. e. *abundant scent of flowers, every fragrant flower*, Hor.;—c. verborum, *fulness or copious- ness of expression*, and simply c., Cic.—(2) circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic.—(3) pedestritis copiis valere, *used in this sense very often*, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. (Speaking of the troops of the enemy Caesar generally uses *copiæ*, speaking of his own disciplined army he uses *exercitus*).—(4) habere magnam copiam societatis amicitiaeque conjungende, Sall.;—coram data e. fundi, *full permission of speaking*, Virg.;—quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia est, *the means*, Sall. SYN. See FACULTAS.

2. CŌPIA, æ, f. *The goddess of plenty, Op.*

CŌPIŌLÆ, ārum, f. dim. (copiæ). *A small force or number of troops*, Brut. ap. Cic.

CŌPIŌSÆ, adv. (copiosus). I. (1) *With or in great numbers; copiously, abundantly, richly*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Of style: Diffusely, with profusity*. EX. (1) c. profectus erat in provinciam, *amply provided, with ample provisions or stores*, Cic.;—c. ornatus, id.—(2) c. ab eo agricultura laudatur, Cic.;—c. defendere causas reorum, id.

CŌPIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (copiæ). I. (1)

Gen.: *Richly furnished or provided with any thing, rich in any thing*.—(2) *Exp.* of a speaker or style: *Rich in words, copious in expression, fluent*. II. (3) *Abounding, abundant, rich*.

EX. (1) tu rebus omnibus ornatus et c. sis, Cic.;—c. urbs, c. patrimonium, id.—(2) c. homo ad dicendum, Cic.;—effusus pro copioso accipitur, Quint.—(3) c. liquor puter, Phaedr.;—c. supplex verborum, Quint. SYN. See ABUNDANS.

CŌPIS, e, adj. (con, ops), *for copiosus*. *Pro-*

vided richly, rich, Plaut.

CŌPIS, idis, f. (κόπις). *A curved sword, a kind of falchion or cimeter, a hanger*, Curt.

COPRĒA, æ, m. (κοπρία). *A buffoon, jester, a filthy or low buffoon*, Suet.

CŌPLA, æ, f. (*for cauplo, from caupo*; apio, *absol.*, *to join*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A band, rope, cord, thong*. II. *Fig.* (2) *A tie, connection, bond*.

EX. (1) rare: gerens sinistra copulam qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat,

Nep.—(2) *c. talium virorum, friendship*, Nep.; —*c. irrupta tenet, bond of union*, Hor.

COPULATIO, ōnis, *f.* (copulo). *A connecting, joining together*; *c. atomorum inter se*, Cic.; —*c. rerum, syllabarum, verborum inter se*.

COPULATUS, a, um. *I. pt. of copulo. II. Adj.* *Joined together, connected, united*; *nihil est animis admixtum, nihil c.*, Cic.; —*verba c., composed or compounded*, id.; —*copulati in jus pervenimus, together, jointly*, id.

COPULO, āre, *tr.* (copulo). *To tie or join together, bind, connect, unite*; *tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis?* *C.* —*c. futura cum praesentibus, id.*; —*c. sermonem c. algo, to converse, hold converse with*, Plaut.; —*c. voluntates nostras, to join, combine, id.* *Middle*: *copulari cum alio, to unite one's self with, to join*, Gr. 136, ū. **SYN.** See **CONJUGO**.

CŌQUA, æ, *f.* (coquus). *A female cook*, Plaut.

CŌQUĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (coquo). *That may be easily cooked or digested*; *c. ac levis caro* (suus).

CŌQUĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (coquina). *Of or belonging to the kitchen, culinary*; *c. vasa*.

CŌQUĪNO, āre, *v.* (id.). *To cook*, Plaut.

CŌQUĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (coquo). *Of or belonging to cooking, culinary*; *c. forum, where cooking is carried on*, Plaut.

CŌQUO, ēre, coxi, coctum, *tr.* (etym. unc.), *pres. subj.* coquint, Plaut.; *I. Prop.* (1) *To cook, dress, or prepare food, bake, fry, roast, melt, mature, ripen, dry.* *II. Fig.* (2) *To mature with the mind, to think over or upon, to concert, meditate.* —(3) *To disturb, vex, fret, torment.*

EX. (1) *qui illa coxerat, C.*; —*c. cibaria*, Liv.; —*c. panem, to bake*, Plin.; —*c. laterculos, Cat.*; —*agger coctus, built of baked bricks*, Prop.; —*astas c. glebas, dries up, bakes*, Virg.; —*c. aurum, to melt*, Plin.; —*c. rastra, to forge*, Juv.; —*c. robur, to harden*, Virg.; —*c. fructus solibus, to dry*, Plin.; —*c. vindemium, messem.* —(2) *c. consilia secreto*, Liv.; —*c. bellum, id.*; —*sermo bene coctus*, Lucil. ap. Cic. —(3) *quæ (cura) te c.*, Enn. ap. Cic.; —*quos ira metusque c.*, Sil. **SYN.** **COQVO**; **TORREO**; **FRIGO**. —*Coquere, to cook or dress victuals*. —*Torrefere, to toast, roast or broil, scorch*. —*Frigere, to roast or parch dry bodies, as peas, pulse, nuts.*

COQUEUS (cocus), i, m. (coquo). *A cook*, Cic.

COR- for con, in composition with words beginning with r.

COR, CORDIS, n. (καρ, χείρα, καρδιά). *I. Prop.* (1) *The heart*. —(2) *Meton.* for a person. —(3) *A term of endearment.* *II. Fig.* (4) *The heart (as the seat of feeling), mind, feeling.* —(5) *Understanding, prudence, wisdom, judgment.* **EX.** (1) *num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse?* Cic.; —*pulmoni c. annexum est*, Cels. —(2) *lectos juvenes, fortissima corda*, Virg. —(3) *cor meum*, Plaut. —(4) *cordi esse alicui, to lie at any body's heart, to be dear to any body*, Cic.; *Or.*; —*cordi habere aliquid, to think a great deal of any thing, to set one's heart upon a thing*, Gell. —(5) *non sequitur ut cui c. sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus*, Cic. **SYN.** No. 4 **CORDI MIHI EST**; **IN ANIMO MIHI EST**. —*Cordi mihi est, pleases me very much*; *est cordi, pleases, is a pleasure*. —*In animo mihi est, I intend, I purpose.*

CŌRA, æ, *f.* *Coræ, a town of Latium in the territory of the Volsci, now Cori*, Liv. *The inhabitants, Corani*, Plin.

CŌRĀLIUM or **CŌRĀLIUM**, ū, n. (κοράλιον). *Red coral*, Plin.

CŌRAM, adv. and prep. with abl. (acc. of cora obsol., the pupil of the eye = καρ' ὀφθαλμοῦ). *I.*

Adv. prop. (1) *In the presence or the face of, before, openly, face to face.* —(2) *Meton.*: *Subjective* (in one's own presence, i. e.): *In one's own person, personally, by word of mouth.* *II.*

Prop. (3) *In face.* **EX.** (1) *Manlius ad restituendam aciem se ipse offert* (Gr. 282, before the soldiers, Liv.). —*ut veni c.*, Hor. —(2) *velut si c. adesset, Cæs.*; —*c. me tuum agere conantem deteruit pudor, personally, by word of mouth*, Cic.; —*eadem fere, quæ ex nunciis literis cognoverat, c. perspicit, Cæs.* —(3) *Prop. with abl.*: *mihi vero ipsi c. genero meo propinquo tuo, quæ dicere ausus es?* Cic.; —*c. eo* (Cicero) *suffragium ab alio petit*, Quint; —*c. populo*, Hor. **SYN.** **CORAM**; **ANTE**. —*Coram, prop., in presence of.* *Adv.*: *By word of mouth*; *coram Publio Caplio tecum locutus sum*, Cic. *Adv.*: *Mihi promiserunt c., et absenti mihi scripserunt.* —*Ante, before, is said of place, time, and persons*; *ante locum*, Virg.; —*ante lucem*, Cic. —*ante eum*, id.

1. **CŌRAX**, ācis, m. (κόραξ). *Prop.*: *A raven*, Sol.

2. **CŌRAX**, ācis, m. (κόραξ). *Corax, a Greek rhetorician of Syracuse*, Cic.

CORBS, is, *f.* *A wicker-basket*; *corbe mes soria*, Cic. **SYN.** See **FISCINA**.

CORBITA, æ, *f.* (corbis). *A ship of burden or corvette*, Cic. **SYN.** See **NAVIS**.

CORBŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (corbis). *A little basket*, Suet.

1. **CORCŪLUM**, i, n. *dim.* (cor). *A little heart*, Plaut. *As a term of endearment, sweet heart, id.*

2. **CORCŪLUM**, i, n. (cor). *A cognomen of Scipio Nasica, on account of his great prudence or wisdom*, Cic. *Conf.* the following article.

CORCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (cor). *That possesses great prudence or wisdom, sharp* (as cognomen).

CORCŪRA, æ, *f.* (Κόρυρα). *Coreyra*. 1. *An island of the Ionian sea, opposite Epirus, at the entrance of the Adriatic, now Corfu*, Cic. —2. *C. Nigra* (Κόρυρα Μελαινα), an island of the Ionian sea, on the coast of Illyricum, now *Curzola*, Mel.

CORCŪRÆI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Coreyra*, Cic.

CORDĀTE, adv. *Wisely, with prudence*, Plaut.; *from*

CORDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (cor). *Wise, prudent*, Enn. ap. Cic. **SYN.** See **PRUDENS**.

CORDAX, ācis, m. (κόρυαξ). *I. A voluptuous dance used in comedies; cordacem ducere, to perform.* *Adj.*: *c. sententie*, Front. *II.* *The name given by Aristotle to the trochæus, on account of its lightness and rapidity; acc. to Cic.*

COR-DŌLIUM, ū, n. (dolor). *Heart-pain, heart-burning*, Plaut.

CORFĪNĪENSES, ūm, m. *The inhabitants of Corfinium*, Plin.

CORFĪNĪENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Corfinium*; *c. clementia, i. e. clemency shown by Cæsar to this town*, Cic.; —*C. expectatio, i. e. of events which took place there, id.*

CORFĪNĪUM, ū, n. *Corfinium, the chief town of the Peligni, in Samnium; intended by the allies in the Social war, as the capital of Italy, and hence called Italica*, Cæs.; *Plin.*

CŌRĪĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (corium). *I. Of or belonging to leather*; *c. frutex, used in tan-*

ing, Plin.
tanner, Plin.

II. *Subst.*: Coriarius, ii, m. *A*

CORINNA, æ, f. (Κόριννα). Corinna, a celebrated poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with, and the instructress of Pindar, Prop.

CORINTHIACUS, a, um, adj. (Corinthus). *Corinthian*, = Corinthius; C. sinus, Liv.

CORINTHIENSIS, e, adj. *Corinthian*, for the usual Corinthius; C. litus, Tac.

CORINTHIUS, a, um, adj. (Corinthus). *Of or belonging to Corinth, Corinthian*; C. ager optimus, Cic.; —C. sinus, *The Gulf of Corinth*, Liv.; —C. æs, *Corinthian brass*, a composition used for costly vases, etc., Plin.; —C. vasa, *vases made of the above composition*, Cic. *Abstr.*: Corinthia, ðrum, n. (æ, vasa), Cic.; —C. columnæ, built in the Corinthian style, Vitr. *Subst.*: Corinthii, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Corinth, the Corinthians*, Cic.; Liv.

CORINTHUS, i (Corinthus, i, Ov.), f. (Κόρινθος). *Corinth*. I. A celebrated commercial city on the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with Northern Greece, taken and destroyed B. C. 146 by Mummius, Plin.; —C. bimaris, *situate on two seas*, Hor.; Ov. II. *Poet. meton.* for *Corinthian cases or vessels*, Hor.

CORIOLANUS and CORIOLANI. See CORIOLI.

CORIOLI, ðrum, m. *Corioli*, a town of Latium destroyed by C. Marcus, who received from it the name of Coriolanus, Liv. *The inhabitants are called Coriolani*, Plin.

CORIUM, ii, n. [Corius, ii, m., Plaut.], (γόυρον). I. *A hide, skin, leather*, Cic.; Plin. *Facetæ*: concidere e. alcui, *to give a sound threshing or beating*, Plaut. II. *Meton.* 1. *Of plants*: *The rind, bark, surface, skin*, Plin. — 2. *In Archit.*: *The surface, upper layer, a covering with sand, a plastering, coating*; c. arenae, Vitr.; —c. terræ, Plin. — 3. *A leather strap, a thong, whip*, Auct. Her. SYN. See CUTIS.

CORIUS, ii, m. Plaut., same as foregoing.

CORNELIANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cornelius*; C. oratio, made by Cicero for C. Cornelius, Cic.; —C. Castra, a place on the coast of Africa, near the river Bagradas and Utica, so called on account of the camp there pitched by Scipio the elder, in the second Punic war, Cæs.

CORNELIUS, a. A Roman family name; thus, L. Cornelius Sulla, P. Cornelius Scipio. *In the fem.*: Cornelia, daughter of Scipio the younger, the mother of the Gracchi, Cic. *Adj.*: C. leges, *Sulla's laws*.

CORNÉOLUS, a, um, adj. (1. corneus). (1) *Of the nature of horn, horny*. — (2) *Meton.*: *Hard, firm*. EX. (1) *aures quasi corneolos habent introitus*, Cic. — (2) *c. fuit, ætatem bene ferebat*.

CORNESCO, ðre, intr. (cornu). *To turn to horn*, Plin.

1. CORNĒUS, a, um, adj. (cornu). I. (1) *Of horn, horny*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Of the nature of horn, horny*. — (3) *Of the color of horn*. EX. (1) *c. proceroque rostro (ibes)*, Cic.; —c. ora, Ov.; —c. pyxis, Plin. — (2) *c. corpora, dry or hard as horn*, Plin. *Fig.*: c. fibra, *hard-heartedness*, Pers. — (3) *Indicam onychem plures habere varietates, igneam, nigram, corneam*, Plin.

2. CORNĒUS, a, um (cornus). *Of the cornel-tree*; c. arcus, Ov.; —c. hastilia, Virg.

1. CORNĪCEN, Inis, m. (cornu, cano, cf. tibicen, tubicen). *A horn-blower, corneter*, Cic.

2. CORNĪCEN, Inis, m. A Roman family name in the gens Oppia, Liv. Also, Cornicius,

CORNĪCOR, ðri, intr. dep. (cornix). *To chatter as a crow*, Pers.

CORNĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (id.). *A little crow*.

1. CORNĪCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (cornu). I. *A little horn*. II. *Meton.*: *A small funnel of wood (in the shape of a horn)*, Col. III. *Probably*: *An ornament in the shape of a horn, worn on the helmet as a mark of distinction by meritorious soldiers*, Liv.

2. CORNĪCŪLUM, i, n. *Corniculum*, a town of Latium, Plin.; Liv.

CORNĪGER, ðra, ðrum, adj. (cornu, gero). *Bearing horns, horned*; c. Taurus, Cic. poet.; —c. cervi, Ov. *Subst.*: Cornigera, ðrum, n. (æ, animalia), *horned cattle or animals*, Plin.

CORNĪ-PES, ðdis, adj. (cornu, pes). *Having horny feet, hoofed*; c. equi, Virg.

CORNIX, Icis, f. *A crow* (κορνίξ), Plin.; Cic. *Poet.*: cornicum oculos confingere, *to deceive the most circumspect or cautious*, Cic.; —for which elliptically, cornici oculum, id.

CORNU, ðs (rarely u, Gr. 93, 4), (κίρας). I. *A horn of cattle*, Cic.; Plin. *Poet.*, as an image of courage or vigor: addere cornua pauperi, *to inspire with courage*, Hor. II. *Meton.* *Of things made of or like horn*; 1. *Of things in the shape or of the substance of horn: the beak or bill of fowls or birds*, Ov.; —*a hoof*, Virg.; —*the tooth of an elephant, ivory*, Plin.; Mart.; —*the horns of the moon*, Cic.; —*the wing of an army*, Cæs. (*Fig.*: c. disputationis commovere, Cic.) *The point, end, or extremity of a place or thing*; as, of a mountain, Curt.; —*of the end of the yard of a ship*, Virg.; —*of the staff round which parchments, etc., were rolled*, Ov.; —*a promontory, headland*, Cæs. ap. Cic.; —*the arm of a river*, Ov.; —*the conical part of a helmet on which the plume was placed*, Virg.; —*the projecting part of a lyre or harp, the sounding-board*, Cic.; —*the end or tip of a bow*, Ov. — Also, of things made of horn; as, *a trumpet, cornet, horn*, Cic.; Ov.; Hor.; —*a bow*, Ov.; —*a lantern*, Lucr.; —c. laterne, the same, Plin.; —*a vessel for oil*, Hor.; —*a funnel*, Virg. SYN. See ALA and LITUS.

CORNŪCŪPĒ, or, in two words, CORNŪ CŪPĒ. *The Cornucopia, or Horn of Plenty*, scil. the horn of the goat Amalthea, which was placed among the stars as the image of fertility and abundance, Ov.; Hor.

CORNUM, i, n. (cornus). *A cornel-berry, the fruit of the cornel-tree*, Col.

CORNUM, i, n. *A cornel-tree*. See CORNUS.

CORNUM, i, n. for cornu. *A horn, varr.*

CORNUS, i [ns, Sil.], f. [Cornum, i, n., Ov.]. I. *The cornel-tree*, Plin.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: *A spear made of cornel*, Ov. SYN. CORNUS; CORNUM.—*Cornus, the cornel-tree*; et bona bello cornus; because javelins were made of this wood, Virg.—*Cornum, the fruit of the cornel-tree*.

CORNŪTUS, a, um, adj. I. *Horned*; c. aries, Col. II. *Meton.*: c. quadrupedes, elephants furnished with a tooth or tusk of the nature of horn, Varr.; —c. luna, *the horned moon*, Amm.

CORCEBUS, i, m. (Κόρκεβος). *Corobus*, the son of Mygdon, of Phrygia, the suitor of Cassandra, Virg.

COROLLA, æ, f. dim. (corona). *A small wreath, a garland, a chaplet*, Prop.; Plin.

COROLĀRIUM, ii, n. (corolla, a small wreath; hence,). I. *A wreath or garland made of gilt or silver-plated flowers, which was pre-*

sented to actors, speakers, etc., as a mark of honor, according to Varr.; Cic. II. *Gen.*: Any present or gift, a douceur, gratuity, bonus; ut hoc c. numorum adderetur, Cic.; aspergere c. in diem se locanti, Sen. SYN. See APPENDIX.

CORŌNA, æ, f. (κορὴν). I. A wreath, garland (used as an ornament at any kind of festivity, or on festive occasions by persons, as well as for decorating houses, statues, etc.), Cic.; —A crown or garland given as a reward of merit; as, c. castrensis, civica, muralis, triumphalis (see these words); —sub corona vendere, to sell as prisoners of war (because they wore garlands as a mark of victory), Cæs.; Liv.; —thus, sub corona venire, venundari, emere, Liv.; Tac.; Varr. II. Corona, a constellation; as, 1. The Northern Crown (i. e. a constellation placed in the heavens in honor of Ariadne), Ov.; Plin.—2. The Southern Crown, Cæs. German. Ar. III. Meton.: Any thing round like a wreath, or that encircles a thing as a wreath does the head; hence, a circle of people round any thing, as round a speaker, a crowd, by-standers, Cic.; —a besieging army round a town, Cæs.; Liv.; —a line of circumvallation formed of troops, Liv.; —a halo round the sun or moon, Sen.; —a coping or cornice, Vitruv.; —c. montium, a circular ridge of mountains, Plin. SYN. CORONA; SERTUM. —Corona, as above I.—Serta (sero), garlands of flowers, wreaths, festoons, crown of flowers (woven or entwined together). Of crowns No. I. there were various kinds; as, 1. CORONA CLASSICA or ROSTRATA, given to a commanding officer who had gained a great naval victory.—2. CORONA NAVALIS, a crown formed like the beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship.—3. CORONA OBSIDIONALIS, made of the grass that grew in the place besieged, and given to him who had caused the siege to be raised.—4. CORONA VALLARIS, or CASTRENSIS, a crown given to him who first entered the enemy's works or camp.—5. CORONA MURALIS, given to him who first scaled the walls and entered the town.—6. CORONA CIVICA, given to a person that saved the life of a citizen by killing his enemy, by him whose life was saved, Gell.

CORŌNAMENTUM, i, n. (corono). Flowers or leaves used for making garlands, Plin.

CORŌNĀRIA, æ, f. (coronaria). She that makes or sells flower-wreaths, or sells flowers.

CORŌNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (corona). I. Of or belonging to a garland or wreath; c. anemoneæ, suitable for making wreaths or garlands, Plin.; —c. æs, of which wreaths or garlands are made, id.; —c. aurum, a present in gold made to a victorious general by the provinces, Cic. II. Subst.: Coronarius, ii, m. One who makes wreaths or garlands; a dealer in them, Plin.

CORŌNEA, æ, f. (Κορνηία). Coronea, a town of Boeotia, southwest of the lake Copais.

CORŌNENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Coronea; C. agei, Liv.

1. **CORŌNIS**, Idis, f. (κορωνίς). A mark made by a flourish of the pen, which writers used to put at the end of a book or section; hence, generally, the end, Mart.

2. **CORŌNIS**, Idis, f. (Κορωνίς). Coronis, daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo, Ov.

CORŌNO, āre, tr. (corona). I. Prop. (1) To crown with a garland, to put a wreath on. II. (Gen.) To surround any thing as with a wreath. EX. (1) c. postes lauro, Quint.; —c. deos myrto, Hor.; —c. templa, Ov.; —multi

(poetæ) sunt eo modo coronati (crowned as victors), Quint.; —coronare comediam, to crown the author of a comedy, Suet.; —de oratoribus coronatus, that has obtained a victory over the orators, id.; —ut coronatus veniat, crowned as a prisoner of war, Cat. ap. Gell.; —coronare vina, to fill to the brim with wine, Virg.—(2) silva c. aquas, cingens latus omne, Ov.; —c. omnem abitum hinc atque hinc custode Virg.

CORPŌRĀLIS, e, adj. (corpus). Bodily, corporeal; c. vitia, Sen. SYN. See CORPOREUS.

CORPŌRĀTŪRA, æ, f. (corporatus). Bodily structure, the constitution or make of the body; c. pecoris, Col. In the plur.: c. ampliores.

CORPŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of corporo. II. Adj.: Bodily, material, Cic.

CORPŌREUS, a, um, adj. (corpus). I. Prop. (1) That has a body, corporeal. II. Esp. (2) Of flesh, fleshy. EX. (1) corporeum necesse est esse omne quod natum est, Cic.—(2) c. dapes, Ov.; —c. insigne gallinaceæ, Plin. SYN. CORPOREUS; CORPORALIS.—Corporeus, that has a body, corporeal, material.—Corporalis, of the body, belonging to the body.—Lapis est res corporea; pulchritudo, robur, divitiæ bona sunt corporalia, G. D.

CORPŌRO, āre, tr. (corpus). To form into a body, to furnish with a body. Pass.: To assume a body, Cic.; Plin.

CORPŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. (corpus). Fleishy, fat, corpulent; c. litigator, Quint.; —c. pecus, Col. SYN. See PINGUIS.

CORPUS, ōris, n. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: Any kind of body; a substance, mass, any thing not spiritual, a body.—(2) Esp.: The flesh of the animal body.—(3) Fig.: The principal component part, the essential matter, the pith of a thing.—(4) (like σῶμα). A dead body, a corpse.—(5) In opp. to the head: The trunk. II. Meton. (6) A person, an individual.—(7) A union of several things so as to make one whole, a collection of homogeneous substances so as to constitute one whole; an entire body, a body of men, a corporation, class, etc. EX. (1) sic habeto: te non esse mortalem, sed c. hoc (esse m.), Cic.; —c. quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, id.; —corpora individua, id.—(2) ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.; —amittere corpus, to lose flesh, to grow lean, Cels.; —ficere c., to grow fleshy. Meton.: c. arboris, the wood next to the bark or rind, the sapwood.—(3) corpus eloquentiæ, Quint.—(4) per eorum corpora reliquos repuleant, Cæs.—(5) caput est a corpore longe, Ov.—(6) delecta virum corpora, Virg.; —c. nostra, our persons, Sall.; —in illo corpore posita est victoria, that individual, Curt.—(7) totum c. reip., Cic.; —c. civitatis, the body of the state, Liv.; —oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creati regem volebant, out of their body (people), id.; —c. omnis Romani juris, the whole body of the Roman law. SYN.

CORPUS; CADĀVER; FUNUS.—Corpus, the body with life or without it.—Cadaver, the body without life, a corpse, a dead carcase.—Funus. Syn. poet.: A dead body, Virg.

CORPUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (corpus). A little body, an atom, Cic.; —c. florum, a collection, Just. Also, c. a term of endearment, Plaut.

COR-RĀDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To collect with trouble or eagerness, to scrape together. II. Fig. (2) To obtain with difficulty. EX. (1) c. corpora, Lucr.; —c. numos, to scrape together.—(2) c. fidem dictis, Lucr.

CORRĀSUS (conr.), a, um, pt. of corrado.

CORRECTĪO, ōnis, f. (corrigio). I. A correction, amendment, improvement; c. philosophiæ

veteris, Cic.;—c. veteris, Academiae, id. II. *A fig. of rhet.*: A correcting one's self by substituting a stronger term for a weaker, the Greek *ἐπαρθότης*, Cic.; Quint.

CORRECTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (corripio). I. *A corrector, amender*; c. nostrae civitatis, Cic.;—c. legum, Liv.;—c. asperitatis, Hor. II. The title of a sort of governor, Eutr.

CORRECTUS (conr.), *a*, *um*. I. *pt. of corripio*. II. *Adj.*: Corrected, amended; ut attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell.

COR-RĒPO, *ēre*, *repsi*, *reptum*, *intr.* To creep together, to creep or sink into a place; c. in aliquam onerariam, Cic.;—c. in dumeta, id.

CORREPTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (corripio). I. (1) *A seizing together, laying hold of, snatching*. II. (2) *A shortening*. EX. (1) c. manus, Gell.;—(2) c. syllabae (opp. production), Quint.;—c. dierum, *a decreasing, decrease* (opp. crescentia).

CORREPTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). *A reprocer, blamer, rebuker*, Sen.

CORREPTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt. of corripio*.

CORRIGĀ, *ae*, *f.* (akin to corium, or perhaps corripio). 1. *A thing, esp. of a shoe, a shoe-lic, shoe-latchet*, Cic.; Plin.;—2. *A rein for a horse*. SYN. See HABENA.

COR-RĪGO, *ēre*, *rexī*, *rectum*, *tr.* (con. rego). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make straight that which was crooked or bent, to put in proper order, to adjust*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To improve, make better, to cure, heal*. EX. (1) Miloni athleta malum tenenti nemo digitum corripbat, *bent straight, or upward*, Plin.;—navis c. cursum, Liv.;—(2) c. mores (opp. corrumpere), Cic.;—c. errorem penitendo, id.;—c. scriptum, dictum, *to correct, improve, make emendations, revise*, id.;—c. cutem in facie, *to cure*, Plin. SYN. CORRIGO; EMENDO.—Corrigere, as No. I.: *fig.* as No. II.—Emendare, *to amend, correct by taking away what is faulty*. Corrigitur quae prava sunt; vitiosa emendantur, G. D.—Facillime corrigitur in discendo, quorum vitia emendandi causa magistri, Cic.

COR-RĪPIO, *ēre*, *ripīpi*, *reptum*, *tr.* (con. rapio). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To take hold of, seize quickly or with force.—(2) *Esp.* In Law: To bring before a court, to accuse.—(3) *To abridge, diminish, contract, abbreviate*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To reproach, chide, blame, reproach severely, revile*.—(5) *Puss.*: To be seized passionately. EX. (1) hominem corripit et suspendi in oleastro, Cic.;—c. lora manu, Ov.;—c. fuscas, Sall.;—c. corpus e stratis, *to start or get up hastily*, Virg.;—morbis c. corpora, *seizes, attacks*, Cels. PHRASES. c. viam, *to push on, travel quickly*, Ov.; Plin.;—c. gradum, *to quicken one's steps*, Hor.;—c. campum, *to hasten through*, Virg.;—(2) Statim corripit reum, Tac.;—Vitellius accusatione corripitur, id.;—(3) c. impensas, Suet.;—c. syllabam, *to shorten* (opp. producere), Quint.;—(4) hi omnes convivio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes.;—c. iudices clamoribus maximis, Cael. ap. Cic.;—(5) Byblis correpta cupidine, Ov.;—c. misericordia, Suet.

COR-RĪVO, *āre*, *tr.* (con. rivus). *To draw water together into one stream*; c. venas aquarum, Sen.; Plin.

COR-RŌBORO, *āre*, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: *To make strong, strengthen, corroborate*; quum puerilis tua vox se corroboravit, Cic.;—corroborata aetas, *grown up, manly*, id.;—c. stomachum, Plin.;—c. militem opere assiduo, Suet. II. *Fig.*: *c. virtutem*, Cic.;—c. conjunctionem nascentem non credendo, id. SYN. See CONFIRMARE.

COR-RŌDO, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *tr.* (con. rodo). *To eat away, gnaw to pieces, to corrode*, Cic.; Juv.

COR-RŌGO, *āre*, *tr.* (con. rogo). *To bring together by entreaty*; or simply, *to bring together, to collect*; ipse suos necesarios ab atris Liciniis corrogat, Cic.;—c. auxilia ab sociis, Liv.;—c. vela cum antennis ex navibus, *to take in*, Liv.

CORRŌSĪVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (corrodo). *Gnawing, biting, corrosive*; c. medicamenta, Sen.

CORRŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *pt. of corrodo*.

COR-RŪTENDO, *āre*, *tr.* *To make perfectly round, to round off*, Sen.

COR-RŪGO, *āre*, *tr.* (con. rugo). *To make wrinkled, to wrinkle*; c. olivum, Col. Pict.; c. nares alicui, *to cause disgust*, Hor.

COR-RUMPO, *ēre*, *rūpi*, *rūptum*, *tr.* (lit., *to break up or to pieces*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To destroy, ruin, bring to naught*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To spoil the physical or mental condition or property of any thing; to destroy, injure, damage, debilitate, mar, spoil, deteriorate, corrupt*. EX. (1) reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Caes.;—c. domum et semet igni, Sall.;—c. vineas igni aut lapidibus, id.;—c. magnas opportunitates, *to allow to be lost or escape*, id.;—(2) conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, *becomes corrupt*, Cic.;—c. coria igni ac lapidibus, Caes.;—c. literas publicas, *to falsify*;—c. litem in insequentis naturam, *to weaken, mangle*, Quint.;—c. milites soluto imperio, *licentia atque lascivia*, Sall.;—c. alqm pecunia, *to gain by money, buy or gain over by presents, bribe*, Cic. SYN. CORRUMPO; VITIO; DEPRAVO.—Corrumpere, *to corrupt, spoil, render unserviceable*.—Vitare, *to vitiate, spoil partially, make faulty, adulterate*.—Depravare, *to distort, disfigure, give a crooked or wrong direction*. Mores integros malis artibus corrumpit improbus; puros ac castos afflatu vitiat libidinosus; rectos ac simplices depravat fraudulentus, G. D.

COR-RŪO, *ēre*, *ŭi*, *intr.* and *tr.* (con. ruo). I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To break down, go to ruin, to be spoiled, to fall to the ground*.—(2) *Fig.*: *come, figuratively*. II. *Tr.* (3) *To heap together*. EX. (1) tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic.;—triclinium c. supra convivas, Quint.;—arbor c. labefacta ictibus innumeris, Ov.;—pene ille timore, ego risu corruī, *sunk on the ground*.—(2) si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, *had gone to ruin*, Cic.;—Lacedaemoniorum opes c., id.;—(3) c. divitias, *to accumulate, heap up*, Plaut.;—c. spicas eo (in corbes), Varr. SYN. See COSCIDO.

CORRUPTĒ, *adv.* (corruptus). *Corruptly, depravedly*; c. iudicare, Cic.;—c. pronunciare verba, *in a mutilated manner, improperly*. SYN. See DEPRAVATĒ.

CORRUPTĒLA, *ae*, *f.* (corrumpo). I. (1) *An enticing or drawing away to evil, a seducing, bribing, corrupting, corruption*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A spoiler or corrupter*. EX. (1) mores hac corruptela depravati, Cic.;—irritare alqm corruptelarum illecebris, id.;—(2) corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter. SYN. CORRUPTELA; CORRUPTIO.—Corruptela, *a bane, as I.*—Corruptio, *corruption, the act of corrupting*. Tanta est corruptela malae consuetudinis, ut sapissime morum corruptionem inferat, G. D.

CORRUPTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (id.). *A corrupting, corruption*, Cic. SYN. See CORRUPTELA.

CORRUPTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). *A corrupter, seducer, misleader, briber*; c. juvenutis, Cic.;—c. virginum, Suet.

CORRUPTRIX, *icis* (corruptor). *She that destroys, corrupts or misleads*; tam corruptrice provincia, *seducing*, Cic.

CORRUPTUS (conr.), a, um. I. *pt. of corruptio*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Bad, corrupted, spoiled*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Corrupt*. EX. (1) *iter corruptus factum imbrī, rendered worse*, Hor.—(2) *quis corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest, qui, etc.*? Cic.

CORS, cortis. See **COHORS**.

CORSI, ōrum, *m.* I. *The inhabitants of Corsica*. Liv. II. *A Corsican tribe in the south of Sardinia*, Plin.

CORSICA, æ, *f.* *Corsica*, an island in the Mediterranean sea, Plin.

CORSICUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Corsica*; C. mel (*harsh and poisonous*), Plin.;—C. ceta, id.

CORSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Corsican*; c. aquæ, *the sea round Corsica*, Ov.

CORTEX, icis, *m.* (*rarely f.*). I. (1) *Rind, bark*. II. *Esp.* (2) *The bark of a tree, cork*, Hor. EX. (1) *obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci*, Cic.;—c. ovi, *an egg-shell*, Vitr.—(2) *corticem adstrictum pice*, Hor. *Proverb.*: *nare sine cortice, to need no more assistance*, Hor.;—levior cortice, id. SYN. See **CUTIS**.

CORTICATUS, a, um, *adj.* (*cortex*). *Covered or furnished with rind or bark*; c. pix, *resin taken from a tree together with a portion of the bark*, Col.

CORTICEUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). *Of bark or cork*, Plin.

CORTICŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). *Full of bark*; c. radix, Plin.

CORTICŪLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (*id.*). *A small rind or shell*, Col.

CORTINA, æ, *f.* (*unc.*). I. *A round vessel, a kettle, caldron*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *A tripod in the form of a caldron, on which the priestess of Apollo pronounced the oracles at Delphi*, Ov.; Virg.;—*offered as a votive gift*, Suet. Also, *Gen.*: *A circle*, Enn. *ap. Varr.*

CORTINALE, is, *n.* (*cortina*). *A place where the kettles or caldrons are kept*, Col.

CORTŌNA, æ, *f.* *Cortona*, an ancient town of Etruria, north-west of the lake Trasimenus.

CORTŌNENSES, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Cortona*, Liv.

CŌRUS, i. See **CAURUS**.

CŌRUSCO, ūre, *tr.* and *intr.* (*akin to κορίσσω*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To push with the horns*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To move quickly, to quiver, be agitated, vibrate*.—(3) *Esp.* of luminous bodies: *To flash, gleam, glitter*. EX. (1) *agni ludunt blandeque c.*, Lucr.;—*caput opponis cum eo corruscans*, Cic. *ap. Quint.*—(2) *c. hastam, to shake, brandish*, Virg.;—c. duo gesa manu, id.;—*colubræ c. linguas*, Ov.;—*apes c. pennis, vibrate*, Virg.;—*abies c. away on the view*, Juv.—(3) *flamma c. inter nubes*, Pac. *ap. Cic.*;—*alix (apes) fulgore coruscant*, Virg. SYN. See **FULGEO**.

CŌRUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* (*corusco*). I. *Quivering, vibrating, waving*; c. silvæ, Virg. II. *Gleaming, flashing, gleaming*; c. ignis, Lucr.;—c. radii solis, Ov.;—c. lampades, id.

1. **CORVĪNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (*corvus*). *Of or belonging to a raven*; c. ovum, Plin.

2. **CORVĪNUS**, i, *m.* *A cognomen in the gens Valeria*, Gell.; Flor.

CORVUS, i, *m.* (*akin to κόραξ and cornix*). I. *A raven*, Plin.;—*a bird used in augury*, Cic.; Ov. II. *Meton.* 1. *A constellation*, Vitr.—2. *From the shape of a raven's beak: A grappling-iron*, Curt.;—*a sort of battering-ram*, Vitr.;—*a*

surgical instrument, Cels.—3. *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin.

CŌRYBANTES, ium. See **CORYBAS**.

CŌRYBANTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Corybantes*; C. æra, Virg.

CŌRYBAS, antis, *m.* (*Κορύβας*). *Corybas*. I. *Son of Cybele, father of the second Apollo*, Cic. II. *Plur.*: *Corybantes, ium, m.* (*Κορύβαντες*). *The priests of Cybele, whose worship was celebrated with wild music and dances*, Hor. *Sing.*: *Corybas, Claud.*

CŌRYCIS, idis, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Corycia* (a cavern of Mt. Parnassus); C. Nymphæ, Ov.

CŌRYCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Κορύκιος*). I. *Of or belonging to Corycia* (a cavern of Mt. Parnassus), Stat. II. *Of or belonging to Corycius in Cilicia*; C. specus, Col.;—C. crucium, Hor.

CŌRYCŌS, or -US, i, *f.* (*Κόρυκος*). *Corycus*, a city of Cilicia, on the coast between the mouths of the Lamus and Calycadnus. In the vicinity was a grotto or glen in the mountain, famous for its saffron, Plin.†

CŌRYDĀLUS, i, *m.* (*κορυδαλός*). *A kind of lark*, Serv.; Virg.

CŌRYLĒTUM, i, *n.* (*corylus*). *A copse of hazels*, Ov.

CŌRYLUS, i, *f.* (*κόρυλος*). *A hazel-tree*, Ov.

CŌRYMBĪFER, ūri, *m.* (*corymbus, fero*). *Bearing clusters of ivy berries*, a cognomen of Baccus, Ov.

CŌRYMBUS, i, *m.* (*κόρυμβος*). *A cluster of ivy berries, or the like*, Ov.; Virg.

CŌRYPHĒUS, i, *m.* (*κορυφαῖος*). *A head, principal person, a leader of a chorus*; c. Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

CŌRYTHUS, i, *m.* (*Κόρυθος*). *Corythus*. I. *A town of Etruria, afterward called Cortone*, Virg. II. *In Mythol.*: *The founder of this town*, Virg.

CŌRYTOS, i, *m.* [*Cŏrytos*, Sid.], (*κορυτός*). I. *A quiver*, Virg.; Sil. II. *Meton.*: *An arrow*, Stat.

1. **COS**, cōtis, *f.* (*contr. from cotes or cautes*). I. *A hard sharp stone, a flint stone*, Cic.; Liv. *Plur.*: *A cliff, crag*, Cic.; Virg. II. *Esp.*: *A whetstone*, Quint.; Plin.; Hor. *Fig.*: *ipsam iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cōtem esse dicant*, Cic. SYN. See **LAPIS**.

2. **COS**, CŌŪS, or CŌŪS, Coi, *f.* (*Κῶς, Κῶος, Κῶος*). *Cos*, an island of the Ægean Sea, rich in wine, and celebrated as the birth-place of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philotas, Cic.; Plin. (now *Stanco, from eis την Κῶν*).

COS, COSS. See **CONSUL**.

CŌSA (COSSA), æ, *f.* [*Cŭsa, ōrum*, Virg.], (*Κόσσα and Κόσσα*). *Cosa*. 1. *A town of Etruria, not far from the coast, now ruins near Ortebello*, Plin.—2. *A town of Lucania*, Cæs.

CŌSANUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Cosa*). 1. *Of or belonging to Cosa* in Etruria; C. litus, Plin.;—C. portus, id.—2. *Of or belonging to Cosa* in Lucania; C. municeps, Cic.

COSMĒTA, æ, *m.* (*κοσμήτης*). *A servant who had the charge of the wardrobe*, Juv.

COSSUS, i, *m.* *A Roman cognomen, e. g. A. Cornelius Cossus*, Liv.

COSTA, æ, *f.* (*unc.*). I. *A rib*, Cels.; Virg. II. *Meton.*: *A side*; c. aheni, Virg.;—c. navium, Plin.

COSTUM, i. n. [costos, i. f., Luc.], (κόστος). *An aromatic Indian shrub, Plin.*

CÖTHURNATUS, a, um, adj. (cothurnus). *Wearing buskins, exalted, tragical, Mart.*

CÖTHURNUS, i. m. (κόθορνος). I. *A hunting boot, reaching to the middle of the leg, and fastened by means of straps, Virg.* II. *A kind of buskin with soles of cork about four inches high, worn by tragic actors (opp. soccus, worn by comic actors), Hor.* III. *Meton.: Sublime or elevated style, in poetry, Quint.;—in painting, Plin.* SYN. See SOCCUS.

CÖTICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (cos.). I. *A small hard stone, a touch-stone, Plin.* II. *A small mortar, Plin.*

COTIDĪANUS and **COTIDĪE**. See QUOT.

COTTA, æ, m. A cognomen of the gens *Aurelia*.

COTTĀBUS, i. m. (κότταβος). *The sound produced by the throating of liquor.*

COTTĀNA (cotona, coctona, and coctana), ðrum, n. (a Syriac word). *A kind of small Syrian figs, Plin.; Mart.*

COTTĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cottius, Cottian; C. civitates, Plin.;—C. Alpes, Tac.* See COTTIUS.

COTTĪUS, ii, m. *Cottius, a king of several Ligurian tribes in the Cottian Alps, which derived their name from him. He submitted to Augustus, who granted him the sovereignty over twelve of these tribes. He was succeeded by his son of the same name, after whose death Nero made their kingdom a Roman province.*

CÖTŪLA (cotyla), æ, f. (κοτύλη). *A small vessel; a measure containing half a Sextarius.*

COTURNIX, icis, f. *A quail, Plin.; Lucr.*

CÖTYLA, æ. See COTULA.

CÖTYTTĪA, ðrum. See CÖTYTTO.

CÖTYTTO, us, f. (Κοτυττώ). *Cotytto, the goddess of lewdness, Juv. Cotytta, ðrum, n. (Κοτυττία). The festival of Cotytto, Hor.*

CÖŪS, a, um, adj. I. *Of or belonging to the island Cos; C. vinum, Plin.;—C. artifex, i. e. Apelles, Ov.;—C. Venus, a picture by Apelles, Cic.* II. *Cōum, i (scil. vinum), n. Coan wine, wine grown on this island, Hor.;—Cōa, ðrum (scil. vestimenta), n. Garments manufactured at Cos, id.*

CÖVINĀRIUS, ii, m. (covinus). *One who fights from a chariot, Tac.*

CÖVINUS (covinnus), i, m. (a Celtic word). I. *The war-chariot used by the Belgæ and Britons, Mel.; Sil.* II. *A travelling-chariot.*

COXA, æ, f. I. *The hip.* II. *Meton.: The hip-bone, huckle-bone, Plin.*

COXENDIX, icis, f. (coxa). *Same as Coxa.*

CRĀBRO, ðnis, m. *A hornet, Plin.; Ov. Prov.: irritare crabrones, to stir up a hornet's nest, Plaut.*

CRĀGUS, i, m. (Κράγος). *Crage, a promontory of Lycia, the birth-place of Chimæra.*

CRAMBĒ, ðs, f. (κράμβη). I. *Cabbage; esp. marine-cabbage, sea-kail, Plin.* II. *Fig.: c. repetita, proverbially; a thing frequently repeated, an old tale, the same thing over and over again, Juv.*

CRANTOR, ðris, m. *Crantor. 1. The armorer of Peleus, Or.—2. A philosopher of the Academy, Cic.; Hor.*

CRĀPŪLA, æ, f. (κραπάλη). I. *Intoxication, inebriation, Cic.; Liv.* II. *Meton.: Resin, of an intoxicating nature, which was put into wine, Plin.*

CRĀPŪLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (crapula). *Of or belonging to intoxication; c. unctio, against inebriation, Plaut.*

CRAS, adv. I. (1) *To-morrow.* II. *Gen. (2) Hereafter.* EX. (1) *negat Eros hodie; c. mane putat, Cic. Subst.: c. istud quando veniet? Mart.;—c. hesternum, Pers.;—for in diem crastinum, to-morrow;—c. te vocavi, Mart.* —(2) *quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere, Hor.;—Spes vitam fovet et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib.* SYN. **CRAS**; **POSTRIDIE**; **PERENDIE**. —*Cras, to-morrow.—Postridie (postero die), is properly an ablative, the next day, the next day following.—Perendie, the day after to-morrow, two days hence.*

CRASSĀMENTUM, i, n. (crasso). I. *Thick-ness of a thing, thickening; c. portarium, Plin.;—c. par surculi, Gell.* II. *Exp.: Sediment at the bottom of a thing, dregs, grounds, Col.*

CRASSE, adv. (crassus). I. *Prop. (1) Thickly, grossly.* II. *Meton. (2) Coarsely, rudely.* EX. (1) *c. picare vasa, Col.—(2) crassius nitent gemmæ, i. e. dimly, not clearly, Plin.;—c. compositum poema, Hor.*

CRASSESCO, ðre, intr. (crassus). *To grow thick, thicken, to grow fat, fatten; turtures c. milio, Col.;—sues c., Plin.;—vinum c., id.*

CRASSĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Crassus; c. exercitus, Vell.*

CRASSĪTŪDO, inis, f. (crassus). I. (1) *Thickness.* II. *Meton. (2) Concr.: A thick sediment, grounds, dregs.* EX. (1) *c. parietum, Cæs.;—claves terrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, id.—(2) crassitudine inilire oportet cuicunque dolori, Plin.*

I. **CRASSUS**, a, um, adj. (unc.). I. *Prop.: Thick, dense, gross, coarse, with reference to consistence, size, quality, etc.* EX. *c. cruor, Virg.;—c. unguentum, Hor.;—tres digitos crassus, three fingers (or inches) thick, Cat.;—c. toga, coarse, Hor.;—c. restis, strong, thick, Plaut.;—c. ager, fat, rich. Poet.: c. aque, strong, swollen, Ov.;—c. telum sanguine, covered thickly with.* II. *Fig.: manusculum levidense, crasso filo, of coarse thread, i. e. insignificant, Cic.;—c. Minerva, unpolished, simple, Hor.;—c. senes, whose faculties are impaired or grown blunt, Varr.;—c. turba, uncultivated, rude, Mart.;—c. nomen, rough, barbarous.* SYN. **CRASSUS**; **DENSUS**; **SPISSUS**.—*Crassus, gross, thick, coarse. Fig.: Dull, stupid.—Densus, condensed, close, compact; d. aer, less expressive than c. aer;—acie densi milites, close together; crassi would be improper. Fig.: d. labor, uninterrupted.—Spissus, thick, crowded, as trees, bushes, etc., in a forest; men in a crowd, etc. More gen.: c. aliquo spissa. Fig.: long, slow, tedious, tedious, tailsome.—Crassus, opp. tenuis; Densus, opp. rarus; Spissus, opp. pervius. Ager c., fat and clayey; ager d., compact; ager spissus, difficult to till or plough.*

2. **CRASSUS**, i, m. A Roman cognomen of the gens *Licinia*; thus, M. Licinius Crassus, a triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey.

CRASTĪNUS, a, um, adj. (cras). I. (1) *Of to-morrow.* II. *Meton. (2) Gen.: That is to come, future.* EX. (1) *c. dies Aurora, tempora, dapes, Cic.; Virg.; Hor.; Mart. Adverb.: die crastini (old abl. of time), to-morrow, Plaut. Absol.: in crastinum, until to-morrow; as, in c. differre, Cic.;—crastino for cras, to-morrow, Gell.—(2) crastino subnascente fructu, Plin.;—c. ætas, Stat.*

CRĀTER, ēris, *m.* (κράτης). I. *A large deep vessel in which wine was mixed, a bowl, i. q. cratera, Ov.; Virg.* II. *Melon.* Of things in the shape of a crater: as, 1. *A water-basin, cistern, Plin.—2. A vessel for oil, Virg.—3. The mouth or crater of a volcano, Plin.—4. An opening of the earth caused by a volcanic eruption, Plin.; Ov.—5. The name of a constellation, Ov.*

CRĀTERA, æ, *f.* (κράτης). *A vessel used in mixing wine with water, a bowl, Cic.; Hor.* II. *Melon.* 1. *A water pail or ewer, Næv. ap. Non.—2. The name of a constellation, Cic.*

CRĀTES, is, *f.* [acc. cratim, Plaut.]. I. *Any texture of twigs or rods wattled together, a hurdle, fascine, Cæs.; Virg.;—a kind of wicker work placed on the heads of malefactors on which stones were thrown, Liv.; Tac.* II. *Melon.*: c. *favorum, the texture of a honey-comb, Virg.;—c. spinæ, the joints of the spine, Ov.;—c. pectus, is, Virg.* SYN. See VINÆÆ.

CRĀTHIS, Idis, *m.* (Κράθης). *Crathis, a river in Magna Græcia, the waters of which were said to dye the hair red, Plin.*

CRĀTĪCIUS or **-TIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (crates). *Consisting of wicker-work, wattled; c. parietes.*

CRĀTĪNUS, i, *m.* (Κράτινος). *Cratinus, a writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes.*

CRĀTIPPUS, i, *m.* (Κράτιππος). *Cratippus, a celebrated Peripatetic at Athens, the teacher of Cicero's son; a native of Mytilene.*

CRĒĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (creo). *A creating, begetting, procreation; c. liberorum, Dig. II. A creating to an office; c. magistratum, Cic.*

CRĒĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (creo). *A creator, author, maker, founder; Romulus c. hujus urbis, Cic.*

CRĒĀTRIX, icis, *f.* *She who creates or who brings forth, Virg.*

CRĒBER, bra, brum, *adj.* (perhaps cresco).

I. *Prop.* (1) *That exists in a thick dense mass; thick, frequent, close, dense, numerous, repeated.*

II. *Melon.* (2) *That does or performs any thing frequently; richly and amply provided with any thing, abounding.* EX. (1) *crebris arboribus succisis, Cæs.;—creberrima ædificia, Cæs.;—crebrioris literæ, id.;—c. exploratores mittere, id.;—c. commutationes æstium, id.—(2) in eo creber fuisti, te noluisse, etc., hæc repeatedly said, Cic.;—Africus c. procellis, Virg.;—locus c. arundinibus, Ov.;—c. utraque manu pulsant, id. repeatedly.* SYN. **CRĒBER**; **FREQÜENS**.

—**CRĒBER**, *thick, repeated; crebri cælo cecidere lapides, Liv.—Frequens, of persons: Numerous, frequent, assiduous; frequens Senatus, a full Senate. Of things: Populous, much resorted to.*

CRĒBESCO, ēre. See **CREBESCO**.

CRĒBESCO (crēbesco), ēre, brūi (būi), *intr.* (creber). *To become frequent, to grow strong, increase, to spread, as a report of news; opatæ aure c., increase, Virg.;—c. bellum licentia, invidia, etc., Tac.* SYN. See **GLISCO**.

CRĒBRITAS, itis, *f.* (creber). *Frequency; c. literarum, Cic.;—c. et magnitudo officiorum.*

CRĒBRO, *adv.* (creber). *Following in close succession, repeatedly, frequently, very often; qui c. Catulum nominabat, Cic. Compar.: crebrius mittere literas, Cic. Superl.: creberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic.*

CRĒDĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (credo). *Worthy of belief, credible; credibile est, quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic.;—c. narrationes, id. Compar.: nihil his credibilis fingi potest, Quint.* SYN. **CREDIBILIS**; **VERISIMILIS**; **PROBABILIS**.—**CRĒDIBILIS**, *credible, that may be*

believed.—Verisimilis, likely.—Probabilis, probable; also, laudable, that may be approved: discipulus probabilis, Cic.

CRĒDĪBĪLĪTER, *adv.* *Credibly, in a credible manner, Cic.*

CRĒDĪTOR, ōris, *m.* (credo). *A creditor.*

CRĒDĪTUM, i, *n.* (id.). *Any thing committed to one's trust; a trust, debt, Sen.*

CRĒDO, ēre, Idi, Itum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: To intrust a thing to a person, to confide.*

—(2) *Exp. of money or the like: To trust, give upon credit, to lend.* II. *Melon.* (3) *To trust, place confidence in.—(4) To take upon trust, to believe.—(5) Gen.: To believe, think, suppose, imagine.—(6) Absol.: credo, at the beginning, or in the middle of a sentence, may frequently be rendered: I should think, I suppose, I dare say, very probably.* EX. (1) *c. se sinque omnia alienissimis, Cæs.;—c. arma militi, Liv.;—c. se ventis, Quint.;—c. se pugne, Virg.;—c. arcana libris, Hor.—(2) c. pecuniam alicui, Cic.—(3) non satis credidi homini, Cic.;—c. virtuti suorum, Sall.;—c. presenti fortune, Liv.;—mihi crede (rarely crede mihi), believe me, take my word for it; thus, with plur.: mihi credite. Poet. pass.: credor, I am believed, for creditur mihi.—(4) nunquam sum adductus, ut crederem, Cic.;—libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Cæs.;—ne quid de se tenere crederent, Sall.—(5) credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, etc., Cic.;—quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs.—(6) si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero; credo, erit verendum mihi, ne, etc., Cic.;—non enim credo id præcipit, ut, etc., id.* SYN. **CREDO**; **CONFIDO**; **COMMITTO**.—**CREDERE**, as a synonyme, here, is the effect of belief or esteem.

—**CONFIDERE** is the effect of confidence; thus, consules magis non confidere quam non credere militibus suis, *The consuls had as little confidence in the fidelity of their soldiers, as doubt about their strength, i. e. rather mistrusted their intentions than their valor, Liv.—Committre, to commit, to abandon to; committre se fluctibus, Cic. A pilot in a storm, committit navem fluctibus et ventis; vix tamen credit.—Credere pecuniam, to lend money on the good credit of the borrower—committre pecuniam, to lend money on proper securities. See also ARBITROR.*

CRĒDŪLĪTAS, itis, *f.* (credulus). *Credulity; c. error est magis quam culpa, Planc. ap. Cic. Poet.: personified, = Error, Ov.*

CRĒDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (credo). I. *Act.* (1) *That easily believes or trusts, credulous.* II. *Pass.* (2) *That is easily believed, credible.* EX. (1) *stultus et c. auditor, Cic.;—me libenter præbeo credulum, id.;—c. aures regis, Curt.;—c. spes, Hor.—(2) c. fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac.*

CRĒMĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (cremo). *A consuming by fire, a burning, Plin.*

CRĒMENTUM, i, *n.* (cresco). *Increase, growth; c. lunæ, Plin.*

CRĒMĒRA, æ, *f.* *Cremera, a small river of Etruria, near Veii, famous for the heroic death of the Fabii, Liv.; Ov. Poet.: Cremeræ legio, the Fabii, Juv.*

CRĒMĒRENSIS, e, *adj.* (Cremera). *Of Cremera; C. dies, the day of the battle of Cremera.*

CRĒMO, ēre, *tr.* *To burn, consume by fire; Sulla primus e patricis Cornelii igni voluit cremari, Cic.;—c. hum, Ov.;—c. sacrum (i. e. arma) Vulcani, to sacrifice, Cic.* SYN. See **ACCENDO**.

CRĒMŌNA, æ, *f.* *Cremona, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po, Liv.; Virg.*

CRĒMŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to*

Cremona; C. ager, Tac.;—C. coloni, Liv. *Plur. subst.*: Crēmōnenses, Ium, *m.* The inhabitants of Cremona, Tac.

CRĒMOR, ōris, *m.* The thick juice or milky substance proceeding from vegetable matter, such as corn, when soaked and pressed, thick broth, pap, Cels.

1. CRĒO, āre, *tr.* **I.** (1) *Gen.*: To bring forth, beget, produce, create, prepare. **II. Esp. Polit.** (2) To create, i. e. to choose, elect to an office (as consul, general, etc.). **EX.** (1) Silvius Aeneas Silvium creat, Liv.;—fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor.;—*thus, poet.*: creatus with *abl.*: begotten, born of any one, an offspring, child, Ov. *Of abstract subjects*: similitudo c. errore, Cic.;—c. tedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint.—(2) qui c. consules rite possint, Cic.;—c. duo ex una familia magistratus, Cæs.;—c. dictatorem, Liv.;—c. interrogem, id. **SYN.** CREO; GIGNO; GENERO.—*Creare, to create, give existence to, to form out of nothing*: omnes res quas natura creat, Cic.—*Gignere, to produce, beget*: ova gignunt pisces, Cic.;—*que in terris gignuntur, ad usum hominum omnia creantur*, Cic.—*Deus universum orbem creavit; gignuntur e terra fruges; pater filios generat*, G. D.

2. CRĒO, or CRĒON, ontis, *m.* (Κρηὼρ). *Creon*. 1. A king of Corinth who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason, Hor.—2. A king of Thebes, brother of Jocasta, Stat.

CRĒPAX, ācis, *adj.* (crepo). *Rasounding, rustling, crackling, crackling*, Sen.

CRĒPER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* *Dusky, obscure.*

CRĒPIDA, æ, *f.* (κρηπίς). A sandal consisting only of a thick sole welled on to a low piece of leather which covered only the side of the foot, and was laced to the foot with thongs, Cic.; Hor. *Prop.*: ne sutor ultra crepidam, *mind your own business*, Plin. **SYN.** CREPIDA; SOLEA.—*Solea, as here, a low shoe with a latchet*.—*Solea, a common sandal consisting of a sole only, with a strap across the instep.*

CRĒPIDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (crepida). *Wearing sandals*, Cic.; Suet.

CRĒPIDO, Inis, *f.* (κρηπίς). **I.** In *Archit.*: Any raised base that serves as the foundation of a building; foundation, base, pedestal, postament, groundwork, substruction, etc., Plin. *Milton*: Any eminence or raised border, a pier, bank, mound, dam, etc., Cic.; Plin. **II. Fig.**: A foundation, Cic. **SYN.** See MARGO.

CRĒPIDŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (crepida). A small sandal, Plant.

CRĒPITACŪLUM, i, n. (crepito). A child's rattle, Quint.; Mart.

CRĒPITO, āre, *intr. freq.* (crepo). To make a crackling, rustling, crackling or rattling noise, to crackle, rattle, etc.; c. rostro, Ov.;—iunibi c. multa grandine, Virg.;—bractea c. levi vento, id.;—enses c. duris incudibus, id.

CRĒPĪTUS, ūs, *m.* (crepo). **I. Gen.**: A rattling, crackling, rustling, crackling, a noise; c. dentium, a chattering, Cic.;—c. pedum, id.;—c. digitorum, a snapping of the fingers, as a sign of command, Mart. **II. Esp.**: A breaking wind, Cic. **SYN.** CREPITUS; FREMITUS; FREMOR; STREPITUS; STRIDOR; MURMUR; STERNUTUS.—*Crepitus, a crackling noise*.—*Fremitus, a roaring, a frightful noise*; fremitus armorum, Cic.;—*fremitu secundo, a loud noise of applause*.—*Fremor, the same, in poetry*.—*Streptus, a crackling and confused noise*; streptus hominum, Ov.—*Stridor, a shrill noise*; s. serræ, rudentium, Virg.—*Murmur, a warbling or purling low noise*; maris murmur, Cic.;—Susurrus, a

whispering noise; lympharum s., the purling of waters, Hor.

CRĒPO, āre, ūi, Itum, *intr. and tr.* **I. Intr.** (1) *Gen.*: To make a noise, to crackle, rattle, crack, jingle, clatter. **II. Tr.** (2) To cause any thing to resound, to make much noise or add about any thing, to speak much of. **EX.** (1) sonabile sistrum c., Ov.;—pes c., Hor.;—catena c., Sen.;—digiti crepantis signa, a snap of one's fingers by way of command, Mart.;—fortis c., the door has cracked (i. e. the person who wants to go out has knocked, because the doors of the ancients sometimes opened toward the street, and persons going out used to knock, lest they might open on some one entering or passing), Plaut.; Ter.—(2) quum populus frequens lætum theatris tre crepuit sonum, *thrice raised the cry of joy*, Hor.;—c. aureolos, to make to jingle, to count, Mart.;—c. sulcos et vineta, to talk much about, Hor. **SYN.** See EFFUSIO.

CRĒPUNDĪA, ōrum, *n.* (crepo). *Children's playthings, toys, babbles, rattles, etc.*, Cic.; Plin.;—*rattling musical instruments, such as cymbals, balls, castanets, etc.*, Just.

CRĒPUSCŪLUM, i, n. (creper, dark, obscure). **I.** Twilight, dusk, the dusk of the evening [on the contrary diluculum, the morning dawn], Ov.; Plin. **II. Gen.**: Obscurity, darkness, Ov.

CRĒS, crētis, *m.* (Κρης). *Of or belonging to Crete, Cretan* (f. Cressa, a Cretan woman); C. Epimenides, Cic. *Plur.*: Cretes, um, *m.* The inhabitants of Crete, Cretans, Cic.; Cæs.

CRESCO, ēre, crēvi, crētum, *intr.* (1. creō). **I.** (1) To grow forth, take its rise, be born, come forth. **II.** Of things already existing: (2) *Prop.*: To grow, to increase, to grow bigger or higher, to rise.—(3) *Fig. gen.*: To increase, rise.—(4) *Esp.*: To grow or increase in authority, reputation, etc., to rise, thrive. **EX.** (1) quicumque e terra corpora c., Lucr.;—mortali semine cretus, begotten, sprung from, Ov.;—c. Trojano a sanguine, Virg.—(2) ut ostrea cum luna pariter crescant, pariterque decrescant, Cic.;—infantes c. in lecticis, Quint.;—in cujus domo creverat, had been brought up, Suet.;—locus Albanus crevisset, had risen in height.—(3) non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, to have increased in number, Cic.;—quum hostium opes animique crevisset, id.—(4) c. ex invidia Senatoria, Cic.;—c. e maiore alcijs, Ov. **SYN.** See AUGESCO.

CRĒSIUS (Cressius), a, um, *adj.* (Κρησιος). *Cretan*; C. nemora, Virg.

CRESSA, æ, *f.* (Κρησσα). A female Cretan (see CRES); Cretan; C. pharetra, Virg.;—C. nota, of Cretan clay or chalk, Hor.;—C. bos, Pasiphaë (see PASIPHAE), Prop. *Subst.*: for Ariadne, Ov.;—for Actæpe, id.

CRESSIUS, a, um, *adj.* See CRESSUS.

1. CRĒTA, æ, *f.* (rarely Crete, es), (Κρητή). *Crète, an island in the Mediterranean, now Candia*, Cic.; Plin.

2. CRĒTA, æ, *f.* (prop. adj., from Creta). *Cretan white earth, chalk, argillaceous earth*, Plin.;—used for painting the face, Hor.;—for sealing, Cic.;—for marking the goal in the Circus, Plin.;—for earthen vessels, id. *Poet. meton.*: for marking lucky events (opp. carbo), Hor.; Pers.

CRĒTĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* (creta). *Of the nature of chalk, chalky*, Plin.

CRĒTÆUS, a, um, *adj.* *Cretan*; C. taurus, presented by Neptune to Minos, which afterward came to Attica, and laid waste the country about

Marathon, Ov. *Subst.*: Cretæus, i, m. *A Cretan*; Epimenides, Prop.

CRĒTĀNUS, i, m. *Of Crete, a Cretan*, Plaut.

CRĒTĀRIA, æ, f. (creta). *A shop where chalk was sold*, Varr.

CRĒTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (creta). *Whitened with chalk*; c. fasciæ, Cic.;—c. bos, Juv. *Poet. meton.*: c. ambitio, i. e. of candidates for a public office, who were dressed in white, Candidati, candidatus, Pers.

CRĒTENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Crete*; C. homo, judex, Cic.;—C. sagittarii, Liv. *In the plur.*: Cretenses, ium, m. *The Cretans*.

CRĒTĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Crete*; c. vinum, Plin.;—c. pes, a *Cretic* or *Amphimacer*, a foot consisting of — — —, Gramm. *Subst.*: Creticus, i, m. *A cognomen of Quintus Metellus from his conquest of Crete*.

CRĒTĪO, ōnis, f. (cerno). I. *In Law*: The right of declaring within a prescribed time whether one wishes to enter upon an inheritance or not, Cic. II. *The act of entering upon an inheritance*, Cic. III. *Fig.*: Inheritance, heritage.

CRĒTIS, Idis. *A female Cretan*; C. Nymphae, Ov.

CRĒTŌSUS, a, um, adj. (creta). *Rich in chalk or clay*, Plin.

CRĒTŪLA, æ, f. (creta). *White clay used for sealing*, Cic.; Plin.

1. CRĒTUS, a, um, pt. of cerno. *Sifted*.

2. CRĒTUS, a, um, pt. of cresco. *Sprung up, begotten, born, brought forth*.

CRĒŪSA, æ, f. (Κρηόρα). *Creusa*. 1. The daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, given in marriage to Jason, and for this reason destroyed by Medea, Hor.; Plin.—2. Daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas, Virg.

CRĒBRĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (cribrum). *Of or belonging to a sieve*; c. alica, that is sifted, Plin.

CRĒBRO, āre, tr. (id.). *To sift, pass through a sieve*, Plin.

CRĒBRUM, i, n. (cerno). *A sieve, searce, riddle*, Cic. *Proc.*: imbrem in c. gerere, to undertake any thing in vain, Plaut.

CRĒMEN, Inis, n. (contr. from cermen or cernimen, from cerno (κρίνω), originally a sentence or decree given by a judge; hence, meton.: *An accusation brought before a court of justice, or a judge, for decision*). I. (1) *An accusation, charge, imputation*; hence, (2) when unfounded, *esp. in the plur.*: Slander, calumny, defamation. —(3) *Concr.*: *An object of reproach*. II. (4) *A crime, fault, offence*.—(5) *Poet. meton.*: *That which leads to an offence, a cause*.—(6) *That which represents or depicts a crime, e. g. a letter, picture*. EX. (1) c. afferre, Cic.;—in quos c. intenderatur, Liv.;—esse in crimine, to stand charged with, defendere c., to ward off, free one's self from.—(2) hæc literæ fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv.; se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall.;—criminibus adversariorum in iridium venire, Nep.—(3) perpetuus crimen posteritatis eris, Ov.;—crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg.—(4) hæc causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, Cic.;—carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis, verum etiam suspitione, Quint. *Of things*: crimina brassicæ sunt, animæ gravitatem facere, etc., fault, Plin.—(5) c. caputque malorum, Virg.;—pereant Baiæ c. amoris, Prop.—(6) et rupit pietas, cælestia, crimina, vestes, i. e. decorum adulterii, Ov.;—tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat, Prop.

SYN. CRIMEN; CULPA; DELICTUM; PECCATUM;

MALEFICIUM; MALEFICIENTIA.—Crimen, an accusation, a reproach.—Culpa, a slight offence or imperfection.—Delictum, an omission, neglect, a sin of ignorance.—Peccatum, a transgression, an ill action, doing what one knows ought not to be done.—Maleficium. Gen.: Any wicked action.—Maleficientia, a committed offence.

CRĒMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (crimino). *An accusation, charge, impeachment*; c., qua in me absentem usus est, Cic.;—que valeant contra falsam criminationem, id. SYN. See REPREHENSIO.

CRĒMĪNĀTOR, ōris (id.). *An accuser, a slanderer*; c. in alios, Tac.

CRĒMĪNO, āre, for crimino, Plaut.

CRĒMĪNOR, āri, ātus, tr. dep. (crimen). I.

(1) With personal objects: *To accuse, impeach, charge with a crime, to attribute to any body as a fault or crime*. II. (2) With inanimate and abstract objects: *Same*. EX. (1) C. Marius Q.;—Metellum apud populum Rom. criminatus est, Cic.;—c. alios apud populum, Liv. *In a passive signification*: Sullanus res defendere crimino, am taxed with, Cic.—(2) c. omnia, Cic.;—c. rhetorice vitii, Quint.;—c. senatus consultum absenti principi, Plin. E. SYN. CRIMINOR; CULPA; VITUPERO; IMPROBO.—Criminari, to accuse, charge with a crime.—Culpare, to find fault with, to censure.—Vituperare, to blame; a stronger term than Culpo.—Improbare, to disapprove.

CRĒMĪNŌSE, adv. (criminosus). *By way of accusation, reproachfully*: c. dicere, Cic.;—c. acta res est, id.

CRĒMĪNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (crimen). *Full of accusation, or reproach, containing accusation, reproachful, calumnious, accusatory*; orationes c., Liv.;—iambi c., Hor.

CRĒMĪSUS (Crimissus), i, m. (Κρηισσός and Κρηισσός). *Crimisus*, a river on the south-west coast of Sicily, Virg.; Nep.

CRĒNALIS, e, adj. (crinis). *Of or belonging to the hair*; c. viita, Ov. *Subst.*: Crinale, a hair-pin, Ov. SYN. CRINALIS; CRINITUS.—Crinalis, of or belonging to hair.—Crinitus, hairy, full of hair.

CRĒNIS, is, m. (perh. Sanscr. kri, crooked, curled; Lat. cirtus). I. *The hair of the head*, Cic.;—capere crines, to marry (because married women distinguished themselves by their hair-dress from unmarried women), Plaut. II. *Meton.*, from resembling hair: *The tail of a comet*, Plin.;—the arms of the polypus, Plin. SYN. See COMA.

CRĒNĪTUS, a, um, pt. of crinio. I. *Prop.* (1) *Having long hair or locks*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Same, of a comet*. EX. (1) c. Apollo, Enn. ap. Cic.;—c. puella, Ov.—(2) quas stellas Græci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. SYN. See CRINALIS.

CRĒSIS, is, f. (κρίσις). *In Medic.*: *The turn of a disease, crises*, Sen.

CRISPO, āre, tr. and intr. (crispus). 1. *Tr. prop.* (1) *To curl, crisp*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To make uneven, to variegate, beset with, to stud, bestrew*.—(3) *To set in a tremulous motion, to wave, brandish*. II. *Intr.* (4) *Prop.*: *To be crisp or curly*.—(5) *Meton.*: *To be in a tremulous motion, to tremble*. EX. (1) c. capillum, Plin.—(2) c. tellurem apio viridi, Col.;—Titania crispans pelagus novo Phœbo, shining upon, Val. Flac.—(3) c. hastilia, Virg.—(4) buxus crispans, curled, wreathed, wrinkled, Plin.;—c. nasus, wrinkled with laughter, Pers.—(5) quum vibrat crispante

ædificiorum crepitu, with a tremulous or whirling motion (e. g. at an earthquake), Plin.

CRISPŪLUS, a, um, adj. (crispus). That has crisp or curled hair, curled; c. homo, Sen.

1. **CRISPUS**, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Crisped, curled.*—(2) *Fig. of style: Artificially composed or with flourishes.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Uneven, wrinkled, crisp.*—(4) *With a tremulous or quivering motion, tremulous, quivering.* EX. (1) leo crispioribus júbis, Plin. *Of persons with curled hair: aliquantum c., cincinnatus, Plaut.*—(2) crispum sane agmen orationis, Gell.—(3) c. frondis apium, Col.;—lactuca crispissimi folii, id.—(4) c. jactus, Pac. ap. Non.;—c. latus movere, Virg.;—c. pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv.

2. **CRISPUS**, i, m. A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the historian C. Sallustius.

CRISTA, æ, f. (akin to cresco, or κόρις). I. *The comb or tuft on the head of animals, e. g. of a cock, hoopoe, serpent, etc., Plin.; Ov.* II. *Meton.* 1. *Of plants: A plume, tuft; c. foliorum, Plin.*—2. *The plume or crest on a helmet, Liv.; Virg.* SYN. See JUBA.

CRISTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (crista). I. (1) *That has a tuft or crest.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Wearing a crest or plume, crested.* EX. (1) c. aves, cocks, Mart.;—c. draco, Ov.; Plin.—(2) c. galeæ, Liv.; c. cassis pennis, Ov.;—c. Achilles, Virg.

CRISTŪLA, æ, f. dim. (crista). A little crest or tuft, Col.

CRITĪAS, æ, m. (Κριτίας). *Critias*. 1. One of the thirty tyrants of Athens, Cic.—2. A staturary, Plin.

CRITĪCUS, i, m. (κριτικός). A critic, connoisseur, Cic.; Quint.

CRĪTO, ōnis, m. (Κρίτων). *Crito*, a disciple and friend of Socrates, Cic.

CRĪTŌBŪLUS, i, m. (Κριτόβουλος). *Critobulus*, a celebrated physician in the time of Alexander the Great, Curt.

CRĪTŌLĀUS, i, m. (Κριτόλαος). *Critolaus*. 1. A Peripatetic philosopher, sent to Rome as an ambassador by the Athenians, along with Carneades and Diogenes, Cic.—2. The general of the Achæans in the war with the Romans, Cic.

CRŪCĀTUS, a, um, adj. (croceus). *Of saffron color; c. semen, Plin.;—c. vestis, Front.*

CRŪCĒUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. *Of or belonging to saffron; c. tinctus, a saffron sauce, Plin.;—c. color, id.* II. *Meton.: Of the color of saffron, yellowish, orange-colored, Virg.*

CRŪCĪNUS, a, um, adj. (χροκίνος). I. *Of or belonging to saffron; c. semen, Plin.;—c. unguentum, Cels.* II. *Meton.: Of a saffron color, i. e. yellowish, orange; c. tunica, Catull.*

CRŪCĪO, Ire, intr. (κρούω). To croak as a raven, Plaut.

CRŪCŌDĪLĪNA, æ, f. (χροκοδειλίνη). A sophistical syllogism, so called from a crocodile which was said to have robbed a woman of her child, and then to have promised to return it if she would guess whether he would return it or not, Quint.

CRŪCŌDĪLUS, i, m. (χροκοδείλος). A crocodile, Cic.; Plin.

CRŪCŌTA, æ, f. (χροκωτάς). A woman's garment of a saffron color, Plaut.

CRŪCŌTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (crocata). *Of or belonging to women's saffron-colored garments; c. infectores, who dyed women's garments of a saffron color, Plaut.*

CRŪCŌTŪLA, æ, f. dim. (crocata). A woman's garment of a saffron color, Plaut.

CRŪCUM, i, n. and **CRŪCUS**, i, m. (χροκον and χροκος). I. *Saffron, Plin.; Ov.;—used as a perfume in theatres, Hor.* II. *Meton.: Saffron-colored, Virg.; Plin.*

CRŪCUS, i, m. See **CRŪCUM**.

CRŪESUS, i, m. (Κροῖσος). *Cræsus*, a king of Lydia, famous for his great riches, Cic.; Prop. Appellative: A very rich man, Ov.;—thus in the plur., Mart.

CRŪMŶON, ōnis, m. (Κρουμῶν). *Cromyon*, a town in Megaris, on the Saronic Gulf, where Theseus slew the wild sow, Ov.

CRŪTĀLUM, i, n. (κρόταλον). A kind of rattle, producing the effect of the modern castanet, used as an accompaniment of dances, Cic.

CRŪTO, ōnis, c. or **CRŪTŌNA**, æ, f. Just. (Κρότων). *Croton*, or *Crotona*, a town founded by the Achæans, on the eastern coast of the Bruttii, now *Crotona*, Cic.; Liv.; Ov.

CRŪTŌNIĀTES, æ, m. (Κροτωνιάτης). *Of or from Crotona, C. Alemæo, Cic.* In the plur.: *Crotoniate, the inhabitants of Crotona, Cic.*

CRŪTŌNIENSIS, is, m. *Of or belonging to Crotona; C. Milo, of Crotona, Plin.* Plur.: *Crotonienses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Crotona, Plin.*

CRŪCĪABĪLIS, e, adj. (crucio). *Torturing, tormenting, Gell.*

CRŪCĪABĪLITAS, ōtis, f. (cruciabilis). *Torture, torment, Plaut.*

CRŪCĪABĪLITER, adv. *With torture, Plaut.*

CRŪCĪAMENTUM, i, n. (crucio). *Torture, torment, pain; Cruciamenta morborum, Cic.* SYN. See **CRUCIATUS**.

CRŪCIĀTES, ūs, m. (id.). *Torture, torture, pain, anguish; quum cives Rom. morte, cruciati, cruce affecerit, Cic.;—summo cruciati supplicioque Q. Varius perit, id.;—per cruciatum, tormentum, Cæs.;—abi in malum cruciatus, Plaut.* Plur.: *omnes animi c. et corporis, all possible tortments.* SYN. **CRUCIATUS**; **CRUCIAMENTUM**; **SUPPLICIUM**; **TORMENTUM**; **CORNIFICINA**.—*Cruciatus, prop., the situation of a man hanging on the cross, torment, pain of body or of mind.—Cruciamentum, the anguish or smart of pain.—Supplicium, the punishment inflicted by law; S. est pœna peccati; also, supplication, a prayer.—Tortumentum, the tortures endured in racking, excruciating pain; also, an engine of war.—Cornificina 1. A place of execution.—2. The punishment itself.—3. The office of a hangman.*

CRŪCĪO, ūre, tr. (crux). I. (1) *To torture, rack (either bodily or mentally).* II. (2) *Ariddle: To pine, grieve, torment one's self.* EX. (1) tribunos militum omnibus supplicis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv.;—quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic.—(2) ut misere matres cruciantur, Plaut.;—crucior miser, Ter. *Of things: terra ferro, ligno, etc., omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin.* SYN. See **TORQUEO**.

CRŪDĒLIS, e, adj. (crudus). *Hard, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman; animus ferox, c. et inhumanus, Auct. Her.;—quis est crudelior in nos te (Fortuna) deus? Hor.* SYN. See **BARBARUS**.

CRŪDĒLITAS, ōtis, f. (crudelis). *Cruelly, hard-heartedness, inhumanity, barbarity; quorum c. nostro sanguine non potest expleri, Cic.*

CRŪDĒLITER, adv. (id.). *Cruelly, in a cruel manner; c. animadvertere in aliquem, Cic.;—c. facere alqd, id.*

CRUDESCO, ēre, dūi, *intr.* (crudus). *To become cruel, to grow worse*; morbus *c.* cepit, Virg.;—*pugna c. effuso sanguine*, id. **SYN.** CRUDESCO; RECRUDESCO.—*Crudescere, to increase, grow worse*; *c. pugna*, Virg.—*Recrudescere, to begin again*; *recrudescit seditio*, Liv.

CRUDITAS, ātis, *f.* (crudus). **I.** An incapacity of the stomach to digest food: *indigestion, dyspepsia*; hence, *an overloading of the stomach, repletion*, Cic. Also of plants: *a superfluity of nutritious juices*, Plin. **II.** *Concr.*: *Food not digested, crudities*.

CRUDUS, a, um, *adj.* (*as if crudus from cruor*). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Rare, unripe, unmaturing, young, fresh, green, inexperienced*. **II.** *Fig.* (2) *Rough, unfeling, hard, cruel*. **EX.** (1) *c. exta*, rare, Liv.;—*c. carnem mandere*, Suet.;—*c. pavo, undigested*, Juv.;—*c. vulnus, still open, bleeding*, Plin. **E.**;—*c. cestus, of untanned leather*, Virg.;—*c. versus, unpolished*, Pers.;—*poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur*, Cic.;—*c. funera nepotis, early, premature*, Stat.;—*c. adhuc servitium*, Tac.;—*cruda senectus, fresh, vigorous*, Virg.—(2) *defodit alta crudus humo*, Or.;—*c. ensis*, Virg.;—*c. bella*. **SYN.** See ACERBUS.

CRUENTE, ade, (cruentus). *In a bloodthirsty manner, cruelly*; *c. sevirie*, Just.

CRUENTO, āre, *tr.* (cruentus). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To sprinkle or stain with blood, make bloody*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To stain, defile*.—(3) *To dye red*. **II.** *Fig.* (4) *Same* (1). **EX.** (1) *c. gladium*, Cic.;—*c. se sanguine alcis*, Tac.—(2) *vestem cruentat*, Lucr.—(3) *c. vestem*, Sen.—(4) *hæc te lacerat, hæc cruentat oratio*, Cic.

CRUENTUS, a, um, *adj.* (cruor). **I.** (1) *Stained with blood, bloody*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Stained, polluted*.—(3) *Blood-red*, red. **II.** *Fig.* (4) *Bloodthirsty, cruel*. **EX.** (1) *cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum*, Cic.;—*c. cadaver Clodii*, id.;—*c. victoria*, Sall.—(2) *c. insigne summi capitis*, Lucr.—(3) *c. myrta, the red myrtle berry*, Virg.—(4) *c. Mars*, Hor.;—*c. hostis*, id. **SYN.** See SANGUINEUS.

CRUMĒNA, æ, *f.* (γρῦναία). **I.** *A small purse* (usually suspended from the neck), Plaut.;—*purse*, Hor. **II.** *Meton.*: *Money*, Juv. **SYN.** See LOCULI.

CRUOR, ōris, *m.* (κρῖος). **I.** (1) *Blood from a wound*.—(2) *Meton.*, *for sanguis, Blood in general*.—(3) *Poet.*: *Bloodshed, murder*. **II.** *Fig.* (4) *Vital strength, life*. **EX.** (1) *cruore atque luctu omnia compleri*, Sall.;—*cruore captivo dolere aras*, Tac.—(2) *si cruore suffunduntur oculi, are bloodshot*, Plin.;—*hinc cruor, hinc cædes venit*, Tib.—(4) *scit cruor imperii qui sit*, Luc. **SYN.** CRUOR; SANGUIS.—*Cruor, blood from a wound, gore*.—*Sanguis, blood in the veins*; *sanguis per venas diffunditur*, Cic.

CRUPPELLARIŪ, ōrum, *m.* (a Celtic word). *Soldiers in heavy armor among the Gauls*, Tac.

CRURICRĒPIDA, æ, *m.* (crus, crepo). *A fictitious name of a slave whose legs rattle with blows or chains*, Plaut.

CRURIFRĀGIUS, ii, *m.* (crus, frango). *Whose legs are or are about to be broken*, Plaut.

CRUS, CRURIS, n. **I.** *The leg from the knee to the foot, the shin, shank*, Cic.; Cels. **II.** *Meton.*: *The lower part of the trunk of a tree*.

CRUSTA, æ, *f.* **I.** (1) *The hard surface of a body, the rind, bark, shell, crust*.—(2) *Esp.*: *Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco, and the like*. **II.** *Fig.* (3) *Poor, unsubstantial, superficial*. **EX.** (1) *c.*

panis, Plin.;—*c. glandis*, id.;—*c. ulcerum, a scar*, Cels.;—*c. fluminis, the ice*, Virg.—(2) *quæ (vasa) probantur, insi crustæ aut emblemata detrahebantur*, Cic.;—*c. parietis*, Plin.—(3) *c. est et quidem tennis, outside show, a mere shell*, Sen. **SYN.** See CRISTUM.

CRUSTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (crusta). *One that makes embossed figures on plate, a chaser*, Plin.

CRUSTĀTA, ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), (crusto). *Crustaceous animals*, Plin.

CRUSTO, āre, *tr.* (crusta). *To cover with a crust, rind, or the like, to incrust, to plaster over*; *c. mala gypso*, Plin.;—*c. domum marmoribus*.

CRUSTŌSUS, a, um, (id.). *Covered with a strong rind or crust*, Plin.

CRUSTŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (crusta). *A thin or little crust or shell*; *c. ulcerum, scar*, Plin.

CRUSTŪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (crustulum). *A dealer in sweet cakes and the like, a cake-man*, Sen.

CRUSTŪLUM, i, n. dim. (crustum). *Any kind of small pastry or sweetmeat*, Sen.; Hor.

CRUSTUM, i, n. (crusta). *A piece of any thing baked, a thin cake or the like*, Hor.; Virg. **SYN.** CRISTUM; CRUSTA; EMBLEMA.—*Crustum, the crust of things to be eaten*.—*Crusta, a shell, crust, or solid outward case, plate, etc.*—*Emblema, is said of small images, flowers, ornaments, etc.*

CRUSTŪMĒRIA, æ, *f.*, or **CRUSTŪMĒRIUM**, ii, n. [Crustumeri, ōrum, *m.*, Virg.; and Crustumium, ii, n., Sil.] (Κρουσταμῆρια). *Crustumeria, a very ancient town in the Sabine territory*, Liv.; Plin.

CRUSTŪMĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Crustumeria*; *C. campi*, Liv. *Plur.*: *Crustumini, ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Crustumeria*, Liv.

CRUSTŪMIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Crustumium or Crustumeria*, Virg.

CRUX, ercĭs, *f.* **I.** *Gen.*: *The pole of a carriage, a beam*, Stat. **II.** *Esp.*: *A cross on which malefactors were suspended (originally in the form of a T); si te et Gabiniū cruci sullos viderem, crucified*, Cic.;—*afflicere alqm cruce*, id.;—*quæ te mala c. agitat? What evil spirit possesses you? Ter.*;—*I, abi in malam crucem, go, and be hanged!* Plaut.; *Ter.*; or *simply, i in crucem!* Plaut. **SYN.** CRUX; FURCA; PATIBULUM.—*Crux, a cross*.—*Furca, a fork or any thing to put under or prop*.—*A kind of punishment inflicted on slaves*. In that case the Furca was in the form of a V. See FURCA.—*Patibulum, a kind of furca in the form of the letter Y, which malefactors, having their arms tied, carried through the streets, being scourged all the while, and sometimes crucified after; also, a gallows, a gibbet*, Sall.

CRYPTA, æ, *f.* (κρύπτη). *A concealed or subterranean place or passage, a grotto, vault, crypt, cavern*, Suet.;—*c. Neapolitana, a grotto near Naples leading to Puteoli*, Sen.

CRYSTALLINUS, a, um, *adj.* (κρυστάλλινος). *Of or made of crystal, crystalline*; *c. pila*, Plin.

CRYSTALLUM, i, n. (κρυστάλλος). **I.** *Crystal*, Plin. **II.** *Meton.*: *A crystal vessel*, Mart.;—*a ball of crystal*, Prop.

CTĒSIAS, æ, *m.* (Κτησίας). *Ctesias, a physician and historian of Cnidus, cotemporary with Xenophon*, Plin.

CTĒSIPHON, ontis, *m.* (Κτησιφῶν). *Ctesiphon*. **I.** *Musc.*: *An Athenian who was de-*

fended by Demosthenes in the celebrated oration *De Corona*, Cic. II. *Fem.*: A city of Assyria on the eastern bank of the Tigris, for some time the winter residence of the Parthian kings, Plin.

CŪBICŪLĀRIS, *e*, *adj.* (cubiculum). *Of or belonging to a bed-chamber; c. lectus, a couch, sofa*, Cic. **SYN.** CUBICULARIS; CUBICULARIUS. —Cubicularis, *for sleeping, where one sleeps*—Cubicularius, *pertaining to the bed-chamber*; Lucerna *c.*, a watch-light, Mart.

CŪBICŪLĀRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to a bed-chamber; c. stragula*, Plin.; —*c. lucerna*, Mart.

CŪBICŪLĀRIUS, *ii*, *m.* (id.). *A servant that waits in the bed-chamber, a valet de chambre*, Cic.; Suet.; —*decurio cubiculariorum, a groom of the bed-chamber*, Suet.

CŪBICŪLĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). *Furnished with sleeping-rooms; c. naves*, Sen.

CŪBICŪLUM, *i*, *n.* (cubo). I. Any room, chamber, or apartment, esp. one that is furnished with a couch, Cic.; —*c. dormitorium, a sleeping-apartment, bed-chamber*, Plin. E.; —*minister cubiculi, a servant that waits in the bed-chamber, a confidential servant*, Liv.; —*cubiculo prepositus, lord of the bed-chamber*, Suet. II. *Meton.* 1. *An elevated seat for the Emperor at the public spectacles*, Suet.—2. *In Archit.*: A place where a stone lies, as it were, imbedded, i. q. cubile, Vitr. **SYN.** See CONCLAVE.

CŪBĪLE, *is*, *n.* (cubo). I. *Prop.* 1. Any place in which one lies: a couch of men or animals, Cic.; —*c. saluatorium, an audience-chamber*, Plin. *Poet.*: The couch of the setting sun, Hor.—2. *Exp.*: The marriage-bed, Ov.; Virg. II. *Meton.*, *in Archit.*: The ground-work or foundation course of stones in a building, a bed, Vitr. III. *Fig.*: Couch, litter; ut omnes mortales istius avaritie non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, the very nest, or secret retreat, Cic. **SYN.** See LECTUS.

CŪBĪTAL, *is*, *n.* (cubitum). A cushion or bolster for the elbow or arm, Hor.

CŪBĪTĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (cubitum). A cubit long; *c. fere cava*, Liv.; —*c. caules*, Plin. *Absol.*: simulacrum cubitali majus, more than a cubit long, Suet.

CŪBĪTO, *āre*, *intr. freq.* (cubo). To lie down often, to be in the habit of lying down, Cic.

CŪBĪTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). One that lies in a place; *c. bos, that often lies down when ploughing*, Col.

CŪBĪTUM, *i*, *n.* (id.). I. The elbow [cubitus, Plin.; Cels.; Ov.]. II. *Meton.* 1. A bend, curvature, turn, bending, &c. as at the elbow; —*c. ore*, Plin.—2. (The distance from the elbow to the end of the fingers): A cubit, a measure of length equal to a foot and a half; gladii tenues longi quaterna cubita, Liv.

1. **CŪBITUS**, *ūs*, *m.* (cubo). I. (1) A lying down. II. *Concr.* (2) A bed, couch. **EX.** (1) *c. supini, proni, in latera*, Plin.—(2) *his foliis cubitus sibi sternunt*, Plin.

2. **CŪBITUS**, *i*, *m.* for cubitum (cubo). The elbow, Cels.

CŪBO, *āre*, *ñi*, *Itum*, *intr.* To lie or recline, *e. g.* in bed, at table, &c., to be in a recumbent posture; in lectica cubans, Cic.; —cubitum discedere (Gr. 712), to go to rest, id.; —duo filii propter cubantes, sleeping close by, id.; *Of lying or reclining at table*: quo eorum loco quisque cubasset, Cic.; —*c. supra, juxta*, Suet.; —*c. longe trans Tiberim, to lie sick*, Hor. *Of things*: plana

freti unda *c.*, extends, Mart.; —*lecta cubantia, sleeping, standing*, Lucr.; —*bus, Usus cubans, gently sloping or slanting*, Hor. **SYN.** CUBO; JACEO.—Cubare, to lie down in bed, to pass the night in bed.—Jacere, to lie down, to stretch a bed or on the ground; cum pater Cnlio jaceret in lecto, Cic.; —Cubare, *opp. moveri*; jacete, *opp. stare*.

CŪBUS, *i*, *m.* (κύβος). I. A geometrical figure, a cube, Vitr.; —*a measure*, Rheu. Fann. II. A cubic number, Gell.

CŪCULLUS, *i*, *m.* I. A coat or hood fastened to a garment, Juv. II. *Meton.*: A coniform paper, used to wrap up spice, &c., in, Mart.

CŪCŪLUS, *i*, *m.* (κύκλος). I. A cuckoo, Plin.; —a term of reproach applied to a lazy husbandman who defers the pruning of his vines until the cuckoo comes, a lubber, Hor. II. *Meton.*: A plant, called also strychnos, Plin.

CŪCŪMA, *æ*, *f.* A small private bath (*opp. thermæ*), Mart.

CŪCŪMIS, *ōris*, *and is*, *m.* A cucumber; *c. colocynthus*, Plin.; Virg.

CŪCURBITA, *æ*, *f.* A gourd, Plin. *Meton.* in *Medic.*: A cupping-glass, Juv.

CŪCURBITINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (cucurbita). Like a gourd; *c. pira*, Plin.

CŪCURBITŪLA, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* (id.). I. A plant, the colocintida gourd, Scrib. II. A cupping-glass, Cels.

1. **CŪDO**, *ēre*, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To strike, beat, hammer. II. *Meton.* (2) To prepare or frame by hammering. **EX.** (1) *c. aurum pilis*, Plin.; —*c. fabas, to thresh*, Col. *Proc.*: isthuc in me cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for it, I must smart for it.—(2) *c. anulum*, Quint.; —*c. munos, to stamp, coin*, Plaut. **SYN.** CUDO; FABRICOR.—Cudere, to beat, strike, as smiths do, —Fabricare and Fabricari, to forge, to fabricate, of works done with a hammer, also, more general, made, produced; f. verba, to invent words, Cic.

2. **CŪDO**, *ōnis*, *m.* A helmet made of raw skin, Sil. **SYN.** See CILPEUS.

CUICUIMODI, *adv.* (for cujusquejmodi, from quicquid modus). Of what sort, kind, or nature soever; superest nobis hoc, *c. est otium*.

CŪJAS (quojas), *ātis*, *pron.* *nom.* cujatis, Plaut.; App.]. Of what country, nation, or town; cujatem se esse diceret, Murdanum inquit, Cic.; —*cujates estis?* Plaut. **SYN.** CUJATIS; CUJUS.—Cujatis, of what country?—Cujus, *a*, *um*, Whose? Gr. 127, 3, 4.

1. **CŪJUS** (quojus), *a*, *um*, *pron. interrog.* (from cujus, *gen.* of quis). Whose? belonging to whom? cuja res sit, cujum periculum? Cic.; —*cujum pecus?* an Meliboei? Virg.; —*with nam added*, Plaut. **SYN.** See CUJAS.

2. **CŪJUS** (quojus), *a*, *um*, *pron. rel.* (from cujus, *genit.* of qui). Whose, belonging to whom; cedet detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, Cic.

CŪJUSCŪMŌDI (quoj.; also, separated cujusce modi, *adv.* (quisce, modus). Of what kind, or nature soever; lex *c. sit*, Cic.; —doubtful (secondary form, cuicuiusmodi).

CŪJUSMŌDI (quoj.; also, separated, cujus modi, *adv.* (quisce, modus). Of what kind; quantum et *c. et omnino quale sit*, quaeritur, Cic.

CŪJUSQUEMŌDI (quoj.; also, separate, cujusque modi, *adv.* (quisque, modus). Of whatever kind; neque solum cives sed *c. genus hominum*, Sall.

CULĀRO, ōnis, *f.* *Cularo*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, afterwards *Gratianopolis*, now *Grenoble*, Planc. ap. Cic.

CULCĪTA, æ, *f.* *A cushion, mattress, bolster*, Cic.; Sen.;—*gladium faciam culcitam*, lit., *I shall take the sword for my pillow*, i. e. *I shall kill myself*, Plaut. SYN. **CULCĪTA**; **PULVĪSUS**; **PULVĪNAR**.—*Culcita* and *Culcitra*, a bed, mattress, pillow;—*Pulvinus*, a cushion to sit upon, speaking of individuals.—*Pulvinar* and *Pulvinarium*, a costly pillow or cushion on which the ancients laid and exposed the statues of their gods in their temples; *Corvum* in ipso pulvinario condisse, Cic.

CULCĪTELLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (*culcita*). *A small mattress, etc.*, Plaut.

CŪLĒUS (cull.), *i. m.* (ζολός, Ion. κοιλός). *I. A leathern sack, or bag, for wine, oil, etc.*, Plaut.; Plin.;—*a leathern bag in which paricides were drowned*, Cic.; Juv. II. *Melon*: *The largest measure for liquids, containing 20 Amphoræ*, Cat. SYN. **CULEUS**; **UTER**; **SACCUS**.—*Culeus*, as here *I*.—*Uter*, a goat-skin bottle used to hold liquids, smaller than the *culeus*.—*Saccus*, a sack or bag for holding corn, money, etc.; s. *frumentarius*, Cic.

CŪLEX, icis, *m.* [*f.*, Plaut.]. *I. A quat, metre*, Plin.; Hor.;—*a term of reproach for a troublesome lover*, Plaut. II. *Culex*, the title of a poem of Virgil.

CŪLĪNA (cūlina, Non.), æ, *f.* *A kitchen*, Cic.; Hor. II. *Melon*: *The kitchen, i. e. food*, Hor.

CŪLĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*culina*). *Of or belonging to a kitchen*, Front.

CULMEN, inis, *n.* (*column*, akin to *collis*). *I. The highest point of any thing, a top, summit* (of a mountain, house, temple, etc.), Cæs.; Liv. *The canopy of heaven*, Cic.;—*the top of the head*, Liv.;—*the raised part of a ship's deck*, Luc. II. *Fig.*: *The highest point of any thing, the point of culmination; a summo culmine fortunæ*, Liv. III. *Any thing high and projecting*. *Poet.*: *The stalk of a bean* (*culmus*), Ov. SYN. See **APEX**.

CULMUS, *i. m.* (*related to culmen*). *A stalk of corn, or of a bean, lily, etc.*, Cic.; Virg. SYN. **CULMIS**; **CALAMUS**; **STIPULA**; **SPICA**; **ARISTA**; **ARUNDO**; **CANNA**.—*Culmus*, the stalk, esp. of corn or other grain, as bearing the ear.—*Calamus*, the same with reference to its hollowness, the slender leaf on the stem.—*Stipula*, the stalk left after mowing, the stubble.—*Spica*, the full ear, the fruit of the corn-stalk.—*Arista*, the prickly ear, the top part of the ear, the prickles.—*Aruno*, a longer and stronger reed than *calamus*.—*Canna*, a small reed, a rush.

CULPA, æ, *f.* *I. (1) Guilt, blame, fault, misconduct, failing, crime.*—(2) *Exp.* Of female frailty: *A faux-pas* (crime against chastity).—(3) *In Law*: *Culpable neglect*. II. *Melon poet.* (4) *Any thing noxious or injurious, as a disease*. EX. (1) *Si aliqua culpa tenetur erroris humani*, Cic. PHRASES. *mea culpa*, by or through my fault, Cic.;—*amicitiæ c.*, guilt of neglected friendship, id.;—*committere culpam*, to commit, id.;—*conferre suam culpam* in senectutem, *to lay the blame upon*, id.;—*transferre omnem culpam* in se, *to take upon one's self*, id.;—*attribuere culpam alui*, *to impute*, id.;—*in culpa ponere alqm*, *to consider any body guilty*, id.;—*esse in culpa*, *to be in fault or guilty*, id.;—*thus, simili esse in culpa*, *to be in the same fault*, id.;—*culpa est in alqo*, *it is any body's fault*, id.;—*eximere alqm ex culpâ*, *to clear or acquit from guilt*, id. So, *demovere culpam ab alqo*, id.;—*carere culpa*, *abesse a culpa*, *esse extra culpam*, *to be free from guilt*, *to be innocent*, id.—(2) *nec*

falsa Clymene culpam sub imagine celat, Ov.—(3) *Dig.*—(4) *continuo culpam ferro compeisce*, Virg. SYN. See **CRIMEN**.

CULPĀTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of Culpo*. II. *Adj.*: *Blamable, faulty*; c. *Paris*, Virg.

CULPITO, ære, *tr.* (*culpo*). *To blame or reproach severely*, Plaut.

CULPO, ære, *tr.* (*culpa*). *To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove of, reprehend, be dissatisfied with, to lay the blame upon any thing*; *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*, Hor.;—*arbor nunc aquas c.*, nunc sidera, nunc hiemes, *finds fault with, accuses*, Hor. SYN. See **CRIMINOR**.

CULTA, ōrum, *n.* (*colo*). *Cultivated fields, places, or spots; plantations, laid out grounds, etc.*, Virg.

CULTE, adv. (*cultus* II.). *Elegantly, finely, neatly, with ornament*; *cultus progredi, more elegantly, just*;—c. *dicere*, Quint.

CULTELLUS, *i. m.* *dim.* (*cultor*). *A little knife, a knife*, Plin.;—*for paring the nails*, Hor.;—c. *lignei*, *wooden pegs or pins*, Vitruvius.

CULTER, tri, *m.* (*from colo, like raster from rastro*). *I. Orig.*: *The coulter of a plough*, Plin. II. *Melon*: *A knife of any description*, Cic. PHRASES. *emere bovem ad cultrum*, *for slaughter*, Varr.;—*collocare alqm in cultro*, or *in cultrum*, *to place any thing on the edge, perpendicularly*, Vitruvius;—*linquere alqm sub cultro*, *to leave one under the knife, under the harrow*, i. e. *in the utmost distress or dilemma*, Hor.

CULTIO, ōnis, *f.* (*colo*). *A cultivating, tilling; agri cultio* (also written as *one word*, *agricultio*), agriculture. SYN. See **CULTUS**.

CULTOR, ōris, *m.* (*id.*). *I. (1) One who properly tends, takes care of, or looks after a thing, a worker, cultivator.*—(2) *Absol.*: *A countryman, husbandman*.—(3) *An inhabitant, inmate*. II. *Fig.* (4) *An observer, respecter, adorer*. EX. (1) *c. terre*, Cic.;—*cultores agri, agriculturists, country people*, Liv.;—also, *agri cultores* (or as one word; see **AGRICULTOR**), *id.*—(2) *pecora cultoresque in agris erant*, Sall.—(3) *c. ejus terre*, Sall.;—c. *memorum*, Virg.—(4) *veritatis cultores*, Cic.;—c. *deorum, a worshipper*, Hor.;—also simply *c.*, Virg.;—but also, *c. deum matris, a priest of Cybele*, Suet.;—c. *juvenum, an instructor, a tutor*, Pers.

CULTRĀRIUS, *ii. m.* (*cultor*). *One who slew the victim at a sacrifice*, Suet.

CULTRIX, icis, *f.* (*cultor*). *1. She who tends or takes care of a thing*, Cic.—2. *A female inmate or inhabitant*; c. *memorum*, Virg.—3. *A female worshipper, votress*; c. *deorum*, Lact.

CULTŪRA, æ, *f.* (*colo*). *I. (1) A cultivating, tilling, tending, taking care of.*—(2) *Absol.*: *Agriculture*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Culture, cultivation, improvement of the mind*. EX. (1) *ager sine c.*, Cic.;—*agri c.*, also written *agricultura*; see the word.—(2) *nec cultura placet longior annua*, Hor.—(3) *c. animi philosophia est*, Cic.;—*commodare aurem culture, cultivation*, Hor.;—c. *potentis amici, attention to*, id. SYN. See **CULTUS**.

1. CULTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of colo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Cultivated.*—(2) *Adorned, ornamented, cultivated, elegant, fine*. EX. (1) *ager ex nulla parte fuit cultus*, Cic. *Subst. n. pl.* See **CULTA**.—(2) *matrona culta vetita purpura*, Suet.

2. CULTUS, ūs, *m.* (*colo*). *I. A tending, nursing, taking care of, cultivation of any thing, attention.*—(2) *Fig.*: *A nursing, educating, improving; instruction, attention or regard paid to any thing*. II. *Melon*. (3) *A manner or style of living; every thing necessary to a domestic*

establishment, dwelling, clothing, food, furniture, etc.—(4) *Luxurious manner of living, voluptuousness, luxury.*—(5) *Concr. : Style of dress, elegance in clothing, showy dress.* EX. (1) in quo agriculturalum e. non elaborat? Cíc.—(2) genus hominum malo cultu corruptum, by bad education, Cíc.;—digna cultu atque labore, of cultivation, Quint. In the plur.: recti cultus pectora roborant, with doctrine, refinement, improvement, discipline, Hor.;—ad decorum cultum erudit, honoring, paying honor to, Cíc.;—de cultu sui, attention shown to himself, Tac.—(3) omnis usus c. que vitæ, Cíc.;—victus atque c., id.;—regius cultus, kingly splendor, Nep.;—poster hic c. clarior enitescet, refinement of manners, good taste, Quint.—(4) ceterique cultus non minor incescerat, Sall.—(5) incinctus Gabino cultu, Liv.;—c. amonior, greater elegance (in clothing), id.;—c. muliebris, female dress, Plaut. SYN. CULTUS; CULTRA; CULTIO.—Cultus, I. Tilling, manuring; fig., honor, respect, worship, as above.—Cultura, culture, fig., attendance; adhibere culturam vitibus.—Cultio, the act of husbanding, of cultivating the ground. II. CULTUS; ORNATUS; MUNDITIE; ORNAMENTUM.—Cultus, II. *Spn. with ornatus, etc., consists in the clothing, gold, jewels, etc., used in dress; and is regulated by splendor and magnificence.*—Ornatus, proper care of the hair and skin, regulated by fashion and decency.—Munditiæ is said of cleanness, neatness; fig., elegance.—Ornamentum, any ornament or embellishment in general. Ornatus relates to him who gives it, and ornamentum, to him who receives it.

CULULLUS, i, m. A kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, Hor.

CUM (con, *ἐν*), *prep. with abl.* [cum is placed after pers. and rel. pronouns; us, mecum, vobiscum, quocum, etc.] I. Gen. (1) *With, in connection, communion, or society with.* II. Esp.: (2) *Of a moment or point of time with which anything coincides: At, at the same time with.*—(3) *Indicative of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place: Under, with, at.*—(4) *Denoting a means or instrument: With, by.*—(5) *With verbs denoting barter, exchange, or the like, it frequently has the sense of for, in exchange for.* EX. (1) vivit habitaque cum Balbo, Cíc.;—c. tunica pulla sedere et pallio, clad or dressed in a tunic, id.;—c. telo esse, (armed) with a weapon, id.;—esse c. imperio, to be invested with unlimited or superior power by the Republic, id.;—esse cum potestate, to be intrusted by the people with the management of an affair, or with a particular commission, id. PHRASES. est mihi aliquid cum alquo, I have something to do with some one, id.;—quid mihi cum re? What is that to me? id.;—consentire cum alquo, to be of the same opinion with one, id.;—facere cum alquo, to take one's part, side with one, id.;—cum decimo, tenfold, id.;—cum centissima fruge, hundred-fold, Plin.—(2) cum prima luce, at daybreak, at dawn, Cíc.;—c. ortu solis, Sall.;—exire c. nuncio, at the same time with, Cæs.—(3) cum summa reip. salute, et cum tua peste ac perniciæ, Cíc.;—c. iudicio, id. c. eo, quod, with the condition that, under this restriction, id. With eo, ut, or ne, Liv.; Cæs.;—c. bene juvantibus, with the help of the gods, Liv.;—c. de volentibus, with the gods' pleasure, with the approbation of the gods, Enn. ap. Cíc.—(4) lingere c. lingua, Cat.;—fluvius accipit alqm c. suo gurgite, Virg.—(5) mortem cum vita commutare, to exchange death for life, i. e. to die, Cíc. SYN. CUM; SIMUL; UNA; CONJUNCTE; CONJUNCTIM; PARITER.—Cum, with, together, denoting coexistence or existing by one another (opp. sine, without, not with).—Simul, at the same time.—Una, along with, being together

at the same time and place, and participating in the same action.—Conjuncte, jointly, expressing manner of doing a thing.—Conjunctim, conjointly, in community, opp. separatim.—Pariter, equally, in the same way, relation. In composition, it becomes com, con, co. See COS.

CUM, conj. When. See QUAM.

CŪMÆ, ārum, f. (*Κῦμα*), [an old reading Cyme, es, Stat.]. Cūma, a very ancient town on the coast of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl, Cíc.; Virg.

CŪMÆUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Cūma; C. urbs, i. e. Cūma, Virg.;—C. carmen, of the Sibyl, Virg.;—C. anni, i. e. an old age, like that of the Sibyl, id.

CŪMĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Cūma; C. ager, Cíc.;—C. vates, i. e. the Sibyl, Luc. Subst.: Cumanum, i. n. 1. The territory of Cūma, in Cumano, Plin.—2. An estate of Cicero, near Cūma, Cíc.—3. Cumani, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Cūma, Liv.

CŪMĀTILIS (cym.), e, adj. (*κύμα, a wave*). Of water-color, of the color of the sea; sea-green; c. colos, Titin. up. Non. Subst.: Cumatilis, a, n. A water-colored dress, Plaut.

CŪMĒRA, æ, f. and **CŪMĒRUM, i, n.** A wooden box, a chest for keeping corn, Hor. SYN. See HORREUM.

CŪMĪNUM, i, n. (*κίμινον*). Cumin (seed), caraway, Hor.; Plin.

CUMQUE (cumque and quomque), *adv.* A particle affixed to other words and denoting universality, as in English *soever, ever; quicumque, whosoever; ubicumque, whencesoever; quotiescumque, how many times soever, or howsover often.* Rarely standing alone, quum solis lumina quomque fundunt radios, in whatever manner, whichever way, Lucr.;—mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, at any time, whencesoever I call, Hor.

CŪMŪLĀTE, adv. (cumulatus). In rich measure, abundantly, copiously, perfectly, fully; c. exple vitam beatam, Cíc. SYN. See ACERVATIM.

CŪMŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of cumulo.* II. *Adj.* (1) Increased, augmented.—(2) *Filled up, full, crowded or loaded, complete, perfect.* EX. (1) eadem mensura reddere qua acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiore, even greater, Cíc.—(2) quod mihi jumpridum cumulatam etiam videbanti, Cíc. *Psol.*: c. veniam remittere, abundantly, Virg.

CŪMŪLO, āre, tr. (cumulus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To form into a heap, heap up, lay up in heaps, to pile up.*—(2) *Fig.*: To heap up, heap together, to increase by heaping. II. *Meton.* (3) *To make full by heaping, to fill, fill up, to accumulate, usually with abl.* EX. (1) c. arma in ingentem acervum, Liv.—(2) c. omnia principatus vocabula, Tac.;—c. æs alienum usuris, Liv.;—c. bellicum gloriam eloquentia, id.—(3) *Prop.*: c. locum strage semiruti muri, Liv. With a simple acc.: c. libras duas, Ov. *Fig.*: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc., am filled with, Cíc. With ex: summum bonum cumulatur ex, etc., is rendered perfect or complete, id. With simple acc.: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum), for making or rendering complete, id. SYN. See ACGERO.

CŪMŪLOS, i, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *A heap, mass thrown up in the shape of a heap, a mass, crowd, multitude.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A heap over and above the usual quantity; that which is beyond the proper measure, superfluity, overplus, addition, an extra.*—(3) *In Rhet.*: A conclusion, peroration. EX. (1) c. hostium conservato

rum, Liv. *Poet.*: amnis fertur in arva cumulo, *rises in high waves*, Virg.—(2) c. dierum, Cic.;—*accesserint in cumulum manubie, etc., as an addition*.—(3) peroratio, quam cumulum quidam, alii conclusionem vocant, Quint. SYN. See ACERVUS.

CUNABŪLA, ōrum, n. (cunæ). I. *A cradle*, Cic.;—*a litter of young animals*, Plin.; Virg. *Poet.*: *A cradle, i. e. birth-place*, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *An origin, beginning*; qui non in cunabulis, sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. *not by their birth*, Cic.;—*a primis cunabulis, from the earliest childhood*, Col. SYN. See CUNÆ.

CŪNÆ, ōrum, f. (from cubinæ, from cubo). 1. *A cradle*, Cic.;—*a nest of young birds*, Ov.—2. *Meton.*: *The beginning of life*, Ov. SYN. CUNÆ; CUNABULA; INCUNABULA.—Cunæ, *cradle* (for infants).—Cunabula, *the children's beds, pillows, etc., in it*.—Incunabula, *nappkins and bandages of wool or linen in which children were laced*; puerum nemo colligare quivit incunabulis.

CUNCTABUNDUS (cont.), a, um, adj. (cunctor). *Lingering, loitering, hesitating*; milites c. SYN. See CUNCTATOR.

CUNCTANS, antis, I. *pt. of cunctor*. II. *Adj.*: *Lingering, dilatory, slow, tardy*; erat cunctantior, Plin. E. *Poet.* Of things: *Tough, hard, slow*, Lucr.; Val. Flac.

CUNCTANTER, adv. (cunctans). *Dilatorily, slowly, with delay*; haud c. discidere cotem.

CUNCTATIO (cont.), ōnis, f. (cunctor). *A lingering, tarrying, delaying, hesitation*; c. absit, Cic.;—*abstracta omni cunctatione, without any delay, for which usually, sine cunctatione, id.* SYN. CUNCTATIO; TARDITAS; MORA.—*Cunctatio, delaying, temporizing*; cunctatione ficta, by affected delays, Tac.—*Tarditas, slowness, heaviness*.—*Mora, delay*. Cunctatio dubitantis, ac saepe etiam prudentis est; tarditas corporis, aut ingenii pinguioris; mora ejus, quem obices, negotia, aut voluptates detinent, G. D.

CUNCTĀTOR (cont.), ōris, m. (cunctor). (1) In a bad sense: *A lingerer, delayer, one who acts with hesitation or tardiness*.—(2) In a good sense: *A considerate person, one who is slow but safe, not rash, etc.* EX. (1) nosti Servium, quam c. sit, Coel. ap. Cic.—(2) Fabium pro cunctatore segrum compellabat, Liv.; hence, Cunctator, a cognomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus, id. SYN. CUNCTATOR; CUNCTABUNDUS; DILATOR.—*Cunctator, a man habitually slow, who does nothing promptly or quickly*.—*Cunctabundus, slow, lingering, said of the act itself, not the habit*.—*Dilator, a man who terminates nothing, always has recourse to delays*, Hor.

CUNCTO, ōre, intr. for cunctor. *To loiter, delay, tarry*, Plaut.

CUNCTOR (cont.), ōri, intr. dep. *To linger, tarry, loiter, delay* (whether from consideration or idleness), *to hesitate, to be irresolute or undetermined what course to take*; si cunctor, omnia omitto, Cic. *With inf.*: non est cunctandum profiteri, not to scruple or hesitate, Cic. SYN. CUNCTOR; HESITO; MOROR.—*Cunctari, to fluctuate, to be uncertain, to lack decision*; *to stop, make a stay*.—*Hesitare* (freq. of hærere), *to stick fast, to be "bogged," embarrassed for want of strength or capacity*. Fig.: *To hesitate*.—*Moror, to delay, lose time*.

CUNCTUS, a, um, adj. Denoting collective-ness, of a mass or multitude forming one whole: *All, altogether, entire, in a body* (usually in the sing.); c. senatus, Cic.;—c. Gallia, Cæs.;—c. vulgus, Hor. *Plur.*: c. maria terræque, Sall. *Abstr.*: cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall. SYN. See OMNIS

CŪNĒĀTIM, adv. (cuneo). *In the form of a wedge*; c. constituerunt, hostes, Cæs.

CŪNĒĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of cuneo*. II. *Adj.*: *Wedge-shaped*; c. collis, Ov. *Compar.*: forma scuti c. ad inum, Liv.

CŪNĒŌ, ōre, tr. (cuneus). 1. *To insert wedge-wise*, Plin.—2. *Fig.*: *To force in, as in speaking, to introduce*, Quint.—3. *Meton.*: *To fasten or furnish with wedges*, Sen.—4. *To make in the form of a wedge*; Britannia iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, is in the form of a wedge, Mel.

CŪNĒŌLUS, i, m. dim. (cuneus). *A little wedge*, Cic.

CŪNĒŪS, i, m. (conus). 1. *Gen.*: *A wedge*; as, cuneos inserere, to drive in, Cic. *poet.*;—*Britannia in cuneum tennatur, is diminished in the form of a wedge, is wedge-shaped*, Tac.—2. *Meton. Milit.*: *A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a wedge*, Cæs.; Liv.—3. *A row of seats in the theatre divided wedge-wise by the steps leading to them*, Suet. *Poet.* as with us: *The boxes, the pit, for the spectators*, Phædr.—4. *In Archit.*: *A wedge-like figure, which fills up intervals of space, e. g. in the wainscoting of walls, etc.*, Vitruv.

CŪNĪCŪLĀTIM, adv. (cuniculus). *In the form of a mine*, Plin.

CŪNĪCŪLŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Full of caverns*, Catull.

CŪNĪCŪLUS, i, m. (κύννιος or κύννιος). I. *A rabbit*, Plin.; Mart. Hence, from the burrowing of rabbits. II. *Meton.*: *A subterranean passage, cavity, canal*, Cic. III. *In Milit.*: *A mine*, Cic.; Cæs. *Fig.*: quæres aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, by secret artifice, Cic.

CUNNUS, i, m. (γούνος). I. i. q. pudendum muliebri, Mart.;—*said also of the female of animals*, Catull. II. *Meton.*: *An unchaste woman, a harlot*, Hor.

CUNQUE, adv. See CUMQUE.

CŪPA, æ, f. *A rat, butt, large cask*, Cæs.;—*vinum de cupa, drawn from the cask*, i. e. an inferior sort of wine, Cic.;—*also, a cup, a drinking vessel* (abstr.); duas cupas mero plenas exhausit, Næv. SYN. See DOLICA.

1. CŪPĒDĪA (cupp.), æ, f. (cupes). *Daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

2. CŪPĒDĪA (cupp.), ōrum, n. and CŪPĒDĪÆ, ōrum, f. (a secondary form cūpādia, ōrum, n. Apic.). *Dainty dishes, dainties, tit-bits*, Plaut. SYN. See DAPRO.

CŪPĒDĪNĀRĪUS (cupp.), a, um, adj. (cupēdo). I. *Of or belonging to dainties*; c. forum, a place at Rome where pastry, sweetmeats, etc., were sold, Syn. II. *Subst.*: Cupedinarius, ii, m. *A confectioner*, Ter.

CŪPĒDO (cupp.), Inis, f. (cupes). *Dainties, tit-bits*; forum cupidinis, a place at Rome where all sorts of sweetmeats, etc., were sold, Varr.

CŪPES (cuppes), ōdis, m. *One that has a sweet tooth, or is fond of dainties*, Plaut.

CŪPĒDE, adv. (cupidus). *With desire, eagerly, passionately*; agros alienos c. appetebant.

CŪPĒDĪNĒUS, a, um, adj. (cupido). I. *Of or belonging to Cupid*; C. tela, Ov. II. *Lovely, charming*, Mart.

CŪPĒDĪTAS, ōtis, f. (cupidus). *A longing, striving, eagerness after a thing*. I. In a good sense: (1) *A desire, longing for, eager wish, eagerness*. II. In a bad sense: (2) *An irregular*

desire, passionate longing, passion, ardidity, thirst after, cupidity.—(3) *Exp.*: A passionate longing for possessions, greediness of money, avarice, covetousness.—(4) *Partiality, favor* (of judges, witnesses, etc.). *EX.* (1) *c. insatiabilis* quædam verivendi, Cic.;—*c. cibi, appetit*, Cels. *Without genit.*: ne nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, on account of his zeal or eagerness.—(2) *c. pæceptis et lubrica domandi*, Cic. *Without genit.*: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall.;—temeritas *c. que militum*, an uncontrolled or immoderate desire of fighting, Cæs.—(3) nisi ipsos caecos redderet *c.*, Cic.—(4) testes dicebant cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, Cic. *SYN.* See CUPIDO.

1. CUPĪDO [cūpĕdo, Lucr.], *inis, f. [m. Hor.; Ov.]* (cupidus). I. (1) *A desire, longing for, an eager wish, passion.* II. *Exp.* (2) *Avarice, love of money.* *EX.* (1) *c. cepit* Romulum urbis condenda, Liv.;—*c. gloriæ*, Sall.;—*c. visæ virginis, amoris desire, love, Ov. Without genit.*: *c. femineus*, Ov.;—*c. muliebris*, Tac.—(2) Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac prædærum, Tac. *SYN.* CUPIDO; CUPIDITAS; DESIDERIUM.—Cupido, an excessive desire, a violent passion for a thing.—Cupiditas, a more moderate desire, but still lively.—Desiderium, the desire or regret of a thing which one has had, and has no more.

2. CUPĪDO, *inis, m. (the same personified).* Cupid, the god of love, the son of Venus, Cic.; Ov.; Hor. In the plur.: *Genii of love*, Hor.

CUPĪDUS, *a, um, adj. (cupio)*. I. In a good sense: (1) *Desirous of a thing, eager, wishful, fond of, longing for, loving.* II. In a bad sense: (2) *Gen.*: Passionately desirous, greedy, eager, vehement, passionately inclined toward any thing.—(3) *Exp.*: Violently in love with.—(4) *Longing after possessions, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money.*—(5) *Partial.* *EX.* (1) *Usually with the genit.*: ita sum *c. te audiendi*, ut, etc., Cic. *With in:* *c. in perspicendi rerum natura*, Cic. *With inf.*: *c. mori*, Ov. *Abol.*, Catull.; Hor.—(2) non sine causa *c. cupidum* pecunie fuisse, Cic.;—*animus c. rixæ*, Hor. *With abl.*: *c. vino*, Plaut. *Abol.*: emit homo *c. et locuples*, bent upon buying, Cic.;—*c. cor*, Lucr.—(3) inter se cupidi junguntur amantes, Ov.—(4) *c. milites*, Quint.—(5) quæstores vehementer *c. istius* (Verris), Cic.

CUPĪENS, *entis*. I. *pt. of cupio*. II. *Adj.*: Desiring, longing for, desirous. *With genit.*: *c. liberorum*, Tac.;—*c. novarum rerum*, id. *Abol.*: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, with universal assent, unanimously, Sall.

CUPĪENTER, *adv. (cupiens)*. With desire, desirously, earnestly; *c. petere*, Plaut.

CUPĪO, *ere, ivi or ii, itum, tr. [imperf. subj. cupiit, Lucr.]*. I. *Gen.* (1) *To desire, to be desirous of a thing, to wish, be willing, long for.* II. *Exp.* (2) *To be favorably inclined toward one, to wish one well.* *EX.* (1) *Usually with acc., inf., obj. clause, or ohlat.*: ejus illi conatus, nec si cupient reprimere possent, Cic.;—*c. eadem*, eadem odisse, Sall. *With inf.*: cupiit diem consumere, Cic. *With acc. and part.*: *c. aliquem convenit*, Plaut. *With ut*, id.—(2) quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.;—*c. maxime alui*, Planc. ap. Cic.;—cupio omnia quæ vis (a polite expression), I am quite at your service, your wishes are mine, Hor. *SYN.* CUPIO; CONCUPISCO; OPTO; DESIDERO; VOLO.—Cupere, to desire, have an inclination for, said of things at a distance.—Concupiscere, to covet, lust after, denotes one more in earnest.—Optare, to wish, to prefer, denotes choice and discernment.—Avere, to long for, denotes sentiment and taste; avere

audire de divinatione.—Desiderare, to desire, feel the want of what one has had before, but now has not, to regret, expect.—Velle, to wish, will, purpose.

CUPĪTOR, *ōris, m. (cupio)*. One who desires or wishes; *c. incredulitatem*, Tac.

CUPĪTUS, *a, um, pt. of cupio*.

CUPPEDIA, CUPPEDIARIUS and CUPPEDO. See CUPED.

CUPRESSĒTUM, *i, n. (cupressus)*. A cypress grove, Cic.

CUPRESSĒUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)*. Of or made of cypress; *c. signa Junonis*, Liv.

CUPRESSĪFER, *fēra, fērum, adj. (cupressus, fero)*. Bearing or carrying cypresses, Ov.

CUPRESSĪNUS, *a, um, adj. (κυμαρισσινος)*. Of cypress; *c. frondes*, Col.

CUPRESSUS, *i, f. [m. Enn.]*, [abl. cupressu, Varr.], (κυμαρισσος). I. A cypress: this tree was sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals, Ov.; Hor. II. *Meton.*: A small cypress-wood box, Hor.

CUPRĒS (cypr.), *a, um, adj. (cuprum)*. Of or made of copper; *c. vas*, Plin.

CUPRINUS, *a, um, adj. Same as cupreus*.

CUPRUM, *i, n.*, for Cyprium æs, Copper.

CUR [old orthography, quor], *adv. (contr. from quare, from which we have quor, quor, cur). For what reason, why (interrogatively and relatively).* I. Interrogatively: *c. senatum cogor reprehendere?* Cic. *Part.* also after the verb: *vetus c.?* Hor. II. Relatively: *duæ causæ sunt, c. tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos*, Cic. *SYN.* CUR; QUARE.—Cur is a mere interrogation that requires no answer; as, Cur me exerceo?—Quare wants to know the cause or reason, and expects an answer; as, Namque illud quare, Scævola, negasti? Cic.

CŪRA, *æ, f. (quæro, a taking pains about any thing)*. Curæ, *i. e. solicitude, carefulness, thought, concern, trouble, anxiety*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Solicitude, trouble, pains bestowed on any thing.*—(2) *Exp. Polit. t. t.*: Management, care, administration, charge, office, function.—(3) *In Medic.*: A treating of a disease, cure.—(4) *Meton. concr.*: An object of care, a literary work upon which much care has been bestowed, a work.—(5) *One who takes care of any thing, an administrator, manager, overseer* (very rare). II. (6) *Gen.*: Care, *i. e. sorrow, trouble, affliction, grief, concern, anxiety*.—(7) *Violent or passionate love*.—(8) *Concr.*: A beloved object, the beloved, mistress, sweetheart. *EX.* (1) hæc tum ærem curam desiderant, Cic.;—*c. difficilis rerum alienarum, management*. PHRASES. *c. corporis*, care of the person, Quint.;—*c. decorum*, an exhibiting in divine service, a performing of a religious ceremony, Liv.;—*agere curam civium*, to take care of the citizens, id.;—*res curæ* (dat. est alui, one takes care, pays attention to, bestows much pains upon a thing; for which also, curæ est alui de aliqua re, Sall.; and with a subjective clause: magnæ veteribus curæ fuit gratiam dicendi acquirere, took great pains, Quint.;—*curæ habere aliquid*, Sall. See Gr. 427-432.—(2) omnis *c. rerum* publicarum nihil hac tempestate minime cupienda videntur, Sall.—(3) *c. quæ sub cutem est*, Cels.; usually curatio.—(4) quorum in manus *c. nostra* venerit, Tac.—(5) inmundæ cura fidelis haræ, *i. e. the swine-herd Cumeæ*.—(6) magna cura Atticum et me liberaris, Cic.;—*jubet nos esse sine curâ, without care, quiet or easy, he tells us to make ourselves easy about it*, id.;—*nihil maximæ curæ est, causes me great anxiety, gives me great concern*, id.—(7) et juvenum curas et

libera vina referre, Hor.;—*c. puellæ*, Prop.—(2) *juvenumque prodis publica cura*, Hor. SYN. CURA I.; CURATIO.—Cura, care, concern.—Curatio, a taking care, attention.—Cura II. See EGRITUDO.

CURABILIS, e, adj. (cura). To be feared, Juv. CURALIUM. See CORALIUM.

CURATE, adv. (curatus). With due care, carefully; ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem, c. disseram, Tac. Comp.: c. legere aliquid, with greater attention, id.

CURATIO, ōnis, f. (curo). I. Gen. (1) A taking care of a thing, care, attention, pains, culture, etc., attendance. II. Esp. (2) The management of public business, administration, charge.—(3) In Medic.: The treatment of a disease, method of cure.—4. The office of a curator, guardianship, Dig. EX. (1) c. corporis erit adhibenda, Cic. As a verbal substantive with acc.: quid tibi hanc rem c. est? What business have you to care or trouble yourself about it? Plaut., Gr. 445.—(2) ad curationem ministerii sui, Liv.—(3) inter primam curationem expiraverit, Liv. SYN. See CURA.

CURATOR, ōris, m. [an old form cōrator], (curo). I. Gen. (1) One who takes care of or has the management of a thing; a manager, overseer, superintendent. II. Esp. (2) A guardian, curator. EX. (1) sunt aediles c. urbis, Cic.;—c. natus negotiorum, Sall. With dat.: c. muris reliendis, Cic.—(2) nec curatoris egere a pretere dati, Hor. SYN. 1. CURATOR; PROCURATOR.—Curator, one in a public office, intrusted with the interest of the state; cujus (reip.) c. huc missus es, Sall.—Procurator, one who manages some business for another.—2. CURATOR; TUTOR.—Curator, a guardian appointed by the magistrate for a person of age, but incapable of taking care of himself; see EX. (2).—Tutor, a guardian to one in nonage.

CURATŪRA, æ, f. (id.). Management, attendance, care, Ter.

CURATUS, a, um. I. pl. of curo. II. Adj.: Curatulus, solicitous, anxious; curatissimis precibus alcijs protegi, Tac.

CURCULIO (gurg.), ōnis, m. I. A worm found in corn, a mite, a weevil, Virg. II. Curculio, the name of a comedy of Plautus.

CURCULIUNCULUS, i, m. dim. (curculio). A little weevil; meton. for a trifle, bagatelle.

CŪRENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Cures, Or. Subst.: Curenses, ium, m. The people of Cures, Plin.

CŪRES, ium, c. Cures, the capital of the Sabines, Cic.

CŪRĒTES, um, m. (Κουρήτες). Curetes, the aborigines of Crete, who celebrated the worship of Jupiter with martial dances and noisy music.

CŪRETICUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Curetes; poet. for Cretan, Calp.

CŪRETIS, idis, f. I. Adj.: Cretan, Or. II. Subst.: The old name of Crete, Plin.

CŪRIA, æ, f. (perhaps related to Quiris, Quiritēs). I. One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people, a curia, court. II. Meton. 1. A building in which the curiæ met for the performance of divine worship; c. Saliorum, Cic. Hence, dies curiæ, a festival or joyous day, Cic. 2. A public building in which the Senate used to meet, the Senate-house, Cic.; Or. Hence, 3. Meton.: An assembly of the Senate, a Senate, Liv.; Hor. 4. A place of meeting for provincial or non-Roman authorities, Cic.; Or. SYN. See COMITIUM.

CŪRIĀLIS, e, adj. (curia). I. Of or belonging to a curia or division of the people, Ter. Also, Subst.: A fellow-citizen of the same curia, Cic. II. Of or belonging to the imperial court, Subst., courtiers, Amm.

CŪRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Curia; C. villa, Cic.

CŪRIĀTI, ōrum, m. Curiatii, a gens of Alba, residing at Rome, from which were chosen the three brothers who fought with the Horatii.

CŪRIĀTIM, adv. (curia). By curiæ; c. populum consuluit, Cic.

CŪRIĀTIUS, ii, m. Curiatius, a Roman family name; C. Curiatius, Cic.

CŪRIĀTUS, a, um, adj. (curia). Of or belonging to or divided into curiæ; c. comitia, where the people voted by curiæ, Cic.;—c. lex, passed in the comitia curiata, id. SYN. See CENTURIATA LEX, under CENTURIO.

1. CŪRIO, ōnis, m. (curia). I. A priest of the curia; c. maximus, the chief priest of the curia, Liv. II. A crier, herald.

2. CŪRIO, ōnis, m. Curio, a cognomen of the gens Scribonia, e. g. C. Scribonius Curio, Cic.

3. CŪRIO, ōnis, m. (cura). Faintly: Lean with care, care-worn, emaciated, Plaut.

CŪRIOSE, adv. (curiosus). I. (1) With care, carefully.—(2) In a bad sense: Too carefully, or particularly, or nicely. Of style: Affectedly. II. (3) Curiously. EX. (1) c. involvi vestimentis, Cels.—(2) c. potius quam Latine loqui, Quint.—(3) c. inquirere, Suet.

CŪRĪŌSITAS, ōtis, f. (id.). Carefulness in investigating any thing, curiosity, inquisitiveness, Cic.

CŪRĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (cura). I. Gen. (1) Bestowing care or pains upon a thing, careful, diligent.—(2) Esp.: Too eager, that is carried to an extreme, over-curious.—(3) Careful in searching out or discovering a thing; curious, in a good or bad sense.—(4) Subst.: A spy, scout. II. (After CURA II.)—(5) Emaciated with grief, care-worn. EX. (1) With in or ad: est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.;—ad investigandum curiosior, id. With genit.: c. medicinæ, much devoted to the study of, intent on, Plin. Absol.: c. consilia, Quint.—(2) ut a diligenti curiosus, at a religione superstitio distat, Quint.—(3) ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Cic.;—primum patere me esse curiosum, inquisitive, prying.—(4) c. ac speculatorem ratus, Suet.—(5) c. belua, Plaut. SYN.

CURIOSUS; DILIGENS; ATTENTUS; SEDULUS; STUDIOsus; OFFICIOSUS.—Curiosus, over-curious, careful in inquiry, inquisitive, too full of care.—Diligens diligent, mindful (opp. negligens); frugi ac diligens, Cic.—Attentus, attentive, intent on a thing.—Sedulus, careful, industrious, busy, sedulous.—Studiosus, zealous, fond of, devoted to.—Officiosus, obliging, kindly disposed, ready to serve or assist. The English word officious, derived from this, has now a different meaning, and corresponds to the Latin importunus, molestus.

CŪRIS, is, f. A jaculin (a Sabine word), Or. CŪRIUS, a, um, adj. (cura). Troublesome; c. infortunium, Plaut. (doubtful).

CŪRIUS, a. Curius, a Roman family name, e. g. M. Curius Dentatus, distinguished for his moderation, the conqueror of the Samnites and of Pyrrhus. Appell. in the plur.: Brave and moderate men, Hor.; Juv.

CŪRO, ōre, tr. [an old form cōro: perf. subji. curassus for curaveris, Plaut.], (cura). I. Gen. (1) To take care of, care for, see or look to, pay

attention to, bestow pains upon, foster, cherish, take notice of, mind.—(2) With acc. and gerund: To cause to be done, to get, to carry on.—(5) With inf.: To be anxious or solicitous about. II. *Exp.* (4) *Polit.*: To do any public business, to manage, carry on, to have the administration of.—(5) *In Medic.*: To treat a patient, heal, cure, restore to health.—(6) To settle money matters, to pay, liquidate. *EX.* (1) *c. omnia studiosissime, Cic.* *PIRASES. c. corpus, to refresh one's self, Liv.*;—*c. corpus alcis, to bury one, Curt.*;—*curati cibo, refreshed, Liv.* Thus also, *c. se, to take good care of one's self, id.*;—*c. prodigia, to reconcile, expiate by sacrifices, Liv.*;—*c. nihil præter animum, to be regardless of, have no regard for, Cic.*;—*aha or aliud cura, make yourself easy about it.*—(2) *c. epistolam mihi referendam, Cic.*;—*c. naves adificandas, reficiendas, Cæs.*—(3) Usually with a negative: nolui scribere, quæ docti legere non curarent, Cic. With ut or ne: omnibus rebus cura ne quid ei desit, Cic.;—thus, cura, ut valeas (at the end of a letter), remain in good health, take care of yourself, farewell, id. *Absol.*: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, had charge, acted, Sall.—(4) jussus ab senatu bellum maritimum c., Liv. *Absol.*: gliscentibus negotiis duo additi qui Romæ curarent, Tac.—(5) corpora c. possunt, Cic.;—*c. ægrum, Liv.*;—*c. vulnus, id.*;—qui ferrum medici priusquam curetur asperit, operated upon, Quint. *Absol.*: medicine pars, quæ manu curat, Cels. *Ficet, in the sense of governing*: quum provinciam curarit, Cic.—(6) *c. iis pecuniam pro signis Megaricis, Cic.*;—me cui jussisset curatorem, I shall honor his bill. *SYN.* See SATAGO.

CURRICULUM, i, n. (curro). I. *Gen.* (1) *Course, quick motion.*—(2) *Exp.*: A course, race, running in the circus. II. *Meton.* (3) A race-course, race ground.—(4) *Fig.*: Course, career.—(5) A chariot, light car, wagon. *EX.* (1) facere c., to run fast, Plaut.;—conicere se in c., to set out in great haste, id. *Ablat.*: curriculum, with great speed, speedily, Plaut.; Ter.—(2) athletæ se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.—(3) *c. solus et lunc, Cic.*—(4) hæc curricula mentis, Cic.—(5) in amnem præcipitavere curricula, Curt. *SYN.* CURRICULUM; STADIUM.—Curriculum, a chariot, the lists, the course, see (2).—Stadium, a length of 125 paces, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Also, a plot of ground granted to champions or wrestlers to perform their exercises in.

CURRO, Ære, cûcurri, cursum, intr. [an old form, perf. cecurri, Gell.]. I. *Prop.* (1) To move on quickly, to run. II. *Fig.* (2) To hasten, move quickly. *EX.* (1) si ingrederis, curre, Cic.;—nautæ c. per omnia maria, Hor. *Impers.*: curritur ad prætorium, Cic. *Prov.*: currentem incitare, to urge any body who requires no incitement. With a homogeneous object, Gr. 438: qui stadium currit, eniti debet ut vincat, that runs a race, Cic.;—*c. æquor, to navigate, sail upon, Virg.* Hence, campus curritur, is run over, Auct. ap. Quint.—(2) proclivi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, runs toward or is approaching its end, Cic.;—historia c. debet ac ferri, to hasten, to move quickly on, Quint.;—*ætas c., quickly passes by, Hor.* With acc.: c. eosdem cursu, to take the same measures, to have recourse to, Cic. *SYN.* CURRO; RUO; VOLO.—Currere, to run, to go or move quickly.—Ruere, to rush, run headlong or with violence.—Volare, to fly, in its proper sense, used of winged animals, but fig. it denotes swiftness, rapid motion: volasse eum, non iter fecisse dicere, Cic.;—volat ætas, Cic.

CURRÛCA, æ, f. A hedge-sparrow. Fig. : A cuckold, Juv.

CURRUS, Æs, m. (curro). I. (1) A chariot, car.—(2) *Exp.*: A triumphal car, Cic.; hence, a triumph itself. II. *Meton.* (3) A ship, vessel.—(4) The horses in a chariot, a team.—(5) A plough with wheels. *EX.* (1) effusi carcere curtus, Virg.;—quem ego currum cum tua laudatione conferent? Cic.—(3) volitantem flamme currum, Catull.—(4) neque audit curtus habenas, Virg.—(5) quæ curtus a tergo torquet limos, id. *SYN.* CURRUS; PLAUSTRUM; LECTICA; RHEDA.—Currus, a chariot used in races, also, for more general purposes.—Plaustrum, a wagon, cart.—Lectica, a litter, chair with a bed in it, wherein the grandees were carried by slaves.—Rheda, a calash, light carriage.

CURSIM, adv. (curro). Quick'y, hastily; c. dicere aliena, Cic. *SYN.* CURSIM; OBITER.—Cursim, in full speed, cursorily.—Obiter, by the way, by the by, in going along; aut obiter leget.

CURSÛTO, Ære, intr. freq. (curso). To run to and fro in all directions, Hor.

CURSO, Ære, intr. freq. intens. (curro). To run to and fro; c. ultro citro, Cic. *Impers.*: cursari rursus prorsum, Ter.

1. **CURSOR, Æris, m. (curro).** A runner. 1. A runner in a race, Cic.—2. A courier, Nep.—3. A forerunner, a lucky, or footman who goes before his master, Sen.

2. **CURSOR, Æris, m. Cursor, a cognomen of L. Papirius, Cic.**

CURSÛRA, æ, f. (curro). A running, Plaut.

CURSUS, Æs, m. (curro). 1. *Prop.* (1) A running, course, any quick motion from one place to another. II. *Fig.* (2) Course, lapse of time, etc., train, flow. *EX.* (1) ingressus, c., accubito, Cic.;—milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos, by a quick step or march, Cæs.;—hæc magno cursu intenderant, by forced marches, id.;—dirigere cursum alqo, to direct toward, Nep.;—tenere cursum, to keep or march in a straight direction, Cæs.;—expectare cursum, to wait for a favorable wind. In plur.: iterare cursus relictos, Hor. *Meton.*: cursus publici, couriers or mails posted at certain distances, for the conveyance of the imperial despatches, Dig.—(2) perspicis, qui c. rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic.;—tantus c. verborum fuit, ut, etc., quick motion, a flowing, id.;—esse in cursu, to continue, exist, or last, Ov.

CURTÛS, a. I. Curtius, a Roman family name. 1. C. Curtius Postumus, a friend of Cæsar, Cic.—2. Q. Curtius Rufus, historian of Alexander the Great. II. *Adj.*: Curtius Laeus, a place at Rome named after a certain Curtius.

CURTO, Ære, tr. (curtus). To shorten, to diminish, lessen; c. rem, Pers.;—c. quantum summe, Hor.

CURTUS, a, um, adj. (unc.). Shortened, mutilated, curtailed, Cels.—c. Judei, i. e. circumcised, Hor.;—c. mulus, docked, id.;—c. oratio, defective, incomplete, Cic. *SYN.* CURTUS; MUTILUS; TRUNCUS; MANCUS.—Curtus, too short, curtailed.—Mutilus, mutilated, wanting in completeness of some parts; mutilæ cornibus, Cæs.—Truncus, cut short, mutilated, if whole extremities of the body are wanting; as, nose, ears, hands, etc.—Mancus, defective in the usefulness of any limb or member, lame.

CÛRÛLIS, e, adj. (currus). I. Of a chariot; c. equi, a team of four horses in the Ludi Circenses, Liv.;—c. triumphus, i. e. in a car (in opposition to ovatio, i. e. when the triumphant general rode on horseback), Suet. *Exp.*: sella c., curule chair, a chair adorned with ivory, anciently used by the consuls, prætors, and the curule ædiles,

who derived the appellation of *curule* from it; these chairs were also used on other occasions, e. g. in the Senate-house, etc.;—a chair of state (see *Ædilis*), Cic.; Liv. *Poet.*: ebur c., Hor.; and simply *curulis*, Tac.; Suet. II. *Meton.* subst.: *Curulis*, is, m. A *curule* officer, an *edile*, Plin.;—c. major, a consul, Stat. In the plur.: *Curule* authorities or officers, Stat.

CURVĀMEN, inis, n. (*curvo*). A bending, bend, Ov.

CURVĀTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). I. A bending, bend, curvature, Vitr. II. *Concr.*: A rounding, vaulting; c. *cameræ*, an arching or arched ceiling, Vitr.;—c. *rotæ*, the periphery, Ov.

CURVO, ære, tr. (*curvus*). I. *Prop.* (1) To bend, curve, bow. II. *Fig.* (2) To bend, move, prevail upon one by entreaty. EX. (1) c. manus, Ov.;—Hadria c. Calabros sinus, Hor.—(2) neque te munera nec preces c., Hor. SYN. See *FLECTO*.

CURVUS, a, um, adj. (related to *κῠρτός*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Curved, crooked, bent, arched, vaulted.* II. *Fig.* (2) In a moral sense: *Crooked, i. e. not straightforward, not right.* EX. (1) c. aratrum, Virg.;—c. flumen, winding itself, Ov.;—c. mare, billowy, id.;—c. arator, stooping, Virg.—(2) curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. SYN. See *UNCUS*.

CUSCŪLIUM, ſi, n. The scarlet berry of the holm oak, Plin.

CUSPIDĀTIM, adv. (*cuspidō*). To a point, with a point; c. *decisus calamus*, Plin.

CUSPIDO, ære, tr. (*cuspidis*). To point, to make pointed; c. *hastilia*, Plin.

CUSPIS, Idis, f. I. (1) A point. II. *Meton.* 1. A spear, javelin, lance, Liv.; Ov.;—a roasting-spit, Mart.;—a trident, Ov.—2. The sting of a bee, Plin.;—of a scorpion, Ov.—8. A tube pointed at the end, Varr. SYN. See *ACIES*.

CUSTODĪA, æ, f. (*custos*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A keeping of guard, guarding, a watching over, taking care of, protecting (Fr. surveillance).—(2) *Meton.*: A place where any thing is kept or guarded, a dwelling-place, any place that affords protection or shelter, a shelter, place of refuge.—(3) *Plur.*: *Custodiæ*, in *Milit.*: A guard, i. e. soldiers on guard, a watch; also, a station where guard is kept, a watch-house. II. *Esp.* (4) *Prop.*: *Custody, i. e. restraint of a man's person, an imprisoning or imprisonment, confinement.*—(5) *Meton.*: A place of confinement, a prison.—(6) *Plur.*: *Persons kept in custody, prisoners, persons arrested.* EX. (1) c. fida canum, Cic.;—c. *pagagogorum*, care, Quint.;—thus, c. *dura matrum*, Hor. With *genit. obj.*: c. *ignis Vestæ*, Cic.;—c. *urbis*, Liv.;—c. *conservandi sui*, care, solicitude, attention, Cic.—(2) in urbe maneo; hæc mea sedes est, hæc vigilia, hæc c., Cic.—(3) sensitivie illam coloniam meis præsidis, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Cic.—(4) nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (Philopæmenis capti) satis credebant, Liv.;—c. *libera*, arrest within one's own house, private custody.—(5) Quæ sunt istæ custodiæ? Cic.—(6) in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. SYN. *CUSTODIA*; *CARCE*; *CARCERES*; *ERGASTULUM*.—*Custodia*, watch and ward, place where an object is watched and kept.—*Carcer*, prison, a public prison, a place where one is kept a prisoner. *Plur.*: *Carceres*, *gen.*, the part of the circus in which the race teams were kept till the signal for starting was given.—*Ergastulum*, the work house or prison on a farm in which the slaves were kept while working.

CUSTODĪO, Ire, Ivi, Itum, tr. (*custos*). [*Fut. pass.*, *custodibitur*, Plaut.] I. *Prop.* (1) To

watch over, guard, take care of, protect, defend, keep guard. II. *Esp.* (2) To take or keep in custody, to imprison, confine, keep prisoner. EX. (1) c. *corpus* alicujus domumque, Cic.;—c. *epistolam*, to keep, id.;—c. *poma* in melle, preserve, Col.;—c. *alqd memoria*, to keep, retain any thing in memory, Cic.;—c. *litteris*, to preserve in writing, id.;—c. *modum ubique*, to keep, observe, retain, maintain, Quint. With *ab*: c. *cutem* a vitiliis, Plin.;—c. *templum ab alqo*, to guard a temple against any one, Nep.;—c. *alqm* ab injuria, to protect any one from injury, Quint. With *ut* or *ne*: To take care that, or that not, lest; quo in genere id præcipue custodiendum, ne, etc., to be guarded against, prevented, Quint.—(2) c. *ducem prædonum*, Cic.

CUSTODĪTE, adv. Carefully, warily, cautiously; ut parce c. que ludebat, Plin. E.

CUSTOS, ōdis, c. I. (1) One who takes care of, guards, or preserves any thing; a watch, guard, keeper, preserver, overseer, protector, defender; also, a tutor, guardian. II. (2) *Polit.*: A person employed to examine the tablets used for voting at the comitia, in order to prevent corruption. EX. (1) *dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis*, Cic.;—c. *portæ*, id.;—said of eunuchs, Hor.;—of dogs, Virg.;—of things, and real objects;—c. *telorum*, a quicer, Ov.;—c. *turis*, a box for frankincense.—(2) nullo custode sortitus, Cic. SYN. See *PRÆSES*.

CŪTĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (*cutis*). A thin skin, cuticle, Juv.

CŪTIS, is, f. (*akin* to *σῆτος*, *κῠτός*). I. *Prop.* (1) The skin.—(2) *Meton.*: Skin, leather.—(3) A soft surface, pelt, coat. II. *Fig.* (4) Surface, external appearance. EX. (1) in cute curanda, Hor. *Prov.*: Ego et intus et in cute novi, inside and outside, all through.—(2) *calceus est surta terque quaterque cute*, Mart.—(3) c. *casie*, Plin.—(4) *teuera* quam elocutionis cute, Quint. SYN. *CUTIS*; *PELLIS*; *CORIUM*; *CORTEX*; *ALUTA*.—*Cutis*, the skin of men or beasts when it is on the body.—*Pellis*, the skin or hide of a beast flayed off.—*Corium*, the hide when tanned, leather.—*Cortex*, *prop.*: the bark of trees, a hard outer covering, shell.—*Aluta*, soft thin leather prepared with alum, used for light shoes, purses, etc., and by the Gauls for sails.

CŪYĀNE, es, f. (*Κυανή*). *Cyane*. I. A fountain near Syracuse, Plin. II. A nymph that was changed according to fable into the fountain *Cyane*, through her immoderate lamentation for Proserpine, Ov.

CŪYĀNĒÆ, ærum, f. (*Κυανææ*). *Cyanææ*, two small rocky islands in the Pontus Euxinus, which, according to the fable, were continually clashing together (hence, called also *Symplegades*), until they became fixed by the ship *Argo* passing through.—Ov.

CŪYĀNĒE, es, f. (*Κυανή*). *Cyanee*, the daughter of *Mæander*, and mother of *Caunus* and *Byblis*, Ov.

CŪYĀNEUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Cyanææ*; C. *cautes*, Luc.

CŪYĀTHISSO, ære, intr. (*κῠαθίζω*). To fill the cup, to be a cup-bearer, Plaut.

CŪYĀTHUS, i, m. (*κῠαθος*). I. A drinking-cup or vessel, goblet, Hor.; Suet. II. *Meton.*: A measure for liquids and dry things, the twelfth part of a *sextarius* (i. e. the twelfth part of a pint, English wine measure), used in mixing wine, Hor. SYN. See *CIBORIA*.

CYBÆUS, a, um, adj. (*κυβη*, belly-shaped). Of or belonging to a peculiar kind of ship; c.

navis maxima, a transport or merchant ship, Cic. Absol. : Cybæa, æ, f., the same, Cic.

CYBĒLE (Cybēbē, Virg.), *ēs and æ, f.* (*Κυβέλη and Κυβήρη*). *Cybele*. I. Originally, a Phrygian goddess, afterward worshipped at Rome under the name of *Ops* or *Mater Magna*; her priests were called *Galli*, Virg.; Prop. II. A mountain in Phrygia, Virg.

CYBĒLEIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Cybele, Ov.*

CYBISTRA, *æ, f.* *Cystris*, a town of Cappadocia, on Mount Taurus, Cic.

CYBŪM, *li, n. (κύβιον)*. I. *A tunny*, Varr. II. *Meton.*: *A slice of salted tunny, or other salt fish, Plin.*

CYCLĀDĀTUS, *i, m. (cycلاس)*. *Clothed with a cyclos, Suet.*

CYCLĀDES, *um, f. (Κυκλάδες from κύκλος, a circle)*. *Cyclades*, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, round Delos, Plin.; Virg. *In the sing.*: *Cycلاس, adis, one of these islands, Sil.*

1. **CYCLAS**, *adis, f. (κύκλας)*. A kind of robe with an embroidered border, worn by the Greek women, Prop.; Juv.

2. **CYCLAS**, *adis*. See **CYCLADES**.

CYCLĪCUS, *i, m. (κύκλικός, i. e. poeta)*. *A cyclic poet*, a poet who took for his theme a whole circle of traditions and fables, Hor.

CYCLŌPIUS, *a, um, adj. (Cyclops)*. *Of or belonging to the Cyclopes*; C. saxa, Virg.

CYCLOPS, *ōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed)*. *A Cyclops*. In the plur.: *Cyclopes*, *um, the Cyclopes*, a wild people of gigantic stature said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, the workmen of Vulcan, Plin.; Hor. *In the sing.*: *The Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor.; Ov.*

CYCNĒUS, **CYCNĒUS**, and **CYCNUS**. See **CYCN**.

CYDIPPE, *ēs, f. (Κυδίππη)*. *Cydippe*. 1. A mistress of Acontius, Ov.—2. A sea-nymph.

CYDON, *ōnis, m.* 1. *An inhabitant of Cydonia, Virg.*—2. Another form for *Cydonia*.

CYDŌNĒUS, *a, um, adj. Cydonian, Ov.*

CYDŌNĪA, *æ, f. (Κυδωνία)*. *Cydonia*, a very ancient town on the north coast of Crete, now *Canea*, Mel.; Flor.

CYDŌNĪĀTÆ, *ārum, m.* *The inhabitants of Cydonia, Liv.*

CYDŌNĪUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Cydonia*; C. spicula, i. e. *Cretan*, Virg. *Esp.*: C. mala, *Latinized*, cotonia or cotonea mala; also *absol.*, Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), *quinces, Plin.*

CYGNĒIUS (Cyen.), *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to (the Boeotian) Cygnus, Ov.*

CYGNĒUS (cyen.), *a, um, adj. (κύκνιος)*. *Of or belonging to a swan*; c. plumæ, Ov.; Cic.

1. **CYGNUS** (cyenus), (*ŷ, Hor.*), *i, m. (κύκνος)*. I. *A swan* celebrated for its song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; Ov. II. *Meton.*: *A poet*; c. Dirceus, i. e. *Pindar, Hor.*

2. **CYGNUS**, *i, m. Cygnus*. 1. A king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, a relative of Phæathon, who was changed into a swan and placed among the stars, Ov.—2. A son of Neptune and Calyce, father of Tenes, changed into a swan, Ov.

CYLINDRĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (cylindrus)*. *In a cylindrical form*; c. siliquæ, Plin.

CYLINDRUS, *dri, m. (κύλινδρος)*. I. *A cylinder, Cic.* II. *Meton.* 1. *A stone of*

cylindrical form for levelling the ground, *a roller, Virg.*—2. *A precious stone cut in cylindrical form, Plin.*

CYLLĒNE, *ēs, and æ, f. (Κυλλήνη)*. *Cyllene*. I. A mountain of Arcadia, according to fable, the birth-place of Mercury, Plin. II. A town of Elis, Mel.

CYLLĒNĒUS, *a, um, adj. Cyllenian, Ov.*

CYLLĒNIS, *idis, f. Of or belonging to Cyllene or Mercury, Ov.*

CYLLĒNIUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Cyllene*; C. mons, Mel.;—C. proles, i. e. *Mercury, Virg.* Hence, *absol.*: *Cyllenius, li, m., Ov.; Virg.* II. *Met.*: *Of or belonging to Mercury*; C. proles, i. e. *Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.*;—C. ignes, i. e. *the planet Mercury, Virg.*

CYLŌNIUS, *a, um, adj. (Κυλώνιος)*. *Of or belonging to the Athenian Cylon*; C. scelus, *perpetrated by the Athenians who murdered the companions of Cylon, Cic.*

CYMBA (cumba), *æ, f. (κύμβα)*. *A boat, skiff, wherry, Cic. Fig.*: c. ingenui, Prop. **SYN.** See **NAVIS**.

CYMBĀLUM, *i, n. [genit. plur. cymballum, Catull.] (κύμβαλον)*. I. *Prop.*: *A cymbal* (an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of brass, which emit a ringing sound when struck together; they were used at the festivals of Cybele, etc.), Cic.; Liv. *Meton.* In *Hydraulics*: A kind of bell, Vitr. II. *Fig.*: Apion Grammaticus, quem Tiberius Cesar c. mundi vocabat, *who, as it were, made the world ring with his disputations, Plin.*

CYMBĪUM, *li, n. (κύμβιον)*. *A small cup.*

CYMBŪLA, *æ, f. dim. (cymba)*. *A little boat, Plin. E.*

CYME. See **CUMÆ**.

CYNĪCE, *adv. After the manner of the Cynics.*

CYNĪCUS, *i, m. (κυνικός, curriish, like a dog)*. *A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic, Cic.; Hor.*;—*cynici nudi dolia, i. e. of Diogenes, Juv.*

CYNĪCUS, *a, um, adj. (κυνικός)*. *Of or belonging to the Cynics, Cynic*; c. cana, Petron.

CYNŌCĒPHĀLUS, *i, m. (κυνόκεφαλος)*. *An ape with a head like that of a dog, Plin.; Cic.*

CYNŌSŪRA, *æ, f. (Κυνόσουρα, dog's tail)*. *The Lesser Bear*, a northern constellation, Cic. poet.; Ov.

CYNŌSŪRÆ, *ārum, f. (Κυνόσουρα)*. *Cynosura*, a promontory of Attica, Cic.

CYNŌSŪRIS, *idis, f. Of or belonging to Cynosura*; C. Ursa, *the Lesser Bear, Ov.*

CYNTHIUS, *a.* I. *Of or belonging to Cynthia*; poet. for Apollo and Diana, Hor. II. *Cynthia*, the name of a girl, Prop.

CYNTHUS, *i, m. (Κύρθος)*. *Cynthus*, a mountain of Delos, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, Ov.

CYPĀRISSĪÆ, *ārum, f.* *A kind of fiery meteors, Sen.*

1. **CYPĀRISSUS**, *i, f. (κυνάρισσος)*. *A cypress, Virg.*

2. **CYPĀRISSUS**, *i, m. Cyparissus*, a youth who was changed into a cypress, Ov.

CYPĒROS, *i, m. and CYPĒRUM*, *i, n. (κύπειρος)*. *A kind of sedge, Plin.; Varr.*

CYPRĒUS, *a, um, adj. See CUPREUS.*

CYPRĪACUS, *a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Cyprus, Val. Max.*

CYPRĪANUS, i, m. *Cyprian*, a bishop of Carthage in the third century.

CYPRICUS, a, um, adj. *Cyprian*, Cat.

CYPRINUS, i, m. (κῑπρίνος). A kind of carp, Plin.

CYPRĪUS VĪCUS. A street of Rome (from the Sabine cyprium, i. e. bonum), Liv.

CYPRĪUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of or belonging to Cyprus*, *Cyprian*; C. laurus, Plin.; —C. trabes, Hor.; —C. tellus, *Cyprus*, Ov.; —esp., Cæs., also *Cyprium* [in later Latin, *cuprum*. See **CYPRUM**]. *Cypri*, Plin. In the plur. *Subst.*: *Cyprii*, Ærum, m. *The inhabitants of Cyprus*, Cic. II. *Metm.*: *Of copper*; in c. mortariis, Plin.

CYPRUS, or -OS, i, f. (Κύπρος). The island *Cyprus*, celebrated for the worship of Venus, and for its mines, Cic.

CYPSĒLĪDES, æ, m. (Κῑψελίδης). A male descendant of Cypselus, i. e. *Periander*, Virg.

CYPSĒLUS, i, m. (Κῑψελός). *Cypselus*, a tyrant of Corinth, Cic.

CYRĒNÆ, Ærum. See **CYRENE**.

1. **CYRĒNÆUS**, a, um, adj. *Of Cyrene*, Sil.

2. **CYRĒNÆUS**, i, m. A follower or disciple of Aristippus, Cic.; —conf. following article.

CYRĒNAICUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*; C. provincia, or *absol.*, *Cyrenaica*, the province of *Cyrenaica*, in Libya, Plin.; —C. philosophia, a philosophical sect founded by Aristippus, Cic.; —*Cyrenaici*, his disciples, Cic.

CYRĒNE, Æs, and **CYRĒNÆ**, Ærum, f. (Κῑρηνή). *Cyrene*, the capital of a province, bearing the same name, in Libya; the native town of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Aristippus; now *Kuren*, Cic.

CYRĒNSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*; C. agri, Cic.

CYRĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of (the architect) Cyrus*. *Subst.*: *Cyræa*, Ærum, n. *Buildings erected by this architect*, Cic.

CYRNEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*; C. tellus, Sen.

CYRNOUS, or -US, i, f. (Κῑρνος). The island *Cornica*, Plin.; Sen.

CYRUS, i, m. (Κῑρός). *Cyrus*. 1. The founder of the Persian empire, Cic.—2. C. minor, the brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, Cic.—3. An architect in the time of Cicero, Cic.—4. An unknown youth, Hor.

CYTÆIS, Idis, f. *Medea*, Prop.

CYTÆUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cyte*. *Pret.*: *Of or belonging to Colchis*.

CYTHĒRA, Ærum, n. (Κῑθηρα). *Cythera*, an island of the Ægean Sea, south-west of the promontory of Malea celebrated for the worship of Venus, now *Cerigo*, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.

CYTHĒRĒA, æ. See **CYTHĒREUS**.

CYTHĒRĒIA, æ. See **CYTHĒREIS**.

CYTHĒRĒIAS, Idis, f. *Relating to Cythera*, sacred to Venus; C. columbæ, Ov.

CYTHĒRĒIS, Idis, f. *Relating to Cythera*; *pret. for Venus*, Ov.

CYTHĒRĒIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cythera*; c. litora, Ov.; —C. mensis, i. e. the month of April, which was sacred to Venus, id.; —c. heros, i. e. *Aneas*, id. *Subst.*: *Cythereia*, æ, f. i. e. *Venus*, Ov.

CYTHĒREUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cythera*; C. Venus, Hor. *Absol.*: *Cytherea*, Venus, Ov.; Hor.

CYTHĒRĪACUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cythera*; C. myrtus, sacred to Venus, Ov.

CYTHĒRIS, Idis, f. *Cytheris*, a concubine of Antony, Cic. Hence, Antony is called *Cytherius*.

CYTISUS, i, c., and **CYTISUM**, i, n. (κῑτίσος). *Trefail*, *hadder*, Virg.

CYTŌRĪACUS, a, um, adj. *Of Cytorus*.

CYTŌRUS and -OS, i, m. (Κῑτόρος). *Cytorus*, a mountain of Paphlagonia, abounding in box-wood, Virg.

CYZĪCĒNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Cyzicum*; C. triclina, Virg. In the plur.: *Cyziceni*, Ærum, m. *The inhabitants of Cyzicum*.

CYZĪCUM, i, n., and **CYZĪCUS**, or -OS, i, f. (Κῑζικός). *Cyzicus*, a town of Mysia, on the Propontis, now *Chizico*, Plin.; Flor.

D

1. D, d. This letter was dropped before *e*, which letter either remained unaltered or was changed into *b*; thus, *riginti* for *deiginti* (from *duo*); *bellum* for *duellum*; *his* for *duis*.—The letter *d* also became assimilated with the consonant immediately following: thus, *ad-sum* was changed into *assum*, *ad-fero* into *aff-er*, *ad-peto* into *appeto*, etc.; hence, by contraction, *secula* becomes *sella*. *D* was entirely suppressed before *s*: thus, from *lapida* we have *lapis*; from *fronda*, *frons*; from *lud-ei*, *lusi*; from *ad-sto*, *asto*; from *ad-stringo*, *astrango*. *D*, as an abbreviation, denotes *decimus*; it also stands for *deus*, *diuus*, *dominus*, *dies*, *dat.*—D. O. M. = *Deo Optimo Maximo*; D. N. = *Dominus noster*; a. d. = *ante diem* (see **ANTE**); D. D. = *dono*, or *donum dedit*; D. D. D. = *dat*, *dicat*, *dedicat*.

2. D. As a numerical sign, for 500, formed from the one half of the sign CD or CIO for 1000.

DĀ.E. See **DAH.E**.

DABAR, Æris, m. *Dahar*, a Numidian, a relative of Masinissa, an intimate friend of Bocchus.

DĀCI, Ærum, m. (Δαχοί). *The people of Dacia*, *Dacians*, Cæs.

DĀCĪA, æ, f. (Δακία). *Dacia*, a country of Europe, comprising the modern Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia, Tac.

DĀCĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Dacian*, Sid. *Subst.*: *Dācicus*, i, m. (sc. numus). *A coin struck on occasion of the victory of Domitian over the Daci*, Juv.

DACTYLĪCUS, a, um, adj. (δακτυλικός). *Consisting of dactyls*; d. numerus, Cic.

DACTYLĪŌTHĒCA, æ, f. (δακτυλιοθήκη). 1. *A box or case for rings*, Mart.—2. *A collection of seal-rings and gems*, Plin.

DACTYLUS, i, m. (δακτύλος, a finger; hence, any thing in the shape of a finger).—1. A kind of shell-fish, Plin.—2. A kind of grape, Col.—3. A kind of grass, Plin.—4. A precious stone, Plin.—5. A date, Pall.—6. A dactyl, a metrical foot consisting of one long and two short syllables, thus, — — —, Cic.

DĀCUS, a, um, adj. *Of the Daci*, Stat.

DĀDĀLA, Ærum, n. (Δαίδαλα). *Dædala*, a fortified place of Caria, Liv.

DĀDĀLĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of Dædalus*, Hor.

DĀDĀLĪŌN, ōnis, m. *Dædalion*, a king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk, Ov.

1. D.EDĀLUS [-os, Ov.], i, m. (*Δαίδαλος*, *artist*). *Daidalus*. 1. The father of Icarus, maker of the Cretan labyrinth, Cic.; Ov.—2. A statuary of Siccyon, Plin.

2. D.EDĀLUS, a, um, adj. (*δαίδαλος*). I. *Act.*: Full of art, artistic; d. Minerva, Enn. ap. Fest.; —d. Circe, Virg. *Subst.* with gen.: lingua d. verborum, Lucr. II. *Poss.*: d. tellus, caricagated, Lucr.; —d. carmina chordis, musical, id.

DĀHĒ (Dae), ārum, m. (*Δαίη*). *Dahæ*, a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea, Liv.

DALMĀTĒ (Delm.), ārum, m. (*Δαλματία*). *Dalmatia*, the people of Dalmatia, *Dalmatians*, Cic.

DALMĀTENSIS, e, adj. *Of Dalmatia*.

DALMĀTĪA, æ, f. (*Δαλματία*). *Dalmatia*, a district on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, Vatin. ap. Cic.

DALMĀTICUS, a, um, adj. I. *Dalmatian*; D. mare, Tac.; —D. triumphus, Hor. II. *Subst.*: Dalmaticus, i, m. A cognomen of L. Metellus, on account of his victory over the *Dalmatae*, Ascon.

DĀMA, æ, f. [m. Virg.]. *A doe or deer*, Ov.

DĀMA, æ, m. *Dama*, the name of a slave.

DĀMĀLIS, is, f. *Damalis*, a woman's name.

DĀMASCĒNA, æ, and -E, es, f. (*Damascus*). *The district of Damascus*, Plin.

DĀMASCĒNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Damascus*; D. pruna, Plin.

DĀMASCUS [-OS, Luc.], i, f. (*Δαμασκός*). *Damascus*, a very ancient capital of Cælo-Syria, afterward celebrated for its manufactories of steel, Plin.; Stat.

DĀMĀSICHTHON, ōnis, m. (*Δαμασιχθών*). *Damasichton*, the son of Amphion and Niobe.

DĀMĀSIPPUS, i, m. (*Δαμασίππος*). *Damasippus*. 1. A partisan of Marius, Cic.—2. An antiquarian in the time of Horace, Hor.—3. An actor, Juv. II. A cognomen of the *gens Licinia*, Cic.

DAMNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (*damno*). *A sentencing, condemnation*; damnatio ignominiaque dignos, Cic.; —d. ambitus, *for bribery*, id. *Of things*: atriustrum in confessa damnatione est, *is universally rejected*, Plin.

DAMNĀTOR, ōnis, m. (id.). *One who condemns*, Eccl.

DAMNĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (*damnator*). *Damnatory, condemning, involving condemnation*; d. suum iudicium dabat, Cic.

DAMNĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of *damno*; damnatus voti, *bound to the performance of a vow, who has gained his end*. SYN. See COMPOS VOTI. II. *Adj.*: *Reprobate, criminal*; quis te damnator? Cic.

DAMNĪFICUS, a, um, adj. (*damnum, facio*). *That occasions damage, injurious*, Plaut.

DAMNĪGERĒLUS, a, um, adj. (*damnum, gero*). *That occasions damage or loss*, Plaut.

DAMNO, āre, tr. (*damnum*). I. *Gen.* (1) *To bring damage or loss upon, occasion loss or damage to*, damno afficere. II. *Exp.* (2) *To sentence, declare guilty, condemn, pass sentence upon*.—(3) *On the part of a plaintiff (conf. CONDEMNO): To bring about or effect the condemnation of any body, to cause to be condemned*.—(4) *To bind scil.* an heir by one's testament to perform any thing, *to oblige to any thing*. EX. (1) pauperibus parcere, divites d. atque domare, Plaut.—(2) alqm alejs rei, alqa re, de alqa re, or *absol.*: d. alqm ambitus, furti, injuriarum, sceleris, con-

jurationisque, etc., Cic.; —d. alqm eo crimine, id.; —d. alqm de vi et de majestate, id.; *the punishment in genit. or abs. [in or ad]*, d. alqm capitis, *to condemn any one to death*, Cæs.; —d. alqm capite, id.; —d. alqm inter scarios, *to doom any one guilty of murder*, id.—(3) damnatus ab aliquo, *decem millibus aeris*, Liv. PHRASES. d. alqm voti, *to grant any one's request*, and thus, *to lay him under obligation to fulfil his vow*, Liv.; —d. alqm votis, *the same*, Virg.; —d. alqm et invisum quoque habere, *to reject, censure, disapprove of, condemn*, Quint.; —thus *esp. of abstract objects*, ne damnet quæ non intelligunt, Quint.; —d. consilium alejs, *to reject any one's counsel*, Luc. *Poet.*: d. lumina nocte, *to blind*, Ov.; —d. caput Oreo, i. e. *to derote*, Virg.—(4) d. heredem, ut, etc., Dig. *With inf.*, Hor.

DAMNŌSE, adv. *With hurt or loss*; d. bibere, *at the expense of the host, excessively*, Hor.; from

DAMNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (*damnum*). *Full of hurt or loss*, i. e. I. *Act.* (1) *That brings or causes damage, loss, or hurt*.—(2) *Mton. middle: Doing harm to one's self*, i. e. *lurich, profuse*. II. *Poss.* (3) *Suffering harm (r loss, unfortunate*. EX. (1) reip. et societatis infidus damnosusque, Liv.; —virtus tua d. duobus, Ov.—(2) in alia re damnosior, Suet.—(3) d. senex, Plaut. SYN. DAMNOSUS; PERNICIOSUS; EXITIOSUS; EXITALIS; CAPITALIS.—*Damnous, hurtful, causing damage*, properly of a prodigal and expensive man.—*Perniciosus* (per. nex), *pernicious, bringing or causing ruin or death*.—*Exitiosus*, *destructive, disastrous*, i. e. *producing, bringing, full of destruction*.—*Exitialis*, *calculated, or fitted to bring destruction*.—*Capitalis* (caput), 1st. *Mortal*.—2d. *Criminal*.—3d. *Murder*.—4th. *That takes cognizance of capital causes*.—5th. *That only relates to the chief things*. Said also of the mind, capitale ingenium solers, Ov.—*Capitalis oratio, a creditous speech*.

DAMNUM, i, n. I. *Gen.* (1) *Damage, loss, harm, injury, hurt*. II. *Exp. in Law:* (2) *A fine, mulct*. EX. (1) si in maximis lucris paululum aliquid damni contraxerit, *should have sustained any loss or injury*, Cic.; —d. nature, a natural defect, Liv.; —facere d., *to sustain, suffer*, Cic.; —also, accipere d., Hor.; —damno duum cohortum, *with the loss*, Cæs.—(2) morte, exilio, vinclis, damno coercent, Cic. SYN. DAMNUM; DETRIMENTUM; INTERTRIMENTUM; DISPENDIUM; JACTURA; INCOMMODUM.—*Damnum*, denotes the loss of a thing one did possess, said also of expenses.—*Detrimentum*, *loss or damage sustained by wearing* (deterere).—*Intertrimentum*, *a loss on both sides between two persons*; also, *of waste and decay*.—*Dispendium*, *exp. use, cost*; sine sumptu, sine dispendio.—*Jactura* (jacio). *Prop.*: *loss by shipwreck, by throwing goods overboard in a storm*; also in a more general sense.—*Incommodum*, *an inconvenient, grievance, disadvantage, a small misfortune*.

DAMŌCLES, is, m. *Damocles*, a courtier of Dionysius the younger, Cic.

DĀMON, ōnis, m. (*Δαίμων*). *Damon*. 1. A Pythagorean, a friend of Phintias, Cic.—2. A musician of Athens, teacher of Socrates.—3. A shepherd, Virg.

DĀNĀĒ, æ, f. (*Δανάη*). *Danaë*, daughter of Acrisius, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter.

DĀNĀĒIŪS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Danaë*; D. heros, a. e. Perseus, Ov.

DĀNĀI, ōrum, m. (*Δαναοί*). *The Danaï*, poet. for the Greeks, Virg.

DĀNĀIDÆ, ārum, m. (*Δαναΐδαι*). *The Danaï*, poet. for the Greeks, Sen.

DĀNĀĪDES, um, *f.* (*Δαναΐδες*). The daughters of Danaus; called, Danai genus infame.

DĀNĀUS, i, *m.* (*Δαναός*). Danaus, son of Belus, brother of Egyptus, and father of fifty daughters, the Danaides, said to have migrated from Egypt to Greece, and founded the city of Argos, Cic.: Danai porticus, so called from the statues of Danaus and his daughters which were erected there, Ov.

DANDĀRI, ōrum, *m.* (*Δανδαροί*). Dandari, a Scythian tribe on the *Pulus Mavotis*, Plin.;—also, Dandaridae, Tac.:—Dandarica, their country, id.

DĀNĪA, æ, *f.* Denmark.

DĀNISTA, æ, *m.* (*δανιστής*). A money-lender, a usurer, Plaut.

DĀNISTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (*δανιστικὸς*). Of or belonging to the trade of a money-lender, Plaut.

DĀNO, ōre. A lengthened form for do, dare, To give, Plaut.

DĀNŪBĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Danube, Sid.

DĀNŪBĪUS, ii, *m.* (*Δαναΐβιος*). The Danube, toward its sources (but later toward its mouth).

DĀNUS, i. A Dane.

DAPHNE, es, *f.* (*Ἀφρνή*). Daphne. 1. Daughter of the river-god Peneus (she was changed into a laurel-tree), Ov.—2. A small place near Antioch, in Syria, with a laurel-grove and temple of Apollo, Liv.

DAPHNIS, Idis, *m.* (*Ἀφρνίς*). 1. Daphnia, a son of Mercury, a handsome shepherd of Sicily, Ov.—2. A grammarian, Suet.

DAPHNŌN, ōnis, *m.* (*δαφνών*). A laurel-grove, Mart.

DAPĪNO, āre, *tr.* (daps). To serve up at table.

DAPS, dāpis, *f.* (probably related to *δαπάνη*). 1. A magnificent banquet on occasion of a sacrifice, Liv.; Virg.; Hor. II. Meton. gen.: A meal, repast, feast, Hor. In the plur., Ov.; Tac.;—d. humanæ, animal excrement, Plin. SYN. DAPS; DAPES; FERECULUM; ESCULENTUM; OBSONIUM; LAGANUM; BELLARIA; CUPEDIA.—Daps, rich, i. e. selected, delicate, plentiful food.—Plur.: Dapes, a feast, exquisite dishes; siculae dapes, Hor.—Ferculum (ferre), a dish carried on the table, prop., a pageant carried about in triumph, Liv.; Cic.;—the dishes of a repast; multaque de magna superessent ferula cœna.—Esculentum (edo), any thing fit for eating.—Obsonium, any viands eatable, except bread and wine, food eaten with something else, with bread, etc. Laganum, a sort of hollow cakes, Hor.—Bellaria (belli), every thing which tastes well, though the appetite is satiated, desert; as, nuts, fruits, confectionary, Varr.—Cupedia, delicacies, Fest.

DAPSĪLE, adv. (daps). Abundantly, richly, sumptuously; d. convivere, Suet.

DAPSĪLIS, e, *adj.* [abl. plur., dapsilis, Plant.], (daps). Abundant, sumptuous, costly; d. corollæ, Plaut.

DARDĀNI, ōrum, *m.* (*Δαρδανοί*). Dardani, a people of Upper Mæsia, now Serbia, Cic.

DARDĀNĪA, æ, *f.* Dardania. 1. The country of the Dardani, Varr.—2. A town on the Hellespont, north-west of Abydos, founded by Dardanus (whence the name of *Dardanelles*), Ov.—3. *Proet.* for Troy, Virg. SYN. See PERGAMA.

DARDĀNĪDES, æ, *m.* A male descendant of Dardanus; D. Ius, Ov. Absol. for Æneas, Virg. Plur.: D. pastores, Trojan, Virg.

DARDĀNIS, Idis, *f.* 1. A female descendant of Dardanus; poet. for a Trojan woman: D. matres, Ov.—2. Trojan, D. Caieta, i. e. founded by the Trojans, Mart.

DARDĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Dardanus; poet. for Trojan; D. gens, Virg.;—D. vates, i. e. Helenus, Ov.;—D. minister, i. e. Ganymedes, Mart.

1. **DARDĀNUS**, i, *m.* (*Δάρδανος*). Dardanus. 1. Son of Jupiter and Electra, a native of Arcadia, founder of the town of Dardania in Troas, Virg.—2. A stoic philosopher, Cic.

2. **DARDĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* Dardanian, poet. for Trojan; D. puppis, i. e. of Æneas, Prop.

DĀRES, ōtis and is, *m.* (*Δάρης*). Dares, a Trojan athlete, Virg.

DĀRĒUS or **DĀRIUS** [Dārlus, Sid.; Dārīos, Aus.], ii, *m.* (*Δάριος*). I. Darius, the name of several Persian kings, Cic.; Curt. II. A Daric, a gold coin struck in the reign of Darius.

DĀTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (do). That is or may be given; salus d., Plaut.

DĀTĀTIM, adv. (dato). Giving in turn or reciprocally; d. ludere, i. e. to play at ball, Plaut.

DĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (do). I. A giving, distributing, allotting; legum d., Cic.;—signi d., Plin. II. Meton.: The right of alienating property, or of giving away, Liv.

DĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (do). Of or belonging to giving; tutor d., appointed by testament, Dig. II. Gramm.: d. casus, or absol., dativus, i, *m.* The dative case, Quint.

DĀTO, āre, *tr. intr. freq. intens.* (do). To give, give away, to be in the habit of giving; d. argentum fenore, Plaut.

DĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (do). I. A giver, Plaut.;—Bacchus d. lætitiæ, Virg. II. Esp.: A slave who hands the ball to a player (opp. factor, the player himself), Plaut.

DĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (do). A giving, Plaut.

DAULĪAS, ādis, *f. adj.* Of Daulis, Daulian; D. ales, i. e. Procne, Ov. Also absol., Daulias, Catull.—Plur.: D. puellæ, i. e. Procne and Philomela, Virg.

1. **DAULIS**, Idis, *f.* (*Δαυλίς*). Daulis, a town of Phocis, Liv.

2. **DAULIS**, Idis, *f. adj.* Daulian; D. parens sororque, Sen.

DAULĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Daulis, Ov.

DAUNĪAS, ādis, *f.* (Daunus). The district of Daunia, poet. for Appulia, Hor.

DAUNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Daunus; D. heros, i. e. Turnus, Virg.;—D. gens, i. e. the Rutuli (governed by Turnus), id.;—D. dea, i. e. Sturna, the sister of Turnus, id.;—D. bulbos, Appulian, Ov. Subst.: Daunii, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Appulia Daunia, Plin. II. Meton. (pars pro toto): Roman; D. cædes, of Romans, Hor.

DAUNUS, i, *m.* (*Δαῦρος*). Daunus, a king of part of Appulia (called hence Appulia Daunia), father of Turnus, king of the Rutuli, and father-in-law of Diomedes, Virg.

DĀVUS, i, *m.* Davus, name of a slave, often occurring in the comedies of Plautus and Terence; also Hor.

Dē, prep. with abl. (usually placed between the adj. or pron. and the subst., esp. in the juristic formula *qua de re*; sometimes also placed after the pron. relat., *quo de*, *qua de*, Cic.). It denotes separation from any thing. I. Prop. (1)

From, away, off, from off, from out, out of.
II. Meton. (2) Denoting the side from which a view is taken of a given object: *From, from out, from off, down from, from the side of, etc.*—(3) Of time; 1. Denoting a point of time after which any thing immediately follows, immediately or directly upon, immediately after: *Just after.*—2. Denoting a point of time from which or within which any thing commences or takes place: *From, at, within.*—(4) Denoting a whole with relation to its parts: *Of, from among, out of.*—(5) Denoting the material of which a thing is made: *Of, from, out of.*—(6) Denoting a cause or reason for which any thing has been done or taken place: *From, by, on account of, by reason of, owing to, etc.*—(7) Denoting conformity with, or regard to any thing: *According, after, pursuant to, respecting, as regards, concerning, as to, as for.*—(8) Denoting any thing which forms the subject of discourse, deliberation, meditation, etc.: *On, about or respecting, relating to, bearing upon, etc.*
EX. (1) de matris complexu, Cic.;—extorquere ferrum de manibus, id.;—Denoting residuum, abode, or place: caupo de via Latina, Cic.;—aliquis de ponte, i. e. a beggar, Juv.—(2) nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis agere, Cic.;—servare de caelo, id.—(3) 1. non bonus somnus de prandio, Plaut.;—hodie, statim de auctione, Cic.—2. diem de die prospectans, from day to day, Liv.;—thus, differre, proferre diem de die, Liv.;—in comitum Milo de nocte venit, at night even, that very night (instead of which, we find shortly before, *media nocte*), Cic.;—de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, at or within the third watch, Caes.;—de die putare, in broad daylight, Plaut.;—and, as a play on words, with *in diem*: non solum de die, sed etiam in diem vivere, Cic.;—navigare de mense Decembri, in December.—(4) hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. Also used instead of the *genit.* (Gr. 369): pecuniam numeravit de suo, out of his own pocket or purse, Cic.;—thus, de publico, id.;—de alieno, Liv.—(5) de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.—(6) id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic.;—facilius de odio creditur, from or out of hatred, Tac.—(7) de snorum propinquo sententia fecisse dicatur, Cic.;—recte non credis de numero militum, as to, respecting, id.;—de Dionysio sum admiratus, as regards, id.—(8) cogitare, considerare, loqui, agere, consulere de, etc. With adjectives and (although more rarely) with substantives, *adverbially*. **ADVERBIAL PHRASES.** de integro, anew, afresh, again, Cic.;—de improvviso, unawares, unexpectedly, id.;—de industria, on purpose, designally. **IS COMPOSITION,** de implies motion downward; as, *descendo*; or has a privative power; as, *demens*; or an intensive signification; as, *deamo*, Gr. 238, 3. **SYN.** See A. ab. **SYN. PHRASES.** See AD DIEM (dies), DEXTRO; JUS DICERE (Jus); EX SENTENTIA (Ex).

DEA, æ, f. (Gr. *Θεία*, see **DEUS**). A goddess; qui dea matre est, Cic.;—d. bellica, i. e. *Minerva*, Ov.;—d. venatrix, *Diana*, id.;—thus also, d. silvarum, id.;—d. triplices, the *Fates*, id.;—d. novem, the *Muses*, id.;—d. sidera, the *night*.

DE-ALBO, ære, tr. (albus). To whitenash, cover with gypsum or chalk, to parget; d. columnas, Cic.

DE-AMBULATIO, ñis, f. (deambulo). A walking, taking a walk, a promenade, Ter.

DE-AMBULO, ære, intr. To walk abroad, take a walk or an airing; quum satis erit deambulationem, requiescemus, Cic. **SYN.** See **AMBULO**.

DE-AMO, ære, tr. I. To love passionately or dearly; d. aliquem, Plaut. II. To be much

obliged or greatly indebted to; deamo te, Ter. **SYN.** See **AMO**.

DE-ARMO, ære, tr. I. To disarm; as, dearmatum exercitum, Liv. II. Meton.: To take away a weapon; d. sagittas, App.

DE-ARTŪO, ære, tr. (de, artus). To dismember, r. and limb by limb; hence, fig., to ruin, Plaut.

DE-ASCIO, ære, tr. (de, ascia). I. To hew, cut smooth, or polish with an axe, Prud. II. Meton.: To cheat, deceive, chouse, Plaut.

DE-AURO, ære, tr. (de, aurum). To gild; deauratus balteus, Sen.

DE-BACCHOR, æri, tr. dep. To rave, Ter. Of things: ignes d., rage, Hor. **SYN.** See **BACCHOR**.

DEBELLATOR, ñis, m. (debello). A conqueror, Virg.

DE-BELLO, ære, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) To finish a war. II. Tr. (2) To vanquish, subdue.—(3) To fight, to contest. **EX.** (1)

Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo prelio debellavit, Liv. *Impers.*: prelio uno debellatum est, id.;—and in abl. of the pt. perf., debellato, the war being finished, Liv.—(2) d. gentem, Virg.; Tac. *Of inanimate things*: debellat fungos aceti natura, causes to be digested, Plin.—(3) fixa debellata, Hor. **SYN.** See **EXPERGO**.

DE-BEO, ære, ñi, Itum, tr. (de, habeo; prop., to have any thing from any body). I. Prop.

(1) To owe, to have to pay. II. Fig. (2) To owe, to be bound to do any thing, to owe an obligation to any body.—(3) To be indebted or obliged, to have to thank, to be under obligation.

EX. (1) Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Clavio debent, Cic. *Abso.*: Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, Cic. *Pro.*: d. animam, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter.—(2) Usually with acc. or with inf.: quo etiam majorem ei resp. gratiam debet, Cic.;—d. penas patriæ, Virg. *With inf.*: quis hoc homine scientior unquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? ought to be? Cic.;—splendor qui esse debebat, ought to be there, id. *Pret.*: d. urbem, i. e. to be appointed by fate to found, Ov.;—thus, cui regnum Italiæ Romanæque tellus debentur, are destined, Virg.;—fatis debitus Aruns, devoted to death, id.;—d. ludibrium alicui, to serve as sport to any body, Hor.—(3) ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic.;—d. salutem alicui, Ov.

DEBILIS, e, adj. (de, habilis; prop., that cannot move nimbly or properly, that has lost or has not the use of, some of its parts). I. Prop. (1)

Maimed, disabled, impotent, crippled, debilitated. II. Fig. (2) Wakened in power, authority, etc., crippled. **EX.** (1) si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic.;—d. manus, Ov.;—d. lingua, stammering, Mart. *Pret.*: d. iter, of a lame person, Stat.—(2) eos infirmos sine illo (Catilina) ac d. fore putabam, Cic. *Compar.*: homo ingenio debiliior, Tac. **SYN.** **DEBILIS**;

IMBECILLUS et **IMBECILLIS**; **IMBELLIS**. **DEBILIS**, one deficient in body or mind, deprived of the use of some faculty or limb by weakness; debilis aliqua parte animi, Cic.;—debilis senex, id.—**Imbecillus** and **-is**, a weak and feeble man, Cic. *Fig.*: Weak, inefficient; imbecilli consilii mulier, id.—**Imbellis** (2. in, bellum). Cowardly, faint-hearted, not suited to war, without energy; imbelles hostes, Liv.;—imbellis columba, Hor.

DEBILITAS, atis, f. (debilis). I. Prop.: Lameeness, debility, infirmity, weakness; d. linguæ, Cic.;—d. membrorum, Liv. *In the plur.*, Cic. II. Fig.: d. animi, weakness of mind, mental debility, Cic. **SYN.** See following.

DEBĪLĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (debilito). I. *Prop.*: *A laming, debilitating, mutilation, by cutting off the nose and ears.* II. *Fig.*: quid d. atque abjectio animi tui, *pusillanimity, dejection*, Cic. **SYN.** DEBILITATIO; DEBILITAS. —Debitatio, a *weakening, enfeebling*, the operating of a cause. —Debitas, *weakness, feebleness*, the effect or result of a cause.

DEBĪLĪTO, āre, *tr.* (debilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *To maim, lame, mutilate, cripple, disable; to enervate, weaken, impair, enfeeble.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage; to break the force of, debilitate, crush.* EX. (1) d. membra lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, Cic.; —lapsu debilitatus, *impaired, debilitated*, Suet. *Pet.*: d. mare, *to break the waves*, Hor. —(2) d. animum luctu, metu, Cic.; —hunc debilitatum, moerentem videre, *discouraged, id.* With ab: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, *terrified, d. terrified from, with* d. terrere, id. **SYN.** DEBILITO; DELLUMBO; ENERVIO; INFIRMO. —Debitare, *to weaken, enfeeble*: debilitatus vulnerē, Q. Curt. —Delumbare (lumbus), *prop.*, *to break one's back.* *Fig.*: d. sententias, *to weaken sentences*, Cic. —Enervare (nervus), *prop.*, *to enervate, debilitate*. —Infirmare, *to incalidate*, almost always in *fig. sense*.

DEBĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (debeo). *An awning; dissimilis est pecunie d. et gratie*, Cic. **SYN.** DEBITIO; DEBITUM. —Debitio, *an obligation of paying, an owing*, as above. —Debitum, a *d.b.t.*: mihi quidem ita debitio molesta est, ut oppido debitum exsolvam, G. D.

DEBĪTOR, ōris, *m.* (debeo). *A debtor; levior est plaza ab amico, quam a debitore*, Cic. *Pet.*: d. voti, *one whose wish has been granted*, Ov. —d. vitæ, anime, *one who is indebted to any body for his life, id.*

DEBITUM, i, *n.* (debeo). *That which is owing, a d.b.t. obligation; priusquam Fundanio d. solutum esset*, Cic. **SYN.** See DEBITIO.

DE-BĪĀTĒRO, āre, *tr.* *To blab out, to prate of a thing*, Plaut.

DE-CĀCŪNĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* *A lopping or pruning (of trees); d. cupressi*, Plin., from

DE-CĀCŪMĪNO, āre, *tr.* *To lop or prune (a tree); d. pampinum*, Col.

DE-CANTO, āre, *tr.* I. (1) *To sing, chant, to repeat often, say over again and again.* II. (2) *To censure to sing.* EX. (1) *pervulgata præcepta d.*, Cic. *In a good sense*: d. elegos, Hor.; —d. *ānimas* illi in scenico habitu, *to recite, declaim*, Suet. *Pet.*: d. tribus, *to call over the names*, Luc. —(2) *jam decantaverant, had long given over complaining*, Cic. **SYN.** DECANTO; EXCANTO. —Decantare, *to sing continually, to repeat over and over in singing.* —Excantare, *to enchant, to charm by magical operations; quæ sidera excantata voce Thessalæ lunamque de celo deripit*, Hor.

DE-CĒDO, cēdere, cessi, cessum, *intr.* [*contr. inf.*, decesso, Ter.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To go away from a place, to leave, to d-part, retire.* —(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To go away, retire, withdraw, march off.* —(3) *To go away by disappearing; hence*, *to vanish, disappear; to die, depart this life.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.*: *To depart or deviate from an opinion, one's faith, principles, etc., to give up, yield.* —(5) *To yield, give way, be inferior to, submit to.* —(6) *To turn out.* —(7) *To be lost, to cease.* EX. (1) *Abso.*, with de, ex, or a simple *abl.*: de præsidio et statione ritus d., Cic.; —d. præsidio, Liv. —d. Italia, Africa, Numidia, Sall.; —d. via, *to depart from*, Suet.; —naves d. suo cursu, *are out of the right track, are dispersed*, Cæs. *Of things*: aqua d., *is going down, full-*

ing, or ebbing, Liv.; —Sol d., *is setting*, Hor. *Pet.*: d. nocti, *to go away because it is toward night*, Virg. —(2) I. *nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus*, Cæs. —2. *In Polit.*: d. de or ex provincia; —d. provincia, or *abso.*, *to return from a province after the period of one's administration, to lay down, or retire from office, to resign*; d. de provincia, Cic.; Liv. —3. *d. aleni de via, d. via, or abso.*, *to get out of any body's way, to give place (out of respect); decedam ego illi de via, de semita*, Plaut. *Impers.*: Salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. —(3) *quum patrum familie decessit*, Cæs. —(4) d. de jure suo, Cic.; —d. jure suo, Liv.; —d. de via, *to turn from the right way, to go wrong; for which*: d. via dicendi, Quint. With ab: d. nihil a superioribus decretis, Cic. *Impers.*: qua temeritate de officio decessum, Liv. —(5) d. peritis, Hor. —(6) res d. prospere, Suet. —(7) *ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, may be lost*, Cic.; —cura d. de Antiocho, *disappears*, Liv.; —*for which*, cura d. aleni, id. **SYN.** See ABEO.

DE-CĒLEA or -ĪA, æ, *f.* (Axīna). *Decelia*, a small place of Attica, on the borders of Boeotia.

DECEM, num. *adj. indec.* (dēca). I. *Ten*, Cic. II. *Gen.*: *An indefinite round number.*

DECEMBER, bris, *m.* (decem, the tenth month, reckoning from March). I. *December*, Cic. —D. acceptus genis, on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in December, Ov. *Adj.*: Calend. D., *the first day of December*, Cic.; —Nonæ D., Hor.; —libertate Decembri uti, i. e. of the Saturnalia, id. II. *Meton. poet.* for a *past year*: hic tertius D., ex quo, Hor.; —implevisse quater undenos Decembres, i. e. to be 44 years old, id.

DECEM-JŪGIS, is, *m.* (ec. currus), (decem, jugum). *A team of ten horses abreast*, Suet.

DECEM-PĒDA, æ, *f.* (pes). *A measuring rod or pole, ten feet long*, Cic.; Hor.

DECEMPĒDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (decempeda). *A land-measurer, a land-surveyor*, Cic. **SYN.** See FINITOR.

DECEM-PLEX, leis, *adj.* (decem, plico). *Ten-fold; d. numerus hostium*, Nep.

DECEMPRIMI, also, as two words, DECEM PRIMĪ, ōrum, *m.* *The ten chief men in a municipal town or colony*, Cic. **SYN.** See DECEM-VIRI.

DECEM-RĒMIS, e, *adj.* (remus). *Having ten banks of ours; d. navis*, Plin.

DECEM-SCALMUS, a, um, *adj.* (scalmus). *Furnished with ten thowls (for the ours); d. actuaria*, Cic.

DECEMVIR, Iri, Cic.; Liv. See DECEM-VIRI.

DECEMVIRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (decemviri). (*Of or belonging to the decemviri*; d. collegium (sacerdotum), Cic.; —d. leges, of the Twelve Tables; —d. potestas, of the decemviri, Liv.; —d. pecunia, of the decemviri who distributed lands among the people, id.

DECEMVIRĀTUS, ōis, *m.* (id.). *The office or dignity of the decemviri*, Cic.

DECEM-VĪRĪ, ōrum, *m.* (vir). *A college of ten men on whom various offices or duties devolved.* I. *Ten persons joined together in commission as a legislative body*: d. legibus scribundis, the founders of the written law, i. e. the law of the Twelve Tables, who were in office from A. U. C. 303 to 305, Cic.; Liv. II. *A civil court or bench of judges for deciding private suits; d. stibibus (litibus) judicandis*, Cic. III. *d. agris dividendis, a commission appointed for the distribution of lands*, Cic.; Liv. IV. *d. sacris faciendis, a college of priests*, Liv. **SYN.**

DECENVIRI; DECENPRIMI.—Decenviri, *magistrates invested with sovereign authority*. They succeeded the consuls; but their government lasted only two years. Their duties or functions were as stated above. *Gen.*: *Ten men legally appointed to any function whatever were called DECENVIRI. Two so appointed were called DECUMVIRI. Three, TRIUMVIRI, etc.*—Decenprimi, were the *ten persons* inscribed in the books of the *Decurions*; thus they called those composing the deputation of America, Cic. See the word.

DECENNIS, e, *adj.* (decem, annus). *Of or lasting ten years*; d. bellum, Quint.

DECENS, ntis, *pt.* of decet. I. *Becoming, befitting, fit, suitable, proper, decent*; decentior amictus, Quint.; —d. motus, Hor. II. *Esp.*: *Well-formed or shaped*; d. facies, Ov.; —d. Gratiae, Hor.

DECENTER, adv. (decens). *Befittingly, becomingly, suitably, properly, decently*, Cic. *Compar.*, Hor.

DECENTIA, æ, *f.* (decens). *Comeliness, grace, decency*; decetiam oculi judicant, Cic. SYN. DECENTIA; DECUS; DECOR; DECORIUM.—Decentia, as above.—Decus (decet). 1. *The honor arising from a noble action*; decus in virtute positum est, Cic. 2. *Grace, ornament*; purpure d., Hor.—Decor, *beauty, gracefulness* as far as it relates to the face, and shape of the body; decor in habitu et vultu, Quint.—Decorum, *decorum, propriety in actions and behavior*. Decus honoris, decor formæ, decorum actionis est, G. D.

DECEPTOR, ñis, *m.* (decipio). *A deceiver*.

DECEPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of decipio.

DECERIS, is, *f.* (δεξις, sc. ναῖς). Having ten banks of oars; d. Liburnica, Suet.

DECERNO, cernere, cerni, cernitum (*contr.* decereram, decrerim, decrese, etc., *for* decreverum, etc., *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To decide* any thing about which there is a dispute or a doubt pending, by force of arms, with words, by argument, before a court, etc., *to determine, settle*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To fix or appoint* any thing by determining; *to determine, settle, conclude, order, decree, consider, arrange, decide*.—(3) *To decide upon, resolve, make up one's mind, take a resolution*. EX. (1) in illo certamine quod ferro decernitur, Cic.;—uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, contenda, combats, id.—(2) consules de consilii sententia decreverunt, Cic.;—d. triumphum, id.;—patefactum esse conjurationem decreveris, *declared by a decree, decreed that*, id.—(3) decreram cum eo valde familiariter vivere, Cic.;—Rhenum transire decreverat, Cæs. SYN. See Decido.

DECERPO, Ære, psi, ptum, tr. (carpo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To pluck off, to tear, pull or break off*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To take from, borrow from, acquire, call out*. EX. (1) d. acina de uvis, Cat.;—d. olivam undique, Hor. *Poet.* d. fructus ex alga re, to enjoy, Hor.—(2) humanus animus decerpit ex mente divina, Cic.;—d. alqd. de gravitate, to diminish, id.;—d. illibatam virginitatem, to violate, Sen. SYN. DECERPO; EXCERPO.—Decerpere, *to pull or pluck off together, to take, fig.*—Excerpere, *to take out, pick out*. Decerpinus poma ex arbore; seligentes matura excerpimus, G. D.

DECERTATIO, ñis, *f.* The decision of a struggle or conflict; d. rerum omnium, Cic.; from DE-CERTO, Ære, psi, ptum, tr. (carpo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To end a contest*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Poet.*: *To fill with a*

struggle or conflict. EX. (1) d. præliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.;—d. pugna, Cæs.;—d. contentione dicendi cum alio, to contend, Cic.—(2) regna decertata profanis odiis, Stat. SYN. See CONTENTIO.

DECESSIO, ñis, *f.* (decedo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *A going away, leaving a place, departure*.—(2) *Esp.*: *Departure of a governor from a province, retirement from office, resigning, or laying down the administration*.—(3) *A diminution, deduction, abatement*. II. *Fig.*: d. verborum, a change of signification, i. e. from the proper meaning to a figurative one, Gell. EX. (1) is mecum sæpe de tua decessione communicat, Cic.—(2) cum sustentare vix posses decessionem, Cic.—(3) decessionem de summa, Cic.;—accessio ac d. febris, Cels.

DECESSOR, ñis, *m.* (id.). *One who has preceded another in office, a predecessor*; successori d. invidit, Cic.

DECESSUS, ñis, *m.* (decedo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A going away, departing, leaving a place*. II. *Esp.* (2) *A retirement from office after the end of a magistrate's administration in a province*.—(3) *A decreasing, diminishing*; departure from this life, death. EX. (1) post Dionysii decessum, Nep.;—d. æstus, i. e. the ebb, Cæs.;—d. Nili, a falling, Plin.—(2) post M. Bruti decessum (more frequently in Cicero *decessio*), Cic.—(3) amicorum decessu plerique angust solent, death, Cic.

DECET, ñit, *impers.* 2d conj. *It behooves, befits, suits, is convenient or becoming*; res d. alqm, d. alqm with inf.; also simply, d. alqm, d. with inf. and absol., Gr. 423: quid maxime decet in oratione, Cic.;—quem d. muliebris ornatus, id.;—oratorem irasci minime d., it is entirely unbecoming that a speaker lose his temper, id. Without accus. pers.: nihil est difficilius quam quid decet videre, Cic. With dat., Gr. 424: locus editorum victoribus decebat, Sall. SYN. DECET; CONVENIT.—Decet, it is proper, meet, becoming, handsome, of free actions which have their reason in principles of honor, virtue, goodness. Also personally: ista decet humeros gestamina nostros, Ov.—Convenit, it behooves, it is fit, becoming, seemly, etc., viz. in relation to previous events, resolutions, promises, etc.

DECETIA, æ, *f.* Decetia, a town of the Ædui in Gallia Celtica, now Decize, on the Loire, Cæs.

DECIANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Decius*; D. exercitus, of Decius (the son), Liv.

DECIDIUS, ñi, *m.* A Roman family name; L. D. Saxa, a military man under Cæsar, Cæs.

DE-CIDO, Ære, cidi, —intr. (cado). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To fall down, fall from*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To fall down dead, to fall, die*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To fall, fall away, drop, vanish*. EX. (1) poma ex arboribus, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.;—d. equo, Cæs., and d. ex equo in terram, Nep.;—d. in puteum foveamve, Hor.;—flumina in mare d., fall empty, Curt.;—comæ decidunt, the hair falls out, Hor. *Pror.*: d. ex astra, to lose all one's fame.—(2) decidit exanimis vitæque reliquit in astris, Virg.—(3) tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.;—d. a spe societatis Prussie, to be deceived in one's hopes, to be disappointed, Liv.;—oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, hæc fallen upon this trick, Cic.;—d. ad eas rei familiaris angustias, ut, etc., to get into such distress, Suet.;—d. amicorum perfidia, to fall, to be ruined, Nep.;—d. toto pectore, to vanish entirely from the heart, Tib. SYN. DECIDO; EXCIDO; ELABORO.—Decidere and Excidere are used without preference, d. equo, e. equo. *Prop.* Decidere is, to fall down; Excidere, to

escape out of; poma decidunt—*excident gladii*.—Elabi, *to escape out of*, *to slide away from*, denotes a *more gentle fall*. A bad horseman falls from his horse; ex quo excidit. A paper slips (elabatur) out of a sleeping man's hand.

DE-CIDO, ēre, cidi, cisum, tr. (cædo). I. Prop. (1) *To cut off, lop or hew off*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To give a sound beating, to cudgel*. II. Fig.: (3) *To cut a knot that cannot easily be untied*; hence, *to settle a dispute in the shortest manner, to decide, determine, make terms*. EX. (1) d. aures, Tac.;—d. pennas, Hor.—(2) d. alqm verberibus, Dig.—(3) quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.;—d. negotia, Hor.;—d. cum alqo, *to make an agreement, settle by agreement, to compound*; assem sese negat daturum nisi prius de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidisset, *should have previously settled*, Cic.;—præter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, *clearly expressed*, Quint.;—d. tragulam, *to avert*, Plaut. SYN. DECIDO; DECERNO; STATUO; TRANSGIGO.—Decidere, *to cut off, to take off*. Fig.: *To decide a business, solve a difficulty in a quick way, as we say, "to cut the matter short."*—Decernere, *to decree, to order after deliberation and reflection*.—Statuere, *prop.*, *to fix to a place, to erect*. Fig.: *To establish, settle, ordain, enact*.—Transigere, *prop.*, *to pierce through*; gladio pectus transigit, Phæd. Fig.: *To terminate, settle finally*.

1. DECIDŪS, a, um, adj. (decido). *That falls down or off, deciduous*; d. folia, Plin.;—d. sidera, *shooting or falling stars*, id.;—d. dentes, *that are falling out*, id.

2. DECIDŪS, a, um, adj. (decido). *Cut or lopped off*; d. folia, Plin.

DECIES [decies], num. adv. (decem). I. Ten times; columbæ d. anno pariunt, Plin. HS. (Gr. 906), d. centena millia numerare, Cic.;—frequently without centena, a million restorers, HS. d. et octinginta millia, 1,800,000 (see SESTERTIUS), Gr. 907. II. Meton.: *Often, frequently*, Hor.

DECIMA [decuma], æ, f. (decimus). *The tenth part, a tithe; usually in the plur.*: Of an inheritance, Quint.;—as a contribution to the state (usually decumæ), Cic.

DECIMANUS [dēcūm.], a, um, adj. (decimus). I. *Of or belonging to the tenth part*. 1. *Of or belonging to a tax consisting of one-tenth*; d. frumentum, *the tithe of corn*, Cic.;—d. ager, *of which a tithe or tenth part of the produce is given*, Subst.: Decumanus, i, m. *A farmer of tithes*, Cic.;—decumana mulier, and absol., decumana, *the wife of such a farmer*, id.—2. *Of or belonging to the tenth legion*; rarely adj.: d. miles, Auct. B. Afr.; usually subst.: Decumani, orum, *Soldiers of the tenth legion*, Tac.—3. Decumana porta, *the principal gate of a Roman camp, where the tenth cohort was stationed (opposite the porta prætoria)*, Cæs.—4. decumanus limes, *a line through a vineyard or field from east to west (top. cardo)*, Plin. II. *Of or belonging to the number ten, as a large sum; hence, considerable, enormous*; d. acipenser, Lucil.

DECIMO [dēcīmo], ære, tr. (decimus). *To take every tenth man for punishment, to decimate*; d. cohortes, Suet.

1. DECIMUS [dēcīmus], a, um, adj. num. ord. (decem). I. *The tenth*; hora diē decima fere, Cic. Proct.: septima dies post decimam, i. e. the seventeenth, Virg. Adv.: Decimum, *For the tenth time*, Liv. II. Poet. meton.: *Considerable, large, enormous*; d. unda, Ov.

2. DECIMUS, i, m. Decimus, a Roman præ-nomen.

DE-CĪPIO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. (capio, to catch, as it were, in its course). Prop.: *To take away, catch away, snatch*; hence, Fig.: *To deceive, cheat, beguile*; homines honestissimos decipit, Cic.;—d. oculos, Ov.;—decipi vii, *to mistake one's way*, Liv. Poet. with genit.: decipi laborum dulci sono (Gr. 540), *to be cheated out of one's troubles, i. e. to be made to forget them*, Hor.

SYN. DECIPIO; DELUDO; INESCO; FRAUDO; FALLO; FRUSTRO.—Decipere, *to catch unawares, to deceive the unwary by false appearance*.—Deludere, *to delude, beguile, to bamboozle, by easy means*.—Inescare, *to bait, to allure by deceptive appearances*.—Frundare, *to defraud, to act against probity and fidelity, not to pay what is due*; stipendia frundare, *to keep back the pay of soldiers*.—Fallere, *to deceive by leading into error or mistake*.—Frustrari, *to frustrate, disappoint, seduce*. Mentiendo credulos fallimus; astu, dolo, specie decipimus incautos; umbra et imagine deludimus imperitos; debito fraudamus creditores; expectantes frustramur, G. D.

DECISIO, ōnis, f. (decido). I. *A cutting off, diminishing by lopping off*, App. II. *A decision, settling of a question*; nostra d. de æquitate, Cic.

DECISUS, a, um, pl. of decido.

DECIUS, a. Decius, a Roman family name, P. Decius Mus, father and son, celebrated for devotion to their country, Liv.

DECLAMATIO, ōnis, f. (declamo). I. 1. *Exercise or practice in speaking, declamation*, Cic.—2. Meton. coner.: *Materials for declamation; a subject, theme, topic*, Quint.; Sen. Poet.: also of a person that forms the subject of conversation, Juv. II. In a bad sense: *A riotous or eager speaking, a shouting, speaking with much noise, a bawling*; pervagata declamazione contendere, Cic.

DECLAMATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who practices speaking, a declaimer*, Cic. SYN. See CLAMATOR.

DECLAMATORĪUS, a, um, adj. (declamator). *Of or belonging to declamation*; d. opus, Cic.

DECLAMITO, ēre, intr. and tr. freq. intns. (declamo). I. Intr. (1) *To practise declamation, to make orations repeatedly by way of exercise*.—(2) In a bad sense: *To speak with violence, to bluster, bawl*. II. Tr. (3) *To deliver a speech by way of practice*. EX. (1) commentabar declamans (sic enim nunc loquuntur) sæpe cum M. Pisone, Cic.—(2) ipse xvii dies de me declamavit, Cic.—(3) d. causas, quod nemo me diutius fecit, *plead for the sake of practice*, Cic. SYN. See DECLARO.

DECLAMO, ēre, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) *To exercise one's self in speaking, to practise declamation*.—(2) In a bad sense: *To speak violently or eagerly, to bluster, bawl, make a noise*. II. Tr. (3) *To deliver a speech, speak in a declamatory manner*. EX. (1) ad fluctum aiunt d. solitum Demosthenem, Cic.—(2) vehementissime contra me declamat, Cic.;—d. alcuī, *to bawl out against any body*, Ov.;—(3) d. susorias, Quint. SYN. DECLAMO; DECLAMITO; PRONUNCIO.—Declamare, *as above*.—Declamitare, *freq. and intns.*, *to exercise one's self often in speaking, to inveigh often against*, Cic.—Pronunciare, *to pronounce, utter*; p. nomina victorum, Cic.

DECLARATIO, ōnis, f. (declaro). *Declaration, exposition*; d. animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic.

DECLARATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who declares or announces*; d. honoris, Plin. Pan.

DECLARO, are, tr. I. Gen. (1) *To make*

evident, clear or visible; to set forth, point out, to show clearly, reveal, declare. II. *Esp.* (2) *To proclaim any body or any thing e.g. consul, etc., to announce, make publicly known, declare publicly.* EX. (1) *praesentiam saepe divinum declarant, Cic.*—*volatibus avium declarari res futuras, are revealed, id.*—*vocabula idem declarantia, signifying the same, having the same meaning, id.* *Absol.*: *declarant inquis tribunum plebis illae intermortuae conciones.*—(2) *d. consulem, praetorem, Liv.*—*d. aliqui victorem, Virg.* SYN. *See SIGNIFIC.*

DECLINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (declino). I. *Prop.* (1) *A turning or bending of a thing; an inclining, putting, bending or turning out of its proper direction, a slanting or sloping direction.*—(2) *Meton.* like the Greek *κλίνα*: *An inclining of the earth toward its poles; hence, a region, climate.* II. *Fig.* (3) *An aversion, an availing.*—(4) *In Rhet.*: *A turn or deviation, a short digression in speaking.*—(5) *In Gramm.*: *An inflection, any variation, declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation.* Cic.—6. *A declining (in a more limited sense), declension of a noun, Gramm.* EX. (1) *quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic.*—*d. atomorum, an oblique sloping.*—(2) *d. mundi, Col.*—(3) *appetitio et d. naturalis, Cic.*—(4) *d. brevis a proposito, Cic.*—(5) *et etiam verborum d., Cic.*

DECLINATUS, ūs, *m.* (id.). I. *A declining, turning aside, availing, etc.*; *depulsio et d. doloris, Cic.* II. *In Gram.*: *Inflecting of words, Varr.*

DECLINIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *Turning aside, Stat.*

DECLINO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (*κλίνω*). I. *Intr.* *Prop.* 1. *To turn aside or from its proper direction, to bend, to turn away, decline, to take another direction, to deviate.*—2. *Fig.*: *To turn aside, deviate, turn away.* II. *Tr. prop.* 3. *To turn from the straight road, turn aside.*—4. *To bend downward, to cause to decline.*—5. *Meton. Fig.*: *To retire from, seek to avoid, shun, evade.*—6. *Gram.*: *To change a word, to inflect as by degrees of comparison, by conjugation, compounding, etc.* Quint.—7. *To decline a noun, Gram.* SYN. *See CAVERO.*

DECLIVIS, e, *adj.* [*n. plur., decliva, Ov.*], (*de, clivus*). I. *Bending downward, slanting, sloping; collis ab summo aequaliter d. ad flumen Sabini, Cass. Subst.*: *Declive, is, n. A steep or sloping place, a declivity; de locis superioribus hac declivia et convexa cernebantur, Cæs.*;—*receptus per d., on the declivity, id.* II. *Fig.*: *mulier aetate declivis, in the decline of life, Plin. E.* SYN. **DECLIVIS**; **DEVEXUS**.—*Declivis, leaning, inclining downward; collis d.*—*Devexus, declining down, shelving; e colle declivifons devexus subjectos campos irrigat, G. D.*

DECLIVITAS, ātis, *f.* (declivis). *A slanting or sloping direction, a declivity, Cæs.*

DECLIVUS, a, *um, adj.* *See DECLIVIS.*

DECOCTA, ae, *f.* sc. aqua (decoquo). *An iced beverage, invented by Nero, Suet.; Juv.*

DECOCTIUS, a, *adv. comp.* (decoquo). *More maturely. Poet.*: *Worked more elaborately.*

DECOCTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A ruined spendthrift, Cic.* SYN. *See HELLUO.*

DECOCTUM, i, *n.* (id.). *A decoction, Plin.*

DECOCTUS, a, *um, pt.* of decoquo.

DECOCTUS, ūs, *m.* (decoquo). *A boiling down, a seething, decocting, Plin.*

DE-COLLO, āre, *tr.* (*de, collum*). I. 1. *To take off from the neck, Cæcil.*—2. *Meton.*: *To*

deprive of; d. aliquam fructibus, Lucil. II. *To behead; d. homines, Sen.*

DĒ-CŌLO, āre, *intr.* (*colūm, prop., to ooze out, to drip as through a sieve, hence; To fail away, fail; spes d., Plant.*

DĒ-CŌLOR, ōris, *adj.* I. *That has lost its color, faded, discolored, stained; d. unguines, Plin.*;—*d. Indus, sun-burned, scorchy, Ov.* II. *Fig.*: *Depraved, deformed; d. aetas, Virg.* SYN. **DĒ-COLOR**; **DISCOLOR**.—*Decolor, that has lost its color.*—*Discolor, of a different color.*

DĒ-CŌLŌRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (decoloro). *A losing of one color and taking of another, a discoloring; d. quadam ex aliqua contagione, Cic.*

DĒ-CŌLŌRO, āre, *tr.* *To deprive a thing of color, to give a different color, to disfigure, to stain; decoloratur id, cuius color vitatur, non mutatur, Sen.*—*caedes d. mare, Hor.* *Met.*: *oliva decoloratur, changes color, Col.*

DĒ-CONDO, ēre, *tr.* *To secrete, Sen.*

DĒ-CONTOR (cmetor), āri, *intr. d.p.* *To consider hesitatingly, App.*

DĒ-CŌQUO, ēre, xi, *ctum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To boil down (as a liquid).*—(2) *Meton.*: *To consume, waste away, to lessen, to diminish.*—(3) *Esp.*: *To run through a fortune, become bankrupt.* II. *Prop.* (4) *To boil, seethe.*—(5) *Meton.*: *To bring to maturity, make ripe, ripen, dry.* EX. (1) *d. aliqd ad tertias, to boil down to a third, Plin.*;—*pars quatuor argenti decocta erat, fœd bene mella down, had turned to dross, Liv.*—(2) *ad scrofula usque singula areis decoquentibus, Plin.* *Absol.*: *jam res ipsa decoxit, has turned out injurious, Col.*—(3) *tenesne memoria, pre-textatum te decoxisse? Cic.*—(4) *d. olus, Hor.*—2. *decocta aqua, sc. Decocta.*—(5) *acini decoquantur in callum, Plin.* *Fig.*: *suavitatem non duleem et decoctam, too luscious, Cic.* SYN. **DECOQUO**; **HELLURO**; **ABLIQUIRO**; **OBLIQUIRO**.—*Decoquere, to boil away. Fig.*: *d. creditoribus, to turn bankrupt.*—*Helluari, to devour, to consume all; to squander away one's wealth in good living. See ABLIQUIRO.*

DĒCOR, ōris, *m.* (deceat). I. *Gen.* (1) *Any thing that is becoming or seemly; com-lin-e, ornament, grace, charm, decency.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Beauty, handsomeness, gracefulness.*—(1) *d. in habitu ac vultu, Quint.*;—*femine decoris gratia succina gestantes, for ornament or show, Plin.*; *ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov.* *Off speech or style: non decorum compositionis quarimus, elegance, grace, Quint.*—(2) *sed te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.; Hor.* SYN. *See DECENTIA.*

DĒCŌRE, ad, (*decorus*). I. (1) *Fitly, with grace or decency, gracefully, decently.* II. (2) *Handsomely.* EX. (1) *ut ea si non d. facere possimus, Cic.*;—*loqui ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi d., elegantly, ornamentally, id.*—(2) *formata d. sancta Jovis species, Cic.*

DĒCŌRO, āre, *tr.* (decus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To adorn, decorate, grace.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To decorate, distinguish, honor, praise.*—(1) *d. oppidum monumentis, Cic.*;—*d. templa novo saxo, Hor.*;—*d. designatorem hictoribus atris, to surround, Hor.*—(2) *d. aliquam honoribus, Cic.* *Without an abl.*: *quam (remp.) ipse decorat, Cic.*

DĒCORTICĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* *A barking, peeling; d. angusta, Plin., from*

DĒ-CORTĪCO, āre, *tr.* (*cortex*). *To strip off the bark, to bark, peel; d. abietem, Plin.*

DĒCŌRUS, a, *um, adj.* (*decor*). I. *Gen.* (1) *Becoming, befitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous.*—(2) *Subst.*: *Decorum, i, n. That*

which is becoming, befitting; seemliness, grace, decency. II. *Esp.* (5) Ornamented, adorned, fine.—(4) *With abl.*: Decoratd, adorned with any thing. EX. (1) decorus est senis sermo, Cic.;—si quicumque est d., id. *With dat.*: color albus præcipue d. deo est, suitable, becoming, Cic. *With ad.*: auri venas ad ornatum decoras, Cic.—[*With abl.*, after the analogy of dignus, Plaut.]—(2) Gr. το πρετωρ, id quod, Græce πρετωρ dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, Cic.—(3) d. ædes, Hor.;—d. galeæ euseque, Virg.;—d. arma, Sall.;—d. palæstra, full of art, noble, Hor.—(4) ductores (navium) d. ostro, Virg.;—den d. formaque armisque, Ov.;—decorus etiam Græca faciundia, Tac. SYN. (2) See DECENTIA.

DECREPITUS, a, um, adj. (crepe), [that no longer makes any noise, quiet; hence,] Decrepit, very old, weak from old age, sinking into the grave; d. senex, Plaut.;—d. bestiola, Cic. SYN. See VIETUS.

DECRESCENTIA, æ, f. (decreresco). A diminishing, decrease, Vitr.

DECRESCO, Ære, erēri, erētum, intr. I. (1) To decrease, become shorter or less, to diminish.—(2) *Part.*: To diminish through distance, to grow smaller as one recedes from an object, to disappear. II. *Esp.* (3) To disappear entirely, to vanish. EX. (1) ostrea cum luna decrescunt, Cic.;—æquora, undæ d. fall, Ov.;—febris d., is on the decline, Cels.—(2) jam liquitur Ætna totaque decrescit refugio Trinacria visu, Claud.—(3) cornua d., Ov.

DECRETORIUS, a, um, adj. (decerno). Of or belonging to a decision, decisive, definitive; d. pugna, Quint.;—d. stilus, a decisive sentence, Sen.;—d. hora, i. e. the hour of death, id.

DECRETUM, i, n. (id.). I. (1) A sentence, decision, resolution, ordinance, decree. II. *In Pulos.* (2) A principle, tenet of a philosopher, a dogma, doctrine, dogma. EX. (1) vestra responsa atque decreta evolvuntur sæpe dicendo, Cic.—(2) sapientia de suis decretis (quæ philosophi vocant δόγματα), etc., Cic. SYN. I. DECRETUM; EDICTUM.—Decretum, a resolution, decree of the senate, a decisive and final result of deliberation.—Edictum, an edict, a law, an ordinance from a prince or supreme magistrate, formally published; pecuniam neque ex edicto, neque ex decreto depositam habui, Cic. SYN. II. DECRETA; CONSULTA.—Decreta, a decision enacted by one in power.—Consulta, a decision made by the advice of counsel; oportere quinqueviri consulta omnia et decreta rescindi, Sall. SYN. III. DECRETA; JUSSA.—Decreta, decrees of the Senate.—Jussa, the approbation, consent, the will or order of the people; decernit Senatus, populus jubet, Cic. SYN. IV. DECRETUM SENATUS; SENATUS CONSULTUM; SENATUS AUCTORITAS.—Senatus Decretum, a general term for any decision or decree of the Senate.—Senatus consultum, prop., a law or ordinance of the Senate to be observed unless rejected by the people; both mean a resolution or act of the Senate which authorized magistrates to perform important acts, and gave to resolutions of the people the authority of law. S. decretum, what the Senate determined (constituit); S. consultum, what the Senate thought (consult). When the Senate passed an act not without opposition, or when the Senate was not legally assembled in proper time and place, or when there was not a sufficient number (at least 200) present, the act was not called decretum or consultum; but Senatus Auctoritas.

DECRETUS, a, um, pt. of decerno and decrescio.

DĒ-CULCO, Ære, tr. To tread down; d. baccas in qualo pedibus, Plin.

DĒCŪMA, æ, f. See DECIMA. SYN. See Scriptura.

DĒCŪMĀNUS, a, um. See DECIMANUS.

DĒCŪMATĒS, Ium (decimus). Of or belonging to the tenth or tithe; d. agri, the tenth part of the produce of which was returned, Tac.

DĒ-CUMBO, Ære, cūbūi, —, intr. I. To lay one's self down on a bed or couch, to recline at table. II. *Esp.*: To fall down, fall to the ground, e. g. of a conquered gladiator, to receive the death-blow.

DECUNCTOR, Æri. See DECONTOR.

DĒCŪRIA, æ, f. (decem). I. Originally, A division or number of ten, a body of ten, according to Col.; hence, II. *Gen.*: Any company, division, or class, of whatever number it may consist, but especially an order or class of judges (of which there were three until the time of Augustus, viz., of the senators, knights, and plebeians), Cic. Facetiously: A drinking party, Plaut. SYN. See CENTURIA.

DĒCŪRIATIO, ōnis, f. (decurio). A dividing into decuriae; d. tribulium, Cic.

DĒCŪRIATUS, ūs, m. (decurio). A dividing into decurie; ubi milites ad decuriatum convenissent, Liv.

1. DĒCŪRIO, Ære, tr. (decuria). To divide into decurie or certain classes; quum vicatini homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. *Absol.*: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., to have bribed the people by decurie, Cic.

2. DĒCŪRIO, ōnis, m. (decuria). A commander of a decuria, Varr.;—decuriones, senators in any town out of Rome, principally in municipal towns and colonies, Cic.

DĒ-CURRO, Ære, cūcurri (rarely curri), cursum, intr. and tr. J. *Intr.* prop. (1) To run down, to move down quickly, to slip or sail down.—(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: To go through military exercises or manoeuvres, to advance, charge, etc.—(3) *Fig. gen.*: To go over or through.—(4) *Esp.*: To have recourse to, to take shelter or refuge in. II. *Tr.* (5) Prop.: To run through any thing. EX. (1) d. de tribunali, Liv.;—d. summa ab arce, Virg.;—d. ad mare, Liv. *Of things*: annis d. monte, Hor.;—navis d., sets sail, leaves the port, Tac.;—India a montibus tota d. in planitiem, runs down, extends, Plin. *Impers.*: ad quam (calcem) quum sit decursum.—(2) d. ex montibus in vallem et tela conjicere, Cæs.;—in funere Gracchi armatum exercitum decurrisset cum tripudiis Hispanorum, went through all kinds of military manoeuvres in honor of the departed hero, Cæs.—(3) quibus generibus per totas questiones decurrimus, go over or through, Quint.;—quum membratim historia decurret, will treat of, Plin. *Impers.*: decurritur ad leniorem sententiam, they come to, Liv.—(4) d. cupide ad hæc extrema et inimicissima jura, Cic. *Impers.*: decurritur ad illud extremum SC., they have recourse to, Cæs.—(5) septingenta millia passuum decursa, Cic. *Fig.*: prope acta jam ætate decursaque, completed, accomplished, Cic.;—quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, have been gone or run over, i. e. have been treated upon, id.;—d. inceptum laborem, to finish, Virg. SYN. DECURRO; DISCURRO.—Decurrere, to run down. *Fig.*: To finish, complete, see above (5).—Discurrere (diversim, currere), to run hither and thither.

DĒCURSIŌ, ōnis, f. (decurro). I. *Gen.*: A running down; d. aque, a flowing down, Arn. II. *Esp. in Milit.*: A descent, Brut.;—a manœu-

ere, a military exercise performed on peculiar occasions (as in honor of a departed hero), Cic. SYN. DECURSIO; DECURSUS.—Decursio, a descent or inroad of horsemen from an elevated place into an enemy's country—also, a tournament, sham-fight in public rejoicings.—Decursus, a running or flowing down, a descent. Fig.: A going or passing through, a career, Cic.

1. DECURSUS, a, um, *pt.* of decurro.

2. DECURSUS, ūs, m. (decurro). I. Gen. (1) *A running down*.—(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: A descent, = decursio, II. Fig. (3) *A course, lapse of time* EX. (1) magnus d. aquat, Lucr.; —d. rapidus annuum, a full, Virg. Concr.: *A sloping aqueduct*, Vitr.—(2) in decursu et simulacro ludicro pugnae, Liv.—(3) facilius erit mihi quasi d. mei temporis, my time will pass more easily, Cic.; —si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursus, at the end of the administration, id.; —d. versus, rhythmic movement, Quint. SYN. See DECURSIO.

DE-CURTO, āre, tr. I. Prop.: To curtail, maim, cut off; d. radices, Plin.; —homo decurtatus, with nose and ears cut off, Sen. II. Fig.: Of style, Cic.

DECUS, ōris, n. (deceat). I. (1) Ornament, splendor, glory, dignity. II. Esp. (2) Moral dignity, virtue, honor. EX. (1) hostium spolia decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.; —said of bodily grace, beauty, Ov.—(2) d. antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic.; —thus, d. muliebri, chastity, Liv. SYN. See DECENTIA.

DECUSSIS, is, m. (decem, as). I. 1. The number ten, Vitr.; —hence, d. sexis, or decussis-sexis, one part of sixteen, id.—2. Esp.: A coin of the value of ten asses. II. Meton.: The figure of a Roman X; the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross; d. oblique, Plin.

DECUSSO, āre, tr. (decussis). To place crosswise in the form of an X, to decussate; d. aliquid.

DECUSSUS, a, um, *pt.* of decutio.

DE-CŪTIO, ēre, cussi, cussum, tr. (de, quatio). To shake, strike, or throw off; d. lilia, Ov.; —Victoria fulmine jecta decussaque, Liv.; —to drive away, beat off, Hirt.

DE-DECET, cūre, cūit, *impers.* It is not befitting, becoming, suitable, proper, etc.: it looks bad (usually with a negation); ut si quid deceat, vitemus, Cic.; —oratorem simulare non d., it is not becoming in an orator, id. *Prot. in plur.*: deliciae meae me d., Ov. Tr. (in the first pers.): non deceui tua iussa, Stat. SYN. DEDECERE; INDECERE.—Decedere, to misbecome, to be unbecoming.—Indecere, the same, but in a less degree.

DE-DECOR, ōris, *adj.* Unseemly, unbecoming, vile; d. vita, Stat.; Sall.

DE-DECŌRO, āre, tr. To dishonor, disgrace; d. et urbis auctoritatem et magistris, Cic.; —decoloratus flagitiis omnibus, defiled, stained, Suet. SYN. DEDECORO; TURPEO; MACULO.—Dedecorare, to dishonor.—Turpare, *prop.*, to disfigure, deface; rugae turpant te, Hor.; —Dedecoratur quod honestum in animo est; turpatur quod honestum in corpore, G. D.—Maculare, to stain, defile, pollute, *prop.* and *fig.*: scelere maculari.

DE-DECŌRŌSE, *adv.* Disgracefully, in a dishonorable manner, Nero ap. Aur. Vict.; from

DE-DECŌRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (dedecus). Dishonoring, dishonorable, disgraceful, Aur. Vict.

DE-DECŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Dishonoring, disgraceful; majoribus suis dedecorum.

DE-DECUS, ōris, n. I. Gen. (1) Any thing that is unbecoming or unseemly; disgrace, infamy.—(2) Concr.: A disgrace, blot. II. Esp.

(3) A base or infamous action, vice. EX. (1) cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.; —dedecori esse or fieri alicui, to be a disgrace to, id.—(2) quum nec proderet visum d. auderet, the ass's ears of Midas, Ov.; —d. nature, the ass. Phædr.—(3) itemque d. illi summum malum, Cic.; —admittere d., incontinence, Cic.; Ov. SYN. See IGNOMINIA.

DĒDICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (dedico). A dedicating, dedication; d. ædis, Liv.

DĒ-DĪCO, āre, tr. [in *imesi*, deque dicata, Lucil.). I. Gen. (1) To say, declare, indicate, signify. II. Esp. (1) To dedicate, consecrate.—(2) To consecrate before occupying or inhabiting. EX. (1) d. prædia in censu (an old reading censum), to make a return of, Cic.—(2) d. ædem Castori ac Polluci in foro, Cic. Also, Fides, Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus, i. e. whose temples we see in the Capitol, id. So, d. Junonem, Liv.; —d. librum alicui, to dedicate, Quint.; —d. urbem nomini alcis, to name after any body, Curt.; —d. libros huic operi, to devote whole books to this topic.—(3) d. donum absolutum, Suet. SYN. See CONSECRŌ.

DĒDIGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (dedignor). A refusing, disdaining; d. tacita, Quint.

DĒ-DIGNOR, āri, tr. *imp.* To refuse, disdain, scorn; d. alqd, Virg. With *inf.*, Tac. *absol.*: accendebat dedignant et ipse, Tac.

DĒ-DISCO, ēre, didici, tr. To unlearn, forget; multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. With *inf.*: eloquentia loqui pene d., Cic. SYN. DEDISCO; OBLIVISCOR.—Dediscere, to unlearn what one had learned; dedidicit loqui, Ov.; also *fig.*: Oblivisci, to forget, to lose the remembrance of a thing. Dedisco, *opp.* addisco. Obliviscor, to mention, recordor.

DĒDITĪCIUS, or -TĪUS, f. m. (deditio). One who has surrendered, or capitulated at discretion, Cæs.; Liv. SYN. See CAPTIVUS.

DĒDITIO, ōnis, f. (dedo). A giving up or surrendering; legatos mittere ad alqm de deditiōne, Cæs.; —in deditiōnem accipere, recipere alqm, to admit one to a surrender, id.; —venire in deditiōnem, to surrender, id. SYN. DEDITIO; SUBJECTIO.—Deditio, a giving up, a surrender.—Subjectio, a plain exposition of a thing, the bringing in of forged writings; s. testamentorum.

DĒDITUS, a, um, *pt.* of dedo. II. *Adj.*: Given up, devoted. With *dat.*: hoc magis sum Publico deditus, quod, etc., Cic.; —d. studiis, studio literarum, literis, artibus, id. Compar.: uxori bus deditior, Eutr. Sup. (3) Cic. With an *adv.* of motion: ubi spectacula tempus venit deditque eō (i. e. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, directed toward, Liv. SYN. See ADICTUS.

DĒ-DO, ēre, dēdi, dātum. I. Prop. (1) To give up, deliver up, abandon, leave to the mercy of any body or any thing, to yield.—(2) Esp. in Milit.: To deliver up, and, d. se, to give one's self into the power of any body, to surrender at discretion, to capitulate. II. Fig. (3) To give up, to devote, dedicate, abandon to the mercy of.—(4) Esp. often: d. se alicui (personæ, rei), To devote, give one's self up to any body or any thing, to embrace any thing or the study of any thing, to apply one's self ardently to any thing. EX. (1) d. alqm hostibus in cruciatum, Cæs.; —d. alqm ad supplicium, ad necem, Liv.; for which, d. alqm neci, Virg.—(2) d. auctores belli, Liv.; —de se suaque omnia alicui, Cæs. Middle: incolumitatem deditis pollicebantur, Cæs.—(3) d. filiam (Virginiam) libidini App. Claudii, Cic.—(4) cui (patriæ) nos totos d. debemus, Cic.; —d.

se doctrinæ studio, etc., id. *With ad. d. se ad audiendum, legendum, etc. Adverb. PHRASE.* dedita opera, *with intention, on purpose, designedly, intentionally*, Cic.; Liv.; *seldom opera dedita*, Cic.;—*perhaps also elliptically, dedita (sc. opera)*, Cic. SYN. See DO.

DE-DŌCĒO, ēre, tr. *To teach otherwise, to make any body forget or unlearn any thing, to cause any body to get out of the habit, or lose the habit of.* *With acc.*: si a Polyæno geometriam discere maluisset, quam illam etiam ipsum d., Cic. *With acc. and infinitive*, Hor.

DE-DŌLĒO, ēre, ūi, intr. *To cease grieving.*

DE-DŌLO, āre, tr. I. *To hew with an axe, to make smooth by chipping*; d. arborem, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *To give a sound beating, to cudgel*, App.

DE-DŪCO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To lead, draw, or bring down, onward or away.*—(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To cause a garrison or troops to leave a place, to lead, bring or draw away, to lead to a place, to bring up, to place any where.*—(3) *To attend out of respect, accompany, escort.*—(4) *To conduct a colony to a place.*—(5) *Naut.*: *To launch a ship, to put to sea, to cause or order to sail, to draw a ship out of the docks.*—(6) *To deduct, i. e. to diminish by deducting.* II. *Fig.* (7) *Gen.*: *To lead away, to withdraw, to lead to a place, to bring, quite.*—(8) *Esp.*: *To entice to any thing, mislead, induce, seduce.*—(9) *To compose a writing, to draw up, as a deed, etc., to couch in writing, to compose.* EX. (1)

d. atomos de sia, *to turn from the straight direction*, Cic.;—d. ornos montibus, Virg.;—deductusque (ad consules) traditurum urbem promittit, *led, taken to*, Liv.;—d. supercilia, *to smooth*, Quint.;—d. carbasa, *to spread*, Ov.;—d. brachia, *to move*, Prop.;—d. crines pectine, *to comb*, Ov.;—d. filum, *to lead or carry on (the threads)*, i. e. *to spin, weave*, Ov.—(2) d. presidia de iis oppidis, Cic.;—d. exercitum ex his regionibus, Cæs.;—d. legiones in interiore Galliam, Cæs.;—(3) quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum me de domo deduceret. *Of leading or conducting a bride from her parents to her husband's house*: quo primum virgo quaque deducta est, Cæs. *In Law*: d. alqm de fundo, *to lead any body in presence of witnesses from an estate in case of disputing the title (a symbolic action, by which one obtained the right of bringing an action)*, Cic.;—(4) d. coloniam in locum alqm, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.;—alter triumvir coloniis deducendis, Sall.;—(5) quas (naves) a Meloduno deduxerat Cæs.;—d. naves littore, Virg.;—(6) addendo deducendoque, Cic.;—(7) deduc orationem tuam de celo ad hæc ceteriora, Cic.;—d. alqm ad eum sententiam, Cæs.;—(8) adolescentes et oratione magistratus, et præmio deducti, Cæs.;—(9) d. poemata tenui filo, Hor.;—oratio deducta atque circumdata, *well-rounded*, Quint. SYN. See ABDECO.

DEDUCTĪO, ōnis, f. (deduco). I. *Prop.* 1. *A leading down or away*; d. rivorum a fonte, *a drawing off*.—2. *Esp.*: *A leading, conducting, or taking out to a place, e. g. a colony*, Cic.;—d. oppidum, *colonization*, Plin.—3. *A driving or leading away out of an estate (a symbolic act preceding a suit at law)*, Cic.—4. *A leading of a bride to the bridegroom*, Dig.—5. *A diminishing, reduction, diminution.* II. *Fig.*: *A deducting*; ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia, etc., *mode of arguing*, Cic.

DEDUCTOR, ōris, m. (deduco). *One who accompanies another to a place, a follower*, Q. Quint. SYN. See ASSCILA.

DEDUCTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of deduco.* II. *Adj.* 1. *Drawn in, bent inward*; nasus et a

summo eminentior, et ab imo deductior, Suet.—2. *Simple, mean, lowly*; d. carmen, Virg.

DE-ERRO (poet. dissyll.), āre, intr. I. *Prop.*: *To stray, to get from the right way, to lose one's way*; qui in itinere decurravissent, Cic. II. *Fig.*: d. verbis, Quint. SYN. See ABERRO.

DE-FÆCO (defec.), āre, tr. (de, fæx). I. *Prop.*: *To clear from dregs, refine, purify*; d. vinum, Plin. II. *Gen.*: *To clean, wash*, Plaut. III. *Fig.*: *To make clear or bright*; quicquid incerti prius fuit, nunc defecatum est, clear.

DEFATIGĀTĪO (defet.), ōnis, f. *A wearying, weariness, fatigue*, Cic., from

DE-FĀTĪGO (defet.), āre, tr. *To make weary, to fatigue*; nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Cæs.;—defatigatus. SYN. See FESSUS.

DEFĀTISCOR. See DEFETISCOR.

DEFECTĪO, ōnis, f. (deficio). I. (1) *A falling off, desertion, defection, apostasy*—(2) *Fig.*: Same. II. (3) *A ceasing, failing, vanishing, diminishing.*—(4) *In Gramm.*: *An ellipsis.* EX. (1) subita d. Pompeii.—(2) intemperantia, quæ est a tota mente, et a recta ratione d., Cic.—(3) ista ipsa d. virium, Cic. *Absol.*: usque ad defectionem, *until fainting*, Tac.; d. solis, *lunar, solar or lunar eclipse*, Cic.;—d. mulieris a conceptu, *sterility*, Plin.;—d. animi, *dejection*.—(4) dicere aliquid per defectionem, *elliptically*, Gell. SYN. DEFECTIO;

DEFECTUS.—Defectio, the act of wanting, of failing.—Defectus, the state of failing, being forsaken or wanting; defectus solis is the state of the sun when eclipsed; defectio solis, the eclipse of the sun.

DEFECTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who falls off, a deserter, an apostate*, Tac.; Suet.

1. DEFECTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of deficio.* II. *Adj.*: *Weakened, weak, enervated*; defectus annis, Phædr.

2. DEFECTUS, ōis, m. (deficio). I. *Defection, apostasy, for defectio*, Capit. II. *A ceasing, disappearing, diminishing, vanishing*; d. lactis (mammarum), *a failing*, Plin.;—d. stomachi, *weakness of the stomach*, id.;—d. animi, *a fainting, swoon*, id. *In the plur.*: d. lunæ, *lunar eclipses*, Cic. SYN. See DEFECTIO.

DE-FENDO, ēre, di, sum, tr. (root FEND; whence, offendo infensus, infestus). I. (1) *To keep off, avert, repel, ward off any thing injurious or hostile.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.* Of an object from which any thing is averted: *To guard, protect, defend.*—(3) *Esp.*: *To bring forward in defence, to defend, maintain, stand up for.* EX. (1) d. nimios solis ardores, Cic.;—d. et propulsare, injuriam, id.;—d. alqm, *to keep at a distance*, Enn.;—d. ignem a tectis, Ov. *With dat.*: d. solstitium pecori, Virg.;—(2) *With alqm (alqd)*, ab alqo (alqua re), or *absol.*: d. alqm ab injuriâ, Cæs.;—d. vitam ab inimicorum audaciâ, Cic. *With acc.*: d. amicum suum, Cic.;—d. se armis, manu, Cæs.;—d. locum, *to maintain*, Cic. *With ab*: ab ariete materia defendit, *protects, preserves against*, Cæs. *Absol.*: quum jam defenderet nemo, Cæs.—(3) Carneades nullam umquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, Cic.;—d. id maxime, *ut, etc., to contend in particular for, etc., to maintain in particular that, etc.*, id. SYN. See TUBOR.

DEFENSĪO, ōnis, f. (defendo). *A defending, defence, whether with or without arms*; ad istam omnem orationem brevis est d., Cic. SYN. See PATROCINIUM.

DEFENSITO, āre, tr. *freq.* (defensio, Gr. 227, Obs. 2). *To defend often, to be in the habit of defending*, Cic.

DEFENSO, āre, *tr. freq. intens.* (defendo).
I. *To keep off eagerly; d. metus, Stat.* **II.**
Melon. *To defend, protect, guard eagerly; d.*
mœnia, Sall. Absol., Ov.

DEFENSOR, ōris, *c. (id.)*. **I.** (1) *He who keeps or wards off.* **II.** (2) *A defender, protector.* **EX.** (1) *ultor sceleris d. necis, Cic.*—(2) *Mucius paterni juris d., Cic.*—*murus defensoribus nudatus, Cæs.* **SYN.** See **PROTECTOR**.

DEFENSTRIX, icis, *f.* *She that defends, Cic.*

DE-FĒRO, ferre, tūli, lātum, *tr. irreg.* **I.**
Prop. (1) *Gen.* *To draw, carry, bring down, to carry down or along.*—(2) *Esp. Naut.* *To drive to a place.*—(3) *To take any thing to market, to sell, offer, or expose for sale.* **II.** *Fig. (4) Gen.* *To bring or take to a place.*—(5) *Exp.* *To offer, proffer, tender, propose, grant, confer upon, allot to any body.*—(6) *To bring or give account of, to report, inform one of any thing.* **EX.** (1) *d. aliquid tecto, to take or bring down from the roof, Ov.*—*Rhodanus annis seque[m] deferens Ararim, bearing along, Plin.*—*d. literas ad alqm, to carry, bring, Cæs.*—*d. aedes suas sub Velium, to change, remove, Cic.*—*d. alqm sub aquora, to dip under, Ov.*—*deferri ad castra, to arrive unexpectedly, Cæs.*—(2) *naves portus capere non poterunt, et paulo infra delatæ sunt, Cæs.*—(3) *quanti res deferatur, Sen.*—(4) *hac re ad consilium delatæ, hæc tamen taken into consideration, Cæs.*—*poeta in nostrum ævum delatus, Hor.*—(5) *d. imperium ad alqm, Cic.* *With dat.* *d. regnum C. Cæsari, Cic.*—*d. iusiurandum, to administer an oath, Quint.* *Absol.* *si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor.*—(6) *qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic.*—*d. falsum numerum equitum, to state, make a return of, Cæs.*—*d. nomen alcjs, to lodge a complaint against any body before the prætor, id.*—*d. crimina, Liv.* *Absol.* *to denounce; quæ apud vos de me deferunt, Cic.* **SYN.** See **DIFFERE**.

DE-FERVĒFACĪO, ōre, fēcī, factum, *tr.* *To boil or seethe thoroughly; d. radicem in vino, Plin.*—*aer defervelactus in puimole, made hot.*

DE-FERVĒO, ōre, intr. *To ferment, Plin.*

DE-FERVESCO, ōre, fervei and ferbūi, intr. **I.** *Prop. (1) To cease boiling.* **II.** *Fig. (2) To cease raging or being turbulent, to cool down, lose its heat or violence, become calm.*—(3) *Melon.* *To become clear.* **EX.** (1) *dum musteus fructus d., Col.*—(2) *ut ulciscendi ira differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat vinum, Cic.*—(3) *novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervescere, Plin.* **E.** **SYN.** **DEFERVESCO**; **REFRIGESCO**.—*Defervescere, to stop or cease boiling, also fig.*—(2)—*Refrigerescere, to grow cold, to begin to cool.*

DEFESSUS, a, um, *pt. of defetiscor.* **SYN.** See **FESSUS**.

DEFĒTĪGO. See **DEPATĪGO**.

DE-FĒTISCOR (defat), sci, fessus, intr. *dep.* *To lose strength, grow weary or faint; usually only in perf. pt.* *aratores defessi cultu agrorum, Cic.*—*defessi vulneribus, faint with or from wounds, Cæs.* *As a finite verb; neque defetiscar unquam, shall never grow tired, Ter.*

DE-FĪCĪO, ōre, fēcī, factum, intr. and tr. (facio). [*perf. subj.* defexit, an old form, Liv. *Pass.* *defit, for defecit, Plant;* *Virg;* *defiat, Plant;* *defiet, Liv;* *defieri, Ter.*] **I.** *Intr.* (1) *Prop.* *To break loose from an engagement or connection, to become faithless, to revolt, rebel.*—(2) *Melon.* *To cease, disappear, fail, be wanting, be gone, have an end.* **II.** *Tr.* (3) *To leave, relinquish, or abandon any body; to fail, forsake,*

depart, be wanting to. **EX.** (1) *consules a senatu, a rep., defecerant, Cic.*—*d. a patribus ad plebem, to pass over from, side with or join the opposite party, Liv.* *Absol.* *quæ civitates defecerant, Cæs.* *Fig.* *si a virtute defeceris, Cic.*—(2) *non materia, frumentum d. poterat, Cæs.*—*non deficiente crumena, Hor.*—*sol, luna d., is eclipsed, Cic.*—*in hac voce defecit, he died, Suet.*—*d. tot bellis, to decrease, become weak, Cæs.*—*d. animo, to lose one's courage, be disheartened, Cic.*—*thus, without animo, id.*—*d. comminus pugnando, to relax, fight indifferently, Cæs.*—*qui prior defecit, an old legal phrase, of one who breaks through a contract, ap. Liv.* *With dat.* *quum vires et tela nostris defecerant, Cæs.*—(3) *quum me vires d. cepissent, Cic.*—*tempus se citius quam oratio defeceret, id.* *In the pass.* *mulier consilio et ratione defecit, Cic.*—*defectus facultatibus, insolent, unable to pay, Dig.* *Poet. with a subjective clause; nec me deficiet nautas rogitare, will not cease, Prop.* **SYN.** **I.** **DEFICIO**; **DESCUM**.—*Deficere, syn. with desce, is said of a thing which one has not now, but had formerly, and is now lost.*—*Desce* denotes simply the absence, the want of a thing; ne oratio desceset, ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. **II.** **DEFICIO**; **DESCISCO**; **REBELLO**.—*Deficere (syn. with the others), to fall off, abandon.* *Fig.* *To degenerate.*—*Desciscere, to revolt from authority, to quit the party to which one formerly belonged;* *a me ipse defeci, I have abandoned my principles;* *descivi, I have acted contrary to them;* the former denotes faithfulness, the latter, inconsistency.—*Rebellare (rursus bellare), To wage war again; also, to rebel, revolt, rise up against.*

DE-FĪGO, ōre, xi, xum, tr. **I.** *Prop. (1) To fix or strike in or into, to join, fix, or strike in a downward direction.*—(2) *Melon.* *To make immovable or firm.* **II.** *Fig. (3) Gen.* *To direct to any place, to turn toward.*—(4) *Exp.* *To fix, render motionless with terror or amazement, etc., to strike with astonishment.*—(5) *In sacred ceremonies; To pronounce, to establish, fix.*—(6) *To bewitch, bind by spells (because in so doing the image of the person was run through with a needle).*—(7) *To censure, blame.* **EX.** (1) *d. sudas sub aqua, Cæs.*—*d. hastas terra, Virg.*—(2) *resistant defixi et Neronem intuentes, standing firm or fast, Tac.*—*d. aciem, to bring to a stand.*—(3) *d. impudentissimos oculos in alcjs possessiones, Cic.*—(4) *utraque res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv.*—*defixus, astounded, Virg;* *Liv;* *Tac.*—(5) *quæ augur vitiosa, dira defixerit, irata sunt, an old formula, ap. Cic.*—(6) *d. caput alcjs dira imprecatione, Sen.*—*d. nomina ceræ, Ov.*—(7) *ingenue culpam d. ludo, Pers.* **SYN.** See **CONFICIO**.

DE-FINGO, ōre, nxi, tr. *To fashion, form, to give a determinate shape; d. pariem, Cat.* *Of rude verses: To manufacture, as it were, Hor.*

DE-FĪNĪO, ire, ivi, itum, tr. **I.** *Prop. (1) To limit, fix a boundary, bound, terminate.* **II.** *Fig. (2) To mark out, explain, express, define, fix.*—(3) *To fix, settle, d. terminæ.* **EX.** (1) *d. extremam partem fundi olea directo ordine, Cic.*—(2) *d. rem verbis, Cic.*—*unum hoc definio, tantum esse, etc., it is that only I define or explain, I define that solely, id.*—*decorum sic fere definiti solet, to be defined, id.*—*d. aedes sibi optinimas, hortos, etc., to mark out, id.*—(3) *altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.*—*d. totam hujus generis orationem, to end, close, id.* **SYN.** See **FINIO**.

DE-FĪNĪTE, adv. (definitus). *Expressly, definitely, clearly; d. dicere, Cic.*

DEFINITIO, ōnis, *f.* (definitio). I. *A limiting, prescribing, inscr.* II. *An exact marking or defining, an explanation, definition; d. iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.;—definitionibus exprimere aliquid, id.*

DEFINITIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Definitive, explanatory; d. constitutio, Cic.;—d. sententia (in Livo), a final sentence against which there is no appeal, Cod. Just.*

DEFINITUS, a, um. I. *pt. of definitio.* II. *Adj.: Definite, clear; certus in cado ac d. locus, ubi, Cic.*

DEFIO, ōri. See DEFICIO.

DEFLAGRATIO, ōnis, *f.* (deflagro). I. *Prop.: A burning, consuming by fire, conflagration; d. futura aliquando celi atque terrarum, Cic.* II. *Fig.: Destruction, ruin, Cic.*

DE-FLAGRO, āre, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr. (1) Prop.: To burn by fire, to be burned down.—(2) Fig.: To go to ruin.—(3) Of passions: To abate, subside, cease raging.* II. *Tr. (4) Prop.: To burn down.—(5) Fig.: To ruin.* EX. (1) qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagrasset, Cic.—(2) communis incendio malint quam suo d., Cic.—(3) d. iras vestras, Liv.—(4) fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. ap. Cic.—(5) in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. SYN. See ARDEO.

DE-FLECTO, ēre, xi, xum, *tr. and intr.* I. *Tr. prop. (1) To bend or turn downward, aside, or in another direction.* II. *Intr. (2) Prop.: To turn off, turn aside.* EX. (1) d. ramum olivae, Col.;—d. novam viam, to make in another direction. Fig.: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic.—(2) vulgus militum d. via, Tac. Fig.: d. a veritate, to turn aside, away from the truth, Cic. SYN. DEFLECTO; INFLECTO.—Deflectere, *prop.*, to bend or bow down; ramum d. Fig.: To give over; also, *intr.*, a veritate deflectere. Inflectere, to bend in, to bow; cum ferrum se inflexisset, Cies. Fig.: oculos aliorum inflectere, to draw on one's self the regards of others, Cic.;—deflectere lumina, to turn the eyes from, Ov.

DE-FLĒO, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, *tr. and intr.* I. *Tr. (1) To bewail.* II. *Intr. (2) To weep much.* EX. (1) saepe inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Absol.: dum assident, dum desident, Tac.;—d. oculos, to make dim by weeping, App.—(2) gravibus cogor delere querelis.

DEFLEXUS, ūs, *m.* (deflecto). *A bending down, Vall. Max.*

DE-FLO, āre, *tr.* I. *To blow off or away, Varr.* II. *To blow off one thing from another (e. g. dust, etc.); d. cibum munditiarum causa.*

DE-FLOCCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (floccus). *Without locks of wool, bald, Plaut.*

DE-FLŌRESCO, ēre, rūi, *intr.* I. *Prop.: To shed its blossoms, to wither, fade, Col.* II. *Fig.: Same; non talis, quam te eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, decaying, Cic.* SYN. DE-FLOREO.

DE-FLŌRO, āre, *tr.* Used only in *pt. perf.* *To take off the blossoms or flowers; deflorati fructus, Quint.;—gloria victorie deflorata est, Liv.* SYN. DEFLOREO; DEFLORESCO.—Deflorare, *tr.*, to take off the blossom.—Deflorescere, *to shed its blossoms or flowers, said of a plant, Tib.*

DE-FLŪO, ēre, xi, xum, *intr.* I. *Prop. (1) To flow down or downward.—(2) Meton. Also of things that are not fluid: to glide, slip, fall gently down, to slope, to go, come, move down in a slanting direction.—(3) Fig.: To flow, come, pass.* II. (4) *Prop.: To cease flowing.—(5)*

Fig.: To pass away, come to an end, disappear, cease, vanish. EX. (1) flumen d. monte, Sall.

—(2) ipse defluebant coronae, Cic.;—arnes d. secundo anni, swins down, Virg.;—d. Tiberi Ostiam, to go down to Ostia (by water), Suet.;—d. ex equo, to get down from a horse, to dismount, Liv.;—d. ad terram, to fall to the ground, id.;—multa merces d. tibi, result to thee, Hor.—(3) hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic.;—a quibus duplex Octavium familia defluxit, has descended or taken its origin from, Suet.;—ne quid in terram defluat, may be spilled on the ground, Cic.—(4) dum defluat annis, Hor.—(5) ubi salutatio defluxit, has gone by, Cic.;—ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, has seceded, become faithless, id.;—conae d., full off, Plin. SYN. DEFLEO; EFFLUO.—Defluere, to flow down as above; ex arboribus deflunt mel, Plin.—Effluere (fluere, e), to flow from; e vasis vinum effluit, Cat. Fig. *proc.*: illi dicenti mens solet effluere, when he speaks, he forgets what he wishes to say, Cic.;—Vires effluunt lassitudine, great fatigue makes one faint, Liv.

DE-FŌDIO, ēre, fōdi, fossum, *tr.* I. (1) *To dig downward or deep, to dig up.* II. (2) *To bury in the earth.* EX. (1) d. terram, to throw up, Hor.;—d. oculos, manus, crura, to dig out, i. e. to scratch or tear out, to lacerate, Flor.—(2) thesaurum defossam esse sub lecto, Cic.;—d. se, to conceal one's self, Sen. SYN. DEFODIO; EFFODIO.—Defodere, to bury in the ground.—Effodere, to dig out, to dig up; argentum effoderetur penitus abditum, Cic.

DEFŌRE, inf, *ful.* See DESUM.

DE-FŌRMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (deformo). *A disfiguring, defacing; d. tantae majestatis, Liv.* SYN. DEFORMATIO; DEFORMITAS; TERPITUDO.—Deformatio, *prop.*, the act of forming or shaping, said of disfiguring, ugliness; d. corporis, fig., disgrace, stain.—Deformitas, a state of deformity.—Terpitude, meanness, said both of soul and body.

DE-FORMIS, e (forma). I. (1) *Deformed, misshapen, ugly.* II. (2) *Shapeless.* EX. (1) formosus an d., Cic.;—oratio d., a disgraceful speech, Liv.;—deformes agri, unsightly, uncultivated fields, Ov.;—d. lucra, dishonorable gains, Suet.;—d. nomen, a harsh-sounding name, Quint.;—d. obsequium, slavish, disgraceful, Tac. With *gen.*: d. leti, Sil.—(2) d. anime, Ov. SYN. See TURPIS.

DE-FŌRMĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (deformis). *Ugliness of form or appearance, deformity, unseemliness, (both physical and moral); also, fin., disgrace, dishonor; in deformitate corporis, Cic. Fig.: d. animi, depravity, Cic.* SYN. See DEROMATIO.

DE-FŌRMĪTER, *adv.* (id.). *Inelegantly; d. sonare, Quint.*

1. **DE-FORMO**, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop. (1) To design, form, fashion, describe, depict, delineate, sketch.* II. *Fig. (2) s.s.* EX. (1) d. marmora prima manu, Quint.;—deformati fructus, formed, ready (opposed to flosculi), id.;—d. speciem operis, to represent in sketch or outline, Vitruv.—(2) quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, formed, shapen, Cic.;—ille quem supra deformavi, haec depicte, delineated, id.

2. **DE-FORMO**, āre, *tr.* (de *pric.*, forma). I. *Prop. (1) To disfigure, deform.* II. *Fig. (2) To disfigure, i. e. to pollute, defile, disgrace, dishonor.* EX. (1) amicus noster deformatus corpore, Cic.;—macies d. vultum, Virg.—(2) quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa, Cic.;—d. ordinem prava lectione Senatus, Liv. SYN. See FŌDO.

1. DĒFOSSUS, a, um, *pt.* of defodio.

2. DĒFOSSUS, ūs, m. (defodio). *A digging deep in the earth, Plin.*

DĒ-FRAUDO (defrūdo), āre, *tr.* To deprive one of any thing by fraud, to impose upon, cheat, *d. fraud*; d. aliquid drachma, Plaut. *Prov.*: ne andabatur quidem d. posse, not be able to deceive even one who is blind, Cic.:—d. genium, to cheat one's self, to deny one's self enjoyment, Plaut.

DĒ-FRENATUS, a, um, *adj.* (freno). Unbridled.

DĒ-FRICO, cāre, cūi, cātum and etum, *tr.* To rub or rub off; d. dentem, Ov. *Mélie*: defricari, to rub one's self, as in a bath, Auct. Her. *Poet.*: d. urbem sale multo, to rub down, to satirize with much wit, Hor.

DĒFRICTUS, a, um, *pt.* of defricō.

DĒ-FRINGO, āre, frūgi, fractum, *tr.* I. (1) To break off, break to pieces. II. *Fig.* (2) Same. EX. (1) d. ramum arboris, Cic.:—d. ferrum ab hasta, Virg.—(2) id unum bonum est quod nunquam defringitur, is never taken away.

DĒFRŪDO. See DEFRACDO.

DĒFRŪTUM, i, n. (for defervitum, deferreo). *New wine boiled down one half with spices, etc.*

DĒ-FUGIO, āre, fugi, *tr.* To flee, to flee from any thing, to avoid, to get out of the way of any thing; d. patriam, Cic.:—d. auctoritatem aleis rei, to deny having commanded a thing, to escape responsibility, id. *Absol.*: rempublicam suscipiant; timore defugiant, etc., escape, avoid.

DĒFUNCTORĒ, *adv.* Carelessly, superficially: d. agere causam, Sen.

DĒFUNCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of defungor

DĒ-FUNDO, āre, fūdi, fūsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To pour down or out, cause to flow, pour down upon.—(2) *Exp.*: To pour out as a libation. II. *Fig.* (3) To pour forth or out. EX. (1) d. ovi album in vas, Cels.;—d. vinum, to pour out, Hor. *Poet.*: d. fruges pleno cornu, to pour down, pour out, Hor.—(2) mero defuso pateris, Hor.—(3) d. verba pectore, Petron.

DĒ-FUNGOR, gi, functus, *intr. dep.* To perform a thing (especially of an unpleasant nature), to acquit one's self of, to accomplish, bring to an end, finish, get over; defunctus honoribus, one who has filled all posts in the state, Cic.;—d. periculis, to get over, to overcome, id.:—d. vita, i. e. to die, Virg.:—d. sua morte, the same, Suet.;—d. suis temporibus, Hor.;—also, simply, d., to die, Quint.; Tac. Hence, defunctus, for mortuus, dead, defunct, Quint.; Suet.;—defunctus jam sum, I have done that, got over it, or through it, Ter. SYN. See FUNGOR.

DĒ-FŪTŪTUS, a, um (futuo). Exhausted.

DĒ-GĒNER, is, *adj.* (ablat., degeneri, Tac.), (de, genus). I. *Prop.* (1) Degenerate, not genuine. II. *Fig.* (2) Degenerate, base, ignoble. EX. (1) d. rex, Tac.—(2) Agrippa vita non degener, Tac.;—d. animus, Virg. *Poet.*: d. toga, for d. togati, Luc. With *gentil.*: d. patrie artis.

DĒGĒNERO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (degener). I. *Intr. prop.* (1) To become unlike its kind, turn out bad, or of an inferior description, to degenerate. II. *Tr.* (2) To cause to degenerate, to spoil, mar.—(3) *Poet.*: To stain, or pollute by degeneracy, to dishonor, defile. EX. (1) qui (frater) a vobis nihil degeneravit, Cic. *Fig.* with *abl.* or *absol.*: ab hac virtute majorum non modo non degeneravit L. Flaccus, Cic. *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina d. non sineret, Cic. With *dat.*: d. Marti paterno, Stat.—(2) Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque d., Col.;—degeneratum, that which has degenerated, Liv.—(3) d. palmas—famam, Ov.; Stat.

DĒGĒRO, āre, gessi, gestum, *tr.* I. To carry away, carry to a place, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: To reduce to a form, to frame, form, shape; siccata (ura) in sole degeritur in pastillos, Plin.

DĒ-GLŪBO, āre, psi, ptum, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: To peel or skin, as fruit; d. granum, Varr. II. *Meton.*: To skin alive, to flay, to exorcise, Plaut.

DĒGO, āre, dēgi, *tr.* (de, ago). To spend one's time, to pass away time; d. omne tempus etatis, Cic.;—d. senectam, Hor. *Puss.*: degitur atas, vita. *Absol.*: ille latus deget, Hor.

DĒ-GRANDINAT, *impers.* It hails violently, it continues hailing, Ov.

DĒ-GRĀVO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To press or weigh down. II. *Fig.* (2) To trouble, incommode, overpower. EX. (1) d. caput, Ov.;—d. prope circumventum cornu, to crush, Liv.—(2) lassitudo et vulnera eos degravant, Liv.

Absol.: vulnus d., Liv. SYN. DEGRAVO, PRĒGRAVO.—Degravare, to weigh down, to sink down.—Pragravare, to make heavy, weigh down.

DĒ-GRĒDIOR, grēdi, gressus, *intr.* (gradior). To go, step, march down; inter Gallica tela degressus ex arce, Liv.;—d. ad pedes, to dismount (of cavalry), id. SYN. DEGRĒDIOR; DIGRĒDIOR.—Degredi, to go down, to descend.—Digredi, to go or turn aside, digress.

DĒ-GUSTO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To taste.—(2) *Meton. poet.*: To touch slightly. Of arms, Virg. II. *Fig.* (3) To taste, to try, attempt; to acquire superficial knowledge of any thing; to touch slightly upon, to make slight allusion to. EX. (1) d. novas fruges aut vina, Plin.—(2) Of fire: ignes flamma degustant tigna, Lucr. Of arms: (hanc) summum degustat volnere corpus, grazes, Virg.—(3) visne eandem vitam d.? Cic.;—d. alqd de fabulis, Brut. ap. Cic.

DĒ-HINC (poet. sometimes monosyl.), *adv.* I. (1) Of room or space: Hence, from this place, from that place. II. *Meton.* (2) Of time: Henceforth, from this time, after this, hereupon, for the future.—(3) Denoting succession: Then, after that.—(4) Denoting inference or consequence: Hence, from that, therefore. EX. (1) interiora Cedrosi d. Persæ habitant.—(2) quicumque d. vi possim, Liv.;—eorum ad se vocat, d. talia futur, hereupon, then, Virg.;—de qua d. dicam, hereafter, Suet.—(3) primum, quod, facta dictis sunt exequenda; d., quia, etc., Sall.—(4) sequi decretum st, d. conjicito ceterum, Plaut.

DĒ-HISCO, āre, hivi, *intr.* (*inf. perf.* dehisse, Varr.). To open in chinks, gape, yawn, burst; tellus ima d., Virg.;—navium, d., springs a leak, Sen.;—dehiscens intervallis acies, separated, interspersed, Liv. SYN. See FATISCO.

DĒHONESTĀMENTUM, i, n. (dehonesto). That which disfigures or deforms a thing, a blemish, deformity, disparagement; d. corporis, Sall.;—d. originis, low descent, Just.

DĒ-HONESTO, āre, *tr.* To dishonor, disgrace, defile; famam maculari dehonestatque.

DĒ-HORTOR, āri, ātus, *tr. dep.* (*per tmesin*, de me hortatur, Enn.). To dissuade, advise to the contrary, Cic.;—multa de me a vobis, Sall. With *inf.*: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, id.

DĒIANĪRA, æ, f. (Ἀϊάννη). Deianira, the daughter of Œneus, and wife of Hercules, whose death she unconsciously occasioned by sending him a garment dipped in the blood of Nessus, Cic.; Ov.

DĒIDĀMĪA, æ, f. (Ἀϊδάμεια). Deidamia, the daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles, Prop.

DEIN, *for* deinde.

DEIN-CEPS [*poet. sometimes dissyll.*, Hor.], *adj. and adv.* (dein, capio). I. *Adj. genit.*: Deincipis, *following upon*; sine intermissione deinceps, App. II. *Adv.* (1) Of space: *In turn, one after another, in succession, successively.*—(2) *Meton.* Of time: *One after another.*—(3) Of order: *Each in its place, one after another, hereupon, in succession.* EX. (1) quum d. ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic.—(2) ut d. qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.—(3) annales Ennii ut d. legi possint, *be read one after another, or in proper order as they follow, Cic.* Sometimes joined deinde d.; and inde d., Liv.

DEINDE, and abridged dein [*poet. ei taken as one syllable, adv.* (de, is). I. (1) Of place: *From here or beginning here; from there or beginning there.* II. *Meton.* (2) Of time: *Hereupon, afterward, then, after that.*—(3) Of order: *Then, next, second, etc.* EX. (1) via interest perangusta, d. paulo latior pateat campus, Liv.—(2) complures ex his occiderunt; d. omnibus longe lateque incensus se in castra receperunt, Cæs.—(3) hæc duo binis pedibus incisim; dein membratim, Cic.;—*thus often, primum . . . d. first . . . then, or first, secondly, etc.; often several times repeated, id.;*—excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, d. Philippo, *next, id.* SYN. I. DEINDE; TUM; POST; POSTEA.—Deinde, *secondly.*—Tum, *thirdly.*—Post or postea, *fourthly*; præcipitur primum ut pure loquamur; deinde, ut dilucide; tum ut ornate; post, ad rerum dignitatem apte. II. DEINDE; DEINCEPS; EXINDE.—Deinde, *syn. with the others: next after*; Primum Ap. Clodio, deinde Imperatori, d. more majorum, d., quod caput est, amico, Cic.—Deinceps, *in order, successively, after*; prima, deinceps = secunda, tertia, etc.—Exinde and Exin., *from that time, from thenceforth, afterwards.*

DEIN-SUPER, *adv. for* deasper. *From above, from on high*; d. in murum attolli, Sall.

DEIŌNĪDES, æ, m. (Δειωνίδης). *The son of Deione, i. e. Mædæus, Ov.*

DEIŌPĒA, æ, f. (Δειόπεια). *Deiopea, one of the nymphs of Juno, Virg.*

DEIŌTARUS, i, m. (Δειοτάρης). 1. A tetrarch of Galatia, afterward King of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus, defended by Cicero in a speech, Cic. Dei.—2. His son, Cic.

DEIŌPHŌBĒ, es, f. (Δειφώβη). *Deiphobe, a daughter of Glaucus, Virg.*

DEIŌPHŌBUS, i, m. (Δειφώβος). *Deiphobus, a son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Helen after the death of Paris, Virg.*

DEJECTĪO, ōnis, f. (dejectio). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A throwing or casting down.—(2) *Exp.*: Ejection, a turning out of an estate or possession. II. *Fig.* (3) *Dejection.* EX. (1) d. alvi, a purging, Cels.—(2) qui illum dejectionem fecerit, Cic.—(3) d. animi, mental dejection, Sen.

1. DEJECTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of* dejectio. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: Low.—(2) *Fig.*: Disheartened, dejected, spiritless. EX. (1) equitatus noster d. atque interioribus locis constitit, Cæs.—(2) in epilogis plerumque d. et infracti sumus, Quint.

2. DEJECTUS, ōis, m. (dejectio). I. (1) A throwing down. II. (2) An inclined or downward position, a declivity. EX. (1) d. arborum, Liv.;—d. fluminis, a fall, Ov. *Poet.*: A throwing on or over one's self, Stat.—(2) d. collis.

DEJĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. *See* DEJURATIO.

DEJĒRO, ære. *See* DEJURO.

DE-JĪCĪO, ære, jēci, jectum, tr. (de, jacio), [*also written* deicio, deicis, deicite, etc.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To throw or cast down, cast to the ground, to throw from.—(2) *Exp.* In Law: To turn any body out of an estate or possession, to eject, throw out.—(3) In Milit.: To overthrow, to put to flight.—(4) To throw to the ground, i. e. to kill. II. *Fig.* (5) To remove. EX. (1) d. alqm de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.;—d. elatam securim in caput, to let fall, to drop, Liv.;—d. equum e campo in cavam viam, to drive down, id.;—d. statuas, with depellere, to throw down, Cic.;—d. antennas, to lower, to let down, Cæs.;—d. libellos, to pull down, id.;—d. sortes, to cast or throw into the urn, Cæs.;—d. alvum, to void, Cat.—(2) unde vi prohibitus sis . . . unde dejectus? Cic.—(3) hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Cæs.;—d. castra hostium, Liv.—(4) his dejectis et concervatis cadaveribus, Cæs.;—d. juvenem Thetidi, to offer, to kill as a victim.—(5) oculos de isto nunquam d., not to take one's eyes off him, Cic.;—d. oculos in terram, to cast, turn, Quint. *Poet.*: dejectus oculos, with a downcast look, Gr. 538, Virg.;—Negligenter scriberemus adversaria . . . hæc sunt dejecta, merely thrown out, i. e. slightly touched or commented upon, Cic.;—d. alqm de sententiā, to turn from, id.;—d. alqm de honore, or honore, to deprive of, to rob of, id.;—d. alqm spe, to deprive of hope, Cæs.;—deici conjuge tanta, to be deprived of, Virg.;—d. alqm de gradu, to put out of his position or place, Cic.;—d. vitia a se, to remove, to keep distant from one's self, id. SYN. DEJICIO; DETURBO.—Dejicere, to throw or cast down.—Deturbare, to throw down in a violent manner; deturbare alqm de tribunali, Cic. Dejicere would denote less violence.

DE-JUNGO, ære, junxi, junctum, tr. I. To yoke cattle, Inscr. II. *Meton.*: To remove; d. se a forensi labore, Tac.

DEJŪRĀTĪO (dejer.), ōnis, f. (dejero). An oath, Tert.

DE-JŪRO (dejero), ære, tr. To swear, to take an oath, Plaut. *See* JURO.

DE-JŪVO, ære, intr. To withhold help, Plaut.

DE-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus, intr. dep. I. *Prop.* (1) To fall, sink, flow, slip down, to slip out. II. *Fig.* (2) To come down, to sink, to let one's self down, to descend, to fall. EX. (1) signum de cælo delapsum, Cic.;—d. ex equo, Liv.;—d. ab æthere, to let one's self down, to fly down, Ov.;—d. medios in hostes, to get into, Virg.—(2) jam a sapientum familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra d., descendit, lowers itself, Cic.;—d. ad Clodium, to incline toward Clodia, i. e. to feel disposed to buy her estates, id. SYN. DELABOR; DILABOR.—Delabi, to fall, slip, or slide down.—Dilabi, to slip aside, or in different ways.

DE-LĀCĒRO, ære. *Prop.*: To tear up, or to pieces; hence, to destroy, ruin, mar, spoil.

DE-LĀMENTOR, āri, tr. dep. To bewail, lament, Ov.

DELAPSUS, a, um, pt. of delabor.

DE-LASSO, ære, tr. To fatigue, tire out, weary, Hor.

DE-LĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (defero). An information, accusation; d. nominis, Cic.

DELĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). An informer, accuser, Quint.; Tac.:—d. majestatis, i. e. of high treason, Tac.;—d. Papiæ legis, i. e. relating to the violation of the Papian law, Suet. SYN. See ACCUSATOR.

DELEBĪLIS, e, adj. (deleo). That may be blotted out, Mart.

DELECTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (delecto). Delightful, agreeable, pleasant; d. cibus, Tac.

DELECTAMENTUM, i. n. (id.). *That which serves for delight; an amusement, pastime; inania sunt ista d. pane puerorum, capere plausus, etc., Cic.;—putare alqm pro delectamento, to think to make sport of, Ter.* **SYN.** DELECTAMENTUM; DELECTATIO; OBLECTAMENTUM; OBLECTATIO.—Delectamentum, that which creates or gives pleasure.—Delectatio is pleasure itself, the sensation of pleasure.—Oblectamentum, that which creates amusement, diversion, or recreation.—Oblectatio, the amusement, diversion, or recreation itself. *Oblectamenta querit otiosus ludendo, etc.; delectamenta reperit occupatus studendo, etc.; Oblectatione tedium fallimus; delectatione ducitur animus, G. D.*

DELECTATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). *Delight, pleasure, amusement; litteræ secundis rebus delectationem habent, afford pleasure.* **SYN.** See DELECTAMENTUM.

DELECTO, āre, tr. freq. (delicio). **I.** (1) *To criticise from the right way.* **II.** *Meton.* (2) *To delight, amuse, afford pleasure.*—(3) *Exp.* often in the pass. (or middle): *To delight one's self (as, se delectare), to find pleasure, take delight, to be gratified.* **EX.** (1) *sed me Apollo ipse delectat, Enn.*—(2) *non tam ista me sapientiae fama d., Cic.*—(3) *in hoc admodum delector, quod, etc., Cic.;—me magis de Dionysio delectat, I d. light more in, id.* **SYN.** DELECTO; OBLECTO.—Oblectare, to delight, to give pleasure; *mussæ me maxime delectarunt, Cic.*—Oblectare, to entertain, to rejoice, amuse; *habebis quæ tuam senectutem delectent, Ter.*

1. DELECTUS, a, um, pt. of deligo.

2. DELECTUS, us, m. (deligo). **I.** *Gen.* (1) *A choosing, choice.* **II.** *Exp.* (2) *In Milit.*: *A choosing or lerying of soldiers.*—(3) *Concr.*: *Troops leryed, a lery.* **EX.** (1) *rerum d. atque discrimen, Cic.;—cum delectu, with choice, Plin.*—(2) *delectum habere, agere, to lery, Cic.; Tac.*—*d. provincialis, a lery in the province, Cic.*—(3) *ipse e Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac.* **SYN.** DELECTUS; LECTIO; ELECTIO.—Delectus (legere, de), a choice, a picking out; *delectus verborum origo est eloquentiae, Cic.*—*Lectio, a reading, a lesson, also said of an election.*—*Electio, the act of choosing.* *Electio fit inter paucos, aut contententes; lectio inter multos aut promiscue oblatos, G. D.*

DELEGATIO, ōnis, f. (delego). **I.** *Prop.*: *An assignment of a debt, an assignation, Cic. II. Fig.*: *A delegating to another; delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen.*

DE-LEGO, āre, tr. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To send to a place, to refer.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To refer one to another person for the payment of a debt, to assign over a debt.* **II.** *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To cause to be done by another what one ought to do one's self; to delegate, depute, give in charge.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To ascribe, attribute, impute.* **EX.** (1) *d. alqm in Tullianum (carcerem), Liv.;—d. alqm ad illud volumen, Nep.*—(2) *delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen.* *Abol.*: *Quinto delegabo, si quid æri meo alieno superabit, Cic.*—(3) *hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Cael. ap. Cic.;—obsidio delegato in curam alci, Liv.*—(4) *si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, Cic.* **SYN.** See LEGO, āre.

DELENIFICUS (delin.), a, um, adj. (delenio, facio). *Charming, captivating, plausible.*

DELENIMENTUM (delin.), i, n. (id.). **I.** *Any thing calculated to soothe, alluviate, or mitigate, an anodyne, Liv.;—d. vitæ, a means of relieving, a support, Tac.* **II.** *Exp.*: *A charm, blandishment, Liv.; Tac.*

DE-LENIO (delin.), īre, īvi, itum, tr. *To*

make or render soft or mild; to soothe, alluviate, mitigate; to please, charm; d. mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.;—d. dolentem, to comfort, console, Hor. **SYN.** See ALLICIO.

DELENITOR (delin.), ōris, m. (delenio). *One who soothes or mitigates; cujus (judicis) d. esse debet orator, Cic.*

DELEO, āre, ēvi, ētum, tr. [*contr.* delesset for delevisset, Val. Max.; pt. perf., delitus, Varr.], (daim, δῆλοναι). *To wipe away, blot out, efface; hence, to destroy, overthrow, ruin, exterminate, annihilate, kill; d. ædificia, sepulcrum, etc., Cic.;—d. scriptum litteras, etc., to erase, efface, id.;—d. omnes leges una rogatione, to abolish, abrogate, id.;—d. presentia, futura bella, to finish, make an end of, render impossible, id.;—d. omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, to blot out, obliterate, id.* **SYN.** DELEO; OBLETERO; ABOLEO.—*Delere, to blot out, as above.*—*Obliterare, to blot out by scraping or by crossing (oblino). Fig.*: *To destroy the remembrance of.*—*Abolere, to abolish, cause to perish, or to take away even the smell of a thing (z. aboleo).*

DELETUS, a, um, pt. of deleo.

DELIĀ, æ, f. **I.** *The Delian, poet.* for Diana, Virg. **II.** *Delia, the name of a mistress, Virg.*

DELIĀCUS, a, um, adj. (Ἀηλακόξ). *Of or belonging to Delos, Delian; D. vasa, Cic.*

DELIBERABUNDUS, a, um, adj. (delibero). *Weighing, turning over in one's mind, deliberating, considering, consulting; consules velut d. capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv.*

DELIBERATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). **I.** *A deliberating, reflecting, considering, deliberation; ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de rep., Cic.;—res cedit in deliberationem, is taken into consideration.* **II.** *In Blot.* for causa deliberativa. **SYN.** See CONSULTATIO.

DELIBERATIVUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to deliberation, deliberative; d. genus, Cic.;—simply, deliberativa, æ, f., the same, Quint.*

DELIBERATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who deliberates, Cic.*

DELIBERATUS, a, um. **I.** pt. of delibero. **II.** *Adj.*: *Determined upon, fixed; neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit quam me evterere.*

DE-LIBERO, āre, tr. and intr. (de, libra, libella). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To ask advice, as of an oracle, with consulere.* **II.** *Meton.* (3) *denoting the result of deliberation: To determine, take a resolution, resolve, determine upon, to fix, settle.* **EX.** (1) *Usually with a relative clause or absol.: re deliberata, after due deliberation, Cæs.;—d. maxima de re, Cic.;—d. cum ea parte animi, in qua inest ratio, to consult.*—(2) *delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consularent, etc.*—(3) *With objective clause: quod iste statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.* **SYN.** DELIBERO; DELIBERATIONEM HABEO.—*Deliberare, as here.*—*Deliberationem habere.* *Of things: To require examination, deliberation; habet enim res deliberationem, Cic.;—Of persons: To consult, to deliberate upon.* *Deliberare is to expose the state of a question, and to discuss the reasons for and against it.*

DE-LIBO, āre, tr. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To take away a little of any thing, to taste.* **II.** *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *The same.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To detract from.* **EX.** (1) *ne bos extremo jugo truncum d. ramumque deplantet, should pluck, Col.*—(2) *ut flos-*

culos carpum atque delibem, may call, Cic. ;—**d. novum honorem, to taste for the first time, Liv.** ;—**d. omnia narratione, to touch slightly, Quint.**—(3) **d. alqd. de laude alqs, Cic.** ;—**d. pudicitiam, to rubate, Suet.**

DĒ-LIBRO, āre, tr. (liber). I. **To strip off the bark, to peel** ; **d. arborem, Col.** II. **Meton.** : **To take away a part, to deduct, Lucr.**

DĒ-LIBŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum (de, libuo, λιβνω). Prop. : **To besmear, anoint, to moisten** ; usually only in **pl. perf.** multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. ;—**d. dona Medice, Hor.** SYN. **DELIBUTUS** ; **UNCTUS** ; **OBLITUS**.—**Delibutus, besmeared, daubed over. Fig.** : **De-fil** ; **perjuriis** ; **d. d. gaudio, overjoyed.**—**Unctus, anointed, perfumed with some greasy matter** ; **uncti capilli, Hor.**—**Oblitus, done over with** ; **non cera sed cæno obliti, Cic.** Fig. : **De-fled, polluted** ; **Obl. libidine, — paricidio, Cic.**

DĒ-LĪCĀTE, ate. (delicatus). I. (1) **Luxuriously, voluptuously.** II. (2) **Dissolutely, sloppishly, quite at one's ease.** EX. (1) **d. ac moliter vivere, Cic.**—(2) **d. conficere iter, with segniter, Suet.**

DĒ-LĪCĀTUS, a, um, adj. (deliciæ). I. (1) **That entices or allures the senses, i. e. alluring, charming, sweet, delightful, luxurious, voluptuous.** II. **Meton.** (2) **That gives way to sensual allurements, addicted to luxury** ; **luxurious, effeminate, voluptuous, delicate, spoiled.**—(3) **Tender, soft, gentle.** EX. (1) **in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic.**—**delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id.**—(2) **d. adolescentes, Cic.**—**d. aures, spoiled, over nice, Quint.** ; **thus, fastidium delicatissimum, too nice.**—(3) **d. oves, Plin.** ;—**d. capella, Catull.** SYN. **DELICATUS** ; **VOLUPTUARIUS** ; **AMENUS**.—**Delicatus, Of persons: effeminate, given up to pleasures** ; also, **skilled, of delicate taste.**—**Voluptuarius, given to pleasure** ; also, **that which feels pleasure, or relates to pleasure.**—**Amenus, charming, delightful, agreeable, said particularly of the country** ; **amenuus rus, Hor.**

DĒ-LĪCĒ, ārum, f. plur. [sing. delicia, æ, f. Plaut.]—delicium, ii, n. Phædr. Gr. 96, 6], (delicio). I. (1) **Any thing that gratifies the senses: Delight, enjoyment, pleasure, luxury.** II. (2) **Concr.** : **A favorite, a beloved object, sweetheart.** EX. (1) **deliciarum causa, voluptatisque, Cic.** ;—**homines deliciis diffluentes, most luxurious, id.** ;—**ecce aliæ d. equitum, folliæ, p. tensions, id.** ;—**esse in deliciis alci, to be in favor.**—(2) **d. tuæ Roscius, Cic.** ;—**d. Alexandrina, favorite slaves, Quint.** SYN. **DELICIÆ** ; **VOLUPTAS**.—**Deliciæ, delights, charms** ; it is said of the object, and expresses the charms that are found in it ; **that in an object which charms or gives pleasure.**—**Voluptas, the pleasure, delight, which these charms (deliciæ) produce in the soul** ; **trahit sua quemque v., Virg.** **Voluptas** is often taken in a bad sense : **in voluptatis regno virtus non potest consistere, Cic.** ;—**sperne voluptates, Hor.**

DĒ-LĪCĪO, ēre, tr. (lacio). **To entice, allure.**

DĒ-LĪCĪOLĒ, ārum, f. dim. (deliciæ). **Delight, favorite, darling** ; **d. nostræ Tulliola, Cic.**

DĒ-LĪCĪOLUM, i, n. (deliciæ), i. q. deliciolæ.

DELICTUM, i, n. (delinquo). **An offence, crime, fault** ; **quo d. majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.** ;—**an oversight, mistake, failing, Hor.** SYN. **See CRIMEN.**

1. **DĒ-LĪGO, ēre, lēgi, lectum, tr. (lego).** I. (1) **To cull, pick, select.** II. **Exp.** (2) **In Milit.** : **To select, to detach, send out.**—(3) **To separate from the rest, set aside, reject.** EX. (1) **d. alqm ad eas res conficiendas, Cæs.** ;—**d. locum castris,**

id. Post. : **d. rosam, to pluck, cull, Ov.**—(2) **delecta manus, a body of picked men, a detachment, Sall.**—(3) **quicquid metuens periculi delige, Virg.** SYN. **DELIGO** ; **ELIGO** ; **SELIGO** ; **DILIGO.**—**Deligere, to choose among many what is more fit for our purpose.**—**Eligere, to choose among several things that are left to our free choice** ; **ut eligat utrum velit, Cic.**—**Seligere, to choose and lay aside** ; **selecti e conventu iudices, Cic.**—**Diligere, See AMO.**

2. **DĒ-LĪGO, āre, tr.** I. (1) **To bind, tie, bind to.** II. (2) **To dress, put a bandage round.** EX. (1) **hominem . . . deligari jubet, Cic.** ;—**d. naviculam ad ripam, Cæs.**—(2) **d. brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels.**

DĒ-LĪNĒO, āre, tr. (de, linea). **To sketch, to trace in outline** ; **d. imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin.** SYN. **See PINGO.**

DĒ-LINGO, ēre, tr. **To lick, lick off or up, Cels.** Prov. : **d. salem, to have poor cheer.**

DĒ-LĪNĪFĪCUS, DĒ-LĪNĪMENTUM, DĒ-LĪNĪO, and DĒ-LĪNĪTOR. See DELEN.

DĒ-LĪNO, ēre, no perf., itum, tr. **To besmear.**

DĒ-LĪNQO, ēre, liqui, licium, intr. and tr. I. Prop. (1) **for delicere: To fail, to omit doing what one ought to do.** II. Fig. (2) **In a moral sense: To commit a fault, do wrong, trespass, offend, be guilty.** EX. (1) **frumentum d. Cæsar, ap. Serv.**—(2) **ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic.** ;—**d. in bello, id.** ;—**d. paullulum, Hor.** With acc. : **si quid deliquero, id.**

DĒ-LĪQESCO, ēre, licūi, intr. I. Prop. **To melt, be dissolved, grow soft or moist, melt away** ; **ubi nix delicuit, Ov.** II. Fig. : **To pine away, Cic.**

DĒ-LĪQŪM, ii, n. (delinquo). **A failing, defect, want** ; **d. solis, i. e. an eclipse with defectus, Plin.** ;—**esse deliquio, to the detriment of.**

DĒ-LĪQO and DĒ-LĪCŌ, āre, tr. (liquo). I. Prop. : **To clarify, decant, pour off, Cels.** II. Fig. : **To explain any thing, Plaut.**

DĒ-LĪQUS or DĒ-LĪCĪUS, a, um, adj. (delinquo). **Wandering, Plaut.**

DĒ-LĪRĀMENTUM (delēr.), i, n. (deliro). **Nonsense, an absurdity, Plin.** SYN. **See DELIRATIO.**

DĒ-LĪRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (deliro). I. **A going out of the line in ploughing, Plin.** II. Fig. : **Absurdity, madness, folly, dotage** ; **senilis stultitia, quæ d. appellari solet, Cic.** SYN. **DELIRATIO** ; **DELIRAMENTUM.**—**Deliratio, the act of acting or talking extravagantly.**—**Deliramentum, extravagance, delirium** ; **deliramenta loquitur, she talks extravagantly (here delirationem would be improper), Plaut.**

DĒ-LĪRĪUM, ii, n. (deliro). **Madness, Cels.**

DĒ-LĪRO, āre, intr. I. **To go crooked in ploughing, or to deviate from a straight line, Aus.** II. Fig. : **To be crazy, foolish, out of one's senses, to rave** ; **labi, decipi tam dedecet quam d., Cic.** ;—**quicquid delirant reges, committit folliæ, Hor.** SYN. **DELIRO** ; **DESIPIO** ; **INSANIO** ; **FURO.**—**Delirare, as here.**—**Desipere, to recede from wisdom, to act foolishly, to be over gay** ; **dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.**—**Insanire (non sanus), to turn mad, to be mad, not to have a sound mind, to be crazy** ; **insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg.**—**Furere, to be in a fury, passion, rage.** Fig. : **furit æstus, ventus, flamma, Virg.**

DĒ-LĪRUS, a, um, adj. (deliro). **Foolish, doting, crazed** ; **d. senex, doting, in his dotage.**

DE-LĪTĒO, ēre, *intr.* (lateo). *To be hid or concealed*; spatia montis in cubiculo d., Plin.

DE-LĪTESCO, ēre, tūi, *intr.* (litesco). I. *Prop.* (1) *To lie hid, to hide one's self.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To shelter one's self behind a person or thing.* EX. (1) bestiae in cubilibus d., Cic.—(2) qui (Arcefilas) in eorum auctoritate delitesceret, Cic. SYN. See LATEO.

DE-LĪTIGO, āre, *intr.* *To quarrel*, Hor.

DE-LĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of deleo, and of delino.

DE-LĪUM, li, n. (Ἀλῖον). *Delium*, a small place on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo, Cic.

DE-LĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Delos*; D. Apollo, Cic.;—D. folia, i. e. a laurel, Hor.;—D. antra, i. e. the oracle, Stat.;—D. dea, i. e. Diana, Hor. *Absol.*: Delia, the same, Virg.

DE-LOS, i, f. (Ἀλῖος). *Delos*, an island in the Aegean sea, birth-place of Apollo and Diana, now *Dili*, Cic.

1. **DELPHI**, ōrum, m. (Ἀλφειοί). *Delphi*, a celebrated town of Phocia, with an oracle, on the southern declivity of Parnassus, now *Castri*, Cic.

2. **DELPHI**, ōrum, m. *The people of Delphi*, Just.

DELPHĪCŌLA, æ, f. (Delphi, colo). *Inhabitant of Delphi*; a poetic cognomen of Apollo, Aus.

DELPHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Delphi*; D. oracula, Cic.;—D. mense, ornamental tables in the form of the tripod at Delphi.

DELPHIN, inis. See DELPHINUS.

DELPHĪNUS, i [delphin, inis, Ov.; Virg.; delphis, Avien.], m. (δελφίν). I. *A dolphin*, Cic. II. *Mston*. 1. *A constellation*, Cic.—2. *A part of a hydraulic machine*, Vitruvius.—3. *An ornament in that form*, Plin.

DELTA, æ, f. or ind. n. (δῖλτα). I. *The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet*, Aus.; Mel.; hence. II. *Delta*, n. ind. *Delta*, the part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile.

DELTŌTON, i, n. (Δελτωτόν). *A constellation in the shape of a Δ*, Cic.

DE-LŪBRUM, i, n. (probably from deluo, a place for cleansing or purification; hence.) *A place for expiating a crime; a sanctuary, shrine, temple; pro deorum templis atque delubris*, Cic. SYN. See EVES.

DE-LECTOR, āri, and **DE-LECTO**, āre, *intr.* *To combat, fight, struggle*, Plaut.

DE-LŪNĪFĪCO, āre, tr. *To jeer, make sport or game of*, Plaut.

DE-LŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. and *intr.* I. *To play false, as it were; hence, to deceive, impose upon, cheat, to mock, banter, make sport of; deludi vosmet ipsos a tribuno plebis patiemini?* Cic.;—terra d. arantes, disappoints, Prop. II. *To cease playing*, Varr. ap. Plin. SYN. See DECIPRO.

DE-LUMBIS, e, *adj.* (de, lumbus). I. *Maimed or lame in the hips or hip*; d. coturnix, Plin. II. *Fig.*: Enfeebled, enervated, Pers.

DE-LUMBO, āre, tr. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To limp, to lame in the hip or loins.*—(2) *Melon.*: *To bend, curve.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To lame, enfeeble.* EX. (1) Quadrupede delumbata, Plin.—(2) d. radices, Plin.—(3) d. sententias, Cic. SYN. See DEBILITO.

DE-LŪO, ēre, tr. *To wash out, to cleanse; d. alvum aquā mulsa*, Cels.

DE-MĀDES, is, m. (Ἀμαδῆς). *Demades*, an orator who favored the Macedonian party at Athens, a cotemporary of Demosthenes, Cic.

DE-MĀDESCO, ēre, dūi, *intr.* *To become moist*, Ov.

DE-MANDO, āre, tr. *To intrust, commit, trust to the care of, give in charge*; simul plures pueri unius (pedagogi) curæ demandabantur, Liv.;—d. alqm in proximam civitatem, to send for safety, Suet.

DE-MĀRĀTUS, i, m. (Ἀρμαράτος). *Demaratus*. 1. The father of the elder Tarquin of Corinth, Cic.—2. A king of Sparta, colleague of Cleomenes, Just.

DE-MARCHUS, i, m. (δῆμαρχος). *A demarch*, the ruler of a *demos* (corresponding to the Roman *tribunus plebis*), Plaut.

DE-MENS, entis, *adj.* (de, mens). *Without understanding, mad, silly, foolish*; ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. *Of things*: d. manns, Ov.;—d. strepitus, Hor. SYN. See AVES.

DE-MENSUM, i, n. (demetior). *A ration (of food)*, Plaut.

DE-MENSUS, a, um, *pt.* of demetior.

DE-MENTER, adē. (demens). *Foolishly, madly*; tanta res tam d. credita, Cic.

DE-MENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Madness, folly*; cives dementia aliqua depravati, Cic.;—exspectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur summæ dementiæ esse, would be the greatest folly, Cæsar.

DE-MENTĪO, īre, and **DE-MENTO**, āre, *intr.* (demens). *To be out of one's senses, to be raging mad*, Lucr.

DE-MĒRĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. I. d. alqd, to deserve any thing, Gell. II. d. alqm, to oblige, lay under an obligation, to render one's self deserving or meritorious; d. beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv.;—thus especially used as a deponent: ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint.

DE-MĒRĒOR, ēri, Itus. See foregoing. SYN. See MEREO.

DE-MERGO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. *Prop.*: *To sink, plunge into*; d. pullos mari, Suet.;—d. dapnes in alvum, Ov.;—Marius in palude demersus, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Same*; animus celestis ex altissimo domicilio quasi demersus in terram, Cic.;—plebs ære alieno demersa, deeply in debt, Liv. SYN. See MERGO.

DEMERSUS, a, um, *pt.* of demergo.

DEMESSUS, a, um, *pt.* of demeto.

DE-MĒTĪOR, īri, mensus, tr. *dep.* *To measure, measure out.* *Fig.*: *To dispose, arrange*; ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondent, Cic.

DE-MĒTO, ēre, messūi, messum, tr. *To mow, to cut, reap*; tempora demetendis fructibus, et percipiendis accomodata, Cic.;—d. favos, to take out, Col. *Poet.*: d. caput alicui ense, to behead, Ov.;—d. florem pollice, to pluck, Virg.

DE-MĒTRIĀS, ālis, f. (Ἀμνηστίας). *Demetriās*, a town of Thessaly, formerly called *Pigasæ*, now *Volo*, Plin.

DE-MĒTRIUM, īi, n. (Ἀμνηστειον). *Demetrium*, a town of Phthiotis, with a temple of Demeter (Ceres), Liv.

DE-MĒTRIUS, īi, m. (Ἀμνηστριος). *Demetrius*, the name of several distinguished Greeks, Cic.

DEMIGRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *Emigration*, Nep.; from

DĒ-MIGRO, ēre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To depart, remove, retire from a place, to go away, emigrate.*—(2) *Esp. : To depart this life.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To depart.* EX. (1) d. de oppidis, Cæs.;—d. in illa loca, Cic.—(2) vetat dominus ille in nobis deus, in iussu hinc nos suo d., Cic.—(3) de meo statu demigro, Cic. SYN. See **COMMIGO**.

DĒ-MINŪO, ēre, *tr.* I. *To diminish, make smaller, lessen, weaken, reduce, enfeble*; ne de bonis quæ Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. II. *Fig. : Same.* d. libertate mea, id.;—d. se capite, to renounce or lose one's civil privileges, id.

DĒ-MINŪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (deminuo). I. *Gen. : A diminishing, lessening, shortening*; accretio et d. luminis, decrease, Cic.;—d. civium, diminution, decrease, id.;—d. provincie, an abridging of the time of administration, id.;—d. capitis, the loss of civil rights, Cæs.;—d. sui, loss of honor or dignity, Tac.;—d. mentis, abatement of mind, Suet. II. *Esp. in Gramm. : A diminutive form*, Quint.

DEMĪNŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of deminuo.* II. *Adj. in Gramm. : Of a diminutive*; d. nomen (*opp. integrum*), Quint.

DĒ-MĪROR, āri, ātus, *intr. dep.* *To wonder, to be amazed at any thing*; sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic.;—demiror, quid sit, I wonder (i. e. I am curious to know) what it may be, Plaut. SYN. See **MIROR**.

DĒMISSĒ, ade. (demissus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Low, not aloft.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Humbly, in a good or bad sense : modestly, abjectly, pusillanimously.* EX. (1) demissus volare, Ov.—(2) quum humiliter d. que sentiret, Cic.

DEMĪSSĪCĪUS or **-TĪUS**, a, um, *adj.* (demitto). *Hanging down, long, flowing*; d. tunica.

DEMĪSSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (demitto). I. *Prop. : A letting down, sinking, lowering*; d. storiærum, Cæs. II. *Fig. : Abatement of a disease*, C. Aur.;—d. animi, faint-heartedness, want of courage, dejection; infractionem quandam animi et d.

DĒMISSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of demitto.* II. *Adj. prop.* (1) *Lowered, hanging down, low.*—(2) *Fig. : Condescending, unassuming, modest, meek.*—(3) *Disheartened, discouraged, dejected, low-spirited.*—(4) *In low circumstances, indigent.* EX. (1) campestris ac d. loca, Cæs.;—demisso capite discendere, with head hanging down, downcast, Cic.;—d. humeris, gently falling down from, Ter.;—d. labia, flabby, id.—(2) sit d. hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic.—(3) animum jam d. et oppressum, Cic. *Compar.* : nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv.—(4) qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. SYN. See **ABJECTUS**.

DĒ-MĪTĪGO, ēre, *tr.* *To make more gentle, pass. : to grow more gentle*; nosmetipsi quotidie demitigamus, relax, Cic.

DĒ-MITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To cause to hang or fall down, to let down, to move or send down.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To let any thing sink in or settle any where.* EX. (1) d. auxilia celo, Liv.;—d. fascies, to lower, Cic.;—d. alqm in carcerem, Liv.;—d. publicas in terram, to fix or strike into, Cæs.;—d. arborem altius, to plant or put deeper into the soil, Plin.;—d. purpuram usque ad talos, to cause to fall or hang down, Cic.;—d. caput ad fornicem Fabii, to bow, stoop, Cic.;—d. se in Ciliciam, to march down, Cic. *Prov.* : demitti de celo or celo, to fall from the sky, i. e. to occur supernaturally, Liv.;—fugere demissis manibus, i. e. in the greatest haste, Plaut.—(2) ut eas voces velut oraculo missas in pectora animosque demitteret, impress upon, Liv.;—fortuna d. alqm in eum casum, re-

duces, places, Planc. ap. Cic.;—d. se penitus in causam, to engage in, meddle with, mix one's self up with, Cic.;—d. animum, to lose courage, grow disheartened (with contrahere animum and debilitari), id.;—demissum genus ab alto Ænea, sprung or taking its origin from, descended, Hor. SYN. **DEMĪTRO**; **EMITTO**; **DMITTO**.—Demittere, to send down, etc., as here.—Emittere, to let go, to let out.—Dimittere (diversim mittere), to send about (in different directions), to dismiss; d. comitia, to send away; alqm a se d., Cic.

DEMĪURGUS, i, m. (δημιουργός). *The chief magistrate in some Greek states*, Liv.

DĒMO, ēre, dempsi, demptum, *tr.* (*contr. from deemo, i. e. de emo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To take away, take off, withdraw.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.* EX. (1) d. securæ de fascibus, Cic.;—d. medimna DC. de capite, from the capital, id.;—d. nubem supercilio, Hor.—(2) d. haud mediocre onus prætori, Liv.;—lex per se dempto auctore, without its author, id.;—dempto fine, without end, endless, Ov.;—d. silentia furto, to discover a thief.

DEMŌCRĪTĒUS, or **-IUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Ἀποκρίτης). *Of or belonging to Democritus*; D. Anaxarchus, Cic. *Subst.* : Democritii, ōrum, m. *Disciples of Democritus*, Cic.;—Democritæa, ōrum, n. *The doctrines of Democritus*, id.

DEMŌCRĪTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Democritus*; D. philosophi, *The followers of Democritus*, Cic.

DEMŌCRĪTUS, i, m. (Ἀποκρίτης). *Democritus*, an Eleatic philosopher of Abdera, who taught that all things are composed of atoms.

DEMŌLĒON, ontis, m. (Ἀπολλών). *Demoleon*, a centaur slain by Perseus, Ov.

DĒ-MŌLIOR, īri, itus, *tr. dep.* I. (1) *To throw down, roll off.* II. (2) *Prop.* : *To pull down, destroy, demolish, level with the ground.*—(3) *To destroy, annihilate.* EX. (1) *Fig.* : d. culpam de se, Plaut.—(2) d. domum, Cic.—(3) id destruet ac demolietur, Liv. SYN. See **DESTUO**; hence,

DEMŌLĪTĪO, ontis, *f.* *A pulling down, demolishing*; dum ea d. (statuarum) fieret, Cic.

DEMŌNSTRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (demonstro). I. (1) *A showing, pointing out with the hand, or in some other manner; an exact description, representation.* II. *Esp.* (2) *In Rhet.* : *A demonstration or proof* (ἐπίδειξις), Auct. Her.—(3) *The demonstrative kind of speaking*, Cic. EX. (1) non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic.

DEMŌNSTRĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Demonstrative, that shows or points out*; d. digitus, the fore-finger; C. Aur. II. *In Rhet.* : *Demonstrative*; d. genus (orationis), Cic. *Subst.* : *Demonstrativa*, æ, *f.* *Demonstrative oratory*.

DEMŌNSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who shows or demonstrates*, Cic.

DĒ-MŌNSTRO, ēre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To show, point out with the finger, as it were.* 2. *Esp. in Law* : d. fines, to transfer or convey an estate, Cic. II. *Fig.* (3) *To signify, point out or represent by speech or writing, to describe, demonstrate.* EX. (1) itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, Cic.;—d. quid ubique esset, id.—(3) quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem posuissem, Cic. *Impers.* : naves de quibus supra demonstratum est, that have been spoken of, Cæs.;—thus, demonstratum est, with an objective clause. SYN. See **EXHIBEO**.

DEMŌPHŌON, ontis, m. (Ἀημοφών). *Demophon*, son of Theseus and Phædra, one of the combatants before Troy, Ov.

DE-MŪRIOR, mōri, mortuus, *intr. dep.* To *d. part this life, to die*; quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.;—in demortui (magistratus) locum creari, *instead of the deceased one*, Liv. Of things: *To be lost*, Plaut. *Pot.*: d. aliqui, *to be dying with love for*, Plaut. **SYN.** See EMORI.

DE-MŪROR, ūri, ūtus, *tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.*: *To keep back, retard, detain, delay*; ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. *Pot.*: d. aliqui armis, *to keep back from battle*, Virg.;—d. annos, *to detain the years*, i. e. *to remain alive*, id.;—d. arma, *to expect*, id. II. *Intr.*: *To loiter, linger*, Tac.

DEMŌSTHĒNES, is, *m.* (Δημόστῃς). Demosthenes. I. A celebrated Greek orator, Cic. —2. A general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Just.

DE-MŌVĒO, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To move away, turn away, set or put aside, to remove*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Same*. EX. (1) demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.;—d. hostein gradu, *to compel to give ground*, Liv.;—Pompeius vestri facti praedicio demotus, *forced to yield*, Cæs.—(2) vis ea, quae formidine animum perterritum loco saepe et certo de statu demovet, *discomposes the mind*, Cic.;—d. aliqui de vera et certa sententia, *to divert*, id.;—d. aliqui a causa alieus, *to detach from*, id. **SYN.** DEMOVEO; DIMOVEO; REMOVEO.—Demovere, *to displace by moving*.—Dimovere, *to thrust aside in moving*.—Removeo, *to remove, withdraw*.

DE-MŪGĪTUS, a, um, *part.* (mugio). Filled with the lowing of cattle, Ov.

DE-MULCĒO, ēre, mulsi, mulsum and mulctum, *tr.* *To stroke with the hand, to caress*; d. caput alui, Ter.;—d. dorsum, Liv.

DEMUM [demus, L. Andr.], *adv.* It serves to give emphasis to an antithesis, restriction, or the like; it has the force of *chiefly, exactly, just*; sic sentio, id d. aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.;—ea sunt enim d. non ferenda, *just those things, or those very things*, id.;—nunc d. rescribo isi literis, quas, etc., *not until now, now at length*, id.;—quod si convenerit, tum d. decebit ingredi in sermonem, *then only, not before*, id. **SYN.** DEMUM; DENIQUE; TANDEM.—Demum, *at length, after a long time*, also analogous to *solum, tantum, only*.—Denique, *in fine*, is placed at the end of a long enumeration.—Tandem, *at length*, when a thing has been a great while longed after: tandem progreditur magna stipante caterva, Virg.

DE-MURMŪRO, āre, *tr.* *To mutter or mumble over*; d. carmen, Ov.

DEMŪTĀTĪO, ōis, *f.* (demuto). A changing, change, Cic.

DE-MŪTO, āre, *tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *To alter, change for the worse*. II. *Intr.*: *To change, be otherwise or different*, Plaut. EX. (1) d. orationem suam, Plaut.

DENĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (deni). I. *Containing the number ten*; d. numerus digitorum, Vitr. II. *Esp.* often d. numus, or *absol.* *Subst.*: Denarius, ii, *m.* [n., Plaut.]. 1. A Roman silver coin, so called because originally of the value of ten asses (=15.6 cents of our money), Cic.; Cæs. *Genit. plur.*: denarium and denarium, Cic.—2. An apothecary's weight, for drachma, Plin.—3. A gold coin, of the value of 25 silver denarii, Plin.

DE-NARRO, āre, *tr.* *To enumerate, narrate, recount*, Hor. **SYN.** See NARRO.

DE-NĀSO, āre, *tr.* (de, nasus). *To deprive of the nose, take off the nose*, Plaut.

DE-NĀTO, āre, *intr.* *To swim down*, Hor.

DE-NĒGO, āre, *tr.* I. *Gen.*: *To say "No" to any thing, to answer in the negative, to deny entirely*; d. objecta, Tac. II. *Esp.*: *To deny, refuse, decline, not to comply with* (e. g. a request, etc.); d. omnia naturae ac necessitati, Cic. **SYN.** See ABNEGŌ.

DĒNI, e, a, *adj. num. distrib.* (decem). I. *Every ten, ten by ten*, Cic.; Cæs. *Sing.*: dena luna, *every tenth*, Ov. II. *Meton.* for decem: Ten; ut bis dena viginti non sint, Plin. Gr. 107, 11.

DE-NĪCĀLIS (denec), e, *adj.* (de, nex). Propitiatory with reference to death; d. feriae, the day on which a family, after having lost one of its members by death, underwent a purification.

DĒNIQUE, *adv.* (perhaps from dein-que). I. *Gen.* (1) Denotes sequence or order of succession: *And then, and hereupon, or hereafter, then, next to that, again*. II. *Esp.* (2) Denoting the end of a series: *At last, lastly, finally, ultimately*.—(3) Very often with *tum, nunc*, as: *then at last, only then, only now, that only, only that*.—(4) In briefly resuming or recapitulating what has been said before: *In one word, to be brief, all together, in short, in fine*. EX. (1) imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides;—d. ei rei constituit diem, Cæs.;—quid d. agitis? *what are you doing now?* Plaut.—(2) quae ego diu ignorans, ex tuis literis d. cognovi, Cic.—(3) animum posteritatem ita semper prospiciebat quasi, quum excessisset e vita, tum d. victurus esset, id. *With nunc*: ut mihi nunc d. amare videar, *only now*, id. *With is*: is d. honor mihi videri solet, qui, etc., *that only, only that*, id.—(4) haec in homines alienissimos, d. inimicissimos viri boni faciunt, Cic. **SYN.** See DENUM.

DĒNŌMĪNĀTĪO, ōis, *f.* In *Rhet.*: *The improper use of a word, metonymy* (Liber for vinum; Ceres for fruges), Auct. Hier.

DĒNŌMINO, āre, *tr.* *To name, denote, denominate*; hinc (a Lamio) Lamiae denominati, Hor.;—verba d., Quint.

DĒ-NORMO, āre, *tr.* (de, norma). *To render uneven, or irregular, to make crooked*, Hor.

DĒ-NŌTO, āre, *tr.* *To mark, note, point out*; cives Romanos necandos denotare, Cic.;—d. aliqui probro, *to brand with infamy*, Suet.

DENS, dentis, *m.* (related to ὀδούς Euph. for ὀδός, ὀδάρτος). I. *Prop.* (1) *A tooth*.—2. *Meton.* Also of things in the form of a tooth: e. g. A prong, the tooth of a saw, of a comb, of a wheel, etc.; the coulter of a plough, the edge of an instrument, fluke of an anchor, Plin.; Virg. II. *Fig.* (3) *Tooth of envy, envy*. EX. (1) d. adversi acuti, the sharp front teeth, Cic. *Abol.*: d. primores, the same, Plin.;—d. canini, the eye-teeth, id.;—d. genuini, the molar teeth or grinders, Cic.;—d. Indus, the tusk of the elephant, Ov.;—ivory, id.;—d. Libycus Numida, Erythraeus, etc., the same, Prop.; Ov.; Mart. *Proc.*: albis dentibus deridere aliqui, *to laugh at aloud* (because, by so doing, the teeth become visible), Plaut.;—venire sub dentem, *to get into any body's clutches*, Petron.—(3) non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpuit, Cic.;—d. ater, Hor.

DENSE, *adv.* (densus). I. Of space: *Thickly, closely, close together*; as, d. caesae alui, Plin. II. Of time: *Frequently, all at once, one immediately after another*, Cic.

DENSELĒTĒ or **DENTEĒLĒTĒ**, ārum, *m.* Denselēta, a people in the west of Thrace, Cic.

DENSEŌ, āre. See DENSŌ.

DENSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (densus). I. *Prop.*: *Thickness, density*; d. chartae, humoris, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *Same*; d. sententiarum, condensation.

DENSO, āre, and (for the most part poetic) *Densō*, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To make thick, join closely together, thicken, press together.* II. Fig. (2) *To make compact, to condense, render compendious.* EX. (1) *scutis super capita densatis, Liv.*;—*agmina densentur totis campis, Virg.*;—*d. hastilia, to hurl in masses, id.*;—*thus, d. ictus, to increase, redouble, Tac.*

DENSUS, a, um, adj. [consisting of closely connected parts (opp. *rurus*)]. I. Prop. (1) *Dense, thick, close, compact, set close.*—(2) *Pot. with abl. Full of any thing, crowded with.* II. Fig. (3) *Of style: Concise, pithy, sententious.* EX. (1) *densiores, densissimae silvae, Cæs.*;—*d. litus, consisting of sands, sandy, Ov.*;—*d. castra, pitched closely together, Cæs.*;—*d. hostes, the thickest, Virg.*—(2) *specus d. virginis ac vimine, Ov.*;—*d. ictus, frequent, repeated, Virg.*;—*d. amores, numerous, id.*—(3) *tanta vis in Demosthene, tam d. omnia ita quibusdam nervis intenta sunt, Quint. Of an author: Densior ille (Demosthenes), hic (Cicero) copiosior, id.*;—*Euripides d. sententiis, crowded, id.* SYN. See CRASSUS.

DENTALĪA, fum, n. (dens). I. *The share-beam of a plough, a plough-share, Col.* II. *Pot. A plough, Pers.*

DENTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (dens). I. *Furnished with teeth, toothed, Plin.* PHRASES. *male d., having bad teeth, Ov.*;—*d. bestiae, wild animals for the Circus, Amm.*;—*d. charta, smoothed, Cic.* II. *Furnished with a prong or edge; d. crates, Plin.* SYN. See MORDAX.

DENTIFRANGĪBŪLUS, i, m., and -UM, i, n. (dens, frango). *A tooth-breaker, Plaut.*

DENTIFRĪCIUM, fī, n. (dens, frico). *Tooth-powder, Plin.*

DENTĪLEGUS, i, m. (dens, lego). *One who picks up his teeth that have been knocked out, a tooth-gatherer, Plaut.*

DENTĪO, īre, intr. (dens). I. *To cut or get teeth, Cels.* II. *Meton.: To have the tooth-ache; also said of the chattering of teeth, Plaut.*

DENTISCALPIUM, fī, n. (dens, scalpo). *A tooth-pick, Mart.*

DENŪBO, āre, nupsi, nuptum, intr. I. *To marry; esp. if below one's station; d. in domum Rabulii Blondi, Tac.* II. *Meton.: To live uncleanly, Tac.*

DENŪDO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To bare, make naked, denude.*—(2) *Fig.: To disclose, discover, reveal.* II. *Meton. (3) To strip, plunder, pillage.* EX. (1) *ne denudetur a pectore, Cæs.*;—(2) *d. alciui suum consilium, Liv.*—(3) *civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. ap. Cic.*

DENUNCIĀTĪO (denunt.), ōnis, f. (denuncio). *A disclosing, notifying, announcing, intimation, denunciation; d. calamitatum, Cic.*;—*d. belli, declaration, id.*;—*d. periculi, a menacing, Cæs.*;—*d. testimonii, a threatening to call any one to witness, Cic.*;—*d. quietis, an intimation by a dream, Vell.*;—*d. accusatorum, denunciation, Suet.*

DENUNCĪO (denunt.), āre, tr. I. (1) *To announce, declare, notify, give notice of, make known, intimate (publicly, in matters of religion or of law).* II. (2) *To denounce, threaten, menace.* EX. (1) *quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denunciabantur, foretold, prophesied, Cic.*;—*d. testimonium alciui, to call any body as witness, id.* With *ut, ne, or simply the subj.*: *d. nationibus, ut auxilia mittant, Cæs.*;—*d. Fabio senatus verbis, ne saltum Ciminius transiret, Liv.*—(2) *ille inimicitias mihi denun-*

ciavit, Cic. SYN. **DENUNCIO**; **RENUNCIO**.—*Denunciare, to denounce, declare, give notice, as above.*—*Renunciare, 1. To advertise, acquaint; nemo id tibi renunciabat. 2. To proclaim; r. aliqui consulem, Cic. 3. To countermand, protest against, to renounce.*

DENŪO, adv. (contr. for *de novo*: compare the Fr. *de nouveau*). *Anew, afresh, again, from the beginning, over again, once more; Sicilia censa d. est, Cic.*;—*urbes terrae motu subversas d. condidit, rebuilt, Suet.*;—*aperi . . . continuo operito d., shut it again immediately, Plaut.* SYN. **DENŪO**; **DEINTEGRO**.—*Denuo, anew, etc., as here.*—*De integro, quite afresh, as if nothing had been done before; ferre leges de integro.*

DĒNUS, a, um. See **DENI**.

DĒŌIS, Idis, f. (*Ἀἰδῖς*). The daughter of Deo (*Ἄηρ*, Ceres), i. e. *Proserpine, Ov.*

DĒŌUS, a, um, adj. *Sacred to Deo (Ἄηρ, Ceres), Ov.*

DĒŌNERO, āre, tr. I. Prop.: *To unload, discharge; d. navēs, Amm.* II. Fig.: *ex illius invidia d. aliquid, to take off, Cic.* SYN. See **EXONERO**.

DĒORSUM, adv. [*dissyl.*, *Lucr.*; a secondary form *deorsum*, App.], (de, *versum*, from *verto*). I. *Downward (opp. sursum), naturis sursum d., ultro citro commitantibus, Cic.* II. *Meton.: Underneath, below; d. colere, below, Varr.*

DĒOSCŪLOR, āri, tr. dep. I. *To kiss, kiss much, Plaut.* II. *Meton.: To praise much.*

DĒPĀCISCOR (depec.), cisci, pactus (pect.), tr. dep. *To make an agreement, covenant, or bargain; ipse tria pradia sibi depactus est, Cic.*;—*d. ad conditiones alcijs, id.*;—*d. morte, to die.* SYN. See **PACISCOR**.

DĒPACTUS, a, um, pt. of *depaciscor* and of *depaŋo*.

DĒPANGO, āre, no perf., pactum, tr. I. *To fix or drive into the ground; d. malleolum, Col.* II. Fig.: *To fix; vitae terminus depactus, fixed, Lucr.*

DĒPARCUS, a, um, adj. *Niggardily, Suet.*

DĒPASCO, āre, pāvi, pastum, tr. I. (1) *Of a herdsman: To feed, cause to feed, Virg.*—(2) *Of cattle: To feed upon, eat up, consume, Virg.* II. Fig. (3) *To cull, to pluck.* EX. (1) *glandem ego immisso pecore depasco, Col.*—(2) *si hœdi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col.*;—*altaria (meton. for that which is laid on it) depasta, Virg.*;—*sepes florem depasta, the flowers of which have been eaten, Virg.*—(3) *d. veterem possessionem Academicæ, Cic.* SYN. See **PASCO**.

DĒPASCOR, pasci, pastus, tr. dep. for *dēpasco*, āre. *To feed upon, eat up, consume, Virg.* SYN. See **PASCO**.

DĒPECTO, āre, no perf., pexum, tr. *To comb down or away; d. crines buxo, Ov.*;—*d. linum, to dress flax, Plin.* Facetiously: *To beat, to cudgel, Ter.*

DĒPECŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. *A robber, embezzler; d. ærarii, Cic.* SYN. See **PECULĀTOR**.

DĒPECŪLOR, āri, tr. dep. (de, *peculium*). I. Prop. (1) *To take any body's property, to rob, plunder, embezzle.* II. Fig. (2) *To detract from, diminish.* EX. (1) *Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depiculatus es, Cic. pt. pass.: depiculatus, plundered, robbed.*—(2) *qui laudem honoremque tuum depiculatus est, huius diminuit.* Cic. SYN. **DEPECULOR**; **SPOLIO**; **PRÆDOR**.—*Depiculi, prop., to rob one of his money, but used in a more general sense as above.*—*Spoliare, to bereave, is generally said of*

every thing, *prop.* and *fig.*—*Prædari, to plunder, rob, pillage, to take as a prey.*

DĒ-PELLO, ēre, pŭli, pulsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To thrust, cast or throw down, to drive from one place to another.*—(2) *Esp. in Milit. To force an enemy from his position.*—3. *To wear.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To drive away, remove, expel, put aside.* EX. (1) depelli de loco, Cic.;—d. tantam molem cervicibus, id.;—d. equitem dorso, frenum ore, Hor.;—d. alqm Italia, urbe, to banish, Tac.;—d. fetus ovium, to drive along.—(2) d. hostem loco, Cæs.;—d. defensores vallo, id. Meton.; afflicto jam et depulso loco, Cic.—(3) *An animal: depulsis arbutus hædis, Virg. A child: infantes necdum lacte depulsos, Suet.*—(4) periculum d., Cic.;—d. alqm de spe conatuque, id. SYN. See EXIGO.

DĒ-PENDĒO, ēre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To hang from or on.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To depend upon any thing, to rest upon.* EX. (1) pugio d. a cervicibus, Suet.;—husta d. humero, Quint.;—lychni d. laquearibus, Virg.—(2) d. origine verbi, Ov.

DĒ-PENDO, ēre, di, sum, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.* *To weigh out, to pay.*—(2) *Meton.* *To bestow or spend upon any thing.* II. *Intr.* (3) *To weigh less.* EX. (1) mi abjurare certius est quam d., Cic.;—dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, id. *Fig.* *omnes fere reip. pœnas aut præsentis morte aut turpi exsilio dependerunt, Cic.*—(2) d. plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi, Col. *Pœt.* *d. caput armis, to abandon, give up.*—(3) nec dependis, nec propendis, Plaut.

DĒPERDĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of deperdo.* II. *Adj.* *Morally lost, abandoned, corrupt, Gell.*

DĒ-PERDO, ēre, dīdi, dītum, *tr.* I. (1) *To ruin, destroy.* II. (2) *To lose, part with.* EX. (1) deperditus inopia, impoverished, Phædr.;—d. amore, dying with love, Suet.;—d. fletu, exhausted, Catull.—(2) qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperiderunt, Cic.;—arbores d. folia, have shed, Plin.;—d. nihil de jure civitatis, Cic.;—d. paucos ex suis, Cæs.

DĒ-PĒRĒO, ire, li, *no sup. intr.* I. (1) *To go to ruin, perish, be lost.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To be lost by death, i. e. to die.* EX. (1) si servus deperisset, had been lost (by death or flight), Cic.;—illius exercitus magna pars deperiit, Cæs.;—aurum igne non d., Plin.—(2) d. amore alcjs or in alqo, to be dying with love for, Liv.; Plaut.

DĒPEXUS, a, um, *pt. of depecto.*

DĒPICTUS, a, um, *pt. of depingo.*

DĒ-PĪLO, āre, *tr.* (de, pilus). I. *To pull off the hair, pluck out the feathers;* depilatus struthiocamelus, Sen. II. *Meton:* depilatus, Robbed, cheated, Lucil. ap. Non.

DĒ-PINGO, ēre, pinxi, pictum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To paint, depict, figure, draw.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To represent, depict by words, or in one's mind, to sketch, delineate, describe.* EX. (1) d. imaginem in tabula, Quint.;—d. pugnam Marathoniam, Nep.—(2) in illa (rep.) quam sibi Socrates illo in sermone depinxerit, has depicted to himself, has imagined, Cic.;—d. vitam alcjs, to describe, give a picture of, id.;—mens d. alqd cogitatione, imagines, conceives, id.

DĒ-PLANGO, ēre, nxi, *tr.* *To bewail, lament, Ov.*

DĒ-PLANTO, āre, *tr.* I. *To break off by the root, or from the stock or trunk, Varr.* II. *To set, plant, Plin.*

DĒ-PLĒO, āre, plēvi, plētum, *tr.* *To rack, pour off;* d. oleum, Col.;—d. sanguinem, to let blood, Plin.

DĒPLEXUS, a, um, *pt. of deplector, obsolete.* Grasping, embracing, Lucr.

DĒPLORĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (deploro). Bitterly lamenting, in great distress, Plaut.

DĒPLORĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A bewailing.*

DĒ-PLŌRO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To weep, moan.* Meton. Of a vine: *To drop, bleed greatly, Pall.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To bewail, lament, deplore.*—(3) *Meton.* *To give any thing up as lost, to regard as lost.* EX. (1) lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic.;—d. de suis incommodis, id.—(2) si hæc d. vellem, Cic.;—d. multa de alqo, id.—(3) d. speim, Liv.;—d. vota coloni, Ov. In Medic.: homo deploratus a medicis, given over, Plin.;—d. tusse, d. aurum vitia, etc., incurable, id.

DĒ-PLŪIT, 3. *impers.* *It rains, Tibull. Pœt.* with acc.: Niobe d. lacrimas, is shedding, Prop.

DĒ-PLŪMIS, e, *adj.* (de, pluma). Without feathers; d. hirundines, Plin.

DĒ-PŌLIŌ, ire, *tr.* *To polish, smooth;* d. pavimentum cote, Plin. Facitiously: d. aliquem virgis, to cudgel, Plaut.

DĒ-PŌNO, ēre, pŏsui, pŏsitum, *tr.* [*perf.*, depositi, Plaut.; Catull.; *part. contr.*, depositus, Lucil.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To lay down or place aside, to set, lay, or put down;* with abl. (rarely with acc.).—(2) *Esp.* *To deposit, intrust, or commit to the care of any one, give in charge.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.* *To lay down, renounce, give up;* to forego, lose, allow to escape, decline, refuse.—(4) *Esp.* *To intrust.* EX. (1) d. alqd de manibus, Cic.;—d. onus, id.;—d. arma, id.;—d. crimem, to have the hair cut off, Tac. With acc.: d. malleolum in terram, to set, plant, Col.;—d. exercitum in terram, to land, put on shore, disembark, Just. *Pœt.* *d. vitulum, to lay as a wager, stake, Virg.*—(2) non semper posita reddenda, Cic.;—d. obsides apud alqm, Cæs.;—d. pecuniam in templo, Liv.;—d. impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, Cæs. With in and acc.: d. liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas, Cæs. *Abstr.* *To deposit money with any body, Cic. Pœt.* *To bear, give birth, Catull.*—(3) d. insidias ex memoria, to dismiss from one's memory, Cic.;—d. memoriam alcjs rei, id.;—d. imperium, to resign, lay down, id.—d. morbum, to get rid of a disease, Plin.—(4) populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.;—d. rationes, to consign accounts to any one's care, id.;—d. aliquid tutis aurbis, Hor. SYN. See ABICIO.

DĒPŌPŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (depopulor). *A laying waste, pillaging, Cic.; Liv.*

DĒPŌPŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A pillager.*

DĒ-PŌPŪLŌR, āri, *tr.* dep. I. (1) *To lay waste, to pillage.* II. *Gen.* (2) *To destroy, ruin.* EX. (1) d. agros, Cic.; Liv.;—d. multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana, Cic. *Perf. pt. in a pass. sense:* depopulati agri, laid waste, pillaged, Cæs.;—omnis ora maritima d. ab Achæis, Liv.—(2) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentie depopulabatur, Tac. SYN. DEPOPULOR; VASTO.—*Depopulari, prop.* *to depopulate, strip a country of its inhabitants;* oftener, *to plunder, pillage, etc.*—*Vastare (vastus), to lay waste;* omnia ferro et incendiis vastare, Liv.

DĒPORTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (deporto). I. *A carrying or conducting away, Cat.* II. *Esp.* *Banishment for life, Dig.*

DĒ-PORTO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* *To carry or convey down, to carry or convey from one place to another, to carry, fetch, bring, convey, conduct, send to or away.*—(2) *Esp.* *To banish a person to a distant place for an indefinite period, and with the loss of citizenship.*

II. *Fig.* (3) *To carry off any thing, i. e. to acquire, get.*—(4) *To remove, banish.* EX. (1) Indus magnam vim seminum secum dicitur d., *to carry with it*, Cic.;—d. decumas ad aquam, *to bring down*, id.;—d. frumentum in castra, Cæs.;—d. victorem exercitum, *to conduct home*.—(2) Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac.—(3) si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.;—d. tertium triumphum, id.—(4) d. hoc scelus hinc in solas terras, Ter. SYN. See EXPORTO.

DE-POSCO, ēre, pōposci, tr. *To demand urgently, to demand as a right*; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, Cic.;—d. sibi partes istas, *to demand for one's self, to demand to the exclusion of another*, Cic.;—d. alqm ad mortem, *to demand that a person be put to death*, Cæs.;—d. alqm sibi, *to challenge*, Liv. SYN. See PETRO.

DEPÓSITIO, ōnis, f. (depono). I. *A depositing, giving in charge*, Dig. II. *In Rhet.*: *The conclusion of a period (opp. inceptio)*, Quint.

DEPÓSITUM, i, n. (id.). *That which is intrusted or given in charge, a deposit*; reddere d.

DEPÓSITUS, a, um, pt. of depono. *Prop.*: Of a dead body, removed from the bed to the floor; hence, *despaired of, just dying, just deceased, dead*, Virg.; Ov. *Fig.*: *In danger, in a hopeless condition*, Cic.

DE-POSTŪLO, ēre, tr. *To demand earnestly*, Auct. B. Hisp. SYN. See PETRO.

DE-PRÆDOR, āri, tr. dep. *To lay waste, plunder, pillage*; d. agros, Just. *Intens.* of prædor, q. v.

DEPRÆLIANS, ntis, pt. of deprælior, obsolete. *Fighting, warring*; venti d., Hor.

DEPRĀVĀTE, adv. (depravatus). *Perversely, wrongly*; d. judicare, Cic. SYN. DEPRĀVATE; CORRUPTĒ.—*Depravate* (pravus, crooked), *dishonestly, without probity*.—*Corrupte, corruptly, without sincerity*; de quibus neque depravate judicant, neque corrupte, Cic.

DEPRĀVĀTIO, ōnis, f. (depravo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A perverting, distorting, dislocating, spraining*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Deformity*. EX. (1) depravatione quadam deformi, *distortion*, Cic. *In plur.*: d. pedum, manuum, articularum omnium, Sen.—(2) d. animi, Cic.;—d. verbi, *misapplication*, id. SYN. DEPRĀVATIO; PRAVITAS.—*Depravatio* is the action, and Pravitas is the state itself; pravitas oris, *deformity of the mouth*; depravatio oris, *the contortion or grimace by which deformity is produced*.

DEPRĀVĀTUS, a, um, pt. of depravo. *Made crooked*. *Fig.*: *Spoiled*. SYN. See IMPROBUS.

DEPRĀVO, ēre, tr. (de, pravus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To distort, pervert, disfigure*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To spoil, mar, deteriorate, seduce, mislead*. EX. (1) ita nati, ut quadam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic.;—d. oculos, Plin.—(2) puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, Cic.;—depravatus ab alqo, *misled, seduced*, Cæs.;—d. plebem consiliis, Liv. SYN. See CORRUMPO.

DEPRĒCĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (deprecor). *Begging or requesting urgently*, Tac.

DEPRĒCĀNEUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *That may be moved by entreaty, excorable*; d. fulmina, i. e. *that do no injury*.

DEPRĒCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. (1) *An urgent prayer or entreaty*; esp., *a request for pardon or excuse, a deprecation*. II. *Esp.* (2) *A religious imprecation*. EX. (1) d. aliqua periculi, *a prayer for averting danger*, Cic.;—d.

facti alejs, *a praying for forgiveness*; venia deprecationis, *a refusal*, Quint.—(2) deligi diris deprecationibus, Plin.;—d. deorum, *a praying the gods to send punishment on the guilty*, Cic. III. *A figure of Rhetoric*, when an orator, as it were, *asks pardon*.

DEPRĒCATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who entreats or deprecates*; an intercessor; d. huius periculi, Cic.;—d. miseriarum, id. *Without genit.*: mittere legatos deprecatoresque ad alqm.

DE-PRĒCOR, āri, tr. dep. I. (1) *To seek to avert by entreaty, to pray against, beg to be freed from, to deprecate, beg to be excused, decline by entreaty*. II. (2) *To beg or entreat instantly, to beg of any body, to ask any body for any thing*. EX. (1) ut a me quadam prope justam patrie querimoniam deprecor, Cic.;—d. periculum, Cæs.;—d. iram senatus, Liv.;—d. pro alqo, *to ask pardon for any body, to make excuses for any body, or to try to excuse him*, Cic. *With ne*: deprecor, ne putetis, *I entreat*, Cic.;—unum d., ne se armis despoliaret, Cæs.;—errasse regem deprecari, *having pleaded in excuse*, Sall.;—deprecatus, *in a passive sense*; d. bellum, *averted by prayers*, Just.—(2) quam multorum hic vitam est a L. Sulla deprecatus, Cic.;—ad pacem deprecandam, id.;—d. alqm ab alqo, *to intercede for a person, to beg or entreat any body for or in behalf of another*, id. SYN. See AVERSOR.

DE-PRĒHENDO and DEPRENDO, ēre, ndi, nsum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To seize, catch, take, or snatch away*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To catch, detect, discover in the act (of doing any thing wrong), to surprise*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Pass.*: *To be seized or arrested; to be driven into a strait, to get into a dilemma*.—(4) *To seize mentally, i. e. to perceive, observe, comprehend, discover, find out, recognize any thing*. EX. (1) tabellarios meos deprehenderit, Cæs.;—deprehensus ex itinere, *stopped or arrested on the road, intercepted*, Cæs.;—d. naves, *to seize, take away*, Cæs.—(2) in manifesto scelere deprehensus, Cic.;—deprehendi in adulterio, Quint.;—Clodius deprehensus domi Cæsaris, Cic.;—d. algos flentes, *find in tears*, Quint.—(3) tum se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic.;—deprehensum me plane video.—(4) d. res magnas sæpe in minutis rebus, Cic.;—d. falsas gemmas, *to detect*, Plin. SYN. See OFFENDO; hence,

DEPRĒHENSIO, ōnis, f. *A seizing, catching, surprising, discovery*; manifesta veneni d., *of administering poison*, Cic.

DEPRĒHENSUS (depressus), a, um, pt. of deprehendo.

DEPRESSE, adv. (depressus). *Deeply*; depressius pastinare, Col.;—d. fodere, Sen.

DEPRESSIO, ōnis, f. (deprimo). *A pressing down, deepening*; d. fundamentorum ad solidum, *a laying deep*, Vitruvius;—Socratica d. nasi, *a flat nose*, Macr.

DEPRESSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of deprimo*. II. *Adj.*: *Deep, depressed, lying low*; saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.;—vallis d. in altitudinem, Hirt. Also, *Low (of the voice)*; uti voce d., Auct. Her.

DE-PRIMO, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. (de, premo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To press down, weigh down, to lower, let down*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To depress, oppress, keep down*. EX. (1) animus ex altissimo domicilio depressus, Cic.;—depresso supercilio, id.;—d. vites in terram, *to set, plant, put in the ground*, Col.;—d. fossam, *to dig deep, to sink, hollow out*, Sall.;—d. naves, *to sink*, Cæs.—(2) vos meam fortunam deprimitis, Cic.;—d. preces, *to silence*, Nep. SYN. See PREMIO.

DĒ-PRŌMO, ēre, prompsi, promptum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To draw out, draw forth, to take from or out, bring out, etc.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.*—(3) *Exp.* *To bring forth or forward in a speech, to advance, say.* EX. (1) d. pecuniam ex arca, Cic.;—d. Caeubum cellis, Hor.;—d. tela pharetris, Virg.;—(2) e quibus locis argumenta depromerentur, Cic.;—d. jure civili depromptum, id.;—(3) illa deprome nobis, Cic. SYN. See EXPROBRO.

DĒPROMPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of depromo.

DĒ-PRŌPĒRO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* *To hasten, Plaut.* II. *Tr.* *To dispatch; d. coronas, to prepare quickly, Hor.*

DEPSO, ēre, depstūi, depstum, *tr.* (δέρω). I. *To knead, Cat.* II. *Meton.* *To work; d. coria, to tan, Cat.*

DĒ-PŪDET, ēit, ēre, *impers.* I. *To be greatly ashamed, Vell.* II. *To cease being ashamed, to be past shame, to lose all shame, Sen.*

DĒ-PUGNO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To fight, struggle, contend as for one's life, to fight to the last.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.* EX. (1) Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic.;—Ajax depugnaturus cum Hectorē, id.;—d. acie instructa, Cæs.;—(2) natura atque luxuria d., Plin.;—d. cum animo suo, to contend with one's own inclinations, Plaut.

DĒPULSIO, ōnis, *f.* (depello). *A driving away, rejecting, warding off, repelling, averting, removal; beatam vitam non depulsionē mali, sed ademptionē boni iudicemus, Cic.;—d. doloris, id. In Rhēt.* *A defence.* SYN. DEPULSIO; EXPULSIO.—Depulsio, *a thrusting, a beating away; mostly fig.*—Expulsio, *expulsion, the act of driving out, banishment, not used figuratively.*

DĒPULSO, āre, *tr.* *freq.* (depello). *To drive away, push aside, Plaut.*

DĒPULSOR, ōris, *m.* (depello). *One who drives away, removes, repels, Cic.*

DĒPULSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Serving to avert; d. sacra, Plin.*

DĒPULSUS, a, um, *pt.* of depello.

DĒ-PURGO, āre, *tr.* *To purify, purge; d. quicquid immundi est, Col.;—d. terram ab herba.*

DĒ-PŪTO, āre, *tr.* I. (1) *To cut off, prune.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To esteem, consider.*—(3) d. alqd alci, *to value, assign, intend for.* EX. (1) d. palmites falce, Col. *Pot.* d. umbras for ramos, Ov.;—(2) d. alqd parvi pretii, Ter.;—d. omne id esse in lucro, *to look upon as gain or profit, id.;—d. alqm dignum, id.*—(3) d. vaccas steriles aratro. SYN. DEPŪTO; IMPŪTO.—Deputare, *prop.* as here (1).—Imputare, *prop.* *not to cut; imputata vitis, Plin.* *Fig.* *To impute, account; imputare in solutum, to reckon as paid, Sen.*

DĒ-PŪGIS, is, *e, adj.* (de, pyga). *With little or no buttocks, Hor.*

DĒQUE, *adv.* *Below, down; See SUSQUEDEQUE.*

DĒ-RĀDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* *To rub, scrape, pare off or down; d. atramentum scalpro, Cels.;—d. corticem, Plin.;—d. caput, to smooth, id.*

DERCĒTIS, is, and **DERCĒTO**, ōis, *f.* (Δερκής and Δερκέτω). *Dercetis, Derceto, a Syrian goddess, also called Atargatis, Ov.*

DĒRELICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (derelinquo). *A leaving, deserting, abandoning; d. communis utilitatis, Cic.*

1. **DĒRELICTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of derelinquo.

2. **DĒRELICTUS**, ōis, *m.* (derelinquo). *A leaving, neglecting, Gell.*

DĒ-RĒLINQUO, ēre, liqui, lictum, *tr.* I. (1) *To leave entirely, to forsake, abandon, give up, desert.* II. *To leave behind.* EX. (1) ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles derelinquerent, Cic.;—naves ab aestu derelictae, Cæs.;—derelictus ab amicis, Cic.;—(2) d. praesidium in arce, Curt. SYN. See LINQUO.

DĒ-RĒPENTĒ, *adv.* *Suddenly, all on a sudden.* Poet. ap. Cic.; Tac.

DĒ-RĒPO, ēre, psi, *intr.* *To creep down; d. ad cubile, Phaedr. With acc.: ursi aversi d. arborem, Plin.*

DĒREPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of deripio.

DĒ-RĪDĒO, ēre, risi, risum, *tr.* *To laugh at, deride, scoff at; omnes istos deridete, Cic.;—derisus a suis, id.;—derides, you are joking, you are laughing at me, Plaut. Prot.: d. alqm albis dentibus (so as to show the teeth), i. e. to jeer, etc., Plaut. SYN. See RIDĒO.*

DĒRĪDĒCŪLUM, i, *n.* See the following.

DĒRĪDĒCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (derideo). I. *That serves for laughter, or a laughing-stock, ridiculous, Plaut; Liv.* II. *Subst.* deridiculus, i, *n.* *An object of laughter or ridicule, any ridiculous thing, a laughing-stock, Tac.*

DĒ-RĪGESCO, ēre, rigūi, *intr.* *To grow stiff all over, Ov.; Virg.*

DĒ-RĪPIO, ēre, rīpti, reptum, *tr.* (de, rapio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To pull down, take down with violence or haste, snatch off or away.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To impair, lessen.* EX. (1) d. alqm de ara, Plaut.;—d. velamina ex humeris, Ov.;—d. pignus lacertis, Hor.;—d. amphioram horreo, to fetch quickly down, id.;—(2) quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisse, might have diminished, detracted from, Cic.

DĒRĪSOR, ōris, *m.* (derideo). *A scuffer, mocker, scorner; a jester, buffoon, Hor.; Quint.*

1. **DĒRĪSUS**, a, um, *pt.* of derideo.

2. **DĒRĪSUS**, ōis, *m.* (derideo). *Derision, mockery, scorn, Quint.; Tac.*

DĒRĪVĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (derivo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A turning off (into a different channel, as water), a draining.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.*—2. *Exp.* in Gramm. or Etymol. *Derivation of words.*—4. *In Rhēt.* *An exchanging of one word for another of like meaning to soften the expression, a euphemism (e. g. liberal for prodigal), Quint.* EX. (1) *derivations fluminum, Cic.;—d. solennis (of the Alban Lake), Liv.;—(2) convertere dictum aliquod in usum suum opportuna derivatione, application, Maer.*

DĒ-RĪVO, āre, *tr.* (de, rivus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To turn into a different channel, convey from its regular course.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To draw off, turn away, divert.*—3. *Exp.* in Gramm.: *To derive one word from another, Quint.* EX. (1) d. aquam ex flumine, Cæs.;—d. humorem in colliquias, Col.;—(2) d. nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.;—d. alia ex his fontibus, Quint.;—d. responsonem suam alio, *to answer something else, or on another or different subject, Cic.;—d. iram alcis in se, to draw down upon one's self, Ter.* SYN. See DIBUOCO.

DĒRŌDO, ēre. See DEROSTUS.

DĒRŌGĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (derogo). *An alteration made in a law by the repealing of a clause, a restriction, Cic.*

DĒ-RŌGĪTO, āre, *tr.* *To ask repeatedly.*

DĒ-RŌGO, āre, *tr.* I. (1) *In Law: To take away from or alter a law, repeal some clause of a law, to qualify or modify it.* II. (2) *Gen.* *To take away or detract from, diminish.* EX.

(1) *With int. or with de*: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, Cic.; —d. alqd de lege, id.—(2) *With dat. or with de, rarely with ex*: non mihi tantum derogo, *deny to myself*, Cic.; —d. fidem alci, id.; —d. alqd ex hac aequitate, id. SYN. See **ABROGO**.

DĒ-RŌSUS, a, um, *pt. of* Derodo *obsolet.* *Graved*; d. clipei a muribus, Cic.; —d. ficus a locustis, Plin.

DERTŌNA, æ, f. *Dertona*, a town of Liguria, now *Tortona*, Brut. ap. Cic.

DERTŌSA, æ, f. *Dertosa*, a town of the Ilercaones, on the Iberus, now *Tortosa*, Plin.

DĒRUNCĪNO, Ære, tr. (runcino, *to smooth or shake with a plane*; hence,) *To trick, cheat*.

DĒRŪO, Ære, rūi, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) *Prop.*: *To throw down*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Same*. II. Intr. 3. *To fall, rush down*, App. EX. (1) hiems immensum vim aquarum ruptis nubibus d., Sen.—(2) d. cumulum de laudibus alcis, *to take away*, Cic.

DĒ-RUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (rumpo). I. *Adj.* *Precipitous, steep*; d. dextra pars macerie in aliquantum altitudinis, Liv.; —d. ripæ, id.; —d. colhis, Tac. II. *Subst.*: *Derupta*, drum, n. *A delicacy*; in d. præcipitati, Liv.; —per d. et avia, Tac.

DĒ-SACRO or **DĒSECREO**, Ære, tr. I. *To consecrate, to make or pronounce sacred*; d. querquam Trivia, Stat. *Meton.*: *To deify*, Capitol. II. *Meton. g.n.*: *To dedicate, devote*; chameleon per singula membra desecratum, *devoted to single diseases*, Plin.

DĒ-SEVĪO, Ire, intr. I. *To rage*, Virg.; Hor. II. *To cease raging*; ira, d., Luc. SYN. See **SEVIO**.

DĒ-SALTO, Ære, tr. *To dance*; desaltato cantico abiit, Suet.

DĒ-SCENDO, Ære, ndi, nsum, intr. and tr. (de, scando), [*perf.*, descendidit, Auct. ap. Gell.]. I. Intr. (1) *Prop. gen.*: *To descend, come, go, or fall down, to go or pass from a higher place to a lower*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To come to a place which lies lower; to go or come down to*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To descend, i. e. to go or come downward, to sink down, prostrate, come down, get or sink into*.—(4) *Esp.*: *To proceed to any act (especially if reluctantly), to repair to, to condescend to take a share in*.—(5) *To originate with any body, take its rise from any body or any thing*.—(6) *To depart, deviate from, to be unlike, differ from*. II. Tr. (7) *To derive from (only used in a passive form); to descend from, have one's origin from, be derived from*. EX. (1) d. de rostris, Cic.; —d. de cælo, Liv.; *for which*, d. ab alto cælo, Virg.; *and simply*, d. cælo, Hor.; —d. e curru, Suet.; —d. in campos, Liv. *Of things*: ferrum d. haud alte in corpus, *did not penetrate deeply*, Liv.; —vestis d. ad genua, *comes down to the knees*, id.; —cervix d. in armos, *bends or inclines*, Stat.—(2) d. ad forum, *to go or come to the forum*, Cic.; Liv.; —d. in forum, *the same*.—(3) d. gradatim a summa memoria ad hanc ætatem, Varr.; —vox affectibus compositis descendit, *is lowered*, Quint.; —scriptum d. in aleis aures, *reaches, comes to any body's ears*, i. e. *is read*, Hor.; —d. in sese, *to examine one's self*, Pers.—(4) d. in aciem, *to advance to the fight, come to the charge*; eo, d. in certamen, Cic.; —in prælium, Just. *Esp. often with ad*: d. ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic.; —d. ad vim atque ad arma, Cæs. *Absolet.*: placet mihi iste defensio: descendo, *I yield, I acquiesce*.—(5) ratio subtilitatis a Platone d., Plin.—(6) quantum Seneca ab antiquis descenderat, Quint.—(7) d. a patriciis, Pandect. *Hence descendentes, rarely*. SYN. **DESCENDO**;

EXSCENDO; **DESILIO**.—Descendere, *as above* (1).—Exscendere, *relating to the sea, to delark, land, go ashore*.—Desilire, *to leap down*. Ex equo descendit senex; desilit juvenis, G. D.

DĒSCENSIO, ōnis, f. (descendo). I. *A going or slipping down, a descending*; d. balnearum, *into a bath*, Plin. II. *Concr.*: *Places for bathing in, to which persons descended by steps*, Plin. E.

1. **DĒSCENSUS**, a, um, *pt. of* descendo.

2. **DĒSCENSUS**, ūs, m. (descendo). I. (1) *A coming down*. II. (2) *Concr.*: *A sloping or declining path, a descent*. EX. (1) sub radicibus montis, qua illi d. erat, *where he was to come down*, Sall.—(2) d. difficilis et præruptus, Hirt.; —d. facilis Averno, Virg.

DĒ-SCISCO, Ære, ūi or ūi, itum, intr. I. (1) *To fall away, join an opposite party, to revolt*. II. *Gen.* (2) *To leave, withdraw from, decline from*. EX. (1) d. ab alqo, Cic.; —d. ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv.—(2) quod a me ipse non desciverim, *have not become faithless to myself*, Cic.; —d. a vita, *to withdraw*, id.; —vitis d., *degenerates*, Col. SYN. See **DEFICIO**.

DĒ-SCRĪBO, Ære, psi, ptum, tr. I. (1) *To copy, transcribe*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To represent by drawing, to delineate, depict, sketch, draw, describe*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To represent or set forth, to describe, depict, designate, define*.—(4) *To class, arrange, distribute*. EX. (1) d. librum ab alqo, *to copy from any body's book*, Cic.; —d. epistolam, id.—(2) d. geometricas formas in arena, Cic.; —d. spheram, id.; —d. cæli meatus, Virg.; —d. carmina in foliis, in cortice, id.—(3) d. hominum sermones moresque, Cic.; —d. oratoris facultatem, id.; —d. alqm latronem ac sicarium, *to represent as, etc.*—(4) populam in tribus tres curiasque descripsit, Cic.; —d. Asiæ civitates in provincias, id.; —d. stellas in deos, *to allot, assign, destine*, Plin.; —d. vectigal Græciæ, *to distribute, parcel out*, Hor. SYN. **DESCRIBO**; **EXSCRIBO**; **TRANSCRIBO**.—Describere, *as here* (1, 2, 3).—Exscribere, *to make extracts*.—Transcribere, *to transcribe*=describere (1) *to make a copy of any writing*. *Fig.*: *To transfer to another class or order*; transcribere faminam in viros, *to transfer a woman into the class of men*, Sen.

DĒSCRIPTĒ, alr. (descriptus). *In order, distinctly*; d. digerere dicta, Cic.

DĒSCRIPTĪO, ōnis, f. (describo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A representation or delineation of a thing*.—(2) *Fig.*: *A description, representation, picture, portrait, explanation*.—(3) *In Rhet.*: *A characterizing, Cic.*; Quint. II. (4) *Distribution, division, disposition, arrangement*. EX. (1) d. cæli, Cic.; —d. orbis terrarum, *a map*, Vitruv.; —d. volutarum, *a drawing, delineation*, id.—(2) d. officii, Cic.; —d. convivii luxuriosi, Quint.—(3) personarum d., Cic.—(4) d. populi, Cic.; —d. privatarum possessionum, id.

DĒSCRIPTUNCŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (descriptio). *A brief description*, Sen.

DĒSCRIPTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of* describo. II. *Adj.*: *Regular, orderly, well arranged*; materia orationis omnibus locis descripta, Cic.; —d. ordo verborum, id.

DĒ-SĒCO, Ære, sēcti, sectum, tr. *To cut off*; d. partes ex toto, Cic.; —d. aures, Cæs.; —d. particulam, Hor. SYN. **DESECO**; **EXSECO**; **PRÆCINO**.—Desecare, *prop.*, *to cut down*.—Exsecare, *to cut off or out*; exsecta lingua, Cic. *In Medic.*: *To cut off or out a diseased part*.—Præcidere, *to cut off a projecting part*; illi manum gladio præciderat. *Fig.*: *To destroy, cut off*; p. spem, Cic.; —but plane præcidere means, *to deny altogether*.

DĒSECR0, āre. See **DESACR0**.

DĒSECTĪO, ōnis, f. (deseco). *A cutting off; d. stramentorum*, Col.

1. **DĒ-SĒRO**, āre. *To sow, plant*. See **DE-STUS**.

2. **DĒ-SĒRO**, āre, serūi, sertum, tr. (Prop.: *To separate one's self from any thing; hence.*) *I. Prop.* (1) *To leave in the lurch, to fail.*—(2) *Esp. in Milit., Absol.: To desert the colors, leave one's standard, to run away, desert.* *II. Fig.* (3) *To forsake, give up, abandon.* *EX.* (1) *quum amici partium deseruerint me, partim etiam providerint*, Cic.;—*d. exercitum ducesque*, Cæs.;—*deseret (me) ante dies, quam, time would fail me before*, Ov.;—(2) *d. exercitum*, Quint.;—(3) *suum jus non deseruit*, Cic.;—*d. officium*, id.;—*d. spem alcis, to disappoint; d. se, to despair of one's self.* *SYN.* See **LINGUO**.

DĒSERTĪO, ōnis, f. (desero). *I. Prop. in Milit.: A leaving one's colors or standard, desertion*, Dig. *II. Fig.: A neglecting, slighting; d. juris humani*, Liv.

DĒSERTOR, ōris, m. (desero). *I. Gen.* (1) *One who neglects or forsakes, a deserter.* *II. Esp. in Milit.: One who leaves his standard, a deserter*, Cæs.; Liv. *EX.* (1) *d. amicorum*, Cic.;—*d. communis utilitatis aut salutis*, id. *SYN.* **DESERTOR**; **PRODITOR**.—*Desertor, one that forsakes or abandons: desertor miles*, Cæs., *a deserter*.—*Proditor, one who discovers: proditor arcani*, Hor. *Said of a traitor, betrayer or treacherous man: Proditor patriæ*, Cic.

DĒSERTUM, i, n. (desertus, deserted; hence.) *A solitary place, a desert, waste land; usually only in the plur.*, Virg.; Plin.

DĒSERTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of desero.* *II. Adj.: Desert, solitary, waste: urbes dirutæ ac paupæ*, d., Cic.;—*d. loca*, Cæs.;—*d. alcyones, solitary, lonesome*, Prop. *SYN.* See **VASTUS**.

DĒ-SERVĪO, īre, intr. *To serve zealously, to be devoted to, to take care of; d. cuius*, Cic.;—*Epicurei corpori deservientes*, id. *SYN.* See **SERVUM ESSE** (**SERVUS**).

DĒSES, Idis, adj. (desideo). *Inactive, idle, indolent: sedemus d. domi*, Liv.;—*natura deside torpet orbis*, Luc. *SYN.* **DESSES**; **DESIDIOSUS**; **PIGER**.—*Deses, one that is actually idle.*—*Desidiosus, one habitually lazy.*—*Piger, a sluggish, he that fears trouble and labor, careless of what it is his duty to attend to: militiæ piger*, Hor.;—*piger scribendi ferre laborem*, id. *Fig.: annus piger, a long and tedious year*, Hor.;—*senectus pigra*, Ovid.

DĒ-SICCO, āre, tr. *To dry up*, Plaut.

DĒ-SĪDEO, āre, sēdi, sessum, intr. (de, sedeo). *I. (1) To sit idle any where, to remain long and inactive in any place, to linger.* *II. Esp. 2. To go to stool*, Cels.;—(3) *To be idle or negligent about any thing.* *EX.* (1) *aquila d. ramis*, Phædr.;—*d. amœnioribus locis*, Quint.;—(3) *d. in discrimine sociorum*, Suet. *SYN.* **DESIDEO**; **DESINO**.—*Desidere, to sit idle.*—*Desidēre (sidere), to sink, to chink; terra spatio caverna ingenti desederat*, Liv. *Fig.: desident mores, good manners are perverted or corrupted*, Tac.

DĒSĪDĒRĀBĪLES, e, adj. (desidero). *Desirable; nihil d. concupiscere*, Cic.

DĒSĪDĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *I. A longing, ardent desire or wish for any thing; d. voluptatum*, Cic. *II. An objection raised, which requires an answer from the opposite party*, Vitruv.

DĒSĪDĒRĀTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of desidero.* *II. Adj.: Wished for, welcome; in the superl., blandissima et d. promissa*, Plin.

DĒSĪDĒRĪUM, ii, n. (desidero). *I. Prop.*

(1) *A longing, ardent desire, wish.*—(2) *Esp.: A natural call or necessity.*—(3) *A petition, request, etc., addressed to a public officer or administration.*

II. Concr. (4) *A person longed after.* *EX.* (1) *d. urbis me tenet*, Cic.;—*esse in desiderio alcis rei, to long for any thing*, id.;—*teneri, flagrare, incendi desiderio alcis*, id.;—*afficere alqm desiderio, to fill with longing*, id.;—*relinquere d. sui apud alqm, a longing after one's self*, id.;—*thus, d. tui or tuum, after you.*—(2) *d. naturale*, Liv.;—*d. scabendi*, Plin.;—(3) *desideria militum ad Cæsarem ferenda*, Tac.;—(1) *valet, mea d., valet*, Cic. *SYN.* See **CEPIDO**.

DĒSĪDĒRO, āre, tr. (Root sid. perhaps related to **ELAS**, **JAS**, to look eagerly or with desire towards a thing; hence.) *I. (1) To desire, long for, to entertain a wish or desire.* *II. Meton.* (2) *To miss any thing, feel the want of.*—(3) *To lose any thing.* *EX.* (1) *d. voluptates*, Cic.;—*d. vires adolescentis*, id.;—*d. virtutem in milite*, Cæs.;—*oculi mei d. te, long after you*, id.;—(2) *ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, i. e. what I desired in your speech, or wished your speech had contained; consequently, what was missing*, Cic.;—*d. eloquentiam in Catone*, id.;—*d. fortiter suos, to bear the loss of.*—(3) *in eo prælio non amplius CC. milites desideravit*, Cæs. *Esp. in the passive: nulla navis desiderabatur, was missing, lost*, Cæs. *SYN.* See **CEPIDO**.

DĒSĪDĪA, æ, f. (desideo). *I. A (long) sitting in a place, a loitering, losing time. e. g. at a dressing-table*, Prop. *II. Esp.: Idleness, inactivity, slothfulness, a doing nothing; ne se desidie dedat*, Cic.;—*d. agri, a lying fallow*, Col. *SYN.* **DESIDIA**; **SOCORDIA**; **SEGNITIA**; **SEGNITIES**; **INERTIA**; **IGNAVIA**; **OTIUM**; **PIGRIITIA**; **MOLLITIES**.—*Desidia (sedeo), the state of one sitting idle, inaction, slothfulness.*—*Socordia (sine, corde), sluggishness, complete indolence.*—*Segnitia, and Segnities, slowness, want of energy, dullness.*—*Inertia (sine, arte), unskilfulness; artibus qui carebant inertes a majoribus appellabantur; hence, inactivity, want of life, motion, strength.*—*Ignavia, want of courage, faintheartedness (opp. fortitudo, Cic.).*—*Otiū, leisure, not always in an ill sense: otium negotii inopia.*—*Pigritia, laziness, fear of trouble, neglect of duty, reluctance to labor.*—*Mollities, timorousness, want of resolution or firmness.*

DĒSĪDĪABŪLUM, i, n. (desidia). *A place for idlers, a lounging-place*, Plaut.

DĒSĪDĪOSE, adv. (desidiosus). *Inactively, slothfully*, Lucr.

DĒSĪDĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (desidia). *Idle, inactive, slothful, sluggish, inert, lazy; d. contubernalis*, Col. *Pul.: d. Cupido, causing idleness, enervating*, Ov. *SYN.* See **DESSES**.

DĒ-SĪDO, āre, sēdi, intr. *I. Prop.* (1) *To sink, fall, or settle down.* *II. Fig.* (2) *To degenerate, grow worse.* *EX.* (1) *tantos terræ motus factos, ut terræ desederint*, Cic.;—*unde d. in inum.*—(2) *velut desidentes primo mores, deinde lapsi sunt*, Liv. *SYN.* See **DESIDO**.

DĒSIGNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (designo). *I. (1)*

A marking out, designation, specification. *II. Meton.* (2) *Regulation, disposition, arrangement.*—(3) *Nomination to an office.* *EX.* (1) *d. cellarum, a plan*, Vitruv.;—*d. undarum, a circle formed in water by a stone being thrown into it*, id.;—*d. personarum et temporum*, Cic.;—(2) *d. et apparatus totius operis*, Cic.;—(3) *d. annua, the annual choice of a consul*, Tac.

DĒSIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *I. One who*

orders, regulata, or arranges; e. g. a master of ceremonies, Plaut.;—at a funeral: an undertaker, Sen.; Hor. II. (for ὑπαφαιρής) One who presides at public games, and awards the prize.

DE-SIGNO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To mark out, describe, notify, represent, designate.

II. Fig. (2) To mark, denote by speech or discourse, to signify, intimate, designate, denote, represent.

—(3) To regulate, arrange, dispose, distribute, ordain.—(4) To appoint, nominate to any thing (e. g. an office), to choose, fix upon. Exp. often: designatus, one appointed to an office (before he enters upon duty).—(5) To design mischief.

EX. (1) d. descriptionem, to sketch out, plan, Cic.;—d. urbem aratro, Virg.;—d. frontem volnere, to mark, Stat.;—d. Europen, to embroider or weave the figure of, Ov.;—d. alqm oculis ad cædem, to mark.—(2) verbis designata, Cic.;—d. mundum deum, to indicate as a deity, id.;—d. alqm oratione alqm, to mark out or designate any body in or by a speech, Cæs.—(3) quæ a diis designati sunt.—(4) consul designatus,—quæstor d., etc., consul elect, etc., Cic.; Vell.—(5) quid non ebrietas designat, Hor.

SYN. See SIGNO.

DE-SILIO, ire, silii, sultum, intr. (de, salio). To leap down; d. de rheda—de navibus, ex or ab equo, curru, etc., Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.

SYN. See DESCENDO.

DE-SINO, ēre, Ivi or fi, Itum, tr. and intr. (contr. desisse, Cic.;—desissens, Catull.). I. Tr. (1) To leave off from a thing, to cease from, leave alone, leave undone, omit, give over.

II. Intr. (2) To cease, come to an end.—(3) In Rhet. Of a period: To end, finish. EX. (1) Usually with inf., rarely with acc. or absol., Gr. 439: illud jam mirari desino, Cic.;—d. artem (sup. exercere), not to practise any longer, id.;—so, d. verba. Imperat., desine, leave off, give over, Plaut.; Ter. Poet. with genit.: d. querelam, Hor.; Gr. 372;—orationes legi desitæ, no longer read.—(2) desierant imbres, Ov.;—bellum desierat, Tac.;—ira d., Ov.;—cauda d. in piscem, ends in, id.—(3) illa quæ similiter desinunt, Cic.

SYN. See CASSO.

DESIPIENTĪA, æ, f. (desipio). Want of understanding, foolishness, Lucr.

DE-SIPIO, ēre, ūi, intr. and tr. (de, sapio). I. Intr.: To be silly or without understanding, to act foolishly; summus viros d., Cic.;—d. in loco, Hor.;—desipiens, foolish, Cic.;—d. mentis (Gr. 371), to be insane, crazy, Plaut. In Med.: d. intra verba, to talk irrationally, as in a fever, Cels. II. Tr.: To render insipid, Tert.

SYN. See DELIRO.

DE-SISTO, ēre, stiti, stitum, intr. [perf. destiterunt, Lucr.]. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over, usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.;—d. hoc conatu, Cæs.;—d. causas agere, Cic.;—d. a defensione, Cæs. SYN. See CASSO.

1. DESĪTUS, a, um, pt. of desino.

2. DESĪTUS, a, um, pt. of desero, ōvi (absol.). Sown, put in the ground; d. semina, Varr.

DE-SOLO, āre, tr. (de, solus). To leave alone, forsake, desert; d. agros, Virg.;—desolatae terræ, laid waste, desolated, Ov.;—desolatus, deserted.

DESPECTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (despecto). A looking out, a prospect, a view, Vitruv.

DESPECTŪ, ōnis, f. (despicio, a looking down upon: meton.). A despising, contemning; d. humanarum opinionum, Cic.

DESPECTO, āre, tr. freq. (despicio). I. Prop. (1) To look down upon. II. Fig. (2)

To despise. EX. (1) d. terras ex alto, Ov.;—oppidum d. regionem, commands a view of, Liv.—(2) d. infra liberos, Tac.;—ut victi et ignavi despectantur, id.

1. DESPECTUS, a, um, pt. of despicio.

2. DESPECTUS, ūs, m. (despicio). I. Prop.: A look-out upon a place below; erat ex oppido Alesia d. in campum, Cæs. II. Fig.: A despising, contemning, Auct. Her.

DESPĒRANTER, adv. (desperans). Desperately, hopelessly; d. loqui cum alqm, Cic.

DESPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (despero). Hopelessness, despair; d. victoria, Cic.;—d. magna pucis, Cæs.;—ad summam desperationem, id.

DESPĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of despero. II. Adj.: Hopeless, past hope, despair'd of, irremediable, desperate, given over; exercitus collectus ex senibus d., Cic.;—remedium ægrotae ac prope desperatæ reip., given over, despair'd of, id.

DE-SPĒRO, āre, intr. and tr. To have no hope, to lose or give up all hope, to despair, despond. Usually with de, the dat., acc., an objective clause, or absol.: d. de republica, Cic.;—d. salutem, id.;—d. honorem, id.;—non despero, ista esse vera, id. Russ.: sive desperamus, are despair'd of, given up, id. SYN. DESPERO; DIFFIDO.—Desperare, to be without hope.—Diffidere, to distrust, mistrust, to be with little hope; diffidens et desperans rebus suis, Cic.

DESPĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (despico). Contempt; despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

1. DESPĪCĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of despico. II. Adj.: Contemptible, Cic.

2. DESPĪCĀTUS, ūs, m. (despico). Contempt; si quis despiciatui ducitur, is despised.

DESPĪCIĒNTĪA, æ, f. (despicio). Contempt; d. rerum externarum, Cic.

DE-SPĪCIO, ēre, spexi, spectrum, tr. and intr. (de, specio). I. Tr. (1) Prop.: To look at any thing from on high, to look down upon.—(2) Fig.: To look down upon, i. e. to despise, contemn, value at a low rate or below its worth. II. Intr. (3) To look down. EX. (1) d. terras jacentes, Cic.—(2) d. divitias, Cic.;—d. legionem propter paucitatem, Cæs.;—d. munus, to reject, refuse to accept, id.;—despiciens sui, despising one's self, Cic.—(3) d. de vertice montis in valles, Ov. I. SYN. DESPICIO; DISPICIO.—Despicere, to look down at or upon, as above (1).—Dispiciere, to look about on every side, to look for. II. SYN. DESPICIO; SPERNO; FASTIDIO; TEMNO; CONTEMNO; ASPERNOR; NEGLIGO.—Despicere (2), to look down upon with contempt, despise.—Spernere, prop., to reject; sperne voluptates, spurn.—Fastidire, to loathe, disdain, scorn.—Temnere, to slight, to set little by.—Contemnere, a stronger term than temnere.—Aspernari, to spurn, reject with contempt.—Negligere, to disregard, neglect, overlook; injurias negligere, Cic. This word expresses less than the others.

DESPŌLIĀTOR, ōris, m. (despolio). A pillager, Plaut.

DE-SPŌLIO, āre, tr. To rob, plunder; d. templum Dianæ, Cic.; despoliari triumpho, Liv.

DE-SPONDĒO, ēre, spondi, sponaum, tr. I. Gen. (1) To promise, engage. II. Exp. (2) To promise in marriage, to betroth.—(3) To give up. EX. (1) d. librum alcm, Cic.;—d. Syriam alcm, id.;—d. imperium Orientis Romanis, Liv.—(2) d. filiam alcm, Cic.; Liv.;—d. filiam alcm sibi, to engage one's self with, id.—(3) d. annos, to lose courage, to despair, Liv.;—d. sapientiam,

to lose all hopes of acquiring, id. SYN. See POLLICEOR.

DE-SPONSO, āre, tr. freq. (despondeo). To betroth; quæ prætextato desponsata fuerat, Suet.

DE-SPONSUS, a, um, pt. of despondeo.

DE-SPŪMO, āre, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) To take off the scum, to skim.—(2) Meton.: To rub smooth, polish.—(3) To pour down in a foaming state, to pour forth. II. Intr. (4) To work off the froth, abate, subside. EX. (1) d. undam aheni, Virg.—(2) d. pavimentum cote, Plin.—(3) d. lacrimarum aliquid, to shed, Sen. Post.: d. vinum, to digest, Pers.—(4) ut fervor despumet, Sen.

DE-SPŪO, ěre, intr. and tr. I. Prop. (1) To spit down or upon, to spit out. II. Fig. (2) To dominate, disapprove, disdain. EX. (1) sacellum ubi despuu religio est, Liv.—for the sake of averting evil, Plin.—(2) d. voluptates, Sen.;—d. preces aliejs, Catull.

DE-SQUĀMĀTA, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) (desquamio). Parts of the body that have been galled, Plin.

DE-SQUĀMO, āre, tr. I. To scale, take off the scales; d. pisces, Plaut. II. Meton.: To bark, peck, scour; d. corticem, Plin.;—d. vestem cretā, id.

DE-STERTO, ěre, tui, —intr. To cease snoring.

DE-STILLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (destillo). A trickling down, as of humors of the body; hence, rheum, catarrh, cold in the head, Cels.; Plin.

DE-STILLO, āre, intr. I. (1) To trickle down, to drip or fall in drops. II. Meton. (2) To be dripping wet. EX. (1) d. ex aethere, Sen.;—humor d. de capite in naves, Cels.—(2) arbores d. odore miræ suavitatis, Plin.;—tempora d. nardo, Tibull.

DE-STĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (destino). An appointing, fixing, establishing; a resolution, determination, Liv.; Plin.; Tac.;—d. consulum, choice, Plin.;—d. mortis, a resolution to die, Plin.

DE-STĪNĀTO, ade. (destinatus). Designedly.

DE-STĪNĀTUM, i, n. (id.). I. A fixed aim; petere d., to shoot at a mark, Liv. II. Meton.: Intention; componere destinata, the proposed narration, Tac. Adv.: ex destinato, with purpose or intention, designedly, Sen.; Suet.

DE-STĪNĀTUS, a, um, pt. of destino.

DE-STĪNO, āre, tr. (Root STANS, akin to sisto and istāro, lit. to set fast; hence in gen.). I. Prop. (1) To fasten, make fast, to make firm, bind. II. Fig. (2) To fix, appoint, assign, establish; to propose to one's self, to take a resolution, determine, intend, destine. EX. (1) d. rates ancoris, Cæs.;—d. antennas ad malos, id.—(2) tempore loquere ad certamen destinatis, Liv.;—ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.;—d. alqm ad mortem, Liv.;—quæ agere destinaverat.

DE-STĪTŪO, ěre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (de, statuo). I. Prop. (1) To place any where, to put down. II. Meton. (2) To abandon, desert, forsake, to leave in the lurch. EX. (1) d. palum in foro, Græch. ap. Gell.;—d. armatos in medio, Liv.;—d. cohortes extra vallum, id.—(2) d. alqm in causa, Cic.;—destitutus consilijs, promissis, etc., forsaken by, deprived of, without, Cic. Post.: d. deos mercede pacta, to defraud of the stipulated wages, Hor.;—d. spem morando, to deceive, disappoint, Liv.;—d. partem verborum, to pronounce slightly, Quint. SYN. See LIQUO.

DE-STĪTŪTĪO, ōnis, f. (destituo). A forsaking, disappointing, Suet.; Cic.

DE-STĪTŪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of destituo. II. Adj.: Forsaken, destitute, helpless; destituto similis, Suet.

DE-STRĪCTUS, a, um, pt. of destringo.

DE-STRĪNGO, ěre, strinxi, strictum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To strip off, pull off, pull out.—(2) Exp.: To rub or brush the body in the bath.—(3) Fig.: To strip, take away. II. Prop. (4) To graze, touch gently.—(5) Fig.: To scold, jeer at, criticize sarcastically. EX. (1) d. olcum, Col.;—d. gladium, to draw, Cic.—(2) dum (corpus) destringitur tergiture, Plin. E.—(3) d. alqd bonis, to take away, strip from, Plin.;—d. severitatem in alqm, to employ against any body, Sen.—(4) d. æquora alis, Ov.;—cuspis d. alqm, id.—(5) d. alqm gravi contumelia, Phædr.;—d. alqm mordaci carmine, Ov.

DE-STRŪCTĪO, ōnis, f. (destruo). I. Prop.: A putting down or making level with the ground, destruction; d. murorum, Suet. II. Fig.: d. sententiarum, a refuting, invalidating, depriving of force (opp. confirmatio), Quint.

DE-STRŪO, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To pull down any thing, to destroy, break up, demolish. II. Fig. (2) To destroy, subvert, invalidate, upset. EX. (1) navem, ædificium idem d., Cic.;—d. mœnia, Virg.—(2) d. ac demoliri jus, Liv.;—d. finitionem, to refute, invalidate (opp. confirmo), Quint.;—d. hostem, to weaken, Tac. SYN. DESTRO; DEMOLIOR; EVERTO; PERDO.—Destruere, as above (1).—Demoliri, to demolish, prop., of buildings. Fig.: To destroy.—Evertere, to turn upside down, to undermine; evertere ab imo mœnia, Virg. Fig.: e. leges, testamenta, etc.—Perdere, to destroy utterly, in any way. Demoliri denotes greater effort than destruo; evertere implies the idea of foundations destroyed; perdere means to ruin entirely.

DE-SUB, prep. with abl. Below, underneath; d. Alpihus, Flor.

DE-SŪBITO, or separately, DE-SŪBITO. All on a sudden, quite suddenly, Cic.; Plaut.

DE-SUCTUS, a, um, pt. of desugo.

DE-SŪDASCO, ěre, intr. incip. To sweat much, Plaut.

DE-SŪDO, āre, intr. I. Prop.: To sweat much, Cels.; Stat. II. Fig.: To take great pains about any thing; in his exertationibus ingenii desudans, Cic. SYN. See SUDO.

DE-SUE-FĀCĪO, ěre, fēci, factum, tr. (desuesco, facio). To disuse, put out of use; multitudo desuefacta a concionibus, having lost the practice or habit of, out of use, Cic.

DE-SŪESCO, ěre, sŭēvi, sŭētum, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) To render unaccustomed, to put out of use. II. Intr. (2) To be unaccustomed. EX. (1) Usually in pt. perf.: diu desueta aruga, Virg.;—ex tanto intervallo rem d. usurpare, Liv.—(2) agmina desueta triumphjs, Virg.

DE-SŪETŪDO, inis, f. (desuesco). Disuse of a thing; d. armorum, Liv.;—desuetudine tardus.

DE-SŪETUS, a, um, pt. of desuesco.

DE-SŪGO, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. To suck up, suck in, Sall.

DE-SULTOR, ōris, m. (desilio). I. One who vaults from one horse to another, in the games of the Circus, Liv. II. Meton.: A changing, a fickle person; d. bellorum, one who often changed sides in war, Sen.;—d. amoris, one inconstant in love.

DE-SULTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (desultor). Of or belonging to horsemanship in the circus;—d.

equus, the horse of a desultor, Suet. *Subst.*: One that practises horsemanship in the Circus, Cic. *See* DESULTOR.

DESULTŪRA, æ, f. (desilio). *A leaping down from a horse*, Plaut.

DESUM, esse, fūi, intr. irr. (inf. defore; imp. subj., deforem, etc.). *I. Gen.* (1) *To be away or out of the way, to be missing or not present.* *II. Esp.* (2) *To take or have no part in any thing, to be wanting or fail in one's part, not to support or assist, to neglect to serve, to desert.*

EX. (1) nihil unquam omnino desse amicis, Cic.;—verba desunt mihi in C. Lælio commendando, id.;—hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit, Cæs.;—non desunt, qui, etc., there are people, who, Quint.;—(2) *Usually with dat.*: d. amicis opera, consilio, labore, Cic.;—d. reip., Cæs.;—d. officio, to be wanting in one's duty, not to do one's duty, Cic.;—d. temporis, to lose or neglect the opportunity, Liv.;—thus, d. occasione temporis, Cæs.;—d. sibi, to neglect one's own advantage, to be wanting to one's self, stand in one's own light, Cic.;—nos consules desumus, are wanting in our duty. *SYN.* *See* DEFICIO.

DESŪMO, ēre, sumpsī, sumptum, tr. *To take for one's self, to take upon one's self, to undertake*; sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv.;—d. sibi pugnas, Tac.;—d. sibi Athenas, to chase for an abode, Hor.

DESŪPER, adv. *Down from above, from on high, above*; d. vulnerare aliquem, Cæs.;—machina (the wooden horse) ventura desuper urbi, from above, Virg.

DESURGO, ēre, intr. *To rise from table.*

DETEGO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) *To uncover, lay open, make or lay bare, render visible.* *II. Fig.* (2) *To discover, disclose, lay open, reveal, betray.* *EX.* (1) d. adem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.;—nebula d. jugum montium, the disappearing mist uncovers or lays open to the eye, id.;—d. corpora, to strip bare, Tac.;—d. faciem, to uncover;—(2) d. cladem, Liv.;—d. consilium, id. *SYN.* *See* NUDO.

DETESTO, ēre, —, sum, tr. *To take down what has been spread out (as a tent)*; d. tabernacula, to strike, Cæs.; Liv.

DETENSUS, a, um, pt. of detendo.

DETENTUS, a, um, pt. of detineo.

DETERGEO, ēre, si, sum, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) *To wipe off or away, to dry up.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To clean by wiping, to cleanse.*—(3) *To take away, remove.* *II. A. Fig.* (2) *To sweep off.* *EX.* (1) d. sudorem frontis brachio, Suet.;—d. lacrimas pollice, Ov. *Poet.*: d. sidera, to chase away, Cic.;—d. nubila, Hor.;—(2) d. labra spongia, Col.;—(3) d. pecuniam, Cic. *Fig.*: d. fastidia, Col.;—d. somnum, Claud.;—(4) d. remos, Liv.;—d. pinas asseribus falcatis, id.

DETERIOR, us, adj. comp. (deter, adj. absol. from det. *Sup.*: Deterimus, a, um. *Worse, poorer, meaner, slighter, more insignificant*; d. vegetalia, Cæs.;—d. obsonia, Plin.;—d. erat equitatu, weaker, less strong, Nep.;—cuncta aucta in deterius, magnified for the worse, Tac. *SYN.* DETERIOR; PEJOR; NEQUIOR.—*Deterior, worse, i. e. less good, the good decreasing.*—*Pejor, worse, i. e. more evil, the evil increasing.*—*Nequior, more worthless, good for nothing in a greater degree*; quod aliud alio melius esset aut pejus, Cic.

DETERIUS, adv. (deterior). *Worse, in a worse manner, more poorly, more slightly*; de Græcis Latine scripta d., Cic. *SYN.* DETERIUS; PEJUS; NEQUIUS. *See* DETERIOR.

DETERMINATIO, ōnis, f. (determino). *An*

end, boundary; d. mundi, Cic.;—d. totius orationis, id.

DE-TERMINO, āre, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) *To enclose within boundaries, to prescribe limits, determine.* *II. Fig.* (2) *Same.* *EX.* (1) angur regiones ab oriente ad occiduum determinavit, Liv.;—(2) id quod dicit spiritu non arte d., limits, Cic.;—d. senatoria officia biennio spatio, Suet. *SYN.* *See* FINIO.

DE-TERO, ēre, trivi, tritum, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) *To rub off, to rub to pieces, to wear.* *II. Fig.* (2) *To lessen, weaken, impair.* *EX.* (1) d. vestem usu, to wear out, Plin.;—d. frumenta, to tread out, to thresh, Col.;—d. calces, to tread upon;—(2) d. laudes alius culpa ingenii, Hor.;—d. ferociam mitius, Tac.

DE-TERREO, ēre, ūi, itum, tr. *To deter, frighten from, keep back, withhold, hinder*; usually aliquem ab or de: ego te a dimicatione deterreo, Cic.;—d. nefas, to prevent mischief, Ov. *SYN.* *See* AETERREO.

DETERSUS, a, um, pt. of detergeo.

DETESTABILIS, e, adj. (detestor). *Abominable, detestable*; populo Romano d., Cic.;—d. omen, id.

DETESTATIO, ōnis, f. (detestor). *I. A detesting, cursing; an execration, curse*, Liv.; Hor. *II. In Law*: *A solemn discharge from any thing, d. sacrorum, from the sacred rites of a gens, and thus from the gens itself, Gell.*

DE-TESTOR, āri, tr. d.p. *I.* (1) *To call to witness (e. g. the gods), set against or in opposition to; to imprecate, curse, abominate, detest, execrate.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To keep off, avert, remove, as an evil.* *II. In Law*: (3) *To abjure solemnly.* *EX.* (1) quum te viderunt, tamquam auspiciū malum detestantur, Cic.;—d. aliquem omnibus precibus, Cæs.;—bella d. matribus, Hor.;—(2) O di immortales, detestamini hoc omen, Cic.;—(3) d. sacra, to renounce the sacred rites of a gens, and thus the gens itself. *SYN.* *See* EXECRO.

DE-TEXO, ēre, xīi, xtum, tr. *To weave off, i. e. to finish or make by weaving, to plait*; d. togam, Titin. ap. Non.;—d. aliquem viminibus mollique junco, Virg. *Meton.*: d. pallium, to strew, Plaut. *Of a speech*: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, finished, Cic. *SYN.* DETEXO; RETEXO.—*Detexere, to make a complete texture, to continue it.*—*Retexere (rursus, texere), to weave over again, also, to unweave, undo*; Penelope telam retexere, Cic.

DETEXTUS, a, um, pt. of detexo.

DE-TINEO, ēre, tīnī, tentum, tr. (de, teneo). *I. Gen.* (1) *To hold or keep back, away or out of, to detain.* *II. Esp.* (2) *To engage, occupy with any thing.* *EX.* (1) d. aliquem prelio, Cæs.;—naves tempestatibus detineantur, id.;—d. aliquem ab incepto alquo, to keep from, prevent;—(2) detineri in alienis negotiis, Cic.;—d. animum studiis, to entertain, amuse, delight one's self with study. *SYN.* DETINEO; RETINEO.—*Detinere, to detain or hinder from going.*—*Retinere, to hold fast, keep back, to prevent from*; qui amicum apud se vult retinere aut sermone aut deambulatione detinet, G. D.

DE-TONDEO, ēre, tōndi and tondi, tonsum, tr. *To shear off, shear, share, cut out or off*; d. oves, Cat.;—d. virgulta, Col.;—d. crines, Ov. *Poet.*: detonsa juvenus, shorn smooth, Pers.

DE-TŪNO, āre, ūi, intr. *I. Prop.*: *To thunder down*; Jupiter d., Ov. *Fig.*: *To thunder forth, storm*, Flor. *II. Prop.*: *To cease thundering*; hence, fig., *to leave off raging*, Virg.

DETONSUS, a, um, pt. of detondeo.

DE-TORNO, Ære, tr. I. *Prop.*: To turn by a lathe; d. velares anulos, Plin. II. *Fig.*: d. sententiam, to twist, flourish, Gell.

DE-TORQUĒO, Ære, si, tum (detorsum, Cat.), tr. and intr. I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: To turn, bend in another direction, to turn away, twist.—(2) *Fig.*: To turn off or away from, avert, remove; also, to direct to a given point, turn toward. II. *Intr.* (3) To turn (one's self) in some direction. EX. (1) d. poniculum, to draw up, Cic.;—d. cornua antennarum, Virg.;—d. hastam, id.;—detortæ corporis partes, twisted, crooked, distorted, Cic.;—d. proram ad undas, Virg.;—d. cervicem ad oscula, Hor.—(2) voluptates d. animos a virtute, Cic.;—d. alqm in alio (i. e. in aliud vitium), Hor.—(3) d. in lavam, Plin.

DĒTORSUS and **DĒTORTUS**, a, um, pt. of detorqueo.

DĒTRACTĀTĪO and **-ĀTOR**. See DETRECT.

DĒTRACTĪO, ðnis, f. (detraho). I. (1) A drawing off, a taking away, removal. II. (2) *Exp. in Medic.*: A purging.—(3) *In Rhet.*: An ellipsis, Quint. EX. (1) Praxitela capita efficitur detractioe, by taking from the stone, Cic.;—d. sanguinis, Cels.;—d. doloris.—(2) d. cibi, Cic.;—simply d., Cels.; Plin. SYN. DETRACTIO; DETRACTIO.—Detractio, the taking away, carrying off forcibly.—Detrectatio, a refusal or denial to do.

DĒTRACTO, Ære. See DETRECTO.

DĒTRACTOR, ðris, m. (detraho). One who detracts, a slanderer; d. sui, Tac.

1. DETRACTUS, a, um, pt. of detraho.

2. DETRACTUS, ðis, m. (detraho). A taking away; d. syllabæ, Sen.

DĒ-TRĀHO, Ære, xi, ctum, tr. [contr. detraхе for detraxisse, Plant.]. I. *Prop.* (1) To draw or pull down, to take off or away, draw off, carry off, to take off hastily, to pull or tear off. II. *Fig.* (2) To diminish, to detract or derogate from, disparage. EX. (1) d. alqm de curru, Cic.;—ex cruce,—equo, Liv.;—d. stramenta et mulis, Cæs.;—d. binas quinquagesimas de tota summa, to deduct, subtract; for which; d. alqd ex ea summa, Cic.—(2) d. majestatem regum, Liv.;—d. dignitatem, Cic. SYN. See ABSTRAHO and INJURIA.

DĒTRACTĀTĪO (detract.), ðnis, f. (detrecto). A declining, refusal; d. militiæ, Liv. SYN. DETRECTIO.

DĒTRACTĀTOR (detract.), ðris, m. (id.). I. One who refuses, a refuser; d. ministerii, Petron. II. One who detracts or disparages, a detracter, defamer; d. laudum suarum, Liv.

DĒ-TRECTO (detract.), Ære, tr. (de, tracto). I. (1) To refuse, decline. II. (2) To undervalue, lower in estimation, to detract from, disparage. EX. (1) d. militiam, Cæs.;—d. certamen, Tac.;—d. imperata, to refuse, decline, Suet.—(2) adversæ res etiam bonos detractant, Sall.;—d. antiquos oratores, Tac.;—d. virtutes, Liv.;—d. laudes, Ov. SYN. See OBTECTO.

DĒTRĪMENTŌSUS, a, um, adj. (detrimen-tum). Hurtful, injurious; ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Cæs.

DĒTRĪMENTUM, i, n. (detero). I. A rubbing off, making smooth; d. limæ, App. II. *Meton.*: Loss, harm, damage, injury, detriment; afferre d., to cause, Cæs.;—accipere d., to suffer; also, facere d., capere d., the same. Thus, in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls for the safety of the state, we have, vident (provideant, dent operam, etc.)

consules, ne quid resp. detrimenti capiat. SYN. See DAMNUM.

DĒTRĪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of detero. II. *Adj.*: Used, worn out, threadbare; tride; illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint.

DĒ-TRŪDO, Ære, si, sum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To thrust down or away, to push, drive, or force away. II. *Fig.* (2) To thrust, drive, or bring to or from (according to the prep. following). EX. (1) d. alqm vi de saltu agroque communi, to force, drive out or away, Cic.;—d. hostem, to force, throw out of his position, put to flight, Liv.;—d. alqm in pistrinum, Ter.;—d. naves scopulo, Virg.;—stomachus quasi detrusum cibum accipit, crammed down, Cic.—(2) d. alqm de sua sententia, to drive, turn from, Cic.;—d. alqm in luctum et laborem, to reduce, bring to, id. SYN. See TRAUDO.

DĒTRUNCĀTĪO, ðnis, f. (detrunco). A cutting off, a lopping off; d. ramorum, Plin.

DĒ-TRUNCO, Ære, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To cut off. II. *Meton.* (2) To maim, mangle. EX. (1) d. arbores, Liv.;—d. caput, Ov.—(2) d. corpora gladio brachiis abscisis, Liv.

DĒTRŪSUS, a, um, pt. of detrudo.

DĒ-TURBO, Ære, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To urge or press down or away, to thrust, drive, or force away rudely, to throw, cast, or beat down. II. *Fig.* (2) Same. EX. (1) d. alqm de tribunali, Cæs.;—d. alqm de vallo lapidibus, id.;—d. alqm de fortunis omnibus (with deiecere), to drive out, Cic.; Quint.;—for which, d. alqm possessione;—d. statuum, to subvert, Cic.;—d. ædificium, to pull down, demolish. *Poet.*: d. caput terre, to strike to the ground, i. e. to cut off, Virg.—(2) sua quemque fraus de sanitæ ac mente d., deprives of understanding, Cic.;—d. alqm ex magna spe;—for which, d. alqm spe (without ex). SYN. See DEJICIO.

DĒ-TURPO, Ære, tr. To disfigure, deform; d. poma rugis, Plin.

DEUCALĪON, ðnis, m. (*Atticallion*). Deucalion, the son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, alone survived the flood sent by Jupiter, Ov.; Deucalionis aquæ, the flood of D., Ov.;—Deucalionæ undæ, the same, id.

DĒ-UNX, uncis, m. (de, uncia). An as wanting an uncia, eleven uncie, eleven-twelfths of a whole, Gr. 905;—heres ex duce et semiuncia, ²³/₂₄ parts of the whole, Cic. *Met.*: avari ducentes, 11 per cent., Pers.;—potare ducentes, i. e. eleven uncials.

DĒ-ŪRO, Ære, ussi, ustum, tr. I. (1) To burn, consume by fire. II. *Meton.* (2) Of cold: To nip, pinch, blast. EX. (1) d. pluteos turrium, Cæs.;—d. agros, vicos, Liv.—(2) hiems d. arbores, Liv.;—aquilones d. propriæ mari, Curt.;—serpens d. quacumque incessit, infects with its breath, Sen.

DĒUS, i, m. Gr. 73 (*θεός*). A god, deity; God, the Deity; ab Jove Optimo Maximo ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. PHRASES. Cum dis volentibus, with the assistance of the gods, Plant.;—per deos, by the gods, id.;—di boni! good gods! Cic.;—proh deum atque hominum fidem, in the name of heaven and earth, Ter.;—di bene vorant, Ter.;—quod di omen avertant! the gods forbid! Cic.;—di averrunt, the same, Att. up. Cic. And ellipt.: di meliora (ac. ferant or dent), heaven grant better things, Cic.;—di te amant or amabant, please the gods, id.;—for the most part ironically, i. e. if one chooses to believe

ut;—d. aliquis viderit, *God only knows*, Cic.;—*di hominesque, all the world*; *maiorum gentium di, the superior gods*. *Poet.*, also, of a goddess: *Venus*, Virg.;—*Aurora*, poet. ap. Cic.;—*Alecto*, one of the furies, Virg. II. Of a distinguished or very happy man: *te in dicendo semper iuvavi deum*, Cic.;—*audiamus Platonem, quasi quendam deum philosophorum*, id.;—*d. sum, si hoc ita est, I shall be a happy man, or as happy as a god*, Ter. SYN. *Deus*; *Divus*; *Numen*.—*Deus, God, any god, a certain god*.—*Divus (adj. divine), a god, said of the Eternal deity, of a god in general, and of heroes and emperors deified; ad divos adeunto castè*, Cic.;—*Diva potens Cypri*, Hor.;—*Divus Cæsar*, Virg. Pagan heroes were not *Divi* till after their death.—*Numen (from nuo) is the power, the will of God; non hæc sine numine divum eveniunt*. *Poet.*: *The divinity itself*; *aquarum numen Neptunus*, Or.;—*Rustica numina, Fauni*, id.

DEUSTUS, a, um, *pt. of deuro*.

DEŮTOR, ūti, *intr. dep.* To make bad use of, to abuse; d. victo, to treat harshly, or cruelly.

DE-VASTO, ūre, *tr.* To lay waste, devastate, pillage, ravage; d. fines, Liv.

DE-VĚHO, ūre, xi, ctum, *tr.* I. (1) To carry down or away, to take or carry along. II. Middle: *DĚvĚhor, vĚhi, vectus* (Gr. 186, 3).—(2) To go or travel to a place. EX. (1) d. carinas caris junctis, Cæs.;—d. legionem equis, id.;—*Tiberis d. maximos commeatibus*, Liv.—(2) *Veliæm devectus*, Cic.;—*devectus Tiberi, Rheno, Arare flumine, etc.*, Tac.;—d. in Oceanum, to sail. *Poet.*: d. ad astra, to reach, arrive at, be wafted to, Prop.

DE-VĚLLO, ūre, velli, vulsum, *tr.* To pull or tear off or away; d. pennas, Plaut.;—d. etligies.

DE-VĚLO, ūre, *tr.* To unravel; d. ora sorori.

DE-VĚNĚROR, ūri, *tr. dep.* I. To reverence, revere, pay divine honor; hence, to worship; d. deos prece, Or. II. To avert by prayers, to deprecate; d. somnia sancta mola.

DE-VĚŇIO, ire, vĚni, ventum, *intr.* I. Prop. (1) To come down, come to a place. II. Fig. (2) To come to, reach, arrive at; to betake one's self to, turn to. EX. (1) d. ab opere quam in partem, Cæs.;—d. ad legionem decimam, id.;—d. in eum locum, Liv. *Poet.*, with simple acc.: d. speluncam eandem, locos lætos, silvas, etc., Virg.—(2) d. in medium rerum omnium certamen, Cic.;—d. ad hanc rationem extremam, to have recourse to, id.;—d. ad juris studium, to study the law, id.

DE-VERBĚRO, ūre, *tr.* To beat severely, thrash, Ter.

DE-VERRO, ūre, *tr.* To sweep away, Col.

1. DE-VERSOR (vorsor), ūri, *intr. dep.* To stay or lodge any where as a guest, to lodge at an inn, to dwell; quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.;—d. in domo aliqua, id.;—d. parum laute, id. SYN. See *DIVERTO*.

2. DE-VERSOR, ōris, m. (diverto). One who lodges any where, a guest, Cic.

DEVERSŌRIŮLUM, i, n. dim. A little lodging, a small inn, Cic.; Suet.; from

DEVERSŌRIUM, ū, n. (deversor). An inn, a lodging, a lodging-place, Cic.; Liv. Fig.: d. libidinum flagitiorum, a haunt of vice, Cic.

DEVERSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (deversor). Of or belonging to a lodging, inn, or lodging-place, *ut to lodge in*; d. taberna, a place to lodge in, an inn, lodging, Suet.

DEVERTICŮLUM (divert.), i. n. (diverto).

I. Prop. 1. A by-road, by-path, side-way, Cic. II. Fig. (2) A departure from the main subject, a digression, a circuitous mode of expression. III. Meton. 3. An inn, a lodging-house, lodging, Liv.; Tac. 4. Fig.: A full stop (in a discourse), Liv. 5. In a bad sense: A haunt of vice, Quint.; Plin. EX. (2) a diverticulo repetatur fabula, Juv.;—d. aquarum calidarum, a mode of cure (deviating from the simple one) by the use of warm water, Plin.;—d. significationis, a derivation of one meaning from another, Gell.;—dare d. peccatis, subterfuges, Cic.

DE-VERTO (vorto), ūre, ti, sum, *tr. and intr.*

I. Tr.: To turn away from a place; usually in the Middle: *Devertor, ti, sus, (1) To turn aside, to turn away, to put up, to take up lodgings*.—(3) Fig.: To digress from a subject. EX. (1) d. comites suo hortatu, Luc.;—*deverti ad amicos suos*, Cat.;—d. huc in tabernam, Plaut. Fig.: d. ad magicas artes, to have recourse to.—(2) d. via, Liv.;—*devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem*, Cic.;—d. Maasiliam, id. *Abol.*: itineris causa ut deverterem, turn in.—(3) redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, Cic.

DE-VEXTAS, ūtis, f. (devexus). A sloping position, declivity; d. loci, Plin. E.;—d. litoris.

DE-VEXUM, i, n. (devexus). A declivity, Sen.

DE-VEXUS, a, um, *adj.* (deveho). I. Prop. (1) Hanging, bending or inclining downward, sloping, steep. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) brachium d. in mare, Liv.;—sol d. paulum a meridie, inclining, Cic.;—Orion d., i. e., toward his setting, Hor.—(2) *retas jam d. ad otium, inclined*, Cic.;—*retas d. jam, non tamen præcepis, beginning to decline*, Sen. SYN. See *DECLIVIS*.

DE-VINCŮO, ire, nxi, nctum, *tr.* I. Prop.

(1) To bind, tie, fetter, shackle. II. Fig. (2) To bind, i. e. to oblige, lay under obligation, put under constraint. EX. (1) d. leonem, Plin.;—d. alqm fasciis, Cic.;—d. opercula plumbo, Liv.—(2) *illud vinculum, quod homines inter se reipublicæ societate devinxit*, Cic.;—d. omnes gentes triumphis, to bind down, to render harmless, id.;—d. urbem suis præsidiiis, to keep in obedience, to maintain, id.;—d. alqm præmiis, benevolentia, et caritate, id.;—d. se cum alqo affinitate, to become allied to one by marriage, id.;—d. se vino, to get drunk, Plaut. SYN. See *OBLIGO*.

DE-VINCO, ūre, vici, victum, *tr.* I. Prop.

(1) To conquer entirely, to overcome, subdue. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) d. et capere Capnam, Cic.;—d. Pœnos classe, id. *Poet.*: *devicta bella, successfully concluded*, Virg.—(2) *bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, sacrificed to, given up to*, Sall.

DE-VINCTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of devincio*.

II. *Adj.*: Devoted to, very much attached to; quibus studiis uterque nostrum d. est, Cic.;—d. uxori, Tac.

DE-VITATIO, ōnis, f. (devito). An avoiding; d. legionem, Cic.

DE-VITO, ūre, *tr.* To avoid, go out of the way of; d. procellam temporis, Cic.;—d. turpem repulsam, Hor. SYN. See *EVITO*.

DE-VIUS, a, um, *adj.* (de, via). I. Prop.

(1) Lying out of the road, out of the way. II. Fig.: Departing from reason, erroneous, Cic.;—foreign from the purpose, Plin. EX. (1) d. oppidum, Cic.;—d. iter, a by-road, id.;—d. homines, dwelling out of the road, id.;—*mihi devio nemus mirari libet, wandering about in places far from the haunts of men*. *Subst.*: per aspera ac devia, circuitous roads, Suet. SYN. See *AVIUS*.

DE-VOCO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To call away or down, to call to a place.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To call forth, bring, or entice forth.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Same.* EX. (1) *d. alqm de provincia, ad gloriam, triumphum, etc., Cic.*;—*d. suos ab tumulto, ex praesidiis, Liv.*;—*d. sidera caelo, Hor.*;—*d. alqm (ad cenam), to invite, Nep.*—(2) *d. lac (e munnis), Plin.*—(3) *d. philosophiam e caelo, Cic.*;—*d. suas fortunas in dubium, to hazard, risk, Cæs.*;—*d. alqm in suspicionem, to render one an object of suspicion, Auct. Her.*;—*d. alqm in id, ut, etc., to bring any body so far, that, Sen.* SYN. **Devoco**: **Evoco**:—**Devocare**, *to call down from.*—**Evocare**, *to call out.* *Prop.* and *Fig.*: **Evocare foras**, *Ter.*

DE-VŌLO, āre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To fly down.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To fly down, i. e. to hasten down, to fly or hasten toward.* EX. (1) *d. de caelo, Liv.*;—*Iris d. per caelum, Virg.*—(2) *d. de tribunali, Liv.*;—*d. praecipites in forum, id.* *Absol.*: *omnes d., fly away, forsake us, Auct. Her.* SYN. **See** **AVOLO**.

DE-VOLVO, ēre, *volvi*, *vōlūtum*, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To roll down, to roll.*—(2) *Middle*: *To fall or rush down.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Same* (1). EX. (1) *d. cupas de muro in musculum, Cæs.*;—*d. tonitrua, to imitate thunder by the rolling of a ball (in the theatre), Phaedr. Pael.*: *d. pensa funis, to spin, Virg.*—(2) *velut monte praecipiti devolutus torrens raptus, Liv.*;—*d. ex praecipiti, Curt.*—(3) *d. verba nova per dithyrambos, to roll (as the waves of a stream), Hor.* More frequently *middle*: *ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, turned, reduced, Cic.*;—*d. ad egestatem, to fall into, Sen.* SYN. **DEVOLVO**: **EVOLVO**: **REVOLVO**.—**Devolvere**, *to roll down.*—**Evolvere**, *to roll out, to unroll*; **involvere**, *to involute*; **evolvere**, *Cic.*—**Revolvere** (*rursus, volvere*), *to roll over or back again*; *Quid in ista revolvor? Why do I fall again into these thoughts? Ov.*—**Revolvere casus**, *to fall again into the same misfortunes, Virg.*

DE-VORO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To swallow down, gulp down, to swallow, devour.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To swallow up, absorb.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To swallow, devour.*—(4) *Esp.*: *To devour with the eyes or the mind.* EX. (1) *d. alqd, Cic.*;—*d. lapides, Plin.*—(2) *Sol d. aquas, Plin.*;—*rotæ devorantur (viarum multitudine), sink deep into, Vitr.*;—*d. omnem pecuniam publicam, to devour, i. e. appropriate to one's self, Cic.*;—*d. lacrimas, to suppress, check, Ov.*;—*vocem devorat dolor, pain impedes utterance, id.*;—*d. verba, to mumble, to eat one's words, Quint.*;—*vox devoratur, is lost, absorbed, Plin.*—(3) *oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, was devoured, i. e. not digested, as it were; received but not understood, Cic.*;—*d. ineptias ac stultitias hominum, to swallow any thing disagreeable, i. e. to bear, tolerate, put up with, id.*;—*d. tedium illud, to endure, brook, Quint.*—(4) *d. illos libros, Cic.*;—*d. alqd oculis, Just.* SYN. **See** **VORO**.

DE-VORTUM, fi, *n.* (*deverto, vorto*). *A turning of a road; d. itinerum, a by-path, by-road, Tac.* **See** **DIVORTIUM**.

DEVŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* (*devoceo*). I. *A devoting to a god; Decorum devotiones, self-sacrifice, Cic.*;—*d. vitæ, id.* *Meton.*: *Close attachment, devotedness, Treb.*; *Poll.* Hence, in Christian authors, *piety, devotion, Lact.* II. *An execrating, cursing, execration. Concr.*: *An incantation, by which a person or thing is devoted to the infernal gods, sorcery, witchcraft, magic spells.*

DEVOTO, āre, *tr. freq.* (*devoceo*). I. *To devote to death*; *d. filium, Cic.* II. *To enchant, charm, Plaut.* III. *To invoke a deity; d. numina, App.*

DEVŌTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of devoceo*. II. *Adj.*: *Devoted or attached to a person, faithful; d. homo, Sen.* *Subst.*: *A devoted or faithful man; cum DC. devotis eruptionem facere, with 600 devoted followers, Cæs.*

DE-VŌVEO, ēre, *vōvi*, *vōtum*, *tr.* I. (1) *To devote any thing to a deity, as a sacrifice.*—(2) *Gen.*: *To dedicate any thing to a person, to give up.* II. *Esp.* (3) *In a bad sense: To devote any thing to destruction, to curse, execrate.*—4. *To enchant or charm, Tib.*; *Ov.* EX. (1) *d. Dianæ pulcherrimum, Cic.*;—*d. se diis, or simply, d. se, to devote one's self as a sacrifice, i. e. to death, id.*—(2) *d. se amicitiae alcijs, devote or attach one's self, Cæs.*;—*d. suos annos alci, Ov.*—(3) *d. se ipse, Quint.*;—*d. arma, Ov.*;—*devota arbor, accursed, Hor.* SYN. **See** **DICO**, **āre**.

DEVULSUS, a, um, *pt. of devello*.

DEXTANS, antis, *m.* (*de, sextans*). *An as less one-sixth, i. e. five-sixths of an as, or twelfth of any thing, Plin.*

DEXTELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (*dextra*). *A little right hand, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antolii est d., Cic.*

DEXTER, tra, *trum, seldom trā, tērum, adj.* [*dat. plur. f. dextrabus, Liv.*], (*δεξιός, δεξιότης*), *Th. dixas, dixonas, to take, from the more frequent use of the right hand, the taker.* I. *Prop.* (1) *That is on the right side, right, to the right.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Suitable, convenient, proper.*—(3) *Favorable, propitious, fortunate (an omen on the right being considered favorable).* EX. (1) *d. manus, Cic.*;—*d. humeri, Cæs.*;—*d. cornu, Cæs.*;—*d. Janus, standing to the right, Liv.*;—*dexter abis, to the right, Virg.*—(2) *rem ita dexter egit, Liv.*;—*d. tempus, Hor.*—(3) *d. ac volens adsit (numen), Quint.*;—*d. adi pede sacra secundo, Virg.*;—*d. sidere, Stat.*

DEXTĒRA or **DENTRA**, æ, *f.* (*sc. manus*). I. *The right (hand), Cic.* As a symbol of friendship: *renovare dextas, to renew a covenant or alliance, Tac.* II. *Meton.*: *The right side; a dextra, ad dextram, to the right, Cic.*;—*for which, dextra, Cæs.*; *Sall.*

DEXTĒRE, adr, (*dexter*). *Dexterously, skilfully; d. obeundo officia, Liv.*;—*d. uti fortuna.*

DEXTĒRITAS, itis, *f.* (*id.*). *Address, dexterity, aptness, or readiness, Liv.*

DEXTĪMUS or **DEXTŪMUS**, a, um. *Sup. of dexter.*

DEXTORSUM, or -US, *adv.* (*dextro-versum, dextro-versus; dexter, verso*). *To the right; d. abire, Hor.*;—*d. pergere, Liv.*

DEXTRŌVERSUM and -VORSUM, *adv. for dextrorsum. To the right hand, to the right.*

DI, insep. *prep.* *See* **DIS**.

DĪA, æ, *f.* (*Δία*). *Dia*. 1. The earlier name of the island *Naxos*, *Ov.*—2. A town of the *Chersonesus Taurica*, *Plin.*

DĪABATHRĀRĪUS, fi, *m.* (*diabathrum*). *A maker of a kind of light shoes, Plaut.*

DĪABĀTHRUM, i, *n.* (*διὰβαθρον*). *A kind of light shoe or slipper, Næv. ap. Varr.*

DĪABĒTES, æ, *m.* (*διὰβητης*). *A siphon, water-pipe, Col.*

DĪABLINTES, nm, *m.* *Diablintes*, a people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, a branch of the *Aulerci*.

DĪĀDEMA, ōtis, *n.* (*διάδημα*). *A white bandage or fillet, which kings wore around their heads, a diadem, Cic.* SYN. **DIADĒMA**; **IXFULA**; **MITRA**.—*Diadema, worn by kings and queens.*—*Intula, the fillet worn by high-priests.*

—Mitra, a mitre, a head-dress with flaps hanging down to tie under the chin, worn by ladies. Worn by men, a mark of effeminacy, Virg.

DIADĒMATUS, a, um, adj. (diadema). Adorned with a diadem; d. Apollo, Plin.

1. **DIĀDŪMĒNUS**, a, um, adj. (διαδοίμενος). Adorned with a fillet or frontlet; d. juvenis.

2. **DIĀDŪMĒNUS**, i, m. *Diadumenus*, a Roman emperor, the son of *Macrinus*.

DIĒTA, æ, f. (διαίτα). I. A prescribed mode of living, diet, Cic. II. A dwelling-place, room, or apartment, Plin. III. A suite of apartments, Plin. IV. A summer-house, Suet.

DIĀGŌRAS, æ, m. (Διαγόρας). *Diagoras*. 1. An atheistical philosopher and poet of Melos, Cic.—2. A celebrated combatant in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes, Cic.

DIĀLECTĪCA, æ, f. (sc. ars). *Dialectics*, logic, the art of reasoning, Cic.

DIĀLECTĪCA, ðrum, n. *Dialectics*, Cic.

1. **DIĀLECTĪCE**, es, f. *Dialectics*, Quint.

2. **DIĀLECTĪCE**, adv. *Dialectically*; d. disputare, Cic.

1. **DIĀLECTĪCŪS**, a, um, adj. (διαλεκτικός). Belonging to dialectics, dialectical, logical; d. captiones, Cic.

2. **DIĀLECTĪCŪS**, i, m. *A logician*, Cic.

DIĀLECTOS, i, f. (διάλεκτος). *A dialect*.

DIĀLIS, e, adj. (Dis, the same as Jupiter). Of or belonging to Jupiter; D. flamen, a priest of Jupiter, Liv.;—D. sacerdos, the same, Suet.;—and simply *Dialis*, Tac.;—conjux sancta D., his wife, Ov.;—D. flavinium, his office, Suet.;—apex D., his mitre, Liv.

DIĀLŌGUS, i, m. (διάλογος). *A dialogue*.

DIĀNA, æ, f. (fem. of Dianus or Janus the god of light, and akin to dies). *Diana*, originally an ancient Italian divinity, and the goddess of light; but, in later times, identified with Artemis of the Greeks, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the goddess of the moon (Luna), protectress of virginity and of child-birth (*Lucina*), patron of the chase, etc., Cic. *Poet.* for the moon, Ov.;—for a chase, Mart.

DIĀNIŪS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Diana; D. turba, i. e. hounds, Ov.;—D. arma, a huntsman's apparatus, Grat.

DIĀRIŪM, ñ, n. (dies). I. Provisions for one day, a day's allowance, a day's wages, Hor.; Mart. II. A journal, diary, Asel. ap. Gell. SYN. II. See 2. ADVERSARIA.

DIĀTRĪBA, æ, f. (διατριβή). I. A place for learned disputation, a school, Gell. II. A dispute, discourse, dissertation, Gell.

DIĀULOS, i, m. (διᾱυλος). *A double course*, or distance of two stadia, in the races, Vitr.

1. **DĪBĀPHUS**, a, um, adj. (δίβαφος). Twice dyed (usually with scarlet or purple), dyed in the grain; d. purpura, Plin.

2. **DĪBĀPHUS**, i, f. *Meton.* from preceding, from the purple stripe on the garment of Roman officers). A public office or dignity; Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, is aspiring after a public post, after the purple, Cic.

DĪCA, æ, f. (δίχη). *A lawsuit, judicial process* in a Greek court; usually, dicam scribere (alcui), (δίχην γράφειν τινί, to bring an action against, Cic.;—d. impingere alcui, to involve in

a suit at law, Ter.;—d. sortiri, to select the jury by lot, to hold a court of justice, Cic.

DĪCĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. (dicax). *Sarcastic wit, smart repartee, banter, raillery*; Cic.; Quint. SYN. See CAVILLATIO.

DĪCĀCŪLUS, a, um, adj. (dicax). I. Talkative, loquacious, Plaut. II. A little witty, sharp, facetious, App.

DĪCĒARCHĪA, æ, f. The earlier name for Puteoli, Plin.

DĪCĒARCHUS, i, m. (Δικαιάρχος). *Dicæarchus*, a disciple of Aristotle, and celebrated as a philosopher, historian, and geographer, Cic.

DĪCĀTĪO, ðnis, f. (dico, ðre). I. A dedicating, devoting, Cic. II. The taking of the freedom of a city, acquiring citizenship in a foreign state, Cic.

DĪCAX, ācis, adj. (id.). *Satirical, sarcastic, keen, witty*; Demosthenes non tam d. fuit quam facetus, Cic.;—populum etiam dicacem in te reddidisti, id. SYN. See SALSUS.

DĪCHŌRĒUS, i, m. (δῖς, χορῆος). *A double trochee*, Cic.

DĪCIS (δίχης). Only in the following combinations: d. causa or d. gratia. In Law: For form's sake, as matter of form, for appearance's sake, Cic.; Plin.

DĪCO, ðre, tr. (akin to διδάσκω). I. To announce, publish, proclaim, Lucil. ap. Non. II. Esp. (1) To devote, dedicate, consecrate.—Hence, (2) Gen.: To devote, give up, apply one's self to.—(3) To devote to its first use, to inaugurate EX. (1) donum Jori dicatum, Cic.;—cygni Apollini dicati, id.;—d. aram, Liv.;—Janus a Numā dicatus, deified, placed among the gods, Plin.;—inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac.—(2) d. suum studium laudi alcjs, Cic.;—d. se oratori alcui, id.;—d. se civitati, to become a citizen of; for which also, d. se in civitatem, id.—(3) d. nova signa, novamque aquilam, Tac. SYN. Dico; Voveo; Dovovko.—Dicare, as above; when said of sacred things it means to dedicate to God.—Vovere, to make a vow, to vow.—Devovere expresses much more than vovere; as, to devote, to offer up in sacrifice; Agamemnon quum devovisset Dianæ . . . immolavit Iphigeniam, Cic.

DĪCO, ðre, dixi, dictum, tr. and intr. [imperat., dic, sometimes in Plaut. dice: contr. perf., dixi, id.; Cic.; Quint.; subj., dixis for dixeris, Plaut.; inf., dixi for dixisse, id.]. (From the root dic. Gr. ΔΕΙΚ (δείκνυμι), and akin to dig-itus; originally, to show or point out; then especially, to indicate by speech.) I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To say, speak, pronounce, tell, mention, set forth, report.—(2) Esp. in Rhet. and Law: To deliver as a speech, to make an address, to pronounce.—(3) To name or call any thing, to apply a name.—(4) To nominate, appoint, choose any body to a public office.—(5) To assert or maintain any thing as certain (opp. nego).—(6) To describe, relate, tell of, sing of, celebrate in verse.—(7) To fix upon, settle, appoint, name.—(8) d. alcui: To say by way of exhortation, to exhort. II. Meton. (9) To mean, to wish, to signify, or intimate.—10. Proverbs: dictum (ac) factum, said and done, no sooner said than done, i. e. without delay, Virg.; Liv.;—dicto citius, sooner than the words could be uttered; instantly, quickly, without delay, Virg.; Liv. EX. (1) Demosthenes quum rñho d. nequiret, exercitatione fecit ut planissime diceret, Cic.;—d. mendacium alcui, Q. Cic.;—non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic.;—d. salutem alcui, to salute, see SALSUS: d. sententiam, to pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote (see

SENTENTIA, *d.* sacramentum or sacramento, to take an oath, to swear (see **SACRAMENTUM**); ille quem dixi, whom I made mention of, Cic.;—*d.* contra alqd, id. *Impers.*: dicitur (dicebatur, dictum est, etc.). *It is said, reported, related, affirmed, etc.* More frequently, dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc., with a subjective clause: *They say, it is said, reported, affirmed that I (thou, etc.).*—(2) *d.* orationem, sententiam de scripto, Cic.;—*ars dicendi, Rhetoric*, id.;—*d.* versus, id.;—*d.* causam, to plead, to address a court, id.;—*d.* jus, to hold a court, to pronounce sentence, judge.—(3) hic ames dici puter atque princeps, may you delight in being called, Hor.—(4) *d.* consulem, Liv.;—*d.* magistrum equitum, id.;—*d.* arbitrum bibendi, Hor.—(5) quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic.—(6) *d.* bella, Liv.;—*d.* laudes Phœbi et Dianæ, Hor.;—*d.* Dianam, Latonam Alciden cœlestes, etc., id.;—*d.* fata, to foretell, prophesy, predict, id.—(7) *d.* diem operi, Cic.;—*d.* diem exercitui ad conveniendum Pharas, Liv.;—ut dictum erat, as had been settled, Sall.—(8) tibi (ego) dico, warn, caution.—(9) mortem dico et deos, Cic.;—Platonem dicis, id. **SYN.** See **FOR**.

DICRŌTA, æ, *f.* (sc. navis), (δίκροτος). *A galley or boat, with two banks of oars*, Auct. B. Alex.

DICRŌTUM, i, n. (sc. navigium), (id.). *A galley or boat with two banks of oars*, Cic. **SYN.** See **NAVIS**.

DICTEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Dicte). *Belonging to Mount Dicte, in Crete, Dictæan*; hence, poet., Cretan, Virg.

DICTAMNUS, i, *f.*, or **DICTAMNUM**, i, n. (sc. herba), (δίκταμνος). *Dittany, a plant that grows principally on Dicte and Ida*, Cic.; Plin.

DICTATA, ðrum, *m.* (dicto). **I.** Rules dictated by a teacher, scholastic rules, Cic. **II.** Gen.: Dictates, precepts, instructions, lessons.

DICTĀTOR, ðris, *m.* (id.). *A dictator: at Rome, an extraordinary magistrate invested with unlimited power, nominated by one of the consuls, but only in times of great emergency, Cic.;—the chief magistrate of other Italian towns.*

DICTĀTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* (dictator). *Of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial*; *d.* gladius, Cic.;—*d.* majestas, Liv.

DICTĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). *She that dictates.*

DICTĀTURA, æ, *f.* (dictator). **I.** The office or dignity of a dictator, dictatorship, Cic. **II.** A dictating (with an ambiguous sense, since it also signifies the dictatorship); Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Suet.

DICTE, es, *f.* (Δίκη). *Dicte, a ridge of mountains in the east of Crete*, Plin.

DICTIO, ðnis, *f.* (dico). **I.** (1) *A saying, speaking, uttering.* **II.** *Esp.* 2. In *Rhet.*: *A speech, i. e. that which an orator delivers, a declamation, Cic.;—a department of oratory, or particular kind of speaking, id.—3. A word, expression, Quint.—4. A prediction, the response of an oracle.* **EX.** (1) *d.* sententia, Cic.;—*d.* testimonii, the right of giving testimony, Ter.;—*d.* causæ, the defence of a cause, a pleading; *d.* multæ, a fixing of a fine or mulct. **SYN.** **DICTIO**; **DICTUM**; **STYLUS**—*Dictio, as above*, No. (1).

—*Dictum, a saying, a word*; *Dictio popularis, Cic., is the manner of speaking of the people*; *dictum populare, a saying, a word of the people.*—*Stylus, prop., a sharp-pointed instrument anciently used in writing on tables of wax*; hence, *fig., the style, or manner of writing or composition*; orationes Attico stylo scriptæ, Cic.

DICTĪTO, ðre, *tr. freq.* (from dicto, and that again, *freq. from dico*, Gr. 227, Obs. 2). *To say*;

especially, *to say very frequently or emphatically, declare or assert repeatedly, to maintain*; qui ita dictitat, iis esse metiendum, etc., Cic.;—*d.* causas, to carry on frequent lawsuits, id.;—ut dictitabat, as he often said, Cæs. **SYN.** See **DICTO**.

DICTO, ðre, *tr. freq.* (dico). **I.** Gen. (1) *To say frequently, declare or assert repeatedly, repeat.* **II.** *Esp.* (2) *To say any thing for another person to write down, to dictate for writing, e. g. of a master to his scholars.*—(3) *To compose by dictating, to cause to be written by dictation, to compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out.*—(4) *To order, command, prescribe, dictate.* **EX.** (1) *dic qui illis orationem dictitavisses, Cic.;—mercenarius servum qui dictet nomina, Hor.—(2) quod nisi exercitus sciret non modo Tironi d., sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic.—(3) d.* versus, carmina, Hor.;—*d.* testamentum, to make a will, Suet.;—*d.* actionem, to draw up an accusation, to file a bill, id. *But in Law: d.* actionem, to bring an action, Dig.—(4) *ita videtur ratio d., Quint.* **SYN.** **DICTO**; **DICTIRRO**—*Dictare, as above* (2), also, *to say repeatedly*; as, (2).—*Dictitare, freq. of Dicto, to speak or tell often.*

DICTUM, i, n. (dico). **I.** Gen. (1) *That which has been said, a word, speech.* **II.** *Esp.* (2) *A sentence.*—(3) *A witty saying, bon-mot.*—(4) *A sentence, order, command, dictate.*—**5.** *Dictation, Enn. ap. Cic., a prophecy, Virg.* **EX.** (1) *d.* minimum, Cic.;—*ex testium dictis.*—(2) *Catonis est d., Cic.;—(3) dicta dicere, Cic.;—d.* arcesitum, a far-fetched joke.—(4) *dicto paruit consul, Liv.;—hæc d.* dedit, id.;—*dicto audire and audientem esse, to be obedient.* (See **ACTIO**.) **SYN.** See **DICTIO**.

DICTŪRIO, ðre, *intr. desid.* Gr. 227, 3 (dico). *To long to speak, Macr.*

DICTUS, a, um, *pt. of dico.*

DICTYNNA, æ, *f.* (Δικτυννα). *Dictynna*. **I.** A town of Crete, Mel. **II.** A surname of Diana; Ov.

DICTYNNÆUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the town of Dictynna*; *D.* mons, Plin.

DICTYS, ðos, *m.* (Δικτυς). *Dictys*. 1. A sailor, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin, Ov.—2. A centaur, who was slain at the wedding of Pirithoüs, Ov.—3. A fisherman of the island Seriphos, by whom Perseus was drawn out of the water, Stat.—4. *D.* Cretensis, a Greek mythographer, the reputed author of a composition on the Trojan war, translated by L. Septimius.

DĪDĪTUS, a, um, *pt. of 1. dido.*

DĪDĪUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens: D. Julianus, a Roman emperor, 193 years after Christ.* *Adj.*: lex *D.* sumptuaria, passed A. U. C. 611, Macr.

1. **DĪDO**, ðre, dididi, diditum, *tr.* (dis, do). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To give out, distribute, spread abroad.* **II.** *Fig.* (2) *Same.* **EX.** (1) *d.* cibum in venas, Lucr.—(2) *didit Trojana per agmina rumor, Virg.;—d.* fama per provincias, Tac.;—*d.* munia (servis), Hor.

2. **DĪDO**, ðs and ðnis, *f.* (Διδώ). *Dido, the reputed founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, and wife of Sichæus*; also called *Elisa* or *Elissa*, Virg.

DĪ-DŪCO, ðre, xi, ctum, *tr.* (dis-duco). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To pull or draw apart or asunder, to disend, stretch, strain*; *to divide, cleave, split, separate.*—(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To separate or divide the forces, to detach, to send out part of a greater body, to weaken by dividing.* **II.** *Fig.* (3) *To separate, disjoint.* **EX.** (1) *d.* pedem et crus in diversa, Cels.;—*d.* nodos manu, Ov.;—*d.* rictum risu, Hor.;—*d.* scopulos, to cleave, Tac.;

—d. cibum, to digest, Cels.—(2) diductis nostris paulillum navibus, Cæs.; —d. copias, id.; —acies diducta in cornua, id.—(3) d. amicitias coherentes, Sen.; —d. argumenta, Quint.; —d. item, to settle, Col.; —d. verba, to pronounce singly, each by itself, Cic.; —d. divisionem in digitos, to reckon with one's fingers, Quint. SYN. DIDUCO; DERIVO.—Diducere, to lead to divers parts, to divide into sundry parts or places; in contrarias partes diducere, Liv.—Derivare (from rivus), to change the course of water. See the word.

DIDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (diduco). An expanding, separating; ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitatis ejus et d., Sen.; —d. rerum, separation of elements, id.

DIDUCTUS, a, um, pt. of diduco.

DIECULA, æ, f. dim. (dies). A short day, a short time, the brief respite of a day, Cic.; Plaut.

DIRECTE, adv. (dis, erigo). As if stretched out on a cross; hence, abi d., i. e. go and be hanged, Plaut.

DIRECTUS, a, um, pt. of dirigere, obsol. (dis, erigo). Stretched out on a cross; hence, a term of reproach: abin' d., Plaut. Meton.: lien d. est, is gone, Plaut.

DIES, ōis, m. in the sing. also f., especially in the signification of term and time; in prose always so [genit. sometimes also, die, Cæs.; Sall.; also, dies, Cic.; according to Gell.; and dii, Virg.; dat., die, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: A day.—(2) Esp.: A day in a more limited sense (opp. the night).—(3) An appointed time, a set day, a term (in this sense more commonly fem.). II. Meton. (4) Gen.: The events, acts, adventures of a day; result, fate, etc.—(5) Time, length of time.—(6) Esp.: The light of day, daylight.—(7) (for cælum) A region, climate, weather. EX. (1) hic ille est dies, Plaut.; —a qua die, Cæs.; —d. tarda, Ov. Adverbial

PHRASES. hesternodie, yesterday; in posterum diem, for the future, in future, Cæs.; —for which in the fem., postera die, Sall.; —altera d. e. the second day, Cæs.; —post diem tertium ejus diei the third day after that day, Cic.; —diem ex die, from day to day, day by day, id.; —for which, diem de die, Liv.; —in dies, each day, daily.—(2) credibile non est quantum scribam die, by day, in the day time, Cic.; —nuhum esse cibum tam gravem quin is die et nocte concoquatur, within 24 hours, id.; —dies noctesque, day and night, uninterruptedly, id.; —noctes et dies, id.; —diem noctemque, Cæs.; —de die, in broad day, Suet.—(3) dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Cæs.; —certum diem conveniendi dicit, id.; —die constituto, Sall. Fem.: nostra ad diem dictam fient, Cic.; —die constituta, id.; —d. annua, id.—(4) is d. honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, Cic.; —dirus ille d. Sullanus, id.; —d. Aliensis, i. e. pugna Aliensis, the battle near the river Allia, Liv.; —qualem diem Tiberius induisset, disposition of mind, humor, Tac.—(5) d. delibati cogitationes, time, Cic.; —d. perexigua, id.; —d. indutiarum, the period of a truce, Liv.; —in diem vivere, for the present, careless about the future.—(6) contraque diem . . . obliquante oculos, away from the light, Ov.; —d. tranquillus mitis, etc.

SYN. **DIES** FESTI; PROFESTI; FASTI; NEFASTI; COMITIALES; INTERCENSI.—DIES FESTI, feast days, days of rejoicing.—PROFESTI, non-feast days; among these were, Dies fasti, court days; dies nefasti, when holding court was prohibited; dies comitiales, when comitia, but not sessions of the Senate were held.—INTERCENSI or intercisi, days when a few hours in the middle of the day were spent in holding court, and the morning and evening hours, in sacrificing.

DIESPITER, tris, m. (dies, pater, the father of light). Another name for Jupiter.

DIF-FĀMO, āre, tr. (dis, fama). To make public, spread abroad, divulge, in a bad sense; d. prava, Tac.; —d. alqm procacibus scriptis, probriso carmine, id. SYN. SEE INFAMO.

DIFFĒRENS, ntis. I. pt. of differo. II. Adj.: Different. Subst.: A difference, Quint.

DIFFĒRENTĪA, æ, f. (differo). Difference, distinction; d. honesti et decori, Cic.; —d. naturarum, id.; —quanta d. est in principiis naturalibus, id. SYN. SEE DISCRIMEN.

DIFFĒRĪTAS, ātis, f. (id). A difference.

DIF-FĒRO, ferre, distūli, distātum, tr. and intr. irr. [separated; disque tulissent, Plaut.]. I.

Tr. Prop. (1) To carry different ways, to carry hither and thither, to disperse, scatter, separate. II. Fig. (2) To disturb mentally, to distract.—(3) To spread abroad an evil report, to defame, bring into disrepute.—(4) To defer, delay, protract, put off.—(5) With personal objects: To put any body off, to keep in suspense. II. Intr. (6) To differ, be different, to distinguish itself from.

EX. (1) ventus d. ignem, Cæs.; —d. insepulta membra, Hor.; —d. cytismum, to plant in two distinct rows, Varr.—(2) differor clamore, amore, etc., Plaut.—(3) d. male commissam libertatem populo Romano sermonibus, Liv.; —d. dominos variis rumoribus, to pull to pieces, Tac.—(4) d. quotidie rem, Cic.; —d. tempus, id.; —diem de die, Liv.; —d. alqd in posterum diem, in posterum, in aliud tempus, id.—(5) Sin autem differs me, etc., Cic.; —d. alqm ad novos magistratus, Liv.—(6) naturis d.—verbo d., Cic.; —nihil aut non fere multum d., to make no (or hardly any) difference, id. SYN. I. DIFFERO; DEFERO; EFFERO; PERFERO; REFFERO.—Differre, to carry up and down, to scatter abroad.—Deferre, to carry or bring down from one place to another.—Efferre, to carry away, to take off; E. ex acie saucios, Cic.; —to raise; hence, to produce; fruges e.—Perferre, to carry through, bear, convey, endure; p. literas, to deliver.—Refferre, to bring back again; to carry back; cum ex agris segetes domum referrent, Tac.; —pedem r., to give ground, to flee; ore alqm r., to resemble. II. DIFFERO; PROFFERO.—Differre, to postpone to another time.—Profferre, to postpone BEYOND a fixed time.

DIF-FERTUS, a, um, pt. (dis, farcio). Crammed full, stuffed, filled up, crowded; provincia, d. præceptis atque exactoribus, Cæs.; —Forum Appi d. nautis, Hor. SYN. SEE CONFERTUS.

DIF-FICĪLE, adv. (difficilis). With difficulty.

DIF-FICĪLIS, e, adj. (dis, facilis). I. (1) Difficult, hard, connected with difficulty, troublesome, dangerous, critical. II. (2) Of character: Hard to deal or treat with, obstinate, morose, surly, incoherent, creating or making difficulties. EX. (1) res d., Cic.; —difficili in loco versari, id.; —iter d., Cæs.; —d. tempus reip., critical, Cic.; —res in difficili est, is difficult.—(2) usque eo d. sumus, Cic.; —moderati nec d. senes, id.; —d. alqui, Hor. SYN. DIFFICILIS; LABORIOSUS; OPEROSUS.—Difficilis, difficult, hard, as above.—Laboriosus, oppressed with fatigue, giving much pain and labor; qui magnos dolores perferunt, hos non miseros sed laboriosos solemus dicere, Cic.—Operosus, active, requiring much labor; senectus operosa, Cic.

DIFFICĪLĪTER, adv. (difficilis). With difficulty or trouble. Compar., Gr. 118, 1.

DIFFICULTAS, ātis, f. (difficilis). I. (1) Difficulty, critical situation, poverty, distress, need, trouble. II. Of character: (2) Churlish-

ness, moroseness. EX. (1) *Usually with gent.* : d. dicendi, Cic.;—d. navigandi, id.;—d. summam navium, id.;—d. corporis, *complaint, disease*, Cels.;—d. domestica, *narrow circumstances*, id.;—d. numaria, *scarcity of money*, id.—(2) *multorum stultitiam perpressus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuit*, Cic. SYN. See IMPEDIMENTUM.

DIFFICULTER, *adv.* (id.). *With difficulty.*

DIFFIDENTER, *adv.* (diffidens, diffido). *Diffidently, with diffidence*; d. attingere rationem venetici, Cic.

DIFFIDENTĪA, *æ, f.* (id.). *Mistrust, distrust, diffidence, want of confidence*; tidentiae contrarium est d., Cic.;—diffidentiam rei simulare.

DIF-FIDO, *äre, f.* (fido, Ger. 213). *To be diffident or distrustful, to distrust, to doubt, have no hope, despair (opp. confidere).* With dat.: d. copis suis, Cic.;—d. ingenio suo, id.;—homines diffisi ipsi sibi, id. With *abl.*: d. paucitate cohortium, Tac. SYN. See DESPERO.

DIF-FINDO, *äre, f.* (fidi, fissum, tr. (dis, findo). I. Prop. (1) *To cleave asunder, to divide.* II. Fig. (2) *Same.* EX. (1) d. saxum, Cic.;—terra d. semen compressu suo, id.;—d. tempora plumbo, *to break, cleave*, Virg. Poet.: d. portas urbium muneribus, *to open (by bribery)*, Hor.—(2) d. diem somno, *to take a mid-day nap*, Varr.—3. In Law, t. t.: d. diem, *to put off proceedings to another day, to defer*, Liv.

DIF-FINGO, *äre, tr.* (dis, fingo). I. (1) *To form differently, to remodel, make anew.* II. Fig. (2) *To change, alter.* EX. (1) d. ferrum incude, *to forge anew*, Hor.—(2) d. alqd, Hor.

DIFFISSUS, *a, um, pt.* of diffido.

DIFFISUS, *a, um, pt.* of diffido.

DIF-FITEOR, *eri, tr. dep.* (dis, fateor). *To deny, not to acknowledge, with an objective clause*, Planc. ap. Cic. SYN. See INFICIOR.

DIF-FLO, *äre, tr.* (dis, flo). *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*, Plaut.

DIF-FLŪO, *äre, intr.* (dis, fluo). I. Prop. (1) *To flow in different directions, to flow awander, to flow away.* II. Fig. (2) *Same.* EX. (1) Rhenus d. in plures partes, *divides itself*, Cels.;—d. sudore, *to run down*, Plin.; Phædr.;—juga montium d., *disappear, melt upon the view*, Sen.—(2) d. otio, *to live in complete idleness*, Cic.;—d. luxuria, *to give one's self up to luxury*, id. In Rhet.: diffiluens, *not periodic, loose*. SYN. See SUPERFLUO.

DIF-FLŪVĪO, *äre, tr.* (dis, fluvius). *To part in different directions, as a stream*; d. vitium.

DIFFRACTUS, *a, um, pt.* of diffringo.

DIF-FRINGO, *äre, —, diffractum, tr.* (dis, frango). *To break in pieces, to shatter*; d. crura, Plaut.;—d. axem, Suet. SYN. DIFFRINGO; DIRUMPO.—*Diffringere, as here.*—Dirumpere, *to break off, tear in pieces*; tabellis disruptis, *torn in pieces*, Cic.

DIF-FŪGĪO, *äre, f.* (fugi, intr. (dis, fugio). *To fly different ways, or hither and thither, to disperse, to be lost in a crowd*; metu perterriti diffugimus, Cic.;—d. passim in vicos suos, *to disperse*, Liv. Poet. Of things: stella d., *to disappear*, Ov.;—nives d., Hor. SYN. See AUGURIO.

DIFFŪGĪUM, *li, n.* (diffugio). *A flight of several in different directions, a dispersion*, Tac.

DIF-FUNDO, *äre, f.* (fudi, fusum, tr. (dis, fundo). I. Prop. (1) *To pour out hither and thither, to pour into different places or vessels, to spread by pouring out.*—(2) *Meton.* also of solid bodies: *To spread abroad, scatter.* II. Fig. (3) *To*

spread, diffuse.—(4) *To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate, sc.* by taking off restraint, giving freedom.

EX. (1) sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic.;—d. vinum de dolis, *to draw off*, Col.;—Hor.—(2) rami late diffunduntur, Cæs.;—lux diffusa toto caelo, Cic.—(3) di vim suam longe lateque d., Cic.;—error longe lateque diffusus, id.;—ciens diffunditur per Latium, *spread abroad*, Virg.—(4) ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur, Cic.;—diffusus nectare, Ov.;—d. animos, vultum, id. SYN. See FUNDO.

DIFFŪSE, *adv.* (diffusus). *Diffusely, widely*; res d. dicte, Cic.

DIFFŪSĪLIS, *e, adj.* (diffundo). *Spreading*; d. æther, Lucr.

DIFFŪSĪO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). *Enlargement, expansion*, Fig.: d. animi, *cheerfulness*, Sen.

DIFFŪSUS, *a, um, I. pt.* of diffundo. II. *Adj.*: *Spread abroad, wide, extensive, diffuse*; platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic.;—corona diffusior, Plin. E.;—sus d., *thick*, Plin. III. *Fig.*: *Scattered about, not joined together, dispersed*, Cic.

DIGAMMON, *i, n.* (διγάμων, sc. στοιχείον). I. *The double gamma of the Æolians, in the form of an F; the emperor Claudius desired to introduce it instead of a V, in an inverted form; as, serjus for servus*, Quint. II. *Meton.* facetiously: *An interest-book* (because Fenus begins with a digamma); tuum digamma videram, Cic.

DĪGENTĪA, *æ, f.* Digentia, *a small stream in Latium, flowing through the Sabine farm of Horace, and emptying into the Anio. It is now the Licenza*, Hor.

DĪGĒRO, *äre, gessi, gestum, tr.* (dis, gero). I. Prop. (1) *To carry in different directions, to separate, disperse, distribute.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To divide, distribute, disport, dispose any thing that is out of order, to introduce order or system into any thing.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To set in order, to arrange, to set to rights.* II. *To carry about or from one place to another.* EX. (1) d. nubes, Sen.;—d. cibum, *to distribute*, Plin.; also, *to digest*, Cels.;—d. corpus astrictum, *to relax*.—(2) quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.;—d. bibliothecam, Suet.;—d. capillos, Ov.—(3) ut mea mandata digeram, *may put to rights*, Cic.;—d. omne jus civile in genera, id.;—d. res in ordinem, Quint.—(4) gestando agrum d., Cels. SYN. See DIRIGO.

DĪGĒSTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (digerō). I. *A distribution of food throughout the body, digestion*, Cels.; Quint. II. *Disposition, arrangement*; d. annorum, Vell. In Rhet.: *An enumeration of single facts*, Cic.

DĪGĒSTUS, *a, um, pt.* of digero.

DĪGĒSTUS, *ōis, m.* (digerō). I. *A distribution*, Stat. II. *Digestion*, Macr.

DĪGĒTĪLIS, *e, adj.* (digitus). *Of or belonging to the finger*; *of the size of a finger*; d. gracilitas, Plin.;—d. foramen, *an inch thick*, Vitr.

DĪGĒTĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (digitus). *Having fingers*; d. aves, Plin.

DĪGĒTŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (digitus). *A little finger*, Ter.

1. DĪGĒTUS, *i, m.* (δίακτυλος, δάκτυλος). I. Prop. (1) *A finger.*—(2) *A toe.*—(3) *Of animals: A claw.* II. *Meton.* (4) *A small branch or bough.*—(5) *A finger's breadth, an inch.* EX. (1) quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut.;—d. pollex, *the thumb*, Cæs.;—d. index, *the forefinger*, Hor.;—d. medius, *the middle finger*, Quint.;—d. annularis, *the finger next to the little one, the fourth finger, on which the ring was worn.*

Macr.; d. minimus, *the little finger*. **PHRASES.** attingere alqm digitu, *to touch any body slightly*, Cic.; — attingere alqd extremis digitis, *to enjoy superficially, to touch merely (corresponding with gustare primoribus labris)*, id.; — digito calum attingere, *to be very fortunate*, id.; — computare digitis, *to count with your fingers*, Plin.; — si tuos digitos novi, *your skill in accounts or reckoning*, Cic.; — intendere digitum ad alqd, *to point out with the finger*, id.; — liceri digito, *to lift one's finger in bidding at a sale*, id.; — monstrari digito, *to be distinguished*, Hor.; — scalpere caput digito, *to adjust one's hair by passing the fingers through it (said of effeminate persons)*, Juv.; — temperare orbem digito, *to rule the world without the least trouble*, Suet.; — concupere digitos, *to snap one's fingers*, Cic.; — pugnare ad digitum, *to fight till one of the combatants held up his finger in token of submission*. — (2) erigi in digitos, *to raise one's self on tiptoe*, Quint.; — constitui in digitos arrectus, *stood erect on his toes, on tiptoe*, Virg. — (3) digiti picarum, Plin. — (4) ramorum digitii, *the twigs of branches*, Plin. — (5) digitus patens, Cæs.; — d. transversus, *the breadth of a finger*, Cato.

2. **DIGĪTUS**, i, m. *A proper name*: Digiti Idæi (*Ἰδαι*), *priests of Cybele*, Cic.; *Conf.*, Dactyli.

DĪ-GLĀDIŌR, āri, intr. dep. (dis, gladius). **I. Prop.** (1) *To fight, contend, combat, fight for one's life, or to the end*. **II. Fig.**, with words: (2) *To dispute violently, to have a controversy*. **EX.** (1) quibus (sicis) d. inter se cives. — (2) de quibus inter se d. solent philosophi, Cic. **SYN.** DIGLADIŌR; CONFLIGO; DIMICO. — Digladiari, *prop.*, *to fight with swords, like gladiators*. — Confligere, *to dash or strike one against another, to fight closely*. Venti confligit, Virg.; — confligere acie, Cæs. — Dimicare, *expresses less than confligere: to make the swords glitter with rapid motion, to fight*. — Digladiari obstinati animi est, et perversicaci; confligere, servidi et impavidi; dimicare, fortis et animosi, G. D.

DIGNĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (dignor). *An appreciating, considering worthy*. **I. Showing respect, esteem**, Suet.; **Just**. **II. Meton.**: Dignity, reputation, *for dignitas*, Tac.; **Suet.** **SYN.** See DIGNITAS.

DIGNE, adv. (dignus). *Worthily, according to the desert*, Cic.

DIGNĪTAS, ātis, f. (id.). **I.** (1) *A being worthy, worthiness, fitness, desert*. **II. Meton.** (2) *Dignity, credit, reputation, honor*. — (3) *Exp.*: *The dignity conferred by a public office, an honor*. — (4) *Of inanimate objects: Beauty, dignity, magnificence, splendor*. **EX.** (1) d. consularis, *fitness for the consulship*, Cic.; — d. imperatoria, *fitness or qualification for the chief command or generalship*, Just. — (2) d. forma, Cic.; — ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, id. — (3) gratulor lætorque tum presentī, tum sperata tua d., Cic.; — majestas est in populi Romani dignitate, id. **Plur. concn.**: dignitates, *men of rank or respectability*. — (4) plenum dignitatis domum, Cic.; — d. verborum, id. **SYN.** I. DIGNITAS; DIGNATIO. — Dignitas, *that which makes man worthy, merit, dignity, nobility, majesty*. — Dignatio, *the esteem or regard elicited by merit*; in dignationem principis pervenire, *into the esteem, favor, etc.* Dignatio auxit invidiam, Ter. — Dignitas conciliat dignationem, G. D. **II. DIGNITAS; EXISTIMATIO.** — Dignitas, *the cause*. — Existimatio, *the effect*; quod sentiebam et dignitati et existimationi tue conducere, Cic.

DIGNO, āre, *for dignor*, āri. *To deem worthy*.

DIGNOR, āri, tr. dep. (dignus). *To deem worthy*; d. alqm honore, Ov.; Virg.; — d. alqm non

sermone, non visu, Tac. *With double acc.*, Ov. *Elipt.* with an acc., Stat. *In a passive sense*: res consimili laude dignantur, *are honored*, Cic.; — tali honore dignati, id. *With an object clause*: To deign to do a thing, Virg.; Hor.

DĪ-GNOSCO, ěre, tr. (dis, gnosco = nosco). *To distinguish, to know any thing as differing from another object, to draw a distinction*; d. alqd ab alqra re, Plin. *With simple abl.*, Hor. **SYN.** See COGNOSCO.

DIGNUS, a, um, adj. (akin to decere). *Worth or worthy of a (good or bad) thing, deserving, fit for, becoming, suitable, corresponding, congruous*. *With abl.*: amici d. amicitia, Cic.; — vir summa laude d., id. — dignum est, *it be- comes, is becoming, id.* *With inf.*: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus d. credi est, Liv.

DĪ-GRĒDIŌR, grēdi, gressus, intr. dep. (dis, gradior). **I. Prop.**: To go apart or asunder, to separate, to depart, go away; nunquam est a me digressus, Cic. **II. Fig.**: To digress; d. ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic.; — d. parumper a causa, id. **SYN.** See DEGRIDIOR.

DĪGRESSĪŌ, ōnis, f. (digredior). **I. Prop.**: A parting, separating, going away, departing; d. nostra, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A digression in speech; a proposita oratione d., Cic.

1. **DIGRESSUS**, a, um, pt. of digredior.

2. **DIGRESSUS**, ās, m. (digredior). **I. Prop.**: A going asunder, a parting, separating, going away, departing; d. vero non tulisse, Cic. **II. Fig.**: A digression, Quint. **SYN.** DIGRESSUS: DISCESSUS, *nearly the same*. — Digressus is opp. to congressus; Discessus to adventus, accessus. Congressus nostri iamentationem peritulum, digressum vero non tulisse, Cic.; — ut me levarat tuus adventus, ita discessus afflixit, id.; — Existimans non longinquum inter nos digressum, et discessum fore, id.

DĪJŌVIS, is. *See DIovis.*

DĪJŪDICĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (dijudico). *A deciding, judging, Cic.*

DĪJŪDĪCO, āre, tr. (dis, judico). **I.** (1) *To judge between, decide, determine*. **II.** (2) *To distinguish*. **EX.** (1) qui tam calide verbis controversias, non æquitate d., Cic.; — d. controversiam, id. *Also, to decide by arms*; vos, dijudicata jam belli fortuna victum sequamini, Cæs. — (2) vera et falsa d., id. — d. vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, id. **SYN.** See JUDICO.

DĪJŪGĀTĪŌ (disj.), ōnis, f. *A disjoining, separating, Arn., from*

DĪJŪGO (disj.), āre, tr. *To disjoin, separate.*

DĪLĀBĪDUS, a, um, adj. (dillabor). *That easily goes to pieces or falls away*; d. vestes propter brevitatem pili, Plin.

DĪ-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus, intr. dep. (dis, labor). **I. Prop.** (1) *To fall or glide different ways, to fall or go to pieces, fall away, melt away, dissolve, disperse, divide away*. — (2) *Exp.*: Of persons (e. g. soldiers): To separate, disperse. — (3) *To decay, go to ruin, to fall down*. **II. Fig.** (4) *To be ruined, to perish, to be lost*. **EX.** (1) nisi eadem (glacies) se admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffunderet, Cic. — (2) exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. — (3) aedes d., Liv.; — navis pulvis vetustate d., id. — (4) d. res familiaris, Cic.; — sunt alii plures fortiter, ac mea memoria dilabuntur, slip, escape, id. **SYN.** See DELABOR.

DĪ-LĀCERO, āre, tr. (dis, lacero). **I. Prop.** (1) *To tear to pieces, to destroy, waste*. **II. Fig.** (2) *Sume*. **EX.** (1) d. muliebree corpus tormentis, Tac. — (2) d. remp., Cic.; — animus dila-

ceratur malis consultis, Tac. SYN. DILACERO; DILANIO; DISCERPO.—Dilacerare, as here.—Dilaniare (lanius), to cut in pieces, as butchers do.—Discerpere, to dismember, to pull to pieces; discerptum latos juvenem sparsere per agros.

DILAMĪNO, āre, tr. (dis, lamina). To cleave in two; d. nuces, Ov.

DILANĪO, āre, tr. (dis, lanio). To tear to morsels, tear to pieces, dilacerate, (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. SYN. See DILACERO.

DILAPĪDO, āre, tr. (dis, lapido), (prop., to scatter like stones; hence,) To throw away, bring to naught, destroy, to consume, lavish, waste, Ter.; d. labores hominum grandine, to destroy by hail-storms, Col., poet. SYN. DILAPIDO; DISSIPO.—If any difference, Dilapidare is, to squander one's fortune; Dissipare is, to spend it in foolish expenses, G. D.

DILAPSUS, a, um, pt. of dilabor.

DILARGĪOR, īri, Itus, tr. (dis, largior). To bestow as a present, to give away liberally, to distribute, to make largesses; L. Sulla qui omnia sine ulla religione quibus voluit est dilargitus, Cic. Puss., Sall. ap. Gell.

DILĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (differo). A delaying, deferring, putting off; d. temporis, Cic.;—d. comitiorum, id. SYN. DILATIO; PROLATIO; PROCRASTINATIO.—Dilatatio, a deferring, delay; of time, of a thing not yet begun.—Prolatio, a delay, prolonging a thing already begun.—Procrastinatio, putting off to the next day, from day to day; p. odiosa est, Cic.

DILĀTO, āre, tr. freq. (differo). I. Prop. (1) To make broad or broader, to enlarge, dilate, make wider. II. Fig. (2) To extend, enlarge, amplify. EX. (1) pulmones respiratu dilatant, Cic.;—partes dilatantur, id.—(2) ut ex verbis dilaturatur oratio, Cic.;—d. literas, to pronounce broad. SYN. DILATO; DISTENDO.—Dilatate, to make wide, open wide, enlarge, opp. coarctare; d. imperii fines.—Distendere, to stretch out, opp. colligere; rictus dilatantur; brachia distenduntur, G. D.

DILĀTOR, ōris, m. (differo). A delayer, putter-off, dilatory person. SYN. See CUNCTATOR.

DILĀTUS, a, um, pt. of differo.

DILAUDO, āre, tr. (dis, laudo). To praise, praise greatly; quos (libros) tu dilaudas, Cic. SYN. See LAUDO.

DILECTUS, a, um, pt. of diligo.

DILĪGENS, entis. I. pt. of diligo. II. Adj. I. Gen. (1) Attentive, careful, mindful, accurate, industrious, diligent (opp. negligens). II. (2) Economical, frugal. EX. (1) With in or ad: d. in omnibus rebus, Cic.;—ad cunctiendum d., id. With genit.: viri omnis officii d., Cic. With dat.: equis alendis quondam d., id. Of things: assidua ac d. scriptura, Cic.;—d. literæ de omnibus rebus, id.—(2) homo frugi ac d. qui sua servare vellet, Cic. SYN. See CURIOSUS.

DILĪGENTER, adv. (diligens). Attentively, industriously, carefully, punctually, diligently.

DILĪGENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). I. Carefulness, mindfulness, assiduity, industry, attention, diligence. II. Attention to domestic affairs, economy, frugality, Cic. SYN. See VIGILANTIA.

DILĪGO, āre, lexi, lectum, tr. (dis, lego). Prop. (1) To choose among several things, to select; hence, (2) To value or esteem highly, to have an inclination for any thing. EX. (1) degendæ ætatis ratio diligenda, Cic.—(2) nihil est virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat

ad diligendum, Cic. Of things: montes et vales diligit abies, Plin. SYN. See AMO.

DİLÖRĪCO, āre, tr. (dis, lorica). Prop.: To remove the corselet from the body, and hence, to open or loosen; whence finally, to rip open, to tear open; d. tunicam et judicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic.

DİLŪCĒO, āre, intr. (dis, luceo). To be clear, evident, or manifest; d. brevi fraus cœpit.

DİLŪCESCO, āre, luxi, intr. incep. (diluco). To begin to dawn, to grow light or clear, to begin to shine; in the perf.: to shine. Impera.: quum jam diluaceret, Cic. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo; diluxit, videmus omnia, Cic.

DİLŪCĪDE, ade. (diluco). I. Prop.: Clearly, brightly; d. flagrant, Plin. II. Fig.: Clearly, plainly, distinctly, manifestly, evidently; d. explicare, Cic.;—d. lex vetat, id.

DİLŪCĪDO, āre, tr. (diluco). To clear up, illustrate, make clear or intelligible, explain; rei dilucidandæ causa, Auct. Her.

DİLŪCĪDUS, a, um, adj. (diluco). I. Prop. (1) Clear, bright. II. Fig. (2) Clear, evident, manifest. EX. (1) smaragdi in sole d., Plin.—(2) d. oratio, Cic.;—d. verbis uti, id.

DİLŪCŪLUM, i, n. (id.). Break of day, the dawn, Cic.

DİLŪDĪUM, īi, n. (dis, ludus). Space of intermission between plays, respite allowed to gladiators, Hor.

DİLŪO, āre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (dis, luo). I. Prop. (1) To wash, wash away or off, separate or dissolve by moisture, make fluid or thin, dilute, to foment or soak. II. Fig. (2) To weaken, lessen, diminish, impair.—8. To set forth, to explain, Plaut. EX. (1) d. lateres, Cæs.;—d. colorem, to wash the color out, Plin.;—d. absinthia, to dissolve, Liv.;—d. vinum, to temper, dilute, Mart.;—amnes diluuntur, lose their color, Plin.—(2) molestias d., Cic.;—d. crimen, to do away, refute, id.;—d. auctoritatem alcis, to diminish, lessen the authority of any one, Sen.;—d. vires affectuum, to weaken the strength of passions, Quint. SYN. See ELUO.

DİLŪTUM, i, n. (diluio). A solution, Plin.

DİLŪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of diluo. II. Adj.: Thinned, watery, diluted, weak; d. potio, Cels.;—d. odor, faint, slight (opp. acutus), Plin.

DİLŪVĪES, ēi, f. (diluio). A deluge, inundation of water, Plin.; Sen. SYN. See ALLUVIES.

DİLŪVĪO, āre, tr. (diluvies). To deluge.

DİLŪVĪUM, īi, n. (diluio). I. A deluge, inundation of water, Sen. II. Meton.: Deluge of evils, destruction, overthrow. SYN. See ALLUVIES.

DĪMĀNO, āre, intr. (dis, mano). To flow hither and thither, to spread abroad, Cic.

DĪMĒNSĪO, ōnis, f. (dimetior). A measuring, dimension; d. quadrati, Cic.

DĪMĒNSUS, a, um, pt. of dimetior.

DĪMĒTER (and -TRUS), a, um, adj. (dimetior). Dimeter, of two measures or metres, Dion.

DĪMĒTĪENS, entis, f. (dimetior). The diameter of a circle, Plin.

DĪMĒTĪOR, īri, mensus, tr. dep. (dis, metior). To measure out; studium d. cœli atque terræ, Cic.;—d. et dinumerare syllabas, id. Puss.: mirari se solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa d. atque descripta, Cic. SYN. DIMETIOR; EMETIOR.—Dimetiri, to measure on different sides, to measure in divisions, as surveyors do.—Emetiri, to measure out, gen. fig.: emetiri longum

ster, to travel over a long way, Liv. :—voluntatem tibi emetiar, I offer you my good will, Cic.

DĪ-MĒTO, ēre, tr. (dis, meto). To measure, fix the limits of any thing; siderum cursus d., Cic.;—d. signa, id.

DĪMĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (dimico). I. Prop. (1) In Milit. : A fight, combat, struggle, engagement. II. Gen. (2) A contest by way of emulation. EX. (1) With genit. : d. praelii, Cic. —(2) talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, d., Cic. With genit. : d. vitæ, a dangerous struggle, id.;—d. capitis, famæ fortunarumque omnium, id. SYN. See **PRÆLIUM**.

DĪ-MĪCO, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (dis, mico), [perf. inf., dimicuisse, Ov.]. I. (1) To fight, combat, struggle, contend. II. Meton. (2) To struggle, i. e. to take great pains, endeavor, exert one's self.—(3) Implying risk, exposure to danger or loss : To hazard, to be in danger. EX. (1) d. pro lege, rege, et grege;—pro patria, libertate, Cic.—(2) de sua potentia d. homines hoc tempore periculo civitatis, Cic.—(3) mæstos sordidatos reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortuna, de liberis d. (instead of which we find shortly before, qui audent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre), Cic. SYN. See **DIGLADIUM**.

DĪMĪDĪA, æ, f. (sc. pars). A half; decocta in aqua ad d., Plin.

DĪMĪDĪO, ēre, tr. (dimidius). To divide into halves, to halve. Part. perf. : dimidiātus, halved or half, d. mensis, Cic.;—d. Menander, a halved Menander (referring to the comic verse respecting Terence, tu o dimidiata M.), Cæs. SYN. See **MEDIUS**.

DĪMĪDĪUM, ūi, n. (dimidius). A half, Cic.;—d. facti, half the deed, Hor.;—dimidiū maior, by one half greater, Cæs. SYN. See **MEDIETAS**.

DĪMĪDĪUS, a, um, adj. (dis, medius). Half.

DĪ-MĪNŪO, ēre, tr. (dis, minuo). I. (1) To diminish, lessen, extenuate, abate, withdraw. II. (2) To alienate. III. (3) To break into small pieces, to dash to pieces, to break. EX. (1) d. alqd ex regia potestate, Cæs.;—militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat, id.;—d. alqd oratione, Suet.—(2) ne quid de bonis diminuerent, Cic.;—prædiis diminutis, id.—(3) diminuetur tibi cerebrum, you shall have your head broken. PHRASES. aliquid de bonis d., to sell some of one's goods, Cic.;—diminui capite, to lose one's civil rights, id.;—d. hostes, to weaken the enemy, Varr. SYN. **DIMINUO**; **IMMINUO**; **COMMINUO**.—Diminuere, to lessen by breaking into small pieces.—Imminuere, to weaken, impair, to make smaller; imminuere summam, Cic.—Comminuere, to bruise or crumple into small pieces, to grind.

DĪMISSĪO, ōnis, f. (dimitto). I. (1) A sending out or forth, a sending away. II. (2) A discharging. EX. (1) d. libertorum ad diripiendas provincias, Cic.;—d. sanguinis, a bleeding or letting of blood, Gell.—(2) classis inops et infirma propter d. propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic.

DĪMISSUS, a, um, pl. of dimitto.

DĪ-MITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum, tr. (dis, mitto). I. (1) To send different ways, to send about, send forth or out in various directions. II. (2) To send away (as a multitude), to cause to separate, dismiss, disband, discharge. III. Gen. (3) Prop. : To send away, let go, dismiss, release, set at liberty.—(4) Meton. : To give up, renounce, quit, forsake. EX. (1) With acc. : Nævius pueros circum amicos d., Cic. Without acc. : d. ad amicos, id.—(2) d. senatum, Cic.;—d. consilium, id.—(3) d. alqm ab se, Cic.;—d. uxorem, to send away, separate one's self from, divorce or

repudiate, Suet.;—d. Demosthenem e manibus, to put aside, to put out of one's hands, Cic. Of things : d. fortunam morte, Cic.;—d. patrimonium, id.;—(4) d. libertatem, Cic.;—d. amicitias, id.;—d. curam, id. SYN. See **DEMITTO**.

DĪMŌTUS, a, um, pl. of dimoveo.

DĪ-MŌVĒO, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. (dis, moveo). I. Prop. (1) To move from one another, to part asunder, separate, divide.—(2) Meton. : To remove by dispersing, as a crowd, to drive away, disperse, to move by separating, to separate. (3) To move, i. e. to persuade. II. (4) To move to and fro, to put in motion. EX. (1) Agricola terram dimovit aratro, Virg.—(2) d. turbam, Tac.;—quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe d., Sall.—(3) gaudentem patrios findere sarculo nunquam dimoveas, ut, etc., Hor.—(4) d. superiores partes, Cels. SYN. See **DEMOVEO**.

DINDŪMA, ōrum, n., and **DINDŪMUS** (os), i, m. (Δῖνδυμα, τὰ). Dindyma or Dindymus. 1. A mountain in Phrygia, near Pessinus, sacred to Cybele.—2. Another in Mysia, sacred to the same goddess, Virg.

DINDŪMĒNE, es, f. (Dindymus), (Δῖνδυμήνη). Dindymene, a surname of Cybele, because she was worshipped on Mount Dindymus.

DINDŪMUS (os), i, m. See **DINDYMA**.

DĪNŌMĀCHE, es, f. (Δινομάχη). Dinomache, the mother of Alcibiades; hence, Dinomaches ego sum = I am a patrician or noble.

DĪNŪMĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (dinumero). A reckoning, counting, calculation; d. nocturnum ac dierum, Cic. In Rhét., Cic.

DĪ-NŪMĒRO, āre, tr. (dis, numero). I. To count over, compute, number, tell; d. stellas, Cic.;—d. annos, id. II. To count out, pay, settle an account, Plaut. SYN. See **ANNUMERO**.

DĪO or **DĪŌN**, ōnis, m. (Δίων). Dion, the brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, a disciple and friend of Plato, Cic.

DĪŌBŪLĀRIS, e, adj. (διωβόλος). That costs two oboli, Plaut.

DĪŌCLĒTĪĀNUS, i, m. Dioclesian (C. Aurelius Valerius D.), a Roman emperor from A.D. 284 to 305, Aur. Vict., called, before his accession to the throne, Diocles, id.

DĪŌDŌRUS, i, m. (Διόδωρος). Diodorus, a Peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Critolaus, Cic.;—a logician, id.;—D. Siculus, a historian in the time of Augustus, Plin.

DĪŌDŌTUS, i, m. (Διόδωτος). Diodotus, a stoic, teacher of Cicero, Cic.

DĪŌCĒSIS, is, f. (διοίκησις). A district or circuit belonging to a jurisdiction, Cic.;—a diocese.

DĪŌCĒTES, æ, m. (διοικητής). An overseer of the revenue, lord of the treasury, Cic.

DĪŌGĒNES, is, m. (Διογένης). Diogenes. 1. D. Apolloniatæ, a celebrated Ionic philosopher, a disciple of Anaximenes, Cic.—2. A Cynic philosopher of Sinope, Cic.—3. A Stoic philosopher, the master of Carneades and Lælius, Cic.

DĪŌMĒDES, is, m. (Διομήδης). Diomedes. 1. A son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, the successor of Adrastus in Argos, who went, after the destruction of Troy, to Appulia, and there founded Argos Hippium, afterward Arpi, Just.;—Diomedis campus, the country about Arpi, near Canne, Liv.—2. The king of the Bistones in Thrace, who fed his horses on his prisoners, and was killed by Hercules, Serv.; Virg.

DĪOMĒDEUS or **-IUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Diomedes). *Of or belonging to Diomedes*; D. furtum, i. e. the taking of the Trojan Palladium, Stat.; —1. agri, i. e. *Etolian*, Mart.; —D. insula, a group of islands on the coast of Apulia, north of the promontory of Garganum, Mel.; —D. equi, the horses of the king of the Bistones, Claud.

DĪONĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Dione). *Of or belonging to Dione*; D. vestis, the garment woven by Dione for her daughter, Claud.; —D. mater, i. e. *Venus herself* (with relation to Aeneas), Virg.; —D. Caesar, as descendant of Iulus, Aeneas, and consequently of Venus, id.; —D. flores, Col.; —D. antrum, the grotto of Dione, sacred to love, Hor.

DĪONE, es (a, æ, Cic.), *f.* (Διώνη). *Dione*, the mother of Venus, Cic.; —Venus, Ov.

DĪONŶSĪACUS, a, um, *adj.* (Dionysus). *Of or belonging to Dionysus*; (Bacchus), D. ludi = Liberalia, Aus.

1. **DĪONŶSIUS**, ii, m. (Διονύσιος). *Dionysius*. 1. The elder, tyrant of Syracuse, Cic.; —2. His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse, Cic.; —3. D. Heracleotes, a disciple of Zeno of Citium, a Stoic philosopher, afterward a disciple of Aristippus, Cic.; —4. A Stoic philosopher, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic.

2. **DĪONŶSYUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Dionysus*. *Subst.*: 1. Dionysia, orum, n. (Διονυσία, τὰ, æ, iug.). *A feast celebrated in Greece every three years* (i. e. Quinquagesimal), Plant.; —2. Dionysia, æ, f. A Roman female dancer, Cic. *SYN.* Dionysia, orum. *See* BACCHANALIA.

DĪONŶSUS or **-OS**, i, m. (Διόνυσος). The Greek name of Bacchus, Cic.

DĪOTA, æ, f. (διώτη). *A stone vessel with two handles*, e. g. for wine, a jar, Hor.

DĪŌVIS, is, m. (Dis = deus, Jovis). The ancient Italian name for Jupiter, Varr.

DĪPHĪLUS, i, m. (Δίφιλος). *Diphilus*. 1. A Greek writer of comedy, a native of Sinope, whom Plautus imitated, Vell.; —2. An architect employed by Quintus Cicero, Cic.

DĪPLŌMA, ātis, n. (διπλωμα, a letter doubly folded). *A letter of recommendation given to a person travelling in the name of the state*, Cic.

DĪPSAS, ādis, f. (διψάς). *A kind of serpent*, so called because persons bitten by it were said to die of thirst, Luc.

DĪRĒ, nom. *prop.* *The Furies*, Virg. *SYN.* *See* FURĒ.

DĪRCĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Dirce). *Of or belonging to Dirce*, Dircean, Boeotian; D. cygnus, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor.; —D. heros, i. e. *Polyneus*.

DIRCE, es, f. (Δίρκη), (acc. Dircam, Plaut.). *Dirce*. 1. A fountain in the immediate vicinity of the Boeotian Thebes, Ov.; —2. The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes; on account of her cruelty to Antiope, she was tied to a wild bull, by Amphion and Zethus, and thus dragged about, until at length she was changed into a fountain bearing this name, Prop.

DĪRECTE, adn. (directus). *In a straightforward manner*; *expressly*; d. dicere, Cic.

DĪRECTĪO, ōnis, f. (dirigo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A making straight or even, a levelling*. II. *Fig.* (2) *A directing, aiming*. EX. (1) d. plana coagmentorum, Vitr.; —(2) d. quædam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

DĪRECTO, adv. (directus). I. *Prop.* (1)

Directly, in a straight direction. II. *Fig.* *Straightway, immediately*, Cic. EX. (1) quum pondere et gravitate d. deorsum feratur (atomas).

DĪRECTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of dirigo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Made straight, direct, lying or running in a straight direction*; —(2) *Fig.*: *Straightforward, open, without ceremony, simple, direct*. I-X. (1) d. ordo (olearum), Cic.; —d. paries, i. e. cut by another at right angles, id. *In the neut. Subst.*: in directo, in a straight direction or line (opp. in anfractu), Varr.; —(2) o beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et d. viam, Cic.; —vera illa et d. ratio, straight, strict, id. *SYN.* *See* RECTUS.

1. **DĪREMPTUS**, a, um, *pt. of dirimo*.

2. **DĪREMPTUS**, ūs, m. (dirimo). *A separation*, Cic.

DĪREPTĪO, ōnis, f. (diripio). *A plundering*; d. urbis, Cic.; —vexatio d. que sociorum, id.

DĪREPTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A plunderer*, Cic. *SYN.* *See* PRÆDO.

DĪREPTUS, a, um, *pt. of diripio*.

DĪRĪBĒO, ēre, —, itum, *tr.* (dislabeo, to hold asunder or apart; compare dirimo, from dis, emo). I. (1) *To separate*, i. e. to distribute the tablets used in voting. II. *Gen.* (2) *To distribute, divide*. EX. (1) dum de te quinque gentes et septuaginta tabula diribeantur, Cic.; —(2) d. gentes et regna, Plin.

DĪRĪBĪTO, ōnis, f. (diribeo). *A distributing of the tablets used in voting*, Cic.

DĪRĪBĪTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *A distributor of the tablets used in voting*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *One who distributes food at table, a carver*, App.

DĪRĪBĪTORĪUM, ii, n. sc. ædificium (id.). *A building where the tablets for voting were distributed* (in later times also used for distributing presents among the people, pay to the soldiers, etc.), Suet.; Plin.

DĪRĪGESCO. *See* DERIGESCO.

DĪRĪGO, ēre, rexi, rectum, *tr.* (dis, rego). I. *Prop.* (1) *To set any thing straight, to make straight*; —(2) *To direct in a straight line; or simply, to direct, turn, guide*. II. (3) *To regulate, dispose, determine, make by a certain rule, to arrange, direct*. EX. (1) d. tigna ad perpendicularum, Cæs.; —d. regiones lituo, to describe, Cic.; —d. aciem, to draw up the army in a line or in battle array, Cæs.; —(2) d. cursum ad litora, Cæs.; —d. equum in consulem, Liv.; —(3) *Usually with ad*: d. orationem ad exempla, Cic.; —d. leges hominum ad naturam, id. *With ablat.*: d. omnia voluptate, Cic.; —d. utilitatem honestate, id. *SYN.* DIRIGO; DIGERO; ORDINO; DISPONO; DISPENSO. —Dirigere, to set in array, to range; —Digerere, to carry to different parts, to dispose in order; carmina virgo digere in numerum, Virg. *So*, digere cibum, digest; —d. mandata, to fulfil exactly; d. remp., to settle the affairs of the Republic, to rule it; ita digerit omnia Cælas, Virg. —Ordinare, to put into order; O. milites—respublicas—litem.—Disponere, to dispose, set in different parts, each in its place.—Dispensare, *prop.*, to distribute by weighing. *Fig.*: To dispense, set in order.

DĪRĪMO, ēre, ēni, emptum, *tr.* (dis, emo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To take to pieces, break up, to separate, part, divide*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To separate, dissolve, interrupt, break off, put a stop to*. EX. (1) dirimi corpus, Cic.; —d. castra, Liv.; —jugum d. Sueviam, Tac.; —oppida unus diei itinere dirimuntur, are separated, i. e. distant one from the other, Plin. E.; —(2) d. controversiam, to put an end to, settle, Cic.; —d. societatem, id. *SYN.* *See* DIVIDO.

DI-RĪPŌ, ēre, ūi, reptum, *tr.* (dis, rapio).

I. Gen. 1. *To tear asunder, to tear to pieces, to tear or drag different ways.*—2. *Esp.*: *To ravage, lay waste, plunder*; d. provincias, Cic.;—d. aliqui, *to pillage, rob*, Cæs. **II. Fig.**: *To strive for any thing, to seek to have, to dispute or contend about the possession of any thing*, Quint.; Suet. **SYN.** See **ALFERO**.

DĪRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (dirutus). **I. That which brings or is fraught with calamity, a misfortune, Suet. **II. Fierceness, barbarity, cruelty, Cic.****

DĪ-RŪMPŌ, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, *tr.* (dis, rumpo). **I. Prop.** (1) *To burst or break to pieces, to tear asunder, to divide or separate forcibly*. **II. Fig.** (2) *To sever, break off*. **EX.** (1) quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem exeperint d., Cic.—(2) repente in medio cursu amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. *Puere*: *To burst, explode, be ready to burst* (with envy, anger, etc.), Cic. **SYN.** See **DIFFRINGO**.

DĪ-RŪŌ, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* (dis, ruo). *To pull to pieces, overthrow, demolish, destroy*; d. urbem, Cic.;—*are dirutus* (of a soldier), *punished with diminution or loss of pay*, Cic.;—*homo diruptus dirutusque, become bankrupt*, id. **SYN.** **DIRŪO**; **ERŪO**.—**DĪRŪERE**, *to overthrow*; fragor tectorum qui diruebantur, Liv.;—*diruit aedificat*, Hor.—**ERŪERE**, *to pluck up, root, or tear up*; erueret quercum, Virg.

DĪRŪPTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (dirumpo). *A breaking to pieces, bursting*; d. magnorum corporum, Sen.

DĪRŪPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of dirumpo.

DĪRŪS, a, um, *adj.* (unc.: *perhaps akin to dios, fear*; *Th. deidō, to fear*). **I.** In a religious sense with reference to evil portents; *ill-omened, boding, portentous, ominous, portending evil*. *Subst.*: **DĪRE**, ārum, *f.* (sc. res). *Dire, ill-boding signs or portents, any thing fraught with calamity*, Cic. *Personified: The Furies*. **II. Gen.**: *Fearful, awful, dreadful to hear or see*. *Of character: Terrible, horrible, abominable*; d. Asphalities lacus, Plin.;—d. quies, Tac. **SYN.** **II.** See **BARBARUS**.

DĪRŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of diruo.

1. **DIS**, ditis, *adj.* **Rich.** See **DIVES**.

2. **DIS**, ditis, *m.* (akin to dius, divus, deus), [*nom.* Ditis, Petr.: Quint.]. *The god of the infernal regions, Pluto*; *with pater*, Cic.;—*without pater*, Virg.

DIS, *insep. prep.* used in composition only. It denotes, 1. *Separation of a whole into parts, or of several objects from one another*; 2. *Negation or opposition*. 3. *Sometimes intensive*. It remains unaltered before *c, p, q, t*, and *s* with a vowel following: it assimilates the *s* before a consonant (always before *f*), or drops it, and lengthens the *i*. Before *emo* and *habeo*, *s* is changed into *r* (*dirimo, diribeo, from dis-emo and dis-habeo*), Gr. 239.

DIS-CALCĒATUS, a, um, *adj.* (dis, calceo). *Having no shoes, barefoot*, Suet.

DIS-CĀVĒŌ, ēre, *intr.* *To be very careful, to beware*, Plaut.

DIS-CĒDŌ, ēre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* [*contr. perf.*, discesti, Plaut.]. **I. Prop.** (1) *To go away in different directions, separate, divide, split*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To separate one's self from any body, to abandon*. **II.** (3) *To go away, depart, leave any body or any thing*.—(4) *Particularly of an army: To return or escape from battle, to come off, get off or away*.—(5) *Fig. gen.*: *To depart from any thing, to leave, quit*.—(6) *Esp.*: *To disappear, depart, cease*. **EX.** (1) quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic.;—

d. cælum, *the sky clears up*, Virg.—(2) *ne existiment ita se alligatos, ut ab amicis in republica peccantibus non discedant*, Cic.—(3) *With ab, ex or absol.*: *rarely with de*: Chrysippum d. a puero insciente me, Cic.;—d. a senis latere numquam, id.;—*non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, id.*—*de foro discessimus, id.*—(4) *ut se utrique superiores d. existimarent*, Cæs. *Meton.*: *ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati atque tunc discedant*, Cic.;—d. omnium judicio probatus, id.—(5) d. a fide justitiæque, Cic.;—d. longe ab consuetudine mea, id.;—d. a vita, *to die*, id.;—d. a re, *to digress, swerve from the subject*, id.—(6) *modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, has left you*, Cic.;—*numquam ex animo meo discedit illius optimi viri memoria, id.*—*hostibus eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit*, Cæs. **PHRASES.** d. in alcjs sententiam, *to embrace any body's opinion*, Liv.;—d. ab aliquo, *to make an exception in favor of any one, to except any one*; quum a vobis discesserim, *if I except you*, Cic. **SYN.** See **AUSO**.

DISCEPTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (discepto). **I.** (1) *A quarrel, dispute with words; a debate, disputation, discussion*. **II.** (2) *A decision, sentence, judgment*. **EX.** (1) cum quibus omnis fere nobis d. contentioque est, Cic.—(2) d. arbitrorum, Quint. **SYN.** See **CONTOVERSIA**.

DISCEPTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One who decides a matter, a judge, arbitrator*; juris d., Cic.;—*nec vero quisquam privatus erat d. aut arbiter litis*, id.

DISCEPTĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (disceptator). *She who decides*, Cic.

DISCEPTŌ, āre, *tr.* (dis, capto), (properly, *to seize and separate contending parties*; hence,) **I.** (1) *To decide a suit at law, to judge, pronounce sentence*; dijudicare. **II.** (2) *To contend, dispute, discuss, debate*; *to negotiate, treat*. **EX.** (1) d. res juste et sapienter, Cic.;—*Fetiales bella disceptanto, i. e. decide about peace and war*, id.;—*quum Academicorum eorum controversias disceptarent, id.*—(2) *With de*: *d. non de alio crimine, sed de publico jure*, Cic. *Of things*: *quamquam in uno prelio omnis fortuna republice disceptat, depends upon, is at stake*, id. **SYN.** See **DISPUTO**.

DIS-CERNO, ēre, crēvi, crētum, *tr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *To separate, part, divide*. **II. Fig.** (2) *To distinguish, make a difference, discern*. **EX.** (1) omnia discrimina talia quibus ordines discernere, Liv.—(2) *Democritus lumibus amissis alba scil. et atra d. non poterat*, Cic.;—d. id quod visum erit a falso, id. **SYN.** **DIS-CERNO**; **DISTINGUO**; **SECRERNO**.—**DISCERNERE**, *to discern, not to mistake one thing for another*; alba ab atris d., Cic.—*Distinguere, to diversify, make some way remarkable, to distinguish, both prop. and fig.*; *distinguere geminis poeula*, Cic.—**SECRERNO**, *to separate one from another*; *publica privatis s.*, Hor.

DIS-CERPO, ēre, psi, ptum, *tr.* (dis, carpo). **I. Prop.** (1) *To pluck in pieces, to tear to pieces, break up into bits*.—(2) *To scatter, disperse, destroy*. **II. Fig.** (3) *To revile, pull to pieces, with words*. **EX.** (1) animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic.;—*quem incomptis unguibus bacchantis asperoque ore discerpant*, id.—(2) *quæ cuncta ac rui discerpunt irrita venti*, Catull.—(3) *d. me infestis verbis*, Catull. **SYN.** See **DILACERO**.

DISCESSĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (discedo). **I.** 1. *A separation, e. g. of married people*, Ter.;—*of the people into political parties (with seditio)*, Gell. **II.** 2. *A going away, departure*; *Nonnus desolatus aliorum discessione*, Tac.—*S. A going over to a side in voting; senatusconsultum de*

supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. *Exp.* : discessionem facere, *to divide the house*, to cause the votes to be given by a separation of the voters into two parties, id. *SYN.* Discessio and Discessus; Seccessio.—Discessio and discessus, *a division, a parting*.—Seccesso, *a secession, a going aside, a retiring apart* : seccessionem facere, *to be by one's self*, Liv. ;—discessionem facere, *to part in order to go to vote*, Cic.

1. DISCESSUS, a, um, *pt.* of discedo.

2. DISCESSUS, ſs, m. (discedo). I. (1) *A going asunder, separation, opening.* II. (2) *A going away, departure, removal.*—(3) *In Milit.* : *A marching out or away, decamping.* *EX.* (1) d. celi, *a flash of lightning*, Cic. ;—d. et secretio partium, id.—(2) d. subitus, Cic. ;—d. ab urbe, id.—(3) post discessum Belgarum, Cæs. *See* DISCESSIO.

DISCIDIUM, ſi, n. (disciendo). *A tearing asunder, dividing*, Lucr. ;—*a separation* [disidium, *discord, disagreement*] : divortia atque affinitatum d., Cic. ;—ne qua amicorum d. fiant.

DISCĪDO, ēre, tr. (dis, cado). *To cut to pieces*, Lucr.

DISCINCTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of discingo. II. *Adj.* : *Not girded, loose*, Hor. ;—d. homo, *a dissolute, careless, negligent, slovenly person*, Liv.

DISCINDO, ēre, scidi, scissum, tr. (dis, scindo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To tear or rend asunder, to cleave, split open.* II. *Fig.* : *Same.* *EX.* (1) d. tunica, Cic. ;—d. cotem novacula, id.—(2) tales amicitiae sunt dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. *SYN.* See DISCITO.

DISCINGO, ēre, cingi, cinctum, tr. (dis, cingo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To ungird, loosen the girdle.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To be loose, careless* ; also, *to open up, discover, detect.* *EX.* (1) neque unquam aut die aut nocte aut exalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell.—(2) Mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), *because ego discingo, nor do I neglect him, I seek to preserve his friendship*, Cic. ;—discinxit ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, i. e. *discovered, detected*, Sil.

DISCIPLĪNA, ae, f. (discipulus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Instruction, teaching, tuition.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Objective* : *Doctrine, learning, knowledge, science.*—(3) *Subjective* : *Manner, custom, method, use.* *EX.* (1) in disciplinam tradi, Cic. ;—eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est d., *to which belong the subjects of instruction*, id. ;—e ludo atque pueritia disciplinis, id.—(2) cuius prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit, Cic. ;—Q. Scævola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. ;—d. militiae, *the art or theoretical knowledge of warfare, tactics*, id. ;—d. reipublicae, *political constitution*, id.—(3) imitari, Castor, potius avi disciplinam debebas, Cic. *SYN.* DISCIPLINA ; DOCTRINA ; DOCUMENTUM.—Disciplina, *instruction which the disciple receives from his master* ; O disciplinam quam a maioribus accepimus ! Cic.—Doctrina, *instruction imparted by the teacher (doctor)* ; doctrina pretium triste magister habet, Or. ;—adjuugo . . . saepius naturam sine doctrinā quam sine naturā doctrinam valuisse, Cic. ;—also, *learning, erudition* ; Omni doctrina ornatissimus homo, Cic.—Documentum, *a document, lesson, proof* ; Magistri doctrina moribusque praeclucantes traditis in disciplinam pueros semper documentis informant, G. D.

DISCĪPŪLA, ae, f. (discipulus). *A female scholar*, Plin.

DISCĪPŪLUS, i, m. (for discipulus, from discq). *A scholar, learner, pupil, disciple*, Cic. ;—*an apprentice*, Plaut.

DISCISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of discindo.

DIS-CLŪDO, ēre, ſi, sum, tr. (dis, claudo). I. *To separate by shutting up or apart, to shut up separately.* II. *Meton.* : *To hold or keep asunder, to separate, divide, part* ; Cevenna, qui Avernus ab Helvetiis discludit, Cæs. *Of abstract objects* : Plato duas partes (animi) parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quos locis discludit, *he has shut up in different places*, Cic.

DISCLŪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of discludo.

DISCO, ēre, didici, tr. (unc.). *To learn, to come to know, to experience (with acc. of the thing, and apud aliquem, or ab, de, ex aliquo, ut ego feci qui literas Gracas senex didici, Cic. ;—d. literas apud aliquem, id. ;—d. dialectica ab aliquo, id. ;—d. palestram et saltare, id. ;—didici ex tuis literis ut omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, id.* *SYN.* Disco ; Adisco ; Edisco ; Perdisco.—Discere, *to learn what was not known before*.—Addiscere, *to learn more, in addition to what was known before*.—Ediscere, *to learn by heart*.—Perdiscere, *to learn thoroughly.* *See also* STUDEO.

DISCŌBŪLUS, i, m. (διακοβόλος). *The thrower of the Discus (or quoit), a statue by Myron, Quint.* ;—another by Naucydes, Plin. ;—a picture by Tauriscus, id.

DIS-COLOR, ſris, adj. I. *Prop.* : *Of various colors, of a different color* (app. concolor). *With dat.* : neutra pars esse debet d. lane, Col. *Absol.* : d. signa, Cic. II. *Meton.* : *Partly-colored, variegated* ; d. aves, Plin. ;—*different, unlike*, Hor. *SYN.* See DECOLOR.

DIS-CONDŪCO, ēre, intr. *Not to be serviceable or conducive, to be hurtful*, Plaut.

DIS-CONVĒŪIO, ire, intr. *To disagree, not to harmonize, to be inconsistent*, Hor.

DIS-CŌQUO, ēre, coxi, coctum, tr. *To boil to pieces or thoroughly*, Cels.

DISCORDĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (discordo). *Disagreeing*, Plaut.

DISCORDĪA, ae, f. (discors). *Disagreement, division, discord*, Cic. *Personified* : Discordia, *the goddess of discord (the Greek Έρις)*, Virg. ;—discordiae malum, apple of discord, Just.

DISCORDĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (discordia). *Full of discord, disunited, discordant* ; volgens (Numidarum) seditiosum atque d. erat, Sall. *SYN.* See DISCORS.

DISCORDO, āre, intr. (discors). *To be at variance, to be unlike, dissimilar, different* ; d. inter se, Cic. ;—animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ;—d. a re, Hor.

DIS-CORS, cordis, adj. (dis, cor). I. (1) *Discordant, at variance, disagreeing, inharmonious.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Unlike, different, of another kind or nature.* *EX.* (1) homines non contentione, non ambitione d., Cic.—(2) d. linguae tot populorum, Plin. ;—d. æstus marini tempore, i. e. *at different times.* *SYN.* Discors ; Discordiosus.—Discors, *discordant, jarring, prop. and fig.* ; concordia discors, *bad harmony*, Hor., said of the act.—Discordiosus, said of the habit, *prone to discord, quarrelsome.*

DISCRĒPANS, antis, *pt.* of discrepo.

DISCRĒPANTIĀ, ae, f. (discrepo). *Discordance, difference, disagreement* ; d. rerum et verborum, Cic. *SYN.* See DISCRIMEN.

DISCRĒPATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). *Disagreement, dispute* ; d. inter consules fuit, Liv.

DIS-CRĒPO, āre, ſi, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To differ in sound, sound differently, of musical instruments, etc.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To disagree, be different, vary.* *EX.* (1) ut in tibiis aut in

fidibus quamvis paulum discrepent, etc., Cic.—(2) peccata, quia discrepant aequè discrepant, Cic.;—d. duæ leges inter se, id.;—res discrepat, and more frequently *Impers.*: discrepat, it is a disputed point, it is undecided, there is a difference of opinion, Liv.

DISCRETUS, a, um, *pt.* of discerno.

DISCRIMEN, inis, n. (*contr.* for *discrimen*, from *discerno*). That which divides or separates two things from each other; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) Space, interval, distance. II. *Fig.* (2) Difference, distinction.—(3) Of the point which decides a thing: A critical moment, the point round which a matter turns.—(4) Danger, by which a thing is decided, or which is likely to determine a result, hazard, risk. EX. (1) quum pertenui discrimine duo maria separarentur, Cic.—(2) omni discrimine remoto, Cic.;—non est consilium in vulgo, non d., the faculty of mental discernment, power of distinguishing, id.—(3) quoniam in id d. adducta est, Cic.;—ea res nunc in d. versatur, utrum . . . an, id.—(4) adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pæne d., Cic.;—quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac d. vocatur, id. SYN. I. DISCRIMEN; DISSIMILITUDO; DIFFERENTIA; DISCREPANTIA; DISCREPATIO; DIVERSITAS.—Discrimen, that which separates or distinguishes (1).—Dissimilitudo, the difference between individuals or moral objects of the same kind.—Differentia, that in two things by which one is distinguished from the other, the difference.—Discrepantia, want of harmony, disagreement.—Discrepatio, the expression of disagreement, a dispute, controversy.—Diversitas, diversity, that by which several objects differ from one another. II. DISCRIMEN; PERICULUM.—Discrimen, the distinguishing point, the crisis, that which gives the decision.—Periculum, the attempt, trial, risk, danger, by which we obtain experience.

DISCRIMĪNO, Ære, tr. (*discrimen*). To divide, part, separate; Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic. SYN. See DISPUNGO.

DIS-CRŪCĪO, Ære, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To torment, torture. II. *Meton.* (2) d. se, or middle: To torment one's self, see one's self. EX. (1) ut ille Trebonium, etiam Brutum Cassium, discruciatos necarit, Cic.—(2) id quum tarde percipi vidit, discruciat, Cic.

DIS-CUMBO, Ære, cūbūi, cūblum, intr. To lie down in different places, especially, to recline at table; discubimus omnes præter illam, Cic.;—to lie down to sleep; cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, id. SYN. See ACCUMBO.

DIS-CŪPIŌ, Ære, intr. (*dis*, intens., cupio). To desire eagerly, long earnestly; d. te videre.

DIS-CURRO, Ære, cūcurri and curri, cursum, intr. To run to and fro, run about, to run, ride, or go about in different ways; tantus exercitus clamor exauditus est, ut in muris armata civitas discurreret, Cæsar. SYN. See DECURRO.

DISCURSĀTĪO, ðnis, f. (*discurso*). A running to and fro, a running about; d. officiosa per urbem, Sen.

DISCURSO, Ære, intr. freq. (*discurro*). To run about in haste, Quint.

1. DISCURSUS, a, um, *pt.* of discurro.

2. DISCURSUS, ūs, m. (*discurro*). A running to and fro, running about; magno clamore discursuque passim fugæ se mandant, Hirt. *Meton.* Of things: d. radicum, Plin.

DISCUS, i, m. (*δίσκος*). A quoit. *Prov.*: qui discum audire quam philosophum maluit, i. e. prefer trifles or play to serious occupations.

DISCUSSĪO, ðnis, f. (*discutio*). A shaking.

DISCUSSŌRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). Dissolving, discutient; d. vis, Plin.

DISCUSSUS, a, um, *pt.* of discutio.

DIS-CŪTĪO, Ære, cussi, cussum, tr. (*dis*, quantio). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To strike around, dash to pieces, destroy, disperse, dissipate.—(2) *Exp.*: To discuss the matter of a disease, Cels.; to drive away, remove, dispel. II. *Fig.* (3) *Same.* EX. (1) ne saxa catapultis lateritium discuterent, Cæsar.—(2) d. caligo.—(3) quod rem totam discusseram, I had frustrated the whole affair, Cic.;—d. et comprimere periculum consilio, id. SYN. See CONCUSO.

DISERTE, adv. (*disertus*). Expressly, clearly.

DISERTIM, adv. (*disertus*). Clearly, Plaut.

DISERTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of dissero. II. *Adj.* Of persons that deliver their sentiments methodically and clearly: Well-spoken, eloquent; disertorum hominum oratio, Cic. SYN. DISERTUS; ELOQUENS; FACUNDUS.—Disertus, of ready speech, one who delivers in good order clearly and perspicuously.—Eloquens, eloquent, well-speaking, used of the trained orator; multos se vidisse disertos, eloquentem omnino neminem, Quint.—Facundus, speaking fluently, used of natural eloquence.

DISJECTO, Ære, tr. freq. intens. (*disjicio*). To throw different ways, cast hither and thither, to scatter, disperse, Lucr.

1. DISJECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of disjicio.

2. DISJECTUS, ūs, m. (*disjicio*). A scattering, Lucr.

DIS-JICĪO, Ære, jēci, jectum, tr. (*dis*, jacio). I. *Gen.* (1) To throw around.—(2) *Exp. Milit.*: To disperse, scatter, defeat.—(3) To destroy, thwart, ruin. EX. (1) in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis mœnibus, running in different directions, Liv.—(2) milites facile hostium phalangem perfrugerunt. Ea disjecta, gladiis districtis, Cæsar.—(3) d. arcem a fundamentis, Nep. *Fig.*: d. rem, Liv. SYN. DISJECTO; DISTURBO; OBTURBO.—Disjicere, to scatter here and there. *Fig.*: To ruin.—Disturbare, to overthrow, disturb.—Obturbare, to trouble, to beat down what is before one. Conjuncta disjicimus; disturbamus composita; opposita obturbamus.

DISJUGĀTĪO and DISJUGO. See DIS.

DISJUNCTĪO, ðnis, f. (*disjunctio*). A separation, disjoining, disjunction; in tanto luctu, tantā d., Cic. *Exp.*: An opposition of the parts of a proposition, Cic.; a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning or the end of single members of a period are expressed by different words of the same meaning, διασύντησις, id.

DISJUNCTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of disjunctio. II. *Adj. prop.* (1) Separate, divided, distinct, remote, distant.—(2) *Fig.*: Same. EX. (1) Etolia procul a barbaris d. gentibus, Cic.;—in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id.—(2) Brutum (oratore) otiosum atque disjunctum, who speaks in measured periods, Tac.

DIS-JUNGO, Ære, junxi, junctum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To unbind or untie, separate, disjoin (*opp.* conjungo).—(2) Of infants or sucklings: To wean, put from the breast.—(3) *Meton.*: To separate, part, remove. II. *Fig.* (4) Same (1). EX. (1) d. asinum, bovem ab opere, Varr.—(2) agnos a mamma, Varr.—(3) intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, Cic.—(4) *Abstr.*: sin eos disjunct, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. With ab: d. eos a colonis, id.;—d. populum a Senatu, id. SYN. See DISSOCIO.

DISPALESCO, Ære, intr. incept. (*dispalor*). To become generally known, to be divulged, Plaut.

DIS-PĀLOR, —, āri, *intr. dep.* To wander about, to struggle, stray, Nep.

DIS-PANDO, ēre, dī, sum (another form, dispenno, dispessus, Plaut.), *tr.* To spread, extend, expand, stretch out; d. arbor vastis ramis, Plin. Meton.: To dwell or expatiate upon, L. Verus, ap. Front.

DIS-PAR, pāris, *adj.* Unlike, dissimilar, different, of a different kind or sort. Absol., with dat., or inter se, seldom with gen. it.: dispares mores disparia studia sequuntur, Cic.; — aliae (stellae) disparibus temporibus eadem spatia efficiunt, id. SYN. Dispar; IMPAR; DISPARILIS; DIS-SIMILIS.—Dispar, not entirely equal, uneven, as here (1).—Impar, odd as to number, not an even pair or even pairs.—Disparilis, that varies, is changeable, that can with difficulty be made equal.—Dis-similis, dissimilar, mostly in respect of quality.

DIS-PĀRĪS, e, *adj.* Unlike, different; d. aspiratio terrarum, Cic. SYN. DisPAR.

DIS-PĀRO, āre, *tr.* (dispar). To part, separate, distinguish.—(Serv. Tullius) populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, eosque ita d., ut, Cic.

DISPARTĪO and DISPARTĪOR. See DISPERTIO.

DISPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (dispicio). A viewing, considering, examining, Sen.

DIS-PELLO, ēre, pelli, pulsum, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) To drive different ways, scatter, disperse. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) quae (pecudes) dispulse sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic.—(2) (philosophia) ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem d., Cic.

DISPENDĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (dispensum). Hasty, prejudicial; d. cunctatio, Col.

DISPENDĪUM, ū, n. (dispendio). Expense, cost, loss; quidquid ex his omittitur, magnum affert domino d., Col.; — d. viarum, a long journey, Mart.; — d. morae, loss of time, expense of time, Virg. SYN. See DAMNUM.

DIS-PENDO, ēre, *tr.* To distribute, Varr.

DISPENNO, ēre. Corrupt form of dispendo.

DIS-PENSĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (dispensio). A weighing out to several; hence, I. Prop.: Management of domestic affairs, charge or oversight of property, etc., economy; eripueras senatus aerarii dispensationem, Cic. II. Meton.: d. annonae, Liv. The office of an overseer, stewardship, administration, etc., Cic.

DIS-PENSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (dispensio). One who keeps accounts, a steward, manager, director.

DIS-PENSO, āre, *tr.* [to weigh out; hence, to pay, distribute, Plaut.]. I. Gen.: To manage money affairs, keep accounts of any body's receipts and expenses, to have the oversight of any body's income, to act as steward, administer; d. res domesticas, Cic. II. Of other things: To manage, distribute, regulate, order, direct, dispense; (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. Fig.: inventa ordine d. atque componere, Cic. SYN. See DIRIGO.

DIS-PERCŪTĪO, ēre, *tr.* To dash out, Plaut.

DISPERDĪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (disperdo). A demolishing, destroying; d. urbis, Cic.

DIS-PERDO, ēre, dīdi, dītum, *tr.* To destroy, ruin; also, to squander, waste, dissipate; ut a maioribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat.

DIS-PĒRĒO, ēre, li, *intr.* To go to ruin, perish, be lost, or undone, Cic.; — dispeream, may I die.

DIS-SPERGO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (dis, spargo). I. Prop. (1) To scatter different ways, scatter

about, disperse. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic. Mil.: dispersi, dispersed (of troops), Cic.—(2) partes rei gestae d. in causam, Cic. SYN. See DISSEMINO.

DISPERSE, DISPERSIM, *adv.* (dispersus). Scatteredly, here and there; d. et diffuse dictae res.

DISPERTĪO (dispart.), īre, īvi or īi, itum, *tr.* (dis, partio). I. Prop. (1) To distribute, divide (separatis into parts); to scatter, disperse. II. Fig. (2) s. s. EX. (1) d. (conjuratos) municipis, Cic. Mil.: dispartio, to part, separate.—

(2) tempora voluptatis laborisque d., Cic. A. 62, dep., id. SYN. See DISTRIBUO.

DISPESSUS, a, um, *pt.* See DISPANDO.

DĪ-SPĪCĪO, ēre, spexi, spectrum, *intr.* and *tr.* (dis, specio). I. Prop. (1) To see or look through, to look up, to see. II. Fig. (2) To see through, see clearly, perceive, comprehend, understand.—(3) To take into consideration, weigh over in one's mind, reflect upon. EX. (1) acie mentis d. cupiebant, Cic.—(2) si imbecilli animi verum d. non possint, Cic.—(3) nunc velim d. res Romanas, Cic. SYN. See I. DESPICERE.

DIS-PLICENTĪA, ae, *f.* (displaceo). Dissatisfaction, dislike, displeasure; d. sui (with tadium), Sen.

DIS-PLĪCĒO, ēre, ūi, itum, *tr.* (dis, placeo), [perf., displicuit est, Gell.]. To displease (opp. placeo, complacere), non sane mihi displicet adhibere, Cic.; — d. sibi, to be displeased or discontented with one's self, Cic. Gen.: To be out of humor, Cic.

DIS-PLŌDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (dis, plaudo). I. To burst or break asunder with a noise; vesica displosa, Hor. II. To make broad, stretch, dilate, Varr.; nares displosae, a broad nose, Arn. SYN. Displodo; EXPLODO; SUPPLODO.—Displodere, to strike on different sides, discharge with a crack.—Exploedere, to drive out with clapping of hands or stamping; histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic.—Supplodere, to stamp on the ground.

DISPLŌCUS, a, um, *pt.* of displodo.

DIS-PŌNO, ēre, posui, pōitum [contr. dispostum], *tr.* To place here and there, set in various places, distribute. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To divide, arrange, class; to place or arrange in a certain or systematic order.—(2) Esp. in Milit.: To set in order, dispose, arrange, draw up. II. Fig. (3) Same. EX. (1) Pisistratus primus Homeri liberos confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus, Cic.—(2) praesidia disponit, Cas.—(3) verba ita disponunt at pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. SYN.

See DIRIGO.

DISPŌSITE, *adv.* (dispositus). Orderly, in proper order; d. accusare aliqui, Cic.

DISPŌSĪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (dispono). A setting in order, arrangement, disposition, Cic.; — direction, order, regulation, administration, Sid. Of a picture: The grouping, Plin. SYN. Dispositio; ORDO; SERIES.—Dispositio, disposition, setting in order; dispositio est distributio ordinum, Cic.—Ordo, order, rank, company, the effect of disposition or arrangement; ordo est compositio rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic.—Series, a series, a concatenation, a course, a train of things. We say, annorum series, not ordo. So also, ordo equestris, not series.

DISPŌSĪTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). One who disposes or arranges; d. mundi deus, Sen.

DISPŌSĪTŪRA, ae, *f.* (id.). Arrangement.

1. DISPŌSĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of dispono. II. *Adj.*: Properly arranged or disposed; studia

ad honorem disposita, Cic. ;—*vir d., a methodical speaker*, Plin.

2. **DISPŌSĪTUS**, ūs, m. (id.). *Arrangement, disposition*; Muciaius dispositu provisusque exitum rerum peritus, Tac.

DIS-PŪDET, ēre, *impers.* To be greatly ashamed, Plaut.

DISPULSUS, a, um, *pt.* of dispello.

DISPUNCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of dispungo.

DIS-PUNGO, ēre, xi, ctum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To distinguish with points; hence, to examine accounts, to revise, settle. II. *Fig.* (2) To distribute at intervals, to diversify, alternate.

EX. (1) d. rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen.—(2) neque quisquam Scipione elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio d. *(for which see final interpuncta intervalla, Cic.)*. Vell. **SYN.** I. **DISPUNGO**; **DISCRIMINO**.—Dispungere, to separate by points or pricks; dispunge et recense tue vite dies, Sen.—Discriminare, to divide or part; Hetruriam discriminat Appia via, Cic. II. **DISPUNGERE RATIONES**; **EXPUNGERE RATIONES**.—The first, to set down an account, to balance it; the second, to settle it.

DISPŪTĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (disputo). That may be disputed; d. omnis res in utramque partem.

DISPŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. A computing, calculating, considering; diverse agrorum forme veniunt in d., Col. II. A conversation on a subject of controversy, a disputation, debate.

DISPŪTĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (disputatio). A short treatise or discussion, Sen.

DISPŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (disputo). A disputant, one who debates a contested point by way of dialogue; Demetrius Phalereus d. subtilis, i. e. an elegant writer, Cic.

DISPŪTĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). Pure Latin for dialectica, i. e. the art of disputing.

DIS-PŪTO, āre, *tr.* I. (1) To cast up a sum, to compute. II. *Meton.* (2) To dispute, debate, discuss, treat on a subject. **EX.** (1) ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut.—(2) alqd. de algo, in, contra, ad with acc., or absol., quæ disputavi, Cic. ;—de re in utramque partem d., to discuss the subject for and against, id.;—d. alqd. in aliquam rem, to say something about a thing, id.;—d. rem alicui, to relate or tell a thing to any one, Plaut. **SYN.** **DISPUTO**; **DISSENSIO**; **DISCERTO**.—Disputare, to argue a matter, to dispute as philosophers do, in a polemic manner; d. de aq̄a re cum algo, Cic.—Disserere, to discourse on a subject at some length in a didactic manner; disputabant, ego contra dissereram, Cic.—Disputare, to discuss the reasons in a controverted matter, in order to come to a decision without hostile feeling; disceptare controversias, Cic.

DIS-QUĪRO, ēre, *tr.* (quæro). To examine, investigate, Hor.

DISQUISITĪO, ōnis, *f.* (disquiro). An examination, inquiry (by order of a court), Cic.

DISRUMPO. See DIRUMPO.

DISSECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of dissecō.

DIS-SĒMINO, āre, *tr.* (To scatter seed, hence, *fig.*) To disseminate, spread abroad, spread, promulgate; d. malum. latius opinione, Cic. **SYN.** **DISSEMINO**; **DISPERGO**.—Disseminare, as here, *fig.* Dispergere, to scatter abroad, disperse; ne disseminato dispersoque sermoni credas, Cic.

DISSENSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (dissentio). Dissension, want of agreement, difference of opinion, discord, strife; animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, Cic. ;—dissimilitudo, difference, Sen. **SYN.**

DISSENSIO; **DISSENSUS**; **DISSIDIUM**; **DISCORDIA**.—Dissentio, thinking differently, difference of sentiment.—Dissensus, a state of disagreement.—Dissidium (dis, sedeo), separation, breach of concord, the disagreement itself.—Discordia, discord, opposition of sentiments and feelings.

1. **DISSENSUS**, a, um, *pt.* of dissentio.

2. **DISSENSUS**, ūs, m. (dissentio). Disagreement (sc. a state of), dissension, Virg.

DISSENTĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Disagreeing, not harmonizing (*opp.* consentaneus).

DISSENTĪO, ire, si, sum. (1) To be of a different opinion, to disagree, dissent (*opp.* consentio).—(2) Of things and abstract objects: To disagree. **EX.** (1) Usually with ab algo, rarely with inter se, cum algo, a dat., or absol.: soles hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris d., Cic. ;—(Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura d., differ or deviate from, id. *Of real enmity*, Cic.—(2) affectio in tota vita a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic.

DIS-SĒPIO (dissēp.), ire, sepsi, septum, *tr.* To separate by boundaries, to divide; to inclose, surround. *Fig.*: teui muro dissepunt id quod excipiunt, Cic.

DISSEPTUM, i, n. (dissepio). A boundary, partition, Lucr.

DISSEPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of dissepio.

DISSĒRENASCO, ēre, āvi, intr. *insep.* (dissereno). To clear up, quævi, undeque disserenasset, Liv.

DIS-SĒRĒNO, āre, *intr.* To be serene, to be clear (as if by the dispersion of clouds), Plin.

1. **DIS-SĒRO**, ēre, situm, *tr.* (sero, sevi). To scatter seed, to sow here and there, *scilicet*, Col. In *pt. perf. pass.*: dissitus, scattered, distant, Lucr.

2. **DIS-SĒRO**, ēre, sērii, sertum, *tr.* (sero, serui), [*pt. perf. also, disertus, q. v.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) To put in here and there. II. *Fig.* (2) Like *disputo*: To speak with care and reflection, to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of. **EX.** (1) tales pedem longe omnibus locis disseriebantur, Cæs.—(2) With acc.: d. hac cum ipsis philosophis, Cic. With de: triduum d. de republica, id. *Impers.*: ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, etc., id. **SYN.** See **DISPUTO**.

DIS-SERPO, ēre, *intr.* To spread abroad imperceptibly, Lucr.

DISSERTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (disserto). An argumentative conversation, a debate, dispute, discussion (*abstr. and concr.*), Plin.

DISSERTO, āre, *tr.* *freg. intens.* (dissero). To dispute, debate, discuss a matter, to treat of; vim Romanam pucisque bona dissertans, Tac.

DIS-SĪDĒO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* (sedeo). I. *Prop.* (1) To sit apart; hence, to be remote, be distant or at a distance, to be divided or separated. II. *Meton.* (2) To be divided in sentiment, i. e. to disagree, be at variance, be of a different opinion, or inclination, to think differently.—(3) Of things and abstract subjects: To disagree, to be different or dissimilar, to be opposed to one another. **EX.** (1) quantum Hymæus dissidet Eridano, Prop.—(2) With ab, cum, inter se, or absol.: gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano, Cic. ;—animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. *Abstr.*: dissident olores et aquilæ, live in enmity, Plin ;—apes incessest dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, split into two parties, that of A. and S.—(3) nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. ;—toga dissidet impar, does not sit well, hangs unequally, Hor.

DISSIDIUM, ī, n. (dissideo). Disagreement, variance, dissension; ut dissensione ac dissidio

vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. **SYN.** See **DISSENSIO**.

DIS-SILĪO, īre, ūi, intr. (salio). I. Prop.: *To leap or burst asunder, to be suddenly split or divided*; mucro d. ictu, Virg. II. Fig.: *To separate, to dissolve*; gratia fratrum dissiluit, was dissolved, Hor.

DIS-SĪMĪLIS, ē, adj. *Unlike, dissimilar, with genit., dat., atque, inter se, or absol. With genit.*: multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic.;—cives d. tui, id. *With dat.*: nihil tam d. quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic., etc.

DISSĪMĪLĪTER, adv. (dissimilis). *Differently, in a different manner*; d. efflicere voluptates.

DISSĪMĪLĪTUDO, Inis, f. (id.). *Unlikeness, difference*, Cic. **SYN.** See **DISCRIMEN**.

DISSĪMŪLANTER, adv. (dissimulans). *With dissimulation, covertly, secretly*; sed varie d. que conclusa, Cic.

DISSĪMŪLANTĪA, æ, f. (dissimulo). *A disssembling, irony*, Cic.

DISSĪMŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *A disssembling, a concealing of one's sentiments*; d. sui, a disguising, masking, Tac. II. Meton.: *A hiding, concealing*, Cic. Especially of the Socratic irony, Cic.

DISSĪMŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A disssembler, i. e. one who acts or speaks as though a thing were not what it really is, one who conceals*, Sall.

DISSĪMŪLO, āre, tr. (dissimilis). I. (1) *To disssemble, i. e. to act or speak as though a thing were other than it is, to hide or conceal, to keep secret*. II. (2) *To disregard a thing, to pass over*.—(3) *To neglect, take no notice of*. EX. (1) *With acc.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic. *Absol.*, Cic.—(2) d. consonantem, to omit, not to pronounce, Quint.—(3) damnosam curationem d., Veg. **SYN.** See **SIMULO**.

DISSĪPĀBĪLIS, ē, adj. (dissipo). *That may be easily scattered*; d. ignis et aer, Cic.

DISSĪPATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. (1) *A scattering, distributing*.—2. *Exp. in Rhet.*: *A distribution of an idea into its single parts*, Cic.—(3) *Destruction, annihilation*. EX. (1) hic error ac d. civium, Cic.;—d. prędę, sale.—(3) interitus et d. atomorum, Cic.

DIS-SĪPO (dissupo), āre, tr. (Supo=jacio, see SUPAT). I. Prop. (1) *To strew in different directions, to scatter, spread, disperse, distribute*.—(2) *Middle*: *To be scattered*.—(3) *Exp. in Milit.*: *To drive or disperse an enemy in different directions, to rout, put to flight*.—(4) *In Medic.*: *To dissipate or discuss morbid matter*; discutere.—(5) *To overthrow, destroy, demolish*. II. Fig. (6) *To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter*. EX. (1) Medea dicitur in fuga fratris sui membra dissipavisse, Cic.;—ignis se dissipavit totis castris, Liv.—(2) qui dissipatos homines convocavit, Cic.—(3) d. hostes, Cic.;—dissipato cursu militum, dispersed, routed.—(4) d. humorem, Cels.—(5) statum . . . dissipant, Cic.;—d. reliquias reip., id.—(6) omnia fere dispersa et dissipata, Cic.;—dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. *Of unconnected style*, Cic. Meton.: *Of a speaker whose style is loose and unconnected*, Cic.;—d. famam, to spread, id.; thus, d. sermones (with an objective clause), to spread a report that, id.;—d. curas, to dismiss, Hor. **SYN.** See **DILAPIDO**.

DISSĪTUS, a, um, pt. of **dissero**.

DISSŌCĪABĪLIS, ē, adj. (dissocio). I. Act.: *Separating, dividing*, Hor. II. Pass.: *That*

does not unite or cannot be united; d. olim res miscere, Tac.

DISSŌCĪATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A separation*.

DIS-SŌCIO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To part, divide, separate*. II. Fig. (2) *To set at variance*; d. to dissuade, alienate. EX. (1) d. montes valle, Hor.—(2) morum dissimilitudo d. amicitias, Cic. **SYN.** Dissocio;—Disjungere;—Disjunctio, to break company, to dissolve fellowship; d. tironem a veterano, Tac. Fig. (2).—Disjungere, to disjoin, to part. Copulata et conjuncta disjungimus; propinquo et mercatores dissociant privata incommoda, G. D.

DISSŌLŪBĪLIS, ē, adj. (dissolvo). *That may be separated, dissoluble*; d. et dividiuum mortale omne animal, Cic.

DISSŌLŪTE, adv. (dissolutus). I. (1) *Without connective particles*; loosely, unconnectedly. II. (2) *Carelessly, negligently*. EX. (1) d. dicere demptis conjunctionibus, Cic.—(2) d. et turpiter scribere d. restitutione alcis, Cic.

DISSŌLŪTIO, ōnis, f. (dissolvo). I. Prop. (1) *A loosing, dissolving, destroying*. II. Fig. (2) *Gen.*: *An abolishing, destroying, abrogating*.—(3) *Exp.*: *Refutation*.—(4) *In Rhet.*: *Omission of conjunctions*, Cic.—(5) *Weakness of character, effeminacy, laxity*. EX. (1) d. naturę (mors), Cic.;—d. navigii, a breaking up, Tac. *In Medic.*: d. stomachi, looseness of the bowels, Plin.—(2) d. legum omnium, Cic.—(3) d. criminum, Cic.—(4) constructio verborum . . . tum dissolutionibus relaxatur, Cic.—(5) remissio animi ac d., Cic.;—d. judiciorum;—d. et languor.

DISSŌLŪTUM, i, n. (dissolvo). *In Rhet.*: *Absence of conjunctions*. Gr. ἀσύνδετον, Cic.

DISSŌLŪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of **dissolvo**. II. Adj. 1. *Loose, lax*.—2. *Of style*: *Unconnected*.—3. *Of character*: *Lax, loose, dissolute*; also, *negligent, careless, inattentive*; negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic.;—omnium dissolutissimus, most profligate, corrupt. **SYN.** See **LASCIVUS**.

DIS-SOLVO, ēre, solvi, sŏlŭtum, tr. [*per dis-resin*, dissŏlŭo. Catull.]. I. Prop. (1) *To loosen what is bound or joined together, to separate, divide into its component parts, to dissolve, take to pieces*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To put, clear off, settle*.—(3) *Middle*, of an accused party: *to clear one's self*. 4. *In Medic.*: *like digerere discutere*: *To dissipate, discuss*, Plin. II. Fig. (5) *To dissolve, break up, overthrow, destroy, annihilate, cancel, annul, abrogate, abolish*.—(6) *Exp. in Rhet.*: *To refute, show the fallacy of, disprove*.—(7) *To free, set at liberty, disengage*. EX. (1) facilius est apta d. quam dissipata connectere, Cic.;—d. stomachum, to relax, Plin.—(2) d. res alienum prędiis venditis, Cic.—(3) dissolvi, to clear one's self of a charge.—(4) amicitias d., Cic.;—d. leges, id.—(6) criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic.—(7) dissolvi me, I have disengaged myself, Ter. **SYN.** See **DISSUO**.

DIS-SŌNUS, a, um, adj. (opp. consonus). I. Prop. (1) *Of different sounds or tones, dissonant, discordant, confused*.—(2) *Gen.*: *Not agreeing, differing*.—II. Fig. (3) *Disagreeing, hostile*. EX. (1) d. quiddam ac tumultuosum canere, Col.—(2) gentes dissonas sermone moribusque, Liv.—(3) collidens dissona corda Seditio, Sil. **SYN.** See **ABSONUS**.

DIS-SUĀDEO, ēre, si, sum, tr. *To advise to the contrary*; *dissuade*; alqd or de alqo, Cic.

DISSUĀSIO, ōnis, f. (dissuadeo). *An advising to the contrary, a dissuading*; d. rogationis.

DISSUĀSOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who advises to the contrary*, Cic.

DIS-SUAVIOR, āri, *tr. dep.* To kiss very much or ardently; d. tuos oculos, Q. Cic.

DISSULTO, āre, *intr. freq.* (dissilio). To leap or burst asunder, to fly in pieces; d. ferrum utrimque, Plin.;—ripæ d., Virg.

DIS-SŪO, āre, —, sūtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* 1. To rip, to unstitch that which has been sewed; d. malas, to open the mouth, Pers. II. *Fig.*: To dissolve by degrees; amicitie dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ, Cic. **SYN.** DISSŪO; DISCINDO; DISSOLVO.—Dissuere, to unsew, to rip.—Discindere, to rend asunder or in pieces.—Dissolvere, to unbind, dissolve. We say dissolvere æs alienum, pœnam, etc., because debts and a fine are a bond.

DISSŪPO, āre. See DISSIPO.

DISSŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of dissuo.

DI-ST-ÆDET, āre, *impers.* To be weary of or disgusted with, Plaut.

DISTANTIĀ, æ, *f.* (disto). I. *Prop.* (1) Distance, interval, intervening space. II. *Fig.* (2) Difference, diversity. **EX.** (1) a longissimis distantie suæ (Veneris) finibus, Plin.—(2) d. morum studiorumque, Cic. **SYN.** DISTANTIA; INTERVALLUM; SPATIUM.—Distantia, a standing apart, distance.—Intervallum, a space between objects apart.—Spatium, a space, an extent without limitation; silvestria spatia; s. vitæ, Cic.

DIS-TENDO, āre, di, tum [-sum, Auct. B. Alex.], *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend. II. *Fig.*: a. s. (2). **EX.** (1) d. hominem, Liv.;—d. aciem, Cæs.;—d. ventrem, to fill so as to stretch, to cram, Plaut.—(2) in duo pariter bella distenderant (consules) curas hominem, had divided, Liv.;—res distendit animos, distracts, perplexes, id. **SYN.** See DILATO.

DISTENNO, āre, *for* distendo, Plaut.

DISTENSUS, a, um, *pt.* of distendo, q. v.

1. **DISTENTUS**, a, um. I. *pt.* of distendo. II. *Adj.*: Filled up; d. ac madens, crammed, Suet. **SYN.** See OCCUPATUS.

2. **DISTENTUS**, a, um. I. *pt.* of distineo. II. *Adj.*: Busy, engaged; tot tantisque negotiis d., Cic.

3. **DISTENTUS**, ūs, *m.* (distendo). A stretching out, extending; sufflatæ cutis distentu.

DIS-TERMINO, āre, *tr.* To divide, part, separate; quas (stellas) intervallum binas disternit unum, Cic. poet.

DISTICHON, i, n. A short poem consisting of two verses, a distich, couplet, Suet.

DĪ-STĪMŪLO, āre, *tr.* To prick through. *Meton.*: To run through, to ruin; d. bona.

DISTINCTE, *adv.* (distinctus). I. (1) Distinctly, methodically, clearly. II. (2) Elegantly, with ornament. **EX.** (1) articulatum d. que dicere alqd, Cic.—(2) qui d., qui explicate dicunt.

DISTINCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (distinguo). 1. A distinguishing; facilis et expedita d., Cic.—2. Objectively: Distinction, a difference; causarum d., Cic.—3. In *Rhet.*: Interpunction, punctuation, Cic.;—also, a figure of speech, a kind of antithesis, or opposition, id.—4. A garnishing, ornament; lunæ siderumque omnium d., Cic.

1. **DISTINCTUS**, a, um. I. *pt.* of distinguo. II. *Adj.* (1) Distinct, separate.—(2) Of style: Methodically arranged, clear, regular.—(3) Ornamented, embellished, studied.—(4) *Fig.*: Same. **EX.** (1) urbs delubris d. spatiasque communibus, Cic.—(2) d. oratio, Quint.—(3) pocula gemmis distincta, Cic.—(4) distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. Of a speaker: creber et d.

2. **DISTINCTUS**, ūs, *m.* (id.). A distinction, difference; animal et ore ac distinctu pinnarum diversum, Tac.

DISTĪNEO, āre, ūnŭi, tentum, *tr.* (teneo). I. *Prop.* (1) To hold or keep asunder; to divide, separate. II. *Fig.* (2) Of the mind: To distract, to divide, engage in different directions.—(3) To check, keep back, hinder.—(4) *Meton.* Of things: To prevent, hinder. **EX.** (1) tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Cæs.—(2) distineor et divellor dolore, Cic.—(3) celebritate judiciorum et novis legibus distinemus, Cic.—(4) pacem distinere, Cic.

DĪ-STINGUO, āre, nxi, netum, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: To separate by means of points, punctuate, Quint.; hence, to separate, divide, distinguish, discriminate, Ov. II. *Fig.* (1) *Gen.*: To distinguish.—(2) *Esp. in Rhet.*: To divide or arrange methodically. III. *Prop.* (3) To decorate, adorn. **EX.** (1) servos numero d., Cic.;—d. oratorum genera ætatibus, id.—(2) incidit has (voces) et distinctit in partes, Cic.—(3) d. poculum gemmis, Cic.;—d. candorem lineis ex auro, Plin. *Fig.*: ut variari voluptas distinguere possit, Cic. **SYN.** See DISCRINO.

DĪ-STO, āre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To stand apart, to be separate or distant. II. *Fig.* (2) With reference to quality: To be different, to differ. **EX.** (1) d. multum sidera inter se, Cic.—(2) d. alqd aut ex alqa parte differre videtur, Cic. **SYN.** See ASSUM and INTENSUM.

DIS-TORQUEO, āre, torsi, tortum. I. To turn different ways, to twist, distort; d. labra, Quint. II. To torment, torture.—1. *Prop.*, Sen.—2. *Meton.*: quem repulsa distorqueant.

DISTORTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (distorqueo). A distorting; d. membrorum, Cic.

DISTORTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of distorqueo. II. *Adj.* (1) Distorted, misshapen, crooked, deformed.—(2) *Meton.*: Perverse, unseemly. **EX.** (1) d. ejecta lingua, Cic.—(2) genus enunciandi distortum, wrong, Cic.

DISTRACTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (distraho). I. *Prop.* (1) A drawing asunder, dividing, separating. II. *Fig.* (2) Discord, dissension. **EX.** (1) d. humanorum animorum, Cic.—(2) nobis cum tyrannis summa d. est, Cic.

DISTRACTUS, a, um, *pt.* of distraho. *Adj.* I. *Prop.*: Divided, Lucr. II. *Meton.*: Distracted, occupied with several things, Vell.

DISTRĀHO, āre, traxi, tractum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To draw different ways, to pull or tear asunder, divide, to part or separate with violence.—(2) To sell by retail = dividere.—(3) *Fig.*: To draw different ways, distract, perplex. II. (4) To draw any thing away by separating, to divide, disjoin, separate.—(5) *Fig.*: To estrange, alienate. **EX.** (1) corpus quod dirimi distrahere non possit, Cic.—(2) coemendo quadam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet.—(3) distrahitur in deliberando animus, is drawn different ways, is perplexed, Cic.;—distrahi fama, to be ill-spoken of, Tac.;—controversias d. (i. e. dirimere), to settle, make an end of, Cic.;—d. voces, i. e. to occasion an hiatus.—(4) membra divellere ac d., Cic.—(5) quid ego illum ab eo d. conarer? Cic. **SYN.** See DIVELLO.

DIS-TRIBŪO, āre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* To distribute, divide among several, to give each his share, to deal out; distribuisti partes Italiæ, Cic.;—distribuit binos singulis patribus familiarum, allots. **SYN.** DISTRIBUO; DISPERTO.—Distribuere, as here, to distribute; d. exercitum in plures civitates, Cæs.—Dispertire, to share, portion out, divide amongst several; æquabiliter prædam d.

DISTRIBŪTE, *adv.* (distributus). *Distinctly*, with proper divisions; neque distincte neque d. scribere, Cic.

DISTRIBŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (distribuo). *A distributing*; d. invidiæ et criminum, Cic. As a figure of Rhetoric, Cic.

DISTRIBŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of distribuo.

DISTRICTE, *adv.* (districtus). *Strictly, severely*; d. minatus, Plin.

DISTRICTIM, *adv.* *Strictly*; d. innocens.

DISTRICŬTUS, a, um, *pt.* of distringo. *Adj.* I. *Tightly strained*; *strict, severe*, Tac. II. *Occupied, busy, engaged*, Cic. **SYN.** See OCCUPATUS.

DI-STRINGO, ħre, nxi, ctum, *tr.* *To pull or stretch asunder*, Virg.;—*to occupy or engage with several things, to distract the attention*; Hannibalem sine mora mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. —non te, Jupiter, distringimus votis, *trouble or annoy you*, Plin.; —d. libertatem, *to destroy liberty*, Sen.

DISTRUNCO, ħre, *tr.* *To cut asunder*, Plaut.

DISTURBATIO, ōnis, *f.* (disturbo). *Destruction, demolition*.

DISTURBO, ħre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To drive asunder, break up, separate; to throw into confusion or disorder by separating, to separate violently*.—(2) *To demolish, destroy*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To destroy, annihilate, overthrow, thwart*. EX. (1) vidistis, concionem gladiis disturbari, Cic.—(2) d. domum meam, Cic.;—d. porticum, Catull.—(3) d. vitæ societatem, Cic.;—d. rem, *to frustrate*, id. **SYN.** See DISIICIO.

DISYLLĀBUS, a, um, *adj.* (δισύλλαβος). *Disyllabic*, Quint.

DĪTESCO, ħre, *intr. incept.* (dis = dives). *To become rich* (poet.), Hor.

DĪTHŪRAMBĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (δῖθυραμβικός). *Dithyrambic*; d. poema, Cic.

DĪTHŪRAMBUS, i, m. (δῖθυραμβος). *A dithyramb*, i. e. a verse in honor of Bacchus, full of enthusiasm; any verse composed in a similar style, Cic.

DĪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (unc., perhaps from do, akin to dectio), (usual only in the gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.). *Power over others, rule, dominion, authority*; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjuuxit, Cic. **SYN.** See POTESTAS.

DĪTO, ħre, āvi, tr. (dis = dives). *To enrich, make rich*; d. socios præmiis belli, Liv.

DĪTRŪCHĒUS, i, m. (δῖτροχος). *A double trochee*, Liv.

DĪŬ, *adv.* (dies, old abl.). *By day*, Plant.;—*long*, i. e. a long while, for a time; diu multumque scriptitavit, Cic.;—sepe et diu, id. *Compar.*, diutius, Cic. By the historians it is often used in the sense of "*longer*," in comparisons; ne diutius commentu prohiberetur, Cæs. *Superl.*: (Cato) qui senex ditissimæ fuisset, Cic.;—*long since, a long time ago*, Cic. **SYN.** See DEDUM.

DĪURNO, ħre, *intr.* (diurnus). *To endure or live long*, Gell.

DĪURNUS, a, um, *adj.* (dies). (1) *Of or belonging to a day, daily*.—(2) *By day* (opp. nocturnus). EX. (1) constituit ut diurna acta conficeret, *day-books, diaries*, Suet.—(2) labores diuturnos nocturnosque, Cic. **SYN.** DIURNUS; QUOTIDIANUS.—*Diurnus, that returns every day, and fills up the whole of it*; as (2).—*Quotidianus, daily, that happens every day, but without lasting*

the whole day; as, sermo quotidianus, Cic.;—*victus quotidianus*, id.

DĪUS, a, um. See DIVUS.

DĪŬTINE, *adv.* *A little while*, Plaut.

DĪŬTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (diu). *Lasting, durable*; d. servitus, Cic. **SYN.** DIUTINUS; DIUTERNUS.—*Diutinus, continual, without cessatiō*; d. labor, Cæs.—*Diuturnus, of long continuance, lasting*; diuturnum bellum is a war of long duration; and diuturnum bellum, a continual war.

DĪŬTURNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (diuturnus). *Length of time, long duration, lastingness*; d. tempelis, Cic.;—d. republicæ, id. *Abstr.* (with longinquitas), Cic.

DĪŬTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* (diu). *Of long continuance, long, lasting*; d. gloriæ opp. æterna, Cic.;—d. rex, *long-lived*, id. *Compar.*, d. molestie, *lasting*, Cic. **SYN.** See DIUTINUS.

DĪVA, æ. See DIVVS.

DĪ-VĀRĪCO, ħre, ātum, *tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.*: *To spread or stretch asunder*; d. hominem in ea statua, Cic. II. *Intr.*: *To be or stand asunder*, Varr.

DĪ-VELLO, ħre, velli, vulsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To tear asunder, tear to pieces, tear up, to divide forcibly*.—(2) *Fig.* Same. II. (3) *Prop.*: *To tear away, separate with violence, remove*.—(4) *Fig.* Same.—(5) *Of persons: To estrange, alienate*. EX. (1) res a natura copulatas audivit d., Cic.—(2) comoda civium non d., Cic.;—*adversities divelli nullo modo poterat, be disordered, destroyed*, id.;—*distineor et d. dolore, I am distracted*, id.—(3) membra d. ac distrahere, Cic.—(4) sapientiam, temperantiam . . . a voluptate d. strahere, ac d., Cic.—(5) qui a me mei servitorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id. **SYN.** DIVELLERE; DISTRAHO.—*Divellere, to pull asunder suddenly, with a jerk or twitch*; artus d. morsu, Ov.—*Distrahere, to draw different ways, with greater and steadier effort than is expressed by divellere*; turbatis distractus equis, Virg.;—*nemo enim a me divellat aut distrahat, Cic.*;—*distrahere controversias, to put an end to controversies, &c. by separating the parties*.

DĪ-VENDO, ħre, dĭtum, *tr.* *To sell to several persons, sell separately or in parcels*; d. bona populi Romani, Cic.

DĪ-VERBĒRO, ħre, *tr.* *To strike asunder, cut, cleave, separate*, Curt.

DĪ-VERBĪUM, ii, n. (verbum). *A conversation of two or more actors on the stage, a dialogue*, Liv.

DIVERSE, *adv.* (diversus). *To different parts, hither and thither*; in different parts, here and there, in a different manner, differently; inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re d. dicitur.

DĪVERSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (diversus). I. (1) *Disagreement, contradiction*. II. (2) *Difference, diversity*. EX. (1) mira d. nature, Tac.—(2) d. tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguæ, Quint. **SYN.** See DISCREMEN.

DĪVERSOR, āri. Same as DEVERSOR.

DĪVERSUS (vorsus), a, um. I. *pt.* of divertō. II. *Adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Turned opposite ways, opposite, contrary, diverse* (contrarius).—(2) *Fig. gen.*: Same.—(3) *Exp.*: *Opposed in a hostile manner, differing in opinion*. II. (4) *Prop.*: *Turned a different way, separated, single*.—(5) *Fig.*: *Dissimilar, unlike, different, another*. EX. (1) cinguli maxime inter se diversos, i. e. the two polar circles, Cic.—(2) ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis, Cic.—(3) certa igitur cum illo,

qui a te totus d. est, Cic. *Adv.*: ex diverso, *on the opposite side*, Quint.—(4) qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habebant, Cic.—(5) varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. **SYN.** DIVERSES; VARIUS.—Diversus, *prop.*, that *deviates from the right way, that goes divers ways*; hence, *fig.*, *divers, different, &c.* from another object.—Varius, *various, diversified, i. e.* having different texture, color, qualities, etc., in the same object. Variæ et diversæ voluptates, Cic.;—varia et diversa genera belli, id.

DI-VERTO (vorto), ēre, ti, sum, *intr.* **I.** *Prop.*: To turn different ways, part, separate, *Gell.* *Intrans.*, divertere (*sc. se*), and middle, diverti: To turn one's self different ways, depart, go away; d. vin, Liv.;—d. ad cauponem, to turn aside into an inn, Cic. **II.** *Meton.*: To vary, to be different, Plaut. **SYN.** DIVERTO and DIVERTOR; DIVERTOR.—Divertere and diverti, to turn from the road one was in, to go to some place; d. ad villam, Cic.;—d. ad hospitium, id.;—divertor ad artes, Ov.—Diversari, to go to a place and sojourn in it more or less; domus in qua iste diversabatur.

DIVES, itis, *adj.* (a secondary form, dis, dite). **I.** (1) Rich. **II.** *Meton.* (2) Rich, magnificent, costly, valuable. **EX.** (1) Crassus, quum cognomine d. tum copis, Cic.—(2) annus hominis d., non area appellari solet, Cic. *Compar.*, divitior, Cic.;—ditior, Liv. *Superl.*, divitissimus and ditissimus, Cic. **SYN.** DIVES; LOCUPLES; OPULENTUS.—Dives (quasi divus), who is in want of nothing, wealthy, having much money.—Locuples: quasi locis plenus, rich in lands or estates; a possessionibus locorum locupletēs appellati, Cic. *Also*, in a more general sense: Opuulentus (from opes), one who, besides property and riches, has great interest and resources.

DI-VEXO, āre, tr. **I.** *Prop.*: To drag about; to pillage, infect; impetus furentis atque omnia d. et diripere cupientis, Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: To vex, trouble; d. matrem, Suet.

DIVICO, ōnis, *m.* Divico, a noble Helvetian, general in the war against Cassius, sent as ambassador to Caesar, Cæs.

DIVIDIŌA, æ, *f.* (dividus). *Discord*, Att. ap. Non.; grief, care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, vexation, Plaut.

DI-VĪDO, ēre, vīsi, vīsum, *tr.* (dis, and root vid, *see* Intro). **I.** *Prop.* (1) To part asunder, divide, separate.—(2) *Meton.* for distribuere: To divide any thing between or among several persons, to distribute.—(3) *Abol.* (with distrahere and dividere): To sell separately or by parcels, to sell.—(4) *Fig.*: To divide.—(5) *e. s.*: to divide a vote.—(6) To allot, give as any body's share.—(7) To dissolve, destroy. **II.** (8) *Prop.*: To separate, remove.—(9) *Fig.*: To separate, distinguish.—(10) To decorate, adorn, embellish. **EX.** (1) si omne animal accari ac dividi potest, Cic.—(2) d. agros, Cic.;—d. tabellas totī Italiæ, id.—(3) ut promerale per Italiam ternisque millibus nummū divideret, Suet.—(4) qui bona divisit tripartito, Cic.;—idem genus universum in species certas partiuri et dividit. To divide logically or rhetorically, id.;—d. verba, to divide at the end of the line, Suet.—(5) d. sententiam, To divide the question so as to vote on its parts separately.—(6) sic belli rationem esse divisam, Cæs.—(7) quid nostrum concitum dividat, audi, Hor.—(8) seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit, ut, Cic.—(9) legem bonam a mala naturæ norma, d. Cic. (for distinguere).—(10) plurimū liciū texere Alexandria instituit, scutulis d. Gallia, Plin. **SYN.** DIVIDO; SEPARO; DIRIMO.—Dividere, to divide; of a whole into simple parts, d. æqualiter in duas partes, Cic.

—Separare, to separate by removing one thing from another.—Dirimere, to part, divide, break off a union, make an end (of a controversy) by a decision; d. connubium, pacem, controversiam, concilium, prælium, Cic.; Liv.

DIVIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (divido). Divided, single, Att. ap. Non.

DIVIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). That may be divided, divisible; animal dissolubile et d., Cic.;—dividus; d. arbores, with trunks split, Plin. **SYN.** See MEDUS.

DIVINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (divino). **I.** The power of seeing future events beforehand: Divination, presentiment, foreboding, Cic. **II.** In a judicial sense: An examining and determining who shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause; hence, the title of Cicero's speech against Cæcilius; d. in Cæciliū, id. **SYN.** See PRÆDICTIO.

DIVINE, ade. (divinus). **I.** In a divine manner, by divine power, divinely, Plaut. **II.** By divine inspiration, prophetically; plurā d. præsensa et prædicta reperiri, Cic. **III.** Divinely, excellently; d. Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. **SYN.** DIVINE; DIVINITUS.—Divine, as here, **III.**—Divinitus, by divine inspiration, by a gift of God; quæ divinitus accidunt, Cic.

DIVINITAS, itis, *f.* (divinus). **I.** Divinity, godhead, divine nature, Cic. **II.** Power of divination, id. **III.** God-like or extraordinary excellence, Cic.

DIVINITUS, ade. (id.). **I.** From God by divine providence; non partum per nos, sed d. ad nos delatum, Cic. **II.** By divine inspiration, Cic.;—From presentiment, Suet. **III.** Divinely, excellently; quæ philosophi (Platonis) d. ferunt esse dicta, Cic. **SYN.** See DIVINE.

DIVINO, āre, tr. (id.). To be divinely inspired, to foresee and predict, to prophesy; non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic. *Also* *absol.*, id. **SYN.** DIVINO; VATICINOR.—Divinare, to divine, conjecture, foresee; as here,—Vaticinari (vates, cano), to prophesy, to foretell things to come, of false things as well as true.

1. DIVINUS, a, um, *adj.* (divus). **I.** (1) Divine. **II.** (2) Filled with divine inspiration, inspired, prophetic.—(3) Divine, celestial, excellent. **EX.** (1) divino consilio, Cic.;—animos hominum esse d., of divine origin, id. *Superl.*, d. dona, most worthy of a god or a deity, id.;—res d., divine service. *Plur.*: d. res, matters of religion, id.;—scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, id.;—d. res, nature (opp. humane, morales), Cic. *In Law*: d. res, the law of nature (opp. humane res, positive right), id.—(2) aliquid præsignans atque d., Cic.—(3) magni cujusdam civis et d. viri, Cic. **SYN.** See CELESTIS.

2. DIVINUS, i, m. A soothsayer, Cic. Divina, æ, *f.* A prophesier, Petr. **SYN.** See ARIOLES. Also DIVINUS; PROPHETA.—Divinus, a diviner, one that discovers hidden things.—Propheta, a prophet, one that foretells what is to happen.

DIVISIO, ōnis, *f.* (divido). **I.** *Prop. gen.*: Division, Just. **1.** *Exp.* for distributio: A distribution; divisiones agrorum, Tac.—**2.** A violating, Cic. **II.** A logical or rhetorical division, Cic.

DIVISOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). [One who divides, App.] A distributor; d. Italiæ, Cic. *Exp.*: A person through whom candidates caused money to be distributed at elections, Cic.

1. DIVISUS, a, um, *pt.* of divido. Divided. **2. DIVISUS**, ōis, *m.* (divido). Division; divisi facilius, Liv.

DIVITIACUS, *i. m.* *Divitiacus*. 1. The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Ædui, at the time of the Gallic war, Cæs.—2. A chief of the Suesiones, Cæs.

DĪVĪTĪÆ, *Ærum, f.* (dives), [*sing. acc.*, divitiam, Att. ap. Non.]. 1. *Prop.*: *riches, wealth*. *Prov.*: Superare Crassum divitis, *i. e.* to be exceedingly rich or fortunate, Cic. 2. *Fig.*: Same; d. atque ornamenta ingenii, Cic. **SYN.** See FACULTAS.

DĪVÖDÛRUM, *i. n.* *Divodurum*, a town of Gallia Belgica, now Metz, Tac.

DĪVORTĪUM, *li. n.* (diverto). 1. (1) *A separation, division*; especially, a separation of husband and wife, a divorce. 2. (2) *A point of separation, or divergence, a fork of a road*, where it separates into two parts, Virg. **EX.** (1) ut in uxore divortium, Cic.—(2) d. aquarum, *i. e.* of a river into branches, Cic. The place on mountains where waters flow in different directions, the water-shed, id. **Meton.**: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, separations. **SYN.** DIVORTIUM; REPUDIUM.—Divortium, *prop.*, a separation of things that turn different ways, as in examples above, a separation of husband and wife, any falling out or separation; saepe fieri divortia atque affinitatum dissidia, Cic.—Repudium, a putting away of one's wife. Repudium est cum sponsus a sponsa dirimitur; divortium vero ubi vir et uxor matrimonio solvuntur, according to lawyers, G. D.

DĪVULGĀTUS, *a, um*. 1. *pt.* of divulgus. 2. *Adj.*: Common, wide-spread; magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, the most common.

DĪVULGO, *äre, tr.* (vulgus). To put forth among the people, to publish, divulge, make common; d. librum, Cic. **SYN.** See PUBLICO.

DĪVULSUS, *a, um, pt.* of divello.

DĪVUS (dīvus), *a, um, adj.* (from *θεός*, with the digamma; as, olivum from *ἔλαιον*); or, without the digamma, **DĪUS**, *a, um*, from *διος*. *Divine, belonging to a deity, god-like*. Of emperors: departed from this life, deceased. **Subst.**: Divus (dīvus), *i. m.*, a god; Diva (diā), *æ, f.*, a goddess; *m. or f.*, a deity, Cic.;—dīvus; Dii Indigetes Dique Mares, a form of prayer, Liv.;—Divum, *i. n.* The sky, Varr. **Exp.**: Sub d. like sub Jove, in the open air, Cic. **SYN.** See DEUS.

DO, *däre, dēdi, dātum, tr.* (another form, danit, Plaut.; danunt, id. *Subj.*: duim, duit, daint, id. *Imperat.*: duitor, XII. Tab.; dane = dasne, Plaut.).

1. (1) To give, bestow, grant, afford, confer, to permit or allow to take place, to suffer, etc. 2. (2) In Philos.: To admit, grant; to put, place, etc. somewhere; with se, to betake one's self. 3. (3) To communicate, report, tell, publish, etc. **EX.** (1) dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. **PHRASES**. d. literas (ad alqm), to write to any body, id.;—d. literas alcuī (of the writer), to hand a letter to a person for the purpose of delivering it to another, id.;—(of the bearer) to deliver a letter, id.;—d. vela (ventis), to set sail, id.;—vela in altum d., to put out to sea, Liv.;—d. nomina, to give in one's name for military service, Cic.;—d. manus, to give up, yield, id. In Law: do, dico, addico, the words pronounced by a prætor; viz., do, when he appointed judges, and gave the form of a writ, or on conferring a privilege, etc.; dico, when he pronounced sentence; and addico, when he adjudicated property; hence, these words were called the tria verba, Ov.—(2) in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia, Cic.;—dato hoc, dandum erit illud, Cic. **PHRASES**. d. calculum, to place (a piece), to move (in a game of chess),

Ov.;—d. finem loquendi, to cease speaking, Virg.;—d. sese in fugam, or d. se fugae, Cic.;—d. terga, to turn to flight, run away, Liv.;—se in viam d., to set out on a journey, Cic.;—d. alqd alcuī, to do any thing in order to oblige any body, to concede to, sacrifice to; da hunc popule, Cic.;—d. se alcuī, to give or deliver up one's self entirely to any body, to devote one's self, to serve, obey, etc.; dedit se etiam regibus, id.;—d. se populo ac coronæ, to be present.—(3) da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. **PHRASES**. d. fabulam, *i. e.* docere fabulam, to bring out a piece on the stage, to represent; minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii qui multas docuerunt, Cic.;—librum dare foras, to publish a book, id.;—d. verba (alcuī), to give empty words, *i. e.* to deceive, disappoint, Cic.;—d. alcuī (alqd laudi, crimini, vitio), to impute any thing as praise, a crime, a fault to any one, id.;—d. pœnas rei, to suffer punishment, be punished for a thing; lit., to give satisfaction, id.;—d. negotium, ut, to charge one, to, Nep.;—in custodiam d., to imprison, Liv. **SYN.** DO; DEDO; TRADO.—Dare, to give, grant, with an extensive signification like the English Give, as is seen in the *Phrases* above.—Dedere, to give up, surrender; alqm d. hostibus, Cic.;—tibi, pater, me dedo, quidvis oceris impone, impera, Ter.—Tradere (trans, dare), to transmit, to give from hand to hand; tradere arma, to give up arms, Cic.

DŌCĒO, *äre, cūi, ctum, tr.* (*δοκῶ*). 1. *Gen.* (1) To teach, inform, instruct, show, point out. 2. (2) To represent, exhibit, show. **EX.** (1) With two acc.: d. alqm literas, Cic.;—or acc. with inf.: d. Socratem fidiis (sc. canere), id.;—also, d. alqm de alqa re, id. **Abstr.**: Tyrannio docet apud me.—(2) d. fabulam;—qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii qui multas d., Cic. **SYN.** DOCEO; EDOCO; PEDOCO; ERUDIO.—Docere, to teach, instruct.—Edocere, to make one learn, to make acquainted with, more energetic than docere.—Perdocere, to teach perfectly, to instruct thoroughly.—Erudire (from rudis), to initiate in learning; e. ad deorum cultum, Cic.;—e. juventutem, id.

DOCHMĪUS, *li, m.* (*δόχμιος*, sc. ποίς). A metrical foot of five syllables as follows,

— — — — —, Cic.

DŌCĪLIS, *e, adj.* (doceo). Apt to learn, docile; belua d. et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. **SYN.** DOCILIS; TRACTABILIS.—Docilis, docile, teachable, apt to learn.—Tractabilis, tractable, that may be felt or handled. **Fig.**: Gentle, quiet, pliable.

DŌCĪLĪTAS, *ätis, f.* (docilis). Aptness to learn or to be taught, docility, Cic. **Meton.**: Gentleness, mildness, Eutr.

DOCTE, *adv.* (doctus). Learnedly, skilfully; in superl., Sall.;—prudently, cleverly, Plaut.

DOCTOR, *ōris, m.* (doceo). A teacher, instructor, Cic. **SYN.** DOCTOR; MAGISTER; PRÆCEPTOR; PÆDAGOGUS.—Doctor, one who had taught or was actually teaching an art or science.—Magister (magis), one who had authority and joined example to his lessons; magister virtutis; it takes a higher place than doctor.—Præceptor (præcipere), who gives instructions for conduct in life.—Pædagogus, who has the care of governing and attending children, a governor.

DOCTRĪNA, *æ, f.* (doctor). Instruction, teaching; non alio mihi d. tradita, Cic. **Objective**: Knowledge, erudition, learning; est unum perfunctum d. ac literæ, Cic.;—d. dicendi, rhetoric, id. *Habit* induced by training; neque id fecit natura solum, sed etiam d., Nep. **SYN.** See DISCIPLINA.

DOCTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of doceo. II.

Adj. (1) *Learned, skilled, experienced in any thing.*—(2) *Clever, shrewd, cunning.* Plaut.; Ter. EX. (1) *d. vir et Gracis literis eruditus.* Cic.;—*a. fandi, eloquent, Virg.*;—*d. psallere, skilled in playing on the lute.* Hor.;—*d. cetera, experienced in all other things.* id.;—*d. ad malitiam, versed in wickedness.* Ter. *Subst.*: Doctus, i, m. *A man of letters, lover of the fine arts.* Hor. SYN. DOCTUS; ERUDITUS; PERITUS.—Doctus, a man learned in philosophy, arts, sciences.—Eruditus, a man versed in literature; doctus homo et imprimis eruditus, Cic.—Peritus, a man who to knowledge adds experience and skill; homo doctus vel etiam usu peritus, Cic.

DOCŪMENTUM, i, n. (doceo), [documen, Lucr.]. *A lesson, example, pattern, warning, instance, proof.* With *genit.*: P. Rutilius d. fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiæ, Cic.;—*habeat me ipsum sibi documento, etc., id.* With *ne*: *d. esse, ne, ut, to serve as a warning, or lesson, that, etc.* Liv.; Curt. SYN. See DISCIPLINA.

DODŌNA, æ (Dōdōnē, Æs, Plin), *f.* (Δοῖνῃ). Dodona, a city of Epirus with an oracle, Cic. *Meton.* for a sacred oak-grove near Dodona, Virg.

DODŌNÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (Dodona). *Of or belonging to Dodona*; D. quercus, Cic.

DODŌNIS, Idis, *f.* (id.). *Of Dodona*, Ov.

DODŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of Dodona*.

DODRANS, antis, *m.* (de, and drans for quadrans). A Roman as diminished by a fourth part, i. e. nine-twelfths or three-fourths of an as, or any whole; ædificii reliquum dodrantem emit, Cic.;—*hæres ex dodrante, heir of three-fourths of the property*, Suet. Also, *a measure of nine inches*, Plin.

DODRANTĀLIS, e, *adj.* (dodrans). *Of nine inches*; d. stirpis, Col.

DOGMA, ātis, *n.* [*f.* Laber. ap. Prisc.], (δόγμα). *A philosophical principle, an opinion or tenet of a philosopher, a dogma*, Cic.

1. DŌLABĒLLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (dolabra). *A little axe*, Col.

2. DŌLABĒLLA, æ, *m.* Dolabella, a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia; e. g. P. Cornelius D., the son-in-law of Cicero.

DŌLABRA, æ, *f.* (dolo). *An axe, pick-axe*.

DŌLENS, entis, *pt.* of doleo. *Painful*, Ov.

DŌLENTER, *adv.* (dolens). *Painfully, grievously, with pain or affliction*; d. hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic.

DŌLĒŌ, Ære, ti, Itum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. (1) Bodily: *To feel, perceive, or be in pain.* Of things: *To pain, hurt.* II. (2) Mentally: Of personal subjects: *To feel any thing painfully, to feel sorrow, to grieve, to be afflicted at.*—(3) Of things: *To pain, hurt, grieve.* EX. (1) *d. pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones.* Cic.—(2) *With acc.*: quia meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. *With abl.*: lætari bonis rebus et d. contrariis, Cic. *With de*: de Hortensio te certo scio d., Cic. *With ex*: quoniam tu ex me doluisti, Cic.—(3) nihil cuiquam doluit, Cic. *Absol.*: ne dolent prava, Sen. *With acc.*, Prop.

DŌLŌLIUM, i, n. *dim.* (dolum). *A small cask, col.*;—*d. floris, the calyx of a flower*, Plin.

DŌLIUM, ii, n. [*plur.* dolea, Inscr.]. *A cask, barrel*; de dolio haurire, *from the wood*, Cic. SYN. DOLIUM (CUPA); SERIA; ORCA.—Dolium, a larger barrel of clay, afterwards of wood, differing from the Cupa wine-tub, which was open at the upper end, and wider than below.—Seria, a

barrel longer than the other vessels.—Orca, a still smaller barrel, a keg. See AMPHORA.

DŌLO, Ære, tr. *To hew or chip with an axe*; d. robur, Cic.;—*d. fuste, to belabor, beat, thrush, cudgel.* Hor. *Meton.*: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic.;—*dolum d., i. e. to prepare, invent.* SYN. See FOLIO.

1. DŌLO or DŌLON, Æris, *m.* (δῶλον). *A staff with an iron point, Virg.*;—*a kind of sword-cane*, Suet.;—*a sting*, Phædr.;—*the fore-top-sail*, Liv.

2. DŌLO, Ænis, *m.* (acc. Dolum, Plaut.), (δῶλον). Dolon, a Trojan spy, Ov.

DŌLŌPES, um, *m.* (*sing. acc.* Dolopem, Liv.), (δολοπέ). Dolopes, a people of Thessaly, Liv.

DŌLŌPIA, æ, *f.* Dolopia, a part of Thessaly, Liv.

DŌLOR, Æris, *m.* (doleo). *Pain, painful sensation, whether of body or mind.* I. (1) Bodily: *Pain.* II. (2) Mental: *Pain, grief, vexation, sorrow, tribulation, affliction.*—(3) Indignant grief, suppressed anger, grudge, Cæs.—(4) A cause or object of pain.—(5) *Rhet.*: Impassioned expression. EX. (1) *d. est motus asper in corpore alienus a sensibus.* Cic.—(2) *d. est agritudo crucians.* Cic.;—*dolorem accipere ex re, to be grieved by something.* Cic.;—*in dolore esse, to grieve.* id.;—*d. alci dare, facere, efficere, afferre, to give or cause pain.* id.—(3) *magno dolore affici.* Cæs.—(4) illa (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop.—(5) *Rhet.*: ut dolores habeat, Cic. SYN. See AGRITUDO.

DŌLŌSE, *adv.* Craftily, artfully, Cic.; from

DŌLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (dolus). Artful, deceitful, treacherous, crafty, cunning, Plaut.;—*d. consilium*, Cic. SYN. See CAPTIOSTUS.

DŌLUS, i, m. (δόλος). *An artful contrivance, trick*; hence, (1) In Law, especially with malus: *Artifice, deceit.*—(2) Without malus: *Cunning, fraud, deceit.* EX. (1) in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (Aquilio) quaeretur, quid esset d. malus? Cic.—(2) per dolum atque insidias, Cæs. SYN. See ASTUTIA.

DŌMĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (domo). Tameable, Hor.

DŌMĀTOR, Æris. See DOMITOR.

DŌMESTĪCĀTIM, *adv.* (domesticus). In the house, at home; d. apparare alqd, Suet.

DŌMESTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (domus). I. Prop. (1) *Of or belonging to the house, domestic.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of or belonging to the family or house, home or homely, domestic, familiar, private.*—(3) Of animals: *Kept about the house, domesticated.*—(4) *Esp.*: Domestic, intestine, not foreign. EX. (1) dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic.;—*d. vestis, a garment worn in the house, undress*; d. otior, at home, Hor.—(2) usu e domesticis præceptis eruditus, Cic.—(3) d. quadrupedes, Cels.—(4) d. Furie, Cic.;—*d. literæ, id.* *Subst.*: Domestici, Ærum, *m.* The members of a family, the persons that belong to a house, household, the family, Cic. SYN. See VERNACULUS.

DŌMI, *adv.* See DOMUS.

DŌMĪCĪLIUM, ii, n. (domus). I. Prop.: A habitation, place of residence, home; d. collocare, Cic. II. Fig.: Home, dwelling-place, seat; libertas habet d., Cic. SYN. See DOMUS.

DŌMĪNA, æ, *f.* (dominus). I. Mistress, a title of Roman ladies from their fourteenth year, Quint. II. Gen.: A mistress, she that rules or gives orders; sit sane Fors d. campi, Cic. Espe-

cially: *A lady of the imperial family, princess*, Suet.;—*a matron*, Virg.;—*a sweetheart*, Tib.

DŌMĪNANS, *antis, pt. of domino. Ruling. Compar., Lucr.*

DŌMĪNĀTĪO, *ōnis, f. (dominor). Rule, dominion, authority, sovereignty, power, lordship, tyranny, despotism, Cic. SYN. See IMPERIUM.*

DŌMĪNĀTOR, *ōris, m. A lord, governor, ruler; d. rerum Deus, Cic.*

DŌMĪNĀTRIX, *icis, f. A female ruler, mistress; d. cæca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic.*

DŌMĪNĀTUS, *ūs, m. (dominor), [dat. dominatu, Cæs. ap. Gell.]. I. Lordship, rule, sovereignty; despotism, tyranny, Cic. II. Meton.: d. animi. SYN. See IMPERIUM.*

DŌMĪNICUS, *a, um, adj. (dominus). Of or belonging to a lord or master; d. habitationes, Col. Subst.: Dominicum, i, n. A collection of poetry by the emperor Nero, Suet.;—D. dies, Sunday, Tert.*

DŌMĪNIUM, *ii, n. (id.). I. A feast, entertainment, banquet, Cic. II. Property in any thing, right of property, Plin. Conc.: Lordship, power, dominion; hence (for dominus), a ruler, lord; incertissima d., Sen.*

DŌMĪNOR, *āri, intr. dep. (id.). To be lord, bear rule, dominate; in capite fortissime hominum d., Cic.;—d. in homines, to rule, reign over men, id. Of things and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem d. et rerum potiri putat, Cic.—DŌmīnor, āri. Pass.: To be ruled or governed, Enn. ap. Cic.*

DŌMĪNUS (*sometimes domnus*), *i, m. (domus). (1) The master of the house, master, owner, possessor, proprietor.—(2) Gen.: A master, lord, ruler, chief, commander, director. EX. (1) nec domo d. sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic.—(2) d. atque victor, Cic.;—d. populi, quem Græci tyrannum vocant, id. Esp. with or without conviviū, or epulī; as, rex, the master of a feast, Cic.;—an appellation of the emperor, Suet.;—a beloved, sweetheart, Ov.;—as a term of endearment, My love! my darling! Sen. SYN. DOMINUS; HERUS.—Dominus, master of a house, as here.—Herus, a master only in reference to slaves; nec victoris heri tēgit captivā cubile.*

DŌMĪPORTA, *æ, f. (domus, porto). She that carries her house, i. e. a snail, Poet. ap. Cic.*

1. **DŌMĪTĪĀNUS**, *a, um, adj. I. (Domitius). Of or belonging to Domitius; D. milites, Cæs. II. (Domitianus). Of or belonging to the emperor Domitian; D. mensis, i. e. October, in which month the emperor D. was born, Suet.*

2. **DŌMĪTĪĀNUS**, *i, m. T. Flavius D., a Roman emperor whose life has been written by Suetonius.*

DŌMĪTIUS, *a. Domitius, the name of a Roman gens; e. g. 1. Cn. D., the conqueror of the Allobroges, Cic.—2. Cn. D. Ænobarbus, author of the lex D. de sacerdotiis, Cic.—3. L. D. Ænobarbus, a general of Pompey in the civil war, Cic.—4. Cn. D. Calvinus, a consul, Cic.*

DŌMĪTO, *āre, tr. freq. intens. (domo). To tame, subdue; d. elephantos, Plin.*

DŌMĪTOR, *ōris, m. (domo), [an old form, domator, Amm.]. I. A tamer, subduer, breaker; d. equorum, Cic. II. Meton.: A conqueror, victor, vanquisher; vexator fororis d. armorum, Cic.*

DŌMĪTRIX, *icis, f. (domitor). She that tames or subdues. Meton.: d. rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin.*

DŌMĪTŪRA, *æ, f. (domo). A taming, subduing, breaking; d. boum, Col.*

1. **DŌMĪTUS**, *a, um, pt. of domo.*

2. **DŌMĪTUS**, *ūs, m. (domo). A taming, subduing, breaking; d. quadrupedum, Cic.*

DŌMO, *āre, ūi, Itum, tr. (akin to dādom), [domavi, Poeta ap. Charis.: domata, Petr.]. I. Prop. (1) To tame, break. II. Meton. (2) To subdue, conquer, vanquish. EX. (1) d. et condocfacere feras beluas, Cic.—(2) docemur domitas habere libidines, Cic. SYN. I. DŌMO; SUBIGO.—Domare (2), to subdue.—Subigere (agere, sub), to urge on, to force, bring into subjection. II. DŌMO (1); CONDOCFACIO.—Domare (1), to tame, keep under.—Condocefacere, to instruct, train up, Cic.*

DŌMĪTĪO, *ōnis, f. (domus, itio). A going home, Poet. ap. Auct. Her.*

DŌMUS, *ūs, [gen. domi, Plaut.; domuis, Varr.], f. (dōmus, Th. dōmo, to construct). I. Prop. (1) A house, dwelling. II. Meton. (2) Home, i. e. place of abode.—(3) Gen.: Home, i. e. one's own country, native place.—(4) Meton.: A house, i. e. a household, family, race; hence also, (5) A sect of philosophers. EX. (1) edificavit in palatio domum, Cic. Adverbially: The genit. domi (very rarely domui), is used adverbially to signify at home; and the acc. domum sometimes homeward; thus, Est mihi domi pater, at home, Virg.;—domi claudere agnos, id. With pronouns: domi meæ, tuæ, suæ, etc. (educatus). With genit.: domi Cæsaris, Cic. Acc.: ite domum juveni, capellæ, Virg.;—go home. With abl.: domo, out of the house, from home, Cic. PHRASES. domi est alqd, is at home, at hand; domi habere alqd, to be in possession of any thing; vel belli vel domi, in war or peace.—(2) Of the gods: panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi, Virg. Of the winds: tonat domus, id. Of animals, Virg. Of a labyrinth, id. Of the body as the abode of the soul, Ov.—(3) homo ingenuus domi nobilis, Cic.—(4) d. te nostra tota salutit, Cic.—(5) remigrare in domum veterem, Cic. SYN. I. DOMUS; FAMILIA.—Domus (4), Syn. with familia means, a house of great quality.—Familia means, a family of citizens. II. DOMUS; DOMICILIUM; SEDES; TECTUM; HABITATIO; MANSIO.—Domus, a house, a building (1).—Domicilium, a sojourning place, an abode.—Sedes, prop., a seat. Fig.: A dwelling-place, a place which one has long inhabited.—Tectum, prop., a roof; hence, a shelter, a house.—Habitatio, a place which one inhabits, a habitation.—Mansio (manere), a place of permanent residence.*

DŌNĀBĪLIS, *e, adj. (dono, are). That deserves to be presented with a thing, Plaut.*

DŌNĀRĪUM, *ii, n. (donum). I. A place in a temple where votive offerings were kept, App. II. 1. A temple, sanctuary, altar, Virg.—2. An offering to a deity, a votive offering, Liv. SYN. See DONATIO.*

DŌNĀTĪCUS, *a, um, adj. (dono). Presented, Cat.*

DŌNĀTĪO, *ōnis, f. (id.). A giving as a present, a donation (abstr. and concr.), Cic. SYN. DONATIO; DONARIA.—Donatio, a donation, the act of giving.—Donaria. 1st. Of gifts—things given; 2d. Of the place where the gifts and offerings made to the gods were kept.*

DŌNĀTĪVUM, *i, n. (id.). A present made by the emperor to his soldiers, a donative, Suet. SYN. See CONGIARIUM.*

DŌNĀTOR, *ōris, m. (id.). A donor, giver*

DŌNĒC, conj. (old Latin *donicum* s. s.). I. (1) *So long as, while or whilst.* II. (2) *Until, until at length, or at last.*—(3) *Esp. with negative assertions: Before, until.* EX. (1) *neque dulces amores sperne, puer, donec virenti cavitates abest,* Hor.;—*d. eris felix,* Ov.—(2) *haud desinam, donec perfectore hoc,* Ter.;—*usque sessuri, d. cantor "vos plaudite" dicat,* Hor.—(3) *me attractare nefas, donec me flumine vivo abluero,* Virg.

DŌNO, āre, tr. (donum). I. (1) *d. alqd (alqm) alcuī, to give as a present, make any body a present, to present with, bestow, confer upon, grant.*—(2) *To give or deliver up, to sacrifice, make a sacrifice of.*—(3) *Esp.: To remit a debt, release from an obligation.*—(4) *Fig.: To forgive, pardon.* II. (5) *d. alqm alqre, to present one with any thing.* EX. (1) *non pauca suis adiutoribus large donabat,* Cic.—(2) *tu tuas amicitias ut reip. donares, to vicisti,* Cic.—(3) *mercedes habitationum annuus conductoribus donavit,* Cæs.—(4) *noxæ damnatus donatur populo Romano,* Liv.—(5) *d. alqm anulo aureo,* Cic. SYN. **DONO**; **LARGIOR**.—*Donare, to give as a present.*—*Largiri, to give liberally, bountifully;* quod sine modo, sine iudicio donaret, largiretur aliena, Tac.

DŌNUM, i, n. (do). *A voluntary gift, a present,* Cic.;—*ultima or suprema d., the last honors, funeral obsequies,* Ov. *Exp.: An offering to a deity,* Cic. SYN. **DONUM**; **MUNUS**; **PRÆMIUM**.—*Donum, a mere gift without any relation to either obligation or to what is becoming.*—*Munus, a present or gift which custom, circumstances, or any private purpose induces one to make.* *Donum* is said of him whose sole object is to do good; *Munus* of him who wishes to show gratitude for a kindness.—*Præmium is a due recompense for an honorable action, a prize of victory.* *Donum and munus are free things;* but *præmium is a thing due, a sort of obligation.*

DORCAS, ādis, f. (δορκάς). *A gazelle, a doe.*

DORCEUS, ei, m. (δορκεύς). *The name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Ov.

DŌRES, um, m. (δορῆς). *The Dorians.*

DŌRICE, adv. (Dores). *Like the Dorians;* D. Rhodii loquuntur, Suet.

DŌRICUS, a, um (id.). *Doric;* D. gens, Plin.;—*Dorici, that speak the Doric dialect,* Gell.

DŌRIENSES, ium, m. (id.). *The Dorians.*

1. **DŌRIS**, Idia (Dores). I. *Adj.: Doric;* D. dialectos, Suet.

2. **DŌRIS**, Idia, f. (id.). *Doria.* 1. *A district in Greece,* Mel.—2. *A district in Asia Minor,* Plin.—3. *The daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs,* Ov.—4. *Meton. for the sea,* Virg.

DORMIO, ire, Ivi or Ii, Itum, intr. [*fut. dormibo, Plaut.; dormibit, Cat.*]. I. *Prop.: To sleep.* II. *Meton.: To repose, be inactive,* Cic.;—*to be careless,* Col. ap. Cic. SYN. **DORMIO**; **STRATO**.—*Dormire, to sleep.*—*Stertere, to snore in sleeping.*

DORMITATOR, ōris, m. (dormito). *A sleeper, sluggard,* Plaut.

DORMITO, āre, intr. freq. intens. (dormio). I. *Prop.: To be or feel sleepy, to fall asleep, to doze,* Cic. II. *Fig.: To be careless, dream, talk nonsense;* bonus d. Homerus, Hor.;—*oscitans et dormitans sapientia,* Cic. SYN. **DORMITO**; **OSCTRO**.—*Dormitare, as here.—Oscitare (os, cio), to yawn, to gape.*

DORMITŌRIUM, ī, n. (dormio). *A sleeping apartment, bed-chamber, dormitory,* Plin.

DORMITŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to sleeping;* d. cubiculum, Plin. E.

DORSUM, i, n. [dorsus, i, m., Plaut.]. 1. *The back of a man or animal,* Plin.—2. *Fig.: d. jugi, i. e. the brow of a hill,* Cæs.;—*d. montis, the ridge of a mountain,* Liv. SYN. *See TERGUM.*

DŌRYLÆUM, i, n. *Dorylæum, a town of Phrygia, now Eski Shehr,* Cic. *Dorylenses, ium, m. The inhabitants.*

DŌRYPHŌRUS (-os), i, m. (δορυφόρος). *The lance-bearer; a statue of Polycletus.*

DŌS, dōtis, f. (do). 1. *A marriage-portion, dowry,* Cic.—2. *Meton.: A gift, endowment, quality, property;* verborum dote locupletare et ornare alqd, Cic. SYN. *See ARTES (Ars), II.*

DOSSEXTUS, i, m. *Fabius D., a writer of Ateian plays,* Hor.

DŌTALIS, e, adj. (dos). *Of or belonging to a dowry or marriage-portion;* d. prædia, Cic.

DŌTATUS, a, um, pt. of doto. *Endued or furnished with any thing,* Cic.

1. **DŌTO**, āre, tr. (dos). *To endow, give a dowry, portion;* filiam splendissimè maritare d.que, Suet. *Meton.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima.*

2. **DŌTO**, ūs, f. (δωτίω). *Doto, a sea-nymph.* **DRACHMA** [drachma, Plaut.], æ, f. (δραχμή). 1. *A drachma, a Greek coin about the value of a Roman denarius (15.6 cents),* Cic. II. *A weight, the eighth part of an ounce,* Plin.

1. **DRACO**, ōnis, m. (δράκων). I. *A kind of serpent, a dragon,* Cic.;—*a constellation,* Cic. poet.;—*the ensign of a cohort,* Veg.;—*a vessel for water, in the shape of a serpent,* Sen. SYN. *See ANGIS.*

2. **DRACO**, ōnis, m. *Draco, a lawgiver of the Athenians,* Cic.

DRACŌNĪGĒNA, æ, c. (draco, gigno). *Dragon-born, Ov.*

DRĀMA, ātis, n. (δράμα). *A play, a drama.*

DRĀPĒTA, æ, m. (δραπέτης). *A runaway slave,* Plaut.

DRĒPĀNA, ōrum, n. (δρέπανα). *Drepana or Drepanum.* 1. *A town on the western coast of Sicily, now Trapani,* Plin. (Drepanum, i, n., Virg.).—2. *A promontory in its neighborhood, Promontorium Drepanum,* Plin. *The inhabitants;* Drepanitani, Cic.

DRĒPĀNIS, is, f. (δρεπανίς). *A kind of swallow,* Plin.

DRŌMAS, ādis, m. (δρόμας). I. *A dromedary,* Liv. II. *Dromas, the name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Ov.

DRŌMOS, i, m. (δρόμος). *The race-courses of the Spartans,* Liv.

DRŪIDES, um, m. [Druidæ, arum, Cic.]. *Druids, the priests of Britain and Gaul,* Cæs.

DRŪSIĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Drusus). *Of or belonging to Drusus;* D. fossa, Tac.

DRŪSILLA, æ, f. (Drusus). *Drusilla, the name of several females of the gens Livia,* Tac.

DRŪSUS, i, m. *Drusus, a cognomen in the gens Livia,* Suet.

DRŪĀDES, um, f. (Δρυάδες), [dat. Greek dryasin, Prop.]. *Tree or wood-nymphs, Dryades,* Prop. SYN. *See ORKADES.*

DRŪYANTĪDES. *See DRYAS.*

DRŪAS, antis, m. (Δρύας). *Dryas.* 1. *The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace,* Hyg. F. *Hence, Dryantides, æ, m., i. e. Lycurgus,* Ov.—

2. One of the Lapithæ, *Ov.*—3. One of the parties in the Calydonian hunt, *Ov.*

DRŶAS, *Ædis, f.* A tree or wood-nymph.

DRŶŌPE, *es, f.* (*Δρυόπη*). *Dryope*. 1. Mother of Arphissus by Apollo, *Ov.*—2. Mother of Tarquitis by Faunus, *Virg.*

DRŶŌPES, *um, m.* (*Δρυόπης*). *Dryopes*, a people of Epirus, *Plin.* *Dryops*, one of the *Dryopes*, *Ov.*

DUA. *See* Duo.

DŪĀLIS, *e, adj.* (duo). *Containing two.* In *Gramm.*: d. numerus, the dual number, *Quint.*

DŪBĪE, *adv.* (dubius). *Doubtfully*; signum d. datum, *Cic.* *Esp. with negations*: non (haud) d., without doubt, indubitably, most certainly; non d. mihi nunciabatur, *id.* *SYN.* DUBIE; DUBITANTER.—*Dubie, doubtfully, uncertainly.*—*Dubitanter, dubitantly, irresolutely.*

DŪBĪETAS, *Ætis, f.* (dubius). *Doubt, uncertainty, Eutr.*

DŪBIS, *is, m.* (*Δούβις*). *The Dubis, a river of Gallia Belgica, now Doube, Cæs.*

DŪBĪTĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (dubito). *Doubtful.*

DŪBĪTANTER, *adv.* I. *Doubtingly, Cic.* II. *Doubtfully, with hesitation or uncertainty*; illum vercunde et d. recepisse, *id.* *SYN.* *See* DUBIE.

DŪBĪTĀTĪŌ, *ōnis, f.* (dubito). I. (1) *A wavering or fluctuating in one's opinion, judgment, etc., a doubting, state of uncertainty, doubt, uncertainty.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A reflecting, considering, taking into consideration.*—(3) *Hesitation.*

EX. (1) nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, *Cic.*;—sine ulla dubitatione, without the slightest doubt, with perfect certainty, most positively, *id.* *A figure of Rhetoric, διαρρήσιμος, i. e. a pretending to be at a loss for words to express the enormity, etc., of a thing, Auct. Her.*—(2) indigna d. homine, *Cic.*—(3) astuabat dubitatione, *Cic.*;—sine d., without hesitation, *id.* *SYN.* *See* DUBIUM in dubius.

DŪBĪTO, *Ære, intr. and tr.* (from duo, just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). *To waver or fluctuate to and fro*; hence, I. *Intr.* (1) *To be uncertain, to doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about any thing.*—(2) *Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate.*—(3) *To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon.* II. *Tr.* (4) *To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision.*

EX. (1) *Abzol.*: (violenti) dubitant, hesitant, revocant se interdum, *Cic.*;—d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, *id.*;—with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, *Nep.*;—non d. quin, I do not doubt that, *Cic.* *Abzol.*: non dubito, I know for certain, am sure, *id.*—(2) si tardior manus dubitet, *Quint.*—(3) restat ut hoc dubitemus, *uter, etc., Cic.*—(4) *With inf.*: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, *Cic.* *SYN.*

DUBITO; AMBIGO; ANIMI or ANIMIS PENDO.—*Dubitare, to doubt, to be irresolute*; ne dubita nam vera vides, *Virg.*—*Ambigere, prop.*, to go round about. *Fig.*: To be uncertain, to dispute, to call in question; ambigunt de finibus, *Ter.*—*Animi or animis pendere, to be doubtful or in suspense*; pendebat animi expectatione, *Cic.* *Also*: *Dubitare (intr.)* de aliqua re means to call a thing into question. *Dubitare (tr.)* alqd means to consider a thing attentively.

DŪBĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (from duo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Moving to and fro, fluctuating.* II. *Fig.* *Act.* (2) *Wavering or fluctuating in one's opinion, doubting, doubtful, undecided.*—(3) *Fluctua-*

ting in one's resolution, undetermined, irresolute.

—(4) *Pass.*: Dubius, uncertain, undecided.—(5) *Meton.* for ancepts, that has two sides; hence, Critical, dangerous, difficult.—(6) for varius: Manifold, various.

EX. (1) fluctibus dubiis volvi captum est mare, *Liv.*—(2) d. sententia, *Cic.*—(3) dubio atque hesitante Jugurtha, *Sall.*

—(4) obscura et d. servitus, *Cic.*;—d. spes pacis, *id.* *Neut. absol.*, as a subst.: non (or haud) d. est, it is not at all doubtful, or uncertain, or undetermined; there is no doubt, can be no doubt, *Cic.*;—also, foll. by de, or an interrogative clause, or by quin. *Dubium absol. and adv.*: codicilli d. ad quem scripti, *Quint.* *Ellipt.*: si d. sit, non esse conandum, *Cic.*;—d. habere, to consider (any thing) doubtful, to doubt about; hæc habere dubia, *id.*;—sine d., without doubt, surely, assuredly, indisputably, *Cic.*—(5) quæ loca d. nisu videbantur, *Sall.*—(6) O multimodis varie dubium diem, *Pac. in Non.* *SYN.* I. DUBIUS; INCERTUS.—*Dubius, doubtful, the mind being balanced between proofs for or against.*—*Incertus, uncertain, without sufficient knowledge to decide.*

Dubius hesitates about what he shall do; *incertus*, about what he ought to do; omnia in dubium incertumque revocari, *Cic.* *See also* AMBIGUUS.

II. DUBIUM; DUBITATIO.—*Dubium, doubt, uncertainty, prop. adj.*—*Dubitatio, irresolution, the act of doubting.* In dubiis tutior dubitatio, *G. D.*

DŪCĀTUS, *Æs, m.* (dux). *Leadership, command, Suet.*

DŪCĒNI, *Æ, a, adj. num. distrib.* Two hundred each, *Liv.*

DŪCENTĒSĪMA, *Æ, f. sc. pars* (ducenti). A two hundredth part, one half per cent., *Tac.*

DŪCĒNTI, *Æ, a, adj. num.* (duo, centum), [*sing.*, ducentum, *Col.*]. Two hundred, *Plaut.* *Meton.*: A very large number, *Plaut.*

DŪCĒNTĒS, *adv. num.* (ducenti). 1. Two hundred times.—2. A very large number of times.

DŪCŌ, *Ære, xi, etum, tr.* [*imperat. duce, Plaut.*; perf. *sync.*, duxi, *Catull.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To lead, guide, draw, bring, move on, conduct.*—(2) *Esp.*: To take into custody, to put into prison, to imprison, lead away for punishment or judgment.—(3) *d. uxorem, to lead a woman (home), i. e. to marry, also, absol.*, *Liv.*—(4) *In Milit.*: To lead or command an army, to march out with an army, to order to march.—(5) *Abzol.* Of the general: To march, advance.—(6) *Gen.*: To lead, i. e. to command, have the command of, be commander of.—(7) *Meton.*: To lead, to be leader or commander.—(8) *To prepare, produce, bring forth, arrange, dispose, regulate.*—(9) *To get, obtain.* II. *Fig.* (10) *Gen.*: Same as (1).—(11) *Esp.*: To trace the beginning or origin of a thing, to derive from.—(12) *To lead, bring or move to any thing, to impel, induce, incite.*—(13) *To wheedle, cheat, disappoint, cajole.*—(14) *To defer, protract.*—(15) *To pass or spend time.*—(16) *To cast up sums, reckon, count, compute.*—(17) *To estimate, value, consider, judge, reckon.*

EX. (1) mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, *Cic.*;—d. aquam, *id.*;—d. spiritum, to draw breath, *i. e. to live.* *Meton.* of persons that have been drawn by lot: ea quæ æquatis sortibus ducuntur, *Cic.*;—d. os, to cut faces, make grimaces. *Abzol.*: sibi quisque d., to draw to one's self, *i. e. appropriate to one's self, Sall.*—d. se, to take one's self off, to leave, *Plaut.*—(2) illos duci in carcerem jubent, to be led to, *Cic.*—(3) bona uxor si ea deducta est... verum egon eam ducam domum que, *etc.* *Plaut.* *Abzol.*: si tu negaris ducere, *Ter.*—(4) ut locis apertis exercitum duceret, *Cæs.*—(5) ducit, quam proxime ad hostem potest, *Liv.*—(6) qua in legatione duxit exercitum, *Cic.*—(7) acce-

dit etiam quod familiam ducit, Cic.—(8) parietem per vestibulum sororis instituit d., to erect, build, raise, Cic.—(9) d. situm, Quint.—(10) popularis error ad meliora ducendus, Quint.—(11) ab alqua re totius vitæ d. exordium, Cic.—(12) ita me ad credendum tuas ducit oratio, Cic.—(13) calamo salientes d. pisces, Ov.—(14) d. tempus, Cic.—(15) ætatem in literis d., id.—(16) quoniam XC. medimnum duximus, Cic.;—non enim duco in hac ratione eos, etc., Cic.;—d. rationem alcjs, to calculate any body's advantage, id.—(17) parvi d., Cic.;—pro nihilo d., id. Gr. 498 and 500. SYN. I. DUCO; DUCTO.—Ducere, to lead, generally in a good sense. Ductare, to lead in a bad sense: ducere exercitum, to lead an army in good order; ductare exercitum, to lead an army in confusion;—ducente Deo, Virg.; ductante Deo, would be improper. II. DUCOR; TRAHOR.—Duci, to be led with one's consent.—Trahi, to be drawn violently. Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen.

DUCTIM, adv. (duco). By drawing, little by little, leisurely, Plaut.

DUCTITO, Ære, Ævi, tr. freq. intens. (ducto). I. To lead, carry, carry about with one, Plaut.;—to lead to one's home, i. e. to marry, id. II. Meton.: To cheat, Plaut.

DUCTO, Ære, tr. freq. int. (duco). I. Prop. (1) To lead, lead with one. II. Fig. (2) To cheat, deceive, Plaut.—(3) To judge, consider, take (any body or any thing) to be. EX. (1) d. exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall.;—d. alquam, to take home, Plaut.—(2) me ductavit dolis, id.—(3) omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id. SYN. See DUCO.

DUCTOR, Æris, m. (duco). A leader, guide; d. exercitus, Cic. SYN. See DUX.

1. DUCTUS, a, um, pl. of duco.

2. DUCTUS, Æs, m. (duco). I. Prop.: A leading, conducting, drawing; d. aquarum, Cic. In Milit.: Lead, generalship, command, Cic. II. Meton. Of style: Connection, coherency, Quint.;—A period, id.

DUDUM, adv. (contr. from diu, dum, it is some time since or ago). I. (1) A short while ago, a short time since, shortly before, not long ago, lately, not long since.—(2) Esp. with reference to present time: Just now, very lately.—(3) With ut, relating to a time present or just past: Just when, the (very) moment that. II. (4) With reference to time more remote: Long ago. EX. (1) quæ d. ad me scripsisti, Cic.—(2) (opp. nunc) ut d. ad Demosthenem, sic nunc ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Without nunc or any such particle, Cic.—(3) nam ut dudum hinc abii, just when, just as, Plaut.—(4) haud d., not long ago, Plaut.;—quam d., how long ago, how long, Cic. SYN. DUDUM; JAM DUDUM; DIU; JAM DIU; PERDIU; PRIDEM; JAM PRIDEM; JAM OLIM.—Dudum, of such a space as two or three hours; non dudum ante lucem, Plaut.—Jam dudum denotes a longer time; jam d. expectant, Cic.—Diu is said of a long time, denoting likewise the continuance of it, which dudum does not; cum diu vixeris, Cic.—jam diu is said of a longer time.—Perdiu, for a very long time; perdiu nihil de te audiui, Cic.—Pridem (quasi prius die), some while since, intermediate between dudum and diu.—Jam pridem denotes a time still more remote.—Jam olim, long ago. Jam pridem denotes continuance; Jam olim does not.

DÜELLÛS (also Duilius and Duillius), Æi, m. (duellum, i. q. bellum). Duilius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians, in whose honor the columna rostrata was erected, Cic.

DÜELLUM, an old form for bellum, Hor.; Ov. SYN. See BELLUM.

DUM. See DO.

DULCE, adv. (dulcis). Sweetly, pleasantly.

DULCEDO, Inis, f. (id.). I. Prop.: Sweetness, sweet flavor; radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. II. Fig.: Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm; d. orationis, Cic. SYN. DULCEDO; DULCITUDO, the same, only the former generally in a figurative sense, the latter only in the proper sense.

DULCESCO, Ære, dulcēti, intr. incep. (dulcis). To become sweet, Cic.

DULCICÛLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (dulcis). Gr. 114, 2. Sweetish; d. potio, Cic.

DULCIFER, Æra, Ærum, adj. (dulcis, fero). Containing saccharine matter or sweetness, sweet.

DULCIS, e, adj. I. Prop. (1) Sweet, agreeable. II. Fig. (2) Sweet, agreeable, amiable, charming; gentle, dear. EX. (1) (animai) sentit et d. et amara, Cic.;—d. aqua, sweet, fresh water, Ov.—(2) d. orator, Cic.;—d. amici, id.;—mi d. Tiro, id. SYN. See BLANDUS.

DULCITER, adv. (dulcis). Sweetly, pleasantly.

DULCITUDO, Inis, f. (id.). Sweetness, Cic. SYN. See DULCEDO.

DÜLICE, adv. (δουλικῶς). In the manner of a slave, Plaut.

DÜLICHIA, æ, f. (sc. insula). Same as Dulichium, an island near Ithaca, under the sway of Ulysses, Prop.

DÜLICHIIUS, a, um, adj. (Dulichium). Of or belonging to Dulichium or Ulysses, Ov.

DUM, conj. (akin to tum). Denoting relation between two actions to each other with reference to time, either as contemporaneous, or as in immediate succession. I. Of actions as coincident or contemporaneous: (1) Without reference to any limit: While, during the time that.—(2) With reference to limit: So long as.—(3) In conditional clauses: In so far, in as far, if but, provided only, provided that.—(4) Rendered emphatic by modo, also as one word, dummodo: Provided only, if but.—(5) With the collateral idea of causality: While namely, that is to say, while. II. Of actions in sequence or immediate succession.—(6) Until. EX. (1) With an indicative (but in poets and later prose writers also with a subjunctive): Peto a vobis ut me, dum de his singulis disputo judiciis, etc., Cic. Esp. Of present duration, it is joined to or connected with the negatives non, nec, ne, haud, nihil, nullus, nemo, etc., and means Yet: see those words. In familiar language, it is appended, for the sake of emphasis, to several imperatives and interjections, when it has the force of, Come now, pray, etc., thus, adesdum abidum, didum, etc., Esp. agedum, Plaut.; Cic.; Liv.—(2) With an indicative: hæc civitas, dum erit letabitur, Cic.—(3) With a subjunctive: dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitrari suo, Cic.—(4) qui omnia recta et honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. With ne, Cic.;—also, dummodo ne, Cic.—(5) dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv.—(6) expecta dum Atticum conveniam, Cic. With an indicative: ego in Arcano opperior, dum ista cognosco, Cic.

DUMETUM, i, n. (dumus). A place set with bushes, a thicket, brake, Cic. Fig.: Stoicorum d., Cic. SYN. See DUMUS.

DUMMODO. See DUM (4).

DÜMÖSUS, a, um, adj. (dumus). Set with thickets, bushy, thorny; d. arva, Virg.

DUMTAXAT, adv. See DUNTAXAT.

DÜMUS, i, m. A bush, briar, bramble, Cic. SYN. DUMUS; DUMETUM; VEPRES; SENTES;

RUBUS.—Dumus, *any bush or thick shrub.*—Dumetum, *a place full of bushes or briars.*—Vepres, *a thorn-bush.*—Sentes, *a prickly bush;* sentes crura notant, Ov.—Rubus, *a bramble;* at rubus et sentes tantummodo ledere natae, Ov.

DUNTAXAT (dunt.), *adv.* (dum, taxo, *prop. in estimating or weighing out, etc.*). I. *Exactly, just the right measure, not more or less.*—(1) Not more than the exact measure: *only, merely, simply.*—(2) Not less than the right measure: *at least.* II. (3) *To a certain measure, or extent, so far.* EX. (1) potestatem tempore d. annuam, Cic.—(2) te in Formiano expectari d. ad prid. Non. Mai, Cic.—(3) sin autem jejunitatem . . . dummodo sit polita, etc., hoc recte d., Cic. **SYN.** DUNTAXAT; SOLUM.—Both mean *only*, but *Duntaxat* is used with nouns or adjectives; *Solum*, with nouns or verbs.

DŮŮ, æ, o, *adj. num.* (δύο), *acc. m. duo as often as duos; genit., duum, Att. ap. Cic.; n. dua, Att. ap. Cic.; duo, ap. Aus.]. Two, Cic. SYN.* See BINI.

DŮŮDĒCIES, *adv. num.* (duodecim). *Twelve times, Cic.*

DŮŮDĒCIM, *adj. num.* (duo, decem). *Twelve, Cic.; —D. Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables, Cic. Also, absol., D. (or XII.), id.*

DŮŮDĒCĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num.* *The twelfth; d. legio, Cæs.*

DŮŮDĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distrib.* *Twelve by twelve, twelve each, twelve; d. describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Gr. 106, 8; and 107, 11.*

DŮŮDĒ-NŪNĀGINTA, *adj. num.* *Eighty-eight, Gr. 104, 1.*

DŮŮDĒ-OCTŌGINTA, *adj. num.* *Seventy-eight.*

DŮŮDĒ-QUADRĀGĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distrib.* *Thirty-eight each, Gr. 106, 8; d. pedum columnæ, Plin.*

DŮŮDĒ-QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num.* *The thirty-eight; d. anno, Liv.*

DŮŮDĒ-QUADRĀGINTA, *adj. num.* *Thirty-eight, Cic.*

DŮŮDĒ-QUINQUĀGĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distrib.* *Forty-eight (distributive); d. diebus.*

DŮŮDĒ-QUINQUĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num.* *The forty-eight; d. anno, Cic.*

DŮŮDĒ-SEXĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num.* *The fifty-eighth; d. annus, Vell.*

DŮŮDĒ-SEXĀGINTA, *adj. num.* *Fifty-eight.*

DŮŮDĒ-TRĪCIES, *adv. num.* *Twenty-eight times, Cic.*

DŮŮDĒ-TRĪGINTA, *adj. num.* *Twenty-eight.*

DŮŮDĒ-VICĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distrib.* *Eighteen (distributive); d. denarius, Liv.*

DŮŮDĒ-VICĒSĪMUS (or viges.), a, um, *adj. num.* *The eighteenth, Plin.*

DŮŮDĒ-VIGINTI, *adj. num.* *Eighteen.*

DŮŮ-ET-VICĒSĪMĀNI, ōrum, m. (duo, et, vicesimus). *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion.*

DUPLEX, icis, *adj.* Gr. 107 (duo, plico), [abl. duplici, duplice, Hor.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Double, twofold.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Split, cloven, divided.*—(3) *Poet. for ambo or uterque, Lucr. Double, i. e. thick, large, strong.—4. With quam follow-*

ing (for alterum tantum). Twice as much as, Col. Poet.: Double-tongued, deceitful, Hor. EX. (1) d. cursus (with duæ viæ, Cic.—(2) d. folia palmae, Plin.—(3) d. amiculum, Nep. SYN. DUPLEX; DUPLIS.—Duplex, double, two; duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Virg. Fig.: d. stipendium, fama, etc.—Duplus, twice as much, twice as many, twice the value or quantity; duplam pecuniam reponere, to deposit twice as much money, Liv.

DUPĪCĀRĪUS, ii, m. (duplex). *A soldier who received double pay, Liv.*

DUPĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (duplico). *A doubling, duplication, Sen.*

DUPĪCĀTŌ, *adv.* *Twice as much, Plin.*

DUPĪCĪTER, *adv.* (duplex). *Doubly, Cic.*

DUPĪCŌ, āre, tr. (duplex), [a long, Virg.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To double.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To double, i. e. to magnify, increase.—(3) Meton. poet.: To bend, bow.* EX. (1) d. numerum dierum, Cic.; —d. verba, to repeat, id.; —d., to form a compound noun; as, androgynus, Liv.—(2) ut in dies magis magisque hæc nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic.—(3) ad terram duplicato poplite, Virg. **SYN.** DUPICO; GEMINO.—Dupicare, to fold up in two, increase, double.—Geminare, to double, i. e. to join two things, to pair, match; non ut serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni. *Duplicentur* would be a bad expression.

DUPĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (duplex). *Double, twice as much, or twice as large; d. et tripla intervalla, Cic. Subst.: Duplum, i, n. The double, twofold; decrevit ut in d. iret, Cic. Dupla, æ, f. (sc. pecunia). Twice the price, a double price, Plaut. SYN. See DUPLEX.*

DŮPONDĪUS, ii, m., or *Dūpondium*, ii, n. (duo, pondio). *A coin of two asses, Cic. Meton.: Indigence, poverty, Petr.*

DŮRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (duro). *Lasting, durable, Ov. SYN. See CONSTANS.*

DŮRĀMEN, inis, n. (id.). I. *Hardness, Lucr. II. A hardened vine-branch, Col.*

DŮRĀMENTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *Prop.: A hardening, a hardened vine-branch, Col. II. Fig.: Firmness, durability (with robur), Sen.*

DŮRĀTĒS, a, um, *adj.* (δωράτος). *Wooden (only of the Trojan horse), Lucr.*

DŮRE, *adv.* (durus). I. *Prop.* 1. *Hardly, stiffly; durius, Vitr. II. Fig. 2. Harshly, unkindly, rigidly, Cic.—3. Roughly, unpleasantly, Hor.—4. Unfavorably, unfavorably.* **SYN.** DURE; DURITER.—Dure, with savageness, cruelly.—Duriter, severely, austere; vitam parce ac d. agebat, Ter.

DŮRESCO, ēre, rēi, *intr. incomp.* (durus). I. *Prop.: To grow hard; durescit humor, Cic. II. Fig.: Same; in lectione d., to ossify (as it were), Quint. SYN. See DURO.*

DŮRĒTA, æ, f. (a Spanish word). *A wooden bathing-pan or tub, Suet.*

DŮRĪTAS, ātis, f. (durus). *Harshness, roughness; d. orationis, Cic.*

DŮRĪTER, *adv.* I. *Prop.: Hardly, i. e. not softly or gently.* II. *Fig. 1. Harshly, severely, roughly, Enn.; Ter.—2. Harshly, unskilfully, stiffly, A. Her.—3. Roughly, hardily, Ter. SYN. See DURE.*

DŮRĪTĪA, æ, and **DŮRĪTĒS**, ēi, f. (durus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Hardness.—(2) Medic.: Hardness, i. e. an induration of the body or parts of the body.—(3) Of wine: Harshness of flavor (opp. suavitas). II. Fig. (4) An austere mode of*

life, hardness.—(5) *Harshness, severity.*—(6) *Hardness, rigor, oppressiveness.* EX. (1) d. *adamantina*, Plin.—(2) d. *præcordiorum*, Cels.—(3) *cujus dulci admixto, reliquorum d. suavitatem accipiat*, Plin.—(4) *Iberi duritiæ magis insuere*, Tac.—(5) d. *oris (impudence)*, qui depudere didicerat, Sen.;—*tua d. antiqua*, Ter.—(6) d. *lenitasve multarum (legum)*, Suet. SYN. DURITAS AND DURITIES; DURITAS; RIGOR; SEVERITAS.—Duritia and Durities, hardness, etc., as above.—Duritas, roughness, only fig.—Rigor, stiffness, inflexibility.—Severitas, severity, strictness. Rigor does not bend; severitas is strict.

DURITIËS, ei, f. See DURITAS.

DURIUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (durus). Rather harsh, rough; d. Catullus, Plin.

DŪRŪ, āre, tr. and intr. (durus). I. Prop. (1) Tr.: To make hard, harden.—(2) Intr.: To become hard. II. Fig. (3) Tr.: To harden, make hard; to incur to hard work.—(4) Intr.: To be hardened against troubles, i. e. to endure, hold out.—(5) Gen.: To last, continue.—(6) Tr.: To render insensible or callous.—(7) Intr.: To be severe or unfeeling. EX. (1) d. *cementa calce*, Liv.;—d. *aqua salibus*, i. e. strongly impregnated with, saturated, Col.;—d. *uvam fumo*, i. e. to dry, Hor. Medic.: d. *corpus*, i. e. to bind [opp. mollire]; d. t. t. of fullers: to falk.—(2) *tum d. solum cæperit*, Virg.—(3) *hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes*, Cæs.—(4) *militem Romanum, nivibus pruiniisque obrutum, sub pellibus durare*, Liv.—(5) *ad posterus virtus durabit*, Quint. Sometimes of persons for vivere; narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac. (Of local extent or space: durant colles, continue without break, Tac.—(6) is etiam ad plagas, ut pessima quæque mancipia d., Quint. Middle: multa vitia, tuemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, become incurable, Quint.—(7) ut non durat (pater) ultra penam abdicationis, Quint. SYN. DŪRO; DURESCO.—Durare, to harden, etc., as here.—Durescere, to grow or become hard; limus durescit igni, Virg.

DŪRŪCORTŪRUM, i, n. (Δουρικώρτορα). Durocortorum, the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims, Cæs.

DŪRUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) To the touch or feeling: Hard.—(2) Hard, not soft.—(3) In Rhet.: Harsh, rough, not smooth or flowing, unpolished. II. Fig. (4) Harsh, i. e. rough, unpolished, uncouth.—(5) Sometimes, hardy, vigorous, strong, inured to labor.—(6) Harsh, severe, inflexible, unfeeling, hard-hearted.—(7) Hard, oppressive, troublesome, adverse. EX. (1) *duri robora ferri*, Lucr.: so silex, Virg.;—ferrum, Hor.;—cautes, Virg.;—bipennes, Hor., etc.—(2) *vocis genera permulta ... grave acutum, flexibile d.*, Cic.—(3) *fit frequentissime aspera et d.*, Quint.—(4) *ut vita sic oratione d. horridus*, Cic.—(5) *fortes et d. Spartiatæ*, Cic.—(6) *quis se tam durum agrestemque præberet, qui, etc.*, id.;—*os d., barefaced, impudent*.—(7) *d. servitus*, Cic. SYN. See BARBARUS.

DŪMVIR, See DŪMVIR.

DŪMVĪRĀTUS, us, m. (duumvir). The office of a duumvir, Plin. E.

DŪMVĪRI, ōrum, m. (duo, vir). A commission of two persons, appointed to discharge jointly the duties of some office, Cic.;—the chief magistrate in municipal towns, Cic.

DUX, dūcis, c. (duco). I. Gen. (1) A leader, conductor. II. Esp. (2) A military commander-in-chief, a general.—(3) The second in command, general of a division (opp. imperator). EX. (1) d. *regendæ civitatis*, Cic.;—d. *molestiæ præcursor*, id.—(2) *duce Boduognato, qui sum-*

mam imperii tenebat, Cæs.—(3) *quid sine imperatore, adolescentulo duce, efficere posset*, Cæs. SYN. DUX; DUCTOR; IMPERATOR.—Dux, a leader; d. gregis, Virg.;—d. *armenti, the bull*, Ov.;—*magistra et duce natura*, Cic., a commander.—Ductor, a guide, a leader; classis d., Virg.;—*Ductores Danaum*, id.;—d. *ducum*, Sen., he who leads, i. e. the commander-in-chief.—Imperator, a commander.

DŪMÆ, ōrum, f. Dymæ, an old maritime town of Achaia, west of Olenos, now perhaps Kaminizla, Liv.

DŪMÆUS, a, um, adj. (Dymæ). Of or belonging to Dymæ; D. ager, Liv. Subst. plur.: Dymæi, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Dymæ, Cic.

DŪMANTIS, Idis, f. patr. (Dymas). Daughter of Dymas, Hecuba, Ov.

DŪMAS, antis, m. (Δίμας). Dymas, the father of Hecuba, Ov.

DŪNĀMIS, is, f. (δύναμις). I. Power, plenty, store, Plaut. II. A square number, Arn.

DŪNASTES, æ, m. (δυναστής). The sovereign of a small territory, a prince, ruler, Cic.

DŪRRĀCHĪUM, ii, n. (Δυρράχιον). Dyrrachium, a town on the coast of the Grecian Illyria, the usual landing-place for passengers from Italy; more anciently Epidamnus, now Durazzo, Cic. Subst.: Dyrrhacini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of D., Δυρράχιοι, Cic.

DŪSENTĒRĪA, æ, f. (δυσεντερία). A bloody flux, dysentery, Plin.

DŪSPNĒA, æ, f. (δύσπνοια). A difficulty of breathing, Plin.

E

1. E, e. The fifth letter of the Latin alphabet. It is used as an abbreviation for egregius, eques, equus, exeat, etc.

2. E, prep. for ex. SYN. See A, Ab, Abs.

EĀ, adv. (is), prop. abl. (parte or via). That way, through that part, thence, Cæs.; Liv. (sc. causa or re), on that account, for that reason.

EĀDEM, adv. (idem), prop. abl. (sc. parte or via). That same way, in the same place, Cic.

EĀ-TĒNUS, adv. (is). So far, so much, to such a degree or extent. SYN. See HACTENUS.

ĒBĒNUS, i, m., and EBĒNUM, i, n. (ἐβένος). Ebony, Virg.

Ē-BĪBO, ēre, bi, bĭtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To drink out or up, exhaust. II. Meton. (2) To suck up, absorb.—(3) To spend in drinking, drain, squander, lavish. EX. (1) e. *elephantus dracones, drink their blood*, Plin.;—e. *imperium*, to forget or neglect by drinking, Plaut.—(2) a quo (acu) postremo ebibitur annis, Plin.—(3) *hæc libertus ut ebibat hæres*, Hor. SYN. See BIBO.

Ē-BĪTO, ēre, intr. To go out, Plaut.

Ē-BLANDĪOR, fri, itus, intr. dep. To obtain by flattery or coaxing; entere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. SYN. See ADLOR.

Ē-BLANDĪTUS, a, um, pt. of eblandior. Obtained by flattery; eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.

ĒBRĒUS, a, um, adj. (ebur). Of ivory; e. Jupiter, Plin.

ĒBRĪETAS, itis, f. (ebrius). Drunkenness, Cic.—Meton. Of things: pomi e., excess of juice, Plin. SYN. EBRIETAS; EBRIOSITAS; VINOLES.

TIA; CRAPULA.—*Ebrietas, drunkenness, the act of being drunk.*—*Ebriositas, the habit of drunkenness.*—*Vinolentia, the being given up to drinking much wine.* (The same distinction between *ebrius* and *ebriosus*.)—*Crapula, the headache and dizziness after drinking too hard; edormi crapulam, Cic.*

EBRIOLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (ebrius). Rather intoxicated, fuddled, Plaut.

EBRĪŌSĪTAS, ātis, f. (ebriosus). Habitual drunkenness, sottishness, inebriety, Cic. **SYN.** See **EBRIETAS**.

EBRĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (ebrius). Addicted to drunkenness, sottish. *Subst.: A drunkard, sot, Cic. Meton.: e. acina, juicy, Catull.*

EBRĪUS, a, um, adj. (ē-bhō). [*prop., one who has finished drinking, is saturated with drink, in which sense, it corresponds to satur, Ter.; hence,* I. *Prop.: Drunken, intoxicated, inebriated, Cic.* II. *Fig. 1. fortuna dulci e., drunk, intoxicated with, Hor.—2. Gorged, drenched, soaked; e. jam sanguine civium, Plin. Gen.: Full, Plaut.*

ĒBULLĪŌ, īre (another form *ebullo, īre*), intr. and tr. I. Intr. *prop.: To bubble up, Tert.* II. *Tr. prop.: To thrust out; e. animam, to breathe out, echule, Sen. Fig.: e. virtutes, to boast of, Cic. SYN. See FERREO.*

ĒBUR, ōris, n. I. Ivory, Cic.; hence, II. Meton. 1. Anything made of ivory, Virg.—2. An elephant, Juv.

ĒBŪRĀTUS, a, um (ebur). Ornamented or inlaid with ivory, Plaut.

ĒBURNĒŌLUS, a, um, adj. (eburneus). Of ivory; e. fistula, Cic.

ĒBURNĒUS (poet. *eburnus*), a, um, adj. (ebur). *An elephant; e. dentes, Liv.;—of ivory; e. signum, Cic. Poet. meton.: White as ivory, Ov.*

ĒBŪRŌNES, um, m. (Ἐβουρωνες). *Eburones, a people of Gallia Belgica, between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, Cæs.*

ĒBŪRŌVĪCES. See **AULERCI**.

ECASTOR. See **MECASTOR**.

ECCA, ECCAM. See **ECCĒ**.

ECCE, adv. demonstr. Behold! see! lo! in pointing to a place or to any thing new or of unusual occurrence, etc.; as, e. me, e. nos, Plaut;—e. tua literæ de Varrone, Cic.;—*ecce tibi Davum, here's Davus at your service, Ter. Contracted with is, ille, iste, into one word: eccā, ecum, ecos; eccilla, ecillum, eccillam, eccistam, etc., Plaut.; Ter. SYN. Ecce; En.—Ecce denotes something sudden and unexpected, an amazing event.—En generally denotes indignation, and comes after some striking recital: en cui liberos vestros committitis, Cic. Sometimes demonstr.: En Priamus, Virg.*

ECĒRE or ĒCĒRE (from the demonstr. e and Ceres). By Ceres, Plaut.

ECHEUMA, ātis, n. (ἐχέυμα). Effusion.

ECCILLAM, ECCILLUM, ECCISTAM. See **ECCĒ**.

ECCĒĒSĪA, æ, f. (ἐκκλησία). An assembly of the people (*with būle*), Plin. = Gr. *Βουλή*, a Greek assembly: The Christian community, church, Eccl.;—a place of Christian assembly, church, id.

ECCĒSĪASTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (ἐκκλησιαστικός). Of or belonging to the church, ecclesiastical, Tert.

ECCŪM, ECCOS. See **ECCĒ**.

ECĒICUS, i, m. (ἐκδικός). An officer in the Grecian cities corresponding to the Roman *tribunus plebis*, an officer appointed to protect his town against oppression, Cic.

ECĒRE. See **ECCĒRE**.

ĒCETRA, æ, f. (Ἐγίτρα). *Ecetra, a town of the Volsci, Liv.;—the inhabitants, Ecetrani, ōrum, id.*

ĒCHĒCRĀTES, æ, m. (Ἐχέκρατης). *Echecrates, a Pythagorean, a cotemporary of Plato.*

ĒCHIDNA, æ, f. (Ἐχίδνα). A viper, snake; hence, I. E. Lerna, the hydra which Hercules killed near Lerna, Ov. II. *Echidna, a monster, half-maid, half-serpent, the mother of Cerberus, Ov.*

ĒCHIDNÆUS, a, um, adj. (Echidna). Of or belonging to *Echidna; canis, e., Cerberus, Ov.*

ĒCHĪNUS, i, m. (Ἐχίνος). I. The common sea-urchin, Plin.;—a hedge-hog, otherwise called *erinaceus*, Claud. II. *Meton.: A copper vessel for washing cups in, Hor. In Archit.: An ornament on the capital of an Ionic pillar, Vit.*

ĒCHĪŌN, ōnis, m. Echion, 1. One of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov.—2. Son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts who joined in the Calydonian hunt, Ov.—3. A Greek painter, Cic.

ĒCHĪŌNĪDES, æ, m. patr. (Echion). Son of Echion, i. e. *Pentheus, Ov.*

ĒCHĪŌNĪUS, a, um, adj. (Echion). *Meton. for Cadmean or Theban, Val. Flac.;—of Echion.*

ĒCHO, ōs, f. (ἠχώ). I. A reverberation of sound, an echo (pure Latin, *imago*), Plin. II. *Echo personified as a nymph, Ov.*

ECLIPSIS, is, f. (ἐκλείψις). An eclipse; e. solis, a solar eclipse, Auct. Her.

ECLIPTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (ἐκλειπτικός). Cf or belonging to an eclipse, Plin.

ECLŌGA, æ, f. (ἐκλογή). Selection, choice; hence, a selected piece from a book, etc.; *extract, Plin. Exp.: A short poem, eclogue, ūgl̄, as those of Virgil.*

ECLŌGĀRII, ōrum, m. i. q. eclogæ (ecloga). Select pieces from an author, Cic.

ĒCONTRA. See **CONTRA**.

ECQUANDO, adv. (ec for ce, and quando). (Whether) ever, at any time? ever? e. te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic.

ECQUI, ecquæ or ecqua, equod, pron. interr. (ec for ce, and qui). Any? Is there any? (in emphatic questions), i. q. num qui, quæ (qua), quod: e. pudor est? e. religio, Verres? e. metus? Cic. With *nam* affixed; *ecquænam accessio, id.*

ECQUIS, equid (abl. equi), pron. interrog. Subst.: Any one? Is there any? Cic.;—equid i. q. numquid, num, whether? Cic. Rarely (as quid) for cur: quæsitum, e. ita non adessent magistratum, ut, Liv. Ecqui, i. q. num aliqui, whether any? Plaut.

ECQUO (i. q. num aliquo), adv. interr. Whether, any where, whither? e. te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ECTŌMON, i, n. (ἐκτομον). Black hellebore.

ECTŪPUS, a, um, adj. (ἐκτύπος). Worked in relief, figured, embossed, Plin.

ĒCŪLĀNUM. See **ÆCULANUM**.

ĒCŪLEUS, i. See **ÆGULEUS**.

ĒDĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. (edax). Greedy eating, voracity, Cic. **SYN.** **EDACITAS; FAMES.**—

Edacitas, a ravenous appetite.—Fames, famine, hunger.

ĒDAX, ēdis, adj. (1. edo). *Voracious, greedy*. Cic. *Phil.*: Consuming, gnawing, Virg. *SYN.* **EDAX**; **GULOSUS**; **VORAX**.—**Edax**, eating much.—**Gulosus**, gluttonous, a greedy eater.—**Vorax**, ravenous, voracious.

Ē-DENTO, āre, tr. (dens). *To knock out the teeth*, Plaut.

Ē-DENTŪLUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Toothless*, Plaut. *Meton.*: Of old wine; mild, soft, Plaut.

ĒDĒPOL, adv. (ede for ce (see ce) and Pollux, contr. Pol.). *By Pollux, indeed, truly*, Cic.

ĒDĒRA, æ, and its derivatives. See **HED**.

ĒDĒSSA, æ, f. (Ἐδέσσα). *Edessa*, a town of Macedonia, the burial-place of kings, Liv.

ĒDESSĒUS, a, um, adj. (Edessa). *Of or belonging to Edessa*; *E. Antiphrilus (dux)*, Liv.

Ē-DICO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. [imperat. edice, Virg.]. I. (1) *To speak out, proclaim, publish, declare*. II. *Gen.*: *To appoint, name, order*.

EX. (1) *e. est ausus, ut senatum ad vestitum rediret*, Cic.;—*e. comitia, id.* *Exp. of the prætor: est tibi edicendum quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo*, Cic.—(2) *nullus fere ab eo (Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiæ e.*, Cic. *SYN.* **EDICO**; **EFFOR.**—**Edicere**, to declare, give notice, especially of those invested with power and authority to command.—**Ediri**, to speak out, to utter; sic effata, Virg.

ĒDICTĪO, ōnis, f. (edico). *An edict*, Plaut.

ĒDICTO, āre, intr. freq. (id.). *To speak out, proclaim, publish*, Plaut.

ĒDICTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *A proclamation, manifesto, edict*, Cic. *Exp.*: *An edict of a prætor or governor of a province respecting his proposed administration of the government*, Cic. II. *Meton.* 1. *An order, command*, Ter.—2. *An expression, proposition (with effatum and enuntiativum)*, Sen. *SYN.* See **DECRETUM**.

Ē-DISCO, ēre, didici, tr. (1) *To learn by heart, commit to memory*.—(2) *To learn, study*.—(3) *Perf. in the perf.: I have learned by heart*, i. e. *I know, I am aware, understand*. **EX.** (1) *ut non legantur modo (poetæ) sed etiam ediscantur*, Cic.—(2) *qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant, id.*—(3) *Edidici, I know*, Ov. *SYN.* See **DISCO**.

Ē-DISSĒRO, ēre, rūi, rtum, tr. *To set forth in words, relate, unfold, tell in order*; neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quæ finis funestæ familiæ, Cic.

Ē-DISSERTO, āre, tr. freq. (edissero). *To set forth, explain, expound*, Liv.

ĒDITĪCIUS or **TIUS**, a, um, adj. (2. edo). *Set forth, announced, published*; *e. judices*, i. e. *the judges proposed by a plaintiff in the causa sodaliciorum*, Cic.

ĒDITĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A publishing or bringing out a writing*, Sen.;—*an edition*, Quint.;—*a statement, representation*, Liv.;—*a statement of the kind or form of a prosecution or action*; *e. tribuum*, Cic.;—*an exhibition*, Tac.

ĒDITOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who sends forth or produces*, Luc.

ĒDITUS, a, um. I. *pt. of edo*. II. *Adj.*: *High, lofty*; *Henna est loco edito*, Cic. *SYN.* See **ALTUS**.

1. **ĒDO**, ēdere or esse, ēdi, ēsum, tr. *irreg.* (dō), [contr. secondary form, es, est, estis, Plaut.; subj. præc., edim, edis, edit, edimus, id.; editis, Nov. ap. Non.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To eat*.—(2) *To gnaw, to corrode, waste, destroy*. II. *Meton.* (3) *To consume, swallow, devour*. **EX.**

(1) *pullos esse nolle*, Cic. *Prov.*: *e. multos modios salis simul, to eat together*, Cic.;—*e. de patella*, i. e. *to profane things sacred*, id.;—*e. pugnos, to taste the fists*, i. e. *to get a sound beating*, Plaut.;—*e. bona, to squander*, id.—(2) *ut mala culmos esset robigo*, Virg.—(3) *si quid est animus*, Hor.;—*nec te tantus edat tacitum dolor*, Virg. *SYN.* **EDO**; **COMEDO**; **MANDO**; **MANDUCO**.—**Edere** or **esse**, to eat in order to appease hunger; itaque edit et bibit, Cic. *Fig.*: *est mollis flamma medullas*.—**Comedere**, to eat with, to eat up.—**Mandere**, to chew, to grind with the teeth; animalia alia mandunt, Cic.—**Manducare**, nearly the same as **mandere**. It expresses the action of a man in eating his victuals, Suet.

2. **Ē-DO**, ēre, didi, dītum, tr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To give out, give forth, emit*. II. *Exp.* (2) *To bring into the world, give birth, procreate, produce*.—(3) *Of writings or books: To publish, bring out*.—(4) *Gen.*: *To give out, proclaim, publish, make public*.—(5) *In Law: To set forth in words, deliver, declare, appoint*.—(6) *To make, do, effect, accomplish, perpetrate, occasion*. **EX.** (1) *e. animam, to breathe out, give up the ghost*, die, Cic.;—*e. vitam*, id.;—*e. clamorem, to raise a shout*.—(2) *quum in terra partum ediderint*, Cic.—(3) *ut illos de republica libros edidisti*, Cic.—(4) *quid, ede illa quæ cœperas, et Bruto et mihi*, Cic.;—*Apollo Pythius oraculum dedit*, id.—(5) *e. verba*, Cic.;—*e. tribus, of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum, to propose or nominate the tribes*, id.;—*socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintum, hast indicated*.—(6) *oves nullum fructum e. ex se possent*, Cic.;—*e. exemplum severitatis*, id. *SYN.* See **EXERO**.

Ē-DŌCĒO, ēre, cūi, ctum, tr. *To instruct, teach, to tell or inform one of a thing, give an exact account, report*; producantur i quos ille edocuerat, quæ dici vellet, Cæs. *SYN.* See **DOCŒO**.

Ē-DŌLO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.*: *To hew or cut smooth with an axe*; *e. lingulas*, Col. II. *Fig.*: *To finish a thing, give a thing a polish, make perfect*; quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

Ē-DŌMO, āre, ūi, itum, tr. *To tame, conquer, subdue, overpower*, Cic.; Ov.

ĒDŌNI, ōrum, m. *The Edoni, a Thracian people*, Plin.

ĒDŌNIS (Edōnis, Sil.), Idis, f. *Edonian, Thracian*, Ov. *Subst.*: *A Bacchanal*, Prop.

ĒDŌNUS, a, um, adj. (Edoni). *Of or belonging to the Edoni*. *Phil.*: *Thracian*, Virg.

Ē-DORMĪO, ire, īvi or īi, intr. and tr. I. *To sleep out or away*; violenti dubitant, hesitant . . . quumque edormiverunt, Cic. II. *Tr.*: *To spend or pass in sleeping*. *SYN.* **EDORMIO**; **INDORMIO**.—**Edormire**, as here; edormi crapulam et exhalare, sleep yourself sober, Cic.—**Indormire**, to sleep upon. *Fig.*: *sibi indormire, to forget one's self*, Sen.

ĒDORMISCO, ēre, intr. incept. (edormio). *To sleep out or away*, Plaut.

ĒDŪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (educō, āre). *A bringing-up, education*, Cic. Also of animals: *Rearing, training*, Cic.;—*a rearing of plants, trees, fruits, etc.*, Plin.

ĒDŪCATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *He who brings up, an educator, foster-father*, Cic. *A tutor, pedagogue*, Tac.

ĒDŪCĀTRIX, icis, f. (educator). *She that brings up, a nurse*, Col. *Meton.*: *earum (rerum) parens est e. quæ sapientia*, Cic.

1. **Ē-DŪCŌ**, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. [imp. educe, Plaut.]. (1) *To lead or bring out, lead away*.

—(2) Of birds: *To hatch*.—(3) *Meton.*: *To bring up, educate*.—(4) *To bear, bring forth, give birth*.—(5) *To drink out, empty, exhaust*.—(6) *To lift up, raise, to set up erect*.—(7) Of time: *To pass, spend*. EX. (1) *e. gladium e vagina, to draw out, draw, Cic.* Esp. *To place before a tribunal or in a court; as, quum in iusipsum eduxi, Cic.; to lead out for punishment; as, ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Plaut.* Of civil officers: *To take out with them to their province; as, quos e. invitos in provinciam non potuit, Cic.; to order to march out (of a place); as, e. exercitum in expeditionem, id.* Absol. *To march out (of a place); as, sin maturius ex hibernis educeret, Cæs.; to put to sea; as, e. naves ex portu, Cæs.*—(2) *e. fœtum, Plin.*—(3) *bene ego istam eduxi meae domi, Plaut.*—(4) *educet sylvis regem, Virg.* (= *edere*).—(5) *aura educit colores, Catull.*—(6) *e. poculum, Plaut.*—(7) *aurum educere calo, Virg.*—(8) *e. alqm leto, to rescue, free, Val. Flac.*—(9) *e. alqm in astra, to extol.*—(7) *e. pios annos, Prop.*—(8) *insoinsem noctem ludo, Stat.* SYN. *Educo, ęre; Educio, ęre; Tollo.*—*Educere, as above No. (1).*—*Educare, to take care of the education, both in a physical and moral sense.*—*Tollere, to lift up a new-born child from the ground, so as to acknowledge and preserve it; said of the father.*

2. *ĒDŪCO, ęre, tr.* I. Prop. *To bring up, nurture, bring to maturity; educat nutrix, Varr.* II. *Meton.*: *To train, rear; as, si mihi traditur educandus orator, Quint.*;—*neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, Cic.* SYN. *See EDUCERE.*

ĒDŪLIS, e, adj. (1. *edo*). *Eatable. Subst. plur.*: *Edulia, ium, n. Eatables, Suet.* SYN. *See CIBARIA.*

ĒDŪRO, ęre, intr. *To last, endure; fulgor solis edurat, Tac.*

ĒDŪRUS, a, um, adj. *Very hard, Virg.*

ĒETĪON, ęnis, m. (*Ētĭon*). *Etion, the father of Andromache, king of Thebe, in Cilicia, Ov.* Hence, *Etioneas Thebe, Ov.*

EF- for *e* or *ex* in composition with words beginning with *f*. See Gr. 215, 5, 7th.

EF-FARCĪO and *-FERCĪO, ęre, fertus.* *To stuff, cram; intervalla grandibus saxis e., Cæs.*

EFFĀTUM, i, n. (*effor*). *An atowed rule, a maxim, a principle, Cic.*

EFFECTĪO, ęnis, f. (*efficio*). *A doing, effecting, performing; ę artes, Cic.* SYN. *EFFECTIO; EFFECTUS*.—*Effectio, a making or effecting, practice.*—*Effectus, an effect produced by a cause.*

EFFECTIVUS, a, um, adj. (*efficio*). *Operative, practical; ę ars, Quint.*

EFFECTOR, ęris, m. (id.). *One that makes or causes, a maker, author, Cic.* SYN. *See EFFICAX.*

EFFECTRIX, ęcis, f. (*effector*). *She that makes or causes, a female maker or author, Cic.*

1. *EFFECTUS, a, um, pt.* of *efficio*. I. *Carried out, executed, finished, accomplished, Quint.* II. *Effcted* (in the language of philosophy), *Cic.* Subst.: *Effectum, i, n.* *An effect.*

2. *EFFECTUS, ęs, m.* (*efficio*). I. *Execution, performance, accomplishment; sunt in effectu, Cic.* II. *Exp.*: *Effect, result; quarum (herbarum) causam ignorares, vim et effectum videres, Cic.*

EFFĒCUNDO, ęre, tr. *To make fruitful, Vop.*

EFFĒMINĀTE, adv. *Effeminately, Cic.*

EFFĒMINĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of *effemino*.

II. *Adj.* 1. *Effeminate, womanish, delicate; ne quid e. aut molle sit, Cic.*—2. I. *q. pathicus, Suet.*

EF-FĒMĪNO, ęre, tr. (*femina*). I. Prop. (1) *To make a woman of.* II. Fig. (2) *To make a woman of, i. e. to effeminate, enervate.* EX. (1) *effeminarunt eum, Cic.*—(2) *pręcepta quę effeminari virum vetant in dolore, Cic.* SYN. *See MOLLIO.*

EFFĒRĀTUS, a, um, pt. of *efferrare*. *Grown wild, fierce, savage, Petr. Compar.*: *e. moies ritusque, Liv.*

EFFĒRCĪO, ęre, tr. *See EFFARCIO.*

EFFĒRĪTAS (*ęcf.*), *ętis, f.* (*efferus*). *Wildness, a savage state, Cic.*

1. *EF-FĒRO* (also *Efcęro*), *ęre, extŭli, flātum, tr. irręg.* I. Prop. (1) *To bring or carry out, bring forth.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To carry out for interment, to inter, bury, Cic.*—(3) Of the soil: *To produce, bear, bring forth.* II. Fig. (4) *To bring forth to public view, i. e. to make known, divulge, declare, publish, proclaim.*—(5) *Exp.*: *To pronounce, express.*—(6) *Puss.*: *To be carried away or swayed.* III. *Ex* having the sense of *up*.—(7) *To lift up, raise, elevate, exalt.*—(8) *Exp.* with *se*: *To raise one's self, i. e. To rise, get up, go or come forth.*—(9) *e. se, or in the pass.*: *To pride one's self, value one's self, carry one's self high, to be proud.*—(10) Rarely: *To bear as a burden; to bear, suffer, endure.* EX. (1) *e. tela, Cic.*;—*e. pedem porta, id.*—(2) *loces illum efferrandum, nam jam mortuus est, Plaut.*—(3) *id quod agri efferrant sui, id.* *To carry; as, ipse eos in muros extulit, Cæs.*—(4) *e. hoc foras, Cic.*;—*posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus est, Cæs.*—(5) *e. sententias, Cic.*—(6) *e. studio, id.*;—*e. incredibili gaudio, id.*—(7) *animi altius se extulerunt, Cic.*;—*e. alqd maximis laudibus, id.*—(8) *virtus quum se extulit, Cic.*—(9) *quod aut cupias ardentem aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, id.* *Very often in the pt. perf.*; *as, clatus et inflatus his rebus.*—(10) *e. laborem, Cic.*;—*e. malum patiundo, id.* SYN. *See DIFFERO.*

2. *EF-FĒRO, ęre, tr.* (*ex, ferus*). I. *To make wild or fierce; to give a fierce appearance, to irritate, aggravate, exasperate; terram immanitate beluorum efferrari, Cic.* II. *Of the mind*: *multas esse gentes immanitate efferratas, id.*

EFFERTUS, a, um, pt. of *effarcio*. *Stuffed full, crammed, Plaut.*

EFFĒRUS, a, um, adj. (*ex, ferus*). *Very wild, savage, Virg.*

EF-FERVESCO, ęre, servi, intr. Prop. (1) *To ferment, foam, boil up.*—(2) Fig.: *To ferment, grow violent, rage.* EX. (1) *aque quę effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic.*—(2) *ille undę comitiorum, at mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt, id.* SYN. *See FERVEO.*

EF-FERVO, ęre, intr. *To boil up, foam, Virg.*

EF-FĒTUS (also *ęfętus*), *a, um, adj.* I. (1) *That has brought forth young.* II. (2) *Weakened or worn out by bringing forth young.*

—(3) *Meton. gen.*: *Exhausted, impaired, weakened, worn out.* EX. (1) *quum effctę loca genitalia tuebant, Col.*—(2) *alquę (galline) in tantum ut effctę moriantur, Plin.*—(3) *effctum corpus, Cic.* SYN. *EFFERTUS; EXHAUSTUS.*—*Effctus, as above, No. (2).*—*Exhaustus, drawn out dry, dried up; E. fons, Cæs., fig., plebs impensis exhausta, Liv.*

EFFĒCĀCĪA, ę, f. (*efficax*). *Efficacy, virtue, Plin.*

EFFĒCĀCĪTAS, ętis, f. (id.). *Efficacy, effectiveness, power, effect, Cic.* SYN. *EFFICACITAS; EFFICIENTIA.*—*Efficacitas, efficacy, power of producing.*—*Efficentia, a virtue or power actually productive of some effect.*

EFFICĀCĪTER, *adv.* (id). *Efficaciously, effectually*, Plin.

EFFICAX, *ācis, adj.* (efficio). *Efficacious, effectual*; e. preces, Liv. **SYN.** EFFICAX; EFFICIENT; **EFFECTOR**.—**EFFICAX**, *as here*.—**EFFICIENTS**, *producing, making*; causæ efficientes, Cic.—**EFFECTOR**, *an author, a maker, a creator*; effector mundi Deus, Cic.

EFFICIENS, *entis. I. pt. of efficio. II. Adj.*: *Productive of effect*, in philosophical language: *Efficient, operative*; rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic. *Subst. with genit.*: virtus e utilitatis, *productives of* (effectrix), id. **SYN.** See EFFICAX.

EFFICIENTER, *adv.* (efficientes). *Efficiently, with effect*, Cic.

EFFICIENTĪA, *æ, f.* (efficio). *Efficiency, efficacy, influence*, Cic. **SYN.** See EFFICACITAS.

EF-FĪCIO, *ēre, fci, fecitum, tr.* (ex, facio), [*perf. subj.*, effexis, Plaut.: *inf. pass.*, effieri, id.]. *I. Gen.* (1) *To make ready, bring to pass, make, effect, execute, accomplish, complete, finish.* II. *Exp.* Of the fertility of the soil: (2) *To produce, bear, yield.*—(3) *Meton.* Of persons: *To make, effect, gain.*—(4) *Of numbers*: *To make up a sum, amount to a sum.*—(5) *To demonstrate, prove, show, infer.* **EX.** (1) *With acc.*: e. facinoræ, Cic.;—quod a Curione effeceram, *had obtained from, id.* *With a double acc.*: e. alqm consulem, Cic. *With ut, Cic.*;—*with ne, Quint.*;—*with quominus, id. Abol.*, Cic.;—(2) (ager Leoninus) plurimum e. *produces, Cic.*—(3) liciti sunt usque eo, quo ad se e. posse arbitrantur, i. e. *to make some gain, id.*—(4) ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis efficiunt, id.;—(5) quod propositu, effecit, id. *In pass.*: efficitur, (hence) it follows; efficitur ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

EFFICTO, *ōnis, f.* (effingo). *In Rhet.*: *A representing, portraying*, Auct. Her.

EFFICTUS, *a, um, pt. of effingo.*

EFFIGĪES, *ei, f.* (effingo), [*a secondary form effigia, Plaut.*]. *I. Prop.* (1) *An imitation, likeness, portrait, effigy, form.* II. (2) *An image, statue.* **EX.** (1) Deus e. hominis, Cic.;—alcijs effigiem simulacrumque servare, *his image or picture.* *Adverb.*: in, ad effigiem, or effigie, *in form or shape of, like, Plin.* *Fig.*: reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suæ, filium, *an image, portrait, Cic.*—(2) (in concreto), illa effigies locutura, Quint. **SYN.** See SIMULACRUM.

EF-FINGO, *ēre, finxi, fictum, tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To form, fashion, portray.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To express, represent.*—(3) *To represent to the mind, imagine, think.* II. (4) *To wipe off, to wipe out.* III. (5) *To rub gently.* **EX.** (1) Venenis Coæ pulchritudinem e., Cic.;—(2) reconditis mores e., id.;—(3) visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, id.;—(4) meministi, tum e. fero spongijs effingi sanguinem, id.;—(5) e. manus, Ov. **SYN.** See CONFINGO.

EFFĪO, *ēri, pass.* See EFFICIO.

EFFLAGĪTATIO, *ōnis, f.* (efflagito). *A demanding, earnest entreaty*, Cic.

EFFLAGĪTATUS, *ūs, m.* (id.). *An earnest request*; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

EF-FLĀGĪTO, *ēre, tr.* *To demand or ask earnestly, importune*; epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. **SYN.** See PETO.

EFFLICTIM, *adv.* (effligo). *Very vehemently.*

EFFLICTO, *āre, tr. freq.* (effligo). *To strike dead*, Plaut.

EF-FLĪGO, *ēre, xi, ctum, tr.* (ex, fligo, ante-c.

rare). *To strike dead, destroy*; e. rabidos canes (with cædere), Sen. **SYN.** See AFFLIGO.

EF-FLO, *āre, tr. and intr.* *I. Tr.*: *To blow or breathe out*; e. animam, *to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.* II. *Intr.*: *To evaporate*, Lucr.

EF-FLŌRESCO, *ēre, rūi, intr. insep.* *I. To blow or blossom.* II. *Fig.*: *To flourish, spring up*; si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic.

EF-FLŪO, *ēre, xi, intr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To flow or run out, flow forth.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same sign.*—

(3) *To slip or glide away, vanish, pass away.* **EX.** (1) e. una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.;—(2) utrumque hoc falsum est, effluet, i. e. *it will go abroad, become known.*—(3) præterita atas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, Cic. **SYN.** See DEFLUO.

EFFLŪVĪUM, *li, n.* (effluo). *A flowing out, an outlet, efflux*; e. humoris e corpore, Plin.

EF-FŌDIO, *ēre, fodi, fossum, tr.* [*inf. pass.*, effodiri, Plaut.; *perf. subj.*, effodint, id.]. (1) *To dig out, dig up.*—(2) *To hollow out, excavate by digging.* **EX.** (1) nec ferrum, æs, argentum, aurum effoderentur, Cic.;—(2) e. portum, Virg.;—e. oculus or oculum (alciui), *to tear out, pull out, scratch out, id.* **SYN.** See DEFODIO.

EFFECUNDO. See EFFECUNDO.

EFFECTUS. See EFFETUS.

EF-FOR, *āri, ātus, tr. dep.* *To speak or say out, utter, Cic.* *Exp. dialect.*: *To enounce, to state, to maintain*; quod ita effabimur, aut vivet cras Hermachus, aut non vivet, Cic.;—**EFFIATUS**, *a, um, part.* *Pronounced; determined, resolved upon, Cic.*;—*fatidicorum et vatium effata incognita, enunciations, id.* **SYN.** See EUBICO.

EFFRACTĀRIUS, *li, m.* (effringo). *A house-breaker, burglar*, Sen.

EFFRĒNĀTE, *adv.* (effrenatus). *Unrestrainedly, violently, fiercely, Cic.*

EFFRĒNATIO, *ōnis, f.* (effreno). *Licentiousness, unrestrained impetuosity*; e. impotentis animi, Cic.

EFFRĒNĀTUS, *a, um.* *I. pt. of effreno.* II. *Adj.*: *Unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained*; homines secundis rebus e., Cic.;—*cupiditas e. ac furiosa, id. Compar.* **SYN.** See EFFRENS.

EFFRĒNIS. See EFFRENS.

EF-FRĒNO, *āre, ātum, tr.* *To unbridle, set loose*; si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv.

EF-FRĒNUS, *a, um, adj.* (ex, frenum), [effrenis, Plin.]. *I. Prop.*: *Unbridled, unrestrained*; e. equus, Liv. II. *Fig.*: *Uncurbed, impetuous, wild, Virg.* **SYN.** EFFRENS; EFFRENATUS; IMPOTENS.—**EFFRENS**, *as here*.—**EFFRENATUS**, used only figuratively; *loose, rash, unruly, passionate*.—**IMPOTENS**. 1. *Weak, feeble, impotent.*—2. *Wild, unable to govern or moderate himself*; aquilo impotens, *a violent north-wind.*

EF-FRĪCO, *āre, ātum, tr. and intr.* *I. Prop.*: *To rub off, to rub, App.* II. *Meton.*: *rustigo animorum effricanda est, Sen.*

EF-FRINGO, *ēre, frēgi, fractum, tr. and intr.* *I. Tr.*: *To break out one thing from another, to break open*; e. januam, Cic.;—*to fracture, shatter, crush, Suet.* II. *Intr.*: *To break forth.*

EF-FŪGIO, *ēre, fūgi, intr. and tr.* *I. Intr.* (1) *To flee away, to escape.* II. *Tr.* (2) *Of persons*: *To flee from, i. e. to avoid, shun, escape.*—(3) *Of things*: *To escape, not to notice.* **EX.** (1) e. e. proelio, Cic. *Abol.*, Cic.;—(2) e. impias propinquorum manus, Cic.;—e. periculum, *to escape danger, Cæs.*;—*visum e., to shun the sight, not to be seen, Ov.*—(3) res (me) effugit, a

thing escapes me, I do not notice it : so, nihil te effugiet, Cic. :—cura me effugit, I care not, Liv. SYN. See AUFUGIO.

EFFUGIUM, *ii, n.* (effugio). I. A fleeing away, flight ; e. mortis, Cic. II. A way of escape, a means or opportunity to escape ; alius (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. SYN. See FUGA.

EFF-FULGĒO, *ēre, si, intr.* [inf. effulgere, Virg.]. To shine forth, Liv.

EF-FULTUS, *a, um, pt.* of fulcio. Propped up, Virg.

EF-FUNDO, *ēre, fudi, fūsum, tr.* I. Prop. (1) To pour out, pour forth, shed, to spread abroad.—(2) To produce in large numbers.—(3) To spend, waste, lavish, dissipate, scatter. II. Fig. (4) Same sig.—(5) E. se or middle : To give one's self up, to indulge immoderately.—(6) To pour out or spill, to let go, to waste, lose, throw away. EX. (1) patulas e. pelves, Plaut. Middle : mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic.—(2) fruges et herbas e., id.—(3) e. patrimonium, id. Absol., Ter.—(4) PHRASES. effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, haec told you without reserve.—(5) qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit? Cic.—(Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, has treated me with marked attention, id.—(6) collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis e., id. SYN. See FUNDO.

EFFŪSE, *adv.* (effusus). 1. Far spread, all around or about (the country or spot) ; e. ire, Sall.—2. Lavishly, in great abundance, copiously, profusely ; large e. que donabat, Cic.—3. Without restraint, immoderately, vehemently ; quum inaniter et e. animus exsultat, id., Compar.

EFFŪSIŌ, *ōnis, f.* (effundo). 1. Prop. : A pouring out, pouring forth ; e. aquae, Cic.—2. Meton. : A pouring, i. e. a rushing out, as of a crowd ; e. hominum ex oppidis, Cic.—3. Wasting, waste, profusion, prodigality, Cic.—4. Vehemence, impetuosity ; e. animi in lœtitia, Cic.

EFFŪSUS, *a, um, i. pt.* of effundo. II. Adj. I. Prop. (1) Far spread, wide, spread abroad, scattered.—(2) Exp. : Prodigious, abundant, profuse, extravagant. II. Meton. (3) Immoderate, violent, impetuous, unrestrained. EX. (1) e. loca, Tac.—(2) quis in largitione effusus? Cic.—(3) e. licentia, Liv. Compar., Quint. Sup., Petr.

EF-FŪTIŌ, *ire, —, itum, tr.* (futio, acc. to Prisc.). To blab out, tattle, to chatter forth, prate of a thing ; e. alqd, Cic. Absol. : To chatter, prattle, talk idly, Cic. SYN. EFFUTIO ; CREPO. —Effutire, as here.—Crepare, to make a noise, to talk again and again.

Ē-GĒLIDUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat cold ; lukewarm ; e. potio et frigidæ propior, Cels. SYN. See FRIGIDUS.

ĒGENS, *entis.* I. *pt.* of egeo. II. Neely, poor, very indigent, in want ; egentes abundant, Cic., Compar.

ĒGENUS, *a, um, adj.* Suffering want, neely, very poor, destitute. With genit. : e. omnium, Liv. With abl. : e. commeatu, Tac. Absol. : Poor, necessitous, Plaut. Subst. n. : in egeno, on poor soil, Col. SYN. See PAUPER.

ĒGĒO, *ēre, ūi.* I. (1) To suffer want, to be poor, indigent, to be in extreme need, to want. II. (2) Sometimes meton. (for careo) : Not to have or possess, to be deprived of, be without, be wanting.—(3) To dispense with, to put up with the want of a thing, Cat.—(4) To wish to have, desire, long for. EX. (1) With abl. : earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invection, Cic. Of things : magnam opus est egeque exercitatione

non parva, id. With genit. : e. auxilii, Cæs. Of things, Quint. With acc., Plaut.—(2) C. Macer auctoritate semper egiuit, Cic.—(3) si quid est, quod utar, utor ; si non est, egeo, Cat.—(4) tui amans abeuntis egeo, Plaut. SYN. See CAREO.

ĒGERĪA, *æ, f.* (*Hypria*). Egeria, a nymph, wife of Numa, Liv.

Ē-GĒRO, *ēre, gessi, gestum, tr.* I. Prop. : To carry, bear or cast out ; to discharge, void, throw off ; victorem vagum prædam ex hostium tectis egerentem, Liv.—to carry to the grave, Prop. II. Meton. : e. sermones, i. q. edere.

ĒGESTAS, *ātis, f.* (egeo). Indigence, extreme poverty, want ; istam paupertatem, vel potius egestatem, Cic. Of things : e. animi, Cic. With object. genit. : e. pabuli, Sall.

ĒGESTIŌ, *ōnis, f.* (egero). A carrying out or off ; e. publicarum opum, waste, profusion.

ĒGESTŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (egestas). Neely, indigent, Aur. Vict.

1. ĒGESTUS, *a, um, pt.* of egero.

2. ĒGESTUS, *ds, m.* (egero). A carrying out or away, an emptying ; e. ventris, Sen.

ĒGNĀTIUS, *ii, m.* Egnatius. 1. M.—Rufus, the head of a conspiracy against Augustus, Suet. ; hence, Egnatianum scelus, Vell. Of other persons, Cic.—2. A female name, Egnatia Maxilla, Tac.

ĒGNĀTŪLĒIUS, *i, m.* L., a Roman questor.

ĒGŌ, *pron. pers.* (*ἐγώ*), [an old form of the dative, me for mihi, Eun. ; mi in the poets, seldom in the prose writers ; genit. plur., nostrorum, Plaut.]. I. I, rendered emphatic by the suffix *met* : egomet vidi, I myself, Cic.—milimet ipsi, id.—nosmet ipsos, id. II. Meton. : One's dwelling, house, family ; a me, from me, i. e. from my house ; ad me, to me ; mecum, with me ; a me solvere, from my own (property), Cic.

ĒGŌMET, *emphatic, I myself.* See EGO.

Ē-GRĒDIŌR, *di, gressus, intr. and tr. dep.* (e. gradior), [inf. egredier, Plaut.]. I. Intr. (1) Prop. : To go out, come out, come forth or forward.—(2) Absol. : To rise, go up, climb, ascend.—(3) Exp. milit. : To march out, advance, with the army, march forward.—(4) Naut. : To go out.—(5) Fig. : To depart from, deviate, digress. II. Tr. meton. (6) Prop. : To go beyond. (7) Fig. : To surpass. EX. (1) e. e cubiculo, Cic. Absol. : e. extra fines, Cic.—jum scalis egressi milites prope summa ceperant, Sall.—(3) e. e castris, Cæs.—(4) e. (ex) navi, or absol. : To leave a ship, etc., to go on shore, disembark, land ; e. ex navi, Cic.—e. navi, Cæs. Absol., Cæs. ; e. e portu, or absol. : To go out of harbor, to set sail.—(5) ut egredietur a proposito ornandi, causa, Cic.—(6) e. fines, Cæs.—(7) per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. SYN. See EXEO.

Ē-GRĒGIĒ, *adv.* (egregius). Excellently, surpassingly, exceedingly, pre-eminently ; e. pin-gere, fingere, Cic.

Ē-GRĒGIUS, *a, um, adj.* (e. grex). Chosen or selected from the herd ; hence, Excellent, surpassing, eminent, extraordinary ; e. lœtus in bellica laude, Cic.—e. civis, id.—distinguished, honorable ; egregium Gnaei Pompeii anboleum, Tac. Subst. : e. publicum, the honor of the republic, Tac. SYN. EGREGIUS ; EXIMIUS.—Egregius, as above.—Eximius (ex, emere), select, set apart. Egregius, electionis est ; eximius ; separationis, G. D.

ĒGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (egredior). I. *Prop.*: *A going out, coming forth, or forward*, App. II. *Meton. in Rhet.*: *A digressing*, Quint.

1. **ĒGRESSUS**, a, um, *pt.* of egredior.
2. **ĒGRESSUS**, ūs, *m.* (egredior). *A going out, going or coming forth or forward*. I. *Prop.*: *Progress*, abstr.: *frequentia sua vestrum egressum (sc. in provinciam) orando*, Cic. *Concr.*: *A passage, egress*, Petr. *Exp.*: *A disembarking, going on shore, landing*, Cæs. II. *Meton. in Rhet.*: *A digression*, Quint.

ĒGURGĪTO, āre, *tr.* (gurgēs). *To cast out, throw out, eject*, Plaut.

ĒHEM, interj. *Hem! ha! what!* Plaut. **SYN.** **EHĒM**; **EHĒU**; **EHŌ**.—*Ehem*, denoting surprise, *strange!*—*Eheu*, expressive of pain or grief: *ehcu conditionem huius temporis!* Cic.—*Eho*, of calling, addressing, admiring. *Ehodum ad me, Ho! come hither.*

EHĒU, interj. *Ah! alas!* **SYN.** See **EHĒM**. **EHŌ**, interj.: *also*, *ehodum*. *Ho! holloa! I say!* Plaut.; *Ter.* **SYN.** See **EHĒM**.

ĒJĀ (also *heja*), interj. (*ŕia*). *Ho!* Plaut.;—*e. vero, ho! ho!* Cic.;—*very well then!* Plin. *Ē*;—*e. age, come! come on!* Virg.

ĒJĀCŪLOR, ĕri, *tr.* dep. (act. Gell.). *To cast or throw out, eject*; *e. umbram in forum*.

ĒJECTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (ejicio). *That which is cast out, refuse*; *e. cetera maris*, Tac.

ĒJECTĪCIUS, or **ĒTIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (ejicio). *That cast out*; *e. vulva*, i. e. *that suffers abortion*, Plin.

ĒJECTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A casting out*; *mortem et ejectionem timemus*, i. e. *banishment*, Cic.

ĒJECTO, āre, *tr.* *freq. int.* (ejicio). *To cast out*, Ov.

1. **ĒJECTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of ejicio.
2. **ĒJECTUS**, ūs, *m.* (ejicio). *Ejection*, Lucr. **ĒJĒRO**. See **EVURO**.

ĒJĪCIO, ĕre, jĕci, jectum, *tr.* (jacio), [eicit, *disjyl.*, Lucr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To throw or cast out, to remove forcibly, to drive or push away or out, eject, expel, banish*.—(2) *Ēsp. Naut.*: *To run aground*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Same*.—(4) *Ēsp.*: *To throw out, i. e. to reject*. **EX.** (1) *e. alqm e senatu*, Cic.;—*e. alqm in exilium, id.*;—*e. linguam, to thrust out, id.*;—*e. se (ex alqo loco), to hurry forth from*; *e. sese in terram e navi, id.*—(2) *e. naves*, Cæs.;—*e. naves in litore, id.* *Of persons suffering shipwreck*, Cic.—(3) *e. superstitionis stirpes*, Cic.;—*e. se, to break forth, id.*—(4) *Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id.*;—*ut catervæ et conventus (actorum) ejiciantur, should be rejected (from the stage)*, Cic. **SYN.** See **EXICIO**.

ĒJĪLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (ejulo). *A wailing*, Cic. **ĒJĪLĀTUS**, ūs, *m.* (id.). *A wailing*, Cic.

SYN. **ĒJULATUS**; **VAGITUS**; **ULULATUS**.—*Ejulus*, *pitiful yelling, lamentable cries*.—*Vagitus*, *the crying of young children*.—*Ululatus*, *a howling, as of wolves or dogs*.

ĒJŪLO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (hei, heu). I. *Intr.*: *To wail, weep aloud, cry mournfully*, Cic. II. *Tr.*: *To bewail, lament over*, App.

ĒJŪRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (ejuro). *An abjuring, laying down, resigning, as of an office*, Val. Max. *Meton.*: *A renouncing*; *e. bonæ spei*, Sen.

ĒJŪRO, āre (also *ejūro*), *tr.* (1) *To abjure*; *to reject, refuse, or protest against a thing with an oath*.—(2) *To give up, renounce*. **EX.** (1) *e. forum or judicem iniquum sibi, to reject the jurisdiction of a judge as unjust, to protest by an oath*

against a court or judge, Cic.;—*e. magistratum, imperium, etc., to lay down an office with the usual oath of having done one's duty, to resign, renounce, to abdicate* [jurando abdicare], Tac.—(2) *e. patriam*, Tac.;—*e. bonam copiam* [opp. jurare bonam copiam], *to make (upon oath) a declaration of insolvency*, Cic. **SYN.** See **ABJURO**.

Ē-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus, *intr.* and *tr.* dep. I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To fall out or from, slip away, escape unobserved, glide or slide out, escape*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To escape, pass one's notice, slip away*.—(3) *To get off, escape punishment*.—(4) *To escape, disappear, vanish*. II. *Tr.* (5) *like effugere*: *To escape an evil*. **EX.** (1) *quum se convolvens sol elaberetur, Cic.*;—*e. soceri manibus ac ferro, id.*—(2) *ego nihil umquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, Cic.*—(3) *ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, id.*—(4) *elabitur assensio omnis illa, id.*—(5) *e. pugnam aut vincula*, Tac. **SYN.** See **DECIDO**.

ĒLĀBORĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (elaboro). *A bestowing of pains on a work, labor*, Auct. Her.

Ē-LĀBŌRO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To labor, take pains, endeavor, exert one's self*. II. *Tr.* (2) *To work out, perform or prepare a thing with great pains, to bestow much pains or labor*.—(3) *In Rhet.*: *elaboratus, too artificial, too elaborate*. **EX.** (1) *entitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, Cic. Impers.*, Cic.;—*e. in aliqua re, id.* *Impers.*, Tac.;—*e. in eo (iis) ut, Cic.*—(2) *a Græcis elaborata dicendi via atque copia, Cic.*;—*causæ diligenter elaboratæ et tamquam elucubrata, carefully executed, performed with great pains or labor, id.*—(3) *elaborata concinnitas, id.* **SYN.** See **LABORO**.—*Elaboratus*, see **PERFECTUS**.

Ē-LAMENTĀBĪLIS, *e. adj.* *Mournful beyond description*; *e. gemitus*, Cic.

Ē-LANGUESCO, ĕre, gui, *intr.* *incept.* *To grow faint or feeble, to grow languid, to remit, slacken*; *ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset*.

Ē-LĀPĪDĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* (lapido). *Cleared from stones*; *e. solum*, Plin.

ĒLAPSUS, a, um, *pt.* of elaboro.

Ē-LARGĪOR, ĩri, *intr.* *dep.* *To present, bestow, Pers.*

ĒLĀTE, *adv.* (elatus). *Loftily, sublimely*; *proudly, haughtily*; *e. et ample loqui*, Cic.

ĒLĀTEŪS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Elatus*, Ov.

ĒLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (effero). *A carrying out*. I. (1) *A lifting or raising up*. II. *Fig.* (2) *A transport of passion*.—(3) *Elevation, loftiness*. **EX.** (1) *e. onerum*, Vitruvius.—(2) *latitia quasi gestientis animi e voluptaria, Cic.*—(3) *e. et magnitudo animi, id.*

Ē-LĀTŌ, āre, *tr.* *To bark out*, Hor. **SYN.** See **LATRO**.

ĒLĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of effero. II. *Adj.* I. *Prop.*: *High raised, exalted, lofty*; *modo in elatoria civi*, Col. II. *Fig.*: *Exalted, noble*; *animus magnus elatusque*, Cic.

ĒLAUTUS, a, um, *pt.* of elavo.

ĒLĀVER, ĕris, *n.* *Elaver*, a branch of the Liger in Gaul, now *Allier*, Cæs.

Ē-LĀVO, āre, lāvi, lautum and lōtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: *To wash out, wash away, wash clean*; *e. cerusa*, Cels. II. *Fig.*: *To lose one's property, to get clear of it, as it were*, Plaut.

ĒLĒĀ, *sc. f.* (*Ἐλέα*). *Elea*, a town of Lucania, the native place of Parmenides and Zeno, Lat. *Velia*, Cic. Hence Zeno Eleates, Cic.;—and Eleaticus philosophi, id.

ĒLĒCĒBRA, æ, *f.* (also exlec.). *She who allures or wheedles*, Plaut.

ĒLECTE, *adv.* (electus). *With choice or selection*, Cic.

ĒLECTĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (eligo). *Choice, select*.

ĒLECTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A choice, selection*, Cic. **SYN.** See DELECTĪS.

1. ĒLECTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (eligo). *To choose, pick, cull*, Plaut.

2. ĒLECTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (elicio). *To worm or coac a secret out of one*, Plaut.

ĒLECTOR, ōris, *m.* (eligo). *A chooser*.

ĒLECTRA, æ, *f.* (Ἠλέκτρα), [nom. Electra, Prop.; acc. Electran, Ov.]. *Electra*. 1. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, Ov.—2. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sister of Orestes, Prop.

ĒLECTRUM, *i*, *n.* (ἤλεκτρον). *Amber* (Pure Lat. succinum), Plin. *A small body of amber, Ov.*;—*a metallic composition resembling amber in color*, Virg.

1. ĒLECTUS, *a*, *um*. I. *pt.* of eligo. II. *Adj.*: *Chosen, picked, select*; viri e. civitatis, Cic. *Subst.*: Electa, ōrum, *n.* *Abstracts*, Plin. E.

2. ĒLECTUS, ūs, *m.* (eligo). *Choice, Ov.*

ĒLĒGANS, antis (also eligans), *adj.* (*a secondary form of eligens*, from eligo).—(1) *Chosen, choice*; *tasteful, fine, elegant, graceful, polished*.—(2) *Luxurious, effeminate, too nice*. EX. (1) *tu festivus, tu e., tu solus urbanus*, Cic.;—*e. genus loquendi, a correct, pure manner of speaking*, Suet.—(2) *Ante-cl.*: elegans homo non dicebatur cum laude, Gell.;—*ej!* *! tu elegans est! how choice! how nice!* Ter. **SYN.** ĒLEGANS;

ORNATUS.—*Elegans, as above*, No. (1).—*Ornatus, adorned, equipped*. PHRASE. *Pessime ornatus eo, I am in a sad plight*.

ĒLEGANTER, *adv.* (elegans). *With choice or taste, elegantly, finely, beautifully, well, nicely, fitly, properly*; lautiores e. accepti, Cic. *Compar. and sup.*, Cic.

ĒLEGANTĪA, æ, *f.* (id.). *A choosing, making a choice*, Plaut.—(1) *Taste, elegance, neatness, grace, politeness*.—(2) *Of speaking or writing: Accuracy, propriety, purity, ease, grace*. EX. (1) *With genit.*: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinæ segregandam putes, Cic.—(2) *e. sermonis*, Cic.;—*morum elegantia, elegant, refined manners*, Tac. *Abol.*: qua munditia homines! qua e. *! id.* **SYN.** See CONCINNITAS.

ĒLĒGI, ōrum, *m.* (ἔλεγιοι). *Elegies*, Tac.

ĒLĒGĪA (elegēa), æ, *f.* (ἔλεγεια). *A tender, passionate poem, an elegy*, Quint.

ĒLĒGĪDĪON, *n.* (ἔλεγιδιον). *A short elegy*, Pers.

ĒLĒIS, Idis, *f.* *Of or from Elis*, Virg.

ĒLĒLEUS, ei, *m.* (Ἠλέστις, from ἡλέλι, the cry of the Bacchanals). *A cognomen of Bacchus*, Ov. *Hence, Eleleides Bacchæ*, Ov.

ĒLĒMENTA, ōrum, *n.* (*from the root ol; hence, olesco, adolesco, indoles, suboles*). I. *Prop.*: *First beginnings, first principles, elements*, Cic. (*Sing.*, elementum, *i*, *n.* *An element*, Plin.). II. *Meton.*: *The alphabet*, Suet. *Gen.*: *The elements, as of a science; rudiments*; prima e., Hor.;—*e. puerorum*, Cic. *Esp.*: *The ten categories of Aristotle*, Quint. *Meton.* of elementary schools: vix se prima e. ad spem effingendæ eloquentiæ audebant, Quint. *Gen.*: *Elements, beginnings, Ov.* **SYN.** See TIROCINIUM.

ĒLĒMENTĀRĪUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (elementa). *Of or belonging to the first principles, elementary*; e. senex, an old schoolmaster, Sen.

ĒLĒPHANTĪASIS, *is*, *f.* (ἑλεφαντίασις). *A kind of leprosy or scurvy*, Plin.

ĒLĒPHANTĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ἑλεφάντινος). *Of ivory*; e. atramentum, made of burnt ivory.

ĒLĒPHANTUS, *i*, *m.* See ELEPHAS.

ĒLĒPHAS, antis, and ĒLĒPHANTUS, *i*, *m.* (ἑλεφας). I. *An elephant*, Cic. *Meton.*: *Ivory*, Virg.;—*a kind of leprosy*, i. q. elephanti-
tiasis, Lucr. II. *A sea-fish*, Plin.

ĒLĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Elis*; also, *Olympian*, Ov.

ĒLĒUSIN, *inis*, *f.* (Ἠλευσίν). *Eleusis*, a town of Attica where the mysteries of Ceres were celebrated, now Lepina, Cic.

ĒLEUTHĒRĪA, æ, *f.* (ἑλευθερία). *Liberty*.

ĒLEUTHĒRĪUS, *n.* (Ἠλευθέριος, *Liberator*). *The cognomen of a deity*, Arn. *Hence, Eleutheria, ōrum, n.* *The feast of Jupiter Eleutherius*, Plaut.

ĒLEUTHĒRŌCĪLĪCES, *um*, *m.* (*free Cili-
cians*). *A people of Cilicia*, Cic.

ĒLĒVĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* *In Rhet.*: *Disparage-
ment, a kind of irony*, Quint.

ĒLĒVO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To lift up, raise*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To alleviate, assuage*.—(3) *To lessen, diminish, impair, depreciate, slight*. EX. (1) *e. contabulationem*, Cæs.—(2) *e. ægritudinem (with obtundere)*, Cic.—(3) *e. obiectum ab adversario*, Cic. **SYN.** See LEVO.

ĒLĪAS, ādis, *f.* *Of Elis*; poet. for *Olym-
pian*, Virg.

ĒLĪCĪO, āre, *lexi* and *lexi*, *lectum*, *tr.* (*e. lacio*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To entice forth, draw or bring out in a general manner or by stratagem*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To conjure up or call up a departed spirit by magical arts*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To call or draw forth, send forth, cause to spring up*. EX. (1) *e. alqm præmiis*, Cic.;—*e. literas*, id.—(2) *ut inde manes elicerent*, Hor.;—*ut infernas umbras carminibus eliceret*, Tac.—(3) *terra elicit herbecentem ex eo (semine) viriditatem*, Cic.;—*e. vocem*, id.;—*e. causas, to find out, trace out*, id. **SYN.** See EXTORQUEO.

ĒLĪCĪTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of elicio.

ĒLĪCĪUS, *n.* (*elicio*). *A surname of Jupi-
ter, as having been called down from heaven*, Liv.

ĒLĪDO, āre, *si*, *um*, *tr.* (*e. lædo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To strike, thrust, dash or force out*.—(2) *Fig. a. s.* II. *Prop.* (3) *To break or dash to pieces, to shatter, bruise, crush*.—(4) *Fig.*: *To break, destroy*. EX. (1) *e. aurigam e curru*, Cic.—(2) *e. colores repercusu parietum*, Plin.—(3) *e. naves*, Cæs.—(4) *poetæ nervos omnes virtutis elidunt*, Cic. **SYN.** ELIDO; STRUGULO.

—*Elidere, as above*, II.—*Suffocare, to suffocate, throttle*.—*Strangulare, to strangle, take away life by stifling*.

ĒLĪGO, āre, *legi*, *lectum*, *tr.* (*lego*). I. *To pick out, choose, select*; ex malis e. minima, Cic.—2. *To elect, choose*, Suet.—3. *To pull up, root up*, Cic. **SYN.** See DELIGO.

ĒLĪMĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (*elimo*). *An explaining, clearing up*, Just.

ĒLĪMĪNO, āre, *stum*, *tr.* (*limen*). I. *To drive over the threshold, to turn out of doors*, Pacuv. II. *Meton.*: *e. dicta foras, to blab*, Hor. **SYN.** See PELLO.

Ē-LĪMO, āre, tr. I. *To file, polish, make smooth*, Ov. II. *Melon.*: *To bring to perfection, to complete, finish*; e. *οξύλιον* aliquod.

Ē-LINGUIS, e, adj. (lingua). I. *Speechless, dumb*, Cic. II. *Not eloquent, id.* SYN. See **INFANS**.

Ē-LINGUO, āre, tr. (lingua). *To take out the tongue*, Plaut.

Ē-LĪQUO, āre, tr. 1. *To purify, clarify*; e. vinum a facibus, Col.—2. *To pronounce softly*, Pers.—3. *To cause to flow out or forth*, App.—4. *To fuse, melt*, Prud.

Ē-LIS, Idis, f. (acc. Elin, Ov.; Elidem, Nep.; abl. usually Elide; and sometimes Eli, Cic.), (*Ἠλιδος*). *Elis*, a district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, near Olympia.

Ē-LĪSĪO, ōnis, f. (elido). I. *A pushing or thrusting out or forth*; e. lacrimae, a pressing or squeezing out, Sen. II. In Grammar: *Elision* of a letter.

Ē-LĪSSA (Elissa), ae, f. (*Ἐλισσα*). *Elissa*, a name of Dido, Virg. Hence, *Elissaeus* (Elisaeus), a, um, adj., poet. for Carthaginian, Sil.

Ē-LĪSUS, a, um, pt. of elido.

Ē-LĪUS, ī (pl. *Ēlīi*, ōrum), m. *An inhabitant of Elis*, Cic.

Ē-LIXUS, a, um, adj. (lix). I. *Prop.*: *Solden, boiled thoroughly*, Plin. II. *Melon.*: *Souked*, Mart. SYN. **ĒLIXUS**; **ASSUS**.—*Elixus*, boiled.—*Assus* (as if from *ἀσσω*). *Rousted*; *assus sol*, the scorching sun.

ELLEBORUM. See **HELL**.

ELLIPSIS, is, f. (*ἑλλειψις*). In *Rhet.*: *Ellipsis*, a figure of speech where something is omitted (*pure Lat.*, *detractio*), Quint.

ELLOPS. See **HELOPS**.

ELLUM, **ELLAM**, contr. for *eccillum*, *eccillam*. See **ECCE**.

Ē-LŌCO, āre, tr. *To let out, let on hire*; e. fundum, Cic. *Melon.*: e. gentem Judaeorum, & e. ejus vectigalia, Cic. SYN. See **LOCO**.

Ē-LŌCŪTĪO, ōnis, f. (eloquor). In *Rhet.*: *Eloquent expression, elocution, delivery*, Cic. SYN. See **ELOQUENTIA**.

Ē-LŌCŪTUS, a, um, pt. of eloquor.

Ē-LŌGIUM, ī, n. (logos or -us). I. *Gen.*: *Any short saying, sentence, inscription, motto*, etc.; e. Solonis, Cic. II. *Esp.* 1. On a tombstone: *An epitaph*, Cic.—2. *A clause in a will*, Cic.—3. *A notice taken by a judge, an abstract or specification of an offender, and the charges brought against him*, Suet. SYN. See **GLORIA**.

ELOPS. See **HELOPS**.

Ē-LŌQUENS, entis, pt. of eloquor. *Eloquent, that speaks with rhetorical ornament*; disertos multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, Cic., *Compared*.

Ē-LŌQUENTER, adv. (eloquens). *Eloquently*.

Ē-LŌQUENTĪA, ae, f. (id.). *Eloquence, the art of speaking with energy and dignity*. SYN. **ELOQUENTIA**; **ELOQUIUM**; **ELOCUTIO**; **FACUNDIA**.—*Eloquentia, the gift of speaking well in a bold, brilliant, figurative, and persuasive manner*.—*Eloquium, discourse, manner of speaking*.—*Elocutio, elocution, a fit and proper order of words and sentences, delivery*.—*Facundia, ease and grace in speaking*; eloquentiā probamus, placeamus persuademus; dulci ac blando eloquio amicum solamur; elocutione idonea verba et sententiae ad rem inventam accommodamus; *facundia* auditorum animos conciliamus, G. D.

Ē-LŌQUŪM, ī, n. (eloquor). *Eloquence*, Vell. SYN. See **ELOQUENTIA**.

Ē-LŌQUOR, lōqui, lōcūtus, tr. dep. I. *Gen.* (1) *With acc.*: *To speak out any thing, say, tell, pronounce, declare, state, express*. II. *Esp.* (2) *To speak, deliver a speech, pronounce rhetorically*. EX. (1) *feri potest ut recte quis sentiat et id quod sentit e. non possit*, Cic. *Absol.*, Virg.—(2) *et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ* et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.

Ē-LŌRUS (also *Hel.*), ī, m. *Elorus*, a river of Sicily, now *Atellaro*, Virg.;—at its mouth the town *Elorum*, Plin.;—a valley near that town *Heloria Tempe*, Ov.;—*Elorini, the inhabitants of Elorus*, Cic.

Ē-LŌTUS, a, um, pt. of elavo.

Ē-LPĒNOR, ōris, m. (*Ἐλπηνόρ*). *Elpenor*, a companion of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe, Juv.

Ē-LŪCĒO, ēre, luxi, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To shine forth, to emit rays, beam forth*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To be visible, manifest, apparent, or conspicuous, show itself, appear*. EX. (1) *inter flammās circulus elucens*, Cic.—(2) *non latuit scintilla ingenii quae jam tum elucebat in puero*, Cic.

Ē-LUCTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (eluctor). *From which one may extricate one's self*; e. aquae nec pediti nec navigio, Sen.

Ē-LUCTOR, āri, intr. and tr. dep. I. *Intr.*: *To struggle, work, fight, or press through with difficulty*, Sen. II. *Tr.*: *To free one's self from any thing by struggling, to surmount any thing with labor, to attain or reach with difficulty*; e. tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. SYN. See **ELUDO**.

Ē-LŪCŪBRO, āre, tr. (elucubror, d.p., Cic). *To compose or prepare by the light of a lamp, at night, or with great labor*, Cic. SYN. See **LABORO**.

Ē-LŪDO, ēre, si, sum, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.* (1) *Of water*: *To wash or flow out*. II. *Tr.* 2. *To win from one at play*, Plaut.—(3) *To parry a blow, etc., in fencing*.—(4) *To deceive, disappoint, delude, cheat*.—(5) *Esp.*: *To mock, jeer, sneer, or rail at*. EX. (1) *litus quae fluctus eluderet*, Cic.—(3) *quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio*, id.—(4) *e. bellum quiete, quietem bello*, Liv.—(5) *vos ipsi illum vicissim eluditis*, Cic. SYN. **ELUDO**; **ELUCOR**.—*Eludere, to elude, shift off, get out of a scrape*; *eludit calumniam joci*.—*Eluctari, to break through, extricate one's self with a great effort*; *locorum difficultates eluctatus*, Tac.

Ē-LŪGĒO, ēre, xi, tr. *To mourn for any body the full time, to mourn over*; e. patriam.

Ē-LUMBIS, e, adj. (e. lumbus). *Weak in the loins*; (of an orator) *tumquam fractum atque elumbem, without energy*, Tac.

Ē-LŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. I. *Prop.*: *To wash out, wash off, rinse, cleanse, make clean*. Middle: *To get through or spend one's property, to consume*, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *To wipe out, efface*, Cic. SYN. **ELUO**; **DILUO**.—*Eluere, to wash out, prop. and fig.*—*Diluere, to dissolve with liquids, to dilute*; *lacte favos et miti dilue Baccho*, Virg.;—*fig.*, *diluere molestias*, Cic.

ELUSATES, ium, m. *Elusates*, a Gallic tribe.

Ē-LŪSUS, a, um, pt. of eludo.

Ē-LŪVĪES. See **ELUVIO**.

Ē-LŪVĪO, ōnis, f. and **Ē-LŪVĪES**, em, e, f. I. *A washing away of filth*. II. *Gen.*: *An overflowing of water, an inundation*, Cic. SYN. See **ALLUVIES**.

ĒLYSII, ōrum, m. *Elysi*, an East-Germanic tribe, Tac.

ĒLYSIUM, ī, n. (*Ἠλύσιον*). *Elysium*, the abode of the blessed, Virg. Hence, Elysus, a, um, adj. *Elysian*; E. puella, i. e. *Proserpine*, Mart. Subst. Elysii, ōrum, m. (sc. campi). The *Elysian fields*, id. SYN. See **INFERI**.

ĒMACĒRĀTUS, a, um, pt. (e, macero). *Emaciated*, worn out.

ĒMANCĪPATIO (emancupo.), ōnis, f. (emancipo). In Law: *A setting at liberty, making free, emancipation*, Quint.;—e. familiae, a fictitious surrender of property, in making a will; per aes et libram, Gell.

ĒMANCĪPO (emancupo), āre, tr. I. In Law: *To emancipate, renounce one's right of property in a person or thing, set free or at liberty*, Liv. *To make over to another, to transfer*; e. filium in adoptionem, Cic. II. Meton.: *To give up, surrender, sell, (senectus) si nemini emancipata est*, Cic. SYN. **EMANCIPARE**; **MANUMITTO**; **RUDE DOXO**.—*Emancipare*, to set at liberty, free from power, said of children, nephews, or any other under one's jurisdiction, to put under the power of another.—*Manumittere*, to enfranchise a slave: *Emancipare de liberis dicitur*; sicut manumittere de servis.—*Rude donare*, to discharge from further business: *donatum rude, discharged*, Hor. See **RUDIS**.

ĒMANCO, āre, āvi, tr. (mancus). *To maim*, Labien. ap. Sen.

ĒMĀNO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To flow out*. II. Fig. (2) *To flow from, originate, arise, proceed from*.—(3) *To spread*.—(4) *To come to light, become known, spread abroad*. EX. (1) Fons unde emanat aqual, Col.—(2) alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic.—(3) emanabat latius malum, Flor.—(4) Oratio mea exire atque in vulgus e. poterit, Cic.

ĒMĀTHĪA, ae, f. (*Ἠμαθία*). *Emathia*, a district of Macedonia, Plin. Poet.: *Macedonia*, Virg.;—*Thessaly*, esp. *Pharsalia*, id. Hence, *Emathius*, a, um, adj. *Emathian*, *Macedonian*, Ov.;—*Thessalian*, Virg.;—*Thracian*, Lucil. *Emathis*, Idis, for *Emathian*, i. e. *Macedonian*. Subst.: *Emathides*. *Daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus*, Ov.

ĒMĀTŪRESCO, ēre, rūi, intr. incep. I. Prop.: *To grow ripe, ripen*; e. semen, Plin. II. Fig.: *To grow softer or milder*, Ov.

ĒMAX, ācis, adj. (emo). *Fond of buying*. SYN. **EMAX**; **EMPTOR**.—*Emax*, fond of buying.—*EMPTOR*, a purchaser, a buyer; non esse emacem, vestigal est, Cic.

EMBLĒMA, ātis, n. (abl. pl. emblematis, Cic.), (*ἐμβλήματα*). *That which is inlaid or set in any thing, ornaments affixed to vases, etc.*, Cic.;—*excellated or mosaic work*, Cic. SYN. See **CRUSTUM**.

EMBŌLIUM, ī, n. (*ἐμβόλιον*). *That which is inserted, an interlude, ballet*, Cic.;—*an episode*.

EMENDĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (emendo). *Corrigible, that can be amended*; e. error, Liv.

EMENDĀTE, adv. (emendatus). *Without fault, correctly, rightly, accurately, purely*; e. loqui, scribere, Cic.

EMENDATIO, ōnis, f. (emendo). *Correction, amendment*, Cic. (with correctio).

EMENDĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A corrector*.

EMENDĀTRIX, īcis, f. (id.). *She that corrects*.

EMENDĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of emendo. II. Adj.: *Free from faults or errors, correct, pure*; e. mores, Cic.;—e. mulier, Petr. Compar.

ĒMENDICO, āre, stum, tr. *To obtain by begging*, Suet.

ĒMENDO, āre, tr. (mendum). *To free from fault, correct, amend, improve, reform*; e. consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic. *In Medic.*: (with corrigere), *to cure, heal*; e. dolores capitis, Plin. SYN. See **CORRIGO**.

ĒMENSUS, a, um, pt. of emetior.

ĒMENTIOR, īri, tr. dep. *To state or pretend falsely, feign, utter a falsehood, falsify, forge*; e. alqd, Cic. Intr.: *To lie*, id. *Ementitus*, a, um, in a passive sense: *Invented, feigned, pretended*, Cic. SYN. See **MENTIOR**.

ĒMERCOR, āri, tr. dep. *To buy, procure for money*; e. adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac.

ĒMĒRĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. act. and **ĒMĒRĒOR**, ēri, Itus, dep. I. (1) *To merit by service, deserve, earn*. II. *In Milit.* (2) *To serve one's time*. EX. (1) mihi altior sollicitudo, quale iudicium hominum e. accessit, Quint.;—e. alqm (as demereri alqm), *to deserve well of, to put under an obligation*, Tib.—(2) spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. Hence, *Emertus*, i, m. *One who has served his time, a veteran*, Tac.;—*emeritus*, a, um, *that has served its time, worn out*; apes fessae et jum e., Plin. SYN. See **MEREO**.

ĒMERGO, ēre, si, sum, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) *Prop.*: *To cause to rise up or ascend*; mostly used in a middle form or for e. se: *to come forth, rise (from the deep), to come out, ascend, rise up, emerge*. II. Intr. (2) *Prop.*: *To emerge, come forth, come up, rise*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To come forth, sprout forth, shoot*.—(4) *Exp.*: *To free or extricate one's self from any thing, work one's self out of, get off or clear*. EX. (1) tibi (somniaanti) subito sum visus emerens e. flumine, Cic. Fig.: *emersus ex diuturnis tenebris stuprorum*, id.—(2) *equus emerit e. flumine, Cic.*;—*emerseram commode ex Antiati in Appiam, had escaped, got out of the way*, id. *Abol.*: *aves quum emerisunt*, id.—(3) *viriditas e. vaginis emergit*, id.—(4) *ex sermone emerit*, Cic.;—e. ex peculatus iudicio, id. SYN. **EMERGO**; **EXO**.—*Emergere*, *to come out of the water*; *aves se in mare mergunt et emergunt*.—*Enare*, *to swim out, swim to land, to escape by swimming*.

ĒMERITUS, a, um, pt. of emereo. SYN. See **VETERANUS**.

ĒMERSUS, a, um, pt. of emergo.

ĒMETICA, ae, f. (*ἐμετική*). *An incitement to vomiting*, Cael. up. Cic.

ĒMETĪOR, īri, mensus, tr. dep. I. Prop. (1) *To measure out, or to measure*. II. Meton. (2) *To measure a space; hence, to pass through, go over, traverse*.—(3) *To impart, bestow (as by measuring out)*.—(4) *Part. in a passive sense: Passed over; measured out, given out by measure*. EX. (1) oculis spatium emensus, Virg.—(2) ingens die uno cursu emetientes spatium, running, Liv.;—*iter emensi*, Virg. *Of time*: *Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, surciting*, Tac.—(3) *ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiari*, Cic.—(4) *partem itineris emensam cernant*, Liv.;—*bene emensum dabo*, Sen. SYN. See **DIMETIOR**.

ĒMĒTO, ēre, tr. *To mow down*, Hor.

ĒMICO, āre, cti, cti, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To spring out or forth, to leap forth quickly, to appear suddenly*. II. Fig. (2) *To burst forth, show itself, appear on a sudden*. EX. (1) *emicat flamma ex monte*, Plin.;—*emicit nervo telum, the arrow bounded from the bow*, Ov.;—*cor emicat, the heart beats, palpitates*, Vell.—(2) *Agrippinus est pavor emicuit*, ut, Tac.

Ē-MIGRO, ēre, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.*: To remove from a place, depart; e. ex illa domo, Cic. II. *Tr.*: e. es, to remove, Titin. ap. Non. **SYN.** **EMIGRO**; **DEMIGRO**.—**Emigrare**, as here.—**Demigrare**, to remove from one's dwelling or lodging, in order to go somewhere else, Cic.

ĒMINATIO, ōnis, f. (e. minor). A threatening, menace, Plaut.

ĒMINENS, entis. I. *pt.* of emineo. II. *Adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Putting out, projecting, prominent, high, lofty.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Eminent, high, distinguished.* **EX.** (1) e. oculi, Cic. *Comp.*: e. trabes, Cæs. *Superl.*: e. aliquid (i. e. vertex), Quint.—(2) e. ingenium, Quint. *Comp.*

Ē-MĪNENTĪA, æ, f. (eminens). A projection, prominence, protuberance, Cic. In painting: Light as opposed to shade (*opp.* umbra), Cic.

Ē-MĪNĒO, ēre, ūi, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To project, to stand out, be prominent or conspicuous.*—(2) *Exp.* of paintings: *To stand out, be in the light or in the foreground.* II. *Fig.* (3) *a. s.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To be eminent, to distinguish one's self.* **EX.** (1) quum ex terra nihil emineret, Cic.—(2) id quod erit illuminatum exstare atque e. videatur, Cic.—(3) animus eminebit foras, will make its way out, Cic.—eminet et apparet, comes forth, is visible, id.—(4) Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.

SYN. **EMINĒO**; **PROMINĒO**.—**Eminere**, to appear, to appear above the surrounding surface.—**Prominere**, to be forward or before other persons or things, to jut or stand out before; emineus e mari globus terræ, Cic.;—prominere e cetera æcie, Liv.

Ē-MĪNOR, āri, intr. dep. *To menace*, Plaut.

Ē-MĪNUS, adv. (e. manus). I. (1) *Aloof, at a distance (e. g. to fight), (opp. comminus).* II. *Meton.* (2) *From afar, from a distance, distantly.* **EX.** (1) quotidie utrimque e. sagittis pugnabatur, Cæs.—(2) alii faces in aggerem e. iaciebant, Cæs. **SYN.** See **LONGUS**.

Ē-MĪROR, āri, tr. dep. *To be amazed at*, Hor.

ĒMISSARIUM, ūi, n. (emitto). A flowing out or off; e. (lacus), a drain, outlet, Cic.;—a weir, sluice, flood-gate, id.

ĒMISSARIUS, ūi, m. (id.). I. *A spy, emissary*, Cic. II. *In bot.*: A young branch, Plin. **SYN.** **EMISSARIUS**; **EXCURSOR**; **PRÆCURSOR**.—**Emissarius**, as here, one appointed to procure information.—**Excursor**, a runner, a running footman, a scout.—**Præcursor**, a forerunner.

ĒMISSICIUS or **-TIUS**, a, um, adj. (emitto). *Prying, looking all around*, Plaut.

ĒMISSIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *A sending out or forth*; e. anguis, Cic. II. *Impuls., force of any thing hurled*; e. graviores telorum, Cic.

1. **ĒMISSUS**, a, um, *pt.* of emitto.

2. **ĒMISSUS**, ūs, m. (id.). *A sending forth.*

ĒMITTO, ēre, mīsi, mīssum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To send out, send forth, to let loose, let go, put forth.*—(2) *Exp.*: e. manu, to set free. II. *Fig.*, taken from the image of hurling a weapon: (3) *To let slip or escape.* **EX.** (1) e. aliquem e carcere, Cic. *So*, de carcere, id.;—abs te non emissus ex urbe videatur, sent away or out of, ordred out, id.—(2) manu e. aliquem, for manu mittere aliquem, to set one at liberty, Suet.—(3) quum illud facietum dictum emissum hærere debeat, Cic. **SYN.** See **DEMITTO**.

ĒMO, ēre, ēmi, emptum, tr. (unc.). Primary meaning (now obsol.), to take, to make a thing one's own, as appears from the compounds *demo*, *adimo*, etc. Hence, I. *Prop.*: *To take by*

purchase, i. e. (1) *To buy.*

II. *Fig.* (2) *To purchase, i. e. to gain, acquire, to gain over by purchase, i. e. to bribe.* **EX.** (1) e. aliquid de alquo, to buy any thing of a person, Cic.;—e. tanti quanti, to buy for as much as, id.;—e. minoris aut pluris, to buy cheaper or dearer, id. **PHRASES.** e. aliquid in diem, to buy a thing on time, i. e. on credit, Nep.;—e. bene, cheap, Cic.;—e. male, dear, id. *Part. subst.*: *Empta*, a bought woman, female slave, Prop.;—emptum, a thing bought, a purchase.—(2) aliquando desinunt ea se putare posse e., qua, etc., Cic.;—e. sententias iudicium, id. **SYN.** **EMO**; **COEMO**; **MERCOR**, **NUNDINOR**.—**Emere**, to buy.—**Coemere**, to buy up commodities; omnia bona coemit.—**Mercari**, to buy goods, to trade as a merchant.—**Nundinari** (uundinæ, a fair), to buy or sell publicly.

Ē-MODĒROR, āri, tr. dep. *To moderate*, Ov.

Ē-MODŪLOR, āri, tr. dep. *To tune*, Ov.

ĒMOLĪMENTUM. See **EMOLUMENTUM**.

Ē-MOLIŌR, Iri, tr. dep. I. *To move or force out*, Col. II. *To effect, carry out, perfect*, Plaut.

Ē-MOLLIO, Ire, ūi, Itum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To make soft, to soften.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To make mild, mollify, tame, moderate, soften.*—(3) *To effeminate, enervate.* **EX.** (1) humor arcus fundusque emollierat, Liv.;—e. colores, to make softer, Plin.—(2) e. mores, Ov.—(3) e. exercitum (Capua).

Ē-MŌLO, ēre, Itum, tr. I. *To grind out, grind up*, Veg. II. *To consume by grinding.*

ĒMOLŪMENTUM (emolim.), i, n. (emolior). I. (1) *Endeavor, effort, labor.* II. (2) *Favorable result or success, advantage, utility, profit.* **EX.** (1) sine magno commentu atque e., Cæs.—(2) Abol.: e. et detrimenta (quæ *exiguat* et *fiduquata* appellant), Cic. *With genit.*: e. rerum fallacibus iudiciis vident... poenam non vident, Cic. **SYN.** See **LUCRUM**.

Ē-MŌNĒO, ēre, tr. *To exhort, admonish*; e. aliquem ut, Cic.

Ē-MŌRIŌR, mōri, mortuus, intr. dep. [*inf.* an old form, emoriri, Plaut.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To die away, die off, to perish by dying, etc.*—(2) *Of a limb*: *To die, to lose the sense of feeling.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To die, i. e. to perish, pass away, vanish, cease.* **EX.** (1) Pro Pompeio e. possum, Cic.—(2) e. membrum, Cels.—(3) mors iis non terribilis, quorum laus e. non potest, Cic. **SYN.** **EMORIŌR**; **DEMORIŌR**.—**Emori**, to die, to decay utterly.—**Demori** is said of the death of a member of any society; quum ex numero quidam senator mortuus esset.

ĒMORTŪALIS, e, adj. (emorior). *Of or relating to death or dying*, Plaut.

ĒMORTŪUS, a, um, *pt.* of emorior.

ĒMŌTUS, a, um, *pt.* of emoveo.

Ē-MŌVĒO, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. [*exmoveo*, Plaut.]. I. *Prop.*: *To move from, move out of the way, remove, drive out*; e. multitudinem e foro, Liv. *Fig. a. s.*: Si morbus pestilentique ex agro Romano e. esset, an old formula in *Livy*, 41, 21.

ĒMPĒDŌCLES, is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς). *Empedocles*, a natural philosopher of Agrigentum, about B.C. 460, Cic. Hence, *Empedocleus*, a, um, alj. *Of Empedocles*; *E. sanguis* (i. e. the soul, according to his doctrine), Cic. *Subst.*: *Empedoclea*, ōrum, n. *The doctrine of Empedocles*.

EMPHASIS, is, f. (Ἐμφασις). In *Rhet.*: *Emphasis*, a stress laid on a word or expression, oratorical stress, Quint.

EMPIRICE, es, *f.* (ἐμπειρική sc. τέχνη). *The art of medicine founded on mere practice.*

EMPIRICUS, i, *m.* A physician who derives his skill from mere practice, an *empiric*, Cic.

EMPIRICUS, a, um, *adj.* That is founded on mere practice. In Medicine: *Empiric*. *Subst.* plur.: *Empirica*, ōrum, *n.* The writings of *empiric physicians*, Plin.

EMPLASTRUM, i, *n.* (ἐμπλάστρον). I. In *Medic.*: A plaster, Cels. II. In *Grafting*: A band which surrounds the engrafted eye, a piece of bark fitted in with the eye, Col.

EMPORĒTICUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἐμπορητικός). Of or belonging to trade; e. charta, i. e. brown paper for packing or wrapping up articles, Plin.

EMPORIUM, ii, *n.* (ἐμπόριον). A commercial place, a market town, a mart. SYN. See **MACELLUM**.

EMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (more correctly *emptio*, fr. emo). I. A buying, purchase, Cic. II. A contract, Dig.

EMPTITO (emt.), āre, *tr. freq.* To buy up.

EMPTOR (emt.), ōris, *m.* A buyer, Cic. SYN. See **EMAX**.

EMPTURIENS (emt.), entis, *adj.* (emo). Desirous to buy, Varr.

EMPTUS (emt.), a, um, *pt.* of emo.

Ē-MŪGIŌ, ire, *tr.* To bellow forth, Quint.

Ē-MULGĒO, āre, si, sum, *tr.* To milk out; e. exiguum lactis, Col. *Idet.*: To suck out, exhaust, Catull.

ĒMULSUS, a, um, *pt.* of emulgeo.

ĒMUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (emungo). A clearing or blowing of the nose; e. frequentior, Quint.

ĒMUNCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of emungo.

Ē-MUNDO, āre, *tr.* To cleanse; e. bubilia.

Ē-MUNGO, āre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: To clear or blow the nose; e. se, A. Her. II. *Meton.*: emunctae paria, of nice discernment, Hor.; limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, fine, delicate, Quint. *Epp.*: To cheat out of any thing, to gull, to wipe, Plaut.; Hor. SYN. See **EXTORQUEO**.

Ē-MŪNIO, ire, ii, itum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To fortify, secure. II. *Gen.* (2) To prepare, make ready. EX. (1) e. locum arcis in modum, Liv.—(2) e. silvas ac paludes, to make a road through, Tac.;—e. toros ostro, to prepare, Stat.

Ē-MUSCO, āre, *tr.* (muscus). To clean or clear from moss; e. oleas, Col.

ĒMUTATIO, ōnis, *f.* A changing, from

Ē-MŪTO, āre, *tr.* To change, alter; e. dicendi figuras in perversum, Quint.

ĒN, interj. See! lo! look there! here is! there are, there you see, etc., used in speaking emphatically, or to attract attention. Usually with the nom., seldom with the acc.: en crimen, en causa, cur, etc., Cic.;—for which en causum, cur, id.;—en Varus et legiones, Tac.;—en hic, Cic.;—en ego, Ov. Also with whole clauses: en cum magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? Cic. With imperat.: en age, up ho! up there! come on, Virg. SYN. See **ECCĒ**.

ĒNARRABILIS, e, *adj.* (enarro). That may be represented, related, or explained; e. motus.

ĒNARRATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). A relation, narration, explanation, exposition, Quint.

Ē-NARRO, āre, *tr.* To narrate in detail or explicitly, to explain, expound, interpret, Cic.;

—linguam Latinam e., to explain the Latin language, Gell. SYN. See **NARRO**.

Ē-NASCOR, nasci, nātus, *intr. dep.* To grow out or forth, to spring from, arise, Liv.; Quint.

Ē-NĀTO, āre, *intr.* I. *Prop.*: To swim out, to escape by swimming, Hor.; Vitr. II. *Fig.*: To get one's self out of a difficulty, etc., to extricate, disentangle one's self, Cic. SYN. See **ADNATO**.

ĒNĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of enascor.

ĒNĀVĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of enavo. Carried out, accomplished, performed; e. operæ præmia.

Ē-NĀVIGO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr. prop.*: To sail out of or away from, to sail from, depart from; as, e. Rhodum, Suet. *Fig.*: tamquam e. scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. II. *Tr.*: To sail through; e. undam, Hor.

ENCAUSTICA, æ, *f.* (ἐγκαυστική). Encaustic painting, as practised by the ancients with melted wax, instead of oil colors, Plin.

ENCAUSTICUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἐγκαυστικός). Of or belonging to encaustic painting; e. pictura.

ENCAUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἐγκαυστός). Burned in; e. genus pingendi, encaustic painting, Plin.

ENCĒLĀDUS, i, *m.* (Ἐγκέλαδος). Enceladus, one of the giants who made war upon the gods; Jove killed him with his lightning, and buried him beneath Ætna, Virg.

ENCYCLIŌS, ōn (ἐγκυκλίος). *Meton.*: In the form of an orb or circle; e. disciplina (Greek ἐγκυκλίος παιδεία), the circle of the arts and sciences, Vitr.

ENDO. An old form of the prep. in.

ENDOGREDIOR, **ENDUPĒRATOR**, etc., for ingrediōr, imperator, etc.

ENDORŌMIS, Idis, *f.* (ἐνδρομῖς). A woollen cloak which racers threw over them after exercise, a great-coat, Juv.; Mart.

ENDŪMION, ōnis, *m.* (Ἐνδυμίων). *Endymion*. I. A handsome youth of Mount Latmos in Caria, condemned by Jupiter, on account of his love towards Juno, to everlasting sleep, and passionately beloved by Luna, Cic. II. Any handsome youth that is beloved, Juv.

Ē-NĒCO (ἐνέκο), āre, cūi, ctum, *tr.* [enicavit, Plaut.; enecat, Plin.; an old form of fut. eract., enicasso]. I. *Prop.*: To kill, deprive of life, murder, slay. II. *Gen.*: To exhaust, to enervate, destroy, Cic.;—to torture to death, torment greatly, Plaut. *Fig.*: ea pars animi, quæ voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satiate affluunt, Cic.

ĒNECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of eneco. SYN. See **NECATUS**.

ĒNERVĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* See **ENERVO**.

Ē-NEVRIS, e, *adj.* (e, nervus). Enervated, without strength; e. compositio, Quint.

Ē-NEVRIO, āre, *tr.* (ennervis). I. *Prop.*: To deprive of the nerves, take out the nerves or sinews, App. II. *Meton.*: To weaken, enervate, enfeeble, render delicate, or effeminate; non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic.;—e. orationem compositione verborum, id. In the *pt. pass.*: Enervated, enfeebled, effeminate, unmanly; quum enervatis atque exsanguiibus consulatus tamquam gladius esset datus, Cic. SYN. See **DEBILITO**.

ENGŌNĀSI or **ENGŌNĀSIN** (Ἐν γόνασιν, on the knees). The *Kneelers*, a constellation (pure Latin, Nixus), Cic. poet.

ENHYDRIS, *Idis, f. (ἑνδροΐς)*. A kind of water-snake, Plin.

ENICO, *äre*. See **ENECO**.

ENIM, *conj.* Assigns a reason for an assertion, or strengthens it. I. In assigning a reason: (1) *For*.—(2) *Meton.* in explanation or in giving an instance in support of an assertion: *Namely, for instance*. II. (3) In strengthening an assertion: *Truly, verily, indeed*. EX.

(1) *Usage*; it is usually placed after one or more words in a sentence (in the comic writers it is sometimes at the beginning): *mibi omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum; nunquam enim sunt illi occupati*, Cic. *It often refers to some thought which must be supplied from the context: quid enim? for what (can be objected to what has been said)?*—(2) antiquissimam sententiam, tum omnium populorum consensu comprobata sequor. Duo sunt enim divinandum genera, etc., Cic.—(3) in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, in fact, Cic.;—id enim ferendum esse negat, Liv.;—pol enim, yes truly, Plaut.;—certe enim, Ter.;—enim vero, see the following article.

ENIM-VERO (also as two words, *enim vero*), *adv.* (*conf.* **ENIM** II.). In deed or in fact, truly, forsooth, to be sure, surely; e., inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo, etc., Cic.;—ille e.; hic e.; iste e., Cic.;—aio e., Plaut. *Ironically used*: e. ferendum hoc quidem non est, indeed, to be sure, Cic.

ENIPEUS (*trisyll.*), *ñi, m. (Ἐνιπέης)*. *Enipeus*. 1. A river of Thessalitis that falls into the Peneus, Virg.—2. The god of the said river, father of Pelias and Neleus, by Tyro, Prop.

ENISUS, *a, um, pt. of enitor*.

Ē-NITĒO, *äre, ii, intr.* I. *Prop.*: To shine or glitter forth, to beam, emit or shoot forth rays, Virg. II. *Fig.*: To shine forth, i. e. to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished; enituerat Demosthenes, Cic.;—e. virtus in bello, id.;—e. oratio Crassi, id.

Ē-NITESCO, *äre, nltti, intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To send forth rays or beams, to shine forth. II. *Fig.* (2) To shine forth, i. e. to distinguish one's self. EX. (1) ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint.—(2) sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus e. possit, Sall.

Ē-NITOR, *nlti, nlsus or nixus, intr. and tr. dep.* I. *Intr. prop.* (1) To struggle or endeavor to get out, to work one's way out, to mount, ascend, climb.—(2) *Fig. gen.*: To make an effort, to exert one's self, endeavor eagerly, to strive. II. *Tr.* (3) To bring forth, to give birth.—(4) To ascend with difficulty, to climb. EX. (1) adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile enterentur, Cæs.—(2) enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic.;—e. in alqa re, id. *Puss.*: ab liadem summa ope enisum, ne, etc., Sall.—(3) plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. *Puss.*: Enixus, born, Just.—(4) e. Pyrenæum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia ægre, Tac.;—e. aggere, id. SYN. See **CONITOR**.

Ē-NIXE (*enise*), *adv.* (*enixus*). With pains or exertion, strenuously, zealously, earnestly, vigorously, Cic., *Comp.*

1. **Ē-NIXUS** (*enlsus*), *a, um*. I. *pt. of enitor*. II. *Adj.*: Strenuous, zealous, earnest, vigorous; faciebat enixo studio ne, Liv. *Comp.*: e. opera, Sen.—Enixa, that has ceased bearing or bringing forth, Col.

2. **Ē-NIXUS**, *us, m. (enitor)*. The act of bringing forth, birth, Plin.

ENNA or **HENNA**, *m, f.* Enna (Henna), an ancient town of the Siculi in Sicily, said to be

the centre of the island, in the plains near which Proserpina was fabled to have been carried off by Pluto. It is now called *Castro Giovanni*, Cic.

ENNENSIS (*Henn.*), *e, adj.* Of or belonging to Enna; e. Ceres, Cic. *Subst. plur.*: Ennenses (*Henn.*), *ium, m.* The inhabitants of Enna.

ENNĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* Of Ennius, Ennian; E. versus, Sen.

ENNĪUS, *ñi, m. (Q. E.)*. Ennius, the greatest of the Roman poets of the ante-classic period, the father of the Roman epic, born at Rudia in Calabria, B. C. 239, died B. C. 169.

ENNŌSĪGÆUS, *i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος)*. The earth-shaker, a surname of Neptune, Juv.

Ē-NO, *äre, ävi, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.*: To swim out of or away, to escape by swimming; e. e concha, Cic. II. *Tr.*: To swim or sail through, Val. Flac. SYN. See **EMERGO**.

ĒNŌDĀTE, *adv.* (*enodatus, from enodo*). Clearly, plainly; e. narrare, Cic.; Juv. *Compar.*: e. explicare, Cic.

ĒNŌDĀTĪO, *ñis, f. (enodo)*. An unraveling, a developing, explanation, Cic.

ĒNŌDIS, *e, adj.* (e, nodus). I. *Prop.* (1) Without knots, free from knots. II. *Fig.* (2) Clear, plain, perspicuous, smooth. EX. (1) e. nitor arborum, Plin.;—supple, pliant, Claud.—(2) e. elegi, Plin.

Ē-NŌDO, *äre, tr. (e, nodus)*. I. *Prop.*: To free from knots, Col. II. *Fig.*: To unravel, explain, make clear; e. nomina, Cic.;—e. precepta, id. SYN. **ENODO**; **ENUCLEO**.—Enodare, to cut away the knots of trees; alni summae virgæ debent enodari, Col.;—fig., see II.—Enucleare, to take out the kernel; fig., to explain. Rem enodamus, ut clarior fiat; enucleamus, ut tota cernatur, G. D.

Ē-NORMIS, *e, adj.* (e, norma). I. Not according to rule, irregular, uncommon, abnormal; e. toga, Quint. II. Immoderate, enormous, very great, Plin.

ĒNORMĪTAS, *ätis, f. (enormis)*. I. Irregularity, enormity, Quint. II. Extraordinary or disproportionate greatness, hugeness, Sen.

ĒNORMĪTER, *adv.* (id.) Irregularly, immoderately, Sen.

Ē-NŌTESCO, *äre, tñi, intr. incep.* (e, notus). To become known; ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen.

Ē-NŌTO, *äre, tr.* To mark out, note down; meditabar alqd enotabamque, Plin.

ENS, *entis, n. (sum)*. A thing, an entity.

ENSĪCŪLUS, *i, m. dim. (ensis)*. A little sword, Plaut.

ENSĪFER, *ära, drum, adj.* (*ensis, fero*). Sword-bearer, armed with a sword; a surname of Orion.

ENSIS, *is, m. (unc.)*. A sword, Liv. *Meton.* for war, Sil.;—royal authority, id. *Ensis*, as a constellation, sword of Orion, Val. Flac. SYN. See **GLADIUS**.

ENTEĒLLĪNI, *drum, m.* The inhabitants of Entella, a town in Sicily, Plin. *Adj.*: E. Senatus, Cic.

ENTHĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (*ἐνθεός*). I. *Puss.*: Divinely inspired, Mart. II. *Act.*: Inspiring.

ENTHŪMĒMA, *ätis, n. (ἐνθυμήμα)*. I. Reflection, argumentation; a thought, conception, reason (pure Lat. commentatio), Cic. II. A conclusion drawn from contraries, Cic. III. In Logic: A syllogism in which the major or minor is omitted, Quint.

Ē-NŪBO, ēre, psi, intr. I. *To marry from one family or rank into another*; e. e. patribus, Liv. II. *Gen.*: *To marry*, Liv. SYN. **ENUBO**; **INNUBO**.—*Enubere, to marry out of one's order*, etc., into an inferior rank.—*Innubere, to be married into another family*, of equal or superior rank.

ĒNUCLĒATE, adv. (enucleatus). *Clearly, plainly, accurately*, Cic.

ĒNUCLĒATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of enucleo*. II. *Adj.* 1. *Accurate*; e. suffragia, i. e. *given from pure conviction, free from interested motives*, Cic.—2. *Of style*: *Pure, clear, neat; plain, unadorned*; e. genus dicendi, Cic.

Ē-NUCLĒO, ēre, tr. I. *To take out the kernels or stones*, Apic. II. *Meton.*: *To clear from obscurity, to explain, lay open, unfold, to set forth accurately*, Cic. SYN. See **EXODO**.

ĒNŪMĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (enumero). I. *A recounting of several things in succession, enumeration*; e. malorum, Cic.;—e. oratorum, id. II. *In Rhet.*: *A summing up, repetition of preceding arguments, recapitulation*, Cic.

Ē-NŪMĒRO, ēre, tr. I. *To reckon, count, calculate, sum or cast up, specify, enumerate, reckon up in succession*; e. pretium, *to sum up, to pay*, Cic. II. *Esp.*: *To narrate, recite*; e. proelia, Nep. SYN. See **ANNUMERO**.

ĒNUNCIĀTĪO (enuntiat.), ōnis, f. (enuncio). *In Rhet.*: *A declaration, exposition, enunciation*.

ĒNUNCIĀTIVUS (enuntiat.), a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to enunciation, declaration*, Sen.

ĒNUNCIĀTRIX (enuntiat.), Icīs, f. (id.). *She that declares or expresses*; e. ars (rhetorice).

ĒNUNCIĀTUM, i, a. (id.). *A proposition, sentence*, Cic.

Ē-NUNCĪO (enuntio), ēre, tr. I. *To say out, tell (a secret), spread abroad, disclose, divulge*; e. mysteria, Cic. II. *Gen.*: *To declare, state, express*; e. sententias breviter, Cic.

ĒNUNTIĀTĪO, **ĒNUNTIĀTIVUS**, etc. See **ENUNC**.

ĒNUPTĪO, ōnis, f. (enubo). *A marrying out of one's family or rank*; e. gentis, Liv.

Ē-NŪTRĪO, ire, Ivi, or Ii, Itum, tr. I. *Prop.*: *To nourish, feed, bring up*; e. purpure lutense genus, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *unde origines ædificiorum sint institutæ, et quibus rationibus enutritæ sint*, Vitr.

ĒNŪŌ, ōs, f. (Ἐννύ). *Enuo, the goddess of war (pure Lat., Bellona)*, Sil. *Meton.* for battle, war, Mart.

ĒO, ire, Ivi, and Ii, Itum, intr. irreg., Gr. 221, 8 (ἔω), [isse, issem, etc., for ivisse, ivissem or issem, etc., Cic.; inf. pass., irier for iri, Plaut.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To go, move on, proceed, travel*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To go, proceed*.—(3) *Esp. s. a.*—(4) *Mercant. t. t.*: *To go, go off, be sold*.—(5) *To go on, proceed, succeed, go, take a turn*.—(6) *To go away, pass, disappear, vanish*.—(7) *Imperat.*: i, ead, ead, as exclamation of contempt: *Go on, then; be off*. EX. (1) eo ad forum, Plaut.;—subsidiū suis ierunt, Cæs.;—ire cubitum, *to go to sleep*. *Poet.* with acc. of the end: ire hinc Afros, Virg. *With homogeneous objects*, Gr. 438, ire vias, Prop.;—ire exsequias, Ter. PHRASES. ire pedibus, *to walk, go on foot*, Liv.;—ire equis, curru, *to go on horseback, to ride in a chariot, carriage*, etc., id.;—ire cum classe (Pisas), *to go by water, to sail*. So, ire puppibus, Ov. *Of things*: alvus non it, Cat.;—sudor it per artus, Virg.;—sanguis it in succos, *changes*

into, Ov.;—asparagus it in semen, *goes to seed*.—(2) in alteram causam præcepserat, Liv.;—ire in dubiam imperii servitutiq; aleam, id.;—ire in rixam, Quint.;—ire in lacrimas, Virg.;—ire per singula, *to go through*, Quint. PHRASES. ire initias, *to deny (for initium)*, ire in corpus, *to grow fat*, Quint.;—ire in alqm, *to rush against*, fly at one, Virg.;—itur (impers.), they go, id.;—eundem est, we must go, Ov.—(3) *Polit. t. t.* (pedibus) ire in aliquam sententiam, *to join or concur in an opinion at an election or in voting*;

—quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv.;—quando pars major in eandem sententiam ibat, id.;—ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a measure*.—(4) tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia numis, Claud.—(5) incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic.;—sic eat, such be the fate of every woman, Liv.—(6) homo it paulatim, Lucr.;—it dies, Hor.;—eunt anni, id.—(7) i in crucem, i in malam crucem, *go to the gallows, go and be hanged*; i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habet, no then, Ov. SYN. **EO**; **GRADIOR**; **GRASSOR**; **INCEDO**; **VADO**.—**IRE**, *to go, in any way*, as above.—**Gradi**, *to go step by step, to walk*; uno graditur comitatus Achate, Virg.—**Grassari** (freq. of gradior), *to walk pretty fast, to march quickly*.—**Lucedere**, *to get forward, also in a stately manner*.—**Vadere**, *to march on with firm steps, also, to go away*. We properly say, it tristis arator: vadit tristis arator, would be bad Latin.

ĒO, adv. See **IA**.

ĒODEM, adv. See **IDEM**.

ĒOS, f. (Ἑώς). *The morning dawn (pure Lat., Aurora)*, Ov. *Meton.*: *The east, Luc.*

ĒŌUS, a, um, adj. (Eos). *Of the morning, Virg.*;—*Eastern, easterly, belonging to the east*, Prop. Subst.: Eous, i, m. (ἑώος, æ. ἑωτήρ). *The morning star, Virg.*;—*An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental*, Ov.;—the name of one of the horses of the sun, Ov. SYN. Subst. **EŌUS**; **LUCIFER**; **HESPERUS**.—**Eous** (prop., eastern); **Eousque acies**, the Eastern troops, Virg.;—*the morning star*. The Latins called it **LUCIFER** (lucem ferens). The same star is called **HESPERUS** or **Vesper** when it appears at sunset.

ĒPĀMINONDAS, æ, m. (Ἐπαμεινώνδας). *Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban general, victor at Leuctra and Mantinea*, Cic.

ĒPĀPHUS, i, m. (Ἐπάφος). *Epaphus, the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, founder of Memphis in Egypt*, Ov.

ĒPĒUS (Ēplus, Plaut.), i, m. (Ἐπιός). *Epæus, the maker of the Trojan horse*, Virg.

ĒPĒHĒEUM, or **-IUM**, i, m. (Ἐπηήτειον). *A hall for the youth in the palaestra*, Vitr.

EPĒHĒUS, i, m. (Ἐπηήσος). *A youth from the 16th to the 20th year, Cic.* SYN. **EPĒHEUS**; **PUBES**.—*Ephebus, a youth as here*.—*Pubes, one at the age of puberty, reckoned 14 for boys and 12 for girls*. Prop.: *Downy, covered with hair*.

EPĒHĒERIS, Idīs, f. (ἠγηγῆς). *A diary, journal, day-book, Cic.* SYN. See **ADVERSARIA**.

EPĒHĒSUS, i, f. (Ἐφεσός). *Ephesus, a city of Ionia with a temple of Diana, now Ayasuluk, Plin.* Hence, *Ephesus*, a, um, adj. *Ephesian, Cic.* Subst.: *Ephesii, ðrum. Ephesians*, Cic.

EPĒHĒLTES (Ephialta, Sid.), æ, m. (Ἐπιήλτης). *Ephialtes*. 1. *One of the Alceids, who was killed by Apollo, while attempting to storm Olympus*, Claud.—2. *The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylae*, Front.

ĒPHĒPIĀTUS, a, um, adj. *Furnished with an ephippium*; e. equites, Cæs.

EPHIPPIUM, ii, n. (ἐπιππίον). I. A horse-cloth, saddle, Cic. SYN. See CLITELLÆ.

EPHÖRUS, i, m. (Ἐφορος). I. An Ephor, a Spartan magistrate, Cic. II. Nom. prop.: Ephorus, a Greek historian of Cyme in Æolis, pupil of Isocrates, Cic.

EPHYRA, æ, and (poet.) **EPHYRE**, es, f. (Ἐφύρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη). Ephyra, the ancient name of Corinth, Plin.

EPHYREIUS, a, um, adj. Ephyrean, Corinthian, Virg.

EPIBATA, æ, m. (ἐπιβάτης). A marine, a soldier employed on board ship, Auct. B. Alex.

EPICHRMUS, i, m. (Ἐπιχρμος). Epicharmus. I. A Pythagorean philosopher and writer of comedies, a native of Cos, but chiefly resident at Syracuse (hence Siculus), Cic. II. The name of a poetical work of Ennius, Cic.

EPICHRĒMA, ātis, n. (ἐπιχρήμα). A rhetorical syllogism, a probable proof, Quint.

EPICHYSIS, is, f. (ἐπιχυσίς). A vessel out of which wine was poured into cups and glasses, a bowl, Plaut.

EPICÖPUS, a, um, adj. (ἐπικόπος). Fur-matched with oars; e. phaselus, Cic.

EPICRATES, æ, m. (Ἐπικράτης). I. Most powerful, all-powerful, almighty, Cic. II. Epicrates, a philosopher and rhetorician at Athens, Cic.

EPICRÖCUM, i, n. (ἐπικόροον). I. A fine, transparent lady's dress, Næv. ap. Varr. II. Meton. adj.: Transparent, fine, thin, Plaut.

EPICŪRĒUS, a, um, adj. Epicurean; E. medicament doloris, pleasure, Cic. Subst.: Epicurei, ðrum, m. The Epicureans, and also epicures, sensualists, Cic.

EPICŪRUS, i, m. (Ἐπίκουρος). Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, of Gargettus in Attica, founder of a philosophy which regarded pleasure (pure and noble mental enjoyment) as the summum bonum, Cic.

EPICUS, a, um, adj. (ἐπικός). Epic; e. poeta (Ennius), Cic.

EPIDAMNUS, i, m. (Ἐπιδάμνος). Epidamnus, the earlier name of Dyrrachium, now Durazzo, Plin. Hence, Epidamnius, a, um, adj. Of Epidamnus, Plaut. Epidamniensis, e, the same, id.

EPIDAUURIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Epidaurus, Ov. Subst.: Epidaurii, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Epidaurus, Mel.

EPIDAURUS, i, f. (Ἐπιδάυρος). Epidaurus, a town of Argolis on the Saronian Gulf (Saronicus Sinus), with a temple of Æsculapius, now Pidauro, Cic.

EPIDICUS, i, m. The title of a comedy of Plautus.

EPIDIUS, ii, m. Epidius. 1. A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antonius and Augustus, Suet.—2. E. Marullus, a tribune of the people in Caesar's time, Suet.

EPIGÖNI, ðrum, m. (Ἐπιγονοί). I. 1. After-born, the descendants of the seven princes who went against Thebes, Hyg.—2. The name of a tragedy of Æschylus, translated into Latin by Attius, Cic. II. The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women, Just.

EPIGRAMMA, ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα). [dat. plur., epigrammatis, Cic.; gen. plur., epigram-

maton, Mart.]. I. A tittle, inscription, Cic. II. An epigram, Cic.

EPİĞEL, ðrum, m. Wooden pegs or pins.

EPİLÖGUS, i, m. (ἐπίλογος). The conclusion of a speech, an epilogue (pure Lat., peroratio or conclusio), Cic. SYN. See PERORATIO.

EPİMĒNĪDĒS, is, m. (Ἐπιμνήδης). Epimēnides, a celebrated poet and prophet of Crete, Cic.

EPİMĒTHEUS, ei, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς). Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus, and husband of Pandora, Hyg.

EPİMĒTHIS, Idis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς). The daughter of Epimetheus, Pyrrha, Ov.

EPİNCİA, ðrum, n. (ἐπινικία τὰ). Songs of victory, triumphal songs, Suet.

EPİPHÖNĒMA, ātis, n. (ἐπιφώνημα). A crying out, exclamation, as a figure of speech.

EPİRENSIS, e, adj. Of Epirus; E. Alexander, Liv.

EPİRHĒDĪUM, ii, n. (vox hīdr. ἐπί, rheda). A thong by which the horse was fastened to a carriage, the harness of a cur, Jur.

EPİRÖTES, æ, m. (Ἐπιδρωτής). Of Epirus, an Epirote, Plin. Adj., Veg.

EPİRÖTICUS, a, um, adj. (Ἐπιδρωτικός). Of or from Epirus, Epirotic; E. res, Cic.

EPİRUS or -OS, i, f. (Ἐπιδρος). Epirus, a country in the north-west of Greece, now Albania, Cic.

EPİSTÖLA, æ, f. (ἐπιστολή). I. A written communication, a letter, epistle; venio nunc ad tuas literas quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic.;—Narcissus ab epistolis, a secretary (see Ab. IV.), Suet. Sometimes like literæ in the plur., of a single letter or epistle, Just. II. An imperial rescript, Front. SYN. EPİSTOLA; LİTTERA; LİTTERÆ.—Epistola, a letter, epistle.—Littera, sing., a letter, mark, a character of the alphabet.—Litteræ, plur., a letter, epistle. With numerals: binæ literæ, two letters or epistles; but duæ literæ means two letters or epistles.

PHRASES. Epistolam scribere, to write a letter; epistolam inscribere, to direct a letter; epistolis lacessere, to challenge by letters; provocare epistolis, to write first; e. obtundere, to tease or live out with letters.

EPİSTÖLÄRIS, e, adj. (epistola). I. Of or belonging to a letter, epistolary; e. chartæ, letter paper, Mart. II. Subst.: Epistolares, ium, m. Imperial secretaries, Cael. Just.

EPİSTÖLĪUM, ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον). A short letter, a note, a billet, Catull.

EPİSTÖMĪUM, ii, n. (ἐπιστομιν). A cock or spout in a conduit, a tap, a spigot; a bung, stopple, Vitr.

EPİTÄPHĪUM, ii, n. (ἐπιτάφιον). An epitaph, an inscription on a tomb, Cic.

EPİTÄPHĪUS, ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος λόγος). A funeral oration, Cic.

EPİTHÄLÄMĪUM, ii, n. (ἐπιθαλάμιον). A nuptial song, Quint.

EPİTHĒCA, æ, f. (ἐπιθήκη). An addition.

EPİTHĒTON, i, n. (ἐπιθῆτον). In Gramm.: An epithet, adjective, Quint.

EPİTÖMA, æ, or **EPİTÖME**, es, f. (ἐπιτομή). A short extract or summary, an abridgment, an epitome, Cic.

ĒPĪTYRUM, *i. n.* (ἐπίτυρον). *A dish made of preserved olives, Col.*

ĒPŌDOS, *i. m.* (ἐπὸδος). *An epode, a kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, proceeding alternately in long and short verses, Quint.*

ĒPŌNA, *æ, f.* Epona, the tutelary goddess of horses and asses, Juv.

ĒPOPS, *δρις, m.* (ἔποψ). *A hoopoe, Ov.*

ĒPŌRĒDŌRIX, Igis, *m.* (Ἐπορίδορις). *Eporedorix, a chieftain of the Ædui, one of the commanders of the Æduan cavalry sent to Caesar's aid against Vercingetorix, Cæs.*

ĒPOS (only in the nom. and acc.), *n.* (ἔπος). *An epic or heroic poem, Hor.*

ĒPOTO, *äre, ävi, pötum, tr.* *To drink out, empty, Mart. SYN. See BIBO.*

ĒPŌTUS, *a, um, pt.* (e, poto). *Drunk out, off, or up; emptied, Cic.;—swallowed up, gorged, sucked in, Ov.;—drunk away, wasted by drinking, Plaut.*

ĒPŪLÆ, *ärum.* *See EPULUM.*

ĒPŪLÄRIS, *e, adj.* (epulum). *Of or belonging to a feast or banquet; e. accubitus amicorum.*

ĒPŪLÄTIO, *önis, f.* (epulor). *The act of feasting, Col.*

1. ĒPŪLO, *önis, m.* (epulum). *I. One who prepares or provides a feast, Cic. II. A guest at a feast or banquet, App. III. Esp.: triumviri or septemviri e., a college of priests who prepared the sacrifices to the gods, Cic.*

2. ĒPŪLO, *önis, m.* *Epulo, proper name.*

ĒPŪLOR, *äri, intr. and tr. dep.* (epulum). *I. Intr.: To feast, banquet; to give an entertainment or banquet; ut in voluptate sit, qui epulatur, Cic. II. Tr.: e. pullos, Plin.*

ĒPŪLUM, *i, n. plur., epulæ, ärum, f.* Gr. 96, 6 (unc.; according to some, contr. from edipulum, from edo; according to others, from puls.). *I. (1) Costly food or dishes.—(2) Fig. a. s. II. (3) A meal, feast, entertainment, banquet (in the sing. usually of a religious character).—(4) A solemn public feast or banquet. EX. (1) mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic.—(2) ea pars animi erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.—(3) Sing.: e. funebre, Cic.;—e. dare, id. Plur.: quæ (carmine) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic.;—e. regis, id.—(4) sequebantur epulæ, Cic. SYN. See CONVIVUM.*

ĒQUA, *æ, f.* (equus). *A mare, Cic.*

ĒQUES, *itis, m.* (id.). *I. Gen. (1) A person on horseback, a horseman, a rider. II. Esp. (2) A horse-soldier (opp. pedes, a foot-soldier), Cæs. Cavalry, horsemen. III. Equites, The Order of the knights, the equestrian Order, in rank between the senate and the plebs, Cic. In the singular collectively: the Knights, Suet. EX. (1) neque eques neque pedes, Plaut.;—(2) plurimum in Ætolis e. præsidii fuit: is longe tum optimus e. in Græcia erat, Liv.*

ĒQUESTER, *tris, tre, adj.* (equus), [*m. equestris, Liv.]. I. Gen. (1) Of or belonging to a rider, equestrian. II. Esp. (2) Of or belonging to horse-soldiers or cavalry.—(3) Of or belonging to the knights or to knighthood. EX. (1) e. statuæ inauratæ, Cic.—(2) e. pugna, Cic.;—e. copie (opp. pedestres), id.—(3) e. ordo, Cic.;—e. loco natus, ortus, etc., id. Subst.: e. for eques, Tac. Plur.: equestria, ium, n. (æ. loca). The seats of the knights at the theatre, Sen.; Suet. SYN. EQUESTER; EQUINUS.—Equester, Of or belonging to cavalry, etc.—Equinus, Of or*

belonging to a horse; Equester ordo; cervix equina, Hor.

ĒQUIDEM, *adv.* = quidem: in Virg., Cic., Hor., = ego quidem, an emphatic demonstrative particle. *I. Gen. (1) Certainly, surely, assuredly, indeed, no doubt. II. (2) For my part, as far as regards myself. EX. (1) nihil, inquit, e. novi, Cic.;—e. et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, id.—(2) e. doleo non me tuis literis certiorum fieri, Cic. SYN. See QUIDEM.*

ĒQUÏLE, *is, n.* (equus). *A stable, Suet.*

ĒQUINUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to a horse; e. seta, Cic.;—nervus e., a braining of horse-hair, Ov. SYN. See EQUESTER.*

ĒQUÏRIA, *örum, n.* (id.). *Horse-races in honor of Mars, Ov.*

ĒQUÏTÄBILIS, *e, adj.* (Equito). *That can be ridden over, fit to ride over, easy for horses, Curt.*

ĒQUÏTÄTIO, *önis, f.* (id.). *A riding, Plin.*

ĒQUÏTÄTUS, *äs, m.* (id.). *I. Abstr. (1) Riding. II. Concr. 1. Cavalry, Cæs.;—2. The horses belonging to the cavalry, Cæs. Dat.: equitatu, Cæs. Plur., Cic.—3. The Order of knights, Plin. EX. (1) femina atteri adurique equitatu notum est, Plin.*

ĒQUÏTIUM, *ii, n.* (equus). *A stud of horses, Col.*

ĒQUÏTO, *äre, intr. and tr.* (equus). *I. Intr. (1) To ride. II. Tr. (2) To ride through or over a space, to ride about ravaging. EX. (1) quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic.—(2) flumen equitator, Flor. SYN. EQUITO; AB-EQUITO.—Equitare, to ride on horseback, to ride. Abequitare, to ride away.*

ĒQUÏLEUS (also, eculus), *i, m.* (equus). *I. A young horse, a foal, Cic. Meton.: e. argentei nobiles, as works of art, Cic. II. A rack in the form of a horse, Cic.*

ĒQUÏCLUS, *i, m. dim.* (equus). *A small or young horse, Cic.*

ĒQUUS, *i, m.* (ἵππος, ἄολ. ἵκκος). *I. A horse, stud. Meton. (1) A conspiracy, plot (with reference to the Trojan horse), Cic. II. A war-engine, a battering ram in the shape of a horse, afterward called aries, Plin. III. The constellation Pegasus. PHRASES. I. Esp.: equis virisque, lit., with horse and man, i. e. with main force, with might and main, Cic.;—equi bipedes, sea-horses, Virg.;—e. fluviatilis, the river-horse, Nile horse, hippopotamus, Plin.;—equi for equites, horsemen, Cic.;—e. ligneus, a ship, Plaut.;—e., the Trojan horse; equi jugales, the horses put nearest the pole when yoked abreast; equi funales, the horses placed on the sides. These were, Dexterior on the right side, and Sinisterior, on the left side. SYN. See CABALLUS.*

ĒQUUS TUTICUS, *i, m.* *A small town of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Castel Franco, Cic.*

Ē-RÄDĪCITUS (extrad.), *adv.* (e, radix). *From the very root, Plaut. SYN. See FUNDITUS.*

Ē-RÄDĪCO (extr.), *tr.* (e, radix), [*inf.* eradicare, Plaut.]. *I. Prop.: To pull up by the roots, to eradicate, Varr. II. Fig.: To ruin, destroy; eradicabam hominum aures, i. e. deafen with talk, Plaut. SYN. ERADICO; EXTIRPO.—Eradicare, to root up; fig., destroy; dii te eradicent, Ter.; a kind of swearing.—Extirpare (stirps), to pluck up by the root, usually figuratively; e. humanitatem ex animo, Cic.*

Ē-RÄDO, *äre, si, sum, tr.* *I. Prop.: To scratch or rub out; e. muscum, Col. II. Fig.: To eradicate, extirpate; e. vitia, Sen. SYN. See RADO.*

ĒRĀSĪNUS, i, m. (Ἐρασίνος). *Erasinus*, a river of Argolis, now *Kephalari*, Mel.

ĒRĀSISTRĀTUS, i, m. (Ἐρασιστράτος). *Erasistratus*, a celebrated physician, a native of Ceos, who resided at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy I., and was the founder of a medical school, Cels.

ĒRĀSUS, a, um, pt. of erado.

ĒRĀTŌ, ūs, f. (Ἐρατώ). *Erato*. I. The muse of lyric and erotic poetry, Ov. *Gen.*: *A muse*, Virg. II. A queen of Armenia, Tac.

ĒRĀTOSTHĒNĒS, is, m. (Ἐρατοσθένης). *Eratothènes*, a geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria under Ptolemy Euergetes.

ERCISCO and ERECTUM. See HERCISCO.

ĒRĒBĒUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Erbus*, Ov.

ĒRĒBUS, i, m. (Ἐρέβος). *Erebus*. 1. The god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Night, Cic.—2. The infernal regions, Virg. SYN. See *ACHERON*.

ĒRECHTHEUS (trisyll.), ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς). *Erechtheus*, a mythic king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia, and Creusa, Cic.

ĒRECHTHĪDĒ, ūrum, m. (Ἐρεχθίδης). *Poet.* for *Athenians*, Ov.

ĒRECHTHIS, Idis, f. (Ἐρεχθίς). Daughter of *Erechtheus*, e. g. *Orithyia*, Ov.

ĒRECHTHĪUS, a, um, adj. (Ἐρεχθίος). Of or belonging to *Erechtheus*; also, poet. for *Athenian*, Ov.

ĒRECTE, adv. (erectus). Boldly, freely, Gell.

ĒRECTĪO, ōnis, f. (erigo). *A setting up, erecting*; e. *ignorum*, Vitr.

ĒRECTUS, a, um. I. pt. of erigo. II. Adj. I. Prop. (1) Upright, erect, standing up. II. Fig. (2) High, lofty, exalted, elevated.—(3) Of lofty or noble carriage, of imposing attitude.—(4) Observant, attentive, intent, on the stretch.—(5) Encouraged, animated. EX. (1) primum eos (homines) humo excitatos erectos constituit, Cic.;—erectus status, id.—(2) e. animus, id.;—e. homo, id.—(3) orator erectus et celsus, Cic.—(4) e. iudices, Cic.;—e. studium in legendo, id.—(5) legiones nostras in eum saepe locum alacri animo et erecto, Cic.

ĒRĒMĪGO, āre, tr. To row through, navigate; e. septentrionem, Plin.

ĒRĒPO, ēre, repsi, reptum, intr. and tr. [plup. subj. sync. erepsemus, Hor.]. I. Intr.: To creep or crawl out or forth, Plaut.;—to creep or crawl up, to Suet. II. Tr.: To creep or crawl through, Juv.;—to climb or clamber up.

ĒREPTĪO, ōnis, f. (eripio). *A depriving or robbing of an estate, robbery*, Cic.

ĒREPTO, āre, intr. freq. int. (erepo). To creep out. Meton.: e. pecunia ex paupertate, is spent imperceptibly, Sen.

ĒREPTOR, ōris, m. (eripio). *A robber, plunderer*; e. bonorum, Cic.;—e. libertatis, id.

ĒREPTUS, a, um, pt. of eripio.

ĒRES and ĒRĒS, is, m. (ἔρῃς). *A hedgehog*, Plaut.

ĒRĒSUS (Ēressus), i, m. (Ἐρῆσος, Ἐρῆσσο). *Ereus*, a town of Lesbos, the birth-place of Theophrastus, Cic.†

ĒRETRĪA, æ, f. (Ἐρετρία). *Eretria*, a town of Eubœa, on the Euripus, now *Pulæo Castro*. It was the birth-place of Menedemus, the philosopher, Cic.

ĒRETRĪĀCI, ōrum, m. i. q. *Eretrici*, Cic.

ĒRETRĪCI, ōrum, m. The followers of Menedemus, Cic. In the sing., *Eretricus*, an *Eretrian philosopher*, Cic.

ĒRETRĪENSIS, e, adj. Of or from *Eretria*; E. *Gongylus*, Nep. Subst.: *Eretrienses*, ium, m. The inhabitants of *Eretria*, Liv.

ĒRETRĪUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Eretria*; E. creta, Plin. Subst.: *Eretria*, æ, f.

ĒRĒTUM, i, n. (Ἐρετον). *Eretum*, an ancient town of the Sabines, now *Rimane*, Virg.

ERGA, prep. (akin to vergo). I. Prop.: Toward, against, over against, opposite, med (for me) e. ades, opposite me, Plaut. II. Fig. s. s.: e. aliquem (rarely e. aliquod), of sentiment, behavior, or feeling displayed toward a person; as, ut eodem modo e. animum affecti sumus, quo e. nosmet ipsos, Cic.;—divina bonitas e. homines, Cic. Of things: quum in universam rempublicam, tum etiam e. meam salutem, Cic. Denoting hostility, for contra or adversus, Nep. Gen.: Denoting any mental relation toward a person; anxii e. Sejanum, Tac. SYN. See *ADVERSUS*.

ERGASTŪLUM, i, n. (ἐργαστήριον, I work). I. A *bridewell*, a house of correction, Cic. II. Plur.: *Ergastula*, ōrum, n. The inmates of a *bridewell* or house of correction, Cæs. SYN. See *CUSTODIA*.

ERGŌ, adv. (ἔργω). (1) In consequence of, by reason of; with genit.—(2) Abol.: For which reason, on which account, wherefore, therefore, consequently.—(3) Accordingly, hence, therefore, according to that.—(4) In interrogative clauses, when it may be rendered by *Then*, as it seems, actually, really.—(5) With imperatives: However, but... only.—(6) As a continuative particle: Then, as I just said, I say. EX. (1) With genit.: ejus legis e. Cic.—(2) e. nota est sententia veterum Academicorum, Cic.—(3) e. et avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.;—verum e. illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, id.—(4) e. hæc veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic.;—e. illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? id.;—quid ergo? what then? how then? quid e.? hujusne vitæ propositio et cogitatio, aut Thyesten levare poterit aut Æetam? Cic.—(5) vide e., hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic.—(6) tres viæ sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat, ut... tres e. ut dixi viæ, Cic.

ĒRĪCÆUS, a, um, adj. (erice). Of or from *heath*; e. mel, called also, mel silvestre, Plin.

ĒRĪCE, es, f. (ἔρις). *Heath*, Plin.

ĒRĪCHTHŌ, ūs, f. (Ἐριχθὼ). *Erichtho*, a Thessalian enchantress who was consulted by Pompey, Luc. Meton.: Another enchantress.

1. ĒRĪCHTHŌNĪUS, ii, m. (Ἐριχθόνιος). *Erichthonius*. 1. A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, the inventor of the *quadrigæ*, Plin.—2. A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros, king of Troy, Ov.

ĒRĪCHTHŌNĪUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Erichthonius*, *Erichthonian*; E. populus, i. e. *Athenian*, Prop.;—E. arces, i. e. *Troy*, Virg.

ĒRĪCĪUS, ū, m. (eres). I. A *hedgehog*, Varr. ap. Non. II. Meton.: Chevaux de frise.

ĒRĪDĀNUS, i, m. (Ἐριδανός). *Eridanus*. I. The Greek name for the river Po, Plin. II. The constellation *Eridanus*, Hyg.

ĒRĪGO, ēre, rexi, rectum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To raise up, set up, erect.—(2) E. se, or Mūlle: To raise one's self.—(3) To erect, build, construct. II. Fig. (4) To raise, elevate.—(5) Exp.: To

raise up, i. e. to encourage, incite, cheer, rouse. EX. (1) e. arborem, Cic. —e. hominem, to create or form in an erect position, id.; —e. oculos, to lift up, id.; —(2) conmutantur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.; —(3) e. turre, Cæs.; —(4) erigite mentes auresque vestras et attendite, Cic.; —e. aures, prick up, listen. —(5) e. animum, to take courage, i. q. se e., Cic.; —e. animum jam demissum et oppressum, id. SYN. See LEVO.

ERIGONE, *ēs, f.* (Ἐριγόνη). *Erigone*. 1. The daughter of Icarus, who hanged herself through grief at her father's death, and was changed into the constellation *Virgo*, Hyg.—2. The daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra.

ERIGONĒUS CANIS. *The dog of Icarus*. *Marx*, changed into a constellation (*Canicula*) at the same time with *Erigone*, Ov. For this we find *Canis Erigones*, Col.

ERINACIUS (herin.), *li, m.* (eres, ericius). *A hedge-hog*, Plin.

ERINNA, *æ, f.* [genit., *Erinnes*, Prop.], (Ἐριννα). *Erinna*, a Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho, Plin.

ERINYS, also ERINNYs, *ŷos, f.* (Ἐρινύς, Ἐρινύς). *Erinyes*, one of the Furies, Virg. Acc.: *Erinyon*, Ov.; —a *Fury*, Prop. In the plur.: *Erinyes*, the Furies, Prop. Meton. of *Helena*: *A fury*, scourge, Virg. Appel.: *Frenzy*, rage, Virg.

ERIPHŪIA, *æ, or -E, es, f.* (Ἐριφύια). *Eriphyle*, daughter of Talauus, and wife of Amphiarus, whom she betrayed for a gold necklace, to Polynices, on account of which she was slain by her son Alcmaon, Cic.

ERĪPIŌ, *ēre, rīpui, reptum, tr.* (e, rapio). I. Prop. (1) *To snatch, tear, pull, or drag out, away, forth, or along; to snatch or carry off, to remove, withdraw, rescue*. II. Fig. (2) *s. s. EX.* (1) e. alqm ex media morte, Cic.; —e. filium a morte, id.; —e. istum de vestra severitate, id.; —e. se, to snatch or tear one's self away, remove, deliver, or extricate one's self, to take one's self off, flee; as, e. se ab illa miseria, Cic.; —e. se flamma, id. Poet.: *To be snatched or carried off by death*, Ov.—(2) e. potestatem hominis omnino aspiendū, Cic.; —e. alcuī timorem, id.; —e. fugam, poet. for e. se fuga, or for the simple rapere fugam, Virg. SYN. See AUFERO.

ERĪVO, *ēre, tr.* *To draw off (water) by drains; e. pluvias aquas auctumui*, Plin.

ERŌDO, *ēre, rōsi, rōsum, tr.* I. (1) *To gnaw off, gnaw or bite away, eat into, eat away, consume*. II. Meton. (2) *To corrode*. EX. (1) e. vites (animalia), Cic.—(2) e. æs, ferrum (aqua), Plin.

ERŌGĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (erogo). *Expense, expenditure; hence, payment, distribution; e. pecunie*, Cic.

ERŌGĪTO, *ēre, tr. freq. int.* (erogo). *To ask earnestly, to demand*, Plaut.

ERŌGO, *ēre, tr.* I. (1) *To take a sum of money out of the public treasury, after having asked the consent of the people; to expend, pay out, lay out*. —(2) Gen.: *To pay, spend*. II. (3) *To move by prayers, prevail on by entreaties, to entreat*. EX. erogarisne pecunias ex erario tuis legibus, Cic.; —e. pecuniam in classem, id.—(2) tironem Curio commendas, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic.—(3) precibus erogatus, App. SYN. See INSEMO.

ERŌS, *ōtis, m.* (Ἐρως). *Eros*. 1. A common name of Roman slaves, Cic.—2. The name of an actor in the time of Cicero, Cic.

ĒRŌSĪO, *ōnis, f.* (erodo). *A gnawing or eating off, or away*. Plur.: e. genarum, Plin.

ĒRŌSUS, *a, um, pt.* of erodo.

ERRĀBUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (erro). *Wandering to and fro; nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur*, Liv. SYN. ERRABUNDUS; ERRATICUS; VAGUS; PROFUGUS. —*Errabundus*, denotes the action of wandering; —*Erraticus*, the habit.—*Vagus*, vagabond, rambling at random; *vagus animus*, an irresolute mind, Cic.—*Profugus*, a fugitive from his country; also said of one often changing his place of residence; *Scythæ profugi*, Hor.

ERRĀTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (erro). *Wandering, moving about; e. sanguis, i. e. impetigo*, Plin.; —e. stellæ, planets, Sen. Exp. in Botany: Of plants that grow wild in various places, i. q. silvestris: e. cucumis, Plin. Meton.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. SYN. See ERRABUNDUS.

ERRĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). *A wandering or roving about*, Cic. SYN. ERRATIO; ERROR; ERRATUM.—*Erratio*, as here.—*Error*, the going out of the way considered in itself, uncertain motion; errores Ulyssis, Cic.—*Erratum*, a mistake, a fault done by error; *erratio agens est*; *erro*, patientis; *erratum delinquentis*, G. D.

ERRĀTUM, *i, n.* (id.). *An error, mistake*, Cic. SYN. See ERRATIO.

ERRĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (erro). I. Prop.: *A wandering, roving about*, Ov. II. Fig.: *An error, mistake*, Plin.

1. ERRO, *ēre, intr. and tr.* (ἔρρω). I. Intr. (1) Prop.: *To go in no direct path, to go hither and thither, wander or stray about, stroll about*. —(2) Exp.: *To miss the right way, wander out of the way, go astray, wander*. —(3) Fig. mentally: *To deviate or depart from truth, to be mistaken*. —(4) Morally: *To be in fault, to err*. II. Tr. (5) Poet. (only in pt. pass.): *To wander over, to traverse*. EX. (1) quum vagus et exul erraret, Cic.; —circum villulas nostras e., id. Of inanimate objects: (stellæ) quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur. —2. Fig.: errans et vaga sententia, Cic.; —ut aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, id.—(2) Prop.: erravitne via, incertum, Virg.—(3) Fig.: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic.; —e. malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, id.—(4) nobis demeres acerbam necessitudinem pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall.—(5) immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. SYN. See PALOR.

2. ERRO, *ōnis, m.* (erro). *One that strolls about, a rover, vagrant, vagabond*, Tib. Of the queen bee: e. dux, Col. SYN. See FUGAX.

ERROR, *ōris, m.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) *A wandering, strolling about, a going hither and thither*. —(2) Fig.: *Uncertainty*. II. Exp. (3) Prop.: *A departing from the right way, a straying, going wrong*. —(4) Fig. mentally: *A departing or deviating from truth, a false notion, mistake, error, delusion*. —(5) Morally: *A moral error, i. e. a fault, offence*. EX. (1) e. ac dissipatio civium (sc. mercatorum), Cic.—(2) With genit.: e. viarum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv.; —e. veri, Tac.—(3) reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Plaut.—(4) opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic.; —inducere imperitos in errorem, id.; —e. mentis, a wandering of the mind, distraction, insanity. —(5) errorem penitendo corrigere, Cic.; —aliquis latet error, Virg. SYN. See ERRATIO.

ĒRŪBESCO, *ēre, būi, intr. and tr. incoep.* I. Genit.: *To grow red, redden*, Ov. II. Exp.:

To blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame, be ashamed. *Absol., with prep., or abl., Cic. With acc.: e. solacismum, Sen. Often with an objective clause: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Erubescendus, a, um, that one ought to be ashamed of, Hor.*

ĒRŪCA, æ, f. I. A caterpillar, caterworm, Plin. II. A kind of cabbage, rocket.

Ē-RUCTO, āre, tr. I. (1) To belch or vomit forth, throw up. II. Gen. (2) To cast or throw up.

EX. (1) unde tu nos turpissime eructando eiecisti, Cic. *Meton.: e. cædem sermonibus suis, i. e. to talk of murder in their drunkenness, Cic. —(2) e. noxium virus, Col. SYN. See RUCTO.*

Ē-RŪDĪO, īre, īvi or īi, itum, tr. To free from rudeness, to cultivate, instruct, teach, form the mind; studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic.; —e. alqum artibus, id.; —e. alqm in iure civili, id. *Of inanimate objects: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam iudicatur et tōreuticem erudisse, carried to perfection, Plin. SYN. See DOCEO.*

ĒRŪDĪTE, adv. (eruditus). Learnedly, in a learned manner, Cic.

ĒRŪDĪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (erudio). I. Instruction, teaching, Cic. II. *Meton.: Knowledge, learning, erudition, Cic. SYN. See LITTERATURA.*

ĒRŪDĪTŪLUS, i, m. dim. Somewhat learned, Catull.

ĒRŪDĪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of erudio. II. Adj.: Learned, instructed, well-informed, experienced; est non satis politus iis aribus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic.; —homines non literis ad rei militaria scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis e., id. *Of things and abstract subjects: e. tempora, id.; —e. aures, id. SYN. See DOCTUS.*

ĒRŪGĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (erugo). A clearing from wrinkles; e. cutis, Plin.

ĒRŪGO, āre, tr. To clear from wrinkles, make smooth, Plin.

Ē-RUMPO, ēre, rūpi, rūptum, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) Prop.: To cause to break or burst forth, to let loose, discharge with violence.—(2) Fig. s. s. II. Intr. (3) Prop.: To break or burst forth, to rush out with great noise or vehemence, to rally forth.—(4) Fig.: To break forth, come to light. EX. (1) portis se foras erumpunt, Cæs.—(2) ne in me stomachum erumpant, vent their passion, Cic.—(3) qui (ignes) ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt, Cic.; —abiit, . . . erupit, id.—(4) quum illa conjuratio ex latebris erupisset, Cic.; —si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, id. SYN. ERUMPO; EVADO.—Erumpere, as above, II.—Evadere, to get out of great difficulties; e. manibus hostium evadere, Cic.

Ē-RUNCO, āre, tr. To weed, clear from weeds; e. herbas, Col.

Ē-RŪO, ēre, rūi, rūtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To dig up, root up, turn up, to pull, draw, or tear out or forth.—(2) To demolish, level to the ground. II. Fig. (3) s. s.—(4) Esp.: To overthrow, destroy. EX. (1) qui sciet qua eo veniat, is poterit e., Cic.; —e. mortuum, id.—(2) urbem totam a sedibus e., Virg.—(3) scrutari locos ex quibus argumenta eruas, Cic.; —fanum erui volo, neque hoc mihi erui potest, I cannot be dissuaded from it, id.—(4) e. civitatem, Tac. SYN. See DIRICO.

ĒRUPTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (erumpo). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: A breaking out or forth, an eruption.—(2) Esp. in Milit.: A sally.—(3) In Medic.: An eruption, Plin. EX. (1) universi eruptionem ventura, Plin.—(2) ex oppido eruptionem fac-

runt, Cæs. II. Fig.: e. vitiorum, Sen. SYN. ERUPTIO; IRRUPTIO.—Eruptio, as above.—Irruptio, an irruption, a bursting upon and into; E loco fit eruptio; in locum fit irruptio, G. D.

ĒRUPTUS, a, um, pt. of erumpo.

ĒRUS, i. See HERUS.

ĒRŪTUS, a, um, pt. of eruo.

ERVUM, i, n. A kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, Col.

ĒRŪCĪNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Eryx; E. Venus, Cic. Subst.: ĒrŪcina, æ, f., i. e. Venus, Hor. ĒrŪcīni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of the town of Eryx, Plin.

ĒRŪCUS, i, m. Eryxus, a high mountain in Sicily near Drepanum, Cic.

ĒRŪMANTHIS, Idis, f. Erymanthian, Ov.

ĒRŪMANTHIUS, a, um, adj. Of Erymanthus, Erymanthian; E. belua, Cic.; —E. aper, id.

ĒRŪMANTHUS, i, m. (Ἐρύμανθος). Erymanthus. 1. A mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules killed the wild boar, Ov.—2. A river which takes its rise in this mountain, and falls into the Alpheus, Mel.

ĒRŪSĪPĒLAS, ātis, n. (Ἐρύσιππας). A cutaneous inflammation, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, Cels.

ĒRŪTHRÆ, ārum, f. (Ἐρυθραί). Erythræ. 1. A town of Bœotia near Mount Cithæron, Plin.—2. One of the twelve principal cities of Ionia, a colony of the former, Cic.

ĒRŪTHRÆUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Erythræ; E. Sibylla, Cic. Subst.: Erythræi, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Erythræ, Liv.; —E. Mare, the Red Sea (pure Lat., Mare Rubrum), Mel. Originally applied to the whole sea between Arabia and Africa on the west, and India on the east, including its two great gulfs. So Herodotus.

ĒRŪTHRAS, æ, m. (Ἐρύθρας). Erythras, a fabulous king of the south of Asia (Arabia or Persia), from whom the Mare Erythræum was said to have taken its name, Mel.

ĒRYX, ūcis, m. (Ἐρύξ). Eryx, a steep and isolated mountain in Sicily near Drepanum, famed for its temple of Venus, with a town of the same name, now S. Giuliano, Plin.

ESCA, æ, f. (edo), [old form genit. escas, L. A. ap. Prisc.]. I. Prop. (1) Food.—2. Esp.: A bait, Petr. II. Fig. (3) s. s. EX. (1) dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic.—(3) Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, Cic. SYN. See CIBARIA.

ESCARIUS, a, um, adj. (escæ). Concerned with or belonging to food; e. vasa, Plin. Absol.: escaria, Juv.; —eatable, good to eat; e. uvæ, Plin. Of or belonging to a bait, Plaut.

Ē-SCENDO, ēre, di, sum. intr. and tr. (e, scando). I. Intr. (1) Prop.: To mount up, mount, climb up.—(2) Fig. s. s.—(3) Esp.: To journey or travel up. II. Tr. (4) To ascend, mount. EX. (1) s. in rotam, Cic.; —e. in rostra, id.; —e. in concionem, id.—(2) utque ad nos contemptus Samnitum pervenit, supra non ascendit, Liv.—(3) legati Asiam petentes Delphos quam escendissent, Liv.—(4) e. vehiculum, Sen. SYN. See DESCENDO.

ESCHĀRA, æ, f. (Ἐσχάρα). I. The carriage of a war-engine, Vitr. II. In Medic.: A hard crust or scar, made by caustic applications, an eschar, C. Aur.

ESCIT, ī, g. erit. See SUM.

ESCULENTUS, a, um, *adj.* (esca). I. *Eatable, fit for eating, good for eating, esculent*; e. frusta, Cic. II. *Full of food*; crocodilus semper e. ore, i. e. *filled with food*, Plin. SYN. See DAPES.

ESCŪLĒTUM (æsc.), i, n. (esculus). *A forest of oaks* (esculi), Hor.

ESCŪLĒUS (æsc.), a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or made of bay-oak*; e. frons, an *oaken wreath*, Ov.

ESCŪLUS (æsc.), i, f. (esca). *A kind of oak, bay-oak, or holm-oak, sacred to Jupiter*, Virg.; Hor.; Plin. SYN. See QUERCUS.

ESCUNT, i. g. erunt. See SUM.

ESQUILĒ (Exquil.), Ærum, f. *The Esquiline, the largest of the seven hills of Rome with several summits (hence plur.), joined to the urbs by Servius Tullius*, Liv.

ESQUILĀRIUS (Exquil.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Esquiline, Esquiline*; E. collis.

ESQUILĒUS (Exquil.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Esquiline, Esquiline*, Liv. Subst.: Esquilina, æ, f. (æ. porta). *The Esquiline Gate*.

ESQUILIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Esquiline*, Ov.

ESSĒDA, æ. See ESSEDUM.

ESSĒDĀRIUS, Æ, m. (essedum). *A Gallic or British war-chariot fighter*, Cic.;—*a gladiator*, Petr. Fem.: mulier e., id.

ESSĒDUM, i, n. (EssĒda, æ, f., Sen.), [*poet. only plur., essĒda, Ærum*], (*a Celtic word, conf. Gallic-Ess, a wagon*). *A two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons*, Cæs.; it was used by the Romans for ordinary purposes, and in the Circus, Cic. SYN. See CARPENTUM.

ESSENTĪA, æ, f. (sum). *The being or essence of any thing* (a translation of οὐσία), Quint.

ESTRIX, icis, f. (esor, an eater, fr. edo). *A female glutton*, Plaut.

ESTUR, i. g. editur, pass. from edo.

ĒSŪRIĀLIS, e, *adj.* (esurio). *Of or belonging to hunger, hungry*; feriæ esuriales, *hungry holidays*, Plaut.

ĒSŪRIUS, ſi, f. (esurio). *Hunger, a desire to eat, appetite*, Cic.;—*poverty, want, indigence*, id.

1. ĒSŪRIO, Ire, Æ, Ætum, intr. and tr. desid. (edo). I. Intr.: *To desire to eat*, i. e. *to hunger, be hungry*, Cic.; Ter.;—*vellera esuriunt*, i. e. *take the colors*, Plin. II. Tr.: nisi tum Parthorum esurisset aurum (Crassus), *had longed after*, Plin.

2. ĒSŪRIO, ōnis, m. (esurio). *A hungry person, one who desires to eat*, Plaut.

1. ĒSUS, a, um, pt. of edo.

2. ĒSUS, ūs, m. (edo). *An eating*, Gell.

ET, conj. I. Gen. (1) And. II. Esp. (2) And indeed, and rather, and especially, and generally, and even.—(3) After words which express similarity or contrariety and opposition, instead of the usual atque.—(4) In connecting the minor term in a syllogism or logical conclusion: But.—(5) It sometimes also is used for etiam: And also, and even, and at the same time, and moreover.—(6) et... et, both... and; as well... as; as well... as also; etc. EX. (1) qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, Cic.;—hæc pueris et mulierculis, et servis et servorum simillimis libris esse grata, id.—(2) te enim jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis, Cic.;—at laudat, et supe, virtute, id.;—studiose ab his siderum magnitudines acquirebantur, et cuncta celestia, id.—(3) nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.;—

omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, id.—(4) eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa; et quod falsum, id percipi non potest; nullum igitur est, etc., but now, what ver is false, etc., Cic.—(5) Terentia te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimum ascribit, et Tulliola, delicia nostræ.—(6) ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. With a subordinate que or atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit, et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. Also sometimes et... que, for et... et; id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv.—Sometimes et... et = quum... tum, not only... but, homo et in aliis causis exercitatus, et in hac multum et sæpe versatus, Cic.;—et... neque, or neque... et, if one of the clauses is negative: ego vero et expectabo ea quæ polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. SYN. Et; QVE; ATQUE; etc.—Et, the most general copulative particle. And, connecting words, notions, ideas, and sentences, simply and externally as belonging together in a certain respect.—Que (enclitic) connects the same by way of addition, and sometimes of opposition: as, terra marique; but et—et, in order to point them out emphatically as opposites; as, et terra et mari.—Atque and its contraction Ac. connect words and ideas of similar meaning and nature or as placed equal to one another according to internal connection and agreement; as, Epaminondam atque Hannibalem atque ejus generis homines nominarem.

ĒT-ENIM, conj. For. More literally, and rightly, for; and assuredly, for; and no wonder, for; præclare dicis, etenim video jam quo pergit oratio, Cic. Parenthetically: ejus legationis princeps est Heius (e. est primus civitatis), id.

ĒTĒOCLES, is, and Æcs, m. (Ἐτεοκλῆς). Eteocles, son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices, who became the occasion of the Theban war described by Statius in the Thebais, a poem of twelve books, Stat.

ĒTĒSIĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἑτησιακός). *Of or belonging to the Etesian winds*, Plin.

ĒTĒSĒ, Ærum, m. (ἑτησία, æ. ἄνemos). Etesian winds, periodical winds which blow steadily every year, from one quarter, for forty days in the season of dog-days, trunk-winds, monsoons, Cic.

ĒTHĒCĒ, es, f. (ἠθική). Moral philosophy, ethics, Quint.

ĒTHĒLŌGĪA, æ, f. (ἠθολογία). The art of depicting an individual's character, a portraying of character, characteristics, Quint.

ĒTHĒLŌGUS, i, m. (ἠθολόγος). One who imitates by gestures, voice, etc., the manners of another person, generally in order to amuse, a mimic; e. mimus, Cic.

ĒT-ĪAM, conj. (et, jam). I. (1) Likewise, besides, and also, yet, too. II. Esp. (2) Nay even, even.—(3) With comparatives for the sake of emphasis: Still.—(4) Denoting affirmation: So it is, just so, certainly, yes, really.—(5) Of time: Still, even still.—(6) etiam atque etiam, again and again. EX. (1) atque alias e. dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.;—multa e. sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, id. Especially in the following connection: non modo (solum)... sed (verum) e.—(2) quæ omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam e. sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.;—quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper e.? id.—(3) in animis existunt majores e. varietates, still greater, Cic.—(4) ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicunque hæc aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut etiam aut non respon-

dere possit, Cic.;—Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? E., inquit, beatam sed non beatissimam, id.—(5) quum iste e. cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic.—(6) atque dum videtur, ut diligenter e. atque e. argumenta cum argumentis comparemus, Cic.; —hec quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc e. atque e. multo desperationa, *more and more desperate, every day*, id. SYN. See ADHUC.

ETIAM-NUM, and better ETIAM-NUNC, (also *separately* e. num and e. nunc), conj. (1) *Now, till now, even till now, still, even to the present time.*—(2) *Of past time (i. q. etiam tunc): Up to that time, till that time, even then.*—(3) *Sometimes for etiam: Again, besides, also, in addition.*

EX. (1) de materia loquor orationis etiam nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; —ut mihi per mirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui e. credat iis, quorum, id.—(2) dixisti, paullulum tibi esse e. moræ, quod ego viverem, Cic.—(3) his adde-mus e. unam Græcæ inventionis sententiam, Plin.

ETIAM-SI (sometimes *separately* etiam si), *If even, even if, although.* I. *With indic.*: ista veritas e. iucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic.; —eundem igitur esse creditote, e. nulum videbitis, id. II. *With subjunct.*: quæ e. essent, quæ nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic.

ETIAM-TUM and (less frequently) ETIAM-TUNC, conj. *Still or even at that time, even then, even up to that time*; omnes e. retinebant illum Pericli succum, Cic.

ETRŪRIA, æ, f. *Etruria*, a district in Central Italy, now *Tuscany*, Cic.

ETRUSCUS, a, um, adj. *Etruscan, Tuscan*; E. disciplina, the *Etruscan religion*, Cic. Subst.: Etrusci, Grum, m. *The Etruscans*, id.

ET-SI, conj. I. (1) *Even if, if even.* II. (2) *Although.* EX. (1) *With indic.*: e. abest maturitas ætatis, jam tamen personæ aures ejus, etc., Cic. *With subjunct.*: e. cupidissime expetitur a me sit, tamen non est nostra contentione perfectum, id.—(2) do, do parras temeritatis meæ, e. quæ fuit illa temeritas? Cic. SYN. See QUAMQUAM.

EU, interj. (εὐ). *Well done! bravo!* Plaut.

EURÆA, æ, f. (Εὐραία). *Eubœa*, the largest island of the *Ægean Sea*, lying along the coasts of Attica, *Boeotia*, and the southern part of Thessaly, now *Negropont*, Plin.†

EURŌICUS, a, um, adj. *Eubœan*, Prop.

EUCLIDES, is, m. (Εὐκλείδης). *Euclides*. 1. A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of Socrates, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy, Cic.—2. A mathematician of Alexandria under the first Ptolemy, Cic.

EUGE, interj. (εὖγε). *Very well! excellent! admirable! bravo! come! now then!* Plaut. SYN. See MACRÆ.

EUGĒPE, interj. (euge, παῖρ). *Wonderful! strange! good! rare! hurra!* Plaut.

EUMĒDĒS, is, m. (Εὐμῆδης). *Eumedes*, the herald of the Trojans, father of Dolon, Ov.

EUMĒNĒS, is, m. (Εὐμῆνης). *Eumenes*, private secretary to Philip and Alexander, and, after the death of the latter, governor of Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus, Nep.

EUMĒNĪDES, um, f. (Εὐμῆνιδες). *The Eumenes, the Gracious or Merciful Ones*; a euphemistic name for the Furies, Cic. *In the sing.*: A Fury, Sil.

EUMOLPĪDÆ, Grum, m. (Εὐμολπίδαι). *The Eumolpidae*, a sacerdotal family at Athens, Cic.

EUMOLPUS, i, m. (Εὐμολπος). *Eumolpus*. 1. A Thracian bard, poet, and priest of Ceres, who introduced the Eleusinian mysteries into Attica.—2. Another, the son of Musæus, Ov.

EUNŪCHUS, i, m. (εὐνοῦχος). I. *A eunuch*, Cic. II. The name of a comedy of Terence.

EUPHORBUS, i, m. (Εὐφωρβος). *Euphorbus*. 1. The son of Panthous, one of the bravest of the Trojans.—2. A Greek physician from whom a plant derived its name *euphorbia*.

EUPHRĀNOR, ōris, m. (Εὐφράνωρ). *Euphranor*, a distinguished statuary and painter, a native of Corinth, but who practised his art at Athens. He flourished about B.C. 326, Juv.

EUPHRĀTES, is, m. (Εὐφράτης). *Euphrates*. I. A great river of Western Asia, forming the boundary of Upper and Lower Asia, Plin. *Poet.* for the inhabitants of the banks of the Euphrates, Virg. II. A philosopher in the time of Pliny the younger, Plin. E.

EUPŌLIS, Idis, m. (Εὐπολῖς). *Eupolis*, a writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes.

EURĪPĪDĒS, is, m. (Εὐριπίδης). *Euripides*, the name of a celebrated Greek tragedian, Cic.

EURĪPĪDĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Euripides*; E. carmen, Cic.

EURĪPUS or -OS, i, m. (Εὐρίπος). *Euripus*. I. *A strait, channel or sound*, Cic. *Esp.*: Enripus, i, m. (Εὐρίπος), a strait between Boeotia and Eubœa, now *Golfo di Negroponte*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Any artificial canal or passage of water; “ductus aquarum quos isti nilos et e. vocant,” Cic. III. *Esp.*: A ditch or trench surrounding the circus, Suet.

EURŌNŌTUS, i, m. (Εὐρόνοτος). *The south-southeast wind*, Plin.

EURŌPA, æ, and EURŌPE, ōs, f. (Εὐρώπη). *Europa*. I. Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, mother of Sarpædon and Minos by Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete, Ov. *Poet. meton.* of the portico on the *Campus Martius*, which was ornamented with work representing the rape of Europa, Mart. II. A part of the world, *Europe*.

EURŌPÆUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the daughter of Agenor*, i. e. *Europa*, Ov.; —*European*; E. adversarii, Nep.

EURŌTAS, æ, m. (Εὐρώτας). *Eurotas*, the principal river of Laconia, now *Basilipotamo*.

EURŌUS, a, um, adj. (Eurus). *Of or relating to the east, eastern*, Virg.

EURUS, i, m. (εὐρος). *The southeast wind*, called also *Voltumnus*, Plin. *Plur.*, Ov. *Meton.* for the morning wind or breeze, Ov. (*opp.* Zephyrus). *Poet. for the east*, Val. Flac. *Gen.* for the wind, Virg.

EURŪDICE, ōs, f. (Εὐρύδικη). *Eurydice*. 1. The wife of Orpheus; she died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus brought her back from the infernal regions; but since, contrary to his promise, he looked round after her on the road, he lost her again, Ov.—2. A daughter of Danaus, Hyg.—3. A slave of Rhea Silvia, Enn. ap. Cic.

EURŪLŌCHUS, i, m. (Εὐρύλοχος). *Eurylochus*, the only one of Ulysses' companions who resisted the effects of the enchantment of Circe.

EURŪNŌME, ōs, f. (Εὐρύνομη). *Eurynome*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothea, Ov.

EURYSTHEUS (*τριγύλ*), *ἥ, m.* (*Εὐρύσθης*). *Eurystheus*, a son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus, king of Mycenæ, who imposed the twelve labors on Hercules, Ov.

EURYTUS, *i, m.* (*Εὐρύτος*). *Eurytus*, 1. A king of Echiaia, the father of Iole, Ov.—2. A centaur, Ov.; called also Eurythion, id.

EUSCHÈME, *adv.* (*εὐσχημῶς*). *Gracefully, prettily*, Plaut.

EUTERPE, *ἑς, f.* (*Εὐτέρπη*). *Euterpe*, the muse of music or harmony, Hor.

EUTRŌPIUS, *li, m.* (Flavius). *Eutropius*, a Roman historian who lived in the middle of the fourth century; he is the author of a *Breviarium Historie Romanæ*.

EUXINUS, *a, um, adj.* (usually with Pontus), (*Εὐξίνος*, *hospitable*). *Euxine*, a name given to the Black Sea; *E. Mare*, Ov. *Abol.*: Euxinus, i (*æ*. Pontus), Ov.

Ē-VĀCŪO, *ἔre, ūtum, tr.* (e, vacuus). *I. Prop.*: To empty, purge; e. alvum, Plin. *II. Fig.*: To make void, cancel, Cod. Just.

ĒVADNĒ, *ἑς, f.* (*Ἐβάνη*). *Evadne*, daughter of Iphus, wife of Capaneus; she threw herself into the flames of the funeral pile erected for her husband, Ov.

Ē-VĀDO, *ἔre, si, sum, intr. and tr.* [*perf. sync. evasi*, Hor.]. *I. Intr. prop.* (1) To go out or forth.—(2) To escape, get away or out of.—(3) *Fig.*: e. s.—(4) *Exp.*: To turn out, to become, to have an issue or end, result.—(5) To be fulfilled, come to pass. *II. Tr.* (6) *Prop.*: To climb, mount up, ascend.—(7) *Exp.*: To fly from, escape, get away.—(8) *Fig.*: To escape.

EX. (1) e. ex balneis, Cic.;—ex abditis sedibus e. atque exire, id.—(2) aut e. morbo evasurum ægrotum, aut e. periculo navem, Cic.—(3) accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc ære cumque pererrant, quod, Cic.—(4) quos iudicabit non posse oratores e., Cic.;—pestilencia in longos morbos evasit, the pestilence terminated in long diseases, Liv. *Of abstract subjects*: ut ita fastidiosæ mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, Cic.—(5) aliquando id quod somniavimus, e., Cic.—(6) e. annum, Tac.;—e. ardua, Liv.—(7) [effugere], e. angustias, Liv.;—e. flammam, to get out of the flame, Virg.—(8) e. gravem casum, Tac. *SYN.* See EVASUMPO.

ĒVĀGĀTĪO, *ἔnis, f.* (evago). *A wandering; e. stellarum*, Plin.

Ē-VĀGĪNO, *ἔre, tr.* (e, vagina). *To unsheathe.*

Ē-VĀGOR, *ἔri, intr. and tr. dep.* *I. Intr.* (1) To wander out of the way, to ramble, to rove about, to roam.—2. To go beyond the just limits, to wander, Cic.—3. To spread, extend, Liv. *II. Tr.* (4) To stray beyond, to overstep any thing. *EX.* (1) nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv.—(4) e. ordinem, Hor.

Ē-VĀLESCO, *ἔre, vālti, intr. incept.* (e, valeo). *I. Prop.* (1) To become strong, grow or increase in strength, to increase, grow. *II. Fig.* (2) *s. s.*—(3) In the *perf.*: To be equal to a thing, to be able.—(4) To prevail, to spread, to be current. *EX.* (1) sed hoc felicit; evaluit, Quint.; Plin.;—quum evaluisse flagella pedes binos, Plin.—(2) adjecta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint.—(3) ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hos ita evaluerit, Quint.—(4) ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paullatim, Tac.

Ē-VALLO, *ἔre, tr.* (vallis). *To free from the husk or shell, winnow (corn), clean*, Plin.

ĒVAN, *m.* (*Εἰς*). A surname of Bacchus.

ĒVANDER, *dri, m.* (*Ἐβάνδος*). *Evander*, 1. A son of Carmentis of Pallantium, in Arcadia; he migrated sixty years before the Trojan war into Italy, and there founded a town named Pallantium, on the Tiber, at the foot of the Palatine hill, which was subsequently incorporated with Rome, Liv.—2. A Greek artist, whom M. Antonius brought with him from Alexandria to Rome, Plin.

ĒVANDRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Evander*; *E. ensis*, i. e. of Pallas, the son of Evander, Virg.

ĒVANDRUS, *nom. Gr. for Evander*, Virg.

Ē-VĀNESCO, *ἔre, nūi, intr.* *I. Prop.* (1)

To vanish, pass away, disappear, be lost, perish. *II. Fig.* (2) *s. s.* *EX.* (1) e. vinum et salamentum vetustate, i. e. loses its strength, becomes rapid, Cic.—(2) omnis eorum memoria evanuit, Cic. *SYN.* EVANESCO; EXANESCO.—EVANESCERE, to vanish away, disappear.—EXANESCERE (areo), to become dry, disappear by evaporation. *Fig.*: exaruerunt orationes Galbæ, wear out of esteem and value.

ĒVĀNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (evanesco). *I. Prop.*: Vanishing, passing away; e. viriditas, Plin. *Fig.*: e. gaudium, Sen.

ĒVANS, *antis.* *Ereducing EVOE* (at the festival of Bacchus), Virg.;—shouting, raving.

ĒVĀPŌRĀTĪO, *ἔnis, f.* (evaporo). *An evaporating, evaporation*; e. terræ, Sen.

Ē-VĀPŌRO, *ἔre, tr.* *To evaporate*, Gell.

Ē-VĀSTO, *ἔre, tr.* *To lay waste, devastate*: ibi duo consulares exercitus omnia evastarunt, Liv.

ĒVAX, *interj.* (*εὐᾶ*). *Well done! bravo!*

1. **ĒVECTUS**, *a, um, pt.* of eveho.

2. **ĒVECTUS**, *ḡs, m.* (eveho). *An export of goods, exportation*, Plin.

Ē-VĒHO, *ἔre, vxi, vectum, tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) To carry or convey out or forth.—(2) To exalt, extol, promote, advance.—(3) Middle: To ride or drive out or forth. *Of ships*: To sail out or forth. *II. Fig.* (4) Same as (1).—*EX.* (1) omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustis evecta esse, Cic.—(2) e. ad deos, Hor.;—e. in caelum, Virg.;—spe vana evectus, lifted up by, proud with vain hope, Liv.;—opes evectæ privatum modum, riches raised above a private condition.—(3) evectus effreno equo, rushing forth at full gallop, Liv.;—in ancoras e., id.—(4) ut semel e Piræo, eloquentia erecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. *SYN.* See ADVEXO.

Ē-VELLO, *ἔre, velli, vulsum, tr.* [*perf. vulsi*, Flor.]. *I. Prop.* (1) To tear, pull, or pluck out. *II. Fig.* (2) To pull up, i. e. eradicate, destroy; extirpate. *EX.* (1) linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic.—(2) consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.;—e. scrupulum ex animo, id. *SYN.* See EXTRAHO.

Ē-VĒNĪO, *ire, vĕni, ventum, intr.* *I. Prop.* (1) To come out or forth. *II. Fig.* (2) To come forth, i. e. To come to pass, occur, happen.—(3) *Exp.*: To turn out, issue, result [evado, of persons or things; evenio, only of things]. *EX.* (1) tota arundo serius predicto tempore evenit, comes forth, grows up, Col.—(2) e. alui, to come to any body (as his share), to be any body's fate, befall any body, fall to any body's lot: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.;—quem (tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferne evenit, habet, etc., id.;—quod plerumque e., what for the most part happens, id.;—forte evenit ut, it chanced that, id.;—vereor ne idem eveniat in meas literas, that my letter will have the same

fa'te; si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to him*, i. e. *in case he should die*, Suet.—(3) *eventus est alceja exitus negotii*, in quo quæri solet, quid ex quaque re eveniret, eveniat, eventurum sit, Cic.;—bene atque feliciter eveniat, *may it turn out well and happily*, id. SYN. *Evenit, impere*. See ACCIDIT (Accido).

Ē-VENTĪLO, āre, tr. *To purify by airing* (aerem graviozem) emendat assiduū hincorum jacatu eventillando, Plin.;—e. frumenta, *to ventilate, to purify by winnowing*, Col.

ĒVENTUM, i, n. (evenio). I. (1) *That which has come to pass, an event, occurrence*. II. (2) *An end, issue, result*. EX. (1) plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic.—(2) *Most frequently in the plur.*: consilia eventis ponderare, id. *In the sing.*: existimato, me stultitiae mee penam ferre gravius quam eventū, id. SYN. See CASUS.

ĒVENTUS, ūa, m. (id.). I. (1) *An event, occurrence*. II. (2) *Issue, result, consequence*. EX. (1) mihi a peritis in Asia prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.—(2) in rebus magnis memoriaeque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea e. expectantur, Cic.;—e. orationis, id. *Personified*: Bonus E., a tutelary deity of the Roman country people, i. e. *Success*, Plin. SYN. See CASUS.

ĒVENUS, i, m. (Ēivnos). *Eevenus*, a river of Etolia, now Fidiari, Ov.

Ē-VERBĒRO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* 1. *To strike out, to strike, dash, buffet*; e. os oculosque hostis, Quint.—2. *To strike off or down*. II. *Fig.*: 3. *To incite*, Gell.

Ē-VERGO, ēre, tr. *To turn out, to pour out or forth, send forth*; montes nullos apertos everguat rivos, *send forth*, Liv.

ĒVERRĪCŪLUM, i, n. (everro). I. *Prop.*: *That by which things are swept or drawn out, a fishing net, a drag-net*, Varr. II. *Meton.*: e. malitiarum omnium, *that which removes entirely*, Cic.;—quod umquam hujusmodi e. ulla in provincia fuit? *plunderer*, with sarcastic allusion to Verres, id.

Ē-VERRO, ēre, verri, versum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To sweep out*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To plunder thoroughly, to pillage*. EX. (1) e. purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col.—(2) quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

ĒVERSĪO, ōnis, f. (everto). I. *Prop.* (1) *An overthrowing, a destroying, ejection, expulsion*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Overthrow, destruction, ruin*. EX. (1) e. columnæ, Cic.;—e. templorum, Quint.;—e. possidentium, Flor.—(2) hinc patriæ prodiones, hinc rerum publicarum everisiones, Cic.;—e. omnis vitæ, id.

ĒVERSOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *Prop.*: *A destroyer*; as, e. Carthaginiis et Numantiae, Quint. II. *Fig.*: e. civitatis, Cic.;—e. hujus imperii, id.

ĒVERSUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of everro. *Swept or turned out*. II. *pt.* of everto, *overthrown*.

Ē-VERTO, ēre, verti, versum, tr. [evorto]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To cast or drive out, to turn forth or out, to bring, push, or drive forth or out*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To upset, overthrow, destroy*.—(3) *To thrust any body out of an estate, to eject*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To overthrow, upset*.—(5) *To overthrow to the very foundation, to destroy utterly*. EX. (1) e. cervicis, *to twist, to turn one way and the other*, Ter.—(2) e. navem, Cic.;—e. Carthaginem, id.—(3) e. pupillum fortunis patriis, id.;—e. eos fortunis omnibus, id.—(4) *vi atque impressione*, *to ruin*.—(5) e. funditus civitates, Cic.;—e. funditus amicitiam, id.;—e. leges, testamenta, *to invalidate, annul*, id. SYN. See DESTRAVO.

Ē-VESTĪGĀTUS, a, um, part. (e, vestigo). *Traced or searched out*, Ov.

ĒVĪAS, ādis, f. (ivās). *A Bacchanal*, Hor.

ĒVICTUS, a, um, *pt.* of evinco.

Ē-VĪDENS, entis, adj. (e, video). *Clear, visible, apparent, evident, manifest*; in causis, si quid est e., Cic.;—plerique tamen definitiones ipsarum etiam evidentium rerum non improbant, id. *Of persons*: e. auctores, *those most to be depended upon, most credible*, Plin. SYN. *EVĪDENS*; *PERSPICUUS*.—*Evidens, evident, visible, plain, easy*.—*Perspicuus* (perspicio), *transparent, perspicuous*; liquor perspicuus, Ov.;—plus est evidentia quam perspicuitas, Quint.

ĒVIDENTER, adv. (evidens). *Clearly, plainly, manifestly*, Liv.

ĒVIDENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Clearness, evidence*, Cic.

Ē-VĪGĪLO, āre, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.*: *To awake*, Plin.;—*to be watchful, attentive, or vigilant*. *Meton.*: in quo evigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes mee, si etc., Cic. II. *Tr.*: *To spend or pass one's time without sleep*, Tib.;—*to labor at or compose any thing by night* (conf., *ELUCUBRO*), Ov. *Fig.*: at tua consilia quam evigilata tuis cogitationibus! Cic. SYN. See ADVIGILO.

Ē-VILESCO, ēre, lūi, intr. incep. *To become worthless, mean, or despicable*; cuius criminatōnibus eviliissent pericula sua, Tac.

Ē-VINCĪO, clre, vixi, vinctum, tr. *To bind or wind round with any thing; simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit*, Tac.

Ē-VINCO, ēre, vici, victum, tr. (1) *To conquer entirely, overcome thoroughly, to cease or finish conquering*.—(2) *To carry a point, to succeed in accomplishing an object*, Liv.—(3) *For convincio, to prove, demonstrate*. EX. (1) evicit omnia assuetus prædæ miles, Liv.—(2) evincunt instando, ut literæ sibi ad Tarquinius darentur, Liv.—(3) si puerilis his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. SYN. *EVINCO*; *PERVINCO*.—*Evincere, to convict, gain one's point*; also, *to overcome, drive out*; Platanus evincit ulmos, Hor.—*Pervincere, to overcome, prevail over*; Cato restitit et pervicit, Cato opposed it and gained the day, succeeded.

ĒVINCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of evinco.

Ē-VISCĒRO, āre, tr. I. *To take out the entrails, to disembowel, eviscerate*, Enn. ap. Cic. II. *Gen.*: *To tear to pieces*, Virg.

ĒVĪTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (evito). *Avoidable*, Ov. SYN. *EVITABILIS*; *EVITANDUS*.—*Evitabilis, avoidable, that may be shunned*.—*Evitandus, that ought to be shunned, that must be shunned*.

ĒVĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (evito). *An avoiding; e. malorum*, Quint.

1. **Ē-VĪTO**, āre, tr. *To avoid, shun*, Cic. SYN. *EVITO*; *DEVITO*.—*Evitare, to avoid by going from*.—*Devitare, to avoid by going aside*.

2. **Ē-VĪTO**, āre, tr. (e, vīta). *To take away life, to kill*, Enn. ap. Cic.

ĒVĪUS, ūi, m. (Ēivios). *Euios*, a surname of Bacchus, Cic.; Hor.

ĒVŌCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (evoco). I. *Gen.*: *A calling out, calling forth*; e. inferorum, a summoning, calling, Plin. II. *Esp.*: *A summoning of a debtor*, Hirt. B. AL.;—*a calling to arms in case of emergency*, Aut. Her.

ĒVŌCĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who calls to arms, or to enlist*; e. servorum et civium perditorem, Cic.

Ē-VŌCO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To call out or forth, to entice forth.*—(2) *In Milit.*: *To summon, to call out.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To call forth, produce.* EX. (1) sic te iis (litteris) evocabam, ut nihil acrius neque incitatus heri posset, Cic. *Exp. t. t. in the language of religious ceremony*; e. deos, to call the tutelary gods out of a bewitched town, Liv.—(2) (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. *Subst.*: Evocati, ōrum, m. *Soldiers* who, having served their time, were called upon to serve as volunteers in case of emergency, Cic.—(3) prohibita non prāmiorum mercedibus evocata, called forth, incited, Cic.;—misericordia nullius oratione evocata, called forth, produced, id. SYN. See Devoco.

ĒVOE (*diavōl.*), interi. (ῥιῶι). A shout of joy at the feast of Bacchus, huzza! hurra! Ov.

ĒVŌLITO, āre, intr. freq. (evolo). *To fly out*; e. ad requirēdos cibos (columbæ), Col.

Ē-VŌLO, āre, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To fly out or forth.*—(2) *To come forth, hasten forth.* II. *Fig.* (3) s. s. EX. (1) e. ex quercu (aquila), Cic.—(2) qui ex corporum vinculis, tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.;—exanimatus evolat e senatu, id.—(3) il, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.;—e. altius certe noluerunt, *to rise*, Cic.;—sic evolavit oratio, ut, rushed forth, id. SYN. See Avolo.

ĒVŌLŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (evolo). *An unrolling or opening, a finding of a passage in a book by turning the leaves*; hence, a reading, a perusing.

ĒVŌLŪTUS, a, um, pt. of evolvo.

Ē-VOLVO, āre, volvi, vŏlūtum, tr. [*by diacresis*, evolvam, Catull.; evoluisse, Ov.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To roll out or forth, to roll.*—(2) *To unroll a parchment, to read while unrolling a book.*—(3) *Poet.*: *To spin out, to spin to an end.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To unfold, develop.*—(5) *Exp.*: *To unroll, unfold, clear up, develop, to set forth, relate.* EX. (1) e. volumen epistolarum, *to turn the pages or leaves, in order to find a passage*, Cic.;—e. se or evolvi *in middle sense*: *To roll, move on, forth, or out of*; roll down; as, Danubius in Pontum vastis se fluminibus evolvit, Plin.—(2) evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic.;—e. poetas, id.—(3) *Said of the Fates*: sorores debeuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov.—(4) si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem e., Cic.—(5) naturam rerum omnium e., id. SYN. See Devolve.

Ē-VŌMO, āre, ūi, Itum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To spit or vomit out, or forth, to discharge by vomiting.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To discharge, drive out, empty.* II. *Fig.* (3) s. s. EX. (1) easque (cunchas) e., Cic.—(2) quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomerit forasque eiecerit, Cic.;—e. pecuniam devorant, i. e. *to return, disgorge*, id.—(3) Nilus in Egyptum mare se evomit, *false or empties itself*.—(4) ut inquirat aliam, apud quem evomat virus acerbatis suæ, Cic. SYN. See Vomo.

Ē-VULGO, āre, tr. *To divulge, make public*; civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv.

ĒVULSIŌ, ōnis, f. (evello). *A pulling or tearing out*; e. dentis, Cic.

ĒVULSUS, a, um, pt. of evello.

EX or E (the latter only before consonants), prep. with abl. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of place*: *Out of, from.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of time*: *Immediately after, after, directly after.*—(3) *Denoting a certain point in a space of time*: *From, since, ever since.*—(4) *In stating a date*: *Same.*—(5) *Gen.*: *Out of, from.*—(6) *In speaking of a multitude or number*: *Out of, from among, out of the num-*

ber of.—(7) Sometimes instead of a genitive: *Of.*—(8) *Denoting the material of which a thing is made*: *Of, from.*—(9) *Denoting a cause, occasion, or origin of a thing*: *Out of, from, on account of, through, by means of.*—(10) *Denoting conformity*: *After, according to, in conformity with.*

PHRASES. ex or e re, ex usu, *of advantage*; ex injuria, *of disadvantage, of injury*; e republica, *for the safety of the state*; ex itinere, *on or by the way*; ex fuga, *during flight*; ex equo, *on horseback*; coquere ex aqua, *in water*; ex vino, *in wine*. *Adverbial*: ex aquo, *equally, fairly*; ex cominodo, *contentedly*; ex industria, *designedly, on purpose*; ex inopinato, *insperato, unexpectedly*; ex tempore, *on the spur of the occasion, off hand, without previous consideration, impromptu*; ex parte, *partly, in part*; ex facili, *easily*; ex integro, *afresh, anew*; e vestigio, *forthwith, straightway*; e regione, *opposite, over against*; ex diverso, *differently*; ex confesso, *confessedly*; ex aperto, *openly*; ex fide, *faithfully*; ex improviso, *suddenly, unawares*; ex ordine, *orderly, in order, etc.* EX. (1) influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic.;—cecidisse ex equo dicitur, *from the horse*, id.;—e curru trahitur, id.;—globum terræ eminentem e mari, *out of the sea*. *Denoting origin or descent*: quod erat ex eodem municipio, id.;—Epicurei e Græcia, id. *Denoting a place whence any thing proceeds*: ex hac parte illinc, Cic.;—ex hoc ipso loco, id.—(2) Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.;—ex prætura, id.;—aliud ex alio, *one after the other*, id.;—diem ex die expectare, *one day after another*, lit. *day after day*.—(3) ex eo tempore, id.;—ex eo die, quod, id.—(4) Romæ vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, id.;—hunc iudicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id.—(5) majores ex otio fructus capere, Cic.;—ex alio or alga re querere, requirere, audire, intelligere, sperare, etc.—(6) qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti esset propter severitatem, Cic.;—unus ex illis decemviris, id.—(7) has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Cæs.—(8) status ex ære facta, id.—(9) quum esset ex ære alieno commota civitas, Cic.;—ex vulnere æger, id.;—ex vulneribus perire, *to die of his wounds*, id.;—ex quo fit, ut, id.;—e quo efficitur, non ut, id. *In denoting the object from which a thing derives its name*: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.—(10) majores primum jurare ex sui animi sententia quæque voluerunt, Cic.;—ex senatus sententia, id.;—ex sententia, *according to one's wish*, id.;—ex edicto, ex decreto, ex lege, ex consuetudine, etc., id. SYN. See A; Ab. In composition, E is found before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, and before j and v; as, *ebulo, educio, ejicio, ercho, etc.* Ez is used before vowels, and also before h, e, p, q, t, s; as, *exaro, exhibeo, excuratio, etc.*; and before f, ex sometimes becomes ef; as, *efficio*. In signification it denotes, 1. *prop.* and *met. freq.*: *A going out or forth*; and sometimes in an upward direction; also, a change from one state to another.—2. *A completing or bringing to an end*; hence, *to cease from*; as, *exinco*.—3. It is sometimes intensive, in the sense of *utterly, completely*; as, *emori, encare, etc.* So, *edurus, efferus, elementabilis, etc.*—4. Sometimes it is privative; as, *exanimo, elinguis, enormis, exspes, exanguis, etc.*

EXÁCERBESCO, āre, intr. incep. (exacerbo). *To become angry or vexed, to be irritated*; quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App.

EX-ÁCERBO, āre, tr. *To irritate, provoke, make angry, make more violent*; recenti alga ita exacerbantur animi, Liv. SYN. See ASPERO.

EXACTIŌ, ōnis, f. (exigo). (1) *A driving out,*

ex'pelling.—(2) *An exacting, a demanding*.—(3) *Exp.*: *A demanding of payment, a collecting of debts*.—(4) *An impost, tax*.—(5) *An accomplishing, finishing, perfecting*. EX. (1) e. regum, Cic.—(2) e. operis, Col.—(3) ne extrema e. nostrorum nominum expectetur, Cic.—(4) acerbissima e. capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax*, Cic.—(5) officinatoris probabitur e., Vitr. SYN. (4), See TABULATOR.

EXACTOR, ōris, m. (exigo). (1) *One who drives out or expels*.—(2) *One who demands, or who sees that a sufficient quantity of work is done; an overseer, superintendent*.—(3) *A collector of taxes, a tax-gatherer*. EX. (1) e. regum, Liv.—(2) e. operis, Liv.;—e. supplicii, *one who fulfils or puts into execution, an executioner*, Liv.—(3) provincia differta exactoribus, Cæs.

1. EXACTUS, a, um, I. pt. of exigo. II. Adj.: *Exact, accurate*; difficile est, quot ceciderint exacto affirmare numero, Liv.

2. EXACTUS, ūs, m. (exigo). *A driving away*; e. mercis, i. e. *sale*, Auct. Decl.

EX-ACŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To make very sharp or pointed, to sharpen or point*. II. Fig. (2) s. s.—(3) *Exp.*: *To rouse, incite, indigate, encourage*. EX. (1) qua (cote) ferramenta sepe exacta sunt, Plin.—(2) nisi mucronem aliquem tribunicium exacuisset in nos, Cic.;—e. ut oculorum ac ingenii aciem, id.—(3) velim cohortere et exacuas Cluatium, Cic. SYN. See ACCO.

EX-ACŪTIO, ōnis, f. (exacuo). *A sharpening, pointing*; e. calami, Plin.

EX-ADVERSUS (advorsus) and EX-ADVERSUS. Adv. and prep. *Over against, opposite*. I. Adv.: ea sita erat advorsum, Ter. *With dat.*: e. ei loco Tonstrina erat, id. II. Prep. c. acc.: ara e. eum locum consecrata est, Cic.;—e. Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep.

EX-EDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. *A building, erecting*; hence, *meton.*, of style: *Structure*; ipsa autem e. posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

EX-EDIFICIO, ēre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To finish building, to construct, erect*. II. Fig. (2) *To complete, finish*.—(3) *To turn out of doors*. EX. (1) e. Capitulum, Cic.;—e. hunc mundum, id.—(2) ne graveris e. id opus quod instituiti, Cic.—(3) nam exedificavisset me ex his ædibus, Plaut. SYN. See EDIFICIO.

EX-ÆQUATIO, ōnis, f. I. Prop.: *A putting on a level, equalling, a level*, Vitr. II. Fig.: *A levelling, equality*, Liv.

EX-ÆQUO, ēre, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) *Prop.*: *To make level, plain, smooth, even or equal, to equalize*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To put on the same footing, treat as equal or the same, make equal*. II. Intr. (3) *To be equal to, to come up to, reach*. EX. (1) tunc proclatio ea impleatur arena, et exæquetur cum margine, Vitr.—(2) qui, quum plures erant, paucis nobis e. non poterant, Cic.;—exæquanda sunt facta dictis, *the words must come up to the facts*, i. e. *facts have to be represented in adequate words*, Sall.—(3) *With acc.*: ut longitudo plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exæquet, A. Her. SYN. See ÆQUO.

EX-ÆSTŪO, ēre, intr. and tr. I. Intr.: *To be in a ferment, to rise or swell as the sea*; utcumque exæstuat aut deficit mare, Liv. *Exp.*: *To boil up with heat, to glow*, Suet. *Fig.*: e. ira, Ov. II. Tr.: *To cause to boil up*, Lucr. SYN. See ARDEO.

EXAGGERATIO, ōnis, f. (exaggero). I. Prop.: *A throwing up of mounds*;—Conor: *A*

mound, Just. II. Fig.: *Exaggeration, amplification, elevation*, Cic.

EXAGGERATUS, a, um, pt. of exaggero. *Heaped up, amplified*; e. verborum volubilitate.

EX-AGGĒRO, ēre, I. Prop. (1) *To raise a mound, dam or dike; to throw up earth, to heap up*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To increase, augment*. II. Fig. (3) *To heap up*.—(4) *To exult, amplify, heighten*. EX. (1) jubet planitium ramis impeditam exaggerari, Curt.—(2) e. rem familiarum, Cic.—(3) hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant, *heaped, as it were, death on death*, Auct. B. Hisp.—(4) nihil est ad exaggerandam orationem accommodatus, quam, Cic.;—e. beneficium verbis, id. SYN. See AGGERO.

EX-AGĪTATOR, ōris, m. *A censurer*, Plato;—e. omnium rhetorum hunc miratur unum, Cic.; from

EX-ĀGĪTO, ēre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To drive out, to drive from one place to another, to expel*. II. Fig. (2) *Gen.*: *To hunt up, i. e. to persecute, harass, disturb, torment*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To attack violently with words, to scold, revile, censure, rebuke, rail or jeer at*.—(4) *To rouse passionately, excite the passions, to incite*.—(5) *Of the mind: To excite, disturb*. EX. (1) ut quicquid facis subderit, exagitet et in summum reducat, Col.—(2) istius injuriis exagitati, Cic.—(3) quum etiam Demosthenes exagitatur, Cic.;—exagitantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallacie, id.—(4) ut hujus (Platonis) et aliorum philosophorum disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, Cic.—(5) ne et meum macerem exagitem, et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic.

EX-ĀGŌGA, æ, f. (ἐξαγωγή). *An export or shipping of goods, exportation*, Plaut.

EX-ALBESCO, ēre, būi, intr. incip. I. Prop.: *To turn or become white*, Gell. II. Fig.: *To grow deadly pale*, Cic.

EX-ALBIDUS, a, um, adj. *Whitish, white*; e. rami (arboris), Plin.

EX-ALTO, ēre, tr. I. To raise. II. (2) *To deepen*. EX. (1) deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen.—(2) fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col.

EX-AMĒN, inis, n. (ex, agmen). I. (*A crowd going or flying out*; hence, (1) *A swarm, crowd, shoal, multitude, a swarm of bees*. II. *The means of examining*; hence, (2) *very rare: The tongue of a balance*; hence, (3) *A proving, testing*.—(4) *Fig.*: *An inquiry, inquest, examination*. EX. (1) apium examinibus, Cic.—(2) Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances sustinet, Virg.—(3) examenve improbum in illa castiges trutina, Pers.—(4) legumque examina servant, Ov.

EX-ĀMĪNATIO, ōnis, f. *A weighing, balance, equilibrium*, Vitr.

EX-ĀMĪNO, ēre, intr. and tr. (examen). I. Intr. prop. (1) (according to examen I.). *To form a swarm, to swarm*. II. Tr. prop. (2) (examen II.). *To weigh, weigh out*.—Intr. (3) *To be in a state of equilibrium, to be balanced*.—Tr. (4) *To weigh over (in one's mind), ponder, consider, inquire into, investigate, examine*. EX. (1) examinant alvi, Col.—(2) (acr) tamquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic.;—taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, *tried*, Cæs.—(3) cogit examinari oneris maximi pondus, Vitr.—(4) quæ non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic.;—e. diligenter verborum omnium pondera, id. SYN. EXAMINO; PONDERO; LIBRO.—*Examinare, to try by weight, to make equal*.—*Ponderare, to try whether a thing is of the proper weight*; Dum nummula-

rius ponderat argentum, Plaut.—Librare, to counterbalance, to counterpoise; tellus librata suis ponderibus, Ov.

EX-AMPLEXOR, āri, tr. dep. To embrace, clasp; tu, per deos, inquit, hunc e., Auct. Her.

EX-AMUSSIM, ado. (ex, amussis, according to rule, by a ruler; hence,) Exactly, accurately.

EX-ANCIO (less correctly exantlo), āre, tr. I. Prop. : To carry, bring, or take out as a servant, to care for, Pac. ap. Non. Esp. : To draw out, exhaust; exhaurio, Plaut. II. Fig. : To go through, endure, suffer; Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, Cic.;—quum exanclavisset omnes labores, id.

EX-ANIMALIS, e, adj. I. Pass. : Deprived of life, dead. II. Act. : Killing, mortal, deadly, Plaut. SYN. See EXANIMIS.

EXANIMATIO, ōnis, f. (exanimō). I. Prop. : A depriving of breath, as suffocating; e. vulvarum, i. e. hysterics, Plin. II. Fig. : Terror, fright; e. metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

EX-ANIMIS, e, and EX-ANIMUS, a, um, adj. (ex, anima). I. Prop. (1) Without breath, lifeless, without life. II. Fig. (2) Dealt with fright, greatly terrified or alarmed, terror-struck, panic-struck. EX. (1) Exanimis; ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. Exanimus, mostly in plur. : tum convulsos laniosque et partim exanimos ante vallum projecit, Tac.—(2) Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu, Virg. SYN. EXANIMIS; INANIMUS; EXANIMALIS.—Exanimis, lifeless. Prop. and fig. : Inanimus, inanimate, that never had life; inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic.—Exanimatis, deprived of life, or that deprives of life. See the word.

EX-ANIMO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To deprive of air or wind; also, II. (2) To deprive of breath or life.—(3) In the pass. : To be deprived of life, to be killed, to die.—(4) Part. : Killed, dead.—(5) Meton. : To be exhausted, deprived of strength. III. Fig. (6) To deprive of life or spirit, to kill with fear, grief, etc.; to discourage. EX. (1) e. folles, Auct. Ætne.—(2) e. se taxo, Cæs.—(3) (Epanimondos) quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic.—(4) quo percussio et exanimato, Cæs.—(5) simul fore ut duplicato cursu Cesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Cæs. (7) abstract objects: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, without breath, power, or life, Cic.—(6) te metus exanimant, Cic.;—Sic exanimatus sum, ut, id.

EXANIMUS, a, um. See EXANIMIS.

EXANTLO, āre. See EXANCIO.

EX-ARDESCO, āre, arsi, arsum, intr. incerp. I. Prop. (1) To take fire, to be kindled, become hot. II. Fig. (2) To take fire, i. e. to be kindled or inflamed, to burn. EX. (1) facilis ad ardescendum, Cic.—(2) e. iracundia ac stomacho, Cic.;—ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia.

EX-ARESCO, āre, arui, intr. incerp. I. Prop. (1) To become dry, dry up. II. Fig. (2) To pass away, disappear, decay, lose vigor. EX. (1) e. amnes, Cic.;—e. lacrimæ, dry up, id.—(2) e. vetus urbanitas, Cic.;—e. facultas orationis, id. SYN. See EVANESCO.

EX-ARMO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To deprive of arms, to disarm.—(2) To strip of power, debilitate, weaken, enervate. II. Fig. (3) To disarm. EX. (1) e. cohortes, Tac.;—e. navem, to take down the rigging, to unrig.—(2) quo quidem (bello) ipsi exarmati, etc., Vell.—(3) e. nautas mirabili forma, Petr.

EX-ARO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To plough or dig up, dig out.—(2) Fig. : To raise, gain, or

acquire by tillage. II. Gen. (3) To plough, till, cultivate, work.—(4) To write on a wax tablet, to put or mark down, to note down. EX. (1) e. sepulcra, Cic.;—e. puerum, id.—(2) (aratores) tantum labore suo frumenti exarabant, Cic.—(3) jugum vocabatur quod uno jugo boum in die exarari posset, Plin.—(4) undecimo die postquam a te discesseram hoc literarum exaravi, Cic.

EX-ASCIATUS, a, um, pt. (ascio). Cut with a carpenter's axe; hence, Adj. : Well-arranged.

EX-ASPERO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To make rough, roughen, to make uneven. II. Fig. (2) To irritate, provoke, exasperate. EX. (1) nisi vomitus fauces exasperavit, Cels.—(2) daratos eos (Gallo-græcos) tot malis exasperatosque accepit terra, savage, infuriated, Liv. SYN. See ASPERO.

EX-AUCTORO, āre, tr. I. Gen. (1) To dismiss from service, discharge from military duty, to discharge or dismiss from office. II. Esp. (2) To dismiss with disgrace, cashier. EX. (1) omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv.—(2) alias (legiones) exauctoravit, Suet. SYN. EXAUCTORATUS; ARE DIRUTUS.—Exauctoratus (miles) is a soldier discharged from military service.—Are dirutus (miles) is a soldier who had in some way forfeited his pay.

EX-AUDIO, āre, iri or li, itum, tr. I. (1) To hear from or at a distance. II. Meton. (2) To perceive by hearing, to perceive.—(3) To hear favorably, to grant.—(4) To listen to, give heed to, pay attention to. EX. (1) subito exaudivit binnitum, Cic.;—maxima voce, ut omnes e. possint dico, id.—(2) quam multa, que nos fugiant in cantu exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic.—(3) et deos preces aliquas exaudire, Plin.—(4) ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. SYN. See AUDIO.

EX-AUGEO, āre, tr. To increase greatly.

EXAUGURATIO, ōnis, f. A depriving of sanctity, profaning; omnium sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv., from

EX-AUGURO, āre, tr. To deprive of sanctity, to profane, desecrate, Liv.

EX-AUSPICIO, āre, intr. To take auspices from any thing, Plaut.

EX-BALLISTO, āre, tr. (ballista). Foretè : To settle with the ballista, to overcome by force, Plaut.

EXBIBO, āre, for ebibo, āre, Plaut.

EX-CÆCO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To blind, make blind.—(2) Of trees and plants : To deprive of eyes or buds.—(3) To stop up a river.—(4) To obscure or weaken a brilliant color, to darken. II. Fig. (5) s. s. EX. (1) num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic.—(2) quidam excaecant eum (vitern) auferendo oculos, Plin.—(3) flumina excaecata resident, Ov.—(4) fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin.—(5) excaecabat ingens fama oculos animosque miserorum, Petr. SYN. See CÆCO.

EX-CALCÆO (calcio), āre, tr. I. (1) To deprive of shoes, to unshoe, take off the shoes. II. Esp. (2) Of a tragic actor : To take off the couthurn, Sen.;—hæc, excalcæti, comic actors, Sen. EX. (1) petiit ut sibi pedes præberet excalcædos, Suet. Esp. pt. pass. : jussit posthæc excalcætos cursitare, without shoes, barefoot, Suet. Middle as verb finit. : neque unquam aut nocte aut die excalcæretur aut discingeretur, Vell.—(2) couthurnati excalcæantur et ad staturam suam redeunt, Sen.

EXCANDESCENTIA, æ, f. (excanDESCO). Choler, irritability, irascibility, Cic. SYN. See IRA.

EX-CANDESCO, ēre, dūi, *intr. incept.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To grow hot or heated, take fire, to glow.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To be inflamed, e. g. by anger or passion.* EX. (1) e. vitreae pilae sole adverso, Plin.—(2) hæc nullam habent vim nisi iræ excanduit fortuito, Cic. SYN. See CANDEO.

EX-CANTO, āre, *tr.* *To draw forth by enchantment, to charm out*, Sen. SYN. See DECANCTO.

EX-CARNIFICŌ, āre, ētum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* *To cut in pieces; e. alqm, Cic.* II. *Fig.* *To torture, torment; qualia excarnificati animi sunt.*

EXCAVATIO, ōnis, *f.* (excavo). *A hollowing out; e. lapidis, Sen.*

EX-CĀVO, āre, *tr.* *To hollow out; e. trullam.*

EX-CĒDO, ēre, cessi, cessum, *intr. and tr. [subj. perf. sync., excessus for excesseris, Ter.]* I. *Prop.* (1) *To go out, forth or away, to leave a place.*—(2) *Exp.* *To go beyond or pass a certain limit, to project, stand, or jut out.*—(3) *To depart this life, to die.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To exceed a given boundary or measure, to go beyond, pass a certain limit, to overstep, exceed.*—(5) *To disappear, vanish.* III. *Tr. prop.* (6) *To leave a place.*—(7) *Fig.* *To exceed the proper boundaries or measure, to overpass.* EX. (1) e. ex Italia, Cic.;—e. ex illa circumscriptione, id. *Abso.* *abit, excessit, evasit, erupit, id. With an expression denoting the end: ex his tenebris in lucem illam e., id.*—(2) sic omnes partes collocatæ sunt ut nulla excederet extra, id.—(3) si ille excessit e vita, Cic.;—also simply, excedere, to die, Plin.—(4) ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic.—(5) quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, id.—(6) facto senatus consulto ut urbem excederet Volsci, Liv.—(7) statura, quæ justam excederet, Suet. *Abso.* *excessit Fronto ac postulavit, digressed, Tac.* SYN. See ABZO.

EXCELLENS, entis, *pt. of excello. Raising itself, standing out, projecting.* II. *Adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *High.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Distinguished, excellent, superior, surpassing.* EX. (1) oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp.—(2) deos rerum omnium præstantia e., Cic.;—Brutus noster e. omni genere laudis, id.

EXCELLENTER, *adv.* (excellens). *Excellently, Cic.*

EXCELLENTĪA, æ, *f.* (excello). *Excellence, superiority, Cic.*

EX-CELLO, ēre, cellūi, celsum, *tr. and intr. [pres. ind., excellet, M. Æmil. ap. Dion.; pres. subj., exceleat, Cic. Fr. ap. Prisc.]* I. *Tr.* *To raise on high, according to Festus.* II. *Intr.* *To raise one's self, or to be raised; then, Meton.: To distinguish one's self, excel, surpass, usually in a good sense; as, ut is qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur, Cic.;—ut inter quos posset e., cum iis se pateretur æquari, id. In a bad sense: qui singulis vitiis excellunt aut etiam pluribus, Cic.* SYN. See ANTECELLO.

EXCELSE, *adv.* (excelsus). I. *Prop.* (1) *On high, loftily.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Haughtily, loftily.* EX. (1) Si vitis scandit e., Col.—(2) e. magni- centiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic.

EXCELSITAS, itis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* *Height; e. montium, Plin.* II. *Fig.* *Loftiness, sublimity; e. animi, Cic.*

EXCELSUS, a, um, I. *pt. of excello.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.* *High, elevated, lofty.*—(2) *Fig.* *High, noble, sublime, lofty, grand.* EX. (1) e. locus, Cic.;—e. porticus, id. *Subst. n.* *simulacrum Jovis facere majus et in e. collocare, Cic.*—(2) te natura excelsum genuit, Cic.;

—animus e., id.;—excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. *Subst. n.* *qui magno imperio præditi in excelso ætatem habent, i. e. in a high position, Sall.* A title under the emperors, e. g. of the præfectus prætorio, *Highness.* SYN. See ALTUS.

EXCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (excipio). I. (1) *An exception, a limitation, restriction.* II. *In Law: An exception, i. e. a form containing an objection on the part of the defendant respecting the statement of the plaintiff, as being incorrect, illegal, etc., Cic.* EX. (1) sine ulla exceptione, Cic.;—sunt in tota lege exceptiones duæ, id.

EXCEPTIUNCŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (exceptio). *A slight limitation or restriction, a restrictive clause, Sen.*

EXCEPTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (excipio). *To take out, to take up, to catch; barbatulos nullos exceptans de piscina, Cic.*

EXCEPTUS, a, um, *pt. of excipio.*

EX-CERNO, ēre, cerni, crētum, *tr.* (1) *To sift out, separate by sifting, to separate, put or set apart.*—(2) *Exp.* *To secrete, discharge, carry off.* EX. (1) ubicunque ex captorum numero excretos Suguntius in patriam remisit, Liv. *furt. pass. subst.* *excreta critici, that which is left after sifting, i. e. chaff, Col.*—(2) venter e. mollia, Cels.

EX-CERPO, ēre, psi, ptum, *tr.* (ex, carpo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To take or pick out, select, choose.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To pick out, select, cull.*—(3) *To make extracts from writings, to extract.*—(4) *To take out in order to omit, to strike or leave out, except, exempt.* EX. (1) excerpens semina, Hor.—(2) e. ex malis, Cic.;—quod quisque commodissime præcipere videbatur, excerpissimus, id.—(3) nihil umquam legit quod non exciperet, Plin.;—paucos enim e. in animo est, to make extracts from.—(4) non enim, si est facilius, eo de numero quoque est excerpendum, Cic.;—quid si nos hominum consuetudini cæperimus e.? to withdraw ourselves from? Sen.;—e. se, to separate one's self from, to be singular, id. SYN. See DECEPPO.

EXCERPTUS, a, um, *pt. of excerpo.*

EXCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (excedo). I. (1) *A departure, e. g. from life.* II. *Prop.* (2) *A going beyond a given limit, excess.*—(3) *Fig.* *A deviating from a topic, a digression.* EX. (1) in his esse et excessum e. vitæ et in vita mansionem, Cic.;—for which also, e. vitæ, id.;—death, Tac.—(2) os calcis quadam parte sinatur, quadam excessus habet, projects, Cels.—(3) egressio vel e., sive est extra causam, Quint.

EXCĒTRA, æ, *f.* I. *A snake, serpent, Plant.* II. *Meton.* *As a term of reproach, Liv.*

EXCĪDĪO, ōnis, *f.*, for excidium (excindo). *Destruction, Plant.*

1. **EXCĪDĪUM**, ūi, *n.* (for excidium from excindo). *Destruction, overthrow; magnus se excidio ejus urbis terrorem ceteris injecit.*

2. **EXCĪDĪUM**, ūi, *n.* (excido). *A falling out, falling down; e. vulvæ, Plin.*

EX-CIDO, ēre, cidi, *intr.* (ex, cādo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* *To fall out or down, fall from.*—(2) *Exp.* of a lot: *To be drawn.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To fall or slip away, escape, get away.*—(4) *To be lost, perish, vanish.*—(5) *To escape recollection, slip one's memory.*—(6) e. (ex) alga re, to lose, to miss, forfeit. EX. (1) sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.;—omnes illi nefarii gladii de manibus crudelissimis exciderunt, id.—(2) ut ejusque sors exciderat, Liv.—(3) verbum eequod umquam ex ore hujus excidit, unde quisquam

posset offendi? Cic.;—in libello, qui me imprudenter et invito excidit, *escaped undesignedly*, id.; —omnes ii (versus) qui in breves excidunt, *end in, finish in*, Quint.—(4) neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat, aut nequid in terram defluat, Cic.—(5) at mihi ista exciderant, id. *With a subjunctive clause: non excidit mihi, scripsisse me in libro priore, I have not forgotten, that, etc.*, Quint.;—excidit, ut peterem, *I forgot to request*, Ov. *Also (but not usually) of a person, excidenus, one who forgets easily, forgetful*; as, nam etiam excidentibus unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint.—(6) excidit ausis, *misses, forfeits*, Ov.;—e. fine medicinae, Quint.;—formula e., *to lose a lawsuit, instead of the more usual cadere formula or causa*, Suet. SYN. See DECIPIO.

EX-CIDO, Ære, cidi, cĭsum, tr. (ex, ciedo). I. Prop. (1) *To cut or hew out, hew or cut off or down*.—(2) Gen.: *To destroy, lay waste, demolish*. II. Fig. (3) *To take out, remove*. EX. (1) e. lapides e terra, Cic.;—excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, id.;—e. vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, *ornamented with embossed figures*, Plin.;—columnas rupibus e., *to cut pillars out of the rock*, Virg.;—portam e., *to burst the door open*, Cæs.;—saxum e., *to excavate the rock*, Cic.—(2) e. Numantiam, Cic.;—e. exercitum, *to rout*, Vell.—(3) alqd ex animo e., Cic.;—alqm numero civium e., *to exterminate one from among the citizens*, Plin. SYN. EXCIPIO; STERCIO;—Excidere, *to cut out by the roots, to root out by cutting*.—Succidere, *to cut under, to cut down*; segetes s., Virg.;—frumentis succisis, Cæs.

EX-CĪŌ, Ære, cĭvi, cĭtum, tr. *To raise, excite, rouse*; ut mihi excivisti lacrimas! Plaut.;—e. tumultum, Liv.;—ex somno e., id.

EX-CĪŌ, Ære, ſvi or ſi, ſtum, tr. *To call out or forth, to bring out or forth*; auxilia e Germania Britannique excivit segniter, Tac., *to produce*. SYN. See ACCIO.

EX-CĪPIO, Ære, cĕpi, ceptum, tr. (ex, capio). I. Prop. (1) *To take or draw out or forth*.—(2) Fig. g.n.: Same.—(3) Exp.: *To except, make an exception, let pass or take as an exception*. II. Prop. (4) Gen.: *To take to one's self, receive, catch, take away*.—(5) Exp.: *To take or receive in its turn or in order, i. e. to follow upon any thing, to join any thing, be next to*.—(6) Fig. gen.: *To take any thing, to catch, apprehend, receive*.—(7) Exp.: *To catch at, hear, listen to, overhear*.—(8) Of time and order: *To follow a person or thing, to ensue, to follow in succession, to succeed in a train of events, or in course of time*. EX. (1) quos e mari e. non potuissent, *could not take out*, Cic.—(2) servitute exceptos, *freed from slavery*, Liv.;—nihil libidini exceptum, *freed from*, Tac.—(3) hosce ego homines excipio libenter, Cic.;—Licinia lex, qua collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, id. *Neut. absol.: exceptio, si obscena nudis nominibus enunciantur*, Quint.—(4) excipit sanguinem patera, Cic.;—labentem exceptit, id.;—e. se in pedes, i. e. *to get on one's feet*, Liv.;—e. vulnera, id.—(5) linguam ad radices ejus hærens excipit stomachus, Cic. *In Medic.: e. alqd alga re, to receive any thing of the same nature, to mix with*, Cels.—(6) quod animus excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic.;—posteaquam vidit, illum excepsisse laudem ex eo, quod, i. e. *obtained*, id.;—e. pericula, *to endure, suffer*, id.;—e. labores magnos, id.;—e. hominum voluntates, *to captivate*.—(7) maledicto ... nihil citius excipitur, Cic.;—qui rumores exciperent, id.—(8) Herculis vitam et virtutem immortalitas excepsisse dicitur, Cic.;—excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, *ensued*, Cæs.;—e. alqd, *to continue, keep up, prolong*; memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic.

EXCĪPŪLA, Ærum, n. (excipio), (sc. vasa). *Receptacles*; in e. ejus fluminis, *beds or basins*.

EXCĪSĪO, Ænis, f. (excido). I. *A cutting out; a part cut out*, Pall. II. *A destroying, destruction*, Cic.

EXCĪSUS, a, um, pt. of excido.

EXCĪTĀTE, adr. (excitatus). *Briskly, violently*. Compar., e. fulgent gemmæ, Plin.

EXCĪTĀTUS, a, um, I. pt. of excito. II. Adj.: *Strong, lively, brisk, animated, vigorous, vehement*, Cic.; Liv.

EXCĪTO, Ære, tr. freq. int. (excico). I. Prop. (1) *To rouse, stir up, awake*.—(2) Of things and abstract objects: *To cause to rise, ascend*.—(3) Esp.: *To build, erect, construct*. II. Fig. (4) Gen.: *To awaken, rouse, enliven, excite, stir up, spur on, stimulate, kindle*.—(5) Exp.: *To excite, call forth*. EX. (1) quæso ne mie e somno excitetis, Cic.;—ita vero excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, id.;—non dubitavit e. reum consularem, et ejus diloricare tunicam, *to bid to stand up*, id.;—e. testes, id.—(2) vapores qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic.—(3) exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius quam ... nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic.—(4) ut amici jacentem animum excitet, id.;—animos e. ad persequendi studium, id.;—soni excitandi, *to be sharpened*, Quint.—(5) quantos e. risus! Cic.;—e. plausum, id.;—e. fletum, id. SYN. See COSCITO.

1. EXCĪTUS, a, um, pt. of excito. *Incited, roused up, stirred*; furit ingentibus excita monstis, Virg.;—excita curis, Ov.

2. EXCĪTUS, a, um, pt. of excio. *Summoned, called out*, Virg.; Luc.

EXCLĀMATĪŌ, Ænis, f. (exclamo). *A loud call, exclamation*; acutas vocis e. vitare debemus, Auct. Her. Exp., *as a figure of Rhetoric: Exclamation*, Cic.

EX-CLĀMO, Ære, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) *To call aloud, to call out with a loud voice, to cry out, exclaim*. II. Tr. (2) *To say or cry with a loud voice*. EX. (1) hic quom exclamasset Lælius, Cic.;—in stadio cursores exclamant, quam maxime possunt, id.—(2) *With an objective clause: itaque mihi libet e., ut ille in Synephebis, Proh deum! Cic. With acc.: ut lugentes disertissime quædam e. videantur*, Quint. SYN. See ACCLAMO.

EX-CLŪDO, Ære, si, sum, tr. (ex, claudio), [perf. sync., exclusi for exclusisti, Ter.]. I. Prop. (1) *To shut out, not to admit, to cut off, keep at a distance or apart, separate*.—(2) *To drive out, keep out*.—(3) Exp.: *To hatch*.—(4) *To conclude, finish*. II. Fig. (5) *To shut out from obtaining, or from the enjoyment of any thing: to except, to remove, repulse, hinder, exclude*. EX. (1) ipsæ illæ (literæ) e. me a porta et perfragio videntur, Cic.;—Gaditani Pœnos monibus excluderunt, id.—(2) excludito mihi hercle oculum, Plaut.—(3) ex ovīs pullos e., id.—(4) e. volumen, *finish a book*.—(5) Crassus nec excludit Pompeium, Cic.;—excludi ex omni doctrina, id.;—ab hereditate excludi, id.;—tempore exclusus, *prevented or hindered*, Cæs.;—e. consuetudinem libere dicendi, *to hinder, prevent*, Cic. SYN. See INTERCLUDO.

EXCLŪSĪŌ, Ænis, f. (excludo). *A shutting out, excluding*; e. ventorum, Vitr.

EXCLŪSUS, a, um, pt. of excludo. *Shut out, excluded*, Plaut.

EXCOCTUS, a, um, pt. of excoquo.

EXCŌGĪTĀTĪŌ, Ænis, f. (excoquito). *A contriving, inventing, finding out*; illa vis ... inventio atque e. dicitur, Cic.;—illa ... excoquita

tationem non habent difficilem, *are easy to be found*, Cic.

EXCŌGITĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of excogito*. II. *Adj.*: *Choice, select, picked*; *excogitativissimas hostias instituit*, Suet.

EX-CŌGĪTO, āre, tr. *To contrive, invent, find out by reflection, devise*; *quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit?* Cic. SYN. See COGITO.

1. **EX-CŌLO**, ēre, cōliti, cultum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To work at with care, to cultivate, grow, train, or rear up*.—(2) *To polish, improve, adorn*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To polish, refine, to finish, perfect*. EX. (1) e. vineas, Plin.—(2) marmora, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin.—(3) nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendet oratione et tamquam excolatur, Cic.;—*excultus doctrina, id.*;—(*for colere*), *to venerate, worship*.

2. **EX-CŌLO**, āre, tr. *To strain, filter*, Pall.

EX-CŌQUO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To boil out, melt out, bring any thing out by means of fire, to dry out*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To prepare, devise, invent*. EX. (1) e. testudinem vino, to boil, Plin.;—e. ferrum (ignis), hardens, Ov.;—*excoctum argentum, i. e. purified*, Gell.;—*imagines excoctas flammis, melted, dissolved, destroyed*.—(2) e. malum alci, Plaut.

EX-CORS, cordis, adj. (ex, cor, the heart as the seat of understanding). *Without sense or understanding, foolish, silly, dull, stupid*; *aliis cor ipsum animus videtur*; *ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordisque dicuntur*, Cic.;—*quae anus tam e. inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat?* id. SYN. See AMENS.

EXCRĒMENTUM, i, n. (excerno). *The refuse of a sieve, refuse*, Col.;—*that which passes from the body, stool, excrement*, Plin.;—e. oris, spittle, Tac.;—e. narium, mucus, secretion from the nose.

EX-CRESCO, ēre, crēvi, crētum, intr. incep. I. *Prop. gen.* (1) *To grow out or forth, to grow up*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To grow, increase*, Quint.—EX. (1) e. abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin. *Esp. Of the body*: *excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro*, Suet. *Subst.*: *Excrecentia, ium, n. Excrecences, protuberances*, Plin.

1. **EXCRĒTUS**, a, um, *pt. of excerno*. *Sifted out*, Col.

2. **EXCRĒTUS**, a, um, *pt. of excreco*. *Grown up*, Virg.

EXCRŪCIĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (excrucio). I. *Pass.*: *Deserving of torment or torture*, Plaut. II. *Act.*: *Tormenting, torturing*, Prud.

EX-CRŪCĪO, āre, tr. [*old form inf. pres., excruciarier, Ter.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To torture, torment, rack*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Same*. EX. (1) *vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciat*, Cic.—(2) *nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae*, Cic.

EXCŪBĪĒ, ārum, f. pl. (excubo). I. *Gen.* 1. *A lying out of the house*, Plaut. II. *Esp.* (2) *A being on guard, a watching, keeping watch either by night or by day*.—(3) *Concr.*: *A watch, persons on guard or keeping watch*. EX. (2) *si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si e., si vigiliae*, Cic.—(3) *num excubias transiret*, Tac. SYN. See STATIO.

EXCŪBĪTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that watches, a watchman, guard*. *Esp.* *a soldier that mounts guard or keeps watch, a sentinel*; *haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur*, Cæsar.

EXCŪBĪTUS, ōs, m. (id.). *A watching, a being on watch*, Auct. B. Hesp.

EX-CŪBO, āre, būi, būtum, intr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To lie from or out of a house or camp*. *Fig.*: *Same, Just*. II. *Esp. prop.* (2) *To keep or hold watch, to watch, be on guard*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To watch, be watchful, or on one's guard*. EX. (1) *moniti Lacedaemonii, ut armati in agro excubarent*, Cic.—(2) *Of soldiers*: *dum semper legiones pro castris excubabant*, Cæsar.—(3) *excubabo pro vobis*, Cic. SYN. See VIGILO.

EX-CŪDO, ēre, di, sum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To strike or hammer out*.—(2) *To beat or forge out*.—(3) *Gen.*: *To prepare, compose, make*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Same as* (3). EX. (1) *ad excudendum ignem non semper lapidis occasio est*, Plin.—(2) *excudent alii aera*, Virg.—(3) *hinc arte recentes excudent ceras*, Virg.—(4) *excudam aliquid quod lateat in thesauris tuis*, Cic. SYN. EXCURIO; EXTENDO.—*Excudere, to beat or strike out*; *sciutillum excudit Achates*.—*Extundere, to pound out, grind out*, used mostly figuratively; *cum labor extuderit fastidia*, Hor.

EX-CULCO, āre, tr. (ex, calco). I. *To tread out, force out*, by treading, Plaut. II. *To tread in, tread close, to fill by treading*; *singuli ab intimo solo pedes terra exculebantur, made firm by treading*, Cæsar.

EXCULTUS, a, um, *pt. of excolo*.

EXCŪRĀTUS, a, um, *part. (curo)*. *Carefully tended, well trimmed*, Plaut.

EX-CURRO, ēre, cŭcurri, cursum, intr. and tr. [*perf. excurri, rarely*]. I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To run out, to run forth, to hasten or come quickly forth*.—(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To make an irruption or invasion, to make an onset*.—(3) *Of abstract objects*: *To rush, run, or fly forth or out*.—(4) *Of localities*: *To jut out, stand out, run out, project*.—(5) *Fig.*: *To spread, extend or display itself*. II. *Tr.*: *To run through*. (6) *Meton.*: *To pass over or omit any thing*. EX. (1) *excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nunciet*, Cic.;—*excurro in Pompeianum, makes an excursion to, id.*;—*in cruceum e. to go and be hanged*, Plaut.—(2) *Carthago e. ex Africa videbatur*, Cic.—(3) *quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras*, id.—(4) *ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit*, Liv.—(5) *nullum vobis sors campum dedit, in quo e. virtus cognoscique posset*, Cic.;—*quid est, cur insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter e.?* *To keep pace with*, id.—(6) *multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro*, Sen.

EXCURSIO, ōnis, f. (excurro). I. *Prop.* (1) *A running out or forth*.—(2) *Esp. in Milit.*: *An irruption, invasion, inroad, onset, attack*. II. *Fig.* (3) s. s.—(4) *Esp.*: *The beginning of a speech*. EX. (1) e. moderata eaque rara, *stepping forward*, Cic.;—*crebris excursionibus avocaris?* *journeys, excursions*, Plin.—(2) *via excursionibus barbarorum infesta*, Cic.—(3) *ne qua ex ea narratione fiat e., digression, id.*—(4) *prima orationis e.*, Cic. SYN. EXCURSIO; INCURSIO.—*Excursio, an excursion, a sally out, a running out*.—*Incursio, an incursion, inroad, a running in, upon, or against*.

EXCURSOR, ōris, m. (excurro). *A scout, spy*, Cic. SYN. See EMISSARIUS.

1. **EXCURSUS**, a, um, *pt. of excurro*.

2. **EXCURSUS**, ōs, m. (excurro). *A running out*. I. *Prop.* (1) *In the plur.*: *Travels, excursions*.—(2) *Esp. in Milit.* [*excursio*]: *A sally, irruption, onset, attack*.—(3) *Of localities*: *A projection, jutting out*. II. *Fig.* 4. *Of style*: *A digression*, Quint. EX. (1) *excursusque breves tantant*, Virg.—(2) *ut primus e. visque militum infringeretur*, Cæsar.—(3) *promontorium vasto excursu*, Plin.

EXCŪSĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (excuso). *That may be excused, excusable, Ov.*

EXCŪSĀTE, *adv.* (excusatus). *With excuse, with reason, without blame; fieri id videtur e.*

EXCŪSĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (excuso). *An excusing, apologizing, excuse. With objective or subjective genit., absol.: nulla est igitur e. peccati, Cic.;—ne neque honoris neque stātis e. vindicat a labore, id.*

EXCŪSĀTUS, *a, um, pt.* of excuso. *Excused.*

EXCŪSO, *āre, tr.* (ex, causa). I. *Prop.* (1) *To excuse.* II. *Meton.* (2) *e. alqd (alcul): To allege or bring forward as an excuse, to excuse one's self with any thing.* EX. (1) 1. *With a personal object:* collegae mandasti ut te mihi per literas excusaret, Cic. 2. *With inanimate and abstract objects:* Varroni meminere excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.;—e. reditum, i. e. *the not having returned.*—(2) *With acc.:* antequam sententiam diceret, propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.;—e. alqm ab alqā re, or alcul rei, to absolve or acquit of any thing; to excuse, remit, not to exact, Tac. SYN. EXCUSO; PURGO. —Excusare, to excuse, denotes something done amiss, but involuntary or caused by hinderance, or for strong reasons. See EX. above. —Purgare, to purify or make clean. Fig.: To clear one from an accusation, to justify; crimen purgamus negando; delictum excusamus causando, vixtendo, G. D.

EXCŪSOR, *ōris, m.* (excudo). *A coppermith, a worker in metals, Quint.*

EXCUSSE, *adv.* (excussus). *With violence or force; e. mittere pilam, Sen.*

EXCUSSŌRIŪS, *a, um, adj.* (excutio). *That serves for shaking out; e. cribra e lino, Plin.*

EXCUSSUS, *a, um, pt.* of excutio. *Stretched out, extended, Ov.; Sen.*

EXCŪSUS, *a, um, pt.* of excudo.

EX-CŪTĪO, *ēre, cussi, cussum, tr.* (ex, quatio), *[old form perf. subj., excussit for excusserit, Plaut.]* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.:* To shake out or off, to drive, throw or cast out or forth.—(2) *Exp.:* To search a person, because this was done by shaking the toga. II. *Fig.* (3) *To remove, get out of the way.*—(4) *Exp.:* To investigate, inquire into.

EX. (1) *posse ex his (litteris) in terram excussis annales Enni, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, shaken out, Cic.*—(2) *non excutio te, non scrutor, Cic.*—(3) *quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, Cic.;—tu adeo mihi excussam severitatem veterem putas, ut? id.*—(4) *pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, searched through, or all over.* SYN. See CONCUTIO.

EX-DORSŪO, *āre, tr.* (dorsum). *To take out the backbone of a fish, Plaut.*

EXECROR. See EXECRO.

EX-ĒDO, *ēre and esse, ēdi, ēsum, tr.* [an old form pres. subj., exedint, Plaut.; a post-classic form pres. indic., exedit for exest, Ser.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To eat up, eat through, gnaw through; to consume, waste, destroy.*—(2) *Gen.:* To destroy, annihilate. II. *Fig.* (3) *To gnaw, i. e. to destroy, consume, devour.* EX. (1) *frumentum quod curculiones exesse incipiunt, Plaut.*—(2) *quod id eripiet, vis alqā exedet, Cic.;—apparēbat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, destroyed by age, id.*—(3) *ēgritudo exedit animum, Cic.;—illi beati, quos nulli metus terrent, nullae ēgritudines exedunt, id.* SYN. See ABEDO.

EXĒDRA, *ae, f.* (ēēdōq). *An open or covered place furnished with seats, where philosophers and orators assembled, Cic.* SYN. EXEDRA;

EXEDRIUM.—Exedra, as here.—Exedrium, *dim.* of exedra, a small place or room for conversation.

EXĒDRĪUM, *ī, n. dim.* (ēēdōq). *A small Exedra.* SYN. See EXEDRA.

EXEMPLAR, *āris, n.* (exemplum), [exemplare, is, n., Lucr.]. I. (1) *A pattern, model, original, example.* II. (2) *A copy (of a writing), transcript.*—(3) *Meton.:* An impression, image. EX. (1) *sibi proponere e., Cic.;—reliqui disaceruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaeque reipublicae, id.*—(2) *urgebar ab eo, ad quem misi, et non habebam e., Cic.*—(3) *verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam e. aliquod infutur sui, id.* SYN. EXEMPLAR; EXEMPLUM.—Exemplar, properly the original from which copies are taken, a pattern; Exemplaria Græca nocturnā versate manu, Hor.—Exemplum, an example to be followed or imitated. Also, a thing brought in for proof of a matter. Also said of a copy; Caesaris literarum e. tibi misi, Cic.

EXEMPLĀRE, *is, n.* See EXEMPLAR.

EXEMPLUM, *i, n.* (eximo). I. (1) *An example.* II. (2) *An image, portrait, copy, transcript, imitation.*—(3) *A model, pattern (for instruction), archetype or prototype, exemplar.*—(4) *Exp.:* A warning example, punishment.—(5) *Gen.:* Manner of proceeding, manner, way, mode, custom. EX. (1) *sed huius e. aliunde rogabo tibi quod ostendam, Auct. Her.*—(2) *Pompeii literarum ad consulem e. attulit, a copy, transcript, Cic.*—(3) *ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali e. veritas transferatur, from a living model, original, id.;—propones illi e. ad imitandum, id.;—quasi exempli causa, for a pattern or model, id.;—vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, by their example, id.;—exempli causa, for the sake of example, for example; also, e. gratia, same, abbrev., e. g.—(4) *statuite e., quantæ poenæ in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparate, Auct. Her.*—(5) *novissima e., i. e. punishment of death, Tac.*—(6) *negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Cæs.;—cur sapius ad me literas uno exemplo dedisses, i. e. of the same tenor, Cic.* SYN. See EXEMPLAR.*

EXENTĒRO, *āre, tr.* (ēēntōq). I. *Prop.:* To embowel, eviscerate, drive out the entrails. II. *Meton. gen.:* To empty, Plaut.;—to torment, id.

EX-ĒO, *ire, li* (rarely Ivi), *Itum. Intr. and tr. irreg.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Prop.:* To go out, go away, go forth, to leave a place.—(2) *Of things or abstract subjects:* Same.—(3) *To set out on a march, march, advance.*—(4) *Of plants:* To come forth, to bud, germinate, sprout or grow forth, spring up.—(5) *Fig. gen.:* Same as No. (1).—(6) *Exp. Of time:* To draw to an end or close, to go or pass by.—(7) *To go beyond a certain measure, to pass the limit, to digress, extend.*—(8) *To vanish, perish, disappear.* II. *Tr.* 9. *Prop.:* To go beyond a certain limit, to transgress, Ov.—10. *To avoid, escape, ward off, parry, Virg.*—11. *Fig.:* To transgress, Ov. EX. (1) *e. ex urbe, oppido, etc., Cic.;—e. patria, id.;—e. in terram, i. e. to land, go on shore.*—(2) *quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id.;—libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, Cic.*—(3) *e. ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic.;—e. de vita, to depart this life (synonym, excedere or decedere de vita), id.*—(4) *e. semina e terra in fruges, Plin.;—e. in altitudinem (comæ palmarum), rise, ascend, Plin.;—(5) itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic.;—e. atque in vulgus emanare poterit ovatio mea, id.*—(6) *quinto anno exeunte, Cic.*—(7) *vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat in artissimum contrahat, Sen.*—(8) *opus laudabile nunquam a memoria hominum exiturum, id.* SYN.

EXEO; **EGREDIOR**.—Exire, *to come or go out, to retire*; e. e. patriciis; e. ex aro alieno.—Egredi, *to step forth*, said only of things that walk or are so considered, figuratively; e. e. navi; e. obvium.

EXEQUIÆ, **EXEQUOR**, etc. See **EXSEQU**.

EX-ERCĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. (ex, arceo). I. Prop. (1) *To put in action, to exercise, practise*. Also of things: *To move, work*. II. Fig. (2) *To occupy, exercise*.—(3) *To practise, exercise, follow* (as an occupation or profession), *to employ one's self about, or make use of any thing*.—(4) *To disturb, trouble, torment*. EX. (1) e. vineas, arbusta, campos, Plin. E.; —e. diem, i. e. *to occupy the day in the day's work, to perform a day's work*.—(2) (Hortensius) me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic. With a simple acc.: quid te exercuit Pamenes? id. Middle: ut exerceamur in venando, id. Active with middle sig.; quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubisset, id.—(3) medicinæ exercenda causa, Cic.; —e. iudicium, to administer, id.; —e. inimicitias, id.; —e. pacem et hymenæos, to celebrate, Virg.; —e. nomen patris, to take the father's name, Plin.—(4) meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, id.

EXERCITĀTE, adv. (exercitatus). With practice, in a practical manner, Sen.

EXERCITĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (exercito). An exercising, practising, exercise; corpora nostra exercitatione recalescunt, Cic.; —e. dicendi, id. SYN. EXERCITATIO; EXERCITIUM.—Exercitatio, exercise, the act of exercising.—Exercitium, the exercise itself, the practice; e. dicendi, Gell.

EXERCITĀTUS, a, um, pt. of exercito. I. (1) Exercised, well-versed, practised. II. (2) Very much troubled, disturbed, agitated. EX. (1) homo in arithmetiis satis e., Cic.; —e. in re militari, id.—(2) senex exercitatus vultus, troubled, afflicted, Petr. SYN. See EXERCITUS.

EXERCITIUM, ūi, n. (exerceo). Exercise; e. equum, Tac. SYN. See EXERCITATIO.

EXERCĪTO, āre, tr. freq. (id.). To exercise frequently; Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitasse memoratur, Mel.

EXERCĪTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who exercises others in any thing, an exerciser, trainer, master, Plaut.

1. **EXERCĪTUS**, a, um. 1. pt. of exerceo. II. Adj.: Troublesome, painful, hard; finem tam e. militiæ orabant, Tac. SYN. EXERCITUS; EXERCITATUS.—Exercitus, exercised, tried by hardships; adversis probitas exercita rebus, Ov.—Exercitatus, freq. of exercitus, and strengthens its signification, much and often exercised. Curis exercitatus is more than curis exercitus, Tac.

2. **EXERCĪTUS**, ūis, m. (exerceo). I. (1) Practice, exercise.—(2) An army.—(3) Pbet. gen.: A host, swarm, crowd, large assembly. II. Disquietude, torment, Plaut. EX. (1) pro exercitu gymnastico, Plaut.—(2) e. conscribere, comparare, ducere, Cic.—(3) corvorum e., Virg. SYN. See ACIES.

EXĒRO, ēre. See **EXSERO**.

EXERTUS, a, um. See **EXSERTUS** under **EXSERO**.

EXĒSOR, ōris, m. (exedo). One that eats out or away, that gnaws away, a consumer, Lucr.

EXĒSUS, a, um, pt. of exedo.

EXHĀLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (exhalo). Exhalation, Cic. SYN. See VAPORE.

EX-HĀLO, āre, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) To breathe out, exhale, evaporate. II. Intr.: To emit steam, to fume, vapor, Lucr. EX. (1) edormi crapulam et exhala, becomes sober, Cic.

Abso.: exhalans, breathing out (life), dying, Ov. SYN. See ANHELO.

EX-HAURIŌ, ĩre, hausi, haustum. I. Prop. (1) *To draw out, to empty, of fluids*.—(2) Of other things: *To exhaust, empty, make empty; to take out, carry away, remove*. II. Fig. (3) *To take away, remove, withdraw*.—(4) *To exhaust* (e. g. a subject), i. e. *to bring to an end*. EX. (1) alii sentinam exhauriant, pump out, Cic.; —e. poculum, to drain, id.—(2) pecuniam ex auriario e., Cic.; —e. ærarium, to exhaust, id.; —e. provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id.—(3) non facile exhauriri tibi istum dolorem posse universum puto, Cic.—(4) e. injuriam, Cic.; —exhaustus est sermo hominum, id.; —e. penas, to revenge one's self, Virg.; —e. mandata, to execute orders, Cic.; —e. vim æris alieni, to pay many debts, Liv. SYN. EXHAURIO; EXINANIO.—Exhaurire, prop. of liquids, and fig. as above.—Exinanire, to empty any place or thing, by taking out what it contained; domos exinanire, Cic.—A drunkard exhaurit pocula; a thief exinanit crumenas, G. D.

EXHAUSTUS, a, um, pt. of exhaurio. SYN. See EFFETUS.

EXHERĒDĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (exheredo). 1 disinheriting, Quint.

EXHERĒDO, āre, tr. (exheres). I. (1) To disinherit. II. Meton. (2) To deprive an heir of any thing. EX. (1) igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic.; —e. alqm, id.—(2) ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. SYN. See ABICCO.

EX-HĒRES, ēdis, adj. Disinherited. Subst.: A disinherited person; paternorum bonorum e. filius, Cic. Facet: exheredem fecero vitæ suæ, deprives of life, Plaut.

EX-HĪBĒŌ, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. (ex, habeo). I. Prop. (1) *To hold out, to give or deliver up*.—(2) *To exhibit, show, represent*.—(3) *To maintain, support, sustain*. II. Fig. (4) *To exhibit, i. e. to cause, occasion, make*. EX. (1) exhibe librarium illud, Cic.; —fratres saltem exhibe, id.—(2) Pompeius se supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic. Also, without se: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? how shall I show myself? id.—(3) e. Scythas alimentis, Just.—(4) jam e. mihi molestiam destiterunt, to cause, occasion. SYN. EXHIBEO; OSTENDO; OSTENTIO; MONSTRO; DEMONSTRO.—Exhibere (2), to show, make appear.—Ostendere, to hold forth in front or in sight of a person, to expose to sight.—Ostentare, freq. of ostendo, to show often, and in a boasting manner, to point out a thing carefully; opes Sidonias ostentat Dido, Virg.—Monstrare, to inform, point out by some particular token; m. viam, Cic.; —indice m. digito, Hor.—Demonstrare, to demonstrate, prove evidently or with the greatest certainty; exhibemus quod in nobis; ostendimus quod circa nos est; ostentamus alqd, ut admirationi sit; monstramus ut cognitum sit; demonstramus ut nullus dubitandi locus sit, G. D.

EXHĪBITUS, a, um, pt. of exhibeo.

EX-HĪLĀRO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To make merry or joyous, cheer, gladden, delight*. II. Meton. (2) Of things: *To refresh, brighten, enliven*. EX. (1) miraris tam ex hilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic.—(2) neque illex, etc., exhilarantur, are enlivened, Plin.; —colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, freshen, id.

EX-HORRESCO, ēre, rūi, intr. and tr. incept. I. Intr. (1) *To feel a shudder, tremble, shake, to shudder, be frightened or terrified*. II. Tr.: *To shudder or be terrified at any thing*, Virg. EX. (1) in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic.; —quæ (sapientia) nos e. metu non sinat, id. SYN. See EXSECORE.

EXHORTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (exhortor). *An exhorting, encouraging, exhortation; mutua exhortatione, Tac.*

EXHORTATIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to exhortation, encouraging; e. status.*

EX-HORTOR, ōri, *tr. dep.* I. *To exhort, encourage; e. in hanc spem, Quint.* II. *To excite, stimulate; e. virtutes e., Sen.*

EX-IGO, ēre, ēgi, actum, *tr.* (ex, ago). I. *Prop.* (1) *To drive out or away, to hunt or chase out or away, to turn or get out, to put away.*—(2) *Esp.* : *To demand, exact, require, call or get in, demand payment, collect.*—(3) *To export, sell.*—(4) *To weigh, examine, measure.* II. *Fig.* (5) *To drive out, expel.*—(6) *Esp.* : *To demand, ask, call for.*—(7) *To pass, spend.*—(8) *To bring to an end or conclusion.*—(9) *To weigh over, examine, inquire into; to consider maturely.*—(10) *To reject, take counsel.* **EX.** (1) *e. reges, to expel, Cic.*—*claves ademit; exigit, turned out of the house, id.*—*fabulae exigende sint, to be hissed off the stage, Ter.*—(2) *e. pecunias ab alquo, tributa, promissum, Cic.*—(3) *e. fructus, Liv.*—(4) *ad perpendicularium columnas e., Cic.*—(5) *labore lassitudo est exigenda ex corpore, Plaut.*—(6) *ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, Cic.*—*exigit natura quod dederat, recluam, id.*—(7) *e. noctem, Petr.*—(8) *commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, Quint.*—(9) *nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta e. ea quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv.*—(10) *e. cum alquo, Plin.* **PHRASES.** *e. ense, to draw the sword, to drive the sword through, Virg.* ; *ov.* ;—*e. verba, to pronounce words, Quint.* ;—*e. maculam, to take out a spot, Suet.* ;—*e. se ad alqm, to conform to any one, Sen.* ;—*non satis exactum est, it is not certain, Ov.* **SYN.** **EXIGO**; **EXPELLO**; **ELICIO**; **DEVELLO**.—*Exigere, to drive out, to compel to go.* *Fig.* : *To finish; as, exegi monumentum, Hor.*—*Expellere, to drive out with great strength or force; non expulsi sed evocati e patria, Cic.*—*Ejicere, to cast or throw out; exigitus ingressus aut ejicimus; nolentes expellimus, G. D.*—*Depellere, to drive out of an elevated place; d. agnum a matre, to wean, fig., de spe depelli, Liv.*

EXIGŪE, *adv.* (exiguus). *Slightly, sparingly, scarcely; nimis e., too minutely, Cic.* ;—*celeriter e. quae dicere, briefly, shortly, poorly, id.*

EXIGŪITAS, ātis, *f.* (exiguus). *Paucity, littleness, fairness, small number, slightness; with gen., temporis tanta fuit e., ut, Cas.;—copiarum propter exiguitatem, fairness, id.*

EXIGŪUM, *adv.* (id.).—*Slightly, sparingly, poorly; e. dormire, Plin.*

EXIGŪUS, a, um, *adj.* (exigo; *prop.* : *measured, exact; hence,*) *Short, small, little, slight, trifling, scanty, mean, poor; exiguus mus, tiny, Virg.;—exiguus finibus, in small bounds, narrow limits, Cic.* ;—*e. pars terrae, id.* ;—*e. numerus oratorum, id.* **SYN.** **EX BREVIS.**

EXILIS, *e. adj.* (*contr. for* *exigilis, from* *exigo; cf. exiguus*). *Small, thin, lean, slight (with gen.: empty, bare, Plaut.); jecur horridum e., Cic.* ;—*quod solum tam e. est, quod, etc., poor, bad, id.* **SYN.** **EXILIS**; **TENUIS**; **GRACILIS**; **MACER**.—*Exilis, thin, slender.*—*Tenuis, fine, small, delicate.*—*Gracilis, slim, lank.*—*Macer, lean.*

EXILITAS, ātis, *f.* (exilis). *Thinness, weakness; magreness, poorness; e. in dicendo, Cic.*

EXILITER, *adv.* (id.). *Thinly, meagrely, meanly, slightly; nolo verba e. examinata exire, without energy or force, Cic.;—annales sane e. scripti, id.*

EXILIUM, ii, *n.* *See* **EXSILIUM**.

EXIMĪE, *adv.* (eximius). *Exceedingly, extremely; C. Marius L. Plocium e. dilexit, Cic.*

EXIMĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (eximo). I. (1) *That deserves to be set apart or distinguished.* II. (2) *Choice, select, excellent; extreme, exceeding; extraordinary, uncommon.* **EX.** (1) *te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic.*—(2) *ea quae plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic.* ;—*mulier facie e., id.* ;—*propter eximiam belli gloriam, id.* **SYN.** *See* **EGREGIUS**.

EX-IMO, ēre, ēmi, emptum, *tr.* (emo, *conf.* **ADIMO** and **DEMO**). I. *Prop.* (1) *To take out, except, exclude, take away, remove.*—(2) *Esp.* : *To free from any thing, exempt.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To take away, snatch away, rescue.*—(4) *To free, release, or deliver from any thing.*—(5) *Of time: To spend, pass.* **EX.** (1) *eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic.* ;—*alqm de reis, id.*—(2) *enim tamquam e vinculis e., Cic.* ;—*e. aliquos ex obsidione, Cas.*—(3) *illud quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic.*—(4) *With ex, abl., and dat.: iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic.* ;—*alqm crimine e., Liv.* ;—*e. morti, Tac.*—(5) *Clodius rogatus diem dicendo e. cepit, Cic.* **SYN.** *See* **AVELLO**.

EXIN, *adv.* *See* **EXINDE**.

EX-INANĪO, ire, tri, or li, itum, *tr.* *To empty, make void, exhaust; C. Verres Siculorum domos e. dicitur, Cic.* ;—*e. agros, id.* **SYN.** *See* **EXHAURIO**; hence,

EX-INANĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* *An emptying; e. alvi, Plin.* ;—*e. florescendi, i. e. an exhausting.*

EX-INDE and **EXIN**, *adv.* I. (1) *Of place: From thence.*—(2) *Of (local) succession: Thereupon, hereupon.* II. (3) *Of time: Hereupon, afterward, then.*—(4) *Denoting succession of events: Next, then.* **EX.** (1) *regionem Commagenam, e. Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac.*—(2) *e. mari finitimus aer, etc., Cic.*—(3) *e. cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, id.*—(4) *praetores e. facti Q. Minucius Rufus, etc., Liv.* **SYN.** *See* **DEINDE**.

EXISTIMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (existimo). I. (1) *A forming of a judgment; judgment, opinion.* II. (2) *Reputation, name, credit, esteem.* **EX.** (1) *re et e. jam, lege et pronunciatione nondum condemnatus, Cic.*—(2) *homo sine e., sine censu, Cic.* ;—*ad debitorem tuendam existimationem, the credit, Cas.* **SYN.** *See* **ESTIMATIO** and **DIGSITAS**.

EXISTIMATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One who gives his opinion or judgment, a judge, connoisseur; ut existimatores videramur loqui, non magistri, Cic.* ;—*e. doctus, id.*

EX-ISTIMO (existimo), āre, *tr.* (ex, aestimo). *To form a judgment or opinion of, to judge, esteem, be of opinion, believe, consider, think (any body or any thing) to be so; with acc., objective or relative clauses with de, or absol.: quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus e., Cic.* ;—*nunc vos existimate, judge, Sall.* ;—*ut Cicero existimat, Quint.* **SYN.** *See* **AESTIMO**.

EXISTO, ēre. *See* **EXSISTO**.

EXITĪABILIS, *e. adj.* (exitium). *Pernicious, destructive, ruinous; bellum civibus e., Cic.*

EXITĪALIS, *e. adj.* (id.). *Destructive, pernicious, deadly; exitus e. habere, Cic.* **SYN.** *See* **DAMNOSUS**.

EXITIO, ōnis, *f.* (exeo). *A going out, Plaut.*

EXITIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (exitium). *Causing destruction, fraught with ruin, destructive; hanc*

tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, numquam putavi, Cic. SYN. See DAMNOSUS.

EXITIUM, *ii, n.* (exeo, *prop.*, an egress, going out; hence,) *A perishing, ruin, destruction*; qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic.;—*me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, id.* SYN. See PERNICIES.

1. EXITUS, *a, um, pt.* of exeo.

2. EXITUS, *us, m.* (exeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A going out or forth, departure.*—(2) *Concr.*: *A place for going out, an egress, outlet, out-gate, passage.* II. *Fig.*: (3) *An end, close, termination.*—(4) *Esp.*: *The end of life, death.*—(5) *A result, issue, event.* EX. (1) *reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.*—(2) *quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes.*—(3) *hujus orationis difficultas est exitum quam principium invenire, a conclusion, end, Cic.*—(4) *numquam ad exitum perveniri potest, one can never finish, id.*;—*fugam, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, end, aim, id.*—(4) *natura ad humanum exitum eum abripuit, Cic.*—(5) *si mihi alteratrum de exitu rerum promittendum est, Cic.* SYN. See CASUS.

EX-LEX, *egis, adj.* *Under no law, without law, released from or not subject to law, lawless*; quod non illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic.

EXMŌVĒO, *ēre, See* EMOVEO.

EX-OBSĒCRO, *āre, intr.* *To beg earnestly.*

EX-ŌCŪLO, *āre, tr.* (oculus). *To deprive of the eyes or sight, Plaut.*

EXŌDĪUM, *ii, n.* (ἐξόδιον). *An after-piece in the theatre, introduced chiefly after the Atellan plays, Liv.*;—*a farcical interlude, Suet.*

EXŌDUS, *i, f.* (ἔξοδος, *a going out*). *Exodus, the second book of Moses, so called from the departure out of Egypt, Eccl.*

EX-ŌLESCO, *ēre, ēri, ētum, intr. incept.* I. *To grow out, i. e. to attain its full size, grow up*; only in the *pt. pass.*, exoletus, *grown up, mature, ripe*; especially said of grown-up youth, Cic. II. (1) *Prop.*: *To cease growing, to grow no more.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To fall into disuse, get out of fashion, grow obsolete, be lost, perish.* EX. (1) exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col.—(2) *pæne jam exolescentibus literis inscriptum, almost erased, Suet.* SYN. EXOLESCO; INOLESCO; OBSOLESCO.—*Exolescere, to fail, to grow out of use*; exolevit favor, *his influence was lost, Liv.*—*Inolescere, to grow up, and strengthen.*—*Obsolescere, to be out of fashion, or use, to be stained and dishonored*; obsolevit jam ista oratio, Cic.

EXŌLETUS, *a, um, pt.* of exolesco. *Grown up, said of youths grown up and ruined by dissipation, given to prostitution*; scortum exoletum, Plaut.;—*Clodius qui semper secum exoletos duceret, Cic.*

EXOLVO, *ēre. See* EXSOLVO.

EX-ŌNĒRO, *āre, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To free from a burden, unload, disburden, discharge.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To free, release, lighten, ease, deliver.* EX. *e. navem, Auct. B. Afr.*;—*fluvius exonerat se in Padum, the river discharges itself, falls into the Po, Plin.*—(2) *exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Liv.*;—*e. fidem, to acquit one's self of an obligation, to ease one's conscience, Tac.* SYN. EXONERO; DEONERO.—*Exonerare, to unload, unburden.*—*Deonerare, to take off a burden in part*; only *fig.* Exonerare fidem, *to perform a promise fully*;—*deonerare fidem, to perform a promise in part.*

EXOPTĀBĪLIS, *e* (exopto). *Desirable, Plaut.*

EXOPTATUS, *a, um.* I. *pt.* of exopto. II. *Adj.* *Wished for, desired*; ut exoptatum ini-

mico nuncium primus afferret, Cic. *Compar.*: *e. gratulatio, Cic.*

EX-OPTO, *āre, tr.* *To wish or long for, to be very desirous of any thing*; with *acc.*, an *inf.*, with an *objective clause, with ut, or absol.*: quæ majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic.;—*omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, wish you, id.* SYN. EXOPTO; PRÆOPTO.—*Exoptare, to wish heartily and with judgment.*—*Præoptare, to desire or wish rather, to prefer.* Adolescens perditus laudi voluptatem præoptat; bene institutus quæ honesta sunt exoptat, G. D.

EXŌRĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (exoro). I. *Pass.*: *That can be moved by entreaty, exorable, placable, yielding*; iracundiæ e., Cic. II. *Act.*: *Having power to persuade by entreaty, Val. Flac.* SYN. EXORABILIS; PLACABILIS.—*Exorabilis, easy to be entreated.*—*Placabilis, easy to be pacified, placable.* Præbere se placabilem atque exorabilem, Cic.—*Placabilem facile mitiges*; exorabilem facile flectas, G. D.

EXŌRĀBŪLA, *ŏrum, n.* (exoro). *Means, motives or arguments to move or persuade, Plaut.*

EXŌRĀTOR, *ŏris, m.* (id.). *One who obtains by entreaty, Ter.*

EX-ORDĪOR, *iri, orsus, tr. dep.* Of weavers: I. *Prop.* (1) *To lay the warp, begin to weave.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To begin, commence, especially a speech.* EX. (1) *pertexo, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic.*—(2) *e. bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.* *Part. pass.*: Exorsus, *a, um, begun, commenced*; reperitur ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope, retexantur, Cic. *Subst. plur.*: Exorsa, *ŏrum, n.* *A beginning, commencement*; longa e., *prolixity in discourse, Virg.*;—*e. a beginning, i. e. undertaking, id.*

EXORDĪUM, *ii, n.* (exordior). I. *Prop.* (1) *The warp of a web.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A commencement, beginning.*—(3) *An introduction, exordium.*—(4) *Gen.*: *A writing, treatise, Col.* EX. (1) *e. pullum, Quint.*—(2) *hujus quoque e. mali, Cic.* *Esp. of a speech*: sæpe animadverti, summus oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic.—(3) *quo utar exordio? Cic.* SYN. See INITIUM.

EX-ŌRIOR, *iri, orsus, intr. dep.* [*pres. mostly of 3d conjugation, oris and oritur are sometimes found*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To come forth, come in sight, become visible, show itself, appear, rise.* II. *Fig.* (2) *s. s.*—(3) *Esp.*: *To arise, derive its origin, become, take its existence*; to show itself, appear.

EX. (1) *post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic.*;—*exortus est servus, qui, rose, got up.* *Part. pres. subst.*: Exorients (*sc. sol*). *The rising sun, morn, morning, Prop.*;—*the quarter of the heavens in which the sun rises, the Orient, East*; as, *plantaria facito ab exoriente, Col.*—(2) *exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, appears, rises, Cic.*;—*ego nunc paulum exorior, am getting up my strength, am recovering, id.*—(3) *Prop.*: *et repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.* *Fig.*: *honestum quod ex virtutibus e., Cic.*;—*amicitias e. alga offensione disrumpimus, id.* SYN. EXORIOR; EXSURGO.—*Exoriri, to spring up, appear, be born of.*—*Exsurgo, to rise up, speaking of a person rising up, opposed to sitting or lying down*; Scævola cum exsurgeret, Cic.

EXORNĀTIO, *ŏnis, f.* (exorno). I. *Prop.*: *An adorning, decorating, embellishing, Col.* II. *Fig.*: *Embellishment of a discourse*; simpliciter sine ulla e. (*corresponding to expolitio*), Cic. *Exp.*: *A figure of Rhetoric, Cic.*

EXORNĀTOR, *ŏris, m.* (id.). *One who adorns or sets off.* *Meton.* Of style: ceteri non exornatores rerum, Cic.

EXORNATUS, a, um, *pt.* of *exorno*. *Adorned*; (citharædus) citharum tenens e., Auct. Her.

EXORNO, āre, *tr.* I. (1) *To fit out, equip, furnish.*—(2) *To prepare rightly, dispose, array.*—(3) *Meton.*: *To employ, suborn.* II. (4) *Prop.*: *To adorn, embellish, decorate.*—(5) *Fig. s. r.* EX. (1) dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall.;—e. aciem, *to draw up in battle array*, id.—(2) *Absol.*: consul pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *makes suitable arrangement*, Sall.—(3) hominem exornavit, mulierem qui accesseret, Plaut.;—(4) domum ejus exornatam atque instructam, Cic.—(5) Pythagoras exornavit Græciam præstantissimis artibus, id.;—e. philosophiam, *to magnify*, id. SYN. See ORNO.

EX-ŌRO, āre, *tr.* [old form *pres. inf. pass.*, *exorari*, Gr. 214.5]. (1) *To pray, entreat, supplicate*; *to obtain by entreaty*; *to move, prevail upon, persuade or overcome by entreaty.*—(2) *To soften, appease.* EX. (1) quem ego, ut pejeret, e. facile potero, Cic.—(2) exorant magnos carmina sepe deos, Ov.;—e. filie patrem frequentibus literis, *to reconcile the father and the daughter*, Suet.;—e. a cade, *to turn aside, divert*, Just.; *with double acc.*, Plaut.; *in the pass.*, Ov.; *Absol.*, Plaut. SYN. EXORO; PERORO.—EXORARE.—EXORARE *to get by entreaties*;—Perorare, *to make an end of speaking, to conclude a speech*; satis dixi, et mihi perorandum, Cic.

EXORS, ortis. See EXSORS.

1. EXORSUS, a, um, *pt.* of *exordior*.

2. EXORSUS, ōs, m. (exordiōr). *A beginning*; quoniam iam est e. orationis mea, Cic.

1. EXORTUS, a, um, *pt.* of *exorior*.

2. EXORTUS, ōs, m. (exorior). *A rising, going up*; e. solis, Auct. Her.

EX-OS, ossis, *adj.* [another form *exossis*, is, App.]. *Without bone, Lucr.*

EX-OSCŪLOR, āri, *tr. dep.* *To kiss much, to kiss fondly or eagerly*; multum ac diu e. adolescentem, Plin. E. *Fig.*: *To praise much, admire.*

EXOSSO, āre, *tr.* *To take out bones, deprive of bones*, Plaut. Exossatus, a, um, *poet.* *Without bone*, i. e. *pliant, Lucr.*;—e. ager, i. e. *without stones, cleared of stones, Pers.*

EXOSTRA, ō, f. (ἐξοστρά). *The exostra*, a machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned toward the spectators; *meton.* of any thing public: quibuscum jam in e. hellnatur, Cic.

EX-ŌSUS, a, um (odi). I. *Act.*: *That hates, hating*, Virg. II. *Pass.*: *Very much hated, odious*, Eutr.

EXŌTĒRICUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἐξωτερικός). *Of or belonging to the exterior, external, exoteric.*

EXŌTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (ἐξωτικός). *Foreign, Plaut. Subst.*: Exoticum, i. n. *A foreign dress.*

EX-PALLESÇO, ēre, lūi, *intr. incep.* *To grow very pale*; erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse ... signa conscientie sunt, Auct. Her. *Poet. with acc.*: expalluit haustus, *was terrified or frightened at*, Hor.

EX-PALLĪATUS, a, um, *adj.* (ex, pallium). *Divested of a mantle or upper garment*, Plaut.

EX-PALPO, āre, *tr.*, and **EXPALPOR**, āri, *tr. d.p.* *To obtain by coaxing, Plaut.*

EX-PANDO, ēre, pandi, passum or pansum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To spread out, spread, stretch, or lay open.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To unfold, develop, explain.* EX. (1) e. vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin.;—expasse delubri fores, i. e. *wide open*, Tac. *Middle*: vagus ille quum e., amnis (Nilus), Plin.—(2) et rerum naturam e. dictis.

EXPANSUS, a, um, *pt.* of *expando*.

EX-PAPĪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (papilla). *Bared to the breast, so as to show the breast*, Plaut.

EXPANSUS, a, um, *pt.* of *expando*, *same as expansus.*

EXPĀTIŌR. See **EXPATIOR**.

EX-PĀTRO, āre, *tr.* *To spend in revelry.*

EX-PĀVĒFĀCIŌ, ēre, fēci, factum, *tr.* *To terrify, frighten*, Sen.

EX-PĀVĒŌ, ēre, *tr.* *To be greatly alarmed at, to be affrighted or scared at*, Stat. *Ilence,*

EX-PĀVESCO, ēre, pāvi, *intr. and tr. incep.* *To become terrified or afraid*; *absol.*, Plin. *With acc.*: *To fear greatly, to be terrified at*; expavit eusem, Hor.

EXPECTĀTIŌ, EXPECTO. See **EXSPECT**.

EX-PĒCTŌRO, āre, *tr.* (pectus). *To throw out or discharge from the breast, to expectorate, eject*, Enn. ap. Cic.

EX-PĒCŪLĀTUS, a, um (peculium). *Deprived of property*, Plaut.

EX-PĒDĪŌ, fre, Irī, or Ii, Itum, *tr.* (ex, pes), [old fut. *expedibo*, Plaut.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To set free or deliver one that is caught by the feet, as a bird*; hence, *to extricate, free, disengage, loose, set at liberty.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To get ready, prepare.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To bring out, i. e. unravel, extricate, develop, disentangle, free, deliver.*—(4) *To put in order, adjust, arrange.*—(5) *To bring forth, i. e. to narrate, relate, report.*—(6) *Absol.*, res expedit (or impera., expedit), *it is expedient, profitable, useful, to the purpose, advantageous.*

EX. (1) videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam excediet, Cic. *Of things and abstract objects*: aggere et cratibus fossas explent, aditus expediunt, *make passable, open a passage*, Cas.—(2) hominem nudari et virgas expediti iubet, Cic.;—e. pecuniam, *to procure, raise, provide*, id.;—e. arma, *to keep at hand or by one's self, to keep in readiness for fighting, get ready for fight*, Cas.;—e. ferrum; *to unsheathe the sword*, Liv.;—e. jaculum, *to hurl, throw the javelin*, Hor. *Absol.* for e. se: *To get ready or prepare for battle or action*, Tac.—(3) haerere, nisi tu me expedis, Cic.;—omnis honesta ratio esset expediendæ salutis, *of freeing from danger, id.* PHRASES. E. negotium, *to clear up an affair*, Cic.;—E. salutem, *to secure one's life, safely*, id.;—e. nomina, *to pay debts.*—(4) cum Antonio loquere velim et rem, ut poteris expedias, Cic.;—nomina mea, per deos, expedi, *exsolve, settle, pay*, id.;—quem admodum expedit exitum huius institutæ orationis non reperio, *execute, perform, carry out*, id.—(5) priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expedit, Sall.—(6) non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod expedit, Cic. *Absol.*: tu, si ita expedit, velit quam primum concendas, id. SYN. EXPEDIO; EXTRICO.—Expedit, lit., *to set the feet free, to rid, free, disentangle.* *Fig.*: expedit quid fecerim, *Guess what I have done.*—Extricare, *to extricate, disengage*; nummos unde unde e., *to get money by hook or crook*, Hor. Eluto se expediunt viatores; plagis se extricant cervi, G. D.

EXPĒDITE, ade. (expeditus). *Easily, without difficulty, promptly, quickly*; in its rebus celeriter e. que percipiendis, Cic., *Compar.*

EXPĒDITIŌ, ōnis, f. (expedio). I. (1) *Milit.*: *An undertaking against an enemy, a campaign, military expedition.* II. (2) *Rhet.*: *A development, clear exposition.*—3. *A figure of Rhetoric*: *A setting aside, clearance*, Auct. Her. III. (4) *In Arch.*: *A constructing, making*, Vitruv. EX. (1) ut in expeditiōnem exercitum

educeret, Cic. *Meton.*: *Of bees*, Plin.—(2) habet paucis comprehensa brevitatis multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her.

EXPEDITUS, a, um. I. *pt. of expedito*. II. *Adj.*: *Free, unimpeded, disengaged, free from obstacles or difficulties, easy, ready at hand*; ut e. in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.;—obvium fit ei Clodius e. in equo, *lightly clothed*; legiones e., *without baggage*, Cæs.;—expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *ready, at hand*, id. (*Of things or abstract objects*: quum illam viam sibi videant expeditiorem ad honores, Cic.;—locus e., *a place free from obstructions*, Cæs.;—nomen e., *a sure or safe debt*, id. *In the neut. absol.*: in expedito habent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *in readiness for battle*, Liv.

EX-PELLO, Ære, pŭlli, pulsum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To drive or cast out or away, to thrust out or away, chase away, expel*. II. *Fig.* (2) *s. e.* EX. (1) *e. me ex re publica*, Cic.;—expulsa atque exturbata filia, *put away or repudiated*, id.;—e. sagittam arcu, *to discharge, shoot*, Ov.;—e. se in auras (pondus), *to come forth*, Ov.;—ad componendum Orientis statum expulsum, *forced, compelled*, Suet.—(2) quæ res omnium dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, *removed*, Cæs. SYN. See EXIGO.

EX-PENDO, Ære, di, sum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To weigh*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To weigh out*; hence, *to pay, lay out* (because the ancients weighed their gold and silver in making payments). II. *Fig.* (3) *To weigh, to estimate, judge of, weigh over, ponder, reflect upon*.—(4) *With pœnium, etc.* *To pay, suffer*. EX. (1) *e. baccam, nucem, Cels.*—(2) ante pedes prætoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic.;—ferre alci expensam, *or pecuniam expensam, to enter any thing in an account-book as having been paid or lent*, Cic.;—*to set in the balance with any thing*, Plaut.—(3) argumenta causarum, non tam numerare soleo quam e., Cic.—(4) *e. pœnas capite*, Tac.;—*to suffer capital punishment*, Tac. SYN. EXPENDO; PERPENDO.—*Expendere, to weigh strictly and diligently*; aurum expenditur auro, Plaut.—*Perpendere, to weigh completely, to weigh all*; only *fig.*: *to poise, to examine with attention*.

EXPENSO, Ære, tr. freq. int. (expendo). I. *To pay*, Plaut. II. *To equalize*, Macr.

EXPENSUM, i, n., and -a, æ, f. (expendo). *Disbursement, expense*; terre expensum, *to make one's own account creditor*; opp. acceptum referre, *to make one's own account debtor*. See ACCIPIO No. (7), on the principle that a man credits himself with what he pays, and debits himself with what he receives.

EXPENSUS, a, um, *pt. of expendo*.

EXPERGĒ-FACIO, Ære, fœci, factum, tr. (expergo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To awaken, rouse from sleep*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To rouse, excite, encourage, bestir*. EX. (1) expergefactus e somno, Suet.—(2) si forte e. te posses, Cic.;—flagitium e., *i. e. to commit*, Plaut. SYN. EXPERGEFACIO; SUSCITO.—*Expergefacerre, as here*.—*Suscitare, to rouse, stir up*; as, suscitare ignes, bellum, testem, etc., Cic. Also, EXPERGEFACTUS, *awakened by another, or any external cause*. EXPERRECTUS, *wakened of himself*, Cic.

EXPERGĒFIO, fœcti, factus, *pass. of expergefacio*, Gr. 221, s, Obs. 3.

EXPERGISCOR, pergisici, perrectus, intr. *dep.* (expergo), *[old form pres. inf. pass. expergisacier, Plaut., Gr. 214, 5]*. I. *Prop.* (1) *To wake up, to awake* (of one's own accord). II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To awake, rouse one's self*. EX. (1) si dormis, expergisce, Cic.—(2) experrecta

nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic.

EXPERGO, Ære, gi, gŭtum, tr. I. *Prop.*: *To awaken, arouse*, Lucr. II. *Fig.*: *To excite*, Gell.

EXPERIENS, entis. I. *pt. of experior*. *Trying*; hence, II. *Adj.*: *Enterprising, active, industrious*; e. et diligentissimus arator, Cic. *With genit.*: e. laborum, *undergoing, experienced in*, Ov. SYN. EXPERIENS; EXPERTUS.—*Experiens, he that is acquainted with by experience*.—*Expertus, expert, of good experience, experienced*; vir experiens nihil temere suscipit; vir expertus monere potest alios, G. D.

EXPERIENTIA, æ, f. (experior). I. (1) *Proof, trial, experiment, attempt*. II. *Meton.*: (2) *Experience, exercise, practice*. EX. (1) suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis, i. e. *as an attempt, to see whether it can be obtained*, Cic.—(2) ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam e., Cels. SYN. EXPERIENTIA; EXPERIMENTUM.—*Experientia, experience, knowledge acquired by practice*; princeps longæ e., *of long experience*.—*Experimentum, experiment, trial, essay, proof*; deprehendere experimentis, *to find out by experiments*, Quint. Experimentis experientiam comparamus, G. D.

EXPERIMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *A trial, attempt, experiment*; nimirum hoc maximum est e., Cic. SYN. See EXPERIENTIA.

EX-PERIOR, Iri, pertus, tr. *dep.* (ex, and an *absol. verb.* perior, whence peritus). *To try any thing*. I. (1) *To attempt or try by examining, to prove, to try or endeavor to find out, to make an attempt or trial, to put to the proof or trial*.—(2) *In the perf. tenses*: *To have tried or made a trial, to know by experience, to have learned by practice*. II. (3) *To try or attempt, to try one's self in any thing, try one's hand at any thing*.—(4) *Esp. in Law*: *To contend at law, to go to law*. EX.

(1) *With acc., rel. clause, or absol.*: taciturnitatem nostram experiri, Cic. *Abol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, *by experience*.—(2) omnia quæ dico de Plancio dico expertus in nobis, id.—(3) qui desperatione debilitati e. id nolent, Cic.—(4) intra parietes aut summo jure e., id. *Gen.*: e. cum aliquo, *to contend with any body*, Plaut. SYN. EXPERIOR; TENTO; PERICLITOR.—*Experiri, to make an experiment, try*.—*Tentare, to feel, to sound with the feet or hands*; iter tentare, t. chordas, venas, t. fortunam, Hor.; Cic.—*Periclitari, to venture at, on, or upon, to make trial of, to risk*; periclitari, et experiri pueros, Cic.

EXPERRECTUS, a, um, *pt. of expergisacor, and adj.* *Roused, vigilant*; ut sint apes e.: num frigus ignaviam creat, Col. SYN. See EXPERGEFACTUS in expergefacio.

EXPERTS, tis, *adj.*: (ex, pars). I. (1) *That takes or has no part in a thing, not partaker in, not sharing or concerned in*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *That has not a thing, deprived or destitute of, devoid or free from a thing, without a thing*. EX. (1) *With genit.*: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, iudicii delectorum iudicium, Cic.—(2) *With genit. and abl.*, Gr. 361, omnis eruditionis e. atque ignarus, Cic.;—omnes fama atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. SYN. EXPENS; EXSORS; IMMUNIS.—*Experts, having no share in, destitute of*; e. concilii, Stat.—*Exsors, that is out of the common way or lot, extraordinary*; ducunt exsortem Æneæ equum. Also, *that has no share*; exsors pecunie, culpæ, Liv.—*Immunis, without employ, i. militia, exempt from war-service*; hence, *of any exemption*: immunes agri, *a freehold estate*, Cic.;—*immunis manus, an innocent hand*, Hor.

EXPERTUS, a, um, *pt. of experior. (Pass.)* Known by experience, tried, proved, tested, Cic. *Act. with gent. : Having tried, having experienced, having experience of ; expertus belli, Virg. SYN. See EXPERIENS.*

EXPETESSE or **EXPETISSO**, ēre, *tr. int.*, Gr. 227, 5 (expeto). *To desire, long for, Plaut.*

EXPETĪTUS, ā, um, *pt. of expeto.*

EX-PĒTO, ēre, Ivi, or li, Itum, *tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) To desire, request, demand ; to long for, strive after, endeavor to attain, aim at.—(2) Of things : To tend toward.—(3) Of time : To reach, attain ; to last, endure. II. Intr. (4) To befall any body, fall to his lot, occur. EX. (1) With acc. : nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, e. debere, Cic. ;—e. poenas ab alquo, to inflict punishment upon, id. ;—mortem e. pro vita civium, id. ;—non e. vitam, to aim at any body's life.—(2) mare medium terrae locum expetens, tending toward.—(3) aetatem expetit, Plaut.—(4) e. omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv. SYN. See APPETO.*

EXPIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. (expio). Expiation, atonement ; at vero scelorum in homines atque impietatum nulla e. est, Cic. SYN. EXPIATIO ; PIACULUM ; PIAMEN.—Expiatio, an expiation, an atoning by sacrifice.—Piaculum, a sacrifice for expiation, that which expiates.—Piamen, s. sig. as piaculum, but used only by poets.*

EXPICTUS, a, um, *pt. of expingo.*

EXPIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. (expilo). A plundering, pillaging ; e. direptione sociorum, Cic.*

EXPIĀTOR, ōris, *m. (id.). A plunderer, pillager, robber ; quum domus hospitem, non expilatorem recepisse videatur, Cic.*

EX-PĪLO, āre, *tr. I. Prop. : To plunder, pillage, rob ; si socios spoliis, ararium expilas, Cic. II. Fig., Cic. SYN. See COMILO.*

EX-PINGO, ēre, pinxi, pictum, *tr. I. Prop. (1) To paint with colors ; to represent by painting, to adorn by painting or with colors. II. Fig. (2) To paint with words, i. e. to describe with rhetorical ornament, to represent in a picturesque manner, to depict. EX. (1) quoniam et expingimus ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin.—(2) qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., Cic.*

EX-PĪO, āre, *tr. I. Prop. (1) To purge any thing that is defiled with vice or crime, to purify. II. (2) Gen. : To make satisfaction, make amends or compensation for, to atone for, expiate.—(3) To purify, appease. EX. (1) quod expiari poterit, publici sacerdotes expiant, Cic. ;—tua scelera dii immortales in vestros milites expiaverunt, have taken vengeance for, id.—(2) superioris aetatis exempla expiata, Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Cæs.—(3) manes mortuorum expiare, Cic. SYN. See PĪO.*

EXPIRO, āre. See EXSPIRO.

EX-PISCOR, āri, *tr. dep. (prop. : to fish out ; hence also fig.). To fish out (i. e. to find out) ; necis ab illo omnia expiscatum ? Cic. ;—simul atque audivit ... nihil expiscatus, did not ask or inquire any further, id. SYN. See ISDAGO.*

EXPLANĀBĪLIS, e, *adj. (explano). Clear, plain ; vox e., Sen.*

EXPLANĀTE, *adv. (explanatus). Clearly, plainly. SYN. EXPLANATE ; EXPLORATE.—Explanatē, as here.—Exploratē, to the bottom, with a strict examination ; e. percipere, Cic.*

EXPLANĀTIO, ōnis, *f. (explano). I. (1) An explanation, exposition, interpretation. II. (2) A clear pronunciation, distinct expression, articulation, Quint. ; Plin. EX. (1) explana-*

tiones adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. *Exp. as a figure of Rhet., id.*

EXPLĀNĀTOR, ōris, *m. (id.). An explainer, interpreter ; sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, Cic.*

EXPLĀNĀTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of explano. II. Adj. : Clear, plain, distinct, articulate ; in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic.*

EX-PLĀNO, āre, *tr. I. Prop. (1) To make even or flat, to spread, extend. II. Fig. (2) To make clear, plain, or intelligible, to develop, explain, tell, relate.—(3) To pronounce distinctly, Plin. EX. (1) suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin.—(2) facilius pedes quam explanari potest, Cic. SYN. EXPLANO ; INTERPRETOR.—Explanare, to smooth, to explain, prop. and fig.—Interpretari, to interpret, give the signification of ; rem obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic.*

EXPLAUDO, ēre. See EXPLODO.

EXPLĒMENTUM, i, *n. (expleo). That whereby any thing is filled up, a complement. II. Prop. Of nourishment : Food, fodder, Sen. II. Fig. Of style : A complement, additional clause, Sen.*

EXPLENDESCO, ēre. See EXSPLENDESCO.

EX-PLĒO, ēre, ēvi, Itum, *tr. (ex, and obol. pleo ; whence plenus, complo), (inf. pres. pass., experier, Luer. ; perf. sub. contr., experis, Cic. ; plup., explessent, Liv.). I. Prop. (1) To fill up, to fill, make full or complete, to satisfy, supply abundantly. II. Fig. (2) Gen. : To fill up, i. e. to complete, accomplish, bring to perfection.—(3) Exp. : To fulfil, fill to the full a desire, to satisfy one who desires or demands.—(4) To fulfil an engagement, to perform, satisfy.—(5) Of time : To accomplish, bring to a close, complete, finish.—(6) To empty, discharge, Enn. EX. (1) quasi rimas expleat, Cic. ;—e. fossam aggere, to fill up the ditch with the earth of the mound, Cæs. ;—e. summam talenti, to amount to, make up the sum of a talent, Liv.—(2) videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatum, to render entirely perfect or complete, Cic. ;—e. sententias mollioribus numeris, id.—(3) quasi sitim e. cupiens, to appease, Cic. ;—e. animum, to do as one pleases, Ter. ;—non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic.—(4) ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, id. ;—e. officium scribendi, id.—(5) expletum annum habeto, id. SYN. See IMPLEO.*

EXPLETIO, ōnis, *f. (expleo). A filling, fulfilling, satisfying ; in ea explezione natura, Cic.*

EXPLETUS, a, um, *pt. of expleo, and adj. : Perfect, complete ; quod undique perfectum e. que sit, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTĒ, *adv. (explicatus). Plainly, clearly ; e. dicunt, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTIO, ōnis, *f. (explico). I. Prop. : (1) An unfolding, uncoiling, unravelling. II. Fig. (2) Of style : An explication, exposition ; clear statement, perspicuity. EX. (1) est quasi rudentis e., Cic.—(2) multum ad ea quae querimus e. tua ista profercit, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTOR, ōris, *m. (id.). An expounder, explainer ; ut rerum e. prudens, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTRIX, icis, *f. (explicator). She who explains, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of explico. II. Adj. I. Prop. (1) Spread out, that extends itself. II. Fig. (2) That is in good order, well regulated.—(3) Without difficulty or obscurity, clear. EX. (1) Capus planissimo in loco e., Cic.—(2) mihi in causa facili atque e., Cic.—(3) literae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius*

2. EXPLICATUS, ūs, m. (explico). I. *Prop.* (1) *An unfolding, spreading out.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of style: An explication, exposition.* EX. (1) *mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, a throwing out of the legs (of horses),* Plin.—(2) *difficilis explicatus, Cic.*

EXPLICŪS, a, um. I. *pt. of explico.* II. *Adj. prop.: Well arranged, in good order, unimpeached, easy; sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicatus videbatur, Ilerdam reverti.*

EX PLĪCO, āre, āvi or explicāi, ātum, or itum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, open, undo.*—(2) *To spread, extend.* II. *Fig.* (3) *s. s.*—(4) *Exp.: To set right, put in order, to adjust, settle.*—(5) *Of style: To develop any thing, to expound, expose, explain, interpret, make clear, to show, treat of.* EX.

(1) *domus non explicata, opened, displayed, Cic.*—*e. volumen, to open, unroll, id.;—ex laqueis se e., to extricate one's self, id.;—(2) ut forum usque ad atrium Libertatis explicarem, extend.*

—(3) *explica intelligentiam tuam, unfold, Cic.;—periculis e. alqm, to set free from, id.;—(4) peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices, id.;—nomen e., i. e. to discharge, pay, id.;—to accomplish, Hor.*—(5) *hæc dilatare et e., Cic.;—e. alqd definitione, id.* SYN. **EXPLICO; EXPONO.**—**Explicare**, properly of things that have plaits or folds, *to open, unfold; e. epistolam;—frontem e., to look cheerful;—fig., to explain.*—**Exponere**, to expose, or lay out to public view; *exponere frumentum, to expose corn for sale, Cic.*

EX-PLŌDO (explaudo), āre, si, sum, tr. (ex, plando). I. (1) *To drive out by clapping the hands, to hiss off.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To throw or chase out, to expel.*—(3) *To reject, disapprove.* EX. (1) *histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic.; Hor.*—(2) *ne in arenam quidem aut litus explodet, throw up, Sen.*—(3) *explosæ ejectæque sententiæ, Cic.* SYN. **See DISPLODO.**

EXPLŌRĀTE, adr. (exploratus). *With safety or certainty, securely; hæc ita sentio, judico, ad te e. scribo, Cic.* SYN. **See EXPLANATĒ.**

EXPLŌRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (exploro). *An examination, investigation, Tac.*

EXPLŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *Gen.: An examiner, investigator, one who searches out or explores, Plaut. (Adj.: Exploring, Mart.).* II. *Esp. in Milit.: A spy, scout, Cæs.;—e. viæ, a precursor to clear the road, pioneer, Suet.* SYN. **EXPLORATOR; SPECULATOR.**—**Explorator.** *Milit.: A spy that creeps along secretly amongst the enemy. Speculator, one who goes before the army to examine from a distance the forces of the enemy; both are used in a more general sense.*

EXPLŌRĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (explorator). *That relates to or serves for exploring or spying; e. coronæ, Suet.*

EXPLŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of exploro.* II. *Adj.: Tried, sure, certain, determined; ut ei jam e. et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic.;—literæ e. a timore, giving security, id.;—de quo mihi exploratum est, I am sure, am convinced, id., Compar.* SYN. **See CERTUS.**

EX-PLŌRO, āre, tr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To examine, investigate, search or spy out, explore, reconnoitre.*—(2) *In perf. part.: Investigated, discovered, known.* II. *Esp.* (3) *In Milit.: To reconnoitre, find out by spies.*—(4) *To prove, try, put to the proof, in this sense, synonym of experiri.* EX. (1) *With acc.: explora rem totam, Cic.*

—(2) *jam e. nobis sunt ea quæ ad domos nostras peruenient, id. Abol.: explorato, after having found out or being informed; a jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac.*—(3) *Africanus exploravit, Cic.*—(4) *itaque prius regis animum*

explorari placet, Liv. SYN. **EXPLORO; EXQUIRO; CONQUIRO; REQUIRO.**—**Explorare**, to sound, to examine, reconnoitre; *e. iter, portas, copias, etc.*—**Exquirere**, to inquire diligently, search out; *e. sit-ne ita, Plaut.;—facta e., Cic.*—**Conquirere**, to seek about, search for several things together; *pecunia conquiritur undique, Cic.*—**Requirere**, to seek again, ask or demand again; *te requisivi sæpius, Cic.*

EXPLŌSIŌ, ōnis, f. (explodo). *A driving off (by manifesting disapprobation); ludorum explosiones et funerum, Cæsar. ap. Cic.*

EXPLŌSUS, a, um, pt. of explodo.

EX-PŌLIŌ, īre, īvi, or īi, itum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To smooth, make smooth, polish.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To adorn, embellish, decorate.* EX. (1) *hæc cute expoliantur vestes, Plin.* Middle, Plaut.—(2) *Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolitit, Cic.*

EX-PŌLĪTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (expolio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A polishing, making smooth or bright.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of style: An adorning, embellishing.*—3. *Esp. as a figure of Rhetoric, Auct. Her.* EX. (1) *e. urbana (of a house in town), Cic.*—(2) *in verbis inest quasi materia quædam: in numero autem e., Cic.*

EX-PŌLĪTUS, a, um, pt. of expolio. *Polished; hence, adj., smooth, clean, Col.*

EX-PŌNO, āre, pŏsŭi, pŏsŭtum, tr. [perf. exposivit, Plaut.; expostus, contr. for expositus, Virg.] I. *Prop.* (1) *To set or put out, expose.*—(2) *Esp. Of children: To expose, leave to perish.*—(3) *To put on shore, disembark, land.*—(4) *To lay open, abandon, expose to danger or evil, leave exposed or unprotected.* II. *Fig.* (5) *To set forth, lay before the view.*—(6) *Exp.: To set forth by words, to show, declare, publish, describe, to speak or treat of a thing, develop.* EX.

(1) *exposita vasa Samia, laid out, Cic.*—(2) *e. puellam ad necem, Plaut.;—in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.*—(3) *advexi frumentum, exposui, Cic.;—e. pecuniam, to place at any body's disposal.*—(4) *ne inermes provincie barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac.*—(5) *totam causam ante oculos expositum consideremus, Cic.;—orationem e., to publish, id.;—præmium e., to propose.*—(6) *cœpit rationem hujus operis Gallus e., Cic.;—e. mandata in senatu, id.;—ex memoria e., id.* SYN. **See EXPLICO.**

EXPORRECTUS, a, um, pt. of exporrigo.

EX-PORRĪGO, āre, rexi, rectum, tr. [imper. contr. exporge, Ter.] I. *Prop.: To stretch or spread out, extend; Pacidius suos equites e. cœpit in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr.;—e. frontem, to clear up, smooth, Ter.* II. *Fig., Sen.*

EXPORTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (exporto). I. (1) *A carrying out, exportation.* II. 2. *Banishment, exile, transportation, Sen.* EX. (1) *earum rerum quibus abundaremus e., Cic.*

EX-PORTO, āre, tr. *To bear or carry out, to export goods, to transport, forward, etc.; e. frumentum in fame, Cic.* SYN. **EXPORTO; DE-PORTO; REPORTO.**—**Exportare**, to carry or convey from us to others.—**Deportare**, to bring from abroad or from other people's to our home; *ex ista provincia nihil potes, quod jucundius sit deportare, Cic.*—**Reportare**, to bring back to its former place. *Also fig.*

EX-POSCO, āre, pŏposci, tr. I. (1) *To desire a thing of any one; to ask, request earnestly or urgently, beg instantly, to implore, to demand clamorously or impatiently.* II. *Esp.* (2) *(for deprecere): To demand any body to be delivered up for punishment.* EX. (1) *quam (misericordiam) et implorem et e., Cic.*—(2) *ad expos-*

cendos eos legati missi sunt, Liv. SYN. See Pero.

EXPŌSĪTĪCIUS, or TĪUS, a, um, adj. (expono). *Exposed, cast out*, Plaut.

EXPŌSĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *An exposing, of a child*, Just. II. *Of style: An explication, exposition, declaration*, Cic.

EXPŌSĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of expono*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Exposed, open to, subject to*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Affable, easy of access*.—(3) *Vulgar, common*. EX. (1) *est enim obvisus et c.*, Plin.

—(2) *e. mores*, Stat.—(3) *qui nihil e. soleat deducere*, Juv.

EXPOSTŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (expostulo). *An expostulating, making a complaint, a complaint*; *quum esset e. facta*, Cic.

EX-POSTŪLO, āre, tr. and intr. I. (1) *To demand violently, or urgently*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To demand any one to be delivered up for punishment* (exposeo). II. (3) *To complain respecting any one, to make complaints, to contend with any body about any thing, to expostulate*. EX. (1) *quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint*, Tac.—(2) *Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant*, Tac.—(3) *With alquo* (de aliqua re, alqd.), or *absol.*: *qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem*, Cic.; *mittebat oratores qui suo nomine expostularent*, cur, Tac. SYN.

EXPOSTŪLO AB; EXPOSTULO CUM.—*Expotulare ab alquo, to ask for a thing earnestly, and as one's due*.—*Expotulare cum alquo, to complain of one; locus videtur esse tecum expostulandi*, Cic.

EXPŌTUS, a, um. See EROTUS.

EXPRESSE, adv. (expressus). I. *Prop.* (1) *With pressure*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Expressly, clearly, plainly, explicitly*.—3. *Of clear pronunciation: Distinctly*, Val. Max. EX. (1) *artus expressus fricare*, Scrib.—(2) *in praecipiendo e. conscripta ponere oportet exempla*, Auct. Her.

EXPRESSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of exprimo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Apparent, clear, evident, manifest*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Clear, distinct*. EX. (1) *nihil solidi, nihil expressi*, Cic.; *—e. infans, fully formed*, Quint.—(2) *habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non e. signa, sed adumbrata virtutum*, Cic. *Of affected pronunciation: literae neque e. neque oppressae, distinct, clearly pronounced*, Cic.

EX-PRĪMO, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. (ex, premo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To squeeze or press out or out of, to force out, to bring out by force*.—(2) *To express, i. e. to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, by colors, etc., to portray, figure*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To extort, constrain, get or obtain by force, compel, exact, elicit, occasion*.—(4) *To express by words, to describe, portray, delineate, represent*.—(5) *To express or render by translating into another language, to translate*.—(6) *To pronounce, articulate*. EX.

(1) *si nubium confictu ardor, expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen*, Cic.; *—quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, had raised*, Cæs.; *—tu, si numulorum aliquid expresseris, extorted, exacted*, Cic.—(2) *Aristonidas artifex cum e. vellet Athamantis furorem*, Plin.—(3) *lex quam ex natura ipsa arripimus, expressimus*, Cic.—(4) *quum vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, imitated*, Cic.; *—bellum expressum est, clearly represented*, id.—(5) *si modo id e. Latine potuerō, id.*—(6) *nolo exprimi literas putidius*, Cic. SYN. See EXTORQUEO.

EXPROBRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (exprobro). *A reproaching, upbraiding*; *ne qua e. discordiam inter ordines sereret*, Liv.

EXPROBRĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.) *One who reproaches or upbraids*, Sen.

EXPROBRĀTRIX, icis, f. *She that reproaches or upbraids, reproaching*; *e. memoria*, Sen.

EX-PROBRO, āre, tr. (ex, probrum). *To reproach, upbraid, to cast in one's teeth, make a matter of reproach to one, charge with*; *e. vitia adversariis* (ab. in adversariis), Cic. SYN. EXPROBRO; OPPROBRO.—*Exprobrare, to upbraid, reproach*.—*Opprobare, not only to reproach with, but also, to object as a disgrace, to impute against*. *Exprobrat qui commemorat quae praestitit, opprobrat qui opprobrium dicit*, G. D.

EX-PRŌMO, ēre, prompsi, promptum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To draw out, bring forth*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To bring forth, i. e. to bring to light, show, display*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To disclose, discover, reveal*.

EX. (1) *mox inde sensum ad mandandum manibus expromit*, Plin.—(2) *in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam*, Cic. *Absol.*, Plaut.—(3) *exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione*, Cic. SYN. EXPROMO; DEPROMO.—*Expromere, to draw out, to produce, bring out*; *e. nummos, fig., e. odium*.—*Depromere, to bring forth*; *vinum cellis d.*; *—argumenta d.*, Cic.

EXPROMPTUS, a, um, pt. of expromo.

EXPUGNĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (expugno). *That may be stormed*; *urbis terra marique e. est*, Liv.

EXPUGNANS, antis. I. *pt. of expugno*. II. *Adj.*: *Overpowering, efficient, Ov.*

EXPUGNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (expugno). *A carrying by assault, a taking by storm*; *hostilis e.*, Cic.; *—plur.*: *e. nocturna aedium*, Cic.

EXPUGNĀTOR, ōris, m. I. *One who carries by assault, or takes by storm*; *e. urbis*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *e. pudicitiae, a violator*, Cic.

EX-PUGNO, āre, tr. [expugnassere, Plaut.; *old form of inf. fut.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To carry by assault, take by storm, to take, capture, reduce (a place)*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To overcome, vanquish, obtain by force*. EX. (1) (Noviodunum) *ex itinere oppugnare conatus, e. non potuit*, Cæs.—(2) *e. pecunia*, Cic.; *—fortunas patrias e.*, id.; *—illam sibi legationem expugnavit, obtained with trouble*. SYN. EXPUGNO; DEBELLO; VINCO;

SEPERO.—*Expugnare, as above* (1), *e. castella, domos, fig., pertinaciam*, Cic.; *Hor.*—*Debellare, to end the war, to weaken the enemy by war, and disable him from continuing it; debellare superbos*, Virg.—*Vincere, to vanquish, conquer; hostes vincere. Also, in a more general sense, labor omnia vincit*, Virg.—*Superare, to go over, leap clean over; hence, to surmount, overcome, to be an overmatch for, to excel*; *—courage and valor are necessary, ad vincendum; patience and strength, ad superandum. Superare expresse more than vincere. Vincere supposes fighting; superare supposes struggling against obstacles*.

EXPULSĪO, ōnis, f. (expello). *A thrusting out*; *e. viciniorum, latrocinia in agris*, Cic. SYN. See DEPULSIO.

EXPULSOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who drives out or away; an expeller*, Cic.

EXPULSUS, a, um, pt. of expello.

EXPULTRIX, icis, f. (expello). *She that drives out or away*; *O virtutis indagatrix e. que vitorum*, Cic.

EXPŪMO, āre. See EXPRUMO.

EXPUNCTUS, a, um, pt. of expungo.

EX-PUNGO, ēre, punxi, punctum, tr. I. *To erase, e. g. from a wax tablet*; *hence, to blot out, strike or cross out, to cancel, expunge*; *to dismiss or discharge a soldier; e. decurias iudicum*, Suet. Meton.: *To remove, set aside*. II. *To count up*; *sidera ad nomen e., to reckon, enumerate*, Plin. SYN. See DISPUNGO.

EXPŪO, ĩre. See EXPUO.

EXPURGATIO, ōnis, f. (expurgo). *A cleansing, a vindicating*, Plaut.

EX-PURGO, ĩre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To cleanse, purify, clean.* II. Fig. (2) *s. s.*—(3) *Esp. : To vindicate, justify, to show to be innocent.* EX. (1) *e. sordida ulcera*, Plin.—(2) *expurgandus est sermo*, Cic.—(3) *requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans*, Tac.

EX-PŪTESCO, ĩre, intr. incept. (puteo). *To putrefy*, Plaut.

EX-PŪTO, ĩre, tr. I. Prop. : *To prune, lop ; e. veteranam vitem*, Col. II. Fig. : *To think over, consider, examine*, Plaut. ;—*To investigate*, Planc. ap. Cic.

EXQUĒRO, ĩre. See EXQUIRO.

EXQUĒLĒ, ōrum, and its derivatives. See EQUILĒ.

EX-QUĒRO, ĩre, sivi, altum, tr. [exquæris, exquæsiro, exquæsitum, Plaut.]. *To search, search into, search or examine diligently, inquire into, ask, obtain information, find out by inquiry, investigate ; quum ex te causas exquirerem*, Cic. ;—*hæc non nimis exquiro a Græcis*, id. ;—*verum e.*, *to examine, inquire into*, id. ;—*e. honores, to seek*, id. SYN. See EXPLORO.

EXQUĒSITE, adv. *Exactly, carefully, nicely, accurately ; quum de eo crimine e.*, *disputavisset*, Cic. Compar. : *from*

EXQUĒSĪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of exquiro. II. Adj. : *Carefully sought after, choice, select, excellent, exquisite ; Omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt*, Cic. ;—*munditia non odiose neque e. nimis, too choice, far-fetched, over-nice*, id., Compar.

EX-SACRĒFĪCO (exacr.), ĩre, intr. *To sacrifice*, Poet. ap. Cic.

EX-SĒVĪO (exæv.), ĩre, intr. *To cease raging ; dum reliquum tempestates exsæviret*, Liv. SYN. See SĒVĪO.

EX-SANGUIS (exang.), e, adj. I. Prop. (1) *Bloodless, without blood.*—2. *Pale, wan*, Ov. ;—*that renders pale*, Hor. II. Fig. (3) *Weak, feeble, powerless ; aridum et e. orationis genus*, Auct. Her.

EX-SARTĪO, ĩre, sartum, tr. *also written exarcio, exercicio, or exercio*. I. Prop. : *To patch up ; hence, to mend, repair, replace*, Cic. II. Meton. : *aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas*, Qu. Cic.

EX-SATIO (exat.), ĩre, tr. *To satisfy, satiate, sate, saturate ; e. cibo vinoque*, Liv.

EX-SATŪRO (exat.), ĩre, tr. *To satiate completely, to satisfy, glut ; quum ejus cruciatu animum e. vellent*, Cic.

EXSCENDO, ĩre. See ESCENDO.

EXSCENSIO (excens.), ōnis, f. (escendo). *A debarkation, landing ; profectus ad Erythras excensionem fecit*, Liv.

EX-SCINDO (excindo), ĩre, Idi, issum, tr. I. Prop. : *To tear out ; to destroy utterly, extirpate ; e. urbes*, Numantiam, Cic. II. Fig., Plin. SYN. See FINDO.

EX-SCREŌ (excr.), ĩre. *To spit out with coughing or hawking, to spit up*, Ov. ;—*e. pura*, Plin. Absol. : *ut numquam e. ausus*, Suet.

EX-SCRĪBO, ĩre, psi, ptum, tr. I. (1) *To write out, write off, copy.*—(2) *To copy by painting, to copy paintings.*—(3) *Gen. : To write or note down.* II. Meton. (4) *To represent, as by a copy, to resemble.* EX. (1) *tabulas in foro exscribo*, Cic.—(2) *(imagines) exscribendas pin-*

gendasque

, Plin. E.—(3) *nomina exscripta*, Plaut.—(4) *filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat*, Plin. E. SYN. See DESCRIBO.

EXSCRIPTUS, a, um, pt. of exscribo.

EX-SCULPO (exculp.), ĩre, psi, ptum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To cut or carve out, to carve.* II. Fig. (2) *To press out, extort.*—(3) *To erase, to scratch out.* EX. (1) *nescio quid a quercu exculpseram*, Cic.—(2) *e. ex alquo verum*, Ter.—(3) *hos versus Lacedæmonii e.*, Nep.

EX-SĒCO, ĩre, sēcūi, sectum, tr. (execo ; exsico, Plaut.). I. Prop. (1) *Gen. : To cut out ; to cut off, from, or away.*—(2) *Esp. : To castrate, to geld.* II. Fig. s. sig., as (1). EX. (1). *quæ exsecrat vitiosas partes*, Cic.—(2) *exsectum Cælum a filio Saturno*, Cic.—(3) *exsectum et exeniptum honoribus senatoriis*, Plin. E. SYN. See DESCO.

EX-SĒCRĀBĪLIS (excer.), e, adj. (exsecror). I. Pass. (1) *Execrable, detestable, deserving imprecations or curses.* II. Act. (2) *Execrating, detesting.* EX. (1) *nihil exsecrabilius*, Plin.—(2) *præcuntibus e. carmen sacerdotibus*, Liv. ;—*odium e.*, *terrible, raging, violent*, id.

EX-SĒCRATIO (excer.), ōnis, f. (id.). *An imprecation, execration, malediction, curse ; Thyeste, ista e. est*, Cic. ;—*an asseveration or oath joined with execrations or imprecations ; hunc Pompeius omni cautione, execratione devinxerat*, Cic.

EX-SĒCRĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of exsecror. II. Adj. : *Cursed, detestable, execrable ; exsecratum populo Romano*, Cic.

EX-SĒCROR (excer.), ĩri, tr. and intr. dep. *To wish evil to any one, to execrate, curse, utter imprecations against, invoke curses on ; tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur*, Cic. ;—*to take an oath with imprecations*, Hor. SYN. EXSECRO ; DETESTOR ; ABOMINOR ; HORREO ; ABHORREO ; ODI ; EXHORRESCO.—EXSECRARI, *to execrate, curse.*—*Detestari, to call what is most sacred to witness against a person or thing or that it is not ; opp. : to pray in behalf of.*—*Abominari, to recoil from, as of evil omen (opp. omen accipere), to abominate ; parentibus abominatus Hannibal*, Hor.—*Horre, prop., to stand on end ; comas horruerunt*, Ov. Fig. : *To fear as so as to dread coming near ; te negligit aut horret*, Hor.—*Abhorre, to have an antipathy or aversion to ; odisse, to hate ; odi profanum vulgus*, Hor.—*Exhorrescere, to dread, to be sore afraid of.*

EXSECTIO (exect.), ōnis, f. (exesco). *A cutting out or off ; illa conscelerata e. linguae*, Cic.

EXSECTUS (exect.), a, um, pt. of exesco.

EX-SĒCŪTIO (exec.), ōnis, f. (exsequor). (1) *An accomplishing, performance, execution.*—(2) *Of the subject of a discourse : Full treatment, particular discussion.* EX. (1) *e. instituti operis*, Plin. ;—*Syriae e. administratio.*—(2) *desiderat propriam et longam executionem*, Sen.

EX-SĒCŪTOR (exec.), ōris, m. (exsequor). (1) *One who fulfils or accomplishes.*—(2) *Esp. in Law : A punisher, avenger.* EX. (1) *e. acerisum malorum propositorum*, Vell.—(2) *e. offensarum*, Suet.

EX-SĒCŪTUS (exec.), a, um, pt. of exsequor.

EXSEQUENS (exseq.), entis. I. pt. of exsequor. II. Adj. : *Eager after, zealous*, Gell.

EXSEQUIÆ (exequi.), ōrum, f. (exsequor). *The act of following a corpse to the place of sepulture, a funeral, a funeral procession ; funus quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, to attend or follow a funeral procession*, Cic. ;—*also for reliquæ, the mortal remains*, Eutr. SYN. EXSEQUIÆ ; POMPA ; FUNUS ; JUSTA ; F-

RALIA; INFERIE; SEPULTURA; HUMATIO.—Exsequiae, funeral solemnities; *prop.*, the train, procession of the living, as relations, friends; exsequias celebrare, ducere.—Pompa, the train or procession of inanimate objects, as images of ancestors and other pagents.—Funus, a funeral, solemnities observed in burying (funis), because the corpse was accompanied to the funeral pile with lighted torches.—Justa, the last duties and necessary services belonging to a burial, according to custom; justa funebria, the τὰ νομίζοντα of the Greeks.—Feralia (ferre), days sacred to the memory of the dead, the sacrifices on those days.—Inferie, sacrifices to the infernal gods offered on the graves of the dead; mittere inferias extincto, Ov.—Sepultura, burial, a laying of a corpse in the ground, the ceremonies of burial; honore sepulturae carere, Cic.; insepulta sepultura, when all the funeral rites were not performed.—Humatio, a burying, interring, covering with earth, Cic.

EXSEQUIĀLIS (exequ.), *e*, *adj.* (exsequi). *Of or belonging to a funeral, or a funeral procession, Ov. Subst. plur.*: Exsequialia, *ium*, *n.* Funeral solemnities, *Stat.*

EX-SĒQUOR (exequ.), *qui*, *cŭtus*, *tr. dep.* *I. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To follow to the end, to follow up, to prosecute.—(2) *Exp.*: To follow a corpse to the grave, attend a funeral.—(3) To follow or pursue an enemy, to persecute. *II. Fig.* (4) To follow, follow after, strive after, pursue.—(5) *Exp.*: To follow out, i. e. to fulfil, perform, execute, accomplish.—(6) To go through with words, to relate, say, describe, expound, develop.—(7) To pursue, to defend or maintain by law, to avenge, punish a wrong. *EX.* (1) sec-tam meum exsecuta, Catull. (very rarely).—(2) e. aliquem omni laude et lætitia, Poet. ap. Cic.—(3) me L. Tarquinium Superbum ... ferro, igni, etc., exsecuturum, Liv.—(4) non igitur dubium, quin æternitatem maluerit e., pursue, Cic.; —fatum e., to follow, to submit to, id.—(5) est difficile, id non e. usque ad extremum, Cic.—(6) habeo multa occultiora quæ vix verbis e. possum, id.—(7) quum deorum hominumque simul violata jura exsequemur, Liv.

EX-SERO (exer.), *ĕre*, *tŭi*, *tum*, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) To stretch out, thrust out or forth.—(2) *Exp.* Of parts of the body, *part.* *EXERTUS*, *a*, *um*, *uncovered, bare.* *II. Fig.* (8) *s. e.* as (1).—(4) *Exp.*: To disclose, reveal. *EX.* (1) Gallus linguam ab irrisu exerens.—(2) dextris humeris exertis, Cæs.—(3) exseram in librum tuum jus, will avail myself of, make use of.—(4) paulatim principem exseruit, showed himself, Suet. *SYN.* EXSERO; PRODO; EDO; PRO-FERO; PROMO.—EXSERERE, to thrust out or put forth; also *fig.*—Prodere, to show, expose to notice; also, to yield, surrender, delay, put off.—Edere, to bring forth; partu, legem, librum, Cic.; —e. cadem, to commit murder.—Proferre, 1. To set forward; p. pedem.—2. To put off or prolong; p. diem, Ter.; —3. To enlarge, extend; p. impetrum.—Promere, to draw, to bring forth; vina p. dolio, Hor. A cat promit its claws; a mouse proferit its head out of a hole; an author edit a new work; an ear of corn caput exserit; a criminal put to the rack prodit conscios, G. D.

EXSERTO (exert.), *ĕre*, *tr. freq. int.* (exsero). To stand or jut out, project, Virg.

EXSERTUS (exert.), *a*, *um.* *I. pt.* of exsero, *g. v.* *II. Adj.*: Standing out, projecting; e. dentes apro, elephanto, Plin.; —evident, apparent, open, *Stat.*

EX-SIBĪLO, *ĕre*, *tr.* *I.* (1) *Gen.*: To hiss forth. *II. Exp.* (2) To drive away by hissing, as an actor from the stage, to hiss off. *EX.* (1)

ad dirum quiddam exsibilantia, Sen.—(2) histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. *SYN.* Ses SIBILO.

EXSICCĀTUS (exicc.), *ĕre*, *tr.* *I. pt.* of exsicco. *II. Adj.*: Dried up, dry, jejuna; solidum et e. orationis genus, Cic.

EX-SICCO (exicc.), *ĕre*, *tr.* (1) To dry up, make dry.—(2) *Exp.*: To drink dry, drain, empty. *EX.* (1) arbores hiemali tempore exsiccatæ, Cic. Of abstract subjects: ebrietas donec exsicceetur, dementia est, alated, Sen.—(2) lugenæ furtim exsiccatæ, Cic.

EX-SIGNO (exign.), *ĕre*, *tr.* To seal, seal up.

EX-SILĪO (exil.), *ire*, *silŭi*, *intr.* (salio). To spring out or forth, to jump up; properans de sella exsiluit, Cic.

EXSILĪUM (exil.), *li*, *n.* (exul or exsul: a being out of one's native land). *I.* (1) Exilia, banishment. *II. Meton.* (2) A place of exile.—(3) (Abstr. for Concr.) In the plur., exsilia, banished persons, exiles. *EX.* (1) ejicere alqm in e., Cic.—(2) Octavium et Antistium egressos e., Tac.—(3) plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

EX-SINCĒRĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sincerus). Corrupted; e. tergum, i. e. soundly cudgelled.

EX-SISTO (existo), *ĕre*, *sistŭi*, *sistum*, *intr.* *I.* (1) To step out or forth, to make its appearance, emerge.—(2) *Exp.*: To arise, spring or start up; to become, come into existence. *II. Meton.* (3) To appear, show itself, be visible or manifest, to be extant, to exist. *EX.* (1) ipse in Malleolis existat, Cic.; —non modo non existit, does not make its appearance, id., Gr. 589.—(2) ex licentia e. et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; —ex rege dominus existit, id.; —existit illud, ut, it follows, that, id.—(3) in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic.; —huic cause patronus existit, I became, was the advocate of his cause. *SYN.* 1. EXSISTO; EXSTO.—EXSISTERE (ex, sisto), to come forth, etc., as (1): implies, change from a place, lit. or *fig.*—EXSTARE, denote no motion at all; as, e. ex aqua, to appear above the water—exsistere ex aqua is to rise from the water.

EXSÖLŪTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of exsolvo.

EX-SOLVO, *ĕre*, *solvi*, *sölitum*, *tr.* [per diarezin, exsolvatur, Lucr., and exsoluisse, Ov.] *I. Prop.* (1) To loose, loosen, to unbind, make loose.—(2) *Exp.*: To set free, liberate by untying, to release, deliver, free.—(3) To pay off, to pay, discharge one's debts. *II. Fig.*: (4) *Gen.*: To remove, set aside.—(5) *Exp.*: To free, deliver.—(6) To fulfil or discharge an obligation or duty, to perform, accomplish.—7. To solve (a riddle); to explain, expound. *EX.* (1) e. pugionem a latere, to untie, Tac.; —exsoluta alvus, looseness of the bowels, id.—(2) exsolutus vinculis, Suet.—(3) nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve (for which we find soon after, hoc quod debeo plane expeditas et solum relinquas), Cic.—(4) exsoluti plerique legnis, Tac.—(5) ut plane exsolvam, non postulo, Cic.—(6) nec exsolvit quod promiserat, id.

EX-SOMNIS (exomn.), *e*, *adj.* (ex, somnus). Sleepless, awake, wakeful; vir sane e., Vell. *SYN.* See IXSOMNIS.

EX-SORBĒO (exorb.), *ĕre*, *tŭi*, *tr.* *I. Prop.*: To suck out, suck up, suck in; as, gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. *II. Fig. s. s.*: difficultates exsorbuit, emptied to the dregs, drained, i. e. endured, Cic.

EX-SORS (exors), *sortis*, *adj.* *I. That for which no lot is cast, without lot, Virg.* *II. Gen.*: Not sharing in, not partaking of, free from, incapable of; with *genit.*: e. amicitiae et fœderis, Liv.

EX-SPĀTIOR (expa.), *intr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To wander from the course, to spread out, extend.* II. *Fig.* 2. *To digress, expatiate, Quint.* EX. (1) *expatiatur arbores latissima umbra, Plin.*

EXPECTĀBĪLIS (expect.), *e. adj.* (expecto). *That is or was to be expected, Tac.*

EXPECTĀTĪO (expect.), *ōnis, f. (id.). A looking for (good or evil), an expecting, waiting for, expectation, anticipation;—with genit. obj.: si spes est e. boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. PHRASES. *præter expectationem, contrary to expectation, Cic.;—facere magnam e. sui, to raise or excite great expectations of one's self, id.;—in expectatione esse, to be expected, or to expect, id.;—habere expectationem, to excite expectation, or to expect, to be curious.* SYN. See SPES.*

EXPECTĀTUS (expect.), *a, um.* I. *pt. of expecto.* II. *Adj.: Expected, wished for, welcome, desired; carus omnibus e. que venies, Cic.;—in expectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem, who were expected to attain the first public offices, Cic. In the neut. absol.: expectato maturius, than was expected.*

EX-SPECTO (expect.), *āre, tr.* *To look out for, to look for, to long for any thing to occur or happen, to expect.* I. *Objective.* (1) *To wait for any thing that is likely to take place, or to come to pass; to wait for, to wait for the end of a thing, await.—(2) Meton. of abstract subjects [maneo]: To await any one, impend, be in store for.* II. *Subjective:* (3) *To look to or look out for while hoping, fearing, desiring, etc., to wait for, hope, fear, long for, to expect with desire or eagerness; to anticipate, have a presentiment of.—(4) Poet. meton. of things: To demand, require.* EX. (1) *With acc.: Sulentioque omnium reliqua ejus expectaretur oratio, Cic. Constr. also with dum, with si, with ut, with quin, and impers., and absol.—(2) Sed me tranquilla senectus expectat, awaits, Hor.—(3) With acc.: reliquum est, ut tuum reditum spe expectem, Cic.;—e. alqd ab (rarely ex) alqo (rarely alqo re), id.—(4) Silvarumque alia presens propaginis arcus expectant, Virg.*

EX-SPECTO; **PRÆSTOLO**; **OPPERIOR**.—*Expectare, to look out for, to be in expectation of; e. auxilia, Cæs.—Præstolari, to tarry for, wait for one.—Opperi, to stay on purpose to meet a person in a place where we expect he will come. Opperi hominem hic ut salutem, Ter.;—venturos propediem nuncios expectamus; amicū domi operimur; virum principem horā conditā præstolamur, G. D.*

EX-SPERGO (experg.), *ēre, spersum, tr.* I. *To scatter, disperse, Lucr.* II. *Meton.: To besprinkle, Virg.*

EXSPERSUS (expers.), *a, um, pt. of exspargo.*

EX-SPES (expes), *adj. only in the nom. sing. Hopeless, without hope. With genit.: ubi e. vitæ fuit, Tac. Absol., Ov.*

EXSPĪRĀTĪO (expir.), *ōnis, f. (exspiro).* *Exhalation; terræ expirationibus aër alitur.*

EX-SPĪRO (expiro), *āre, tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *To breathe out, to emit, send forth.* II. *Intr.* (2) *To come forth by blowing, to rush forth, blow forth.—(3) Fig.: To evaporate.—(4) To breathe one's last, expire, die.—(5) Fig.: To cease, perish, expire.* EX. (1) *e. colorem (uniones), Plin.—(2) e. unguenta, Plin.—(3) iræ pectoris expirantes, Catull.—(4) inter primam orationem e., Liv. Impers.: quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim expiretur, Plin.—(5) si ego morerer, mecum expiratura respublica, Liv.* SYN. See RESPIRO.

EX-SPLENDESCO (expl.), *ēre, dūi, intr. incep.* I. *Prop.: To shine forth, glitter; as, e. ignis, Sen.* II. *Fig.: To shine forth, i. e. to be excellent or distinguished; as, clarius exsplendescibat, quam condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, Nep.*

EX-SPŪLIO (expol.), *āre, tr.* *To rob, plunder, spoil, pillage, despoil. Prop. and Fig., Cic.*

EXSPŪTĪO (exp.), *ōnis, f. (expuo).* *A spitting out; e. sanguinis, Plin.*

EX-SPŪMO (expum.), *āre, intr.* *To froth or foam out; donec inde humor aliquis expumet.*

EX-SPŪO (expuo), *ēre, ūi, ūtum, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To spit out, spew up.* II. *Tr.* (2) *a. s.—(3) Meton.: To emit, cast forth.—(4) To throw or push out, remove.* EX. (1) *non respiras in hauriendo neque expuisses, Plin.—(2) prosunt sanguinem expuentibus, Plin.—(3) ceteras ejus sordes expuens, Plin.—(4) e. miseriam ex animo, Ter.*

EX-STERNO (ext.), *āre, tr.* (sterno, *ēre, according to the analogy of consterno, arc, and with its signification.* *To drive beside one's self, i. e. to terrify, frighten, Ov.*

EX-STILLO (ext.), *āre, intr.* *To drop or trickle out, Col.; to run, trickle, Plaut.; lacrimis, Ter.*

EXSTIMŪLĀTOR (ext.), *ōris, m.* *An exciter, instigator; e. accerrimus rebellionis, Tac.*

EX-STIMŪLO (ext.), *āre, tr.* I. *Prop.: To pierce with a sting, Plin.* II. *Fig.: To sting, goad, spur on, stimulate, Ov.;—e. fata, to hasten one's fate, death, id.* SYN. See CONCITO.

EXSTINCTĪO (ext.), *ōnis, f. (extinguo).* *Extinction, annihilation, Cic.*

EX-STINCTOR (ext.), *ōris, m. (id.).* I. *Prop.* (1) *An extinguisher, one who puts out or down, or one who quells any thing.—(2) A destroyer.* II. *Fig.* (3) *A suppressor.* EX. (1) *non e. sed auctor incendii, Cic.—(2) ne e. patriæ, ne hostis appelleretur, id.—(3) e. conjurationis, id.*

EXSTINCTUS (ext.), *a, um, pt. of extinguo.*

EX-STINGUO (ext.), *ēre, xxi, netum, tr.* *[old form perf. subi., extinxit for extinixerit, Plaut.; contr., extinxisti, Virg.; extinxem, id.]* I. *Prop.* (1) *To extinguish, put out what is burning.—(2) Meton.: To deprive of life or strength, to kill.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To annihilate, suppress, destroy, obliterate.* EX. (1) *extincta lumina, Cic.;—ignis extinguitur, goes out, is extinguished, id.;—calx extincta, slaked, Vitr.—(2) nolite, hunc velle maturius extinguere, vulnere vestro, Cic.;—vir extinctus, deceased, dead, id.—(3) leges omnes extinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic.;—e. nomen populi Romani, id.* SYN. **EXTINGUO**; **OPPRIMO**.—*Extinguere, to extinguish, as above, to destroy.—Opprimere, to press round, to suffocate; ut extinctus potius amicitia quam oppresse videantur, Cic.*

EX-STIRPO (ext.), *āre, tr.* (stirps). I. *Prop.* (1) *To pluck up by the roots, to root out.—(2) Meton.: To clear.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To eradicate, i. e. to root out, blot out, destroy entirely.* EX. (1) *arbores extirpantur, Curt.—(2) Silvestris ager decreescente luna altissime extirpatur, cleared from brush or stubble.—(3) vitia e. et funditus tollere, Cic.* SYN. See ERADICO.

EX-STO (exto), *āre, intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To stand out or forth, to project, to stand or be above.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The cause for the effect: To be visible, show itself, appear, be conspicuous.* EX. (1) *milites quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Cæs. Fig. s. s., Cic.—(2) qui locus est, in quo non exstant hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia?*

Cic. *Impers.*: exstat, it is clear, apparent, evident, Cic. SYN. See EXISTO.

EXSTRUCTIO (extr.), ōnis, f. (exstruo). *A building up, erecting; a structure; e. tectorum.*

EX-STRŪO (extr.), ēre, xi, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To build up, rear, erect, pile or heap up.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To put together, construct, compose; to erect, build up, raise.* II. Fig. (3) s. s.—(4) *Exp.*: *To pile up, erect, raise.* EX. (1) e. magnam acervum, Cic.;—mensae epulis exstruebantur, *were copiously furnished.*—(2) exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, Cic.;—quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari, etc., *filling up with buildings, building upon.*—(3) verba sint ad poeticum quendam numerum exstructa, *heaped up, id.*—(4) exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutem, *erect, raise, id.* SYN. See ASTRŪO.

EX-SŪCUS (also excusus and exsuccus), a, um, adj. *Without juice, apless, dry.* Fig.: (oratores) e. et exsanguis, Quint.

EX-SŪDO (exŭdo), āre, intr. and tr. I. Intr.: *To exude, come forth by sweating, Virg.* II. Tr. (1) Prop.: *To sweat out, exude.*—(2) Fig.: *To perform, endure, to go through with sweat or toil.* EX. (1) e. sucum (arbor), Plin.—(2) quod exsudandum esset, praeonium, Liv.

EX-SŪGO (exŭgo), ēre, xi, ctum, tr. [fut. rare, exsugēbo, Plaut.]. *To suck out, dry up; e. liquorem de materia, Vitr.*

EX-SUL (exul), ūlis, c. (ex, solum: *one driven from his native land or place of abode*). I. (1) *An exile, banished person.* II. Fig. (2) s. s. EX. (1) omnes sceleratus atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exitiis sunt, citissimi solum non mutarint, Cic. *Also fem.* non alia e., Tac.—(2) e. mentisque domusque, *deprived of sense, without understanding, Ov.* SYN. EXSUL; EXTORRIS.—Exsul, as here (1).—Extorris (quasi e terra), *one who has neither house nor home, who is forced to live out of his country for any cause, homeless.* The extorris suffers a misfortune, as not being able to remain in his native land; the exsul, a punishment as not being allowed; non omnis exsul extorris est; nec extorris quilibet exsul, G. D.

EXSULATIO, ōnis, f. (exsulo). *Banishment.*

EXSŪLO (exŭlo), āre, intr. and tr. (exsul). I. Intr. (1) *To be in exile or banishment.* II. Tr. 2. *To banish, send into exile, Hyg.* EX. (1) cui Romae e. jus esset, Cic.;—apud Rومیام exsulans, id. Meton.: exsulasse rempublicam.

EXSULTABUNDUS (exult.), a, um, adj. (exsulto). *Leaping or skipping with joy, exulting.*

EXSULTANS (exult.), antis. I. pt. of exsulto. II. Adj. (1) *Of short syllables: Hopping.*—(2) *Of a speaker or of style: Diffuse, florid.* EX. (1) aliqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint.

EXSULTANTER (exult.), adv. *Diffusely.*

EXSULTATIO (exult.), ōnis, f. (exsulto). I. Prop. (1) *A springing up, bounding.* II. Fig. (2) *Petulance, exultation.* EX. (1) ne (agnus) velut puerili nimia exsultatione macescat, *frisking, Col.*—(2) gaudium exsultationem sequitur.

EXSULTIM (exult.), adv. (exsilio). *With a bound, frolicsomely, friskily, Ilor.*

EX-SULTO (exult.), āre, intr. freq. int. (exsilio). I. Prop. (1) *To spring, leap, or jump up.* II. Fig. (2) *To expatiate in speaking, to be diffuse.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To exult, rejoice exceedingly, to be petulant or frolicsome, to be greatly excited, to rave, rant.* EX. (1) equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. *Of things:* breves (syllabae)

si continuantur, exsultant, are hopping, Quint.—(2) quum sit campus, in quo e. possit oratio, Cic.—(3) rex ille exsultabat insolentia, Cic.;—exsultantem laetiam comprimere, id. SYN. See EXISTO.

EXSŪPĒRĀBĪLIS (exup.), e, adj. (exsupero). I. Pass.: *That may be overcome, Virg.* II. Act.: *That overcomes, Gell.*

EXSŪPĒRANS (exup.), antis. I. pt. of exsupero. II. Adj.: *Distinguished, excellent.*

EXSŪPĒRANTĪA (exup.), æ, f. (exsupero). *Pre-eminence, excellence, Cic.*

EXSŪPĒRATIO (exup.), ōnis, f. (id.). *Excess; a figure of Rhetoric; significatio fit per exsuperationem, Auct. Her.*

EX-SŪPĒRO (exup.), āre, intr. and tr. I. Intr. 1. *To be or come out or over any thing; to stand out, jut out, project in height, Virg.*—2. Fig.: *To get the upper hand, to gain the mastery, to prevail, Ov.* II. Tr. (1) Prop.: *To project above or over any thing, to go beyond, surmount.*—(2) Fig.: *To exceed, surpass (in quality).*—(3) *To conquer, overpower, subdue.* EX. (1) rites exsuperant ulmos, Plin.—(2) e. omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv.;—e. restatem, *to outlive, Plin.*—(3) sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv.

EX-SURDO (exurdo), āre, tr. (surdus). I. Prop.: *To deafen, stun, Plin.* II. Meton.: *To make blunt or dull (with regard to taste), Hor.*

EX-SURGO (exurgo), ēre, surrexi, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To rise up, rise, get up (e. g. from a seat).* II. Fig.: *To recover strength, raise its head again.* EX. (1) quum exsurgeret simul aridens, Cic. *Of inanimate objects:* ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin.—(2) ne quando recreata e. possent, Cic. SYN. See EXORIOR.

EXSUSCITATIO (exusc.), ōnis, f. *An awakening, arousing; a figure of Rhetoric, Auct. Her., from*

EX-SUSCITO (exusc.), āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To rouse from sleep, awaken.*—(2) Meton. of fire: *To stir.* II. Fig. (3) *To stir up, excite, rouse.* EX. (1) te gallorum, illum bucarinarum cantus exsuscitavit, Cic.—(2) ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv.—(3) quæ cura exsuscitavit animos, Cic.

EXTA, ōrum, n. [gen. plur. extum, Pacuv. ap. Cic.]. *The entrails; especially, the heart, lungs, liver, etc. The exta were consulted in divination, Cic.* SYN. See VISCERA.

EX-TĀBESCO, ēre, bŭi, intr. inep. (tabeo). I. Prop.: *To consume away by degrees, pine or waste away, to disappear, vanish; as, is fame extabit, Suet.* II. Fig.: *videmus ceteras opiniones extabuisse, Cic.*

EXTANTĪA, æ. See EXSTANTIA.

EXTĀRIS, e, adj. (exta). *Of or belonging to the entrails; e. aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Plaut.*

EXTEMPO [without contraction, extempŭlo, Plaut.], alre (ex, tempulum, dim. of tempus; prop., at first sight or the first moment; hence, like ex tempore). *Immediately, forthwith, without delay; quid fingat e. non habet, Cic.*—quum e., as soon as, as soon, Plaut. SYN. See CONTINUO.

EXTEMPORĀLIS, e, adj. (ex, tempore. See TEMPUS). *Extemporary; i. e. that is done at the moment or without previous meditation, unprepared, delivered extempore, belonging to extemporaneous speaking or delivery; as, e. oratio, Quint.;—facultas e., same as extemporalitas, Suet.*

EXTEMPORĀLITAS, ōtis, f. (extemporalis).

*The faculty of extemporaneous speaking; prompt-
ad et facilis ad extemporalitytem usque, Suet.*

EXTEMPULO, *adv.* See EXTEMPO.

EXTENDO, *äre, di, tum, and sum, tr.* I. *Pop.* (1) *To stretch out, spread out, extend.*—(2) *Metaph.* *To spread or stretch one's self or itself out, to stretch, extend.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To extend, amplify, increase, enlarge, magnify.*—(4) *Exp.* *To prolong, continue.* EX. (1) *extento brachio, Cic. Prop.* per extentum funem ire, *to walk on a tight rope, i. e. to do something difficult, Hor.*—(2) *ignis extenditur per campos, Virg.*—*fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, stretches himself out.*—(3) *quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, extertit, Cæs.*—(4) *quum ad noctem pugnum extendissent, Liv.*—*e. etatem, to pass, spend one's life, Plaut.* SYN. See INTENDO.

EXTENSUS, *a, um, pt. of extendo.*

EXTENTO, *äre, tr. freq. int. (extendo).* I. *Prop.* *To stretch out, extend, Lucr.* II. *Fig.* *To exert, Plaut. Absolv. id.*

EXTENTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of extendo.* II. *Adj.* *Stretched out, wide, (oculi) rigidi et e., wide open, Quint.*—*sonus (lusciniæ) e., prolonged, Plin.*—*extentissima valle, Liv.*

EXTENUATIO, *önis, f. (extenuo).* I. *Prop.* *A thinning; as, e. vitium, Plin.* II. *Fig.* *Diminution, extenuation; as a rhetorical figure.*

EXTENUATUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Weakened, weak.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Small, insignificant, slight.* EX. (1) *(copulæ) meæ sunt e., Brut. ap. Cic.*—(2) *e. ratione, Auct. Her.*

EXTENÜO, *äre, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To thin, make thin, to make small, diminish, reduce in size.*—(2) *Exp. in Medic.* *To reduce a disease.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To diminish, weaken, reduce, extenuate.* EX. (1) *aër extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic.*—(2) *e. pituitum, Cels.*—(3) *neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.*—*census e., to make the returns too low, id.* SYN. See ATTENUO.

EXTER or EXTERUS, *trä, trum, adj. (ex).* I. *Posit.* (1) *That is without, outward, external, exterior; of another country, family, etc., foreign.* II. *Compar.* *Exterior, us, (2) Without, exterior.* III. *Superl.* *Extremus has two forms, extremus and extremus; Extremus is again capable of being compared thus, extremior, App., extremissimus, Tert.*—(3) *Prop.* *The extreme, the last, uttermost, outermost.*—(4) *Fig. of time and order: The extreme, the last.*—(5) *Of quantity and degree: The extreme, like ultimus, denoting the highest or lowest degree of any thing, the extreme highest, greatest.*—(6) *In a bad sense: The lowest, meanest, worst.*—(7) *Extimus: Extreme.* EX. (1) *plur.* *hoc ius nationum exterarum del, Cic.*—*neut. plur. with genit.* *ad extrema Europæ noscenda missus Himilco, Plin.*—(2) *quum alterum fecisset exteriorem orbem, Cic.*—(3) *in extrema fere parte epistolæ, Cic.*—*quibus (litteris) in extremis, at the end of which, id.*—*extremis digitis attingere, to touch with the fingers ends, or tips of the fingers, id.* *Subst. neut.* *extremum, Cic. With genit.* *coslum ipsum, quod e. atque ultimum mundi est. Plur.* *e. agminis, Liv.*—(4) *mensis e. anni Februarius, Cic. Denoting the last portion of a thing, Gr. 273: extrema hieme (not the last winter, but) the last part of winter.* *Subst.* *an Neronem c. dominorum putatis? Tac.*—(5) *quum igitur hoc sit e. congruenter naturæ vivere, Cic. Subst.* *si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, id.*—(6) *e. mancipia, Sen.*—(7) *Extimus: novem orbes, quorum unus est coelestis, e., qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Adverbially, and in*

adverbial PHRASES. *Alloquor e., for the last time, Ov.*—*e. tabuit, at last, ultimately, id.*—*ad e. vero loqui omnes cæperunt, at last, in the end, Cic. Strengthened by denique, Cic.*—*testis ad e. reservatus, until the end, until the last, id.*—*extremo, lastly, Nep. In the sense of No. (5), improbus homo, sed non ad e. perditus, in the highest degree, Liv.* SYN. See ADVENA.

EX-TEREBRO, *äre, ätum, tr.* I. *Prop.* *To bore out; as, ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.* II. *Fig.* *To force, constrain, bring about by force, Plaut.*

EX-TERGEO, *äre, si, sum, tr.* I. (1) *To wipe out, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe or rub down.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To plunder, strip.* EX. (1) *extersa æra rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin.*—(2) *quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.*

EXTERIOR, *us.* See EXTER II.

EXTERIUS, See EXTER and EXTRA.

EX-TERMINO, *äre, tr. (terminus: prop., to drive beyond the boundaries; hence.)* I. *Prop.* (1) *To drive away, banish.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To drive out, send away, remove, put out of the way.* EX. (1) *C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.*—(2) *questiones exterminandas puto, Cic.* SYN. See EXANIMO.

EXTERNUS, *a, um, adj. (exter).* I. *Gen.* (1) *External, outward.* II. *Exp.* (2) *With regard to a family or the state: Foreign, alien, strange.* EX. (1) *nec enim ille e. et adventicius habendus est tepor, Cic. Subst.* *nos autem illa e. cum multis cognovimus, external things, id.*—(2) *ab externo hoste, Cic.*—*apud externos populos, id. Subst.* *tantum odium in externo, against strangers, Cic.*—*externa armis falsis velant, hostilities, Tac.* SYN. See ADVENA.

EX-TËRO, *äre, trivi, tritum, tr.* I. *Prop.* *To rub out, to rub off or away, to take away by rubbing; e. mensem, Plin.*—*to strike out, omit, Quint.* II. *Fig.* *To use, to wear away by use.*

EX-TERRËO, *äre, triv, itum, tr.* *To arouse any one by fright, to frighten, terrify, intimidate.*

EXTERSUS, *a, um, pt. of extergeo.*

EXTERUS, *a, um, adj.* See EXTER.

EX-TEXO, *äre, tr.* *Prop.* *To unweave; hence, to cheat out of one's money, Plaut.*

EXTILLO. See EXSTILLO.

EX-TÏMESCO, *äre, timüi, intr. and tr. incep. (timeo).* I. *Intr.* (1) *To be much afraid about any thing, to fear greatly, to look forward to any thing with fear.* II. *Tr.* (2) *s. e., with an object.* EX. (1) *equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Impers.* *si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac.*—(2) *nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic.*

EXTIMULO, *äre.* See EXSTIMULO.

EXTIMUS, *a, um, adj.* See EXTER III. (7). SYN. See EXTREMUS.

EXTINCTUS, *a, um.* See EXSTINCTUS.

EXTIRPO, *äre.* See EXSTIRPO.

EXTISPËX, *icis, m. (exta, specio).* *One who divines from the entrails of animals, a sooth-sayer, Cic.*

EXTISPÏCIUM, *ii, n. (extispex).* *An inspection of entrails, in augury, Suet.*

EXTO, *äre.* See EXSTO.

EX-TOLLO, *äre, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To lift out, to lift up, raise up, elevate, lift on high.*—(2) *Exp.* *To erect as a building.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To raise, erect, lift up.*—(4) *To defer, put off.* EX.

(1) eruentum alte extollit M. Brutus pugionem, Cic.—(2) fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Plaut.—(3) ubi illa antiqua libertas, e. jam caput debebat? Cic.;—e. aliquid ad ealum, and e. verbis, *to praise, extol, id.*;—e. se, *to raise one's self, rouse up*; aliquid in majus e., *to exaggerate, magnify*, Tac.—(4) res serias e. ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. SYN. See *LEVO*.

EX-TORQUĒO, ēre, torsi, tortum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To force away, wrest, take or force away by wrestling.*—(2) Esp.: *To wrench, put out of joint, dislocate.*—(3) *To extort.* II. Fig. (4) *To elicit by force, extort, force.* EX. (1) e. arma e. manibus iratorum civium, Cic.—(2) fregit crus aut extorsit articulum, Sen.—(3) a Cesare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, Cic.—(4) e. ex animis cognitions verborum, Cic.;—quoniam extorsisti ut faterer, id. SYN. EX-TORQUEO; EXPRIMO; ELICITO; EMUNGEO.—Extorquere, *to extort, as here.*—Exprimere, *prop., to press or strain out*; e. oleum; *fig., ab invitis pecuniam e.*, Cic.;—sensus voce e., *to express.*—Elicere, *to draw or entice out*; arcana e., Liv.—Emungere, *to wipe or snuff out, to cheat out of.*

EXTORRIS, e, adj. (qu. ex, terra, like exsul from ex, solum). *Driven away from a place, especially from one's native land or home, banished, exiled, not however by law, or as a punishment, but by force of circumstances*; hinc patres familias extorres profugerunt, Cic. SYN. See *EXSUL*.

EXTORTOR, ōris, m. (extorqueo). *An extortioner, Ter.*

EXTORTUS, a, um, pt. of extorqueo.

1. EXTRA, ade. (contr. for extra (sc. parte) from exter). I. Prop. (1) *On the outside, without.*—(2) Meton.: *Except, excepted, followed by quam, quam si (exceptional and conditional), except that, unless that, except if, except in case.*—(3) *Additional (for the usual praeerea): Besides, moreover.* EX. (1) et in corpore et e. esse quadam bona, Cic.;—illa, quae sunt e., *external goods. With verbs denoting motion*: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excedit e., Cic.—(2) *Usually in phrases of law or polit.*: e. quam prejudicium fiat, *except, unless, Cic.*;—e. quam si ita negotium gestum est, *except if, Cic.*;—e. quam si qua navis portabit pecuniam, *except some ship, Cic.*—(3) aliquid mihi e. pro illis, quamvis empti sint, debes, *besides, Sen.* SYN. EXTRA; EXTRINSECTUS.—Extra, *without, on the outside, answering to the question Where?*—Extrinsecus, *from without, answering to the question, Whence?*

2. EXTRA, prep. with acc. (id.), [sometimes in late Latin with abl.]. Prop. (1) *Without, beyond.*—(2) Meton. for prae (Exceptional): *Except, excepted, with the exception of.*—(3) *Additional*: *Besides*; and is sometimes placed after its case. EX. (1) extra ostium, Ter.;—extra muros, Hor. PHRASES. e. jocum, *seriously, without jesting, Cic.*;—e. modum, *beyond bounds, immoderately, exceedingly, id.*;—esse e. culpam, *to be without fault.*—(2) e. duceam paucosque praeerea, Cic.—(3) quod Cato si voluit e. familiam debuit dicere vellicum, Var. *After its subst.*: urbem extra, Tac.

EXTRACTUS, a, um, pt. of extrahō.

EX-TRĀHŌ, ēre, xi, ctum, tm. I. Prop. (1) *To draw out, to draw forth, to pull or drag out or forth.* II. Fig. (2) *To free, extricate, liberate.*—(3) Esp.: *To protract, prolong, to put off from time to time, to defer.* EX. (1) e. telum e. corpore, Cic.;—e. anulum alicui, *to draw the ring from one's finger, Suet.*;—e. scelera in lucem, *to bring the crimes to light. Of persons*:

extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic.—(2) urbem ex periculis e., Cic.—(3) res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic. SYN. EXTRAHO; EVELLO.—Extrahere, *to draw out, etc., as here.*—Evellere, *to pluck out, root out, denoting a more sudden movement than extrahere.*

EXTRĀNEUS, a, um, adj. (extra). I. (1) Gen.: *That is without, external, extraneous.* II. Esp. (2) *Foreign, strange, not related.*—(3) Subst.: *A stranger, foreigner.* EX. (1) e. ornamenta, Cic.;—propter aliquam e. causam, *external reason, Auct. Her.*—(2) filiam e. cœtu adeo prohibuit, ut, Suet.—(3) finis vitæ extraneis non sine cura fuit, Tac. SYN. See *ADVENA*.

EXTRĀ-ORDINĀRIUS, a, um, adj. *Not agreeable to order or the common course of things, extraordinary*; hinc illæ e. pecuniæ, Cic.

EXTRĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (extra). I. Gen. (1) *That is without, external, that comes from without.* II. Esp. (2) *Foreign, strange.* EX. (1) in corpore, aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.—(2) sub extrario accusatore, Quint. SYN. See *ADVENA*.

EXTRĒMITAS, ōtis, f. (extremus). *The extremity or end of any thing*; infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est e., Cic.;—omnis e., *the whole outer circumference, id.*;—e. et quasi libramentum, *outer surface, superficies, id.* Absol.: cum frigore extremitatum, *of the extremities, Plin.* SYN. See *FINIS*.

EXTRĒMUS, a, um, superl. of exter, q. v. SYN. EXTREMUS; EXTIMUS; ULTIMUS; POSTREMUS.—Extremus, *the outermost, opp. to intimus*: so also extimus, *the uttermost, the utmost that can be*; e. gentes, Plin.;—e. celestis orbis, Cic.—Ultimus, *the last, furthestmost, opp. to citimus, mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor.*—Postremus, *that comes after all others, opp. to primus or princeps*; ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita in periculo princeps erat, Cic.;—p. oratio, Ter.

EX-TRĪCŌ, ēre, tr. (ex, trica), [sep. secondary form extricor, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) *To disentangle, extricate, clear, free.* II. Fig. (2) *To unravel, find out or discover by pains-taking.* EX. (1) extricata densis cervæ plagis, Hor.;—silvestris ager . . . facile extricator, *is easily cleared, Vol.*—(2) de Dionysio tuo adhuc nihil extrico, Catin. ap. Cic. *In deponent form, Plaut.* SYN. See *EXPEPIO*.

EXTRIN-SECTUS, adv. (extrim, as adv., like exter). (1) *From without, extrinsically.*—(2) Meton.: *On the outside.*—(3) Fig.: 1. *Not to the purpose, Col.*—2. *Moreover, Eur.* EX. (1) e. querere, Cic.—(2) deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit e., Cic.—(3) 1. hæc etsi e., non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse. SYN. See *EXTRA*.

EXTRĪTUS, a, um, pt. of extero.

EX-TRŪDŌ, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To thrust or drive out or forth, to drive away, to push or press forth or forward.* II. Fig. 2. *To displace, supplant, Lucr.* EX. (1) te in viam extrudam, *throw or thrust out, Cic.* *Of things*: extruso mari aggere, *thrust back.* SYN. See *TRUDO*.

EXTRŪO, ēre. See *EXSTRUO*.

EXTRŪSUS, a, um, pt. of extrudo.

EX-TŪBĒRO, ēre, intr. and tr. (tuber). I. Intr.: *To swell out, bunch out, rise as a swelling, Plin.* II. Tr.: *To cause to swell, to raise*; valles extuberat, Sen.

EX-TŪMĒO, ēre, intr. *To swell up, Plaut.*

EX-TUMESCENS, entis, part. (tumesco). *Swelling up*; e. smaragdi, Plin.

EX-TUNDO, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To beat out, form by beating with a hammer.*—(2) *To raise a figure from a plain surface, to work in relief, emboss.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To strike or beat out, force out, find, discover; devise, invent.*—(4) *To accomplish, complete, bring about by labor, execute.* **EX.** (1) *ulterius deminutas scapulas in deformē tuber extundit, Sen.*—(2) *Hic exsultantes Salios ... extunderat; Virg.*—(3) *artem e., Virg.*—(4) *perseveranti postulatione extunderunt, ut, Val. Max.;—toto anno unum librum e., Auct. Her.;—so, alios (discentes) continuatū extundit, forms, fashions (like a statuary), Quint.;—fastidia e., to drive away, banish, remove, Hor.* **SYN.** See **EXCUDO**.

EX-TURBO, ēre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To thrust or drive out, force out, drive away.*—(2) *To beat down, tear down, overthrow.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To disturb, discompose, throw into confusion.* **EX.** (1) *e. homines e possessionibus, Cic.*—(2) *Milo exturbari tabernam jussit, Ascon.*—(3) *e. mentem, disturb, Cic.;—omnia e., Plaut.* **SYN.** **EXTURBO**; **PRÆCIPITO**.—**EXTURBARE**, as above (1); *agritudinem ex animo e., Cic.*—**PRÆCIPITARE**, *to throw down headlong, or head foremost; p. se de turri, Liv. Intr.: To fall down headlong.*

EX-ŪBERO, ēre, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.* (1) *To come forth, appear or grow abundantly, to be abundant, to abound.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To produce in abundance, to cause to abound, render abundant.* **EX.** (1) *ex multa eruditione ... exuberat eloquentia, Tac.*—(2) *quæ favorem ceras exuberant, Col.* **SYN.** **EXUBERO**; **LUXURIO**.—**EXUBERARE**, *to abound, etc., as above (1).*—**LUXURIARE**, *to give one's self up to luxury; also fig., to grow too luxuriantly.*

EXUCCUS, EXUCTUS. See **EXSTC**.

EXŪDO, ēre. See **EXSUDO**.

EXŪGO, ēre. See **EXSUGO**.

EXUL. See **EXSUL**.

EXULCERATIO, ōnis, f. (*exulcerō*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Exulceration, festering.* II. *Fig.* (2) *s. a.* **EX.** (1) *si nulla e. est, Cels.*—(2) *verebat ne hæc non consolatio sed e. esset, i. e. a festering, as of a wound; a renewing of pain, Sen.*

EX-ULCĒRO, ēre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To make sore; also, to bring to a wound, to cause to suppurate.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To make worse, irritate, displease, offend, fret, embitter.* **EX.** (1) *e. cutem, Cels.*—(2) *aut ea, quæ sanare nequeunt exulcerant; Cic.*

EXŪLO, ēre. See **EXSULO**.

EXULTO, ēre. See **EXSULTO**.

EX-ŪLŪLO, ēre, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.* *To howl, to howl aloud, Ov. Dep.: Exŭlŭlor, id. II. Tr.: To call with howling, Ov.*

EXUNCTUS, a, um, pt. of *exungo*.

EX-UNDO, ēre, ūvi, intr. and tr. I. *Intr. Prop.* (1) *To overflow, break out.*—(2) *Melon.: To come forth or show itself in rich abundance, to overflow with any thing.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To pour forth in rich abundance, as in a stream.* **EX.** (1) *fons tertiâ noctis horâ in sextam e., Plin.*—(2) *ex pluribus artibus exundat eloquentia, Tac.*—(3) *e. fumum, Sil.*

EX-UNGO, ēre, unctum, tr. *To anoint, to spend in ointments, Plaut.*

EX-ŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To strip off, pull or put off.*—(2) *Melon. gen.: To strip, deprive of any thing, make bare or naked.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To lay aside, cast off or away, remove, divest one's self of any thing.*—(4) *To make empty or free.* **EX.** (1) *si ex his te laqueis exueris, Cic.*—(2) *armisque oxutis se in castra recipiunt,*

Cæs.—(3) *nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Cic.*—(4) *e. se omnibus vitiis, Sen.*

EXŪPĒRO, ēre. See **EXSUPERO**.

EX-URGĒO, ēre, tr. *To squeeze out, Plaut.*

EXURGO, ēre. See **EXSURGO**.

EX-ŪRO, ēre, ussi, ustum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To burn out, to consume by burning.*—(2) *Melon.: To parch, dry up.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To consume, destroy.* **EX.** (1) *domi suæ vivus exustus est, Cic.*—(2) *loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall.*—(3) *sic omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos veteris ubertatis, dried up, Cic.*

EXUSTIO, ōnis, f. *A burning up, a consuming by fire; propter exustiones terrarum, Cic.;—a parching or scorching; e. solis, Plin.*

EXUSTUS, a, um, pt. of *exuro*.

EXŪTUS, a, um, pt. of *exuo*.

EXŪVĒ, ūrum, f. (*exuo*). I. (1) *That which is put off or laid aside, or which is stripped off or taken away; as, clothes, armor, arms, etc.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Spoils taken from an enemy whether arms or any thing else, booty.* **EX.** (1) *cum fulmine et scepro exuviisque Jovis, Suet.*—(2) *locum (i. e. Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum, Cic.* **SYN.** See **MANUBIÆ**.

F

F, f. *The sixth letter of the alphabet. As an abbreviation it denotes filius, functus, fecit, fieri, faciundum, felix, faustum, etc.*

FĀBA, æ, f. I. *A kind of pulse, a bean; isthæc in me cudetur f., that I shall have to suffer for, Ter.* II. *Melon. of other things: e. g. An ear of corn, Plin.;—f. caprini fimi, goat's dung.*

FĀBĀLIS, e, adj. (*faba*). *Of or belonging to beans, Ov. Subst.: Fabalia, ium, n. Beanstalks, Plin.*

FĀBĀRIS, is, m. *Fabaris, a small river in the Sabine territory, falling into the Tiber, now Farfaro or Farfa, Virg.*

FĀBĀTUS, i, m. *Fabatus, a Roman cognomen, Cic.*

FĀBĒLLA, æ, f. dim. (*fabula*). I. *Gen.* (1) *A short narrative or story, a tale.*—(2) *Esp.: A short fable, fairy tale, etc., Phædrus.*—(3) *A short play.* **EX.** (1) *nihil debet esse in philosophia commentariis fabellis loci, Cic.*—(3) *actam fabellam vides esse festive, Cic.* **SYN.** See **FABULA**.

1. **FĀBER**, bri, m. [*genit. plur., fabrum; fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrum et procorum, Cic.*]. I. *Any artist or mechanic that works in metal, wood, stone, or other hard materials; as, a carpenter, joiner, smith, etc., but usually with an adjective denoting the material; as, fabrum tignarium, carpenter, Cic.;—f. ferrarii, smiths, Plaut.;—f. ærarii, copper-smiths, Plin.;—f. aurarius, a goldsmith, Cic. Absol. fabri ad sedificandum rem publicam, handicraftsmen, workmen.* II. *Melon.: A kind of fish, the John Dory, Plin.* **SYN.** See **ARTIFEX**.

2. **FĀBER**, bra, brum, adj. (*faber*). *Artificial, ingenious, workman-like, clever, Ov.*

FĀBĒRĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Faberius, a debtor of Cicero's; F. negotium.*

FĀBĪANUS, a, um, adj. (*Fabius*). *Of or belonging to Fabius. Subst.: Fabiani, ōrum, m. Persons of the Fabian tribe, Suet.*

1. FĀBIUS, *li, m.* *Fabius*, a Roman family name; *e. g.* 1. Fabius Pictor, an historian.—2. Q. F. Maximus Cunctator, a dictator in the second Punic war.—3. M. F. Quintilianus, the author of the *Institutiones Oratoriae*. Hence,

2. FĀBIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Fabius, Fabian*; F. *lux*, de ambitu and de plagiariis, Cic.;—F. *foenix*, called also *Foenix Fabii*, a fountain or well constructed by Q. F. Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, near Regia, Cic.;—F. *tribus*, the Fabian tribe, one of the rural tribes, Hor.

FABRĀTERĪA, *æ, f.* *Fabrateria*, a small town of Latium, now *Fabrateria*, Cic. *The inhabitants, Fabraterni*, Grum, *m.*, Cic.

FABRE, *adv.* (faber). *In a workman-like or masterly manner, ingeniously, skillfully*, Plaut.

FĀBRĒ-FĀCIO, *ere, feci, factum, tr.* (faber, facio). *To make according to art, to construct, build, etc.*; *fabrefactus navigiis*, Liv.

FĀBRICA, *æ, f.* (faber). I. (1) *The workshop of an artist (faber), carpenter, joiner, smith, etc.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The art, trade, or profession of an artificer.*—(3) *Gen.* of any work of art: *A working, framing, or making.*—4. *A cunning or crafty device or measure; a stratagem*, Plaut.—5. *Concr.*: *That which has been produced by a faber, i. e., buildings, etc.*, Pall. EX. (1) Vulcanius, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfuisse, Cic.—(2) *pictura et f. ceteraque artes, architectura*, Cic.—(3) *admirabilis f. membrorum animantium*, Cic. SYN. FABRICA; FABRICATIO.—*Fabrica, as here* (1, 2, 3).—*Fabricatio, the act of doing a work, the making of a thing; hominis f.*, Cic.

FĀBRICĀTIŌ, *ōnis, f.* I. *Prop.*: *A making or framing by rules of art, an executing with artistical skill, formation, fabrication; si erit tota hominis f. perspecta*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Of style*, Cic. SYN. See FABRICA.

FĀBRICĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (fabricor). I. *Prop.*: *An artificer, framer, maker, contriver; ille f. tanti operis (mundi)*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *One who causes a thing to be done, an originator*, Lucr. SYN. FABRICATOR; MACHINATOR.—*Fabricator, prop.*, of one working with a hammer, also, in a more general sense as here.—*Machinator, a maker or inventor of instruments, chiefly of war; bellicorum instrumentorum m.*, Liv.

FABRICĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Fabricius*; F. *venenum*, prepared by Fabricius, a friend of Oppianicus, Cic.

FABRICĪUS, *a.* *Fabricius*, a Roman family name;—C. F. Luscinius, consul A. U. C. 472 and 476, sent as general against Pyrrhus, celebrated for his great moderation, and noble conduct, Cic. Hence, Fabricius, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Fabricius, Fabrician*; F. *pons*, a bridge over the Tiber built by L. Fabricius, now *Ponte di quattro capi*, Hor.

FĀBRĪCOR, *āri, tr. dep.* or FĀBRĪCO, *ēre, tr.* (fabrica). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make any thing of wood, metal, stone, etc.; to forge, build, etc.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To prepare, construct, fashion, frame*. EX. (1) *Fabricor, ut enim pictores et ii qui signa fabricantur*, Cic.;—*fabrico*, Ov. *In pass.*: *simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, cust.*, Suet.—(2) *Fabricor: quæ fabricata sunt hominem*, Cic.;—*hoc natura est f.*, id.—*Fabrico: philosophia animum format et fabricat*, Sen. SYN. See CROO.

FĀBRĪLIS, *e, adj.* (faber). *Of or belonging to an artificer in wood, stone, metal, or other hard material; f. erratum, of a statuary, artist,*

etc., Cic. *Subst.*: *Fabrilia, ium, n.* *The works or tools of workmen*, Hor.; hence,

FĀBRĪLĪTER, *adv.* *Skillfully, Prud.*

1. FĀBŪLA, *æ, f.* (for, fari). I. *Gen.* (1) *Any thing told or narrated, a narrative, tale, story.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Tale, i. e. subject, thing*. II. *Esp.* (3) *A fictitious story, a fable, tradition, a nursery-maid's tale.*—(4) *A dramatic poem, a play.*—(5) *A fable*. EX. (1) *additur fabulæ, etc.*, Liv.;—*f. fias*, the common talk, *town's talk*, Hor.—(2) *quæ hæc est fabulæ? what sort of an affair is this?* Plaut.—(3) *num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere?* Cic.;—*Fabulæ! Nonsense! stuff!* Ter.—(4) *Livius ... fabulas docuit*, Cic.—(5) *quæ (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam continet*, Cic. *Pror.*: *lupus in fabula (from the fable of the wolf)*, said of a person that makes his appearance just when he is spoken of, Cic. SYN. FABULA; FABELLA; APOLOGUS; NARRATIO.—*Fabula, an intended tale, nursery tale, drama.*—*Fâbella, dim., a short tale or story, a little interlude or play; vera fabella*, Phæd.—*Apologus, an apologue, a fable with a moral and instructive object.*—*Narratio, a narration of an event.*

2. FĀBŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (faba). *A small bean.*

FĀBŪLĀRIS, *e, adj.* (1. fabula). *Fabulous; maxime curavit notitiam historiæ f.*, i. e. *mythology*, Suet. SYN. FABULARIS; FABULOSUS.—*Fabularis, of or concerning a fable; f. historiæ notitia*, Suet.—*Fabulosus, fabulous, much talked of; F. Hydaspes*, Hor.

FĀBŪLĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (fabulor). I. *Gen.* (1) *One who narrates any thing, whether true or false*. II. 2. *A composer or narrator of fables, a fabulist*, Gell. EX. (1) *erat autem f. elegantissimus*, Sen.

FĀBŪLŌR, *āri, intr. dep.* (fabula), [old form *inf. pres.*, *fabularier*, Plaut.; *Act. secondary form, fabulaverit*, Afr. ap. Non.]. *To converse, speak, talk, gossip; quid Servius Galba fabuletur audi*, Liv.

FĀBŪLŌSE, *adv.* *Fabulously, by way of fable*, Plin.; from

FĀBŪLŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (fabula). *Fabulous; f. aut commenticia res*, Suet., *Compar.* SYN. See FABULARIS.

FĀCESSO, *ēre, cessi, cessitum, tr. and intr.* *int. Gr.* 227, 5 (facio). I. *Tr.* 1. *Gen.*: *To do or perform zealously, accomplish, execute, occasion, be the cause of*, Ov.—(1) *Esp.* in a bad sense: *To give one trouble, to bring any thing unpleasant or evil to pass, to work evil*. II. *Intr.* (2) *To depart, go away, to take one's self off*. EX.

(1) *de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent*, Cic.—(2) *ab omni societate reipublicæ paulisper facessant*, Cic. SYN. See ASSO.

FĀCETE, *adv.* I. *Appl.* *appositely*, Plaut. II. *Wittily, facetiously; f. et commodè dicere*, Cic., *Compar.*

FĀCĒTĪ.E, *ārum, f.* (facetus), [also in the sing., *facetia, æ*, Plaut.]. I. (1) *Humorous or droll conduct*, Plaut. II. (2) *Polished wit, pleasantry, humor; a clever or agreeable mode of representing a thing, wit, drollery*. EX. (1) *hæc f. 'st, that is a good joke*, Plaut.—(2) *sule et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellicere*, Cic.;—*asperis facetiis illusus, witticisms*, Tac. SYN. See LEPROS.

FĀCĒTUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Fine, elegant, graceful*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Well-mannered, polite.*—(3) *Of style: Elegant, tasteful.*—(4) *Facetious, witty, jocular, humorous*. EX. (1) *neq. illi sunt pedes faceti*, Brut. ap. Quint.—(2) *vir f. atque magnificus*, Plaut.—(3) *decoris hanc et*

excultæ ejusdam elegantis appellationem (faceti) puto, Quint.—(4) dulcem et facetum festivi sermonis simulatorem, Cic., *Compar.* SYN. See LEPIDUS et SALSUS.

FACIES, *ei, f.* (probably from facio), [old forms of genit. sing. facies and facii, Gell.; gen. plur., facierum, Cat.]. I. (1) *External form, figure, shape.*—(2) *Exp.*: The face, countenance.—(3) *Poet.*: A fine or handsome face; i. e. beauty, beauty of countenance. II. (Fig.) (4) *Form, shape, condition, look, aspect, sight, external appearance.*—(5) *Exp. for species*: Here appearance, in opposition to what is real.—(6) *Meton. for aspectus*: *Aspect, look.* EX. (1) universa f. admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen. *Of things*: quæ præstant multarum urbium faciem, Plin. E.—(2) f. vultus, sonus, Cic.; —de facie nosse alqm, to know one by sight, Cic.—(3) cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, Ov. *Prov.*: perficare f., to lose all shame, Plin.—(4) senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat, Cic.—(5) publici consilii facie, under the pretext of, Tac.—(6) f. decora, Plin. SYN. **FACIES**; **VULTUS**; **FRONS**; **OS**.—*Facies, the face, the whole countenance, including nose, mouth, eyes, cheeks; decora facies, Hor. (Fig.): Appearance, shape, form; tam multæ scelerum facies, Virg.—Vultus (velle), looks, countenance, expression, that which indicates the sentiments or feelings; said only of the human species: vultus qui sensus animi plerumque indicant, Cic.—Frons, the forehead, the brow, by meton. for the face itself; frons hominis sæpe mentitur, Cic.—Os, prop., the mouth; meton., the countenance = vultus; in speculo os contemplare suum, Plaut.*

FACILE, *adv.* (facilis). I. (1) *Easily, without difficulty or pains, without hesitation.* II. (2) *Certainly, indisputably, without contradiction, surely.*—(3) *Willingly, gladly, without hesitation.*—(4) *Advantageously, well.* EX. (1) quis hæc non f. posset ediscere? Cic., *Compar.*—(2) virum unum totius Græciæ f. doctissimum Platonem, Cic.—*With a negation*; non f. or haud f., not easily, i. q. hardly, scarcely; as, sed haud f. dixerim, cur, Cic.—(3) aberrare a proposito f. patiebar, Cic.—(4) snus copias propter exiguitatem non f. diduci, not safely, Cæs.

FACILIS, *e, adj.* (facio). I. *Gen.* (1) *That may be done, easy to be done, practicable, without difficulty, easy, ready.*—(2) *Meton.* of persons who easily adapt themselves to any circumstances or action: *Ready, prompt.* II. *Exp.* (3) *Of character*: Easy to be treated, yielding, tractable, submissive.—(4) *Of fortune*: Propitious, favorable. EX. (1) *For the most part abol.*: in causa facili atque explicata, Cic., *Compar.* *With ad and a gerund*: nulla materies tam f. ad exarscendum est, easily set on fire, Cic. *With a supine, Ter.* *With inf.*: materia f. est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. *Very often in the neuter, f. est, with a subjunctive clause: it is an easy matter, it is no difficult thing; quod illis prohibere erat f., Cæs. With dat.*: campus operi f., Liv. *Adverb.*: in facili, ex (e) facili, and (de) facili, easily; as, quum exitus haud in f. essent, Liv.—(2) f. et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic.—(3) benigni, f., suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic.; —sævitia f., a rage easily pacified, Hor.; —f. pater, an indulgent father.—(4) res et fortunæ tuæ quotidie faciliores mihi videntur, Cic.; —cursus f., a prosperous, successful course, Virg. SYN. See COMMODUS.

FACILITAS, *ætis, f.* (facilis). *The quality expressed by facilis, i. e.* I. *Gen.* (1) *Facility in doing any thing, easiness.*—(2) *Exp.* *Of style*: *Readiness, fluency of expression.*—(3) *Of character, in a good sense*: *Tractableness, friendli-*

ness, sociableness, easy manners, gentleness.—(4) *In a bad sense*: *Levity, flippancy,* Suet. EX. (1) in bonis rebus f. nominetur; in malis, proclivitas, readiness, aptness, Cic.; —f. oris, eas; pronunciation, Quint.; —f. corporis, a proneness to blush, Sen.; —f. soli, lightness, so that it is easily cultivated, Plin.—(2) Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen.—(3) comitas facilitasque, Cic.; —f. et lenitudo animi, id. SYN. **FACILITAS**; **LENITAS**.—*Facilitas, easiness, a disposition to yield, complaisance.—Lenitas, lenity, softness, gentleness; inepta lenitas patris et facilitas prava, Ter.; —facilitas in audiendo, lenitas in decernendo, Cic. Lenitas is said of him who mitigates punishment; facilitas, of him who forgives faults, or easily grants what is demanded of him.*

FACILITER, *adv.* (facilis). *Easily,* Vitr.

FACINOROSUS, *a, um, adj.* (facinus). *Full of crime or vice, vicious; quantum genus est . . . omnium facinorosorum, Cic., Compar.*

FACINUS, *ŏris, n.* (facio). I. *Gen.* (1) *A deed, act.*—(2) *Meton.*: *A thing, matter.* II. *Exp.* (3) *A bad act, a crime.*—4. *Meton. concr.*: *A thing which leads to a crime, Ov.* EX. (1) id f. pulcherrimum esse arbitrari, Cic.; —mirabilia f., wonderful exploits, id.—(2) quod facinus video? Plaut.—(3) f. est vincire civem Romanum, Cic.; —ad omne f. impellere alqm, id. SYN. **FACINUS**; **FLAGITUM**; **SCELUS**; **NEFAS**.—*Facinus, a bold action, taken in a bad sense when not otherwise determined; homines ad f. delecti (in a bad sense), præclari facinoris (in a good sense).—Flagitium, a base and scandalous crime. Plautus uses it for a pressing request; Cicero for error, and Horace for cowardice.—Scelus, villainy, an act of cruelty and impiety.—Nefas, an action forbidden by divine laws. Audentis est quodcumque facinus; flagitium, corruptoris aut ignavi et timidi; scelus, atrocis et jumdudum perversi; nefas, impii et sacrilegi, G. D.*

FACIO, *ŏre, ŏci, factum, tr. and intr.* (in the pass., ŏio, ŏŏri, factus, Gr. 221, 8, Obs. 3), [*imp.* face, Plaut.; *ful.* faciem for faciam, Cat. ap. Quint.; *faxo, Plaut.; faxit, id.; faximus, id.; faxitis, Liv.; faxint, Plaut.; faxem for fecissem, Plaut., Gr. 222, 6. In the pass., facitur, Nigid.; faciatur, Titin.; fitur, Cat.; fiebantur, id.; fitum est, L. Andr.]. I. *Tr. gen.* (1) *To make, in the widest signification of the word; to do, accomplish, prepare, effect, produce, commit, bring to pass, perform, carry out or into effect, etc.*—(2) *Exp. with a double predicate*: *To make any thing for such or such a purpose, or to make any thing in such or such a manner.*—(3) *To have any body or any thing in estimation, to esteem to such or such a degree, to make much or little of.*—(4) *To make, assert, maintain, represent.*—(5) *To do for appearance' sake, to pretend.*—(6) *Imp. fac.*: *Suppose (so and so to be the case), supposing, let us suppose, let us take for granted.*—(7) *To carry on a business.*—(8) *To go through or perform a religious ceremony, to offer a sacrifice.*—(9) *In Gramm.*: *To make, i. e. take a (certain) form.* II. *Intr.* (10) *(With an adj.)*: *To do or act in such or such a manner, to proceed, do.*—(11) *f. cum or ab alqo*: *To be on any body's side, to speak in any body's favor [opp. f. contra alqm, to be against any body].*—(12) *f. ad alqd, alcuī or abol.*: *To be good, serviceable, fit or proper for any thing.* EX. (1) *With acc.*: faber non ipse facit materiam, Cic.; —f. adem, id.; —f. castra, id.; —pecuniam f., to raise, id.; —f. clamores, to raise, get up, id.; —f. corpus, to grow fat or corpulent, to increase in size, Cels.; —f. damnum, to suffer, Cic.; —f. judicium, to pronounce, id.; —f. inducias, to conclude, id.; —f. injuriam, to*

offend, hurt [opp. accipere], id.;—f. jacturam, *to suffer, be a sufferer*, id.;—f. iudicium, *to fulfil*, id.;—f. naufragium, *to suffer*, Cic.;—f. omnia summo studio, id.;—f. verbum or verba, *to speak*, id. *With* ut, ne, quin *following*, or *simply with subj.*; *thus, with* ut: facito ut sciam, Cic. *With* quin: f. non possum, quin ad te mittam, Cic. *With subj. only*: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. *Absol.*: ego plus quam feci, f. non possum, Cic.—(2) Senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiore vestra auctoritate fecistis, Cic.;—f. heredem filiam, id.—(3) quem unum ex omnibus facio plurimi, Cic., Gr. 497, 498.—(4) in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic.;—f. Socratem disputantem, *to let Socrates speak*, id.;—Plato construi a deo mundum facit, *maintains that the world was made by God*.—(5) facio me alias res agere, Cic.—(6) fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te, *supposing*, Cic.—(7) quum mercaturæ fierent aut aliquid ob causam navigarent, Cic.—(8) f. sacrificium publicum, Cic. *With abl.*: f. catulo, Col. *Impers.*: quum pro populo fieret.—(9) cur aper apri, et pater patris facias? Quint. **PHRASES**. 1. quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc.)? *With abl., dat., or (rarely) with de*: *What is to be done? what shall one do with any body or any thing? quid hoc homine facias?* Cic.;—*quid tu huic homini facias?* Hor.;—*quid faceret huic conclusioni? how should he refute or disprove it?* Cic.—2. fit, factum est aliquid or aliquid, *it happens, it has happened to any body; nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) f. sit, auctores explicant*, Plin.;—*hence*, 3. si quid factum sit aliquid, *if any thing should happen to one*, euphemistic for *to die* (like si quid acciderit humanitas); si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic.—4. ut fit, *as happens to be the case, as usual*, praesertim quum, ut f. fortuito aliquid concludere iustque dicerent, id.—(5) fiat, *as expressive of assent*: *Be it so!* Plaut.—(10) bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.—(11) si respondisset, idem sentire et secum f. Sullam, Cic.—(12) chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urine, Plin.;—*nec eadem nec aquae faciunt, do not benefit me*, Ov. **I. SYN.** Facio; Ago; GERO.—*Facere, to make, perpetrate, effect, do, said of individual or determinate things; f. eodem, bellum iter, fossam, classem, etc.—Agere, to act, to be acting, to promote, drive on, move on, treat or deal with.* It does not express, *as facere* does, the principle, author, nor a single act of producing; but a series of cares and a continued activity; *as, agere magistratum, to act the part of a magistrate; agere vitam, to live. Thus we say, facere fidem, sumptus, mutationem, injuriam, etc., not agere.*—Gerere, *prop.*, *to carry a load or burden; galeam gerere in capite*, C. Nep. *Fig.*: *To carry on, execute, to bear the burden of what one has undertaken*; *as, gerere magistratum, rempublicam, negotium, bellum, etc.* **II. PHRASES**. 1. facere fidem, *to inspire with confidence; dare fidem, to pass one's word*.—2. facere finem, *to put an end to; finem habere, to have an end, to be at an end*.—3. facere fugam, *to flee, also to put to flight; terga vertere, to turn one's back, to run away*.—Solum vertere, *to run from one's country, to change it for another*.—4. Facere sermonem, *to write down, to arrange a conversation methodically; habere sermonem, to hold a conversation, also to have heard it*.—5. Facere orationem, *to compose a discourse; habere orationem, to speak, to deliver a speech either in public or private*.—6. Facere verba, *to deliver a speech in public, also of private conversation; habere verba, to hold a conversation*.

FACTEON, *facetiously formed after the Greek analogy, for faciendum*, Cic.

FACTIO, ōnis, f. (facio). **I.** (1) *A making,*

doing, preparing. **II.** (2) *Gen.*: *A sect, order, company, party.*—(3) *Exp.*: *Adherents, partisans, party, side, faction.*—(4) *A division or party of charioteers in the Circusian games, of which there were four; viz., albata, praeina, rufoata, venata*, Suet. **EX.** (1) tabulae quas si instituisset cui testamenti f. nulla est, i. e. *the right of making a will*, Cic.;—*quæ hæc f. est?* *procedure*, Plaut.—(2) alia (medicorum) f. (*ab experimentis cognominant empiricem*) cepit in Sicilia, i. e. *a kind, sort*, Plin.—(3) per vim et factionem, Cic.;—*triginta illorum consensus et factio, an oligarchy*, id. **SYN.** Factio; Seditio.—*Factio, a doing, in Cicero's time; a faction, party, cabal, intrigue.*—Seditio (*lit., a going aside, civil discord, popular commotion*).

FACTIOSUS, a, um, adj. (factio). *That has a party, or many adherents; that is at the head of a faction; mighty, powerful; vel optimatum vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, i. e. belonging to an oligarchy*, Cic.

FACTITO, ōre, tr. double freq. int. (factio), Gr. 227, Obs. 2. **I.** *Gen.*: *To make, do, or perform frequently, use to make, etc.* **II.** *Exp.* (2) *To make any body any thing, i. e. to declare, appoint him to be.*—(3) *To exercise, practise, carry on (a trade or profession).* **EX.** (1) quod ne Græci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic.—(2) quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.—(3) f. medicinam, Quint.

FACTO, ōre, tr. freq. int. (facio). *To make, do*, Plaut.

FACTOR, ōris, m. (facio). **I.** *Gen.*: *A maker, doer, agent, author*, Pall. **II.** *Exp.*: *(one that presses olives and makes oil, Cat. In the game of pila, he who strikes the ball, Plaut.*

FACTUM, i, n. (facio). *Any thing that has been done, a deed, action; ecquod f.*, Cic.;—f. bonum, i. e. *work, labor, Ovis*;—f. bonum, a form at the beginning of an edict (*as with us, "In the name of God, etc."*), Suet.

FACTUS, a, um. **I.** *pt. of facio.* **II.** *Adj.*: *Made, done; factus nihilo facit, he is no warmer accomplishing it, it is of no advantage to him*, Plaut.

FACULA, æ, f. dim. (fax). **I.** *A small torch, i. e. a piece of wood used as such, a faggot*, Prop. **II.** *Meton.*, Plaut.

FACULTAS, ōtis, f. (facul, easily, for facile). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *The power of doing any thing; ability, opportunity of doing any thing, means, possibility.* **II.** (2) *Meton. concr. for copia, opes*: *A sufficient quantity or number, a store.* **Plur.**: *Property.* **EX.** (1) facultates sunt, aut quibus facilis fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. *With genit.*: Hortensius cui summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. *With genit. of the noun*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. *With ad*: ne irato f. ad dicendum data esse videntur, Cic. *With ut*, Cic. *With inf.*, Stat. *Absol.*, Cic.;—*poetica quadam f., poetical talent, poetic vein*;—*quoad f. feret, as much as will be possible*, id.—(2) *Sing.*: Romæ sibi numerum facultatem esse, Cic. **Plur.**: mutantque facultatibus et commodis, id. **SYN.** FACULTAS; FACULTATES; OPS; OPES; DIVITIE; COPIA.—*Facultas, faculty, power, as above I.*—*Facultates, wealth, means; modicus facultatibus*, Tac.—*Ops, help, assistance, in the sing., only in the genit., acc., and abl.*—*Opes is generally said of riches, power; magnas inter opes inops*, Hor.—*Divitiae, a great fortune, great wealth.*—*Copia and Copiæ, syn. with the others, abundance, plenty.*

FACUNDE, *adv.* (facundus). *Eloquently; f. alioqui*, Liv.

FACUNDIA, *æ, f.* (id.). *Eloquence, the power of speaking well; f. Græcos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse*, Sall. **SYN.** See **ELOQUENTIA**.

FACUNDITAS, *ætis, f.* (id.). *Eloquence*.

FACUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (for, fari). *Eloquent, that speaks fluently or well; Sulla f., callidus et amicitia facilis*, Sall., *Compar.* **SYN.** See **DISERTUS**.

FECATUS, *a, um, adj.* (fex). *Made or pressed from dregs; f. viump*, Plin.

FECULA, *æ, f. dim.* (fex). *Dregs or lees*.

FECULENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.: Abounding in dregs or sediment, feculent, impure, thick, dull; f. vinum*, Col., *Compar.* II. *Fig., Arn.*

FESŪLE (also Fes.), *Ærum, f.* *Fesulæ, a town of Etruria, now Fiesole*, Cic.

FESŪLANUS (Fes.), *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Fesulæ; f. ager*, Cic.

FEX, *facis, f.* I. *Prop. 1. Sediment, dregs of liquids; f. acetii*, Plin.—2. *Meton.: Lees of wine*, Hor.—3. *A thick sauce, liquor or brins of pickles*, Ov.—4. *Sediment or impurity of dry things; f. salis*, Plin. II. *Fig. 5. apud illam perditissimam atque infimam facem populi, dregz*, Cic. **SYN.** **FÆCES**. See **SITUS II**.

FAGĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (fagus). *Beechen, of beech; f. glans*, Plin.

FAGĪNĒUS, *a, um, and FAGĪNUS*, *a, um, adj.* (fagus). *Beechen, of beech*, Ov.

FAGUS, *i (us, Virg.), f.* (φῆγος). *A beech tree*, Cæs.

FAGŪTĀLIS, *e, adj.* (fagus). *Prop.: Of or belonging to a beech tree; f. lucus, a grove sacred to Jupiter on the Esquiline hill*, Varr.

FALA, *æ, f.* I. *A kind of wooden tower used in sieges*, Enn. II. *One of the seven wooden cones at the extremity of the spina of the circus*, Juv.

FALARICA (also phal.), *æ, f.* *A kind of missile, bound round with tow, and smeared with pitch, which, when set on fire, was discharged against a besieged place*, Liv. **SYN.** See **TELUM**.

FALCĀRIUS, *ī, m.* (falx). *A maker of scythes; te venisse inter falcarios*, Cic.

FALCĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. (1) *Provided with scythes*. II. *Meton. (2) In the form of a scythe*. EX. (1) *f. currus*, Liv.—(2) *f. cauda*.

FALCĪDĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Falcidius; f. crimen*, Cic.

FALCĪDIUS, *a. Falcidius*, a Roman family name, e. g., C. F., a tribune of the people, Cic.

FALCĪFER, *ĕra, ðrum, adj.* (falx, fero). I. *That carries a sickle or scythe*, Ov. II. *Esp.: A surname of Saturn*, Ov.

FALCŪLA, *æ, m.* *Falcula*, a Roman cognomen, Cic.

FĀLERĪ, *ðrum, m.* *Falerii*, the capital of the Falisci, an Etruscan tribe, now Civita Castellana.

FĀLERĪNUS TRIBUS. *A rustic tribe in Campania*, Liv.

FĀLERNUS AGER. *A territory of the Falerii in Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Cic. Hence, I. *Adj.: Fālernus*, *a, um. Of or belonging to the territory of the Falerii, Falernian*, Hor. II.

Subst.: Fālernum, *i, n. 1. (sc. vinum), Falernian wine produced on the Falernian plain*, Hor.—2. (*sc. prædium*), *The name of an estate of Pompey*.

FALISCI, *ðrum, m.* *Falisci*, a people of Etruria, called also *Æqui Falisci*, Liv. Hence, *Adj.: Fālisus*, *a, um. Of or belonging to the Falisci or Falerii, Faliscan*, Liv.

FALLĀCIA, *æ, f.* (fallax), [*abl., fallacie*, App.]. *An artifice, trick intended to deceive, jugglery, a trick of jugglers, cheat, deceit* (ap. Cic., *only in plur.*); *fraudes atque fallacie*, Cic.;—*simulatione et fallaciis*, id. **SYN.** See **ASTUTIA**.

FALLĀCĪŌQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (fallax, loquor). *Deceitful or deceiving by word, speaking falsely or deceitfully; ex ea difficultate ille f.*

FALLĀCĪTER, *adv.* (fallax). *With deceit, deceitfully; ne quid simulate, ne quid f.*, Cic.

FALLAX, *ŕcis, adj.* (fallō), [*genit. plur., fallacum, Catull.*]. *Deceitful, fallacious, false, deceiving; barbari* (astrologi, vani atque fallaces, Cic. *Of things and abstract objects: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus apparent*, Cic., *Compar., Ov.*; Cic. *With genit.: homines falsi et amicitiae f.*, Tac. **SYN.** See **FALSUS**.

FALLO, *ĕre, fēlli, falsum, tr.* (related to *αἰῶλω*), [*inf. pres. fallier, Pers.*]. I. *Gen.* (1) *To deceive, impose upon, trick, dupe, cheat*. II. *Esp. (2) To deceive by swearing, to swear falsely*.—(3) *(for latere). To be unobserved, pass unnoticed, escape, to act or do unexpectedly*.—(4) *To pass away or spend (time) imperceptibly*. EX. (1) *Of living objects: qui socium fecisset, Cic.;—num me fecellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, id. Middle: errore quodam fallimur in disputando*, Cic. *Of things and abstract objects: fidem hosti datam f., to prove deceitful in, violate, break*, Cic. *Abstr.: divinatio fallit, Cic. Imperz.: fallit (me), I am mistaken or deceived; sed nos nisi me f. jacebimus, Cic.*—(2) *si sciens fallo, Cic.*—(3) *With acc.: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit quam multa sint, Cic. Abstr.: speculator Carthaginiensis per biennium fecellera, Liv. Imperz.: fallit (me), It escapes me, I do not know; in lege nulla esse capita, te non f.*, Cic.—(4) *amaritudinem f.*, Plin. **SYN.** See **DECIPIO**.

FALSĀRIUS, *ī, m.* (falsus from fallo). *A forger, one who forges*, Suet.

FALSE, *adv.* (falsus). *Falsely*, Cic.

FALSĪDĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (falsus, dico). *Speaking falsely, lying*, Plaut.

FALSĪFĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (falsus, facio). *That acts falsely, working deceit*, Plaut.

FALSĪJŪRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (falsus, juro). *That swears falsely*, Plaut.

FALSĪŌQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (falsus, loquor). *That speaks falsely, lying*, Plaut.

FALSĪMŌNĪA, *æ, f.* (falsus). *Trickery, deceit*, Plaut.

FALSĪPĀRENS, *entis, adj.* (falsus, parens). *That has a pretended father*, Catull.

FALSĪTAS, *ætis, f.* (falsus). *Falseness, falsity* (post-class), Arn.

FALSO, *adv.* *Falsely, erroneously; non possum quemquam insimulare f.*, Cic.; from

FALSUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of fallo*. II. *Adj.: False, not true, deceitful, not genuine, pretended, counterfeit, spurious, feigned; testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique, esse possunt*, Cic., *Compar. With genit.: felix appellatur Arabia, f. et ingrata cognominis*, Plin. *Adverbial phrase, telisque in falsum jactis, in vain, without effect*,

Tac. **SYN.** FALSUS; FALLAX; PELLAX.—Falsus, *deceiving* and (*pt.*) *devised, false*; falsus sodalibus, *deceiving his companions*; falsus es, *you are mistaken, deceived*, Ter.—Fallax, *deceitful, that is in the habit of deceiving*; fallaces astrologi, Cic.—Pellax, *that deceives artfully, seductive, delusive, intriguing, that artfully conceals his deceit*; pellacius Ulysses, Virg.

FALX, falcis, *f.* **I.** A sickle, reaping-hook, scythe, Cic. **II.** Meton.: Any instrument in the shape of a sickle; falces præcutite insertæ affixæque longiuris: non absimili forma murallium falcium, Cas.

FĀMA, æ, *f.* (q̄jur). **I.** (1) Any thing which people say or tell concerning a thing or a person, a rumor, report, saying, tradition; *absol.*, with *de*, or an objective clause; seldom with *genit.* **II.** (2) *Gen.*: The voice of the people, public opinion.—(3) *Esp.*: Good reputation, renown, fame.—(4) *But reputation, ill fame, infamy.* **EX.** (1) *Absol.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc f. venerat, Cic. *With de*: de Afranio f., Cic. *Personified*: Fama, as a deity, the daughter of Terra, Ov.—(2) fama popularis, the favor or good opinion of the people, Cic. *In the plur.*: inter arma civilia æqui boni famas petit, Sall.—(3) fundamentum est perpetuæ commendationis et famæ justitiæ, Cic.—(4) neque enim specie famæ movetur, Virg.

SYN. FAMA; RUMOR.—Fama is understood of fame, reputation, and denotes something important and solid;—f. super æthera notus, Virg.; inservire famæ.—Rumor is only a report that goes about; rumor est sermo quidam sine ullo certo auctore dispersus, Quint.

FĀMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (fama). *In bad repute, ill-famed*; quibus criminibus hæc causa famata est, Cic.

FĀMĒLICUS, a, um, *adj.* (fames). *Hungry, famished, Ter.*

FĀMES, is, *f.* [*nom. sing.*, famis, Varr.; *gen.*, fami, Cat.; *abl.* fame, Virg.]. **I.** Prop. (1) *Hunger*.—(2) Meton.: Famine [also, indigence, poverty, Ter.]. **II.** Fig. (3) Like sitis: An ardent desire, thirst, insatiableness.—(4) Of style: Poverty, jejuneness. **EX.** (1) quum cibo et potione f. sitisque depulsa est, Cic.—(2) f. quæ tum erit in hac mea Asia, Cic.—(3) Auri sacra fames! Virg.; cf. argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor.;—jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. **SYN.** See EDACITAS.

FĀMĪGĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (famigeratus). *A tale-bearing, spreading abroad a report or rumor.*

FĀMĪGĒRĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of famigero (fama, gero). *Celebrated, renowned, notorious*; Crete multis f. fabulis, Mel.

FĀMĪLĪA, æ, *f.* (famulus). **I.** (1) The whole number of slaves under one master, a household, establishment, servants, domestics. **II.** Meton.: According as the notion of the house or its inmates prevails.—(2) *Gen.*: The whole domestic property, the house [also, property, means of support, Ter.].—(3) A family as part of a gens; war relations.—(4) A society, fraternity, sect, company, association, a school of philosophers. **EX.** (1) qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. *Also*, of the servants of a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic.—(2) idem eriscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit, Cic.;—paterfamilias, materfamilias, or paterfamilie, materfamilie, etc. (also aspirated, pater f., mater f.). The father of the house, the master of the house, the master; the mother of the house, the mistress, landlady; son, daughter of the house, etc. When connected with pater, mater, filius, filia, as above, the genitive singular usually takes the archaic form familias, though

familie and familiarum also occur in this connection in Cicero. *In the plur.*: patres f. qui liberos habent, Cic.;—matres f., Cas.;—*genit. plur.*: patres familiarum, Suet.;—matres f., Sall.;—filii f., id.—(3) commune dedecus familie, Cic.;—Læliorum f., id. Meton.: libros summovere f., permiserunt sibi, Quint.—(4) singulæ familie litem tibi intenderent, Cic.;—ducere familiam, to be the head of an association, to be the chief, Cic. **SYN.** See DOMUS and GENS.

FĀMĪLĪARIS, e, *adj.* (familia), [*abl. sing.*, familiare, Varr.]. **I.** (1) *Belonging to slaves or servants, mostly as a subst.*: Familiaris, is, m. A slave or servant. **II.** (2) *Of or belonging to the house, the family, the domestic affairs.*—(3) Meton.: That as it were belongs to the family, i. e. familiar, intimate, friendly, well-known. Subst.: A familiar friend.—(4) *Of or relating to ourselves, our friends or the state* (opposed to what is foreign), e. g. in divination, of the entrails, which were divided into two parts, whereof one related to the party that sacrificed, the other to the enemy [*opp. hostilis*]. **EX.** (1) majores nostri servos familiares appellaverunt, domesticæ, Sen.—(2) res domesticæ ac familiares, Cic.;—f. Iar, id.—(3) notior familiaris Ennius, Cic., Compar. *Absol.*: est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic.—(4) (haruspices) fīsum familiæ et vitale tractant, Cic. **SYN.** See AMICUS.

FĀMĪLĪARĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (familiaris). **I.** (1) *Intimacy, familiar intercourse, familiarity, close acquaintance.* **II.** Meton. (2) *Concr. in the plur.* (for familiares): Confidants, friends. **EX.** (1) ut nihil sit familiaritatis nostra conjunctus, Cic. *In the plur.*: inveteratas f. extingueret, id.—(2) omnes amicitias et f. intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet.

FĀMĪLĪARĪTER, ade. (id.). *Familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms*; nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum f. vixeris, Cic., Compar.

FĀMIS, is, *f.* See FAMES.

FĀMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (fama). *That is much talked of, whether favorably or unfavorably; well-known.* **I.** (1) In a good sense: That has a good name, renowned, famous. **II.** (2) In a bad sense: Infamous, notoriously bad.—(3) Meton. act.: That destroys a person's good name. **EX.** (1) f. mors Junii Blæsi, Tac.—(2) famosum veneficii Martinam, Tac.—(3) cognitionem de famosus libellis tractavit, libels, lampoons. **SYN.** FAMOSUS; INFAMIS.—Famosus, much spoken of; urbs famosa, Tac., sc. Rome. Often used in a bad sense.—Infamis, always used in a bad sense; homo infamis, a man lost to all sense of honor, a man infamous, disgraced in the eyes of virtuous people; said also of things; Annus infamis pestilentia, Liv.

FĀMŪLA, æ, *f.* A female servant, hand-maid; si virtus f. fortunata est, Cic. **SYN.** FAMULA; ANCILLA.—Famula, a maid-servant enjoying her freedom, a confidential servant.—Ancilla, a female servant, a waiting-woman, in a state of slavery; an partus ancillæ in fructu sit habendus, Cic.

FĀMŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (famulus). *Of or belonging to servants or slaves; veste familiari, Cic.* **SYN.** See SERVILIS.

FĀMŪLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (famulus). *The condition or service of a slave or servant, servitude, slavery*; qui aliquamdiu in famulatu fuerint, Cic.

FĀMŪLOR, ūri, *intr. dep.* (famulus). *To serve, wait*; quum autem hi famulantur, Cic.

1. FĀMŪLUS, i, *m.* (an old form famul, Enn.

ap. Non.), [*genit. plur., famulum, Stat.*]. *A slave, attendant, servant; sit sane adhibenda servitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic.* SYN. FAMULUS; SERVUS; VERNA.—Famulus, a man-servant, one of the familia, or household, opp. herus.—Servus, a slave in a political and juridical sense, as in a state of subjugation, opp. dominus. This term properly belongs to captives taken in war (servati), who were publicly sold into slavery and became the property of the purchaser, Isidor. ix. 4.—VERNA, a home-born slave.

2. FĀMŪLUS, a, um, adj. (famulus). *Serv-ing, attending; subject, servile, Ov.*

FĀNĀTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (fanum). I. *Prop.: Enthusiastic, inspired; f. Galli, Liv.* II. *Meton.: Frantic, furious, mad; isti philosophi superstitioni et pane f., Cic.* SYN. FANATICUS; LYMPHATUS; LYMPHATICUS.—Fanaticus, inspired with a divine fury; hence the English word, fanatic.—Lymphatus, one distracted with fear, that has lost his senses, has been driven mad; l. milites, Tac.—Lymphaticus, distracting, frightful, panic-struck; l. somnia, pavor, Plin.; Liv.

FANNĪANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Fannius, Cic.*

FANNĪUS, a. *Fannius, a Roman family name.* I. C. F. Strabo, the son-in-law of Lælius, introduced as a speaker by Cicero in his *De Rep.* and *Lat.*—2. The son of the latter, consul A. U. C. 632, Cic.

FĀNUM, i, n. (for, fari). I. *A place consecrated or dedicated to a deity, a sanctuary, a temple; f. Junonis, Cic.* II. *Also, nom. prop.: Finnum, a town of Umbria, on the Adriatic sea, now Fano, Cæs.; called also, F. Fortunæ, Tac.* SYN. See *ÆDES*.

FAR, farris, n. I. *Any kind of corn or grain, Plin.* II. *Meton.: Coarse meal, grits, Col.*

FARCĪO, ire, farsī, fartum (also fartum and farsum, Petr.), tr. I. *Gen. (1) To stuff full, fill up, cram.—2. Esp.: To fatten an animal, Col.* II. *Meton. (3) Gen.: To fill or overload with any thing.—(4) To stuff or cram any thing into.* EX. (1) Pulvinus perlicudus Melitensis rosa fartus, Cic.—(3) infinitis enim vectigalibus erat fartus, Vitr.—(4) in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen.

1. FARFĀRUS, i, m. (far). *A plant, Coll's-foot; also farferus, Plaut.*

2. FARFĀRUS, i, m. *Farfarus, a river i. q. Fabaris, Ov.*

FĀRĪNA, æ, f. (far). I. 1. *Ground corn, flour, meal, Plin.—2. Meton.: Dust, powder, Plin.* II. *Fig.: Quality, kind, sort (as we say, kidney); materna tibi f. ex crudissimo Ariciæ pistrino, Auct. ap. Suet.*

FARRĀGO, inis, f. (far). I. *Prop.: A mixture of several kinds of corn, given to cattle, Plin.* II. *Meton. 1. A medley, confused jumble of things, Juv.—2. Trifles, bagatelles, Pers.*

FARRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (far). I. *Filled with grain, Pers.* II. *Made of meal; as, pap, etc., Juv.*

FARRĒUS, a, um (far). I. *Adj.: Made of grain or meal; f. vel triticeus panis, Col.* II. *Subst.: Farrēum, i, n. (sc. libum). A cake made of spelt, Plin.*

FARTĪLIS, e, adj. (farcio). *Stuffed, crammed, fattened; f. anseres, Plin.*

FARTOR, oris, m. (farcio). *A sausage maker, Ter.;—one that crams or fattens, e. g. fowls. This was done by a slave of the familia rustica.*

FARTUM (farcitum), i, n. *That which is stuffed into another thing, stuffing, the inside, Plin.*

FARTUS, a, um, pt. of farcio.

FAS, ind. n. (fari). I. (1) *That which is right in the sight of God, divine law (jus, i. e. human law).* II. *Meton. 2. The day on which a court of law sits, i. q. fastus, Varr.—(3) Gen.: That which is right, whether by law, equity, custom or permission, right, justice, equity, EX. (1) jus ac f. omne delict, Cic.—(3) quoad f. esset, quoad liceret, Cic.* SYN. See *JUS*.

FASCĪA, æ, f. (akin to fascis). I. *A long, narrow strip of cloth, for swathing or binding, a fillet, a bandage for a wound or a weak part of the body, a roller; devinctus erat fasciis, Cic.;—f. lecti, a bed-ghill, id. Proc.: non es nostræ fasciæ, i. e. of our sort or class, Petr.* II. *Meton. 1. The ornaments around the doors or windows of a house, Varr.—2. In Archit.: A wreath round a pillar, Vitr.—3. A long narrow cloud or streak in the sky, Juv.—4. A celestial zone, M. Cap.* SYN. FASCIA; VITTA; TĒNIA.—Fascia, a scarf, band for different uses as here I.—Vitta, a ribbon or head-band wherewith priests, priestesses, altars, victims, were dressed; redimitus tempora vittis, Virg.—Tēnia, a ligature, a long and narrow ribbon, Virg.

FASCĪĀTIM, adv. (fascia). *In bundles, Quint.*

FASCĪCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (fascis). *A small bundle or parcel; f. epistolarum, Cic. Offlowers: A bouquet, nosegay; fasciculus ad nares admove-re, id.* SYN. See *FASCIS*.

FASCĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (fascino). *A bewitching, enchantment, incantation, Plin.*

FASCĪNO, āre, tr. (φασκαίνω). *To enchant, fascinate, or bewitch, by the eyes or by other means, Virg.*

FASCĪNUM, i, n. (fascino). *[old form fascinus, i, m., Virg.]. I. A bewitching, enchantment, especially by means of the eyes or the tongue, Plin.* II. *Meton.: i. q. membrum virile, Hor.*

FASCĪOLA, æ, f. dim. (fascia). *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs, which served as stockings, Hor.*

FASCIS, is, m. (akin to fascio). I. (1) *A bundle, parcel, packet.* II. (2) *Esp. in the plur.: fascēs. The fascēs, a bundle of rods (in early times with an axe in the middle), which was carried by the lictors before the chief magistrates; with these rods malefactors were beaten before their execution.—(5) Meton.: A high office, the consulate of which the fascēs was the symbol.—(4) Fig.: Honor, precedence.* EX. (1) fascēs stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt.—(2) ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, Cic.;—fascēs habere, to have the fascēs, i. e. (as the consuls had them alternately), to have the rule, id.;—demissi populo fascēs, lowered before the people, as a mark of respect, id.—(3) illum non populi fascēs flexit, Virg.—(4) quum tibi ætas nostra jam cederet fascēsque submitteret, i. e. yields precedence to thee, Cic.

SYN. FASCIS; FASCES; FASCICULUS.—Fascis, prop., things tied up in a bundle to be carried together; injusto sub fascē viam dum carpit, Virg.—Fascēs, the fascēs, as above No. (2).—Fasciculus, dim. of fascis, a little bundle, nosegay.

FĀSĒLUS, etc. See *PHASELUS*.

FASSUS, a, um, pt. of fateor.

FASTI, ōrum. See *FASTUS*.

FASTĪDĪO, ire, ivi or li, itum, intr. and tr. (fastidium). I. *Prop. intr. (1) To feel disgust at, to loathe, despise, scorn.—(2) Tr., same, with an object.* II. *Fig. (3) Intr.: To find fault*

with, take offence at, show displeasure, be morose or peevish.—(4) *Tr.*: The same, with an object. EX. (1) *Intr.*: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen.—(2) *Tr.*: f. cactus in cibis, Plin.—(3) *Intr.*: in recte factis saepe f., Cic. With genit. (analogous to tædet), Plaut.—(4) *Tr.* with acc.: f. preces alejs, Liv. With an objective clause: fastidit prestare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. SYN. See DESPICIO.

FASTIDIOSE, *adv.* (fastidiosus). Loathingly, with disgust, reluctantly, fastidiously; f. spectare.

FASTIDIOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (fastidium). Full of disgust or loathing. I. *Prop.* (1) Feeling disgust, fastidious, nice, disdainful, scornful.—(2) *Fig.*: Haughty, disdainful. II. (3) Producing disgust, loathsome, disagreeable. EX. (1) aurium sensus f., Auct. Her.—(2) f. Crassus, Cic.;—f. Latinarum (litterarum), despising, id.—(3) fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor. SYN. See ARROGANS.

FASTIDIUM, *li, n.* (contr. from fastus, taedium). I. *Prop.* (1) Nausea or distaste for food, loathing of food. II. *Fig.* (2) Loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness, aversion, dislike, disgust.—(3) *Exp.*: Haughtiness, disdain, disgust, scornful contempt. EX. (1) cibi satietas et f., Cic. Meton. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate f., Cic.—(2) ab alqa re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic.—(3) ex eorum (divitiarum) fastidio et superbia, Cic. SYN. See SATIETAS.

FASTIGIUM, *li, n.* (fastus, ago). I. (1) A projecting point, top, or gable end of a building, etc.—(2) Meton.: The extreme point or extremity of any thing, either uppermost or undermost; as, A top, height, end; depth.—(3) (from the form of a pediment), A slanting position, steepness, slope, inclination, declivity, descent.—(4) In Gramm.: Accent, M. Cap. II. *Fig.* (5) A summit, point, height, the highest degree, any eminence, the extreme or highest part of any thing.—(6) Gen.: Dignity, rank, situation, post.—7. A chief or principal point, Virg. EX. (1) Capitolii f. illud, Cic.—(2) (colles) pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Cæs.;—quæ sint fastigia quæres, depths, Virg.—(3) ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Cæs.—(5) quidquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis f. extulit, Vell.—(6) ad honorem ejus cui curatio altior fastigio suo data esset, Liv. SYN. See AREX.

FASTIGO, *äre, tr.* (fastus, ago; conf. FASTIGIUM). I. *Prop.*: To make high or pointed, to raise to a point, to point; esp. in perf. part., meton. fastigatus, Made pointed or sloping, inclined, descending; collis leniter f. paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Cæs. In Gramm.: Accented, M. Cap. II. *Fig.*: To elevate, exalt, Sid.

FASTUS, *a, um, adj.* (fari; *prop.*: that which can be spoken; hence), fasti dies, and usually absol. fasti, dñm, m. [after the fourth decl. acc. fastus, Col.; abl. fastibus, Lucr.]. I. A day on which the prætor sat in judgment, court-day [opp. nefasti], (Cp. Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv. II. Meton. gen.: A book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, festivals, and the names and acts of the magistrates, were registered, a calendar, chronicle; quasi enumeratio fastorum, Cic.: Thus Fasti, The Calendar, a poem of Ovid on the Roman festivals. SYN. See HISTORIA.

FASTUS, *us, m.* Pride displayed in looking down upon others with contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, disdain. Sing.: superbo ac procaci fastu, Plin. Plur.: pone, precor, fastus, Ov. SYN. See JACTATIO.

FĀTĀLIS, *e, adj.* (fatum). I. Gen. (1) Of or belonging to fate, determined or ordained by fate, that determines fate, containing fate or destiny, fatal, decisive. II. *Exp.* (2) in a bad sense: Fatal, unfortunate, causing misfortune. EX. (1) illa f. necessitas, quam sapienter dicitis, Cic.;—fatale telum, a deadly weapon, Virg.;—libri fatales, books containing the fates or destinies, Liv.—(2) f. hora, Suet. SYN. See FUNESTUS; hence,

FĀTĀLITER, *adv.* According to fate or destiny, fatally, Cic.

FĀTEOR, *eri, fassus, tr. dep.* (fari), [inf. præ., faterier, Hor.]. I. (1) To confess, acknowledge, own, not to deny, admit; usually with an objective clause, more rarely with an acc., de, or alios. II. Meton. (2) Gen.: To discover, utter, show, manifest, maintain. EX. (1) multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fendo, quam infitando dolere, Cic.;—de facto turpi alqo fatetur, id.—(2) fidem singulare in remp. semper fatebor, Planc. ap. Cic. In Gramm.: fatendi modus, indicative, Quint. In a passive sense: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic. SYN. FATEOR; CONFITEOR; PROFITEOR.—Fateri, To own, to acknowledge, under some inducement to do so, opp. celare.—Confiteri, to own, acknowledge, confess under strong action or compulsion from within or without.—Profiteri, to declare openly, to profess publicly, without constraint, freely and willingly. These words are distinguished in the following sentence: Confiteri, atque ita confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic.

FĀTĪCĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (fatum, cano). That foretells future events, prophetic, Ov. SYN. See ARIOLUS.

FĀTĪCĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Prophetic, Ov.; i. q. FATICANUS.

FĀTĪCŪS, *a, um, adj.* (fatum, dico). That foretells fate or future events, prophetic; anum f., Cic. Subst.: Faticus, a prophet, diviner; fatidicorum et vatium effata, Cic. SYN. See ARIOLUS.

FĀTIFER, *ëra, ërum, adj.* (fatum, fero). Fatal, destructive, deadly, Ov. SYN. See FUNESTUS.

FĀTIGĀTIO, *önis, f.* (fatigo). I. Fatigue, weariness; quæ citra fatigationem est, Cels. II. *Fig.*: A jeer, banter, Eutr.

FĀTIGĀTUS, *a, um, pt.* of fatigo. Wearied, tired, fatigued; somno f., oppressed with sleepiness, Hor.;—f. æstu, Cæs. SYN. See FESSUS.

FĀTĪGO, *äre, tr.* (fatis, absol., enough, and ago; *prop.*: to drive enough; hence). I. *Prop.*: (1) To weary, fatigue, tire, plague, torment. II. *Fig.* (2) To rouse or incite, to vex, harass, disturb, trouble, torment; to wear out, exhaust. EX. (1) Act.: per triennium Romanus exercitus fatigaverat, Vell.;—dextram oculis f., Tac. Pass.: vinclis et carcere f., Cic.—(2) punire alqm aut verbis f., to chastise, Cic. SYN. See VEXO.

FĀTĪLĒGUS, *a, um, adj.* (fatum, lego). Gathering or collecting death, Luc.

FĀTĪLŌQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (fatum, loquor). Prophetic, Liv. Subst.: Fatiloqua, a prophetess, Liv. SYN. See ARIOLUS.

FĀTIS, *is, f.* (unc.). Enough, found only acc.; fatim, adv., sufficiently, and compounds affatim, fatigo.

FĀTISCO, *ëre, intr.* (fartus, fartissim). I. *Prop.* (1) To open in chinks, chaps, or clefts, to split. II. *Fig.* (2) To grow weary, tired, or exhausted, to droop, faint. EX. (1) tellus f.,

Virg.:—naves rimis fatiscunt, *gape, split open*, id.—(2) solum segetibus fatiscit, Col. SYN. FATISCO; DEHISCO.—Fatiscere, to chink, chip, to be dissolved.—Deliscere, to cleave, to open wide; tellus dehiscit, the earth cleaves, gapes, is open.

FĀTŪE, adv. (fatuus). Foolishly, Quint.

FĀTŪITAS, ātis, f. (id.). Foolishness, silliness, simplicity, Cic.

FĀTUM, i, n. (for, fari), [fatus, i, m., Petr.]. I. (1) *That which has been spoken or pronounced; esp., a declaration respecting a future event, a prophecy, prediction, response of an oracle, χρησμός.* II. Meton. (2) Fate, inevitable appointment, destiny, μοῖρα τινῶντιν.—(3) *Esp.: Unlucky fate, misfortune.*—(4) *More esp.: Truth.*—(5) *Act.: A person that causes misfortune, a plague, a pest.* EX. (1) ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic.—(2) si fatum est tibi convalescere, Cic.;—sic erat in fatis, so it was fated or destined.—(3) quibus impendere f. aliquod et pœnas, Cic.—(4) fato obire, to die, Tac.—(5) duo illa reip. pœne fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic. SYN. FATUM; PROVIDENTIA.—Fatum, fate, destiny, an original undefined law, power, or necessity which was supposed inevitably to bring all events to pass, and to which the gods themselves submitted from necessity.—Providentia, the supreme wisdom by which God governs all things.

1. FĀTŪOR, āri, intr. dep. (1. fātūus). To talk or act foolishly, play the fool; audi me et desine f., Sen.

2. FĀTŪOR, āri, intr. dep. (2. fātūus). To be divinely inspired, Just.

FĀTUS, a, um, pt. of for.

1. FĀTŪUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) Silly, simple, foolish (a stronger term than stultus).—(2) *Meton.: Insipid, tasteless (of viands), Mart.* EX. (1) non modo improbus sed etiam f. et amens es, Cic. Subst.: Fātūus, i, m., and fatua, æ, f. A fool, jester, Sen. SYN. See BARBUS.

2. FĀTŪUS, i, m. Fātūus, another name for the prophetic Faunus.

FAUCES, ium, f. [poet. abl. sing., fauce, Ov.]. I. Prop. (1) The gullet or entrance of the stomach, the pharynx, throat. II. Meton. (2) A narrow way, narrow pass, defile, or simply, a pass way, passage, entrance.—(3) A chasm, abyss, precipice. EX. (1) quum faucibus premeretur, when he was seized by the throat, Cic. Fig.: urben totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, the jaws.—(2) Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, Cic.—(3) patet factis terræ faucibus, Cic. SYN. See ANGSTIA.

FAUNUS, i, m. (faveo). Faunus, a fabulous person, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, regarded as the tutelary deity of husbandry, same as Pan, so also Fauni and Funes are identified, Cic.

FAUSTE, adv. (faustus). Luckily, fortunately, favorably, successfully, Cic.

FAUSTITAS, ātis, f. (id.). Good fortune, personified as a deity, Hor.

FAUSTŪLUS, i, m. Faustulus, a herdsman who brought up Romulus and Remus, Liv.

FAUSTUS, a, um, adj. (favō, properly, favoring; hence). I. Of propitious auspices, or a favorable omen: Fortunatus, lucky, auspicious, favorable, good; illum diem nobis faustum putamus, Cic. II. Faustus, a cognomen of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator, called also F. Sulla, Cic. In the fem.: Fausta, æ, Fausta,

the daughter of Sulla, Cic. SYN. See BEATUS and FAVORABILIS.

FAUTOR, ōris, m. (faveo), [without contr., favior, Cic.]. I. A patron, favorer, protector, promoter. With genit.: ejus ego dignitatis ad adolescentia f., Cic. With dat.: ejus honori video esse fautores, Gr. 378. II. One who applauds an actor, Plaut. SYN. FAUTOR; ADJUTOR.—Fautor, a favorer, furtherer.—Adjutor, an aider or helper; ejus fautor et adjutor exiti, Cic.

FAUTRIX, icis, f. (fautor). She that favors, promotes, or is propitious, a protectress. With genit. or dat., Cic.; Ter.

FAUX. See FAUCES. SYN. FAUX; GULA; GUTTUR; JUGULUM.—Faux (fauces), the upper, narrow part of the gullet.—Gula, the gullet, the passage by which food, etc., passes into the stomach.—Guttur, the throat, the windpipe.—Jugulum, the fore-part of the neck, enclosing the windpipe; dare jugulum cultris.

FAVENTIA, æ, f. Faventia, a town of Gallia Cisalpinia, now Faenza, Liv.

FAVĒO, ēre, fāvi, fautum, intr. I. Gen. (1) To be favorable, well-disposed or inclined toward; hence, to favor, forward, protect any thing, to be a patron of, etc.—(2) *Esp. with reference to religious acts or ceremonies: To favor, be still.*—(3) To applaud. EX. (1) With dat.: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic.;—faveo orationi tue, I do not take your words amiss, Liv.;—favescentes venti, favorable winds, Ov. Imper.: non modo non invidetur illi ætati verum etiam favetur, id.—(2) f. linguis, f. lingua, ore, etc., to abstain from words of ill omen; hence, to be mute or silent, to say nothing, Cic.; Hor.—(3) clamoris qualis faventium solet, Liv. SYN. FAVEO; SECUNDO.—Favere, to favor, befriend, to countenance.—Secundare, to second, to make prosperous, only in poetry; dii nostra incerta secundant, Virg.

FAVILLA, æ, f. I. 1. Hot cinders or ashes, embers; quum contextus ignis ex se favillam discutit, Plin.—2. *Esp.: The glowing ashes of a funeral pile, Ov.*—3. Meton.: f. salis, a grain of salt. II. Fig. 4. A spark, i. e. beginning, origin, Prop. SYN. See CINIS.

FĀVĪTOR, ōris. See FAUTOR.

FĀVONIUS, ii, m. (faveo). I. The west wind, otherwise called Zephyrus; it began to blow at the beginning of spring, i. e. in the middle of February, and promoted the growth of plants, Cic. II. Favonius, a Roman proper name; esp. M. Favonius, a cotemporary of Cicero, who attempted to imitate M. Cato, whence he obtained the name of Simius Catonius.

FĀVOR, ōris, m. (faveo). I. Gen. (1) Favor, good-will, inclination. II. *Esp.: Applause, acclamation of spectators in a theatre.* EX. (1) favorem alci conciliare, to make beloved or popular, to endear, Liv.;—approbation, thanks, Virg.—(2) quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. SYN. See AUCTORITAS.

FĀVORABILIS, e, adj. (favor). That is in favor, beloved, popular; pleasing, agreeable, welcome; alieujus triumphum apud alqm facere favorabilem, Vell. SYN. FAVORABILIS; FAUSTUS; PROSPER; PROPITIUS.—Favorabilis; Of persons: Favorable, who favors. Of things: Welcome, agreeable.—Faustus; Only of things: Lucky, fortunate, causing happiness; f. dies, Ter.—Prosper, successful, prosperous; p. fortuna, Hor. Of persons: Kind, favorable; Dii prosperi, Cic.—Propitius, propitious; opp., iratus, infestus. Fortuna nobis infesta aliquando propitia, Cic., hence,

FÄVÖRÄB.LITER, *adv.* *With applause, favorably, Quint.*

FÄVUS, *i. m.* I. *A cell of a honey-comb; also a honey-comb, Cic. Prov.: crescere tamquam f., i. e. easily, Petr.* II. *Melon.: A hexagon tile for pavements, Vitr.*

FAX, *facis, f. [old form nom. sing., faces, Fest.]* I. *Prop. (1) A torch (which the ancients usually made of pine wood or some other resinous wood).—(2) Melon. from the use of torches at weddings: A wedding, marriage; nuptials, wedlock.—(3) The light of the stars.—(4) A fiery meteor.* II. *Fig. (5) A cause of mischief or destruction, a fire-brand; also, an incitement, stimulus.*

EX. (1) malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic.—(2) felices tædæ, a happy marriage, Catull.—inter utramque faciem, between marriage and death (torches being used also at funerals), Prop.—(3) rite crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor.—(4) tum facibus visis caelestibus, Cic.—f. prima (noctis), the setting in of the evening, the time when torches were lighted, Macr.—(5) quum corporis facibus inflammari soleamus ad omnes fere cupiditates, Cic.;—faces dolorum, fits of pain, id.;—dicendi faces, fire of eloquence, id.;—incendiorum f., author of, id. **SYN.** FAX; TÆDÆ; FUNALE.—FAX, a flambeau, a torch of wood covered with a thick combustible substance.—Tædæ, a torch of resinous wood, pine, etc.—Funale, a torch made of twisted hemp covered with wax or resin; vincunt funalia noctem, Virg.

FAXIM, faxo. *See* FACIO.

FEBRICŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (febris). *A slight fever, Cic.*

FEBRICŪLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (febris). I. *Pass.: Sick of a fever, Catull.* II. *Act.: Producing fever, Front.*

FEBRIS, is, *f. [acc. sing., febrem and -im; abl., febris, Gr. 30, 3, 5.]* I. (1) *A fever, an aque.* II. *Fig. 2. Torment, torture, Plaut.* **EX.** (1) si cui venæ sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. *Febris*, personified as a deity having three temples at Rome, the principal of which was on the Palatine, Cic.

FEBRŪA, ðrum. *See* FEBRUUM.

FEBRŪARIUS, ii, *m.* or **FEBRŪARIUS MENSIS** (februum). *The month of purification (so called because in it the purification of the living and the appeasing of the dead took place, called Februæ, the month of February; until the time of the decemvirs (A. U. C. 304), it was the last month of the year; from that time, the second, Cic.*

FEBRŪM, i, *n.* (a Sabine word). *Prop.: A means of purification. Hence, Febrŭa, ðrum, n. An annual lustration or purification, held at the end of the year, on the 15th of February (originally the last month); hence, Februus, an epithet of the priest (Lupercus) who presided at the feast, Ov.*

FĒCĀLIS. *See* FETIALIS.

FĒCUNDE, *adv.* (fecundus). *Fruitfully, abundantly.*

FĒCUNDITAS, ātis, *f.* (fecundus). I. *Prop. (1) Fertility, fruitfulness.—2. Fecunditas, personified as a deity, Tac.—(3) Melon.: Plenty, plentifulness, abundance.* II. *Fig. (4) s. s.* **EX.** (1) aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.—(3) Galactitis nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facit, Plin.—(4) volo se offerat in adolescente f., Cic. *Also of the mind: Fertility of ideas, id.*

FĒCUNDO, ðre, *tr.* (id.). *To fertilize, Virg.*

FĒCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (from *feo*, *obsol.*, whence also *fetus*, *femina*, *fenus*). I. *Prop. (1) Fruitful, bearing or producing fruit.—(2) Melon.: Rich in any thing, full of, abounding in.—(3) Fertilizing, rendering fertile.* II. *Fig. 4. Fertile, abundant, rich, Cic.*

EX. (1) quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.—(2) Æmilium genus f. bonorum civium, Tac.—(3) Nilus f. innatat terræ, Plin. **SYN.** *See* FERAX.

FEL, fellis, *n.* (related to *bilis* and *volū*). I. 1. *The gall, the gall-bladder; f. gallinaceum, Cic.—2. Melon.: A poisonous fluid, poison, Ov.—3. f. terræ, a plant, fumitory, Plin.* II. *Fig. post. 1. Bile, i. e. bitterness, enmity, hatred, Plant.—2. Bile, i. e. anger or wrath, Virg.*

FĒLES, is, *f.* [old nom. *felis*, Plin.; also, *felles*]. I. *A cat; aut falem aut canem violare, Cic.* II. *Melon.: A marlin, ferret, polecat, Col.* III. *Fig.: A robber, thief, Plaut.*

FĒLICĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (felix). I. (1) *Fertility, fruitfulness.* II. (2) *Happiness, felicity.—3. Felicitas, personified as a deity, Suet.* **EX.** (1) f. major Babylonie, Seleucia, Plin.—(2) neque enim quidquam aliud est f. nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic.

FĒLICĪTER, *adv.* (felix). I. (1) *Fruitfully, abundantly.* II. *Melon. (2) Prosperously, favorably.—(3) Happily.* **EX.** (1) illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Virg.—(2) bene atque f. evenire, Cic. *Also in exclamations and wishes: Good luck! "faciam quod volunt," f. velim, inquam, teque laudo, id.—(3) res publica et bene et f. gesta, id.*

FĒLIS, is. *See* FELES.

1. **FĒLIX**, icis, *adj.* (from *feo*, *obsol.*, whence *fetus*, *fecundus*, *femina*, *fenus*). I. *Prop. (1) Bearing fruit, fertile, fruitful.—2. Esp. in the ancient religious language: f. arbores, trees whose fruit was sacred to the superior gods [opp. infelices, i. e. such as were devoted to the infernal gods], Macr. Also, Arabia Felix, the fertile part of Arabia [opp. Arabia Deserta and Petræa]. See ARABIA.* II. *Melon. (3) Act.: Auspicious, favorable, propitious, of good omen [ausustus].—(4) Pass.: Happy, fortunate.* **EX.** (1) nulla f. arbor in agro relicta, Liv.—(3) quod bonum faustum, f., fortunatumque esset, Cic.—(4) Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, id.;—with genit.: Virgilius beatus f. que gratiæ Plin.;—with inf., Virg. **SYN.** *See* BEATUS.

2. **FĒLIX**, icis, *m.* *Felix*, a Roman cognomen first given to L. Sulla, Plin.

FELSINA, æ, *f. i. q.* Bononia.

FĒMELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (femina). *A young female, a girl, Catull.*

FĒMĪNA, æ, *f.* (from *feo* (see *felix*), *prop., she that bears fruit; hence, Any female.* I. *Prop. (1) Of living, rational creatures: A woman, female.—(2) Of animals: The female.* II. *Melon. of plants and minerals, Plin. In Mechanicæ: cardo f., the socket in which the pivot turned (opp. cardo masculus), Vitr.* **EX.** (1) in claris viris et feminis, Cic.;—mares dii et feminae, id.—(2) (bestiarum) aliæ mares, aliæ f. sunt, Cic. **SYN.** FEMINA; MULIER; UXOR; CONJUX; MATRONA.—Femina, *prop., a female*, a word designating the sex only.—Mulier, a woman, a female, whether married or not.—Uxor, a married woman, wife [opp. maritus].—Conjux, a married person, man or woman.—Matrona, a lady, married woman, wife, or widow, a term of dignity and respect.

FĒMĪNĀLIA, iam, *n.* (femur). *Bandages or coverings for the thighs; tunics et feminalibus.*

FĒMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (femina). *Effeminate*, Cic. poet.

FĒMĪNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Of or belonging to women; woman-like, feminine; f. sexus*, Plin.; —f. amor, *love for a woman*, Ov.; —f. kalendæ, i. e. of March (when the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. II. *Meton.* in a contemptuous sense: *Woman-like, womanish, effeminate, unmanly*; femineæ vocis exilitate, Quint.; —f. pectus, Ov.

FĒMĪNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (femina). *In Gramm.: Feminine, of the feminine gender.*

FĒMUR, ōris, or Inis, n. (*the latter from femer, obsolet.*) (μυρός). I. *The thigh; frons non percussa non f.*, Cic. II. *Meton.* in Archit.: *The space between the cavities of a triglyph.*

FENDO, ōre. *To hit, provoke to anger*, found only in compounds; as, defendo, offendo, infensus, etc.

FĒNEBRIS (fœn.), e, *adj.* (fenus). *Of or belonging to interest or usury; fenebribus legibus*, Liv.

FĒNĒRĀTĪO (fœn.), ōnis, f. (feneror). *A lending on interest or usury; in questum et feuerationem*, Cic.

FĒNĒRĀTO, adv. (id.). *With interest*, Plaut.

FĒNĒRĀTOR (fœn.), ōris, m. (id.). *One who lends money on interest, a money-lender, usurer; f. acerbus*, Cic.

FĒNĒRĀTŌRIUS (fœn.), a, um, *adj.* (fenerator). *That lends money on interest, relating to money-lending*, V. Max.

FĒNĒRĀTRIX (fœn.), icis, f. *She that lends money on interest*, Val. Max.

FĒNĒROR (fœn.), āri, dep., or FĒNĒRO, āre, tr. (fenus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To lend money on interest.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To exhaust by usury or high interest.*—(3) *To borrow money on interest.*—(4) *Gen.*: *To impart, communicate, lend.* II. *Fig.* (1) *To carry on gaitful traffic.* EX. (1) *pecunias suo nomine f.*, Cic.; —binis centesimis f., *at two per cent. a month*, consequently, twenty-four a year, id.—(2) *ad fenerandus diripiendasque provincias*, Cic.—(3) *si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo feneratus esset*, Dig.—(4) *sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat*, Plin.—(5) *neque enim beneficium feueramur, carry on a trade with*, Cic.

FĒNESTĒLLA, æ, f. dim. (fenestra). I. *A small aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a window*, Col. II. *Fenestella*, æ, a, *proper name*; as, F. Porta, a gate at Rome, Ov. *Musc.*: L. Fenestella, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

FĒNESTRA, æ, f. (related to ΦΑΝ-, φαῖνν, φαίνω), [contr. form, festra, Petr.]. I. (1) *An aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a window.* II. *Fig.* (2) *An opening, i. e. an opportunity, occasion.* EX. (1) *fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendit*, Cic.; —f. ad tormenta mittenda, i. e. *port-holes, loop-holes.*—(2) *hui! quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris*, Ter. SYN. See TRANSENA.

FĒNESTRO, ōre, tr. (fenestra). *To furnish with openings or windows*, Plin.

FĒNĒUS (fœn.), a, um, *adj.* (fenum). *Of hay; homines f. in medium projectos, stuffed with hay*, Cic.

FĒNICULĀRIUS (fœn.), *adj.* *Of or belonging to fennel; F. (sc. campus), fennel-field, a place of Hispania Tarraconensis (so called on account of its abounding in fennel); utrum ipse in Feucularium an in Martium campum cogitet*,

i. e. *the war in Spain, or the field of Mars, for the Comitia*, Cic.

FĒNICŪLUM (fœn.), i, n. (fenum). *Fennel.*

FĒNILĪA (fœn.), ium, n. (fenum). *A place where hay is kept, a hay-loft*, Plin.

FĒNISĒCA (fœn.), æ. See FENISEX.

FĒNISĒCTOR (fœn.), ōris, m. (fenum, seco). *A mower of grass, a haymaker; optimus fossor aut f.*, Col.

FĒNISEX (fœn.), ĕcis, m. (fenum, seco), [another form, fenisecca, æ, Pers.]. *A mower of grass, a haymaker*, Plin. *Poet. gen.*: *A husbandman, a peasant*, Pers.

FĒNUM (fœn.), i, n. (feo, acc. to Festus). I. *Hay; f. alios aiebat esse oportere, must be mere blockheads*, Cic. *Prov.*: *f. habet in cornu, he is a dangerous fellow (from the practice of putting hay on the horns of dangerous cattle)*, Hor. II. *Meton.*: *fenum* (fœn.) *Græcum, also, fenum-græcum, the herb fenugreek*, Plin.

FĒNUS (fœn.), ōris, n. (feo; see FECUNDUS; *prop.*, *the produce of any thing; that which is produced*; hence.) I. (1) *Interest of money.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Capital lent on interest.*—(3) *Capital, investment of any kind for advantage.*—(4) *Gen.*: *Profit, gain, advantage.* EX. (1) *idem pecunias f. ferori dabat, lent to these money on interest*, Cic.; —pecuniam sumere, accipere fenore, *to borrow money on interest*, Plaut.; Cic.—(2) *f. et impendium recusare*, Cic.—(3) *quam bona fides terra creditum f. reddidit*! Plin.—(4) *sed alias minore plerumque majore cum fenore*, Cic. SYN. FENUS; USURA.—Fenus, *gen.*, *profit of invested capital, interest on money lent.*—Usura, *prop.*, *the use or enjoyment of a thing.* *Meton.*: *Compensation for the use of any thing; for the use of money, interest.* *Usury with us means illegal interest.*

FĒNUSCŪLUM (fœn.), i, n. dim. (fenus). *Low interest on money*, Plaut.

FĒRA, æ, f. *A wild animal; levi admonitu inflectit illam feram*, Cic. *Of a sea monster*, Ov. *Of Constellations: The Great and Little Bear*, Ov. SYN. See BELLUA.

FĒRĀCĪTER, adv. (ferax). *Fruitfully; lætius f. que renata urbs*, Liv.

FĒRĀLĪA, ium, n. *An annual festival celebrated at Rome on the 14th of February, in honor of the dead*, Cic. SYN. See EXSEQUĒ.

FĒRĀLIS, e. I. 1. *Of or belonging to the dead or to corpses; f. Enyo, Petr.*—2. *Esp.*: *Of or belonging to the festival of Feralia; f. dies, the days of the Feralia*, Ov. II. *Meton.* 3. *Gen.*: *Deadly, fatal; f. bellum*, Tac. SYN. See FUNEBRIS.

FĒRAX, ācis, *adj.* (fero). I. *Prop.* 1. *That bears fruit, fruitful; agri sunt f.*, Cic.—2. *With genit.*: *f. terra arborum*, Plin.—3. *With abl.*, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, quam de officiis*, Cic. SYN. FERAX; FERTILIS; FECUNDUS; UBER.—Ferax, *producing abundantly, which, as it were, delights in producing*; terra f. Cerere, Ov.—Fertilis, *that can produce*; ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.; —fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv.—Fecundus, *productive, having the principle of producing, said of animals, the earth, spirits, but not of trees.*—Uber, *Of soil, etc.*: *Rich, abundant, abounding in.*

FERCULUM, i, n. (contr. for ferciculum, from fero). I. 1. *That on which any thing is borne or carried, a bier.* II. 2. *A frame on which several dishes are brought to table; hence, a course of dishes, a service*, Suet.; Petr.—3.

Meton.: The food served up in a dish, *dish*, *mess*, Hor. SYN. See DAPES.

FĒRĒ, *adv.* (fero), [FĒRĒ, Aus.]. I. (1) *Almost, nearly, for the most part, about.* II. (2) *Quite, exactly, just.*—(3) With negation: *Not exactly, not quite or entirely, hardly.*—(4) *As a general rule, commonly, generally, for the most part.* EX. (1) *quum ad te quinta fere hora venissem, about the fifth hour, Cic.*—(2) *decimo f. anno, id.*—(3) *tantum f., almost only, id.*—(4) *ornatu f. militari, quite military, Cic.*—(5) *evigilatum f. est, quite, sufficiently, id.*—(6) *sermo qui tum f. multis erat in ore, just at that time.*—(7) *zetas vestrae, ut illorum, nihil aut non f. multum differunt, Cic.*—(8) *fit f., Cic.*—(9) *quod f. solet fieri, id.*—(10) *made emphatic by plerumque: itaque effertur f. fastidio et contumacia, Cic.*—(11) *or by plerique: non sunt vitiosiores, quam f. plerique.*

FĒRĒNTĀRIŪS, *li, m.* (fero). I. *Plur.*: A kind of *light troops*; a *ferentarius* praelium committi posset, Sall. II. *Meton.*: One who assists quickly or readily, Plaut. SYN. See RORARI.

FĒRĒNTĀS, *Ātis, m.* Of or belonging to *Ferentinum*, Liv.

FĒRĒNTINUM, *i, n.* *Ferentinum*. 1. A small town of the Hernici, in Latium, now *Ferentino*, Liv. Also, a general appellation for any small town, Hor.—2. A small town in Etruria, birth-place of the Emperor Otho, Suet.

FĒRĒNTĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Ferentinum*; F. aqua, in the neighborhood of *Ferentinum*, Liv. *Ferentina*, *ae, f.* *Ferentina*, a goddess worshipped in the neighborhood of *Ferentinum*, Liv.

FĒRĒTRĪCŪS, *li, m.* (ferio). *Feretrius*, an epithet of Jupiter, as vanquisher, to whom they offered the *spolia opima*, Liv.

FĒRĒTRUM, *i, n.* (φέρτρον). *That on which any thing is carried; a barrow, hand-barrow* (pure Lat., *ferculum*). Poet.: A *bier*, Ov.

FĒRĒĒ, *Ārum, f.* [in the sing., *feria*, Fest.]. *Days of rest, holidays, vacation, Cic.*—longe f., peace and quietness, Hor. SYN. **FĒRIĒ**; **JUSTITIUM**.—*Feriae, as here.*—**Justitium** (*jus, stare*), the vacations, the time when the courts of law did not sit; *justitium remittere, to open again the courts of law.*

FĒRĒTUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of ferio*. II. *Adj.*: *Keeping holiday, unoccupied, at leisure*; deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpore, Cic.—et dies f., a day of leisure, Plin. SYN. See OTIOSUS.

FĒRĒNUS, *a, um, adj.* (fera). Of or belonging to wild beasts; f. victus, lac, Cic.; Ov.;—f. vox, fierce; f. vestis, made of the skin of wild beasts. Subst.: *FĒrina*, *ae, f.* (sc. caro). The flesh of wild animals, game, venison, Virg. SYN. See BARBARUS.

FĒRĒO, *ire, tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To kill by striking, to give a death-blow.*—(3) *Of money*: *To stamp, coin.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.*: *To reach, affect.*—(5) *Exp.*: *To cozen, cheat, gull.* EX. (1) *f. fores, to knock, Plaut.*—(2) *f. murum arietibus, to strike, Sall.*—(3) *feriri a serpente, to be stung, Plin.*—(4) *sublimi feriam sidera vertice, hit, touch, Hor.* Of inanimate objects: *ne semper feriet quodecumque minabitur, arcus, Hor.*—(2) *f. securi, to behead, Cic.*—(3) *f. hostem, slay, Enn.*—(4) *nos humilem ferienus agnam, offer in sacrifice, kill, Hor.*—(5) *f. asses sextantario pondere, Plin.*—(6) *ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem, Quint.*—(7) *binis aut ternis f. verbis, Cic.*—(8) *austeros arte f. viros, Prop.* SYN. See ICO.

FĒRĒOR, *Āri, Ātus, intr. dep.* (feriæ). *To be at leisure, keep holiday, Macr.*

FĒRĒTAS, *Ātis, f.* (ferus). *Wildness, savageness, roughness, cruelty, barbarity*; f. quadam et inhumanitas, Cic. SYN. **FĒRITAS**; **FĒROCIA**; **FĒROCITAS**.—*Feritas, cruelty, a ferocious temper.*—*Ferocia, fierceness, presumption, arrogance.* *Ferocia is said of the actual state; ferocitatis, of the habitual one*; also to express a hot, fiery temper, ferocity, cruelty; *ferocitas juvenum, Cic.*

FĒRĒMĒ, *adv.* (fero with the superl. suffix). I. (1) *Almost, nearly, for the most part.* II. 2. *Just, exactly, Cic. poet.*—(3) *Exp. with negations: Not just, not exactly, hardly.*—(4) *As a general rule, i. e. commonly, usually.* EX. (1) *erant ejusmodi f. situs oppidorum, ut, Cæs.*—(2) *hoc non f. sine magnis principum vitis evenit, Cic.*—(3) *quod f. evenit, Cic.*

FĒRMENTO, *Āre, tr.* (fermentum). I. *Prop.* 1. *To cause any thing to ferment, swell, or rise.*—2. *Meton.*: *To make loose*; f. terram, Col. II. *Fig.*: *To mar, spoil, P. Nol.*

FĒRMENTUM, *i, n.* (contr. for *fervimentum*, from *fervo*, *ferveo*). I. 1. *A means of fermenting, leaven, ferment, yeast, Plin.*—2. *Meton.*: *A making loose, Plin.*—3. *A beverage made of barley, beer, Virg.* II. *Fig.*: *Anger, passion, Plaut.*—*a cause of indignation, Juv.*

FĒRO, *ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. irreg.* (fero related to *gigno*; *tuli* and *tetuli*, from *tulo*, *tolo*, i. e. *tollo*; *latum* for *latum*, related to *τίαν, τήρος*). [In Plaut., Ter., and others, forms of the perfect tenses occur with reduplication; as, *tetuli, tetulisse*, etc.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To carry, bring, bear.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To move, set in motion, carry to a place, lead, conduct, or drive any where.*—(3) *With se, or simply ferre in a middle signification: To move quickly, go, ride, proceed quickly, to hasten.*—(4) *Of inanimate things: To flow, run, etc.*—(5) *To carry off by force.*—(6) *To bear fruit, to bring forth, produce.*—(7) *Of a woman: To be pregnant, to be with child.*—(8) *To bring as an offering or sacrifice, to offer.*—(9) *To carry off any thing, i. e. to acquire as a possession; to obtain, to gain.* II. *Fig.* (10) *Gen.*: *To carry, bear, bring.*—(11) *Exp.*: *To move, take, drive, bring, convey to a place.*—(12) *To carry off, to take away.*—(13) *To bring forth, produce, yield, bear.*—(14) *To get, obtain, acquire, carry off.*—(15) *To bear as a burden or any thing unpleasant, to endure, suffer*; thus, 1. *To bear in a certain manner*; 2. *To bear, suffer, endure, submit to, put up with.*—(16) *To exhibit, show, manifest, display.*—(17) *To carry about, i. e. to make public, to divulge, to show.*—(18) *To enter (a sum into an account book), etc., to book.*—(19) *Abol. of abstract subjects: To require, to permit, allow, to prompt, to suggest.*—(20) *To credit, to set down to one's credit.* EX. (1) *si te in Capitolium faces f. vellet, Cic.*—(2) *latus est ut mortuus, id.*—(3) *f. alqm in oculis, or simply oculis, to cherish any body, hold dear, Cic.*—(4) *f. fumum, to send up, Lucr.*—(5) *caelo supinas f. manus, to raise, Hor.*—(6) *ire pedes quocumque ferent, id.*—(7) *me par Aegreos tumultus aura feret, id.*—(8) *signa ferre, to put the standards in motion, i. e. to break up, Cæs.*—(9) *itineris duo ad portum ferebant, id.*—(10) *si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv.* Abol.: *quo ventus ferebat, blew, bore.*—(11) *se alicui obviam ferre, to go to meet one, Virg.*—(12) *cum ipsa pæne insula mihi sese obviam f. vellet, Cic.*—(13) *se tempestatis obvium f. id.*—(14) *in eam (tellurem) feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, Cic.*—(15) *signa ferri jussit, the standards to be borne onward, i. e. to march forward, to advance.*—(16) *te fata tulerunt, id.*—(17) *quæ autem terra fruges fert, Virg.*—(18) *ignorans narium ventrem f. Liv.*—(19) *f. tura superis, altariibus, Ov.*—(20) *quod*

posces, feres, Plant.;—partem prædæ f., Cic. *Fig.* (10) ea vina quæ vetustatem ferunt, *have*, Cic.;—nomen f., id.;—opem auxiliumque f., id. —(11) in cælum f., Cic.;—supra f. quam fieri possit, *to elevate, raise, magnify*, id.;—eloquentia cursu magno sonituque fertur, id.;—(12) omnia fert ætas, animum quoque, Virg.;—(13) hæc ætas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic.;—(14) f. palmam, Cic.;—f. centuriam; tribus, i. e. *to obtain their votes*, id.;—f. repulsam a populo, id.;—(15) 1. *followed by an acc.*: modice ac sapienter omnia f., Cic.;—facile f. alqd., *to endure any thing willingly*, id.;—graviter f. rem *(to endure any thing unwillingly)*, *to be mortified, grieved at any thing*, id. *With de*: quomodo ferret de auctoritate perscripta, Cic.;—molleste f. de illo, id.;—2. quem ferret si parentem non ferret suum? Ter.;—(16) lætitiā apertissime f., Cic.;—præ se f., *to carry before one*, *to manifest, display, boast, assert*; as, *cujus rei facultatem secutum me esse præ me fero, maintain*, Cic.;—noli præ te f., vos plane expertes esse doctrine, id.;—(17) hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs. *Hence*, ferunt, fertur, feruntur, etc., *People say, they say or report, it is said or reported, that*; as, *quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, quum quæreretur ex eo . . . respondisse*, Cic.;—homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, id.;—qui dixisse fertur, id.;—si ornate locutus est sicut fertur et mihi videtur, id.;—(18) quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulit, *entired as paid, paid or settled*, Cic.;—(19) ita sui periculi rationes f. ac postulare, Cic.;—gravioribus verbis uti quam natura fert, id.;—ut ætas illa fert, *prompts*, id.;—si occasio tulit, *if occasion shall require*, id.;—ut opinio nostra fert, *suggests*, id.;—fert animus dicere, *my mind prompts me to tell of*, i. e. *I wish to tell of*, Ov.;—(20) ferre alqd. alicui expensum, *to mark down on the credit side as paid or given away to any one*, Cic.;—f. alicui fidem, *to give credit to one*, i. e. *to believe one*, Virg.

PHRASES, legal and juridical. 1. f. suffragium or sententiam, *to carry one's vote to the urn, to give one's vote, to vote*; as, *ferunt enim suffragia, mandat imperia*, Cic.;—de quo federe sententiam non tulit, id.;—2. f. legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.*, *to bring in as a bill*; *to make a proposal, propose, bring forward*; as, *perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, quum legem agrariam ferret*, Cic.;—rogationem de se nolle f., id.;—f. rogationem de alqo contra, or in alqm ad populum, ad plebem, id.;—8. f. judicem, *to propose a judge to the defendant*; quem ego si ferrem judicem, *refugere non deberet*, Cic. *Hence*, f. judicem alicui, *gen.*, *to bring an action against any body, to accuse*; se iterum ac sæpius judicem illi, f., Liv. **SYN.** FERRO; PORTO; VEXO.—Ferre, *to support, bear up*, of things physical and moral, as above.—Portare, *to carry from one place to another, on one's arms, head, back, etc.*, only of material things, or those considered as such poetically, and also, of a load not light.—Vehere, *to carry in any manner, to carry by land or water*; curru vehi, in equo vehi *vehere fructus ex agris, cibum ore vehit formica*, Ov. **SYN.** PHRASES: 1. Ferre ad populum, *to propose a law, etc.*, for the approbation or rejection of the people.—Referre ad populum, *to report a thing to the people in order to consult them about it*.—2. ferre fructum, *to gain advantage, to prove beneficial*.—Capere fructum, *to take or enjoy the benefit of*.—3. Ferre pedem, *to go to*,—efferre pedem, *to stir out of doors*,—inferre pedem, *to set foot in, to advance towards*.

FĒRŌCĪA, æ, f. (ferox). *A wild or unbridled spirit, in a good or bad sense*. I. (1) In a good sense: *High spirit*. II. (2) In a bad sense: *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity*.—(3) *Meton.*

Of wine: *Roughness, harshness of flavor*. **EX.** (1) f. juvenum, Cic.;—(2) effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic.;—arrogans atque intoleranda f., id.;—(3) ferociam vini, Plin. **SYN.** SĒ FERITAS.

FĒRŌCĪTAS, ſtis, f. (id.). *A wild or uncurbed spirit, in a good or bad sense (conf. FEROCIA)*. I. (1) In a good sense: *Spiritfulness, high spirit*. II. (2) In a bad sense: *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity*. **EX.** (1) animi ferocitate ceteris præstare, Cic.;—equi ferocitate exultantes, id.;—(2) ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem, Cic.;—ferocitatem reprimere, id. **SYN.** SĒ FERITAS.

FĒRŌCĪTER, adv. (id.). I. *With courage or spirit, spiritedly, courageously*; strenue et f. facta, Liv. II. *Fiercely, savagely, ferociously*; f. et libere dicta, Cic.

FĒRŌCŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (ferox). *Somewhat spirited or fierce*; quid tu, miles tiro, tam f. es? Auct. B. Afr.

FĒRŌŖĪA, ōis, f. (a Sabine word). *An ancient rural Italian deity*, Liv.

FĒRŌX, ōis, adj. (from same root as fero; rushing forward, as it were; hence), *High-spirited, mettlesome, fierce*. I. In a good sense: nimium es vehemens f. que natura, Cic.;—gens magna et f., id. II. In a bad sense: indulgentia ferocem facit, Cic. **SYN.** SĒ BARBARUS.

FĒRRĀMENTUM, i, n. (ferrum). *Any iron tool, any edged or pointed weapon*; semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic.

FĒRRĀRĪA, æ, f. (id.). *An iron mine, an iron foundry (sc. fodina)*, Cæs.; Liv.

FĒRRĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (ferrum). *Belonging or relating to iron*; f. metalla, an iron mine, Plin.;—f. aqua, *intended for cooling or tempering red-hot iron*, id.

FĒRRĀTĪLIS, e, adj. (ferratus). *Of or relating to iron*, Plaut.

FĒRRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (ferrum). *Furnished, covered, or shod with iron, that has an iron point, etc.*; f. hasta, Liv.;—f. aque, *impregnated with iron*, Sen. *Subst.*: Ferrātī, ſtrum, m. (sc. milites). *Soldiers in iron armor*, Tac. **SYN.** SĒ FERREUS.

FĒRRĒA, æ. *See FERREUS*.

FĒRRĒUS, a, um, adj. (ferrum). I. (1) *Made or consisting of iron, iron*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Of the nature of iron, like, resembling or containing iron*. II. *Fig.* (3) Iron, i. e. *harsh, without feeling, unfeeling, cruel, hard-hearted*.—(4) *Firm, unyielding, that cannot be shaken*. **EX.** (1) Britannii utuntur aut ære aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Cæs.;—f. furcæ, Varr.; *absol.*, ferreæ, Cat.;—(2) f. fabrica, *the trade or profession of a blacksmith*, Plin.;—(3) qui virtutem quasi ferream esse quamdam volunt, Cic.;—f. essem, id.;—ferus et f., id.;—os f., *shameless, impudent*.—(4) ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. **SYN.** FERREUS; FERRATUS.—Ferreus, *made of iron*; fig., as here.—Ferratus, *done or covered or pointed with iron*; f. hasta, f. orbes.

FĒRRĪCRĒPĪNUS, a, um, adj. (ferrum, crepo). *Clanking with iron*, Plaut.

FĒRRĪTERĪUM, ī, n. (ferrum, tero). *A place where irons (or chains) gall or hurt, a prison*.

FĒRRĪTERUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *One that rubs iron, chained, a slave in chains*, Plaut.

FĒRRĪTRĪBAX, ſcis, adj. (vox hibr. from ferrum and τριβω, i. e. tero). *Same as Ferriterus*, Plaut.

FĒRRŪGĪNEUS, a, um, adj. (ferrugo). I. *Of the color of iron, iron-colored, dark blue*, Plaut.;—dark-colored, dusky, ferruginous, Virg.

(for which *cæruleus*, id.). *Resembling iron; f. sapor fontis*, Plin.

FERRŪGO, *Inis*, *f.* (ferrum). I. (1) *Rust of iron*.—(2) *Meton.*: A color resembling that of the rust of iron, a dark color,—a dark blue color, Virg.;—darkness, id. II. *Fig.* (3) A stain, spot, envy. EX. (1) illitque inde f. incipientes lichenas sanat, Plin.—(2) nuclei, vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, Plin.—(3) Animusque mala ferrugine purus, Ov. SYN. See **ÆRIGO**.

FERRUM, *i*, *n.* I. 1. Iron, Cic. II. *Meton.* (2) Any iron instrument, esp. a sword.—(3) Force of arms, or weapons; hence, combat, war, battle. EX. (2) Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic.;—cum ferro invadere, id.;—f. recipere, a cut with a sword, id.;—f. et ignis, fire and sword, id.—(3) decernere ferro, id.

FERRŪMEN, *Inis*, *n.* (ferrum). I. (1) *Cement*. II. (2) *Iron-colored rust*. EX. (1) sine f. suo camenta componuntur, Plin.;—(crystallæ) infestantur plurimis vitiiis, scabro ferrumine, maculosa nube, Plin.

FERRŪMINO, *Ære*, *tr.* (ferrumen). I. To cement; ita ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. II. *Meton.*: f. labra labellis, Plaut.

FERTILIS, *e*, *adj.* (fero). I. (1) That bears much fruit, fruitful, fertile.—(2) *Fig.*: Abundant, rich. II. (3) That makes fruitful, fertilizing. EX. (1) *Abol.*: Asia tam opima est ac f. ut, etc., Cic.;—agri opimi et fertilis, id. With *genit.*: auri fertiliores quam Indos, Plin. With *abl.*: ager arboribus f. id. With *ad*: tractus f. ad omnia, id.—(2) tanto priscorum cura fertilior et industria felicior fuit, Plin.—(3) f. dea (i. e. Ceres), Ov.;—majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin. SYN. See **FERAX**.

FERTILITAS, *Ætis*, *f.* (fertilis). I. *Prop.*: Fruitfulness, fertility; quæ sit agrorum f. futura, Cic. II. *Fig.*: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor f., Plin.

FERTILITER, *adv.* (id.). *Fertily, fruitfully*; derelicta metalla f. reviviscunt, Plin.

FERTUM (feretum), *i*, *n.* A kind of offering-cake, Pers.

FERTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (fero: *conf.* FERTILIS). *Fertile, fruitful*, Poet. ap. Cic.

FĒRŪLA, *æ*, *f.* (akin to fero, as being light and easy to carry). I. A plant, giant fennel, Plin. II. *Meton.* 1. A thin branch of a tree. Plin.;—a splint for setting broken bones, Cels.—2. The branch of an antler, Plin.—3. A rod, staff; f. sceptra pædagogorum, Juv. SYN. See **VERBER**.

FĒRŪLACEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ferula). I. Made or prepared from the plant ferula; f. rudens, Plin. II. Of the nature of the plant ferula; f. genus, Plin.

FĒRŪLEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). Same as **FĒRŪLACEUS**, C. Aur.; Plin.

FĒRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (akin to *θηρ*, *Æol.* *φῆρ*). I. *Prop.* (1) Wild. II. *Fig.* (2) Wild, uncivilized, rude, uncultivated, rough, unpolished; hard, cruel. EX. (1) sunt varia genera bestiarum ferarum, Cic.;—immanes et f. beluæ, id. *Subst.*: Ferus, *i*, *m.* A wild or untamed animal, Virg.—(2) nulla gens tam f., Cic.;—mores f., id.;—f. victus, id. SYN. See **BARBARUS**.

FĒRVĒFĀCIO, *Ære*, *fci*, *factum*, *tr.* (ferveo, facio; to cause to boil; hence.) To make hot or warm, to heat; pice ferrefacta, hot pitch, Cæs.

FĒRVĒFACTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of ferrefacio.

FĒRVENS, *entis*. I. *pt.* of ferveo. II. *Adj.* 1. *Prop.*: Hot, glowing, burning, boiling;

aqua f. *As subst.*, Plin.—2. *Meton.* of sound: *Rebounding, resounding, re-echoing, roaring*, Plin.—3. *Fig.*: *Heated, hot, violent, fervent*; fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente f. plerumque est, Cic.

FĒRVENTER, *adv.* (fervens). *Hotly, warmly, violently*; f. loqui est captum, Cic.

FĒRVĒO, *Ære*, *būi*, or **FĒRVO**, *Ære*, *vi*, *intr.* (kindred with *θηρ*), as ferus with *θηρ*). I. *Prop.* (1) To be very hot, to boil, glow, burn.—(2) *Poet. meton.*: To be carried on busily, to be done with eagerness or vehemence.—(3) Of a crowd: To be in violent commotion, to move in great numbers, to swarm about. II. *Fig.* (4) To glow, burn, be heated or agitated; to rage, be inflamed or transported, to break out in a passion. EX. (1) *Ferveo*; quum alga jum parte mustum excoctum in se ferretur, Col.;—*Ferveo* or *Fervo*; ossiculo in aquam ferventem dejecto, Plin.—(2) fervet opus, Virg.—(3) fervent examina putri de bove, Ov.—(4) *Ferveo*; usque eo fervet avaritia, Cic.;—*Fervo*, *Ter.* SYN. **FĒRVEO**; **FĒRVESCO**; **EBULLIO**.—*Fervere*, to boil, to be violently agitated.—*Effervescere*, to boil over, to be excessively hot. *Fig.*: To grow warm; effervescere in dicendo, Cic.—*Ebullire*, to bubble up, to spout out as liquids do, to boil. *Boiling water ebullit*; iron in nitric acid effervesces, G. D.

FĒRVESCO, *Ære*, *intr.* *incept.* (ferveo). I. *Prop.*: To begin to boil, to become boiling hot, to grow warm; f. materia, Plin. II. *Fig.* *a. a.*

FĒRVĪDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (fervor). I. *Prop.* (1) *Glowing, hot, heated, boiling, fermenting*, II. *Fig.* (2) *Glowing, i. e. fiery, hot, violent, passionate, ardent, fervent*. EX. (1) quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura f. est, Cic., *Compar.*—(2) f. quoddam et petulans et furiosus genus dicendi, Cic.;—volubilis et f. oratio, id.

FĒRVO, *Ære*, *See FĒRVEO*.

FĒRVOR, *Æris*, *m.* (ferveo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Heat, fervor, fermentation*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Heat, vehemence, ardor, glow, passion*. EX. (1) mundi ille f. purior multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. *Plur.*: f. capitis, inflammation of the head.—(2) quum hic f. concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic.;—f. ætatis, id.;—f. maris, disturbed state of the sea, i. e. unsafety on account of pirates, Cic. SYN. See **ARBOR**.

FĒSCENNĀ, *æ*, *f.* *Fescennia*, a town of the Falisci in Etruria, on the Tiber, whence the Romans are said to have derived their Fescennine songs, Plin.

FĒSCENNĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or belonging to Fescennia, Fescennine; F. versus, Liv. *Subst.*: Fescennini, *Ærum*, *m.* A kind of verses peculiar to the people of Fescennia, i. e. Fescennine verses, Macr. *Meton.*: Fescenninus, *i*, *m.* A kind of lampoon, Cat. ap. Fest.

FĒSCENNĪUM, *li*, *n.* for Fescennia, Serv.

FĒSSUS, *a*, *um*, *part.* and *adj.* (akin to *fatis*, *fatisco*, *fatigo*). I. (1) *Wearied, fatigued, tired, exhausted, weak, feeble*. EX. nisi de via f. esset, Cic.;—bello f., id.;—plorando f. sum, id. II. With a *genit.*: f. rerum, exhausted, worn out with misfortunes, Virg. *Meton.* of inanimate and abstract objects: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv.;—Vespasianus fessis rebus subveniens, unprosperous events, Plin.;—fessæ naves, shattered, Virg.;—fessi cardines, Plin.;—fessa actas, Virg. SYN. **FĒSSUS**; **DEFĒSSUS**; **FĒTIGATUS**; **DEFĒTIGATUS**; **LASSUS**.—*Fessus*, exhausted, weakened, disheartened, faint; as above.—*Defessus*, entirely exhausted so as to be obliged to give up; defessus labore disputationis.—*Fatigatus*, harassed, wearied out, fatigued; longo itinere fatigatum et onere fessum, Liv.—

Defatigatus, *spent, worn out with fatigue; adds to the idea of fatigatus; defatigati cursu et spatio pugnae, Cæs.*—**Lassus**, *tired, dejected, lax, without strength or energy; not the effect of exertion like fessus or fatigatus. Fessus is the result of any thing exhausting; fatigatus, the result of continued exertion; lassus, of want of vigor; fatigatus vulnere, and lassus vulnere would be improper, fessus vulnere correct.*

FESTUM, *i, n.* See **FESTUS**.

FESTINANS, *antis. I. pt. of festino. II. Adv.: Hastening, in haste; ille f. mandata vestra condicere cupiens, Cic.;—f. scripsi, id.*

FESTINANTER, *adv. (festinans). Hastily, quickly; f. omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic.;—nimium f. dictum, id. SYN.*

FESTINATIO, *ōis, f. (festino). Haste, speed; quid hæc tanta f. significat? Cic.;—mea f., id.;—f. tollere, id.*

FESTINATO, *adv. (festino). With haste, hastily; nihil f. fecisse videtur Milo, Quint.*

FESTINO, *āre, intr. and tr. (fero, No. (3)). I. Intr. (1) To hasten, make haste, to be quick, to be in haste. II. Tr. (2) Meton.: To make haste with any thing, to hasten, accelerate, hurry.—3. f. se, to hasten, make speed. EX. (1) plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic.;—solent nautæ f., id.—(2) With an obj. clause: ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. With acc.: ni id festinaret in summo periculo suam salutem fore, Sall. In the pass.: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. SYN. See **CELERO**.*

FESTINUS, *a, um, adj. (festino). Speedy, hasty, Ov. SYN. See **CIRCUS**.*

FESTIVE, *adv. (festivus). Agreeably, pleasantly, elegantly, wittily; as, quamquam a te actum fabellam video esse f., Cic.;—quam f. dissonavit (argumentum), id.*

FESTIVITAS, *ātis, f. (festivus). I. Prop. 1. Pleasure, pleasure, festivity, Plaut. II. Meton. 2. As a term of endearment: My charmer! My angel! Plaut.—3. Politeness, complaisance, courtesy, Ter.—4. Cheerful wit or humor; in illo genere perpetuæ festivitatis ars non desideratur, Cic.;—oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, id. In abl. plur.: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, witty sayings, Cic. SYN. See **DIES FASTI**.*

FESTIVUS, *a, um, adj. (festus; prop., festive, belonging to a feast; hence, I. Prop. 1. Festive, cheerful, joyous, Plaut. Subst.: Festivus, i, n. Pleasure, delight, Lampr. II. Meton. (2) Gen.: Agreeable, pleasant, handsome, fine, beautiful.—(3) Of manners or character: Will-behaved, polite.—(4) Esp.: Witty, pleasant, humorous. EX. (2) nonne igitur sunt ista f. f. Cic.;—f. copia librorum, id.—(3) puer f., Cic.;—f. homo, id.—(4) poema f., Cic.;—f. oratio, id. SYN. See **FESTUS**.*

FESTUCA, *æ, f. (akin to fustus). A stalk, straw, stem, Plin.;—a staff (called also vindicula), with which the prætor or a lictor touched such slaves as were to be made free, Plaut.*

FESTUS, *a, um, adj. (festis, old form for ferix).—(1) Festive, festival, solemn. Subst.: Festum, i, n. A feast, festive entertainment, festival, Ov. EX. (1) qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium f. atque solennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic.;—diem festum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, id. SYN. **FESTUS**; **FESTIVUS**;—Festus, belonging to festivals or rejoicings; dapes festæ, Hor.;—festus pagus, a village full of rejoicing, Hor.—Festivus, merry, pleasant, jocular; bonus f., Cic.;—sermo, locus f., Cic.; Plaut.*

FESTUS, *i, m. Festus, a Roman cognomen; e. g. Sex. Pompeius F., a Roman grammarian.*

FESŪLE, *ārum, and FESŪLANUS*, *a, um. See **FASULÆ**.*

FĒTĪALES, *Ium, m. (frædus). A Roman college of priests, by whom treaties were sanctioned and solemnly ratified, and who also, before the formal declaration of war, demanded satisfaction in the name of the state, Cic. Sing.: Fætialis, one of the Fætiales. SYN. FÆTIALIS; CADUCEATOR.—Fætialis, a herald at arms, sent to denounce war or proclaim peace.—Caduceator, a herald who carried the caduceus or staff of Mercury as a symbol of peace, when sent with proposals of peace to an enemy.*

FĒTĪALIS, *e, adj. Of or belonging to the Fætiales; f. religio, Cic.;—f. jus, id.*

FĒTĪFER (fæt.), *ēra, ōrum, adj. (fetus, fero). Fertilizing; f. potu Nilus annuis, Plin.*

FĒTĪFĪCO (fæt.), *āre, intr. (fetus, facio). To bring forth young; accipitres humi fætificant, Plin.*

FĒTĪFĪCUS (fæt.), *a, um, adj. (id.). That fertilizes, fertilizing; humorem iis fætificum lactis modo effluere, Plin.*

FĒTO (fæt.), *āre, intr. (fetus). To bring forth young; to breed, hatch; in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fætant (anates), Col.*

FĒTŪRA (fæt.), *æ, f. (fetus). I. 1. A bringing forth of young, a breeding, procreation, propagation, Virg.—2. Meton. concr.: Young, offspring, Cic.—(3) Meton. of young vines: Shoot, offshoot. II. Fig. (4) The production of a literary work. EX. (8) ut omnis f. sub eo exeat, Plin.—(4) (libri) nati apud me proxima fætura, Plin.*

1. **FĒTUS** (fæt.), *a, um, adj. (part. of obol. feo; see **FECUNDUS**; prop., made fruitful; hence, I. Prop. (1) Pregnant, with young or child.—2. Meton. of plants: Fruitful, fertile; terra f. frugibus, Cic.—3. Gen.: Filled with any thing, full, Virg. II. That has borne or brought forth, Col. SYN. See **GRAVIDUS**.*

2. **FĒTUS** (fæt.), *us, m. (obol., feo, as above). I. (1) A bringing forth of young; also, of birds: A hatching.—(2) Meton. of plants: Bearing fruit. II. Concr. (3) Offspring, young, brood, progeny.—(4) Meton. of plants: Fruit. EX. (1) quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborum quum cernimus, Cic.—(2) quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur, Cic.—(3) quæ (bestiæ) multiplices fetus procreant, Cic.—(4) ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. Fig.: animi f., Cic. SYN. See **FUGES**.*

FEX, *fecis, f. See **FÆX**.*

FI, *interj. Pah! foh! Plaut.*

FĪ, *imperat. of fio, fi cognitor ipse, Hor.*

FĪBER, *bri, m. A beaver, castor, Plin.*

FĪBRA, *æ, f. (akin to fimbria, barba, etc.).*

I. (1) A fibre, filament, of roots, plants, etc. II. Meton. (2) Entrails. EX. (1) viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, Cic.;—radicum f. evellere, id.;—fibræ cinnorum madentes, id.—(2) persequimur omnes fibras, Plin.;—neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, Pers. SYN. See **NERVUS**.

FĪBRĒNUS, *i, m. Fibrenus, a small river of Latium near Arpinum, and forming, before its junction with the Liris, a little island belonging to Cicero. It is now the Fibreno, Cic.*

FĪBRĪNUS, *a, um, adj. (fiber). Of a beaver or castor; f. pellis, Plin.*

FIBŪLA, æ, *f.* (*contr. for* *figibula*, *from* *figo*). Any thing by which two things are joined or fastened together. I. *Gen.*: *A clasp, buckle, button, brace, band, cramp*; *trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, brackets, braces, cramps, Cic.* II. *Esp. in Surgery*: An instrument for contracting the lips of a wide-gaping wound, when it does not admit of being sewed up, *Cels.*

FIBULATIO, ōnis, *f.* (*fibula*). *A joining together by clasps, braces, etc., Vitruv.*

FIBŪLO, āre, *tr.* (*id.*). *To join or fasten with a clasp-buckle, etc., Col.*

FICANA, æ, *f.* *Ficana*, a small town of Latium near Rome, on the road to Ostia, destroyed by Ancus Marcius, *Liv.*

FICARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*ficus*). *Of or belonging to figs*; *f. culices, Plin.*

FICEDŪLA, æ, *f.* (*ficus*). *The fig-picker*; *becafico, Plin.*

FICEDŪLENSES, ium, *m.* (*ficedula*). A name jocosely applied to a kind of troops, as being great gluttons, and foes of *becaficos*, *Plaut.*

FICETUM, i, *n.* (*ficus*). *A fig-plantation.*

FICTE, *adv.* (*factus*). *Feignedly, with pretence*; *fictē et simulate questus causa insusurrare, Cic.*

FICTICIUS or **-TIVS**, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). *Feigned, fictitious, not genuine*; *f. gemmæ, Plin.*

FICTILIS, e, *adj.* (*factus*). I. (1) *Made of clay, earthen.* II. *Subst.* (2) *Fictile, is, n.*; and often *plur.*, *Fictilia, ium, n.* *Earthen vessels, earthenware.* EX. (1) *si id in ceris fingeretur aut in fictilibus figuris, Cic.*;—*f. vasa, id.*—(2) *balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin.* SYN. See **FIGULARIS**.

FICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (*figo*). I. (1) *A making, forming, framing, fashioning.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A feigning, fiction.*—3. *A fictitious or assumed case, a supposition, Quint.* EX. (1) *tam frigida, quam est nominum f. adiectis, detractis, mutatis literis, Quint.*—(2) *in figura totius voluntatis f. est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint.* SYN. **FICTIO**; **FIGMENTUM**; **CONFLICTIO**.—**Fictio**, the act of forming.—**Figmentum**, a thing formed, an earthen figure or statue; *animalis f.*—**Conflictio**, a forging, a counterfeiting; *c. criminis.*

FICTITIUS, a, um. See **FICTICIUS**.

FICTOR, ōris, *m.* (*figo*). I. One who makes, forms, or fashions any thing, one who makes images of wax, clay, wood, stone, etc., *i. e.* (1) *A statuary, sculptor, image-maker.*—2. *Esp.*: *A baker of sacrificial cakes, Varr.* II. *Fig. gen.*, *Plaut.*—3. *Esp.*: *One who feigns or counterfeits, Virg.* EX. (1) *deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic.*;—*f. que item e cera, id.* SYN. **FICTOR**; **PICTOR**.—**Fictor**, a maker of images or statues, a statuary. See EX. (1).—**Pictor** (*pingo*), a painter.

FICTRIX, icis, *f.* (*figo*). *She that forms or fashions any thing; ejus universæ materiæ f. et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.*

FICTŪRA, æ, *f.* (*id.*). *Formation, composition, Plaut.*

FICTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of* *figo*. II. *Adj.*: *Invented, supposed, feigned, made up, false*; *in amicitia nihil f. est, Cic.*;—*in re f., id.* *Of persons*: *alii fictum (eum), ingratum loquuntur, Plin.* *Poet. subst.*: *Fictum, i, n.* *Illusion, deceit, Ov.* I. SYN. **FICTUS**; **COMMENTITIUS**.—**Fictus, part.**, properly formed; *ex argilla et luto fictus homulus, Cic.*—**Commentitius** (*cum, mens*), imagined by fancy, a creation of fancy or imagination; *commentitia Platonis civitas,*

Plato's fancied commonwealth, Cic. 2. SYN. **Fictum**, See **VANUM**.

FICŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (*ficus*). *A small fig.*

FICŪLEA, æ, *f.* *Ficulea*, a small Sabine town, *Liv.*

FICULNENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ficulea*; *via Nomentana, cui tum F. nomen fuit.*

FICULNEUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a fig-tree*; *f. folia, Col.*

FICULNUS, a, um, *adj.* *for* *ficulneus, Hor.*

FICUS, i and ūs, *f.* (*avxē*). I. (1) *A fig-tree.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig.* EX. (1) *quod diceret, uxorem suam suspensisse se de ficu, Cic.*—(2) *ex fici tantulo grano, Cic.*

FIDE, *adv.* (*fidus*). *Faithfully, trustily*; *quæ mihi a te fidissime proponuntur, Cic.*

FIDĒICOMMISSUM, i, *n.* *A fief or fiefdom in trust, Suet.*

FIDĒLE, *adv.* (*fidelis*). *Faithfully, Plaut.*

FIDĒLIA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* *situla*). *A vessel, jar, pot, Col.*; *Pers.* *Exp.*: *A whitewash-pot*; hence, *Prov.*: *duo parietes de eodem f. dealbare, i. q. to kill two birds with one stone, Cur. ap. Cic.*

FIDĒLIS, e, *adj.* (*fidēs*). I. (1) *Trusty, faithful, sincere, that can be relied on, firm, constant*; *absol., with dat., in and acc., in and abl.*—(2) *Subst.*: *Fidelis, is, m.* *A trustworthy person, a confidant.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Gen. of things*: *Sure, safe, firm, durable, to be depended upon.* EX. (1) *socius f., Cic.*;—*f. conjux, id.*;—*f. opera, id.*;—*in amicis f. erant, Sall.*—(2) *si quem tuorum fideliū voles, ad me mittas, Cic.*—(3) *nam et doctrina et domus, et ars, et ager etiam f. dici potest, Cic.*;—*in nave tuta ac fideli, id.* SYN.

FIDĒLIS; **FIDVS**.—**Fidelis, faithful, loyal, sincere.**—**Fidus, sure, trusty, true-hearted, a stronger term**; *amico mea commendavi bona, probo, et fideli, et fido, et cum magno fide, Plaut.* *Fieri potest hominem naturā parum fidelem quibusdam sociis fidem permanere, G. D.*

FIDĒLITAS, ātis, *f.* (*fidelis*). *Faithfulness, fidelity, trustiness, probity*; *studio et fidelitate, Cic.*;—*amicorum f., id.* SYN. **FIDELITAS**; **FIDES**.—**Fidelitas, fidelity, exactness in fulfilling promises and duty; *erga patriam f.*—**Fides, i.** *Faith, sincerity, honesty in promises, engagements, etc.*—*fundamentum justitiæ est fides, bona fide, honestly.*—2. *Confidence, reliance on integrity*; *res habuit fidem, the thing was credited.*—**Fides animi, fidelitas re declaratur, G. D.****

FIDĒLITER, *adv.* (*fidelis*), *same as* *fidele*. I. (1) *Faithfully, trustily, honorably, honestly, conscientiously.* II. (2) *Surely, firmly.* EX. (1) *vivere simpliciter, f. vitæque hominum amice, Cic.*;—*f. curare, id.*—(2) *per quorum loca f. mihi pateret iter, Planc. ap. Cic.*;—*fortuna insurato fidelissime simulacro, very strongly, Plin.*

FIDĒNÆ, ārum, *f.* (*ing. form, Fidenæ, æ, Tac.*; *Fidena, Virg.*). *Fidenæ*, an ancient town in the land of the Sabines, between the Tiber and the Anio, now *Castro Gubileo, Cic.*

FIDĒNAS, ātis, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Fidenæ*; *Tiberis agrum Fidenatem a Vaticano dirimens, Plin.* *As cognomen, L. Sergius F., Liv.* *Subst. plur.*: *Fidenates, ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Fidenæ, Liv.*

FIDENS, entis. I. *pt. of* *fido*. II. *Adj.* (*prop., trusting to or confiding in one's self*; hence, *Courageous, bold*; *qui fortis est, idem est f., Cic.* SYN. **FIDENS**; **CONFIDENS**; **PRESUMENS**.—**Fidens, having full confidence, generally in a good sense; *fidens animi, Virg.*—**Confidens, presumptuous, usually in a bad sense; *confidens*****

mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur. Cic.—Prædens, trusting too much to an object.

FIDENTER, *adv.* (fidens). *Boldly, fearlessly, confidently; agere f., Cic.*

FIDENTIA, *æ, f.* (id.). *Trust, assurance, self-confidence, courage; f. est firma animi consilio, Cic.* **SYN.** FIDENTIA; FIDUCIA; CONFIDENTIA.—Fidentia, boldness, assurance, firmness of mind; f., scientia quædam est et opinio gravis, non temere assentiens, Cic.—Fiducia, confidence, self-confidence; quæ facio, tuâ fiducia facio, Cic.—Confidentia, generally, ill-grounded confidence, temerity, Cic.

1. **FIDES**, *æ, f.* (ἱ-πισ-ον, πίστις) [gen. sing. fidēi, Lucr.; fide, Plant.; dat. fide, Hor.]. **I. Prop.** (1) *Trust in any one's honesty or honor, confidence, credit, faith, reliance.*—(2) *Esp. in transactions of commerce, etc.: Credit.* **II. Meton.** (3) *(causa pro effectu), of that which produces faith or credit: Faithfulness, honor, fidelity, honesty, veracity, conscientiousness, truth.*—(4) *Gen.: A promise, engagement, word, vow.*—(5) *Esp.: A promise of protection or security; hence, in general; protection, security, assistance, guardianship.* **EX.** (1) fidem habere, to have faith, confidence, or trust in, Cic.;—minor fabulis habetur f., less confidence is placed in, id.;—f. facit oratio, produces confidence, id.;—imminuere orationis fidem, id.—(2) f. delicere cepit, credit begins to fail, Cic.;—res f. que, goods and credit, Sall. Also more generally, credit; fallax unius anni f., Plin.—(3) exemplum antiquæ probitatis et fidei, Cic.;—mea erga te f. et benevolentia, id. *Of things and abstract objects:* nam quum Gabinii levitas . . . omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, trustworthiness, veracity, credibility, authority, Cic. *Esp. in Law:* bona fides, sincere intention, etc.;—hence, ex f. bona, or simply bona f., sincerely, honestly, conscientiously, Cic.;—de fide mala, with deception or fraud.—(4) in f. stare, to adhere to one's word, id. So also, in f. manere, id.;—f. servare, solve, liberare, to keep one's word, to perform one's promise, id.;—mea fide, upon my word, id.;—f. tenere, to observe silence or secrecy, Prop.;—f. fallere, frangere, violare, to break one's word.—(5) fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, promised him the protection of the state, Cic.;—in fidem alcis venire, to surrender unconditionally, Liv.;—se in Chrysogoni fidem contulerunt, to the protection of, id.;—in vestra fide ac potestate, id.;—fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judges, protection, assistance, help, support, id.;—deum atque hominum f. implorare, id. **PHRASES.** di vostram fidem! for heaven's sake! Plaut.;—pro deorum atque hominum fide, in the name of heaven and earth, id.;—per fidem, faithfully! **III.** Fides, personified as a deity, "præclare Ennius: O f. alma, etc., Cic. **SYN.** See FIDELITAS.

2. **FIDES** (another form of fdis, Col.), is, and mostly in the plur., fides, tum, f. (σπίδη). **I. Prop.**: A calgut string, a string of a musical instrument, Prud. **II. Meton. gen.:** A stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern, guitar. **Plur.:** f. et tibia, Cic.;—fidibus canere, to play on a stringed instrument, id.;—fidibus uti, id. **Sing., Ov.** Fides, the Constellation Lyra: cedit clara F. Cyllenia, Cic.

FIDICEN, *Inis, m.* (2. fides, cano). *One who plays on a stringed instrument, a harper, minstrel; Socraterum fidibus docuit nobilis f., Cic.*

FIDICINA, *æ, f.* (fidicen). *She that plays upon a stringed instrument, a female harper.*

FIDICINUS, *a, um, adj.* (fidicen). *Relating to a lyre or to music upon a stringed instrument, Plaut.*

FIDICULA, *æ, and frequently, fidiculæ, ærum, f. dim.* (2 fides). **I.** *A small stringed instrument, a small lute, cithern, guitar; as, quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. Meton.:* Fidicula, a constellation, sc. Fides or Lyra, The Lyre, Plin. **II.** *An instrument of torture, Sen.*

FIDIUS, *m.* *A name of Hercules, occurring in the form Dius Fidius or Medius Fidius, i. e. according to some, me Dius (= ἄνός) Fidius (an ancient form of filius), so that the whole expression is equivalent to me Hercules (Jovis filius), scil. juvet, So help me heaven! upon my honor! Sometimes Fidius is used alone. Some of the ancients connected fidius with fides, Cic.; Sall.*

FIDO, *ère, fms, Gr. 213, i. intr. Neut. Pass.* (softened from **ΠΙΘ**, **πίθω**, **πίθωμαι**). *To trust, confide, or place confidence in.* 1. *With dat., puer bene sibi fidem, Cic.*—2. *With abl., hæc sunt opera magni animi et prudentia consilioque fidentis.*—3. *With inf., Hor.*—4. *Absol., Plaut.*

FIDUCIA, *æ, f.* (fido). **I. Prop.** (1) *Trust, confidence, reliance.*—(2) *Esp. for fiducia sui: Self-confidence, courage, boldness.* **II. Meton.** 3. *Obj.: Trustworthiness, Plaut.*—(4) *A deposit, pledge, mortgage.* **EX.** (1) nulla stabilis benevolentia potest esse f., Cic.;—fiduciam conturbare, id.—(2) omnes alacres et f. pleni ad Aleciam proficiscuntur, Cæs.—(4) f. committere, Cic.;—formula fiducia, id. **SYN.** See FIDENTIA.

FIDUCIARIUS, *a, um, adj.* (fiducia). *Intrusted, given in trust to be restored again, or to be resigned to another person, Cæs.; Liv.*

FIDUS, *a, um, adj.* (fido). **I.** (1) *Trusty, faithful, to be depended upon, sure, certain, safe.* **II. Meton.** of things and abstract objects: *Safa, sure, firm.* **EX.** (1) fidissima uxor, Cic.;—nihil f. nihil exploratum habere, id.—(2) qui (pontem) ingredi ausi sunt, validum et f. intellexere, Tac. **SYN.** See FIDELIS.

FIGLINA, *æ, f.* (figulus). *The art or trade of a potter, potter's work, Plin.* **II.** *A potter's shop, a pottery, Plin.*

FIGLINUM, *i, n.* (id.). *Earthenware, Plin.*

FIGLINUS, *a, um, adj.* (figulus). *Of or belonging to a potter; f. opera, Plin.*

FIGMENTUM, *i, n.* (FIG. fingo). *Any thing formed or shaped, an image, copy, figure, Gell. Also, a poem, fiction, Lact. **SYN.** See FICTIO.*

FIGO, *ère, xi, xum, tr.* (unc.), [an old form perf. pt. ficta, Lucr.]. **I. Prop.** (1) *To fix, fasten, make firm, thrust in, set up.*—(2) *Meton.:* *To hit, pierce, transfix; to shoot, kill, slay.* **II. Fig.** (3) *To fix, establish.*—(4) *To rally, taunt, rail at.* **EX.** (1) dubitare, utrum mucrones in cive an in hoste figantur, Cic.;—f. legem, to post up, id.;—crucem f., to fix in the ground, id.;—f. aliquem cruci, to crucify one, to nail one to a cross, Suet.;—f. vulnus, to wound, Mart.;—f. mortem, to strike dead;—arma quæ fixa in parietibus fuerant, hung up, Cic.;—f. domos, to fix an abode, to settle in an abode, Tac.—(2) f. hostes telis, Auct. B. Al.—(3) omnia mea studia . . . in Milonis consualu fixi et locavi, Cic.;—malum se fixit, the evil has become deeply rooted, Sen.—(4) f. maledictis, Cic. **SYN.** See PANGO.

FIGULARIS, *e, adj.* (figulus). *Of or belonging to a potter or his trade, Plin.* **SYN.** FIGULARIS; FIGITILIS.—Figularis, as here: rota figularis, a potter's wheel.—Figitilis, of potter's earth; figitilia vasa, made of potter's earth, Cic.

FIGULINUS (contr. figlinus, g. v.). *Of or belonging to a potter; f. opus, Plin.*

1. FIGŪLUS, *i, m.* (fingo). *A potter, a work-er in clay, a brickmaker, Juv.*

2. FIGŪLUS, *i, m.* *Figulus*, a Roman cognomen in the gentes Marcia and Nigidia, esp. P. Nigidius F., a learned contemporary of Cicero, Cic.

FIGŪRA, *æ, f.* (fingo). *That which has been shaped.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Concr.* : A figure, form, shape, fashion.—(2) *Poet.* : A shade, the soul of a departed person. II. *Fig.* (3) *Quality, form, nature, kind, mode.*—(4) *In Gramm.* : The termination or form of a word, mode of declining and conjugating.—5. *In Rhet.* : A figure of speech, Cic.—6. *Esp.* : A figurative manner of speaking, a hint, covert allusion, Suet. EX. (1) quæ f. humana potest esse pulchrior? Cic.; —navium f., Cæs. *Esp.* of Atoms: illas figuras Epicuri quas a summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint.—(2) quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg.—(3) *Gen.* : f. orationis, Cic.; —suam quandam expressit quasi figuram dicendi, id.—(4) quedam (verba) tertiæ demum personæ f. dicuntur, ut licet, piget, Quint. SYN. FIGURA; FORMA.—Figura, the figure of a thing, when it represents something general or in outline.—Forma, the form, represents a definite object having its parts stand in the proper proportions to one another. Figura is the result of design; forma, of construction.

FIGŪRATIO, *ōnis, f.* (figuro). I. *Prop.* (1) A figuring, forming, shaping, fashioning. II. *Fig.* (2) *Imagination.* EX. (1) nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit f., Plin.—(2) si spei f. tardius cedit, Quint.

FIGŪRATUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of figuro.* II. *Adj. prop.* : Formed, shaped, *Cic. Meton.* : Figurative; f. controversiæ, Quint.

FIGŪRO, *are, tr.* (figura). *To form, fashion, shape, figure,* Cic.; —to conceive, imagine, think, Sen. SYN. FIGURO; FORMO; CONFORMO.—Figurare, to figure, as here.—Formare, to give a form, to put an unworked mass in shape or order; materia quam fingit formatque effectio, Cic.; —orationem f., id.; —f. classem, Virg.—Conformare, to dispose a thing, set in order, adjust; ad majora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic.

FILATIM, *adv.* (filum). *Thread by thread.*

FILIA, *æ, f.* (filius), [dat. and obl. pl., filias, Gr. 61, 4]. *A daughter*; Numæ Pompilii nepos ex f., Cic.; —f. familias, a daughter yet under the authority of her father, one of his family. See *FAMILIA*, Sen.

FILICATUS, *a, um, adj.* (filix). *Furnished with fern*; f. patere, embossed with figures of fern leaves, Cic.

FILICTUM, *i, n.* (filix). *A place abounding with fern,* Col.

FILIOLA, *æ, f. dim.* (filia). I. *A little daughter*; tamquam f. tuam osculari, Cic. II. *Meton.* of an effeminate person: totus ille grex Catiline, duce filiola Curionis, i. e., C. Curione, C. F., Cic.

FILIOLUS, *i, m. dim.* (filius). *A little son*; filiolo me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic.

FILIUS, *ii, m.* (unc.). I. (1) *A son.*—(2) *Gen. plur.* : Children.—(3) *Meton.* of animals, Col. EX. (1) ut condemnaretur f. aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic.—(2) marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. II. *Meton.* : PHRASES. terræ f., an obscure person, a person without birth, Cic.; —fortunæ f., a lucky person, Hor.; —Celtiberiæ f., i. e. an inhabitant of Celtiberia. SYN. See *LIBERI*.

FILIX, *icis, f.* I. *Fern,* Plin. II. *Meton.*

FILUM, *i, n.* (akin to pilus, according to others, akin to fibra and fimbria). I. *A thread, Cels.*

—(1) *A thread of wool round the upper part of the head-dress of the flamen.* In general: *A fillet.*—(2) *Meton.* : Any thing slender or resembling a thread, a string, cord, filament, fibre.—(3) *The outline of any thing, form, fashion, shape.* II. *Fig.* (4) *A sort, kind, species, stamp, description.* EX. (1) legatus . . . capite velato filo (lanæ velamen est), Liv.—(2) foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin.—(3) ingeniosus est, et bono filo, Petr.—(4) amico munusculum mittere crasso filo, etc., of a strong, rough texture.

FIMBRIA, *æ, m.* *Fimbria*, a cognomen of the gens Flavia; thus, C. Flavius F., consul A.U.C. 630, Cic.; —another consul, the enemy of M. Crassus, id.

FIMBRIÆ, *ærum, f.* (akin to fibra). *A fringe on the border of a garment*; madentes cincinnorum f., extremities of locks of hair, Cic.

FIMBRIANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Fimbria*; F. seditio, Sall.

1. FIMBRIATUS, *a, um, adj.* (fimbria). *Furnished with a fringe*; f. folii, Plin.; —f. capillus, curled, id.

2. FIMBRIATUS, *a, um, adj.* (Fimbria). *Turned into a Fimbria*, Asin. ap. Quint.

FIMETUM, *i, n.* (fimus). *A dunghill, or rather a pit dug for that purpose, a dung-pit.*

FIMUM, *i, n.* (for fimus). *Dung,* Plin.

FIMUS, *i, m.* (unc.). I. *Excrement of animals, dung, ordure,* Plin.; —manure, Virg. II. *Poet. meton. for lutum,* Virg. SYN. Sæ STERCUS.

FINDO, *ere, fidi, fissum, tr.* I. *Prop.* 1. *To cleave, split, part, divide, separate.*—2. *Middle, poet.* : To burst, Pers. II. *Fig. poet.* : To divide, separate, Hor. SYN. FINDO; SCINDO; EXSCINDO.—Findere, to cleave, slit, divide, without effort or violence; paries fissus tenui rima, Ov.; —via se findit, Virg.—Scindere, to split, rend apart, denotes effort, violence; cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg.—Exscindere, to cut out, pull or tear out. Fig. : causas belli exscindere, Tac. ; —exscindere pestem, Virg.

FINGO, *ere, finxi, fictum, tr.* (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : To form, shape, fashion; to make by forming or fashioning, to prepare.—(2) *Esp.* of works of art: To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, to work in stone, wax, etc.—(3) To adorn, decorate; to arrange in a proper and ornamental manner; to dress, trim.—(4) To assume (falsely), to put on. II. *Fig.* (5) *Gen.* : To form, frame, prepare.—(6) *Esp.* with a double predicate: To form, shape, or create for any given purpose or like any thing.—(7) To form by way of instruction, to inform, teach, educate, train.—(8) To imagine, conceive, think, represent to one's self, to suppose, sketch, frame.—(9) *Esp.* (of any thing not consistent with truth): To invent, devise, feign. EX.

(1) ab alio deo fictum, Cic.; —f. nidos, id.—(2) ex argilla et luto f., Cic.; —fingendi ars, statuary, id.—(3) quum se non finxerit ulli, Ov.; —f. comas, Tib.; —f. vitem putando, Virg.—(4) hi neque vultum f., to assume a look, Cæs.—(5) natura fingit homines, Cic.; —f. mentem ac voluntatem, id.; —lingua vocem fingit, forma, Cic.; —f. equum, to train, Hor.; —f. se ad arbitrium alicujus, to yield to any one's will, Cic.—(6) finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, etc., id.—(7) idem mire finxit filium, Ter.; —voce paterna fingeris ad rectum, Hor.—(8) fingite animas . . . fingite cogitatione, Cic.; —ex sua natura ceteros f., to imagine, represent to one's self, id.; —in summo oratore fingendo, in representing, id

With an obj. clause: fingere, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem nondum esse, *suppose*, Cic.—(9) si mihi aliquam (remp.), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, Cic. 1. SYN. FINGO; CONFLO.—Fingere, to fashion, form, to cause a rude substance to assume a certain form; as, of wax, an image; of clay, a statue or vessel.—Conflare, to melt or cast by blowing, or fusing, to bring or blow together; conflare res alienum, to run in debt; c. pecuniam, to hoard up money; c. bellum, to raise war, etc. 2. SYN. FINGO (9); COMMISCOR.—Fingere, to feign, invent; fingit causas ne det, Ter.—Commiscisci, to forge, to invent.

FINIENS, entis. I. *pt. of finio*. II. *Adj.*: Bounding, limiting; f. orbis, the horizon, Cic.; —also, f. circulus, Sen.

FINIO, Ire, Ivi or Ii, Itum, tr. (finis). I. *Prop.* (1) To inclose within bounds, to bound, to fix or determine by boundaries. II. *Fig.* (2) To set bounds to, restrain, check, limit.—(3) for *definitio*: To fix, appoint, assign, point out, define.—(4) To put an end to, to determine, close, finish. In the pass.: To finish, close.—(5) *Exp.*: To end, finish, give over speaking.—(6) To end (life), i. e. to die. EX. (1) in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic.—(2) an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic.—(3) sepulchris novis finivit modum, Cic.; —hoc sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *id. determined, decided*, Liv.—(4) ut sententiae in verbis finiantur, may end in some verb, Cic.—(5) ut semel finiam, to close the subject at once, Quint.—(6) sic Tiberius finivit, Tac.; —for which, pass.: qui morbo finiuntur, Plin. SYN. FINIO; TERMINO; DEFINIO; DETERMINO.—Finire, to finish, limit, in a physical and moral sense; populi Romani imperium Rhenus finit, bounds, limits, Cæs.—Terminare (termines), to draw limits beyond which something shall not go; mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. Finire, *opp.* incipere; terminare, *opp.* continuare; finire bellum is to bring the war to an end; terminare bellum is to put a stop to the war, so that it shall not continue longer.—Definire, to fix or show accurately the limits, how far a thing extends or is to extend, and no further.—Determinare, to reduce the limits to a certain mark or boundary; augures determinabant regiones caeli, limites, continia.

FINIS, is, m. rarely f. and that only in the sing., signifying "end" (*abl. reg.* fine; fini, Lucr.). I. *Prop.* (1) A boundary, limit, landmark [terminus].—(2) Meton. in the plur.: A piece or tract of land marked out by boundaries; a territory, land. II. *Fig.* (3) A boundary, limit.—(4) Meton.: An end.—(5) *Exp.*: The end or term of life, death.—(6) The highest or furthest point, the extreme.—(7) End, design, aim, purpose, tendency.—(8) In Rhet., i. q. finitio and definitio: An explanation, definition. EX. (1) intra finem ejus loci, quem oleæ terminabant, Cic. In the plur.: f. terminare, Cic.; —f. proferre, to extend the boundaries, id.—(2) iter in Santonum fines facere, Cæs. *Adverbial*: fine or fini, as far as, up to; pectoris f. prominentes, Cæs.—(3) oratoris facultatem ingenii sui finibus describere, Cic.; —finem et modum transire, to exceed all measure or all bounds, id.—(4) dicendi f. facere, Cic.; —vitae f. afferre, id. *Adv.*: ad eum finem, so long as; usque ad finem, Cic.; —quem ad finem? up to what limit, i. e. how long? quem ad f. sese effrenata jactabat audacia? id.—(5) nec quidquam jam de fine, si fata poeuerent, recusans, Vell.—(6) f. bonorum, the highest good; —fines bonorum et malorum, hence the title of Cicero's treatise, De Finibus, like the Greek, περί τελών, Cic.; —bonorum populi f. est

consulatus, id.—(7) domus f. est usus, Cic.; —f. persuadere dictione, id.—(8) dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. SYN. FINIS; MODUS; TERMINUS; LIMES; META; EXTREMITAS.—Finis, the limit of a thing, the end or boundary where a thing ceases in time or space.—Modus, the measure to determine a magnitude, and by which something is limited as to space, time, or degree; modum ponere orationi is not to allow it to become too long, Tac.; —finem ponere is to make an end to it, stopping.—Terminus, the sign or mark of limit (termines, because the ancients set up a branch of a tree to serve as a boundary), a landmark to separate a field from another, a limit-stone, boundary line.—Limes, a cross path, boundary, a strip of unploughed land between two fields, a balk; limes agro positus, Hor.—Meta, a cone set up in the Roman circus to mark the end or turning point in the race-course, a goal, limit, where we turn again, which we do not pass; meta fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.—Extremitas, the extremity, the parts most distant from the centre of any thing; regiones quarum nulla esset ora nulla extremitas, Cic.

FİNITE, adr. (finitus). To a certain extent, with limitation or restriction; ergo et avarus erit sed f., Cic.

FİNITİMUS, a, um, adj. (finis). I. *Prop.* (1) Neighbouring, bordering upon.—(2) *Subst.*: Finitimi, ōrum, m. Neighbours, i. e. those who live on the borders of a country. II. *Fig.* (3) Connected, allied, related. EX. (1) With dat.: sumus enim finitimi Auatibus. *Absol.*: Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adungere, Cæs.—(2) bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic.—(3) With dat.: sic unicuique virtuti f. vitium reperietur, Cic.; —f. metus aegritudini, id.; —f. poeta oratori. *Absol.*: artium studiorumque quasi f. vicinitas, Cic. SYN. See CONTIGUUS.

FİNITİO, ōnis, f. (finio). I. An inclosing within limits; a limit, boundary, Vitr. II. *Prop.*: A defining, determining, a division, part, Hyg. *Fig.*: An explanation, definition, Quint.; —a rule, law, Col.

FİNITIVUS, a, um, adj. (finio). I. In Rhet.: Defining by explanation, definitive; f. status, Quint. II. In Gramm.: That which indicates; hence, f. modus, the Indicative mood.

FİNITOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. 1. One who fixes and measures boundaries, a surveyor [decempedor], Cic.—2. Meton.: f. circulus, the horizon, Sen. II. 3. One who finishes, Stat. SYN. FINITOR; DECEMPEDITOR; METATOR.—Finitor, a surveyor, one who sets bounds.—Decempeditor, he that measures ground with a perch (16½ feet English measure).—Metator, he that measures ground by a line or chain, a measurer.

FİNITUS, a, um. I. *pt. of finio*. II. *Adj.* of words: With full and proper termination; qui apta et f. pronunciant, Cic.

FİO, ōri. See FACIO.

FIRMAMEN, inis, n. *poet.* for firmamentum (firmo). A support, Ov.

FIRMAMENTUM, i, n. (firmo). Any thing used for supporting. I. *Prop.* (1) A prop, stay. II. *Fig.* (2) A prop, support.—3. *Exp.* in Rhet.: That which supports an argument, a proof, main point, Cic. EX. (1) tigna injiciuntur quae firmamento esse possint, Cæs.—(2) f. reipublicae, Cic.; —f. dignitatis, id.

FIRMĀNI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Firmum, Cic.

FIRMĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Firmum; L. Tarutius F.—Of or from Firmum, Cic.

FIRMATOR, ōris, *m.* (firmo). *A confirmer, establisher*; missus tamen Drusus paci f., Tac.

FIRME, *adv.* (firmus). *Firmly, with firmness, steadily*; qui eam (vocem naturæ) sic f. graviterque comprehenderit, Cic.

FIRMICUS, *i. m.* Julius Maternus F., a mathematician, under Constantine the Great, author of *Matheseos Libri Octo*.

FIRMITAS, ōtis, *f.* (firmus). *I. Prop.* (1) *Firmness, strength, durability, solidity.* *II. Fig.* (2) *Firmness, steadfastness, strength, constancy.* *EX.* (1) ea quæ Epicurus propter firmitatem *στυπνία* appellat, Cic.;—gladiatoria totius corporis f., id.—(2) f. animi, Cic.;—f. sapientis, id. *SYN.* See *CONSTANTIA*.

FIRMITER, *adv.* (firmus). *Firmly, solidly, strongly*; f. collocatus, Cic.;—f. stabilita matrimonii, id.

FIRMITUDO, Inis, *f.* (id.). *I. Prop.* (1) *Firmness, durability, strength.* *II. Fig.* (2) *Firmness, steadfastness, energy.* *EX.* (1) tanta in eis (navibus) erat f., Cæs.—(2) quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. *SYN.* See *CONSTANTIA*.

FIRMO, ōre, *tr.* (firmus). *I. Prop.* (1) *To make firm or fast.* *II. Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To secure, make durable, stable or firm.*—(3) *Esp.*: *To encourage, animate.*—(4) *To confirm in allegiance.*—(5) *To confirm by argument or proof, to show, prove, assert, assure (confirm).* *EX.* (1) corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.—(2) urbem colonis f., Cic.;—f. novum civitatem, id.;—f. vocem, id.—(3) cuius adventus Pompeianus compressit nostrosque firmavit, Cæs.—(4) C. Fabius legatus complures civitates obsidibus firmat, Hirt.—(5) si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, Cic.

FIRMUM, *i. n.* *Firmum*, a town of Picenum, now *Fermo*, Mel.

FIRMUS, a, um, *adj.* (unc.). *I. Prop.* (1) *Firm, durable, fast, strong, not easily shaken.* *II. Fig.* (2) *Firm, immovable, steadfast, constant, inflexible.* *III. Pct. with inf.*: *Capable, fit.* *Hor.* *EX.* (1) si f. esses, Cic.;—nondum satis firmo corpore, id.—(2) f. et splendidissima colonia, Cic.;—præsidia f., id.;—f. fortuna, id.;—f. candidatus, i. e. who is almost sure to be elected, id.;—literæ f., i. e. containing positive intelligence, id. *SYN.* See *CONSTANS*.

FISCALIS, *e. adj.* (fiscus). *Fiscal, of or belonging to the treasury*; f. calumnæ, informationis for the purpose of enriching the treasury by the fines to be paid by the accused, Suet.

FISCELLA, æ, *f.* (fiscus). *A little basket or frail*, Plin. *SYN.* See *FISCINA*.

FISCELLUS, *i. m.* (id.). *Same as fiscella*, Col.

FISCINA, æ, *f.* (id.). *A small basket or hamper*, Cic. *SYN.* *FISCINA*; *FISCELLA*; *CORRIS*; *QUALUS*; *QUASILLUS*; *SPORTA*; *CANISTRUM*; *CALATHUS*.—*Fiscina*, a wicker or reed basket, used to hold fruits; f. flicum, Cic.—*Fiscella*, *dim.*: a little basket.—*Corbis*, a wicker basket used in gathering fruits.—*Qualus*, a compact wicker basket for the use of vine-dressers, fruit-hamper, wine-strainer, wool basket.—*Quasillus*, and *um*, *dim.*: a small basket, for various purposes, wool basket.—*Sporta*, a plaited basket or hamper.—*Canistrum*, a broad or flower-basket; *Cerere*que canistris expediunt, Virg.—*Calathus*, a work-basket; vos lanam trahitis calathisque peracta refertis, Juv. Also in a more general sense.

FISCUS, *i. m.* *I.* A wicker basket, vessel, frail used in pressing oil, Col. *II.* (1) A money-basket, purse.—(2) *Esp.*: The public treasury, public funds.—(3) The imperial treasury

or of revenues; privity purse of the emperor as distinguished from the ærarium, the public treasury.

EX. (1) fisco complures cum pecunia Siciliensi esse translatos, Cic.—(2) quatenus HS. ego habeo et in cisam transferam de fisco, Cic.—(3) quantum pecunie in ærario et fisco et vectigalibus residuis, Suet.—f. Judaicus, a tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury. *SYN.* See *ÆRARIUM*.

FISSILIS, *e. adj.* (findo). *I. That may be split, split-able*; f. lignum, Plin.; Virg. *II. Split.*

FISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A splitting, clearing.*

FISSUM, *i. n.* (id.). *A cleft, fissure* (only used in divination, of the liver when split); f. in extis, Cic.;—f. jecoris, id.

FISSURA, æ, *f.* (id.). *A cleft, fissure, chink*; quorum in digitos pedum f. divisa est, Plin.

FISTUS, a, um, *pt.* of findo.

FISTUCA, æ, *f.* *A beetle, rammer*, Cæs.

FISTUCATIO, ōnis, *f.* (fistuco). *A ramming down or driving into the earth*; also, a levelling of the ground with a beetle, Vitruvius.

FISTUCO, ōre, ōtum, *tr.* (fistuca). *To ram, drive down or make level* with a rammer or beetle; f. solum, Plin.

FISTULA, æ, *f.* *A pipe, tube, the wind-pipe*, Plin. *II. Esp.* 1. *A reed or cane*, Plin.—2. *Melon*: *A shepherd's pipe* composed of reeds; f. eburneola, a kind of pitch-pipe for the voice, Cic.;—sine ulla pastorica f., i. e. not to be whistled at, as a mark of disapprobation, id.—(?) *A pen made of reed*, Pers.—4. *A long and sinuous ulcer* that has a narrow opening, a fistula, Cels.—5. *f. sutoria*, a shoemaker's punch or knife, Plin.—6. *f. serrata*, a hand-mill for grinding corn, Plin.—*SYN.* See *TIBIA*.

FISTULATOR, ōris, *m.* (fistula). *A player on a pipe*; f. domi relinquitis, Cic.

FISTULATUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Furnished with pipes*; f. tabulæ, Suet.

FISTULOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *I.* (1) *Hollowed, as pipes, porous.* *II.* *Affected with fistula*, Cat. *EX.* (1) terra bibula et pumicis vice f., Plin.

FISUS, a, um, *pt.* of findo.

FIXUS, a, um, *I. pt.* of figo. *II. Adj. prop.*: *Fastened, fast, fixed, immovable*; quoniam illud maneat et f. sit, quod neque moveri neque mutari potest, Cic. *Fig.*: f. et statutum, Cic.;—decretum stabile f., firmum, id. *SYN.* *FIXUS*; *IMMOTUS*; *IMMOBILIS*.—*Fixus*, *fixed, driven in*; ad parietem fixæ clavis ferreis, Plaut.—*Immotus*, *unmoved, steadfast*; lumina immota tenere, Virg.;—fixum immotumque animo sedet, id.—*Immobilis*, *immovable, that cannot be moved*; immobile Saxum Capitoli, Virg.

FLABELLIFERA, æ, *f.* (flabellum, fero). *She that carries a fan*, Plaut.

FLABELLUM, *i. n.* (flabrum). (1) *A fan*.—(2) *Fig.*: *An exciter*. *EX.* (1) cape hoc flabellum, ventulum huic sic facito, Ter.—(2) cuius lingua quasi flabello seditionis, Cic. *SYN.* See *ÆURA*.

FLABILIS, *e. adj.* (flo). *Airy, of the nature of air*; nihil ne aut humi dum quidem aut f. aut igneum, Cic. *SYN.* See *SPIRABILIS*.

FLABRUM, *i. n.* (flo). *A blast, breeze, puff of wind*, Lucr.; Virg. *SYN.* See *ÆURA*.

FLACCĒO, ēre, *intr.* (flaccus; to be withered or faded; hence, melon.). *To be faint, weak, or languid, to flag*. *Fig.*: *To lose all courage or spirit*; Messala flaccet, languishes, Cic.

FLACCESCO, ēre, cūi, *intr. inep.* (flaccēo).

I. Prop. (1) *To become withered or dry, to wither, dry up.* **II. Fig.** (2) *To lose vigor or vivacity, to become faint or feeble, droop, languish.* **EX.** (1) *femiculum quum legeris sub tecto exposito dum flaccescat*, Col.—(2) *flaccescebat oratio*, Cic. **SYN.** FLACCUS; TABESCO.—Flaccescere, *to wither, fade*.—Tabescere (tabes), *to become purulent matter*; morbo tabescere, Cic.

FLACCIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (flaccus). **I. Prop.**: *Withered, hanging down, flaccid, flabby*; f. folium, Plin. **II. Fig.**: *Languid, feeble, weak*, Lucr.

FLACCUS, a, um, *adj.* **I. Withered, flabby, flaccid, hanging down**; also, of people that have *flabby ears*, Cic. **II. Flaccus**, a Roman cognomen, Plin.

FLAGELLO, Ære, *tr.* (flagellum). **I. Prop.** 1. *To scourge, lash, flag*; as, *quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit*, Suet. *Absol.*: in tergum f., Quint. **II. Meton.**: *prout aliquis prævalens manceps annonam flagellet, hold back, and thus raise the price*, Plin.

FLAGELLUM, i, n. *dim.* (flagrum). **I. Prop.** 1. *A scourge, lash (stronger than scutica)*, Cic.—2. *The thong of a javelin*, Virg.—3. *A young branch or shoot of a tree, especially of a vine*, Col.—4. *Plur.*: *The fangs of the polypus*, Ov. **II. Fig.**: *The lash or sting of conscience*, Lucr. **SYN.** See VERBER.

FLAGITATIO, ðnis, *f.* (flagito). *A demand—* *in, requesting earnestly*; nolui deesse ne tacite quidem flagitationi tuæ, Cic. *In the plur.*: crebræ populi f., Tac.

FLAGITATOR, ðris, *m.* (id.). *One who demands earnestly (as a payment), a dun*; also, *one who reminds another of his promise, Cic. With a genit.*: triumphante victoriam f., Liv.

FLAGITIÖSE, *adv.* (flagitiosus). *Basely, flagitiously, infamously*; impure et f. vivere, Cic.

FLAGITIÖSUS, a, um, *adj.* (flagitium). *Shameful, infamous, base*; f. sunt qui eus (voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic.;—homo flagitiosissimus, id.;—verba f., id.

FLAGITIÖM, ñ, n. (flagito). **I.** (1) *Any shameful action or thing; a shame, infamous act.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Gen.*: *Any thing disgraceful, a disgrace*.—(3) *Concr.*: *Vice, blemish, spot (as a term of reproach)*.—(4) *(causa pro effectui)*, *Shame, disgrace*. **EX.** (1) *domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare*, Cic.—(2) *f. rei militaris, Cic.*;—quantum flagitii commisisset, id.—(3) *f. illud hominis!* Plaut.—(4) *id erat meum factum flagitii plenum*, Cic. **SYN.** See FACINUS.

FLAGITO, Ære, *tr. int.* (akin to flagro). **I.** (1) *Gen.*: *To demand earnestly, to press or insist upon any thing, to urge, to call for loudly or imperatively.* **II. Exp.** (2) *To summon before a court or judge, to accuse.* **EX.** (1) *alqd, alqm, Gr. 508; alqd (alqm) ab alquo or alqm, Gr. 511: with ut or absol.; poet. with an optative clause*: posco atque flagito crimen, Cic.;—f. testes, id.;—mercedem gloriæ f., id.;—semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, id.;—sed flagitat tabellarius. Valebis igitur, urges, id.—(2) *peculatorum flagitari jussit*, Tac. **SYN.** See PETRO.

FLAGRANS, antis. **I. pt. of flagro.** **II. Adj.** 1. *Prop.*: *Burning, flaming, glowing hot*; as, *flagrantissimo æstu*, Liv.—2. *Meton.*: *Glistening, shining, resplendent*.—3. *Fig.*: *Burning, i. e. moved by passion, lively, ardent, vehement*; studiis f., Cic.;—sine flagranti cupiditate, id.

FLAGRANTER, *adv.* (flagrans). *Ardently, vehemently*; destinare consules specie recusantis f. cupiverat, Tac.

FLAGRANTIA, æ, *f.* (flagro). **I. Prop.**: *A burning, glowing, intense heat*; as, *f. oculorum*, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *Ardor, heat, vehemence*, Plaut.

FLAGRITRIBA, æ, *m.* (flagrum, τριβων = tero). *Lit., one who wears out the scourge, i. e. that is continually flogged*, Plaut.

FLAGRO, Ære, *tr. and intr.* (Gr. φλέγω, to burn, blaze). **I. Prop.** (1) *To burn, blaze, flame, be on fire.* **II. Fig.** (2) *To glow or burn with passion, desire, etc.; to be lively or excited, to be on fire (as it were), to be inflamed toward an object*.—3. *Pot. tr.*: *To inflame any body, kindle his passion, etc.*, Stat.—(4) *To be keenly affected with an evil, to suffer from it.* **EX.** (1) *noctu flagrantes onerarias, quas incendebant milites, videbatis*, Cic.—(2) *non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis*, Cic.;—dicendi studio f., id.;—f. amore, id.;—bello flagrans Italia, id.;—(4) *consules flagrant infamia*, Cic.;—invidia et infamia f., id. **SYN.** See ARDEO.

FLAGRUM, i, n. *A scourge, lash.* **SYN.** See VERBER.

1. **FLÄMEN**, Inis, *m.* (for filamen, from filum). *A flamen*, the name for any Roman priest who was devoted to the service of one particular god. Their name was derived from a band of white wool (filum, flamen) which they wore around their cap, or else their head, Liv.

2. **FLÄMEN**, Inis, *n.* (flo). **I. A blowing, blast, esp. of the wind (poet. esp. in the plur.)**, Ov. **II. Meton. concr.**: *The wind*, Ov. **SYN.** See AURA.

FLÄMINICA, æ, *f.* sc. uxor (flamen). *The wife of a flamen who officiated at a sacrifice*; f. Dialis, Tac.

FLÄMININUS, i, *m.* *Flamininus*, a Roman cognomen in the gens Quintia; F. Quintus F., the conqueror of Philip, king of Macedonia, Cic.

FLÄMINIUM, ñ, n. (flamen). *The office or dignity of a flamen*, Cic.

FLÄMINIUS, a. *Flaminius*, a Roman family name. **I. C. F. Nepos**, who when censor, A.U.C. 534, built a circus and made a high road, and was in his consulship defeated and slain by Hannibal at the lake Trasimenus, Cic. **II. Adj.**: *Flaminian*, a, um. *Of or belonging to Flaminian*; F. via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, Cic.

FLAMMA, æ, *f.* (for flagma; akin to flagro, φλέγω). **I. Prop.** (1) *A blazing fire, a blaze, a flame*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A burning, glowing, or fiery color*. **II. Fig.** (3) *Flame, fire, glow, the heat of passion, vehemence, ardor, etc.*—(4) *Flame, danger*. **EX.** (1) *dicere aiunt Ennium flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat*, Cic.;—f. tanta, id.;—inter flammās, i. e. among the glittering stars, id.—(2) *reddit flammam excellentis purpuree*, Plin.—(3) *amoris turpissimi f.*, Cic.;—quasi f. oratoris, id.—(4) *incendi in ipse flammam civilis discordiæ vel potius belli*, Cic. **SYN.** See IGNIS.

FLAMMÆARIUS, ñ, *m.* (flammeum, from flammeus). *One that makes bridal veils*, Plaut.

FLAMMÆOLUM, i, n. *dim.* (id.). *A small bridal veil*, Juv.

FLAMMÆOLUS, a, um, *adj.* (flammeus). *Of a fiery color*; pressaque f. rumpatur fascia caltha, Col.

FLAMMESCO, Ære, *intr. insep.* (flamma). *To become inflamed*, Lucr.

FLAMMÆUM, i, n. (prop. velum), (fiery-red). *A (red or flame-colored) bridal-veil*, Plin. *Pot.*: f. contere, i. e. to marry often, Juv.

FLAMMEUS, a, um, *adj.* (flamma). *Prop.* (1) *Flaming, fiery.*—(2) *Alton.* of color: *Fiery, flame-colored.* *EX.* (1) sunt stellae naturae f., Cic.—(2) viola, alba, purpurea, f., Plin.

FLAMMIFER, era, erum, *adj.* (flamma, fero). *Bearing flames or fire, fiery, flaming.* Ov.;—f. nox, i. e. *lighted or illumined by torches*, Luc.

FLAMMIGER, era, erum, *adj.* (flamma, gero). *Carrying flames, fiery, flaming.* Stat.

FLAMMO, are, *intr.* and *tr.* (flamma). *I. Intr.*: To flame, burn, blaze, Ov. *II. Tr. prop.*: To inflame, set on fire, burn, Lucr.—2. *Alton.* of color: To make or dye flame-colored; flaginata toga, of a fiery red color, Mart.—3. *Fig.*: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, i. e. *had inflamed with passion*, Tac.

FLAMMŪLA, ae, f. *dim.* (flamma). *A little flame*; negat duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic.

FLATUS, us, m. (flo). *I. Prop.* 1. *A blowing, breathing, snorting*; f. ventris, intestinal wind or gas, Suet. *II. Fig.* (2) *A breath, breeze*.—3. *Haughtiness, pride*, Ov. *EX.* (2) quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervelimur optatos, Cic. *SYN.* See *AVA*.

FLAVĒO, ere, *intr.* (flavus). *To be yellow, yellowish or of a light gold color*, Ov.

FLAVESCO, ere, *intr.* *incp.* (flaveo). *To become or turn yellow or of a light gold color*; folium fagi celerissime flavescens, i. e. *withering, falling*, Plin.

FLAVINŪS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Flavinia, a town of Etruria*, Virg.

FLAVIUS, a, um, *adj.* (akin to fulvus). *I. Cn. F.*—, the amanuensis of Appianus Cacus, who punished the *Fasti*. The emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged to this family, Suet. *Paul.*: F. ultimus, the last of the *Flavii* line, for Domitianus, Juv. *II. Adj.*: Flavius, a, um. *Of or belonging to Flavius, Mart.*

FLAVUS, a, um, *adj.* (akin to fulvus). *I. Of the color of gold, honey, etc., yellowish, flaxen*, Ov. *II. Subst. plur.*: *Gold coins* just as we say "yellow boys," in familiar conversation.

FLĒBILIS, e, *adj.* (fleo). *I. Pass.* (1) *Worthy of tears or commiseration, lamentable, deplorable.* *II. Act.* (2) *That causes or draws tears*, Ov.—(3) *Weeping, tearful, mournful, doleful*.—(4) *Neut. adv.*: *Lamentably, mournfully, dolefully*, Ov. *EX.* (1) ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic.;—O flebiles vigilas! id.—(2) f. ultor, Ov.—(3) aegritudo f., Cic.

FLĒBILITER, adv. (flebilis). *Mournfully, dolefully*; vide quom non f. respondeat, Cic.;—f. lamentari, id.

FLECTO, ere, xi, xum, *tr.* and *intr.* (akin to plecto, plico). *I. Tr.* (1) *To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round*.—(2) *Exp.*: To double a cape or promontory.—(3) *Fig. gn.*: To turn, direct, guide, alter, change.—(4) *Exp.*: To prevail upon, turn from a purpose, move, touch, affect.—(5) *To turn away from, avoid*.—(6) *In Gramm.*: To form a word from another by inflection. *II. Intr.* (7) *Prop.*: To go, turn, move, march toward a place.—(8) *Fig.*: To turn one's self to a spot or object. *EX.* (1) animal omne membrum, quocumque vult, flectit, Cic.;—currum f., id.;—flexum mare, a bay, Tac.;—flexi fractique motus, bent, curved, inflected. *Metaph.*: sol ad aquilonem scandens, ab ea meta incipit f., Plin.—(2) in flectendis promontoriis, Cic.;—Leucaten f., id.—(3) qui teneros et rudes flectunt ut voluit, Cic.;

—mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque f., id.—(4) quibus rebus ita flectebat animo, ut, Cic.;—fata f., to bend by prayers, id. *Metaph.*: miseratio, quae iudicem flecti cogit, to allow himself to be moved, Quint.—(5) ut eum (viam) flectas te rogo, Cic.—(6) verba derivare, f., conjungere, Quint.;—f. syllabam, to mark a syllable with the circumflex, Quint.—(7) ex Gabirio in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv.—(8) est viri et ducis non deesse fortunae praebenti se et oblata casu f. ad consilium, Liv. *SYN.* I. **FLECTO**; **Plico**; **Curvo**.—Flectere, to bend, incline, as above.—Plicare, to form plaits or folds; charta plicetur.—Curvare, to crook, to bow; curvata cuspis, Ov.—Flectimus genua; plicamus chartam; arcum curvamus, G. D. *II.* **FLECTO**; **MOVEO**; **AFFICIO**.—Flectere, to move, prevail upon, persuade, above No. (4).—Moveo, prop., to move, to stir. *Fig.*: To affect, incite, influence; risum moveo, Cic.;—moveo animos, id.—Afficere, to make an impression, is said of both mind and body; afficiunt corpora fames et situs, Liv.

FLĒMĪNA, um, n. pl. (q̄isynrī). *A swelling of the ankles from a congestion of blood there, arising from over-fatigue*, Plin.

FLĒO, ere, flēvi, flētum, *intr.* and *tr.* [flecti for flevisi, Ov.; flerunt, Virg.; flessit, Stat.; fesse, Liv.]. *I. Intr.* (1) *To weep*.—(2) *Alton.* of horses: To neigh mournfully, to moan.—(3) *As it were to weep*, i. e. to drop, trickle. *II. Tr.* (4) *To weep or lament over any body or any thing, to bewail any thing.* *EX.* (1) ille me complexus f. prohibebat, Cic.;—flemus eum (silium) centumviris commendasset, id.—(2) equorum greges comperit ubertim f., Suet.—(3) uberibus flect omnia guttis, Lucr.—(4) f. filii necem, Tac. *With an objective clause*, Prop. *SYN.* See *LACRYMOR*.

1. **FLETUS**, a, um. *I. pt. of fleo.* *II. Adj.* 1. *Weeping*, App.—2. *Trickling*, Lucr.

2. **FLETUS**, us, m. (fleo). *A weeping*; f. mulierum, Cic.;—f. movere, to excite, call forth, id.;—f. reprimere, to suppress, id. *SYN.* See *LACRYMÆ*.

FLEXANĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (flecto, animus), (poet.). *I. Act.*: Touching, affecting, moving the heart or soul; f. oratio, Pacuv. ap. Cic. *II. Pass.*: Touched, moved, affected, id.

FLEXIBILIS, e, *adj.* (flexus, from flecto). *I. Prop.* (1) *Flexible, pliant*. *II. Fig.* (2) *Flexible*, i. e. pliant, tractable.—(3) *Inconstant*. *EX.* (1) materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem, Cic.—(2) genera vocis permulta, grave, acutum; f., durum, pliant, Cic.;—oratio f., id.—(3) quid potest esse tam f. quam animus ejus, Cic. *SYN.* **FLEXIBILIS** and **FLEXILIS**; **FLEXUOSUS**.—**FLEXIBILIS** and **flexilis**, easy to be bent or bowed; arcus f., Ov.;—f. aetas, a tractable age.—**Flexuosus**, full of turns and windings. See also **LEXUS**.

FLEXĪLIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *I. Flexible*; f. ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. *II. Bent, curved*, Ov. *SYN.* See **FLEXIBILIS**.

FLEXĪLOQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (flexus, loquor). *Speaking ambiguously, equivocal*; oraculis flexiloquis et obscuris, Cic.

FLEXĪO, ōnis, f. (flecto). *I. Prop.* (1) *A bending, turning, winding, curving*; a turn, twist, bend. *II. Fig.* (2) *Turnings, windings*.—(3) *Exp.* of the voice: *Modulation, inflection* by way of embellishment, ornament of grace and expression. *EX.* (1) virili laterum flexione, Cic.—(2) quae deverticula flexionesque quesisti! Subterfuges, shifts, Cic.—(3) vocis flexiones, Cic.;—delicatosiores in cantu f., id. *SYN.* **FLEXIO**; **FLEXUS**.—Flexio, the act of bending or bowing.—

Flexus, *the bending or folding itself*; **itinerum flexus**, *the turning of the roads*.

FLEXIPES, *pēdis, adj. (flexus, pes). That has crooked legs, curve-footed, Ov.*

FLEXUOSE, *adv. (flexuosus). With turnings or windings, crookedly, tortuously*; *si f. volitet flamma, Plin.*

FLEXUOSUS, *a, um, adj. (flexus). Full of windings, tortuous*; *f. iter labet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic.* **SYN.** See **FLEXIBILIS**.

FLEXŪRA, *æ, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) A beading, turning, winding. II. Fig. In Gramm.: An inflecting, declining, Varr. EX. (1) offensus angustis flexurisque vicorum, Suet.; —flexuram non recipit, Sen.*

1. **FLEXUS**, *a, um, I. pt. of flecto. II. Adj.: Pronounced long, lengthened*; *infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt, Quint.*

2. **FLEXUS**, *us, m. (flecto). I. Prop. (1) A winding, turning, bend. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: A turning, changing, transition from one state into another.—(3) Esp. of style: A turn, change, variation.—(4) Of voice: Modulation, variation.—5. In Gramm.: A conjugating, declining, inflection, Quint. EX. (1) aures duos et quasi corniculos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic.—(2) id enim est caput civilis prudentiæ, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic.; —ætatis f. (with allusion to turning round the meta in a race-course).—(3) hinc mille f. desiderantur, Quint.—(4) citharedi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, Quint. SYN. See **FLEXIO**.*

FLĪGO, *ere, tr. To strike, strike down*; *anteclass. and nearly obsol., except in compounds and derivatives*; *se in terram saucius fligit cadens, Liv. Audron. in Non.*

FLO, *ire, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) To blow. II. Tr. (2) To blow, i. e. to blow upon, blow out, blow away, etc.; blow up, raise by blowing; to breathe.—(3) Meton.: To blow, found, cast or melt metals. EX. (1) belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic.—(2) pulvis vento flatus omnium prospectui offecit, Auct. B. Afr.; —Phrygius lapis flatur foliibus, donec rubescat, *is blown upon, Plin.*—(3) quod æs antiquissimum, quod est flatum pecore est notatum, Varr. *Fig.: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, inflated diction, Quint. SYN. FLO: SPIRO; HALO.—Flare, to blow, as here.—Spirare, to breathe, fetch breath, to blow gently as in breathing; coepit s. valentius Eurys, Ov.—Halare, to exhale or cast out a vapor or smell; halantes floris horti.**

FLOCCUS, *i, m. I. (1) A flock or lock of wool or the like. II. Meton. (2) Any thing of a trifling nature, a bagatelle, a trifle, mite; esp. with a negative and in the phrase flocci facere, to make of no account, to care nothing for. EX. (1) si quis in veste floccos legit flumbrasve ducit, Cels.—(2) With a negative: prorsus æveo acire, nec tamen f. facio, Cic.; —totum rem publicam f. non facere, id. *Also, without a negative, Plaut. SYN. See NAUCI FACERE, etc., under NAUCUM.**

FLŌRA, *æ, f. (flos). Flora, the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated from the 28th of April till the 1st of May, with extravagant merriment and lasciviousness, Cic.*

FLŌRĀLIA, *ium and ñram, n. The festival of FLŌRA, Plin.*

FLŌRĀLIS, *a, adj. Of or belonging to FLŌRA.*

FLŌRENS, *entis. I. pt. of floreō. II. Adj. 1. Prop.: Blooming, Virg.—2. Fig.: Blooming, flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute or esteem, fine, excellent. Of living*

objects: complecti hominem florentem ætate, opibus, etc., Cic.; —qui te florentem putas, id. Superb.: florentissimum rempublicam relinquere, Cic. SYN. See FLORIDUS.

FLŌRENTĪA, *æ, f. I. Florentia, a town of Etruria, now Florence, Flor. II. Hence, Florentia, æ. A kind of vine, Plin.*

FLŌRENTĪNI, *ñrum, m. The inhabitants of Florentia, Florentines, Plin.*

FLORĒO, *ere, ñi, intr. (flos). I. Prop. (1) To blossom, flower, be in bloom.—(2) Meton. of wine: To froth.—3. To get the first down or early beard, Mart.—4. To be full or replete, to abound, Lucr. With genit., Lucr. II. Fig. (5) To flourish, to be in a flourishing condition, to be prosperous or in repute, to be conspicuous or eminent, with abl. or absol. EX. (1) hæc arbor una ter f., Cic.; —uno tempore f., id.—(2) si vinum f. incipiet, Col.—(3) With abl. of living objects: multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic.; —f. omni genere virtutis, id.; —in Græcia musici floruerunt, id.; —f. in foro, id. *Of things and abstract objects: (Græcia) quæ quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, Cic.; —domus floret doctissimorum hominum familiaritatibus, id. SYN. FLORĒO; FLORESCO.—Florere, to blossom, bear flowers; arbor floret.—Florescere, to begin to bloom.**

FLŌRESCO, *ere, intr. incep. (floreō). I. Prop. (1) To begin to blossom or bloom, to be coming into flower. II. Fig. (2) To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute. EX. (1) pulcèum aridum f. ipso brumali die, Cic.—(2) nolite nunc hunc primum f., Cic. *Of inanimate objects: patria nostra florescit, Plin. SYN. See FLORĒO.**

FLŌREUS, *a, um, adj. (flos). I. Of or made of flowers, full of flowers, flowery (poet.), Virg. II. Meton.: Blooming, Virg. SYN. See FLORIDUS.*

FLŌRDŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim. (floridus). A little florid or blooming, Catull.*

FLŌRIDUS, *a, um, adj. (flos). I. Prop. (1) Full of or abounding in flowers; also, consisting of flowers.—(2) Meton. of color: Lively, bright, gay. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: Blooming, flourishing.—(4) Esp.: Florid, flowery (of rhetorical expression). EX. (1) expones, quæ spectet, florida et varia? Cic.—(2) f. colores, Plin.—(3) f. Galatea, Ov.; —f. ætas, Catull.—(4) Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, more florid, Cic. SYN. FLORIDUS; FLŌREUS; FLŌRENS.—Floridus, as here: prætō floridior, Ov.; —floridus orator, Cic.—FlŌreus, flowery, made with flowers; corona floreæ, Plaut. *Poet.: floreæ rura for florida rura, Virg.—FlŌrens, that blossoms, is in bloom; arva florentia.**

FLŌRIFER, *era, ñrum, adj. (flos, fero). Bearing flowers, Lucr.*

FLŌRILEGUS, *a, um, adj. (flos, lego). Gathering flowers, Ov.*

FLŌRUS, *i, m. Florus, a Roman cognomen. 1. Julius F.—, an orator of Gaul, a pupil of Portius Latro, Quint.—2. L. Annæus F.—, a Latin historian, under Trajan or Hadrian.*

FLOS, *ñris, m. (akin to φλός, poet., a blossom, flower). I. Prop. (1) The flower of a plant, blossom.—2. Meton.: The juice of a flower, Plin.—3. Gen.: The best or first part, the flower or cream of any thing—the principal or most excellent part, the best kind or quality, Plin.; —the upper part, blossom, or crown; also, of the froth of wine, Plin.; —the bubbles formed in melting metals, id.; —the first down of the beard, Virg.; —the top or point of a flame, Lucr.—4. In Archit.: 877*

An ornament on the capital of a Corinthian column, Vitr.; also, an ornament of a cupola, id.

II. *Fig.* (5) *Gen.*: Bloom or blossom, flower, ornament, the prime of any thing, the crown, i. e. chief ornament, finishing, the best.—(6) *Esp.*: Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament, flower.

EX. (1) *florum omnium varietas*, Cic.; —*laetissimi f.*, id.—(2) *sic omnis setus repressus exustusque siti f. veteris uberitatis exaruit*, Cic.; —*f. nobilitatis ac juventutis, the flower of the nobility*, id.; —*f. vitae, splendor, glory*, id.; —*Græciæ flore, while Greece was in its splendor or glory*. *Meton.*: *f. ætatis, the prime of life, flower of age, youth*; *Hasdrubal flore ætatis, uti ferunt, primo Hannibali conciliatus*, Liv.—(6) *conspersa (oratio) verborum sententiarumque floribus*, Cic.; —*f. aut lumen eloquentiæ, id.*; —*florem et colorem defuisse*, id.

FLOSCULUS, i, m. dim. (flos).

(1) A little flower, flowered, blossom.—2. *Meton.*: The part of fruit where the blossom was, Col.

II. *Fig.* 3. Blossom, flower, ornament, Quint.—(4) *Esp.*: Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament.—5. A sentence taken from a work (for its beauty), a selection, Sen.

EX. (1) *ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt*, Cic.—(4) *omni ex genere orationum aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare*.

FLUCTI-FRAGUS, a, um, adj. (fluctus, frago). Breaking the waves, Lucr.

FLUCTI-GER, Æra, Ærum, adj. (fluctus, gero). Bearing or rolling waves, Cic. poet.

FLUCTI-SONUS, a, um, adj. (fluctus, sono). Roaring with waves, Sil.

FLUCTI-VAGUS, a, um, adj. (fluctus, vagor). Wandering on the waves, Stat.

FLUCTUATIO, ðnis, f. (fluctuo). I. *Prop.*: The motion of waters; hence, in general, a restless motion; totius corporis f., Sen. II. *Fig.*: A wavering, hesitation, irresolution; in fluctuatione animorum, Liv. SYN. See FLUCTUS.

FLUCTUO, Ære, or FLUCTUOR, Æri, intr. (fluctus). I. *Prop.* (1) To move like waves, to move to and fro in waves or in a tempestuous manner, to wave, undulate; also, to float, be tossed about by waves. II. *Fig.* (2) To be disturbed, be in suspense, be doubtful or irresolute, to waver, hesitate. EX. (1) *Fluctuo: quadrirremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat*, Cic.—*Fluctuo: depreheni in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur*, Sen.—(2) *Fluctuo: non debere eos (Academicos) in suo decreto, sicut in ceteris rebus, f.*, Cic.—*Fluctuo: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat*, Liv. SYN. FLUCTUO; FLUITO.—*Fluctuare, to be tossed by waves, etc., as here.—Fluitare, to float, to swim upon; fig., to be wavering, uncertain.*

FLUCTUOR, Æri. See FLUCTUO.

FLUCTUOSUS, a, um, adj. (fluctus). I. *Prop.*: Full of waves; mare f., i. e. stormy, Plant. II. *Meton.*: Streaked, as it were, with waves, watery; f. smaragdi, Plin.

FLUCTUS, ðs, m. (fluo). I. *Prop.* 1. A flowing as of waves, a streaming, flow, Lucr. II. *Meton.* (2) Water rolling in waves, a wave, billow.—3. *Poet. meton.*: The exhalation of perfume, Lucr.—(4) *Fig.*: Waves, flood, i. e. commotion, disturbance, danger. EX. (2) *Sing.*: fons qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, etc., the tide, Cic.; —*f. a saxo frangitur*, id. *Plur.*: hiemi sese fluctibusque committere, Cic. *Prov.*: excitare fluctus in simpulo, to raise a storm in a teacup; to make much ado about nothing.—(4) f. concionum, Cic.; —hoc omne tempus post consilium abjecimus iis fluctibus, id. SYN. FLUC-

TUS; FLUCTUATIO.—*Fluctus, a wave, surge, billow.—Fluctuatio, the tossing of the waves.* It is used only in a figurative sense. See FLUCTUATIO.

FLÜENS, entis. I. *pt.* of fluo. II. *Adj.*

(1) *Relaxed, effeminate.*—(2) *Of language: Flowing evenly, smooth.*—(3) *Diffuse, prolific.* EX. (1) inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint.—(2) tracta et f. oratio, Cic.—(3) dissipata et f. oratio.

FLÜENTI-SONUS, a, um, adj. (fluentum, sono). Resounding with waves, Catull.

FLÜENTUM, i, n. (fluo). Flowing or streaming water, a stream, a river, Virg. SYN. See FLUVIUS.

FLÜIDES, a, um, adj. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) Flowing, fluid. II. *Meton.* (2) Weak, relaxed, languid, soft, tender.—(3) *Act.*: Enfeebling, rendering languid, slackening. EX. (1) quid enim tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluído? Col.—(2) f. Gallorum corpora, Liv.—(5) f. calor, Ov.

FLÜITO, Ære, intr. freq. int. (fluo). I. *Prop.* (1) To float about on the water, to float.—(2) *Meton.*: To move in the form of waves, wave, undulate. II. *Fig.* (3) To be doubtful, irresolute, or uncertain; to waver, hesitate. EX. (1) navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.—(2) vestis non fluitans, sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, flowing loosely, Tac.—(3) unde primum creditur Cæcinæ fides fluisse, Tac. SYN. See FLUCTUO.

FLÜMEN, Inis, n. (fluo). I. *Gen.* 1. A streaming or flowing of water; a stream, flood, running water, Ov. In the plur., id. II. *Esp.* (2) *Prop.*: A river.—(3) *Meton.*: A stream, flood, gush.—(4) *Fig.*: A stream of eloquence, copiousness of words, fluency of speech. EX. (2) ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic.; —secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cepit, down the stream, with the stream, Cæs.; —adverso flumine, up the stream, against the stream, id.—(3) largum f., a flood or gush of tears, Virg.—(4) f. orationis aureum, Cic.; —f. verborum volubilitasque, id. SYN. See FLUVIUS.

FLÜMENTANA PORTA. A gate at Rome near the Tiber, Liv.

FLÜMINEUS, a, um, adj. (flumen). Of or belonging to a river; poet., that is found in or on a river, Ov.

FLÜO, Ære, xi, xum, intr. (kindred with *qlw*, *qlw*, *plw*). I. *Prop.* (1) To flow.—(2) *Meton.*: To flow or run over, overflow, drop, drip.—(3) To move, in the way of fluids; to wave, undulate, flow.—(4) To fall away or out, to vanish, disappear. II. *Fig.* (5) *Gen.*: To flow, move, go forth, go on or forward, proceed.—(6) *Esp.*: To float about, to wander from its limits.—(7) To pass away, vanish, disappear. EX. (1) *fluvius Eurotas propter Lacedæmonem fluit*, Cic.; —*f. ignibus aurum, becomis liquid, melts*, Ov.—(2) *quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit*, Cic. Without abl.: erant illi capilli fluentes, dripping with ointment, id.—(3) *balteus nec strangulatur nec fluit*, Quint.—(4) *excidit gladii, fluent arma de manibus*, Cic.; —*buccis fluentibus, fallen in, flabby*, id.—(5) *ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio*, Cic. *Meton.*, of an author: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic.; —*Pythagoræ doctrina longe lateque fueret, spread itself*, id.; —*in rebus prosperis et ad voluptatem nostram fluentibus, going on*, id.—(6) *ne fluit oratio, ne vagetur*, Cic.—(7) *fluit voluptas corporis et prima quæque avolat*, Cic. SYN. See MANO.

FLÜVIALIS, e, adj. (fluvius). Of or belonging to a river; f. aqua, Col.; —f. lupus, id. SYN. FLUVIALIS; FLUVIATILIS.—*Fluvialis, as*

herc.—Fluviatilis, *that feeds and lives in rivers*; testudines f., Cic.; *fig.*, *naves f.*, Liv.

FLŪVIATICUS, a, um, *adj.* (fluvius). *Of or belonging to a river*; f. arena, Vitr.

FLŪVIATILIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to a river*; f. testudines, Cic. SYN. See FLUVIALIS.

FLŪVIUS, ſi, m. (fluo). I. (1) *A river, stream.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *Flowing or running water, flood.* EX. (1) *apud Hypanim f.*, qui ab Europæ parte in Pontum influit, Cic.;—f. Eurotas, id.—(2) *perfusa certo fluvio terra*, Plin. SYN. FLUVIUS; FLUMEN; FLUENTUM; AMNIS; RIVUS; TORRENS.—Fluvius, *prop.*, *a river, a body of running waters habitually keeping within their channel.*—Flumen, *prop.*, *a very abundant flowing, either of waters or of any thing else*; *flowing as a permanent state*; hence, *a river*—flumen Nilus; hence, also, *we say properly*, flumen ingenii, orationis, verborum, etc.—Fluentum, *running water*, is used only in poetry.—Annis, *a large river, larger and more rapid than fluvius or flumen.*—Rivus, *a small stream, riuulet*; e rivo flumina magna facis, Ov.;—Sudor fluit undique rivis, id.—Torrens, *a mountain stream, torrent*, swelling suddenly with rains, and dry in summer.

FLUXIO, ōnis, f. (fluo). *A flowing*; aquarum fluxiones, floods, inundations, Cic.

1. FLUXUS, a, um, *I. pt. of fluo.* II. *Adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Flowing, fluid.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Waring, loose, slack, flowing.*—(3) *Not firm or durable, weak.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Slack, remiss, negligent.*—(5) *Fleeting, perishable, changing, transient.* EX. (1) *f. succus*, Plin.—(2) *ipsa crine fluxo thyrsus quatens*, Tac.—(3) *Germanos flaxis corporibus mutationem soli cœlie haud toleraturos*, Tac.—(4) *animi molles et ætate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur*, Sall.—(5) *res nostræ ut in secundis fluxæ, ut in adversis bonæ, instabile*, Cic. SYN. FLUXUS; FRAGILIS; CADUCUS.—Fluxus, *that easily flows, etc.*, as here.—Fragilis, *easily broken, brittle*; Glacies fragilis, Ov.—Caducus, *falling*; folia caduca, Cic.;—res humanæ fragilis et caducæ, id.

2. FLUXUS, ōis, m. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A flowing, flow.* II. *Fig.* (2) *A fleeting, passing away of time.* EX. (1) *ventus non aliud intelligitur quam f. æris*, Plin.—(2) *f. autumni*, Tac.

FŌCALE, is, n. (*for faucale, from fauces*). *A neckcloth, cravat, muffler, for sick or effeminate people*, Quint.; Hor.

FŌCULO, ōre, tr. and FŌCILLOR, ōri, dep. (focus). *To revive or refresh by means of warmth or heat, etc.*; pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te f., Sen.

FŌCULA, ōrum. See FOCUS.

FŌCULUS, i, m. dim. (focus), [*in the plur., also heterocl.*, focula, ōrum, n., Plaut.]. I. *A little hearth, a coal-pan, chafing-dish, a portable grate*; dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo iniecit, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *Fire, Juv.*

FŌCUS, i, m. (*akin to fax and foveo*). I. *Any place for holding fire*; hence, (1) *A hearth, fire-place.*—(2) *Meton.*: *The hearth, i. e. the house, family.* II. (3) *A vessel for coals, a portable grate, chafing-dish, brazier.* EX. (1) *Curio ad focum sedenti*, Cic.—(2) *nudum ejicit domo atque focus patriis disque penatibus præcipitem Sextum exturbat*, id.—(3) *in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter* Cato R. R. SYN. See CAMINUS.

FŌDICO, ōre, tr. (fodio). I. *Prop.*: *To pierce, bore, push, jog*, Hor. II. *Fig.*: *To*

hurt, grieve, afflict, gall, vex, Cic. SYN. See FODIO.

FŌDINA, æ, f. (fodio: *a place from which any thing is dug*; hence), *A pit, mine*, Vitr.

FŌDIO, ōre, fodi, fossum, tr. (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To dig, to work or prepare by digging, to dig up or out.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite.* EX. (1) *fodit, inventi auri aliquantum*, Cic.;—f. murum, *to undermine*, Ov.;—f. puteos, Cæs.—(2) *num expectas dum te stimulis fodiam*? Cic. SYN. FODIO; FODIRE.—Fodere, *to dig, delve*, as above.—Fodicare, *fig.*, *to prick, to sting*.

FŌCUNDE, FŌCUNDITAS, etc. See Fec.

FŌEDE, adv. (fœdus). *Foully, disgracefully, horribly*; causa agitur f., Cic.

FŌEDERATUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. fœdus). *Alied, confederated*; f. populus, Cic.

FŌDI-FRAGUS, a, um, *adj.* (fœdus, frango). *That breaks a treaty, league-breaking, treaty-breaking*; Pœni f., Cic.

FŌDITAS, ōtis, f. (fœdus). *Foulness, ugliness, horridness, deformity, baseness*; vultus f., Cic.;—animi f., id.;—multæ beluæ insectantis odoris intolerabili fœditate depellunt, Stenck, id.

FŌEDO, ōre, tr. (1. fœdus). I. *Prop.*: *To disfigure, mar, deform, disgrace, defile, render horrid or hideous*; fœdatis agri, laid waste, devastated, Liv. II. *Fig.*: *Romani ipsam fœdavit adventus tuus*, Cic. SYN. FŌEDO; DEFŌRMO.—Fœdare, *to reduce to a frightful state.* It relates more to cruelty of treatment than to defilement; ora fœdans ungulibus, Virg.—Deformare, *to deform, disfigure*; deformat pulvere, Virg.;—also, *to describe*; quem supra deformavi.

1. FŌEDUS, a, um, *adj.* (*akin to fœteo*). I. *Prop.*: *Foul, ugly, dishonorable, deformed, detestable, abominable, disgraceful, horrid, hideous*; f. monstrum, Cic. *With dat.*: pestilential f. homini, f. pecori, Liv. II. *Fig.*: *quo tyranno neque fœdus, nec diis hominibusque invisus animal ullum cogitari potest*, Cic. SYN. See TURPIS.

2. FŌEDUS, ōris, n. (*akin to fidus, fido*). I. (1) *A league, treaty.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *A covenant, agreement, compact.*—(3) *Prot.*, of things and abstract objects: *A law.* EX. (1) *Between states, etc.*: pacem f. que facere, Cic.;—f. negligere, violare, rumpere, id.;—contra f. facere, id.—(2) *id autem f. meo sanguine ictum sanciri posse dicebant*, Cic.;—f. inter se facere, id.—(3) *si omnes fœdere nature certo discrimina servant*, Lucr. SYN. See SPONSIO.

FŌEDUS. See HŌEDUS.

FŌEN. See FEN.

FŌETŌ, ōre, intr. (*akin to puteo*). I. *To have an offensive smell, to stink*; abstinent a fœtentibus acrimoniis allii vel cæparum, Col. II. *Fig.*, Plaut.

FŌETIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (fœteo). *That has an offensive smell, stinking, fetid, rank*; ore fœtido, Cic. SYN. FŌETIDUS; PUTIDUS.—Fœtidus, *stinking, rank*;—Putidus, *of an ill savor, infectious*; palus putida, Catull. *Fig.*: *oratio putida*, Hor.

FŌETOR, ōris, m. (fœteo). I. *An offensive smell, stink*; jacebat in fœtore atque vicio, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Offensiveness, nauseousness, loathsomeness*, Suet.

FŌETUS. See FET.

FŌLIACEUS, a, um, *adj.* (folium). *Leafy, of or like leaves*; f. semen, Plin.

FÖLIÄTUM, i, n. (folium), (*sc. unguentum*). *An unguent prepared from hard, Plin.*

FÖLIÄTES, a, um, *adj.* (folium). *Having leaves, leafy; caule f. est et crepis, et lotos, Plin.*

FÖLIUM, ii, n. (*Gr. φύλλον*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A leaf.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A leaf of paper.* EX. (1) Of plants: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic.; —folia arida laureae, id.—(2) chartarum f., Plin. SYN. FOLIUM; FRONS, *dis.*—Folium, a leaf of any kind.—Frons, *dis.*, is said only of the leaves of trees; secundae frondibus ulmi, Virg.

FÖLLICÜLUS, i, m. *dim.* (folliculus). I. (1) *A small leathern bag or pouch.*—(2) *Exp.*: A wind ball, as distinguished from *pila* (filled with some substance). II. *Meton.* (3) *Gen.*: A husk, pod, shell, follicle, skin.—4. *Poet.*: The shell of an egg, Lucr. EX. (1) ei statim . . . os obvolvunt est folliculo et præglatum, Cic.—(2) post bella civilia ad pilam folliculolumque transit, Suet.—(3) quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. SYN. See FOLLIS.

FÖLLIS, is, m. (*akin to pellis*). *Orig.*: A leathern bag or pouch; hence, I. (1) *A pair of bellows.*—2. *A ball filled with wind, a wind ball, Plaut.*—3. *A leathern money-bag or purse, Juv.* II. *Poet.* 4. *Distended cheeks.* EX. (1) formæ, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incubinis non putatis, Cic.; —hircinis follibus, Hor.; —folle premis ventos, Pers. SYN. FOLLIS; FÖLLICULUS.—Follis, a pair of bellows.—Fölliculus, *dim.* of follis, a small bag or scrip of leather.

FÖLLITIM, *adv.* (follis). *With money-bags or purses; f. aliquem ductitare, to cheat one out of his money, Plaut.*

FÖLUS. See OLVUS.

FÖMENTUM, i, n. (*for forimentum from foveo*). I. (1) *Any thing used for the purpose of warming; a warm application, fomentation.*—2. *Meton.* for *fores*: *Tinder, Clod. ap. Serv.* II. *Fig.* (3) *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation, remedy for or against any thing, an antidote.*—4. *Poet. meton.*: A nourishing, nutriment. EX. (1) f. parare, Hor.—(3) hæc sunt solatia, hæc f. summorum malorum, Cic.; —fortitudinis f., id.

FÖMES, itis, m. (foveo, a means of kindling). *Tinder, fuel, Plin.*

FÖNS, fontis, m. (*from fundo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A source, spring, fountain.* II. *Fig.* (2) *A source, i. e. origin, beginning of any thing; cause, primitive cause.* EX. (1) f. aque dulcis, Cic.; —locus fontibus abundans, id. *Poet. meton.* for *spring-water*, Virg.—(2) f. maledicti, Cic.; —hic f. hoc principium est morendi, id.—ab illo fonte et capite, Socrates, id.; —Fons, personified as a deity, id. SYN. FONS; SCATEBRA; PUTEUS. —Fons, a fountain, a spring of water rising out of the ground, as above.—Scatebra (from *scateo*), the spouting of waters, a source; fontium scatebræ, Plin.—Puteus, a well, a deep hole dug in the ground to draw water out of; haurire aquam de puteo, Cic. Briefly: *A spring; a spout; a well.*

FÖNTÄNUS, a, um, *adj.* (fons). *From a fountain or spring; aqua levissima pluvialis, deinde f., Cels.*

FÖNTĒUS, a. *Fontēus*, a Roman family name, e. g. M. F.—, a prætor in Gaul, for whom Cicero made a speech, which has been partly preserved. *Fonteia*, his sister, a priestess of Vesta, Cic.

FÖNTICÜLUS, i, m. *dim.* (fons). *A little fountain; exsiliante dulci fonticulo, Plin.*

FÖNTĒNALIS (fontan.), e, *adj.* (fons). I.

Of or belonging to a fountain or spring; f. aqua, Vitr. Hence, I. F. Porta, perhaps the same as Porta Capena, Liv.—2. *Subst.* 1. Fontinalis, is, m. *The god of a fountain, Plaut.*—3. *Subst.* 2. Fontinulia, lum, n. *A feast celebrated in honor of the fountains, on the 13th October, when they were lung round with flowers, Varr.*

FÖR, färi, fatus, *defect.* (*akin to grām, grātē*). I. *Intr.* (1) *Gen.*: To speak, say.—2. *With acc., Virg.* With relative clause, id. II. *Exp.* (1) *To prophesy, foretell, predict, Virg.*—4. *To sing, celebrate by song, Prop.* In *pass. significat.*, Suet. ap. Prisc.—5. *pt.*, Fundus, a, um. *That may be pronounced or uttered, right, just, correct (opp. nefandus, unlaufus), Virg.* EX. (1) tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur, Cic.; —ne fundo quidem auditum est, by report, id. SYN. FÖR; LOQRÖR; DICO; PERHIBEO.—Färi, to use the faculty of words, to utter articulate sounds. Anciently: The solemn utterance of gods, oracles, and the like.—Loqui, to utter one's thoughts by words, used of man in conversation; opposed to mute animals; magni est quibuscum quisque loquatur a pueris, Cic.—Dicere, *prop.*, to show, to express one's thoughts by language, i. e. in a more dignified and formal way than loqui; hence, of the orator or speaker; as, dicam quod sentio. Thus of the three we may say, Nonnullos videre est, qui graviter färi incipientes cum permulta locuti sunt, pauca tamen dixisse visi sunt, G. D.—Perhibere, to affirm, maintain; qui bene concipiet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.

FÖRÄBĒLIS, e, *adj.* (foro). *That may be bored through or perforated, penetrable, Öv.*

FÖRÄMEN, inis, n. (id.). *A bored aperture or hole, a hole or opening made by boring; f. illa quæ patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.*

FÖRAS, *adv.* (connected with foris). *Forth, toward the outside, out of doors; f. perferre, Cic.; —effäri f., id.; —justitia f. spectat, id.* SYN. See FÖRIS.

FÖRCEPS, elpis, m. and f. (foris, capio, *conf.* foris; but, according to Festus, from *formus* (or *forvus*), *hot*, and *capio*, as if originally *formiceps*). I. *A pair of tongs, pincers, nippers*, for taking hold and pulling out, e. g. an instrument used in extracting teeth, Cels.; —in midwifery and other operations, id.; —f. ferrei, an instrument or machine for winding up any thing such as stones, Vitr. II. *Meton.*: The proboscis of a beetle (on account of its shape, like a pair of tongs), Plin. SYN. See FÖRFX.

FÖRDUS, a, um, *adj.* (old Latin, hordus). *With young.* Forda, sc. vacca, a cow big with young, Öv.; —(of a cow) in calf, id. SYN. See VACCA.

FÖRE and **FÖREM**. See SÖR.

FÖRENSIS, e, *adj.* (forum). *Of or belonging to the market-place, or to public life.* *Exp.*: To the Roman forum; *judicia f. quæ certamen, Cic.; —f. rhetorica, id.; —f. dictio, id.; —f. negotia, id.* Absol.: forensia et calceos numquam non intra cubiculum habuit, dress which he wore in public, Suet. *Subst.*: rusticus, f. negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, any one who carries on business in the market, Quint. Also in a contemptuous sense: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas; aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud f. factio tenebat, i. e. the rabble of the forum, Liv.

FÖRENTUM, i, n. *Forentum*, a small town of Apulia, now Forenza, Liv.

FÖRFX, flicis, f. (foris, facio). I. (1) *A pair of shears or scissors.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The*

claws of a crab, etc.—3. A kind of *battle array*, a body of men in the form of V, to receive the *cuneus* (see CUNEUS), Veg. EX. (1) *forficibus*, amputare, Col.—(2) *caucris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus*, Plin. SYN. *FORFEX*; *FORCIPS*.—*Forfex*, a pair of scissors or shears, of pincers to pull out teeth; *dens forfice excipiens* est, Cic.—*Forcipes*, a pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, tweezers, or such like instruments.

FÖRI, ðrum. See *FORUS*.

FÖRICA, æ, f. (forum). A public jakes, Juv.

FÖRINSËCUS, adv. (foris, secus). From without, without, on the outside; quarundam naturæ lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est f., Plin.

FÖRIS, is (and more frequently in the plur., fores, um), f. (θύρα). I. (1) A door, gate; in the plur., a folding door.—(2) *Meton.*: Any entrance or opening. II. *Fig.*: The same. EX. (1) 1. *Sing.*: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic.—2. *Plur.*: ex quo (fano) fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur, Cic.;—extra fores, id.—(2) æneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. *Fig.*: amicitia fores, Cic. SYN. See *FORA*.

FÖRIS, adv. (foris). From without. I. (1) Without, on the outside, out of doors, not at home. II. (2) From without. EX. (1) *expectatus*, f., Cic.;—f. *caneare*, id.;—esse f., id.;—hæc studia delectant domi, non impediunt f., in public life, id.;—f. *auctoritas retinetur*, abroad, id.;—f. *plauditur*, in public, id.;—f. esse *Gabinum*, in *populi's hands*, in debt.—(2) quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed f. ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic.;—f. *petere*, id. *It nce also strengthened by ab*: omnis a f. *injuriam*, Plin. SYN. *FORIS*; *FORAS*.—*FORIS*, without doors, when there is no motion thither; *foris supere*.—*FORAS*, without doors, when there is motion thither; *ire foras*, Hor.;—*exi foras*, Ter.

FORMA, æ, f. (μορφή). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: Form more general than *facies*, *figura*, species, *statura*, *external appearance*, *fashion*, *shape*.—(2) *Exp.*: Beauty of form.—(3) That after which any thing is formed or modelled: A form, model, mould, pattern, impression of a coin, a (shoemaker's) last, stamp, etc.—(4) A form, frame.—5. *Meton.*: An aqueduct, Front. II. *Fig.* (6) A form, figure, image, outline, sketch, design, draught.—(7) *Exp.*, philos. t. t., like species: A kind, description.—8. In *Gramm.* 1. The form of a word in an etymological point of view.—2. Difference of gender, declension, conjugation, etc., Varr. EX. (1) omnium animantium formam vincit hominis *figura*, Cic.;—sine ulla f., id.;—f. *litterarum*, id.;—igneæ f., fiery bodies, id.—(2) plus esse formæ putant quam possit tribuere in corrupta natura, Quint.—(3) formæ fiunt, in quibus æra funduntur, Plin.—(4) opus tectoriorum propter excellentiam picturæ ligneis formis inclusum, Plin.—(5) formam communium temporum, Cic.;—innumerabiles quasi f. *figureque* dicendi, id.;—f. *ingenii*, id.—(7) est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest, Cic. SYN. See *FIGURA*.

FORMALIS, e, adj. (forma). I. (1) Of or belonging to a model or form. II. (2) After a set form, usual, customary, formal. EX. (1) f. *temperatura æris*, proper or fit for making forms or models, Plin.—(2) quum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, Suet.

FORMATIO, ðnis, f. (formatio). A giving or imparting a form, fashioning; framing, sketching, a draught, Vitruv.; Sen.

FORMATOR, ðria, m. (id.). I. *Prop.*: A

former; f. universi, Sen. II. *Fig.*: Same, preceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac f.

FORMILÆ, ðrum, f. *Formiæ*, a very ancient town of Latium, on the borders of Campania near the modern *Mola di Gaeta*, Cic.

FORMILANI, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of *Formiæ*, Cic.

FORMIANUM, i, n. *Formianum*, a villa of Cicero's, near *Formiæ*, Cic.

FORMICA, æ, f. (βίμηξ, Æol. for μίμηξ). An ant, emmet, Cic.

FORMICATIO, ðnis, f. (formica). A violent itching or pricking on the skin, like the stinging of ants, usually accompanied with the rising of small pimples, Plin.

FORMICINUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Like ants.

FORMICO, ðre, intr. (id.). I. (1) To move quickly about, like ants. II. (2) To itch, as with the stinging of ants. EX. (1) venarum inequali aut formicante percussu, Plin.—(2) in sole, donec formicet cutis, tolerandæ sunt, Plin.

FORMICOSUS, a, um, adj. (formica). Full of ants; f. *arbor*, Plin.

FORMIDABILIS, e, adj. (formido). Formidable, terrible, dreadful, Ov. SYN. *FORMIDABILIS*; *FORMIDOLOSUS*.—*Formidabilis*, formidable, dreadful; it is the effect of imminent danger seen near; f. *serpens*, Ov.—*Formidosus*, to be feared, the effect of danger at a greater distance and more remote; bellum formidolissimum, Cic. Also, fearful, timorous; f. *hostium miles*, Tac. *Formidosus* nubes tempestatem prænuncians; formidabile tonitruum cum fulguribus terram concutiens, G. D.

1. *FORMIDO*, ðre, tr. and intr. To feel a shudder or dread, to fear, dread, to be afraid of. With acc.: ipse se cruciat omnique formidat, Cic.;—iracundiam f., id. With ne, Plaut.; auro f., fears or is afraid for the gold, Plaut. SYN. See *METUO*.

2. *FORMIDO*, ðnis, f. (formido 1). I. *Prop.* (1) Terror, dread.—(2) *Exp. poet.*: Religious awe, veneration, reverence.—(3) *Meton. conc. g.n.*: That which occasions fear; a terror, fright, bugbear.—4. *Exp.*: A thing set to frighten wild animals or birds, a scarecrow, Sen. EX. (1) "Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem," Cic.;—subita atque improvisa f., id.;—formidinem alci injicere, id.—(2) at sævi formidinis Martis, Virg.—(3) et caligantem nigra formidine lucum ingressus, Virg.

FORMIDOLŌSE, adv. (formidosus). In a frightful or alarming manner, frightfully, dreadfully, formidably, Cic.

FORMIDOLŌSUS, a, um, adj. (formido). Full of fear or terror. I. *Tr.* (1) That causes or excites fear, fearful, formidable, terrible, terrific. II. *Intr.* (2) Feeling terror or fear, timorous. EX. (1) dubia et f. tempora, Cic.;—f. bellum, id.—(2) boves ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes f., Col. SYN. See *FORMIDABILIS*.

FORMIX. See *LUPUS*.

FORMO, ðre, tr. (forma). I. *Prop.* (1) To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, arrange. II. *Fig.* (2) To form by instruction, cultivate, train, teach. EX. (1) materia, quam format effectio, Cic.;—pueros animare atque f., id.—(2) verba nos, sicut molliissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus, Cic.;—f. orationem, id.;—epistolæ orationesque et edicta alieno f. ingenio, Suet. SYN. See *FIGURO*.

FORMŌSE, adv. (formosus). Beautifully, in a beautiful manner; (olea) in orbem se f. fundet, Quint.

FORMOSITAS, *ātis, f. (id.)*. *Beauty*; decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic. SYN. See SPECIES.

FORMOSUS, *a, um, adj. (forma)*. *Beautiful in form, handsome, well-shaped*; mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel conii, vel pyramidis forma videtur esse formosior, Cic.;—virgines, *f.*, id. SYN. See PULCHER.

FORMŪLA, *æ, f. (forma)*. I. 1. *Form, shape*; hence, *handsome form, beauty*, Plaut.—2. *Meton.*: Any thing *formed or shaped*, Pull. II. 3. *A tube or conduit of an aqueduct*, Front. III. (4) *In Law*: Any *set form or rule, a formula*, such as was given by the prætor to judges or a plaintiff, according to which the accusation was conducted; also for any *legal rule or instrument*.—(5) *Meton. gen. (for causa)*: *A suit at law, a lawsuit, action*.—(6) Also, more generally: Any *formula or set form of words*, as of an agreement or compact.—(7) *A rule, principle, form, a model*. EX. (4) ut stipulationum et iudiciorum formulas componam, Cic.;—testamentorum *f.*, id.—(5) ut *f.* cecidisse videatur, Sen.—(6) Acarnanas restitutum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ad ditionis eorum, Liv.—(7) erit autem hæc *f.* Stoicorum rationi disciplinæ maxime consentanea, Cic.;—*f.* consuetudinis nostræ, id. SYN. FORMULA; NORMA; REGULA; PRÆSCRIPTUM; PRÆSCRIPTIO.—Formulæ, *as above*. III. *A form in law, a model* giving the words wherein a law or act is expressed.—Norma, *prop.*, a square used by builders, etc., an instrument for making or measuring a right angle.—Regula, a rule or ruler, an instrument wherewith straight lines are made. *Fig.*: The rule, that by which we regulate our free actions. Norma determines the measures and proportions we observe in so doing. Regula, the whole procedure which we follow or observe.—Præscriptum, a præscript, a rule established before; ex præscripto civitatis, Cic.—Præscriptio, a rule dictated by reason, etc., after serious examination of circumstances. Hæc norma, hæc regula, hæc præscriptio naturæ, Cic.

FORMŪLARIUS, *ii, m. (formula)*. A common lawyer or advocate, who studied only set forms of law, Quint.

FORMUS, *a, um, adj. (akin to θεῖμός)*. Warm, Fest.

FORNĀCĀLIA, *Ium, n. (fornax)*. The feast of the goddess Fornax, the baking-feast, Plin.

FORNĀCĀLIS, *e, adj. (id.)*. Of or belonging to an oven; *f. dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax*, Ov.

FORNĀCŪLA, *æ, f. dim. (fornax)*. A little stove or oven, Juv.

FORNAX, *ŕeis, f. (akin to fornus, furnus)*. I. A furnace or oven for heating, melting, baking, etc.; *f. ardentes*, Cic. *Prok. meton.*: Mount Atna, Ov. II. Personified, Fornax, *i. e. the goddess who presided over the baking of bread*, Ov. SYN. See CAMINUS.

FORNICĀTIM, *adv. (fornicatus)*. In the form of an arch or vault, Plin.

FORNICĀTIŌ, *ŏnis, f. (id.)*. A constructing in the form of an arch, an arching, a vaulting; *f. parietum*, Vitruv.

FORNICĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (fornix)*. I. Arched, vaulted; paries vel solidus vel *f.*, Cic. II. *Adj. propr.*: Via *F.*, a street so called in Rome, leading to the Campus Martius (= Arch-street), Liv.

FORNIX, *Icis, m. (furnus)*. I. An arch, vault; non debet præstare quod *f.* vitii fecerit, Cic. *Exp.*: F. Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by

Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, Cic.;—Fabii *F.*, id.;—F. Fabianus, id. II. *Meton.*: A brothel, bagnio, inasmuch as it was in a vault under ground, Hor. Also said of a lewd person, Suet. SYN. FURNIX; CAMERA; TESTUDO; LAQUEAR; LACUNAR.—Fornix, an arched vault.—Camera, a vault, an arched roof, an arched room; c. frumenti, an arched granary, Cic.—Testudo, a roof or vault bending down sideways like a tortoise-shell; tum foribus divæ media testudine templi resedit, Virg.—Laquear, a floor, a ceiling, the inner roof of a house; summi laquearia tecti, Virg.—Lacunar, the main beam of a house, arched or bent like a bow; neque aureum mea redinet in domo lacunar, Hor.

FURNUS, *i. See FURNUS*.

FŪRO, *ŕe, tr. (πιρῶν, πῖρῶν)*. I. *Prop.*: To bore, pierce; anygdala si parum ferax erit, forata arbore lapidem adjecto, Col. II. *Fig.*: forati animi, that have holes in them, *i. e. that retain nothing or are empty*, Sen. SYN. FORO; PERFORO; TEREBRO; CAVO.—Forare, to bore, as here.—Perforare, to bore through, to run through with a sword, spear, etc.; laus ense perforat, Ovid.—Terebrare, to pierce with an augur or wimble; terebrare cavas uteri, Virg.—Cavare, to make hollow, to scoop out; cavat arbore lintres, Virg.;—saxa cavantur aqua, Ov.

FOROJULIENSIS, *e, adj.* Of or belonging to the Forum Julii; F. colonia, *i. e.* Forum Julii, Tac. In the plur.: Foro-Julienenses. The inhabitants of Forum Julii, Tac.

FORS, *fortis, f. (fore)*. *Prop.*: Any thing that happens. I. (1) An unexpected accident, chance, hap (only in the nom. and abl.).—(2) Personified: Fors, *i. e. the goddess of chance*; identified with F. Fortuna, whose temple was outside Rome, on the Tiber. II. *Adv. in the nom. for fors sit. Prop.*: It may happen or come to pass, *i. e. perhaps, Virg.*;—fors et, perhaps also, Virg. EX. (1) sed hæc ut fors tulerit, Cic.;—hæc *f.* viderit, id.—(2) sit sane *f.* domina campi, Cic.;—F. (different from Fortuna): F. viderit, Cic. SYN. FORS; FORTUNA; FORTS-FORTUNA; SORS.—Fors, an accidental event (*cop. ratio*); seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, Hor.—Fortuna, fortune, hap-chance, hazard. To fortune is attributed a will without discernment; seijungi non potest fortuna a temeritate, Cic. Plur.: Riches, wealth.—Fors-fortuna, a lucky occurrence, Ter.—Sors, fate; multi laboris est fortunæ vim facere; insani est hominis vitam sorti committere, G. D.

FORS-AN, *adv. (ellipt. for fors sit an)*. Perhaps, possibly; quem decreto sermonem præterderit, *f.* aliqui verum auctoris antiqui tradiderint, Liv. SYN. See FORTE.

FORSIT, *adv. (contr., fors sit)*. Perhaps. SYN. See FORTE.

FORSITAN, *adv. (contr., fors sit an)*. Perhaps; *f.* quærat, Cic.;—*f.* quispiam dixerit, id.;—*f.* occurrat illud, id. SYN. See FORTE.

FORTAN, *adv. (contr., forte an)*. Perhaps; *f.* non tam illius te rei publicæ pœnitet, Cic. SYN. See FORTE.

FORTASSE [another form fortassis, Plin.], *adv. (forte an sit)*. I. (1) Perhaps, perchance, peradventure, probably, possibly. II. (2) Ironical: Fornoth. III. (3) With numbers, denoting an amount as near as possible: About. EX. (1) dicam, me hercule et contemnere a te *f.* quum tu, etc., Cic.;—*f.* decies, id.;—requireretur *f.* nunc, id.;—*f.* dixerit quispiam, id.—(2) sed ego *f.* vaticinor . . . eos ego *f.* nunc imitor, Cic.

—(3) trīginta f. versus, Cic.;—horas duas f., id. SYN. See FORTIS.

FORTASSIS, *adv.* See FORTASSE.

FORTE, *adv.* (*abl. sing.*, fors). I. *Prop.* (1) *By chance, accidentally.*—(2) *Meton.*: Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.—(3) *Ironically*: Indeed, forsooth. EX. (1) *Often with casu, temere, fortuna*: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut f. fortuna putemus? Cic.;—f. temere, casu pleraque fierent, id.;—f. evenit, id.—(2) *With si*: si quis vestrum, iudices, aut eorum qui assunt, f. miratur, Cic.;—si te Latina f. deficient, id. *With nisi*: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi f. insanit, Cic.;—nisi f. erunt digni calamitate, id.—(3) *nisi quid ad hæc f. vultis, id.* SYN. FORTĒ; FORTUITO; FORTUITU; FORTASSE; FORSAN; FORTAN; FORTISITAN; FORTASSIS; FORTISIT.—Forte, *by chance, what happens by the effect of conjunctures*; f. evenit, Liv.—Fortuito aut Fortuitu, *perchance, peradventure, accidentally*; fortuito aut sine consilio, Cæs.—Fortasse, Forsan, Fortan, Forsitan, Fortassis, Forsit (different combinations of the same simple words, signifying the same thing), perhaps, may be; forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.

FORTICŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (fortis). *Somewhat brave, Cic.*

FORTIS, e, *adj.* (*earlier form, fortis, supposed to be akin to fartus, from farcio*). *Orig.*: full, hence strong, durable (others, from ferro, that bars or endures much). I. (1) *Physically*: Strong, durable. II. (2) *Mentally*: Stout-hearted, courageous, brave, valiant, gallant, intrepid, undaunted, whether in arms or under difficulties. EX. (1) *testudo facta ex fortissimis lignis*, Cæs.—(2) *f. et constantis est non perturbari in rebus asperis*, Cic.;—vir f., id.;—boni et f., id.;—si fortes fueritis in eo, if you had proceeded with energy, id. *Poet. with inf.*, Hor. *Of things and abstract objects*: ex quo fit ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic.;—fortibus oculis, with spirit-sparkling eyes, id.;—genus dicendi f., vehementis, id. SYN. See GENEROSUS.

FORTITER, *adv.* (fortis). I. (1) *Physically*: Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, stoutly, well. II. (2) *Mentally*: Stoutly, i. e. bravely, valiantly, gallantly, manfully, undauntedly, boldly, intrepidly. EX. (1) *sublatis f. manibus*, Petr.—(2) *quæ (vincla, verbera, etc.), tulisse illum f. et patienter ferunt*, Cic.;—f. et sapienter ferre, id.;—f. bellum gerere, id.

FORTITUDO, inis, f. (id.). I. *Of the body*: Strength, power, firmness, Phædr. II. *Of the mind*: Manliness, bravery, courage, valor, intrepidity, fortitude; f. est dolorum laborumque contemptio, Cic.;—in laboribus et periculis f., id. SYN. See VIRTUS.

FORTUITO, *adv.* (fortuitus). *By chance or accident, casually, accidentally, fortuitously*; non f. sati et creati sumus, Cic.;—consulto, non f., id. SYN. See FORTIS.

FORTUITU, *adv.* (*an old form of fortuito*). *By mere chance or accident, haply, Plaut.* SYN. See FORTIS.

FORTUITUS, a, um, *adj.* (forte). *That happens by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*; concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic.;—f. concursus atomorum, id.;—f. bonum, id.

FORTUNA, æ, f. (fors). I. *Prop.* (1) *Hap, chance, luck, fortune, accident, lot, fate whether good or bad.*—(2) *Personified*: Fortuna, i. e. the goddess of Fortune. II. *Exp.*: Without secondæ or adversæ, i. e. good or bad luck or fortune.—(3) *(for fortuna secunda)*. Good luck, fortune.—(4) *(for fortuna adversa)*. Misfortune, bad

luck, mishap.—(5) *Situation, position, lot, condition, state.*—(6) *Meton. concr.*: Fortuna, arum (*seldom in the sing.*, fortuna, æ). *The gifts of fortune, fortune, possessions, property, wealth, riches.* EX. (1) *contrarium rationi f.*, Cic.;—adversante f., id.;—se fortuna committere, id.;—f. prospera, adversa, id.—(2) *quo in genere vel maxime est F. numeranda*, Cic.;—Fortuna in gremio, id.;—bona F., id.—(3) *diuturna cum f.*, Cic. PHRASE, per fortunas, *lit.*, by thy fortune, i. e. for luck's sake, for Heaven's sake; as, ne provincia nobis prorogetur, per f.!

F. tristi clade iterabitur, Hor.—(5) est autem intima conditio et f. servorum, Cic.—(6) omnium f. sunt certæ, Cic.;—fortunas morte dimittere, id. *Sing.*: adiri nomen invidiosæ fortunæ Cæsaris, Vell. SYN. See FONS.

FORTUNATE, *adv.* (fortunatus). *Luckily; omnes sapientes semper f. vivere, Cic.*

FORTUNATUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of fortunò.

II. *Adj.* (1) *Fortunate, lucky.*—(2) *Exp.*: In good circumstances, rich, wealthy. EX. (1) *laudat senem et f. esse dicit*, Cic.;—O hominem fortunatum! Cic. *Poet. with genit.*: f. que laborum, happy in suffering, Virg.—(2) *gratia fortunati et potentis?* Cic.;—apud Scæpam, f. hominem et nobilem, id.—2. *Fortunate Insulæ*, according to Mythology, certain islands of the Atlantic Ocean, supposed to be the abode of blessed souls; according to some, the Canary islands, Plin. SYN. See BEATUS.

FORTUNO, Ære, tr. (fortuna). *To make or render happy, or fortunate; to bless, to cause to be happy; to prosper; tibi patrimonium dii fortunent*, Cic.;—eumque honorem tibi deos f. volo, id.

FORŪL, ðrum, m. (forus). *Cases or shelves for books; libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis, Suet.*

1. FORUM, i, n. (*same root as foras and foris; also, prop., any thing leading to the outside; hence, meton.*). *Any thing that is on the outside, outside space or room, a public place, a market-place, market.* I. (1) *A fore-court, a place before the entry of a mausoleum, vestibule of a sepulchre.* II. *Exp.*: A public place, a market-place.—(2) *A market.*—(3) *Meton.*: Any public place for the transaction of business, such as a court of justice, an exchange, etc.—(4) *Prop. nom.*: Forum, the name of a great number of market towns, or places where assizes were held. EX. (1) *f. id est vestibulum sepulcri*, Cic.—(2) *quæ vendere vellent quo conferrent, forum appellarunt*, Cic.—(3) *in foro turbaque*, Cic.;—arripere verba de foro, to pick them up, as it were, in the street, id.;—in forum descendere, id.;—in foro esse, to be a lawyer, id.;—f. attingere, i. e. to meddle with state affairs, id.;—f. agere, to hold a court, to hold the assizes, id.;—in id f. convenire, to that court, id.;—extra suum f. vadimonium promittere, beyond or out of one's jurisdiction, id. PHRASES. *Pro.*: res vertitur in meo f., the matter falls within my jurisdiction or province, concerns me, Plaut.;—in alieno f. litigare, to be at a loss how to act, to follow a business one does not understand, Mart.;—foro mersus, deeply involved in debt, Cic.;—scis uti foro, you know how to go the right way to work, Ter.;—sublata erat de f. fides, credit received a shock, id.;—nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, i. e. he would have failed long ago, id.—(4) *Exp.* 1. F. Appii, a small market town of Latium on the Via Appia, near Tres Tabernæ, Cic.—2. F. Aurelium, near Rome on the Via Aurelia, now Monte Altò, id.—3. F. Cornelii, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now Imola, Cic. Hence, Forocorneliensis ager, Plin.

—4. F. Gallorum, a town of Gallia Cispadana, between Mutina and Bononia, now Castel Franco, Cic.—5. F. Julii, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus, Plin. Another of the same name, among the Curni, north-east of Aquileia, now Friaul or Friuli, id. SYN. (1) See COMITUM; (2) See MACELLUM.

2. FORUM, i, n. A tub or vessel used in pressing wine; f. vinarium, Col.

FÖRUS, i, m. (an old form, forum, i, n., and fori, ōrum, m.), akin to forum, foras, and foris; what is turned toward the outside, or is on the outside; hence. I. (1) The gangway of a ship. II. Meton. (2) Plur.: Rows of seats in the circus.—(3) A garden-bed, flower-bed.—(4) A cell in a bee-hive.—(5) A gaming-board or table. EX. (1) quum alii malos scandunt, alii per foros cursant, Cic.—(2) loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent ... fori appellati, Liv.—(3) angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col.—(4) complebuntque foros, Virg.—(5) forum aleatorium calcicimus, Suet.

FOSSA, æ, f. (fodio). A ditch, trench; oppidum vallo et fossa circumdedit, Cic.;—fossam ducere, to make or dig a ditch or trench, Cass.;—deprimere fossam, to dig deeper, make deeper. SYN. FOSSA; FOVEA; SCROBS; LACUNA.—FOSSA, a ditch, trench, to enclose a space, to drain, etc.—FOVEA, a deep and broad hole made in the ground by nature or art, a pit.—SCROBS, a hole made in which to plant a tree, vine, etc.—LACUNA, a ditch with standing water, a pond. Fig.: A flaw, bluish, defect.

FOSSĪLIS, e, adj. (fodio). That is dug out of the earth; f. arena, Plin.

FOSSĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). A digging; videmus recenti fessione terram fumare calenton, Cic.;—a hole, a pit, Vitr. SYN. FOSSIO; REPASTINATIO.—FOSSIO, a digging of the ground; fossioni-bus terra fit fecundior, Cic.—Repastinatio, a digging or loosening the earth with a hoe, a new digging; quid agri fossiones repastinationesque proferam? Cic.

FOSSOR, ōris, m. (fodio). I. A digger, laborer, ditcher, Virg.; Col. II. A rude, ignorant person, Catull.; Pers.

FOSSŪLA, æ, f. dim. (fossa). A little ditch.

FOSSŪRA, æ, f. (fodio). I. A digging; hanc planam fossuram maxime nos probamus, Col. II. A pit, Vitr.

FOSSUS, a, um, pt. of fodio.

1. FÖTUS, a, um, pt. of foveo.

2. FÖTUS, ūs, m. (foveo). A warming, fomenting (usually only in the abl.); decoctum eorum celiacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin.

FÖVĒA, æ, f. (akin to fodio, βύθρον). I. (1) Gen.: A small pit, e. g. for wild beasts. II. Esp. (2) A pitfall.—3. A snare, Plaut. EX. (1) ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg.—(2) tetra belua, quæ quoniam in foveam incidit, Cic. SYN. See FOSSA.

FÖVĒO, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, tr. (unc.). I. Prop. (1) To warm, to keep warm. II. Meton.: To care for, nurse, foster.—(2) Of the body: To foment.—(3) Of the mind: To cherish, favor, caress, support, treat kindly, espouse, assist, encourage. EX. (1) ut et pennis foveant, ne frigore lædantur, Cic.;—pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, id.—(2) nares exulceratas f. oportet, Cels.—(3) hunc tu fovebis, Cic.;—fovendis hominum sensibus, by flattering, id. SYN. FOVEO; CALEFACTO; CALEFACTO.—FOVEO, to keep warm; epulas f. foveis ardentibus; fig., as above.—CALEFACTO, to make hot or warm; igne focum

calefacere, Ov.; fig., to irritate, vex.—CALEFACTO, freq., to warm or heat again or with care; sub noctem lignis calefactat aheum, Hor.

FRACTŪRA, æ, f. (frango). I. (1) A breach, i. e. a broken part, fracture, fissure, cleft. II. 2. A broken bit, fragment, Plin. EX. (1) quo propior f. capiti (ossis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels.

FRACTUS, a, um. I. pt. of frango. II. Adj.: Weak, feeble, faint, powerless; quod me audis fractionem esse animo, i. e. weak, effeminate, unmanly, Cic.;—spes amplificandæ fortunæ fracta, id.

FRÆNO, FRÆNUM, etc. See FRÆN.

FRÄGĪLIS, e, adj. (frango). I. Prop. (1) Easily broken, brittle, fragile. II. Meton.: Fruit, weak, delicate, pliant, supple, perishable. EX. (1) f. as malleis, Plin.—(2) f. corpus animi semperternus movet, Cic.;—f. fortuna populi, id. SYN. See FLUXUS.

FRÄGĪLITAS, ātis, f. (fragilis). I. Prop. (1) Brittleness, fragility. II. Meton. (2) Frailty, weakness, inconstancy. EX. (1) tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin.—(2) humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

FRAGMEN, inis, n. (frango). I. A piece broken off, a fragment, Val. Fluc. EX. (1) tus probatur in the plur., fragmina, um (for fragmenta, broken pieces, remnants, fragments. Plur.: f. subselliorum, Suet. Abol.: Small pieces or shavings of wood, splinters, Ov. Sing., Virg.

FRAGMENTUM, i, n. (frango). I. A piece broken off, a fragment (mostly in the plur.), alii adoriuntur fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. II. Sing.: gleba aut f. lapidis, Cic. SYN. FRAGMENTUM; FRISTUM; SEGMENTUM.—Fragmentum, as above.—Fristum, a piece, a morsel; semina lardi frusta, Hor.—Segmentum, a piece cut off from something, a paring, a clipping; non jam segmenta requiro, Ov.

FRÄGOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop.: A breaking to pieces, Lucr. II. Meton.: A crackling sound, a crashing; terra continens adventus hostium repentinos quasi fragore quodam ante denunciat, Cic.;—fragor cælestis, thunder, Quint. SYN. See SONUS.

FRÄGÖSE, ade. (fragosus). With a crash; f. sidunt, agris revelluntur, Plin.

FRÄGÖSUS, a, um, adj. (fragor). I. Prop. 1. Broken to pieces or fragments, broken in bits, crumbled to pieces.—2. Meton.: Full of pieces or broken stones; hence, rough, uneven, Ov.—3. Fig. of style: Rough, abrupt, not well connected; f. atque interrupta oratio, Quint. II. Poet.: Crackling, rattling, Virg.

FRAGRANS, antis. I. pt. of fragro. II. Adj.: Having a strong scent, fragrant, sweet-smelling, Virg.

FRAGRANTIÄ, æ, f. (fragro). Scent, fragrance, perfume, Val. Max.

FRAGRO, āre, intr. To emit a scent or smell, to smell of anything. 1. Said of a pleasant smell or perfume; fragrat adolescentulus unguento, Suet.—2. Of a bad smell or stench. SYN. See OLEO.

FRÄGUM, i, n. A strawberry. Plur.: Fraga, Plin.; Virg.

FRÄMĒA, æ, f. (a German word). A German spear, lance, or javelin, Tac.

FRANCI, ōrum, m. The Franks, a confederacy of German tribes, formed off the Lower Rhine, and who at last settled permanently in Gaul, Claud.†

FRANGO, ēre, frēgi, fractum, tr. (from an old root, frag-, akin to *φρῆνναι*). I. Prop. (1) To break, break in pieces, smash, dash to pieces, or to atoms.—(2) Meton. gen.: To make small, grind, bruise, pound, crush, to lessen. II. Fig. (3) To break, bend, weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, diminish, injure; to ally, soften, make milder. EX. (1) ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.;—f. ceruices civium Romanorum in carcere, id.;—brachium f., id.—(2) tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic.—(3) quem (Viriathum) C. Laelius praetor ita fregit, broke, i. e. subdued, tamed, checked, Cic.;—te ut ulla res frangat, bend, move, id.;—frangi metu, cupiditate, audaciam f., id.;—calor se frangit, id. SYN. **FRANGO**; **RUMPO**.—Frangere, to break a solid substance by violent pressure or a blow, etc., as above.—Rumpere, to break off, tear, separate by violent extension; horrea rumpunt immensas messes, burst, Virg.;—inflatae rumpuntur vesiculae, Cic.;—rumpere imperium expresses less than frangere imperium, G. D.

FRATER, tris, m. I. (1) A brother. II. Meton. (2) Brother, as a term of endearment, for friend.—(3) Esp.: A title of honor for an ally.—(4) fratres, brother and sister.—(5) Of relations by blood: f. patruelis or simply f., a cousin-german.—(6) Perhaps also for levir: A brother-in-law, a sister's husband.—7. Fratres Arvales, a college of priests (see **ARVALIS**).—8. Of things that match: A fellow, a match, Ov.—9. As a proper name, Plin. EX. (1) mi f., mi f., mi f., tunc id veritus es? Cic.;—fratres gemini, twins, or twin brothers, id.;—f. germanus, one's own brother, id.—(2) "Volo, mi f., fraterculo tuo credas," Cic.—(3) non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri, Edui, Cic.—(4) f. non incestum sed incestumditum amorem ad infamiam traxit, Tac.—(5) hic illius f. patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, Cic.—(6) prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisit agit, Liv. SYN. **FRATER PATRUELI**, a father's brother's son, Cic.—**FRATER GERMANUS**, a brother by the same father and mother. The same difference must be made between soror patruelis and soror germana, G. D.

FRATERCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (frater). I. A little brother; f. Gigantus, i. e. of humble parentage, as it were, sprung out of the earth, Juv. II. Meton.: As a term of endearment in addressing a friend. See **FRATER** (2), Cic.

FRATERNE, adv. (fraternus). I. (1) In a brotherly manner. II. (2) Dearly, with all one's heart. EX. (1) quare facis tu quidem f. quod me hortaris, Cic.—(2) tibi persuadeas, te (Atticum) a me f. amari, Cic.

FRATERNITAS, ſtis, f. (id.). Broth. rhoad, fraternity; Edui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac.

FRATERNUS, a, um, adj. (frater). I. Prop. (1) Brotherly, fraternal. II. Meton. (2) Related, akin, consanguineous.—(3) Brotherly, friendly, closely allied or attached.—4. Poet., of animals yoked together: fraterna morte, of the companion, Virg. EX. (1) in ipso fraterno paricidio, Cic.—(2) Frater erat; fraterna peto, Ov.—(3) propter amorem in nos fratrum, Cic.;—pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id.

FRATRICĪDA, æ, m. (frater, cædo). A fratricide, Nep.

FRAUDĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (fraudo). A deceiving, defrauding, cheating, imposing upon; ex hac parte pudor pugnāt, illinc petulantia; hinc fides, illinc f., Cic.

FRAUDĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). A cheat, deceiver, defrauder; f. creditorum Trebellius et

homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic. SYN. **FRAUDATOR**; **FRAUDULENTUS**.—Fraudator, as here.—Fraudulentus, a person fraudulent, deceitful, knavish. Fraudulentus is said of the habit; fraudator, of the act.

FRAUDO, ēre, tr. (fraus), [old perf. subj., fraudassis, Plaut.; pass., fraus sit, id.]. I. (1) To defraud, deceive or cheat any body, to cheat out of any thing, deprive of by deceit or fraud, to rob of any thing, to spoil. II. Meton. (2) To withdraw; to lessen or diminish fraudulently. EX. (1) quum Cæcilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic.;—f. multos minutis mutationibus, id.;—f. creditores, id. Absol., Plaut.—(2) stipendium equitum f., Cæs.;—saturitate fraudata, lessened, weakened, Plin. SYN. See **DECIPIO**.

FRAUDŪLENTER, adv. (fraudulentus). Deceitfully, fraudulently, artfully, Plin.

FRAUDŪLENTĪA, æ, f. (fraudulentus). A disposition to deceive or defraud, fraudulence, Plaut.

FRAUDŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. (fraus). Full of fraud, deceitful, fraudulent; Carthaginienses f. et mendaces, Cic.;—f. homo, id. SYN. See **FRAUDATOR**.

FRAUS, fraudis, f. [genit. plur., fraudium, Cic.; fraudum, Tac.]. I. Prop. (1) Deceit, deception, artifice, guile, dishonesty, fraud. II. Meton. concr. (2) A deceiver, cheat.—(3) Gen.: An evil deed, a fault, trespass, crime.—(4) Pass.: Deceit practised upon one's self, self-deception, delusion, mistake, error.—(5) Loas, injury, detriment, caused by delusion, mistake, or error. III. 6. Fraus, personified as a goddess. EX. (1) quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, f. quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur, Cic.;—per summam fraudem et malitiam, id.;—facio fraudem senatus consulto, evade, id. In the plur.: exagitantur omnes ejus f. deceptiones, deceptions, Cic.—(2) fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Plaut.—(3) fraudem capitalem admittere, Cic. In the plur.: f. inextinguibiles concipere, id.—(4) in hanc fraudem incidi, Cic.;—in eam fraudem delabi, id.—(5) id mihi fraudem tulit, sine fraude, without harm, with impunity, Sall.;—esse fraudi, to turn out to any body's loss or injury, Cic. SYN. See **ASTUS**.

FRAUSUS, a, um. See **FRAUDO**.

FRAXĪNĒUS, a, um, adj. (fraxinus). Of or made of ash, ashens; f. frons, Col.

1. **FRAXĪNUS**, i, f. I. An ash-tree (F. ornus), Plin. II. Meton.: A javelin made of ash (fraxinea hasta), Ov.

2. **FRAXĪNUS**, a, um, adj. (usually fraxineus), (fraxinus 1.). Of or made of the wood of the ash-tree, ashens, Ov.

FREGELLĒ, ōrum, f. Fregellæ, a town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the river Liris, now Ceprano, Liv.

FREGELLĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Fregellæ; F. ager, Cic.;—F. bellum, id. Subst. plur.: Fregellani, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Fregellæ, Cic.

FREMĒBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (fremo). Resounding, roaring, murmuring, muttering, clamorous (poet.), Ov.

FREMĪTUS, ōs, m. (id.). A grumbling, murmuring, or muttering; a droning or humming noise, a roaring loud noise, clash; ad fluctum aiunt declamare solum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic.;—ex fremitu equorum illata suspicione, neighing, Cæs. SYN. See **CREPITUS**.

FRĒMO, frē, ſi, Itum, *intr.* and *tr.* (*ῥῆμν*).
I. Intr. (1) *To make a hollow, droning, murmuring noise; to resound, clash, make a clamor, roar.*
II. Tr. (2) *To grumble or murmur about any thing, to express indignation or dissatisfaction at any thing.* **EX.** (1) fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, *mutter*, Cic.—(2) *With acc.*: dixerat hæc, unquo omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. *With an objective clause*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. **SYN.** See **FREUDO**.

FRĒMOR, ōris, *m.* i. q. fremitus, Virg. **SYN.** See **CREPITUS**.

FRĒNATOR, ōris, *m.* (freno). **I. Prop.**: *One who tames or restrains, a curber, restrainer, ruler, guide*, Stat. **II. Fig.**: *s. s.*, infinitæ potestatis f. animus, Plin.

FREUDO, frē, *no perf.*, frēsūm and fressum, *intr.* and *tr.* **I. Intr.** (1) *To gnash the teeth.*
II. Tr. (2) *To bruise, grind, or crush to pieces.* **EX.** (1) Hannibal frendens gemensque, Liv. *Poet. meton.*, Sen. *With acc.*, Plaut.—(2) saxo fruges frendas, Att. in Non.;—faba fresa, Col. **SYN.** **FREUDO**; **FREMO**; **STRIDO**; **STREPO**.—*Frendere*, *to gnash the teeth with anger or pain*; *f. dentibus*, Plaut.—*Fremere*, *to fret and chafe, growl, or make a confused noise*; *cuncti simul ore fremebant*, Virg.—*Stridere*, *to creak, make a sharp, harsh, grating noise*; *cardo foribus stridebat alienis*, Virg.—*Streperē*, *to make a loud noise, resound*; *strepunt aures clamoribus plorantium*, Liv.

FRĒNI (fræni), ōrum. See **FRENUM**.

FRĒNIGER (fræn.), fræ, ōrum, *adj.* (frenum, gero). *Bearing a bridle, bridled, Stat.*

FRĒNO (freno), frē, tr. (frenum). **I. Prop.** (1) *To furnish with or put on a bridle, to bridle*—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *to bridle, as it were, i. e. to pull up, check*. **II. Fig.** (3) *To curb, restrain, check*. **EX.** (1) equites frenatis equis in stationibus disponit, Hirt. B. G.—(2) ventos vinculis et carcere frenat, Virg.—(3) ejus (Clodii) furorē nullis iudiciis f. poteramus, Cic. **SYN.** See **COMIBEO**.

FRENTĀNI, ōrum, *m.* *Frentani*, an Italian tribe in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea, now Abruzzo Citra, Cæs.

FRENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Frentani*; *F. ager*, Liv.

FRĒNUM (fræn.), i, n. (*more frequently in the plur.*, frena, ōrum, *n.*; and *heterocl. in the plur.*, freni, ōrum, *m.* (*akin to frenō*). **I. Prop.** (1) *A bridle, bit or curb*. **II. Meton.** (2) *A curb or bit, restraint, limit, hinderance, check*.—3. *Poet.*: *A steed or charger*, Prop.—4. *Gen.*: *A band, Stat.*—5. *In Anat.*: *Any ligament which binds down or restrains the motion of a part*, Cels. **EX.** (1) *Plur.*: equus, equa, quæ frena recipere solet, Cic. *Sing.*, Hor. *Prov.*: frenum mordere, *to show one's teeth, i. q. to offer resistance, to show fight*; *as, sed ut mones f. momordi*, Cic.—(2) *Plur.*: *ac ne Lycurgi quidem disciplina tenuit illos in hominibus Græcis frenos*, Cic. *Sing.*: *voluptates tenere sub freno*, Sen. **SYN.** **FRENUM**; **CAPISTRUM**.—*Frenum*, *the bit of a bridle, a bit, etc.*, as here.—*Capistrum*, *a halter, head-stall, muzzle*; *frenare ora capistris*, Ov.

FREQUENS, entis, *adj.* *That happens or occurs often, frequent*. **I. Prop.** (1) *Of persons: That is often at a place or with something; that often does a thing*—(2) *Of things and abstract objects: Frequent, common, usual, often occurring, repeated*. **II. Meton.** (3) *Assembled in great numbers, numerous*; *much frequented, visited frequently or by many*—(4) *Filled, full, crowded, populous, well-inhabited*. **EX.** (1)

erat ille Romæ f. in foro, Cic.;—*f. auditor*, *a regular hearer, one who attends regularly*, id.;—*f. te audiui atque affui*, id. *Poet. with inf.*, Stat.—(2) (*senectus*) *caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis*, Cic.;—*iambum et trocheum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles*, id.—(3) *videt frequentes cives atque socios*, Cic.;—*f. fuimus*, id.;—*Senatus f. convenit*, id.;—*populi f. audragiis*, id.—(4) *Abol.*: *frequentissimo theatro*, Cic.;—*Italia frequentior, more thickly populated*, id.;—*f. municipium*, id. **SYN.** See **CREBER**.

FRĒQUENTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (frequens). **I.** (1) *Gen.*: *Frequency, frequent use, a heaping or crowding together*. **II. Esp.** (2) *Same*—(3) *A recapitulation, a summing up, a repetition*. **EX.** (1) *matrimoniorum f.*, Gell.—(2) *In Rhet.*: *f. argumentorum et coacervatio universa*, Cic.—(3) *f. est, quum res in tota causa dispersæ coguntur in unum*, Auct. Her. **SYN.** See **FREQVENTIA**.

FRĒQUENTĀTUS, a, um. **I. pt. of frequento**. **II. Adj.** (1) *Frequent, usual, common*—(2) *Full of, rich or abounding in any thing*. **EX.** (1) *f. pavimenta*, Plin.—(2) *aliud genus est non tam sententiis f. quam verbis volucæ atque incitatum*, Cic.

FRĒQUENTER, adv. (frequens). **I.** (1) *Frequently, often*. **II.** (2) *In great numbers, numerous, by many*. **EX.** (1) *quum f. per eos dies ventituros se esse dixissent, often, repeatedly*. **SYN.** See **SÆPE**.

FRĒQUENTĪA, æ, *f.* (frequens). **I.** (1) *With genit.*: *A being present in great numbers, a great number, numerous assembly, multitude, concourse, throng*. **II.** (2) *Abol.*: *Same*. **EX.** (1) *maxima quotidie f. civium*, Cic.;—*summa hominum f.*, id.;—*f. cœli*, i. e. *density of the air, cleanness*, Vitr.—(2) *domum reduci e campo cum maxima f.*, Cic.;—*f. et plausus*, id. **SYN.** **FREQUENTIA**; **FREQUENTATIO**.—*Frequentia*, *a great company, frequency*; *ex hac hominum f.*, Cic.—*Frequentatio*, *the uniting or pressing of things close*, see *Ex.* (3) under the word.

FRĒQUENTO, frē, tr. (frequens). **I.** (1) *To go or come to often, to visit frequently*. **II.** (2) *To make numerous or populous, to fill, people, occupy*—(3) *Esp.*: [*celebro*]. *To celebrate in great numbers; to frequent*. **EX.** (1) *sermone eorum qui frequentant domum meam*, Cic. *In the pass.*: *si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus)*—(2) *urbes sine hominum cœtu non potuissent frequentari, become peopled*, Cic.;—*Italiæ solitudinem f.*, id.;—*quos quum casu hic dies ad ærarium frequentasset, had assembled in great numbers*, id.;—*accervatim multa frequentans, bringing together, heaping, collecting*, id.—(3) *publicum est, quod civitas universa alpa de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum*, Cic. **SYN.** See **CELEBRO**.

FRESSUS and **FRĒSUS**, a, um, *pt. of frendo.*

FRĒTUM, i, n. (*perh. kindred with ῥῆπος, fr. πῆπος, ῥῆπος, a passage way through the sea*). **I. Prop.** (1) *A strait, channel, sound*—(2) *Esp.*: *The straits between Sicily and Italy*. **II.** 3. *Poet. meton. gen.*: *The sea, Virg.*—4. *The sky*, Enn. ap. Non.—5. *Of spring, as the time of passing from the cold season to a warm one*, Lucr.—6. *Furiousness, heat, glow, vehemence*, Lucr. **EX.** (1) *quid de fretis plura dicam?* Cic.;—*f. angustia*, id.;—*f. Siciliense, the Straits of Sicily*, id.;—*f. nostri maris et Oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall.—(2) *quum se ille septimo die veniasse a freto dixisset*, Cic. **SYN.** See **MARE**.

FRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Confiding in, having confidence in, relying or depending upon, trusting*

in. *With abl.*, Gr. 462, rarely *with dat.*, and *poet. with inf.* *With abl.*: quod vobis f. huic saepe promisi, Cic.—f. intelligentia vestra, id.; —f. ingenio, id. *With dat.*: multitudo hostium, nulli rei præterquam numero f., temere prælium init, Liv. *With inf.*: *Daring, bold*, Stat. SYN. See FURTUS.

2. FRĒTUS, ōs, m. (*for fretum*). *A strait; perangusto fretu divisa*, Cic.

FRĪĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (frio). *That may be rubbed, broken, or crumbled to pieces, friable; f. tophus*, Plin.

FRĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (frico). *A rubbing, friction; f. omnibus vertebis utilis est*, Cels.

FRĪCĀTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). *A rubbing, rubbing off; non erit exacta f.*, Vit.

FRĪCĀTUS, ōis, m. (id.). *A rubbing, rubbing off; emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu*, Plin.

FRĪCIUM, ū, n. (frico). *Tooth-powder*, Plin.

FRĪCO, āre, cūi, cātum and ctum, tr. (frio). *To rub, make smooth; alopecias fricuere tuis capis*, Plin. SYN. See PALPO.

FRICŪO, ōnis, f. (frico). *A rubbing, friction; f. si vehemens fit durari corpus*, Cels.

FRICTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of frico*. II. *pt. of frigo*. *Roasted*.

FRĪGĒ-FACTO, āre, tr. (frigeo, facto). *To make cold, to cool*, Plaut.

FRĪGĒO, ēre, intr. (φρίσσω: *prop.*, to stick out like bristles; hence). I. *Prop.* 1. *To be rigid with cold, to be stiff, to be benumbed*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To be inactive, to stop, to come to a standstill*.—(3) *To be received or treated coolly, to be in no favor with any body*. EX. (2) valde metuo ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic.—(3) plane f., Cic.; —friget patronus, id.; —quum omnia consilia frigerent, remained without effect, id. SYN. FRIGEO; ALGEO.—*Frigeret*, to be benumbed or stiff with cold; plane nunc frigeo, Cic.—*Algere*, to feel cold, to be pained, to starve with cold. *Fig.*: probitas laudatur, et alget, suffers hardships, Juv.

FRĪGĒRO, āre, tr. (frigus). *To cool, to refresh*, Catull.

FRĪGESCO, ēre, frixi, intr. *incept.* (frigeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To become or grow cool or cold*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To lose ardor or energy; to become inactive, languid or faint*.—(3) *To grow cool or cold toward any body, to withdraw one's favor*. EX. (1) ubi f. pedes manusque intelligit, Tac.—(2) vis illa dicendi solvitur et frigescit affectus, Quint.—(3) vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte limina frigescant, receives thee coldly, Pers.

FRĪGĪDĀRIUM, ū, n. I. *A room to cool one's self in after a hot bath, The cooling room*, Vit. II. *Frigidaria, ōrum, A cool pantry or larder*, Lucil. ap. Prisc.

FRĪGĪDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (frigidus). *That serves for cooling; athena super hypocaustum tria sunt componenda, unum calderium, unum tepidarium, tertium f., i. e. containing cold water*, Vit.

FRĪGĪDE, adv. (frigidus). I. (1) *Without force or point, without life or animation, flatly*. II. (2) *Coldly, frigidly, insipidly*. EX. (1) quæ cupiunt, tamen ita f. agunt ut nolle existantur, Cael. ap. Cic.—(2) quæ sunt in Verrem dicta frigidius, Quint.

FRĪGĪDĒ-FACTO, āre, tr. (frigidus, facio). *To cool, make cold*, Plaut.

FRĪGĪDŪLUS, a, um, adj. *dim.* (frigidus). I. *Somewhat cold, cool* (poet.), Virg. II. *Faint, languid*, Catull.

FRĪGĪDUS, a, um, adj. (frigeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Cold, cool, frosty*.—(2) *Exp. of corpses, or of persons in anxiety or fear: Cold, chilled*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Cold, inactive, without ardor or energy; flat, faint, remote, dull, without feeling or affection*.—(4) *Frigid, jejune, insipid, without force or point*. EX. (1) f. flumen, Cic. *Subst.*: Frigida, æ, f. (*sc. aqua*). *Cold water; ne ex hac quidem causa sudanti frigidam bibendam esse*, Cels.—(2) *complexaque f. nati membra*, Ov.; —mibi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg.—(3) T. Juventinus in dicendo pæne f., Cic.; —accusatoribus frigidus utitur, indifferent, without any interest, id.; —f. literas Lepidi, dull, id.—(4) cave in ista tam frigida calumnia delitescas, Cic.; —verba f., id. SYN. FRIGIDUS; GELIDUS; EGELIDUS; GLACIALIS; ALGIDUS.—*Frigidus, cold; f. n. r. fons, etc., as above*.—*Gelidus, cold as ice (gelu)*.—*Egelidus, lukewarm, that causes lukewarmness*.—*Glacialis, glacial, freezing, icy; Placialis hiems*, Hor.—*Algidus, pinching, piercing cold; algida nix*, Catull.

FRĪGO, ēre, xi, ctum, or xum, tr. (φρίγω). *To roast or dry by the fire; to parch; frugunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt*, Plin. SYN. See COQVO.

FRĪGUS, ōris, n. (with the digamma, Gr. Gr. 34, from φρύος). I. *Prop.* (1) *Cold, coldness, frost*.—2. *Exp.* 1. *The cold of winter, winter itself*, Virg.—2. *The coldness of death, death*, Ov.—3. *The chill or cold of fright, cold shivers, or trembling*, Virg. II. *Fig.* (3) *Coldness in business or acting, inactivity, remoteness, indifference*.—(4) *Cool behavior toward friends, diminution of affection, a withdrawing of one's favor*. EX. (1) quum esset victus nudus in . . . frigore, Cic.; —f. vitatur, id.; —frigoris vis pellitur, id.—(3) si Parthi vos nihil calcant, nos hic frigore frigesimus, Cael. ap. Cic.—(4) Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen.

FRĪGŪTĪO, īre, intr. and tr. (akin to fragor). I. *To twitter, to chirp*, Varr. II. *To stammer, to stutter*, Plaut. III. *Tr.*: *To mutter any thing*, App.

FRINGILLA (also frigilla and frinquilla), æ, f. *A kind of small bird, probably a robin-rebreast; but according to others, a chaffinch*, Mart.

FRĪO, āre, tr. (akin to ferio). *To rub, crumble, break into small pieces; ut inter se tritum tarde frietur*, Plin.

FRĪSĪ, ōrum, m., in the Middle Ages Frisones, and Fresones. *Friisii*, a people between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West Friesland.

FRITILLA, æ, f. *A kind of pap used at sacrifices*, Plin.

FRĪTILLUS, i, m. *A dice-box*, Sen.

FRĪVŌLUS, a, um, adj. (frivo). I. (1) *Of little or no worth, worthless, trivial, trifling, poor, pitiful, frivolous*. II. *Subst. plur.*: Frivola, ōrum, n. *Poor or trifling things, trumpery, shabby furniture*, Sen.; Juv. EX. (1) f. hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her. SYN. See FETILIS.

FRĪXUS, a, um, *pt. of frigo*.

FRONDĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (frons, dis). *A lopping or pruning of trees*, Col.

FRONDĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A pruner, vine-dresser*, Plin.; Virg.

FRONDEO, ēre, intr. (id.). *To have leaves, to be in leaf; vitis multa materia frondens*, Col. SYN. FRONDEO; FRONDESCO.—*Frondere, to bear leaves; nunc frondent silvæ*.—*Frondescere, to shoot out leaves, to begin to bear leaves*, Cic.; Virg.

FRONDESCO, ēre, dūi, intr. *incept.* (frondeo). *To put forth leaves, shoot or sprout forth; alia*

verno tempore tepefacta frondescent, Cic. SYN. See FRONDEO.

FRONDEUS, a, um, adj. (frons, dis). Of or covered with leaves or branches; f. corona, Plin.; —f. cuspid, a toothpick made of a twig, Mart. SYN. FRONDEUS, made of leaves; FRONDOSUS, full of leaves.

FRONDIFER (an old form frund.), ġra, ġrum, adj. (frons, fero). That bears leaves, leafy, Lucr.

FRONDOSUS, a, um, adj. (frons). Full of leaves or green boughs, leafy, Ov. SYN. See FRONDEUS.

1. FRONS, frondis, f. (akin to fero), [an old form frons; another form of the nom., fros or frus, Varr.; and frondis, Serv.; Virg.]. I. (1) The foliage of a tree, leaves together with the twigs, a leaf, a green bough, a leafy twig. II. Meton.: A chaplet of leaves or green boughs, Ov. EX. (1) Sing.: ne caules alii in frondem luxuriant, Plin. Pur.: deserta via et inculcata atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic. SYN. See FOLIUM.

2. FRONS, frontis, f. I. Prop. (1) The forehead.—(2) The brow, as denoting affection of the mind.—3. Poet. esp.: The brow as denoting chastity, Pers.—(4) Meton.: The fore part of anything, the front, esp. in the phrase, a fronte, from before, in front, from the front side.—5. The edges of a book, Ov.—6. The periphery of a wheel, Vitr.—7. Breadth in measuring land, Hor. II. Fig. (8) The outside, outer part of anything, the exterior appearance. EX. (1) tanta contractio frontis, Cic.; —frontem contrahere, to knit one's brows, id.; —ut frontem ferias, you may beat your brow (as an expression of vexation), id.—(2) ferre aliquid fronte et vultu bellissime, Cic.; —f. oculi mentiuntur, id.; —f. tranquilla et serena, id. In the plur.: si populo grata est tabella quae frontes aperit hominum mentes tegat, Cic. Prov.: f. occipitio prior est; lit., the brow is before the skull, i. e. the master's eye is worth two other eyes, Plin.—(4) a f. tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic.—(8) Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. SYN. See FACIES.

FRONTALIA, lum, n. (frons). An ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, e. g. of horses, Liv.

FRONTINUS, i, m. Frontinus, a Roman cognomen. 1. Sex. Julius F—, an overseer of the aqueducts under the emperor Nerva, the author of some writings.—2. Julius T—, the author of some writings, viz., De Agrorum Qualitate, and De Limitibus Agrorum.

1. FRONTO, ōnis, m. (frons). One who has a broad forehead, Cic.

2. FRONTO, ōnis, m. Fronto, a Roman proper name; e. g. M. Cornelius F—, a Roman orator of the second century, a native of Cirta in Numidia.

FRUCTIFER, ġra, ġrum, adj. (fructus, fero). Bearing fruit, fertile, Plin.

FRUCTUARIUS, a, um, adj. (fructus). Of or belonging to fruit, bearing fruit, fruitful, Plin.; —used for keeping fruits, Col. SYN. See FRUGIFER.

FRUCTUOSUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Fruitful, bearing fruit, abundant or rich in fruit, productive, profitable, advantageous, useful. II. Fig. (2) s. s. EX. (1) ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura f. esse non potest, Cic.; —ager optimus et f., id.—(2) quum tota philosophia f., nec ulla pars ejus inculcata ac deserta sit, Cic.; —virtutes generi hominum f., id. SYN. See FRUGIFER.

1. FRUCTUS, a, um, pt. of fruor.

2. FRUCTUS, ūs, m. (fruor). I. Abstr.

prop. 1. Enjoyment of any thing.—(2) Fig.: Same. II. Meton. concr. (3) Prop.: The produce of land or trees, i. e. fruit; returns, fruit of one's industry, gain, receipts, reward of one's exertions, profit, earnings.—(4) Fig.: Fruit, i. e. result, effect. EX. (2) hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque lætitiæ duco esse permagnum, for my intellectual enjoyment, Cic.; —f. oculis, feast for the eyes, Nep.—(3) f. prædiorum, Cic.; —ver ostendit f., id.; —cujus f. exercitum alere non posset, i. e. income, id.; —totius anni f., id.—(4) f. pietatis, Cic.; —ex otio f. capere, id.; —diligentiæ f., id.; —divitiarum f., enjoyment of riches, id. SYN. See FRUGES (FRUX).

FRUGALIS, e, adj. (frux). I. Of or belonging to fruit or fruits, App. II. Of persons: Thrifty, careful, economical, provident, frugal, saving; only in the Compar. and Superl. (for the *frug.*, frugi), quum optimus colonus. . . frugalissimus esset, Cic. SYN. See FRUGI.

FRUGALITAS, ūtis, f. (frugalis). I. (1) Temperance, thriftiness, frugality; parsimony; also, moderation, honesty, probity. II. Concr.: for fruges: The fruits of the earth, App. EX. (1) omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed præcipue singularis et admiranda f., Cic.

FRUGALITER, adr. (frugalis). Economically, savingly, moderately, temperately, Cic.

FRUGES, um. See FRUX.

FRUGI, adj. indecl. See FRUX (3).

FRUGIFER, ġra, ġrum, adj. (frux, fero). I. Prop. (1) That bears or produces fruit, fruitful, fertile. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) agri non omnes f. sunt, Cic.; —f. numen i. e. Ceres, Ov.—(2) quum tota philosophia f. nec ulla pars ejus inculcata ac deserta sit, Cic. SYN. FRUGIFER; FRUCTUOSUS; FRUCTUARIUS.—Frugifer, bearing corn or fruit, as above.—Fructuosus, abounding in fruit, fruitful, profitable, beneficial.—Fructuarius, of or belonging to fruit, advantageous.

FRUGIFERENS, entis, adj. for frugifer (id.). That bears fruit, fruitful, fertile, Lucr.

FRUGILĒGUS, a, um, adj. (frux, lego). That gathers corn, an epithet given to the ant, Ov.

FRUGIPARUS, a, um, adj. (frux, pario). That yields fruit, Lucr.

FRUITUS, a, um, pt. of fruor.

FRUMENTARIUS, a, um, adj. (frumentum). I. Of or belonging to corn; also Milit., of or relating to the supply of provisions, fodder or forage. PHRASES: f. res, the commissariat, Cic.; —f. provincia, rich or abounding in corn, id.; —f. lex, a law relating to the selling or distribution of corn at low prices, id.; —f. negotiatores, corn-dealers, Plin.; —f. mensores, corn-measurers. II. Subst.: Frumentarius, ii, m. 1. A corn-dealer, corn-chandler, Cic.—2. In Milit.: A purveyor of corn, commissary of the military stores, Hirt. SYN. See FRUGIFER.

FRUMENTATIO, ōnis, f. (frumentor). I. A providing of corn. In Milit.: A foraging, Cæs. In the plur.: pabulationes f. que, id. II. A distributing of corn, Suet.

FRUMENTATOR, ōris, m. (id.). A forager.

FRUMENTOR, ūri, intr. and tr. dep. (frumentum). I. Intr.: To go foraging; erat eodem tempore et materiæ et f. necesse, Cæs. II. Tr.: To provide with corn, Tert.

FRUMENTUM, i, n. (constr. for frugimentum, from fruges, frux). I. (1) Corn, grain. II. Meton.: frumenta, the stones or grains of figs, Plin. EX. (1) galli turpe esse ducunt f. manu

querere, Cic.; —f. ex agris in loca tuta comportatur, id. SYN. FRUMENTUM; TRITICUM.—Frumentum, *all manner of corn or grain for bread*.—Triticum, *wheat*, Cic.

FRUNDIFER and FRUNDŌSUS. See FROND.

FRŪNISCOR, iaci, frunitus, intr. dep. (a lengthened form of fruor). To enjoy, Plaut.

FRŪNĪTUS, a, um, pl. of fruniscor.

FRUNS, fruntis. See FRONS.

FRŪOR, frūi, fructus and fructus, intr. dep. (akin to fero). I. Gen. (1) To take pleasure or find enjoyment in, to enjoy any thing, to delight in any thing, be delighted with. With abl., rarely with acc. or absol. II. (2) Esp. in Law: To have the use of any thing, to enjoy the usufruct of it. EX. (1) With abl., Gr. 454: suis bonis fruatur qui beatus futurus est, Cic.; —luce f., id.; —aero sempiterno f., id.; —f. vitā, id.; —te fruimur, we enjoy your society. With acc. Gr. 487: ea quæ fructus cumque es, Lucr.; —meo modo ingenium frui, to follow the bent of my own genius, Ter.; —pabulum f., Cat. Absol.: satiatis est expletis jucundius est carere quam f., Cic.—(2) quid? si constat, hunc certis fundis patre vivo f. solitum esse? Cic. SYN. See UTOR.

FRŪSĪNAS, ātis, adj. Of or belonging to Frusino; F. fundus, near Frusino, Cic. Subst. plur.: Frusinates, um, m. The inhabitants of Frusino, Liv.

FRŪSĪNO, ōnis, m. Frusino, a town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Frusinone, Liv.; Juv.

FRŪSTĀTĪM, adv. (frustum). By pieces, in pieces; coquitur in olla, aut f. in patinis, Plin.

FRŪSTĪLLĀTĪM, adv. (frustillum). In or by small pieces, Plaut.

FRŪSTO, āre, tr. (frustum). To cut into bits.

FRUSTRA, adv. (abl. of an obsol. frusus, i. q. frausus from fraudo, with the demonstrative suffix, terus; and so prop., with or by deceit; hence.) I. Prop. (1) In a deceitful manner, deceitfully; erroneously, by mistake. II. Meton. (2) In vain, to no purpose, without any use or effect, without result.—(3) Without object or end, in vain, without reason. EX. (1) f. habere auxilium, to deceive any body, Tac.—(2) neque ipse auxilium suum sepe a viri boni f. implorari patietur, Cic.; —ut illi frustra sint, may he disappointed, Sall.—(3) nec f. quid facere dignum deo est, Cic.; —f. tempus contero, id.; —multum f. laborarunt, id. I. SYN. FRUSTRA; INCASSUM; NEQUIQUAM.—Each of these three adverbs signifies *in vain, to no purpose*, and they seem to have been used indifferently. They, however, admit of the following distinction: Frustra, *when one has not been rewarded for his labor*; suscipere f. laborem, Cic.—Incassum, *when we do not succeed in what we wish to do*; incassum tela jactare, Liv.—Nequiquam, *uselessly*; ac res nequiquam erant repetitæ, Liv. II. FRUSTRA ALIQUID; FRUSTRA ALIQUIS.—A thing; frustra est, *when it is without advantage, without success*; ea res frustra fuit, Sall.—A person; frustra est, *when disappointed in his or her hopes*; illi frustra sint, Sall.

FRUSTRĀMEN, Inis, n. (frustror). Deception.

FRUSTRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). A disappointing, deceiving; frustrationem eam legis tollendæ esse, Liv.

FRUSTRĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). A deceiving, deception, Plaut.

FRUSTRORE, āri, tr. dep. (frustra), [act., frustrare, are]. I. (1) To disappoint, deceive, trick, frustrate. II. Meton. (2) To make vain or useless, to frustrate. EX. (1) In the dep. form.: aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim,

Cic. In the act. form, Plaut. Pass.: frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. With genit., Gell.—(2) imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensis, Col. SYN. See DECIPIO.

FRUSTŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. (frustum). Full of little bits, Plaut.

FRUSTŪLUM, i, n. dim. (frustum). A little piece or bit, App.

FRUSTUM, i, n. (fruur, according to others, akin to frango, frio, ferio). I. Prop. (1) A little piece or bit. II. Meton. (2) Gen.: A piece, as forming the part of a whole. EX. (1) of food: necesse est, offa objecta cadere f. ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic.; —f. esculenta, id.—(2) unde soluta fere ovatio, et singulis non membris sed frustis illata, structura caret, Quint. Facetd.: f. pueri, a bit of a boy, Plaut. SYN. See FRAGMENTUM.

FRŪTECTŌSUS (frutetosus), a, um, adj. (frutectum). Full of bushes, bushy; f. et rubricosus locus, Plin.

FRŪTECTUM (frutetum), i, n. (contr. for fruticetum). A place full of bushes or shrubs, a copse, thicket; rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin.

FRUTEX, icis, m. I. (1) A shrub, bush.—(2) Meton.: The lower part of the trunk of a tree.—3. As a term of reproach: A blockhead, loggerhead, Plaut. II. Esp. 4. A tree resembling a cedar, a native of Phrygia, Plin. EX. (1) f. oleæ, Plin.—(2) quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. SYN. See ARBON.

FRŪTĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (frutico). A sprouting, shooting of sprigs; ita (sc. stolo) appellatur in ipsis arboribus f. inutilis, Plin.

FRŪTĪCESCO, ēre, intr. incept. (frutex). To become bushy, put forth many shoots; quin (hæc arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin.

FRŪTĪCĒTUM, i, n. (id.). A place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket, Suet.

FRŪTĪCO, āre, intr., and FRŪTĪCOR, āri, intr. dep. (frutex). To put forth shoots, become bushy, shoot forth; excisa est arbor, non evulsa; itaque quum fruticetur, vides, Cic.

FRŪTĪCŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Full of shrubs or bushes, bushy; f. aizoum a radice, Plin.

FRUX, frugis, f. (often in the plur., fruges, um), (fruor), [an old form of the nom. sing., frugis, Varr.], (any thing that may be enjoyed as an eatable). I. Prop. (1) The fruit of the earth, produce of the field, especially pulse. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: Fruit or fruits, i. q. result, use, advantage, value.—(3) Of moral character: frugi (probably dat., good for fruit, being of use; frugi aptus or idoneus, serviceable, economical; hence, used as an adj. indecl.), Fit, useful, proper, good, thrifty, temperate, honest, discreet (in the compar. and superl., frugalior and frugalissimus are usual). EX. (1) terra facta frugibus, Cic.; —f. terræ, id.; —ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, id. Sing.: fundit frugem spici ordine structum, Cic.; —ad frugem or ad bonam frugem se recipere, to correct one's self, to reform, Cic.—(2) quantæ fruges industrie sint future, Cic.—(3) frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic.; —cogis me dicere inimicum meum f., id.; —servus f. atque integer, id. Also strengthened by bonæ (Fabius Luscius) satis auctus et permodestus ac bonæ frugi, Cic. Of things and abstract objects: cuius (Brutii) quum frugi servitæ est vita, tum etiam jucundissima conventio, orderly, good, well-conducted, Cic. SYN. I. FRUX, FRUGES; FRUCTUS; FŒTUS; FRUMENTUM.—Fruges is said of corn and of all that the earth produces for our sustenance.—Fructus is said not

only of the produce of the earth, but also of any advantage, enjoyment, use, derived from any thing; fructus prædiorum—apum—virtutis.—Fœtus, is properly said of the young of any living creature; quæ multiplices fœtus procreant, ut sues, canes, etc.; also for fructus, and fig., the productions of the mind.—Frumentum, grain, as means of nourishment. See FRUMENTUM. II. FRUGI; FRUGALIS.—Frugi, useful, etc., as above (3); quis sit frugi, Cic.—Frugalis, frugal, moderate; frugalis villa, a plain country-seat, Varr.

FŪCĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of fūco.* II. *Adj.*: Painted, colored, embellished, adorned; fucati medicamentis candoris, Cic.;—iisdem ineptiis f. sunt illa omnia, id.

1. FŪCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (fucus). Dyed with fucus; si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint.

2. FŪCĪNUS, i, m. *Fucinus*, a lake of Latium in the territory of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano, Virg.; called more usually Lacus F., Liv.

FŪCO, āre, tr. I. (1) *Gen.*: To dye, paint, color. II. *Exp.* (2) *Fig.*: To paint for the sake of beautifying.—3. *Fig.*, Gell. EX. (1) f. tabulas colore, Tac.—(2) corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint.

FŪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (fucus). Painted, colored; counterfeit, pretending, not genuine; ambitiosæ fucosæque amicitia, Cic.

1. FŪCŪS, i, m. (fŭxos). I. A kind of shrub, used by the Romans for dyeing red, Plin. II. *Meton.* (1) *Gen.*: Red dye, purple.—2. *Exp. prop.*: Red paint, Quint.—(3) *Fig.*: Color, paint, i. e. external ornament, false or deceptive appearance, deception, pretence, mere show.—4. A red colored juice, obtained from flowers, i. q. propolis, bee-glue, Virg. EX. (1) infici vestes scimus admirabili fūco, Plin.—(3) in oratoris aut in poetæ cinciunus ac fūco, Cic.;—sine fūco, id.;—si eum qui tibi promiserit, audieris fūcum ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, to deceive, practice deception or fraud, id. SYN. See COLOR.

2. FŪCUS, i, m. A drone-bee, Col.

FUE, *interj.* (an old form, fu, acc. to Charis]. *Fie!* expressing disgust, Plaut.

FŪFIŪS, a. *Festus*, a family name. *Exp.* 1. Q. F.—Calenus, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 692, Cic.;—author of the F. lex, id.—2. An actor.

FŪGA, æ, f. (φυγή). I. *Prop.* (1) A fleeing, flight.—(2) *Exp.*: Flight from one's native country, exile, banishment, transportation.—(3) *Meton. gen.*: A flight, i. e. a swift course or motion, speed. II. *Fig.* (4) A fleeing, i. e. desire of escaping, an avoiding, aversion. EX. (1) fugam ab urbe turpissimam, Cic.;—sese in fugam dare, to take to flight, id.;—in f. se conjicere, id.;—impellere in f., to put to flight.—(2) quid sibi fugam deprecaretur, Cic.;—f. Metelli, id. In the plur.: quoties fugas et cædes jussit princeps, Tac.—(3) Harpalive volucrum fuga prævertitur Eurum, Virg.—(4) laborum et dolorum f., Cic.;—f. laboris, Cic. SYN. FUGA; EFFUGIUM.—Fuga, flight, running away.—Effugium, a way of escape, a way to get off. Effugium mortis, means of escaping death; fuga mortis, the escape itself.

FŪGĀCĪTER, adv. (fugax). By fleeing, with flight, Liv.

FŪGAX, ācis, alij. (fugio). I. *Prop.* (1) Apt to flee or escape, hastening, fleeing, swift, fleet. II. *Fig.* (2) Fleeting, transitory.—(3) With genit.: That avoids or declines any thing. EX. (1) fugacissimus hostis, Liv.—(2) hæc omnia brevia fugacia cueduca existima, Cic.—(3) f. gloriæ, Sen. SYN. FUGAX; FUGITIVUS; ERRO.

—Fugax, swift in flight; cervi fugaces, Virg.—Fugitivus, said of the act, fugitive; servus fugitivus.—Erro, a vagabond, a wanderer; fugitivus et erro, Hor.

FŪGĪENS, entis. I. *pt. of fugio.* II. *Adj.*: That flees or is fleeing, that shuns or avoids; fleeing. *Prop.*: qui vinum f. vendat sciens, debeatne dicere? flut, insipid, Cic. *Fig.*: nemo erat adeo tardus aut f. laboris, afraid of work, Cæs.

FŪGĪO, ěre, fūgi, fūgtum, intr. and tr. (φυγο). I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: To flee, take to flight, escape, avoid, go or run away from, run away.—(2) *Exp.*: To flee, i. e. leave one's native land, go into exile or banishment.—(3) *Meton.*: To flee or pass away quickly, to come to an end.—(4) To flee, disappear or vanish.—(5) *Fig.*: Same. II. *Tr.* (6) *Prop.*: To flee from any thing, to seek, to avoid, to shun, be afraid of.—(7) To escape by avoiding, to escape.—(8) *Fig.*: Same. III. *Pet.* with an objective clause: (9) To avoid or forbear doing any thing, to omit, leave alone, take care not to do, forbear.—(10) *Meton.*: To escape by avoiding or shunning. EX. (1) qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur, Cic.;—f. ex prelio, id. *Prov.*: ita fugias ne præter casum, do not run into the lion's mouth, Ter.—(2) fugiendum de civitate, Quint.—(3) numquam Virgilius diem dicit ire, sed f., quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen.—(4) memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv.—(5) nos naturam sequamur et ab omni quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic.—(6) quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugerit, Cæs.—(7) hæc Quirinus Martis equis Acheionta fugit, Hor.—(8) ignominiam f. ac dedecus, Cic.;—f. vituperationem tarditatis, id.—(9) quid sit futurum eras, fuge querere, Hor.—(10) tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat actem, Cic. *Exp.*: res me fugit, something escapes me, or my notice, is unknown to me, I have it unnoticed; illos id fugerat, Cic.;—hominem amentem hoc fugit, id.;—nisi quæ me forte fugiunt, id. SYN. Fugio; VITO.—Fugere, to fly, to run away swiftly.—Vitare, to avoid, to shun, to beware, go out of the way; columba sæpe quum fugisset milvum, et celeritate pennæ evitasset necem, Plaut.

FŪGĪTANS, antis. I. *pt. of fugio.* II. *Adj.*: Fleeing, escaping, avoiding. With genit., Ter.

FŪGĪTĪVĀRIUS, i, m. (fugitivus). One who looks out for runaway slaves, a kind of catchpole.

FŪGĪTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (fugio). I. (1) That has escaped, fugitive. II. *Subst.* (2) A runaway slave, a fugitive.—(3) In *Milit.*: A soldier that has run away, a deserter. EX. (1) dicitur mihi tuus servus agnostos f. cum Vardeis esse, a runaway slave, Vatin. ap. Cic. With ab: neque tam f. illi (servi) a dominis quam tu ab jure, Cic. With genit.: polliceris, futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris, statimque ad nos evoluturum, Plin.—(2) vivebat cum fugitivis, Cic.—(3) ea res per fugitivos hostibus nunciatur, Cæs. SYN. See FUGAX.

FŪGĪTO, āre, intr. and tr. *freg.* (fugio). I. *Intr.*: To flee in great haste, Ter. II. *Tr.* (1) To flee, avoid, shun.—2. *Pet.*, with an objective clause: To flee any thing, i. e. to omit, forbear doing, Ter. EX. (1) qui questionem fugitant, bona possident, Cic.

FŪGĪTOR, ōris, m. (fugio). A runaway, Plant.

FŪGO, āre, tr. (fugio). To cause to flee, to put to flight, drive away; also, to drive into exile; qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. SYN. See PELLO.

FULCIMEN, *Inis*, *n.* (fulcio). That upon which any thing rests, *a pillar*; also, *a prop, stay, or support, Ov.*

FULCIO, *Ire*, fulsi, fultum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To prop by stays, pillars, or any other kind of support, to keep erect or upright, to bear or carry.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To make strong or firm, to fasten, secure, invigorate, refresh by eating and drinking.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To support, stay, keep up, uphold, countenance, assist.* EX. (1) qui f. putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic.;—vitis fulta, id.—(2) f. stomachum cibo, *to strengthen*, Sen.—(3) veterem amicum suum labentem fulsit re, fortuna, fide, Cic.;—labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam f., id. *SYN.* FULCIO; SUSTINEO; SUSTENTO; MUNIO.—Fulcire, *to prop*, relates to the thing that supports.—Sustinere, *to hold up, support*; titubantes ferula sustinet artus, *Ov.*—Sustentare, *freg.* only figuratively: *To support*; as, s. laborem, moerorem, etc.—Munire, *to fortify, strengthen*; castra, adiutus, iter, etc.

FULCRUM, *i, n.* (fulcio). I. *Prop.*: That upon which any thing rests; *a prop, stay, support, e. g. of a bed or couch, a post*; as, triclitorium pedibus fulerisque, *Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *a couch, bed.* *SYN.* See COLUMEN.

FULGENS, *entis*. I. *pt. of fulgeo*. II. *Adj. fig.*: *Illustrious*; Messala f. juvenis, *Vell.*

FULGENTER, *adv.* (fulgens). I. *Prop.*: *Resplendently*; quia sic fulgentius radiat, *Plin.* II. *Fig.*: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, *Plin.*

FULGENTIUS, *li, m.* Fulgentius; Fabius Planciades F—, a Roman mythologist and grammarian in the beginning of the 6th century.

FULGĒO, *ĕre*, fulsi, *intr.* [*poet. 3d conj.*, fulgit, *Lucr.*; fulgĕre, *id.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To lighten, flush, to throw or cast lightning.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To be bright, brilliant, said of the brilliant orations of Pericles.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Prop.*: *To glitter, glisten, shine brightly, beam, be resplendent.*—(4) *To shine, be conspicuous or illustrious, to distinguish one's self.* EX. (1) si fulserit, si tonuerit, etc., Cic.;—Jove fulgente, *id.*—(2) qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, numquam ab Aristophane poeta f. dictus esset, Cic.—(3) qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ, Cic.—(4) fulgebant jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, *Nep.* *SYN.* FULGEO; SPLENDEO; LUCEO; NITEO; CORUSCO; RADIO; RUTILO; MICO.—Fulgere, *to shine, glitter, to emit a bright, blinding light*; f. auro, purpura. Splendere, *to shine with a pure brightness*; splendens purius marmore, *Hor.*—Lucere, *to give light, so as to make visible*; luna lucet, Cic.—Nitere, *to shine with a gentle brightness, from a pure, smooth, bright, or oily surface*; nitent unguentis.—Coruscare, *to glitter as lightning, flash*; flamma inter nubes coruscat, Cic. *Tr.*: hastamque coruscat, *Virg.* shakes.—Radiare, *to radiate, send forth rays*; luna radiantis, *Virg.*—Rutilare, *to shine like gold*; aurum rutilat, *Plin.*—Micare, *to sparkle as the diamond, or like a bright substance placed in the sun moving with a brisk, quivering motion*; crebris micat ignibus æther, *Virg.*; also *to move briskly*.

FULGETRUM, *i, n.* (fulgeo). *Summer lightning, Sen.*

FULGĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (fulgeo). *Shining, glittering, Lucr.*

FULGOR, *ŏris, m.* (fulgeo). I. (1) *Lightning, a flash of lightning (mostly poet. for fulgur).* II. *Meton.* (2) *Prop.*: *Brightness, splendor, gleam, effulgence.*—(3) *Concr.*: *A brilliant star or constellation.*—(4) *Fig.*: *Splendor, glory, dignity.* EX. (1) (anhelitus terre) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere, Cic.

—(2) cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic.—(3) salutaris ille f. qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.—(4) omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebris obduxit, *Quint.* *SYN.* See FULMEN.

FULGUR, *ŏris, n.* (id.). I. (1) *A flash of summer lightning.* II. *Meton.* (2) *(for fulmen). A flash of lightning that strikes.*—3. *(for fulgor). Splendor, sheen, effulgence, Lucr.* EX. (1) fulgurum vi, Cic.;—fulgura interperantes, *id.*—(2) *Exp.*: Condere fulgur, *to bury an object struck with lightning, Juv.* *SYN.* See FULMEN.

FULGŪRĀLIS, *e, adj.* (fulgur). *Of or belonging to lightning*; f. et rituales libri, treating on lightning as an omen, Cic. *SYN.* FULGŪRALIS; FULMINEUS.—Fulguralis, *of or belonging to lightning.*—Fulmineus, *of or belonging to thunder, i. e. lightning which strikes.*

FULGŪRĀTĪO, *ŏnis, f.* (fulguro). *A flash of summer lightning*; f. est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, *Sen.* *SYN.* See FULMEN.

FULGŪRĀTOR, *ŏris, m.* (id.). *An interpreter of lightning as an omen, Cic.*

FULGŪRĪO, *Ire, intr.* and *tr.* (fulgur). I. *Intr.*: *To lighten, Næv. ap. Non.* II. *Tr.*: *To strike with lightning, Plaut.*

FULGŪRO, *ĕre, intr.* used impersonally (fulgur). I. (1) *Prop.*: *To lighten (more rare than fulgeo).* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of brilliancy of speech: To shine.*—3. *To shine, beam, glitter, glisten, Stat.* *SYN.* See SCINTILLO.

FŪLĪO, *Inis, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Soot.* II. *Meton.* 2. *A kind of black powder or cosmetic (stibium), Juv.* EX. (1) idem tamen, quasi fuligine abstersa, reliquis diebus in Capitolio præclara senatusconsulta fecisti, Cic.

FULLO, *ŏnis, m.* I. 1. *A fuller, Plin.*—2. The title of a mime composed by Laberius, *Gell.* II. *A white spotted beetle, Plin.*

FULLŌNĪA, *æ, f.* (fullo), (*æ, ars*). The trade or business of a fuller, *Plin.*

FULLŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* (fullo). *Of or belonging to a fuller*; f. ars, the art or business of a fuller, *Plin.*

FULMEN, *Inis, n.* (*contr. for fulgimen*, fulgmen). I. *Prop.* (1) *Lightning that descends and strikes any thing, a thunderbolt.* II. *Fig.* (2) *A shock, violent stroke*; hence, an overwhelming calamity or misfortune.—3. *Any irresistible power that carries every thing before it.* EX. (1) si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse f., Cic.;—inter fulmina et tonitrua, *id.*;—ictu fulminis deflagrare, *id.*;—fulmine percussus.—(2) non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac pene fulminibus ipsis obivum ferre conservandorum civium causâ, Cic. *Of the power of oratory*: quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina, Cic. *SYN.* FULMEN; FULGOR; FULGOR; TONITRU; FULGETRUM; FULGURATIO.—Fulmen, *as above* (1).—Fulgur, *lightning, a sudden flash before thunder.*—Fulgor, *a glittering brightness (also for fulgur).*—Tonitru, *thunder, a rumbling, terrifying sound.*—Fulgetrum and Fulgetru, *a flash that pierces a cloud in hot weather.*—Fulguratio, *lightning appearing in the clouds, the flash, or the lightning itself.* Fulguratio ostendit ignem; fulminatio emittit, *Sen.*—Fulmen, telum ipsum quod emittitur; fulgur, coruscatio cum fulmine; fulgetrum, fulgor tantum sine fulmine, *G. D.*

FULMENTA, *æ, f.* (*contr. for fulcimenta, from fulcio*). I. *A prop or support, e. g. of a building, Cat.* II. *Exp.*: The heel or sole of a shoe.

FULMENTUM, *i, n.* (*contr. for fulcimentum*,

from fulcio). I. *Gen.*: *A support, stay, prop, Vitr.* II. *Esp.* of a bed or couch; *a bed-post.*

FULMİNATIO, ōnis, *f.* (fulmino). *A darting of lightning, a fulminating; fulguratio ostendit ignem, f. emittit, Sen.*

FULMINEUS, a, um, *adj.* (fulmen). I. *Prop.* *Of or belonging to lightning* (poet.), Ov.; Hor. II. *Fig.*: *Gleaming like lightning, destructive, Ov.* SYN. See FULGURALIS.

FULMĪNO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (fulmen). I. *Intr. prop.* (1) *To lighten, to hurl or cast forth lightnings* (for fulgeo). II. *Tr. prop.* and *fig.* (2) *To strike, kill, or blast with lightning*, Plin. EX. (1) *minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Fig., Ov.*—(2) *Prop.*, Plin. *Fig.*: *fulminatus hac pronuntiatione in lectulum decidi, thunder-struck, Petr.*

FULTŪRA, æ, *f.* (fulco). I. *Prop.* (1) *A prop, stay, support.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A strengthening, refreshing.* EX. (1) *fundamenta pro fultura et substructione funguntur, Col.*—(2) *corpore vaco, cuius fulturis animus sustinetur, Plin.* SYN. See COLUMEN.

FULTUS, a, um, *pt.* of fulcio. SYN. FULTUS; FRETUS; NIXUS.—Fultus, borne up, supported, propped.—Fretus, only *fig.*: *resting on something, i. e. trusting to, relying upon; f. intelligentia vestro, Cic.*—Nixus (niti), *leaning on, resting on; hastili nixus, Cic.* Innocentia freti, nobilitate nixi, potentia fulti, Cic.

FULVĪA, æ, *f.* Fulvia, the daughter of M. Fulvius Bambalio, who was in turn the wife of P. Clodius, C. Curio, and M. Antonius, Cic.

FULVIUS, a, m. and *f.* Fulvius, a Roman family name, Cic. *Esp.*: M. F.—Flaccus, a friend of C. Gracchus who was killed with him.

FULVUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of a deep yellow color, reddish-yellow, gold-colored; f. boves, Plin.*

FUMARIUM, ii, *n.* (fumus). *A chamber in which wine was mellowed by smoke, Col.*

FUMĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (fumus). *Full of smoke, smoky, smoking, Virg.*

FUMĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: *Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoking; as, f. caligo, Plin.* II. *Meton.* 1. *Smoke-colored; as, f. cautes, Plin.*—2. *Smelling of smoke; as, f. virus, Plin.* SYN. See FUMOSUS.

FUMĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* (fumus, fero). *Emitting or producing smoke, smoking, Virg.*

FUMĪFICO, āre, *intr.* (fumus, facio). *To cause or emit smoke, Plaut.*

FUMĪFICUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Causing or emitting smoke, smoking* (poet.), Ov.

FUMĪGO, āre, *tr.* and *intr.* (fumus, ago). I. *Tr.* (1) *To cause to smoke, to fumigate.* II. *Intr.* 2. *To produce or emit smoke, to smoke, Gell.*

FŪMO, āre, *intr.* (fumus). *To emit smoke, to smoke, fume; recenti fossione terram f. calentem, Cic.*—quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, smoked, fumed (with the viands of a feast), Cic.

FŪMŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoked.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Smelling of smoke, smoky.*

EX. (1) *f. imaginis* (blackened by smoke), Cic.—(2) *f. de frutem, Plin.* SYN. FUMOSUS; FUMIDUS.—Fumosus, *that has been smoked, made black with smoke.*—Fumidus, *that smokes; tæda fumida.*

FŪMUS, i, m. I. (1) *Smoke, fume, vapor.* II. *Fig.* 2. *Smoke* (as an image of destruction), Hor. EX. (1) *ibi hominem ingenuum fumo exeruatam, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Prov.* 1. *tendere de fumo ad flammam, out of the frying-pan into the fire, Amm.*—2. *fumum or fumos*

vendere, to sell smoke, i. e. to amuse with empty promises, to deceive, Mart.

FŪNĀLE, is, n. (funis). I. (1) *A thong or cord of a sling.* II. (2) *A wax taper or torch.*—3. *Meton.*: *A chandelier* (candelabrum), Ov. EX. (1) *funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv.*—(2) *C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic.* SYN. See FAX.

FŪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *Of a cord or rope; f. equus, a horse that is not yoked to a carriage, but joined by a trace, a trace-horse, Suet.*

FŪNAMBŪLUS, i, m. (funis, ambulo). *A rope-dancer, Suet.*

FUNCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (fungor). I. *Gen.*: *A performing, executing, or discharging; a function; as, labor est quedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris f., Cic.*—muneris f., id. *Meton.* of things.

FUNCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of fungor.

FUNDA, æ, *f.* (fundo). I. (1) *A sling.* II. *Meton.*: 2. *A drag-net, or fishing-net, loaded with leaden balls at its edges, Virg.*—3. *The bezel of a ring, Plin.* EX. (1) *inde fundis ... hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Cæs.*

FUNDĀMEN, inis, n. (2. fundo). *A foundation* (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in the plur.).

FUNDĀMENTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A foundation, base, groundwork* (mostly used in the plur.). II. *Fig.* (2) *s. s.* EX. (1) *In the Sing., Plaut.*—Plur.: *sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem vestibulo privaret, Cic.*—(2) *Sing.*: *meo judicio pietas f. omipium virtutum, Cic.*—*f. justitiæ est fides, id. Plur.*: *f. libertatis, Cic.* SYN. See BASIS.

FUNDĀNIUS, a, m. or *f.* Fundanius, a Roman family name; *a. g. C. F.*—a friend of Cicero's, defended by him, Cic.;—Fundania, æ, *f.* The wife of Varro, Varr.

FUNDĀTOR, ōris, m. (fundo). *A founder.*

FUNDĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of fundo. II. *Adj.*: *Firm, durable; quo fundator erit ex arenato directura, etc., Vitr.*

FUNDI, ōrum, m. Fundi, a town on the coast of Latium, near the *Via Appia*, between Formiæ and Terracina, now Fondi, Cic.

FUNDĪTO, āre, *tr. freq. intens.* (fundo). I. *To hurl as with a sling, etc., to sling at, Plaut.* II. *Fig.*: *f. verba, Plaut.*

FUNDĪTOR, ōris, m. (funda). *A slinger* (plur.: a kind of light-armed troops), Cæs. SYN. See SAGITTARIUS.

FUNDĪTUS, adv. (fundus). I. *Prop.* (1) *From the foundation.*—(2) *Fig.*: *From the foundation or bottom, i. e. entirely, completely, totally.* II. *Meton.* 3. *At the bottom, below, in the depth, Lucr.* EX. (1) *id* (monumentum) *f. delevit, Cic.*;—*Carthaginem f. austulerunt, id.*—(2) *præcepta f. evertunt amicitias, Cic.*—*Lacedæmonios f. vicit, id.* SYN. FUNDITUS; RADICITUS, ERADICITUS.—Funditus, *as here* (2).—Radicitus, *to the very root.*—Eradicitus, *from the very end of the roots; non radicitus quidem hercle, verum etiam eradicitus, Plaut.*

1. **FUNDO**, āre, fudi, fūsum, *tr.* (χέω or χέωμι). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of liquids: To pour, pour out, spill, shed.*—(2) *Esp. of metals: To melt, found, cast, make liquid; to make by casting or founding.*—(3) *In Medic.*: *f. alqm.* *To open the bowels by medicine.*—4. *Meton.*: *To sprinkle, moisten, wet, Tib.*—(5) *Of solid bodies, Gen.*: *To pour out in abundance, to spread, extend, diffuse, throw, hurl.*—(6) *Esp.*: *To bring forth, produce* (easily or copiously).—(7) *To throw or cast to the ground* (in a hostile manner or otherwise), *to overthrow,*

roul, vanquish. II. *Fig.* (8) *Gen.*: *To spread, enlarge, or extend itself.*—(9) *Exp.* of style: *To rush forth, to flow, to be fluent.* EX. (1) *Mercurium e patera sanguinem visum esse f.*, Cic. *Middle*: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic.—(2) *exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosior ratio*, Plin.—(3) *si compresserit algum morbus aut fuderit*, Cels.—(5) *picem reliquasque res quibus ignis excitari potest fundebant*, Cæs. *Middle*: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread itself*, Cic.—(6) *f. flores aut fruges*, Cic.—(7) *magnas copias hostium f.*, id.—(8) *tum se latius fundit orator*, *enlarges*, Cic.—(9) *grave plerumque carmen f.*, Cic.;—poetarum more verba f., id. SYN. FUNDO; EFFUNDO; DIFFUNDO.—Fundere, *as here* (1), (2), (7), (8).—Effundere, *to scatter, waste, exhaust*; effundere animam, spiritum, vitam, *to expire*.—Diffundere. *Of liquids: To pour out, spill*; also, *fig.*, *to spread abroad*.

2. FUNDO, Ære, tr. (fundus). I. *Prop.* 1. *To furnish with a bottom, to bottom*, Ov.—2. *Meton. gen.*: *To fasten, secure, make firm*, Virg. II. *Fig.* 3. *To found, lay the foundation of any thing, to consolidate*; nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic. SYN. See EDIFICIO.

FUNDUS, i, m. (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *The bottom of any thing, ground.*—2. *Meton.* (a part for the whole): *A goblet, cup*, Mart.—(3) *Exp.*: *A piece of ground, a field, farm, estate.* II. *Fig.* 4. *Gen.*: *fundo, from the bottom*, Virg.—(5) *Exp.*: *One that approves of a thing or ratifies it.* EX. (1) *armarii fundum exsecuit*, *the bottom of a press or chest*, Cic. *Prov.*: largitio fundum non habet, *has no boundary or limit*.—(2) *cui nostrum non licet fundus nostros obire?* Cic.—(3) *nisi is populus f. factus esset*, Cic. SYN. FUNDUS; TERRITORIUM.—Fundus, *as here* (1), (2), (3).—Territorium, *a territory, land lying within the bounds of a city, or that belongs in common to a town*, Cic.

FUNEBRIS, e, adj. (funus). I. *Prop.*: *Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal*; as, f. epulum; f. concio, Cic. *Subst.*: Funebria, ium, n. *A funeral, Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *That occasions funerals; deadly, mortal, mournful, calamitous*; f. bellum, Hor. SYN. FUNEBRIS; FUNEREUS; FERALIS.—Funebris, *as I.*—Funereus, *ominous of funerals*; f. bubo.—Feralis, *concerning the dead*; f. epulæ, Plin.

FUNERĒUS, a, um, adj. (funus), (*poet. for funebris*). I. *Prop.*: *Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal*, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *Deadly, mortal, calamitous*, Ov. SYN. See FUNEBRIS.

FUNĒRO, Ære, tr. (funus). I. *To bury, inter* (with a solemn procession), Plin. II. *Meton.* (consequent for the antecedent): *Funeratus*, a, um, *carried to the grave, i. e. killed, slain*; f. arboris ictu, Hor.

FUNĒSTO, Ære, tr. (funestus). *To pollute or stain* (by murder), *to contaminate*; humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic.

FUNĒSTUS, a, um, adj. (funus). I. *Tr.* or *Act.* (1) *Occasioning death or any great destruction, calamity, or misfortune*; hence, *deadly, dangerous, dreadful, dire, mournful, dismal, calamitous*. II. *Intr.* or *Pass.* 2. *Polluted by a dead body*; as, domus, familia f., *in mourning*, Liv.; Ov.—3. *Fraught with death, mourning, calamity, or misfortune*; hence, *ominous, inauspicious, unlucky*, etc.; as, f. familia, *in mourning*, Cic.; *Prop.* EX. (1) *ad ejus funestam securem esse servatos*, Cic.;—funestus ignes, id. *With dat.*: funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! Cic. SYN. FUNESTUS; FATALIS; FATIFER.—Funestus, *as here* (1).—Fatalis, *fatal, ordered by fate*.—Fatifer, *destructive, mortal*; f. ensis, Virg.

FUNGĒNUS, a, um, adj. (fungus). *Of a mushroom or fungus, Plaut.*

FUNGOR, fungi, functus, dep. I. *Gen.* (1) *To occupy one's self with, or be occupied or engaged in any thing; to do, execute, perform, administer, discharge, observe, fulfil, perform an office, duty, or function, to execute, etc.* II. *Exp.* (2) *To perform, accomplish, fulfil any duty that devolves upon one.* EX. (1) *With abl.* Gr. 484, muneribus f. corporis, Cic. (*With acc.*, ingentia munera fungi, Lucil. in Non.—*In the fut. part. pass.*, muneris fungendi gratia).—(2) *quid oratorem ipsum orationis nomine muneris in republica f. ac sustinere velitis*, Cic. SYN. FUNGOR; DEFUNGOR; PERFUNGOR.—Fungi, *to discharge an office*.—Defungi, *to go through with a business, to be rid of it*.—Perfungi, *a stronger term than defungi, to be quite rid of, etc.*

FUNGUS, i, m. I. *A mushroom, fungus*, Hor.; Plin. II. *Meton.* 1. *As a term of reproach: A blockhead, loggerhead*, Plaut.—2. *A fungous protuberance or excrescence on the body*; fungo simile ulcus, Cels.—3. *The snuff of a candle.*

FŪNĪCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (funis). *A little rope or cord, a string*, Cic.

FŪNIS, is, m. (f., Locr.). I. *A cord, rope, line*, Cæs. *Prov.* 1. *funem ducere or sequi, to lead the rope or follow it, i. e. to rule, command; or to obey*, Hor.—2. *funem reducere, to draw back the rope, i. e. to retract what one has said*, Pers. SYN. See RESTITIS.

FŪNUS, ōris, n. (γόνοϛ, others fr. funis; *prop.*, *any thing that is drawn or moved along*; hence, *exp.*) I. *Prop.* (1) *A funeral, a burial or interment attended by a solemn procession, funeral ceremonies, obsequies*.—2. *Meton. poet.*: *A dead body, corpse*, Virg.; Hor.—(3) *Death, esp. if caused by an act of violence*; hence, *murder, assassination*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Destruction, ruin, death*. EX. (1) *f. quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias colonostandas*, Cic.;—*venire in f.*, id.;—*funere efflari, to be buried*, id.—(3) *ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satiatur*, Cic.—(4) *casum illum meum f. esse reipublicæ*, Cic. SYN. 1. See EXSEQUIÆ.—2. Funus, See CORPUS.

FŪO, Ære. See SUM.

FŪR, fūris, c. (akin to γοῖρ). I. *Prop.* (1) *A thief*. II. *Meton.* *as a term of contempt: Thief, knave, rascal*, Plaut.; Virg. EX. (1) *nocturnum furem*, Cic.;—*f. magnus, i. e. an extortioner*. SYN. FUR; LATRO.—Fur, *one who steals without violence*.—Latro, *a robber, highwayman, a cut-throat*.

FŪRĀCĪTAS, ōtis, f. (furax). *An inclination to stealing, a thievish disposition*, Plin.

FŪRĀCĪTER, adv. *Thievishly*; domos, naves f. scrutare, Cic.

FŪRAX, ōcis, adj. (1 furor). *Inclined to stealing, of a thievish disposition*; in furace servo, Cic. SYN. FURAX, *as here*.—FURNCULUS, dim., *a little thief*, Cic.

FURCA, æ, f. I. 1. *A two-pronged fork*, Cæs.;—*a forked prop used in mines*; *a two-pronged instrument on which burdens were carried*; *a kind of crochet serving as a support of the seats in a theatre*, Liv.—(2) *An instrument of torture composed of two pieces of wood in the form of a V or II, which pressed upon the neck of a culprit while his hands were bound to the two ends*.—(3) *A gallows in the shape of a V*.—4. *A forked yoke for taming young bullocks*, Varr.—5. *Furcæ cancrorum, claws*.—6. *F. Caudinæ, Caudine Forks or Pusses*, the narrow pass or defile of Caudium, usually called *Furcula Caudinæ* (q. v.), Val. Max. EX. (2) *servum quidam*.

paterfamilias sub furca cæsum medio egerat Circo, Liv.—(3) canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. SYN. See CATX.

FURCIFER, *furi*, *m.* (furca, fero). *One that carries a furca; hence used as a term of reproach, slave, rascal, villain, scoundrel; id tu tibi f., sumes? Cic.*

FURCILLA, *æ, f. dim.* (furca). *A little fork; quoniam f. extrudimur, Cic.*

FURCILLO, *fr̄e, tr.* (furcilla), (to support, as it were, with a furca). *To support, fig., Plaut.*

FURCULA, *æ, f.* (furca). I. *A forked prop or stay, used to support an undermined wall.* II. *Furculæ Caudinæ, two narrow passes in the shape of a V, near Caudium, where the Roman army (A. U. C. 434) was shut up by the Samnites, now Val d'Arpaja, Liv.*

FŮRENS, *entis*. I. *pt. of furo.* II. *Adj.: Raging, mad, furious.* SYN. FURENS; FURIOSUS; FURIBUNDUS; FURIATUS; FURIALIS.—FURENS, *one thrown into a violent passion, raging.*—FURIOSUS, *habitually furious.*—FURIBUNDUS, *in a violent rage, raging mad.*—FURIATUS, *made mad, provoked to fury.*—FURIALIS, *of or pertaining to furies, or to furious people, Cic.*

FŮRENTER, *adv.* (furens). *Madly, furiously; f. irasci, Cic.*

FURFUR, *ŭris, m.* I. *Bran (in the sing. and plur.), Plaut.* II. *Meton.: Small scales on the skin, the head, etc.; fœdo cutis furfure.*

FŮRĬÆ, *ŕum* (rarely *ŕing.*), *f.* (furo). I. *Rage, madness, fury, violent passion, raging or furious anger; furias concipere, to become furious.* II. (2) *Also, nom. prop. Furie, the three goddesses of revenge (Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone), the Furies, Eumenides.*—(3) *Meton. gen.: Furies, tormentors.* Also in the *ŕing.*, of violent or dangerous persons: *illa f. ac pestis patriæ, Cic.* EX. (2) *F. deæ sunt speculatrices, Cic.*—(3) *cos ad aliquid furie quædam incitaverunt, Cic.* SYN. FŮRĬÆ; DIRÆ; EUMENIDES.—Furie, *the Furies, avengers of evil deeds, by causing disquiet within the malefactor: they are the personified bad conscience. They are called Diræ, as bringing woe, the terrific.*—Eumenides, *the gracious, poet., when, from reverential fear, their true name was not pronounced.*

FŮRĬALIS, *e, adj.* (furie). I. *Intr.: Furious, raging, outrageous, dreadful, dire; f. illa vox, Cic.* II. *Tr.: To put in a rage, Cic., Poet.* SYN. See FURENS.

FŮRĬALĬTER, *adv.* (furialis). *Ragingly, outrageously, Ov.* SYN. See FURIOSE.

FŮRĬANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Furius, Gell.* Subst.: *Furiani, ŕum, m.* *The soldiers of M. Furius Camillus, Liv.*

FŮRĬBUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (furo). I. (1) *Furious, raging, outrageous, mad.* II. (2) *Inspired, enthusiastic.* EX. (1) *f. homo ac perditus (Cædicius), Cic.*—(2) *hæriolorum et vatum f. predicationes, Cic.* SYN. See FURENS.

FŮRĬNUS, *a, um, adj.* (fur). *Of thieves, Plaut.*

FŮRĬO, *ŕe, tr.* (furie). *To enrage, infuriate, madden, inspire (poet.), Ov.*

FŮRĬOSE, *adv.* (furius). *Furiously, madly; alqd f. facere, Cic.* SYN. FURIOSE; FURIALITER.—Furiose, *as here.*—Furialiter, *after the manner of the Furies, like a madman, Ov.*

FŮRĬOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (furie). *Full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious (whether actually deprived of reason or otherwise); te non furiosum, non mente captum putem, Cic.;—cupiditas effrenata ac f., id.* SYN. See FURENS.

FŮRĬUS (an old form Fusius), *a.* A Roman family name. I. *M. F.—Camillus, the liberator of Rome from the Gauls, Cic.* Others in *Cic., Cæs., etc.* II. *Adj.: Furius (Fusius), a, um, of or belonging to Furius (Fusius); cedo mihi leges Atinias, F., Fufias, Cic.*

FURNĀRIA, *æ, f.* (furnus). *A bake-house; the business of a baker, Suet.*

FURNĬUS, *a.* A Roman family name, *e. g.* C. F.—, a friend of Cicero, Cic.

FURNUS [fornus, Varr. ap. Non.], *i, m.* (related to fornax). *An oven, Plaut.; Hor.* SYN. See CLIBANUS.

FŮRO, *ŕe, ŕi, intr.* *To rage, to be mad or out of one's mind, to act like a madman; to be transported with passion, to rave, be furious; hence, to be inspired, e. g. of a soothsayer: Ajacem Orestem f. dicimus, Cic.;—f. luctu filii, id.;—dulce mihi est f., to indulge in recd., to recd., Hor. With acc., Virg.* SYN. See DELIRO.

I. FŮROR, *ŕi, tr. dep.* (fur), [sup., furatum, Plaut.; furatus, in pass. sense, App.]. I. (1) *To steal, take away by stealth, to pilfer; also of literary theft or plagiarism.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To obtain by stealth, to remove secretly or by stealth.* EX. (1) *solet hæc, quæ rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisit, Cic.*—(2) *non enim furatus esse civitatem dicitur, Cic.* SYN. FUROR; LATROCINOR.—Furari, *to steal secretly, and without violence.*—Latrocinari, *gen., to commit robbery, to take another's property by violence.*

FŮROR, *ŕis, m.* (furo). I. *Madness, fury, rage, violent passion, furious or passionate conduct, extravagance, vehement desire; cuius f. conseriderit, Cic.;—se comitem illius furoris præbuit, id.* Also of the inspiration of a soothsayer or a prophet, Cic.;—*a strong or ardent desire, Sen.* II. *Furor, personified as a deity, the attendant of Mars, Sil.* SYN. FUROR; INSANIA; RABIES.—Furor, *fury, madness.*—Insania, *extravagance; means less than furor.*—Rabies, *rage, prop. of dogs, but said of men; rabies edendi, ravenous hunger*

FURTĬFĬCUS, *a, um, adj.* (furtum, facio). *Theftish, Plaut.*

FURTIM, *adv.* (furtum, stealing). *By stealth, secretly, privily, clandestinely; ut f. decemviris traditur Cic.* SYN. See CLAM.

FURTĬVE, *adv.* *By stealth, secretly; quidam f. agunt gratias, Sen.* SYN. See CLAM, from

FURTĬVUS, *a, um, adj.* (furtum). I. *Prop.* (1) *Stolen, pilfered.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.: Done by stealth, secret, clandestine, hidden.* EX.

(1) *noctu tamquam furtiva, Liv.*—(2) *furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic.;—f. nox, favoring secrecy.*

FURTUM, *i, n.* (fur). I. *Prop.* (1) *Stealing, theft, robbery.* II. *Meton* (2) *Concr.: A thing that is stolen.*—(3) *Gen.: Any thing hidden or secret, artifice, trick, stratagem.*—4. *Esp.: Stolen lore, or a stolen meeting of lovers, an intrigue (mostly in the plur.).* Ov. EX. (1) *f. facere (alculi), Cic.*—(2) *quæ furta sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic.*—(3) *ne furtum cessationis quævisse videaris, a subterfuge, pretext, pretence, Q. Cic.; hence, Furto, adv. (l. q. furtim). Secretly, clandestinely, Plin.*

FŮRUNCŬLUS, *i, m. dim.* (fur). *A paltry or petty thief, a pilferer; olim f. nunc etiam rapax, Cic.* SYN. See FURAX.

FURVUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Dark-colored, dark, dusky, gloomy, Hor.; Ov.;—also, dressed in black, Prop.* II. *Fig.: Terrible, frightful; furvum diem, Sen.*

FUSCATOR, *ŕis, m.* *One that darkens, Luc.*

FUSCINA, *æ, f.* (related to *furca*). A three-pronged instrument, a trident; dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic.

FUSCO, *äre, tr.* and *intr.* (fuscus). I. *Tr.*: To make dark or dusky; to blacken, obscure (poet.), Ov. II. *Intr.*: To become dusky, Stat.

FUSCUS, *a, um, adj.* (related to *furrus*). I. (1) Of a dark brown color, blackish, dark, dusky. —(2) Meton. of the voice: Horace, *low*. EX. (1) purpura plebeia ac pene f., Cic. —(2) vocis genus fuscum, Cic. II. *Fuscus*, *i, m.* A Roman family name; e. g. *Aristius F.*—a friend of Horace, Hor.

FŪSE, *adv.* I. (1) Widely. II. (2) Copiously, at length, diffusely. EX. (1) (manus) paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint.—(2) quæ f. olim disputabantur, Cic.

FŪSILIS, *e, adj.* (fundo). Molten, fluid, liquid; ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere cuperunt, i. e. of soaked clay, afterward made red-hot, Cæs.

FŪSIO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). A pouring out; of ejus animi fusionem universam, effusion, emanation.

FUSTIS, *is, m.* (abl. usually *fusti*; fuste, Hor.). A long knotty piece of wood, a cudgel, stick, staff; male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic.;—saligno f., Hor. SYN. See VERBER.

FUSTITŪDĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (fustis, tundo). A fictitious comic word: Cudgel-bumping; fustitudine insolens, i. e. ergastula, where slaves are cudgelled, Plaut.

FUSTŪĀRIŪM, *li, n.* (fustis). A military capital punishment, a cudgelling to death inflicted on deserters, etc.; f. meruerunt legiones, Cic.

1. **FŪSUS**, *a, um*. I. *pt.* of fundo. II. *Adj.* (1) Prop.: Spread out, extended.—(2) Fig.: Diffuse. EX. (1) (aer) tum f. et extenuatus, Cic.—(2) genus sermonis non f. ac proliuus, Cic.

2. **FŪSUS**, *i, m.* A spindle, Plin.

FŪTĀTIM, *adv.* Copiously, Plaut.

FŪTILE, *adv.* Vainly, uselessly, Plaut.; from

FŪTĪLIS, *e, adj.* (fundo). I. Prop.: That may be easily poured out; meton.: Not stable, not durable, transient, Phædr. II. Fig.: That cannot be relied upon, vain, empty, not good of its kind, poor, worthless; servon'... futili, Ter.;—vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. SYN. FUTILIS; FRIVOLUS.—Futiles, that pours out. Fig.: homo f., an inconsiderate man.—Frivolus (frīo), prop., brittle, easy to be broken. Fig.: Frivolous, worthless; f. sermo, Cic.

FŪTĪLTAS, *ātis, f.* (futilis). Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity; et plena sunt futilitatis summaque levitatis, Cic.

FŪTO, *äre, absol. freq.* of fundo, to pour often, whence confuto (confund, to confound), to confute; refuto, to repel, etc.

FŪTŪO, *äre, xi, utum, tr.* To cohabit with, Catull. *Abso.*, Mart.

FŪTŪRUS, *a, um, pt.* of sum.

FŪTŪTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (futuo). A cohabiting.

FŪTŪROR, *ōris, m.* (id.). He that cohabits.

FŪTŪTRIX, *icis, f.* (id.). She that cohabits.

G

G, g. This letter was not introduced into the Roman alphabet until nearly the end of the Second Punic war; it was formerly written C. It is frequently suppressed, e. g. before *n*: thus we

find *natus*, *notus*, for *gnatus*, *gnotus*: conf. COGNATUS, COGNOSCO.

GĀBALI, *ōrum, m.* (Γαβᾶλεις). Gabali, a people of Gallia Aquitania, Cæs.

GĀBĪI, *ōrum, m.* Gabii, a town of Latium near the modern Lago di Castiglione, Liv.

GĀBĪNIĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Gabinius; G. milites, i. e. of A. Gabinius.

GĀBĪNIŪS, *a*. I. Gabinius, a Roman family name; e. g. A. G.—, a consul with L. Calpurnius Piso, A. U. C. 636; proconsul in Syria; during the civil war, in the army of Cæsar, Cic. Others in Cic., etc. II. Hence, Gabinius, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Gabinius; G. lex, of A. G., Cic.

GĀBNUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Gabii; G. vicinitas, Cic. Subst.: Gabini, *ōrum, m.* The inhabitants of Gabii, Liv.

GĀDES, *tum, f.* Gades, a colony of the Phœnicians in Hispania Bætica, the modern Cádiz, Cic. Also called Gadir (Γὰρ Ἰάδιστα), Sall.

GĀDITĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Gades; G. populus, Cic. Subst.: Gaditani, *ōrum, m.* The inhabitants of Gades, Cic. In the sing.: Gaditanus, *i, m.* L. Cornelius Balba of Gades, Cic.

GĀESUM, *i, n.* (a Celtic word). A long heavy javelin of the Gauls, Cæs.

GĀETŪLĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the Gætuli, Gætulian, Plin. Subst.: Gætulicus, *i, m.* A cognomen of Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, who subdued the Gætuli, Tac.

GĀETŪLI, *ōrum, m.* (Γαιτοῖλοι). Gætuli, a people in the northwest of Africa. In the sing.: Gætulus, *i, m.* One of the Gætuli, a Gætulian, Luc.

GĀETŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the Gætuli, Gætulian, Plin.

GAIVS (Caius), *a* [Gajus, Cajus]. A Roman prenom. abbrev. C. (Gaius, Caius, abbrev. G, inverted); as, the emperor C. Caligula.

GĀLÆSUS (also Gales.), *i, m.* (Γαλαῖσος). Galesus, a river of Magna Græcia, near Tarentum, now Galeo, Liv.

GĀLANTHIS, *Idis, f.* Galanthis, a female attendant of Alcemea, who was changed by Lucina into a weasel (γαλήν), Ov.

GĀLĀTÆ, *ōrum, m.* (Γαλάται). Galatæ, a people of Celtic extraction, who migrated to Phrygia, Cic.

GĀLĀTĒA, *æ, f.* (Γαλάτεια). Galatæa. 1. A sea-nymph, Ov.—2. A country girl, Virg.—3. A friend of Horace, Hor.

GALBA, *æ, f.* I. A kind of worm (perhaps the Bombyx æsculi, L.), Suet. II. In the Gallic language, *i. g.* præpinguis, Suet. III. Nom. prop.: Galba, the name of a chief of the Sueviones, Cæs. Others in Suet.

GALBĀNEUS, *a, um, adj.* (galbanum). Of or made of galbanum, Virg.

GALBĀNUM, *i, n.* (γαλβάνη). Galbanum, the resinous juice of the plant ferula, Plin.

GALBĀNUS (galbinus), *a, um, adj.* I. Green-yellowish, yellowish, Juv. II. Meton.: Effeminate, Mart.

GALBĒUM, *i, n.* or **GALBŪS** [an old form, calbeus], *i, m.* A kind of bracelet, Suet.

GĀLĒA, *æ, f.* (γαλήν). I. (1) A helmet (usually of leather). II. Meton. 2. The comb of the Guinea fowl, Col. EX. (1) sed etiam ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit, Cæs. Also, *a*

brazen helmet; loricae galeaeque senescere caelatæ opere Corinthio, Cic. SYN. See CASSIS.

GĀLEĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (galeo). *Wearing a helmet*, Cic.

GĀLEŌ, āre, *tr.* (galea). *To furnish or cover with a helmet*; galeatæ Minervæ, Cic. *Subst.*: Galeatus, i, m. *A soldier wearing a helmet*, Juv.

GĀLEŌTÆ, ōrum, *m.* (Γαλιώται). *A sort of diviners in Sicily*; qui G. tum in Sicilia nominabantur, Cic.

GĀLERĪA, æ, *f.* *Galeria*. 1. The wife of the emperor Vitellius, Tac.—2. G. tribus, one of the tribus rusticae, Liv.

GĀLERĪCŪLUM, i, n. (galerum). *A kind of peruke, periwig*, Suet.

GĀLERĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: *Wearing a galerum*, Prop. II. *Meton.*: G. avis, a kind of lark (Alauda cristata, L.), Plin.

GĀLERĪUS, a. *Galerius*, a Roman family name; G—Trachalus, an orator in the reign of Otho, Tac.

GĀLERŪM, i, n. [galerus, i, m., Virg.; galea, æ, *f.* C. Gracch. ap. Charis], (galea). I. *A head-dress of red leather in the shape of a helmet*, Suet. II. *Meton.*: *A kind of periwig*, Suet. SYN. See CASSIS.

GĀLĪLĒA, æ, *f.* (Γαλιλαία). *The district of Galilee, in the north of Palestine*, Plin.

GĀLĪLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Galilee*. *Subst.*: Galilæi, ōrum, m. *The Galileans*, Tac.

1. **GALLA**, æ, *f.* *A woman of Galatia*, Liv.

2. **GALLA**, æ, *f.* *A priest of Cybele* (so called from their being castrated), Catull.

1. **GALLI**, ōrum, *m.* *The Gauls*, Cæs.

2. **GALLI**, ōrum, *m.* *The priests of Cybele*.

GALLĪA, æ, *f.* *Gallia*, the country of the Gauls, on the Rhine and Upper Italy. Hence, in the plur., Galliaë duæ (provinciae), Cic.

GALLICA, æ, *f.* *A kind of shoe, worn by the Gauls*, Cic. SYN. See CALCEAMENTUM.

GALLICĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to* (the Roman province of) *Gallia*; G. legiones, Cic. In gen.: *Gallie*, Catull. SYN. See GALLUS.

GALLICUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Of or belonging to the Gauls, Gallie*; G. ager, Cic. II. *Poet.*: *Of or belonging to the River Gallus*, i. q. Phrygian, Trojan, Catull. III. *Of or belonging to the priests of Cybele*; hence also, *of the priests of Isis*, Ov.

GALLI-IAMBUS (galliamb.), i, m. *A hymn sung by the priests of Cybele*, Quint.

1. **GALLĪNA**, æ, *f.* (gallus). I. *A hen*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: ad Gallinas, a villa near Rome, Plin.

2. **GALLĪNA**, æ, *m.* *Gallina*, the name of a gladiator, Hor.

GALLINĀCEUS, a, um, *adj.* (gallina, gallus). *Of or relating to poultry*; g. gallus, a poultry-cock, Cic.

GALLINĀRIŪM, īi, n. *A coop for poultry*.

1. **GALLINĀRIŪS**, īi, m. *One who keeps poultry*, Cic.

2. **GALLINĀRIŪS**, a, um, *adj.* (gallina, gallus). *Of or belonging to poultry*; g. scala, a roost, Cels.

3. **GALLINĀRIŪS**, a, um, *adj.* G. Silva, a forest near Cumæ, Cic.;—G. insula, the island Gallinara, in the Tuscan Sea, Col.

GALLIŪS, a. *Gallius*, a Roman family name; a. g. M. G—, who was prætor A. U. C. 711, Cic.

GALLŌGRÆCI, ōrum, *m.* (Galli, Græci). *The Gallogræci*, i. e. a portion of the Gauls who migrated and settled in Phrygia (called also Galatæ), Liv.

GALLŌGRÆCĪA, æ, *f.* *The land of the Gallogræci*; called also Galatia, Liv.

GALLŌNIŪS, a. *Galloniæ*, a Roman family name; e. g. C. G—, a friend of Pompey in the civil war, Cæs.

1. **GALLUS**, i, m. *A cock, a poultry-cock*, Cic. *Prov.*: g. in sterquilinio suo pluitimum potest, every cock crows on his own dunghill, i. e. every man is master in his own house, Sen.

2. **GALLUS**, i, m. *A Gaul*, Cæs.

3. **GALLUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Gallie*, Mart. SYN. GALLUS; GALLICUS; GALLICANUS.—Gallus, one born in Gaul, Cic.—Gallicus I., that inhabits Gaul, though not a native; also of the land, etc., Ager Gallicus.—Gallicanus, concerning Gaul.

4. **GALLUS**, i, m. *Gallus*, a Roman cognomen of the gentes Cornelia, Aquilia, and Sulpicia; esp. C. Cornelius G—, of Forum Julii, a Roman poet, the friend of Virgil, Virg.

GĀMĒLIŌ, ōnis, *m.* (Γαμήλιον). *The seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding with the latter part of our January and the first half of our February*, Cic.

GĀNĒA, æ, *f.* (γάνηον, from γάννυμι, to live well). *A pot-house, inn, eating-house* (a place of bad repute); in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic.

GĀNĒŌ, ōnis, *m.* (ganea). *A glutton, debauchee*; quis parricida, quis g., quis nepos, etc., Cic. SYN. GANEO; NEPOS; ASOTUS.—Ganeo, as here.—Nepos, prop., a grandson; also, a spendthrift, prodigal, Cic.—Asotus, one lost, vicious, a debauchee, Cic.

GĀNĒUM, i, n. *Same as GANEA*.

GANGABA, æ, m. (a Persian word). *A carrier of burdens, a porter, Curt.*

GANGES, is, *m.* *Ganges*, a well-known river in India, Cic.

GANGĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Ganges*; G. aves, Col.

GANGĒTIS, Idia, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Ganges*; G. terra, i. e. India, Ov.

GANNĪŌ, Ire, *intr.* I. *To yelp, yell, whine*, Varr. II. *Meton.* 1. *Poet.* of persons: *To make a noise*, Ter.—2. *Gen.*: *To prate, chatter*, App.

GANNĪTUS, ūs, m. (gannio). I. *Of dogs*: *A yelping, whining*, Lucr. II. *Meton.* 1. *Of other animals*; as, the chirping of birds, etc., App.—2. Also of men: *A snarling*, Mart.;—*a chattering, prattling*, App.;—*a mournful weeping*; g. Nereidis morientis, Plin.

GĀNŸMĒDES, is and i [a secondary form Catamitus, Plaut.]. *Ganymedes*. 1. A son of Laomedon, the cupbearer of Jupiter; also as a constellation (Aquarius), Cic.—2. One of Arsinoe's eunuchs, an enemy of Caesar, Auct. B. Alex.

GĀNŸMĒDEŪS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Ganymede*.

GĀRAMANTES, um, m. (Γαράμαρες). *Garamantes*, a people in the interior of Africa, Virg.

GĀRAMANTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of the Garamantes*; poet., i. q. African; G. carbunculi.

GĀRAMANTIS, Idia, *f.* *Of the Garamantes*.

GĀRGĀNUS, i, m. I. *Garganus*, a mountain ridge in Apulia, now Monte Gargano, Hor. II. *Adj.*: *Garganus*, a, um. *Of Garganus*, Hor.

GARGETTIŪS, īi, m. (Γαργήτιος). *The*

philosopher Epicurus, born at Gargettus (Γαργηττός), a place in Attica, Cic.

GARGILIUS, a. *Gargilius*, a Roman family name. 1. A hunter. Hor.—2. G— Martialis, a Roman writer in the third century.

GARITES, um, m. *Garites*, a people of Gallia Aquitania, neighbors of the Ausci, Cæs.

GARRIO, ire, ivi or ti, itum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To prattle, discourse as friends, gossip, have a talk or chat together, etc.; also, to babble, talk idly, prate. II. Of frogs: To croak, Mart. EX. (1) et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Abol.: philosophi g. cæperunt, Cic. SYN. GARRIO; BLATERO; BLATIO: Garrire, to prate, chatter, croak, chirp.—Blaterare, to bawl, to say idle things in a loud voice.—Blatire, to talk idly, less intensive than blatero.

GARRULITAS, itis, f. (garrulus). *Loquacity, talkativeness, garrulity*, Sen.

GARRULUS, a, um, adj. (garrus). I. Prop.: Talkative, prattling, prating, babbling, garrulous; infantia garrulam disciplinam, Auct. Her. II. Meton. of animals and inanimate objects: Twittering, chattering (of birds), Virg.;—purling, babbling, murmuring (of water), id. SYN. See LOQUAX.

GARUM or **GARON**, i, n. (γάρον). A rich kind of sauce, prepared from several kinds of salted sea-fish, particularly the scomber, formerly from the *garus*, Hor.

G. RUMNA (also Garunna), æ, m. [f., Aus.], (ὁ γάρυννα). *Garumna*, a river in Gaul, now the *Garonne*, Cæs.

GARUMNI, ñrum, m. *Garumni*, a Gallic tribe on the banks of the Garonne, now *St. Bertrand de Comings*, Cæs.

GARUS, i, m. (γάρος). A fish (unknown) from which a pickle or sauce (*garum*) was made, a kind of lobster, Plin.

GAUDENS, entis. I. pt. of gaudeo. II. Adj.: Cheerful, happy; animo gaudenti ac libenti, Cic.

GAUDEO, ñre, gāvīsus (Gr. 213, 1.), intr. and tr. [an old form perf. garisi, L. Andr.]. I. (1) To rejoice, be glad or joyful; to delight in, take pleasure in, delight or rejoice in any thing.—(2) To like any thing, be fond of, delight in. II. (3) To rejoice (in a certain way).—(4) Like γαίσις, as a salutation, greeting (i. q. salvere), Hor. EX. (1) Usually with an objective clause, quod, abl. Gr. 485, or absol.; seldom with acc., quum, qui, genit., si, Cic., etc.; g. aliqua re, to be delighted with, take pleasure in any thing, id.;—g. ingenio suo, to enjoy one's own wit, Liv.;—mibi (for mecum) gaudeo, te amo, am. rejoicing, Cic.—(2) humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin.—(3) g. in sinu, or g. in se, to rejoice in secret; to feel a secret joy; e. g. ut in sinu gaudent, laugh in their sleeve, Cic. SYN. GAUDEO; LÆTOR.—Gaudere denotes a more interior and moderate joy; as, in sinu g.—Lætari expresses a joy that bursts out, and cannot be restrained; sic quidem gaudere decet, lætari non decet; quoniam a gaudio lætitiæ distinguimus, Cic.

GAUDIUM, ñ, n. (gaudeo). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: Inward joy, delight [lætitiæ, manifested joy, hilarity].—(2) Esp.: Sensual pleasure or delight. II. Meton. 3. Joy, delight, i. e. an object which causes joy, Ov.—4. Of inanimate and abstract objects, Plin. EX. (1) Sing.: exultare lætitiæ, triumphare gaudio, Cic.;—præ gaudio, for joy, Ter.;—gaudio effertur, to be transported with joy, Cic. Plur.: quibus gaudiis

exsultabis? Cic.—(2) dediti corporis gaudis, Sall. In the sing.: pestiferum hinc abstulit g.

GAULUS, i, m. (γαῦλος). I. A kind of round boat or galley, Gell. II. A bucket, Plaut. GAURUS, i, m. *Gaurus*, a mountain of Campania famous for its vines, now *Monte Gauro*.

GAUSĀPA, æ, f., or **GAUSĀPES**, is, m.; also, **GAUSĀPE**, is, n., and **GAUSĀPUM**, i, n. (γαυσάπης). I. A kind of thick, shaggy woolen cloth used for clothing, for table-cloths, etc.; gausape purpureo mensam perterisit, Hor. II. Meton.: A thick beard, Pers.

GAUSĀPĀTUS, a, um, adj. (gausapa). I. Wearing or covered with a gausapa, Sen. II. Meton.: As if covered with a cloth; g. apri opera pistoria, Petr.

GAVĪSUS, a, um, pt. of gaudeo.

GĀVIUS, a. *Gavius*, a Roman family name; e. g. L. G—, who was crucified by Verres, Cic.

1. **GAZA**, æ, f. (a Persian word; Gr. γάζα). I. The royal treasure in Persia; g. regia, Nep. II. Meton. gen.: A treasure, riches, wealth; Troia gaza per undas, Virg. SYN. GAZA; THESAURUS.—GAZA, ñ, as here.—Thesaurus, a collection of things set apart in order to be kept, hidden money. Fig. Origin, source, Plaut.

2. **GAZA**, æ, f. *Gaza*, the name of several cities. 1. In Palestine, Plin.—2. In Africa, on the Arabian Gulf, Plin.

GEBENNA (Cebenna and Cevenna), æ, f. *Gebenna* or *Cebenna*, a ridge of mountains in Gaul, now *Cevennes*, Cæs.

GEDRŌSI, ñrum, m. (Γεδρωσίοι or Γαδρωσίοι). *Gedrosi*, an Asiatic people in the modern *Mekran*, Curt.

GEDRŌSIA, æ, f. (Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία). The country of the *Gedrosi*, Plin.

GEIDŪNI, ñrum, m. *Geiduni*, a people dependent on the Nervii, Cæs.

GĒLA, æ, f. (Γῆλα). I. *Gela*, a town of Sicily, originally *Lindos*, afterward *Gela* or *Gelas*, now *Alcatraz* or *Terra Nuova*, Plin. II. The river *Gela*, æ, m., Ov.

GĒLENSES, ñum, m. The inhabitants of *Gela*.

GĒLIDE, adv. Coldly, coolly, faintly, Hor. fr.

GĒLĪDUS, a, um, adj. (gelu), [genit. sing., f. gelidai, Lucr.]. I. Prop. (1) As cold as ice, extremely cold, freezing.—2. Subst.: Gelida, æ, f. (sc. aqua). Ice-cold water, Hor. II. Esp. 3. Of corpses or of old age, fear, etc.: As cold as ice, cold and stiff (poet., like frigidus), Ov. SYN. See FRIGIDUS.

GELLIUS, a. *Gellius*, a Roman family name; e. g. the historians *Gellii*, Cic.;—L. G—, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Others in Cic., etc.

1. **GĒLO**, ñre, tr. and intr. (gelu). I. Tr. 1. To cause to freeze or to congeal. In the pass.: To freeze, congeal, Plin.—2. Esp.: To be chilled with fear, etc. In the pass.: To be numbed or stiff, Stat. II. Intr.: To freeze, congeal, Plin.

2. **GĒLO** or **GĒLON**, ñnis, m. (Γῆλον). *Gelon*, a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero, Liv.

GĒLŌNI, ñrum, m. (Γῆλωνοι). *Gelonis*, a Scythian tribe on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine, Plin. In the sing.: Gēlōnius, i, m. Collectively, Virg.

GĒLŌUS, a, um, adj. (Γῆλῶος). Of *Gela*.

GĒLU, ñs, n. [gelus, m. Cat.; gelum, n. Lucr.]. I. Gen.: Frost, intense cold; conjectare altitudinem gelus, Plin. II. Esp.: Cold-

ness or chill produced by death, old age, sudden fright, torpor (poet.), Virg. SYN. *GELU*; *GLACIES*; *PRUINA*.—*Gelu*, frost, piercing cold that freezes the water, fig.—*Glacies*, ice, water congealed and hardened by cold.—*Pruina*, hoar frost; *canis albicans arva pruinis*, Hor.

GEMEBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (gemo). *Groaning*, Ov.

GEMELLIPĀRA, æ, *f.* (gemelli, pario). *That bears twins*, Ov.

GEMELLUS, a, um, *adj.* (geminus). I. *Prop.* 1. *Twin, born at the same time*, Ov.—2. *Subst.*: *Gemellus*, i, m. *A twin*, Ov. II. *Meton.* 3. *Gen.*: *Consisting of two, double, paired*; g. legio, composed of two legions; quam (legionem) factam ex duobus Gemellis appellabat, Cæs.—4. *Resembling, like*, Hor. SYN. *See GEMINUS*.

GEMINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (geminio). *A doubling*; et g. verborum, Cic.

GEMINO, ĩre, *tr.* and *intr.* (geminus). I. *Tr.* (1) *To double*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To join or unite two things, to match, make a pair of*. II. *Intr.* 3. *To exist twofold, to be double*, Lucr. EX. (1) *tum sole geminato*, Cic.—(2) *geminari legionum castra prohibuit, two legions to be together in the same camp*, Suet.;—*geminata cacumina montium, of equal height*, Liv. SYN. *See DUPLICIO*.

GEMINUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Double by birth, i. e. born at the same time*.—2. *Subst.*: *Gemini*, ōrum, m. 1. *Twins*; illos Servilius, qui g. fuerunt, tam similes, Cic.—2. *The constellation Gemini*, Plin.—3. *Tasticles*, Sol. II. *Meton.* (3) *Gen.*: *Double, twofold, two*.—(4) *Like twins*; hence, *similar, like*. EX. (1) *C. et L. Fabricii fratres g. fuerunt, twin brothers*, Cic.—(3) *geminio lucernæ lumine declarari*, Cic.—(4) *g. in scelere par, a couple, companions*, Cic.;—(memoria) *est g. literaturæ quodammodo, a twin-sister (as it were), a partaker*, id.;—*illud geminum consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, common, belonging to both*, id. SYN. *GEMINUS*; *GEMELLUS*.—*Geminus*, *twin, double, equal, or like*; *sorores g.* Hor.—*Gemellus*, *that is in pairs*; *proles gemella*, Ov.;—*ad cætera pene gemelli*, Hor.

GEMĪTUS, ūs, m. (gemo), [an old form *genit. sing.*, *gemiti*, Plaut.]. I. (1) *A sighing, sigh*. II. *Meton.* 2. *Of things*: *A hollow groan or noise*. In the plur., Ov. EX. (1) *ut urbe tota fletus, g. que feret*, Cic. SYN. *See QUERELA*.

GEMMA, æ, *f.* I. (1) *A bud, the eye of a plant*. II. *Meton.* (2) (from the shape and color of buds): *A precious stone, a gem*. *Esp.*: *A jewel cut for a ring, etc.*—(3) *A vessel made of precious stone, e. g. A drinking-vessel, cup, etc.*—4. *A seal-ring or signet*, Plin.—5. *Poet.*: *A pearl*, Prop.—6. *Of the eyes on a peacock's tail*, Ov.—7. *Fig.*: *A trinket, ornament*, Mart. EX. (1) *tamquam ad articulos sarmontorum ea, que g. dicitur*, Cic.—(2) *nego in Sicilia tota ... ulla gemmam aut margaritam, id.*—(3) *gemma ministrare*, Sen. SYN. *GEMMA*; *MARGARITA*; *UNIO*; *SMARAGDUS*.—*Gemma*, the general name for any precious stone, either opaque or diaphanous; multis gemmis ornatus.—*Margarita* and *tum*, said of pearls extracted from shell-fish; oceanus gignit margarita.—*Unio*, a valuable pearl called a union.—*Smaragdus*, an emerald; *virides smaragdi*, Ov.

GEMMEUS, a, um, *adj.* (gemma). I. (1) *Of or made of precious stones, set, studded, or adorned with gems or jewels*. II. *Meton.* 2. *Like a jewel or precious stone*, Plin.—(3) *Glittering, shining*. EX. (1) *mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum*, Cic.—(3) *Euripus viridis et g.*

GEMMO, ĩre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To begin to bud, to put forth buds or gems*. II. 2. *To be set with precious stones, to gladden or sparkle with gems or jewels*, Prop.—(3) *Meton.*: *To sparkle or glitter like precious stones*. III. *Tr.* (4) *To set, stud, or adorn with gems*. EX. (1) *g. vites*, Cic.—(3) *Memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturæ*, Plin.—(4) *gemmati anuli*, Liv.

GĒMO, ĩre, ĩi, ĩtum, *intr.* and *tr.* (γῆμω). I. *Intr.* (1) *To sigh, groan, utter a sigh, etc.*—(2) *Meton.* of things: *To groan, to crack, crackle, sound*.—(3) *Gen.* of animals: *To emit a sound, make a mournful noise*, Avien.; (of birds), to coo. II. *Tr.* (4) *To bewail, bewail, or lament any thing*. EX. (1) *hos g. videbim*, Cic.—(2) *gemuit fenestra*, Ov.;—*gubernacula gemunt*, Plin.—(3) *turtur gemit*, Virg.—(4) *hæc gemebant boni*, Cic. *With inf.* (poet.), Hor.

GĒMŌNĬÆ SCALE, or *abeol.*, **GĒMŌNĬÆ**, ūrum, *f.* A precipice leading to the Tiber, close to Mount Aventine; from which the corpses of malefactors were thrown into the Tiber, Suet.

GĒNA, æ, and more usually **GĒNÆ**, ūrum, *f.* I. *A cheek, the cheek*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *The eyes* (poet.), Ov. SYN. *GENÆ*; *MALA*.—*Genæ*, *prop.*, the part of the face immediately under the eye-lids.—*Mala*, the cheeks, the round and lively red part of the face, Plin.;—also, the jaw, the cheek-bone, Hor.

GĒNĀBENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Genabum*; G. cædes, Cæs. In the plur.: *GĒNābenses*, ūrum, m. *The inhabitants of Genabum*.

GĒNĀBUM, i, n. (Γῆναβον). *Genabum*, a town of the Carnutes in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Loire, afterward *Aurelianensis Urbs*, or *Civitas Aurelianorum*, the modern Orleans, Cæs.

GĒNAUNI, ōrum, m. (Γῆναῖνοι). *Genauis*, a German tribe in Rætia, neighbors of the Breuni, Hor.

GĒNĒLŌGUS, i, m. (γενεαλόγος). *A genealogist*, Cic.

GENER, ĩri, m. (geno, gigno). I. *A daughter's husband, son-in-law*; cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic.;—*the future husband of a daughter*, Virg. II. *Meton.* for progeny: *The husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter*, Tac. III. *A sister's husband, a brother-in-law*, Nep.

GĒNĒRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (genus). I. *Of or belonging to a kind or species, generic*, Cic. II. *Relating to what is general or universal, relating to all*; hence, *general* [opp. singuli, specialis], id. SYN. *GENERALIS*; *UNIVERSALIS*.—*Generalis*, *general*, said of a quality that belongs to the several species contained in a genus.—*Universalis*, *universal*, comprehending all the species in particular.

GĒNĒRĀLĪTER, *adv.* *Generally*, Cic. SYN. *See GENERATIM*.

GĒNĒRASCO, ĩre, *intr.* *incep.* (genero). *To be produced, grow after its kind*, Lucr.

GĒNĒRĀTIM, *adv.* (genus). I. (1) *According to certain genera or classes, by kinds, species, or divisions*. II. (2) *In general, generally, on the whole*. EX. (1) *ergo ab universa provincia g. que ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur*, Cic.—(2) *g. atque universe, id.* SYN. *GĒNĒRĀTIM*; *GĒNĒRĀLĪTER*; *UNIVERSE*.—*Generatim*. 1. *By kinds, by nations*; 2. *In general, in general terms*.—*Generaliter*, *generally, in a general manner*.—*Universe*, *altogether*.

GĒNĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. *He that begets or engenders, father, generator*; nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.

GĒNĒRO, ħre, tr. (genus). I. Prop. (1) *To produce, bring forth, beget, engender, create, procreate, generate*; in the pass.: *To take its existence, spring up, arise.* II. Fig. (2) *Same.*—(3) *Esp. of the mind: To bring forth, create, produce.* EX. (1) *hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.*—(2) *g. atque ad frugem aliamque perducere, Quint.*—(3) *quæ (ætates) nihil dum ipsæ ex se g. queunt, Quint.* SYN. See **CERO**.

GĒNĒRŌSE, adv. (generosus). Nobly, generously, Hor.

GĒNĒRŌSUS, a, um, adv. (genus). Noble. I. Prop. (1) *Of noble birth.*—(2) *Meton. of animals and things: Of a good or excellent kind or description, good, excellent, superior*; also, *fruitful, plentiful, fertile, Virg.* II. Fig. (2) *Noble, i. e. (3) Noble-minded, generous, magnanimous, of noble sentiments.* EX. (1) *generosa ac nobilis virgo, Cic.*—(2) *g. vinum, Hor.*;—*sues g. duodenas mammas habent, of superior breed, Plin.*—(3) *cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic.* SYN. **GENEROSUS**; **ANIMOSUS**; **FORTIS**; **STRENUUS**.—*Generosus relates to birth; magnanimous, generous, of elevated character.*—*Animosus (animus), spirited, vigorous, courageous.*—*Fortis, brave to execute or perform.*—*Animosus, the cause; fortis, the effect.*—*Animosus is daring to undertake or endure; fortis is brave in executing or performing.*—*Strenuus, active, brave; ut cognoscerent te si minus fortem, attamen strenuum, Cic.*

GĒNĒSIS, is, f. (γενεσις). I. 1. *Generation, creation, birth, Plin.*—2. *Genesis, the name of the first book of Moses, because it contains the history of creation.* II. *Meton.* 3. *A nativity, the constellation or star that was rising at the time of a person's birth, Suet.*

GENĒSTA, æ. See **GENISTA**.

GĒNĒTRIX (rarely *genitrix*), Icīs, f. (genitor). I. Prop. 1. *She that produces or brings forth, a mother, Suet.* II. *Meton.* 2. *She that produces or causes, a mother: Miletus, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria g. mother town, metropolis, Plin.* SYN. See **MATER**.

GĒNĒVA, æ, f. *Geneva, a town of the Allobroges, on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva, Cæs.*

GĒNĒLĪS, e, adj. (genius). I. (1) *Of or belonging to birth, nuptial, connubial.*—2. *Subst.: Gēnālīa, Ium, n. A nuptial bed, Arn.* II. 8. *Genial, cheerful, delightful, joyous, festive, Or.* EX. (1) *lectum illum geniale, the nuptial bed (placed in the atrium), sacred to the tutelary genii of a married couple, Cic.* SYN. **GENIALIS**; **GENITALIS**; **GENITIVUS**.—*Genialis, of a genius; also, pertaining to marriage, as, No. (1) Genitais, 1. that has the virtue of producing.*—2. *Of or belonging to one's birth, natal: as, g. solum, Or.*—*g. dies, Tac.*—*Genitivus, that originates from birth, that is born with us, Or.*

GĒNĒLĪTER, adv. (genialis). Festively, cheerfully, Or.

GĒNĒCŪLĀTUS, a, um, a/j. (geniculum). I. *With bent knees.* Also, *Subst.: Geniculus, i, m. The Kneeling One, a constellation (sc. Hercules), Vitr.* II. *Having knots, knotted, jointed; culmus g., Cic.* SYN. **GENICULATUS**; **NODOSUS**.—*Geniculus, having many joints or knots, said only of the stems of plants.*—*Nodosus, said of any thing that is knotty; as, stipes, lina, Chiragra, etc.*

GĒNĒCŪLUM, i, n. (genu). I. Prop.: *A knee, Varr.* II. *Meton.: A knot or joint in the stalk of a plant, Plin.*

GENISTA (genesta), æ f. *A kind of broom or furze, Virg.; Plin.*

GĒNĒTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (geno, gigno). Same as *genitalis, Lucr.*

GĒNĒTĀLIS, e, a/j. (id.). I. *Serving to beget, generate, or produce; fertilizing, fruitful; also, bringing forth.* PHRASES. *g. prolium, Plin.*;—*g. dies, a birth-day (= dies natalis), Tac.*;—*g. solum, one's native land, Vell.* II. *Subst.: 1. Genitalis, is, f. A cognomen or epithet of Diana, as presiding over child-birth, Hor.*—2. *Genitale, is, n. (sc. membrum), The genital organs, genitalis, Cels.* SYN. See **GENITALIS**.

GĒNĒTĀLĪTER, adv. (genitalis). Productively, Lucr.

GĒNĒTĪVUS, a, um, adj. (genitus from gigno). I. (1) *Gen.: Of or belonging to procreation or birth.*—2. *Inborn, natural, innate, Or.*—3. *Belonging to a gens; nomen g., id.* II. *Esp. in Gramm.: g. casus, the genitive case, Quint. Absol.: Genitivus, i, m., the genitive (case), id.* SYN. See **GENITALIS**.

GĒNĒTŌR, ōris, m. (gigno). *A begetter, father, creator; also, any one that produces, an author, etc.; ab optimo et præstantissimo genitore, Cic.* SYN. See **PARENES**.

GĒNĒTUS, a, um, pt. of gigno.

GENIUS, īi, m. (gigno). I. (1) *A protecting or tutelary deity or genius, a good genius or spirit.* II. *Esp. 2. Inclination to luxury or enjoyment, appetite for pleasure, Plant.*—3. *Talent, taste, genius, Jur.* EX. (1) *jurat per genium meum, Sen.* SYN. See **LAR**.

GĒNO, ħre, See **GIGNO**.

GENS, gentis, f. (geno, gigno). I. 1. *A generation, race, a clan (as it were), i. e. a number of persons bearing the same family name; thus, the gens Cornelia comprehended the families of the Scipios, the Lentuli, etc.; the term gens was especially used of the nobility; g. Tarquiniorum, Cic.* II. *Meton.: ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, the superior gods (the consents), Cic.*—2. *Poet. (like genus and stirps): Offspring, descendant, one of a race, Virg.*—(3) *Contemptuously: A set, crew, race.*—(4) *Of animals: A race, tribe, herd, swarm, shoal.*—(5) *A nation, race, including several clans or tribes (populi), or towns.*—(6) *Esp. 1. In the genit. partit.: gentium (like terrarum, See TERRA).*—2. *Emphatically, conveying the figurative notion of "world."*—(7) *gentes, Foreigners, foreign nations as opposed to Romans.*—(8) *Meton.: A country, district, region.* EX. (3) *si illo die g. ista Clodiana, Cic.*—(4) *intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur, Col.*—(5) *nationes et g., Cic.*;—*g. Sabina aut Volscæ, id.*—(6) 2. *Ubique terrarum et g. violatum jus civium Romanorum sit? Where in all the world? Cic.*—(7) *maneant, quæso, duretque gentibus si non amore nostri, at certe odium sui, Tac.; Vulg.*—(8) *que g. jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep.* SYN. 1. **GENS**; **FAMILIA**.—*Gens, the more comprehensive term; like the trunk or body of a tree, it branched out into several branches or families.*—*Familia, less comprehensive than gens, like one of the branches, but including father, mother, slaves, etc.; thus: The gens Cornelia included the families of Maluginensis, Scipio, Lentulus, Dolabella, Rufinus, etc. Gens and familia are sometimes used promiscuously.*—2. **GENS**; **NATIO**.—*Gens includes a whole race of men; as, gens Trojana, gens Romana.*—*Natio, a particular people sprung from the race spoken of. The same people may be natio in one respect, and gens in another. The Saxons are natio with regard to the Germans in general; they are gens to the several states that compose Saxony, or with regard to the several races of Saxon origin. Again, the Germans themselves are natio with regard to the Europe-*

ans, and the Europeans are *gens* with regard to the people inhabiting Germany. *Natio* is also said of a body of persons of the same rank; as, *Natio optatumum*; *candidatorum*, Cic.

GENTICUS, a, um, adj. (gens). *Of or belonging to a nation, national*; more *gentico*, Tac. SYN. See **GENTILIS**.

GENTILICĪUS or **-TĪUS**, a, um, adj. (gentilis). I. *Of or belonging to a particular clan (gens)*; g. sacra, Liv. II. *Of or belonging or peculiar to a nation, national*, Gell. SYN. See **GENTILIS**.

GENTILIS, e, adj. (gens). I. (1) *Of or belonging to the same stock, clan, or family (gens)*; also, *bearing the same family name*. II. *Melon*. 2. *Said of slaves who bear the name of their master*, Plin.—(3) *Of or belonging to the same nation, national*.—*Subst.*: A fellow-countryman. EX. (1) *homines deorum immortalium quasi g.*, Cic.;—*tuis pæne g.*, *your name's sake*, id.—(3) *turbare g. nationes*, Tac. SYN. **GENTILIS**; **GENTILITUS**; **GENTICUS**.—*Gentilis*, of persons who have the same name.—*Gentilitius*, that is common to a people; *peculiar to families of the same race (gens)*.—*Genticus*, proper to a nation, Tac.

GENTĪLITAS, ātis, f. (gentilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *The relationship of those who bear the same name*. II. *Melon*. (2) *Concr.*: Kindred, i. e. relatives who bear the same name.—3. *Of plants: That have the same name*, Plin. EX. (1) *de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure*, Cic.—(2) *Plur.*: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin.

GENTĪLITĪUS, a, um. See **GENTILICĪUS**.

GENU, ūs, n. (Gr. γῆνυ, 4), [masc. Secondary form nom. sing., genus, Lucil.; neut. nom. and acc. sing., genus, Cic.; plur., genua, dissyll., Virg.; genit. plur., genuorum, Vitr.; dat. plur., genubus, Sen.], (γόνυ). I. (1) *A knee*. II. *Melon*. 2. *Of plants (usually geniculum): A knot, joint*, Plin. EX. (1) *g. mehercule M. Antonium vidi terram tangere*, Cic.;—*genuum orbis, the knee-pan*, Ov.;—*provolvi genibus alcis, genu alcis advolvi, to throw one's self at one's knees, to kneel down before one*, Tac.

GENŪA, æ, f. *Genua*, a city on the coast of Liguria, now *Genoa*, Plin.

GENŪĀLIA, ūm, n. (genu). *Garters (below the knee)*, Ov.

1. **GENŪINUS**, a, um, adj. (geno, gigno). I. *Innate, native, natural*; g. domesticæque virtutes, Cic. II. *Melon*.: *Unmixed, unadulterated, genuine*, Gell.

2. **GENŪINUS**, a, um, adj. (genæ). *Of or belonging to the cheek*; g. dentes, the jaw-teeth, Cic. *Prov.*: *genuinum frangere in aliquo, to backbite*, Pers.

GENUS, ōris, n. (γένος). I. *Prop.* (1) *Birth, descent*. *Concr.*: A race, i. e. all who bear the same name; a tribe, family, stock.—(2) *Birth*, i. e. high birth. II. *Melon*. 3. (like gens and stirps): *A descendant, one of a family, a son*; also, poet.: *Posterity, descendants*, Ov.—(4) *Gen. of men: A kind, sort, stock, class, species*.—(5) *Esp. in Philo.*: *A general term, a logical genus which includes several species*.—(6) *In Gramm.*: *Gender*. EX. (1) *ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt*, Cic.;—*ducere g. ab alquo, to derive one's origin, be descended from*, Virg.—(2) *propter divitias aut g. aut alqas opes*, Cic.—(4) *quod ex infinita societate generis humani, of the human race, Cic.* Also of animals and things, Cic.;—etc.;—*orationes aut alqd id g. scribere, of this kind or description*, Cic.;—*quod g., which kind, id.*;—*in omni genere, in every respect, in*

all things, id.;—*domus in omni genere diligens, in every way, id.*;—*in alqo genere inconcinnus, in any respect, id.* *Adv.*: *in genere, on the whole*, Gell.—(5) *g. est id, quod duas aut plures complectitur partes*, Cic.—(6) *in nominibus tria g.*, Quint. SYN. **GENUS**; **STIRPS**; **PROSAPIA**.—*Genus, origin*; *clarum—regium genus*, Hor.;—*also, genus, kind*.—*Stirps, m. prop., the root*; *imp. de stirpe*, Virg.;—*stirps, f., a race, stock, lineage or kindred*; *egregia de stirpe*, Virg.—*Prosapia* is said of a very ancient and extensive race or progeny; *veteris prosapie homo*, Sall.

GENUS, ūs. *The knee*. See **GENU**.

GENŪSUS, i, m. *Genusus*, a river in Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia, now *Iskouni*, Cæs.;—*also, Genusus*, Liv.

GEŌDES, is, m. (γεώδης, of the nature of earth). A kind of stone hollow and containing loose earth, a *geode*, Plin.

GEŌGRĀPHĀ, æ, f. (γεωγραφία). *Geography*, Cic. SYN. See **COSMOGRAPHIA**.

GEŌMETRES, æ, m. (γεωμέτρης), [geometra, æ, Sid.; geometer, tri, Sen.; geometria, trisyll., Juv.]. *A geometrician*, Cic.

GEŌMETRĪA, æ, f. (γεωμετρία). *Geometry*. **GEŌMETRĪCE**, es, f. *Geometry*, Plin.

GEŌMETRĪCŪS, a, um, adj. (γεωμετρικός). I. (1) *Relating to geometry, geometrical*. II. *Subst.*: 1. *Geometricus, i, m. A geometrician*, Quint.—2. *Geometrica, ōrum, n. Geometry*; ut eodem perveniat, quo si g. didicisset, Cic. EX. (1) *geometricum quiddam explicare*, Cic.

GEŌRGĪCUS, a, um, adj. (γεωργικός). *Of or belonging to husbandry*; g. carmen. *Subst.*: *GEŌrgica, ōrum, n.* The title of a poem by Virgil on husbandry, *The Georgics*, Col.

GEŌRENS, entis. I. *pt. of gero*. II. *Adj.*: *Performing any thing. With genit.*: negotii bene g., Cic.

GERGŌVĪA, æ, f. (Γεργονία). *Gergovia*. 1. A town of the *Averni*, in Aquitania, Cæs.—2. A town of the *Boii*, north of the Loire, id.

GERMĀNE, adv. (germanus). *Genuinely, truly*; g. fraterneque rescribam, Cic.

GERMĀNI, ōrum, m. (Γερμανοί). *The Germans*, a people between the Rhine, Danube, Vistula, and the sea, to the east of the Gauls, Cæs.

GERMĀNĪA, æ, f. *Germany*, Cæs.

GERMĀNĪCĪANUS, a, um, adj. *That it is found, or is stationed in Germany*; g. exercitus.

GERMĀNĪCŪS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans*; G. bellum, Cæs. II. *Subst.*: 1. *Germanicus, i, m.* A cognomen of generals that fought successfully against the Germans, after *Nero Claudius Iruus G.*, the son of *Livia*, Suet.—2. (sc. numus). A gold coin struck under the emperor Domitian, Juv.

GERMĀNĪTAS, ātis, f. (germanus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Relationship between children of the same parent or parents, brotherhood, sisterhood*. II. *Melon*. (2) *A relationship of the inhabitants of towns sprung from the same mother city*.—(3) *Of things and abstract objects: A close resemblance, similarity, or union*. EX. (1) *moveat te horum pietas, moveat g.*, Cic.—(2) *ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse*, Liv.—(3) *in dissociatione g. concors*, Plin.

1. **GERMĀNUS**, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of brothers and sisters that have the same father and mother, or, at least, the same father: Full, true, germane*; as, g. frater, Cic.—2. *Subst.*: *Germanus, i, m., and germana, æ, f. An own*

or true brother or sister; Ambiguë (with Germanus), the German; Germanum Cimber occidit, Quint.

II. *Melon.* 1. Of brothers and sisters: *Brotherly, sisterly*, Plaut.—2. *Real, true, pure, genuine*; illi veteres g. que Campani, Cic.; —acio ine asinum g. fuisset, a downright ass, id.

2. GERMANUS, a, um, adj. Germanic (poet.), Ov.

GERMEN, Inis, n. (gero). I. *Prop.* (1) *A bud, sprig, shoot, twig, offspring.* II. *Fig.* 2. *Germ, seed*, Lucr.—3. *Offspring, progeny, a child*, Just. EX. (1) *serotino germine malus.*

1. GERO, ġre, gessi, gestum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To wear, carry or have any thing about one, or on one's person, to carry about.—(2) *Exp.*: To carry, bring, take, or convey toward a place.—3. To bear, bring forth, produce, Ov. II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.*: To bear, have, show, entertain.—(5) *Exp.* 1. g. se algo modo, to behave, act toward any body.—(6) g. alqm (agere alqm), to act the part of any one.—(7) g. se et alqm, to treat, behave toward.—(8) g. prae se alqd [prae se ferre], to show, display, make show of, exhibit.—(9) To be engaged in any thing, take an active part in; to do, accomplish, perform; to transact, manage, conduct, administer, rule, govern; also, in passive, to happen, to be done (hence, res gesta, an act; and, res gestae, events, exploits, SYN. See ACTA).—(10) Of time: To pass, spend. EX. (1) g. (with induere) vestem, Nep.—(2) (tenimae puerique) saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv.—(4) ipsi autem g. quam personam velintus, to act or represent a certain character, Cic.; —g. inimicitias hominum more, id. *Abol.*: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placidum respondit, Sall.—(5) in maximis rebus quoniam modo gererem me adversus Ciesarem, Cic.—(6) privato iudicio principem geris, Plin.—(7) ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall.—(8) prae se quandam g. utilitatem, Cic.—(9) g. rem publicam, Cic.; —g. magistratum, to discharge the duties of, to fill, hold. *Of public or state business*: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, public affairs, id.; —res gestae, public events, id.; —Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, were carrying on, id. PHRASE. g. tui morem, yield to your will, comply with your wishes, id.—(10) ut (Tullia) cum alio adolescente primario conjuncta aetatem gereret, Sulpic. ap. Cic. SYN. See FACIO.

2. GERO, ġnis, m. (gero). *A porter; foras-gero, a carrier*, Plaut.

GERRÆ, ġrum, f. (γέρρα; *prop.*, a kind of hurdle; hence), *Trifles, bagatelles, trumpery*, Plaut.; —also *interj.*, gerræ! id.

GERRO, ġnis, m. (an old form, cerrones, leves et inepti, acc. to Fest.), (gerræ). *An idler, trifler*, Ter.

GERULIFĠULUS, i, m. (gero, fingo). *An accomplice, abettor*, Plaut.

GERULUS, i, m. (gero). *One who carries, a porter*, Suet.

GERUNDIUM, ġi, n. (gero). *In Gramm.*: *A gerund*, Dion.

GERYON, ġnis, and GERYONES, æ, m. (*Γέρων* and *Γερώνης*), [an old form *gen. sing.*, Geryoni, Lucr.; *abl.*, Geryone, Sid.]. *Geryon*. *In Myth.*: A king of Spain, said to have had three bodies, Ov.

GERYONÆUS, a, um, adj. *Geryonian*.

GERYONES, æ. See GERYON.

GESTAMEN, Inis, n. (gesto). I. That which is carried or worn; as, a burden, load, arms, clothes, trinkets, ornaments, etc., Virg.; Plin.

II. That in which one carries any thing, a sedan-chair, etc., Tac.

GESTATOR, ġris, m. (gesto). *A carrier, porter*, Plin. E.

GESTATORIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to an airing; g. sella, a litter or sedan-chair*, Suet.

GESTICULATIO, ġnis, f. (gesticulator). *A making of gestures, gesticulation*, Suet.

GESTICULATOR, ġris, m. (id.). *One who makes gestures*, Col.

GESTICULOR, ġri, intr. and tr. dep. (gesticulus). *To make gestures, as a pantomime, to gesticulate*, Suet.

GESTICULUS, i, m. (2. gestus). *Gesticulation*, Tert.

GESTIO, ġnis, f. (gero). *A doing, performing; in gestione autem negotii*, Cic. SYN. See ACTIO.

GESTIO, ġre, ġvi or ġi, ġtum, intr. (2. gestus), [an old form *imperf.*, gestibant, Plaut.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To express joy or other passions by motions of the body, to exult, be transported; to make gestures, to be cheerful, lively, merry.*—(2) *Fig.*: To digress in speaking, enlarge freely. II. *Melon.* (3) *To long for or demand any thing passionately; to desire earnestly.* EX. (1) With *abl.*: quorum alter lætitia gestiat, Cic.; —also, *absol.*, Cic.—(2) et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint.—(3) Usually with *inf.*, rarely with *abl.*, or *absol.*; with *inf.*, gestio scire ista omnia, Cic.; —also with *abl.*, Virg.; —and *absol.*, Plaut.

SYN. Gestio; EXSILIO; EXSULTO.—Gestire, to show one's feelings by gesture of body; g. paribus colludere, Hor.—Exsilire, to leap, leap up, to leap for joy; exsilire gaudio, Cic.—Exsultare, to skip, frisk, exult.

GESTITO, ġre, tr. freq. int. (gesto). *To carry much or frequently, to be in the habit of carrying.*

GESTO, ġre, tr. and intr. freq. int. (gero). I. *Tr. prop.* (1) *To carry about one, to have or carry about one's person.*—(2) *Exp.*: gestari, to be carried, as on horseback, or in a vehicle, etc.; to ride, sail, etc., to take exercise.—3. *Fig.*: animum g. to know, Plaut.—(4) *Exp.*: To carry about, report, blab out. II. *Intr.* (5) *To be carried by way of recreation; hence, to ride, to take an airing in a carriage, etc.; to take exercise.* EX. (1) idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic.; —g. in utero, to be with young, Plin. *Proz.*: g. alqm in sinu, to be very fond of one.—(2) nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen.—(4) qui verba gestarent; sunt, qui vitia gestant, Sen.—(5) simul gestanti conspecto delatore ejus, Vis, inquit, Suet.

GESTOR, ġris, m. (gero). *A carrier or bearer.*

1. GESTUS, a, um, pl. of gero.

2. GESTUS, ġis, m. (gero). 1. *Gen.*: *A carrying; hence, carriage, posture, or gesture of the body; attitude, motion of the body; gratification* mihi gestu, Cic.—2. *Exp.*: *Gesticulation, motion made with the hands, e. g. by an orator or actor (opp. motus, i. e. motion of the whole body); g. histriouis*, Cic. SYN. See ACTUS.

GETÆ, ġrum, m. (Γέται). I. *The Getæ, a Thracian people on the banks of the Danube*, Cic. *Sing.*: Getæ, æ, m. *One of the Getæ*, Ov. II. *Melon.*: Getæ, æ, m. *A Roman cognomen*: C. Licinius G., consul A.U.C. 638, and censor 646, Cic.; —and Getæ, the brother and co-regent of the Emperor Caracalla; also the name of a Greek slave, Ter.

GETES, æ, m. *Of or belonging to the Getæ*, Ov.

GETICE, *adv.* Like the *Getæ*, *Ov.*; from **GETĪCUS**, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the *Getæ*; poet. also for *Thracium*.

GIBBA, *æ, f.* A hunch on the back, *Suet.*

GIBBER, *ëra, ãrum, adj.* (gibba). I. *Hunchbacked; humpbacked*; as, *g. genus gallinarum*, *Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *Protuberant, gibbous*.

1. **GIBBUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Protuberant, gibbous*.

2. **GIBBUS**, *i, m. i. q.* gibba, *Juv.*

GIGANTES, *um, m.* (*Γίγαντες*). *Myth.*: The *Giants*, sons of *Earth* and *Tartarus*; when storming the heavens they were struck by *Jupiter* with a thunderbolt, and were buried under *Mount Etna*, *Cic.* **SYN.** **GIGANTES**; **TITANES**.—*Gigantes, as here*.—*Titanes*, sons of *Titan* and *Tellus*, they waged war against *Saturn*; the *Giants*, against *Jupiter*; cum *Titanis* et *Gigantibus* bella gesserunt *Dii*, *Cic.*

GIGANTEUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or relating to the *Giants*, *Ov.*

GIGANTOMACHIA, *æ, f.* (*Γίγαντομαχία*). The *War of Giants*, the title of a poem by *Claudian*.

GIGAS, *antis.* See **GIGANTES**.

GIGNENTIA, *lum, n.* (gigno). *Organic bodies, plants, herbage*; per loca æqualia et nuda gignentium, *Sall.*

GIGNO, *ëre, gëñûi, gëñtûm, tr.* (*γίγναι*), [the old form of *præc.* *genuo*, *genere*, *genunt*, *Varr.*; *genitur*, *A. ap. Cic.*; *genuntur*, *Lucr.*; *inf.*, *geni*, *id.*; *genit.* *gerund.* *genendi*, *Varr.*; *perf.*, *genuvit*, *Enn.*; *inf. pres. pass.*, *gignier*, *Lucr.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To beget, procreate, bear, bring forth, produce*; in the *pass.* also: *To be born, to take rise, spring up, come forth*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Same*. **EX.** (1) *quem Jupiter genuit*, *Cic.*;—*natura nos genuit et conformavit*, *id.* *Pass.*: *quod gignetur aliunde*, *id.*—(2) *multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit*, *Cic.* **SYN.** See **CREO**.

GILVUS (gilbus), *a, um, adj.* *Light, pale yellow*, *Virg.*

1. **GLÄBER**, *bra, brum, adj.* *Smooth, bald, without hair, wool, or fadlers*; *g. colla boum*, *Col.* **SYN.** See **LEVIS**.

2. **GLÄBER**, *bri, m.* (without beard). *A young slave, a favorite slave*, *Sen.*

GLABRĪO, *õpis, m.* (glaber). *A cognomen in the gens Acilia*.

GLACĪĀLIS, *e, adj.* (glacies). Of or belonging to *ice, icy, full of ice*; *hiems, Virg.*;—*frigus*, *Ov.* **SYN.** See **FRIGIDUS**.

GLÄCIES, *ëi, f.* (gelu). I. *Ice*; *g. lubrica*, *Liv.* II. *Meton.*: *Hardness, rigidity*, *Lucr.* **SYN.** See **GELU**.

GLÄCIO, *ëre, tr. and intr.* (glacies). I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To make or turn into ice; to freeze, congeal*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To make hard, solid, or stiff*. II. *Intr.* (3) *To become solid or hard*. **EX.** (1) *humor glaciatur*, *Plin.*—(2) *fici ramulis glaciatus caseus*, *Col.*—(3) *estate non glaciati nisi accepta cæra*, *Plin.* **SYN.** See **CONCRESCO**.

GLÄDIÄTOR, *õris, m.* (gladius). (1) *A public fighter, gladiator*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A public performance of gladiators, a gladiatorial show*. **EX.** (1) *athletæ et g.*, *Cic.* As a term of reproach: *huius gladiatoris* (*Antonii*), *Cic.*—(2) *gladiatores dare*, *Cic.*;—*abl. abs.* *gladiatores, during the gladiatorial show*, *id.* **SYN.** See **ATELETA**.

GLÄDIÄTÖRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (gladiator). I. (1) *Of or belonging to gladiators*. II. *Subst.* (2) *gladiatorium*, *li, n.* (sc. *premium, auctora-*

mentum), *The pay received by gladiators*. **EX.** (1) *g. ludus*, *Cic.* **PHRASES.** *g. familia, a company of gladiators*, *id.*;—*g. consessus, spectatores assembled at gladiatorial shows*;—*g. locus, a stand or elevated place for witnessing these shows*, *id.*—(2) *vix gladiatorio accepto decem talentis*, *Liv.*

GLÄDIÄTŪRA, *æ, f.* (gladius, gladiator). *A gladiatorial fight; gladiaturæ destinati*, *Tac.*

GLÄDIŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (gladius). *A little sword; in the plur., heterocl.*: *nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit*, *Quint.*

GLÄDIŪS, *li, m.* I. (1) *A sword*. II. *Meton.*: *Murder, assassination*.—(3) *A fight of gladiators*.—4 *g. vomeris, a ploughshare*, *Plin.*—5. *The sword-fish*, *Plin.* **EX.** (1) *g. strigare or distringere, to draw*, *Cic. Prop.*: *aut tuo, quemadmodum dicitur, gladio aut nostro, defensivo tuo conficiatur necesse est, to be beaten with one's own weapons*,—*plumbeo gladio jugulum iri, with ease, with little trouble*.—(2) *quum tanta præsertim gladiorum sit impunitas*, *Cic.*—(3) *utrum se ad gladium locet, an ad cultrum*, *Sen.* **SYN.** **GLADIUS**; **ENSIS**; **SICA**; **ACINACES**; **PUGIO**.—*Gladius, a broad cutting sword*.—*Ensis, a sword, an offensive and defensive weapon hanging from a belt, seldom used but in poetry*.—*Sica, a dagger, dirk, poniard, a short sword*.—*Acinaces, a Persian sword, scimitar*; *Medus acinaces*, *Hor.*—*Pugio, a poniard, a weapon to strike with the point* (*pungere*).

GLANDĪFER, *ëra, ãrum, adj.* (glans, fero). *Bearing acorns*, *Cic.*

GLANDĪŌNĪDA, *æ, f.* (glandium). *A delicate (glandulosa) piece of meat*, *Plaut.*

GLANDĪŪM, *li, n.* (glans). *A kernel in the flesh, a delicate piece of meat, especially of pork*.

GLANS, *glandis, f.* I. *Any kernel-fruit*; as, *a date, chestnut, walnut*, especially an *acorn*, *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *A bull of lead or clay*, *Cæs.*

GLÄRĒA, *æ, f.* *Gravel, coarse sand*; eo loco pulvis non *g.* injecta est, *Cic.*

GLÄRĒOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (glarea). *Full of gravel, gravelly*, *Liv.*; *g. rivi*, *Plin.*

GLAUCE, *ës, f.* (*Γλαύκη*). *Glaucæ*, the mother of the third *Diana*, *Cic.*

GLAUCĪA, *æ, m.* (glaucus). *A Roman cognomen in the gentes Serrilia and Mallia*.

GLAUCŌMA, *õtis, n.* (*γλαυκῶμα*), [an old form, *glaucoma*, *æ, f.*, *Plaut.*]. I. *A disease of the eye; in ancient pathology, i. q. cataracta*.

1. **GLAUCUS**, *a, um, adj.* (*γλαυκός*). Of a bluish gray color, *glaucous*; *g. oculi*, *Plin.*—Of the color of water, *green, greenish*; *amicus g. Arethuse*, *Virg.* **SYN.** See **CÆRULUS**.

2. **GLAUCUS**, *i, m.* (*Γλαύκος*). *Glaucus, a Greek proper name*. 1. The son of *Sisyphus*, who was torn to pieces by his own horses, *Virg.*—2. The chief of the *Lycians* in the *Trojan war*, a friend of *Diomedes*, *Hor.*—3. A fisherman of *Anthebon* in *Eubœa*, who was changed into a sea-god, *Ov.*

GLĒBA (gleba), *æ, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A small lump of earth, a clod*. II. *Meton.* 2. (*pars pro toto*). *A field, glebe, Virg.*—3. Of other things: *A piece, lump, mass*, *Cæs.* **EX.** (1) *si glebis, aut saxis aut fustibus alqm de fundo præcipitem egeris*, *Cic.* **SYN.** See **GRAVĒLA**.

GLĒBŌSUS (gleb.), *a, um, adj.* (gleba). *Full of clods, cloddy*; *terra g.*, *Plin.*

GLĒBŪLA (gleb.), *æ, f. dim.* (gleba). I. *Prop.*: *A small clod or lump of earth*, *Col.* II.

Melon. 1. *A small field.* Juv.—2. *Of other things: A small piece; g. myrrhæ.* Vitr.

GLĒSUM (glessum and glesum), *i. n.* (*German, glas; conf. gläzen, to glitter.*) *Ambr.*

GLIS, gliria, *m.* *A dormouse, considered a delicate dish with the Romans.* Plin.

GLISCO, *ĕre, intr.* I. *Prop.* 1. *To grow or spread imperceptibly, to swell.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To grow, increase, spread, rise up.* EX. (1) *Asellus gliscit, grows fat.* Col.—(2) *ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit.* Cic. SYN. GLISCO; CREBresco.—*Gliscere, as here.*—*Crebescere, to become more frequent, to increase more and more; optatæ auræ crebrescunt.* Virg.

GLÖBÖSUS, *a, um, adj.* (globus). *Round as a ball, spherical; mundum globosum.* Cic.

GLÖBÖS, *i. m.* (related to glomus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Any body in the form of a ball; a globe, bowl, sphere, spheroidal body.*—2. *Exp.: A dumpling, pudding.* Varr.—3. *In Milit.: A close order of battle, platoon (Fr. peloton).* Cat. II. 4. *Any round mass, lump, etc.* Tac.—(5) *a dense crowd or mass of people.* EX. (1) *g. terræ.* Cic.;—*in cælo animadversi globi, balls of fire.* id.—(3) *et circa Fabium g.* Liv. SYN. See CIRCULUS.

GLÖMÉRÄMEN, *Inis, n.* (glomerio). *A round shape; in concr.: a round body, a ball (poet.).*

GLÖMĒRO, *ĕre, tr.* (glomus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To wind or form into a ball, collect together into a round heap, to glomerate.*—(2) *Melon.: To compress together, or form into a round body, to collect, assemble, gather into a round body or mass.*—(3) *Of inanimate objects: To roll up, drive in collected fury.* II. *Fig.* (4) *a. s.* EX. (1) *g. lanam in orbes.* Ov.—(2) *g. agmina.* Virg.;—*g. æe, and glomerari, mil., to gather, flock together into a body, id.*—*legiones in testudinem glomerabantur.* Tac.—(3) *tempestatem g.* Virg.—(4) *glomerans annus, as it were, rolling away or along.* Cic. poet.

GLÖMUS, *ĕris, n.* (related to globus). *A ball, e. g. of cotton.* Plin.;—*a clew.* Hor.

GLÖRIA, *æ, f.* (related to clarus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Absol.: Glory, fame, renown.* II. *Melon. subj.* (2) *A thirst or passion for glory, ambition.*—3. *In the plur.: Vaia boasting, ostentation.* Plaut. EX. (1) *aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores.* Cic. *In the plur.: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, glorious actions, exploits.* Tac. *With gen. obj.: fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est.* Cic.—(2) *Absol.: moriar, ni, quæ tua g. est, puto te malle a Cæsare consuli quam inaurari.* Cic. *With genit. obj.: Virg.* SYN. GLORIA; GLORIATIO; LAUS; LAUDATIO; PRÆCONIUM; PRÆDICATIO; ELOGIUM.—*Gloria, glory, advantage got from the esteem of the virtuous; gloria est contentius laus bonorum.* Cic.—*Gloriatio, a glorying, ostentation.* Cic.—*Laus, praise, a good name amongst virtuous people.*—*gloria in tacita opinione, laus in aperta prædicatione consistit.*—*Laudatio, a panegyric, a laudatory oration; Funebres laudationes, funeral orations.* Quint.—*Præconium.* 1. *The crier's office, the publishing or proclaiming of any thing.* 2. *A eulogy, or praise.*—*Prædicatio, a publishing.*—*Elogium, i. A title.* 2. *A testimonial.* 3. *An inscription.*

GLÖRIATIO, *ĕnis, f.* (glorio). *A vaunting, boasting.* Cic. SYN. See GLORIA.

GLÖRIÖLA, *æ, f. dim.* (gloria). *Slight glory or fame; g. nostra perfruinus.* Cic.

GLÖRIÖR, *ari, tr. and intr. dep.* (gloria). *To glory in, boast or brag of, pride one's self in, to place one's glory in any thing; with an acc. or an objective or relative clause, with abl., de, in*

alga re, or absol.—vellem equidem idem posse g. quod Cyrus. Cic.;—*nominiibus veterum g., id.; —de misera vita g., id.*

GLÖRIÖSE, *adv.* (gloriosus). I. (1) *With glory, gloriously.* II. (2) *Boastfully, vauntingly.* EX. (1) *g. triumphare.* Cic. *Comp. ius, issime.*—(2) *g. mentiri.* Cic.

GLÖRIÖSUS, *a, um, adj.* (gloria). I. (1) *Full of glory, glorious.* II. (2) *Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious, conceited, ostentatious.* EX. (1) *de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis.* Cic.—(2) *nisi essent milites g., Cic.;—Miles G., the title of a comedy of Plautus;—With allusion to that comedy: imitari Militem Gloriosum.* Cic. SYN. See ARROGANS.

GLOSSÄRIUM, *li, n.* (glossa, an ancient or foreign word which requires explanation). *A dictionary of obsolete words with explanations, a glossary.* Gell.

GLOSSĒMA, *ĕtis, n.* (γλῶσσημα), *same as glossa; an obsolete or obscure word requiring explanation.* Quint.

GLÜTEN, *Inis, n.* and GLÜTINUM, *i, n.* (gluo). *Glue.* Virg.

GLÜTINÄTOR, *ĕris, m.* (glutino). *One that glues together, e. g. the leaves of a book, a book-binder.* Cic.

GLÜTINO, *ĕre, tr.* (gluten). *To glue, glue together; g. chartas.* Plin.

GLÜTINUM, *i.* See GLUTEN.

GLÜTIO (gluttio), *ĕre, lvi or li, itum, tr.* I. *Prop.* 1. *To swallow, devour.* Juv.—2. *Melon., also of sound: To emit inarticulately, make a rattling noise in the throat.* Plin.

GLÜTO (glutto), *ĕnis, m.* (glutio). *A glutton.*

GLÛCYRRHÏZON, *i, n.* (γλυκύριζον), or Glycyrrhiza. *Liquorice-root.* Plin.

GNÆUS, *i.* See CNÆUS.

GNÄRITAS, *ĕtis, f.* (gnarus). *Knowledge.*

GNÄRUS, *a, um, adj.* [another form gnärris, *e.* Plaut.; another form, nārus, Cic.]. I. (1) *Skilful, practised, learned, knowing in any thing, with genit., rel. or obj. clause.* II. *Melon. (2) pass.: Known.* EX. (1) *With genit.: L. Sisenna, doctus vir, g. rei publicæ.* Cic. *With acc., Plaut.*—(2) *in paludem gnarum vincentibus.* Tac.

GNÄTHO, *ĕnis, m.* *Gnatho, the name of a parasite in the Eunuch of Terence; hence, gen. for a parasite.* Cic.

GNÄTHÖNĪCI, *ĕrum, m.* *As it were, The disciples of Gnatho.* Ter.

GNÄTUS, *a, um.* See NATUS.

GNÄVUS, *a, um.* See NAVUS.

1. GNĪDIUS (Ca.), *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Gnidus.* Subst. plur.: Gnidii (Ca.), *ĕrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Gnidus.* Cic.

2. GNĪDUS or GNĪDOS (Cuid.), *i, f.* (Κνίδος). *Gnidus, a Doric town of Caria, celebrated for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, now Onido.* Cic.

GNÖMON, *ĕnis, m.* (γνώμων). *The index of a sun-dial, gnomon.* Plin.

GNOSCO, *ĕre.* See NOSCO.

GNÖSIÄCUS (Gnoss.), *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Crete; G. rex, i. e. Minos.* Ov.

GNÖSIÄS (Gnoss.), *ĕdis, f. adj.* *Of or belonging to Gnossus or to Crete, Cretan.* Ov. Subst. i. *q. Ariadne.* Ov.

GNÖSIS (Gnoss.), *Idis, f. adj.* *Of or belong-*

ing to Gnosus, or to Crete, Ov. Subst. i. q. Ariadne, Ov.

GNŌSIUS (Gnos.), a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Gnosus or to Crete, Cretan. Plin. Subst.: Gnōsia, æ, f., i. e. Ariadne, Prop. In the plur.: Gnōsi, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Gnosus.

GNŌSUS or GNŌSOS (Gnos. and Cnos.), i, f. (Κνωσός and Κνωσσός). Gnosus, a very ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos, now Cnosson, Plin.

GNŌTUS, a, um. See NOTUS.

GOMPHESES, ium, m. The inhabitants of Gomphi, Cæs.

GOMPHI, ðrum, m. (Γόμφου). Gomphi, a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Kalabaki.

GORDIUM, ñ, n. Gordium, a town of Phrygia Major, Plin.

GORDIUS, ñ, m. (Γόρδιος). Gordius, a king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, celebrated for the knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two, Curt.

GORGE, es, f. Gorge, daughter of Ceneus and Althæa, changed into a bird, Ov.

GORGĪAS, æ, m. (Γοργίας). Gorgias. 1. A Greek sophist of Leontini, a cotemporary of Socrates, Cic.—2. A Rhetorician of Asia, teacher of the son of Cicero, Cic.

GORGO or GORGON, ðnis, f. (Γοργώ). A Gorgon, serpent-haired daughter of Phorcus, called also Medusa, said to petrify all who looked on her; killed by Perseus, her head was fixed in the shield of Minerva, and Pegasus sprang from her blood, Cic.

GORGŌNĒUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Gorgo, Ov.

GORTÝNA, æ, and GORTÝNE, es, f. (Γορτύνη). Gortyna, a very ancient town of Crete, Plin.

GORTÝÑĀCUS, a, um, adj. Of Gortyna, Cretan, Ov.

GORTÝNIS, Idis, f. Of Gortyna, Cretan.

GORTÝNIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Gortyna; poet. also gen. for Cretan; G. index, from Gortyna, Cic. Subst. plur.: Gortýni, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Gortyna, Liv.

GŌTHI, ðrum, m. (Γόθοι). The Goths, a great tribe of the north of Germany, Inscr., formerly called Gothones or Gotones, Tac.

GŌTHINI, ðrum, m. Gothini, a Celtic tribe in the modern Cracovia, Tac.

GOTHONES and GŌTONES. See GOTH.

GRĀBĀTUS, i, m. (γράφτος). A small or low couch, a field-bed, Cic. SYN. See LECTUS.

GRACCHĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Gracchus; G. judges, i. e. the knights who were made judges by a law proposed by C. Gracchus, Cic.

GRACCHUS, i, m. Gracchus, a Roman family name in the gens Sempronius. The most celebrated are the two brothers T. and C. Cornelius Gracchus, sons of T. Sempronius and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder.

GRĀCILIS, e, adj. [f. plur., gracilæ, Ter.]. I. Prop. (1) Thin, slight, slender, lean.—(2) Meton.: Lean, meagre, poor. II. Fig. (3) Of style: Simple, plain. EX. (1) equi hominesque paulluli et g., Liv. Comp.—ior, illimus.—(2) gracili et arido agro, Plin.—(3) inter g. validumque tertium alqd, Quint. SYN. See EXILIS.

GRĀCILITAS, ætis, f. (gracilis). I. Prop. (1) Thinness, slenderness, leanness, meagreness.

II. Fig. 2. Of style: Simplicity, want of ornament, Quint. EX. (1) summa g. et infirmitas corporis, Cic.

GRĀCILĪTER, adv. (id.). I. Prop.: Slen-derly, App. II. Fig.: Without embellishment.

GRĀCŪLUS (græc.), i, m. (akin to corvus; Gr. κρογανίς). A jackdaw, Plin.

GRĀDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (gradus). I. Prop.: Of or belonging to a step, going or proceeding step by step, Lucil. II. Fig. Of style: Even, regular, Sen.

GRĀDĀTIM, adv. (id.). Step by step, by degrees, little and little, Cic.

GRĀDĀTĪO, ðnis, f. (id.). I. Prop.: The making of a staircase; a flight or series of steps in a theatre, Vitruv. II. Fig. in Rhet.: A gradation, a climax, Cic.

GRĀDIŌR, grādi, gressus, intr. dep. (id.). I. To take steps, to step, walk; alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo, Cic. II. Poet., of inanimate and abstract objects, Lucr.

GRĀDĪVUS, i, m. A cognomen of Mars, Liv. Absol.: Grādivus and Grādīvus, Ov.

GRĀDUS, ðis, m. (unc.). I. Prop. (1) A step. II. Meton. (2) Prop.: Position, footing.—(3) Fig.: Firm attitude or posture.—(4) Meton.: That which one steps over, i. e. a step, stair.—5. Meton., of things that rise by steps; as, 1. A braid or tress of hair; caput in gradus atque annulos comptum, Quint.—2. In Gramm.: Degree of comparison, Ov.—3. The mathematical degree of a circle, Man.—4. Plur.: The wrinkles on the roof of a horse's mouth, Veg.—(6) Fig. of rank: A degree, step. EX. (1) (PHRASES).

g. facere, gradum conferre, to come together; Virg.;—g. conferre alcuī, to join one, Plaut.;—addere gradum, to quicken one's pace, Liv.;—sistere gradum, to stop, halt, Virg.;—gradum revocare, id.;—g. referre, to turn back, Ov.;—gradibus ire, to go step by step, gradually, Cic. Fig.: g. imperii factus est, Cic.;—(Spoudeus) habet stabilem quandam gradum, pace, movement, id.—(2) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.—(3) de gradu deieci, ut dicitur, to allow one's self to be put out, to lose one's composure, Cic.;—gradu movere alqm, to compel one to give way, Liv.—(4) g. templorum, Liv. Sing.: cum dextropepe primus g. ascendit, Vitruv.—(6) tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. SYN. See GRESSUS.

GRÆCE, adv. (Græcus). In the Greek manner, in the manner of the Greeks; quæ legeram G., Latine redderem, Cic.

GRÆCI, ðrum, m. (Γραικοί). The Greeks; eos septem, quos G. sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. In the sing.: Græcus, i, m. A Greek, id.

GRÆCĪA, æ, f. I. Græce. II. Meton.: Magna G., Lower Italy, which was colonized by the Greeks, Cic. Absol., G., id.

GRÆCISSO, ære, intr. (γρακίσσω). To imitate the Greeks, Plaut.

GRÆCOR, æri, intr. dep. (Græci). To live like a Greek, Hor.

GRÆCOSTĀSIS, is, f. (Γραικостάσις). (The Grecian place or stand). A building at Rome near the Curia and the Comitium, where originally Greek, but afterward also, other ambassadors, resided; The Greek embassy, the foreign embassy, Cic.

GRÆCŪLUS, a, um, adj. ðim. (Græcus). Greek, Grecian (for the most part contemptuously); ineptum sane negotium et G., thorough

Greek, Cic.;—*G. cautio chirographi*, *not to be relied upon*, id. *Subst.*: *Græculus*, *i. m.* *A little or young Greek*, Cic.

GRÆCUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*; *Græcus rebus*, Cic.;—*G. homines, Greeks*, id.;—*Græco more bibere, to drink health*, id.;—*G. via*, perhaps *leading to Græcia Magna*, id. *Prov.*: *ad Calendas Grævas*, *i. e. never*, because the Greeks did not reckon by Calendas, Aug. ap. Suet.

GRĀĪ, *ōrum, m. for Græci* [*genit. plur.*, *Græuin, Lucr.*]. *The Greeks*; *omnes aut Græios esse aut barbaros*, Cic. *In the sing.*: *Graius*, *i. m.* *A Greek*, Cic.

GRĀIŌCĒLI (Garoceli), *ōrum, m. Graioceli*, *a Gallic people in the valleys of Mont Cenis, Cæs.*

GRĀJŪGĒNA, *æ, m.* (*Graius, gigno*). *A Greek by birth* (poet.), Virg.

GRĀMEN, *Inis, n. (akin to germen)*. I. 1. *The grass, turf, liv.* II. *Melon*. (2) *A plant, herb*.—3. *Esp.*: *Dog-grass*. EX. (2) *gustu cujusdam apud Lethophagos graminis*, Quint. SYN. GRAMEN; CESPES; GLEBA.—Gramen, *green turf, ground covered with short and thin grass, grass in general*.—Cespes, *a sod, the earth with the grass, a place covered over with grass*; *fortuitus cespes*, Hor.—Gleba, *a small piece or lump of earth, a clod*; *inertes glebas rastris frangere*, Virg.

GRĀMĪNĒUS, *a, um, adj. (gramen)*. I. Prop. (1) *Of grass or herbs, covered with turf*. II. Fig. (2) *Made of Indian reed or bamboo*. EX. (1) *g. corona obsidionalis, presented by those delivered from a blockade to their deliverers, which was the highest military honor with the Romans*, Liv.—(2) *g. hasta* (*Minervæ*), Cic.

GRAMMĀTICA, *æ, f. (γραμματική)*. *Grammar* (in the widest sense of the word), *philology*.

GRAMMĀTICA, *ōrum, n. (γραμματικά)*. *Grammar, philology*; in *grammaticis poetarum pertractatio*, Cic.

1. GRAMMĀTICE, *ēs, f. (γραμματική)*. *Grammar* (in the widest sense), *philology*, Quint.

2. GRAMMĀTICE, *adv.* *According to grammatical or philological rules, grammatically, philologically*, Quint. from

GRAMMĀTĪCUS, *a, um, adj. (γραμματικός)*. *Of or belonging to grammar, grammatical*; in *arte g.*, Auct. Her. *In n. pl.*: *Grammatica*; which see above.

GRAMMĀTĪCUS, *i. m.* *A grammarian* (in the widest sense), *a philologist*. SYN. Grammaticus, *an able grammarian*.—Grammatista, *a smatterer in grammar*; ut *Græci Grammaticum a grammatista distinguunt, illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment*, Suet.

GRAMMĀTISTA, *æ, m. (γραμματιστής)*. *A teacher of grammar or of languages*, Suet. SYN. See GRAMMATICUS.

GRĀNĀRIA, *ōrum, n. (granum)*. *A granary, depot for corn*, Cic. SYN. See HORREUM.

GRĀNĀTUM, *i. n. (sc. malum)*. *A pomegranate*, Plin.

GRANDÆVUS, *a, um, adj. (grandis, ævum)*. *In years, aged, very old*; *g. senes*, Tac.

GRANDESCO, *ēre, intr. incept. (grandis)*. *To grow or become great, to grow*, Plin.

GRANDICŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim. (grandis)*. *Somewhat large*, Plaut.

GRANDILŌQUUS, *i. m. (grandis, loquor)*. *Speaking highly, loftily*, Cic. *In a bad sense*:

Grandiloquent, a boaster; *qui tandem isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), boosters*, Cic.

GRANDĪNAT, *āre, imper. Gr. 223, 5* (grando). *It hails*, Sen.

GRANDĪNŌSUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)*. *Full of hail*, Col.

GRANDĪŌ, *ire, tr. and intr. (grandis)*. I. Tr.: *To make great, allow to grow*, Plaut. *Mulile: grandiri, to become great*, Pacuv. II. Intr.: *To increase, grow, become great*, Cat.

GRANDIS, *e, adj.* I. Prop. (1) *Full-grown, large, great, of full size*.—(2) *Of persons: grown up, old, advanced in years*; also with addition of *natu* or *ævo*. II. Fig. (3) *Gen.*: *Great, strong*.

—(4) *Esp. of style: Sublime, lofty*. EX. (1) *epistolam sane grandem*, Cic.—(2) *Absol.*: *g. jam puer bello Italico*, Cic.;—*grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum constituebant (shortly after, progressu ætatis), of a greater age, id. With natu or ævo, id.*;—*g. ævo, parens*, Tac.—(3) *subsellia grandiorem et pleniorē vocem desiderant*, Cic.—(4) *genus quoque dicendi grandius. (Of a speaker: (oratores) g. erant verbis, id. SYN. See MAGNUS.*

GRANDISCĀPIUS, *a, um, adj. (grandis, scapus)*. *Having a large trunk*, Sen.

GRANDĪTAS, *ātis, f. (grandis)*. I. Prop.: *Greatness*, Sissen. II. Fig. of style: *loftiness, sublimity*; *ex granditate verborum*, Cic.

GRANDĪTER, *adv. (id.)*. *Sublimely, greatly*.

GRANDIUSCŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim. (grandis)*. *Pretty well grown up*, Ter.

GRANDO, *Inis, f. Hail, a shower of hail*, Cic. *In the plur.*: *tempestatibus, nivibus, grandinibus*, Cic.

GRĀNĪCUS, *i. m. (Γρανικός)*. *Granicus*, a small river of Mysia, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, Plin.

GRĀNĪFER, *ēra, ōrum, adj. (granum, fero)*. *Carrying corn or grains*; a poet. epithet for *ante*.

GRĀNUM, *i. n. (akin to germen; Germ., Kern; Eng., grain)*. *A grain of corn or the like, a small kernel in fruits*, Cic.;—*g. thuris, a grain of incense*, Plaut.;—*g. salis, a grain of salt*, Plin.

GRĀPHĪĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. (graphium)*. *Of or belonging to the style used for writing*; *g. theca, a case for writing-stylus*, Suet.

1. GRĀPHĪCE, *adv. (graphicus)*. *Graphically*, Plaut.

2. GRĀPHĪCE, *es, f. (sc. ars), (γραφική)*. *The art of drawing*, Plin.

GRĀPHĪCUS, *a, um, adj. (γραφικός)*. I. *Belonging to painting or drawing*; *drawn to the life, exquisite, perfectly finished*; also of persons: *Clever, fine, nice*, Vitruv. II. *Cunning, ingenious*, Plaut.

GRĀPHĪUM, *fi, n. (γραφίον)*. *An instrument for writing on wax-tablets, a style*, Sen.

GRASSĀTOR, *ōris, m. I. An idler*, Cat. II. *A street-robber, pick-pocket* (especially by night), Cic.;—*g. agit rem*, Juv.

GRASSĀTŪRA, *æ, f. (grassor)*. *Street robbery*, Suet.

GRASSOR, *āri, intr. and tr. dep. (gradior)*. I. Prop. (1) *To go, go about*, Plaut.—(2) *Esp.*: *To go or walk about idly*; hence, of parasites (*i. q. adulari, to pay court to any body*).—3. *To wander about in a thievish manner, to prowl about*, Petr. Hence, *with acc.*: *To attack in a hostile manner*, Stat. II. Fig. (4) *To proceed or act in any manner*.—(5) *Esp.*: *To proceed with*

violence, to act violently. EX. (1) *Of things:* pedicæ scutulato rete grassantes, *moving about*, Plin.—(2) *se in juventutem grassantem in Subura incidisse*, Liv.—(4) *ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur*, Sall.—*g. obsequio, to show one's self obedient to*, Hor.—*g. dolo, to proceed craftily*, Tac.—(5) *conjuravimus ut in te hac via grassaremus*, Liv. SYN. See EO.

GRĀTE, *adv.* (gratus). I. (1) *Willingly, with pleasure, agreeably.* II. (2) *Gratefully, thankfully.* EX. (1) *nam et preterita g. meminit*, Cic.—(2) *g. et pie facere*, Cic.

GRĀTES, *plur.* (usually only in *nom.* and *acc.*; in the *abl.*, grābus, Tac.), (gratus). *Thanks given to any body (especially to the gods); g. tibi ago*, Cic.

1. GRĀTĪĀ, æ, f. (gratus). I. (1) *Favor which one binds with others; good graces, good will, friendly disposition, friendship.*—(2) *Meton. object.*: Grace, i. e. *amiability, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm* [for venustus].—3. *Nom. prop.*: Gratie, ārum, f. *The Graces*, Sen. *In the sing.*: Gratia, æ, f. *Collectively*, Ov. II. (4) *Gen.*: Favor toward another, kindness, readiness or disposition to render service.—(5) *Exp.*: Thanks, gratitude (with agere, i. q. to return thanks: It may be used in the plural; but is found for the most part in the singular). EX. (1) *gradum dignitatis et gratie*, Cic.;—*magnam iure g.*, id.;—*in hac summa tua g. ac potentia, influence, esteem*, id. *In plur.*: provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, *demonstrations or manifestations of favor*, Cic.—(2) *g. forme*, Suet.—(4) *petivit in beneficii loco et gratia*, ut, Cic.;—*iuris jurandi volo gratiam facias, permit*, Plaut.;—*in g. ducis, out of compliment to*, Liv.—(5) *immortales gratias agere*, Cic.;—*amplissimis verbis g. agere*, id.;—*retulisse gratiam viderat, to have returned a favor*, id.;—*tam g. est, I am much obliged to you (ironically, in declining an offer)*, Plaut. SYN. See ACUTORITAS.

2. GRĀTĪĀ, *abl.* of gratia, as an *adv.* *In favor of, or from consideration toward any body or any thing; hence, for the sake of, on account of, less frequently, however, than causa. With genit., which it usually follows: ipsas bestias hominum g. generatas esse videmus*, Cic. *Ellipt.*: exempli g. (e. g.) *for instance, for example. Before the genit.*: idque faciunt g. decoris, Quint. *With a pronoun*: mea g. Plaut.

GRĀTĪĒ, ārum, f. See 1. GRATIA 3.

GRĀTĪFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (gratificor). *An obliging, gratifying; showing a kindness, a kindness; impudens g. cum acerba injuria*, Cic.

GRĀTĪFĪCOR, āri, *intr.* and *tr. dep.* (gratus, facio). *To do a favor or show a kindness to, to gratify in any thing, to present, give; gratificatur mihi gestu accusator*, Cic.;—*to present, give, sacrifice*, Sall. SYN. GRATIFICOR; CONDONO.—*Gratificari, to give up through complaisance, to gratify, to do a good turn to one.—Condonare, to give willingly and freely, to remit as a favor; condonare pecunias creditoribus*, Cic.

GRĀTĪS (trīyll., Ter.), and *contr.* gratis, *adv.* (*abl. plur.* of gratia). *Out of kindness, from good feeling, as a favor, without payment or reward, for nothing, gratis, i. e. gratuitously; g. polliceri*, Cic.;—*habitare g. in alieno*, id.

GRĀTĪOSE, *adv.* (gratiosus). *Out of mere favor, gratuitously; hoc in Sicilia fecit g. in decumanos*, Cic.

GRĀTĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (gratia). *Full of favor.* I. (1) *Enjoying any body's favor, being in favor, favored, liked, beloved, agreeable, pleasant.* II. (2) *Showing or bestowing favor upon; kind, obliging, complaisant.* EX. (1)

multos cupidos sui gratiosus, Cic.;—*adversarius g.*, id.—(2) *g. scribere sint in dando et cedendo loco*, Cic. SYN. See GRATUS.

GRĀTIS. See GRATIUS.

GRĀTĪUS, a. Gratius, a Roman family name, e. g. Grāfius, li, m., the accuser of the poet Archias, Cic.

GRĀTOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (gratus). *To feel or manifest joy; to rejoice; to congratulate*, Liv. SYN. GRATOR; GRATULOR; CONGRATULOR.—*Gratari, as here.—Gratulari, same; also, to thank.—Congratulari, same, but usually said of many.*

GRĀTŪTO, *adv.* (gratuitus). *Without payment, reward, or profit; for nought, gratuitously; multorum causas et non gravate et g. defenditis, without recompense*, Cic.;—*g. civitatem impertire, without any particular reason*, id. SYN. GRATUITO; GRATIS.—*Gratuito, without reward, of mere kindness.—Gratis, gratis, without giving or receiving any thing; servire alicui gratis*, Cic.

GRĀTŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (gratis from gratia). *That is done or given for nothing, without pay, reward, or profit, gratuitous; si sine premio benigna est, g.; si cum mercede, conducta*, Cic.;—*ne g. quidem suffragia, free, spontaneous*, id.;—*comitia g.*, i. e. *in which the votes were not bought, id.*;—*pecuniam gratuitam dare, i. e. without interest*, Plin.;—*g. loca, free places for the people*, Suet.;—*g. subsellia, free seats*, id.

GRĀTŪLĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (gratulor). *Congratulating; quo se omnis multitudo g. effudit*, Liv.

GRĀTŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (gratulor). I. (1) *Gen.*: An expressing of joy; *syn. a wishing one joy, congratulation, joy.* II. (2) *A public thanksgiving.* EX. (1) *nunciatur mihi tantum isti gratulationem esse factam*, Cic.;—*in sua gratulatione, in congratulations addressed to him on his obtaining the consulate*, id.—(2) *conservatæ reipublicæ g.*, Cic.

GRĀTŪLOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (gratus). I. (1) *To express joy, wish one joy, congratulate, to rejoice; alicui, (alicui) de aliqua re, or aliquid, quod; more rarely, in, pro aliqua re, re, with objective clause or absol.* II. (2) *To give or return thanks* [grates, gratias agere]. EX. (1) *unum illud nescio, gratulor tibi, an timeam, etc.*, Cic.;—*ipse mihi gratulatus sum*, id. *Abol.*: ad me venerunt gratulatum, Cic.—(2) *quapropter illi dolori gratulor*, Quint. SYN. See GRATOR.

GRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Poss.* (1) *Beloved, dear, welcome, pleasant, agreeable, acceptable (only of impers. objects: gratiosus is used esp. of persons).* II. *Act.* (2) *Grateful, thankful; also, deserving thanks.* EX. (1) *mihi id g.*, Cic.;—*esse g. necesse est*, id.;—*feceris nobis g. omnibus, something agreeable to us, i. e. do or show us a favor*, id.;—*hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, no greater pleasure or favor, id.* *Of persons: only late, prout domino patronove g. quis esset*, Suet. *Subst.*: Gratus, i, m. *A favorite*, id.—(2) *cognovi te gratissimum omnium*, Cic.;—*beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, deserving thanks, acceptable, id.* SYN. I. GRATUS; JUCUNDUS; GRATIOSUS.—*Gratus is said of that which pleases, and which we take as a kindness.—Jucundus is said of what is pleasant and delights us. A thing may be grata and not jucunda; ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est*, Cic.—*Gratiosus, i, in great favor; 2, ambitious of favor; 3, procured by favor.*—II. GRATUS; MEMOR.—*Gratus, thankful, that proves his gratitude.—Memor, that remembers a good office; memorem me dices et gratum*, Ter.

GRĀVASTELLUS, i, m. *A gray-headed old man*, Plant.

GRĀVĀTE, adv. (gravatus). *With difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly; g. respondere*, Cic. **SYN.** **GRAVĀTE**, as here.—**GRAVATIM**, painfully, repugnantly.

GRĀVĀTIM, adv. for gravate (gravo). *With difficulty*; hand g. socia arma Rutulis junxit.

GRĀVEDINŌSUS, a, um, adj. (gravado). **I.** *Frequently afflicted with or subject to a catarrh or cold*, Cic. **II.** *Milton*: *Causing or bringing on a catarrh*; g. ervum, Plin.

GRĀVĒDO, inis, f. (gravis). *Heaviness of the body, esp. of the head, a catarrh*, Cic.

GRĀVĒOLENS (grave, olens), entis, adj. (gravis, oleo). **I.** *Smelling strongly*, Virg. **II.** *Having a disagreeable smell, noisome*, Virg.

GRĀVESCO, ōre, intr. incerp. (gravis). **I.** *Prop.* *1.* *To become heavy or heavier*, Virg.—**2.** *Esp.* *To become pregnant*, Plin. **II.** *Fig.* *3.* *To become worse or more violent*; gravescit valetudo Augusti, Tac. **SYN.** See **GRAVO**.

GRĀVĪDITAS, ōtis, f. (gravidus). *Pregnancy*. **GRĀVĪDO**, ōre, tr. (id.). *To load; esp. to impregnate*, Aur. Vict. *Milton*: *terra gravitata seminibus*, Cic.

GRĀVĪDUS, a, um, adj. (gravis). **I.** (1) *Pregnant with young*. **II.** *Milton. poet.* (2) *Heavy, loaded, filled, full*. **EX.** (1) *quum esset g. uxor*, Cic. *With abl.*: *puero gravida, big with child*, Plant.;—*gravidam esse ex alpo, to be pregnant by one*, Ter. *Subst.*: *Gravida, ōe*, f. *A pregnant woman*, Plin.—(2) *aristae g.*, Virg. *With abl.*: *pharetra g. sagittis*, Hor. *With gen.*: *Amathus g. metalli*, Ov. **SYN.** **I.** **GRAVIDUS**; **ŒTUS**.—*Gravidus, loaded, full*.—*Fœtus, big with young, or that has young*,—said of animals;—*fig.*, *fall, abounding*; *terra foeta frugibus*, Cic. **II.** **GRAVĪDA MULIER**: *a woman with child*.—**PRÆGNANS MULIER**, *a woman near the time of her delivery*; *prægnantes, sed non parientes*, Plin.

GRĀVIS, e, adj. (opp. levis, cor. to Gr. βαρύς). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Heavy, weighty, not light, loaded*.—(2) *Esp.* *of value, worth, or number*: *Heavy, strong*.—(3) *for gravidus*: *With young, pregnant, with cub.*—(4) *Milton*: *of hearing or sound*: *Deep, low, bass* [opp. acutus, soprano].—(5) *Of smell or taste*: *Strong, unpleasant, loathsome, nauseous*.—(6) *Of the state of the body or health*: *Unhealthy, sick, troubled, afflicted*. **II.** *Fig.* (7) *In a bad sense*: *Heavy, troublesome, inconvenient, oppressive, burdensome, hard, severe, disagreeable*.—(8) *In a good sense*: *Of weight, weighty, important, strong, considerable, great, worthy, grave, venerable, eminent*. **EX.** (1) *estate grave esse aureum amiculum*, Cic. *With abl.*: *pateram gemmis g.*, Virg.—(2) *e. g. æs g.*, *coin struck according to the old standard or weight, according to which a Roman as weighed one pound*; *æs g. plaustris quidam (ex patribus) ad ærarium convectentes*, Liv.;—*g. argentum, i. e. uncoined (rude)*, Sen.;—*graviore fenore, at a higher interest*, Suet.;—*g. pretium, a high price, dear*, Sall.—(3) *balane utero graves*, Plin.—(4) *ad gravissimum sonum vocem recipiunt*, Cic.;—*g. syllaba, i. e. that has not the acute accent, with grave accent*, Quint.—(5) *g. odor calthæ, strong*, Plin.—(6) *(Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam g., unwholesome*, Cic.;—*anni tempore gravi, id.*—(7) *quod nunquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim*, Cic.;—*gravem esse alci, to be troublesome to one*, Prop.;—*g. morbus, an acute disease*, Nep.—(8) *(honestas) omni pondere gravior*, Cic.;—*sententiae g., id.*;—*g. amor, passionale, ardent*, Hor.;—*g. testis,*

credible, reliable, Cic.;—*graves Persæ, formidable*, Hor.;—*grave carmen, an epic poem*, Prop. **SYN.** **GRAVIS**; **ONEROSUS**; **ONERARIUS**.—*Gravis, heavy, weighty*; *fig.*, *gravis vino et somno*.—*Onerosus, burdensome, too heavy*; *onerosa præda*, Virg.—*Onerarius, serving for burden or carriage*; *navis oneraria, a ship of burden*, Cæs.

GRĀVITAS, ōtis, f. (gravis). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Weight, heaviness, gravity*.—(2) *Esp.* *of a high price*: *Dearness*.—(3) *Pregnancy, poet.*; *also Milton*, *an embryo*, Ov.—(4) *Milton*: *of smell*: *Loathsomeness, nauseousness*, Plin.—(5) *Of the state of the atmosphere*: *Unwholesomeness*.—(6) *Of disease*: *Heaviness, sickness*; *severity, violence*. **II.** *Fig.* (7) *In a bad sense*: *Troublesomeness, inconvenience, heaviness, burden*.—(8) *In a good sense*: *Importance, dignity, weight of character, weight*.—(9) *Circumspection, prudence*, Nep. **EX.** (1) *tauta contentio gravitatis et ponderum*, Cic.—(2) *g. annotæ*, Tac.—(3) *gravitatem huius cæli*, Cic.—(4) *g. morbi, id.*;—*corporis gravitatem, bad health, indisposition*.—(5) *gaudere gravitate linguæ sonoque vocis agresti*, Cic.;—*injuria g. tutior est, violence, cruelty*, Sall.—(6) *imperii gravitatem ac nomen sustinere*, Cic.;—*sententiarum g., significance, weight, energy, id.*;—*comitate condita g., id.*

GRĀVITER, adv. (gravis). **I.** *Prop.* **I.** *Weightily, heavily*, Ov.—(2) *Milton*: *of sound*: *Deeply*.—(3) *Strongly, violently, with violence*. **II.** *Fig.* (4) *Violently, strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much*; *reluctantly, unwillingly*.—(5) *Gravely, with propriety, with dignity, seriously*. **EX.** (2) *g. sonent*, Cic.—(3) *quæ g. afflictaerant naves*, Cæs.—(4) *interim g. ægrotare filius coepit*, Cic.;—*tulit hoc commune dedecus familiæ g., bore it uneasily, or with great affliction*, id.—(5) *agere g., with dignity*, Cic.;—*narrare g., id.*

GRĀVO, ōre, tr. (gravis). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To weigh down, make heavy, load, oppress, burden*.—(2) *Fig.* *To aggravate, to render worse*. **II.** *Milton* (also d.p., *gravor*) (3) *To be or become angry, vexed, or irritated at any thing; to feel one's self troubled with or incommoded by, to be reluctant or unwilling, to consider any thing a burden*. **EX.** (1) *præfectum castrorum sarcinis gravant*, Tac.—(2) *quo gravaret invidiam matris*, Tac.—(3) *Abol.*: *primo gravari coepit, quod, etc.*, Cic. *With an objective clause*, id. *With acc.*, Sen. **SYN.** **GRAVO**; **GRAVOR**; **GRAVESCO**.—*Gravare, as here I.*—*Gravari, to grudge or refuse a thing, to be loth to do it*.—*Gravescere, to be burdened*, Virg.

GRĀVOR, ōri, intr. dep. *Same as Gravo II.* **SYN.** See **GRAVO**.

GRĒGĀLIS, e, adj. (grex). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to the same flock or herd*. **II.** *Milton*. (2) *Gen.* (in a good sense), *Of or belonging to the great mass of people*.—(3) *In a bad sense*: *Of a common kind, common or ordinary, indifferent*. **EX.** (1) *g. eque*, Plin.—(2) *Subst.*: *Grēgāles, lum, m. Comrades, companions*; *as, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis*, Cic.—(3) *gregali singulo amictus, i. e. of a common soldier or a private*, Liv. **SYN.** See **GREGARIUS**.

GRĒGĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (grex). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Of or relating to a flock or herd, gregarious*. **II.** *Milton*. (2) *Gen.* *Of a common kind, common or ordinary*. **EX.** (1) *gregariorum pastorum*, Col.—(2) *e. g. in Milit.*; *g. milites*, as opposed to officers; *as, id. etiam g. milites faciunt inviti, common soldiers*, Cic. **SYN.** **GREGARIUS**; **GREGALIS**.—*Gregarius, as here I.* and **II.**—*Gregalis, of the same flock, fig.*, *gregales tui, those of your gang*. So, *gregales Catilinæ*, Cic.

GRĒGĀTIM, *adv.* (grex). I. *Prop.*: Of animals: *In flocks, herds or swarms*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *In troops or crowds*; as, videtis cives Romanos g. coniectos in lantumnas, Cic.;—g, i. q. among the common people, Plin.

GRĒMIUM, *li, n.* I. *Prop.*: A lap; as, Fortune in gremio sedens, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. in the middle or the heart, Cic. SYN. See SINTS.

1. GRESSUS, a, um, *pt.* of Gradior.

2. GRESSUS, ūs, m. (gradior). A step, pace, gait; tendere gressum ad maenia, Virg. SYN. GRESSUS; GRADUS; PASSUS; INCRESSUS.—Gressus, a pace, a step, as here.—Gradus, the step of a ladder.—Passus, a pace in walking (two steps) consisting of five feet (see the word); mille passus, a mile.—Incressus, a stately gait, a bold and noble manner of walking; et vera incressu patuit Dea, Virg.

GREX, grēgis, m. [*f.*, Lucr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) Of animals: A flock, herd, swarm, drove. II. *Meton.*: (2) A company or society of men, a crowd, troop, band, etc.—3. *Exp.* of actors or of charioteers in the circus, Petr.—4. Of things: A bundle, Plaut. EX. (1) pecudes dispulsa sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic.—(2) ex his honestissimorum hominum g., Cic.;—g. philosophorum, id.;—uno grege, in a body, all at once, Curt. SYN. See ARMENTUM.

GROSPHUS, i, m. A Roman cognomen, Hor.

GRUDII, ōrum, m. Grudii, a people of Gallia Belgica, Caes.

GRUNĪUM, *li, n.* Grunium, a fortress of Phrygia, Nep.

GRUNŪO, ire, Ivi or li, itum, *intr.* To grunt as swine, Plin.

GRUNNĪTUS, ūs, m. (grunnio). A grunting; nec grunnitum (audiunt) suis, Cic.

GRUS, grūs, *f.* [*nom. sing.*, gruis, Phædr.]. I. A crane, Cic. II. *Meton.*: An instrument for pulling down a wall, an iron crow; corvus, Vitruvius.

1. GRYLLUS (grillus), i, m. (γρύλλος). A cricket, Plin.

2. GRYLLUS, i, m. (Γρύλλος). Gryllus, a son of Xenophon, who was slain in the battle of Mantinea, from whom a treatise of Aristotle was so called, Quint.

GRŪNĒA, æ, *f.* and **GRŪNĪUM**, *li, n.* (Γρύνηα and Γρύναι). Grynia, a town of Æolis, with a temple of Apollo, Plin.†

GRŪNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Γρύναιος). Of Grynia, Grynean, Virg.

GRYPUS, grýphis, m. (grýphus, i, Mel.), (γρυφ). A fabulous bird with four feet, a griffin, Virg.

GRŪPUS, i, m. (γρυπός). One who has a crooked nose, hook-nosed, Just.

GŪBERNĀCŪLUM, i, n. (gubernō), [*poet. contr.*, gubernaculum, Virg.]. I. *Prop.* (1) A helm, rudder. II. *Meton.* (2) A helm, i. e. steering, ruling, government, esp. of the state (mostly in the plur.). EX. (1) hic ille naufragus ad g. accessit, Cic.—(2) clavum tanti imperii tenere et g. rei publicæ tractare, Cic. SYN.

GUBERNACULUM; CLAVUS; TEMO.—Gubernaculum, the rudder of a ship.—Clavus, *prop.*, a nail. As here understood, the handle of the rudder; clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic.—Temo, the pole of a carriage, seldom of the handle of a rudder.

GŪBERNĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (gubernō). I. *Prop.* (1) A steering or guiding of a ship, or the art of steering. II. *Meton. gen.*: A ruling, guiding, managing, directing. EX. (1) si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic.—(2) summi imperii gubernatione districtus, Cic.

GŪBERNĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) One that steers a ship, a steersman, pilot. II. (2) *Meton.*: A leader, ruler, governor. EX. (1) g. clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic.—(2) custodes g. que reipublicæ, Cic. SYN. See NAVARCHUS.

GŪBERNĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). She who rules or governs, directress; ista præclara g. civitatum eloquentia, Cic.

GUBERNĪ, ōrum, m. Guberni, a people of Germany, Tac.

GŪBERNO, āre, *tr.* (= κυβερνᾶν). I. *Prop.* (1) To pilot or steer a ship. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: To direct, lead, rule, guide, govern. EX. (1) quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. *Prov.*: g. e terra, said of a person, who, being in safety, pretends to teach others how to act in danger, Liv.—(2) quum solus orbem terrarum gubernaret, Cic.;—motum ratione quadam g., id. SYN. See MODEROR.

GŪBERNUM, i, n. for Gubernaculum, Lucr.

GŪLA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* (1) The gullet, oesophagus, throat. II. *Meton.* (2) The palate, i. e. gluttony, daintiness, appetite, voracity. III. *Fig.* 3. The nose or pipe of a pair of bellows, Plaut. EX. (1) obtorta g., Cic.—(2) O gulam insulsum Q. Ciceronis filii! Cic. SYN. See FAUX.

GŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (gula). Gluttonous, dainty; oculis quoque g. sunt, Sen. SYN. See EDAX.

GŪMĪA, æ, c. A glutton, Lucil. ap. Cic.

GUMMI, ind. n., or GUMMIS, is, *f.* (γόμμη). Gum, Plin.

GURDUS, i, m. (a Spanish word). A doll, numskull; "gurdos quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi."

GURGES, itis, m. I. *Prop.* (1) A whirlpool, any deep place in water, a hollow, great depth. II. *Meton.* 2. *Gen.*: A piece of water (poet.), Ov.;—the sea, Virg.—(3) An insatiable desire after any thing; hence, a glutton, prodigal, spendthrift. EX. (1) non Rhēni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic.—(3) qui g. est vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic.;—g. ac vorago patrimonii, id. SYN. GURGES; VORAGO; BARATHRUM; PRÆCIPITIUM; ABYSSUS.—Gurges, a whirlpool, also, as here (3).—Vorago, a quagmire, a whirlpit; fig., squanderer.—Barathrum, any deep place; fig., a glutton; b. macelli, Hor.—Præcipitium, a precipice, a place steep on all sides, a place of danger; deferri per præcipitia, Quint.—Abyssus, an abyss, an immense depth, unfathomable.

1. GURGŪLĪO, ōnis, m. (γουργυλίων). The wind-pipe, oesophagus, Cic.

2. GURGŪLĪO, ōnis, i, q. CIRCULIO. GURGUSTĪDŌNĪ CAMPI (gurgustium). Facet: The spacious plains of a hotel floor.

GURGUSTĪUM, *li, n.* A mean dwelling, a hotel, hut; nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire.

GUSTĀTŌRĪUM, *li, n.* (gusto). A dish belonging to the first course, Plin. E.

GUSTĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). I. (1) The senses of tasting, the taste. II. (2) Taste, flavor. EX. (1) g., qui sentire eorum, quibus rescimur, genere debet, Cic.—(2) eorumque jucundus non

g. solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. SYN. See GUSTUS.

GUSTO, āre, tr. (gustus). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To taste, take a little of any food.—(2) Esp.: To take a slight meal, to take something in the shape of food. II. Fig. (3) To taste, i. e. to partake of, enjoy, hear, learn. EX. (1) ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Prop.: primis, ut dicitur, labris g. physiologiam, Cic.—(2) Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cubanos, Cic.—(3) gustaras civilem sanguinem, Cic.;—præcepta g., id.;—g. Metrodorum, to attend his lectures for some time, id. SYN. See LIPO.

GUSTUS, ūs, m. (akin to γῆνις, γῆσις). I. Prop. (1) A tasting, partaking slightly, or eating a little of any thing.—2. Esp. 2. A first dish or course, an antepast [gustatio], Mart.—3. A draught, Petr.—(4) Flavor [sapor]. II. Fig. (1) A specimen, relish, foretaste.—(6) Taste, flavor. EX. (1) minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac.—(4) donec in ore g. ejus sentiat, Cels.—(5) ad hunc gustum totum librum reprobavit, Plin. E.—(6) proprium quandam gustum urbis, Quint. SYN. GUSTUS; GUSTATUS.—Gustus, the taste or sensation given by the thing tasted; uva primo est peracerba gustui, Cic.—Gustatus, the sense or faculty of tasting; gustatus qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, id.

1. **GUTTA**, æ, f. (an old form genit. sing., gutta, Lucr.). I. Prop. (1) A drop.—(2) Meton. plur.: Spots or specks on an animal or thing, e. g. on bees, lizards, stones, etc., Virg.; Ov.—3. In Archit.: A small ornament under the triglyph of a Doric column, Vitruv. II. Fig. 4. A drop, i. q. a small part, a bit, Plaut. EX. (1) in cadentibus guttis, Cic.;—guttæ imbruium, id.—(2) lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. SYN. GUTTA; STILLA; STIRIA.—Gutta, a drop of any liquid matter, of a round form, whether it falls off or not.—Stilla, the falling off of a drop, and not so much the roundness of it as gutta; stilla olei, muricæ, Plin.; Cic.—Stiria, a thick or congealed drop; stiriæque impexis induruit horrida barbis, Virg.

2. **GUTTA**, æ, m. Gutta, a Roman cognomen. **GUTTATIM**, adv. (gutta). By drops, drop by drop, Plaut.

GUTTŪLA, æ, f. dim. (gutta). A small drop. **GUTTUR**, ūris, n. [m. in the acc. sing., guttorem, Plaut.]. The throat; the craw or crop of fowls; hence also, gluttony, voracity, Juv.;—vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic. SYN. See FAUX.

GŶĀROS (-us), i, f. (Γῶρος), [a secondary form of genit. sing., GŶaræ, Juv.; abl. plur., GŶāris, id.]. GŶarus, an island of the Ægean Sea, used by the Romans as a penal settlement, now Calais, Cic.

GYGÆUS, a, um, adj. Of Gyges, Lydian (poet. meton.), Prop.

GYGES, is or æ, m. (Γύγης). Gyges. 1. A giant with a hundred arms, Ov.—2. A king of Lydia, said to have possessed a ring which made the bearer invisible, Cic.—3. A Trojan, Virg.—4. A beautiful youth, Hor.

GYMNĀSIARCHA, æ, m. (γυμνασιάρχης). The master of a gymnasium.

GYMNĀSIARCHUS, i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος). The master or head of a gymnasium, Cic.

GYMNĀSIUM, ū, n. (γυμνάσιον). I. Prop. 1. A public place in Greece where the youth practised wrestling; a gymnasium, Cic.—(2) Facet. g. flagri, said of one that is constantly fogged. II. Meton. (3) A public place in which youth were instructed in philosophy; a

college, school. III. (4) A place for instruction at Cicero's Tusculan estate. EX. (2) me iste habuit g., gave me a desperate flogging, Plaut.—(3) clamabant credo omnia g. atque omnes philosophorum scholæ, Cic.—(4) quum in Lycæum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), Cic. SYN. See COLLEGIUM.

GYMNASTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (γυμναστικός). Of or belonging to bodily exercise, gymnastic.

GYMNĪCUS, æ, um, adj. (γυμνικός). Gymnastic; ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic.

GYNÆCEUM, or **GYNÆCIUM**, i, n. (γυναικίον). With the Greeks, the women's apartment, the interior part of a house, where the women lived, Plaut.; Cic.

GYNÆCŌNĪTIS, Idis, f. (γυναικονίτης), i. q. Gynæceum, Nep.

GYNDES (Gindes), is, m. (Γῆνδης). Gyndes, a river of Assyria, now Zarus, Sen.

GYPSĀTUS, a, um, adj. Covered with gypsum; quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatisimè persuasit, with hands covered with gypsum (as of actors performing in female characters), Cic.

GYPSO, āre, tr. (gypsum). To plaster, whitewash, Col.

GYPSUM, i, n. (γῑψος). I. Purget, white lime plaster, gypsum, Plin. II. Meton.: An image made of gypsum, Juv.

GŶRUS, i, m. (γῑρος). I. Prop. (1) A circle.—2. Meton.: A riding-place or ring, i. e. a place where a horse is exercised, Prop. II. Fig. (3) A circuitous course, a circuit, revolution. EX. (1) nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac.—(3) oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic. SYN. See CIRCULUS.

GYTHĒUM or **GYTHIUM**, i, n. (Γύθειον or Γύθιον). Gytheum, a town and harbor of Laconia on the Eurotas, now Palæopolis, Cic.

H

H, h. This letter corresponds to the Greek spiritus asper, both in form (H) and sound (Gr. Gram. 31). Before t it is changed into c: traho, tractum; veho, vectum. Before s it is fused with this letter into x; traho, traxi (trah-si); veho, vixi (veh-si). At the commencement of a word it is frequently suppressed; hence we find Annibal and Hannibal, Adria and Hadria, aruspæ and haruspæ, etc.

HA! interj. I. An exclamation employed in grave exhortation, or in calling on any one to stop, etc. Heigh! heighday! Plaut. II. Ha! ha! he! in laughter or derision, Plaut.

HĀBENA, æ, f. (habeo; prop., a hold; hence,) I. Prop. 1. Gen.: A leathern thong, rein, bridle; thus, the thong of a spear, Luc.;—the thong of a sling, Virg. Poet.: The sling itself, Luc.;—a shoe-string, Gell.;—the strings of a helmet, Val. Flac.;—the lash of a whip, and poet., the whip, Hor.—(2) Esp.: The rein, reins, usually plur. II. Meton. 3. An oblong stripe of flesh, Cels.—(4) Gen.: A rein, bridle; also, fig., government, management, direction. EX. (2) habenas effundere, dare, immittere, to let loose, give full scope or liberty, Virg. Poet.: fluminibus vestris totas immitte habenas, Ov.;—furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, with loose reins, i. e. with uncontrolled fury, Virg.;—classi immitte habenas, throws up the reins to the fleet, i. e. lets his fleet drive before the wind, Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.—(4) commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas

habere amicitia, Cic. SYN. HABENA; LORUM; CORRIGIA.—Habena, *as here 1, the reins of a bridle*.—Lorum, *a leather string or thong, to tie or bind or hold something together; also, lora, reins, as made of leather*.—Corrigia, *a shoe-latchet, a thin leather string*.

HABENTĪA, æ, f. (habeo). *Property, possessions, Plant.*

HABĒO, ēre, ſui, Itum, tr. and intr. (*Germ., haben, Eng., to have*). [*an old form perf. subj., habebat, Cic.; inf. habēre, Plaut.*]. I. (1) *Gen.*: To have, hold, possess, keep, enjoy. II. *Esp.* (2) To hold property, to have possessions or estates.—(3) With objective or rel. clauses: To have or possess the means, capacity, or faculty of doing or saying anything; to be able, to be equal to anything, to know how.—(4) To have any thing in use, to make use of, to employ.—(5) To have in a certain condition or state.—(6) With a double predicate, esp. with perf. part. pass.: To have or possess any body or thing for a given purpose or of such or such a quality (periphrasis of the perf.).—(7) To have or keep any body in a certain manner, i. e. to treat.—(8) h. se, or mid., or neut.: to be of a certain quality, or in a certain condition; to be, find one's self, be in such or such circumstances.—(9) To take (any thing) to be so or so, to consider, think, believe, esteem, account; to reckon, count, or number among.—10. To have (as one's dwelling), to dwell in, inhabit, Plaut.—(11) To have, embrace with the mind, i. e. to know, see, understand (as when we say, I have it, i. e. I see, understand).—(12) To have any thing, as a certain peculiarity, habit, custom, way, etc.—(13) To hold, perform, make, do, prepare, produce.—(14) h. in animo (or simply, animo), with an objective clause: To intend doing any thing, to have a mind to do, etc., to purpose, to have (any thing) in one's mind.—(15) h. sibi or secum alqd., To have or keep any thing to or for one's self.—(16) To have, enjoy (of a beloved person).—17. (In fencing, of home thrusts), hoc habet, or habet (lit.), he has it, it reached him, Virg.; Ter. *Meton.*, Plaut. EX. (1) uxorem h. in matrimonio, Cic.;—fundum h., id. With abstract objects: felix h., Cic.;—instrumenta animi h., id.;—spem h. in fide alcijs, id. With inf.: To have, i. e. to be obliged to do something; as, etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert.—(2) habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis prædijs, Cic.;—h. in Salentinis aut in Brutis, i. e. to have estates, id.—(3) 1. With objective clauses: de Alexandria re tantum habeo polliceri, ne tibi cumulate satisfactum, Cic.;—h. dicere de fodere, id.—2. With rel. clauses: nec quid faceret habebat, Cic.—(4) quippe quas (divitias) honeste h. licebat abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall.—(5) qui (hostes) paullo ante M. Bibulum in obsidione habuerunt, Cæs.;—habeo Junium (mensem) in metu, i. e. I fear, id.—(6) quum haberet collegam in prætura Sophoclem, Cic.;—inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, *kpt shut up*, id.—(7) equitatu agmen adversariorum male h. et carpere, Cæs.—(8) 1. h. se: quamquam videbatur se non graviter h., tamen sum sollicitus, Cic.;—præclare se res habet, si, id.—2. Middle sense: virtus clara æternæque habetur, virtus ei, etc.—8. Intr.: bene habet, it is well, Cic.—(9) deos æternos et beatos h., Cic.;—maximum illam voluptatem h., id.;—Pompeium pro certo habemus proticisci, id.;—sic habeto or sic habeas alqd., You may be sure, take it for granted (colloquially); illud velim sic h., quod intelliges, Cic.—(11) siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.;—habes consilia nostra, here you have, there are, id.—(12) habebat hoc omnino Cæsar; quem, etc.—(13) C. Cato concionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, si, to be held, Cic.;—h. concio-

nem, id.;—sermonem h., orationem h., to deliver, id.;—h. dialogum, to sustain, id.;—h. controversiam de fundo cum alqo, to carry on or be engaged in, id.—(14) istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic.—(15) clamare cœperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic.;—illam suam suas res sibi h. jussit (*a formula pronounced in divorces*); fig., hæc tu tecum habeto.—(16) quum esset objectum, h. eum Laida. "Habeo," inquit, "non habeo a Laide," Cic. SYN. See POSSEDO. PHRASES. 1. Habere fidem; see ADHIBERE FIDEM.—2. H. finem; see FACERE FINEM.—3. H. gratium; see AGERE GRATIAM.—4. H. orationem; see FACERE ORATIONEM.—5. H. sermonem; see FACERE SERMONEM.—6. H. verba; see FACERE VERBA.

HABĪLIS, e, adj. (habeo). I. *Prop.* (1) That may be easily handled or managed; malleable, swift, quick, nimbable; convenient, proper, fit, suitable, adapted, apt. II. *Fig.* (2) Same. EX. (1) calcei h. et apti ad pedem, Cic.;—figura corporis h., id.—(2) sunt quidam ita in isdem rebus h., ita naturæ muneribus ornati, ut, *expert, apt*, Cic. SYN. HABILIS; CAPAX.—Hablis, *as here* (1).—Capax, spacious, capacious; fig., fit.

HABĪLITAS, itis, f. (habilis). *Attitude, ability; habitableness* reliqui corporis, Cic.

HABĪLITER, adv. (habilis). *Aptly, cleverly, ably; scutum parvum h. ferens*, Liv.

HABĪTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (habito). I. *Prop.*: Habitable; as h. regiones, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Inhabited, Sil.

HABĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) A habitation, dwelling, place of abode, residence. II. *Meton.*: 2. House-*rent*, Suet. EX. (1) peto a te ut ei de habitatione accomodes, Cic. SYN. See DOMUS.

HABĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An inhabitant; inesse habitatore in hac domo*, Cic.

HABĪTO, āre, tr. and intr. *freg. int.* (habeo), [*genit. plur. pres. part., habitatum, Ov.*]. I. *Gen.*: To have; esp., to have frequently, to use to have, be in the habit of having, Varr. II. (2) *Esp.*: To have in possession, i. e. to inhabit; also, intr., to live, dwell, reside.—(3) *Meton.*: To dwell, sojourn, stay somewhere; to be or remain always at a place, i. e. to be at home in a place. EX. (2) *Prop.* 1. In the pass.: colitur ex pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic.—2. Intr.: h. in gurgustio, Cic.;—h. in via, on the high road, id. *Impers.*: habitari in luna, Cic.—(3) qui in foro habitant, Cic.;—in bonis hærebit et habitabit suis, will remain, continue, id. SYN. See MANEO.

HABĪTUDO, inis, f. (habitus from habeo). *An external condition or form of a thing; ut corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur sæpe*, Auct. Her. SYN. See HABITUS 2.

HABĪTŪRIO, ire, tr. (habeo). *To desire to have.*

1. HABĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of habeo*. II. *Adj.* 1. *Prop.*: Heel or had in a certain state, i. e. conditioned, Musur. Sab.—2. *Fig.*: Inclined, disposed, Ter.—3. *Esp. of the body*: Well-conditioned, well-fed, plump, Plaut.

2. HABĪTUS, ōs, m. (habitus, *pt. of habeo*). *Gen.*: The condition, habit or state of a thing, external or internal. I. Of the body: (1) Condition, looks, state of health; carriage, appearance.—(2) *Esp.*: Dress, habit, attire. II. *Fig.* (3) Condition, plight, state.—(4) *Esp.*: Disposition of mind, feelings toward any body.—(5) In Philos.: Perfect state or condition. EX. (1) vir optimo habitu, Cic.;—h. corporis, id.;—virginali habitu atque vestitu, carriage, outward appearance. Of inanimate objects, esp. of localities:

longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi h. esset, Liv.—(2) Theopompus permutato cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier evasit, Quint.—(3) naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, Cic.;—h. orationis, id.—(4) quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis h., qui singularum animi, Vell.—(5) habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam alga in re perfectionem, Cic. SYN. I. HABITUS; HABITUDO.—Habitus, *habit of mind or body, the manner of living*.—Habitudo, *the habit or constitution of body*, Cic. II. HABITUS (2); VESTITUS.—Habitus (*sgn. with vestitus*) includes *all articles of apparel for ornament or clothing*.—Vestitus, *clothing only*.

HAC, *adv.* *Of place (hic).* *By this place, this way*; et hac quidem adire si placet, Cic.

HAC-TĒNUS, *adv.* (*hic, tenus*), *per tmesin*, Ov.—I. *Of space*: I. *Gen.*: *So far, thus far*. Ov.—(2) *Exp.* denoting the limit of a subject: *Thus far, so far, so much for this*. II. *Of time*: (3) *Until now, up to this time, hitherto*. III. Denoting measure (4) *Abol.*: *Only, thus much, nothing but this*.—5. *Relative (extenus)*: *In so far, as far as*; followed by *ut, quod, ne, si, quatenus*, Cic.; etc. EX. (2) h. mihi videor de amicitia dicere, Cic. *Ellipt.*: *sed si placet, in hunc diem h.*, *so much for to-day*, Cic.;—*sed hac h.*, id.—(3) h. quiete utrinque stationes fuere, Liv.—(4) Burrum sciscitanti h. respondisse, Tac. *Ellipt.*: *utinam, inquit, h.*, *so far, no further*, Suet. SYN. H. AC-TĒNUS; EXTĒNUS.—Hactenus, *hitherto, thus far, to this time*.—Eatenus, *so far forth, so long, to that time*.

HADRĪA (Adria), æ. I. *F.m.*: *Hadria or Adria*. I. A town in the Venetian territory, on the coast of the sea called after it the *Hadriatic*, Liv.—2. A town in Picenum, now *Atri*, Plin. II. *Masc.*: *The Adriatic Sea*, Mel.

HADRĪĀCUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* *Hadriatic*.

1. **HADRĪĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* I. *Of or belonging to Hadria*; H. ager, Liv. II. *Hadriatic*; H. mare, Cic.

2. **HADRĪĀNUS**, i, m. *The emperor Hadrian*.

HADRĪĀTĪCUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Hadria*; H. mare, the *Hadriatic Sea*, Liv. *Abol.*: *Hadriaticum*, Catull.

HADRUMĒTĪNUS (Adr.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Hadrumetum*, Capit. *Subst. plur.*: *Hadrumētīni*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Hadrumetum*, Auct. B. Afr.

HADRUMĒTUM (also *Adrum.*), i, n. (*Ἀδρουνήτις*). *Hadrumetum*, a town of Africa Propria, the capital of the province *Byzacene*, Cæs.

HÆDILLUS (hæd.), i, m. *dim.* (hædus). *A little kid*, Plaut.

HÆDĪNUS (hæd.), a, um, *adj.* (hædus). *Of a young goat or kid*; h. pelliculæ, Cic.

HÆDŪI, ōrum. See *Ædvi*.

HÆDŪLĒA (hæd.), æ, f. *dām.* (hædus). *A little kid*, Hor.

HÆDŪLUS (hæd.), i, m. *dim.* (id.). *A little kid*, Juv.

HÆDUS (hæd.), i, m. [also *ædus* or *ærdus*; in the *Sabine* language *fedus*]. *A young goat, a kid*, Cic. *Meton. plur.*: *Hædi*, *The kids*, two stars in the constellation *Auriga*, Col. SYN. HÆDUS; CAPRĒ; HIRCSA.—Hædus, *a kid*, Virg.—*Caper, a he-goat whether gelded or not*.—Hircus, *the he-goat not gelded*.

HÆMĀTĪTES, æ, m. (*αἱματίνες*). I. *A common stone of a blood-red color*, Plin. II. *A dark green precious stone with blood-red spots, a blood-stone*, id.

HÆMŌNĪA (Ἑμόνια), æ, f. *Heemonia*, the ancient and poetical appellation of Thessaly, Ov.

HÆMŌNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Heemonia* (i. e. Thessaly). *Heemonium, Thessalian*, Ov.;—H. arcus, the constellation *Sagittarius* (because this was originally the Centaur Chiron), Ov.

HÆMORRHĀGĪA, æ, f. (*αἱμορροαγία*). *Escape of blood from one of the natural orifices of the body, a bleeding, hemorrhage*, Plin.

HÆMUS (Æmus) or **HÆMOS**, i, m. (*Ἄμος*). *Hemus*. I. A high ridge of mountains in Thracia, the *Balkan*, Plin.—2. A certain actor, Juv.

HÆRĒDĪTAS, ātis. See *HEREDITAS*.

HÆRĒO, ĕre, hæsī, hæsum, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fired or fastened to a thing, hold or hang together*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To hold fast, hold together, stick or cling to, to be closely joined; to be fired, to remain at a place*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To be near any body, to be with, attached to, at the side of, to follow any body*.—(4) *To abide by any thing, to remain for a long time, linger, stay*.—(5) *To stick fast, to be in suspense, hesitate, to be perplexed or embarrassed, be at a loss, be doubtful what course to adopt, etc.* EX. (1) *With in, abl. or absol.*: *ima sede h.*, Cic.;—*scalarum gradus male hærentes, badly joined or holding together, not stable*, id.;—*h. in equo, to keep one's seat, to be a good horseman*, id. *Prov.*: *h. in luto, to stick in the mire*, i. e. *to be in trouble, etc.*, Plaut.;—also, *h. in salebra*; *proclivi currit oratio; venit ad extremum*; *h. in salebra, is on the sands, sticks fast*.—(2) *improbis semper aliqui scrupuli in animis hæret*, Cic.;—*quæ mihi in visceribus hærent, that have been deeply impressed on the memory*, id.;—*in oculis h.*, *to be always present, or before the eyes*, id. *With dat.*: *potest hoc homini huic h. peccatum?* id.;—*hæsit in iis penis, incurred the punishment*, id.;—*in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paulum hæsit ad metas* (*fig.*, *an idea borrowed from the race-course*), *stuck fast, ran against the goal, could not get on*, id.—(3) *obtinuit Africam comes hæserat*, Plin., E. *In a bad sense*: *h. in tergis, also simply, h. tergis, lit., to stick to any body's back*, i. e. *to press him, be at his very heels*; *se cum exercitu tergis eorum hæsumus*, Tac.—(4) *volitare in foro, h. in iure ac prætorum tribunibus, to remain, sojourn*, Cic.—(5) *hærebat nebulo; quo se verteret, non habebat*, Cic.;—*h. in mediis stultitia*, id. SYN. HÆRĒO; PĒNDEO.—Hære, *to stick to*; hæret os fauce, Hor.—Pēndēre, *to hang down from*; pendent poma in arbore, Virg.

HÆRES, edis. See *HERES*.

HÆRESCO, ĕre, *intr. incept.* (hæreo). *To adhere*, Lucr.

HÆRĒSIS, is and eos (Gr. 90, 13), f. (*αἱρέσις*). I. (1) *A sect e. g. of philosophers, a school*. II. 2. *Heresy*, Tert. EX. (1) *Cato in ea est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis*, Cic. SYN. HÆRESIS; SECTA.—Hæresis, *an opinion, sentiment*. See *Ex. 1.*—Secta, *a sect; philosophorum sectæ*.

HÆSĪTANTĪA, æ, f. (hæsīto). *A stammering; h. linguae*, Cic.

HÆSĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A wavering, hesitation*. I. (1) *In speech: Stammering*. II. (2) *Uncertainty, irresolution*. EX. (1) *quanta h. tractusque verborum*, Cic.—(2) *noli ignoscere hæsitati meæ*, Cic.

HÆSĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who hesitates*, Plin., E.

HÆSĪTO, ĕre, *intr. freq.* (Gr. 927. 1. Obs. 2),

ent. (hæreo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To stick, stick fast, remain where one is, or fixed in a place, not to be able to get on.* II. *Fig.*: *To be uncertain, waver.*—(2) *In speech: To stammer.*—(3) *To be doubtful, uncertain, hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed.* EX. (1) *ut hesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Cæs.*—(2) *lingua hesitantes aut voce absoni, Cic.*—(3) *dubitant, hesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.* SYN. See CUNCTOR.

HALCĒDO. See ALCEDO, etc.

HALEC and HALEX. See ALEX or ALEC.

HALES, *ētis, m.* *Hales*, a river of Lucania, now *Halente*, Cic.

HĀLESA (*Halesa* and *Alesa*), *æ, f.* (*Ἁλῆσα*). *Halesa*, a town on the southern coast of Sicily, on the River *Halesus*, now *S. Maria delle Palate*.

HĀLĒSĪNUS (*Hales*, and *Ales*), *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Halesa*; *H. civitas*, Cic.

HĀLĒSUS (*Halesus* and *Alesus*), *i, m.* (*Ἁλῆσος*). *Halesus*, 1. Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra or Briseis, the founder of Falisci, Ov.—2. One of the Lapithæ, Ov.

HĀLIACMON (*Aliaemon*), *ōnis, m.* *Haliacmon*, a river between Macedonia and Thessaly, now *Platamone*, Cæs.

HĀLĒĒTOS, *i, m.* (*ἁλῆαιτός*). *A sea-eagle, osprey*, Plin.

HĀLIARTUS, *i, f.* (*Ἁλιάρτος*). *Haliartus*, a town of Boeotia, Plin. Hence, *Haliartii*, Liv.

HĀLICARNASSESES, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*, Liv.

HĀLICARNASSEUS, *ēi and ēos* (Gr. 90, 13, Orpheus), (*Ἁλικαρνασσιεύς*). *Of Halicarnassus*; *H. Scylax*, Cic.

HĀLICARNASSĒI, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*, Tac.

HĀLICARNASSUS or -OS, *i, f.* (*Ἁλικαρνασσός*). *Halicarnassus*, a town of Caria, birth-place of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius; celebrated for its Mausoleum, Cic.

HĀLĪCYENSIS, *e, adj.* (*Ἀλικυαί*). *Of or belonging to Halicye*, a town of Sicily; *H. civitas*.

HĀLĒUTICA, *ōrum, n.* The title of a poem on fishes, by Ovid.

HĀLĪTUS, *tis, m.* (*halo*). I. *Exhalation, breath*; as, *efflavit extremum h., Cic.*;—also, *bad breath*, Plin. II. *Vapor, exhalation, steam, damp*; *h. terræ*, Quint.

HALLŪCINOR, and its derivatives. See ALUC.

HĀLO, *āre, intr. and tr.* *To breathe (poet.)*. I. *Intr.*: *To breathe, emit vapor or breath*, Virg. II. *Tr.*: *To breathe forth, exhale*, Lucr. SYN. See FLO.

HĀLŌPHANTA, *æ, m.* (*ἁλοφάντης*). One who informed against unlicensed exporters of salt; hence, *a rascal, scoundrel*, Plaut.

HĀLOS, *o, f.* Gr. 74 (*ἅλως*). A round threshing-floor; hence, *a halo* round the sun or moon, i. q. *corona*, Sen.

HĀLŪCINĀTĪO, HĀLŪCINOR. See ALUC.

HĀLYS, *ōis, m.* (*Ἁλῆς*). *Halys*, a river of Asia, between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, now *Kizil-Ermak*, Cic.

HĀMA (*ama*), *æ, f.* (*ἄμη*). *A water-bucket, hand-bucket*, used in putting out a fire, Plin. E.

HĀMĀDRYAS, *ēdis, f.* (*Ἀμαδρυάς*). *A wood-nymph*, Ov. *Dat. pl. Gr.*: *Hamadryasin*, Prop. SYN. See ORADES.

HĀMĀTĪLIS, *e, adj.* (*hamatus*). *With hooks*, Plaut.

HĀMĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*hamus*). I. *Prop.* 1. *Furnished with a hook, like a hook, hook-h.*, Ov.—(2) *Meton.*: *Bent like a hook*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Alluring, enticing, catching*. EX. (2) *hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta hæc esse dicat, Cic.*—(3) *viscatis hamatisque numeribus, alluring, taking, catching by a bait*, Plin. E.

HĀMAXĀGŌGA, *æ, m.* (*ἁμαξαγωγός*). One who conveys any thing on a wagon, Plaut.

HĀMAXO, *āre, tr.* (*ἁμαξα*, wagon). *To yoke to a wagon*, Plaut.

HĀMILCAR (*Amilear*), *ēris, m.* *Hamilear*, the father of Hannibal, Nep.

HĀMĪŌTA, *æ, m.* (*hamus*). One who fishes with a hook, Plaut.

HĀMMŌN and HĀMMŌNĪACUS, *a, um, adj.* See AMMON.

HĀMŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (*hamus*). A small hook, Plaut.;—an eagle, id.

HĀMUS, *i, m.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A hook.*—(2) *Exp.*: *A fishing-hook.*—(3) *A surgical instrument in the shape of a hook*, Cels. II. *Meton.* of other things in the shape of a hook; as, *a prickle, thorn*, Ov.;—*the claws or talons of a hawk*, id.

HANNĪBAL (*Annibal*), *ēlis* (*Ἀννίβαλ*). *Hannibal*, a Carthaginian proper name; *esp.* the son of Hamilcar, general of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, Liv.; Cic.

HANNO (*Anno*), *ōnis, m.* (*Ἄννων*). *Hanno*, a Carthaginian proper name; *esp.* a Carthaginian general who sailed round the coast of Africa (B. C. 500), Plin.

HĀRA, *æ, f.* A small pen or coop for animals; *esp.* a hog-sty; *ex bara producte, non ex schola*, etc., Cic.

HĀRĪŌLA, *æ, f.* A female soothsayer, Plaut.

HĀRĪŌLĀTĪO (ar.), *ōnis, f.* A soothsaying; *prophesying*, Att. ap. Cic.

HĀRĪŌLOR (*ariolor*), *āri, intr. dep.* (*bariolus*). I. *Prop.*: *To divine, prophesy as a soothsayer*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *To speak foolishly, talk idly*, Plaut.

HĀRĪŌLUS (*ariolus*), *i, m.* A soothsayer, diviner, prophet; *augures, h. vates*, Cic.

HARMŌNĪA, *æ, f.* (*ἁρμονία*). I. (1) *A mutual agreement of different sounds, concert, harmony*, i. q. *concentus*.—2. *Meton.*: *Agreement of things*, in general, Lucr. II. 3. *Personified*: *Harmonia*, *æ, f.* *Harmonia*, the daughter of Mars and Venus. EX. (1) *velut in cantu et tidibus, quæ h. dicitur, Cic.* Acc.: *Harmonien*, Ov. SYN. See CONCENTUS.

1. HARPĀGO, *āre, tr.* (*ἁρπάγω*). *To rob*.

2. HARPĀGO, *ōnis, m.* (*ἁρπάγης*). I. *Prop.*: *A hook* formed for drawing things toward one's self, for pulling down or boarding ships, *a grappling-hook, grapple*, Cæs. II. *Meton.*: *A rapacious person*, Plaut.

HARPĀLYCE, *ēs, f.* (*Ἀρπαλία*). *Harpalyce*, the warlike daughter of the Thracian king Harpalyceus, Virg.

HARPE, *ēs, f.* (*ἄρπη*). I. *A crooked sword, scimitar*, Ov. II. *A species of falcon, goshawk* (*falco gentilis*, L.), Plin.

HARPOCRĀTES, *is, m.* (*Ἀρποκράτης*). I. *Harpocrates*, the god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth, Varr. II. *Meton.*: *A silent person*, in general, Catull.

HARPYLÆ, *ārum, f. (trisyll.: also, quadrisyll., Harpyias, Rutil. (Ἀρπυίας, as it were, the snatchers).* I. 1. *In Myth.: The Harpies, a kind of rapacious monsters, half birds, half women, Virg. In the sing., Harpyia Celano, the Harpy, Virg.—2. Meton. in the sing.: A rapacious person, a harpy, Sid. II. Also in the sing.: The name of one of Actæon's hounds.*

HĀRUSPEX (ar.), *icis, m. (haruga, a victim, and specio).* I. *Prop.: A kind of Etrurian soothsayer or diviner, who foretold future events from the entrails of beasts, from lightning, etc.; —Etrusci h., Cic. II. Meton.: A prophet.*

HĀRUSPĪCA (ar.), *æ, f. (haruspex). A female soothsayer, Plaut.*

HĀRUSPĪCINUS (ar.), *a, um, adj. (id.). I. (1) Relating to the art of soothsaying. II. Subst.: Hāruspicina, æ, f. (sc. ars).—(2) The art of soothsaying, divination. EX. (1) quod Etruscorum declarant h., Cic.—(2) oratio, quæ haruspicinæ disciplina continetur, Cic.*

HASTA, *æ, f. I. Prop. (1) A spear, lance, javelin.—(2) A lance or spear, as a mark of magisterial authority, which was fixed in the ground at a public sale, or at the tribunal of the centumviri, when they acted as judges (it was originally the symbol of spoils taken from the enemy).—3. A kind of hair-pin used to part the hair of a bride, Ov.—4. A spear, a gymnastic weapon. Plaut. II. Meton. 5. A comet in the shape of a spear, Plin. EX. (1) nec eminus hastis aut cominus gladiis uteretur, Cic.;—h. pura, without an iron head, as a present made to a brave soldier, Plin. Meton.: jacet, diffidit, abiecit h., has lost his courage.—(2) hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subicere præconis, Cic.;—sub hasta vendere, Liv.;—hastæ subicere, to sell by public auction, Suet.;—Sub hasta venire, to be publicly sold, Cic. Meton.: As a mark of centumviral dignity; ut centumviralem hastam quam quaestura functi consecrant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. SYN. See TELUM.*

HASTATUS, *a, um, adj. I. Gen. (1) Armed with a spear or javelin. II. Esp. 2. In Milit.: Hastati, ōrum, m. The first rank of the Roman line of battle, Liv.—(3) Meton. also said of the ten ordines (companies) of the hastati, viz.: primus, secundus, etc., ordo h.; and often absol., primus, secundus, etc., h., the first, second, etc., company of the hastati.—4. primus, secundus, etc., h., captain of the first, second, etc., company of the hastati, Veg.—hastatus, i, m. The captain of the first company, Flor. EX. (1) prima utcumque acies h.: ceteris præusta aut breviter tela, Tac.—(3) in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causâ, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, made me captain of the tenth company of the hastati.*

HASTĪLE, *is, n. (hasta). I. Prop. 1. The whole body or force of the hastati (collectively), hastili bixus, Cic. II. Meton. 2. (pars prototo) A spear, javelin (poet.), Ov.—3. Gen.: A piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a stake, prop, Plin. SYN. See TELUM.*

HASTŪLA, *æ, f. dim. (hasta). I. 1. A small spear, a little branch, Front. II. Meton. 2. A small branch, Seu.—3. h. regia, a plant, arphodel, Plin.*

HAU (au), *interf. An exclamation of pain or complaint, Ha! Oh! Plaut.*

HAUD (haut), *adv. An emphatic particle of negation, not, not at all, by no means; mostly with an adverb, seldom with an adj., pron., or verb; as, rem h. sane difficilem admirari, Cic.;—h. paulo plus, id.;—haud scio an (for annon), I do not know whether; I should think; perhaps.*

HAUD-DUM, *adv. Not yet at all, Liv*

HAUDQUĀQUAM, *adv. By no means, in no way, not at all, not any how, not by any means; h. id. est difficile Crasso, Cic.*

HAURĪO, *ire, hausi, haustum, tr. (ἀΐρω, αΐρω), [old imperf. hauribant, Lucr.; perf. subj., haurierint, Varr.; part. fut. hauritura, Juven.; hausurus, Virg.]. To draw (a liquid). I. Prop. (1) To draw up out or forth.—(2) Meton.: To draw forth, shed, spill.—(3) Gen.: To draw from, take; to consume, devour. II. Fig. (4) To draw (as from a well), i. e. to take from, derive from; to obtain, receive; to empty, drain, exhaust. EX. (1) quum vidisset haustum aquam de jugi puteo, Cic. Proc.: de fiece h., to draw up the dregs, i. e. to choose the worst of any thing; tu quidem de fiece hauris, art speaking of the worst orators.—(2) ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, to draw, i. e. to spill, shed, Cic.—(3) sumptum haurit ex ærario, suppetit a sociis, drares or takes from.—(4) sequimur stoicos, e fontibus eorum hauriemus, Cic.;—h. e fonte natura, id. SYN. HAURIO; SORBEO.—Haurire, to draw up, is properly said of liquids; also, to drink—fig., legem h., Cic.—Sorbere, to swallow, speaking of liquids; fig., animo s., Cic.*

HAUSTOR, *ōris, m. (haurio). A drawer, Firm. Poet.: A drinker, Luc.*

HAUSTRUM, *i, n. (id.). A machine or vessel for drawing water, a bucket, Lucr.*

1. **HAUSTUS**, *a, um, pt. of haurio.*

2. **HAUSTUS**, *us, m. (haurio). I. Prop. (1) A drawing. II. Meton. 2. A drinking, swallowing, imbibing; concr.: a drink, draught, Ov.—(3) Fig., same. EX. (1) aquæ ductus, h., iter, i. e. the privilege or right of drawing, Cic.—(3) hinc mihi ille justitiæ h. bibat, Quint.*

HAUT. See HAUD.

HĀVE and **HĀVĒO**. See AVEO.

HĒAUTONTĪMŌRĒMĒNOS, *i, m. (ἡαυτὸν τιμῶν οὐκ ἔμμενος). The title of a comedy of Terence rendered by Cicero Ipse se puniens, Cic.*

HEBDŌMAS, *ādis, f. (ἑβδομας). The number seven, seven days; also, the seventh day of a disease, when the crisis takes place; ne in quartam hebdomada incidere, Cic.*

HĒBE, *ēs, f. (Ἥβη, youth). Hebe, the goddess of youth (i. g. Juventas), daughter of Juno, and cupbearer of the gods after the dedication of Hercules, whose wife she was, Ov.*

HĒBĒO, *ēre, intr. I. Prop. (1) To be blunt. II. Fig. (2) To be dull, heavy, slow, or sluggish, not lively. EX. (1) ferrum nunc hebet? Liv.—(2) ipsi hebet mirâ diversitate nature, are languid, Tac. SYN. HEBEO; HEBESCO.—Hebere, to be blunt, as here.—Hebescere, to grow blunt; fig., to become dull, weak, etc.*

HĒBES, *ētis, adj. (hebeo). I. Prop. (1) Blunt.—(2) Meton. of the organs of sight, hearing, smelling, taste: Blunt, i. e. impaired, not sharp or acute. II. Fig. (3) Blunt, i. e. dull, heavy, impaired, enfeebled, stupid, slow. EX. (1) alias hebetiora, alias acutiora cornua, Cic.—(2) posteaquam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, id.—(3) sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrantur, Cic.—esse paulo hebetiorem, i. e. superficial, id. SYN. See BARBUS.*

HĒBESCO, *ēre, intr. incip. (hebeo). I. Prop. (1) To grow blunt, dim or dull, to become languid. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) hebescent sensus, Plin.—(2) sic mentis acies hebecit, Cic. SYN. See HEBEO.*

HĒBĒTO, *ēre, tr. (hebes). I. Prop. (1) To make blunt, to dull. II. Fig. (2) To make dull*

or dim, to render faint, enfeeble, weaken. EX. (1) quum hastas aut perfringissent aut hebetassent, Liv. — (2) h. visus, Virg. ; — aciem oculorum h., Plin. ; — odorem h., id. ; — animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet.

HEBRÆUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew ; H. terre, Tac.

HEBRUS, i, m. (Ἑβρος). *Hebrus*. 1. A river of Thrace, now *Murizza*, Plin. — 2. The name of a handsome youth, Hor.

HĒCĀTE, ēs, f. (Ἑκάτη). *Hecate*, the daughter of Perseus and Asteria, sister of Latona, patron of witchcraft, etc. ; often identified with Diana and Luna, and represented with three heads, Cic.

HĒCĀTEĪS, Idos, f. adj. Of or belonging to *Hecate* ; H. herba, a kind of magical herb, Ov.

HĒCĀTĒUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Hecate* ; H. carmina, formulae of enchantment.

HECTOR, ōris, m. (Ἑκτωρ). *Hector*, the son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, who was killed by Achilles, and dragged three times round Troy, Virg.

HECTORĒUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Hector*, or (poet.), to the Trojans or the Romans (as descending from the Trojans), Ov.

HĒCŪBA, æ, and HĒCŪBE, ēs, f. (Ἑκάβη). *Hecuba*, the wife of Priam ; after the destruction of Troy she became the slave of Penelope, and was changed into a bitch, Cic.

HĒCŪRA, æ, f. (Ἑκίρα). *The Mother-in-law*, title of a comedy of Terence.

HĒDĒRA (edera), æ, f. Ivy, Virg. ; Hor.

HĒDERĪGER (ed.), ēra, ōrum, adj. (hedera, gero). *Bearing ivy*, Catull.

HĒDERŌSUS (ed.), a, um, adj. (hedera). *Full of ivy*, Prop.

HĒDYCHRUM, i, n. (ἡδύχρον). A kind of unguent for improving the complexion, etc. ; psaltrium adducamus, h. intendamus, Cic.

HEI, interj. Ah, alas ! denoting sorrow, fear, etc., often followed by *mihi*, Ov.

HEIA, interj. See EIA.

HĒLĒNA, æ, or HĒLĒNE, ēs, f. (Ἑλένη). *Helena*. 1. The daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and hence the cause of the Trojan war, Cic. — 2. A surname of the mother of Constantine.

HĒLĒNUS, i, m. (Ἑλένης). *Helenus*, the son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated diviner, Cic.

HĒLERNUS, i, m. *Helernus*, a grove on the Tiber, the birth-place of Carina, Ov.

HĒLIANTHES, is, a. (ἡλιανθής). *The sun-flower*, Plin.

HĒLIĀDES, um, f. (Ἠλιάδες). *Heliades*, the daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaethon, who were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber, Hyg.

HĒLIAS, ōdis, f. See HELIADÆ.

HĒLICĀON, ōnis, m. (Ἠλικῶν). *Helicaon*, son of Antenor, the founder of Patavium (Padua) ; H. ore, *Patavian*, Mart.

HĒLICĀŌNIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Helicaon* or *Patavium*, Mart.

HĒLICE, ēs, f. (Ἠλίη, a winding). I. 1. A kind of convolvulus or bindweed, Plin. II. 2. Proper name, *Helice*. 1. A constellation, the Great Bear, Cic. — 2. *Helice*, a town on the coast of Achaia, which was swallowed up by the sea, 414

HĒLICŌN, ōnis, m. (Ἠλικῶν). *Helicon*, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now *Zagora*, Plin.

HĒLICŌNIĀDES, um, f. *The Heliconian maids*, a poetical term for the Muses, Lucr.

HĒLICŌNIS, Idis, f. adj. Of *Helicon*, Stat. Subst. plur. : *Heliconides*, um, f. *The Muses*.

HĒLICŌNIUS, a, um, adj. *Heliconian*, Ov.

HĒLIŌCĀMINUS, i, m. (ἡλιοκάμινος). *A room with a southern aspect, warmed by the sun, and inhabited in winter*, Plin.

HĒLIŌPŌLIS, is, f. (Ἠλιόπολις). *Heliopolis*. 1. A town of Lower Egypt, Cic. — 2. A town of Coele Syria, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, now *Baalbec*, Plin.

HĒLIŌPŌLITÆ, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Heliopolis*, Plin.

HĒLIŌPŌLITES, æ, m. Of *Heliopolis* ; H. nomos, Plin.

HĒLIŌTRŌPIUM, ii, n. (ἡλιοτρόπιον). I. The plant *turnsole*, Plin. H. A precious stone with brown and green lines ; a kind of *jasper*.

HĒLIX, Icis, f. (ἑλὶξ, that is wound or twisted). I. A kind of creeping ivy ; hedera h., Plin. II. In Archit. : *Helix*, an ornament on the capitals of Corinthian columns, Vitruv.

HĒLĪDĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Ἠλιαδικός). Of or from *Hellas* (i. e. Greece), Greek ; picturæ duo genera fuere, H. et Asiaticum, Plin.

HĒLLAS, ōdis, f. (Ἠλλάς). *Hellas*. I. The country of Greece, Plin. II. A female proper name, Hor.

HELLE, ēs, f. (Ἑλλη). *Helle*, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus ; she fled with the latter from her step-mother *Ino* on a golden ram to Colchis, but was drowned in the Hellespont, which derives its name from her (the Sea of Helle), Ov.

HELLĒBŌRĪTES (ell.), æ, m. (ἑλλεβορίτης sc. οἶνος). *Wine seasoned with hellebore*, Plin.

HELLĒBŌRŌSUS (ell.), a, um, adj. (helleborus). *That needs a great deal of hellebore ; not in his senses, mad*, Plaut.

HELLĒBŌRUS (ellēbōrus), i, m. and HELLEBŌRUM (ell.), i, n. A plant *Hellebore*, esteemed a specific in cases of insanity, Plin.

HELLESPONTIĀCUS, a, um, adj. Of the *Hellespont*, Virg. ; Ov.

HELLESPONTĪCUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the *Hellespont* ; H. fretum, Mel.

HELLESPONTIUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the *Hellespont*, Cic.

HELLESPONTUS, i, m. (Ἠλλήσποντος). *Hellespont* or the sea of *Helle*, who was drowned there (see *HELLE*), now the *Dardanelles*, Cic.

HELLŪO, HELLŪOR, and HELLŪĀTĪO. See HELVO, etc.

HĒLŌRUS, i. See ELORUS.

HĒLŌTES, um, m. (Ἠλωτες). *Helotes*, according to some, the original inhabitants of *Helos* (Ἠλος) in Laconia ; afterward vassals of the Spartans, Nep. ; — called also *Ilotes*, Liv.

HELLŪĀTĪO (hell.), ōnis, f. (hekvor). *Gluttony, gormandizing ; in lustris et heluatiōibus*.

HĒLŪO (hell.), ōnis, m. (abito to gula). *A glutton, gormandizer ; ille gurgis atque h. natus abdomini suo*, Cic. SYN. HELVO ; DECOROR. — *Heluo, a greedy eater, a glutton*. Fig. : h.

patris, a destroyer of his country; h. librorum, *a great reader*.—Decoctor, *a bankrupt*, because bankruptcies are often the consequence of extravagance.

HĒLŌR (hell.), *ari, intr. and tr. dep.* (heluo). I. (1) *To gormandize, eat like a glutton.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To squander, waste, lavish.* EX. (1) cum Græcis jam in exostra beluabatur. (2) ille gurgis heluatus tecum simul reipublice sanguinem, Cic. SYN. See *Discoquo*.

HELVELLA, æ, f. (helus, i. q. olus), [*also, helvela, Fest.*]. *A small kitchen-herb, pot-herb, a kind of cabbage*, Cic.

HELVĒTICUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Helvetii, Helvetian*; H. prælium, Cæs.

HELVĒTII, ðrum, m. *The Helvetii, a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country answered to the western part of Switzerland*, Cic. †

HELVĒTIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Helvetii, Helvetian*; H. ager, Cæs.

HELVII, ðrum, m. *The Helvii, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital was Alba Helvorum, or Alba Helvia, in the modern department of Ardeche*, Cæs.

HELVINUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Of a pale yellow color*, Plin. II. *Helvine, an epithet of Ceres, in allusion to the yellow color of the ears of corn*, Juv.

HEM, *interj.* *An exclamation of surprise or astonishment, of sudden joy or sorrow, or the like; Oh! Ah! See! Look! Ter;—There! Take that!* Plaut. It is often to be rendered too by some short clause in accordance with the spirit of the context.

HĒMĒRŌDRŌMUS, i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος, *one that runs all day*). *A day-post, a courier; nisi speculator (hemerodromus vocant Græci) in gens die uno cursu emetians spatium*, Liv.

HĒMICILLUS, i, m. (ἡμικίλλος). *Half an ass (a term of reproach); ridicule h.*, Cic.

HĒMICRĀNIUM, ñ, n. (ἡμικράνιον). *A pain on one side of the head, megrim*, Plin.

HĒMICYCLĪUM, ñ, n. (ἡμικύκλιον). I. 1. *A semicircle*, Vitruv. II. *Exp.* 2. *A semicircular arm-chair*, Cic.—3. *A semicircular place, with rows of seats, intended for learned discussions*, Suet.—4. *A semicircular sun-dial*, Vitruv.

HĒMICYCLUS, i, m. (ἡμικύκλος). *A semicircle*, Plin. E.

HĒMICYLINDRUS, i, m. (ἡμικύλινδρος). *A semi-cylinder*, Vitruv.

HĒMĪNA, æ, f. (ἡμῖνα). *A small measure, the half of a sextarius*, Sen.

HĒMĪNĀRIA, ðrum, n. (hemina). *Presents consisting of the measure of a hemina*, Quint.

HĒMĪNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (hemina). *Containing a hemina*, Quint.

HĒMĪŌLIŌS, on (ἡμῖολιος). *One and a half (pure Latin, sesquialter)*, Vitruv.

HĒMISPHERĪUM, ñ, n. (ἡμισφαίριον). I. *A hemisphere*, Varr. II. *A cupola*, Vitruv.

HĒMISTICHĪUM, ñ, n. (ἡμιστίχιον, *a half verse*). *A hemistich*; Ennianum hemistichio usus est, Ascon.

HĒMITŌNIUM, ñ, n. (ἡμιτόνιον). *A semitone*; intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitruv.

HĒMITRĪTEUS, i, m. (ἡμιτρίτειος). I. *A semiteresian ague*, Mart. II. *One affected with this ague*, Mart.

HENDĒCĀSYLLĀBI, ðrum, m. (ἑνδεκάσῑλλαβος). *Verses consisting of eleven syllables*, Plin.

HĒNĒTI, ðrum, m. (Ἠνετοί). *Heneti, an ancient people in Paphlagonia on the River Parthenius, regarded by many of the ancient writers as the ancestors of the Veneti in Italy*. †

HĒNĪŌCHI, ðrum, m. (Ἠνιοχοί). *Heniocchi, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin.

HĒNĪŌCHĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Heniocchi*; H. montes, Plin.

HĒNĪŌCHUS, i, m. (Ἠνιοχος, *the rein-holder, i. e. the driver of a chariot*). *The constellation Auriga*, Plin.

HENNA (Enna), æ, f. (Ἐννα). See *ENNA*.

HĒPAR (epar), ðtis, I. n. (ἥπαρ). *The liver*, i. q. jecur, M. Emp. II. m. (ἥπατος). *The liver-fish*, Plin.

HĒPĀTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (hepar). *Of the liver*, Plaut.

HĒPĀTICUS, i, m. (ἥπατικός). *Of the liver, hepatic*, Cels.;—*one affected with a disease of the liver*, Plin.

HĒPHĒSTĪŌ, ðnis, m. (Ἥφαιστιον). *Hephæstion, a general and favorite of Alexander the Great*, Nep.

HEPTĀPYĻLOS, on (Ἑπτάπυλος, *that has seven gates*). *An epithet of the city of Thebes in Boeotia*, App.

HEPTASTĀDIUM, ñ, n. (Ἑπταστάδιον). *The Heptastadium, a dam seven stadia in length, which joined the isle of Pharos with the continent*, Amm.

HEPTĒRIS, is, f. (ἑπτῆρης, æ. ναῖς). *A galley with seven banks of oars on each side*, Liv.

1. **HĒRA**, æ, f. (herus), [*an old form ἡνῑτ, sing., herāi, Ans.*]. *The mistress or lady of the house*, Plaut. Gen.: *A mistress, sweetheart*.

2. **HĒRA**, æ, f. (Ἥρα). *Hera, the Greek goddess corresponding to the Juno of the Romans*.

HĒRACLĒA or **HERACLĪA**, æ, f. (Ἡράκλεια, *Hercules-town*). *Heraclæa, the name of several towns. Exp.* 1. *A maritime town of Lucania, now Policoro*, Cic.—2. *A town of Thessaly, to the east of Trachis*, Plin.—3. *A town on the coast of Pontus, now Ereklî*, Plin.—4. *A town of Macedonia, now Platamona*, Cæs.

HĒRACLĒENSES or **ĪENSES**, ðum, m. *The inhabitants of Heraclæa*, Cic.

HĒRACLĒŌTES, æ, m. (Ἡρακλειώτης). *Of or belonging to Heraclæa, born at Heraclæa*; H. Dionysius ille, *a disciple of Zeno, from Heraclæa in Lucania*, Cic.;—H. Zenxis, id. *Subst. plur.*: Hēracleōtæ, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Heraclæa*, Cic.

HĒRACLĒŌTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ἡρακλειώτικός). *Of or belonging to Heraclæa*; H. originum, Plin.

HĒRACLĒUS or **ĪUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Ἡράκλειος or Ἡρακλῑος). *Of Heraclæa*; H. lapis, *otherwise called Lydius, the touchstone*, Plin.;—*the magnet*, id. Also, *of or relating to Hercules*.

HĒRACLĪDES, æ, m. (Ἡρακλῑδης). *A male descendant of Hercules*, Vell. *Pur.*: Hēracleidæ, ðrum, m. *The Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules*.

HĒRACLĪTUS, i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος). *Heraclitus*. 1. *A Greek philosopher of Ephesus, remarkable for the obscurity of his style, and who*

according to the common saying, wept at the vices and follies of mankind, while Democritus, on the other hand, laughed at them, Cic.; *Juv.*—2. A disciple of Clitomachus and Philo, Cic.—3. An ambassador from king Philip to Hannibal.

HERÆUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Juno*, *Hēræa*, *Drum*, n. (*Ἡραία τά*). *The feast of Juno*, *Liv.*

HERBA, æ, f. (*kindred to ἁρβαν*, *to pasture*, *βοσκή*, *pasture*). Any green stalk or blade, *herbage*, *grass*; in *herba ipse recubuisse*, Cic. *Prov.*: *herbam dare, to own one's self conquered*, *Plin.* **SYN.** *HERBA*; *FENUM*.—*Herba*, any plant without a stem, *grass*, an *herb*, in general.—*Fenum*, *hay*, *fodder*.

HERBACEUS, a, um, *adj.* (*herba*). *Grassy*, *green as grass*, *herbaceous*, *Plin.*

HERBĀRIA, æ, f. (*id.*), (*sc. ars*). *The science of Botany*; *herbarium et medicamentarium a Chirone voluit repertum*, *Plin.*

HERBĀRIUS, ii, m. (*id.*). *A botanist*, *Plin.*

HERBESCO, ēre, *intr. incēp.* (*herba*). *To form into stalks or blades*; *elicere herbescentem viriditatem, green corn springing up*, *Cic.*

HERBEUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). *Grassy*, *green as grass*, *Plaut.* **SYN.** *See HERBIDUS*.

HERBIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). I. *Full of grass or herbs*, *Liv.* II. *Grassy*, *green as grass*; *h. color*, *Plin.* **SYN.** *HERBIDUS*; *HERBOSUS*; *HERBEUS*.—*Herbidus*, *full of grass or herbs*; *h. locus*, *Liv.*—*Herbosus*, *abounding in or productive of herbs or grass*.—*Herbeus*, *herby*, *green like grass*; *oculi herbei*, *Plaut.*

HERBIFER, ēra, *Drum*, *adj.* (*herba*, *fero*). *Bringing forth grass*, *abounding in grass*; *h. Pelius mons*, *Plin.*

HERBIGRĀDUS, a, um, *adj.* (*herba*, *gradior*). *That walks or moves on the grass* (of a snail).

HERBOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (*herba*). I. *Full of grass or herbs*, *Ov.* II. *Grassy*, *green as grass*, *Sid.* **SYN.** *See HERBIDUS*.

HERBŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (*herba*). *A small herb or blade*, *Cic.*

HERCÆUS, i, m. (*Ἡρκῆος*). *Hercæan*, *of or belonging to the precincts of a house*; hence, an epithet of Jupiter as guardian of the house, *i. q. Penetratis*, *Ov.*

HERCISCO (*ercisco*), ēre, *tr.* (*contr. from hercetur and cisco, incēp. of cieo; conf. Hercetur*). In Law: *To proceed to divide an inheritance*; *arbitrum familie heriscundæ postulavit*.

HERCLE, *interj.* (*contr. fr. Hercule, the less frequent form*). An exclamation or oath, *By Hercules!* *sane quidem h.*, *Cic.*;—*minime h.*, *id.*

HERCTUM (*erctum*), i, n. In Law: *An inheritance* (used only in connection with *cicere*; hence, *herciscere, to divide an inheritance*), *Cic.*

HERCŪLĀNSIS, e, *adj.* *Of Herculeaneum*; *H. fundus*, *Cic.* *Subst. plur.*: *Herculānenses*, *Ium*, m. *The inhabitants of Herculeaneum*, *Inscr.*

HERCŪLĀNEUM, ōi, n. [*Herculānium*, *Plin.*], (*Ἡρακλειον*). *Herculeaneum*, a town on the coast of Campania, between Naples and Pompeii, buried with the latter town by an eruption of Vesuvius, *Plin.*

1. **HERCŪLĀNĒUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Herculeaneum*; *H. via*, *Cic.*

2. **HERCŪLĀNĒUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Hercules*, *Herculean*; *H. formica*, *Plin.*

HERCŪLE (*contr. hercle q. v.*). An exclamation or oath; *By Hercules!* (= *Ita me Hercules juvet*, *Anth.*) et *h. ita fecit*, vel plus etiam quam *dixit*, *Cic.*

1. **HERCULES**. *Same as Hercule*; et *h. hæ quidem exstant*, *Cic.*

2. **HERCULES**, is and i, m. (*Ἡρακλῆς*). *Hercules*, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; he was celebrated for his twelve labors while on earth, and was afterward regarded as the god of strength; the poplar tree was sacred to him.

HERCULEUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Hercules*, *Ov.*

HERCYNĪA SILVA. (*Ἡρκύνιος Ἀγρὸς*). *The Hercynian Forest*, in ancient Germany, described by Cæsar as sixty days' journey long and nine in breadth, extending from the *Black Forest* (*Schwarzwald*) to the Hercynian Mountains; but afterwards the name was confined to narrower limits. The ancient name is still retained in the modern *Harz*, *Cæs.* Also, *Hercynius Saltus* and *Hercynium Jugum*, *Plin.* *Abol.*: *Hercynia*, æ, f. *Maroboduus Hercyniæ latebris defensus*, *Tac.* †

HĒRE, *adv.* *See HERI*.

HĒRĒDĪPĒTA, æ, m. (*heredium*, *peto*). *A legacy-hunter*; *incidimus in turbam heredipetarum*, *Petr.*

HĒRĒDĪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*hereditas*). *Of or relating to an inheritance*; *quum esset hæc auctio h. constituta*, *Cic.*

HĒRĒDITAS, ōtis, f. (*heres*). I. *Abstr.* 1. *Heirship, an inheritance, patrimony*; *quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possides* aut, *Cic.* II. *Concr.* 2. *h. est pecunia, quæ morte alcijs ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta*, *Cic.*;—*hereditatem adire, obire*, *id.*;—*h. tradere alci*, *id.* *Prov.*: *h. sine sacris, great advantage without trouble and expense* (because the *sacra* of the family, which usually went with the inheritance, were furnished at great cost), *Plaut.*—3. *Fig.*: *a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit* h., *Cic.* **SYN.** *HEREDITAS*; *PATRIMONIUM*.—*Hereditas, an inheritance or estate by succession*.—*Patrimonium, a patrimony, a paternal estate*. Also, *hereditatem cernere, to accept* [*to serve one's self heir to*] *an inheritance*;—*hereditatem adire, to take possession of an inheritance*; *primum cernebat hereditatem, deinde adibat*; *cretio prior erat additione*, *Cic.*

HĒRĒDĪUM, ii, n. (*heres*). *An hereditary estate*; in *Sabinis h. a patre relictum habebat*, *Nep.*

HĒRENĪUS, a. *Herennius*, a Roman family name. 1. C. H.—, to whom the *Rhetorica* (which some attribute to Cicero) are dedicated. —2. M. H.—, an orator, *Cic.*—3. H.— *Senecio*, an historian under Domitian, *Tac.*

HĒRES, ōtis, m. (*akin to herus*), [*an old form acc. sing. herem, Næv. ap. Non.*]. I. (1) *An heir*.—2. *Meton.*: *A possessor, owner, master*.—3. *A branch, descendant*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Heir, follower, successor*. **EX.** (1) *facit heredem ex deduce et semiuncia Cæcinam ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium*, *Cic.*;—*ex asse h.*, *a sole heir*, *Quint.*;—*ex semisse, triente h.*, *i. e. heir to the half, third, etc., of an estate*; *h. secundus, the second heir, who comes to the property in case of the death of the first*; *qui me quum tutorem tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit*, *Cic.*—(4) *illa vetus Academia atque ejus h. Aristus*.

HĒRI or **HĒRE**, *adv.* (*earlier form hesi, whence hesternus*). I. *Yesterday*. 1. *heri*; *hoc h. efficit*; *hodie autem in Ærarium transire constituit*, *Cic.*;—*h. vesperi*, *id.*—2. *here*, *Hor.* II. *Meton.*: *Lastly, newly, lately*, *Catull.*

HĒRIFŪGA (er.), æ, m. (herus, fugio). *A runaway slave*, Catull.

HĒRĪLIS (er.), e, adj. (herus). *Of or belonging to the master or mistress of the house*, Ov.

HĒRILLUS, i, m. ('*Ἡρίλλος*). *Herillus*, a Greek philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno the Stoic, Cic.

HERMÆUM, i, n. (Hermes). 1. *A temple of Mercury*. II. *Hermæum*, a place on the borders of Bœotia, near Eubœa, Liv.

HERMĀGŪRAS and HERMĀGŪRA, æ, m. ('*Ἑρμαγόρας*). *Hermagoras*. 1. A Greek rhetorician of Rhodes, Cic.—2. A rhetorician of Temnos in Æolis, in the time of Augustus, Quint.

HERMĀPHRŌDĪTUS, i, m. ('*Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*). I. *Hermaphroditus*, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite (Mercury and Venus), who in bathing became one person with the nymph Salmaeis, Plin. II. *Meton. adj.*: ostentabat (Nero) hermaphroditas subunctas carpento suo equas.

HERMĀTHĒNA, æ, f. ('*Ἑρμῆς, Ἀθηνα*). *Hermathena*, a double bust of Mercury and Minerva, Cic.

HERMES or HERMA, æ, m. ('*Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, Mercury*). *A Hermes or statue of Mercury*, consisting of a four-cornered stone with a head of Mercury on it. Such images of Mercury were erected, especially at Athens, in public places, and before private houses, Cic.

HERMIŌNE, æs, and **HERMIŌNA**, æ, f. ('*Ἑρμιόνη*). *Hermione*. I. The daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes, Ov. II. *A town on the coast of Argolis, now Castrì*, Plin.

HERMIŌNES, um, m. (Hermionones). *A general appellation of the people inhabiting the centre of Germany, namely, the Sueci, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci*, Plin.

HERMIŌNICUS, a, um, adj. *Of Hermione*.

HERMIŌNIUS, a, um, adj. *Of Hermione*; H. ager, Plin.

HERMUNDŪRI, ðrum, m. ('*Ἑρμούνδοροι*). *The Hermunduri*, a powerful German tribe between the Main and the Danube, Plin. †

HERMUS, i, m. ('*Ἑρμῶς*). *Hermus*, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Phrygia, flowing through Lydia, and falling into the gulf of Smyrna. It formed the boundary between Æolis and Ionia, and is now called *Ghidiz-Chai*, Plin. †

HERNĪA, æ, f. *A rupture*, Cels.

HERNĪCI, ðrum, m. *The Hernici*, an Italian tribe in Latium, between the *Æqui* and the *Volsci*, Liv.

HERNĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Hernici*: H. ager, Plin. Subst.: Hernicus, i, m. *The Hernici* (collectively), Juv.

HERŌ, us, f. Gr. 90, 13 ('*Ἥρώ*). *Hero*. 1. A priestess of Venus, in Sestos, beloved by Læander of Abydos, Ov.—2. One of the Danaides, Hyg.—3. A daughter of Priam, Hyg.

HERŌDES, is, m. ('*Ἡρόδης*). *Herodes*. 1. A king of Judæa, Hor.—2. A Greek sophist under the Antonines, surnamed *Atticus*, Hyg.—3. A freedman of Atticus, Cic.

HERŌDŌTUS, i, m. ('*Ἡρόδοτος*). *Herodotus*, a Greek historian of Halicarnassus, born B. C. 494, Cic.

HĒRŌICUS, a, um, adj. (*ἡρωικός*). *Of or belonging to the heroes or demigods, heroic*; vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic.;—interim et sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, *Of epic poetry*, Quint.

HĒRŌINA, æ, f. (*ἡρώινη*). *A heroine*, Prop.

HĒRŌIS, Idis, f. (*ἡρώϊς*). I. *A heroine, illustrious female, the wife or the daughter of a hero*; heroidum ac dearum personis efficitur, Suet. II. *Hērōides*, title of the *Epistles* of Ovid, acc. to Prisc.

HĒROS, ðis, m. (*ἥρως*). I. (1) *A hero, a demigod*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A man of singular virtue or talents*. EX. (1) qui non heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus vellem imitari, Cic.—(2) h. ille noster Cato, Cic.;—illorum fuit heroum (i. e. Platonis et Aristotelis), id.

HĒROSTRĀTUS, i, m. ('*Ἡρόστρατος*). *Herostratus*, an Ephesian, who, from a false desire of renown, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Sol.

1. **HĒRŌUS**, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Hero*, Luc.

2. **HĒRŌUS**, a, um, adj. (*ἡρώος*). I. *Of or belonging to a hero or demi-god*; *heroic*; h. verus, an heroic or epic verse, Cic.;—h. pes, a foot of an heroic or epic verse, or hexameter, id. II. Subst.: Hērōum, i, n. *A memorial of a hero or demi-god, a monument*, Plin.

HERPES, ðtis, m. (*ἑρπης*). *A herpes*, a kind of erysipelas, Plin.

HERSE, æ, f. ('*Ἑρση*). *Herse*, a daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury, Ov.

HERSĪLIA, æ, f. *Hersilia*, the wife of Romulus, Liv.

HERTHA, æ, or **NERTHUS**, i, f. *Hertha*, a goddess of the ancient Germans, the *Earth*, Tac.

HĒRŪLI (Erŭli), ðrum, m. *Heruli*, a people of Northern Germany, who invaded Italy, and put an end to the Western Roman Empire.

HĒRUS (ērus), i, m. (akin to ἥρως, Germ. Herr). I. (1) *The master of a house or family, especially in respect of slaves*. II. *Meton.* 2. *A master, lord, owner*, Hor. EX. (1) iis, qui vi oppressores imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda severitas, ut heris in famulos, Cic.;—h. major, h. minor, the old, the young gentleman or master, Plaut. SYN. See DOMINUS.

HERVUM, i, n. See ERVUM.

HĒSĪŌDĒUS or -IUS, a, um ('*Ἡσιόδοος*). *Of Hesiod, Hesiodæan*; illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis, Cic.

HĒSĪŌDUS, i, m. ('*Ἡσιόδος*). *Hesiod*, a well-known Greek didactic poet, born at Ascra in Bœotia, and who lived about a century later than Homer, Cic.

HĒSĪŌNE, æs, and **HĒSĪŌNA**, æ, f. ('*Ἡσιόνη*). *Hesione*, daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy; she was delivered by Hercules from a sea-monster, and became the wife of Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer, Ov.

HESPERĪA, æ, f. (æ. terra), ('*Ἥσπερος*). *Hesperia*, i. e. the land of the eve or west; poet. also for Italy (according to the Greeks), Virg., or Spain (according to the Romans).

HESPERĪDES, um, f. ('*Ἑσπερίδης*). *Hesperides*. I. The daughters of Hesperus or of Erebus and Nox, who, according to the earliest legends, on a group of islands in the Western Ocean, kept watch over a garden planted with golden apple (i. e. orange) trees. Later poets however placed them on the northern coast of Africa, near Cyrene, or else Mount Atlas. II. A group of islands in the Atlantic, called also *H. insula*, and either the *Cape de Verde Islands*, or the *Bisagoe*, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, Mel.; Plin.

HESPĒRIS, *Idis, f.* I. *Relating to sunset or the west, western, westerly, occidental.* II. *Subst.* **HESPĒRIS**, *Idis, f.* *The night, violet.*

HESPĒRIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Toward sunset or the west, western, westerly, Ov.*

HESPĒRUS or **-OS**, *i. m.* (**Ἑσπερος**, *the evening, eve, i. q. vesper.* I. *The evening-star, Cic.* II. *Meton.* (*like vesper*): *The western part, the west; ad Hesperum jacentes terrae, Plin.* **SYN.** See **EOS**.

HESTERNUS, *a, um, adj.* (*hesi, old form for heri, q. v.*). *Of yesterday, belonging to yesterday; h. et hodiernus dies, Cic.—hesterno sermone, id.;—h. panis, a day old, Cels. In the abl. Adv.: Hesterno (sc. die). Yesterday.*

HEU, *interj.* (**αἶν**). I. *An exclamation of grief or pain: Ah! Oh! Alas! Cic.* II. *Also of admiration: Oh! Plaut.* **SYN.** See **HEUS**.

HEURĒTES, *æ, m.* (**ἑυρετής**). *An inventor.*

HEUS, *interj.* *An exclamation, claiming attention: Holla! ho! soho there! I say! hark ye! h. tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic.* **SYN.** **Heus**, *interj.* of calling: **heus!** *aperite, Plaut.—Heu, interj.* of grieving, etc.: *h. pietas, h. prisca fides, Virg.*

HEXAMĒTER [*hexametrus*], *tri, m.* (**ἑξάμετρος**, *having six measures or feet*) with or without *versus*: *A verse consisting of six feet, hexameter, Cic.*

HEXAPHŌRUM, *i, n.* (**ἑξαφόρον**). *A sedan carried by six persons, Mart.*

HEXASTĪLOS, on (**ἑξάστῖλος**). *That has six columns or rows of pillars, hexastyle, Vitruv.*

HEXĒRIS, *is, f.* (**ἑξέρης, æ. ναῖς**). *A galley with six banks of oars, hexereme, Liv.*

HIĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (*hiō, to gape, yawn: hence.*) I. *Prop.* (1) *An opening, aperture, cleft.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.: An eager desire, cupidity.—(3) Exp. in Gramm.: Hiatus, where one word terminates in a vowel, and another begins with a vowel.* **EX.** (1) *animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, Cic.;—repentini terrarum h., id.—(2) hiatu præmiorum, Tac.;—a pomposus mode of speaking, a mouthing, Hor.—(3) h. vocalium, Cic.* **SYN.** See **RIMA**.

HIBER, **HIBERIA**, etc. See **IBER**.

HIBERNA, *ōrum, n.* (*sc. castra*). *Winter-quarters; tres (legiones) quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Cæs.*

HIBERNĀCŪLUM, *i, n.* (*hiberno*). I. *Gen.: A habitation or apartment used as a winter residence, Vitruv.* II. *Exp. in Milit.: Hibernācula, ōrum, n. Tents for winter-quarters, winter-quarters; h. Carthaginiensium, Liv.*

HIBERNĪA, *æ, f.* (**Ἰουερνία**). *Ireland, Cæs. Also, Iverna, æ, Mel.;—Juverna, æ, Juv.;—Ierna, App.*

HIBERNO, *āre, intr.* (*hibernus*). I. *Gen.* (1) *To pass the winter, to winter.* II. *Exp. in Milit.* (2) *To have winter-quarters, to winter.—3. Poet. meton.: To take rest, repose, Pers.* **EX.** (1) (*thynni*) *ubicumque deprehensi usque ad æquinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin.—(2) jam vero quomodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literæ perferuntur.*

HIBERNUS, *a, um, adj.* (*hiems*). I. *Win-terly, looking or feeling like winter, wintry; temporibus hibernis, Cic.;—h. menses, id.;—h. navigatio, id.;—h. mare, a strong sea, Virg.;—h. ventus, a very cold wind, id.* II. *n. adv., Plaut.* See **HIBERNA**.

HIBERUS. See **IBERUS**.

HĪBISCUM (*hibiscum*), *i, n.* (**ἱβίσκος**). *Mari-mallow, Plin.;—compellere hibisco, i. e. with a stick of this plant, Virg.*

HIBRĪDA (*hybrida*), *æ, c.* (*probably related to ἵβρις, ἵβρις*). *Of ambiguous origin.* I. *Of animals: A mongrel creature, begotten between animals of different species, a half-breed, Plin.;—the offspring of a tame and a wild animal, id.* II. *Meton.* *Of persons, one of whose parents was a slave; thus, of a person whose father was a Roman or a freeborn person, but the mother a foreigner or a slave: equites Germanos Gallosque, ubique postea ex hybridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, A. B. Afr.*

1. **HIC**, *hæc, hoc, pron. dem.* (*from the pronominal root I (whence is), combined with the demonstrative suffix ce*). *This, this one.* The following usages may be noticed. I. It denotes an object which is within our reach or near, with regard to another object which is more distant from the speaker; as, 1. *with a subst.*: *quid præclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui hæc deorum regna perspexerit, Cic.;—genus h., id.;—huic civitati, id.—2. Absol.*: *pro his, Cic.;—docere hoc, id.;—hæc dicta sunt, id.—3. Strengthened by adding ce*: *hæce, hæcce, hocce, and with the interrogative particle ne*: *hæcine, hæccine, hocce.* *This (of a near object), this one.* *With ce*: *atque hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. With the interrogative particle*: *hæcine vir patriæ natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic.;—hancine impudentiam! id.—4. Joined to other pronouns*: *hos eodem motus, Cic.;—hoc ipsum civile jus, id.;—huic illi legato, id.;—hunc talem virum, id.—5. Denoting the nearer object, i. e. nearest to the speaker as to its relative importance, though it may not be nearest with regard to its position in the sentence; thus used, it may be rendered (not this but) that, the first, the former; as, ejusdem esse qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic.;—in his undis et tempestatibus maluit jactari quam in illa tranquillitate jucundissime vivere, id.—6. Subst. n. sing. with genit.* (*Gr. 345, 346*), *hoc commodi est quod ita dixerunt, Cic.—7. hoc with impera. verba as subject, used pleonastically; as, lucescit hoc jam, it is already getting day, Plaut.—8. hoc, adv. (usually huc), hither, to this place, Virg.* II. *Of time: Present, of this time, in our times, modern; quum his temporibus non sane in Senatū ventitarem, Cic.;—hujus nostri Catonis, id.* III. *It frequently relates to a subsequent thought which may be expressed by a relative, objective, or causal clause; consequently, by the relative pronoun qui, quæ, quod;—by an acc. with an inf.,—or by quod, ut, ne (a form which is more expressive than the relative is, ea, id).* 1. *With rel. clauses*: *eos qui his uribus consilio atque auctoritate præsunt, his, qui omnis negotii publici expertes sunt, longe duco esse antependendos, Cic.;—mundus h. totus, quod domicilium dui nobis dederunt, id.—2. With objective clauses*: *erat tunc h. nova et ignota ratio, solem lunæ oppositam solere, deficere, Cic.;—hoc sensit ac vidit, non esse, id.—3. With quod (or quin) de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, Cic.—4. With ut or ne*: *ne enim hoc auscepi, ut tamquam magister persequerem omnia.* IV. 1. *hoc est is also used explicatively with reference to a preceding proposition: That is to say, namely, to wit; in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriæ factæ sint, Cic.—2. hoc est or erat quod, implying reproach or indignation: Is it then? or, Is, or was it for this purpose that, etc.? h. est, inquam, quod promiseras ne quem hodie verum faceres? Petr.*

SYN. **Hic**; **ISTE**; **ILLE**; **IS**.—**Hic**, *this, the one present, or near to the speaker*; hence called the *dem. of the first person*.—**Iste**, *that, the one near or related to the person addressed—the dem. of the second person*.—**Ille**, *relates to the third person; that, the one at a distance or not mentioned*.—**Is**, *that, he, etc., more indefinitely, of an absent person or thing*. See Gr. 118, 3. *id.*

2. HIC, *adv.* [an old form, *heic*; also with the dem. suffix *ce* (*hicce*), and the interrogative particle *ne* (*hiccine*)]. **I.** Of place: (1) *Here, at this place, on this spot*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Hereupon, i. e. on this occasion, under present circumstances*. **II.** Of time: 3. *Upon this, hereupon*, Ter. **EX.** (1) *hic tui omnes valent*, Cic.;—non modo h. ubi, *id.* With a genit. following: h. viciniae, *here, in this neighborhood*, Ter.; Plaut.;—(2) h., si quid erit offensum, omnes homines, etc., Cic.;—h. miramur, *id.*;—h. plura non dicam, *id.*

HICCE, *hæcce, hocce*. See 1. **Hic**.

HICCINE, *hæccine, hoccine*. See 1. **Hic**.

HICGINE, *adv.* See 2. **Hic**.

HĪEMĀLIS, *e, adj.* (*hiems*). **I.** (1) *Of or relating to winter, wintry, winterly*. **II.** 2. *Subst.*: *HĪemālia*, *fum, n. for hiberna, winter-quarters*, Valer. ap. Vopisc. **EX.** (1) *hiemali tempore*, Cic.;—*navigatio h., i. e. stormy, id.*

HĪĒMO, *āre, intr. and tr.* (*hiema*). **I.** *Intr.* (1) *Of persons: To pass the winter, to winter, to be in winter-quarters*.—(2) *Of inanimate objects: To be like winter, frosty, stormy, frozen*.—(3) *Impers.*: *hiemat, it is winter, it is cold, freezes, etc.* **II.** *Tr.* (4) *To cause to freeze or congeal, to make any thing turn to ice, to freeze*. **EX.** (1) *ubi piratæ quotannis h. soleant*, Cic.—(2) *hiemantes aquæ*, Sall.—(3) *si coronam circa se habebit (luna), non ante plenam lunam hiematurum ostendit*, Plin.—(4) *decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant*, Plin.

HĪEMPSAL, *ālis, m.* *Hiempsal*, son of Micipsa, king of Numidia, Sall.

HĪEMS (*hiemps*), *ēmis, f.* (*χειμών, χιμα*). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Winter, i. e. a rainy or stormy season*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Rainy or stormy weather, storm, tempest*, Nep.—(3) *Gen.*: *A storm, violence*, Ov. **II.** *Fig.*, Ov. **EX.** (1) *h. summa*, Cic.;—*hieme et æstate, summer and winter, i. e. at all seasons, id.* **SYN.** See **BRUMA**.

HĪĒRO, *ōnis, m.* (*Ἱέρων*). *Hiero*. 1. A king of Syracuse, friend of the poet Simonides, Cic.—2. Another king of Syracuse, toward the end of the third century, a friend of the Romans, Liv.

HĪĒROCLES, *is, m.* (*Ἱεροκλῆς*). *Hierocles*, an orator of Alabanda, contemporary with Cicero, Cic.

HĪĒRŌNĪCA, *æ, m.* (*ἱερωνίκης*). *A conqueror in religious games*, Suet.

HĪĒRŌNŸMUS, *i, m.* (*Ἱερώνυμος*). *Hieronimus*. 1. A king of Syracuse, grandson and successor of Hiero the younger, Liv.—2. A Greek Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, Cic.—3. *Jerome*, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century.

HĪĒRŌPHANTA or **-TES**, *æ, m.* (*ἱεροφάντης*). *An interpreter of sacred mysteries, a hierophant*, Nep.

HĪĒRŌSŌLŸMA, *ōrum, n.* (*Ἱεροσόλυμα*), [a secondary form *fem. acc.*, *Hierosolymam*, Tac., abridged *SōlŸma*, *ōrum, n.*, Mart.]. **I.** 1. *Jerusalem*, in Palestine, Cic. **II.** 2. *HĪĒRŌSŌlŸmārlus*, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Jerusalem*. Of Pompey as the captor of Jerusalem: ut sciat hic noster H. traductor ad plebem, Cic.—3. *SōlŸmus*, *a, um, adj.*, Juv.

HĪĒTO, *āre, intr. and tr. intens.* (*for hinto, from hio*). **I.** *Intr.*: *To open the mouth wide, yawn, gape repeatedly*, Plaut. **II.** *Tr. meton.*: *To open, tear wide open*, Laber. ap. Dion.

HĪLĀRE, *adv.* (*hilaris*). *Joyfully, cheerfully, merrily*; *dicimus aliqui h. vivere*, Cic.;—*res severas h. tractare, id.*

HĪLĀRIS, *e, and HĪLĀRUS*, *a, um, adj.* (*ἱλαρός*). 1. *Hilaris*: *Joyful, gay, jocund, cheerful, merry, blithe*; as, *damnatus ab ephoris, quum esset vultu hilari atque læto*, Cic.—2. *Hilarus*: *h. vita*, Cic.;—*h. Saturnalia, id.* **SYN.** See **LÆTUS**.

HĪLĀRITAS, *ātis, f.* (*hilaris*). *Joyfulness, gayety, cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity*; *hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condecimus, in perpetuum amisi*, Cic.;—*h. et suavitas*.

HĪLĀRITER, *adv.* (*id.*). *Joyfully, merrily, cheerfully, blithely, gayly*; *h. in omnes partes commutabimur*, Auct. Her.

HĪLĀRĪTUDO, *luis, f.* (*id.*). *Hilarity, cheerfulness*, Plaut.

HĪLĀRO, *āre, tr.* (*hilaris*). *To make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate*; *hilaratæ Athenæ*, Cic.;—*cum cælo hilarata, id.*

HĪLĀRŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (*id.*). *Somewhat cheerful, gay, merry*, Cic.

HĪLĀRUS, *a, um*. See **HILARIS**.

HILLÆ, *ārum, f.* (*hira*). **I.** *The small and front intestine of any animal except sheep*, Plin. **II.** *Meton.*: *A kind of sausage*, Hor.

HĪLUM, *i, n.* (*from which nihilum (i. e. ne-h.), and nihil*). **I.** A small scar or point by which a seed is attached to the pericarp, the black spot on the top of a bean, Fest. **II.** *The least whit, a trifle, mostly used with a negation, nec or neque hilum, not the least*, Poet. ap. Cic.

HĪMELLA, *æ, f.* *Himella*, a small river in the Sabine territory, flowing into the Tiber, Virg.

HĪMĒRA, *æ, m. and f.* (*Ἱμήρα*). *Himera*. **I.** A river of Sicily on the northern coast, at one time the boundary between the Carthaginians and Sicilians, now *Fiume Salso*, Plin. **II.** A smaller river to the northwest of this, flowing into the sea between the cities of Himera and Thermæ. **III.** A celebrated Greek city on the northern coast of Sicily, destroyed by the Carthaginians, Cic.

HINC, *adv.* (*hic*). **I.** Of place. (1) *Hence, from this point*.—(2) *Meton.* (*i. q. ab or ex hac parte*): *From this side, on this side, here; followed frequently by illinc (on that side)*. **II.** Of time: (3) *On this, hereupon, afterward, then, from this time*.—(4) *for abhinc: Since, before*.—**III.** Denoting cause, origin, inducement, beginning.—(5) *From this cause, from this, out of this, hence*. **EX.** (1) *in eavia, quæ est h. in Indiam*, Cic.;—*h. a nobis profecti, id.*—(2) *ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: h. pudicitia, illinc stuprum: h. fides, illinc fraudatio*, Cic.—(3) *puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: h. pari numero dierum senio ingruente*, Plin.—(4) *septimo h. anno inventa est vitis uno die deflorescens*, Plin.—(5) *h. sicæ, h. venena, h. falsa testamenta nascuntur: h. furta, h. opum nimiorum potentia non ferendæ*, Cic.

HINNĪO, *ire, intr.* *To neigh*, Quint.

HINNŪTUS, *ūs, m.* (*hinnio*). *A neighing, subito exaudivit hinnitum*, Cic.

HINNŪLĒUS, *i, m.* (*hinnus*). *A young hind or fawn*, Plin.

HINNUS, *i, m.* (*ἵννος*). **I.** *A mule, the offspring of a horse and a she-ass; whereas mulus is the offspring of an ass and a mare*, Plin. **II.**

Meton., an old form, ginnus, i. m. (γίννος). *A poor crippled mule, id.* SYN. See MULUS.

HIO, *äre, intr. and tr. (χαῖν, χαίνω).* I. *Intr. (1) Prop. gen.: To open, stand or be open, to gape or yaw.*—(2) *Esp.: To open the mouth.*—(3) *Fig.: To make an hiatus in speaking or writing, to be ill-connected.*—(4) *To desire greatly, long for, to open one's mouth at any thing, to stand gaping.* II. *Tr. 5. To utter with the mouth wide open, Val. Flac.* EX. (1) *quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic.*—(2) *perdices hiantes, exserta lingua æstuant, Plin.*—(3) *qui (poetæ) ut versum facerent sæpe hiabant, Cic.*—*hiantia loqui, id.*—(4) *huic homini si cujus domus putet, utrum ea patere an h. ac poscere alqd videtur? Cic.*—*avaritia hiantē, insatiabile, id.* SYN. *Hio; Hisco.*—*Hiare, to open, to chap; haviit humus, Sall.; fig., mutila et hiantia loqui, to talk without connection.*—*Hiscere, insep.: To begin to chap; to begin to open the mouth.*

HIPPAGŌGI, *δρυμ, f. (ἵππαγοί).* *A horse transport, a horse-boat; naves quas hippagogos vocant, Liv.* SYN. See NAVIS.

HIPPAGOS, *i. f. (ἵππαγός).* *A horse-transport, a horse-boat; hippagum invenerē Samii.*

HIPPARCHUS, *i. m. (ἵππαρχος).* *Hipparchus.* 1. A son of the tyrant Pisistratus, of Athens, brother of Hippias, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton, Gell.—2. An astronomer of Nicæa, Cic.

HIPPĀS, *æ, m. (ἵππιας).* *Hippias.* 1. Son of the tyrant Pisistratus, of Athens, brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians, and was killed, according to some, in the battle of Marathon, Cic.—2. A philosopher of Elis, in the time of Socrates, id.—3. A painter.

HIPPO, *δνις, m. (ἵππων).* *Hippo*, the name of several towns. 1. A town of Numidia, called also Hippo Regius (Gr. ἵππων βασιλεύς). It was, in later times, the see of a bishop, now *Bona*, Liv. 2. H. Diarrhytus (ἵππων διαρρύτιος), a town of Zeugitania, to the west of Utica, now *Bizerta*, Plin.—3. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum, Liv.—4. An ancient name of the town *Vibo*, in the territory of the Bruttii, Plin.

HIPPŌCAMPUS, *or -OS, i. m. (ἵππόκαμπος).* *A sea-horse, Plin.*

HIPPŌCENTAURUS, *i. m. (ἵπποκένταυρος).* *A fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur, Cic.*

HIPPOCRĀTES, *is, m. (ἵπποκράτης).* *Hippocrates*, a Greek physician of Cos, the father of medicine, Cic.

HIPPOCRĒNE, *es, f. (ἵπποκρήνη).* *Hippocrēne*, a fountain sacred to the Muses, on Mount Helicon, according to fable, struck out by the hoof of Pegasus, Ov.

HIPPŌDĀME, *es, and HIPPŌDĀMĪA, *æ, f. (ἵπποδάμη or ἵπποδάμια).* *Hippodame, Hippodamia.* 1. Daughter of Œnomachus, king of Elis, and of Asterope, and wife of Pelops, who won her in a race, Ov.—2. Daughter of Adrastus, wife of Pirithous, at whose marriage the combat of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ took place, Ov.*

HIPPŌDRŌMOS, *i. m. (ἵπποδρόμος).* *A place for horses to run in, a place for horse or chariot races, a race-course, a hippodrome, Plaut.*

HIPPŌLYTE, *es, and HIPPŌLYTA, *æ, f. (ἵππολύτη).* *Hippolyta.* 1. An Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken prisoner by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus, Hyg.—2. The wife of*

Acastus, king of Magnesia, who falsely accused Peleus of dishonorable conduct, Hyg.

HIPPŌLYTUS, *i. m. (ἵππόλυτος).* *Hippolytus*, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was falsely accused by his step-mother Phædra, and lost his life in consequence of the imprecations of his father. He was, however, recalled to life by Æsculapius, and afterward carried by Diana to a grove near Aricia, where divine honors were paid to him under the name of *Virbius*, Cic.

HIPPŌMĀNES, *is, æ. (ἵππομανής).* I. A slimy humor which flows from a mare when in heat, Virg. II. A viscous substance on the forehead of a colt new foaled, used in making love-potions, and for other superstitious purposes.

HIPPŌMĒNES, *æ, m. (ἵππομένης).* *Hippomenes*, son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, daughter of Schoeneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife, Ov.

HIPPŌNACTĒUS, *æ, um, adj. (ἵππονᾶκτος).* *Of or belonging to Hipponax; H. præconium, i. e. a sarcastic poem by Licinius Calvus, Cic. Subst.: HippŌnactus, i. m. (sc. versus).* A kind of iambic metre invented by Hipponax, Cic.

HIPPŌNAX, *actis, m. (ἵππονᾶς).* *Hipponax*, a writer of iambic verses, a native of Ephesus, who flourished B.C. 546-520, Cic.

HIPPŌNENSIS, *e, adj. (ἵππονᾶς).* *Of or belonging to Hippo; H. colonia, Plin. Subst. plur.: HippŌnenses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Hippo, Plin.*

HIPPŌPĒRÆ, *ærum, f. (ἵπποπῆραι).* *Saddle-bags; hippoperis quidem impositis ut secum utensilia portaret, Sen.*

HIPPŌRŌTĀMUS, *i. m. (ἵππορόταμος).* *A river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.*

HIPPŌTĀDES, *æ, m. (ἵπποτάδης).* *Hippotades*, a male descendant of *Hippotes*, i. e. *Æolus*, Ov. Hippotadæ regnum, i. e. *The Æolian islands, id.*

HIPPŌTOXŌTÆ, *ærum, m. (ἵπποτοξόται).* *Cavalry armed with bows, mounted archers, Cæs.*

HIR (IR), *n. indec. (χίρ).* *A hand, Lucil.*

HĪRA, *æ, f. (Greek ῥῆστις).* *An intestine (the intestinum jejunum, the empty gut), Plaut.*

HIRCĪNUS (hirquinus), *a, um, adj. (hircinus).* *Of or belonging to a goat; h. sanguis, Plin.;—h. alæ, i. e. having the smell of a goat, Plaut.*

HIRCŌSUS, *a, um, adj. (hircus).* *That smells like a goat, Sen.*

HIRCŪLUS, *i. m. dim. (hircus).* *A little goat.*

HIRCUS (hirquus and ircus, as in *Sabine form, circus*), *i. m. I. 1. A he-goat, Plin. II. Meton. 2. Like caper, i. e. the rank smell under the armpits, Hor.—3. A term of reproach applied to a voluptuous person, Plaut.—4. Of a lewd person, Plaut.*

HIRNĒA, *æ, f. A kind of vessel, a pitcher or pot, Plaut.*

HIRNŪLA, *æ, f. dim. (hirnea).* *A small pitcher or pot; h. fictiles, Cic.*

HIRPĪNI, *ærum, m. Hirpini*, a people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia. They were of Samnite origin, and their name was said to come from the Sabine *hirus*, a wolf, Cic.

HIRPINUS, *a, um, adj. (ἵρπινος).* *Of or belonging to the Hirpini; H. ager, fundus, Cic.*

HIRRĪO (irrĭo), *ire, intr. Of dogs: To snarl, growl, Sid.*

HIRSŪTUS, *a, um, adj. (primary form, hirsus, a variation of hirtus).* I. (1) *Rough,*

shaggy, bristly, prickly, hirsute. II. *Fig. 2.* *Rough, unadorned, unpolished, Ov.; Juv. EX.* (1) *quarum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. Pict.* Also said of people of ancient times, when the hair and beard were suffered to grow (*intonsus, incomptus, Mart.*

HIRTIVS, a. *Hirtius*, a Roman family name; *esp., A. H.—, a consul A.U.C. 711, author of the eighth book of Cæsar's Commentaries of the Gallic War; he was killed at Mutina (hence called Hirtinum prælium), Asin. Pol. ap. Cic.*

HIRTUS, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.*: *Rough, hairy, shaggy, Plin.* II. *Fig.*: *Rough, rude, unpolished, Vell.*

HIRUDO, inis, f. (unc.). I. *Prop.*: *A leech, blood-sucker, Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *That exhausts or wears out; h. ærarii, Cic.*

HIRUNDO, inis, f. I. *A swallow, Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *A flying sea-fish, Plin.*

HISCO, Ære, intr. and tr. inep. (bio). I. *Intr.* (1) *To open, gape, be open.—(2) Esp. : To open the lips, to mutter.* II. *Tr. 3.* *To speak or discourse of (post.), Ov. EX.* (1) *rima hiscit, Plin.—(2) respondebisme ad hæc? aut omnino h. audebis? Cic. SYN. See Hio.*

HISPALENSIS or HISPALIENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Hispalis; H. conventus, Plin. Subst. plur.*: *Hispallenses, Ium, m. The inhabitants of Hispalis, Tac.*

HISPALIS, is, f. *Hispalis*, a town of Hispania Bætica, now *Seville, Cæs.*

HISPANI, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Spain, Spaniards, Plin.*

HISPANIA, æ, f. *Spain; H. citerior, on this side the Iberus (Ebro), i. e. the east side, next to Italy, Cæs.;—H. ulterior, on the other (i. e. the west) side the Ebro. Also (from its being thus divided) used in the plur.: Hispantiæ, ðrum, Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis, Cic.*

HISPANICUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish; H. verbum, Suet.*

HISPANIENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish; æstus maritimi, vel H., vel Britannici, Cic.;—H. bellum, id. SYN. See HISPANUS.*

HISPANUS, a, um, adj. *Spanish; H. equites, Cæs. SYN. HISPANUS; HISPANIENSIS.—Hispanus, a Spaniard, one born in Spain.—Hispaniensis, an inhabitant of Spain, although not a native; non Hispaniensem librum mittamus, sed Hispanum; the first, a Latin work composed in Spain; the last, a work composed in a bad Spanish style.*

HISPIDUS, a, um, adj. *(for hirpidus, and akin to hirtus). Rough, hairy, bristly, prickly, shaggy; h. corpus Nereidum squamis, Plin.*

1. **HISTER, tri.** See **ISTRA.**

2. **HISTER, See HISTRIA.**

HISTORIA, æ, f. (ιστορία). I. (1) *A relation of actions and events, history.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *Any particular history, a record, narrative, tale.—3. Concr.*: *The subject or topic of a narrative, Prop. EX.* (1) *erat enim historia nihil aliud nisi annuum confectio, Cic.;—h. testis temporum, id.;—pater historiarum, id.—(2) si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, Cic.; hence, Naturalis H., the title of an encyclopædic work of Pliny the elder; and H., the surname of C. Julius Hyginus, on account of his Poly-historia, Suet. SYN. HISTORIA; ANNALES; FASTI.—Historia, history, which not only narrates events, but traces their causes and consequences.—Annales (annus), *annals, a diary, the relation of things that happened from one year to another,**

a catalogue of events for the year, often used promiscuously with *historia*.—*Fasti, Calendurs* (similar to the almanacs of modern times), in which were set down in order, the festivals, the names and acts of the magistrates throughout the year, etc.

1. **HISTORICE, adv. (historicus).** *Historically.*

2. **HISTORICE, es, f. (ιστορικη).** *The explanation of authors, interpretation, Quint.*

1. **HISTORICUS, a, um, adj. (ιστορικος).** *Of or belonging to history, historical, Cic.*

2. **HISTORICUS, i, m.** *A writer of history, a historian; poetæ et historici, Cic.*

HISTRĪA, æ. See **ISTRIA.**

HISTRĪCUS, a, um, adj. (hister, histerio). *Of or belonging to stage-players; imperator h., the manager of a company of stage-players, Plaut.*

HISTRĪO, ðnis, m. (from the Etruscan hister, Liv.). I. *Gen.* (1) *A stage-player, actor.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A boaster, vain-glorious person. EX.* (1) *ex pessimo histrione bonum comœdum fieri, Cic.—(2) histronis est parvam rem attollere quo plus præstitisse videatur, Cels. SYN. See COMœDUS.*

HISTRĪONĀLIS, e, adj. (histrĭo). *Of or belonging to stage-players or actors; h. studium.*

HISTRĪŌNĪA, æ, f. (histrĭo), (ac. ars). *The art of stage-playing, the dramatic or histrionic art; facere histrioniam, i. e. to be an actor, Plaut.*

HISTRIX, icia. See **HYSTRIX.**

HĪULCE, adv. (hiulus). *In a gaping manner, with a hiatus; h. loqui, Cic.*

HĪULCO, Ære, tr. (id.). *To cause to gape, or chink, to cleave, chup, break into chinks, Catull.*

HĪULCUS, a, um, adj. (hio). I. *Prop. 1.* *Chapped, gaping, open in chinks; h. . . . arva, Virg.—2. Meton. act.*: *Clearing, chapping, Stat. II. Fig. 3.* *Said of words so connected as to occasion hiatus: hiulce voces, Cæs.—4. To desire or long for greedily, to snap at with open mouth.*

HŌ! interj. *An expression of astonishment, Ha! Ter.*

HŌDĪE, adv. (contr. for hoc die, on this day). I. *Prop.* (1) *To-day.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *Nowadays, to-day, at present, now. EX.* (1) *quem quidem negat Eros h.;—h. mane, id.;—qui dies h. est, id.—(2) id quod retinemus h., Cic.;—h. omnes sic habent, id.*

HŌDĪERNUS, a, um, adj. (hodie). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of this day.* II. (2) *Of to-day, present, modern. EX.* (1) *quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic.;—h. dies, id.—(2) ad hodiernum diem, at this day, Cic. In the u. absol.*: *servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis, until the present day, Plin.*

HŌDUS, i, and derivatives. See **HÆDUS.**

HŌI! interj. *Oh me! Alas! Oh! Ter.*

HŌLŌSERĪCUS, a, um, adj. (όλοσηρκός). *That is all silk, Lamp.*

HŌMĒRICUS, a, um, adj. (Ὅμηρικός). *Of Homer; H. versus, Cic.;—H. Ajax, id.;—H. Agamemnon, id.*

HŌMĒRISTA, æ, m. (Ὅμηριστής). *A Homeric rhapsodist, Petr.*

HŌMĒRIVS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Homer, Homeric, Suet.*

HŌMĒRŌMASTIX, Igis, m. (Ὅμηρομάστιξ, Homer's scourge). I. *A critic, censurer of Homer; said of Zoilus, Vitr. II. Meton.*: *Any severe critic or censorious person, Plin.*

HOMĒRŌNĪDES, æ, m. *An imitator of Homer, Plant.*

HOMĒRUS, i, m. (*Ὅμηρος*). *Homer, a celebrated Greek poet, Cic.*

HOMICĪDA, æ, c. (homo, cædo). *A man-slayer, homicide, murderer, Cic.*

HOMICĪDIUM, n. (homicida). *Man-slaughter, homicide; si quis homicidii accusetur.*

HOMO, Inis, c. (*kindr. with humus*), [an old form *hōmōnem* for *hominem*, Fest.; *hōmōnem*, Emm.; *hōmōnes*, Næv.]. I. (1) *A human being, person, man or woman.*—(2) *Exp. in a good sense: A man, i. e. a rational and moral being.*—(3) *In a bad sense: Man, i. e. a weak mortal, subject to error, and esp. as compared with any superior being; also, a man-servant.*—4. *A man, as opposed to woman, Plant.*—(5) *In Milit.:* *homines, men, i. e. infantry, as opposed to cavalry.* II. *Meton.* (6) *A man, i. q. this one, he, the same person.*

EX. (1) *animal hoc providum, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.;—h. omni doctrina eruditus, id.;—consulere generi hominum, the race of man, the human race, id.;—ad usum hominum, id. In apposition or explicatively: quum ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis lustrionis viderentur, Cic.;—h. nemo, id. Of female persons: mater cuius ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, Cic. Prov.: quot homines, tot sententiae, every one has his own opinion.*—(2) *si h. esset, cum potius legeret, Cic.;—si vis h. esse, id.*—(3) *te ut hortarer rogarem, que, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, etc., Cic.;—hominem P. Quinti deprehendis in publico, conaris abducere, the man (i. e. slave and servant) of Quintus.*—(5) *multa præterea spolia præferabantur; capti h. equitesque producebantur, Cæs.*

PHRASES. *paucorum hominum esse, Hor., to keep company with few persons only, to be particular in one's choice of companions, etc.; hence, facile, of a rare fish; acipenser iste paucorum h. est, Cic.;—inter homines esse (agere), to be among the living; Hercules nunquam abisset ad deos, nisi quum inter h. esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, id.*—(6) *dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic.* **SYN.** *Homo; Vir.*—*Homo, as here (1), also as (2).*—*Vir, a man, a male; matura viro filia, Cic.;—homo, man, the species as opp. to the gods, or to inferior animals.*—*Vir, a man, an individual as distinguished from other men (homines) by strength, courage, intrepidity, merits, honorable offices; Marius tulit dolorem ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit, Cic. Also, man as distinguished from woman.*

HOMŌLE, es, f. (*Ὅμολε*). *Homole, a high mountain of Thessaly, near Tempe, Virg.*

HOMŌNYMUS, a, um, adj. (*ὁμόνυμος*). *That has the same name; agreeing in sound but differing in meaning, homonymous, Quint.* **SYN.** *See SYNONYMA.*

HOMULLUS, i, m. dim. (homo). *A little man, a mannikin, mean fellow, Cic.*

HŌMUNCĪO, ōnis (homo), i. q. homullus, Cic.

HŌMUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (homo), i. q. homullus, Cic.

HONESTAMENTUM, i, n. (honesto). *An ornament, grace, reward; nullo h. eget virtus, Sen.* **SYN.** *See HONESTAS.*

HONESTAS, ūtis, f. (honestus). *Honorable-ness.* I. (1) *Honorable character, dignity, high reputation.*—(2) *Meton. concr.: Persons of character.* II. (3) *Honorable feeling, honesty, goodness, dignity, virtue.*—(4) *Meton. of things: Beauty, ornament, grace.* **EX.** (1) *appetentia*

laudis et honestatis, Cic.;—honestatis causa, for honor's sake, id.;—h. omnem annittere, respect, esteem.—(2) *omnes honestates civitatis, respectabilities, i. e. respectable persons, Cic.*—(3) *ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi h.?* Cic.;—*ab omni honestate relictus, id.*—(4) *nunc hæc vel honestate testudinis valde boni astivi locum obtinebit.* **SYN.** *HONESTAS; HONESTAMENTUM.*—*Honestas, honesty, probity, honor.*—*Honestamentum, ornament, embellishment, Sen.*

HONESTE, ade. (honestus). I. (1) *Honorably, nobly.* II. (2) *Becomingly, decently, with dignity or grace, with decorum, virtuously.* **EX.** (1) *adulescentulus Lucius h. natus, of high birth, Suet.*—(2) *valde se h. gerunt, Cic.;—beate ut h. vivere, Cic.*

HONESTO, ūre, tr. (honestus). *To honor, make respectable, dignify, adorn, embellish; tantum laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, Cic.* **SYN.** *HONESTO; HONORO.*—*Honestare, to procure respect or honor to any one.*—*Honorare, to reverence, to honor, to show respect to; nemo tum virtutem non honorabat, Cic.*

HONESTUS, a, um, adj. (honoros or honor). *Honorable, full of honor.* I. (1) *That is in honor or repute, enjoying honor or credit, looked up to, honored, esteemed.* II. (2) *That gains, procures, or confers honor, worthy or deserving of honor, respectable, creditable, virtuous, wealthy.*—(3) *Meton. of things: Noble, handsome, beautiful.* **EX.** (1) *h. homo et nobilis, Cic.;—amplæ et honestæ familie, high and distinguished families, id.;—honesto loco natus, id.;—eques Romanus in primis h. et ornatus, distinguished, noble.*—(2) *h. ac probabile nomen, Cic.;—h. certatio, id.;—vita h., id.*—(3) *h. facies, Suet.*

SYN. *HONESTUS; HONORATUS.*—*Honestus, deserving honors.*—*Honoratus, honored, that has received honors.*

HONOR or **HONOS**, ōris (unc. perhaps from root ON, as in *ovvriq*, or NO, as in *nomen*, *νόμος*, etc.). I. *Prop. (1) Gen.: Honor, mark of distinction, respect shown, regard.*—(2) *Of things and abstract subjects: Honor, reputation, estimation, esteem.*—(3) *Exp.: Any post of honor, high office, dignity, preferment.*—4. *Honor personified as a deity, Cic.* II. *Meton.*

(5) *Concr.: An honorable present, reward, acknowledgment, offering, fee.*—6. *An ornament, embellishment, grace, any thing that sets off or adorns (poet.), Virg.* **EX.** (1) *amplissimus h., Cic.;—h. alit artes, id.;—amplissimis honoribus decorari, id.;—h. accipere, id.*—(2) *in honorem adducere, Cic.*—(3) *ille honoris gradus, Cic.;—ascendere ad honorem, id.*

PHRASES. *honoris causa, out of respect, Cic.;—præfari or dicere honorem, to beg leave, ask pardon in uttering any thing that may be distasteful, Cic.*—(5) *Curio misi, ut medico h. haberetur, Cic.* **SYN.** *HONOS; HONORES; MENTIS.* 1. *Honor, respect paid to one.* 2. *Honorable reward.*—*Honores, is generally said of high offices or dignities, which in Rome were without salary.*—*Munus, office or employment attended with burden and expense, without reference to dignity.*

HONORABILIS, e, adj. (honor). *Honorable, that brings or confers honor, Cic.* **SYN.** *HONORABILIS; HONORANDUS.*—*Honorabilis, as here.*—*Honorandus, that ought to be honored, that must be honored; quæ honorabilia sunt, honoranda existimo, G. D.*

HONORARIUM, n. (sc. donum). *A present, as a mark of distinction or acknowledgment, a fee, salary; h. decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. E.*

HONORARIUS, a, um, adj. (honor). *That is done for the sake of conferring honor, honorary;*

h. frumentum, Cic.;—**h. arbiter**, *chosen by the parties as a mark of distinction* (in opposition to "chosen by the judge"), id.;—**docere debitum est**, delectare h., *is done out of respect to the spectators*, id. **SYN.** **HONORARIUS**; **HONORIFICUS**.—**Honorarius**, *that which is done or given upon the account of honor*; **h. tumultus**, *a tomb of state*.—**Honorificus**, *that brings honor*; **h. mentio**, Cic.

HONORATE, *adv.* (honoratus). *With honor, in an honorable manner*; *quam illum ut h. nec secure continet?* Vell.

HONORATUS, *a. um*. **I. pt.** of honor. **II. Adj.** (1) *Gen.*: *Honored, respected, esteemed.* (2) *Exp.*: *Honored by some high office, distinguished, honorable.* **EX.** (1) *clari et h. viri*, Cic.;—**h. homo et princeps**, id.—(2) *qui vir quum summum ei a militibus deferretur imperium honorationi parere maluit*, Vell. **SYN.** See **HONESTUS**.

HONORIFICE, *adv.* (honorificus). *With honor or respect, in an honorable manner, honorably*; **h. respondere** alcuī, Cic.;—**h. consurgitur**, id. (*Comp., Superl.*).

HONORIFICUS, *a. um, adj.* (honor). *That brings honor, honorable*; *numquam ab eo mentio de me nisi h.*, Cic.;—*oratio h.*, id. **SYN.** See **HONORARIUS**.

HONORO, *äre, tr.* (honor). *To invest with honor, to distinguish with honor, to honor, adorn, embellish, set off*; *mortem ejus* (Ser. Sulpicii) *non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem*, Cic.;—*virtutem h.*, id. **SYN.** See **HONESTO**.

HONORUS, *a. um, adj.* (honor). **I. Honorable, worthy of honor**, Stat. **II. That brings honor, honorable, honorary**; *quæ in Drusum patrem Germanici honorata et magnifica Augustus fecisset*, Tac. *s. s. as honorificus*.

HONOS, *öris*. See **HONOR**.

HOPLÖMACHUS, *i. m.* (ὀπλονμάχος). *A heavy-armed combatant, a kind of gladiator*, Suet.

1. HÖRA, *æ. f.* (ὥρα). **I.** (1) *An hour*.—(2) *Meton.* in the plur.: *Horæ, ærum*, *A dial, clock*. **II.** (3) *Time, time of the year, season*. **III.** *4. Personified*: *Höræ, ærum*, *f.* (Ἥραι). *The Horæ, daughters of Jupiter and Themis*, Ov. **EX.** (1) *horas tres*, Cic.;—*ad horam octavam*, id.;—*post horam primam noctis*, id. *Prov.*: *in horam vivere*, *to live from hand to mouth*;—*omnium horarum homo*, *one who is active, expert, and ready for any thing at any time*; *ut de Pol-lione Asinio dictum est, esse eum omnium horarum*, Quint.;—*for which cuivis tempore hominem esse*, Cic.—(2) *quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus*, *ut spheram*, *ut horas*, Cic.;—*mittente aut horam*, *to look at the clock*, id.—(3) *has (conchas) ubi genitalis annui stimularent h.*, Plin. **SYN.** See **ÆTAS**.

2. HÖRA, *æ. f.* *Hora*, the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess.

HÖREUS, *a. um, adj.* (ὥρεός). *What may be had in spring*; *horæum, scil. salsamentum*, *a kind of pickle made in spring from the tunny-fish*, Plaut.

1. HÖRATIUS, *a.* *Horatius*, a Roman family name; *e. g.* **1. Horatii**, the three brothers who, in the reign of Tullius Hostilius, fought against the Curiatii, Liv. *Fem.*: **Hörätia**, *æ. f.* *Horatia*, the sister of the Horatii, Liv.—**2. H—Cocles**, who in the war against Porseuna, stood alone in defending the bridge, Liv.—**3. Q. H—Flaccus**, a poet in the reign of Augustus.

2. HÖRATIUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to an Horatius*; **H. gens**, Liv.

HÖRDĚĀČEUS, *a. um, adj.* (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley*; **h. panis**, Plin.

HÖRDĚĀRIUS, *a. um, adj.* (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley*; **h. pira**, *ears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. *Fig.*: *hunc eundem* (L. Plotum Gallum) **M. Caelius hordearium** *rethorem appellat, deridens ut indatum ac levem et sordidum*, Suet.

HÖRDĚUS, *a. um, adj.* (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley*, Plaut.

HÖRDĚUM (ordĕum), *i. n.* (*earliest form*, *hordeum, akin to far*). *Barley*; *hordeum quum tardissime septem (diebus) florere incipiunt*, Plin.

HÖRIA (ῥία), *æ. f.* *A fishing-boat, a smack*, Plaut. **SYN.** See **NAVIS**.

HÖRIÖLA, *æ. f. dim.* (horia). *A small fishing-boat, skiff*, Plaut.

HORNO, *adv.* (bornus). *In or during this year*, Plaut.

HORNÖTINUS, *a. um, adj.* (id.). *Of this year*; **h. frumentum**, Cic.

HORNUS, *a. um, adj.* (*contr. for* *horinus*, *i. q.* *ὥρινος from ὥρα*). *Of this year, of one year's growth*, Hor.

HÖRÖLOGIUM, *ñ. n.* (ὥρολόγιον). *Any instrument for measuring time, a water-clock, sundial*, Cic.

1. HÖROSÖPUS, *a. um, adj.* (ὥροσκόπος). *Pointing out the hour*; **h. vasa**, Plin.

2. HÖROSÖPUS, *i. m. (id.)*. *The ascendant of one's nativity, the astrological sign of one's natal hour, a nativity*, Pers.

HORRENDUS, *a. um*. **I. pt.** of horreo. **II. Adj.** **1. Dreadful, frightful, dire, full of horror**; **as, truces h. que imagines**, Plin.—**2. Amazing, astonishing, awful** (*poet.*), Virg. [*n. adv.*, Virg.]. **SYN.** See **HORRIBILIS**.

HORRENS, *entis*. **I. pt.** of horreo. **II. Adj.**: *Dreadful, terrific, fearful*, Virg.

HÖRREÖ, *äre, intr. and tr.* **I. Intr. prop.** (1) *To stand on end, to bristle*. **II. Meton.** **2. To be in a quivering or trembling motion, to move with tremulous motion**.—**3. Gen.: *To tremble*, Ov.—(4) *Exp.*: *To shudder with cold, to shiver*.—(5) *To be terrified or affrighted, to shudder or tremble with fear*.—(6) *To be of a rough aspect, to seem or to be fearful, terrific or awful in appearance*. **III. Tr.** (7) *To shudder at, quake with fear at, be afraid of, tremble at*; *with acc. or objective or relative clause*. (8) *To be struck with amazement, to be amazed, shudder with awe*, Absol. **EX.** (1) *horrentibus per totum corpus villis*, Plin.—(4) *sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis*, Petr.—(5) *totus, Parmeno, tremo horreo-que postquam aspecti hanc*, Ter.—(6) *possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim h. terra*, Cic. *Fig.*, Ov.—(7) *With acc.*: **h. judicium et crimen**, Cic.;—**h. ingrati animi crimen**, id. *With an objective or relative clause*: *non horruī in hunc locum progredi*, Cic.;—*quemadmodum accepturi sitis horreo*, id.—(8) *que meliorem ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, h. solo*, Cic. **SYN.** See **EXSECRO**.**

HORRESCO, *äre, horrui, intr. and tr. incept.* (horreo). **I. Prop.** (1) *To stand on end, to bristle, present points, to be rough or uneven, to present a horrible appearance*. **II. Meton.** **2. To get into tremulous motion**, Ov.—(3) *Exp.*: *To begin to fear or shudder, to tremble at, be afraid of, dread*.—(4) *To become or grow horrid, frightful or alarming*. **EX.** (1) *quum subito mare cepit h.*, Cic.—(3) *Abol.*: *quin etiam feræ, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt*, Cic. *With*

HORREUM

acc. Nec tu morsus horresce futuros, Virg.—(4) subitis horrescit turbida nimbis tempestas, Sil.

HORREUM, *i, n.* (=ὄψις, *a granary*). Any place for laying up stores, esp. corn; *a granary, magazine, barn, ware-house, store-house*; illi Capuan cellam atque h. Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. **SYN.** HORREUM; GRANARIA; CUMERA.—Horreum, *as here*, in a more general sense.—Granaria, *a large room or building*, in which rich people used to keep their corn; triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, Varr.—Cumera, *a great earthen or wicker vessel* in which poor people kept their small provision of corn; cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris, Hor.

HORRIBILIS, *e, adj.* (horreo). **I.** (1) *Horrible, terrible, dreadful, frightful, alarming, producing horror*. **II.** (2) *Fearful, dire, amazing, awful*. **EX.** (1) quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem pestem totes jam effugimus, Cic.; —tempestas h., id.; —h. casus.—(2) horribili vigilantia, Cic. **SYN.** HORRIBILIS; HORRENDUS; HORRIDUS; HORRIFICUS; HORRIFER.—Horribilis, *as here* (1).—Horrendus, *dire, terrible, formidable*, a stronger term than horribilis, both exciting fear.—Horridus, *rough, rugged, uncultivated*, exciting disgust rather than fear; h. barba; horridor rusco, Virg.—Horrificus, *that strikes horror and dismay*; h. bellum, Cic.—Horrifer, *bringing or causing horror*; Horrifer Boreas, Ov.; —h. voces, Lucr.

HORRIDE, *adv.* (horridus). *Roughly, sternly, severely*; vixit semper inculte atque h., Cic.; —h. inculte dicere, id.

HORRIDULUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (id.). **I.** *Prop.* *Somewhat bristly, shaggy, rough*, Plaut. **II.** *Fig.* *h. orationes*, Cic.

HORRIDUS, *a, um, adj.* (horreo). **I.** (1) *Standing on end, that presents projecting points, bristly, rough, shaggy*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Gen.* *Rough, uncultivated, wild, rude in appearance*.—(3) *Fig.* *Rough in manners, rude, blunt, uncouth, harsh, unpolished*.—(4) *Producing horror, fearful, terrific, horrible*. **EX.** (1) non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa h., quam in statu is antiquis videmus, Cic.—(2) (ager) sic erat deformis atque h., ut, Cic.—(3) ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, h., Cic.; —horridiora verba, id.—(4) atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugna aspectu, Cæs. **SYN.** See HORRIBILIS.

HORRIFER, *ĕra, ĕrum, adj.* (horror. fero). *That causes a shudder, tremor, or horror*; terrible, horrible, terrific (*poet.*), Ov. **SYN.** See HORRIBILIS.

HORRIFICE, *adv.* (Horrificus). *With trembling or horror*, Lucr.

HORRIFICO, *ĕre, tr.* (id.). *To make rough, uneven, shaggy*; also, *to render terrible or frightful*, Catull. *Absol.*, Virg.

HORRIFICUS, *a, um, adj.* (horror, facio). *That causes a shudder, dread, or horror*; terrific, horrible, horrid, Virg. **SYN.** See HORRIBILIS.

HORRISŒXUS, *a, um, adj.* (horreo, sonus). *Sounding fearfully, frightfully, etc., that makes or produces a horrid noise or sound* (*poet.*), Virg.

HORROR, *ĕris, m.* (horreo). **I.** *Prop.* 1. *A standing on end or erect, a bristling*, Val. Flac.—(2) *Fig.* 1. *Uncouthness of speech*. **II.** *Meton.* 2. *Gen.* (*poet.*): *A tremulous motion, a shaking*, Ov.—(4) *Esp.* *A cold shivering*.—(5) *A shuddering, shudder, terror, dread, horror*.—(6) *Dread, veneration, religious awe*.—7. *A cause of fear, a terror* (*poet.*), Lucr. **EX.** (2) veterem illum horrorem inanim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint.—(4) Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volu-

HORTUS

mus, Cic.—(5) di immortales, qui me h. perfudit! Cic.—(6) animos horrore imbueret, Liv.

HORSUM, *adv.* (*contr.* for huc vorsum). *Hitherward, toward this place, this way*, Ter.

HORTAMEN, *Inis, n.* (hortor). *An incitement, encouragement*; ingens h. ad omnia pro republica audenda, Liv. *In the plur.*: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac.

HORTAMENTUM, *i, n.* (hortor). *Same as HORTAMEN*.

HORTATĪO, *ĕnis, f.* (hortor). *An exhorting, encouraging, exhortation, etc.*; jam hoc loco non hortatione neque præceptis, ago, Cic.; —Hortationes ad Philosophiam, the title of a treatise of Augustus, Suet.

HORTATĪVUS, *a, um, adj.* (hortor). *That serves for exhortation or encouragement, hortative*; h. genus (dicendi), Quint.

HORTĀTOR, *ĕris, m.* (id.). *One who incites, encourages, or instigates to any thing, an exhorter, encourager, instigator*; quum ejus studii tibi et h. et magister esset domi, Cic.; —hortatore non egetis, id. **SYN.** See ACTOR.

HORTĀTRIX, *icis, f.* (hortator). *She that incites or encourages*; supra humeri altitudinem elata cum quodam motu velut h. manus, Quint.

HORTĀTUS, *ĕs, m.* (hortor). *Encouragement*; hæc vox hujus hortatu præceptis conformata, Cic.

HORTENSIS, *e, adj.* (hortus). *Of or belonging to a garden*; h. lira, Col.

1. **HORTENSĪUS**, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to a garden*; h. bulbi, Plin. *Subst. plur.*: Hortensia, ĕrum, n. *Garden herbs*, Plin.

2. **HORTENSĪUS**, *a*. *Hortensius*, a Roman family name, e. g. Q. H.—Hortalus, an orator in the time of Cicero, Cic. Hortensia, *æ, f.* His daughter, also celebrated for oratory, Quint.

HORTĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Horta or Hortalum*, a city of Etruria, Virg.

HORTOR, *ĕri* (*contr.* for horitor, *freg. from absol.* horior, *to incite, push on*), *old form pres. inf.*, hortarier, Plaut.). *To incite any body to any kind of action, to urge on, impuls, exhort, instigate to any thing, encourage*; alqm, alqm ad, or in alqd, ut, ne, *with simple subj.*, de alqa re, alqd, *with inf.*, or *absol.*, hæc eo spectant, ut te hortet et suadeam, Cic.; —milites ad laudem hortari, id.; —magno opere te hortor, ut, Liv.; —rei publicæ dignitas, hæc minora relinquere hortatur, Cic. *Active form, secondary*: Horto, ĕre, *acc.* to Prisc. *Thes.*: Hortor, ari: ita paucis commodis hoste hortato majores agebantur copie, Auct. B. Hisp. **SYN.** HORTOR; SUADEO.—Hortari, *to exhort, excite, endeavor to induce one to*—Suadere, *to advise by giving reasons in order to persuade*. Hortamur impulsu; suademus argumentis, G. D.

HORTŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (hortus). **I.** *Prop.*: *A little garden*; in the plur., hortuli, grounds laid out as gardens, properly in gardens, Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: cuius (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic.

HORTUS, *i, m.* (ὄρεος, *any place surrounded by a fence, an inclosure*: Germ., Garten: Eng., court, yard, garden). **I.** *A garden, a pleasure-garden, a kitchen-garden, an orchard, a vineyard*; horti Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, Cic. **II.** 1. *Meton.* for villa: *A country-seat, country-house, villa*, Plin.—2. *For olera*: *Plants, or herbs that grow in a garden*, Hor. **SYN.** HORTUS; HORTI; VILLA.—Hortus, *a garden, orchard, as here*.—Horti (*in the plur.*), *Pleasure-house, country-seat, etc., for purposes of relaxation or pleas-*

ure, walks, groves, a park.—Villa, a manor-house out of a city or town, with other buildings for farming purposes; qui ager villam non habuit.

HOSPES, *lit.*, *m.* (hospita, *ae. f.*), (related to hostis, a stranger). I. (1) A welcomed or well-received stranger, a stranger that visits and in turn is visited by another, a guest. II. Meton. (2) A friend who welcomes a guest in his house, a host.—(3) In opposition to a native: A foreigner.

—4. Of things and abstract objects, *adj.*: Hospitable, friendly. EX. (1) recipere hospites, Cic.—et hostem et hospitum vidit, id.;—h. et amicus meus, id.—(2) alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. Hence, *Hospes* is used for both guest and host: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Delotaro h. hospitii perrexisti, as a friend to a friend. In the fem.: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic.—(3) adeone h. hujusce urbis es, ut hæc nescias? Cic. Also, in addressing a stranger or foreigner: h. non pote minoris, ap. Cic.;—Hospes, Stat. Th.—Hospita, in the fem. and neut. plur., Ov. SYN. See ADVENA. Also, HOSPEX; CAUPO; DIVERSOR.—Hospes, one who entertains or is entertained as a friend, as above.—Caupeo, an innkeeper, one who entertains strangers for money.—Diversor, a guest, a lodger.

HOSPITA, *ae.* See HOSPEX.

HOSPITALIS, *e. adj.* (hospes). I. (1) Of or belonging to guests or friends between whom a league of hospitality exists; that willingly receives a guest, hospitable.—(2) Subst.: Hospitalis, *is, m.* A friend, guest.—3. Hospitalia, *lum, n.* A chamber for guests, a hospitable habitation or roof. Vitr. In the theatre, two entries (to the right and left) for strangers, Vitr. II. Meton. (4) Of things: Hospitable. EX. (1) illam ipsam sedem hospitalem in quam erit deductus publican populi Romani esse dicet, Cic.;—h. Jupiter, the protector or guardian of hospitality, id.;—homo h., id.—(2) injurie potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Plin.—(4) (fluvii) hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, flowing hospitably, Plin. SYN. HOSPITALIS; HOSPITUS.—Hospitalis, one that receives his guests in a friendly manner.—Hospitus *a. s.* but found only in poetry; conjux hospita Teucris, Virg.

HOSPITALITAS, *itis, f.* (hospitalis). Hospitality; recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata l., Cic. SYN. See DIVERSORIUM.

HOSPITALITER, *adv.* (id.). Hospitably; invitati h. per domos, Liv.

HOSPITIUM, *ii, m.* (hospes). I. (1) Hospitality. II. (2) A hospitable reception; or *oncr.*, a hospitable abode; also, a place where strangers are entertained, an inn, hotel, a room for guests or visitors, a lodging. EX. (1) h. voluntas utriusque conjunxit, Cic.;—cum Metellus erat ei h., id.;—vetus h. renovare, id.—(2) te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.;—hospitio invitare, id. SYN. See DIVERSORIUM.

HOSPITOR, *tri, intr. dep.* (hospes). I. Prop. 1. To put up, stay or reside any where as a guest, Cod. Th. 2. Meton.: Gangem in quodam lacu h.; inde lenem fluere, Plin. II. Fig. 3. quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen.

HOSPITUS, *a, um, adj.* (hospes). [only in the fem. sing. and neut. plur. See HOSPEX, ad fin.]. Hospitable (poet.), Virg. SYN. See HOSPITALIS.

HOSTIA, *ae, f.* (2. Hostio, to strike). I. (1) A sacrifice, victim. II. Meton. 2. Hostia, a group of stars near the constellation Centaur,

Hyg. EX. (1) hostias immolare, Cic.;—hostias ad sacrificium quoddam prebere, id. SYN. HOSTIA; VICTIMA.—Hostia, a sacrifice of atonement; of sheep or lambs; these might be offered by any one.—Victima, a sacrifice of horned cattle, offered by him who had obtained a victory, as a sacrifice of thanksgiving; victima, quæ cecidit dextra victrice vocatur, Ov.

HOSTIATUS, *a, um, adj.* (hostia). Provided with victims, Plaut.

HOSTICUS, *a, um, adj.* (hostis). Of or belonging to an enemy; h. ager, Liv. Neut. absol.: Hosticum, *i, n.* The territory of the enemy; castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv.

HOSTILIS, *e, adj.* (hostis). I. (1) Of or belonging to an enemy, proceeding from an enemy, hostile.—2. Esp. in divination: h. pars, the part that points toward the enemy, Luc. II. (3) In the manner of enemies; hostile, inimical. EX. (1) h. conditiones pactionesque (with bellicæ), Cic. Neut. absol.: hic apud regem in hostili epulatus eat, Vell.—(3) hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic.;—hostilem in modum vexare.

HOSTILITER, *adv.* (hostilis). In a hostile manner, like an enemy; quid ille fecit h., Cic.

1. **HOSTILIUS**, *a.* Hostilius, a Roman family name; *s. g.* 1. Hostus H—, who fought victoriously against the Sabines, Liv.—2. Tullus H—, his grandson, the third king at Rome.

2. **HOSTILIUS**, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Hostilius; H. Curia, built by the king Tullius Hostilius, Liv.

HOSTIMENTUM, *i, n.* (1. hostio). A requital.

1. **HOSTIO**, *Ire, tr.* To requite, return like for like, Plaut.

2. **HOSTIO**, *Ire, tr.* To strike, Enn. ap. Fest.

HOSTIS, *is, c.* I. (1) Originally: A stranger, foreigner.—2. Afterward Meton.: An enemy. II. (2) An armed enemy, an enemy of the state.—(3) Of animals or things: An enemy. EX. (1) h. enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic.—(2) qui (Pompeius) sapius cum hoste conflixit, quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic.;—intra hostium mœnia, id.;—adventus hostium, id. In the fem.: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv.—(3) Rhinoceros genitus h. elephantu, Plin. SYN. See ADVERSARIUS.

HOSTUS, *i, m.* Hostus, a Roman prænomen; *e. g.* 1. H— Hostilius, Liv.—2. H— Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv.

HUC, *adv.* (hic). I. Prop. (1) Of a place where the speaker is, or which he points out: Hither, to this place, to this spot.—(2) Joined with illuc: Hither and thither.—(3) Joined with usque: Thus far, so far. II. Fig. (4) Meton.: To this degree, to this point or extent.—(5) With the demonstrative *ce* and interrogative *ne*, huc-cine? Hither? to this place? so far? EX. (1) quid moror in terris? quin h. ad vos venire propro? Cic.;—hinc profecti h. revertuntur, id.—(2) ne cursem h. illuc via determia, Cic.;—h. et illuc passim vagantes, id.—(3) huc usque (or hucusque) Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin.—(4) ut hæc multo ante meditare, h. te pares, hæc cogites, ad hæc te exerceas, Cic.;—sem h. deduxi, ut, id. With *genit.* (Gr. 594): h. arrogantie venerat, ut, Tac.—(5) h. tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caderetur? Cic.

HUCCINE, *adv.* See Huc (5).

HUCUSQUE, *adv.* See Huc (3).

HUI, *interj.* An exclamation of amazement or surprise; ah! hah! oh! videbam sermones;

h. fratrem reliquit? Cic. —h. quam diu de nugis! id.

HŪJUSCĒMODI and **HŪJUSMŌDI**. (*Same as talis*). *Of this kind or sort, such* (= τοιοῦτος). Hordeum ad hujusmodi casus paratum, Cæs.; —hic me hujusmodi esse, sciebat, Ter. *Also with ut*: nonnullæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut, Cæs. See **MODUS**.

HŪMĀNE, *adv.* (humanus). I. *Agreeably to human nature, humanly*, Ter. II. *Humanely, kindly, benignly*: Hirtum de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim h., Cic. **SYN.** **HUMANE**; **HUMANITER**; **HUMANITUS**. —*Humane, humanely, like a man*; h. fecisti, Cic. —*Humaniter, courteously, as becomes a man*; facit humaniter Licinius, Cic. —*Humanitus, after the fashion of men, as men are wont*; adversa humane feramus, utpote quæ humanitus accidunt; hospites humaniter excipiamus, G. D.

HŪMĀNITAS, *âtis, f.* (humanus). I. (1) *Gen.*: *Humanity, human nature or condition, human feeling, the sentiments of mankind, any thing human*. II. *Esp.* (2) *The duty of one human being toward another, philanthropy, humane behavior, kindness, civility, politeness*. — (3) *Human refinement, liberal education, elegant manners, etc.* **EX.** (1) magna est vis humanitatis, Cic.; —communis humanitatis jus, id.; —communis humanitatis causa, id.; —id quod est humanitatis tue, *what you owe to yourself as a human being*, id.; —sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittere, id.; —(2) *quemquamque existimas Catone proavio tuo commodiorem, ... ad omnem rationem humanitatis?* Cic.; —pro tua humanitate, id.; —ad humanitatem revocare animos hominum, id.; —(3) *homo communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expertus*, Cic.; —sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, id.; —quæ multum ab humanitate discrepat, *are not in accordance with good manners*, id. **SYN.** See **LITERÆ**.

HŪMĀNĪTER, *adv.* (humanus). I. (1) *Humanly, in a manner conformable to human nature*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Philanthropically, humanely, politely, courteously, kindly*. **EX.** (1) docebo profecto, quid sit h. vivere, Cic.; —h. ferre, id.; —(2) *invitus literas tuas scinderem: ita sunt h. scriptæ*, Cic. **SYN.** See **HUMANE**.

HŪMĀNĪTUS, *adv.* (id.). I. (1) *Gen.*: *Humanly, in a human manner, as is customary with mankind*. II. *Esp.* 2. *Humanly, kindly*, Ter. **EX.** (1) si quid mihi h. accidisset, Cic. **SYN.** See **HUMANE**.

HŪMĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (homo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Proper to man, of mankind, of men, human*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Humane, gentle, kind*. — (3) *Polished, courteous, civil, polite, amiable, gentle*. **EX.** (1) h. simulacra, Cic.; —h. hostiæ, *a human sacrifice*, id.; —genus h., *the human race*, id.; —qui vim fortune, qui omnia humana, quæcumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, id.; —(2) *Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse*, Cic.; —(3) *homo doctissimus atque h.*, id.; —h. sermo, id. **SYN.** See **COMIS**.

HŪMĀTIŌ, *ōis, f.* (humo). *A burying, interment*; ut aliquid etiam de humatione et sepultura dicendum existimem, Cic. **SYN.** See **EXSEQUIÆ**.

HŪMĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *One who buries or interrs*, Luc.

HŪMECTO, *âre, tr. and intr.* (humectus). I. *Tr.* (1) *To moisten, wet*. II. *Intr.* (2) *To be moist*. **EX.** (1) ejus (agni) os pressis h. papillis, Col.; —(2) *ardent (oculi), intenduntur, humectant, convivent*, Plin.

HŪMECTUS, *a, um, adj.* (humeo). *Moist, wet*, Lucr.

HŪMEFĀCĪŌ, *âre, factum, tr.* (humeo, facio). *To moisten*; spongia crebro humefacta, Plin.

HŪMĒO, *âre, intr.* *To be moist, damp, or wet*; necdum satis humentes terræ (Nilo), Plin.

HŪMĒRUS, *i, m.* (ἄμος). I. 1. *The upper bone of the arm*, Cels. II. *Meton.* 2. *The upper part of the arm* [lacertus], Prop.; —(3) *The shoulder* (of persons, while armus is that of quadrupeds). —(4) *Meton.*: *The middle part of any thing, the shoulder, back*. **EX.** (3) sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic.; —humeris sustinere bovem vivum, id.; —(4) *certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos*, Plin. **SYN.** See **ARMUS**.

HŪMESCO, *âre, intr. incept.* (humeo). *To become moist or wet*; cortex non humescit, Plin.

HŪMI, *adv.* (humus). *On the earth; down on, or to, the ground* (= χαμαί); jacere h., Cic.; —quousque h. defixa tua mens erit, *fixed to the earth*, id.

HŪMĪDE, *adv.* (humidus). *Moistly, wetly*.

HŪMĪDŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (humidus). *Somewhat moist, damp, or wet*, Ov.

HŪMĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (humeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Damp, moist, wet*. II. *Fig.* 2. *Watery, faint, weak*, Gell. **EX.** (1) simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel h., Cic.; —ligna h., id. **SYN.** **HUMIDUS**; **MADIDUS**; **UDUS**; **UVIDUS**. —*Humidus, damp, moist*. —*Madidus, wet, full of water*. —*Udus, made wet, or moist, slabby*; terra uida virescunt gramine, Ov. —*Uvidus, wet, watery, filled with moisture*; gemma uvida in palmitæ turgēt, Ov.; —*uvida vestis, a coat dripping wet* (madida vestis, *a wet coat*), Plaut.

HŪMĪFER, *âra, ârum, adj.* (humor, fero). *Containing moisture, moist*, Cic. poet.

HŪMĪFĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (humor, facio). *That renders moist, moistening*; h. spiritus lunæ.

HŪMĪLIS, *e, adj.* (humus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Low, not high*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Low as to condition, rank, birth, power, etc.*; *mean, humble, obscure, poor, insignificant, without power, inferior*. —(3) *Little* (in mind), *abject, base, low, mean, degraded*. **EX.** (1) arbores et vites et ea quæ sunt h., Cic.; —h. habitare casas, Virg.; —(2) *ut si parentibus nati sunt humilibus*, Cic.; —h. et obscuri homines, id. *(Of low style: demisso atque humili sermone dicere, Cic.; —h. et aljecta oratio, id.)* —(3) *quis unquam apparitor tui h.?* tam abjectus? Cic.; —*fractus animus atque h.*, id. **SYN.** See **ABJECTUS**.

HŪMĪLĪTAS, *âtis, f.* (humilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Lowness, want of elevation*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Lowness of station, birth, power, value, etc.*; *weakness, want of influence or power, insignificance*. —(3) *Littleness of mind*; *abjectness, baseness, lowness of expression, submissiveness*. **EX.** (1) aliorum animalium ea est h. ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic.; —(2) *propter humilitatem et obscuritatem*, Cic.; —*humilitatem cum dignitate contendere*, id.; —(3) *habet levitatem lætitiæ gestiens, humilitatem metus*, Cic.; —*huic humilitati fuisse mortem anteponendam*, id.

HŪMĪLĪTER, *adv.* (humilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Lowly*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Abjectly, basely, meanly, humbly, submissively*. **EX.** (1) eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime, vel h. deprimuntur, *to a great depth*. — (2) *non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum h. demissequē sentiret*, Cic.

HŪMO, *âre, tr.* (humus). I. (1) *To cover with earth, inter, bury*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To bury, to carry to the grave*. **EX.** (1) in

terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est h., Cic. 1.—h. corpora, id.—(2) militari honestoque funere humaverunt, Nep. SYN. HUMO; SĒPELIO; TUMULO.—Humare, *as here* (1).—Sepelire, *to bury, to lay in a grave*; non qui uritur, sepelitur; sed qui humatur, Cic.—Tumulare, *to heap up on the place where the body lies; injecta tumulatur terrā, Catull.*

HŪMOR, ōris, *m.* (χυμός). *Any moisture or liquid, as water, wine, milk, etc.; frigidibus durescit h., Cic.;—nares humorem habent, id.* SYN. HUMOR; SUDOR.—Humor, *humidity, in general with which a body is penetrated; terra bibit humorem.—Sudor, perspiration, sweating, sweat, as an exhalation on the surface of a body.*

HŪMUS, i, *f.* (Root, X.A.M. whence χαιαί, on the ground). I. (1) Earth, soil, the ground. II. Meton. 2. Gen.: A land, country, region (part.), Ov. EX. (1) h. subacta atque pura, Cic.;—h. injecta, id. SYN. HUMUS; TERRA; TELLUS; SOLUM.—Humus, *earth, ground, land, moist and low soil.—Terra, the earth, as an element as distinguished from water or fire, the earth and all it contains; also, as above, II.—Tellus, the goddess of the earth, sedes Telluris; the earth itself; aret tellus succis ademptis, Virg.—Solum, prop., that which sustains or bears any thing on it; the sea, bearing up the ships; the sky; astra tenent caeleste solum; cereale solum, a trencher of bread; the earth, the soil; invertant pingue solum fortes tauri, Virg.*

HŪCINTHĪA, ōrum, *n.* The feast of Hyacinthus, in Sparta, Ov.

HŪCINTHĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (ὑάκινθινος). *Of or belonging to a hyacinthus, Catull.*

1. HŪCINTHUS, or -OS, i, *m.* (ὑάκινθος). *Hyacinthus, a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and killed by his quoit, Ov.*

2. HŪCINTHUS or -OS, i, *m.* (ὑάκινθος). I. A kind of plant, called also *vaccinium*; probably a kind of *fleur de luce* (Iris Germanica, L.), or the common *terrain-mallow* (Gladiolus communis, L.). II. Meton.: A precious stone, a dark colored *amethyst*, Plin.

HŪDES, um, *f.* (ὑάδεις, raining). The *Hyades*, the seven stars at the head of Taurus (i. q. succutæ), Cic. Sing.: HŪas, ādis. The *Hyades*, collectively, Stat.

HŪĒNA, æ, *f.* (ὑάνα). I. A *hyena*, Plin. II. A kind of *sea-fish*, Plin.

HŪĒLUS, i, *m.* (ὑάλος). 1. Glass. II. Meton.: A glass-green color, Virg.

HŪAMPŌLIS, is, *f.* (ὑάμπολις). *Hyampolis*, a town of Phocis, on the borders of Bœotia.

HŪANTES, um, *m.* (ὑάντες). *Hyantes*, the ancient name of the Bœotians, Plin.

HŪANTĒUS, or -TĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Bœotian, Ov. Subst.: HŪantlus, li, *m.* i. e. *Actæon*, grandson of Cadmus, Ov.

HŪAS, antis, *m.* (ὑάς). *Hyas*, son of Atlas, father of the Hyades, Hyg. The name also of the brother of the Hyades, id.

HŪBLA, æ, and HŪBLE, ēs, *f.* (ὑβλή). *Hybla*. I. Surnamed *Major*, a town of Sicily, on the southern slope of Ætna, Plin. II. Surnamed *Minor*, a town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, north of Syracuse, afterward called *Megara*, Plin. III. Surnamed *Heræa*, in the south of the island, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum. It is doubtful from which of these places the Hyblæan honey came, so often mentioned by the poets, Virg. †

HŪBLÆUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *Hybla*, *Hyblæan*; mel *Hyblæum*, Virg.

HŪBLENSSES, lum, *m.* The inhabitants of *Hybla*, Cic.

HŪBRIDA, æ. See *HIBRIDA*.

HŪDASPES, is, *m.* *Hydaspes*, a river of India, a tributary of the Indus, now *Jelum*, Plin.

HŪDRA, æ, *f.* (ὑδρα). *Hydra*. I. The serpent killed by Hercules at Lerna, i. e. a monster in the form of a serpent, with seven heads, Ov. II. Meton. 1. A constellation, i. q. *Anguis*, Cic.—2. A monster with fifty heads, at the entrance of the internal regions, Virg.

HŪDRARGŪRUS, i, *m.* (ὀδράργυρος). *Quick-silver, prepared mercury*, Plin.

HŪDRAULA, æ, or HŪDRAULES, æ, *m.* (ὀδραύλης). A player on the water-organ, Suet.

HŪDRAULĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (ὀδραυλικός). *Of or belonging to a water-organ, hydraulic; h. machinæ, water-organs, Vitruv.*

HŪDRAULUS, i, *m.* (ὀδρανλος). A musical instrument that played by the motion of water, a water-organ, Cic.

HŪDRĪA, æ, *f.* (ὀδρία). A stone water-bottle, an urn, a ewer; h. argenteæ, Cic.;—in *hydrium* sortes conjicere, id.

HŪDRŌCHŌUS, i, *m.* (ὑδροχόος). A water-pourer, i. e. the Zodiacal sign *Aquarius*, Catull.

HŪDRŌMĒLI, itis, *n.* (ὀδρομή). A kind of meal, prepared from water and honey, Plin.

HŪDRŌPĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (ὀδροπικός). *Dropsical*, Hor.

HŪDRŌPĪSIS, is, *f.* (ὀδροπίσις). *Dropsy*.

HŪDROPS, opis, *m.* (ὀδρῶψ). *Dropsy*, Cels.

HŪDRUS or HŪDROS, i, *m.* (ὑδρος). I. 1. A water-serpent, Plin. II. 2. Any serpent, Plin. III. Meton. 3. The poison of a serpent, Sil.—4. Hydros, i. A constellation, i. q. *Anguis*, Germ. SYN. See *ANGUIS*.

HŪDRŪS, untis, *f.* (ὑδροῦς). *Hydrus*, a town of Calabria on a mountain of the same name, now *Otranto*, Cic. Another name of the town is *Hydruntum*, i, *n.*, Liv.

HŪGĒA or HŪGĪA (Hŷgĕia), æ, *f.* (ὑγία). *Hygia*, the daughter of Æsculapius, goddess of health, Plin.

HŪGĪNUS (Higinus), i, *m.* *Higinus*, a surname of two Roman authors. 1. C. Julius H—, a freedman of Augustus, the author of fabulous narratives, and a treatise on astronomy.—2. The author of a work de *Limitibus Constituendis*.

HŪLEUS, i, *m.* (ὑλαός). *Hyllæus*. 1. A centaur who was killed by Atalanta, Ov.—2. One of Actæon's hounds, Ov.

HŪLAS, æ, *m.* (ὑλας). *Hyllas*, a beautiful youth of Æthalia (or Argos), companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition; he was carried off by some Naads, on the coast of Mysia, when in the act of drawing water from a fountain.

HŪLLUS (Hylus), i, *m.* (ὑλλός or ὕλο). *Hyllus*, son of Hercules and Deianira, husband of Iole, Ov.

HŪMĒN, ōnis, and HŪMĒNĒUS or -OS, i, *m.* (ὑμῆν, ὕμναιος). I. *Hymen* or *Hymenæus*, the god of marriage, Ov. II. Meton. 1. A wedding hymn, nuptial song, Ov.—2. A wedding, Virg.

HŪMETTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Hymettus*; H. mel, Cic.

HŶMETTUS or -OS, *i. m.* (Ἵμῆττός). *Hy-mettus*, a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble and honey, Cic.

HYMNUS, *i. m.* (ἵμνος). *A hymn, a song of praise*, Prud.

HŶOSCŶAMUS, *i. m.* (ἱοσκίαιμος). The herb *henbane*, Plin.

HŶPĀTHRUS or -OS, *a. um, adj.* (ἵπαιθρος). *In the open air, without shelter, uncovered*; h. ambulationes, Vitr. *Subst.*: hŶpāthra, ōrum, *u. Uncovered walks*.

HŶPĀNIS, *is, m.* (Ἵπανίς). *Hyperanis*, a river of Sarmatia, now the *Bog*, Cic.

HŶPĀSIS or **HŶPHĀSIS**, *is, m.* (Ἵφασίς). *Hyphasis*, a river of India, a tributary to the Indus, now the *Beas* or *Gharra*, Plin.

HŶPERBĀTON, *i. n.* (ἵπέρβατον). *In Rhet.*: *A transposition of words*, *i. q. transgressio*.

HŶPERBŌLE, *ēs, f.* (ἵπερβολή). *In Rhet.*: *Hyperbole*, an exaggeration of any thing in discourse (*i. q. superlatio and superfectio*), Quint.

HŶPERBŌREI, ōrum, *m.* (Ἵπερβόριοι). *Hyperborei*, a fabulous people living in the extreme north, Cic.

HŶPERBŌREUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Hyperborei, Hyperborean*, Ov.

HŶPERĪDES, *is, m.* (Ἵπεριίδης). *Hyperides*, an orator at Athens, Cic.

HŶPERĪON, ōnis, *m.* (Ἵπεριών). *I. Hyperion*, son of one of the Titans and Earth, the father of the Sun, Cic. *II. The Sun*, Ov. SYN. See Sol.

HŶPERĪONIS, *Idis, f.* *A female descendant of the Sun by Aurora*, Ov.

HŶPERMNESTRA (HŶpermestra), *ēs, and* **HŶPERMNESTRE**, *ēs, f.* (Ἵπερμνήστρη). *Hypermnestra*, the only one of the daughters of Danaus who did not slay her husband, Ov.; Hor.

HŶPŌBŌLĪMEUS, *i. m.* (Ἵποβόλιμαίος). *The Supposititious*: the title of a comedy by Menander and Cæcilius, Gell.

HŶPŌCAUSIS, *is, f.* (ἵποκάνσις). *A heating from below* (said of a stove or oven), Vitr.

HŶPŌCAUSTUM or -ON, *i. n.* (ἵποκάστωρ). *A bathing-room heated from below, a sudorific bath* (vaporarium), Vitr.

HŶPOCRĪTA or -ES, *ēs, m.* (ἵποκριτής). *An actor who represents by gesture that which another expresses by singing*, Suet.

HŶPŌDĪDASCĀLUS, *i. m.* (ἵποδιδάσκαλος). *An under teacher, an usher in a school*, Cic.

HŶPOMNĒMA, *ātis, n.* (ἵπομνημα). *A commentary, memoir, a note, memorandum*; in excusibendis hypomnematis, Cic.

HŶPŌTHĒCA, *ēs, f.* (ἵποθήκη). That which is given as a pledge or security, esp. of immovable things, a *mortgage* (*pignus* is used of movable things, a *pledge*), Cic.

HŶSPĪPŶLE, *ēs, f.* (Ἵψιπύλη). *Hyrsipyle*, daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos at the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men, and hospitably received Jason and the Argonauts, Ov.

HŶSPĪPŶLEUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Hyrsipyle*; H. tellus, *i. e. Lemnos*, Ov.

HYRCANI, ōrum, *m.* (Ἵρκανοί). *Hyrcani*, a people on the borders of the Caspian Sea, Plin.

HYRCĀNĪA, *ēs, f.* *Hyrcania*, a country of Asia, near the Caspian Sea, now *Mazandera*.

HYRCĀNIUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani*; H. mare, Plin.

HYRCĀNUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani*; H. montes, Plin.

1. **HŶRĒUS** (*trisyll.*), *ei, m.* (Ἵρμῆς). *Hyrieus*, a Bæotian, the father of Orion, Ov.

2. **HŶRĪEUS** (*quadrisyll.*), *a. um, adj.* *Of Hyrieus*, Ov.

HYRTĀCIDES, *ēs, m.* (Ἵρτακίδης). *Hyrtacides*, son of Hyrtacus, *i. e. Nisus*, Ov.

HYSSŌPUM, *i. n.* (Ἵσσωπος). *Hyssop*, Plin.

HYSTASPESES, *is, or i. m.* (Ἵστάσπης). *Hystaspes*, the father of the Persian king Darius.

HYSTRIX (*histris*), *Idis, f.* (Ἵστρίς). *A porcupine*, Plin.

I

I, *i*, a vowel, distinguished even by the ancients from the consonant *Jod*, although one and the same sign was used for both. It was closely related to *u*; hence the more ancient orthography *optumus*, *maxumus*, *lacruma*, etc.; afterward *optimus*, *maximus*, *lacrima*, etc. The letter *o* is changed into *i*; e. g., *coquidus*, from *noceo*, *notus*. As a numeral **I** = 1 (*oues*).

ĪACCHUS, *i. m.* (Ἰακχος). *Iacchus*. *I. A poetical name for Bacchus*, Ov. *II. Meton. poet.* (same as *Bacchus*) for vinum, Virg.

ĪAMBĒUS, *a. um, adj.* (ἱαμβεῖος). *Iambic*.

ĪAMBĪCUS, *a. um, adj.* (ἱαμβικός). *Iambic*.

ĪAMBES, *i. m.* (ἱαμβος). *I. An iambus, an iambic foot* consisting of one short and one long syllable (—), Cic. *II. Meton.*: *An iambic verse, a poem in iambs*; quem Hipponactis i. læserat, Cic.;—quem criminosis cunque voles modum pones iambis, Hor.

ĪĀPĒTIONIDES, *ēs, m. patron.* *A male descendant of Iapetus*; I. Atlas, Ov.

ĪĀPĒTUS, *i. m.* (Ἰαπετός). *Iapetus*, a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.

ĪĀPIS, *Idis, m.* *Iapis*, the physician of Æneas.

ĪĀPŶDES, *um, m.* (Ἰαπιδής). *Iapydes*, a people of Illyria, Cic. *Adj. sing.*, Virg.

ĪĀPŶGĪĀ, *ēs, f.* *Iapygia*, the name given by the Greeks to the south of Apulia, in Lower Italy, from Tarentum and Brundisium to the Iapygian promontory, though it is sometimes applied to the whole of Apulia, Plin. †

ĪĀPŶGĪUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Iapygia*; I. Acra, a promontory of the Gulf of Tarentum, Plin.

1. **ĪĀPYX**, *ŷgis, m.* (Ἰάπυξ). *Iapyx*. *I. A son of Dædalus, who reigned in Iapygia*, Plin. *II. Meton.*: *A river in the south of Italy*, Plin.

III. A wind blowing from the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks, Virg.

2. **ĪĀPYX**, *ŷgis, adj.* *Iapygian, of or belonging to Iapyx or Iapygia*; I. Daunus, as *king of Apulia*, Ov.

ĪARBA or -AS, *ēs, m.* *Iarba*, a king of Mauritania, Ov.

ĪARBĪTA, *ēs, m.* *An inhabitant of Mauritania, a Mauritanian*, Hor.

ĪARDĀNIS, *Idis, f.* *Daughter of Iardanus*, *i. e. Omphale*, Ov.

IASIDES, æ, *m.* *A descendant of Iasius; I. Palinurus, Virg.*

IASION. See **IASIUS**.

IASIS, Idis, *f.* *Daughter of Iasius, Atalanta.*

1. **IASIUS**, ñ, *m.* (*Ἰάσιος*). *Iasius*. I. Son of Jupiter and Electra, Ov.; called also *Iasion*, id. II. A king of Argos, the father of Atalanta, Hyg.

2. **IASIUS**, a, *um, adj.* I. *Of or belonging to Iasius; poet. i. q. Argive, Val. Flac.* II. (*also Iassius*). *Belonging to Iassus, Plin.*

IASON or **IASO**, ðnis, *m.* (*Ἰάσων*). *Jason*. 1. A Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, leader of the Argonauts, and a party in the Calydonian chase of the wild boar, husband of Medea, afterward of Creusa, Ov.—The title of a poem by *Varro Atacinus*, Prop.—2. A prince or king of Phæria in Thessaly, Cic.

IASÖNIDES, æ, *m.* *Descendant of Jason; I. juvenes, i. e. Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason, Stat.*

IASÖNIUS, a, *um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Jason, Ov.*

IASPIS, Idis, *f.* (*Ἰάσπις*). *Jasper, a sub-species of rhomboidal quartz, Plin.*

IASSENSES, ñum, *m.* *Inhabitants of Iassus.*

IASsus or **IASUS**, i, *f.* (*Ἰάσσος* or *Ἰάγός*). *Iassus, a town of Caria, Plin.*

IAZYGES or **JAZYGES**, ñum, *m.* (*Ἰάζυγες*). *Jazyges, a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube, Plin.*

IBĒRES (Hibĕres), ñum, *m.* (*Ἰβĕρες*). *Iberians*. 1. The Greek name for the Hispani, Catull. *In the sing. collect.*, Hor.—2. An Asiatic people on the Caucasus, neighbors of the *Colchi*, in the modern Georgia, Mel. *In the sing. collect.*, Val. Flac.; called also *Ibĕri*, ðrum, Mel. *In the sing.*, *Ibĕrus, An Iberian, V. Flac.*

IBĒRI (Hibĕri), ðrum, *m. i. q. Ibĕres, Virg.*

IBĒRIA (Hib.), æ, *f.* (*Ἰβĕρία*). *Iberia*. 1. The Greek name for *Hispania*, Plin.—2. A country in the Caucasus, now *Georgia*, Plin.

IBĒRIŅA, æ, *f.* *A woman of Iberia or Hispania, Juv.*

1. **IBĒRUS** (Hib.), a, *um, adj. Iberian, Ov.*

2. **IBĒRUS** (Hib.), i, *m.* (*Ἰβĕρος*). *Iberus, a river of Spain, now Ebro, Cæs.*

IBEX, Icis, *m.* *A kind of wild goat, Plin.*

IBI, *adv.* (*from the pronominal root I, is*). I. (1) *Of place: There, in that place.* II. *Melon.* (2) *Of time: Then, at that time, thereupon.*

—(3) *In that case.* EX. (1) Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho et i. suas fortunas constituit, Cic. *With a corresponding relative adverb, ubi, unde: nemo est quin ubi vis quam i. ubi est, esse malit, Cic.; —ibi esse, ubi, id.; —meliora apud nos quam i. unde, id. With genit.: i. loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin.—(2) Pleonast. with tam: quum Æbutius Cæcinæ malum minaretur i. tum Cæcinam postulasse, Cic.—(3) si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, i. nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. SYN. IBI; INIBI; IBIDEM. —Ibi, there, in that place. —Inibi, in that very place. —Ibidem, in the same place.*

IBIDEM, *adv.* (ibi). I. Prop. (1) *In the same place.* II. *Melon.* (2) *In the same thing.* EX. (1) conati discubuerunt i., Cic. —i. incumbere, id.; —i. custodire, id.; —i. has exaravi, i. e. on the spot, immediately, id. *With corresp. ubi, Just. With genit., Plaut. Also used with verbs of motion, Plaut.—(2) læsit in eo Cæcinam, sublevavit i., Cic. SYN. See IBI.*

IBIS, is, and *Idis* (*ἰβίς*). I. *The ibis, a kind of aquatic bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which destroyed serpents, Cic.* II. *Melon.*: *Ibis*, the title of a satirical poem by Ovid (after Callimachus, who composed a poem, with this title, against Apollonius of Rhodes).

IBYCUS, i, *m.* (*Ἰβυκος*). *Ibycus*. 1. A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, Cic.—2. A certain poor man, Hor.

ICĀRIÖTIS, Idis, *f.* (*Ἰκαριώτις*). *Daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope, Prop. Adj., Ov.*

ICĀRIS, Idis, *f.* (*Ἰκαρίς*), i. q. *Icariotis, Ov.*

ICĀRIUS, a, *um, adj.* *Of Icarus, Icarian; I. mare, Plin.*

ICĀRUS, i, *m.* (*Ἰκαρος*). *Icarus*. 1. Son of Dædalus, who, in his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea, Ov.—2. Son of Cæbalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope; placed in the constellation *Bootes*, Hyg.

ICCIRCO or **IDCIRCO**, *adv.* (id, circa). *On that account, therefore; et i. alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic.; —negant, sapientem i. virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet, id. SYN. See QUOCIRCA.*

ICHNEUMON, ðnis, *m.* (*ἰχνημὼν*). I. *The ichneumon, Egyptian rat, an animal which destroys the eggs of the crocodile, Cic.* II. An insect that kills caterpillars (*Sphinx sabulosus*, L.), Plin.

ICHNÖBĀTĒS, æ, *m.* (*Ἰχνοβάτης*, *going on a track*). *Tracker, one of Actæon's hounds, Ov.*

ICHNÖGRĀPHĪA, æ, *f.* (*ἰχνογραφία*). *A ground-plan or drawing, e. g. of a building, Vitr.*

ICHNŪSA, æ, *f.* (*Ἰχνοῦσα*). The ancient Greek name of *Sardinia*, from its resembling the print of a foot (*ἵγρος*), Plin.

ICO, icĕre, Ici, ictum, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) *Gen.: To strike, beat, smite, hit, esp., to kill, slay.—(2) Exp.: i. fœdus, to make a treaty, form an alliance.* II. Fig. (3) s. s. as I. EX. (1) quum Ptolemæus in prælio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic.; —e. celo ictus, id.—(2) fœdus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum ictus, Cic.; —fœdus icisse, id.—(3) nova re consules icti, disquidit, Liv. SYN. ICO; FERIO; PERCUTIO; VERBERO; PULSO.—Icere, to reach a thing with a blow; telis icere caput, Catull.—Ferre, to make or aim a blow at one; ferire securi, Cæs.—Percutere, to shake or make one stagger with a blow; fulmine percuti, Cic. The same difference in the fig. sense.—Verberare, to strike with a wand or rod; virgis oculi verberabantur, also in a more general sense.—Pulsare, to beat, to push with violence; pulsare terram pedibus, Hor.

ICON, ðnis, *f.* (*εἰκών*). *An image, Plin.*

ICÖNIUM, ñ, *n.* (*Ἰκόνιον*). *Iconium, the capital of Lycaonia, now Koniagh.*

ICTUS, a, *um, pt. of Ico.*

ICTUS, ñs, *m.* (ico). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.: A blow, stroke, thrust, beat, stab, hit, etc.—(2) Exp.: A beating time with the fingers or the feet.—3. The stress laid in pronunciation upon an accented syllable, the accent, Quint.* II. Fig. (4) *Blow, stroke.* EX. (1) a bestiis i. morsus, impetus, Cic.; —pro ictu gladiatoris, id.; —ictu comminus, id. PHRASES. i. pedum, stamping, Plin.; —i. murorum, the battering of walls, id.; —ictu primo, at the first blow, at once, id.; —i. temporis, a moment, Gell.; —sub ictum dari, to come within reach of the enemy, Tac.; —sub ictum esse, to be in danger, to be exposed to blows, Sen.; —i. calcis, a kick, Suet.; —extra ictum esse, to be out of the reach of danger, to be safe.—(2) et pedum et digi-

torum ictu intervalla signant. Quint.—(4) sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu alquo novæ calamitatis, sed suspicione, Cic.

IDA, æ, or **IDE**, æs, f. (*Ἰδα* or *Ἰδη*). *Ila*. I. A high mountain of Crete, where the new-born Jupiter was concealed and guarded by the Curetes, and nursed by Amalthea, Ov. II. A high mountain near Troy, Plin. III. A woman of Troy, Virg.

IDÆUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of or belonging to Mount Ida* (in Crete); I. Digiti, Cic. II. *Of or belonging to the Trojan Ida*; poet., also for *Trojan*; I. pastor, i. e. Paris, Cic.

IDĀLIA, æ, f. i. q. Idalium, Virg.

IDĀLIÆ, æs, f. *Venus*, Ov.

IDĀLIUM, n. (*Ἰδαλίον*). *Idalium*, a city in Cyprus, with a grove, both sacred to Venus.

IDĀLIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Idalium*; poet. also for *Cyprian*, Virg.

IDCIRCO, adv. See **ICCIRCO**.

IDĒA, æ, f. (*ιδέα*). *An idea, notion; an ideal model*, Sen.

IDEM, **ĒADEM**, **IDEM**, dem. pron. (is and the demonstrative suffix dem.). *The same, the very same, just the same, the very, . . .* deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque i. iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici, docuit, Cic.—Marcellus i., id.;—oratio splendida et eadem faceta, id. *This pron. is used as follows:* I. *Connected with ego, tu, ille, iste, qui, and unus:* i. ego ille, Cic.;—ego i. qui, id.;—de me eodem, id.;—huic eidem Sopatro i. inimici ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. II. *It is used also by way of comparison, followed by et, ac, que, ut, qui (quæ, quod), quam, quā, quasi, cum, or poet. with dat.;* as, qui i. ornate ac graviter, i. versute et subtiliter dicebant, Cic.;—i. valere debet ac si, id.;—eisdem fere verbis, ut, id.;—i. abeunt, qui venerant, id. III. *Neut. with genit.;* as, si idem nos juris habereimus quod ceteri, id.;—tibi idem consilii do quod, id. IV. *As an adverb.* 1. *Eādem.* *By the same way, at the same spot, just there;* ut ventum est in trivium, e. qua ceteri, fugere noluit. —2. *Eōdem.* *To the same spot or situation;* adendum e. est, ut ne, Cic.

IDENTIDEM, adv. (*idem et idem*). *Repeatedly, at intervals, ever and anon, often, frequently;* hæc ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram i., Cic.;—i. fieri, id. SYN. See **SUBINDE**.

IDĒO, adv. (*id, eo, on that account;* hence). *Therefore;* re quidem ipsa i. mihi non satis facio, quod, Cic.;—hanc i. rationem subjecimus, ut; i. disputabo ut, id. SYN. See **PROINDE**.

IDŌTA, æ, m. (*ἰδιώτης*). *An illiterate, ignorant person, an ignoramus;* que . . . quævis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. SYN. **IDIOTA** (*ιδιώτης*); **RUDIS**.—*Idiota, as here, without capacity, simple.*—*Rudis, rough, untroughed, unpolished;* without cultivation.

IDISTAVISUS, i, m. (*German word* *idista*, *fairkest, and wiese, a meadow=Fair-meadow*). A plain on the Visurgis, perhaps near the modern Minden in Germany, memorable for the victory of Germanicus over the Cherusci, Tac.

IDMON, ōnis, m. (*Ἰδμων*). *Idmon*. 1. The father of Arachne, Ov.—2. A soothsayer of Argos, son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts.

IDMŌNIUS, a, um, adj. *Of Idmon*, Ov.

IDŌLUM or **-ON**, i, n. (*ἰδωλον*). *An image or form of a thing or person present to our eyes or to the mind;* mox apparebat i., senex macie, et aqualore confectus, Plin. R.

IDŌMĒNEUS (*quadrissyll.*), ēi, m. (*Ἰδομενεΐς*). *Idomeneus*, king of Crete, leader of the Cretans before Troy, Ov.

IDŌMĒNIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Macedonian town Idomene*, Catull.

IDŌNĒE, adv. (*idonæus*). *Filly, suitably;* exordium est oratio animi auditoris i. comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.

IDŌNĒUS, a, um, adj. (unc.). *Fit for any thing (esp. for action), suitable, convenient, proper, becoming, befitting, sufficient.* With ad, qui, dat., or absol., rarely with in alqd, abl., or inf.: non essem ad ullam causam i., judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic.;—ad amicitiam i., id.;—i., quem imitaretur, id.;—res i., de qua queratur, id.;—vinum i. deversario, id.;—i. homo, *deserving, meritorious*;—i. rhetori puer, *a boy fit to be bred an orator*, Quint. SYN. See **APTUS**.

IDŪMÆA, æ, f. (*Ἰδουμαία*). *Idumæa*, a district of Palestine, Plin.

IDŪMEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Idumæa*, *Idumæan*, Virg.

IDŪO, āre. *An Etruscan word:* i. q. dividere, from the root vid; whence, viduus and divido, whence also the following idus, Macr.

IDUS, ūum, f. (*iduo*). *The ides, i. e. the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July and October, and the thirteenth of other months;* res ante idus acta sic est; nam hæc idibus mane scripsi, Cic.;—postidie idus, id.;—idibus, id.;—i. Martiæ, id.;—and because interest was then due; diem pecuniæ i. Novembres esse, id.;—numeret idibus, id. See Gr. 875-877.

IDYLIUM or **EDYLLIUM**, n. (*Εἰδυλλίον*). *An Idyl*, the title of some short poems by Ausonius.

IERNE, æs. See **HIBERNIA**.

IGITUR, conj. I. 1. *Gen.:* *Accordingly, therefore*, Plaut. II. *Esp. (2) In logical conclusions:* *Consequently.*—(3) *In consecutive interrogative clauses:* *Therefore, then.*—(4) *In ironical or sarcastic interrogative clauses:* *Then, I see.*—(5) *In resuming a sentence interrupted by a parenthetical clause:* *I say, or as I was saying.*—(6) *Also, in briefly resuming what has been set forth before:* *So then, in one word, to be brief.*—(7) *On entering into the particulars of what had been previously expressed in general terms:* *Then.* EX. (2) atqui res cœlestes omnesque eæ, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est i. id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic.;—corresponding to: ergo; si i., id.—(3) qui potest i. habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic.;—in quo i. loco est? id.—(4) hæc i. est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic.;—oblitisne es i. fungorum, id.—(5) quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriæ salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc i. causam dicente, *I say, or as I was saying*, Cic.;—hæc disciplina i., *I say*.—(6) ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque cœli, deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam quantum . . . tum . . . tum . . . hæc i. et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, Cic.—(7) de hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus i. modis videtur, Cic.

IGNARUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, gnarus). I. (1) *That knows not, that is unacquainted with a thing, unskilled in, inexperienced in, ignorant of.* II. *Meton.* 2. *Not thinking of, unmindful of*, Virg.—(3) *In the pass. (like gnarus):* *Not known, unknown.* EX. (1) *With genit.:* *seldom with a relative or objective clause, or absol.:* oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic.

·physicæ rationis i., id.; —i. quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret, id.; —quamquam non sumus i., multos studiosè contra esse dicturos, id.—(3) mare magnum et i. lingua commercia prohibebant, Sull. *With dat.*, pauci interire: plerosque velocitatis et regio hostibus i. tutata sunt, Sull. SYN. *See* ASINUS.

IGNAVE, *adv.* (ignavus). *Sluggishly, slowly, without spirit or activity; ne quid timide, ne quid i. faciamus, Cic.*

IGNAVIA, æ, f. (ignavus). I. *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sluggishness, Cic.* II. *Meton.* of things or abstract objects: i. odoris, i. e. *weakness, Plin.* SYN. *See* DESIDIA.

IGNAVITER, *adv.* (id.) i. q. ignave.

IGNAVUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, gnavus, i. q. navus). I. (1) *Of persons: Lazy or inactive in body or mind, remiss, indolent.* II. (2) *Of things and abstract objects: Idle, indolent, inactive, etc.—(3) Meton.: That renders slothful or inactive.* EX. (1) homo inertior i., Cic.; —i. miles ac timidus, id. *With genit.*: legiones operum et laboris i., Tac.—(2) quæ vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis.—(3) recte genus hoc interrogationis i. et iners nominatum est, lazy, Cic.

IGNESCO, ēre, *intr. incep.* (ignis). I. *Prop.* (1) *To take fire, turn to fire, become inflamed, burn, kindle.—(2) Meton. of color: To glow, burn.* II. *Fig. 3. Of passion: To glow, become violent or inflamed (poet.).* Virg. EX. (1) ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignosceret, Cic.—(2) purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque i., Plin. SYN. *See* ARDESCO.

IGNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (ignis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of fire, on fire, fiery, burning, burning hot.—(2) Meton.: Fiery, bright, radiant.* II. *Fig. 3. Fiery, glowing, ardent, fervent, vehement, eager (poet.).* Ov. EX. (1) sidera tota esse i., Cic.; —i. vis, fire, as a primordial element, according to the system of Heraclitus, id.—(2) gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes, Plin.

IGNICULUS, i, m. *dim.* (ignis). I. *Prop.* (1) *A little fire, a small flame, a spark.—(2) Meton. of color: A gleam, glistening, glittering.* II. *Fig. (3) Glow, spark, gleam.* EX. (1) quamdam exigua animalia i. videntur in tenebris, Quint.—(2) onyx India igniculos habet, Plin.—(3) quo tolerabilis feramus igniculum desiderii tui, the glow, Cic.

IGNIFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* (ignis, fero). I. *Prop.: Carrying fire, fiery (poet.).* Ov. II. *Fig., Sil.*

IGNIGĒNA, æ, m. (ignis, gigno). *Fire-born, Son of fire, an epithet of Bacchus, whose mother Semele was killed by lightning, Ov.*

IGNIPES, pedis, *adj.* (ignis, pes). *Having fiery feet, fire-footed (poet.).* Ov.

IGNIPOTENS, entis, *adj.* (ignis, potens). *Mighty with fire; Ruler of fire, an epithet of Vulcan, Virg. Absol.: ignipotens, Virg.*

IGNIS, is, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *Fire.—2. Esp. a disease: An inflammation, a kind of erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, Cels.—(3) Meton.: Fire, i. e. Brightness, splendor, glitter, lustre, glow, redness.* II. *Fig. (4) The fire or flame of love, desire, passion, heat, ardor.—5. Meton. also said of the beloved object: A flame (poet.).* Virg.—(6) Denoting any thing destructive: *Fire, flame, fire-brand, destruction, ruin.* EX. (1) lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic.; —admoto igni ignem concipere, id.; —ignem circum subjicere, id.—(3) quum i. oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, redness, Cic.—(4) quum odium

non restingeritis, huic ordini ignem novum subiicere non sivistis, Cic.—(6) quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum), reliquerit, Liv. SYN. IGNIS; FLAMMA.—Ignis, fire, as freed and luminous calor: ignis omnibus rebus vitalem imperit calorem, Cic.—Flamma, flame.

IGNISPICIUM, ii, n. (ignis, specio). *Divination by fire, Plin.*

IGNOBILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, nobilis). *Unknown, I. (1) Unknown to fame, not renowned, not noted.* II. (2) *Of low birth, of mean parentage, low-born.* EX. (1) i. dicendi magister, Cic.; —M. Fulcinus Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecerat, id.—(2) quo in oppido non isti ex aliqua familia non ignobili delecta ad libidinem mulier esset, Cic.

IGNOBILITAS, atis, f. (ignobilis). I. (1) *Want of renown, reputation or fame; obscurity.* II. (2) *Lowness of birth, low origin.—(3) Meton. of things: Inferior quality, inferiority.* EX. (1) num igitur i. aut humilitas sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic.—(2) multis viris fortibus ne i. generis objiceretur, Cic.—(3) i. vini, Col.

IGNOBILITER, *adv.* (id.). *Meanly, poorly, Eur.*

IGNOMINIA, æ, f. (2. in, nomen, as it were, without a good name or honor; hence). *Ignominy, disgrace, infamy. Esp.: Infamy produced by civil or military punishment;—ad ignominiam sortiri, Cic.;—qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, id.;—i. aliquem afficere or notare, to inflict a disgrace upon any one, id.;—i. accipere, to receive a disgrace. In the plur.: pro cetero delictorum genere variis ignominias afficit, Suet.;—i. Senatus, ignominy or degradation ordered by the Senate, id. SYN. IGNOMINIA; INFAMIA; DILECCUS; OPPROBRIUM; PROBRUM.—Ignominia, the loss or the want of a good name, of civil honor, etc., connected with, or causing shame.—Infamia, evil repute, a bad name, and the shame ensuing from it.—Dileccus, that by which a person injures his honor, dishonor.—Opprobrium, a reproach, a taunt; fugere opprobria culpe, Hor.—Probrum, a disgraceful, a detestable action, a dishonest act; arguere aliquem probrum, Cic.—Tuum scelus meum probrum putas esse oportere, You think that your villainy must be my disgrace, i. e. that I must be disgraced by your villainy, id.*

IGNOMINIOSE, *adv.* (ignominiosus). *Ignominiously, disgracefully, Eur.*

IGNOMINIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (ignominia). *Full of ignominy, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.* I. *Of persons: exsul eras i., disgraced, Quint. Subst.: nec concilium inire ignominiosis fas, Tac.* II. *Of things and abstract objects: i. et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.*

IGNORABILIS, e, *adj.* (ignoro). *Unknown.*

IGNORANS, antis. I. *pt. of ignoro.* II. *Adj.: Not knowing, unaware, ignorant; rever-sus ille, eventus belli non i., unum questus, Cæs.*

IGNORANTIA, æ, f. (ignorans). *Want or absence of knowledge or information, ignorance.* I. *With genit. obj.: munitionem dextri Caesaris cornu cohortes ignorantia loci sunt secuta, Cæs.* II. *Absol.: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinionem a virtute sapientique removebat, Cic.* SYN. *See* IGNORATIO.

IGNORATIO, onis, f. (ignoro). *Want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance.* I. *With genit. obj.: timetibus ceteris propter ignorantiam locorum, Cic.;—i. sui, id.;—i. juris, i. virtutis, id.—2. With de: ejus i. de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic.* SYN. IGNORATIO; IGNORANTIA.—Ignoratio, always used in an active sense, not knowing; i. juris, Cic.—Ignorantia,

used both in an active and in a passive sense; ignorantia literarum, Cic.;—veri, Ov.

IGNORO, āre, tr. and intr. (ignarus). *Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of a thing. With acc.*: qui illum ignorabat, Cic.;—voluptatem Epicurum ignorat, id. *In the pass.*: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. *Intr. with de*: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. *With quin*: quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint vere? Cic. SYN. See NESCO.

IGNOSCENS, entis. I. pt. of ignosco. II. Adj.: Ready to pardon, placable, Ter.

IGNOSCO, ěre, nōvi, nōtum, tr. (2. in, gnosco, i. q. nosco, prop., not to desire to know, not to inquire into). *To pardon, overlook, excuse, forgive.* Alicui (alqd, quod, si, etc.): hoc ignoscat dñi immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic.;—mihi ignoscas quod ad te scribo, id.;—ignoscas huic festinationi, id. *Impers.*: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic.;—illis ignoscendum fuisse, id. *With simple acc.*, Plaut. *In the pass.*, Ter. SYN. See PARCO.

1. IGNŌTUS, a, um, pt. of Ignosco.

2. IGNŌTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, gnotus, i. q. notus). I. *Pass.* (1) Unknown.—(2) *Esp.* (see IGNOBILIS): *Of low birth, rank or condition; unknown to fame.* II. *Act.*: (3) Unacquainted with a person or thing, ignorant, inexperienced, that does not know any thing. EX. (1) i. homines, Cic.;—homo i. et novus, id.;—pluribus i. gentibus, id.—(2) num i. matre inhonestus, Hor.;—ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, id.—(3) [ignarus], illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, known to those who did not know, or had not seen them, Cic. SYN. IGNOTUS; INCOGNITUS.—Ignotus, as here I. II.—Incognitus, unknown, unheard of; ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic.

IGUVIUM, ūi, n. Iguvium, a town of Umbria, on the southern slope of the Apennines, now Gubbio or Eugubio, Cic. The inhabitants, Iguvini, ōrum, Cæs., and Iguvinate, um, Cic.

ILERDA, æ, f. Ilerda, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Sicoria, now Lerida, Cæs.

ILERDENSES, lum, m. The people of Ilerda, Plin.

ILEX, leis, f. A kind of evergreen oak, holm-oak, holly; I. aquifolium, Plin. *Part.*: ilice pustus, on acorns, Mart. SYN. See QUERCUS.

1. ILĪA, lum, n. (dat. plur., illis, Cels.). I. That part of the body from the lowest ribs to the groin, the flanks, the loins; i. trahere, to drag the loins, i. e. not to walk easily or freely, Plin. II. *Meton.*: The more delicate intestines of animals, Hor.;—the cavity of a vessel, Juv. SYN. See VISCERA.

2. ILĪA, æ, f. Ilia, the poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, Ov.

ILĪACUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Troy.

ILĪADES, æ, m. I. A Trojan, i. e. Gany-mede, Ov. II. Son of Ilia, Ov.

ILĪAS, ōdis, f. I. A Trojan woman, e. g. Helena, Ov. *In the plur.*: IlĪades, um. Trojan women, both wives and maidens, Virg. II. The Greek heroic poem relating to the siege of Troy, the Iliad, Ov.;—non multo secus possum vaticinari; tanta malorum impendit IlĪas, great multitude, Cic.

ILĪCET, adv. (i. from ire, and licet). I. 1. You may go, it is all over, Don.—2. *Meton.*: Let us go now, let us be gone! Plaut.—3. It is all over, it is a lost affair, Plaut. II. [illico]. 4.

Immediately, forthwith, instantly, Virg. SYN. See CONTINUO.

ILĪCETUM, i, n. (ilex). A thicket or grove of holm-oak or holly, Mart.

ILĪCEUS, a, um, adj. (ilex). Of or made of holm-oak or holly, Stat.

ILĪENSES, lum, m. The Trojans, Suet.

ILĪNEUS, a, um, adj. (ilex). Of or consisting of holm-oak or holly; i. frons, Col.

ILĪGNUS, a, um, adj. i. q. Iligneus, Virg.

ILĪON, ūi. See ILIUM.

ILĪONA, æ, and ILĪONE, ōs, f. (Ἰλιόνη). Ilione. I. Eldest daughter of Priam, wife of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, Cic. II. The title of a comedy of Pacuvius, Hor.

ILĪONEUS (trisyll.), ōs, and (quadrisyll.), ōi, m. (Ἰλιονεύς). Ilioneus. 1. The younger son of Niobe, Ov.—2. A Trojan who accompanied Æneas, Virg.

ILĪOS, ūi. See ILIUM.

ILĪTHYIA (quadrisyll.), æ, f. (Εἰλιθυία). Ilithyia, a Greek goddess of women in labor, the Latin Juno Lucina, Ov.

ILĪUM or ILĪON, ūi, n. (Ἰλιον). The poetical name for Troy, Cic. Illos, i, f., Ov. SYN. See PERGAMA.

ILĪUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, Virg. Subst.: illi, ōrum, m. Trojans.

ILĪĀ, ade, (ille). There, that way, in that direction; ac ne pervium i. Germanicus exercitus foret, obseperat, Tac.

IL-LĀBĒFACTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, labefactus). Not shaken, unshaken, firm, fast, unimpaired, Ov.

IL-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus, intr. dep. (in, labor.) I. *Prop.*: To fall, slip, slide, flow or glide into; quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quæ accepta sunt ore, Cic. II. *Fig.*: perniciēs illapsa civium in animos, Cic.

IL-LĀBŌRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, laboratus). Not wrought or labored, uncultivated, acquired without labor; i. terra, Sen.;—fructus, Quint. SYN. ILLABORATVS; INELABORATUS.—Ilaboratus, done without labor or pains; hæc omnia fluunt illaborata (speaking of Cicero), Quint.—Inelaboratus, neglected, that has no pains taken about it, not polished; simplex et inelaborata oratio, Quint. Ilaboratus is not always a defect; but inelaboratus is a defect.

IL-LĀBŌRO, āre, intr. (in, laboro). To labor at; i. domibus (i. e. ædificandis), to labor in building houses, Tac.

ILĪAC, adv. (ille). There, that way; omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos i. facere, to be on that side, i. e. belong to the other party, Cic.

IL-LĀCĒRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, lacerabilis). That cannot be torn, Sil.

IL-LĀCESSĪTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, lacesitus). Unprovoked, unattacked; marcentem diu pacem i. nutrierunt, Tac.

IL-LĀCRĪMĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, lacrimabilis). 1. Unwept, unlamented, Hor. II.

Not moved by tears, that can not be moved by tears, inexorable, Hor. SYN. ILACRIMABILIS; IMMISERICORS; IMMISERABILIS.—Ilacrimabilis, as here.—Immisericors, unmerciful, pitiless.—Immisericabilis, not deserving pity, unpitied; si non periret immiserabilis captiva pubes, Hor.

IL-LĀCRĪMO, āre, intr., and ILĪLĀCRĪMOR, āri, intr. dep. (in, lacrimo). I. (1) To weep at

or over any thing, to bewail. II. 2. Also poetically of things: *To drip, distil, emit moisture, Virg.* EX. (1) *With dat.*: quid dicam de Socrate? cujus mortis i. soleo Platonem legens? Cic. *With acc.*, Just. *Absol.*: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse.

ILLACTENUS, *adv.* See ILLATENUS.

ILLÆSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, læsus). *Uninjured, inviolate, unhurt*; i. corpus, Suet.

ILLÆTABILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, lætabilis). *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy, cheerless (poet.)*.

1. ILLAPSUS, a, um, *pt.* of illabor.

2. ILLAPSUS, ūs, m. (illabor). *A falling, slipping, sliding, gliding, or flowing into*; ne præcludatur humoris i. atque exitus, Col.

ILLÆQUO, ōs, m. (in, laqueo). I. *Prop.*: *To ensnare*, Prud. II. *Fig.*, Hor. SYN.

ILLIGO; ILLIGO; IRRITO; IMPLICIO; IMPEDIO; PRÆPEDIA.—*Illaqueare, prop.*, to catch in a net; *fig.*, munera navium sævos illaqueant duces, Hor.—*Illigare, to tie to, to fasten*; illigare manus, Hor.—*Irritare, to entangle in a net*; *fig.*, corruptelarum illecebris irretitus, id.—*Implicare, to twist one with another, to implicate, involve*; crimem implicat auro, Virg.—*Impedire, to embarrass, fetter, detain by the feet*.—*Præpedire, prop.*, to bind or tie the legs; crura præpediuntur vacillant, Luc. *Fig.*: *To impede, hinder*.

ILLĀTĒNUS or ILLACTĒNUS, *adv.* (ille, tenus). *So far, in as far, Gell.*

ILLĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (infero). *Concluding logically, inferring from premises, illative*; i. particula (such as quamquam, quamvis, etsi).

ILLĀTRO, ōs, *intr.* (in, latro). *To bark at*.

ILLĀTUS, *pt.* of infero.

ILLAUDĀBILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, laudabilis). *Not praiseworthy*, Stat.

ILLAUDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, laudatus). I. 1. *Not praised or commended, without praise or fame*, Plin. II. 2. *Poet.* (for illaudabilis): *Unworthy of praise, detestable* (abominandus), Virg.

ILLAUTUS, a, um. See ILLOTUS.

ILLE, a, ud, *pron. dem.* (perh. for isle from isle, [old Lat. form, olle; old secondary form, ollus, a, um, Virg.; *genit. sing. m.*, illi, Cat. ap. Prisc.; *f.* illæ for ollæ, Lucr.].) I. (1) *Gen. subst.*: *That; that man (he), that woman (she), that thing (it)*. II. (2) *That (one)*, in speaking of a known object. EX. (1) *Adj.*: in illa tranquillitate atque otio iucundissimo vivere, Cic.;—in illa vita, id. *Absol. subst.*: i. Non sum, inquit, nescius, Cic.;—tum i. id. *Neut. with genit.* (Gr. 345): Galba erat negligentior, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud ætatis, Suet. *Combined with other pronouns*: Itaque quum primum audiivi ego i. ipse factus sum, Cic.;—cum illis una ipsum illum audierat, id.;—huic illi legato, id.—(2) si Antipater i. S. domini, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic.;—Socraticus, i. id. PHRASES. 1. hic et ille, *lit.*, *this and that*, i. e. *the one and the other*, in speaking of separate objects in contradistinction to a whole; as, non dicam illic hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, Cic.—2. ille aut or ille, *such or such a one, so and so*; as, quæsisse, num i. aut i. defensurus esset, Cic.—3. non injustum illum quidem, suis tamen civibus exitibile, Cic.;—illud quidem verum, id.—4. ex illo *from that time* (poet.), Ov. SYN. See Hic.

ILLĒCĒBRA, æ, f. (illicio). I. (1) *Any thing that entices or serves for enticement*: *An enticement, allurements, inducement, bait, decoy*. II. *Melon*. 2. *Concr.* Of a seducing person: *An allurer, decoy-bird*, Plaut.—3. *A plant*, i. q. An-

drachne agria, *wild purslain*, Plin. EX. (1) *With genit.* (*subj. or obj.*): quæ tanta in ullo homine juvenutis i. fuit, quanta in illo? Cic.;—i. turpitudinis, id. *In the plur.*: i. voluptatis, Cic.;—i. vitiorum, id. *Absol.*: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv. SYN. See INVITATIO.

ILLĒCĒBRŌSE, *adv.* (illecebrus). *Enticingly, alluringly, attractively*, Plaut.

ILLĒCĒBRŌSUS (inl.), a, um, *adj.* (illecebra). *Full of allurements, attractive, enticing*.

1. ILLECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of illicio.

2. ILLECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, lectus, from lego). I. *Not collected or gathered together*, Dig. II. *Not read*, Ov.

3. ILLECTUS, ūs, m. (illicio). *An alluring, a charm*, Plaut.

ILLĒPIDĒ, *adv.* (illepidus). *Inelegantly, rudely*, Plin.

ILLĒPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, lepidus). *Unpolite, rude, ill-mannered*; parens avarus, i. in liberis difficilis, Cic.

1. ILLEX, ōgis, *adj.* (2. in, lex). *Without law, contrary to law, lawless*, Plaut.

2. ILLEX, icis, *adj.* (illicio). I. 1. *Alluring, enticing, attractive*, App. II. *Subst.* 2. *A decoy-bird*, Plaut.—3. *Melon*: *An allurer, enticer*, id.

ILLĒBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, libatus). *Undiminished, uninjured, unhurt, unimpaired, entire*; veteres illibateque divitias, Cic.

ILLĒBĒRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, liberalis). *Not worthy of, not fit for or becoming a gentleman, ignoble, ungenerous, mean, low, that acts or thinks ungenerously*; i. et mordet quæstus, Cic.;—i. labor, id.;—non te in me illiberalem putabit, unkind, id.

ILLĒBĒRĀLĪTAS, ōtis, f. (illiberalis). *Conduct or behavior unworthy of a gentleman, meanness, lowness, indecency, etc.*; ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque absit suspicio, Cic.

ILLĒBĒRĀLĪTER, *adv.* (id.). *Ignobly, in a mean or ungenerous manner, unkindly*; valde i. i. e. *stingily, niggardly*, id.

1. ILLIC, illæc, illic or illoc, *pron.* (ille, ce). I. *That one there, the one at that place*, Plaut. II. It is sometimes used with the particle ce and the interrogative ne; *illicine? that? Plaut.*

2. ILLIC, *adv.* (illic). I. (1) *There, in that place*. II. *Melon*. (2) *With that person or thing*. EX. (1) cives Romani qui i. negotiarentur, Cæs.—(2) civile bellum a Vitellio cæpit et . . . initium i. fuit, Tac.

ILLICCĒNE. See ILLIC.

ILLICĒT. See ILLECT.

ILLICĒTO, ōs, *lexi, lectum, tr.* (in, lacio), [*inf. perf. sync.*, illexe, Poet. ap. Cic.]. *To allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce, mislead* [allucere in a good sense, whereas illicere is usually in a bad sense]; quod ab eisdem illicti sumus, seduced, misled, Cic. SYN. See INVITO.

ILLICĒTĀTOR, ōris, m. (in, licio). *One who, at a public sale, bids only to make others bid higher, a puffer, a nominal purchaser*; non illicitorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponit, Cic.

ILLĒCĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, lictus). *Not allowed, illegal, unlawful, illicit*; i. amor, Tac.

ILLICO, *adv.* (in, loco). I. *Prop.* 1. *On the spot*, i. q. *on that place*, Ter. II. *Melon*. 2. *To that place*, i. e. *thither*, Non.—3. *On the spot*, i. e.

instantly, immediately, straightway; simul atque inceptit suspicio tumultus, artes i. nostrae conti cescunt, Cic. SYN. See CONTINGO.

IL-LĪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. (in, lēdo). I. (1) *To strike or dash against or upon.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To strike or dash to pieces.* EX. (1) i. caput foribus, Suet.—(2) serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, Auct. Harusp. Resp. SYN. See ALLIDO.

IL-LĪGO, ēre, tr. (in, ligo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To bind or tie to any thing, to join or fasten to any thing.*—(2) *Esp.* : *To entangle, impede, embarrass.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.* : *To connect, combine, insert.*—(4) *Esp.* : *To oblige, bind, fetter, engage.* EX. (1) emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, Cic.;—in sphæram i., *to fix to the globe*, id.—(2) metu, ne impeditis locis seque et equestres copias illigaret, Tac.—(3) in quo omnes sententiarum illigantur lepores, Cic.;—i. sententiam verbis, id.—(4) magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic.;—angustis et concisis disputationibus I., id. SYN. See ILLAQEO.

ILLIM, adv. for illinc (i. e. illim, ce). *From that place, thence; equidem Gnaum i. profectum puto, Cic. (al. illinc):—quid i. afferatur, id.*

IL-LĪMĀTUS, a, um, adj. (in, limus). *Festened by or besmeared with rich soil; i. frondes, Col.*

IL-LĪMIS, e, adj. (2, in, limus). *Without mud, Ov.* SYN. See LIQUIVUS.

ILLINC, adv. (ille). I. *Prop.* (1) *Thence, from that place.* II. *Meton.* (2) *From that person or thing, from that part or side.* EX. (1) i. equidem Gnaum profectum puto, Cic.—(2) si i. beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic.

IL-LĪNO, ēre, lvi, lltum, tr. (in, lino), [a secondary form, illinire, Col.; illiniri, Plin.; illinivir, id.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To smear upon, to lay over or on any thing.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Prop.* : i. alqd alqa re, *to besmear, bedaub, anoint.*—(3) *Fig.* : *Same.* EX. (1) i. psyllion fronti, Plin.—(2) i. ventrem sanguine, Plin.—(3) venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *covered with paint or rouge, Cic.*

IL-LĪQUĒFACTUS (inl.), a, um, part. of in, liquefacio. *Liquefied, melted; quæ sunt omnes unius generis ad perfundendum animum tamquam i. voluptates, Cic.*

1. ILLĪSUS, a, um, pt. of illido.

2. ILLĪSUS, ūs, m. (illido). *A dashing against (abl. sing.), illisu percussus ventus.*

IL-LĪTĒRĀTUS (inl.), a, um, adj. (2, in, literatus). I. (1) *Uncleaned, illiterate, ignorant, unpolished.* II. 2. *Not written, not couched in writing, Gell.* EX. (1) quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic.

1. ILLĪTUS (inl.), a, um, pt. of illino.

2. ILLĪTUS (inl.), ūs, m. (illino). *A daubing, besmearing, anointing (abl. sing.), Plin.*

ILLŌ, adv. (ille). I. *Prop.* (1) *Thither, to that place.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Thither, to that matter.* EX. (1) nam i. non saxum, non materies adrecta est, Cic.—(2) hæc omnia Cæsar eodem i. pertinere arbitrabatur ut, *to the same thing, Cæs.*

1. ILLOC, a, pron. See ILLIC.

2. ILLOC, adv. *Thither, Plaut.*

IL-LŌTUS (illatus et illatus), a, um, adj. (2, in, lotus). *Prop.* : *Not washed, unwashed, unclean, impure, e. g. illotus i. cochleæ, Plin.;—illatus, Plaut.;—illutus, Cat.*

1. ILLUC, a, pron. See ILLIC.

2. ILLUC, adv. (ille). I. *Prop.* (1) *Thither, to that place.* II. *Meton.* 2. *To that person, party, or matter, Hor.* EX. (1) huc atque i. intuens, Cic.

IL-LŪCĒO, ēre, intr. (in, luceo). *To light or shine in or with, to shine upon, give light to.*

IL-LŪCESCO [or illucesco], ēre, luxi, intr. and tr. incept. (in, luceo). I. *Intr.* (1) *Of the day or the sun: To begin to be light or to shine, to become light or clear, to show its light, to dawn.*—(2) *illuxit, It is light, it is day.*—(3) *Fig.* : *Same.* II. *Tr.* 4. *To shine upon, Plaut.* EX. (1) illucescet ille aliquando dies, quum, etc., Cic.;—qui dies ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id.—(2) ubi i., Romanus productus in aciem, Liv.—(3) quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic.

ILLUCTANS, antis, part. (in, luctor). *Struggling with (poet.), Stat.*

IL-LŪDO, ēre, ludi, lltum, intr. and tr. (in, ludo). I. *Intr.* 1. *Gen.* : *To joke at or with, Hor.*—(2) *Esp.* : *To jest, make sport.*—(3) *To sport with any thing in a destructive manner, to destroy, ruin, disgrace.* II. *Tr.* (4) *Gen.* : *To mock, treat as an object of ridicule, make a laughing-stock of.*—(5) *To destroy, ruin, abuse, dishonor.* EX. (2) *With dat.* : ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunæ et horum virorum talium dignitati i., Cic. In alqm or alqo: quæ quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, ne a me quidem abstinuit, id. *Abol.* : illuseras heri inter Scyphos.—(3) *With dat.* : tamquam in summa abundantia pecuniæ i., Tac. *Abol.*, Virg.—(4) *ut iæ, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur, Cic.*—miseros i., id.;—pergisne eam, Læli, artem i., in qua primam excello ipse? id.;—pene illusi vitam illux, *I have well-nigh trifled away the life of my daughter, Ter.*—(5) quia Quintili Vari corpus i. dicebatur, Tac. SYN. ILLUDO; COLLUDO.—Illudere, *as here.*—Colludere, *to play or sport togeth.*; puer gestit paribus colludere, *fig., to use collusion.*

ILLŪMINĀTE, ade. (illumino). *Clearly, luminously; i. dicere, Cic.*

ILLŪMĪNO, āre, tr. (in, lumino). I. *Prop.* (1) *To enlighten, make clear or light, illuminate.*—(2) *Meton.* : *To adorn with any thing light or bright.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To throw light upon, clear up, explain.* EX. (1) luna illuminata a sole, Cic.—(2) corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Cic.—(3) quod maxime notat et illuminat orationem, id. SYN. See ILLUSTRO.

IL-LŪNIS, e, adj. (2, in, luna). *Without a moon or moonlight; i. nox, Plin.*

ILLŪSĪO, ōnis, f. (illudo). *A bantering, jeering, Cic.*

ILLUSTRĀMENTUM, i, n. (illustro). *A means of adorning; hæc sunt vel i. pronunciationis vel vitia, Quint.*

ILLUSTRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *In Rhet.* : *A vivid representation, an illustration, Quint.*

ILLUSTRE, ade. (illustri). *Clearly, plainly.*

ILLUSTRIS (inl.), e, adj. (in, lustro). I. *Prop.* (1) *That is in the light; hence, clear, light, bright, luminous.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Clear, evident, manifest, visible.*—(3) *Bright, distinguished, illustrious, famous, celebrated.* EX. (1) illustri quodam loco, Cic.;—habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, id.—(2) præter hæc, quæ testata sunt et i., habeo multa occultiora, Cic.;—rationibus illustribus, id.;—i. oratio, id.—(3) illustrium hominum ætates et tempora, Cic.;—i. orator, id. SYN. See CLARUS. Illustris; *See PERFECTISSIMUS.*

IL-LUSTRO, āre, tr. (illustri). I. *Prop.* (1) *To set any thing in the light, to make light or*

bright, enlighten, illumine. II. *Fig. (2) To make clear, evident or manifest ; to throw light upon, render perspicuous, illustrate, explain.—(3) To render famous or renowned, to celebrate, make known ; to glorify.* EX. (1) *sol cuncta sua luce illustrat et compleat.* Cic.—(2) *ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur.* Cic.;—*omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, id.*;—*illustrant eam (orationem), adorna, embellish.*—(3) *illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria.* Cic.

SYN. ILLUSTRO; ILLUMINO; CLARO.—*Illustrare, to enlighten, throw light on ; qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras.* Hor.—*Illuminare, To give brightness and lustre to an object ; A sole luna illuminata.* Cic. *Illustranda est oratio ne obscura sit ; illuminanda verbis et sententiis, ut fulgeat.* G. D.—*Clarare, to make shining or bright, glittering or sparkling ; iter longae claravit limite flammae.* Stat. *Fig. : clarabit pugilem.* Hor.

ILLŪSUS (inl.), a, um, *pt. of illudo.*

ILLŪTUS (inl.), a, um, *See ILLUTUS.*

ILLŪVĪES, ēi, f. (in, luo ; as it were, a washing up or forth, i. e. mud or dirt washed up or forth ; hence, gen.) I. *Dirt, filth, mire ; illuvie ac squalore obsitus.* Tac. II. *An overflow, inundation ; i. placida, water which has overflowed.* Tac. SYN. *See ALLUVIES and SIRUS.*

ILLŪYŔĪA, æ, f. (called also Illyricum and Illyria). *Illyria, a country including, in its widest sense, all the land west of Macedonia, and east of Italy and Retia, extending as far south as Epirus, and north as the valleys of the Savus and Dravus, and the junction of these rivers with the Danube. The country was divided into two parts, Roman and Greek Illyria, and hence the plural Illyriæ, ærum, is also used.* Prop.

ILLŪYŔĪCUS (Illyricus, Plaut.), a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Illyria ; I. mare.* Cic. *Subst. : Illyricum, i, n. Illyria.* Cic.

ILLŪYŔĪI [old form, Illurii, Plaut.], ðrum, m. (Ἰλλυριοί). *The Illyrians.* Plin.

1. ILLŪYŔIS, Idis, f. *Illyrian.* Ov.

2. ILLŪYŔIS, Idis, f. *Illyria.* Mel.

ILLŪYŔIUS, a, um, *adj. Illyrian ; I. latro.*

ILLUS, i, m. (Ἰλλος). *Ilus. I. Son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, founder of Ilium.* Ov. II. *An epithet of Ascanius.* Virg.

ILVA, æ, f. *The island Elba in the Mediterranean.* Plin.

1. IM-*for* IN, in composition with words beginning with *b*, or *m*, or *p*, Gr. 215, §. 8th.

2. IM, i, q. eum. *See* IS.

IMAGINARIUS, a, um, *adj. (imago). That consists only in imagination or appearance, imaginary ; i. fasces.* Liv.

IMAGINATIO, ðnia, f. (id.). *A forming of an image of any thing in one's mind, imagination, fancy, phantasy.* Plin.

IMAGINOR, æri, tr. dep. (id.). *To picture to one's self, fancy, imagine ; imaginatur ac fingit.*

IMAGO, Inis, f. (from the root im, whence imitor). I. *Prop. (1) An image, likeness, form, picture, portrait.—(2) Esp. : The ancestral image of a noble Roman (one who had been ædile, consul, prætor), usually made of wax, kept in the hall of the house (in atrio), and brought forth at funerals (usually in the plur.).—3. Meton. : An echo (ac vocis).* Ov. II. *Fig. (4) Gen. : An image in the mind, thought, idea, imagination.—(5) Esp. in Rhet. : A representation by words,*

description, comparison.—(6) A mere form or resemblance, a shade, shadow (as opposed to substance). EX. (1) *Spartiates Agestilus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse . . .* Cic.;—*ex imagine ejus quam ex ipso notior.* id.—(2) *commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil præter colorem, of smoky (i. e. ancient) images of ancestors.* Cic.;—*nullas sunt i. I count no ancestors, id. In the sing. : jus imaginis, id.;—imaginis ornandæ causâ, id.—(4) Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere.* Cic.;—*imaginem antiquitatis intueri, a picture of the olden times, a form, representation.* id.—(5) *i. est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem.* Cic.—(6) *maius effugit imago, Virg.;—consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriæ.* Cic.;—*i. judiciorum, a mere shadow or form of courts of justice.* id.

SYN. *See* SIMULACRUM.

IMAGUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (imago). *A little image ; i. aræa puerilis.* Suet.

IMBECILLE, adv. (imbecillus). *Weakly, faintly ; iis quæ videntur, i. assentuntur.* Cic.

IMBECILLITAS, ætis, f. (id.). I. (1) *Of the body : Weakness, infirmity.—(2) Meton. : Bad circumstances, want of property.* II. (3) *Of the mind : Imbecility.* EX. (1) *Tullie meæ morbus et i. corporis me exanimat.* Cic.;—*i. virium.* id.—(2) *utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia.* Cic.;—*humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere.* id.—(3) *i. consilii.* Cic.

IMBECILLUS, a, um, and IMBECILLIS, e, *adj. (in, bacillus, as if resting upon or supported by a stick or staff, a figure drawn from the feebleness of old age ; hence.) I. (1) Of persons : Weak.—(2) Of things : Same.* II. *Fig. (3) Of the mind : s. s. EX. (1) quum homo i. a valentissima bestia laniatur.* Cic.;—*i. senes.* id.—(2) *nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus.* Cic.—(3) *qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent.* Cic.;—*ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari.* id. SYN. *See* DEBILIS.

IMBELLIS, e, *adj. (2. in, bellum). I. (1) Of persons : Not fit for or adapted to war or fighting, unwarlike ; also, without war, peaceable.* II. (2) *Of things and abstract objects : Same.* EX. (1) *ut i. timidique videamur.* Cic.—(2) *itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes.* id. SYN. *See* DEBILIS.

IMBER, bria, m. (ὄμβρος). I. *Prop. (1) Ruin, esp. a heavy shower or storm.* II. *Meton. (2) Rain-water.—3. Gen. poet. : Water or any other liquid.* Ov.—*4. A shower of any thing that falls like rain.* Virg.—*5. A rain-cloud (poet.).* Virg. EX. (1) *erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, i. maximus.* Cic.;—*ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus.* id.—(2) *piscinæ cisternæque servandis imbribus.* Tac. SYN. IMBER ; PLUVIA.—*Imber, a heavy shower of rain that does not last long.—Pluvia, a gentle rain and of long duration.*

IMBERBIS, e, *adj. (2. in, barba). Without a beard, beardless ; non convenire barbatum esse filium (Æsculapium), quum pater (Apollo) i. esset.* Cic.

IM-BIBO, ære, bibi, tr. (in, bibo). I. *Prop. (1) To drink in, suck in, imbibe.* II. *Fig. (2) To suck in, i. e. to receive, conceive, be impressed with.—(8) To determine or resolve on (usually with an objective clause).* EX. (1) *nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi.* Plin.—(2) *nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbisset?* Cic.—(3) *quod si facere nolit atque im-*

biberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic.

IMBITO, ēre, tr. (in, bito). *To go into, Plaut.*

IMBEX, Icīs, f. (imber), [m., Plin.]. I. 1. *A hollow tile, gutter-tile*, Plin. II. *Meton.*, of other things in the shape of a gutter-tile.—2. *A gutter*, Plin.—3. *A part of a hog*, Mart.—4. *i. narium, the partition of the nose*, Arn.—5. *A kind of clapping with hollow hands*, invented by Nero, Suet. **SYN.** See **TEGULA**.

IMBRICĀTIM, ado. (imbrex). *In the form of a gutter-tile*, Plin.

IMBRICUS, a, um, adj. (imber). *Rainy*.

IMBRIFER, ēra, ērum, adj. (imber, fero). *That bears or brings rain, rainy*; i. caelum, Col.

IMBROS and **IMBRUS**, i, m. (Ἰμβρος). *Imbros*, a small island of the Aegean Sea, near the Chersonesus Thracia, now *Imbro*, Plin. Also, *Imbria terra*, Ov.

IMBUO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (perh. ἐπιβίω, to fill, esp. with moisture). I. *Prop.* (1) *To moisten, wet, steep, or soak any thing; to imbue, imbue*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To fill with any thing, fill up, to steep, soak, stain, imbue, saturate*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To impress early, to inure or accustom to any thing; to give or endeavor to give a taste for any thing*. **EX.** (1) *imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel mædæfacti potius, wetted or rather dripping with blood*, Cic.—(2) *gladium scelere imbueret*, Cic.;—*religione imbuti*, id.;—*i. superstitione*, id.—(3) *quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat*, Cic.;—*animum tenebrarum opinionibus*, i, id. **SYN.** **IMBUO**; **INFUSCO**.—**Imbue**, *to moisten or penetrate with moisture*; quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu, Hor.—**Inficere**, *to mix a substance with another so as to change its natural property, to dye, to color*; cortex nucis inficit manus; also, *infectus* = non factus.—**Infuscare**, *to make black or dark, to stain*; maculis infuscebat vellera pulvis, Virg.

IMBUTUS, a, um, pt. of imbuo.

IMITABILIS, e, adj. (imitor). *That may be imitated*; orationis subtilitas i. illa quidem videtur esse existimanti, Cic.

IMITAMEN, Iuis, n. (imitor). *An imitation*.

IMITAMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *Imitation*, Tac.

IMITATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. (1) *An imitating, imitation*. II. *In Rhet.* 2. *An imitation or copying of an orator's style, etc.*, Cic.—3. *The imitation or expression of a natural sound by a word*, Auct. Her. **EX.** (1) *i. virtutis æmulatio dicitur*, Cic.;—*virtus imitatione digna*, id. **SYN.** See **ÆMULATOR**.

IMITATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An imitator*. 1. *With genit.*: *imitatores principum*, Cic.;—*factionum* i., id.—2. *Absol.*: *natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos*, Cic.

IMITATRIX, Icīs, f. (imitator). *She that imitates*; i. boni (voluptas), Cic.

IMITOR, ōri, tr. dep. int. (Root im, whence imago). *To imitate*. I. (1) *To represent, draw, portray, express, delineate*. II. (2) *To imitate, copy after, to seek to equal, or resemble*. **EX.** (1) *summum luctum penicillo* i., *to portray, depict*, Cic.;—*pulchritudinem* i., id.;—*i. veritatem*, id.;—*fictos luctus* i., id.—(2) *imitator ergo Aratum*, Cic.;—*Platonem* i., id.;—*dignus ad imitandum*, id. *Imitatus*, a, um. *Part. pass.*: i. et effecta simulacra, Cic.

IM-MACULATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, maculatus). *Unstained, immaculate*, Luc.

IM-MÆDESCO, ēre, dūi, intr. incep. (in, madesco), [usual only in the perf.]. *To become wet*

or moist; quum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin.

IMMĀNE, adv. (immanis). *Dreadfully, hideously, Virg.*

IMMANIS, e, adj. (in, -MA [i. e. magnus]). I. *Prop.* (1) *Monstrous in respect of size, enormous, immense, huge, vast, exceeding great, immeasurable*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Monstrous in respect of ferocity, wild, savage, fierce, cruel, inhuman, heinous, enormous, shocking*. **EX.** (1) *ingens i. que præda*, Cic.;—*in immanibus poculis*, id. *Neut. absol.*: *civilis lapsu equi prostratus* i. quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, it is wonderful how much, Tac.—(2) *hostis in ceteris rebus nimis* i., Cic.;—*nemo tam* i., id.;—*i. et vasta belua*, id. **SYN.** See **BAMBARUS**.

IMMĀNITAS, ātis, f. (immanis). I. (1) *Monstrous size, immensity, enormity*. II. (2) *Savageness, fierceness, wildness, cruelty, heinousness*. **EX.** (1) *tot vitiorum tanta* i., Cic.—(2) *ista in figura hominis i. beluæ a communi tamquam immanitatis corpore segreganda est*, Cic.;—*agrestis* i., id.;—*esse gentes sic immanitate effratas*, id.

IM-MANSUËTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, mansuetus). *Untamed, not tamed, wild*; trucem atque immansuetum bovem cædimus, Sen.

IM-MĀTÛRE, adv. (immaturus). *Untimely, unseasonably*, Col.

IM-MĀTÛRITAS, ātis, f. (id.). I. (1) *Unripeness*. II. (2) *Untimely haste, overhastiness*. **EX.** (1) *i. sponсарum*, Suet.—(2) *quid hæc i. tanta significat*? Cic.

IM-MĀTÛRUS (inm.), a, um, adj. (2. in, maturus). I. *Prop.* of plants: *Untimely, unripe, before the time or season, unseasonable*; i. pira, Cels. II. *Meton.*: *mors* i., *premature, early*, Cic.;—*i. interitus Græci*, id.

IM-MĒDICĀBĪLIS (inm.), e, adj. (2. in, medicabilis). *Incurable (poet.)*, Ov.

IM-MEIO (inm.), ēre, intr. (in, meio). *To make water into*, Pers.

IM-MĒMOR (inm.), ōris, adj. (2. in, memor). I. (1) *Unmindful, forgetful, regardless, neglectful*. *With genit.*, rarely *absol.*, or *with an obj. clause*. II. *Meton.* (2) *That which one does not think, forgotten*.—(3) *That causes forgetfulness*.

EX. (1) *With genit.*: adeo i. rerum, Cic.;—*nee Romanarum rerum* i., *not unacquainted with Roman history*, id.;—*i. beneficii, ungrateful*, id.;—*prædæ* i., *regardless, not thinking of plunder*, Ter. *With an obj. clause*: i. Chæream Cassium nominari, *not thinking that, not imagining that*, Suet.—(2) *exprobratio immemoris beneficii*, Ter.—(3) *amnis* i., i. e. *Lethe*, Stat.

IM-MĒMORĀBĪLIS (inm.), e, adj. (2. in, memorabilis). I. *Pers.* 1. *Not deserving of mention, unimportant*, Plaut.—2. *Indescribable, inexpressible*, Lucr. II. *Act.*: *That will not let or relate*, Plaut.

IM-MĒMORĀTUS (inm.), a, um, adj. (2. in, memoratus). *Not mentioned, not narrated (poet.)*.

IM-MENSUS (inm.), a, um (2. in, mensus).

I. (1) *Immeasurable, immense, immensely great, vast, boundless*. II. *Absol.* 2. *Subst.*: *immensus*, i, n. *An immense size, extent, depth, plain, etc., a boundless surface or extent*; i. loci, Liv.—3. *Adv.*: *in immensum, to an immense extent, immensely*; also, *immensum attolli*, Tac.

EX. (1) *immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem*, Cic.;—*in mari immenso*, id.;—*i. mons, immensely high*, id.;—*tempore immenso, from time immemorial*, id.;—*i. vorago, a bottom*

less abyss, id. SYN. IMMENSUS; INFINITUS; INTERMINATUS.—Immensus, *immense, vast*, is said of extent in any sense.—Infinitus, *infinite, boundless, indefinite*; i. altitudinis speculativa.—Interminatus (2. in, terminatus). *That has no bound or end*; immensa et interminata in omnes partes magnitudo regionum, Cic. Also (inter, minatus), *forbidden*.

IM-MĒRENS (inm.), entis, *adj.* (2. in, mereo), [*in tmesi, inque merentis, Lucr.*]. *Underscoring, innocent, Suet.* SYN. See INDIGNUS.

IM-MĒRENTER, *adv.* (immerens). *Underscoredly, though innocent, V. Max.*

IM-MERGO (inm.), ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (in, mergo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To dip or plunge into, to immerse.*—

(2) *Meton. gen.*: i. se alqo, *to betake one's self to, to throw one's self into*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Same.*

EX. (1) immersus in flumen, Cic. *Middle*: ubi lster amnis immergitur, *pours or empties itself into the sea, Plin.*—(2) inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just.—(3) qui se in Asinij consuetudinem penitus immerisit, *has insinuated himself into intimacy with, Cic.*

IM-MĒRĪTO, *adv.* (immeritus). *Underscoredly; si prater opinionem, si i, Cic.*

IM-MĒRĪTUS (inm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, meritus). I. *Act.* 1. *Underscoring* (of harm), *guiltless, innocent, Quint.* II. *Pass.* 2. *Underscored, unmerited*; laudibus haud immeritis onerare alqm, Liv.

IM-MERSĀBĪLIS (inm.), e, *adj.* (2. in, merso). *That cannot sink; poet., i. q. unconquerable, Hor.*

IMMERSUS, a, um, *pt.* of immergo.

IM-MĒTATUS (inm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, meto). *Unmeasured, Hor.*

IM-MIGRO (inm.), ēre, *intr.* (in, migro). *To remove or go into, immigrate*; in donum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. *Prov.*: i. in ingenium suum, *to become one's own master, Plaut.* SYN. See COMMEO.

IM-MĪNEO (inm.), ēre, *intr.* (in, mineo), [*in tmesi, Lucr.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To project or hang over or near any thing, to overhang, to be suspended above.*—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *To border upon, to be near or close at hand (by projecting toward).*—(3) *Exp.*: *To threaten (by being near).* II. *Fig.* (4) *To strive or endeavor after any thing with desire or hope, to have a view to, to be intent upon, to be eager for.*—(5) *Meton.*: *To be near, to be at hand, to be imminent.*—(6) *Exp.* in a hostile sense: *To threaten, menace.* EX. (1) quercus pretorio imminet, Liv.;—cælum imminet orbi, Virg.;—quos super atra silex imminet, *hangs threatening, id.*;—gestu imminenti, *projecting, bending toward, i. e. as if to attack, Cic.*—(2) carcer imminens foro, *close by, Liv.*—(3) nimis imminet propter propinquitatem Ægina Piræo, Cic.—(4) huius mendicitas in nostras fortunas imminet, Cic.—(5) mors imminet, Cic.—(6) periculum quod i. ipsi portenderetur, Suet. SYN. IMMINEO; IMPENDEO.—Imminere, it expresses declivity, *as here* (1).—Impendēre, is said only of what is hanging or considered as such, *to hang over, impend*; impendet saxum Tantalo ob scelera, Cic.;—Duo reges imminet Asia, id.; *impendent would not be allowable.*

IM-MĪNUO (inm.), ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* (in, minuo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To impair, injure.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To diminish, reduce, lessen, abate.*—(4) *To derogate from, encroach upon, violate, ruin, destroy.* EX. (1) si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic.—(2) animi libidinis imminuebant, Tac.—(3) quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo immi-

nuit, Cic.;—verbum imminutum, *shortened.*—(4) perfidia jus sacrum violavit et imminuit, Cic.;—i. auctoritatem, id. SYN. See DIMINCO.

IM-MĪNŪTO, ūis, *f.* (imminuo). *Prop.*: *A lessening, weakening, impairing, diminution*; pravitatem imminutionemque corporis, *mitigation or weakness, Cic.*

IM-MISCĒO (inm.), ēre, miscui, mixtum *or* mistum, *tr.* (in, misceo). *To mingle with, intermingle, mix up*; immixti turbæ militum togati, Liv.;—i. se, *to introduce one's self to, intermeddle with, id.* SYN. See ADMISCO.

IM-MISĒRĀBĪLIS (inm.), e, *adj.* (2. in, miserabilis). *Unpitied, Hor.* SYN. See ILLACRIMABILIS.

IM-MISĒRĪCORDĪTER, *adv.* *Unmercifully, Ter.; from*

IM-MISĒRĪCORS (inm.), cordis, *adj.* (2. in, misericors). *Unmerciful, pitiless*; ipsum immisericordem superbum fuisse, Cic. SYN. See ILLACRIMABILIS.

IM-MISSĪO (inm.), ūis, *f.* (immitto). *A letting in or into; sarmentorum aliorum i, a letting them grow, Cic.*

IMMISSUS (inm.), a, um, *pt.* of immitto.

IM-MĪTIS (inm.), e, *adj.* (2. in, mitto). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of plants*: *Not mild, sharp, harsh (opp. dulcis).* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *Not soft, rough, hard, severe, rigid, incorable, fierce, wild, cruel, unmerciful.* EX. (1) i. fructus, Plin.—(2) natura et moribus i. Liv. Compar., Tac. Sup., Plin. SYN. See BARBARUS.

IM-MITTO (inm.), ēre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* (in, mitto). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To send or let in or to a place, cause to go into or to a place, discharge at or into.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To send (secretly) or employ against any one, to abet, set on, incite, suborn, instigate.*—(3) *To suffer any thing to have its free course*; hence, *to let grow, not to hinder its growth, Plin.*—(4) i. alqm in bona alqis, *To put into the possession of any thing, to give possession.* II. *Fig.* (5) *s. s. i.* EX. (1) servus ad spoliandum funum i. Cic.;—Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *rushed into, id.*;—i. tela in alqm, *to hurl, discharge at one, id.*;—*let loose upon, id.*;—*to insert, weave in, Ov.*—(2) [subornare], alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immisum aiebant, Sall.—(3) barba immissa, *oerogrown, Virg.*—(4) scilicet tu prator in mea bona quos voles immittes? Cic.—(5) immisam a te nefariam in me injuriam, Cic.;—i. senarium, *to let escape or drop, id.* SYN. See ADMITTO.

IMMIXTUS (inm.), a, um, *pt.* of immisceo.

IMMO (imo), *adv.* (unc. perh. kindred with imus, lit., *on the under side, on the reverse = Fr. au contraire*, and hence, *as a responsive particle, On the contrary of what has been said or thought*). I. *Prop.* 1. *Gen.*: *Nay, no indeed, by no means; or yes, yet indeed, by all means, Cic.*—2. *Rendered emphatic by edepol, hercle, ecacstor, vero, potius*; as, immo vero, obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, Cic.—3. *Exp.*: *Nay! Ter.*;—i. si scias or i. si audias, *if you did but know, if you would but hear, etc., Plaut.* II. *Meton.* [vel potius]: *Nay rather, nay even*; simulacra deum, deos i. ipsos convulsos ex sedibus ablato esse, Liv.

IM-MŌBĪLIS (inm.), e, *adj.* (2. in, mobilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Immovable.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Immovable, unchangeable, incorable.* EX. (1) terra i. manens, Cic.;—(2) princeps immobilem se ostendit, Tac. SYN. See FIXUS.

IM-MŌBĪLĪTAS (ium.), ātis, *f.* (immobilis). *Immobleness, Just.*

IMMŌDĒRĀTE, *adv.* (immoderatus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Without measure, without rule or meth-*

ed. II. *Fig.* (2) *Immoderately, intemperately, extravagantly.* EX. (1) *i. et fortuito*, Cic.—(2) *i. et intemperate vivere*, Cic.

IMMÖDĒRĀTĪO (imm.), ðnis, *f.* (id.). *Want of moderation, excess; internum efflatur immoderatione verborum, expression carried to excess* (when a speaker is carried too far in expressing any thing), Cic.

IM-MÖDĒRĀTUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, moderatus). I. *Prop.* (1) *That exceeds proper measure* (poet.): *Boundless, immeasurable*, Cic., poet. II. *Fig.* (2) *Immoderate, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained; superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse*, Cic.

IMMÖDESTE, *adv.* (immodestus). *Immoderately; i. gloriari*, Liv.

IM-MÖDESTĪA (imm.), æ, *f.* (id.). *Intemperate conduct, excess, intemperance, want of modesty; i. publicanorum, avidity, avarice*, Tac.

IM-MÖDESTUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, modestus). *Immoderate, intemperate, unrestrained, extravagant; ipsum genus jocandi non profusum nec i. esse debet*, Cic.

IM-MÖDICE, *adv.* (immodicus). *Excessively, immoderately*, Plin.

IM-MÖDĪCUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, modicus). I. *Prop.* (1) *That exceeds proper measure or bounds, immoderate, excessive.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.* EX. (1) *continue et i. tempestates*, Suet.;—*i. frigus*, Ov.;—*i. lingua, unrestrained, intemperate*, Liv.—(2) *Valerius Antius, qui magis i. numero augendo esse solet, prono to extravagant statements*, Liv. *With genit.*: *i. lætitiæ*, Tac.

IM-MÖDŪLĀTUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, modulatus). *Not well-measured, inharmonious.*

IMMÖLĀTĪO (imm.), ðnis, *f.* (immolo). *An offering up in sacrifice*, Cic.

IMMÖLĀTOR (imm.), ðris, *m.* (id.). *A sacrificer; exta ad immolatoris fortunam*, Cic.

IM-MÖLĪTUS (imm.), a, um, *part.* of *in-molior*. *Built in, or at some place, raised, erected*, Liv.

IMMÖLO (imm.), ære, *tr.* (in, mola). I. *Prop.* 1. *To sprinkle with the sacrificial meal or bran* (mola salsa), Cat. II. *Meton.* (2) *To offer sacrifices, immolate*.—3. *Pot.*: *To sacrifice, kill*, Virg. EX. (2) *Musis bovem immolasse dicitur*, Cic. *Absol.*: *quum Sulla in agro Nolano immolare*, id. SYN. See MACTO.

IM-MÖRDĒO (imm.), ære, di, sum, *tr.* (in, mordeo). *To bite into or upon* (poet.), Hor.

IM-MÖRĪOR (imm.), mōri, mortuus, *intr. dep.* (in, mori). I. *Prop.* (1) *To die near, at, in, or upon any thing.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To die away, vanish*, Hor. EX. (1) *stellio immortalus vino*, Plin.

IM-MÖROR (imm.), æri, *intr. dep.* (in, moror). *To remain at or near, to linger on or upon; ne terrenis immoror*, Quint.

IMMORSUS, a, um, *pt.* of *immordeo*.

IM-MÖRTĀLIS (imm.), e, *adj.* (2. in, mortalis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Immortal.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Imperishable, eternal, endless*.—3. *Pot.*: *Divine, like the gods, i. e. extremely fortunate, or happy*, Prop. EX. (1) *corpus i. nullum esse*, Cic.;—*i. dii*, id.—(2) *immortale memoriam alcijs reddere*, Cic. SYN. See ÆTERNUS.

IM-MÖRTĀLITAS (imm.), ætis, *f.* (immortalis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Immortality.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Immortality, eternity, immortal glory*.—3. *The life of the immortals, God-like happiness*, Ter. EX. (1) *quæ Socrates supremo vitæ dic de immortalitate animorum disseruisset*, Cic. *In plur.*: *virtutibus hominum non immortalitati*

bis, immortal natures, id.—(2) *mortem, quam i. consequatur*, Cic.

IMMÖTĀLĪTER, *adv.* (immortalis). *Immortally; i. gaudeo*, Cic.

IMMÖTUS (imm.), a, um, *pt.* of *immorior*.

IM-MÖTUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, motus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unmoved, immovable, motionless, quiet.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Unmoved, unchanged, firm, unshaken, undisturbed, steadfast.* EX. (1) *i. superciliosa*, Quint.—(2) *i. iis*, Tac.;—*mens i.*, Virg. *In neut.*: *est mihi immotum, and sedet immotum animo, I am steadfastly, unalterably resolved*, Virg. SYN. See FIXUS.

IM-MŪGIŌ (imm.), ære, ivi or ii, *intr.* (in, mugio). *To bellow in a place, or near any thing, to roar, resound*, Virg.

IM-MULGĒO (imm.), ære, *tr.* (in, mulgeo). *To milk into; i. ubera labris*, Virg.

IM-MUNDUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, mundus). I. *Prop.*: *Unclean, filthy, foul; humus erat i., lutulenta vino*, Cic. II. *Fig.*, Hor. *Compar.*, Plin. *Superl.*, Sen. SYN. IMMUNDUS; SPURCUS; OBSCENUS; IMPURUS.—*Immundus, not clean, not neat, slovenly, sluttish, nasty; sucs i.*, Hor.—*Spurcus, disgusting, nauseous, frightful, forbidding.*—*Obscenus, obscene, inauspicious.*—*Immundi contagionem semper fugiam; spurei vel aspectum ægre feram; obsceni gestus et voces abominor*, G. D.—*Impurus, impure, unclean, defiled, is said of any delinquent, esp. moral.*

IM-MŪNĪFICUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, munificus). *Not liberal, stingy, niggardly*, Plaut.

IM-MŪNĪO (imm.), ære, ivi, *tr.* (in, munio). *To fortify; ne jussa exuerent, præsidium immuniuit, placed a strong guard or garrison over them*, Tac.

IM-MŪNIS (imm.), e, *adj.* (2. in, munus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Free from service to the state, free or exempt from any obligation, as military service, etc.*—(2) *Alton.*: *Free, exempt, that contributes nothing, that makes no presents.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Not taking share or a part in, not partaker of, clear of, free or exempt from; with genit., abl., with ab, or absol.* EX. (1) *qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus*, Cic.;—*agros immunes liberosque arant, free or exempt from taxes or tribute.* *With genit.*: *i. portorium*, Liv.—(2) *non enim est inhumana virtus neque i. neque superba, inactive*, id. *With genit.*, Ov.—(3) *With genit.*: *i. delictorum paternorum*, Vell. *With abl.*: *animum immunem esse tristitia*, Sen. *With ab.*: *(domus) i. ab omnibus arbitris*, Vell. *Absol.*, Hor. SYN. See EXPENS.

IMMŪNITAS (imm.), ætis, *f.* (immunis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, immunity.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Freedom from obligations or duties.* EX. (1) *i. et libertas provinciae*, Cic.—(2) *qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris*, Cic. SYN. See VACATIO.

IM-MŪNĪTUS (imm.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, munitus). *Not fortified; i. via, open, passable*, Cic.

IM-MURMŪO (imm.), ære, *intr.* (in, murmuro). *To murmur in, at, or against* (poet.).

IM-MŪTĀBĪLIS (imm.), e, *adj.* (2. in, mutabilis). I. *Unchangeable, unalterable; esse causas immutabiles easque æternas*, Cic. II. (in, muto). *Changed, altered*, Plaut. SYN. IMMUTABILIS; IMMUTATUS.—*Immutabilis, as hers*—*Immutatus, unchanged, also from in, muto, changed, altered.*

IM-MŪTĀBĪLĪTĀS (imm.), ætis, *f.* (immutabilis). *Unchangeableness; in factis i.*, Cic. SYN. See following.

IM-MŪTĀTĪO (inm.), ōnis, *f.* *A changing, exchange; immutatione verborum*, Cic.; —i. crebriores, frequent metonymies, id. **SYN.** **IM-MUTATIO**; **IMMUTABILITAS**.—*Immutatio, as here.*—*Immutabilitas, immutability, an unchangeable state.*

1. **IM-MŪTĀTUS** (iam.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, mutatus). *Unchanged, immutable, steadfast*, Cic. **SYN.** See **IMMUTABILIS**.

2. **IMMŪTATUS**, a, um, *pt.* of **immuto**.

IM-MŪTESCO (inm.), ēre, tūi, *intr. incep.* (in, mutesco). *To become speechless*, Quint.

IMMŪTILĀTUS (inm.), a, um, *adj.* (in, mutilo). *Mutilated; immutilato corpore*, Sall.

IM-MŪTO (inm.), āre, tr. (in, mutō). **I.** (1) *To change, alter, exchange, put one thing for another; to change for the worse, deteriorate, reverse altogether.* **II.** 2. *Esp. in rhet.: To use metonymically*, Cic. **EX.** (1) *verborum ordinem immuto*, Cic.; —alqd i. de institutis, id.

IMO, *adv.* See **IMO**.

IM-PĀCĀTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, pacatus). *Not peaceable, not quiet, implacable*, Virg.; —i. vita, Sen.

IMPACTĪO (inp.), ōnis, *f.* (impingo). *A striking against, collision, concussion; ob dissimilem impactionem nubium*, Sen.

IMPACTUS, a, um, *pt.* of **impingo**.

IMPALLESCO (inp.), ēre, lāi, *intr. incep.* (in, pallesco). *To turn pale at any thing*, Pers.

IM-PAR (inp.), ēris, *adj.* (2. in, par). **I.** (1) *Gen.: Uneven, not equal in number or quality, different.* **II.** (2) *Absol.: Not a match for any body or any thing, unequal in power, inferior, weaker, unable to sustain, not sufficient for, unfit.* —3. *Meton. (poet.): Unequal, i. e. to which one is not equal*, Ov. **EX.** (1) *stellarum numerus par an i. sit, nescitur*, Cic. *With dat.*, Hor.—(2) *With dat.: Threem munerario imparem dixerat*, Sen. *With or without abl. of respect wherein*, Gr. 535: *consilio et viribus i.*, Liv. *With abl.*, Ov. **SYN.** See **DISPAR**.

IM-PĀRĀTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, paratus). *Not prepared or ready, not well prepared, not furnished with necessities, unprepared, unfit* (Antonius) i. semper aggressi ad dicendum videbatur, Cic. *Superl.: omnibus rebus i.*, Cæs.

IM-PĀRĪLIS (inp.), e, *adj.* (2. in, parilis). *Unequal*, Aur. Vict.

IM-PĀRĪTER, *adv.* (impar). *Unequally*, Hor.

IMPARTĪO, ire. See **IMPERTIO**.

IM-PASTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, pastus). *Unfed, hungry* (poet.), Virg.

IMPĀTĪBĪLIS (inp.) (impetib.), e, *adj.* (2. in, patibilis). *Intolerable, insupportable, doloreum vus impatibilem facitis*, Cic.

IM-PĀTIENS (inp.), entis, *adj.* (2. in, patiens). **I.** (1) *That cannot or will not bear or endure any thing, not enduring or suffering, impatient, not moderating or governing one's self.* **II.** (2) *That does not feel, insensible.* **EX.** (1) *Of persons, with genit.: miles i. solis, pulveris, tempestatum*, Tac. *Absol., Gell. Of things: i. esculis humoris*, Plin.—(2) *quibus summum bonum visum est animus i.*, Sen. **SYN.** **IM-PATIENS**; **INTOLERANS**.—*Impatiens, that cannot suffer.*—*Intolerans, that cannot endure.* *Impatiens shows want of will; intolerans, want of courage or ability: impatiens laboris, lazy, not willing to labor; intolerans laboris, unable to labor; impatiens frigoris, one who fears and avoids cold; intolerans frigoris, one who is unable to bear cold.*

IM-PĀTIENTER, *adv.* (impatiens). *With impatience, impatiently*, Plin. E.

IM-PĀTIENTĪA (inp.), æ, *f.* (impatiens). **I.** (1) *Unwillingness or inability to bear any thing, want of endurance, impatience.* **II.** 2. *Inensurability, impossibility*, Sen. **EX.** (1) *impatientium nauseæ vitare*, Suet.

IM-PĀVIDUS, *adv.* (impavidus). *Undauntedly, without fear; i. exhausto poculo*, Liv.

IM-PĀVIDUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, paridus). *Undaunted, fearless, intrepid*, Hor.

IMPĒDĪMENTUM (inp.), i, n. (impedio). **I.** (1) *Gen.: That by which one is entangled or impeded, a hindrance, check, impediment.* **II.** *Esp. (2) in plur.: Luggage, baggage, baggage of an army.*—3. *The beasts of burden, baggage-train*, Cæs.

EX. (1) *Demosthenes impedimenta naturæ diligentia industria superavit*, Cic.—(2) *nullis impedimentis*, Cic. **SYN.** **I.** **IMPĒDIMENTUM**; **OBSTACULUM**; **DIFFICULTAS**.—*Imp., an impediment or hindrance.*—*Obstaculum, an obstacle, that which stands in the way, and prevents our going on.*—*Difficultas, difficulty, esp. in one's affairs.*—*Impedimenta superantur, obstacula dimoventur, solvuntur difficultates*, G. D. **SYN.** **II.** **IMPEDIMENTA**; **SARCINA**.—*Impedimenta, the carriages, bag and baggage of an army.* See above (2).—*Sarcina, a farcl, or bundle sewed up.*

IMPĒDĪO (inp.), ire, tr. (in, pes: *prop.*, to entangle by the feet, as a bird caught in a snare; hence,). **I.** *Prop. 1. To entangle, ensnare, hold fast, check or arrest, to hamper, hinder, impede*, Ov.—2. *Meton. gen.: To embrace, encircle, surround*, Ov. **II.** *Fig. (3) To entangle, i. e. to embarrass, trouble, disturb, perplex.*—(4) *Meton.: To detain, obstruct, impede, hinder, check; with acc., ab, in alqa re, or simply with abl., ne, quin, quominus, inf. or absol.* **EX.** (3) *i. mentem dolore*, Cic.—(4) *me quotidie aliqd ex alio impedit*, Cic.; —ætate et morbo impediti, id.; —ine impedit pudor hæc exquirere, id. **SYN.** See **ILLAQUEO** and **VETO**.

IMPĒDĪŌ (inp.), ōnis, *f.* (impedio). *An entangling, ensnaring (by the feet), a hindering, impeding; animus liber omni impeditioe curam*, Cic.

IMPĒDĪTUS (inp.), a, um. **I.** *pt.* of **impedio**. **II.** *Adj. (1) Of persons: Hindered, embarrassed, perplexed; encumbered, full of difficulties.*—(2) *Of things or abstract objects: Same.* **III.** *Fig. (3) s. s.* **EX.** (1) *malis domesticis i.*, Cic.—(2) *neque impedito animo res tanta suscipi potest*, Cic. *Superl.: quid horum non i.?* *full of impediments*, id.—(3) *oratio impedita, burdened, overburdened with epithets*, Quint.

IM-PELLO (inp.), ēre, pūli, pulsum, tr. (in, pello). **I.** *Prop. (1) Gen.: To push, drive, force or strike against, into, at, or upon, to hit.*—(2) *Esp.: To set in motion by pushing any thing, drive forward, impel.* **II.** *Fig. (3) To move to a thing, i. e. impel, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, stimulate, influence, constrain, induce; with alqm, in or ad alqd, and ut, rarely with an adv. denoting tendency, inf., a simple acc. or absol.*—(4) *To precipitate, overturn, overthrow, ruin.* **EX.** (1) *impulsum ab eo dextri pedis pollice*, Suet.—(2) *precipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, throw to the ground*, Cic.—(3) *nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent*, ut, Cic.; —i. aliquos ad omne facinus, id.—(4) *impulit ruentem, i. e. completed his ruin*, Tac.

IM-PENDEO (inp.), ēre, *intr.* and *tr.* (in, pendeo). **I.** *Prop. (1) Intr.: To hang over or above, to overhang, hover over any thing.* **II.** *Fig. (2) To impend, be near, hover or hang over,*

be imminent, threaten. EX. (1) ut (gladius) impenderet cervicibus, Cic. *Tr.*, Lucr.—(2) licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendant omnia, Cic. SYN. See IMMINO.

IMPENDĪO, *adv.* Richly, by much; much, very much, a good deal; i. nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. See IMPENDIUM.

IMPENDĪOSUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (impendium). *Expensive, incurring or going to great expense,* Plaut.

IMPENDĪUM (inp.), n, n. (impendo). I. (1) *Gen.*: Cost, expense, outlay (mostly in plur.).—(2) *Meton.*: Cost, expense, sc. of labor, thought, trouble, etc. II. *Exp.* (3) *A sum paid for a loan*; hence, *interest*.—(4) *Abl.* impendio, *used adverbially*: At the expense, with expense, loss, or detriment. See IMPENDIO. EX. (1) qui quantum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic.—(2) nulla foendi i., Plin.—(3) fenus et i. recusare, Cic.—(4) ovium boumque i., Plin. SYN. See SCIMPUS.

IM-PENDO (inp.), ēre, di, sum, *tr.* (in, pendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To weigh out for any purpose*; hence, *to lay out, expend, employ*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To lay out upon, to bestow upon, employ, apply*. EX. (1) operam, curam, pecuniam i. in eas res, quas, Cic.—(2) i. operam, curam in alqd, id. SYN. See INSTO.

IM-PENĒTRĀBĪLIS (inp.), e, *adj.* (2. in, penetrabilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Impenetrable*. II. *Fig.* (2) *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, invincible*. EX. (1) i. silix ferro, Liv.—(2) i. blanditiis, Sen.; Tac.

IMPENSA, æ, f. (æc. pecunia). I. *Prop.* 1. *A laying out of money, cost, expense*; as, quonium impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. II. 2. *Meton.*: i. officiorum, Liv. 3. *Exp.*: *Expense*, i. e. that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of a thing; *materials, or ingredients*; also, of the offering of a sacrifice, Petr. SYN. See SCIMPUS.

IMPENSE, *adv.* (impensivē). I. *Prop.* (1) *With expense, at great charge or cost*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Abundantly, considerably, very much, greatly*. EX. (1) bibliothecas incendio absumptas i. reparari curavit, Suet.—(2) *With verbs*: milites in periculosam, si quis i. retinet, seditionem exarsuri, Liv. *With adjectives*, Plaut.

IMPENSUS (inp.), a, um. I. *pt.* of impendo. II. *Adj.*: (*prop.*, richly bestowed; hence,) *Prop.* (1) *Rich or abundant, considerable, great, large*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Considerable, great, costly, expensive, dear*. EX. (1) impenso pretio, at a great price, dearly, Cic. *Absol.*: impenso, Hor.—(2) qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. *Compar.*, Tac. *Superl.*, Suet.

IMPĒRĀTOR (inp.), ōris, m. (impero), [an old form, endupator, indupator, Lucr.; Juv.]. I. (1) Originally a military term: *A commander, commander-in-chief, general*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *A chief, commander, leader, head, master, lord*.—3. *Exp.*: An epithet of Jupiter.—4. The party that beats at chess, Vopisc.—5. A permanent title of the Roman emperors, always placed before the proper name, Suet.—(6) *Absol.*: A Roman emperor. EX. (1) sapiens et callidus i., Cic.;—i. bonus ac fortis, id. As a title, it is placed after the name; as, Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori. *Exp.*: In the time of the republic, it was an honorary title bestowed upon a general after an important victory, Cic.—(2) nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.—(3) velut præsagium insequentis casus, quo mediis inter utrumque filios exstitit I., Suet. SYN. See DUX.

IMPĒRĀTŌRĪUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (imperator). I. *Of or belonging to a general*; laborem imperatorium, Cic. II. *Imperial*; i. genesis, Suet. SYN. IMPERATORIS; IMPERIOSUS.—Imperatorius, *of or belonging to a general*; I. laus, jus, Cic.—Imperiosus, *domineering, of great authority, imperious*.

IMPĒRĀTRIX (inp.), icis, f. (imperator). *She that rules or commands, a mistress, Cic.*

IM-PERCEPTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perceptus). *That cannot be discovered, unknown*.

IMPERCO, also imparco (inp.), ēre, *intr.* (in, parco). *To spare*, Plaut.

IM-PERCUSSUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, percussus). *Not struck*, Ov.

IM-PERDĪTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perditus). *Not killed or destroyed* (poet.), Virg.

IM-PERFECTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perfectus). *Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished*, Cic.

IM-PERFOSSUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perfoffus). *Not transfixed, unpierced*, Ov.

IMPĒRĪŌSUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (imperium). I. *Gen.*: (1) *Ruling over others, possessed of command, powerful, mighty*. II. *Exp.* (2) *In a bad sense*: *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical*.—3. *Imperiosus, i. m.* A surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus, and his son the consul, T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity, Cic.—(2) nimis i. philosophus, Cic.;—i. æquior, violent, boisterous, Hor. SYN. See IMPERATORIS.

IM-PĒRĪTE, *adv.* (imperitus). *Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly*; sed etiam i. absurdeque fictum, Cic.

IMPĒRĪTĪA (inp.), æ, f. (imperitus). *Inexperience, want of knowledge, unskilfulness*; cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, Sall.

IMPĒRĪTO (inp.), ēre, *intr.* and *tr.* *freq. int.* (impero). 1. *Tr.*: *To command, to order*; with acc., Plaut.—2. *Intr.*: *To have the command, exercise strict command, to rule or govern imperiously*; with dat., Liv. *Imprs.*, id. *Absol.*, Tac.

IM-PĒRĪTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, peritus). *Inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant of any thing, without experience, knowledge, etc., unacquainted with the world*; with genit. or absol.: civilis juris non i., Cic.;—homo i. morum, without practical knowledge, id. *Absol.*: apud indoctos imperitosque, id.

IMPĒRĪUM (inp.), n, n. (impero). I. *Prop.* (1) *An order, command, decree, mandate, manifesto*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *The right or power of commanding*; lordship, dominion, power, authority, command, control.—(3) *Exp. polit.*: *The highest power in a city or state, supreme civil authority, the chief command or government of a state, rule, sway, government, supreme power, sovereignty, empire, dominion*.—(4) *Meton.*: *Empire, realm, state*.—(5) *A commander, ruler, public officer*.—(6) *Fig.*: *Dominion*.—(7) *In Milit.*: *The chief command of an army*.—(8) *Meton. coner.*: *imperia, i. q. imperatores*: *Commanding officers, commanders*.—(9) *The charge of government, government*. EX. (1) neque imperio parebant, Cæs.—(2) non modo auctoritatem sed etiam i. in suos, Cic.—(3) *Sing.*: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiam legem tulit, Cic.;—i. singulare, monarchy, despotism, id.;—sub populi Romani i. ditionemque cadere, id. *Plur.*: nec vero i. expetenda, public officers, posts of authority, id.;—i. amicitia autepuere, id.;—(4) urbes inimicissimæ huic imperio, id.;—fines imperii propagare, of the Roman empire, id.;—(5) erat plena hictorum et imperiorum provincia, Cæs.—(6) illud vide, si in animis homi-

num regale i. sit, Cic.—(7) *Sing.*: censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, Cic. *Plur.*: ferunt (cives) suffragia, mandant i., magistratus, *military and civil charges or offices*, id.—(8) i., potestates, legationes ex urbe exeunto.—(9) tandem quasi coactus recepit i., Suet. *SYN.* I. IMPERIUM (4); REGNUM.—Imperium, a vast dominion or territory under the supreme authority of an individual or people; as, imperium Romanum.—Regnum, a kingdom or country under the regal government of an individual. Regnum may be a part of Imperium. *SYN.* II. IMPERIUM (3); PRINCIPATUS; DOMINATUS; DOMINATIO; REGNUM.—Imperium (3), *supreme power and authority*; also, *order, command*.—Principatus, *the first place, principality, pre-eminence of dignity*; principatus belli, factionis, etc.—Dominatus, *sovereign power and administration*; dominatu dignissimus, Cic.—Dominatio, *the act of governing with an absolute power, generally said of a despotic and tyrannical government*.—Regnum, *kingly government, royalty*. Dominationem indignabantur Romani; principatum in ordine suo quisque capiebant; regnum oderant; imperia decernebant, G. D.

IM-PERMISSUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, permissus). *Not permitted, unallowed, Hor.*

IMPĒRO (inp.), āre, tr. and intr. (in, paro). I. *Gen.* (1) *To order or command any thing, to issue or give orders respecting any thing, to prescribe, enjoin, dictate.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Polit.*: *To command, prescribe, i. e. to fix the number of things to be furnished.*—(3) *Polit. and Milit.*: *To command, to be commander, to rule, govern.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To rule, govern, command, have command over, to control or restrain.*—5. *Polit.*: *To summon, convoke, or call the citizens to an assembly.* Plaut.—(6) *In Medic.*: *To order, prescribe, write out a prescription.*—7. *In Gramm.*: *imperandi declinatus, i. e. conjugation of the imperative mood.* Hence (8) *Subst.*: Imperatum, i. n. *That which is enjoined or commanded, a command, or order.* EX. (1) *with acc.*: credo, cui cenam imperaret, *ordered to serve up*, Cic. *With inf. or objective clause*: has omnes acturias imperat fieri, Cæs. *With a restrictive clause*, Ter. *With ut, ne, or simply with the subj.*: his, uti conquirent et reducerent, imperavit, Cæs. *With simple dat.*, Plaut. *Absol.*, Ter.—(2) *quum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset* (Verres), Cic.—(3) *With dat. or absol.*: (magistratibus) prescribendus est imperandi modus, Cic.;—in pace et domi i., id.—ad imperandum, *to receive instructions or commands*; as, nunc ades ad i., vel ad parendum potius.—(4) *cupiditatus i.*, Cic. *Absol.*: permittat an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint.—(6) *non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa ægotantibus*, Sen.—(8) *jussus arma abicere, i. facit, executes the command, obeys (it)*, Cæs. *Plur.*: i. facere, id.;—ad imperata, *at the command*, id. *SYN.* See MANDO.

IM-PERPĒTŪS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perpetuus). *Not perpetual, Sen.*

IM-PERSPĪCŪS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perspicuus). *Obscure, dark, not clear*; non minus i. sunt iudicium ingenia, Plin. E.

IM-PERTERRĪTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perterritus). *Not terrified (poet.)*, Virg.

IM-PERTŌ (inp., impart.), ĩre, tr. (in, partio), [an old dep. form, impertiri, Ter]. I. (1) *To make partaker of, to communicate, let any body have a share in.* II. *Meton.* (2) i. alqm alqa re, *To make any body partaker of any thing, to bestow, confer upon, to give to any body.* EX. (1) *oneris partem nemini impertio*, Cic.;—dolorum suum impertire alui, *to communicate one's sorrow to one, id.*;—i. se talem alui, *to prove*

one's self as such to any one, id.;—i. salutem alui, *to salute one, wish him health*, id. *Absol.*, Hor.—(2) *neque quemquam osculo impertiti*, Suet. *SYN.* See COMMUNICO.

IM-PERTURBĀTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, perturbatus). *Undisturbed, unruffled*, Ov.;—i. publicis occupationibus quies, Sen.

IM-PERVĪŪS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, pervius). I. *Prop.*: *Impassable, impervious*; i. iter, Quint. II. *Meton.*: i. lapis ignibus, Tac. *SYN.* See AVIUS.

IMPĒTRĀBĪLIS (inp.), e, *adj.* (impetro). I. *Puss.*: *Easy to be obtained, attainable*; triumphum impetrabilem, Lāv. II. *Act.*: *That easily obtains, attains, or effects, effective, successful*, Plaut.

IMPĒTRĀTĪŌ (inp.), ōnis, f. (id.). *An obtaining by request*; istas impetrationes nostras.

IMPĒTRĪŌ (inp.), ĩre. See IMPETRO II.

IMPĒTRO (inp.), āre, tr. (in, patro). I. *Gen.* (1) *To accomplish, bring to pass, effect*; to obtain, get, procure. II. *Esp.* (2) in religious language, i. e., and in the form impetrio: *To obtain or seek favorable omens.* Hence 3. *Subst.*: impetrĭtum, i. n. *Favorable auspices*, Plin.—4. *To win by entreaty*, Plaut. EX. (1) *With acc.*: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, Cic. *With ut, ne, or simple subj.*, id. *Impers.*: impetrari non potui, Cæs., Gr. 411. *Absol.*: ut si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, Cæs.—(2) *ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnæ res i. solebant*, Cic. *SYN.* IMPETRO; OPTINEO; ADIPISCOR.—Impetrare, *to obtain by request, supplicate*.—Optinere, *to have, to possess*; jus suum optinere, Cic.—Adipisci, *prop., to overtake*. *Gen.*: *To get, obtain.*

IMPĒTUS (inp.), ūs, m. (impeto). I. *Prop.* (1) *An attack, assault, onset.*—(2) *Esp. in Medic.*: *An attack, fit, paroxysm.*—3. *In Mech.*: *Pressure or weight*, Vitruv. II. *Meton.* (4) *Gen.* of bodies: *A violent inclination or sway, violent motion, violence, vehemence.*—(5) *Of the mind*: impetu animi incitatus, *impetuosity, strong inclination, passion, ardor, impulse.* EX. (1) *incursio atque i. armatorum*, Cic.—(2) *i. febris*, Cels.—(4) *quum impetum cœli cum admirabili celeritate moveri vertique videamus, rapid motion, revolution.*—(5) *Sing.*: *tota mente omniue animi impetu in rempublicam incumbere*, Cic. *Plur.*: *animalia que habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, appetite, instinct.*

IM-PEXUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, pexus). I. *Prop.*: *Uncombed*, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *Rude, uncouth*; antiquitas tristes et i., Tac.

IM-PĪE, *alc.* (impius). *Impiously, without conscience, unutilfully*; non solum inducto, sed etiam i. faciat, Cic.

IM-PĪĒTAS (inp.), ātis, f. (impius). *Impiety, ungodliness, irreligion, unutilfulness*; nihil est quod tam miseris faciat quam i. et scelus, Cic.;—impietatis duces, *of a crime against the country.*

IM-PĪGER (inp.), gra, grum, *adj.* (2. in, piger). *Not idle, strenuous, diligent, active, quick*; præbebat se sapientem atque impigrum, Cic.;—ad labores belli i., *an active warrior*, id. *With partit. genit.*, Flor. *With inf.*, Hor.

IMPĪGRE, *adv.* (impiger). *Actively, promptly, quickly, readily*; i. prudenterque res attendere.

IM-PĪGĒTAS (inp.), ātis, f. (impiger). *Actively, diligence, promptness, quickness*; viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiæ.

IM-PINGO (inp.), ĩre, pēgi, pectum, tr. (in, pango). I. *Prop.* (1) *To push, strike, thrust, throw or dash against any thing.*—(2) *Gen.*: *To*

thrust upon, inflict upon. II. *Fig.* (3) *Same* as (1). EX. (1) a paucioribus Othonianis quominus in vallum impingerentur, *might be pushed on*, Tac.; ±i. *se in columnas, to dash against*, Sen. *Prox.*: calcem i. alvei rei, *to give it a kick, send it packing, bid good-bye to*, Petr.—(2) huic culx multi impingendus est, *at plorare desinat*, i. epistolam, Cic.—(3) i. naturæ munus suum, *to throw in her face*, id.; —si to illam attigeris . . . dicam impingam tibi, *I will bring an action against you*, Ter. SYN. See INCUTIO.

IMPŌ (imp.), āre, tr. (impius). *To pollute with sin, render impious, to stain, contaminate.*

IM-PŪS (imp.), a, um, adj. (2. in, pius). I. *Prop.* (1) *Impious, wicked, ungodly, irreligious, unholily.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.* EX. (1) esse impium et consceleratos pœnas certissimas, Cic.—(2) *Meton.* of things and abstract objects: si impius propinquoꝝ manibus elligeris, Cic. SYN. IMPĪUS; NEFARIUS; SACRILEGUS.—Impius, is said of him who sins against God, his country, or his nearest relations; impie facit si Deos esse neget, Cic.—Nefarius, who violates both human and divine laws, abominable; scripta nefaria, ellainius *scriptings*.—Sacrilegus, sacrilegious, who profanes holy things.

IM-PLĀCĀBĪLIS (imp.), e, adj. (2. in, placabilis). *Implacable, in corable; seque mihi implacabilem inexplabilemque præberent*, Cic. SYN. See IMPLACIDUS. Hence,

IMPLĀCĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Implacably, inexorably; cui i. irascabatur*, Tac.

IM-PLĀCĀTUS (imp.), a, um, adj. (2. in, placatus). *Implacable, unsatisfied (poet.)*, Ov.

IM-PLĀCĪDUS (imp.), a, um, adj. (2. in, placidus). *Not gentle, fierce, wild (poet.)*, Hor. SYN. IMPLACIDUS; IMPLACATUS; IMPLACABILIS; INEXORABILIS.—Implacidus, *savage, intractable*, used only in poetry.—Implacatus, *unsatisfiable, never satisfied*, Ov.—Implacabilis, *implacable, that cannot be pleased; i. timor*, Cic.—Inexorabilis, *inexorable, that cannot be prevailed upon; inexorabilis iudex*, Cic.

IM-PLECTO (imp.), ēre, xi, xum, tr. (in, plecto). I. *Prop.*: *To plait into, wind or twist into or among, fold together, twist or wrap round (usually in part. perf.)*. II. *Fig.*, Tac.

IM-PLĒO (imp.), ēre, tr. (in, pleo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To make full, to fill, fill up, make quite full*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To fill, give one his fill, satisfy with food and drink*.—(3) *To make fleshy, fat, or well-conditioned; to fill out, distend*.—(4) *Of measure*: *To fill up, make up a full measure*. II. *Fig.* (5) *Gen.*: *To fill*.—(6) *Exp.*: *To fill up, i. e. complete a time or number, to accomplish, finish*.—(7) *With a collateral notion of activity*: *To fulfil any thing, perform, execute, accomplish, perfect*. EX. (1) aliquid aliquid aliquid re, Gr. 516: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic.; —aliquid aliquid rei, Gr. 518: neque ollam denarium i., Cic. *With a simple acc.*: quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, id.—(2) *preparata nos implevimus cœna*, Petr.—(3) *si aqua inter eum quem implevit*, Cels.—(4) *quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat*, Plin.—(5) Gr. 516: quum sese sociorum, quam regum sanguine implemper, filled, *cor. red. the blood*, Cic. Gr. 518: celeriter adolescentem sue temeritatis implet, Liv. *With simple acc.*: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *satisfies, contents*, Cic.—(6) i. octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint.—(7) *ne aut id profiteri videar, quod non possim i.*, Cic. *With a personal obj.*: quum Paulus vix posset i. censorem, *support the dignity of a censor*, Vell. SYN. IMPLEO; EXPLEO; REPLEO; COMPLEO; OPPLEO.—

Though these verbs are often used indiscriminately, they however admit of a proper distinction; as, *Implere, to fill what is quite empty*, Virg.; *Liv.*: *Explere, to complete the filling up, or number*.—*Replere, to fill up again.* *Fig.*: littora voce replet, Ov.—*Complere, to fill up to the top, completely, or with many things*; utrumque armato milite complent, Virg.—*Opplere, to fill a surface all over*; Nilus Egyptum tota æstate obrutam et oppletum tenet, Cic.; —*inane dolum implemus; complemus usque ad summum; quæ desunt explemus; replemus quod consumptum est, et exhaustum, diluvium opplevit terram*, G. D.

IMPLEXUS (impl.), a, um, pt. of implecto.

IMPLICATIO (impl.), ōnis, f. (implico). *An entwining, entangling, twisting about; nervorum i. toto corpore pertinens, Cic.*; —*per locorum communium implicationem, an intermixing, interweaving, id.*; —*propter implicationem rei familiaris, confusion, embarrassment*, Sest.

IMPLICĀTUS (impl.), a, um, adj. I. pt. of implecto. II. *Adj.*: *Entwined, confused, perplexed, intricate; nec in Torquati sermone quicquam i. aut tortuosum fuit*, Cic.

IMPLICISCOR (impl.), sci, intr. dep. (implicio, obsol. = impleco). *To fall into disorder, Plaut.*

IMPLICĪTE (impl.), ade. *Intricately, confusedly; i. et abscondite*, Cic.

IMPLĪCĪTUS (impl.), a, um, pt. of impleco.

IMPLĪCO (impl.), āre, āvi, ātum, or (especially after the Augustan period), plicūi, plictum, tr. (in, plico, to fold into; hence), I. *Prop.* (1) *To inclose, entangle, entwine, enfold, envelop, envelope, encircle, embrace, grasp*. II. *Fig.* (2) s. s.—(3) *Exp.* 1. *Act.*: *To attach or unite closely, connect intimately or inseparably, join*.—2. *Pass.*: *To be connected with, be intimately connected or related*. EX. (1) *In the part. perf.*: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs.—(2) *nullo se i. negotio*, Cic.; —*cum partibus i.*, *to mix with or become connected with*, id.; —*i. molestis negotiis et operosis, to be occupied, engaged, or involved in*, id.; —*i. hostes copis, to shut the enemy in*, id.—(3) *familiaritatis i.*, Cic.; —*oratoribus i.*, id.; —*hec ratio implicita est cum illis, this account is inseparably connected with those*, id. SYN. See ILLAQUEO.

IMPLŌRĀTĪO (impl.), ōnis, f. (imploro). *A calling or crying for help, invoking, imploring; annuum decorum et hominum i.*, Cic.

IM-PLŌRO (impl.), āre, tr. (in, ploro). I. (1) *With personal objects*: *To call upon or implore for help, to ask or entreat for any thing in an imploring manner*. II. (2) *Of things, or with abstract objects*: *To call upon, sue, ask for in an imploring manner, to implore, pray, supplicate*. EX. (1) *quem obtestor? quem implorem?* Cic.—(2) *cujus hominis fides imploranda est?* Cic.; —*mater filii numem imploras, calling out with tears*, id. SYN. See INVOCO.

IM-PLŪMIS (impl.), e, adj. (2. in, pluma). I. *Prop.*: *Without feathers, unfledged, callow; i. pullis avis*, Hor. II. *Meton.*: *Without hair, bald*, Plin.

IM-PLŪO (impl.), ēre, ūi, ūtum, intr. and tr. (in, pluo). I. *Intr.*: *To rain upon or into*, Plin. II. *Tr.*: *To cause to rain upon, Ov. Fig.*, Plaut.

IMPLŪTUS (impl.), a, um, pt. of impluo.

IMPLŪVĪATUS (impl.), a, um, adj. (impluvium). *In the form of an impluvium, i. e. square with a rim all round*, Plaut.

IMPLŪVĪUM (impl.), ūi, n. (impluo). *A square basin or cistern in the atrium of a Roman house*

into which the rain-water was conveyed from the *compluvium*, Cic.

IMPENITUS (inp.), *See* IMPENITUS.

IM-PŌLĪTE, *adv.* Without ornament; breviter i. que dicere, Cic., from

IM-PŌLĪTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, politus). **I.** Prop. (1) *Unpolished, rough, unworked.* **II.** Fig. (2) *Unpolished, uncultivated, unembellished, rude, unrefined.* EX. (1) *structuræ lapidum impolitorum*, Quint.—(2) *formam ingenii impolitum et plane rudem*, Cic.;—i. vero res et acerbae si erunt relictæ, *incomplete*.

IM-POLLŪTUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, pollutus). *Unpolluted, unstained; i. virginitas*, Tac.

IM-PŌNO (inp.), ēre, sūi, sŭtum, *tr.* (in pono), [*obl. form of the perf.*, imposuisti, Plaut.; imposuisse, id.]. **I.** Prop. (1) *To lay, set, put or place in or into; to put, lay, etc., at some place or spot.*—2. *Esp. absol. To put on board a ship, to ship*, Cic.—(3) *In Medic. To apply a medication externally, to lay upon wounds or other sores.*—4. *Of animals: To cover*, Col. **II.** Fig. (5) *Gen. To put or lay upon, impose, assign, enjoin.*—(6) *Esp. To set any body in an office, to set or place over as an overseer, commander, etc.*—(7) *To lay upon as a burden or tax.*—(8) *i. aleni, to impose upon, deceive.* EX. (1) *usually alqd in alqm rem, or aleni rei; rarely in alqa re: Metellum in rogam imposuerunt*, Cic.—(3) *allium imponitur in vulnera*, Plin.—(5) *ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem*, Cic.;—i. vulnus rei publicæ, *to strike*, id.;—huic prædæ ac direptioni cellæ nomen imponis, *give the name*, id.—(6) *consul est impositus nobis*, Cic.—(7) *i. vectigal fructibus*, Cic.—(8) *Catonigrægie imposuit Milo noster*, Cic.

IMPORTĀTĪCIUS or **-TĪUS** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (importo). *Imported; i. frumentum*.

IM-PORTO (inp.), āre, *tr.* (in, porto). **I.** Prop. (1) *To bring, carry or convey in or into; to import.* **II.** Fig. (2) *To cause or occasion, to bring on.* EX. (1) *i. in oppidum prohibebat*, Cæs.—(2) *i. calamitatem alcuī*, Cic. **SYN.** *See* APPORTO.

IMPORTŪNE, *adv.* (importunus). *Unsuitably, unseasonably, inopportunately; confidere suis testibus et i. insistere*, Cic.

IMPORTŪNITAS, ātis, *f.* (importunus). **I.** Gen. : *Unfitness, inconvenience*, Ter. **II.** Esp. : *Impropriety of behavior, unpoliteness, incivility, rudeness, insolence, importunity; i. et inhumilitas omni ætate molesta est*, Cic.

IMPORTŪNUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, porto; as it were, not endurable; hence). **I.** Gen. (1) *Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient, improper.* **II.** Esp. (2) *Troublesome, inconvenient, burdensome, dangerous.*—(3) *Troublesome in manners or behavior, unmannerly, rude, uncivil, harsh, churlish; also, restless, unquiet, unrestrained.* EX. (1) *aggreribus et aliis machinationibus locus i.*, Sall.—(2) *neque alius i. auctiorque morbus est*, Cels.;—i. pauperies, *pinching poverty*, Hor.;—*importunissima pestis, a most grievous plague*, Cic.—(3) *Of persons: tam enim esse clementis tyrannus quam rex i. potest*, Cic. *Of things: i. libidines*, Cic.;—i. *clades civitatis*, id. **SYN.** **IMPORTUNUS; MOLESTUS.**—*Importunus, only fig., unfit, never pleased, troublesome (opp. opportunus).*—*Molestus (moles), overburdening, oppressive; onus molestum*, Hor.

IMPORTŪŌSUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, portuosus). *Without harbor; i. mare*, Sall.

IMPOS (inp.), ōtis, *adj.* (2. in, potis). *Not master of, without power over any thing*, Plaut.

IMPŌSĪTUS (inp.), a, um, *pt. of* impono.

IM-POSSĪBĪLIS (inp.), e, *adj.* (2. in, possibilis). *Impossible*, Quint.

IMPOSTUS (inp.), a, um, *by syncope for* impositus, *pt. of* impono.

IM-PŌTENS (inp.), entis, *adj.* (2. in, potens). **I.** Gen. (1) *Not powerful, not master of, powerless, weak.* **II.** Esp. (2) *That cannot govern his passions, passionate, without restraint, uncurbed, immoderate.* EX. (1) *Absol. neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt*, Cic. *With gent. gens i. rerum suarum præ domesticis seditionibus*, Liv.—(2) *i. Of persons: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit*, Cic. *Pot. with inf., Hor.*—2. *Of things, and abstract subjects: i. dominatus*, Cic. **SYN.** *See* EFFRENS; hence,

IMPŌTENTER, *adv.* **I.** *Weakly, impotently*, Liv. **II.** *Passionately, furiously, violently; ne quid i. faciat, monendus est puer*, Quint.

IMPŌTENTĪA (inp.), æ, *f.* (impatens). **I.** *Inability, poverty, indigence, meanness of condition*, Ter. **II.** *Passionate behavior, violence, fury; i. quedam animi*, Cic. **III.** *Despotism, tyranny*, Suet.

IM-PRÆSENTĪARUM (inp.), *adv.* (in, præsentia). *At present, for the present, now*.

IM-PRANSUS (inp.), a, um, *adj.* (2. in, pransus). *That has not breakfasted, fasting*, Hor.

IM-PRĒCĀTĪO (inp.), ōnis, *f.* (imprecor). *An imprecating, imprecation, cursing, curse*, Sen.

IM-PRĒCOR (inp.), āri, *tr.* dep. (in, precor). *To invoke any thing (good or evil) on a person, to call down upon one, to imprecate*, Virg.

IMPRESSE, *adv.* (impressus). *Strongly, forcibly, with effect, impressively, emphatically; alte et impressæ recogitare*, Tertull.

IMPRESSĪO (inp.), ōnis, *f.* (imprimo). **I.** Prop. (1) *Gen. : An impressing, impression.*—(2) *Esp. : An attack, onset, assault, irruption, invasion, inroad.*—3. *A pressure as of a crowd, a press*, Front. **II.** Fig. 4. *A section, diversion*, Cic.—(5) *Meton. : Clear articulation, expression*. EX. (1) *inter ipsas impressiones nihil insistent*, Cic.—(2) *vi atque impressione alqm evertere*, Cic.—(5) *in lingua explanata vocum i.*, Cic

1. **IM-PRESSUS**, a, um, *pt. of* imprimo.

2. **IM-PRESSUS**, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, premo). *Not pressed; i. ubera, not milked*, Prop.

IM-PRĪMIS (also as two words, in primis), *adv.* (in, primus). *Before all others, principally, chiefly, especially; ut erat inprimis inter suos copiosus*, Cic. **SYN.** *See* PRÆCIPUE.

IM-PRĪMO (inp.), ēre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* (in, premo). **I.** Prop. (1) *To press into or upon, to stick or stamp into, impress, imprint.* **II.** (2) *To cause to penetrate by pressing upon, to press upon effectually, or in such a manner as to leave a trace or vestige.*—(3) *Meton. : To make an impression upon by digging into, imprint.*—(4) *Esp. : To form a figure by pressing upon an object; to impress upon, brand, mark, stamp, make an impression.* Hence (5) *Fig. in Philol. : To impress, sc. ideas, notions, etc., on the mind.*—(6) *To impress upon, i. e. To write upon.*—(7) *To seal.*—(8) *To inlay with.*—(9) *To tread upon.* **III.** (10) *To press down.* EX. (1) *exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, is pressed into*, Plin.;—i. *tabulas parieti, to fix pictures in the walls*, id.;—*humidaque impressa siccabat lumina lana, by applying the wool to her eyes*, Prop.;—*imprimens corpus, pressing upon*, Plin.;—*impresso genu nitens, with the knee bent upon it*, Virg.;—*staminaque impresso fatalia*

pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov. *Poet. meton.*: non levior cippus nunc inprimit ossa? *does not the tombstone now press the mortal remains with less weight?* Pers.—(2) os cucurbitule corpori aptare et imprimere, Cels.; —i. aratrum muris, to cause to pass over the walls, Hor. *Poet.*: impressit dentes hamorrhoids aspera Tullio, *seized with fury*, Luc.; —litteris unulus inprimebatur, *was stamped upon*, Curt.—(3) i. orbitam, Cic.; —i. sulcum altius, *plough more deeply*, id.; —i. osculum, to imprint a kiss on any body's lips, Mart.; —i. morsum, to bite (of serpents), Col.; —i. foramen, to bore into, Pall.; —i. puteum, to dig, id. *With dat.*: i. solo piscinas, to dig in, id.—(4) i. sigillum in cera, Cic.; —i. signum pecori, numerum acervis, Virg. *Fig.*: duplex inprimebatur reipublicæ dedecus, a double disgrace was stamped upon, etc., Cic.—(5) visum objectum inprimit illud quidem et signabit in animo suam speciem, *impress a visible object or its form upon the soul*, Cic.; —primum esse deos, quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, *because nature itself had impressed the idea (or notion) of them upon the minds of all*, id.; —quum visa in animis inprimantur, *whenever external appearances may impress themselves on the mind*, id.; —que in animis inprimuntur inchoatæ intelligentiæ, similiter in omnibus inprimantur, *impress themselves on the mind* (Gr. 136, 3), or are conceived by the mind, id.; —notitiæ ejusmodi visis impressæ, resting or founded on such appearances, id.; —menti subtiliter impressa, *acutely conceived by the mind*, id.—(6) an inprimi quasi ceram animi animum putamus? *to receive impressions like a wax tablet*.—(7) signo suo impressæ tabulæ, Liv.—(8) crater impressus signis, Virg.—(9) horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, prefecturas, etc., *impressit, of such crimes, he left traces in all municipal towns*, etc., Cic.—(10) ne inprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Col. **SYN.** IMPRIMO; INIRO. —Imprimere, to mark by pressure.—Inurere, to mark by burning in, or branding with a hot iron; *fig.*: to mark indelibly.

IM-PRŌBĀBĪLIS (inpr.), e, adj. (2. in, probabilis). *Objectionable, unworthy of approbation.*

IM-PRŌBĀTĪO (inpr.), ōnis, f. (improbo). *Disapprobation, blame*, Cic.

IM-PRŌBE, adv. (improbus). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Wrongly, improperly*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Wrongly, improperly, dishonestly*. **II.** 3. *Immoderately, excessively*, M. Emp. *Compar.*, Suet. **EX.** (1) i. dicere, Gell.—(2) i. facere multa, to do much evil, Cic. *Compar.*, est aliquid quod improbius fieri potest, in a more impudent manner, Cic. *Superl.*, improbiissime respondere, id.

IM-PRŌBĪTAS (inpr.), ātis, f. (id.). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Bad quality or nature*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Iniquity, wickedness, ungodliness, impiety*.—3. *Impudence, boldness, audacity, shamelessness*, Cic. **EX.** (1) i. malorum silvestrium, of wild apples, Plin.—(2) i. hominis, Cic.

IM-PRŌBO (inpr.), āre, tr. (2. in, probo). *To prove a thing to be bad or useless, to reject, blame, disapprove*; i. alqd, Cic.; —i. judicium, to upset, quash, id. **SYN.** See CRIMINOR.

IM-PRŌBŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (improbus). *Somewhat wicked, impious, imprudent or bold.*

IM-PRŌBUS (inpr.), a, um, adj. (2. in, probus). **I.** Below the proper measure; hence, (1) *Not as it ought to be, not of good quality, bad*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Morally bad, wicked, unjust, dishonest, impious*. **II.** Exceeding the proper measure; hence, (3) *Of extraordinary size*.—(4) *Excessive, immoderate, bad*.—(5) *Bold, audacious*.—(6) *Exp. a euphemistic expression for impious, sceler-*

tus: *Bold, shameless, impudent*.—(7) *Voluptuous*, EX. (1) i. merces, Plaut.; —i. defensio, Cic.—(2) i. homo, Cic.; —i. factum, Plaut.—(3) i. patibulum, *very high*, Sall.; —i. arva, *enormous, extensive*, Val. Flac.—(4) i. labor, *continued work*, Virg.; —i. rabies ventris, *unsatiable appetite or hunger*, id.; —i. anser, *anguis, voracious, insatiable*, id.; —i. puer, *cruel, wicked*, id.; —i. amor, *unhappy love*, id.—(5) i. annis, Juv.; —i. Æneas, Virg.—(6) fugit i., Hor.—(7) i. verba, Ov.; —i. Satureia, *exciting passion*, Mart. **SYN.** IMPROBUS; MALES; PRAVUS; DEPRAVATUS.—*Improbus, dishonest; divitiæ improbæ, ill-gotten riches*.—*Malus, evil, naturally and morally bad*; *Malamens, malus animus, Ter.*—*Pravus, crooked, deformed; fig., vicious, erroneous*, whose mind has taken a wrong direction; *prava ambitio*.—*Depravatus, made crooked, depraved*; *nolim quicquam agere cum improbo, quia fide caret; cum malo, quia plerumque nocet; cum pravo, quod vix unquam recte sentiat, ad contortam mentis et animi regulam pleraque revocans; cum depravato, quod vitiatum in transversum agi consueverit*, G. D.

IM-PRŌCERUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, procerus). *Not tall, short, low (in stature)*; i. pecora, Tac.

IM-PRŌPTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, promptus). **I.** *Not ready, not quick*, Tac. **II.** *Not skilled, unapt*; lingua impruptus, Liv.

IM-PRŌPERĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, properatus). *Not hasty or quick*; i. vestigia, Virg.

IM-PRŌPRIUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, proprius). *Improper, not belonging to any thing properly*; i. cognomen, Plin.; Quint. *Absol.*: *improprium, li, n. That which is faulty (opp. proprietas)*.

IM-PROSPER, ēra, ērum, adj. (2. in, prosper). *Unfortunate*; multa claritudine generis sed improsperta, Tac.

IM-PROSPĒRE, adv. *Unfortunately*, Tac.

IM-PRŌVIDĒ, adv. *Imprudently*, Liv.

IM-PRŌVĪDUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, providus). **I.** *That does not foresee*.—(1) *Not anticipative*.—(2) *Imprudent, inconsultative*. **II.** (3) *Conning, unware*. **EX.** (1) *With genit.*: i. futuri certaminis, Liv.—(2) i. dux, Cic.; —i. pectora, Virg. *With genit.*: i. consilii, Tac.; —i. futuri, *careless, unthoughtful of*, id.—(3) i. tela, Plin. **E.** **SYN.** See INCAUTUS.

IM-PRŌVĪSO, adv. *Unexpectedly*. See IMPROVISUS.

IM-PRŌVĪSUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, providus). *Unforeseen; unexpected*.—1. *Of persons*: improvisi aderunt, Virg.—2. *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. mala, Cic.—3. *Subst.*: Improvisum, i. n. *Something unforeseen, or unexpected*. *In the plur.*: *delectos—ad improvisa, for unforeseen events*.—4. *Adverbially*: de improviso, *unexpectedly*, Ter.; Cic.; or, ex improviso, Plaut.; Cic.; or simply, improviso, Cic.—5. *Pleonastically joined with præter opinionem; æ, homini præter opinionem improviso incidi, contrary to expectation*, Cic. **SYN.** IMPROVISUS; INOPINATUS; INSERATUS.—*Improvisus, unforeseen*.—*Inopinatus, unthought of, unexpected*; *improvisum et inopinatum hoc illi accidit, Cic. We may very properly say: sape bonis et sapientibus viris accidit inopinata mors, non tamen improvisa*, G. D.—*Inseratus, that which happens against one's hope or expectation*.

IM-PRŪDENS, tis, adj. (contr. from improvidens). **I.** (1) *Not foreseeing, not expecting, not prepared for, unware of, without knowing or noticing*. **II.** (2) *Not knowing, ignorant*. **III.** 3. *Not wise, imprudent (opp. sapiens)*, Sen.—(4) *Meton.*: *Imprudent, rash*. **EX.** (1) *horum facta i. depinxit, without knowing it*, Ter.; —i.

atque inopinantes hostes, Cæs.;—imprudente Sulla, *contrary to the expectation of Sulla*, id.—(2) *With genit.*: i. rerum, Ter.;—i. religionis, Liv.;—nec sum adeo ætatum imprudens, ut, *not so unacquainted with*, Quint. *With acc. and inf.*, Curt. *Meton.* of a vine: i. laborum, *not yet skilled or practised*, Virg.—(4) i. consilium, Petr. SYN. See INCAUTUS.

IM-PRUDENTER, *adv.* (imprudens). I. (1) *Unwares, out of ignorance, ignorantly, unknowingly.* II. (2) *Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely.* EX. (1) illud i., si alios esse Academicos, alios Peripateticos arbitrantur, *happens through ignorance*, Cic.—(2) non i. feceris, si, Nep.

IM-PRUDENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). I. (1) *Ignorance.* II. (2) *Inconsiderateness, imprudence.* EX. (1) *With genit.*: ab imprudentia eventus, *because the issue was unknown*, Liv.;—per imprudentiam, *out of ignorance, unawares*.—(2) i. prætorum, Nep.;—per imprudentiam, *through imprudence*, Cic.—i. tell emissi, *too great haste in throwing javelins or lances, not taking a proper aim*, id.;—quo imprudentiam oculorum adici fas fuit, *upon which it was held a crime to cast even a thoughtless look*, id.

IM-PŪBES, Æris, and IM-PŪBIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, pubes). I. (1) *Not having attained the age of manhood, below the age of puberty, not yet marriageable.* II. (2) *In a state of celibacy.* EX. (1) filium ejus impuberem, *legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse*, Cic.;—i. corpus, Hor.;—i. male, *beardless*, Ov.—(2) qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, Cæs.

IM-PUDENS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, pudens). I. *Prop.* (1) *Without shame, shameless, impudent.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Bold, shameful.* EX. (1) ut, cum impudenter fuisset in agendo, tum impudenter videretur, et negaret, Cic.—(2) i. os, Ter.;—i. mendacium, Cic.;—satis grandem pecuniam et satis impudentem esse, i. e. *an amazing sum of money, such as requires boldness to ask or receive*, id. SYN. IMPUDENS; INVERECUNDUS.—Impudens, *impudent, brazen-faced*.—Inverecundus, *without reverence, that pays no respect to anything*. Impudens sine pudore agit et loquitur; inverecundus nihil timide agit aut loquitur, G. D.

IM-PŪDENTER, *adv.* (impudens). *Shamelessly, impudently; i. facere*, Cic. *Compar. and Superl.*, Cic.

IM-PŪDENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Shamelessness, impudence; habere impudentiam oculorum*, Cic.

IM-PŪDĪCĪTĪA, æ, f. (impudicus). *Want of chastity, incontinence, lewdness. Esp.: Unnatural love toward the same sex, sodomy.*

IM-PŪDICUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, pudicus). I. (1) *Shameless, impudent*.—(2) *Meton.*: Foul, offensive. II. (3) *Uncaste, immodest.* EX. (1) i. facinus, Plaut.—(2) i. odor, Mart.—(3) *Of persons: omnes impuri impudicique*, Cic. *Of things and abstract subjects: i. digitus, the middle finger*, Mart. SYN. IMPUDICUS; INCESTUS.—Impudicus, *uncaste, lascivious; mulieres impudicæ*.—Incestus, *irreligious, wicked, impure; like castus, its opposite, it has reference to religion; as, casti sacerdotes, religious*.

IM-PUGNATIO, ðnis, f. *A storming, attacking*, Cic., from

IM-PUGNO, Ære, tr. (in, pugno). I. *Prop.* (1) *To fight against a person or thing, to attack hostilely.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To attack, oppose.* EX. (1) i. terga hostium, Liv.;—i. Syracusas, to be-league, Just. *Abol.*, Cæs. *Meton.*: veneficiis impugnari, Suet.—(2) i. dignitatem alcijs, Hirt.;—i. sententiam, Tac. SYN. See ADORIO.

IM-PULSIO, ðnis, f. (impello). I. *Prop.*

(1) *A pushing; hence, an outward influence or impression, a pressure from without.* II. *Fig.* (2) *An incitement, instigation to anything*.—3. *A sudden transport of passion, vehement affection, impulse*, Cic. EX. (1) vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione frangitur, Cic.—(2) i. ad hilaritatem, id. SYN. IMPULSIO; IMPULSUS.—Impulsio, *impulsion, the act of pushing or forcibly moving; only fig.*—Impulsus, *the shock itself; impulsu aquilonis*, Cæs.

IM-PULSOR, ðris, m. (impello). *One that incites or instigates to anything*, Cic.; Tac.;—me impulsore, *at my instigation*, Ter. SYN. See AUCTOR.

1. IM-PULSUS, a, um, *pt. of impello.*

2. IM-PULSUS, ðs, m. (impello). I. *Prop.* (1) *A putting in motion, moving*.—(2) *A pushing or striking against anything*.—(3) *A swelling, a pushing out.* II. *Fig.* (4) *An incitement, instigation*.—5. *An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection*, Cic. EX. (1) i. corporum, *a moving, propelling*, Plin.;—i. turbæ, *a press*, Suet.—(2) i. scutorum, *a striking of the scords upon the shields before an attack*, Cic. *Poet.*: dolor impulsu gravi anhelum pectus quatit, Sen.—(3) i. velorum, Plin.—(4) i. hominum, Cæs. SYN. See IMPULSIO.

IM-PŪNE, *adv.* (impunis). I. (1) *Without punishment, without fear of punishment or harm.* II. (2) *Without danger or loss, securely.* EX. (1) i. facere, Cic.;—i. ferre, *to have done any thing without punishment, or with impunity. Compar.*, impunius. *Superl.*: impunitissime, *with the fullest or utmost impunity*, Plaut.—(2) i. in otio esse, Cic.;—i. revisere æquor, Hor.

IM-PŪNIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, pœna). *Unpunished, free; i. scelus, Ov.*;—impune est viro, Plaut.

IM-PŪNITAS, ætis, f. (impunis). I. (1) *Impunity, security or freedom from punishment.* II. (3) *Fearless security or freedom.* EX. (1) i. peccatorum, Cic.—(2) i. a judicio, id.—(3) i. gladiatorum, id.;—juvenili quadam impunitate, *license*, Cic. SYN. See VENIA.

IM-PŪNITE, *adv.* (impunitus). *With impunity, without punishment; i. dolere.*

IM-PŪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, punio). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unpunished, without punishment.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Unrestrained, exceeding (and also in a bad sense), licentious.* EX. (1) i. injuria, Cic.;—injuriæ inultam impunitamque dimittere, *not to resent*, id.—(2) i. libertas, id. SYN. See INCLUTS.

IM-PŪRATUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *pt. of impuro.* II. *Adj.*: *Base, vile, infamous, flagitious, wicked, impious, etc.*, as a term of reproach; i. ille, Ter. *Superl.*: impurissime, Plaut.

IM-PŪRE, *adv.* (impurus). *Impurely, filthily; hence, fig., basely, vilely; i. vivere*, Cic.;—multa facere i., *to commit many base actions*, id. *Superl.*: impurissime despicit, *most vilely*.

IM-PŪRITAS, ætis, f. (id.). *Impurity, baseness; cum omnes impuritates susciperes*, Cic.

IM-PŪRĪTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Impurity*, Plaut.

IM-PŪRO, Ære, tr. (impurus). *To defile, render impure or unclean; i. pecuniam*, Sen.

IM-PŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, purus). I. (1) *Impure, filthy, foul.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Impure, defiled*.—(3) *Abol.*: *Vile, dirty, base, flagitious, infamous, impious.* EX. (1) i. mater, Ov.—(2) i. libidine omni, Petr.—(3) *Of persons: i. homo*, Cic.;—*homo non i., not a bad fellow*, Ter. *Of things or abstract subjects: os impurissimum*, Ter. SYN. See IMPUNDUS.

IM-PŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (imputo). *One who reckons up; i. beneficii, who makes great account of a benefit conferred, Sen.*

IM-PŪTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, puto). *Not lopped or pruned; i. buxus, Plin.; i. vinea, not trimmed or cultivated, Hor.*

IM-PŪTO, āre, tr. (in, puto). **I. Prop. 1.** *To bring into a reckoning, enter in an account, reckon, charge, Col. II. Fig. : fatum dies imputat, Sen.—(2) Meton. : To reckon any thing as a merit.—(3) To impute, ascribe, lay to the charge of any one.—(4) Meton. : To make any body a present, dedicate to any body. EX. (2) i. officia alicui, Sen. With acc. c. inf., Tac.—(3) i. alciui natum, Ov.; i. alciui initium belli, Tac.—(4) quis mihi plurimum imputet, aere, render. SYN. See DEPUTO.*

IMŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (imus). *The lowest.*

IMUS, a, um, adj. (superl. of inferus, and contr. from infimus). (1) *That is the lowest or at the bottom, undermost.—(2) The last. EX. (1) 1. Of persons: superis imisque deorum, Ov.; i. couviva, in the lowest place, Hor.—2. Of things and abstract subjects: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summam, from top to toe, Cic.; in fundo imo, in the lowest deep, Virg.; Sonus medius i., deepest, Plin.; imo ab pectore, from the bottom of my heart, Virg.; sub imo corde, deep in the breast, id.; ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Phædr.; in aere ima (i. q. in ima auri parte), on the lap of the ear, Plin. Subst.: imum, i, n. The lowest part, bottom; ima maris, Plin.; petere ima, Hor.; aque perspicue imo, at the bottom, Ov.; ima summis mutare, to turn topsy-turkey or upside down, Hor.; ab imo, from below, Auct. Her.; suspirare ab imo, to fetch a deep sigh, Ov.—(2) i. meius, Or. Subst.: imum, i, n. The last, the end; ad imum, until or to the last, Hor.; ad imum, at last, at length, id. SYN. IMUS; INFERUS; INFIMUS.—Inferus (infra), lower, inferior, from below or under; Inferum mare, the lower (i. e. more southern part of the Mediterranean) sea, that washes the south of Italy, opp. Superum mare, that washes the north-western parts of Italy.—Imus and Infimus, both different forms of the superlative of inferus, but distinguished in meaning thus; imum is the lowest extremity of a part; infimum, the lowest part with reference to others; ab imis unguibus,—ab infima ara.*

1. **IN**, *prop. with acc. and abl.* [Archaic endo and indu, Enn. Lucil.], (kindred with Greek *ἐν* and *ἐν*).

I. With acc. denoting motion to or to within a space. 1. (1) **OF PLACE** or a material object, or any thing regarded under that idea: *Into, to.—(2) Of a multitude considered as a space: Into.—(3) Denoting direction: Toward, to.—2. OF TIME.—(4) Denoting the period to which any thing extends or endures: Until, up to.—(5) To denote a point of time fixed for any thing or for which any thing has been fixed: For.—3. DENOTING OTHER RELATIONS.—(6) Dimension in a certain direction: In.—(7) Transition from one form or condition to another: Into.—(8) The individuals among whom any thing is distributed: For.—(9) To denote the end, design, or destination of any thing: To, for.—(10) To denote suitability, the way or mode in which any thing happens or is done: According to, for, after, in.—(11) To denote an object to which actions or dispositions (friendly or unfriendly) are directed: To, toward, against, on, upon.—(12) In the sense of in with the abl., answering the question *Where?* but including the idea of previous motion to: In.*

II. With abl. To denote the being within, or in the interior of a thing. 4. **IN A SPACE.—(18)**

*In, within, on, among, with, at, near.—(14) Of clothing: In, with. Of arms: In, with, under.—5. OF TIME.—(15) To denote a period during which any thing happens: In the course of, within, during.—6. IN OTHER CONNECTIONS.—(16) To denote the circumstances or condition in which a thing is, or under which it takes place: In, during, under.—(17) To denote persons or things to whose circumstances or situation any thing is referred: With regard to, concerning, in the case of.—(18) To denote the state or condition in which any thing is, or to which it belongs: In.—(19) To denote a class or number to which a person or thing belongs: Among.—(20) The reverse of No. 12, in the sense of in with the acc. answering the question *Whither?* but including the idea of motion or rest in the place, etc., reached: Into, toward. EX. (1) *Of space:* in urbem ad ducere, Cic.; in domum, id.; in aram confugere, to an altar, Nep.—(2) in Ubios legatos mittere, to Cæs.; se in hostes immittere, Cic.—(3) i. agrum, Hor.; eo, i. latus, dextrum, sinistrum, sideways, to the right, left, Cels.; Stat.; i. ventum, toward the wind; with versus: i. Galliam versus, toward.—(4) *Of time,* dormire in lucem, until day; eo, in noctem, i. omne tempus, forever.—(5) alqm invitare i. posterum diem, Cic. With usque, until; as, usque i. adventum ejus tennit urbem, Liv. See PHRASES.—(6) sex pedes i. altitudinem, in height, Cæs.; eo, i. longitudinem—latitudinem.—(7) mutare viros i. deformare animal, Ov.; omnia i. pejus ruere, become worse, Virg.; i. tres partes, into.—(8) describere censores binos i. singulas civitates, for each town; i. capita, for each man, Liv.—(9) pecunia data est i. rem militarem, Cic.; i. praesidium, for (to serve as) a garrison: sponsores esse i. alqd. with reference to any thing, Cic.; hæc i. collum, hæc i. crines, one for a necklace, another for a head-dress. Illos, also, to denote an issue or result: i. familie luctum nupsit, to the grief, Cic.—(10) i. rem esse, to be for one's interest, Sall.; tradere regnum i. fidem alciui, according to his word, upon his word, id.; vaticinantis i. modum, Liv.; hostilem i. modum, in a hostile manner, id.; jurare i. verba alcijs, after the words, Hor.; i. plumam, in the manner of (i. e. like) a feather; eo, i. barbarum i. mortuum, Cic.; App.—(11) alqm i. os laudare, to one's face, Ter.; carmen scribere i. alqm, upon any one, Cic.; invehi i. alqm, against or upon any one, Nep.; bono animo esse i. alqm, Cæs.—(12) alqm i. carcerem asservari jubere, to bring to a prison and cause to be confined there, Liv.; adesse i. senatum, to have come into and to be in the senate, id.; eo, esse (venisse) i. potestatem, Sall.; alciui esse i. mentem, to come into the mind.—(13) *In a space:* aliorum fructus i. terra esse, aliorum et extra, Plin.; copias i. castris continere, within, Cæs.; in agris esse, Cic.; sedere i. solio, on, id.; i. barbaris, among, Cæs.; errare in antris, at or near, Prop.; coronam habebat i. collo, on the neck, Cic.; turbos versare i. igne, on or over the fire, Hor.; pontem facere i. flumine, Nep.—(14) esse i. veste domestica, Ov.; patrias ad Trojam missus i. armis, Virg.; i. vinculis et catenis esse, in bonds and chains, Liv.—(15) *Of time:* i. hoc tempore, Cic.; i. tempore, at the right time, in time, Liv.; i. pace et per inducias, during, Sall.; i. deliberando, during deliberation, Cic.; i. querendis suis, while seeking, Cæs.; hoc i. tempore, just now, Ter.; i. ipso tempore, at the right time, just at the right moment, Ter.—(16) i. hac solitudine careo omnium colloquio, Cic.; qui magno i. aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, under (or notwithstanding) great debt, id.—(17) i. hæc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; i. una*

urbe capta (*when you have taken one city*), universam ceperitis Italiam, Liv.;—i. reliquis officiis, etc., *with regard to*, Cic.—(18) i. motu esse, Cic.;—moderatio i. difficili est, *is difficult*, Liv.;—i. facili esse, *to be easy*, id.;—erudire i. Metello, Cic.—(19) i. magnus viris non est habendus, Cic.;—i. eisque hoc possuisset, *and among other things had laid down this*, id.—(20) introrumpere i. aedibus, *into the house*, Plant.;—gratum esse i. aliquo, *toward*, Cic.

PHRASES. These several meanings will be apparent in such adverbial and other phrases as the following: In universum, *in general*; in totum, *wholly, entirely*; in plenum, *fully*; in majus—pejus—melius, etc., *for the greater, etc.*; in incertum, *uncertain*; in tantum, *so much*; in quantum, *how much*; in omnia, *in all respects*.—In diem, *for the day*; in diem vivere, *only for the present day, day by day, daily*; i. diem et horam, *day by day and hour by hour, daily and hourly*, Hor.;—i. dies or i. singulos dies, *for a single day, from day to day*.—Every day, *daily*; so, in horas, i. annos, etc.—I. futurum, i. posterum, i. perpetuum, i. barbarum, *like a barbarian*; i. mortuum, *like a corpse*; i. vicem, *in turn*; i. vices, *same*; in rem, *to the purpose*. With *abl.*: In eo esse, *to be on the point of*, i. oculis, i. ore, *before*, Cic.;—bibere i. ossibus, *out of, from*; i. vino, *with the glass*, Ter.;—potare i. rosa, *crowned with roses*. **SYN.** See *Ab.*

III. In composition, *in* changes *n* into *m* before words beginning with *b, m, p*, and into *l* and *r* before words beginning with these letters; as, *imbuo, immitto, impello, illabor, irrumpo*; and, in meaning, adds its signification whether denoting motion or rest, to the word with which it is compounded; as, *inesse, to be in*; *inferre, to carry into or to*; *impellere, to push or drive against a thing, etc.*

2. IN, an inseparable particle (= Gr. *ἀν* or *α* privative for *ἀντ*, *without*). It is connected in composition chiefly with nouns, adjectives, and participles. In meaning, it is negative, like the English prefix *un, in*, or the words *without, not*; as, *impar, unequal*; *inauditus, not heard*; *illimis, without mud*; *irrepertus, not found*. It undergoes the same euphonic changes in composition as *in*. See **III.**

IN-ACCÉSSUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, accedo). Unapproachable, inaccessible; i. lucus, Virg. **SYN.** See *Avics*.

IN-ÁCESCO, āre, cūi, intr. (in, acesco). **I.** Prop.: *To become or turn thoroughly sour*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, sour (thy temper)*, i. e. vex or annoy thee.

INÁCHIDES, æ, m. (Ἰναχίδης). Descendant of Inachus. **I.** Epaphus (grandson of Inachus), Ov.—**2.** Perseus, id. **Plur.**: Inachidae, i. e. the Argives, Stat.

INÁCHIS, Idis, or Idos, f. Of Inachus; **I.** ripa, of the River Inachus, Ov. **Subst.**: Daughter of Inachus, *l. e. Io*, id.

INÁCHIUS, a, um, adj. **I.** Of or belonging to Inachus.—**1.** juvenæ, Virg.;—**I.** andæ, of the Lake Lerna, near Argos, Luc.;—**I.** Argi, built by Inachus, Virg. **II.** Argive, Grecian; **I.** urbes, Virg.

INÁCHUS or -OS, i, m. (Ἰναχος). Inachus, a river-god, and the first king of Argos; he gave its name to the River Inachus (now *Najo*), in Argolis, Hor.

IN-ACTUS, a, um, pt. of inigo.

INADC. See *INACC.*

IN-ADFFECTATUS, a, um. See *INAFFFECTATUS*.

INADP. See *INAPP.*

INADSCENSUS, a, um. See *INASCENSUS*.

INADSP. See *INASP.*

INADSUËTUS, a, um. See *INASSUËTUS*.

INADT. See *INATT.*

IN-ADUSTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, adustus). Unburned, unvinged, Ov.

IN-ÆDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. A building, Plaut.

IN-ÆDIFICŌ, āre, tr. (in, ædifico). **I.** (1) *To build on, in, at, or upon*. Milton. (2) *To insert into*. **II.** (3) *To build upon, cover or occupy with buildings*. **III.** (4) *To build up, block up with buildings*. **EX.** (1) i. mœnia in muris, Cæs. *Abzol.*: celeriter erant inædificata, built up, Hirt.—(2) i. lapidum nido, Plin. *Poet.*: nubila nubilibus inædificata, towered up, Lucr.—(3) i. locum, Scæv.—(4) i. portus, Liv.;—i. vicos plateasque, Cæs.

IN-ÆQUABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, æquabilis). Uneven; i. varietas, Cic.

IN-ÆQUABILITER, adv. Unevenly, Varr.

IN-ÆQUĀLIS, e, adj. (2. in, æqualis). **I.** Prop. (1) *Uneven, unequal, unlike*. **II.** Milton. (2) *Inconstant, changeable*.—(3) *Act.*: Making uneven. **EX.** (1) i. loca, Tac.;—i. meus, that does not stand even, Mart.;—calices siccare inæquales, to drink at pleasure filled or half-filled cups, Hor.—(2) *Of persons*: vixit i., inconstant, Hor.—*Of things and abstract subjects*: i. auctumini, changeable. *Superl.*: res inæqualissimæ, of very unequal value, Suet.—(3) i. tonsor, that does not cut even, Hor.;—i. procellæ, raising the sea.

IN-ÆQUĀLITAS, itis, f. (inæqualis). **I.** Gen.: Unevenness, disparity; *unlikeliness, dissimilarity*; i. coloris, Quint. **II.** Exp. in Gramm. t. t.: Want of uniformity, anomaly; i. declinationum, Gell.

IN-ÆQUĀLĪTER, adv. (inæqualis). Unevenly, unequally; per i. eminentia rapis, Liv.

IN-ÆQUĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, æquo). Unequal, uneven; i. onus, Tib.

IN-ÆQUO, āre, tr. (in, æquo). *To make equal or even*; hæc levibus cratibus terraque inæquat, Cæs.—*Inæquatus, pt.*

IN-ÆSTIMĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, æstimabilis). **I.** (1) *That cannot be valued or judged*. Hence, (2) *Invaluable, extraordinary*. **II.** (3) *That does not deserve to be held in high estimation*. **EX.** (1) nihil tam incertum nec tam inæstimabile, quam, can be so little judged of, Liv.;—i. perjurium, that cannot be duly estimated regarding its baseness, i. e. the worst, id.—(2) i. (homo), inestimable, Liv.—(3) contrarium i. quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic.

IN-ÆSTUŌ, āre, intr. (in, æstuo). *To form or boil in any thing*; fig.: quod si meis inæstuat præcordiis libera bilis, if then a glowing wrath foam within my bosom, Hor.

IN-AFFECTĀTUS (inadt.), a, um, adj. (2. in, affectatus). Unaffected, not forced, natural; i. oratio, Quint.

IN-AGĪTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, agitabilis). Immoveable; i. ær, Sen.

IN-AGĪTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, agito). Not set in motion, unmoved, Sen.

IN-ALPĪNUS, a, um, adj. (in, alpinus). *Living on the Alps*; i. gentes, Suet. *Abzol.*: Inalpini (sc. populi or homines). Grum, m. *Inhabitants of the Alps*, Brut. ap. Cic.

IN-AMĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, amabilis). **I.** (1) *Not amiable or lovely, disagreeable, hateful*. **II.** (2) *Same*. **EX.** (1) *Of persons*: i. homo,

Plaut.—(2) *Of things and abstract subjects*; i. palus, i. e. Styx, Virg.

IN-AMARESCO, ēre, *intr. incept.* (in, amaresco). *To grow or turn bitter*; inamarescunt epulae, Hor.

IN-AMBĪTĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, ambitiosus). *Not ambitious*; i. rura, Ov.

IN-AMBŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (inambulo). I. *A walking or pacing up and down (the rostra)*, as the gesture of an orator, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *A place for walking up and down in*, i. e. a walk, Plin.

IN-AMBŪLO, āre, *intr.* (in, ambulo). *To walk or pace up and down*, Cic.;—i. per muros, on the walls, Liv. **SYN.** See AMBULO.

IN-AMĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, amēnus). *Disagreeable, unpleasant in appearance, disgusting, offensive*; i. regna (sc. inferorum), Ov.

IN-ANĪA, æ, *f.* (inanis). *Emptiness*; plur.

IN-ANĪLŌGUS, a, um, *adj.* (vox hibr.: inanis, iign). *That talks to no purpose*; i. es, a vain babbler, Plaut.

IN-ANĪMANS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, animans). *Inanimate, lifeless*; aut animata sunt aut i., Sen.

IN-ANĪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Inanimate, lifeless*; animata ex inanimatis, Cic.

IN-ANĪMENTUM, i, n. (inanio). *Emptiness*, plur., Plaut.

IN-ANĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, anima). *Inanimate, lifeless, without life or soul*: quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit alqd, Cic. **SYN.** See EXANĪMIS.

IN-ANĪO, ire, *tr.* (inanis). *To empty, make void or empty*; i. spatium, Lucr. *In Medic.*: *To evacuate, purge*; i. alvum, Plin.

IN-ANĪS, e, *adj.* [opp. plenus]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Void, empty, hungry*, i. e. with an empty stomach.—(2) *Subst.*: *Ināne*, is, n. *Emptiness*, i. e. an empty space.—(3) *Esp.*: *A vacant or airy space, the air, atmosphere*. II. *Meton.* (4) *Empty, poor, without means*.—(5) *Empty, void of meaning or value, frivolous*.—(6) *Empty, vain, useless, unprofitable*.—(7) *Vain*, i. e. boastful, arrogant, puffed up, haughty. **EX.** (1) inane vas, Cic.;—i. horrea, Ov.;—i. homo, without burden, Plaut.;—cum inanes rediissent, empty-handed, Cic.;—si pulset i., without a present (gift), Prop. **PHRASES.** i. equus, without a rider; i. umbra (of the dead), without body, Ov.;—i. regna Ditis, the infernal regions, or the realms of the dead, Virg.;—i. Tartara, the realms of the shades, Ov.;—i. corpus, inanimate, dead, Cic.;—i. vultus, without eyes, Sen.;—lumina i., blind, Ov.;—i. galea, i. e. sine capite, Virg.;—i. leo, a lion's skin, Stat.;—i. vulnus, hollow, Ov.;—i. Gaurus, full of clefts, Juv. *With abl.*: nulla epistola i. alqa re utili, empty, void of, Cic.;—ager 170 aratoribus inanior, having 170 laborers less, id. *With gent.*: i. verborum, poor in words.—(2) nullum i., Cic.—(3) magnum per i., Virg.;—per i., through the air.—(4) Apulia pars inanis Italiae, the poorest, least populous, or deficient in provisions, Cic.—(5) i. cogitatio, Cic.;—i. verba, Virg.—(6) O cogitationes i. mee! Cic.;—i. miue, Hor.;—tempus i., leisure, id. *Subst. plur.*: inānia, lum, n. *Idle, vain, or unfounded things*; i. famæ, idle reports, Tac.—(7) nihil est in me i., Auct. E. ad Brut.;—animus pusillus et i., vain, weak, silly, narrow-minded, Cic.;—i. et regia superbia, Sall. **SYN.** INANIS; VACUUS.—Inanis, empty, in which there is nothing, indicates want; nuda et inanis domus, Cic.—Vacuus, empty, that is not occupied, vacant, in which there is room for the reception of some-

thing. Vacua domus, a house unoccupied, i. e. without inhabitant; but not inanis.

IN-ANĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (inanis). I. *Prop.* 1. *Empty space, a void*, Cic.—(2) *Emptiness*.—(3) *Hollowness*. II. *Meton.* (4) *Unprofitableness, vanity*. **EX.** (2) inanitate intestina murmurant, Plaut.—(3) i. oris, Quint.—(4) circumcisa omni inanitate, Cic.

IN-ANĪTER, adv. (inanis). I. (1) *Vainly, in a vain manner, without ground or reason*. II. (2) *Uselessly, fruitlessly*. **EX.** (1) i. exultare, Cic.;—vere i.ve moveatur (animus), rigidly or wrongly, id.—(2) et medicas exercet i. artes.

IN-ANTE. See ANTE.

IN-APPĀRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (2. in, apparatio). *Want of preparation*, Auct. Her.

IN-ĀRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, aro). *Unploughed*, Virg.

IN-ARDESCO, ēre, arsi, *intr. incept.* (in, ardesco). *To kindle, take fire*. I. *Meton.* (1) *To begin to glow, grow red, blush*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To burn, begin to glow*.—(3) *To burn on any thing, i. e. to adhere to any thing while burning*. **EX.** (1) nubes inardescit solis radiis, Virg.—(2) *Of persons*: cupidine vindicta i., Tac.—(3) inarsit humeris, Hor. **SYN.** See ARDESCO.

IN-ĀRESCO, ēre, rūi, *intr. incept.* (in, aresco). I. *Prop.* (1) *To become dry in any place, or simply to become dry*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To dry up, fail, discontinue*. **EX.** (1) cœnum inarescat sole, Plin.;—nihil facilius quam lacrimas i., Quint.—(2) liberalitas inarescat, Plin. E.

IN-ĀRĪME, ēs, *f.* *Inarime*, an island of the Tuscan Sea, near Campania, under which Typhoeus was said to lie after being struck by Jupiter; now Ischia, Virg.

IN-ĀRO, āre, *tr.* (in, aro). I. *To plough into the earth*; i. sarmata, Cat. II. *To plough, till, cultivate*; i. solum, Plin.

IN-ARTĪFĪCĪALIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, artificialis). *Inartificial, not technical*; i. probationes, Quint.

IN-ARTĪFĪCĪĀLĪTER, adv. *Inartificially, not technically*; i. se gerere, Quint.

IN-ASCENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, ascendo). *That has not been climbed*; i. locus, Plin.

IN-ASSŪETUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, assuetus). *Unaccustomed*, Ov.

IN-ATTĒNŪĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, attenuo). *Undiminished, unweakened*; i. fames, Ov.

IN-AUDAX, ācis, *adj.* (2. in, audax). *Not bold, cowardly, dastardly*; i. raptor, Hor.

IN-AUDĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, audibilis). *Inaudible*, Censor. **SYN.** See INAUDITUS.

IN-AUDĪO, ire, tr. (in, audio). *To hear any thing, esp. that is a secret*; i. consilia, Cic.;—i. alqd de alqo; i. alqd de alqa re ex alqo. *With acc. and inf.*, Plaut. Hence, *re inaudita*, fore, ut, Cic. **SYN.** See AUDIO.

1. **IN-AUDĪTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, audio). I. *Unheard, unheard of, strange, new*, Cic. II. *Without a hearing, unheard, in a forensic sense*; alqm punire inauditum, Suet.;—i. res, Tac. **SYN.** INAUDITUS; INAUDIBILIS.—Inauditus, as here I.—Inaudibilis, that must not be heard of; an fidem infirmet Silio inaudibili? Cic.

2. **IN-AUDĪTUS**, a, um, *pt. of inaudio*.

IN-AUGŪRĀTO, adv. *After having taken omens by the flight of birds, with augury*, Liv.

IN-AUGŪRO, āre, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To take omens by the flight of birds, to divine*

from augury. II. *Tr.* (2) *To give a certain sanctity* by consulting the flight of birds, *to consecrate* a temple, etc.—(3) *To inaugurate, install, invest.* EX. (1) Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.—(2) i. templum, Cic.—(3) i. flammam, Cic.; —i. augurem, Liv. SYN. See CONSECRO.

IN-AURATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of inaur.* II. *Adj.* : *Gilded, gilt*; i. status, Cic.; —i. vestis, *embroidered with gold*, Ov.

IN-ACRIS, is, f. (in, auris). *An ear-ring, pendant*, Plin.

IN-AURO, āre, tr. (in, aurum). I. *Prop.* (1) *To overlay or adorn with gold.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To gild, make rich.* EX. (1) i. argentum, res, Vitr.—(2) puto te malle a Cesare consuli, quam inaurari, Cic.

IN-ASPICATO, adv. *Without having consulted the auspices*; quod i. pomerium transgressus esset, Cic.

IN-AUSPICATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, auspicio). I. *Prop.* : *At which no auspices were taken*; i. lex, Liv. II. *Meton.* : *Inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or portent*; i. nomen, Plin.

IN-AUSUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ausdeo). *Not engaged, untried*; ne quid i. sceleris fuisset, Virg. *With dat.* : nihil i. esse fortunæ, Sen.

INB. See INB.

IN-CEDŪS, a, um, adj. (2. in, cædūus). *Not hewn, not cut or lopped*; i. silva, Ov.

IN-CALESCO, ēre, lūi, intr. *incep.* (in, caleo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To grow warm or hot, to glow.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To glow with affection.* EX. (1) tempus anni incallescens, Col. *Meton.* of persons : vino i., Liv.—(2) ipsa quoque incalui, *was glowing with love*, Ov.

IN-CALFACIO, ēre, tr. (in, calefacio). *To warm, heat*; i. cultros, Ov.

IN-CALLIDE, adv. *Awkwardly, not cleverly*; non i. tergiversatur, Cic., from

IN-CALLIDUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, callidus). I. (1) *Unskilful, awkward, stupid.* II. In a bad sense : (2) *Not cunning.* EX. (1) i. homines, Cic.—(2) i. servus, Cic.

IN-CANDESCO, ēre, dūi, intr. *incep.* (in, candesco). I. (1) *To grow warm or hot.* II. *Prop.* (2) *To grow hot, to begin to glow, take fire, ignite.*—3. *Fig.* : *To grow angry*, Cæsar ap. Cic. EX. (1) pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin.; —torta remigio spumis incanduit unda, *foamed up white*, Cat.—(2) plumbum incandescit eundo, Ov. *Meton.* : æstas suo tempore incanduit, *came with its heats*, Sen.

IN-CANESCO, ēre, nūi, intr. *incep.* (in, canesco). I. *Prop.* (1) *To grow or become white.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To become gray.* EX. (1) ornus incanuit albo flore piri, Virg.—(2) cum pægra incanuit ætas, Sil.

IN-CANTAMENTUM, i, n. (incanto). *A charm, spell, enchantment*; verba et i. carminum.

IN-CANTO, āre, intr. and tr. (in, canto). I. *Intr.* (1) *To sing in any place.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To repeat or chant a magical form of words.*—(3) *Meton.* : *To charm.*—4. *To bewitch*, App. EX. (1) i. sepicule (i. e. in sepicula), App.—(2) i. carmen malum, XII. Tab. Legg. ap. Plin.—(3) i. vincula, *bonds of love*, Hor.

IN-CANUS, a, um, adj. (in, canus). *Quite gray*; *hoary*; i. mentum, Virg.

IN-CASSUM or IN CASSUM. See CASSUS.

SYN. See F. USTRA.

IN-CASTE, adv. (2. in, caste). *Unchastely.*

IN-CASTIGATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, castigatus). *Unpunished, unchastised*; nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor.

IN-CAUTE, adv. (incautus). I. *Inconsiderately, without foresight*, Cic. II. *Unreservedly, nusquam (potes cauere) simplicius, incautus, but nowhere with less restraint*, Plin. E.

IN-CAUTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, cautus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Incautious, improvident, inconsiderate.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Unsafe, dangerous.*—(3) *Unexpected, unforeseen.*—(4) *Not guarded against.* EX. (1) i. ab secundis rebus, *on account of*, Liv.; —i. a fraude, *with regard to*, id. *With genit.* : i. futuri, Hor.—(2) i. tenebræ, Luc.—(3) sic est incautum, quidquid habetur, amor, Prop.—(4) quia, quod neglexeris, i. atque apertum habebes, Liv. SYN. INCAUTUS; IMPROVIDUS; IMPRUDENS; INCONSULTUS; INCONSIDERATUS.—Incautus, *incautious, that is not on his guard.*—Improvidus, *improvident, not foreseen.*—Imprudens, *ignorant, inadvertent*; imprudens religionis.—Inconsultus, *that acts without advice or counsel, unskilful*; inconsultum certamen, Liv.—Inconsideratus, *inconsiderate, that does not like the trouble of examining things*; i. homo, Cic.—Incautus non cavet; non providet improvidus; imprudens non novit; inconsultus sine consilio agit; non attendit inconsideratus, G. D.

IN-CEDO, ēre, cessi, cessum, intr. and tr. Gr. 443, 1st. (in, cedo). I. *Prop. intr.* (1) *To walk or stride with a slow or measured pace, to step, march, advance, proceed*; *to go along or on* (ἐπιπατεῖν)—(2) *Pret.* : *To walk (with notion of dignified air, proudly), to show one's self publicly, appear in public.*—(3) *To advance to an attack, rush upon.*—(4) *Meton.* of twilight, etc. : *To approach, set in.*—(5) *Of reports* : *To be spread abroad.* II. *Fig.* (6) s. s.—(7) *Esp.* of circumstances and mental emotions : *To come upon any body, to happen to, befall, seize.*—(8) *Tr.* with simple acc. : *To seize.* EX. (1) si pedes incedat, *goes on foot*, Liv.; —mollior i., *to step lightly, have an easy gait*, id.; —i. durius, *to have an awkward clumsy gait*, id.; —i. pedibus or equis, *on foot or on horseback*, Just.; —pueri incedunt (sc. equis), *are riding, are on horseback*, Virg.; —non ambulamus sed incedimus, i. e. *do not walk, but move with a measured step, move along elegantly*, Sen.—(2) ego, quæ divum regina incedo, *move majestic*, Virg.; —incedis superbus meo malo, *you strut about (i. e. are haughty) in my misfortune*, Hor. *Denoting tendency toward a place or object* : i. sessum, *to sit down, take a seat*, Plaut.; —i. ad portas urbis, Liv.; —i. itineri et prælio, *to set out on the march and for battle*, Tac.; —i. propius, *to step nearer, to approach*, id. *With acc.* : i. locos mæstos, *to tread upon, to set one's foot on*, id.—(3) Gr. 443, 1st. : i. perculos Romanos acris, Sall.—(4) ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col.; —cum majora frigora incesse-runt, *when the cold has become more severe.*—(5) occultus rumor incedebat, *with acc. and inf.*, Tac.—(6) Gen. : facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, *will more readily take up*, Cic.; —malitie lenonis contra i., *to go against*, Plaut.—(7) *With in and acc.* : incescit in castra vis morbi, Liv. *With dat.* : cura patribus incescit, Liv.—(8) admiratio, cupido incescit alqm, Liv. SYN. See Eo.

IN-CĒLĒBRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, celebros). *Not made known*; pleraque i., Tac.

INCENDIARIUS, a, um, adj. (incendium). *That causes conflagration, inflammatory*; i. avis, Plin. *Subst.* : Incendiarius, li, m. *An incendiary*, Tac.

INCENDIUM, li, n. (incendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A burning fire, conflagration.*—2. *Meton.* : *Heat,*

e. g. in the stomach, Lucr.—(3) *Concr.*: A fire-brand, torch. II. *Fig.* (4) Fire, heat, glow of passion.—(5) Fire, i. e. great danger (esp. if threatening the state), destruction, ruin.—(6) A raising the price of any thing. EX. (1) i. excitare, Cic.—(3) incendia poscit, Virg.; Ov.—(4) i. cupiditatum, Cic.;—excitare i., fire of love, Ov.—(5) i. excitare, Cic.;—i. civitatis, id.;—i. meum, the fire that consumes me (or my fortune), Sall.—(6) i. annone, Man. SYN. See INCENSIO.

INCENDO, Ære, di, sum, tr. (in, candeo). I. *Prop.* (1) To kindle, set fire to.—(2) *Medic. t. t.*: To produce a fever.—(3) *Meton.*: To make or kindle a fire on a thing.—(4) To put fire to or into any thing, to heat, make hot.—(5) Of fire itself: To make bright or shining, to illumine. II. *Fig.* (6) To enkindle, inflame, incite, provoke, irritate, exasperate, enrage. Hence, (7) *Pass.*: To become inflamed, incited, or incensed, enraged.—(8) With abstract objects: To kindle, excite, provoke.—(9) To raise the price of any thing, to produce a dearth.—(10) As it were, to set on fire, to fill.—(11) To ruin, destroy, lay waste as if by fire. EX. (1) i. cupas pice relictas, Cæs.;—i. classem, Cic.—(2) i. febriculam, Cels.;—incensus æstus, fever heat, Virg.—(3) i. altaria, Virg.;—i. aras votis, to kindle the fire of the altar under a vow, id.—(4) i. fornacem, Col.—(5) luna incensa radiis solis, Cic.—(6) i. alqm, Sall.;—i. animos iudicium in alqm, to inflame or incense against, Cic.;—to inflame with love, Virg.—(7) i. amore, Cic.;—i. odio, Sall. *Abol.*: adeo erat incensus, embittered, incensed.—(8) i. cupiditatem, Cic.—(9) i. annonam, to raise the price of corn, Varr.—(10) i. cælum clamoribus, Virg.—(11) i. campos, Stat. SYN. See INCENSIO.

INCENSIO, ðnis, f. (incendo). A setting on fire; i. capitoli, Cic. SYN. INCENSIO; INCENDIUM.—Incensio, the act of burning or setting on fire.—Incendium, the conflagration itself, the combustion; incendium extinguere; incensio nemer would not be proper.

1. INCENSUS, a, um, adj. That has not made any return of his property, etc., to the censor.

2. INCENSUS, a, um, pt. of incendo.

INCEPTIO, ðnis, f. (incipio). I. A beginning; i. operis, Cic. II. An undertaking, attempt, Ter. SYN. INCEPTIO; INCEPNUM.—Inceptio, the beginning, the act of beginning.—Incepnum, the thing begun, the enterprise itself.

INCEPTO, Ære, tr. freq. intens. (incipio). I. To begin, with inf.; i. loqui, Plaut. II. To undertake, attempt; i. facere, Plaut.

INCEPTOR, ðris, m. (id.). A beginner, Ter.

INCEPNUM, i. n. (id.). An undertaking, enterprise, attempt, Cic.; Liv. SYN. See INCEPTIO.

INCEPTUS, a, um, pt. of incipio.

IN-CERNO, Ære, crēvi, crētum, tr. (in, cerno). To sprinkle over through a sieve, Varr.;—piper cum sale incertum, mixed through or by means of a sieve, Hor.

INCERO, Ære, tr. (in, cerno). To spread or overlay with wax; i. canaliculum, Cels. *Facet.*: i. genus deorum, to make vows to the gods or to pray very earnestly to them (*prop.*, to affix to the knees of the gods [their images] one's vows written on small wax-tablets), Juv.

1. INCERTO, adv. (incertus). Not certainly; i. scio, Plaut.

2. INCERTO, Ære, tr. (incertus). To render doubtful; i. animum, Plaut.

INCERTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, certus). I. Objectively, (1) Uncertain, not sure, not safe, not to be relied upon.—(2) *Exp.*: That does not strike

with a sure blow.—(3) Without a firm hold or footing.

II. Subjectively: (4) Uncertain, that one has no certainty about.—(5) *Subst.*: Incertum, i. n. That which is uncertain, an uncertainty.—(6) *Adverb.*: Incertum, without its being known, without knowing.—(7) *Meton.*, also, of a person that is in uncertainty: Doubting, doubtful, without or having no certain information.

EX. (1) i. iter, Cæs.;—nihil incertius vulgo, Cic.;—amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, in need, Enn. ap. Cic.;—i. sol, the sun in spring (when obscured by clouds), Ov.;—tres soles i., dark or dull days, Virg.—(2) i. securis, Virg.—(3) i. acus, not firm or well fixed, Mart.;—i. crines, disorderly, not put to rights, dishevelled, Ov.;—i. vultus, disturbed features, Cic.—(4) i. infans, masculus an femina esset, a child whose sex could not be ascertained, Liv.;—i. os, unintelligible, Ov.;—i. clamor, in which the different voices can not be discerned, Liv.;—incerti quidnam esset, left in uncertainty, Sall.—(5) ne cuius incerti auctor esset, Liv.;—in incerto esse, to be in uncertainty, Sall.

PHRASES. In incerto habebatur, they were uncertain, or one did not know for certain, id.;—in incerto relinquere, to leave undecided, Tac.;—ad or in incertum revocare, to render uncertain, leave in uncertainty, Cic.;—in incertum creatus, for an uncertain time, Liv.;—incerta belli, the chances of war, id.;—i. maris et tempestatum, variations, changes, Tac. *Abl.*: incerto, abol., for cum incertum esset; incerto, quid peterent. Gr. 696: Since it was uncertain, Liv.—(6) Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, no one knows with what, Liv.;—incertum atrum quia . . . an quis, it is uncertain whether, etc., Plin. E.—(7) quum incertus essem ubi esses, Cic.;—i. sum, quid dicam, I am uncertain, I do not know what I shall say, Ter. With genit.: incertus animi, irresolute, undetermined, Tac.;—i. sententie, fluctuating, wavering in one's opinion, Liv.;—i. rerum suarum, in uncertainty respecting one's situation, id.;—i. locorum, a stranger to the country or locality, Hirt.;—me incerto, without my knowledge, Plaut. SYN. See DUBIUS.

INCESSO, Ære, tvi and fi, intens. Gr. 227, 5. (incedo). I. *Prop.* (1) To fall upon any body or any thing, to pounce upon, assail, attack, to break in or enter by force.—2. *Meton.*: To attack or assail with words, to reproach, upbraid.—(3) To accuse, charge, bring a charge or accusation against. II. *Fig.* (4) To come upon, seize. EX. (1) infestior in erumpentes incessit, Liv.;—i. alqm ceno, to bedaub with, Suet.—(3) i. alqm variis criminibus, Tac.—(4) admiratio incessit homines, Liv.;—cupido incessit eum, he was seized with a desire, lit. a desire seized him. Also, constr. with dat. or in and acc., Liv.; Ter.

INCESSUS, ðis, m. (id.). I. (1) A going, gait.—2. The course of the heavenly bodies, Plin. II. (3) A going or pressing forward, a hostile approach. Hence, (4) An irruption, invasion. III. (5) An entrance, approach, way of access. EX. (1) incessum fingere, to form one's gait, Cic.;—i. citus, Sall.;—i. fractus, unmanly.—(2) primo incessus solvit obidium, Tac.—(4) i. Parthorum, id.—(5) incessus claudere, id. SYN. See GRESSUS.

INCESTE, adv. (incestus). Impurely, unchastely, wickedly, Cic.

INCESTIFICUS, a, um, adj. (incestus, facio). That defiles himself, that commits a bad action.

INCESTO, Ære, tr. (incestus). I. (1) To render impure, contaminate, defile. II. *Exp.* (2) To dishonor. EX. (1) i. classem funeri, Virg.—(2) i. puellam, Plaut.;—i. filiam, Tac.

INCESTUM, i. n. (id.). Impurity, incest; i.

facere, Cic. *With regard to the Vestals*: incestum summo supplicio sancire, id. SYN. See ADULTERIUM.

1. IN-CESTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, castus). I. Gen. (1) *Impure*. II. Esp. (2) *Unchaste*. EX. (1) i. aves, *that feed upon carrion*, Stat.;—concessa apud Judaeos, quæ nobis i., *unlawful*, Tac.—(2) *Of persons*: i. (Vestals), Ov. *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. os, Cic.;—i. amor, Tac. SYN. See IMPUDICUS.

2. IN-CESTUS, ūs, m. (incestus). *Impurity, incest*, Cic. SYN. See ADULTERIUM.

INCHŌATUS, a, um. I. pt. of inchoo. II. Adj.: *Incomplete, imperfect, unaccomplished*; i. cognitio, *defective*, Cic.—i. natura, *imperfect, in the lowest scale of creation*, id.;—i. Dindymi domina or magna mater (i. e. Cybele), *a poem on Cybele*, Catull.

INCHŌO, āre, tr. and intr. (1) *To lay the foundation of any thing, begin, commence*.—(2) *To erect, build, construct*. EX. (1) i. delubrum, Cic.;—i. mentionem affinitatis, *to mention by the way* (en passant), Liv. *With inf.*: i. fodere, Sall.;—ab inchoato domum extruere, *from the foundation*, Col.—(2) i. aram, Virg. *Meton. of bees*: reges plures inchoantur, ne desunt, *diversa are chosen*, Plin. SYN. See INCIPIO.

1. IN-CĪDO, ēre, cidi, cāsum, intr. (in, cado). I. Prop. (1) *To fall into or upon, to rush upon, light upon*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To fall upon or into, get into, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with*.—(3) *Of time*: *To fall on or upon*. II. Fig. (4) *To occur to one's mind*.—(5) *To strike or stumble against any thing, to blunder upon*.—(6) *To coincide or agree with*.—(7) *To occur, come to pass, happen*.—(8) *With dat. pers.*: *To meet with, happen to, befall*. III. (9) *To fall upon, assault, assault*.—(10) *Meton.*: *Fall upon, seize*. EX.

(1) i. in foream, Cic.;—turre super agmina incidit, Virg. *With dat.*: i. portis, *to rush into the gates*, Liv.;—i. capitibus, *upon their heads*, id.—(2) *quocunque oculi incidunt*, Cic.;—i. in insidiis, id.;—homini improvise incidi, *I took him by surprise, surprised him*, id.;—si morbus incidit in vetustatem, *grows old, lasts long*, Cels. *Simply with acc.*: i. periculum, *to fall into danger*, Nep.—(3) *quorum etas in eorum tempora incidit*, Cic.—(4) *quæ cogitatio si non incidisset (mihî)*, Cic.—(5) i. in alterum genus justitiæ, Cic.—(6) *ne incidat in Diodorum*, Cic.—(7) *incidit de uxoribus mentio*, Liv.;—*quæcunque res incidit, whatever may have happened*, Cic.—(8) *multis tales casus incidisse*, Cic.—(9) i. in milites, Cic. *With dat.*: i. ultimis, Liv.—(10) *tantus terror incidit exercitui, seized the army*, Cæs.;—bellator deus animos incidit, *seizes*, Virg.

2. IN-CĪDO, ēre, cidi, cāsum, tr. (in, cædo). I. Prop. (1) *To cut into, make an incision in any thing*. (2) *Esp.*: *To cut or carve into, engrave or imprint upon*.—(3) *To form any thing by cutting*.—(4) *To lop, cut, trim*. II. (5) *Prop.*: *To cut up, cut open*.—(6) *Esp.*: *To cut into pieces, divide*.—(7) *In Metc. t. t.*: *To dissect*.—(8) *Fig.*: *To interrupt, check, hinder*.—(9) *To take away, deprive of*.—(10) *To cancel, annul*. EX. (1) *teneris arboribus incisus atque inflexus*, Cæs.;—*inciditur (arbor) vitro, with glass*;—*lapide, ossive cultellis, we make an incision in a tree*, Plin.;—*folia incisa, that have incisions*, id.—i. venum, *to open a vein, to bleed by a vein*, id.—(2) i. leges in aë, Cic.;—i. amores arboribus, Virg.—(3) i. dentes, *to cut the teeth in a saw*, Ov.—(4) i. pinnas, *the feathers*, Cic.;—i. in vites falce, Virg.—(5) *nos incidimus linum, legimus*, Cic.;—i. venas, *to open the veins*, Tac.—(6) *pulmo incisus*, Cic.—(7) i. corpora mortuorum, Cels.—(8) i. sermonem, Liv.;—*genus vocis incidens, as it*

were, cutting into, pausing here and there.—(9) i. spem, Liv.;—i. media, *to leave out, omit*, Cic.—(10) i. poema, Cic.

INCĪENS, tis, adj. *Pregnant, with young*; quo incientes secludere possis, Varr.

INCĪLE, is, a. (incilis). I. Prop.: *A trench, ditch*; i. ducere, *to make*, Ulp. II. Fig.: in incili adhererunt, Cael. ap. Cic.

INCINCTUS, a, um, pt. of incingo.

IN-CINGO, ēre, cxi, nctum, tr. (in, cingo). I. Prop.: *To gird, gird about, surround*; incingi zona, Ov.;—incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. II. *Meton.*: i. urbes mœnibus, Ov.

IN-CĪNO, ēre, ūi, intr. and tr. (in, cano). I. Intr. 1. Gen.: *To blow or play upon a wind instrument*, Gell.—2. *Esp.*: *To sound a signal* (on a trumpet, etc.); signa incinerunt, Varr. II. Tr.: *To cause to sound, to sing*; i. ore modos.

INCĪPESSO. See INCIPISSE.

IN-CĪPIO, ēre, cpi, ceptum, tr. and intr. (in, capio). *To take hold of, to take in hand*. Hence, I. Tr. (1) *To undertake*.—2. Gen.: *To commence, begin*, i. e. *to make a beginning with any thing*, Cic. *With inf.*: i. gerere, Cic.—3. *Esp.*: *To begin or commence speaking or singing*, Sall.; Virg. II. Intr. (4) *To begin, commence, make a commencement*. EX. (1) i. facinus, Sall.—(4) annus incipit, Plaut;—*quies incipit*, Virg. SYN. INCIPIO; CÆPI; INCHŌO; ORDIOR.—*Incipere and cæpisse, to begin*.—*Inchoare, to roughen, to make the rough draught of*; inchoare sed non perficere, Cic.—Ordiri, *prop.*: *to make a warp as weavers do; to begin a work that requires much time; tunc sic orsa loqui vates*. Incipimus quodcumque facere aut dicere volumus;—*ordinur longum aliquid et artificiosum*; inchoamus rude quidpiam componendum ac perficiendum, G. D.

INCĪPESSO or INCĪPESSO, ēre, intens. (incipio). *To commence*; i. alqd, Plaut. *With inf.*, Plaut.

INCĪSE and INCĪSUM, adv. (incido). *In short clauses or members of a sentence*; i. dicere, Cic.

INCĪSIO, ōnis, f. (id.). In Gramm. t. t.: *A small unperiodical member of a sentence* (i. g. incisum), κόμμα, Cic.

INCĪSUM, i, n. (id.), i. g. Incisio.

INCĪSUS, a, um, pt. of incido.

IN-CĪTAMENTUM, i, n. (incito). *An incitative, incitement, inducement, motive*; i. irarum, of anger, Tac. *Of persons*: uxor quæ i. mortis et particeps fuit, *who instigated*, Tac. SYN. See INCITATIO.

INCĪTATE, adv. (incitatus). *Quickly, violently*; incitatus feratur, Cic.

INCĪTATIO, ōnis, f. (incito). *A setting in motion*. I. Act. (1) *A rousing, inciting, instigating*. II. Pass. (2) *Violent motion, rapidity, swiftness, quickness*. EX. (1) i. populi languentis, Cic.;—*mentis divina i., enthusiasm*.—(2) *sol tanta incitatione fertur, ut celeritas ejus*, Cic. Fig.: i. animi, *an impulse*. SYN. INCITATIO; INCITAMENTUM.—*Incitatio, the act of stirring up*.—*Incitamentum, the incitement, motive, inducement*. Incitamentum ad vincendum, Liv. *Incitatio would give a different meaning*.

INCĪTATUS, a, um. I. pt. of incito. II. Adj. (1) *Prop.*: *Running, walking, flowing, sailing, flying, etc., quickly*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Quick, rapid*. EX. (1) linteres i., Cæs.;—*equo incitato, at full gallop*, id.—(2) *cursus in oratione incitator, quick, rapid* [opp. moderata ingressio].

IN-CĪTO, āre, tr. (in, cito). I. Prop. (1) *To set or put in rapid motion, to spur on*.—(2) *Reflex.*

se i. and middle incitari: *To put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, to go, run, fly, flow, sail, etc.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To excite, rouse, stimulate.* Also in a bad sense: *To provoke, incense, irritate, exasperate.*

II. *Meton.* (4) *Gen.*: *To cause to grow, augment, increase, enlarge.*—(5) *Exp. as t. t.*: *To promote the growth of a thing.*—(6) *Fig.*: *To increase.* EX. (1) i. equos, Cæs.—(2) nostri ex castris se incitant, Cæs.—(3) i. studium, Cic.;—i. celeritatem, id.;—mente incitatus, inspired, Cic.—(4) annis hiernis pluvis i., swollen, Liv.;—austus se incitat, rises, comes in, Cæs.—(5) i. vitem, Col.—(6) i. celeritatem, Cic. SYN. See CONCITO.

1. IN-CĪTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, citus). *Unmored, immovable*; calx i., a piece (on a chess-board) that can not be moved, from being blocked up. Hence, ad incitas redigere, to bring a chessman to a point whence it can not be moved; and fig., to bring to a stand-still, reduce to an extremity, Plaut.

2. IN-CĪTUS, a, um, adj. (in, cieo). *Put in motion, moved, agitated*; i. vis, venti, Lucr.;—i. basta, Virg.

IN-CĪVĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, civilis). *Unmanly, unpolite, rude, uncivil*; i. ingenium, Eutr.

IN-CĪVĪLĪTER, adv. *Without civility, roughly*, Suet.

IN-CLAMĪTO, āre, tr. freq. intens. (inclamō). *To call out against any one*; inclamitor quasi servus? Plaut.

IN-CLĀMO, āre, tr. (in, clamo). I. (1) *Gen.*: *To cry out, to call to, or upon any one.* II. *Exp.* (2) *To call out for help or assistance.*—(3) *To scold, chide, rebuke.* EX. (1) comitem suum inclamavit, Cic.—(2) nemo inclamavit patrono, id.—(3) i. alqm, Liv. SYN. See ACCLAMO.

IN-CLARESCO, ēre, rēi, intr. (in, claresco). *To become famous or renowned*; his artibus inclaruisse, Plin.

IN-CLĒMENS, tis, adj. (2. in, clemens). *Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough*; i. dictator, Liv., hence

IN-CLĒMENTER, adv. *Rigorously, severely, roughly*; i. in alqm dicere, Plaut.

IN-CLĒMENTĪA, æ, f. (inclemens). *Rigor, severity, roughness*; i. divum, Virg. *Meton.*: i. cœli, cold air, severe climate, Just.;—i. mortis.

INCLĪNĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (inclino). *That easily inclines to any thing, prone*; animus in pravum i., Sen.

INCLĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *An inclining, bending.*—2. *Meton.*: *The termination of words, derivation.* Varr. II. *Fig.* (3) *Variation, change.*—(4) *An inclination, tendency, propensity.* EX. (1) ingressus, cursus i., Cic.;—i. cœli, the elevation of the pole, Vitr.;—vertebrarum quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes, the inclinations of the spine, Cels.—(3) i. vocis, Cic.—(4) i. voluntatum, Cic.—i. in alqm, an inclination for any one, Tac.

INCLĪNĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of inclino.* II. *Adj.*: *Inclined, disposed, prone*; i. deterioribus (dat.), inclined to the worse, Liv.;—animus ad pacem i., id.

IN-CLĪNO, āre, tr. and intr. (in, clino). *To bend, incline.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To bend inward, to bend, incline, curve.*—(2) *Meton. Gramm. t. t.*: *To give a word, form by derivation.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To give a turn or direction to.*—(4) *Prop.* i. se, or inclinare, or middle inclinari: *To incline itself, to be inclined to, incline.*—(5) *Of a battle array*: *To lose ground, to fall back.*—(6) *Of the sun (or the time of day)*: *To be near setting or going*

down.—(7) *Meton. of a disease*: *To draw toward its end or close, to abate, diminish.*—(8) *Of the voice*: *To be deep.*—(9) *Of age*: *To decline.*—(10) *Fig. of No.* (4) *Gen.*: *To give way, waver.*—(11) *Exp.*: *To go to ruin, sink, perish.* II.

Prop. (12) *To bend, turn, direct toward a given point.* Middle: inclinari, to approach, advance toward.—(13) *Fig.*: *To incline, turn, dispose.*—(14) i. se and simply i.: *To be in favor of, to be favorably disposed toward.* EX. (1) i. genera arenis, Ov.—(2) ingeniosus, formosus . . . quæ (verba) pariter ab ingenio et forma inclinata sunt, Gell.—(3) i. rem, Liv.;—res inclinata est, se near a crisis, Cic.—(4) terra inclinatur, Lucr.—(5) acies inclinat in neutram partem, gives way, Liv.—(6) sol se inclinavit, was near its setting, id.—(7) morbus inclinatus, declining, on its decline, Cels.—(8) vox inclinata, a deep or bass voice, Cic.—(9) inclinata senectus, the advanced or declining age of an old man, Calp.—(10) inclinari paululum timore, give way, waver, Cic.;—i. se, to give way, i. e. to change, to be on the decline; fortuna se inclinat, Cæs.—(11) inclinata domus, Virg.;—res inclinata, weakened, enfeebled, Liv.—(12) i. aquas ad littora, Ov.—inclinato in pomeridianum tempus die, Cic.—(13) i. culpam in alqm, to lay the blame upon, Liv.;—inclinavit animos in hanc sententiam, gained over or disposed the minds in favor of this opinion, id.;—hæc animum inclinat, ut credam, inclines or disposes me to believe, id.—(14) i. se ad Stoicos, Cic.;—animus inclinat, I am inclined, am willing, Liv.;—i. pluribus, to be inclined, Hor.;—i. deterius, to turn to the worse, Liv. With inf., id. SYN. See ACCLINO.

INCLĪTUS (inclūtus, inclūtus), a, um, adj. (in, clueo). *Much spoken of, famed.* I. *Of persons*: i. Jupiter, Plaut.;—i. armis, renowned in arms. II. *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. mœnia, Virg.;—i. iustitia, Liv. SYN. See CLARUS.

IN-CLŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. (in, claudio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To shut up, confine, keep in.*—(2) *To bound, limit.*—(3) *Fig. gen.*: *To put in, insert, enter.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To confine, restrain.* II. (5) *To close or stop up, to block up, hinder.*—(6) *Meton.*: *To cover all over.*—(7) *Of time*: *To determine, close, finish.* EX. (1) i. alqm in cella, Cic.;—i. alqm in carcerem—carcere, or in carcere, Cic. *Of inanimate objects*: i. emblemata in scyphis, to enclose, Cic.;—i. smaragdum auro, to set in gold, Lucr.;—i. suras auro, to encase, Virg.;—i. germen, to engraft, id.—(2) unam (Asiæ partem) inclusit ab oriente Phrygia (with determinare), Plin.—(3) i. verba versu, to put in a verse, Cic.;—i. tempora fastis, to enter, designate, mark, Hor.;—orationem in epistolam, to insert, Cic.—(4) nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, limited neither by time nor by law, Liv.—(5) i. os alci spongia, Sen.;—i. vocem, to impede the speech, Cic.—(6) emplastrum prioris gemmæ locum includat, Pall.—(7) huius actionem vespera inclusit, Plin. E.;—i. tempora, Hor.

INCLŪSĪO, ōnis, f. (includo). *A shutting up*; i. hominis, Cic.

INCLŪSUS, a, um, *pt. of includo.*

INCLŪTUS and INCLŪTUS, a, um, *pt. of includo.* See INCLITUS.

IN-CŒACTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, coactus). *Not compelled*; honestum i., Sen.

1. IN-CŒCTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, coquo). *Not cooked or dressed*, Plaut.

2. IN-CŒCTUS, a, um, *pt. of incoquo.*

IN-CŒNATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, cœnatus). *That has not supped, or taken any meal, hungry*; i. senex, Plaut.

IN-CŒNIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. in, cœna). *That has not supped, or taken any meal (impransus); i. senex.*

IN-CŒNO, *ſre* (in, cœno). *To take food in any place; incœnante eo (doubtful, al. cœnante).*

IN-CŒGITABILIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. in, cogitabilis). *I. Act.: Inconsiderate, Plaut. II. Pass.: Incomprehensible, Amm. SYN. See INCOGITANS.*

IN-CŒGITANS, *tis*, *adj.* (2. in, cogito). *Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless, Ter. SYN. INCOGITANS; INCOGITATUS; INCOGITABILIS.—In-cogitans, as here.—Incogitatus, that does not think of a thing, or that has not been thought of (see next article).—Incogitabilis, incapable of reflection; cœcus, incogitabilis, Plaut.*

IN-CŒGITATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, cogito). *I. Pass.: Unpremeditated; i. opus, unstudied, Sen. II. Act.: Unthinking, inconsiderate, rash, Plaut. SYN. See INCOGITANS.*

IN-CŒGITO, *ſre*, *tr.* (in, cogito). *To think of, design, contrive; i. fraudem alui, Hor.*

IN-CŒGNITUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, cognitus). *I. (1) Not examined, untried. II. (2) Unknown.—(3) Not acknowledged as one's own, unclaimed. Subst.: Incognita, ōrum, n. plur.: Things unclaimed. EX. (1) i. causa, Cic.—(2) ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic.;—incognitus famæ, unknown to fame, obscure, of whom one has never heard, Liv.;—habere alqm i., not to know any body, Suet.—Hence abl.: incognito, without knowledge; contineo igitur me, ne i. assentiar, Cic.—(3) incognita sub hasta venire, whose owners are not known, Liv. SYN. See IGNOTUS.*

IN-CŒHIBĒO, *ſre*, *tr.* *To comprise, Lucr.*

IN-CŒLA, *æ*, *e*, (incolæ). *I. Gen. (1) An inhabitant. II. Esp. (2) One who resides any where without being admitted to the rights of citizenship [opp. civis]. EX. (1) Of persons: i. mundi, Cic. Poet.: turba incolæ, for incolæ, Ov. Of animals: i. aquarum, Cic. Of things: i. arbor, native, belonging to one's own country, Plin.—i. Padi, rivers that empty themselves into the P., id.;—i. Aquilo, native, Hor.—(2) peregrini et incolæ officium est, Cic.;—Pythagoræ incolæ pæne nostros, almost countrymen of ours, Cic. SYN. See ACCOLA and CIVIS.*

IN-CŒLO, *ſre*, cœlĭ, cultum, *tr.* and *intr.* (in, colo). *I. Tr. (1) To inhabit. II. Intr. (2) To dwell or abide in a place. EX. (1) i. Delum, Cic.—(2) qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Cæs.*

IN-CŒLUMIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. in, columis), [abl. sing., incolumis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Charis]. *Unimpaired, uninjured, without loss, safe and sound, safe; quæres sint i., florentes, Cic.;—vitam famamque tuæ incolumem, Hor.;—ædes i., in good condition, Dig.;—dos i., entire, whole, Plaut. With ab: i. a calamitate, Cic. SYN. INCOLUMIS; SALVUS; SANUS; SOSPEs.—Incolumis, out of reach, that has preserved all its advantages, has lost nothing; i. genæ, Hor.; fig., virtutum incolumem odimus, sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi, Hor.;—incolumi capite es? Are you in your senses? id.—Salvus, safe from accidents dangerous to life.—Sanus, sound, in a good state of body and mind.—Sospes, escaped from perils. Salvus erat plerumque Romanus miles ab hostibus captus; non tamen incolumis ut pote qui capite diminutus esset; nec sanus omnino, si leviter vulneratus decumberet; at demum sospes in patriam redibat, si receptus a suis, aut redemptus esset, G. D.*

IN-CŒLUMITAS, *stis*, *f.* (incolumis). *Good condition, perfect soundness, safety, preservation; i. est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic.;—ad incolumitatem pervenire, to a state of safety.*

IN-CŒMITATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, comitatus). *Unattended, without attendants; i. funera, Lucr.;—virtus i., Ov.;—i. vestigia ferre, to go without attendance, Sil.*

IN-CŒMITIO, *ſre* (in, comitio). *Perhaps, To insult or rebuke in public, Plaut.*

IN-COMMENDATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, commendatus). *Not commended, disregarded; poet., given up, exposed; tellus i. (sc. ventis), Ov.*

IN-COMMŒDE, *adr.* (incommodus). *I. (1) Inconveniently, inconveniently, not well, unfortunately. II. (2) Unseasonably, at an unreasonable time. EX. (1) i. venire ad alqm, Cic.;—i. accidere, to happen unfortunately, Cæs.;—mecum (actum) incommodus, not at all well, Cic.—(2) i. (fit) obviani, Ter.*

IN-COMMŒDISTICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (in, commodus). *A word formed on the occasion for incommodus, Plaut.*

IN-COMMŒDITAS, *ſtis*, *f.* (incommodus). *I. (1) Inconvenience, inconvenientness, unsuitableness. II. 2. Prejudice, injury. EX. (1) i. alienati animi, Cic.;—incommode abstinere apud convivas, unbecomingness, unbecomingness, indecency, Plaut.*

IN-COMMŒDO, *ſre*, *intr.* and *tr.* (incommodus). *I. Intr. (1) To occasion inconvenience or trouble, to be a means of inconvenience. II. Tr. (2) To incommode, hurt, injure, hinder. EX. (1) i. alui, Ter.;—i. alui nihil, Cic.—(2) navigationem i., Dig.*

IN-COMMŒDUM, *i*, *n.* (id.). *I. (1) Inconvenience. II. (2) Unpleasantness, trouble, adversity; it is also used euphemistically for damage, loss, misfortune, defeat. EX. (1) tu igitur, ut scripsisti; nec id incommodo tuo, that it may be inconvenient to you, Cic.;—quod ipse qui delet, incommodo exactarum negat, not against your inclination.—(2) incommoda corporum, sufferings, Plin.;—te commoveri incommodo valetudinis tuæ, at the bad state of your health, Cic. SYN. See DAMNUM.*

IN-COMMŒDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, commodus). *Inconvenient, unenviable, unfit, unreasonable, troublesome, disagreeable, unfavorable; colloquium non i., Cic.;—non incommoda voce, without one unpleasant word, without a harsh word, Liv.;—i. valetudo, indisposition, Cic.;—in rebus ejus incommodis, unpleasant situation, need, id.;—incommodum esse alui, to be troublesome to any body, Plaut.*

IN-COMMŒTABILIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. in, commutabilis). *Unchangeable; i. status rei publicæ.*

IN-COMPARABILIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. in, comparabilis). *That cannot be compared, incomparable; i. magister, Quint.*

IN-COMPERTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, compertus). *Of which we have no information, unknown; inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.;—qualis sit ea, incompertum habeo, I have no intelligence, Plin.*

IN-COMPOSITE, *adr.* *I. (1) Without order, disorderly. II. (2) Inelegantly, harshly. EX. (1) i. venire, Liv.—(2) horridæ atque i. efferre alqd, Quint.; from*

IN-COMPOSITUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, compositus). *I. Prop. (1) Not well or properly put together or composed, out of order, disordered. II. Fig. (2) Esp. of style: Inæquum, clumsy, not well arranged. EX. (1) i. agmen, Liv.—(2) Æschylus rudis et i., Quint.;—i. pes, Hor. SYN. See INCONDITA.*

IN-COMPREHENSIBILIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. in, comprehensibilis). *I. Prop. (1) That can not be held or seized. II. Fig. (2) That can not be*

caught hold of or refuted, not tangible.—(3) *Incomprehensibile*, that can not be comprehended or understood.—(4) *Indomitabile*, that can not be subdued.—(5) *Endless*. EX. (1) *i. parvitas arenæ*, Col.—(2) in disputando *i. et lubricus*, Plin. E.—(3) *i. natura*, Cels.—(4) *i. arbitrium consuetudinis*, Sen.—(5) *i. opus*, Sen.

IN-COMPRĒHENSUS (*contr. incomprehensus*), *a, um, adj.* (2. in, comprehendo). *Not comprehended, incomprehensible*; quæ nos *i. et non percepta* dicimus, Cic.

IN-COMPTUS (*incompt.*), *a, um, adj.* (2. in, comptus). I. *Prop.*: *Unadorned, undressed*; incompitor capillus. Suet.;—*i. caput*, Hor. II. *Meton.*: *i. oratio*, Cic.—*i. versus, rough verses*, Virg. SYN. See **INCONCINXUS**.

IN-CONCESSUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, concedo). I. *Unallowed, forbidden*; *i. Hymenæi*, Virg. II. *Not conceded, impossible*, Quint.

IN-CONCĪLIO, *äre, tr.* (2. in, concilio). *To disturb the peace, to make an enemy, to alienate*, Plaut. Also (*in, concilio*), *to entice one over to one's side*, id.

IN-CONCINNĪTAS, *ätis, f.* (*inconcinna*). *Ackwardness, inelegance*; *i. sententiarum*, Suet.

IN-CONCINNUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, concinnus). *Ackward, inelegant*; *i. homo*, Cic. SYN. **INCONCINXUS**; **INCOMPTUS**.—*Inconcinna*, *without order, grace or elegance*.—*Incomptus*, *prop., untrimméd, uncombed*; *incompti capilli*, Hor. Fig.: *oratio incompti*, Cic.

IN-CONCUSSUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, concussus). I. *Prop.*: *Unshaken, undisturbed*, Plin. II. Fig.: *Unshaken, i. e. firm, constant, unchanged*; *i. homo*, Sen.

IN-CONDITE, *adv.* *Confusedly*, Cic., from

IN-CONDĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, condo). I. *Not made, not created*, Tert. II. *2. Not laid up in a store-house*; *i. fructus*, Col.—3. *Not buried, uninterred*; *i. corpora*, Luc.—(4) *Disordered, confused, out of order*. EX. (4) *i. acies*, Liv.;—*i. turba*, *an unmannerly crowd*, Suet.;—*i. carmina*, *not artificial, rude*, Liv.;—*i. verba*, *inelegant, badly formed*, Cic.;—*i. libertas*, *without order*, Liv. SYN. **INCONDITUS**; **INCOMPOSITUS**.—*Inconditus*, *as here*, No. (4).—*Incompositus*, *discomposed, disordered*; *i. agmen*.

IN-CONFŪSUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, confusus). I. *Prop.*: *Unconfused*; *i. mundus*, Sen. II. Fig.: *Unembarrassed, not disconcerted*; *intrepidus i. que animus*, Sen.

IN-CONGRŪENS, *tis, adj.* (2. in, congruens). *Inconsistent, unsuitable*, Plin. E.

IN-CONSEQUĒNTĪA, *æ, f.* (*inconsequens*). *Want of consequence, inconclusiveness*, Quint.

IN-CONSIDĒRANTĪA, *æ, f.* (*inconsiderans*). *Inconsiderateness, indiscretion*, Cic. SYN. See **TEMERITAS**.

IN-CONSIDĒRĀTE, *adv.* *Inadvertently, inconsiderately*, Cic., from

IN-CONSIDĒRĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, considero). I. *Unadvised, not well considered*; *i. cupiditas*, Cic. II. *Of persons: Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*; *nos ita leves, atque i. sumus*, Cic. SYN. See **ISCAUTUS**.

IN-CONSŌLABĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, consolabilis). *Inconsolable, that can not be mitigated*. *Pœt.*: *Incurable*, Cic., from

IN-CONSPĪCŪS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, conspicuus). *Not conspicuous or remarkable*; *i. mors*.

IN-CONSTANS, *tis, adj.* (2. in, constans). *Inconstant, changeable*; *visus es esse i.*, Cic. *Meton.*: *i. venti*, Plin. Hence,

IN-CONSTANTER, *adv.* *Inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly, capriciously*; *i. loqui*, *not logically or consistently*, Cic.;—*hæc inconstantissime dicuntur, without the least logical consequence*, id.

IN-CONSTANTĪA, *æ, f.* (*inconstans*). *Inconstancy, capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness*; *i. fulgoris*, Plin. *Exp.* *as a fault, with mutabilitas, mobilitas, etc.*, *i. mutabilitasque mentis*, Cic. SYN. **INCONSTANTIA**; **LEVITAS**; **MUTATIO**; **MUTABILITAS**; **MOBILITAS**.—*Inconstantia*, *as here*.—*Levitas, levity, lightness*, both in the natural and moral sense.—*Mutatio, a change, the act of changing*; *mutatio loci*, Cic.—*Mutabilitas, mutability, susceptibility of change*.—*Mobilitas, movableness, swiftness of motion*.

IN-CONSULTE, *adv.* *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly*; *i. dicere*, Cic. *Compar.*, *Cass.*; from

1. **IN-CONSULTUS**, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, consulto). I. (1) *Not consulted*. II. *2. That has not taken or is without advice*, Virg. III. (3) *Unadvised, inconsiderate*.—4. *Abl. adv. inconsulto (= inconsulte), thoughtlessly, inconsiderately*, Auct. Her. EX. (1) *inconsulto Senatu*, Liv.—(3) *Of persons and things*; *i. homo*, Cic.;—*i. ratio, inconsiderate proceeding*, id. SYN. See **INCAUTUS**.

2. **IN-CONSULTUS**, *tis, m.* (*id.*). *Only in the abl. sing.: A not taking advice or counsel*; *inconsulta meo, without taking or asking my advice*.

IN-CONSUMPTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, consumo). *Unconsumed, undiminished*, Ov.

IN-CONTĀMINĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, contaminatus). *Untamined, unpolluted, unfiled*.

IN-CONTENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, contentus). *Unstretched, not strained*; *i. fides*, Cic.

IN-CONTĪNENS, *tis, adj.* (2. in, continens). I. (1) *Not holding or retaining*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Intemperate, immoderate, incontinent*. EX. (1) *i. uterus urinam reddit*, Plin.—(2) *i. homo*.

IN-CONTĪNĒNTER, *adv.* (*incontinens*). *Intemperately, immoderately, incontinently*; *nihiil i. facere*, Cic.

IN-CONTĪNĒNTĪA, *æ, f.* (*id.*). I. (1) *Inability of holding or retaining*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence*. EX. (1) *i. urinæ, an involuntary discharge*, Plin.—(2) *i. intemperantiaque*, Cic.

IN-CONVENĪENS, *tis, adj.* (2. in, conveniens). I. *Prop.*: *Inconsistent, unsuitable*, *Cass. ap. Cic.* II. Fig.: *Improper, unbecoming*, App.

IN-CŌQUO, *äre, xi, etum, tr.* (*in, coquo*). I. (1) *To boil in or with any thing*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To dip, dye, color*.—(3) *To cover or plate with metal*. II. Fig. (4) *To fill with any thing*. EX. (1) *i. radices Baccho, in vino*, Virg.—(2) *vellera Tyrios incocta rubores*, Virg.;—*incocta corpora Mauri, colored, made brown by the heat of the sun*, Sil.—(3) *i. stannum æreis operibus, to tin*, Plin.;—*i. argentum, to silver*, id.—(4) *incoctum generoso pectus honesto*, Pers.

IN-CORPŌRĀLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, corporalis). *Incorporeal, immaterial*, Sen.;—*nomina i.*, *such as indicate something not bodily (abstract, e. g. virtus)*, Prisc.

IN-CORRECTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, correctus). *Unimproved, Ov.*

IN-CORRUPTĒ, *adv.* *Uncorruptly, purely, justly*; *i. iudicare*, Cic., from

IN-CORRUPTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, corruptus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Uncorrupt*. II. Fig. (2) *Uncorrupt, uninjured, unadulterated, unbridled, pure, genuine*. EX. (1) *i. succus et sanguis*,

Cic.;—i. materia, sound wood, not worm-eaten, etc., Plin.;—i. tenaplum, uninjured, not overthrown, Liv.—(2) *Of persons*: i. testis, Cic.;—i. adversus blandientes, incorruptible, that can not be bribed or led astray, Tac. *Of things*: i. sensus, Cic.;—i. vita, irreproachable, Tac.;—i. origo, pure, genuine, Plin.;—i. praeda, undiminished, Tac.;—quoniam id modo i. foret, secum agitabat, how to arrive in the surest manner at the truth, id. **SYN.** INCORRUPtus; SINCERus.—Incorruptus, incorrupt, sound, whole and sound, prop. and fig.; i. testis, Cic.—Sincerus, without mixture, unspotted; sincera voluptas, Ov.

IN-CRĒBESCO or **-BESCO**, āre, brui or bui, intr. inep. (in, crebro). To become frequent or strong, to increase, grow, spread, prevail, gain ground; increbrescit ventus, Cic.;—increbrescit memorum murmur, Virg. *Abstr.*: proverbio increbuit, has become a proverb, Liv.

IN-CREBRO, āre, intr. (in, crebro). To do any thing frequently, Plaut.

IN-CRĒDĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, credibilis). I. (1) *Prop.*: Incredible.—(2) *Meton.*: Incredible, extraordinary. II. 3. That deserves no faith or credit, or that is not believed, Plaut. III. (4) *Unbelieving*. EX. (1) i. est, it is incredible, Cic.;—i. memoratu, incredible to relate, Sall. With a rel. clause: i. quantum coalesce, in an incredible manner, uncommonly, Just.—(2) i. fides, Cic.—(4) i. cogentur credere, App.; hence,

IN-CRĒDĪBĪLĪTER, adv. In an incredible manner, incredibly, extraordinarily, Cic.

IN-CRĒDĪTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, credo). Disbelieved; i. inertia, Sen.

IN-CRĒDŪLUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, credulus). I. *Act.*: Unbelieving, incredulous, Hor.;—i. patronus, Quint. II. *Pass.*: Incredible; i. res.

INCRĒMENTUM, i, n. (increasco). I. *Prop.* (1) *Growth, increase*.—(2) *In Rhet.*, a figure: An advance from weaker to stronger terms (αἰχμησμός). Quint. II. *Coner.* (3) That by means of which any thing grows: Growth, increase.—(4) *Poet.*: That from which any thing springs or takes its origin.—(5) A pupil, disciple. EX. (1) i. vitium, Cic.;—i. capere, of the moon, Col. Fig.: summo bono afferre i., to further or promote the growth. Also, of an increase of honor, a rising in dignity; illis incrementis (dignitatibus) fecit viam, Vell.—(3) incremento novare exercitum, Curt.;—i. praefectorum et ducum, the young nobility (as growing up to be made prefects, generals, etc.), id.;—legata cum incremento restituere, with the interest, Suet.—(4) dentes populi i. futuri, Ov.—(5) i. Jovis, Virg. **SYN.** See ACCESS.

IN-CRĒMO, āre, tr. (in, cremo). To consume by burning, Flor.

IN-CRĒPĪTO, āre, intr. and tr. freq. (increpo). I. *Intr.* (1) To call to or upon, to cry out; to encourage, Virg.;—to blame, censure. II. *Tr.* (2) To chide, blame, rebuke.—(3) To beat, strike. EX. (1) tibi increpantem, Prop.—(2) i. atque incensare Belgas, Caes.;—i. rugas alui, to reproach, Prop.—(3) i. pectora dextra, Stat. **SYN.** See INCREPO.

INCRĒPĪTUS, a, um, pt. of increpo.

IN-CRĒPO, āre, pŭi, plam (rarely āvi, ātum), intr. and tr. (in, crepo). I. *Intr.* (1) To make a noise or sound, to sound, resound.—(2) *Fig.*: To sound, make a noise, be noised abroad. II. *Tr.* (3) To strike against with noise, to make a noise against a person or thing.—(4) To call or cry out to one, to call upon.—(5) *Exp.*: To chide, rebuke, upbraid, reprove, blame loudly.—(6) To stimulate, excite, encourage.—(7) To shake, dis-

turb, frighten.—(8) To cause to sound or resound, to utter.—(9) To upbraid or reproach one with a fault.—(10) To resound with any thing, to make one's self heard by any thing. EX. (1) simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.;—Umbro (canis) increpuit malis, was grinding his teeth, Virg.;—increpat ultro, calls out, id.—(2) increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.;—quicquid increpuit, Catullum timeri, at the least noise, id.—(3) increpuit ante latus, Ov.;—totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter, thundered against me, Plaut.—(4) Tullium nomine increpans, Liv.—(5) i. omnes bonos male dictis, Sall.;—Phœbus volentem praelia me loqui increpuit lyrā, admonished or warned me, Hor.;—i. vallum saltu, to leap over the rampart, uttering terms of contempt, Flor.—(6) i. boves stimulo, Tib.—(7) i. pectus, Hor.—(8) i. minas, Prop.;—i. lyram, Ov. With acc. and inf.: increpans timeri hostes, Liv.—(9) illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic.—(10) i. Ilyn, Prop. **SYN.** INCREPO; INCREPITO; REPREHENDO; OBJURGO.—Increpare, prop., to make a noise; fin., to chide, reprimand.—Increpitare, freq. denotes more activity in chiding, to rebuke sharply.—Reprehendere, prop., to lay hold of and draw back; fig., to find fault with, to reprimand.—Objurgare, to reprove. Increpare, severitatis et vehementiae est; objurgare auctoritatis et amicitiae; reprehendere prudentioris est, G. D.

IN-CRESCO, āre, crēvi, intr. (in, cresco). I. (1) To grow to or upon any thing. II. *Prop.* (2) To grow, increase.—(3) *Fig. s. a.*—(4) *Exp.* of an orator: To advance from weaker to stronger terms, make use of stronger expressions, Quint. EX. (1) squamæ cuti increscunt, Ov.—(2) maxime cibo eget qui increscit, Cels.—(3) increscit audacia, Liv.

1. **IN-CRĒTUS**, a, um, adj. (incerno). I. *Not sifted*; i. furtures, coarse, App. II. *Not separated, undivided*, Plin.

2. **IN-CRĒTUS**, a, um, pt. of incerno.

IN-CRŪENTATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, cruentatus). *Unbloody, not stained with blood*; inque cruentatus Cæneus, Ov.

IN-CRŪENTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, cruentus). I. *Pass.* (1) *Bloodless*, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed (usually with haud, neque). II. *Act.* (2) *Bloodless*, i. e. that sheds no blood, without bloodshed. EX. (1) haud i. prolium, Liv.—(2) i. miles, Liv.;—i. exercitus, Sall.

IN-CRUSTO, āre, tr. (in, crusto). As it were, to cover with a crust, coat or rind: To incrust; i. ollam sapa, Varr.;—i. parietem, to cover or overlay with a coat of gypsum or cement, to plaster, Dig. *Poet.*: i. vas sincerum, as it were, to daub over, besmear virtues with the names of vices.

IN-CŪBĪTO, āre, intr. freq. intens. (in, cubo). I. To lie in or upon a thing, Plin. Of cohabitation, Plaut. II. *Exp.*: To sit on eggs, to hatch.

IN-CŪBĪTUS, a, um, pt. of incubo.

IN-CŪBO, āre, ūi, ūtum (rarely āvi, ātum), intr. (in, cubo). I. *Gen.* (1) To lie in or upon any thing. II. *Exp.* (2) To lie down or sleep in a temple, in order to receive communications from a deity, or to recover from a disease.—(3) *Prop.*: To sit upon eggs, brood, hatch. *Abstr.*, i., To brood, hatch, Plin.—(4) *Fig.*: To brood over, as it were (a possession, etc.), i. e. to watch anxiously, to guard, lie on it, in order to keep watch; i. pecunie, Cic.—(5) To threaten incessantly; i. Italia, Flor.—(6) To reside, dwell, abide at.—(7) To be near or contiguous to, to border upon. EX. (1) i. super fomentum, Sen.;—i. cortici, Liv. With abl.: hasta i. humero, rests on the shoulder, Ov.—(2) i. in Pasiphaæ fano (an old reading, ex-

enbare), Cic. ;—i. Jovi, in the temple of Jupiter, Plaut. —(3) i. ovis, Col. —(6) i. Erymantho, Ov. ; —ponto nox incubat atra, rests on, i. e. broods or hovers over, Virg. —(7) jugum incubans mari.

IN-CŪDO, ĩre, di, sum, tr. (in, cudo). To forge, form by the hammer, fabricate ; incusa auro dona, Pers. ; —lapis incusus, a sharpened stone for a hand-mill, Virg.

IN-CULCO, ĩre, tr. (in, calco). I. Prop. (1) To tread down, to tread in. —(2) Meton. : To cover any thing by treading upon it, to stamp or tread down or in, make firm by treading upon. II. Prop. (3) To stuff, press, or thrust into. —(4) Fig. : To stuff or cram in, insert. —(5) To impress upon the memory or the mind in general ; to inculcate. EX. (1) i. aream, Col. —(2) i. foramen cinere, Pall. —(3) i. laum morsibus canis, Plin. —(4) i. verba Græca, Cic. ; —ἀγγιστον inculcatum crebris locis & relectum, furnished or improved with additions, Cic. —(5) i. alqd memorie judicis, Quint. ; —i. oculis imagines, to urge or force upon, to obtrude, Cic. ; —i. se alqis auribus, to intrude, press one's self upon, SYN. See INSTILLO.

IN-CULPĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, culpatus II.). Blameless, inculpable, Ov.

INCULTE, adv. (incultus). I. Inelegantly, uncouthly, roughly, clownishly, without refinement ; i. vivere, without elegance or luxury, Cic. ; —incultus agere and agitare, Sall. II. Of style ; without rhetorical ornament, aphoristically ; i. dicere, Cic.

1. IN-CULTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, colo). Uncultivated, inelegant, unadorned, rude ; i. ager, Cic. ; —i. via, unpared, id. ; —i. trames, uncultivated, so itary, Prop. ; —i. comæ, uncombed, disordered, Ov. ; —i. genæ, filthy, squalid, Ov. ; —homines intonsi et i., unpolished, rough, Liv. ; —i. versus, unpolished, Hor. ; —i. ingenium, uncultivated, uneducated, id. ; —indocti i. que, without instruction and polish, Sall.

2. IN-CULTUS, ſs, m. (2. in, cultus). Want of cultivation ; incultu, tenebris, etc., squalor, Jñth, Sall.

IN-CUMBO, ĩre, cūbũ, cūbitum, intr. (in, cumbo). I. Prop. (1) Gen. : To lay one's self upon any thing, to lean or recline upon. —(2) Esp. : To press upon, fall upon, rush upon, attack. —(3) Of things : To lean against, i. e. to stand near, to be adjacent or contiguous to. II. Fig. (4) To lean or incline toward any thing, i. e. to exert one's self, apply one's self to, pay attention to, take pains with or about ; with in or ad alqd. EX. (1) i. toro, Virg. ; —i. olivæ tereti, on a staff of olive-tree, id. ; —i. ad alqm, to lean or bend toward, Ov. ; —i. in alqm, to lean upon, rest or repose against, Curt. ; —i. in gladium, to throw one's self upon one's sword, Cic. ; —i. arma sua, to lean or rest on one's arms, Sall. ; —Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, that his Ajax threw himself upon a sponge, i. e. had been blotted out or destroyed by a sponge (faceto), Aug. ap. Suet. Absol. : incumbunt alia (signa), have a self-supporting position, Quint. —(2) i. in hostem, Liv. —(3) laurus incumbens aræ, Virg. ; —Hellespontus mare incubit, joins the sea, Plin. ; —maria incubere, rushed into the dry land. —(4) i. in bellum, Cass. ; —i. omni cogitatione curaque in remp., to exert one's self for the state, Cic. With ut : incubuit, ut se consuldem dicentem, took pains, exerted himself. SYN. See INGRUO.

IN-CUNĀBŪLA, ſrum, n. I. Prop. 1. The cradle-bed ; swaddling-clothes, Plaut. —(2) Meton. : A birth-place, early abode, cradle. —(3) Birth, earliest age, infancy. II. Fig. (4) Origin, beginning. EX. (2) in montes patrios et ad i. nostra pergam, Cic. —(3) jam inde ab incunabulis

imbutus odio tyrannorum, from the very cradle, Liv. —(4) de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. SYN. See CUNÆ.

IN-CURĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, curo). I. Not cared for, Vop. Aurel. II. Uncured, unhealed, Hor.

IN-CŪRĪA, æ, f. (2. in, cura). Want of care, carelessness, negligence ; vituperanda rei maxime necessarie tanta i., Cic. Absol. : quas (maculas) i. fudit, Hor. SYN. See NEGLIGENTIA.

IN-CŪRĪOSE, adv. Carelessly, negligently ; castra i. posita, Liv. ; from

IN-CŪRĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, curiosus). I. (1) Careless, negligent, unconcerned, neglectful. II. Meton. (2) Not cared for, neglected, not done or performed with due care. EX. (1) i. in capite comendo (from comos), Suet. With abl. : i. serendis frugibus, Tac. With genit. : i. famæ, Tac. —(2) i. finis, Tac.

IN-CURRO, ĩre, curri and cūcurri, cursum, tr. and intr. I. Prop. (1) To run to or toward any person or thing : to rush upon, assault, assault, make an attack. —(2) Meton. : To hit upon, i. e. fall in with, meet accidentally. —(3) To border upon, be contiguous or near to. II. Fig. (4) To run upon, i. e. to mock, jeer, banter. —(5) To come in collision with, clash with, hurt, offend. —(6) To hit upon, fall upon, come to, meet with, touch, befall, happen, occur to. —(7) To happen or take place. EX. (1) i. in Romanos, Liv. ; —i. in Macedoniam, to make an incursion or inroad, id. With dat. : i. cornibus, Liv. ; —i. Mauris, Sall. With acc. : i. hostes a tergo, to attack, Sall. Absol. : suos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep. —(2) qui in me incurrit et incidit, Cæ. —(3) agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. ; —i. alqm, to cohabit, App. ; —i. servis, Juv. —(4) in quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret, Treb. ap. Cic. —(5) i. in genus injustitiæ, Cic. ; —i. in alqm bene meritum, to hit, injure, id. —(6) i. in oculos, to occur to the sight, to be visible, Cic. ; —i. memoriam, id. ; —i. odia hominum, id. —(7) quem in diem incurrat (lebris), Cic. SYN. INCURRO ; INCURSO. —Incurrere, to run in, upon, or against. —Incurrere, freq., to run often in, upon, or against ; incurrare agros hostium, Liv.

INCURSĪŌ, ōnis, f. (incurro). I. (1) Gen. : A running to or against. II. Prop. (2) Esp. : A hostile attack, assault, irruption, inroad, incursion. —(3) Fig. : An attack, assault. EX. (1) i. atomorum, Cic. —(2) i. atque impetus armatorum, Cic. —(3) i. seditionis. SYN. See EXCURSIO.

INCURSĪTO, ĩre, intr. freq. int. (incurro). I. Prop. (1) To attack, assault, rush upon. II. Fig. (2) To dash against, clash with. EX. (1) i. in alqm, Sen. Absol. : incurritans, instans, raring or storming about. —(2) tota vita incurritans, Sen.

INCURSO, ĩre, intr. freq. int. (incurro). I. Prop. (1) To run to or upon, to run against, to dash or strike against ; to assault, attack in a hostile manner. —(2) Gen. : To come or fall under, to occur to, strike, meet. II. Fig. (3) To attack, befall. EX. (1) i. in agmen Romanum, Liv. With acc. : i. aciem, Tac. ; —i. agros, to make an inroad or incursion, Liv. ; —i. alqm pugnis, to make an irruption into, i. e. attack with fists, Plaut. ; —ubi vivos homines mortui boves (thoughts made of ox-hide) incurrant, id. Pers. : agmen incursum ab equitibus hostium, attacked, Liv. —(2) quæ oculis vel auribus incurrant, strike the eyes, Quint. ; —cui (lanæ ovis nigre) nullus alius color incurraverit, mixed with no other color, Plin. ; —i. rupibus, to dash against rocks, Ov. —(3) incurrabit in te dolor meus, will come upon

you. Cic. —i. in omnes amicos atque inimicos, to treat *hostilely*, Auct. Her. SYN. See INCURSUS.

1. INCURSUS, a, um, *pt. of incurro*.

2. INCURSUS, ſis, m. (incurro). *A running, or rushing into or upon; hence, an invasion, attack, assault, onset, etc.; tela atque incurtus re-fugit*, Cic. —primo statim incurso, at the first onset, Liv. —i. undarum, a rushing of the water (into a ship). Ov.

INCURVATIO, ōnis, f. (incurvo). *A bending, curving; i. materiae*, Plin.

INCURVESCO, or -VISCO, 3re (incurvus). *To bend or curve; i. baccorum ubertate*.

INCURVĪCERVĪCUS, a, nm, *adj.* (incurvus, cervix). *Having a crooked or wry neck*, Pacuv. sp. Quint.

INCURVO, 3re, tr. (incurvus). I. Prop. (1) To curve, bend. II. Fig. (2) To bow or cast down, discompose, disturb. EX. (1) inflexum et incurvatum bacillum, Cic. —(2) non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. —i. alqm querelā, to prevail upon, excite to pity.

IN-CURVUS, a, um, *adj.* (in, curvus), i. et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. —in-curvi humeris, having the shoulders bent, lit. bent as to, etc., Plin. SYN. See UNCUS.

INCUS, ſdis, f. (incudo). I. Prop. 1. An anvil, Cic. —i. Hor. II. Fig. 2. s. s. —male tortosatos incudi versus, to revise, retouch, Hor. —juvenes in ipsa studiorum incude positi, still at school, that have not finished their education, Tac. Prov. —eandem incudem tundere, to be always laboring at the same thing.

INCUSATIO, ōnis, f. (incuso). *Accusation, blame; i. aut querela*, Cic.

INCUSO, 3re, tr. (in, causa). *To accuse, complain of a person or thing, blame; i. alqm, quod, etc.*, Cæs. —i. alqm probri, Plaut. Pass. —Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, laid to the charge of, Plin. SYN. See ACCUSO.

1. INCUSSUS, a, um, *pt. of incutio*.

2. INCUSSUS, ſis, m. (incutio). *A dashing or striking against; i. armorum*, Tac.

IN-CUSTODĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, custodio). I. Pass. (1) Not watched or guarded. —(2) Fig. —Not observed, disregarded. II. Act. (3) Heedless, inconsiderate, imprudent. EX. (1) i. ovile, Ov. —per noctem huc illuc cursare incustoditus, without a watch or guard, Tac. —i. urbs, unguarded, id. —i. amor, not concealed or kept secret, id. —(2) i. observatio dierum, omitted, neglected, Tac. —(3) vir i. et incautus, Plin. E.

INCŪSUS, a, um, *pt. of incudo*.

INCŪTĪO, 3re, cussi, cussum, tr. (in, quatio). I. Prop. (1) To strike upon. —(2) Meton. —To hurt or injure by striking. —(3) To throw, cast, or hurl to a place. II. Fig. (4) To strike into, infect, inspire with. —(5) To shake, cause to tremble. EX. (1) i. Scipionem in caput, Liv. —i. alci colaphum, to give any body a box on the ear, Juv. —(2) incussi articuli, Plin. —(3) i. facies et hastas, Tac. —(4) i. alci timorem, Cic. —i. alci metum, terrorem, pavorem, Liv. —i. alci minas, to utter threats against any body, to threaten, Ov. —i. fœdum nuntium, to bring bad news, Liv. —(5) i. mentem, Val. Flac. SYN. INCUTIO; IMPINGO; INCUTERE, to impress, to strike upon or into; fig., to put into one's mind. —Infingere, to lay on by striking; infingere vulnus, Cic. —Impingere, to throw against, to touch with a blow; securim ligno, prudenti metum incutimus; servo indignum alapam; caput parietis impingit temulentus, G. D.

INDAGATIO, ōnis, f. (indago). *A searching*

or tracing out, an investigating, exploring; i. atque inventio veri, Cic.

INDAGATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who searches or traces out, an investigator, explorer; i. celati*.

INDAGATRIX, triciſ, f. (indagator). *She that explores or traces out; i. virtutis*, Cic.

1. INDAGO, 3re, tr. I. Prop. (1) To trace out. II. Fig. (2) To trace out, explore, investigate.

EX. (1) Of dogs in hunting: ad indagandum canem esse natum, Cic. —(2) i. et odorari, quid cuique esset necesse, Cic. SYN. INDAGO; QUÆRO; SCRUTOR; RIMOR; VESTIGO; INVESTIGO; EXPICOR. —Indagare, to search out as a hound does. —Quærere, to seek out by inquiring. —Scrutari, to seek out by rummaging. —Rimari, to seek by searching in chinks and fissures. —Vestigare (vestigium), to follow by the track or scent, trace out. —Investigare, to trace or follow by the track or scent, till the object be found. —Expiscari, to seek by fishing for; fig., to search diligently, expiscate; expiscari alqd ab alqo, to pump one, Cic.

2. INDAGO, Inis, f. I. Prop. (1) A series of toils or nets placed round a wood for the purpose of hunting. —2. Meton. —An inclosure as by fortifications or a line of circumvallation, Luc. II. Fig. (3) An inclosure. —(4) An investigation. EX. (1) saltus indagine cingere, Virg. —(3) delatores mille penarum indagine inclusi, Plin. —(4) multis persuasisse doctrine indagibus, by learned investigations or researches, Plin.

INDE, adv. (is). I. Prop. (1) Of place: Thence, from that place. —(2) Meton. of things: Thence, from that thing, from that matter, circumstance, etc., therefrom. —(3) Of persons: From or of those persons. II. (4) Of time: Hereupon, thereupon, hereafter, afterward, next. —(5) From that time forth, thenceforward, ever since. EX. (1) nec inde venit unde malleum, Cic. —(2) erumpat audacia; inde scelera gignuntur, from that source, Cic. —i. vespitur, upon this, Ov. —i. for ab ea parte, on (from) that side, Liv. —(3) filii duo; inde ego hunc adoptavi, of these or them, Ter. —(4) eodem impetu altera (castra) loci adorti, inde tertia et quarta, Cæs. —i. loci, thereupon, Lucr. —(5) i. usque repetens, Cic. —thus, inde ab, from or commencing from (a given time); inde a principio imperii, from the beginning, id. —jam inde a cunabulis, from the very cradle.

IN-DEBITUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *That is not owed, not due; non indebita regna posco* meis fati, Virg.

IN-DECENS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, decens). *Unbecoming, indecent, disgraceful; i. nasus*, Mart. —i. risus, Suet.; hence,

IN-DECENTER, adv. *Unbecomingly, disgracefully; non i. efferri*, Quint.

IN-DECEO, 3re, intr. (2. in, d.). *To misbecome; juvenes confusus quædam non indecent*, Plin. E. SYN. See DEDECRO.

IN-DECLINABILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, d.). I. (1) Inflexible, unchangeable. II. Exp. (2) Indeclinable. EX. (1) virtus, quæ animum rectum et indeclinabilem præstat, Sen. —(2) i. nomen, Gramm.

IN-DECLINATUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, declinatus). *Unchanged, firm; i. amicitia*.

INDECORE, adv. (indecorus). *Unbecomingly, unsuitably; cavet ne quid i. effeminatæ faciat*.

IN-DECORIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, decus). *Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful; non erimus regno indecores*, Virg. —vir indecoris atque humilis.

IN-DECORO, 3re, tr. (2. in, decoro). *To disgrace, dishonor; indecorant bene nata culpa*.

IN-DECŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). **I. Prop.** (1) *Unseemly, not fair, unhandsome, ugly.* **II. Fig.** (2) *Unbecoming, indecorous, unsuitable.*
EX. (1) *uva indecora visu*, Plin.—(2) *quam indecorum est de maiestate populi Romani submisisse (dicere)*, Cic.;—*indecora dicere*, *indecenties*, Quint.

INDEFĀTIGĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, defatigo). *Unwearied, indefatigable*; *vigilium indefatigabilem*, Sen.

IN-DEFĀTIGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Unwearied*, Sen.

IN-DEFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Un defended, unguarded, defenceless*; *hic praebituri vos telis hostium estis indefensi, inulti*? Liv.

IN-DEFESSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unwearied*, Virg.; Tac.

IN-DEFLEŦUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unwept, unlamented*; *i. animae*, Ov.

IN-DEFLEXUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unchanged*; *i. maturitas aetatis*, Plin.

IN-DEJECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Not thrown down*; *i. domus*, Ov.

IN-DELEBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Indelible*; *i. nomen*, Ov.

IN-DELĪBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Uninjured, untouched*; *i. opes*, Ov.

INDEMNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, damnatus). *Uncondemned*; *crucem indemnatis civibus Romanis reservare*, Cic.

INDEMNIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, damnus). *Unhurt, free from injury*; *illensus et i. evasit*, Sen.

IN-DENŦNCIĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Not declared or announced*; *i. sors*, Sen.

IN-DEPLŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unwept, unlamented*, Ov.

IN-DEPRĀVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Uncorrupt*; *i. virtus*, Sen.

IN-DEPREHENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unobserved, undiscovered*; *i. error*, Virg.

INDEPTUS, a, um, *pt. of indipiscor.*

IN-DESERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Not forsaken*; *i. regna*, Ov.

IN-DESPECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Where one can not look down*; *i. Tartara*, Lucan.

IN-DESTRĪCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unhurt*; *i. abito*, Ov.

IN-DETONSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unshorn*, Ov.

IN-DEVĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Unavoided*; *i. telum*, Ov.

INDEVŌTE, *adv.* (2. in, devotus). *Irreligiously, impiously*, Justin.

INDEX, *ieis*, c. (indico). *One that points out.* **I. Prop.** (1) *An informer, discloser, discoverer, betrayer.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Of things: Any thing that betrays or discloses; an index, sign, mark.*

(3) *A register, catalogue.*—(4) *A title-page; table of contents.*—5. *A touch-stone.*—Ov. **EX.** (1) *hæc omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt*, Cic.—(2) *vocem indicem stultitiæ*, Cic.;—*digitus index, the fore-finger*, Hor.;—*and simply index: sed plane pollex, non i., no index (i. e. a discreet person, from whom one can learn nothing)*, Cic.—(3) *i. philosophorum*, Sen.—(4) *iis (librariolis) imperes, ut sumant membranam, ex qua indices fiant*, Cic.;—*tabula cum indice hoc, an inscription*, Liv. **SYN.** See **CONSCĪUS** and **TITULUS**.

INDI, *δρυν*, m. (*Ἰνδοί*). *The inhabitants of India, the Indians*, Cic. **Sing.**: *Indus, an Indian*, Virg.; **Ov.** (conf. **INDUS**). **Pet.**: *An Ethiopian*, Virg.;—*an Arab*, Ov.

INDĪA, æ, f. (*Ἰνδία*). *India*, Cic.

INDĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (indico). *An indicating or marking out*; hence, *a fixing of a price, an estimating of the value, etc.*, Plaut.

IN-DICENS, entis, *pt.* (2. in, dicens, *pt. of dico*). *That does not say*; *me indicente, without my saying it*.

INDĪCIUM, ū, n. (index). **I. Gen.** (1) *A discovery or disclosure of a thing.* **II. Esp.** (2) *An accusation before a court, a charge.*—(3) *A deposition made before a court, evidence.*—(4) *Also, permission to give evidence against accomplices.*—(5) *A remuneration for giving evidence or informing.*—(6) *A mark, sign, proof, token.*

EX. (1) *i. conjurationis*, Cic.;—*esse indicio*, Ter.—(2) *i. ad Fulcinium delituli*, Tac.—(3) *si tibi indicium postulas, dari*, Cic.;—*i. profiteri, to give evidence, to depose*, Sall.;—*i. offerre, to offer one's evidence*, Tac.—(4) *erat indicium postulatoris*, Cic.—(5) *partem indicii accipere*, Cic.—(6) *i. veneni*, Cic. **SYN.** See **SIGNIFICATIO**.

1. IN-DĪCŌ, ōre, tr. **I. Gen.** (1) *To discover, betray, disclose, make known, inform, show.* **II. Esp.** (2) *To give evidence in a court of justice against the accused, to depose, inform against.*—(3) *To put a price upon any thing to be sold, to value.*

EX. (1) *vultus indicat mores*, Cic.;—*i. alqd in vulgus, to make publicly known, spread abroad among the people*, id.—(2) *i. consocios delendæ tyrannidis*, Cic.;—*i. de conjuratione*, Sall.—(3) *cum postulasset ut sibi fundus indicaretur*, Cic.;—*i. pisces magnis pretiis, to ask a high price for*, App. **SYN.** See **SIGNIFICIO**.

2. IN-DĪCŌ, ōre, xi, *ctum*, tr. **I. Gen.** (1) *To declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, appoint.* **II.** (2) *To enjoin, order by proclamation.* **EX.** (1) *i. inimicitias*, Cic.;—*diem concilii*, Liv.;—*i. exercitum Aquileiam, to order an army to A.*, id.—(2) *i. alicui tributum*, Liv.;—*i. cenam alicui, to invite one's self as a guest*, Suet. **SYN.** See **NUNCIO**.

INDICTĪO, ōnis, f. (2. indico). *A declaring, proclaiming*; hence, *the imposition of a tax, a tax, impost*, Plin.

1. INDICTUS, a, um, *pt. of indico* 2.

2. IN-DICTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, dico 2.). **I. Prop.**: *Not said, unsaid*; *ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse*, Liv.;—*indictus carminibus nostris, uncelebrated by song*, Virg. **II. Esp.** *with causa: indicta causa, without any defence, without the matter being heard*, Cic.

INDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Indi). **I. Indian**; *i. elephantus*, Ter.;—*pecus Indica, an elephant*, Mart.;—**I. dens, ivory**, id. **II. Subst.**: *Indicum, i. n. (sc. pigmentum)*, Indigo, Plin.

INDĪFĒM, *adv.* (inde, idem). **I. Prop.**: *From the same place*; *i. America, likewise from America*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *From the same thing*; *i. verbum unum*, Cic.

INDĪES, *adv.* *for in dies (see DIES)*. *From day to day*.

IN-DIFFĒRENS, entis, *adj.* (2. in, differens). **I. In which there is no difference, that has no difference, indifferent; *quod illi ἀδιαφοροῦς vocant, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicere, that is neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Cic.;—*i. circa victum, indifferent to*, Suet. **II. In Gramm.**: *i. syllaba, that may be short or long (anceps)*, Quint.**

INDIFFERENTER, *adv.* (indifferens). **I.** *Without distinction; i. uti utraque appellatioue, Quint.;*—*i. vivere, to eat every thing alike, Cœl. Aur.* **II.** *With indifference; i. terre aliqd.*

INDIGĒNA, æ, *c.* (indu for in, geno). *Made, grown, or born in a given country, indigenous, native.* Also, *Subst.*: *A native of a country; i. Latini, Virg.;*—*i. bos, Col.;*—*i. virum, Plin. Subst.*: *ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, Liv.* **SYN.** **INDIGENA; INQUILINUS.**—*Indigena, a native of the place wherein he lives, or which is mentioned.*—*Inquilinus, a tenant, a lodger.* *Indigena, opp. to advena; inquilinus, to adium dominus.*

INDIGENS, entis, *adj.* (indigeo). **I.** (1) *Needy, indigent; with genit., needing, in want of.* **II.** (2) *Subst.*: *A needy person, one suffering from want.* **EX.** (1) *Africanus i. mei? at ego ne quidem illius, Cic. With abl.: cotes i. oleo, Plin.—(2) opem ferre indigentibus, Cic.* **SYN.** *See PACUPER.*

INDIGĒNTĪA, æ, *f.* (indigeo). **I.** (1) *Need, want, indigence.* **II.** (2) *Insatiable desire.* **EX.** (1) *a natura potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic.—(2) i. libido inexplabilis, Cic.*

INDIGĒO, ēre, ōi, *intr.* (indu for in, egeo). **I. Prop.** (1) *To need, stand in need of, want.* **II. Fig.** (2) *To long for, desire ardently.* **EX.** (1) *With genit.: i. artis, Cic.;*—*i. consilii, id.;*—*i. alterius, Ter. With abl.: i. existimatione, Cic.;*—*i. rebus, Cæs. Imper.*: *indigetur præsidio alcijs, Plin.—(2) auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, not to care for, Cic.* **SYN.** *See CAREO.*

1. **INDIGES**, ētis, *m. adj.* (indu for in, geno). *Indigenous, native; dii indigetes, tutelary deities; also deified ancestors, Liv.;*—*situs est Æneas super Numicium flumen: Jovem indigetem appellat, id.;*—*indigetem Æneam deberi colo.*

2. **INDĪGES**, is, *adj.* (indigeo). *Needy, indigent, Pacuv. ap. Cic.*

INDIGESTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, digero). **I.** *Without order or method, confused; i. turba, Plin.;*—*i. moles, Ov.* **II.** *Undigested; i. et crudum quod egerit (e corpore), Macr.*

INDIGNĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (indignor). *Full of indignation; illa muliebriter indignabunda, Liv.;*—*i. et clamantis, Suet.*

INDIGNANDUS, a, um, *pt. of indignor.* *That at which one may be indignant, that deserves indignation.*

INDIGNANS, antis. **I. pt. of indignor.** **II. Adj.**: *That cannot endure any thing, impatient; i. venti, Virg.;*—*i. pectus, Ov.*

INDIGNĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (indignor). **I. Prop.** (1) *Indignation, disdain.* **II. Meton.** (2) *An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art.* **EX.** (1) *indignationem movere, Liv.;*—*publicæ indignationes, id.—(2) i. est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic.* **SYN.** **INDIGNATIO; INDIGNITAS.**—*Indignatio, indignation, anger; facit indignatio versum, Juv.—Indignitas, indignity, heinousness; indignitas creat indignationem, G. D.*

INDIGNĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (indignatio). *A slight indignation; i. capere, Plin. E.*

INDIGNE, *adv.* (indignus). **I.** (1) *Unbecomingly, unworthily, contrary to desert, unbecomingly.* **II.** (2) *Indignantly, unwillingly, with reluctance.* **EX.** (1) *services civium in carcere frangebantur indignissime, Cic.;*—*milites indignissime interierunt, Cæs.—(2) i. pati, Cic.;*—*i. terre, to take offence at, not to like, Nep.*

INDIGNITAS, ōtis, *f.* (id.). **I.** (1) *Unworthiness.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Unbecomingly, uncomely, or unworthy behavior, meanness, baseness.*—(3) *Of things: Unsuitableness, impropriety, enormity, heinousness.*—(4) *Indignation produced by unworthy treatment.* **EX.** (1) *nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, Cic.—(2) i. hominum, Cic.;*—*qui indignitate servos vicerit, id.;*—*indignitatem perferre, indignant or unworthy treatment; also, indignity which one endures.*—(3) *i. rei, Cic.;*—*i. illius adeundi, id.—(4) tacita esse poterit i. nostra, Cic.;*—*tum i. impensius his crescere, Liv.* **SYN.** *See INDIGNATIO.*

INDIGNOR, āri, *tr. dep.* (indignus). **I. Prop.** (1) *To esteem as incongruous, disreputable or unseemly, to be indignant at, to disdain.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Of things: Not to suffer, not to bear.* **EX.** (1) *With acc.: ea, que indignatur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic.;*—*i. vicem suam, Liv. With quod: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Cæs.—(2) pontem indignatus Araxes, disdain-ing, Virg.* **SYN.** *See STOMACHOR.*

INDIGNUM. *As an exclamation, Oh! Shame!*

INDIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, dignus). **I.** (1) *Unworthy, undeserving.* **II. Meton.** (2) *That one has not deserved, undeserved.*—(3) *Cruel, harsh, intolerable, severe.*—(4) *Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful.* **EX.** (1) *Absol.: divitiis quivis quamvis indignus habere potest, Cic.;*—*i. homo, who does not deserve a misfortune that has befallen him, undeserving, id.;*—*te omni honore indignissimum indica, id. With genit.: i. avorum, Virg.—(2) indigna pati, Liv.;*—*i. mors, Virg.—(3) i. hiems, Virg.—(4) i. facinus, Ter.;*—*hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignus, Cic.;*—*lictores indignum in modum muleati, Liv.* **SYN.** **INDIGENS; IMMERENS.**—*Indignus, unworthy, undeserving or undeserved is said either of good or of evil.*—*Immerens, undeserving the harm done to him; immerentes ut sceleratos occidunt, Nep.*

INDĪGUS, a, um, *adj.* (indigeo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Needy, in want.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Desirous.* **EX.** (1) *i. precum, Plin.;*—*i. opis, Virg. With abl.: i. auxilio, Lucr.—(2) i. servitii, Lucan.*

INDĪLĪGENS, entis, *adj.* (2. in, diligens). **I. Prop.** (1) *Careless, heedless, negligent.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Neglected, not taken proper care of.* **EX.** (1) *si indiligentiores fuerint, etc., Cæs.;*—*vercor ne indiligens nimis sies, Ter.—(2) i. hortus, Plin.*

INDĪLĪGENTER, *adv.* (indiligens). *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly; nihil i. factum, Cic.*

INDĪLĪGĒNTĪA, æ, *f.* (id.). *Want of carefulness, carelessness, heedlessness, negligence; i. hominis, Cæs.;*—*i. literarum missarum, in letters, Cic.;*—*i. veri, in the examination of truth, Tac.*

INDĪPISCOR, dipisci, deptus, *tr. dep.* (indu for in, apiscor). **I. Prop.** (1) *To attain, reach, overtake.*—(2) *Meton.: To get, acquire, receive.*—(3) *To begin, commence.* **II. Fig.** (4) *To obtain, reach.*—(5) *pt. pass.: Reached, obtained.* **EX.** (1) *i. navem, Liv.—(2) i. divitijs, Plaut.;*—*i. de cibo, id.;*—*i. largiter mercedis, id.—(3) i. pugnam, Gell.—(4) i. occasionem quadrigis albis, Plaut.;*—*i. amenitates verborum Latīna facundia, to reach, express, Gell.;*—*i. animo, to think over, id.—(5) i. dignitas, Cod. Just.*

INDIRECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, directus). *Not straightforward, not direct; i. actio, Quint.*

INDIREPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, diripio). *Unplundered; i. Capitolium, Tac.*

INDISCRĒTE, *adv.* (indiscretus). *Without distinction; ut avium et animalium vocis i. edatur imitatio, Plin.*

IN-DISCRĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, discretus).
I. Prop. (1) *Undivided, unseparated, connected.*
II. Meton. (2) *That is not distinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate.*—(3) *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable.* **EX.** (1) in quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut cancris, Plin.;—suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, every one is most closely connected with his own blood (i. e. children), Tac.—(2) multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen.—(3) indiscreta verisimilitudo, Plin.;—i. effigies hominum, id.;—i. dignitas, equal, Cod. Th. **SYN.** See **INDIVIDUUS**.

INDISERTE, *adv.* (indisertus). *Ineloquently; orationem noui i. laudavit, Cic.*

IN-DISERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, disertus). *Ineloquent; i. homo, Cic.;—i. interpret, at a loss for words, id.*

IN-DISPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, dispo). *Without order, not properly arranged; apud Vitellium omnia indispōita, temulenta, etc., Tac.*

IN-DISSOLŪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Indissoluble, that can not be dissolved or loosed.* **I. Prop.**—i. nodus, Plin. **II. Fig.**—quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). **I. Gen.** (1) *Without distinction or arrangement, indistinct.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Not clear or plain in signification.*—3. *Indistinct or obscure in delivery, Quint.* **EX.** (1) si neque pauciora, quam oportet, neque plura, aut indistincta dixerimus, Quint.—(2) i. vocabulum, Gell.

IN-DĪVĪDŪS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). **I. Prop.** (1) *That can not be divided or separated, indivisible, inseparable.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Not divided or separated.* **EX.** (1) corpora individua, atoms, Cic. Hence, *absol.*: individua for corpora individua, id.;—cū duo individua per inanitate ferantur, *two atoms*, id.—(2) Rhodum secreti et apud Capreas individui, *always with him*, Tac. **SYN.** **INDIVIDUUS**; **INDIVISUS**; **INDISCRETUS**.—Individuus, *as here*, No. 1.—Indivisus, *undivided, uncloven*; indivisæ ungulæ, Varr. Indiscretus, *indistinct*; simillima proles indiscreta suis parentibus, *not fully distinguished by*, i. e. so like that even their parents sometimes mistook the one for the other, Virg.

IN-DĪVĪSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). **I. Prop.** (1) *Undivided, unseparated, not cloven, not split.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Not distinct, not distinguished.* **EX.** (1) indivisa ungula equorum, Varr. Hence, *Subst.*: Indivisum, i. n. *Community*; *as*, pro indiviso possidere, *in common*, Plin.—(2) pectus in quod omnes curæ pro indiviso transferuntur, *indiscriminately, without distinction*, Sen.;—pro indiviso valere, *just as much, or the same*, Plin. **SYN.** See **INDIVIDUUS**.

IN-DO, ēre, didi, dītum, *tr.* (in, do, dāre). **I. Prop.** (1) *To put, set, or place into.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To put, set, or lay in a place, put, set, lay on or upon.* **II. Fig.** (3) *To give.*—(4) *To introduce.*—(5) *To occasion.* **EX.** (1) i. guttam vini in os, Plaut.;—i. salem in aquam, id.;—i. cervicem vinculo fasciæ, Tac.;—i. fenestras, Plaut.; Cels.—(2) i. ignem in aram, Plaut.;—i. alciui compedes, id.;—i. alciui vincula, Tac.;—i. pontes, *to construct bridges*, id.;—custodes inditi, *given, added*, id.;—i. urbem monti, *to build on a mountain*, Flor.—(3) puer o in iocopia Egerio nomen inditum, *given*, Liv.;—i. vocabulum, Tac.—(4) i. novos ritus, Tac.—(5) i. alciui pavorem, Tac.

IN-DŌCĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, d.). **I. Prop.** (1) *That learns with difficulty, that has not learned, unteachable, indocile.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Unapt, unfit for any thing.*—(3) *Unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant, unlearned, stupid.*—(4) *That can not be taught.*—(5) *That has not been taught, untaught.* **EX.** (1) i. homo, Cic. *With gent.*: i. pacis, Sil. *With dat.*: i. imitandis turpibus, Juv. *With inf.*: i. pauperum pati, Hor.;—i. loqui, Lucan.—(2) arbores indociles nasci alibi, Plin.;—terra indocilis Cereri, Sil.—(3) indocile genus, Virg.;—i. animus, Ov.—(4) sed incredibilis quadam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic.—(5) i. via, Prop.

INDOCTE, *adv.* (indoctus). *Unlearnedly, unskilfully*; quæ qui videat non indocte solum verum etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic.

IN-DOCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, d.). **I. Prop.** (1) *Uninstructed, unlearned, awkward.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Unskilled.* **EX.** (1) i. homo, Cic. *With gent.*: i. pili discive, Hor. *With acc.*: i. pleraque alia, Gell. *With inf.*: i. ferre juga, Hor.—(2) indoctæ manus, Quint.;—cauet indoctum, Hor.

INDŌLENTĪA, æ, *f.* (2. in, doleo). *Freedom from pain, Cic.*

INDŌLES, is, *f.* (indu for in, oleo). **I. Gen.** (1) *Native or inbred nature of a thing, natural quality, nature.* **II. Esp.** (2) *Natural talents or disposition, talents, genius, inclination, abilities.* **EX.** (1) i. frugum, pecudum, Liv.;—i. arborum, Gell.;—quæ i. in saviō est! *natural charm*, Plaut.—(2) i. major ad virtutem, Cic.;—bona i., id.;—i. segnis, Tac. **SYN.** **INDŌLES**; **INGENIUM**.—Indoles, *a natural disposition*, relates to the qualities of the soul.—Ingenium, *judgment, sagacity, penetration*; also used to express the nature of a thing; *as*, ingenium soli, Plin.

INDŌLESCO, ēre, līi, *intr. inep.* (in, doleo). **I. Prop.** (1) *To feel pain or trouble, to be grieved.* **II. (2) To feel grief or affliction, to be afflicted, grieved. **EX.** (1) locus indolescit tactu, *feels pain, hurts, pains*, Cels.;—oculi indolescunt, Plin. *With acc.*: i. tactum hominum velut vulnera, *to feel painfully*, Just.—(2) quis fuit qui non indolerit, Cic. *With acc.*: id indoluit Juno.**

IN-DŌMĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *That can not be broken or tamed, untamable, Plaut.*

IN-DŌMĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, domo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Untamed, not broken in, wild.*—(2) *Meton.*: *That can not be checked or restrained, untamable.* **II. Fig.** (3) *Unchecked, untrained; wild, unbridled or uncurbed.* **EX.** (1) i. bos, Varr.;—i. equus, Auct. Her.;—i. mulier, Plaut.;—i. mare, Tibull.—(2) mula indomitæ tarditatis, Plin.;—i. vis adamantis, id.;—i. Mars, Virg.—(3) i. cupiditates, Cic.;—i. ingenia Gallorum, Liv.;—i. amor, Ov. **SYN.** **INDOMITUS**; **INTRACTATUS**; **INTRACTABILIS**.—Indomitus, *untamed, not subdued*.—Intractatus, *not broken in, not trained*.—Intractabilis, *untractable, unmanageable; fig., severe*; bruma i., Virg.

IN-DORMĪO, ire, *intr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *To sleep or fall asleep at, upon, or over any thing.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To sleep (of a member of the body), i. e. to be numb or torpid, Veg.* **II. Fig.** (3) *To sleep over any thing, i. e. to do a thing negligently.* **EX.** (1) i. congestis saccis, Hor.—(2) i. causæ, Cic.;—i. in homine colendo, *to be careless*, id. **SYN.** See **EDORMIO**.

IN-DŌTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, dotatus). **I. Prop.** 1. *That has no dowry or portion*; *as*, i. soror, Hor.—2. *Meton.*: *i. corpora, that have not received the usual funeral honors*, Ov. **II. Fig.** 3. *i. ars, unadorned, poor*, Cic.

INDU, *an old form for in*: i. mari (see **IN**). Frequently used in composition; *as*, induperator, the ancient form for imperator. See also **INDIGO**, **INDISCOR**, etc.

IN-DUBITABILIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *That can not be doubted, indubitable; i. genus causae.*

IN-DUBITATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, dubito). *Beyond all doubt, undoubted, quite certain; spes indubitata, Plin.; in iis ero, quæ indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.*

IN-DUBITO, *äre*, *intr.* *To doubt of; i. viribus tuis, Virg.*

IN-DUBIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, d.). *Not doubtful, certain; i. innocentia, Tac.*

INDŪCIÆ, *ārum*. *See* INDUTÆ.

IN-DŪCO, *äre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To lead or bring in, into, or to a place.*—(2) *Meton.: To overlay with any thing as a covering.*—(3) *To make level by overlaying, to fill up.* Hence, (4) *To strike out, erase, with the broad end of the style, what has been written on a wax tablet; hence, to annul, cancel, abrogate.*—(5) *To enter into an account-book, to bring any thing into account.* II. *Fig.* (6) *Gen.: To lead into, bring to, introduce.*—(7) *To make up one's mind to.*—(8) *To take any thing into one's head, to resolve, determine.*—(9) *To bring to any thing, i. e. to move, excite, rouse, to persuade, prevail upon, entice, induce to any thing.* Hence, (10) *To mislead any body, deceive, cajole.*—(11) *To bring in, introduce, as a speaker.*—(12) *To mention, relate, quote, cite, bring forward.*

EX. (1) *i. exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv.*—*i. milites in pugnam, id.*—*i. cohortem in medios hostes, Sall.*—*i. turmas, id.* *To lead, head, Virg.* *With dat.: i. mare urbi, Suet.*—*i. filiæ novercam, to bring home a step-mother (by marrying a second time), Plin. E.*—(2) *i. coria super lateres, Cæs.*—*i. scuta pellibus, id.*—*i. calcem, to put on, Suet.*—(3) *i. solum, Plin.*—*i. cicatrice, Cels.*—(4) *nomena jam facta sunt: sed vel induci vel mutari possunt, Cic.*—*i. senatus consultum, id.*—(5) *i. in rationibus, Cic.*—*i. agros alci pecunia ingenti, to put on any body's account, id.*—(6) *i. alqm in hanc scribendi consuetudinem, Cic.*—*i. novum verbum in linguam Latium, id.* *Exp.: i. animum, or in animum, to bring one's mind to any thing, i. e. i. in animum aliquid, to imagine any body, Ter.*—(7) *i. animum continere opes, Cic.*—*i. animum, ut oblivisceretur, id.*—*non potuisse se inducere in animum quin vindicaret, id.*—(8) *i. animum dicere, Cic.*—*i. animum prestare, Liv.*—*i. animum ad aliquid rem, to fix one's mind or affections upon any thing, Ter.*—(9) *i. alqm oratione ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic.*—*i. alqm, ut mentiat, id.*—(10) *socios induxit, Cic.*—(11) *i. Tiresiam, Cic.*—*i. sermionem hominum, to introduce certain parties conversing with each other as in a dialogue, id.*—(12) *i. consuetudinem, Cic.*—*i. rationem, id.* *SYN. See* INTROMITTO.

INDUCTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (induco). I. *Prop.* (1) *A bringing into, introducing, leading, conducting, drawing, or letting into.*—2. *Meton.: An overlaying of a wall with lime, a plastering, Plaut.*—3. *Concr.: A drawing over or overspreading, as of the theatre with canvas, to shelter it from the sun, Vit.* II. *Fig.* 4. *i. animi, inclination, will, purpose, resolution, Cic.*—*i. erroris, a misleading, Cic.*—5. *In Rhed. t. t.: Induction.* *EX.* (1) *i. juvenum (in circum), a bringing forward, Liv.*—*aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem dare, Cic.*

1. INDUCTUS, *a*, *um*. I. *pt.* of induco. II. *Adj. 1. Fetched or introduced from a foreign country, foreign, not native, strange; i. sermo, Plin. E.*—2. *Not belonging to a given subject or place, foreign, extraneous, Plin. E.*

2. INDUCTUS, *ūs*, *m.* (induco), [*only in abl. sing.*]. *An inducement, persuasion; hujus per-*

suasu et inductu, Cic.;—*inductu alieno facere alqd, Auct. Her.*

INDŪCŪLA, *æ*, *f.* (induo). *A kind of undergarment worn by women, Plaut.*

INDŪGRĒDIOR, *grēdi* (indu, gradior), *for ingrediore, Lucr.*

INDULGENS, *entis*. I. *pt.* of indulgeo. II. *Adj. act.: Indulgent, fond, kind, tender, friendly; civitas i. in captivos, Liv.*—*quorum indulgentiores patres erant, Quint.*—*i. alæ, given to dice or gaming, Suet.* *SYN. See* CLEMENS.

INDULGENTER, *adv.* (indulgens). *Tenderly, kindly, indulgently; i. loqui, Cic.*—*i. habere captivos, Liv.*

INDULGENTĪA, *æ*, *f.* (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favor, kindness.* II. *Exp.: (2) Tender love, affection, fondness toward one's relations, etc.* *EX.* (1) *homines naturali i. contineri, Cic.*—*i. corporis, id.*—*i. coeli, mild weather, Virg.*—(2) *indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic.*—*i. in suos, Cic.* *SYN. INDULGENTIA; OSSEQUIUM.*—*Indulgentia, indulgence, readiness in excusing or forgiving faults; i. patrum in liberos, Cic.*—*Ossequium, readiness in complying both in physical and moral matters. Ossequium complies with, does not resist; indulgentia excuses every thing.*

INDULGĒO, *äre*, *si*, *tum*, *intr.* and *tr.* (in, dulcis). I. *Intr.* (1) *To be courteous or complaisant to, to be kind or indulgent to, to humor, indulge, gratify, overlook, wink at.*—(2) *To give one's self up to, to be given to, to indulge in, not to resist, yield to a thing.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To concede, grant, allow, permit, give.*—(4) *To give up.* *EX.* (1) *With dat.: i. sibi, Cic.*—*sic sibi indulisit, ut, so indulged himself, that, etc., i. e. took such liberties, etc., Nep.*—*i. legioni, Cæs.*—*i. ardori alcijs, Liv.* *With acc.: i. te, Ter.*—*i. me, id.*—(2) *i. somno, Tac.*—*i. vino, Virg.*—*i. non plus sextario vini, not to drink more than, etc., Just.*—*i. valetudini, to take care of, attend to, Cic.*—(3) *i. nomen oratoris malis artibus, Quint.*—*i. alci ornamenta, Suet.*—*i. damnatu arbitrium moriendo, to permit them to choose how to die. With inf., Sil.*—(4) *i. se tribuno, Juv.*—*i. se videndum alci, Stat.* *SYN. See* PARCO.

1. INDULTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of indulgeo.

2. INDULTUS, *us*, *m.* (indulgeo). *Leave, permission, Sid.*

INDŪMENTUM, *i*, *n.* (induo). *A covering, garment; indumenta induere, Gell.*—*i. oris, a mask, Bass. ap. Gell.*

INDŪO, *äre*, *āi*, *ctum*, *tr.* (ἐνδύω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To put on or into.*—(2) *Meton.: To clothe, i. e. to surround, cover or furnish with any thing.*—(3) *i. se, to fall into or upon, be entangled in, to stick fast in, to be retained in.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To invest with, furnish or endue with, impart, give.* Hence, (5) *i. alqd (sibi), to assume, take upon one's self, make use of.* *EX.* (1) *i. Herculi tunicam, Cic.*—*i. vestem, Ter.*—*i. galeam, to put on, Cæs.*—*i. anulum, to put on, Ov.* *Puss.: indutus soccis, dressed, furnished with, Cic.*—*indutus quilibet, in any dress or garment, Hor.*—(2) *dii induti specie humana, Cic.*—*i. homines in vultus ferarum, to change into animals, Virg.*—*arbor induit se in florem, ar rays itself with flowers, i. e. flowers, blossoms, id.*—*in flore novo pomis se induit arbor, shows the fruit in the blossom, id.*—*i. cratera corona, to crown, id.*—*i. scalam, to put one's head between the steps of a ladder, i. e. to take a ladder on one's head, Ov.*—*induitur aures aselli, gets asses' ears.*—(3) *cum ventis se in nubem se induerit, Cic.*—*i. se acutissimis vallis, Cæs.*—*i. se mucrone,*

to stab one's self, Virg.—(4) indutus duabus quasi personis, *having two characters, as it were, to perform*, Cic.;—i. aluci speciem latronis, to represent any one as a robber, Liv.—(5) i. sibi personam iudicis, Cic.;—i. sibi novum ingenium, Liv.;—i. proditorem et hostem, Tac.;—i. imaginem mortis (sommum), to take, Cic.;—i. seditionem, to engage in, take a share in, Tac.;—(2) i. se, to involve one's self in; videte in quot se laqueos induerit, Cic.;—i. se reipublicæ, to entangle one's self in public business, Sen. SYN. See AMICIO.

INDŪ-PĒDĪO, ire, for impedio, Lucr.

INDŪ-PĒRĀTOR, ōris, m., Lucr.; Juv.; for imperator, q. v.

INDŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of induro. II. Adj.: Hardened, inured; Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? Sen.

IN-DŪRESCO, ēre, dūrū, intr. incēp. (in, duresco, from durus, Gr. 227, 2. Note). I. Prop.: To become hard; antequam graua indurescant, Col.;—corpus induruit usu, hardens itself, Ov. II. Fig.: frangas citius, quam corrigas, quæ in pravum induruerunt, Quint.;—miles induruerat pro Vitellio, was of unshaken fidelity, Tac.

IN-DŪRO, ēre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To harden, indurate. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) i. costas attritu arborum, Plin.;—i. nivem, Ov.;—carnes induratas sale, Plin.;—(2) i. frontem, to render shameless, Sen.;—i. vultum, Tac.;—i. animum, Sen.;—induratus resistendo hostium timor, hardened, Liv.

1. INDUS, i, m. (Ἰνδός). Indus. 1. A river of India, Cic.—2. A river of Asia Minor, rising in Phrygia, and flowing through Caria into the Mediterranean, opposite to Rhodes, Liv.†

2. INDUS, a, um, adj. I. Of India, Indian; i. ebur, Virg.;—i. conchæ, Prop. II. Subst.: Indus, i, m., Virg. See INDI.

INDŪSĪĀRIUS, ūi, m. (indusium). A maker of indusia, Plaut.

INDŪSĪĀTA, æ, f. i. q. indusium, Plaut.

INDŪSIUM, ūi, n. (induo). A frock, a kind of garment with sleeves worn by women, Varr.

INDUSTRIĀ, æ, f. (industrius). Diligence, activity, assiduity, constant exertion or activity, industry; i. in agendo, Cic.;—ponere tantum industrie in scribendo, to take such pains in writing, id.;—i. itineris, on the journey (i. e. displayed there), Suet.;—de industria, adv. with intention, on purpose, Cic.;—thus, ex industria, Liv.;—industria, Plin.;—and ob industriam, Plaut. SYN. INDUSTRIA, activity, application.—LABOR, labor, pain, great exertion, fatigue; ferre laborem, Cic.

INDUSTRIĒ, adv. (id.). Diligently, industriously; castra i. defendebatur, Cæs.

INDUSTRIŌSE, adv. Very diligently, with great industry, Suet.; from

INDUSTRIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (industria). Diligent, industrious; cui non industrioso otium pœna est? Sen.

INDUSTRIUS, a, um, adj. (unc. perhaps for industrius, from indu, etruo, instru). Diligent, industrious, assiduous; homo i., Cic.;—homines vigilantes, sobrii, i., id. SYN. INDUSTRIUS; NAVUS (gnavus); LABORIOSUS.—Industrius, industrius, active at work.—Navus (gnavus), punctual, careful, having a fondness of what one is doing; imperata navi fecerunt, Sall.—Laboriosus, laborious, pains-taking. Industrius semper aliquid agit; Navus strenue negotia exsequitur, et constanti animo contra omnes difficultates obnititur, G. D.

INDŪTĪÆ or INDŪCĪÆ, ærum, f. (unc.). I. Prop. (1) A space of time during which hostilities are suspended; a suspension of arms, truce, armistice. II. Fig. (2) A standing still, rest, pause.

EX. (1) inducias facere, to make a truce, Cic.;—inducias inire—dare—petere—impetrare, etc.,—per inducias, during a truce or suspension of arms, Nep.—(2) nec se brevis induciis duæ jungerent, Plin. E.;—in amore inimicitia, inducia, Ter. SYN. INDŪTĪÆ; PAX; PACIFICATIO.—Indutim, as here (1).—Pax, peace; pax negata, inducie datæ, Liv.—Pacificatio, pacification, accommodation.

1. INDŪTUS, a, um, pt. of induo.

2. INDŪTUS, ūs, m. (induo). I. Prop. (1) A putting on of dress. II. Concr. (2) A costume, garment, apparel. EX. (1) vestis quam indutui gerebat, Tac.—(2) indutibus imperatoris majestatis ornatus, Amm.

INDŪVĪÆ, ærum, f. (induo). Apparel, clothes, Plaut.

IN-EBRĪO, ēre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To make drunk.—(2) Meton.: To fill or saturate with liquor.—(3) To fill, fill up. II. Fig. (4) s. s. EX. (1) palmes vescentes inebriat, Plin.;—inventum est, quomodo aqua quoque inebriaret, id.—(2) uvæ vino suo inebriantur, Plin.—(3) spiritus aeris fatibus venenatis inebriatur, Sid.—(4) i. aurem, to weary with talking, Juv.

INĒDĪA, æ, f. (2. in, edo). An abstaining from eating, fasting; vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic.;—inedia vitam finire, to starve one's self, Plin. E.;—inediam ferre, Plin. SYN. INĒDĪA; JEJUNIUM; JEJUNITAS.—Inedia, want of victuals.—Jejunium, voluntary fasting, abstinence from victuals; jejunium instituere, Liv.—Jejunitas, only fig., slenderness, barrenness; cavenda est oratori jejunitas, Cic.

IN-EFFĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, e.). Unspeaking; i. nomina, Plin.

IN-EFFĪCAX, ācis, adj. (2. in, e.). I. Ineffectual, of no force or strength; i. ratio, Sen.;—i. dii, id. II. With gent.: vox i. verborum, incapable of producing, Sen.

IN-ĒLĀBŌRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, elaboro). Unlabored; i. oratio, Sen.;—i. narratio, Quint. SYN. See ILLABORATUS.

IN-ĒLĒGANS, antis, adj. (2. in, elegans). Inelegant, void of taste or neatness; copia orationis non inelegans, Cic.;—ratio non i., a theory not without some foundation, Cic.;—odor non i., not a bad smell, Plin.

IN-ĒLĒGANTER, adv. (inelegans). Without elegance or taste, inelegantly, badly; i. dividere, to make a bad or clumsy division, Cic.;—i. scribere, id.

IN-ĒLUCTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, e.). I. Prop.: From which one can not extricate one's self; i. cœnum, Stat. II. Fig.: Unavoidable, inevitable; i. servitus, Sen.;—i. tempus, Virg.

IN-ĒMENDĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, e.). That can not be amended or improved; i. pravitas, Quint.;—i. affectus, Sen.

IN-ĒMŌRĪOR, mŏri, intr. dep. To die in or at; i. spectaculo, Hor.

IN-EMPTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, emptus). I. Gen. (1) Unpurchased, unbought. II. Esp. (2) Not acquired by bribery. EX. (1) i. dapes, Virg.—(2) i. consulatus, Tac.

IN-ĒNARRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, e.). That can not be related or described, indescribable; i. labor, Liv.;—i. natura fluminum, Sen.;—i. habitus, Plin.; hence,

IN-ENARRĀBĪLĪTER, *adv.* *Indescribably*; *jecur* i. absumtum, Liv.

INĒNŌDĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, enodo). I. *Prop.*: That can not be unravelled or loosened, intricate; i. capillus, App. II. *Fig.*: That can not be explained, inexplicable, perplexed; i. res, Cic.

IN-ĒRO, *ire, ivi* or *ii, Itum, tr. and intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To go into, enter* (a place).—(2) *Meton.*: To proceed to, to make a beginning. Hence, (3) *To enter upon* (an office).—(4) *To begin, commence*.—5. *To cohabit*, Suet.; Sen. II. *Fig.* (6) *To attack, seize*.—(7) *To think upon, invent a means, to devise, meditate, reflect upon, consider, to take one's measures, to undertake anything, to begin*. EX. (1) i. domum, Cic.;—i. convivia, *to go to feasts, id.*;—i. pericula praeliorum, id.;—i. urbem, Liv.;—i. viam, *to enter upon, proceed on*, Cic. *Impers.*: Inibitur tecum, *I will enter with you*, Plaut.—(2) i. praelium, *to commence a battle*, Cic.;—i. praelium cum alqo, Liv.—(3) i. magistratum, Cic.;—i. consulatum, Liv.—(4) *ab ineunte etate*, Cic.;—*ineunte anno*, Suet.;—*hoc decus ævi inibit, will commence*, Virg.—(6) *inuit te unquam febris*, Plaut.—(7) i. rationem de re, Cic.;—*inuit et subducta ratione, after due consideration*, id. PHRASES. i. viam, *to find out a way or means*, Liv.;—i. consilium contra alqm, *to form a plan or resolution*; consilia inibat quemadmodum discederet, *he considered*, Cic.;—i. et subducere rationem, *to make a calculation, to calculate*; i. numerum, *to calculate, count, cast up*, Cæs.;—i. æstimationem, *to estimate, value*, Sen.;—i. gratiam ab alqo, *to conciliate the friendship, gain the favor of any one*, Cic. So, i. gratiam apud alqm, Liv.;—i. suffragia, *to vote*, Liv.;—i. fedus, *to conclude, make*, Cic.

INĒPTE, *adv.* (ineptus). I. *Gen.* (1) *Improperly, awkwardly, absurdly, foolishly*. II. *Exp.* (2) *At the wrong time, inconveniently*. EX. (1) i. sane (dissentunt), Cic.;—i. dicere, id. *Superl.*: ineptissime feci, Quint.—(2) i. nocere.

INĒPTĪA, *æ, f.* (ineptus). I. *Prop.*: Silly behavior, absurdity, folly, Plaut. II. *Meton. in the plur.*: ineptiæ, trifles, fooleries, absurdities; quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.;—i. aniles, id. SYN. INĒPTIÆ; NUGÆ; NĒNIÆ.—Ineptiæ (non aptus), *silly things, impertinencies*.—Nugæ, *prop.*, verses in praise of deceased persons sung by women hired at funerals to sing them before the corpse. Because these were generally silly and trifling, nugæ is commonly used to signify trifles, gewgaws.—Næniæ or Nenæ, *a funeral song, said of children's plays, of foolish things, idle stories*.

INĒPTĪO, *ire, intr.* (ineptus). *To say or do what is absurd or foolish, to play the fool, to trifle*, Ter.

INĒPTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, aptus). I. (1) *Of things*: Improper, inconsistent, impertinent, absurd, foolish, silly. II. (2) *Of persons*: Displaying no taste, awkward, that acts foolishly. EX. (1) nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.;—i. via, wrong, id.;—i. risus, Catull.—(2) i. homo, Cic.;—quid est, inepta? *what is the matter, you foolish woman?* Ter.;—sine vivat ineptus, Hor. SYN. See BARDUS.

INĒQUĪTĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (inequito). *Not to be ridden upon; not fit for cavalry*; i. campus.

INĒRMIS, *e, and INĒRMUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, arma). I. *Prop.* 1. *Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless*; cum paucis inermis, Cic.;—i. milites, Cæs.;—i. eques, Liv.—2. *Meton. of things*: i. ager, Liv.;—Nilus famā tantum, inermi quæsitū cognitas, *without war*, Plin.;—i. gingiva, *toothless, without teeth*, Juv. II. *Fig.**

3. i. philosophia, *not well versed, not practised*, Cic.;—i. carmen, *that does not hurt*, Ov.

IN-ERRANS, *antis, adj.* (2. in, errans). *Not wandering about or erring*; stellæ eæ quæ inerrantes vocantur, *fixed stars*, Cic.;—i. orbis, *the region of the fixed stars*, App.—

IN-ERRO, *äre, intr. and tr.* *To wander about in a place*, InĒro. *Prop.*: i. montibus, Plin. E.;—ignis i. ædibus, *touches, reaches*, Stat. *Fig.*: memoria rei inerrat oculis, *swims before the eyes*.

INERS, *tis, adj.* (2. in, ars). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unskilled in an art, unskilful, not clever, not cunning*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: Inactive, idle, sluggish.—(3) *Exp. of food*: Inipid to the taste, without flavor. EX. (1) artes, quibus qui carebant inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic.;—tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop.—(2) i. senectus, Cic.;—gallinæ inertes ad incubandum, Col.;—i. stomachus, *a weak stomach*, Ov.;—inertes glebæ, *that bear or produce nothing, neglected*, Virg.;—i. aqua, *stagnant*, Ov.—(3) i. caro, Hor.;—i. sal, Plin.;—i. horæ, *idle, unoccupied*, Hor.;—i. censoria nota, *of no effect, ineffectual*, Liv.;—serrarum dentes replent æqualitate inerti, *fill up the space between the teeth of the saw with saw-dust, and thus make it unfit for cutting*, Plin.

INĒRTĪA, *æ, f.* (iners). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unskilfulness, awkwardness*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Illness, inactivity*. EX. (1) i. hominis, Petr. *Plur.*: inertia, Cic.—(2) me ipsum inertia condemnno, Cic.;—i. laboris, *unwillingness to work*, id. SYN. See DESIDIA.

INĒRŪDĪTE, *adv.* (ineruditus). *Unlearnedly, illiterately*; non i. ad declamandum ficta materies, Quint.

IN-ĒRŪDĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, er.). *Unlearned, illiterate*; non Epicurus i. sed i. inducti qui, etc., Cic.;—i. voluptates, *rude, unpolished, inelegant*, Quint.

IN-ESCO, *äre*. I. *Prop.* 1. *To fill with food, to feed*, App.—(2) *Meton.*: *To satiate, fill*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To catch with a bait, to entice, decoy*. EX. (2) inescatus odore sulfuris, App.—(3) specie parvi benefici inescamur, Liv.;—inescandæ multitudinis causa, Vell. SYN. See DECIPIO.

IN-ĒVĪTĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, e.). *Inevitable, unavoidable*; i. malum, Sen.;—i. crimen.

IN-EXCĪTĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, ex.). *From which one can not be aroused*; i. somnus, Sen.

IN-EXCĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, ex.). *Not put in motion, calm*, Virg.

IN-EXCŌGĪTĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, ex.). *Not thought of or invented*; novum et i. antea remedium, Plin.

IN-EXCŪSĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, ex.). *That can not be excused, inexcusable*; i. homo, Hor.;—i. tempus, Ov.

IN-EXERCĪTĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, ex.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unexercised, unpractised, undisciplined*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Unoccupied, not busy*. EX. (1) i. homo, Cic.;—i. miles, id.;—i. eloquentia, Tac.—(2) i. homo, Cels.

IN-EXHAUSTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, ex.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unexhausted*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Unimpaired*. EX. (1) i. urbes, *not plundered*, Sil.;—i. metalla, Virg.—(2) i. pubertas, Tac.

IN-EXŌRĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, ex.). I. *Prop.* (1) *That can not be moved by entreaty, inexorable*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Not to be obtained by entreaty*. EX. (1) i. in alqm, Cic.;—i. adversus alqm, Liv.;—i. disciplina, *inexorably severe*, Tac.;—i. odium, Ov.—(2) neque inexorable quod petimus, Val. Flac. SYN. See IMPLACIDUS.

INEXPECTATUS. See **INEXPECTATUS.**

IN-EXPERRECTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). *Unawakened, not awakened; jacebat inexpectatus.*

IN-EXPERTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). I. (1) *That has not made trial of a thing, unacquainted with, unused to, inexperienced, unpractised.* II. (2) *Untried, not proved.* EX. (1) *dulcis inexpertus cultura potentis amici, Hor;—animus i. ad contumeliam, Liv. With dat.: exercitus bonis inexpertus, Liv;—i. bellis, Tac. With genit.: i. luscivie, Tac.—(2) i. genus questionis, Plin. E;—inexpertum alqd relinquere, Virg;—i. carmen, new, Stat;—i. fides.*

IN-EXPIABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, ex.). I. Prop. (1) *That can not be expiated or atoned for, inextinguishable.* II. Meton. (2) *Implacable, irreconcilable.—(3) Obstinate.* EX. (1) i. religio, inextinguishable, Cic;—i. fraus, unpardonable, id;—i. scelus, id.—(2) *sese inextinguibilemque præbere alci, Cic.—(3) i. bellum, Cic.*

IN-EXPLANATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). *Unintelligible, not distinct or articulate; i. lingua, not distinct, Plin.*

INEXPLEBILIS, e, adj. (2. in, expleo). I. Prop. (1) *That can not be filled, insatiable.—2. Act.: Not satiating, unsatisfying, App.* II. Fig. (3) *Same as I.* EX. (1) i. stomachus, Sen;—i. potu, Plin.—(3) i. cupiditas, Cic;—vir inexplabilis virtutis, Liv. *With genit.: i. colloquiorum, Sen.*

IN-EXPLETUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). I. Prop.: *Not filled, not satisfied, insatiable; as, i. alvus, Stat.* II. Fig.: i. lumen, Ov;—i. amor, Stat;—i. questus, id;—i. cædes, id;—inexpletum, *alo,; as, i. lacrimans, insatiably.*

IN-EXPLICABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, ex.). I. Prop. (1) *From which one can not disengage one's self, inextricable.* II. Fig. (2) *Connected with insuperable difficulties, intricate, perplexed.—(3) Meton.: Inexplicable.—(4) Impossible.—(5) That can not be counted, innumerable.—(6) That leads to no result, useless.* EX. (1) i. laqueus, Quint;—i. vinculum, Curt.—(2) i. res, Cic;—i. legatio, impracticable;—i. via, impassable, Liv;—i. bellum, endless, Tac;—i. morbus, incurable, Plin. E.—(3) *hec quidem inexplicabilis esse dicitis, Cic.—(4) de singulis disserere inexplicabilis est, Plin.—(5) i. multitudo, Plin.—(6) i. facilitas, Liv.*

IN-EXPLICITUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). *Unexplained; obscure, inexplicable; i. dicta, Stat;—i. Platonis, Mart.*

INEXPLORATO, adv. See **INEXPLORATUS.**

IN-EXPLORATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). *Unexamined, untried, not known; i. vada, Liv;—inventio inexplorata mihi, Plin. Hence, abl. as adv., inexplorato, without previous examination, without obtaining previous information.*

IN-EXPUGNABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, ex.). I. Prop. (1) *That can not be taken by assault, or conquered, impregnable.* II. Fig. (2) *Unconquerable, firm, i. e. that resists all attacks.* EX. (1) i. locus, Liv;—i. gramen, that can not be rooted out, or uprooted, Ov;—i. terra, not to be broken, hard, Plin.—(2) i. homo, Cic;—i. via, impassable, Liv;—i. probatio, irrefutable, Quint;—i. pectus amoris, Ov.

IN-EXPŪTABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, ex.). *That cannot be computed or numbered; i. numerus.*

IN-EXSPECTATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). *Unexpected; i. vis, Cic;—i. hostis, Ov.*

IN-EXTINCTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ex.). I. Prop. (1) *Unextinguished, unextinguishable.* II. Fig. (2) *Imperishable.* EX. (1) i. ignis, Ov.—(2) i. nomen, Ov;—i. fames, libido, id.

IN-EXSTIRPABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, exstirpo). *That can not be rooted out; i. radix, Plin.*

IN-EXSŪPERABILIS, a, adj. (2. in, ex.). I. Prop. (1) *That can not be crossed or passed, insurmountable.* II. Fig. (2) *Unconquerable, invincible.—(3) Not to be surpassed.* EX. (1) i. Alpes, Liv;—i. altitudo, id;—quid inexsuperabile militi armato, id.—(2) i. vis fati, Liv;—i. homo, Sen.—(3) i. bonum, Sen.

INEXTRICABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, extrico). I. Prop. (1) *From which one can not disengage one's self, inextricable.—2) Meton.: That can not be loosened or severed.* II. Fig. (3) *That can not be made out or cleared up.* EX. (1) i. error, irrecoverable, Virg.—(2) i. cortex, Plin.—(3) i. vitia stomachi, incurable, id.

INFABRE, adv. (2. in, faber). *Unskillfully, not in a workman-like manner, without art, rudely; vasa non i. facta, Liv;—i. sculptum, Hor.*

IN-FABRICATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, f.). *Unwrought, Virg.*

INFACETĒ, or **INFICETĒ**, adv. (infacetus). *Without wit or humor, rudely, coarsely, insipidly; i. ducere alqd, Suet. Superl.: inficetissime pictum, Plin.*

INFACETĪĒ or **INFICETĪĒ**, ārum, f. (infacetus). *Low wit, rude jests or puns; i. pleiuris et infacetiarum annales, Catull.*

IN-FACĒTUS or **INFICĒTUS**, a, um, adj. (2. in, facetus). *Without wit or humor, insipid; unmannerly, rude; eques Romanus nec i. et satis literatus, Cic;—i. dictum, Suet. Compar.: inficetior rare inficeto, Catull.*

IN-FACUNDUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, f.). *Ineloquent, Liv. SYN. See INFANS.*

INFAMĪA, æ, f. (infamis). I. Prop.—(1) *Ill fame, ill report of a person, discredit, blame, loss of character, dishonor, disgrace.* II. Meton. (2) *What brings any thing into bad repute.* EX. (1) *infamiam ferrē sine dolore, to endure, submit to, Cic;—infamia flagrare, to be in very bad repute, id;—infamia urgeri, id;—latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, are no disgrace, Cæs;—infamiam sarcire, to repair, id;—i. movere alci, to cause, bring upon any body, or bring any body into, Just;—res est mihi infamia, brings me into disgrace, gives me a bad name, Ter. Plur.: infamias subire, Tac.—(2) i. silvæ, Virg;—i. sæcli nostri, the disgrace, Ov. SYN. See IGNOMINIA.*

INFAMIS, e, adj. (2. in, fama). I. Prop. (1) *That is ill-spoken of, infamous, notorious.* II. Meton. (2) *That causes an ill report, disreputable.* EX. (1) i. mulier, Cic;—homines i. vitii, id;—familias infames flagitiis tuis fecisti, have brought them into disgrace, id;—domus i., said to be haunted, Plin. E.—(2) i. materia, Gell;—i. digitus, the middle finger (because used in pointing at persons scornfully), Pers. SYN. See FAMOSUS.

INFAMO, āre, tr. (2. in, fama). *To bring into bad repute, to brand with infamy; to accuse, charge; i. injuriam aliorum, Cic;—i. fidem alcijs, Quint;—i. alqm temeritatis apud alqm, to accuse one of rashness to any one, Sen. SYN. INFAMO; DIFFAMO.—Infamare, as here.—Diffamare, to defame, to brand some one's reputation abroad every where.*

IN-FANDUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, fandus). 1. *That can not be uttered or expressed, unspeakable, inexpressible. Hence, shocking, abominable, detestable, unnatural; i. res, Cic;—i. epulæ, of human flesh, Liv;—i. mors, Virg.—2. Also, infandum, interj.: Horrible! terrible! dreadful! navibus, infandum, amissis, Virg. SYN. INFANDUS; NERANDUS.—Infandus, so strange, so*

cruel, so heinous, so abominable as not to be expressed.—Nefandus, so impious, so base, as not to be spoken or named without horror. Nefandus implies the idea of a crime, infandus does not always or necessarily do so; arma nefanda, Cic.

INFANS, *antis, adj.* (2. in, for). I. *Prop.* (1) *That can not speak, speechless, not (yet) able to speak, mute.* Hence, (2) Of children that can not yet speak: *Young, little, infant.*—(3) *Subst.*: A young child, infant.—4. A child unborn, Liv.—(5) *Of or belonging to a child, child-like, infantine.*—(6) Of animals and things: *Young, new.* II. *Meton.* (7) *Childish, absurd.*—(8) *Without rhetorical talents, ineloquent.*—(9) I. q. infandus, *unspeakable, unheard of.* EX. (1) Crasi filium, cum infans esset locutum esse, Cic.; —i. statua, Hor.—(2) i. filius, Cic.; —i. puer, id.—(3) movet infantem, Cic.; —infantibus parcere, Cæs.; —defuncta infante, Tac.; —ab infante, from childhood, Sen.—(5) pectora infantia, Ov.; —i. umbræ, the shades of departed infants, id.—(6) inantes catuli, Plin.; —pulli infantes, id.; —i. boletus, a young fungus or mushroom, id.—(7) illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic.—(8) i. homo, Cic.; —nihil accusatore Lentulo infantius, id. *Of things*: Fannii historia neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, Cic.—(9) i. fucinus, Att. ap. Non. SYN. INFANS; PUER; MURUS; ELINGUIS; INFACUNDUS.—Infans, *prop. adj.*: not able to speak, said of an infant (also in other senses as above).—Puer, used for a child up to twelve years of age.—Murus, *mute, dumb* (a natural deficiency); mutum pecus, Virg.—Elinguis, *prop.*, that has no tongue, or one that is palsied; *fig.*: that does not know what to say.—Infacundus, *ineloquent, rude in speech*; vir acer nec infacundus, Liv.

INFANTIA, æ, f. (infans). I. *Prop.* (1) *Inability to speak.*—(2) *Meton.*: The age of childhood, infancy.—(3) *The youth of animals, plants, etc.*—(4) *Concr.*: Children, youth. II. *Fig.* (1) *Want of eloquence, rudeness of speech.* EX. (1) i. linguæ, Lucr.—(2) in infantia, Quint.; —prima ab infantia, from earliest infancy, Tac.—(3) i. asini, Plin.; —cervi ab i. educati, id.; —i. pomi, id.—(4) irritare infantium ad descendum, Quint.—(5) i. accensatorum, Cic.; —i. actoris, Quint. SYN. See PUEBERTIA.

IN-FARCIO (infercio), fre, si, sum, tum, or cum. I. *Prop.* (1) *To stuff into.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To fill up.* EX. (1) i. salem, Col.; —inferciens verba, Cic.—(2) i. bractæas leviori materiâ, Plin.; —infertæ malæ, stuffed cheeks.

IN-FATIGABILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, f.). *Indefatigable*; i. cursus, Plin.

INFATUO, ære, tr. (in, fatuus). *To render foolish, infatuate*; i. aliqui, Cic.; —infatuat aliqui adulatione, Sen.

IN-FAUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, f.). *Unfortunate*; homo i. bellis, Tac.; —i. dies, id.; —i. gradus, Ov. *Subst.*: Infaustum, i. n. *Unlucky, Plin.*

INFECTOR, ðris, m. (inficio). *A dyer*; Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic.; —i. succus, *dyeing matter*, Plin.

I. INFECTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, facio). I. (1) *Unwrought, not made, not done, unperformed, unfinished, unaccomplished.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Not feasible, impossible.* EX. (1) i. argentum, Liv.; —pro infecto habere aliquid, to esteem as undone, or as not having taken place, Cic.; —infecta dona facere, to take back, Plaut.; —infecta est tamen (mulier), is not yet quite ready, id. PHRASES. infecta re redire, without accomplishing one's purpose, Liv.; —infecta victoria, without having carried the day, or won the victory, id.; —infecto

bello, without having finished the war, id.; —satis dare alci damni infecti, to give security against damage, Plin.—(2) rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

2. INFECTUS, a, um, *pt. of inficio.* IN-FECUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, f.). *Unfruitful*; quæ infecunda surgunt, Virg.; —i. arboribus ager, Sall. SYN. See STERILIS.

INFELICITAS, ætis, f. (infelix). I. *Unhappiness, calamity, misfortune*, Liv. II. *Poverty, Quint.*

INFELICITER, *adv.* (id.). *Unhappily*, Liv. INFELICITO, ære, tr. (id.). *To render unhappy, Plaut.*

INFELICITO, ære, tr. (id.). *Same as infelicitio.* IN-FELIX, icis, *adj.* (2. in, felix). I. (1) *Unfruitful.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Unfortunate, hapless, unhappy.*—(3) *Act.*: Bringing misfortune, unfortunate for any one, calamitous, unlucky. EX. (1) vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, Plin.; —i. tellus frugibus, Virg.; —i. oleaster, id.—(2) i. homo, Cic.; —infelicior domi, Liv.; —i. patria, Virg.; —i. animi, id.—(3) i. reipublicæ, Cic.; —i. arbor, the galows, id.; —i. thalamus, Virg. SYN. See MISER.

INFENSE, *adv.* (infensus). *Hostilely*, Tac. INFENSO, ære, tr. and intr. (infensus). I. *Tr.* (1) *To treat in a hostile manner.* II. *Intr.* (2) *To act in a hostile manner, to be hostile.* EX. (1) i. Armeniam, *to disturb*, Tac.—(2) quasi infestantibus diis, Tac.

INFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (in, fendo). *Hostile, inimical, enraged*; infenso animo atque inimico, Cic.; —i. hostis, Liv.; —i. hasta, Virg.; —i. valetudo, *illness, bad health*, Tac. SYN. INFENSUS; INFESTUS.—Infensus, *transported against any one by passion, rage, hatred, violence, applied to persons only.*—Infestus, *troublesome, vexatious, spiteful*, of persons and inanimate things; as, latrones infesti, Cic.; —mare infestum, id.

INFER (infērus), æra, ærum, *adj.* (comp. inferior, infimus). I. *Posit.* (1) *That is below, beneath, or underneath, the lower.*—(2) *Of or belonging to the infernal regions, infernal.* *Subst.*: Infēri, ðrum, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead. II. *Compar.* (3) *Of place: Lower, below.*—(4) *Meton.*, in respect of order or series: *Next, following.*—(5) *Of number: Smaller, inferior.*—(6) *In respect of time: Later, younger, subsequent.*—(7) *Of family descent, rank, etc.: Inferior.* III. *Superl.*: Infimus (contr. imus).—(8) *Prop.*: The lowest, last.—(9) *Denoting the lowest part of a thing.*—(10) *Fig.*: The lowest in rank, the meanest, poorest, basest. EX. (1) limen inferum, Plaut.; —fulmina infera, lightnings said to proceed from the earth, Plin.; —i. mare, the Tuscan Sea [Superum mare, the Adriatic Sea], Plin.; —infera lumborum, the abdomen, Cic.; —i. in loca obire, to set (of a constellation).—(2) ab inferis excitare, to raise from the dead, Cic.; —inferum animas elicere, to call up the spirits of the dead, id.; —ad inferos penas luere, in the infernal regions, id.; —dii inferi, the gods of the infernal regions, id. II. (3) i. pars, Cæs.; —i. locus, id.; —i. aqua, that is in the lower part of the town, Hirt.; —i. exercitus, i. e. of lower (i. e. the lower parts of) Germany, Tac.; —i. vultu, with the eyes turned to the ground, Stat.—(4) i. versus, a pentameter (as following the preceding hexameter), Ov.; —inferiores quinque dies, the last, Varr.—(5) i. numero navium, Cæs.—(6) erant inferiores quam illorum ætas, qui, etc., lived afterward, or in a later age, Cic.; —ætate inferior, younger.—(7) non inferior quam magister, Cic.; —inferior fortuna, id.; —ordines inferiores, Cæs.; —i. copii,

weaker or inferior troops, Nep.;—i. duro iudice turpis est, *lose the lawsuit*, Prop.;—inferiorem esse, *to be beaten*, Curt. III. (8) terram esse infimam, Cic.;—cui scripsissem hæc infima, *the lowest, i. e. the last part (at the foot of the letter)*, Cic.—(9) ab infima ara, *from the lowest part of the altar*, Cic.;—i. collis apertus, Cæs.;—in infimo foro, *at the lowest or extreme end of the forum*, Plaut.—(10) i. fœx populi, Cic.;—infimo loco natus, *of very low descent*, id.;—precibus infimis petere, *with the humblest prayers*, *petitions*, Liv. SYN. I. See INUS. II. INFERRI; TARTARUS; ELYSIUM; ORCUS.—Inferi (see above, No. 2), *Subterraneous places for the reception of the dead*; hence, *the dead*.—Tartarus, *the abode of the wicked after death (included in Inferi)*.—Elysium, *the abode of the good after death*; hoc iter Elysium nobis, at læva (via) ad iuppia Tartara mittit, Virg.—ORCUS, a name of Pluto, Cic. *Ibid.*: *Hell*; in faucibus Orci posuere cubilia curæ, Virg.

INFERCIO. See INFARCIO.

INFERRI, ðrum. See INFER.

INFERRIÆ, ðrum. See INFERIUS.

INFERRI. See INFER II.

1. INFERRIUS, a, um, adj. (infero). I. (1) *That is offered or sacrificed*. II. Subst. (2) Inferiæ, ðrum, f. *Sacrifices or offerings in honor of the dead, yoci*. EX. (1) vinum inferium, *a portion of wine offered to the gods before the person so doing tasted any himself*: Jupiter macte vino inferio esto, Cat.—(2) afferre alcui inferias, Cic.;—inferias facere, Virg.;—inferias dare, Ov.;—nepotes retulit inferias Jugurthæ, Hor. SYN. INFERRIÆ. See EXSEQUIÆ.

2. INFERRIUS. Compar. a. See INFER.

3. INFERRIUS, adv. See INFRA.

INFERNA, ðrum. See INFERNUS, 2.

INFERNAS, ætis, adj. (infernus). *Of or from the lower country, lowland*; i. arbor, *a fir or kind of pine from the shores of the Tuscan Sea (mare infernum)*, Plin.

INFERNÊ, adv. (id.). *Below, underneath*.

INFERNI, ðrum. See INFERNUS, 4.

INFERNUS, a, um, adj. (infer). I. (1) *Gen.*: Lower, *situate beneath or under*.—(2) *Subst.*: Inferna, ðrum, n. *The abdomen, lower parts of the body*. II. Esp. (3) Infernal, i. e. *of or belonging to the lower or infernal regions*.—4. Subst.: Inferni, ðrum, m. *The spirits of the infernal regions, the shades below*, Prop.—5. Inferna, ðrum, n. (sc. loca). *The infernal regions*, Tac. EX. (1) i. stagna, *which are in the lower parts or lowlands*, Liv.;—i. mare, *the Tuscan Sea*, Lucan.;—infernis de partibus se erigere, *from below*, Cic.;—i. fulmina, *lightnings from the earth*, Sen.—(2) helleborum nigrum purgat per i., *by purging*, Plin.—(3) dii inferni, Liv.;—i. rex, Pluto, Virg.;—i. Juno, Proserpina, id.;—i. rota, *of Ixion*, Prop.;—i. palus, *the Styx*, Ov.;—i. ratis, *of Charon*, Prop.;—i. ara, *devoted or sacred to the infernal gods*, Sil.;—i. sorores, *the Furies*, Claud.;—velut i. aspectus, *an unearthly kind of look*, Tac.

IN-FËRO, ferre, tili, illatum, tr. irr. I. Prop. (1) *To carry, bear, bring, throw, etc., into or to a place*; and hence, *to throw, bring, place, put, etc., upon any thing*.—(2) Esp.: i. alqm., *To bring to a place for interment, to bury*.—(3) *To place or set upon a table, serve up*.—(4) *To bring into account*.—(5) *To contribute, pay*.—(6) *In Milit.*: (See EX.)—(7) i. pedem, *To set foot upon, to go into or toward*; hence also, *Milit.*: *To advance, assault, assail, attack*. See EX. No. (7).—(8) se inferre, *to go, go into or to a place, to*

repair to or betake one's self to a place; esp. with the notion of haste or rapidity, *to rush or throw one's self into*.—(9) *Middle*: Inferri, *To rush into a place*. II. Fig. (10) *To bring down to, reduce, precipitate, etc.*—(11) *To offer one's self, meddle, obtrude one's self*.—(12) *To utter, make, deliver*.—(13) *To do, occasion, cause; inflict, bring upon, use against any body*. EX. (1) i. ignes tectis, *to set fire to*, Cic.;—i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.;—i. scalas ad monia, *to apply, fix, Liv.*;—fuga inferit pavidos in medium cadem, *carries, id.*;—i. in scopulum, *to strike against*, id.;—i. in equum, *to set on a horse*, Cæs.;—i. semina arvis, *to scatter, sow*, Tac.—(2) i. corpus, Nep.;—i. sepulcro alcjs, Suet.—(3) i. lancem, Plin.—(4) i. rationes, *to enter accounts*, Cic.;—hence, i. sumptum civibus, *to bring into account, put to any body's charge or account*, Cic.—(5) i. vicesimam, Plin.;—i. pecuniam arario, id.—(6) PHRASES.

i. signa, *to carry the standards against the enemy, i. e. to advance to the charge, to attack*; as, i. signa in hostes, Cæs.;—i. trepidantibus signa, Liv.;—i. bellum alcui, *to make or bring war upon, to invade, to begin a war*; as, i. bellum Italiæ—patriæ—contra patriam—in Italiæ, Cic.; Nep.;—i. arma, *to commence a war, make war*, Liv.—(7) i. pedem, Cic.;—i. gressus, Virg.;—i. pedem limine, *to set foot within, or to cross the threshold*, Prop.;—deinde inferunt pedem urgentem, Liv.;—thus also, i. gradum, id.—(8) lucus quo se inferebat, *where he entered*, Liv.;—i. se foribus, Virg.;—i. se per medios, id.—(9) i. urbem, Liv.;—i. in medios ignes equo, id.—(10) i. se in periculum capitis, *to bring into or expose to danger*, Cic.;—i. alqm in paupertatem, *to reduce to poverty*, Plaut.—(11) ipse se inferebat, et intro dabat, Cic.—(12) i. sermonem, Cic.;—i. causam, *to allege a pretext*, Cæs.;—i. mentionem, *to make mention*, Liv.—(13) i. vim et manus alcui, Cic.;—i. mortem alcui per scelus; i. vulnera hostibus, *to inflict*, Cæs.;—i. alcui infamiam, probum, labem, Cic.;—i. suspicionem alcui, *to raise*, Cæs.;—i. timorem alcui, *to cause fear*, Liv.;—i. certamen alcui, *to begin a quarrel*, id.;—i. injuriam, *to injure*, Cæs.;—i. misericordiam, invidiam, iracundiam, *to excite*, Cic. SYN. See AFFERO.

INFERSUS, INFERTUS, pt. of infarcio.

INFËRUS. See INFER.

IN-FERVËO, Ære, intr. *To boil in any thing; or simply to boil, i. e. to grow hot*; facito bis aut ter infervat, Cat.

IN-FERVESCO, Ære, ferbui, intr. incep. (infervéo). *To boil in, boil, to grow hot*; fabæ tertia pars infervescat, boil in, Col.;—ne infervescat aqua sole, *be heated*, Plin.

INFESTÊ, adv. (infestus). *Hostilely, with bitterness*; i. facere alqd in alqm, Liv.

INFESTO, Ære, tr. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *To act in a hostile manner, to harass, annoy, molest, infest*. II. Meton. (2) *To attack, assail, assault; to destroy, spoil, hurt, impair*. EX. (1) i. latus dextrum, Ov.;—infestatum latrocinis mare, Vell.—(2) aloc non infestat stomachum, Plin.;—vinum minus infestat nervos, id.;—i. rudes animos, *to injure, spoil*, Col.;—i. rem familiarem, *to impair, id.*

INFESTUS, a, um, adj. (unc. perhaps, 2. in, festus; al. 2. in, festus for fenustus (fensitus) from fendo). I. Pass. (1) *Insecure, unsafe, made or rendered unsafe, disturbed, molested, annoyed, unquiet*. II. Act. (2) *That renders insecure or unsafe, vexatious, troublesome, hostile, inimical*. EX. (1) i. vita, Cic.;—i. iter, id.;—via i. barbarorum incursionibus, id.;—agrum i. reddere, *to render unsafe*, Liv.;—omnia infesta serpentibus, *infested with, made unsafe by*, Sall.;—mare i. habere, *disturbed, rendered insecure,*

Liv.—(2) i. Gallia, Cic.;—pestis i reipublice, id.;—i. clamor, id.;—exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv.;—tempora virtutibus infesta, Tac. *Esp. Milit.*: infestis signis impetum facere, Cæs.; Liv.;—infestis pilis procurrare, Cæs.;—infesto spiculo alqm petere, Liv.;—i. framelis, Tac. *SYN.* See INFESTUS.

INFICĒTUS, a, um, adj. See INFACETUS, etc.

INFICĒ. See INFITĒ.

INFICĪO, ēre, feci, fectum, tr. (in, facio). I.

Prop. (1) *Gen.*: To mix, admit, mix up with.—(2) *Esp.*: To dip into a liquid, to steep, soak, drench; to stain, color, dye, tinge.—(3) To spoil, corrupt, infect, taint, poison. II. *Fig.* (4)

Gen.: To instruct in any thing, make acquainted with.—(5) *Esp.*: To cover or coat, as it were, with a color.—(6) In a bad sense: To infect, poison, stain, spoil. *EX.* (1) hoc (dictummo) fusu labris splendentibus annum i, mices or imprugates the water with dictumnum, Virg.;—

odore non aliud, quam infectum aera, nothing else than infected air, Plin.;—mel infectum fronde, that has taken the flavor of the leaves, id.;—

alieno sapore infici, to assume a strange flavor, id.—(2) Britannii vitro se inficiunt, Cæs.;—infecta conchylio lana, Plin.;—i. aquor sanguine, Hor.;—infectas sanguine habere manus, Prop.;—

i. diem, ignes, to obscure, darken, Ov.; Claud.;—virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, *blush'd*, Tibull.;—(3) nos flumina inficimus, Plin.;—

pocula veneno infecta, Just. Also, to infect by the breath or the seeds of disease, Virg.; Ov.—(4) puer jam infici debet iis artibus, quas si combiberit ad majora veniet parator, Cic.;—i. et

flectere animos teneros ut volunt, to imbue and form, id.—(5) sapientia, nisi alte descendit et diu sedit, animum non coloravit sed infecit, has merely tinged, or given it an external covering, Sen.—(6) nos umbris, deliciis, otio, languore animum infectimus, Cic.;—hoc quod infectum est, the present infection, id.;—infecimus opinionum

pravitae, id.;—infectus hostium artibus, Tac.;—aliis sub gurgite infectum eluitur scelus, the guilt with which they are infected, Virg. *SYN.* See IMBUO.

INFICĪOR, ēri. See INFITĪOR.

IN-FIDĒLIS, e, adj. (2. in, fidus). Without faith, that can not be confided in, not trustworthy, faithless, perfidious, false; nullum esse fidem, quæ infideli data sit, Cic.;—ut ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos redderem, id. Of things: silex i ad structuram, Plin.;—i. magister recti est metus.

IN-FIDĒLITAS, ātis, f. (infidelis). Faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, infidelity; i. amicitiarum, Cic.;—infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, Cæs. *SYN.* See PERFDIA.

IN-FIDUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, fidus). Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false; quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic.;—i. scurra, Hor.;—i. civitas, Sall.;—sedes i. instabilisque, not safe or stable. *SYN.* See PERFDIA.

IN-FIGO, ēre, xi, xum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To fix or thrust in.—(2) *Meton.*: To impress upon. II. *Fig.* (3) To infuse, impress, imprint. *EX.* (1) i. gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.;—i. hamos, Cæs.;—hasta infixa stomacho, Virg.;—infigitur sagitta arbore, sticks, id.;—in quorum terga infixa steteret pila, Liv.—(2) i. oscula natis, Sil.;—i. vulnus, Virg.—(3) i. alqd animis, Quint.;—i. alqd auditori, id.;—res memorie infixa, Liv.;—hence, infixum est mihi, it is my firm resolution, *SYN.* See AFFIGO.

INFĪMATIS, e, adj. (infimus). Of the lowest condition, Plaut.

INFĪMUS. See INFER. *SYN.* See IMUS.

IN-FINDO, ēre, fidi, fissum, tr. I. To cleave, cut asunder; i. salum, to cut or sail through, Val. Flac. II. To make any thing by clearing; i. sulcos telluri, to cut into, Virg.;—i. sulcos mari, to plough the sea, to navigate, id.

INFĪNITAS, ātis, f. (2. in, finis). Endlessness, infinite nature, number or space; i. locorum, endless space, Cic.;—in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, through the boundless universe, id.

INFĪNITE, adv. (infinitus). I. (1) Without bounds or limits, without end. II. *Meton.* (2) Indefinitely, universally. *EX.* (1) i. concupiscere, Cic.;—i. dividere, id.;—quod et inter media argumenta faciendum est et pæne infinite in perorando, incessantly, id.—(2) i. referre de rep.

INFĪNĪTIO, ōnis, f. (infinitus). Endlessness, infinitude; i. ipsa, quam ἀπείριαν vocant, Cic.

INFĪNĪTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, finis). I. *Prop.* (1) Without bounds or limits, boundless, unlimited. II. *Fig.* (2) Infinite, numberless, very numerous. Hence, (3) *Subst.*: Infinitum, i. n. The infinite, endless number or quantity, infinitude.—(4) Indefinite.—(5) *Esp.*: Indefinite, i. e. without respect of persons or time, general, universal. *EX.* (1) i. postestas, Cic.;—i. imperium, id.;—i. odium, id.—(2) i. multitudo, Cic.;—i. labor, id.;—si cui nimis infinitum videtur, too prolific, id.—(3) i. auri, Eutrop. *Adv.*

PHRASES. ad i., without end; ad i. crescere, Plin.;—thus, in infinitum, sectio in infinitum, Quint.;—infinitum quantum, endlessly, i. e. beyond all measure, very much, exceedingly, Plin.;—

infinito, exceedingly, very much; infinito præstare ceteris, id.;—infinito plus cogitare, Quint.—(4) infinitior distributio, Cic.—(5) i. questio, Cic.;—i. conjunctiones and infinita connexa, general conclusions, id.;—i. verbum, an infinitive, Quint. *SYN.* See IMMENSUS.

INFIRMATĪO, ōnis, f. (infirmus). I. An invalidating; i. rerum judiciarum, Cic. II. *Meton.*: A refuting, disproving, id.

INFIRMĒ, adv. (infirmus). I. *Prop.*: Weakly, slightly, faintly; as, i. animatus, weak in attachment, Cic. II. *Fig.* 1. Feebly, without rhetorical ornament, Plin. E.—2. Superstitiously; expavescere infirmus, Suet.

INFIRMĪTAS, ātis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) Weakness, infirmity.—(2) *Meton.*: Indisposition, malady.—(3) The weaker sex or age. II. *Fig.* (4) Weakness of mind, imbecility.—(5) Fickleness, inconstancy. *EX.* (1) i. corporis, Cic.;—i. virium, Cæs.—(2) i. valetudinis, Cic.;—infirmitates morum, Plin. E.—(3) hæc infirmitas, i. e. women, Liv. Of children, Quint.—(4) i. animi, Cic.—(5) i. Gallorum, Cæs.

INFIRMO, ēre, tr. (infirmus). I. *Prop.* (1) To weaken, enfeeble. II. *Fig.* (2) To weaken, diminish.—(3) To invalidate, disprove, refute.—(4) To annul, make void. *EX.* (1) i. munimenta, Sall. Fr.;—i. legiones, to weaken, lessen, Tac.—(2) i. fidem testis, Cic.;—i. robur imperii, Amm.—(3) i. alqd, Cic.;—i. res leves, id.—(4) i. legem, Liv. *SYN.* See DEBILITO.

IN-FIRMUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, firmus). I. *Prop.* (1) Weak.—(2) *Subst.*: Infirmum, i. n. That which is weak.—(3) *Meton.*: Weak, infirm, frail. II. *Fig.* (4) Weak, timid, fearful.—5. Inconstant, fickle, not to be relied upon, Col.—(6) Of no weight, credit, or authority; weak, inconclusive. *EX.* (1) i. vires, Cic.;—i. caput, Hor.;—i. homines ad resistendum, Cæs.—(2) usque ad infirma lines, the weak parts.—(3) i. classis, Cic.;—valetudo i., id.;—sum admodum infirmus, very infirm, in very delicate health, id.;—infirma nuptiæ, i. e. not durable, Ter.—(4) animo infirmo esse, faint-hearted, timid.—(6) res infirma ad

probandum, Cic. SYN. INFIRMUS; INVALIDUS.
—Infirmus, one of bad constitution, unable to act.
—Invalidus, faint, whose strength fails him;
invalidi milites, Liv.

IN-FIT, *def.* He (she, it) begins. I. Gen.:
i. postulare, Plaut.;—ita farier i., Virg. II.
Esp.: He (she) begins to speak; ubi infit, Liv.;—
i. talibus, Ov.

INFITĪÆ (inficlae), ārum, f. (2. in, fateor).
A denying; only in the acc. in the phrase infitias
ire, to deny any thing. With acc. or an objective
clause: infitias ire omnia, Plaut.;—infittias ire
cepit filio, id.;—neque infittias eo, nos enixe
operam dedisse, Liv.

INFITĪĀLIS, e, *adj.* (infittiae). Negative, con-
sisting in denial; i. quæstio, Cic.;—i. status,
Quint.

INFITĪĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (infittior). I. 1. Gen.:
A denying, Cic. II. Esp. 2. A denying or
disowning of a debt, Sen.

INFITĪĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who denies;
one who refuses to restore a deposit, a bad payer,
a cheat; ille i., Cic.

INFITĪOR, āri, tr. dep. (2. in, fateor). I.
Gen. (1) To deny, disown. II. Esp. (2) Not
to stand to any thing, to refuse to fulfil (a pro-
mise or engagement). EX. (1) i. aliquid, Cic.;—
i. verum, id.;—fama factis infittienda tuis, which
your deeds must refute, Ov.—(2) quid si infittiat,
quid si omnino non debetur? Cic.;—i. depositum,
Juv.;—i. vitia, not to be answerable for the defects
of an article sold, Cic.;—i. prædas, to keep back
promised booty or spoil, Flor.

INFIXUS, a, um, *pt.* of infigo.

INFLAMMĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (inflammo). I.
Prop. (1) A kindling, inflaming.—(2) Esp.: An
inflammation (as a disease). II. Fig. (3) Fire,
flame, ardor. EX. (1) inferre i. tectis, fire,
a torch, Auct. Her.;—diluvio et i. corrumpere, Flor.
—(2) i. aurium, Plin.;—i. reprimere, id.—(3) i.
animorum, poetical fire, Cic.

IN-FLAMMO, āre (in, flamma). I. Prop.
(1) To set on fire, kindle.—(2) Medic. t. t.: To
inflame. II. Fig. (3) To inflame, kindle,
rouse, incite. EX. (1) i. tædas, Cic.;—i. clus-
sem, id.—(2) i. vulnera ac morbos, Plin.;—
buprestis bovem ita inflammat, ut rumpat, id.
Hence, Inflammatum, a, um, *pt.* Kindled, in-
flamed.—(3) i. populum, Cic.;—i. cupiditates,
id.;—i. odium, id. Pass.: i. ad gloriam, Cic.;—
i. scelere et furore, id. SYN. See ACCENDO.

INFĪLĀTĒ, adv. (inflatus). In an inflated
manner, pompously; hence, fig. I. (1) With
exaggeration. II. (2) Proudly. EX. (1) inflatus
multo quam res erat gesta fama percere-
buerat, Cæs.—(2) inflatus perscribere, Cæs.

INFĪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (inflo). A blowing up,
inflating; hence, I. A bubbling of boiling
water, Vitr. II. Flatulence; inflationem mag-
nam habet cibus, causes wind in the stomach,
Cic.;—inflationes discutere, Plin. SYN. IN-
FLATIO; INFĪLATUS.—Infatio, the act of blowing
upon or into, or of swelling up a thing. See EX.
II.—Infatus, the effect of inflation; inflatus tibi-
arum, Cic.

1. INFĪLĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of inflo. II.
Adj. (1) Prop.: Swollen, inflated, puffed up.—
(2) Fig.: Angry.—(3) Puffed up, elated, proud.—
(4) Bombastic, turgid. EX. (1) inflatum collum,
Cic.;—i. capilli, flowing, Ov.;—inflation vestis,
Ter.—(2) i. animus, Cic.—(3) i. lætitia atque
insolentia, Cic.;—i. spe atque animis, id.;—i.
assentationibus, Liv.—(4) i. Cicero, Tac.;—
Asiani inflati, Quint.

2. INFĪLĀTUS, us, m. (inflo). I. Prop. (1)
A blowing into, blowing. II. Fig. (2) A breath-
ing into. EX. (1) primo i. tibiicinis, Cic.;—
cæ (tibiæ) si inflatum non recipiant, id.—(2) i.
divinus, divine inspiration, Cic. SYN. See
INFĪLATIO.

IN-FLECTO, āre, xi, xum, tr. I. Prop. (1)
To bend, curve.—(2) Meton.: To change by bend-
ing, turning, etc.—(3) Esp.: To change or inflect
the voice, to modulate. II. Fig. (4) To bend,
i. e. to warp, alter.—(5) To touch, move. EX.
(1) i. bacillum, Cic.;—cum ferrum se inflexisset,
Cæs.;—i. leniter capillum, to curl, crisp, Suet.
Middle: inflecti, to bend, turn, be curved: as,
sinus ad urbem inflectitur, Cic.; Plin.—(2) i.
vestigium sui cursus, Cic.—(3) volet (orator)
inclinata voce videri gravis, et inflexa miserabilis,
a plaintive voice, Cic.;—sonus inflexus, soft,
plaintive.—(4) i. jus, Cicer.—(5) i. sensus, Virg.;
—i. precibus nostris, id. SYN. See DEFLECTO.

IN-FLĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, flectus). Un-
wept, unlamented; inhumata i. que turba, Virg.

IN-FLEXĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, f.). I. Prop.:
Inflexible, not to be bent, Plin. II. Fig.: Un-
changeable; i. obstinato, Plin. E.;—i. iudicium.

IN-FLEXĪO, ōnis, f. (inflecto). A bending;
laterum inflexione forti ac virili, by strong and
manly exercise, Cic.

1. INFLEXUS, a, um, *pt.* of inflecto.

2. INFLEXUS, us, m. (inflecto). A bending,
turning, twisting. I. Prop.: i. vicorum, Juv.
II. Fig.: vocem inflexu modulationis torquere,
by variations, Sen.

IN-FLĪGO, āre, xi, etum, tr. I. Prop. (1)
To strike one thing on or against another.—(2)
Meton.: To inflict or make by striking. II.
Fig. (3) To let any thing fly against any body,
direct against, hurl.—(4) To inflict, attach. EX.
(1) i. alciui securim, Cic.;—navis inflicta radiis,
struck on shallows, Virg.;—inflicta terga, beaten,
scourged, Val. Flac.—(2) i. alciui plagam, to strike
a blow, Cic.;—i. alciui vulnus, id.—(3) quum ali-
quid in ipsum infligitur, Cic.—(4) i. alciui turpi-
tudinem, Cic. SYN. See INCTO.

IN-FLO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To blow or
breathe into or upon any thing.—(2) Meton.: To
breathe into.—(3) To produce by blowing.—(4)
To blow up, inflate, cause to swell.—(5) To blow
up, inflate, make statulent. II. Fig. (6) To
render proud or haughty. EX. (1) i. alciui
aquam in os, Cat.—(2) i. tibiam, to play upon
the pipe, Cic.;—i. buccinam, Ov. Also absol.:
inflare, to blow; paulo inflavit vehementius, Cic.
—(3) i. sonum, to give a tone, Cic.—(4) i. utrem,
Hor.;—i. buccas, id.;—carbasus inflatur austro,
Virg.;—annuis inflatus aquis, Liv.—(5) legumina
inflant corpus, make statulent, Cels.—(6) i. ani-
mos, to elate, raise, increase, Cic.;—i. animos ad
intolerabilem superbiam, Liv.;—i. alqm gloria.

IN-FLŪO, āre, xi, xum, intr. I. Prop. (1)
To flow or run into or to a place.—(2) Meton.:
To flow into, i. e. to come into, rush into or invade
in great numbers. II. Fig. (3) To come un-
observedly into, to insinuate one's self into, steal
into.—(4) To come to, to come on thickly, to crowd
in. EX. (1) i. in pontum, Cic.;—Rhenus
multis capitibus influit in Oceanum, Cæs.—(2)
influentes in Italiam Gallorum copie, Cic.—(3)
i. in aures, Cic.;—i. in animos, id.—(4) negotia
influentia, a press of business, Plin.;—nobis tan-
tum bonum influere, fall to one's lot, Sen. SYN.
See CONFLUO.

IN-FŌDĪO, āre, fōdi, fossum, tr. I. Prop.
(1) To dig in, bury in the earth. II. Meton.
(2) To dig out, dig up, make or effect by digging.
—(3) To cause to penetrate into. EX. (1) i.

taleas in terram, Cæs.;—i. fruges, Virg.;—i. puerum, Hor.—(2) i. sulcum, Col.—(3) vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, Stat.

INFECUNDUS, a, um, adj. See INFECUNDUS.

INFORMATIO, ōnis, f. (informo). A copy or prototype of any thing. I. Prop. 1. An outline, sketch, plan, etc., of a building, Vitruv. II. Fig. (2) A representation, idea, conception. EX. (2) i. dei, of God, Cic.;—i. totius sententiæ, a declaration, id.;—i. verbi, declaration of the sense of a word, id. SYN. INFORMATIO; CONFORMATIO.—Informatio, as here 1. and (2).—Conformatio, the conformation or disposition of the parts of a thing; e. quædam et figura totius oris et corporis, Cic.;—c. sententiarum, the beautiful proportions of sentences, id.

INFORMIS, e, adj. (2. in, forma). I. Prop. (1) That has no form, or that has not a proper form. II. Meton. (2) Unshapen, unsightly, horrid. EX. (1) i. alveus, Liv.—(2) i. exitus, Tac.;—i. hiems, Hor.;—i. letum, death by hanging, Virg.

IN-FORMO, Ære, tr. I. Prop. (1) To give form to any thing, to form, shape, fashion, sketch. II. Fig. (2) To form, mould.—(3) To sketch, depict, describe; to form a notion of, conceive.—(4) To form by instruction, educate. EX. (1) i. Martem cera, Plin. E.;—i. clypeum, Virg.—(2) animus bene a natura informatus, Cic.;—i. iudicium, id.—(3) i. oratorem, Cic.;—i. cogitationem, to form a plan, id.—(4) i. ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem, Cic. SYN. INFORMO; INSTITUO; INSTRUO.—Informare, to form, shape, fashion; fig., form the mind by education.—Instituere, to establish, found; fig., to enable to, to train or bring up, to teach; rudem ad dicendum instruere.—Instruere, to provide, furnish, supply with things; joined with doctrinæ, documentis, and the like, to instruct.

IN-FŪRO, Ære, tr. (in, forum). To accuse in court (facere), Plaut.

IN-FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, f.). Unfortunate; i. homo, Ter.;—nihil me infortunatus, Cic.

INFORTŪNĪUM, ūi, n. (2. in, fortuna). Misfortune; esp., punishment, chastisement; habituum infortunium esse, he would come badly off, Liv.;—i. invenire, Plaut.;—i. ferre, Ter.

1. INFRA, adv. Prop. (1) Below, beneath.—2. Pœt.: Under the earth, in the infernal regions.—(3) Fig., as to rank or character: Below, under. EX. (1) i. scripsi, have added below (i. e. at the foot), Cic.;—i. nihil est nisi mortale, id.;—si i. quam rami fuere, præcidatur (abies), below the spot where, etc., Plin. Compar.: inferius, lower, underneath, deeper; i. currere, Ov.;—i. sidere, Hor.;—i. persequi, to relate further below.—(3) liberis ejus, ut multum i. despectare, Tac. SYN. See SUBTER.

2. INFRA, prep., with acc. Prop. (1) Of place or situation: Below, under.—(2) Meton. of time: After.—(3) Of size: Less, below.—(4) Of value: Same. EX. (1) i. oppidum, Cic.;—i. eam locum, Cæs.—(2) Homerus non i. Lycurgum fuit, Cic.—(3) magnitudine i. elephantum, below elephants, i. e. smaller than, Cæs.—(4) res humanas i. se positas arbitrari, Cic.;—id i. grammatici officium est, below, Quint. SYN. See SUBTER.

INFRACTIO, ōnis, f. (infringo). A breaking to pieces; fig., a weakening; i. animi, dejection.

INFRACTUS, a, um, pt. of infringo.

IN-FRĀGILIS, e, adj. (2. in, fragilis). I. Prop. (1) That can not be broken to pieces. II. Fig. (2) Strong, unbroken. EX. (1) i. adamus, Plin.—(2) i. animus, Sen.;—i. vox, Ov.

IN-FRĒMO, Ære, ūi, intr. To roar, growl, bel-low. I. Prop.: aper infremuit, Virg. II. Fig.: bellum infremuit, was roaring, Sil.

IN-FRĒNĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, f.). Without a bridle; i. equites, on unbridled horses, Liv.

IN-FRENDO, Ære, or INFRENDEO, Ære, intr. I. Prop.: To gnash the teeth; i. dentibus, Virg. II. Fig.: i. alciui, to be enraged at, to attack angrily, Stat.

INFRĒNIS, e, and INFRENĒS, a, um, adj. (2. in, frenum). I. Prop. (1) Without bridle. II. Fig. (2) Unchecked, unrestrained. EX. (1) infrenis equus, Virg.;—Numide infreni, on unbridled horses, id.—(2) i. lingua, Gell.

IN-FRĒNO, Ære, tr. I. Prop. (1) To furnish with a bridle.—(2) Meton.: To fasten, moor. II. Fig. (3) To curb, check, restrain, tame. EX. (1) i. equum, Liv.;—infrenatus equus, id. Pœt.: i. currus, to put the horses to a chariot, Virg.;—infrenati manipuli, on unbridled horses, Sil.—(2) i. navigia ancoris, Plin.—(3) sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic.

INFRĒNUS, a, um. See INFRENIS.

INFRĒQUENS, ntis, adj. (2. in, f.). Not frequent; not frequented. I. Of space (1) Act.: Not numerous, not in a mass, in small number.—(2) Pass.: That is seldom visited or but thinly inhabited, lonesome, solitary. II. Meton. of time: (3) That is seldom at a place, or that seldom does a thing.—(4) Not usual, not general or customary, rare.—(5) Unacquainted with, unaccustomed to any thing. EX. (1) copie infrequentiores, Cæs.;—i. hostes, Liv.;—i. senatus, not full, i. e. not sufficiently numerous to make a decree, not having a quorum.—(2) pars orbis i. adificiis erat, Liv.;—signa infrequentia armatis, standards to which but few soldiers belong, id.;—infrequentissima (sc. loca) urbis, the least inhabited parts of the town, Liv.;—i. causa, a cause the pleading of which is attended by few hearers only, Cic.—(3) i. Romæ sum, Cic.;—i. decorum cultor, infrequent, not diligent, not regular, Hor.;—i. miles, that does not always appear at his standard, Plaut.; thus, i. rei militaris, Auct. Her.—(4) i. usus, Gell.—(5) i. vocum Latinarum, Gell.

INFRĒQUENTĪA, æ, f. (infrequens). I. Prop. (1) Smallness of number, fewness. II. Meton. (2) Small number of people in a place, small population. EX. (1) i. senatus, an incomplete number, i. e. a number not sufficient to constitute a house, and consequently incompetent to pass a decree, Cic.;—senatus consultum per infrequentiam factum, Liv.;—i. legionum, Tac.—(2) i. locorum, Tac.

IN-FRĪCO, Ære, cūi, etum and catum, tr. To rub in; sal infricatus juvat, Plin.

INFRICTUS, a, um, pt. of infrico.

IN-FRINGO, Ære, frēgi, fractum (in, frango). I. Prop. (1) To break, break to pieces.—(2) Meton.: To strike or dash one thing against another. II. Fig. (3) To break, interrupt, check, restrain, weaken, impair, enfeeble, lessen, diminish. EX. (1) i. remum, Cic.;—i. articulos, to snap the fingers, Quint.;—i. lumbos postibus, to make sore, Hor.;—fluctus murmur dant infringendo, in breaking, Plin.—(2) i. alciui cratera, Ov.;—i. alciui colaphum, to give a box on the ear, Ter.;—i. aulam in caput, Plaut.—(3) i. improbitatem hominum, Cic.;—i. gloriam, id.;—i. ambitum verbum, to interrupt, id.;—i. vim militum, Cæs.;—i. animum, to break one's courage, Liv.;—i. aliquem, to cast down, to dishearten one, Cic.;—i. vestes, to tear off, Ov. Hence, Infractus, a, um, Impaired, wearied, enfeebled; as, infracta oratio. Liv.;—infracta ira, Ov.;—infracti Latini, Virg.;—infracta vox, effeminate, Gell.;—infracta loqui,

broken, lipping, Cic.:—*fel aqua infractum, tempered, weakened*, Plin.

IN-FRĪO, āre, *tr.* To rub into, crumble into, strew upon; i. *farinam in aquam*, Cat.;—i. *sul vulneribus*, Col.

IN-FRONS, *dis, adj.* (2. in, frons). Without foliage; i. *ager, without trees or shrubs*, Ov.

IN-FRUCTŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, f.). I. *Prop.* (1) Without fruit, not bearing fruit, unfruitful. II. *Fig.* (2) Unprofitable, useless. EX. (1) i. *vitis*, Col.—(2) i. *preces*, Plin. E.;—i. *militia*, Tac.

INFRŪNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, fruniscor, fruor). Without taste, tasteless, silly, foolish; i. *animus*, Sen.;—i. *mulier*, id.

IN-FŪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (in, fucatus). Painted or colored; i. *oratio*, Cic.

INFŪLA, æ, f. I. *Gen.* (1) A bandage, band. II. *Esp.* 2. A sacred fillet, made of wool dyed red and white, and knotted at regular intervals with a ribbon (*ritta*), so as to form a long band, worn by the priests, vestals, and also by suppliants, and with which the victims, altars, and temples were decorated. In prose, usually plural, as it resembled many tufts of wool tied together, Cic.—3. *Fig.*: Any ornament; as, *infulae imperii Romani, lands belonging to the Roman state* (i. e. domains), Cic.;—*infulae domus, carved work*, Luc.;—*infularum loco esse, to be sacred, in great respect or esteem*, Sen. EX. (1) in *infulis tantum rem depingere*, Cic. SYN. *See* DIADEMA.

INFŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (infula). Adorned with the infula; *cunctantem pueris tradidit verbenatum infulatunq, adorned as a victim*.

IN-FULCĪO, ĩre, si, tum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To cram into. II. *Meton.* (2) To fust in. EX. (1) i. *alciui cibum*, Suet.—(2) i. *alqd epistolae*, Sen.

IN-FŪMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (in, fumo). Smoked; *cerebrum asini, infumatum*, Plin.

IN-FUNDO, ěre, fidi, fūsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To pour in, into, down, or upon any thing, to cause to flow upon.—(2) To pour upon any thing, to moisten, besprinkle.—(3) Of dry things: To pour upon, strew upon.—(4) To lay along. II. *Fig.* (5) To pour or throw into, to spread, communicate, impart. EX. (1) i. *alqd in vas*, Cic.;—i. *aurum alciui in os*, Plin.;—i. *venenum alciui, to pour into*, Cic.;—i. *poculum alciui, to fill a cup or glass*, Hor.;—i. *merum super altaria*, Suet.;—i. *ceram tabellis, to pour upon*, Ov.—(2) i. *olivis aceto*, Col. *Poet.*: vino infusus, drunk, intoxicated, Mart.—(3) i. *pulverem*, Catull.—(4) i. *ingens gremio, resting on her lap*, Virg.;—*humis infusa capillis, with the hair falling down on the shoulders*, Ov.—(5) i. *orationem in aures alcijs*, Cic.;—i. *vitia in civitate*, id. SYN. *INFUNDO*: INVERGO.—Infundere, to pour into or over, as here.—Invergere, to incline towards, to incline or turn to one side a vessel in order to pour something out of it; *frontique invergit vina sacerdos*, Virg.

IN-FUSCO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To make dark, darken, blacken.—(2) *Meton.* of the voice: To check, modify, modulate. II. *Fig.* (3) To obscure, sully, tarnish, stain. EX. (1) i. *aquam effuso atramento*, Plin.;—*infusceatur arena sanie*, Virg.;—i. *vellera maculis pullis*, id.—(2) *sonus* (inscinie) *infusceatur*, Plin.;—*vox infuscata, not clear*, Sen.—(3) *nec eos aliqua domestica barbaries infuscaverat, had disfigured their language*, Cic.;—i. *victorie gloriæ sevitiæ macula*, Just.;—*ne quid infuscaverit, that he might spoil nothing* Plaut. SYN. *See* IMBUO.

INFŪSĪO, ōnis, f. (infundo). A pouring in or into, Plin.

INFŪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of infundo.

INGAUNI, ōrum, m. Ingauni, a people of Liguria, Liv.

INGĒMĪNO, āre, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) To double. II. *Intr.* (2) To be reloub.ed. to multiply, increase. EX. (1) i. *voices, icus*, to repeat, reiterate, Virg.;—i. *terrorem*, id.;—*ingeminat me miserum, he repeatedly utters, "O wretch that I am!"* Virg.—(2) i. *ignes*, Virg.;—i. *curæ*, id.

INGĒMISCO, ěre, gēmīi, *intr.* and *tr.* *incept.* (ingemo). I. *Intr.* (1) To groan or sigh on account of any thing. II. *Tr.* (2) To bewail. EX. (1) *pueri ingemiscunt*, Cic.;—*una illa in re civitas ingemuit*, id. *Of things*: i. *lumen*, solum, Ov.;—(2) i. *interitum*, Virg.;—i. *jacentem*.

INGĒMO, ěre, *intr.* To groan or sigh on account of any thing; *ingeniens laboribus*, Hor.;—i. *agris*, to groan over fields, Tac.

INGĒNĒRO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To implant. II. *Meton.* (2) To create, generate. EX. (1) non *ingeniantur hominibus mores*, Cic.;—*natura ingenerat amorem*, id.—(2) *animi esse ingeneratum a deo*, Cic.;—*societas quam ingeneravit natura*, Liv.

INGĒNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (ingenium). Disposed, apt by nature; *lepidè ingeniatus*, Plaut.

INGĒNĪOSE, *adv.* (ingeniosus). Acutely, ingeniously, wittily; i. *res tractare*, Cic.;—i. *verba collocare*, id.

INGĒNĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (ingenium). I. *Prop.* (1) Of good natural talents, of quick genius, clever. II. *Meton.* (2) Ingenious, acute, subtle, shrewd, witty, inventive, Cic.—(3) Of things: Adapted, apt, fit for any thing. EX. (1) *vir ingeniosus et eruditus*, Cic.;—*quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior*, id.—(2) i. in *penas*, Ov.;—i. in *aliqua re*, Mart.—(3) *res est ingeniosa dare, giving requires good sense*, Ov.;—i. *argumentum, fine, subtle, acute, ingenious*, Plin.;—*ager i. ad segetes, fit*, Ov.;—*terra i. colenti, fertile*, id. SYN. *See* ACUTUS.

INGĒNĪTUS, a, um, *adj.*, *pt.* of ingigno. In-born.

INGĒNĪUM, ĩi, n. (in, geno or gigno). I. (1) Of things: Innate or natural quality, nature. II. (2) Of persons: Natural disposition, temper, manner; mode of thinking, character, temperament.—(3) *Gen.*: Talents, understanding, parts, abilities, capacity.—(4) *Esp.*: Genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, wit, acumen, talent. Also, (5) *Concr.*: A lucky thought, good idea. EX. (1) i. *arvorum*, Virg.;—i. *montis*, Tac.;—i. *loci*, Sall.—(2) *novi ingenium mulicrum*, Ter.;—i. *lene in liberos*, id.;—*antiquum ingenium obtinere, to retain the old character*, Cic.;—*vivere suo ingenio, according to one's own humor*, Ter.;—*redire ad ingenium, to return to the old manners*, id.—(3) i. *tardum*, Cic.;—i. *acerrimum*, id.;—*acies ingenii*, id.—(4) i. *accusatoris*, Cic.;—*divinitus illis ingenium, a portion of intellect from on high*, Virg.—(5) *obtulit ingenium Anicetus*, Tac. SYN. *See* INDOLES.

INGĒNO, ěre. An old form for ingigno; *inque genantur, by tmesis for ingenuanturque*.

INGENS, tis, *adj.* (unc. perhaps 2. in, genus, gens, that goes beyond its kind or species, as if, uncouth, monstrous). I. *Prop.* (1) Great, extraordinary, huge, vast, strong, enormous, of great extent, immense. II. *Fig.* (2) Very great, enormous, extraordinary, remarkable, famous. EX. (1) i. *campus*, Cic.;—i. *numerus*, id.;—i. *pecunia*, id.;—*ingentes aquæ, enormous overflow*

of water, Liv.; —i. animi, Tac.; —i. rerum, id.—
(2) i. flagitium, Ter.; —ingentes gratiæ, id.
SYN. See MAGNUS.

INGĒNŪE, adv. (ingenuus). I. Prop. (1) *Be fittingly, in a gentlemanly manner, as becomes persons of good birth.* II. Fig. (2) *Freely, boldly, candidly, open-heartedly.* EX. (1) i. educatus, Cic.—(2) i. confiteri, Cic.; —i. pro suis dicere, Quint.

INGĒNŪITAS, ſtis, f. (ingenuus). I. Prop. (1) *The condition of a freeborn man or gentleman, good-birth.* II. Meton. (2) *Honorable sentiment, noble-mindedness.* EX. (1) ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.—(2) ingenuitatem præ se ferre, Cic.; —præstare ingenuitatem et ruborem suum, id.

INGĒNŪS, a, um, adj. (in, geno or gigno). Inborn. I. Gen. (1) *Of one's country or place of residence, not foreign or exotic, native.*—(2) *Ingratified, as it were, by nature.* II. Esp. (3) *Born of free parents, who have never been slaves, of good birth, free-born.*—(4) Meton.: *Suitable to a free-born man, noble, respectable, gentlemanly.*—(5) *Generous, open-hearted, candid, frank.*—(6) *That can not endure much; weak, delicate, tender.* EX. (1) i. fons, Lucr.; —i. topus, Juv.—(2) i. indoles, Plaut.; —i. color, Prop.—(3) omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic.; —cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente natus, dum i., Hor.—(4) i. animus, Cic.; —i. studia, id.; —i. amor, Hor.; —i. pudor, Juv.—(5) i. homo, Cic.—(6) vires invalidæ ingenuæque, Ov. SYN. INGĒNUS; LIBER; LIBERALIS.—Ingenuus, a man free-born, naturally free, of good extraction.—Liber, that is civilly free, not a slave—also, void of, exempt from crimes, bold.—Liberalis, worthy of a freeman, decorous, proper; liberale ingenuum, Ter.

INGĒRO, ěre, gessi, gestum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To carry, pour, throw or put into, upon, or to a place.* II. Fig. (2) *To utter, say, throw out against any body, throw into any body's face.*—(3) *To obtrude, force upon.* EX. (1) i. nunc tela, nunc saxa, Liv.; —i. hastas in tergum, Virg.; —i. lignum foco, Tibull.; —i. alciui oscula, to give, impress upon, Suet.; —i. saxa in subeuntes, Liv.; —i. pugnos in ventrem, to deal blows, Ter.; —ingeri mi calices amariore, pour out, fill, Catull.; —i. se omnium oculis, to show one's self publicly or to all, Just.—(2) i. probra, Liv.; —i. convicia alciui, Hor.; —i. dicta in alqm, Plaut.—(3) i. alqm, to force a judge upon the parties, Cic.; —i. alciui nomen, Tac.

INGESTUS, a, um, pt. of ingero.

INGIGNO, ěre, gēnŭi, gēntum, tr. To instill by birth or nature, to implant, engender; natura homini ingenuit cupiditatem, etc., Cic.—Ingēntus, a, um, pt. Inborn, innate, implanted; ingēnta nobilitas, Tac.; —ingēnta vitia, Suet.

INGLŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, gloria). I. Prop. (1) *Without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious.* II. Meton. (2) *Without ornament, unadorned.* EX. (1) i. homo, Cic.; —i. imperium, Tac.—(2) i. cassis, without a crest or plume, Stat.; —i. rex apum, Virg.

INGLŪVIES, ſi, f. (in, gula). I. The gullet, swallow, crop (of birds), Col. II. Meton.: *Gulotony, voraciousness; præclaram rem stringit ingluvie, Hor.*

INGRĀTE, adv. (ingratus). I. (1) *Against one's will, unwillingly.* II. (2) *Ungratefully, with ingratitude.* EX. (1) sunt quibus i. timida indulgentia servit, Ov.; —non i. nominare, not reluctantly, id.—(2) immoderate quidam et i. nostra facilitate aluntur, Cic.

INGRĀTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Ingratitude, unthankfulness.* Abl. plur. adverbially: *ingratis contr. ingrat, against one's inclination, unwillingly, with reluctance; extorquendum est ingratis, Cic.; —nisi plane cogit ingratis, id.*

INGRĀTĪS and INGRĀTIS. See INGRATIA.

INGRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, gratus). Disagreeable, unpleasant. I. Subjective: (1) *Unpleasant, offensive, loathsome.*—(2) *Unthankful, ungrateful.* II. Objective: (3) *For which no thanks are given; thankless, not acknowledged.* EX. (1) i. forum, Ov.; —i. ingluvie, Hor.—(2) i. homo, Ter.; —i. in alqm, Cic.; —i. animus, ingratitude, id.; —ingratum amas, that does not return love, Plaut.; —ingrata tua, that is not easily pleased, Prop. With genit.: i. salutis, on account of, Virg. Of inanimate subjects: ager non i., not ungrateful, i. e. fertile, Mart.; —cinis i., that can not return the service rendered to it, Virg.—(3) et id erit i., you will receive no thanks for it, or you will not be thanked for it, Ter.

INGRĀVESCO, ěre, intr. incēp. Gr. 227, 2. Note (in, gravesco). I. Prop. (1) *To grow heavy or more heavy.* II. Fig. (2) *To increase, grow larger.*—(3) *To become more oppressive, grow worse.*—(4) *To be troubled or inconvenienced.*—(5) *To be oppressed.* EX. (1) sal (vix) credibili pondere ingravescit, Plin.—(2) ingravescit studium philosophiæ, Cic.—(3) Caesar ingravescit, Cic.; —ingravescit morbus, id.; —ingravescit malum, id.—(4) corpora defatigatione ingravescunt, Cic.—(5) i. falsis, to approach one's ruin by believing false reports, Tac.

INGRĀVO, āre, tr. (in, gravo). I. (1) *To weigh down any body or any thing, to trouble, inconvenience, be a burden to.* II. (2) *To render worse.* EX. (1) i. puppem, Stat.; —ingravatus morbo, weighed down by, Plin.—(2) i. alqd, Virg.; —i. casus, Ov.

INGRĒDĪOR, grēdi, gressus sum, intr. and tr. dep. (in, gradior). I. Intr. (1) Prop.: *To go into, enter.*—(2) Fig.: *To engage in, to give one's self up to any thing, indulge in.*—(3) Prop.: *To proceed, advance.*—(4) Meton. of time: *To begin, commence.* II. Tr. (5) Gen.: *To go into, enter, set foot or tread upon.*—(6) Esp.: *To enter upon, set out on.*—(7) Fig. gn.: *To begin, commence, enter upon.*—(8) Esp.: *To rush upon, make an onset, attack, assail.* EX. (1) i. intra finem loci, Cic.; —i. intra munitiones, Cæs.—(2) i. in orationem, Cic.; —i. in sermonem, Cæs.; —i. in bellum, Cic.; —i. in rem publicam, to enter upon public office, Hirt.—(3) i. tardius, Cic.; —i. in arvis, Virg.; —i. per funes, Quint. Fig.: i. vestigiis patris, to walk in the steps of, i. e. to imitate.—(4) vere ingresso, at the beginning of spring, Luc.—(5) i. domum, Cic. Fig.: i. vestigia patris, to tread in the steps of, i. e. to imitate, Liv.; —i. pericula, to encounter.—(6) i. iter, Cic.; —i. consulatum, Quint.; —i. annu ætatis decimum, id.—(7) i. alqd cum spe magna, Cic.; —priusquam ingrediar hanc partem, Quint. Absol.: *To begin, begin to speak, Virg.*—(8) i. alqm, Cic.; —forensic t. l., Tac. SYN. INGRĒDIO; INTRO; INTROEO.—Ingredi, to go forward in order to get in.—Intrare, to pass the threshold of a door.—Introire, to enter, get within a place. Cum jam pontem ingredi inciperent, Cic. Both intrare and introire here would be improper.

INGRESSŌ, ōnis, f. (ingredior). I. Prop. 1. *A going into, or entering upon any thing; i. fori, Cic.*—2. Fig.: *An entrance, i. e. commencement, beginning, Cic.* II. 8. *A walk, gait, pace.*

1. INGRESSUS, a, um, pt. of ingredior.

2. INGRESSUS, ſis, m. (ingredior). I. (1)

A going into, entering.—(2) *Fig.*: *An entrance, beginning.* II. 3. *A walk, gait.* EX. (1) *Ingressu prohiberi*, Cels.—(2) *in ingressu*, Quint.;—i. cause, id.;—*ingressus capere, to have a beginning, to begin*, Virg.

IN-GRŪO, ēre, ūi, intr. (*compare congruo*). I. (1) Of men and animals: *To break or rush into violently, to come upon violently.* II. *Meton.* (2) Of things: *To burst or break in, to fall upon, invade, assail.* EX. (1) *Æneus ingruit Italis*, Virg.;—*fera ingruens*, Plin.—(2) *morbi ingruunt in remiges*, Liv.;—i. *gentibus*, Plin.;—*imber ferreus ingruit*, Virg.;—*bellum ingruit*, id. SYN. INGRŪO; ИСКУВЮ.—*Ingruere, to invade, set upon with violence.*—*Incumbere, to lean or lie upon, to rest upon; fig., to seek, aim at.* Ingruit aliquid repetitum et multiplex; grave quidpiam ac totum simul incumbit, G. D.

INGUEN, inis, n. I. *The groin*, Cels.; Virg. (*often plur.*: *inguina*, Cels.; Virg. II. *Meton.* 1. *A crotch*, the place where the branches are joined to the stalk or trunk, e. g. of a vine, a reed, etc., Plin.—2. *The abdomen*, Stat.—3. *Euphem.*: *The privy parts*, Ov.;—*nilil ab inguine tutum*, i. e. a libidine, Juv.

IN-GURGĪTO, āre, tr. and intr. (*in, gurgus*). Prop.: *To dip, throw or plunge into.* I. Tr. (1) *To stop*, as it were, in drink, etc., i. e. *to cram food and pour drink into, to cram, glut.*—(2) *Exp.*: i. se, *to glut one's self, gormandize, guzzle*, Cic.—(3) *Fig.*, same as (2).—(4) *To pour any thing down one's throat, to gulp down.* II. Intr. 5. *To overflow, flow copiously*, Plin. EX. (1) i. singulos crebris poculis, App.;—i. ingenium crebris poculis, *to drown one's understanding in, etc., drink one's understanding away*, Gell.—(2) i. se in vinum, Plaut. Thus, Middle: *temeto ingurgitari, to drink one's self full, to fuddle*, Maec.;—*anus ingurgitata*, Petr.—(3) i. se in flagitia, *to throw one's self into the abyss of vice*, Cic.;—i. se in aleis copias, *to revel in or satiate one's self with any body's property*, id.;—i. se in philosophiam, *to intercalate one's self with, lose one's self in philosophy*, Gell.—(4) i. merum ventri suo, App.

IN-GUSTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, gusto). *Not to be tasted, that can not be eaten or drunk*, Plin.

IN-GUSTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Not tasted, untasted before*, Hor.

IN-HĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, habilis). I. Prop. (1) *That can not be easily managed or turned about, unvieldy.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Inproper, unfit, unapt, incapable of any thing.* EX. (1) i. navis, *unmanageable*, Liv.;—*telum i. ad remittendum*, id.;—i. *corporum moles, an unvieldy mass*, as an elephant, Curt.—(2) i. ad consensum, Liv.;—i. studiis, Sen.

IN-HABĪTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, h.). *Uninhabitable*, Cic.

IN-HABĪTO, āre, tr. I. *To dwell in or at a place, to inhabit*; i. *solum*, Petr.;—*regio inhabitatur*, Plin. II. *Part. as subst.*: *Inhabitantes*, Ium, m. *Inhabitants*, Plin. E.

IN-HERĒO, ēre, hēsi, hēsum, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To stick, hang, cleave or cling on or to any thing; to adhere to, inhēre, be fixed in.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.* EX. (1) *ad saxa inherentes*, Cic.;—*animi corporibus non inherēt*, id.—(2) i. *aleui semper, to adhere to faithfully*, Ov.;—i. *lineamentis statue, to gaze at, be intent upon, have one's thoughts or eyes fixed upon*, Petr.;—i. studiis, *to adhere to*, Ov.;—i. oculis, *to have always before one's eyes*, id.;—*virtutes virtutibus inherēt, are closely connected with each other*, Cic.;—i. in mente, *to remain, not to be dismissed from, id.*;—i. vultus aleis, *to hang, as it were,*

on any body's looks, i. e. *not to turn one's eyes from him*, Ov.;—*inheret in visceribus illud malum, has settled itself*, Cic.

IN-HERESCO, ēre, hēsi, hēsum, intr. incep. (*inheret*). I. Prop. (1) *To remain fixed, stick fast to or in, cling to.* II. *Fig.* (2) s. s. EX. (1) *in sordibus aurium, tamquam in visco* l., Cic.;—*ignis inherescit, comes to a stand*, i. e. *is checked, spreads no further*, Cæs.;—*dextrum amplexus inherat, he kept clinging to it*, Virg.;—*canis inherauro similis, like one on the point of catching it* (i. e. *a hare*), Or.—(2) *poetæ loquuntur ediscuntur et inherescunt in metibus, abide in the memory*, Cic.

IN-HĀLO, āre, intr. and tr. I. Intr.: *To breathe at or upon*; i. *ceræ*, Lact. II. Tr.: *To blow or breathe a thing on any one; i. alicui popinam, the smell of the food eaten*, Cic.

IN-HĪBĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. (*in, habeo*; prop., *to hold any thing close to one's self*; hence.) I. (1) *To perform, exercise, carry out or into effect, to use, practise, employ, set in operation.* II. (2) *To keep back, hold in, hinder, check, arrest, curb, stop, restrain.*—(3) *Exp. Nautic. t. t.*: *To back water, to back by rowing.*—(4) *In Medic.*: *To check, arrest, stop.* EX. (1) i. *impetum in deditos*, Liv.;—i. *supplicia alicui*, Cic.;—i. *modum, to limit, fix a measure*, Liv.—(2) i. *tela*, Liv.;—i. *equos*, Ov.;—i. *aliqui*, Cic.—(3) i. *puppem remis*, Luc.;—*or simply, i. remis*, Curt.;—*and also, Absol.*: i. *(se, naven remis)*, Cic.;—*or, naven retro i., to row backward*, so that the enemy may not perceive one's flight, Liv.—(4) i. *alvum*, Plin.;—i. *cruorem*, Ov. SYN. See COHIBEO.

INHĪBĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (*inhibeo*). *A checking, stopping*; i. *remigium, a rowing backward*, Cic.

IN-HĪO, āre, intr. I. (1) *To stand open.* II. (2) *To open the mouth wide*; ist. In amazement, Virg.;—2d. *With desire after any thing.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To desire eagerly, to long for.* EX. (1) *ora inhiase luporum*, Stat.—(2) *With dat.*: i. *uberibus*, Cic.;—*inhiat jam proxima præda*, Val. Flac.—(3) i. *aurum*, Plaut.;—i. *gazis*, Sen.

IN-HONESTĒ, adv. (*inhonestus*). *Dishonorably, disgracefully*, Cic.

IN-HONESTO, āre, tr. (*inhonestus*). *To disgrace, dishonor*; i. *palmas adeptas*, Or.

IN-HONESTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, honestus). I. *Dishonorable, disgraceful*; i. *homo*, Hor. II. *Ugly, offensive, loathsome*, Ter.

IN-HONORĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, h.). I. (1) *Without external honor, unhonored, not respected.* II. (2) *Unrewarded, without presents.* EX. (1) i. *vita, without any honorary office or post of honor*, Cic.;—*honoratus atque i., with or without a post of honor*, Liv.—(2) *aliqui inhonoratum dimittere*, Liv.;—*omnium inhonoratissimi*, id.

IN-HONORĪFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, h.). *Dishonorable*; i. *factum dictumque*, Sen.

IN-HONŌRUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, h.). I. *Unhonored, not honored or respected, inconsiderable*; i. *Hercules*, Plin. II. *Ugly, unsightly*; i. *facies, bad appearance or looks*, Sil.;—i. *signa, without ornaments*, Tac.

IN-HORRĒO, ēre, intr. *To stand on end, stand erect, bristle*; *huid secus quam vultu insepia inhorret acies, was bristling all round with painted poles (chevaux de frise)*, Liv.

IN-HORRESCO, ēre, horrūi, intr. incep. (*inhorreo*). I. (1) *To become or grow rough (as the body, etc.), to be stiff, to bristle with hair, etc.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To be stiff, rigid with cold or*

front. II. *Meton.* (3) *To rise erect, bristle, stand on end.*—(4) *Of persons: To shudder, shake, tremble with cold, or as in a fever.*—(5) *To shudder, tremble, or shake with fear or horror.*—(6) *Tr.: To tremble or shudder at any thing.*—(7) *Poet. meton. of things: To shake, tremble, have a tremulous motion.* EX. (1) *bombycas trigrorum impatiens villis i., to grow rough and hairy, Plin.;—gallinae inhorrescunt et se excutiant, shake themselves (i. e. their feathers), id.;—aper inhorruit armos, raised his bristles, Virg.;—spicea jam campis messis inhorruit, has bristled (i. e. the ears of corn), id.;—inhorruit unda tenebris, grew rough in the darkness, id.*—(2) *aer inhorrescit nivibus et glacie, App.*—(3) *mili pili inhorruerunt, Petr.*—(4) *inhorruui frigore, Petr.;—tenui exceptus inhorruit aurā, Stat.*—(5) *dicitur inhorruisse civitas, Cic.;—domus principis inhorruerat, Tac.*—(6) *i. vim, Aur. Vict.*—(7) *inhorruit aer parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov.*

IN-HORTOR, *āri, tr. dep.* To set at, as a dog; to incite, instigate; i. canes alciui, App.

IN-HOSPITALIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, h.). I. (1) *That does not receive strangers, inhospitable.* II. (2) *That is contrary to the rights of hospitality.* EX. (1) *i. Caucasus, Hor.;—i. litius, Plin. Meton.: i. duritia, of a tree that does not admit of grafting, id.*—(2) *i. injuriæ potestatum, Plin. SYN. INHOSPITALIS; INHOSPITUS.—INHOSPITALIS, uninhabitable; i. Caucasus.—INHOSPITUS, uninhabited, inhospitable; inhospita tecta Tyranni.*

IN-HOSPITALITAS, *ātis, f.* (inhospitalis). *Inhospitality, Cic.*

IN-HOSPITUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, hospitus). *Inhospitable; i. tecta, Ov.;—i. Syrtis, Virg. Poet.: terra i. Baccho, where no vines grow, Sil. Subst.: inhospita, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca). Uninhabitable tracts, Sil. SYN. See INHOSPITALIS.*

IN-HŪMĀNĒ, *adv.* (inhumanus). *Contrary to the affections or duty of mankind, inhumanly, Cic. SYN. INHUMANĒ; INHUMANITER.—Inhumane, inhumanly i. feceris contraque naturæ legem, Cic.—Inhumaniter, unmannerly, id.*

IN-HŪMĀNITAS, *ātis, f.* (id.). I. *Inhumanity, inhuman conduct, unkindness of conduct or behavior, Cic.* II. 1. *Want of politeness, uncourteousness, Cic.—2. Exp.: Niggardliness.*

IN-HŪMĀNĪTER, *adv.* (id.). *Inhumanly; unpolitely, uncourteously, Cic. SYN. See INHUMANĒ.*

IN-HŪMĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, h.). I. (1) *Inhuman, not human.*—(2) *Meton.: Unpolite, unmannerly, uncourteous.*—(3) *Uncivilized.* EX. (1) *i. homo, Cic.;—i. scelus, id.;—i. vox, an expression unworthy of man, id.*—(2) *i. homo, Cic.;—i. ingenium, Ter.*—(3) *i. barbaria, Ov.;—i. aures, Cic. SYN. See BARBARUS.*

IN-HŪMATUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, humo). *Unburied, not interred, Cic.*

IN-HŪMO, *āre, tr.* To bury in the earth, cover with earth; i. taleas, Plin.

IN-IBI, *adv.* There. I. 1. *Of place: Just there, at the very place or spot, Cic.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of time: Therein, at the very moment, just then; for illico.*—(3) *i. eat (for in eo est), it is near, will soon happen, is on the very point of.*—(4) *In that matter, i. e. concerning it, therein, Plaut.* EX. (2) *cum eum i. mora occuparet, when he was at the point of death, Gell.*—(3) *quod sperare debemus aut i. esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic. SYN. See IBI.*

IN-IGO, *ēre, āgi, actum, tr.* (in, ago). I. *Prop.* (1) *To drive into or to a place.* II. *Fig.*

2. *To drive, instigate, urge, Sen. EX. (1) i. capram in arcem, Varr.;—i. in stabula, id. Absol.: anus eum præcepis inegit, threw him down, App.*

IN-IMICE, *adv.* (inimicus). *Hostilely, inimically, Cic.*

INIMICITIA, *æ, f.* (id.). *Enmity, hostility, Cic. Usually in the plur.: intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum alquo, Cic.;—i. gerere, exercere, capere, ponere, contrahere, etc., Sall.; Cic.; Ter. SYN. See ODIVM.*

INIMICO, *āre* (id.). *To set at variance, render hostile, make enemies; hostiles inimicit classica turmas, Stat.;—ira inimicat urbes, Hor. SYN. See ALIENVO.*

IN-IMICUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, amicus). I. (1) *Unfriendly, unfavorable, contrary, adverse, at enmity, inimical (but not said of persons carrying on war).*—(2) *Of things: Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial.*—(3) *Subst.: Inimicus, i. m., Inimica, æ, f. An enemy.* II. (1) *For hostilis* (4) *of parties that carry on warfare: Hostile.* EX. (1) *i. animus, Cic.;—i. alciui, against any body; as, inimicos in se omnes habent, Plaut.;—consilia tum patriæ tum sibi i., Nep.*—(2) *raphani dentibus i., Plin.;—odor nervis i., Hor.*—(3) *imber, Virg.;—(3) plenior inimicorum, Cic.;—virtutis i., id.*—(4) *terra i., Virg.;—i. tela, id.;—i. nomina, id. SYN. See ADVERSARIUS.*

IN-IMITABILIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, imitabilis). *Imitable, that can not be imitated; i. sapor, Quint.;—i. auctoritus, id.;—i. morum dulcedo, Vell.*

INIQUE, *adv.* (iniquus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unequally.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Unequally, unfairly.*—(3) *Not contentedly.* EX. (1) *i. dividere, Aur. Vict.;—concertatio iniquus comparata, Ter.*—(2) *i. comparo Castorem cum Domitio, Cic.;—expulsi i., with wrong, unjustly, id.*—(3) *iniquissime ferre, to bear with great repugnance, Suet.*

INIQUEITAS, *ātis, f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Inequality, want of smoothness or level, roughness.*—(2) *Fig.: Difficulty, disadvantage.* II. (3) *Prop.: Disproportion.*—(4) *Fig.: Unfairness, injustice, severity.* EX. (1) *i. loci, Cæs.*—(2) *i. loci, Cæs.;—i. temporum, Liv.;—i. rerum, Cæs.*—(3) *i. ponderis, App.*—(4) *i. hominis, Cic.;—i. exitii, Tac.*

IN-ŌQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, æquus). I. *Not even; hence (1) Fig.: Inconvenient, disadvantageous, unfavorable.*—(2) *Of time: Inconvenient, not in the right or proper time, unfavorable.*—(3) *Of temper: Not even or placid, not cool.* II. *Unlike or unequal in nature and properties; hence, Prop.* (4) *Not of the right measure: Too large, immolate, disproportionate.*—(5) *Too small, of too small a size.*—(6) *Fig.: Unfair, unjust.*—(7) *Disinclined, unfavorable, ill-disposed, unkind, hostile.*—(8) *Subst.: Iniquus, i. m. An enemy.* EX. (1) *i. locus, Cæs.;—i. adscensus, Liv.;—palus i. nescitis, Tac.*—(2) *i. tempus, Liv.*—(3) *iniquo animo ferre, unwillingly, impatiently, Cic.*—(4) *i. pondus, Virg.;—i. sol, heat of the sun, id.;—i. merum, taken or drunk in too large quantities, Val. Flac.*—(5) *i. lumina, Pers.*—(6) *i. judex, Ter.;—i. lex, Hor.;—i. causa, Ter.;—i. sors, Virg.*—(7) *homines omnibus i., Cic.;—iniquum esse in alqm, Ter.*—(8) *i. nostri, Cic.*

INITIAMENTUM, *i, n.* (initio). *Initiation into, instruction in; i. sapientiae, Sen.*

INITIO, *āre, tr.* (initium). *To initiate, admit to sacred rites, particularly to those of Ceres; i. alqm Cereri eo ritu, Cic.;—i. alqm Bacchis, to*

initiate into the rites of Bacchus, admit as a Bacchant, Liv.

INITIUM, *n*, *n*. (ineo). I. *Prop.*: A going in, entrance; hence (1) *Gen.*: A beginning. II. *Exp. in plur.* (2) *The principles or elements of a science.*—(3) In Natural Philos.: *The elements, Cic.*—(4) *Extraction, origin.*—(5) *The beginning of a reign.*—6. *i. cognoscendi, a principle of cognition.*—7. *initia, sacred rites or worship of a deity; e.g. the Eleusinian mysteries, Cic.; Varr.* Also the Bacchanalia.—8. *Meton.*: Things used in such mysteries are called *initia*, Catull. **EX.** (1) *i. belli, Cic.*;—*i. dicendi, sumere, to make a beginning, id.*;—*i. capere ab ex, Cæs.*; Quint. **PHRASES.** *Adv. ab initio, from the beginning; initio, at the beginning; primis initiis, at the first beginning, Just.*—(2) *i. mathematicorum, the first rules or principles of mathematics, Cic.*;—*i. omnis disciplinae, Quint.*—(4) *natus obscurissimis initiis, of very low extraction or origin, Vell.*—(5) *initius Tiberii auditis, Tac.*;—*novis initiis opus est, a new king, Curt.* **SYN.** **INITIUM**; **INITIA**; **PRINCIPIUM**; **PRINCIPIA**; **EXORDIUM**; **PRIMORDIUM**; **PROOEMIUM**.—**Initium**, as here, I. and (1).—**Initia**, as here, 7. and (2).—**Principium** (quasi primum caput), the principle, hardly ever used by good authors to express a principle (i. e. a *maxim* or *axiom*).—**Principia**, in tactics, is said of the *rank of an army*.—**Exordium** (ex, ordi), a beginning, an introduction to a discourse, used only *fig.* as, E. vitae.—**Primordium**, the first beginning; *primordia urbis, Liv.*—**Prooemium**, a poem, prelude; as, p. legis, Cic.;—p. philosophiæ.—**Prooemium** may be separated from the work, *exordium* cannot, as it makes a part of it; *initium*, quo quid incipit; *principium*, ex quo quid constat.

1. **IN-ITUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of *ineo*.

2. **IN-ITUS**, *dis*, *m*. (ineo). *An arrival, coming, approach, Lucr.*

IN-JECTIO, *ōnis*, *f*. (injicio). *A throwing into, a laying on.* I. *Prop.*: *i. manus, Quint.*—2. *Fig.*: *in vera bona non est manus i., real goods are beyond the grasp of fortune, Sen.*

1. **INJECTUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of *injicio*.

2. **INJECTUS**, *dis*, *m*. (injicio). I. (1) *A throwing into.* II. *Meton.* 2. *A throwing over, e.g. of a garment, Plin.*—(3) *A laying on, seizing.*—4. *A throwing on, Stat.*—(5) *A putting in or into.* **EX.** (1) *i. pulveris, Plin.*—(3) *i. unguinis, i. e. striking into, Plin.*—(5) *i. animi in corpus, Lucr.*

IN-JICIO, *ere*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *tr.* (in, jacio), [*injexit for injecerit, Plaut.*]. I. (1) *To throw, cast or put in or into.*—(2) *Fig. gen.* of the mind with *se*: *To plunge, throw itself upon, dwell upon, reflect upon.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To inspire, occasion, cause.* II. (4) *To throw to, upon, or at anything.*—(5) *To put or lay on.*—(6) *To throw out a hint, suggest.* **EX.** (1) *i. semen, Plin.*;—*i. ignes (sc. in domum), Cic.*;—*i. se in ignem, Ter.*;—*se per ignem i. saltu, to leap through the fire, Virg.*;—*i. se in hostes medios, to rush into the midst of the enemy.*—(2) *animus se injiciens, Cic.*;—(3) *i. alui formidinem, Cic.*;—*i. spem curam contentionem, to occasion, Cic.*; *Liv.*;—*i. verba, to aid, speak between, Ter.*—(4) *i. securim alui, Cic.*;—*i. pontem flumini, to throw across, Liv.*;—*i. terram alui, upon any one, Virg.*;—*i. brachia collo, to embrace, throw one's arms around, Ov.*—(5) *i. sibi vestem, Ov.*;—*i. manicas alui, Plaut.*;—*i. vinctula, Virg.*;—*i. laqueum, to throw round a snare or halter, in order to bind, Liv.*;—*i. manum alui, to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one, 1st, in order to make him stand still, Petr.*;—hence, *fig.*: *i. mihi veritas manum injcit, Cic.* Or, 2d, thereby to signify

one's right of possession in him, Liv.; Ov. *Fig.*: *injecere manum Parcar, Virg.*;—*quieti ejus manus injeci, have torn him away from his retirement, Plin.* 8d. In summoning one before a court, Plaut.—(6) *Bruto saepe injecissem, Cic.*

IN-JŪCUNDE, *adv.* (injuendus.) *Unpleasantly; injucundus, Cic.*

IN-JŪCUNDITAS, *ātis*, *f.* (id.). *Unpleasantness, Cic.*

IN-JŪCUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, jucundus). *Unpleasant; i. labor, Cic.*;—*i. odor, Plin.*;—*i. auctor, Quint.*;—*i. adversus malos, severe, harsh.*

IN-JŪDICĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, judicio). I. *Not formally tried by a judge, Cat. ap. Gell.* II. *Undecided, Quint.*

INJUNCTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of *injungo*.

IN-JUNGO, *ere*, *nxi*, *netum*, *tr.* (in, jungo). I. (1) *To join into.* II. *Prop.* (2) *To join.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To occasion, inflict, bring upon.*—(4) *To impose upon, lay upon as a burden.* **EX.** (1) *i. tignos in asseres, to let in, Liv.*;—*i. in arborem scribi, to set or plant into, Pall.*—(2) *i. aggerem muto, to bring into connection, join with, unite or attach to, Liv.*;—*i. vineas manibus, id.*—(3) *i. alui injuriam, Liv.*;—*i. sibi tormentum, to chastise, punish one's self, Plin. E.*—(4) *i. civitatibus servitutem, Cæs.*;—*i. alui laborem, Liv.*;—*i. alui munus, to commit, intrust.* With *ut*: *injungo mihi, ut mittam, I make it my business to send, Plin.*

IN-JŪRĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. in, juratus). *That has not sworn, unsworn; i. homo, Cic.*

IN-JŪRĪA, *æ*, *f.* (injurius). I. *Gen.*: Any thing that is done unjustly or contrary to equity, whether in word or deed; (1) *Wrong, injustice, injury, violence.* II. *Exp.* (2) *Unjust conduct, injustice.*—(3) *A dishonoring of a woman.*—4. *Seduction, debauchery, Quint.*—(5) In Law, *t. t.*: *An injury, wrong.*—(6) *Unjust severity, harshness, rigor.*—(7) *Any damage, harm, hurt, injury in general.* III. *Meton.* (8) *Revenge or punishment for an injury inflicted.* **EX.** (1) *alui injuriam inferre, to do any body wrong, Cic.*;—*injuriam accipere, to suffer wrong, Cic.*;—*defendere alqm ab injuria, to protect from wrong, id.*;—*spretæ i. forme, insult offered to, Virg.* Of a sentence: *i. judicii, unlawful, hard, severe judgment; i. tua, which you have committed, Cic.*;—*i. sua, done to him, Sall.*;—*i. sociorum, done or committed against them, id.*;—*praetor decernit injuriam, an unlawful act, Cic.* Hence, *adv.*: *per injuriam, with injustice, unlawfully, id.*—*injuriā, without rea on or cause, undeservingly, id.*—(2) *i. praetoris, Cic.*—(3) *me injuriam fecisse mulieri, that I (should) have dishonored her, Plaut.*—(5) *actio injuriarum, an action for personal injuries or affronts, Cic.*;—*injuriarum dicam alui scribere, to institute an action for personal injuries, Ter.*—(6) *i. paterna, Ter.*—(7) *i. frigorum, aestuum, Plin.*;—*opportuna injurie, exposed to damage or injury, id.*;—*injuriae (serpentium), bites of a serpent, id.*—(8) *i. cadis, Virg.*;—*consulis justa i. Liv.* **SYN.** **I. INJURIA**; **MALEDICTIO**; **MALEDICTUM**; **CONTUMELIA**; **CONVICIUM**.—**Injuria**, *wrong*, said of all things contrary to justice or right; as (1) *not properly an abuse or outrage but a wrong or injustice.*—**Maledictio**, *detraction, evil-speaking, forensic abuse, Cic.*—**Maledictum**, *abuse or foul language; opprobrious words.*—**Contumelia**, *contumely, wanton abuse, a reproach or censure coupled with contempt, a very forcible word.*—**Convicium**, *prop.*, the noise of many persons talking loud at the same time; it is said of *bitter and abusive reproach, conviciis als je verberare, Cic.* **SYN.** **II. INJURIAM FACIO**; **NOCERE**; **OBSCUR.**—**Injuriam facere, to commit an injustice towards one.**—**Nocere, to**

hurt, to wrong.—Obesse, *to hurt by being in the way of another, being an obstacle to.* SYN. III. INJURIA PROHIBERE; AB INJURIA DETRAHERE. Injuria prohibere, *to secure one from an injustice.*—Ab injuria detrahere, *to dissuade from an injustice, i. e. from committing an injustice.*

INJŪRĪOSE, *adv.* (injuriōsus). *Unlawfully, unjustly.* Cic. SYN. INJURIA; INJURIOSE.—Injuria (see injuria (1) EX.). *Without cause, without reason.*—Injuriōsus, *as here, it rises above injuria.*

INJŪRĪŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (injuria). I. (1) *Acting unjustly, unjust, insolent, petulant.* II. (2) *Injurious, hurtful, noxious.* EX. (1) *i. in proximos, Cic.;—adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Meton.: i. ventus, Hor.;—i. pes, id.—(2) i. iectus, Plin.* SYN. See INJURIS.

INJŪRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, jus). *Unjust; i. es, Ter.;—injuriū est, it is unjust, Cic.; Ter. SYN. INJURIS; INJURIOSUS; INJUSTUS.*—Injurius, *contrary to divine or human law, it denotes an action against the law.*—Injuriōsus, *the habit of such actions.*—Injustus, *unjust, unreasonable.*

INJŪRUS, *a, um, adj.* for injurius.

1. INJUSSUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, jussus from jubeo). I. *Uncommanded, voluntary, of one's own accord.* 1. *Of persons: i. desistant, Hor.—2. Of animals: i. veniunt ad muletra capellæ, Hor.* II. 3. *Of things: i. virescunt gramina, Virg.*

2. INJUSSUS, *us, m.* [only in abl. sing.], (2. in, jussus). *Without the order of, without being ordered or commanded; injussu imperatoris, Cic.;—injussu suo, id.*

IN-JUSTE, *adv.* (injustus). *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongly; i. facere, Cic.;—multa i. fieri possunt, many acts of injustice may be committed, id.*

IN-JUSTITĪA, *æ, f.* (injustus). I. (1) *Injustice, unjust proceeding, Cic.* II. 2. *Severity, rigor, harshness, Ter.* EX. (1) *totius injustitiæ nulla capitalior est, of all injustices there is none that, etc., Cic.*

IN-JUSTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, justus). I. (1) *Unjust, wrongful.* II. *Meton. (2) Oppressive, burdensome, troublesome.—(3) Unequal.* EX. (1) *i. homo, Cic.;—i. noverca, harsh, severe, Virg.;—i. regna, unlawfully acquired, obtained by unjust means, Ov.;—i. deus (i. e. Enry), id. Subst.: Injustum, i. n., for injustitia, Hor.—(2) i. onus, Cic.;—i. fuscis, Virg.—(3) i. vires, Stat.* SYN. See INJURIS.

INL. See ILL.

INM. See IMM.

IN-NABĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, no). *In which one can not swim; i. unda, Ov.*

IN-NASCOR, nasci, nātus, *intr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To grow, be born, spring up in a place.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in or with.* EX. (1) *filix innascitur agris, Hor.;—aquis herbæ virentes innascuntur, Plin.—(2) in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.;—cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, Cæs.*

IN-NĀTO, *äre, intr.* I. (1) *To swim or float into or to a place.* II. (2) *To swim or float in or upon; or simply, to swim.—(3) Meton.: To float, to spread its waters over any thing.* EX. (1) *i. in concham, Cic.—(2) belluæ innatantes, Cic.;—homines flumini innatant, Plin. With acc.: undam innatat alnus, Virg. Fig.: innatans verborum facilitas, floating, as it were, on the surface, without entering at any depth into the essence of a matter, Quint.—(3) Nilus innatat terre, Plin.;—innatat undâ crinis, floats about.*

IN-NĀTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of innascor.* II.

Adj.: Inborn, innate, natural; i. cupiditas, Cic.;—temeritas illi hominum generi i. est, Cæs.;—affectatio i. natural, not far-fetched, Quint.

IN-NĀVIGĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (2. in, n.). *Not navigable; i. Tiberis, Liv.*

IN-NAVIGO, *äre, intr.* *To navigate or sail any where, Mel.*

IN-NECTO, *äre, xñi, xum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To tie, join, or fasten to together, or about.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.: To frame, devise, contrive.—(3) To entangle, implicate.—(4) To join, connect.* EX. (1) *i. comas, Virg.;—i. fauces laqueo, Ov.;—i. colla lacertis, id.;—innecti cervicibus, to embrace, Tac.—(2) i. causas morandi, Virg.;—i. fraudem clientis, id.—(3) innexus conscientia alcis, Tac.—(4) Hyrcanis innexus per adfinitatem.*

IN-NEXUS, *a, um, pt. of innecto.*

IN-NĪSUS, *a, um, pt. of innitor.*

IN-NĪTOR, *niti, nixus and nīsus, intr. dep.* I. *Prop.: To rest or lean upon any thing, to support one's self by any thing.* 1. *i. scutis, Cæs.;—i. in cubitum, Nep.;—templa innixa columnis, Ov.;—i. hasta, Liv.;—avis innixa alis, floating, Ov.—2. Meton.: syllabæ innituntur in b, terminate in, Quint.* II. *Fig.: salutem suam incomlunitate Pisonis i, Tac.* SYN. See ADNITOR.

IN-NIXUS, *a, um, pt. of innitor.*

IN-NO, *äre, intr.* I. (1) *To swim or float in or upon.* II. *Meton. (2) To navigate or sail upon.—(3) To flow by or wash.* EX. (1) *i. aquæ, Liv.;—i. fluvio, Virg.;—i. aqua, Suet. Poet. with acc.: i. fluvium, Virg.—(2) quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. Poet. with acc.: i. Stygius lacus, Virg.—(3) innautem Maricæ litoribus Lirim, Hor.*

IN-NŌBĪLĪTĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, n.), *a. g.* *ignobilis, Lamp.*

IN-NŌCENS, *tis, adj.* (2. in, nocens). I. *Prop.* (1) *That does no harm, that is various to no one, harmless.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Harmless.—(3) Innocent, guiltless, faultless.—(4) Exp.: Disinterested, not selfish.* EX. (1) *innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor.;—cibus innocentior, Plin.—(2) i. epistola, Cic.;—i. contentiones, carried on without acrimony, Vell.—(3) i. homo, Cic.;—vita innocentissimus, that leads a most irreproachable life, Vell.;—sanguis i. innocent blood, Tac. With genit.: i. factorum, in respect of, etc., Tac.;—i. parricidii, Flor.—(4) i. prætor, Cic.;—i. abstinentia, Sall.* SYN. INNOCENS; INNOCEUS; INNOXIUS.—Innocens, qui nihil nocet, Cic., harmless, wholesome, fig., guiltless, innocent.—Innocuus, *inoffensive, or unhurt.*—Innoxius, *that does no hurt to any body; innoxius serpens, Virg. Virum innocentem damari, injustum; Innocuo civi fortunæ adimi, injuriam; innoxium opprimere, inhumanum est, G. D.*

INNŌCENTER, *adv.* (innocens). *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently; i. vivere, Quint.;—innocentius agere, Tac.*

INNŌCENTĪA, *æ, f.* (innocens). I. 1. *Harmlessness, Plin.* II. *Fig.* 2. *Innocence, good moral character, Cic.; Cæs.—3. Exp.: Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness, Cic.* SYN. INNOCENTIA; INTEGRITAS.—Innocentia, *innocence, freedom from guilt, harmlessness.*—Integritas, *that is whole, sound, not defective.* Of health: *Sound, unimpaired.* In a moral sense: *Integrity, uprightness, freedom from reproach; vitæ integritas, Cic.*

IN-NŌCŪE, *adv.* (innocuus). *Without harm, not injuriously, Suet.;—i. vivere, without injuring others, Ov.*

IN-NŌCŪUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, nocuus). I. *Tr.* (1) *Not injurious, harmless.—(2) Fig.: 475*

Inoffensive, harmless. II. *Intr. poet.* (3) *Unhurt, uninjured.* EX. (1) *i. herbar, Ov.;* — luporum genus *i. hominibus, Plin.;* — *i. litus, safe, Virg.* — (2) *viximus innocue, id.;* — *agere causas innocuas, of the innocent, id.* — (3) *i. carina, Virg.;* — *i. iter, safe, not dangerous, Ov.* SYN. See INNOCENS.

IN-NOTESCO, ēre, nōtūi, *intr.* To become known, come into notice; *i. alqa re, Ov.;* Suet.

IN-NŌVO, āre, *tr.* To renew, *q̄tor, Cic.* SYN. See NOVO.

IN-NOXIĒ, *adr.* (innoxius). I. *Prop.* (1) *Harmlessly, without harm.* II. *Fig. 2. Innocently, blamelessly, Min. Fel.* EX. (1) *i. emolire alvum, Plin.*

IN-NOXIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, noxius). I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.* Harmless, innocuous. — 2. *Fig.* Guiltless, innocent, Nep.; Liv.; Ov. II. *Intr.* (3) *Prop.* — *Not injured, free from harm, unhurt.* — 4. *Fig.* — *i. magistratus, not responsible, Sall.* — 5. *Not guilty.* EX. (1) *animalia indigenis i, Plin.;* — *i. medicamenta, id.;* — *i. vulnera, curabile, id.;* — *i. saltus, safe, without danger, id.;* — *i. iter, Tac.* — (3) *i. homo, Sall.;* — *i. faba a curculionibus i, Col.* — (5) *i. paupertas, Tac.* SYN. See INNOCENS.

IN-NŪBO, ēre, psi, ptum, *intr.* To marry into; *ea, quæ inuississet, for in quæ, i. e. in quam familiam, the rank and family into which she had married, Liv.;* — *i. nostris thalamis, to marry our wives, Ov.* SYN. See ENUBO.

IN-NŪBUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, nubo). *Unmarried; i. Sibylla, Ov. Met. meton. i. laurus, because Daphne, changed into a bay-tree, was unmarried, id.* SYN. See INNUPTUS.

IN-NŪMĒRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, num.). *Innumerable, numberless, countless; i. homines, Cic.;* — *i. series annorum, Hor.* SYN. See INNUMERUS.

IN-NŪMĒRĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (innumerabilis). *An infinite number, an infinitude; i. mundorum, Cic.;* — *i. atomorum, id.*

IN-NŪMĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, numerus). I. (1) *Innumerable.* II. (2) *Prosaic, without metre.* EX. (1) *monimenta i, Cic.;* — *i. gentes, Virg.;* — *i. hostes, Ov.* — (2) *i. numeri, Auson.* SYN. INNUMERUS; INNUMERABILIS.—*Innumerus, very numerous, numberless.* — *Innumerabilis, innumerable, that cannot be numbered; multitudo innumereabilis, Cic.*

IN-NŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *intr.* (in, nuo, obsol., whence nūtum). To give a nod, nod to; *i. alciui, Ter. Without dat. To give a sign, to intimate, hint; aque innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vitr.* SYN. See ANNŪO.

IN-NUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, nubo). *Unmarried (only of females); i. puella, Virg.;* — *i. Minerva, id. Meton. i. bos, Sen. Subst. i. Innupta, æ, f. An unmarried female, a virgin, Catull. Esp. i. nuptiæ innuptæ (ἀγαπὸς γάμος), an unlawful or unlucky marriage, Poet. ap. Cic.* SYN. INNUPTUS; INNUBUS; CÆLEBS.—*Innuptus, and poet. Innubus, unmarried, unwedded.* — *Cælebs, one who leads a single life, whether he never was married, a bachelor; or is become a widower; sine conjuge cælebs vivebat, Ov.*

IN-NŪTRĪO, īre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* — *To nourish or bring up, in or at any thing; as, castris innutriti, to be brought up in a camp, Sil.;* — *innutritus magnis opibus, Suet.* II. *Fig. i. innutritus discipulis, Sen.*

INNŪTRĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of innutritio.

INO, ūs and ūnis, *f. nom. prop.* (Inoi). Ino, daughter of Cadmus, wife of the Theban king

Athamas, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and step-mother of Helle and Phryxus; also, as a goddess called *Leucothea, Cic.*

IN-OBLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, obliviscor). *Mindful, not forgetful, Ov.*

IN-OBŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, obruo). *Not covered, not overwhelmed, Ov.*

IN-OBSEQUENS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, ob.). *Not yielding, stubborn, Sen.*

IN-OBSERVĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, ob.). *Not to be observed, unobservable; i. cursus, Plin.;* — *i. error, Catull.*

IN-OBSERVANTĪA, æ, *f.* (2. in, observans). I. *Negligence, indifference, Quint.* II. *Want of punctuality, irregularity, Suet.*

IN-OBSERVĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, observo). *Unobserved, unperceived; i. sidera, Ov.;* — *i. tempus, Sen.*

IN-OCĀDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, oc.). *Not setting, not perishing; i. axis, the North Pole, Luc.* — *ignes i., indistinguishable, Claud. Fig. i. visus, always awake, Stat.*

IN-ODŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, odorus). I. (1) *Without smell or odor.* II. (2) *Without the faculty of smelling.* EX. (1) *i. flos, Ov.;* — *i. ossa, Pers.* — (2) *animalia i., Gell.*

IN-OFFENSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, offensus). I. *Prop.* (1) *At which one does not stumble, without stumbling, without hindrance.* — (2) *Meton. Free from hindrance or obstruction, unimpeded, uninterrupted.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Same.* EX. (1) *i. pes, Tib.;* — *i. pedem inoffensum referre, to return without hindrance, id.* — (2) *i. via, Mart.;* — *i. mare, Virg.* — (3) *i. cursus honorum, uninterrupted, Tac.;* — *i. vita, without misfortune, fortunate, Ov.*

IN-OFFĪCĪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, of.). I. (1) *Not obliging, disobliging.* II. (2) *Meton. Not according to duty.* EX. (1) *i. in alqm. Cic.* — (2) *i. testamentum, when the testator neglects his nearest relations, Cic.*

IN-ŌLESCO, ēre, ūvi, *intr. and tr.* I. *l. t.* (1) *To grow in, at or upon any thing.* — 2. *Of a scion or graft: To effect a vital union with the stock, to strike.* — (3) *Fig. To remain fixed in, to cleave to.* II. *Tr.* (4) *To implant.* EX. (1) *i. libro, to unite with the bark, Virg.* — (3) *inoleverat lingue vox, the word remained in his memory, Gell.;* — *in plures libros mendæ inoleas inolevit, has found its way into, id.* — (4) *Fig. i. amorem alciui, id.;* — *i. semina amoris, Aus.* SYN. See EXOLESCO.

IN-ŌMĪNĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, omen). *Unfortunate, inauspicious; i. cubilia, Hor.*

IN-ŌPERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, opertus). I. *Prop.* — *Uncovered, bare; i. caput, Sen.* II. *Fig. i. veritas, bare, undisguised, Sen.*

IN-ŌPIA, æ, *f.* (inops). I. *A want of necessities, poverty, need, indigence.* — (1) *Absol. Want of property or riches.* — 2. *Prop. Want of provisions, Liv.;* *Cic. Meton. i. locorum, Vell.* — (3) *A poor supply.* — 4. *Fig. i. Poverty of expression, or of ideas in an orator, Cic.* — (5) *Relative. Want, lack, scarcity of any thing.* II. 6. *Helplessness, Cic.* EX. (1) *amicitiæ ex inopia natam, Cic.;* — *inopiam tolerare mercede manuum, Sall.;* — *ad extremum inopie venire, Tac. Meton. i. ærarii, exhausted finances.* — (3) *revolutus ad dispensationem inopie, Liv.* — (4) *i. frumentaria, of corn, Cæs.;* — *i. argentaria, Plant.;* — *or with genit. i. argenti, id. i. loci, of room, Liv.;* — *i. consilii, want of counsel, Cic.;* — *illud, cuius i. est, that I have want of, Plant.*

IN-ŌPINANS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, op.). *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unexpected;*

aliquem inopinantem aggredi, Cæs.;—inopinante Curione, *contrary to the expectation of*, etc., id.

IN-OPINANTER, *adv.* (inopinans). *Unexpectedly*. Suet.

IN-OPINÂTE, *adv.* (inopinatus). *Unexpectedly*. Sen.

IN-OPINÂTO, *adv.*, i. e. ex inopinato. See following

IN-OPINÂTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, opinor). *That happens contrary to expectation, that was not expected*; i. res, Cic.;—i. malum, Cæs.;—quum hoc illi i. accidisset, id.;—ex inopinato, *adv.*, *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic.;—*for which inopinato (abl.)*, Liv. SYN. See IMPROVISUS.

IN-OPINUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, opinor). *Unexpected*; i. visus, Ov.;—i. quies, Virg.

INOPÏOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (inopia). *In want of any thing*; i. consilii, Plaut.

IN-OPPORTÛNUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, op.). *Inconvenient for any thing, unseasonable*; sedes i. sermoni, Cic.;—i. tempus, id.

IN-OPS, *ôpis, adj.* (2. in, ops). I. Prop. (1) *Absol. of persons: Destitute, without means, poor*;—(2) Fig.: *Poor, void of words or ideas, juvenile (of a speaker)*;—(3) *Poor, mean, pitiful, bad, miserable, empty, weak*;—(4) *Relative; Prop.: Poor in any thing*. II. 5. *Powerless, weak, unable*;—(6) *Helpless*. EX. (1) i. homo, Suet.;—inopem iter ingressum, *without money*, Liv. *Meton.*: ærarium i. et exhaustum, *entirely drained or exhausted*, Cic.;—(2) i. lingua Latina, Cic.;—i. oratio, id.;—(3) i. senecta, Ov.;—inopis animi esse, Hor.;—(4) *With genit. or abl., or with a (ab): i. sonni cibique, that neither sleeps nor has an appetite*, Ov.;—i. amicorum, Liv. Fig.: i. humanitatis, Cic.;—terra i. pacis, *without peace*, Ov.;—i. mentis, *without understanding*, id.;—i. animi, Virg.;—(6) *inopes relictii a duce*, Cic.;—solare inopem, Virg. SYN. See PAUPER.

IN-OPTÂTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, opto). *Not wished for, unpleasant*; i. res, Sen.

IN-ORÂTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, oro). *Not formally proposed or pleaded*; re inorata, *without a hearing*, Cic.

IN-ORDINÂTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, ordino). *Disorderly, confused, without order*, said of soldiers that are not drawn up or marching in close ranks; inordinati atque incompositi, Liv. *Subst.*: Inordinatum, i. n. *Disorder*; idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic.

IN-ORÏOR, *iri, intr. dep.* *To show one's self; quid si memoria eorum inoriretur, qui, how, if these were recalled to memory, who*, Tac.

IN-ORNÂTE, *adv.* (inornatus). *Without ornament*; i. dicere, Auct. ad Her.

IN-ORNÂTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, or.). I. Prop. (1) *Unadorned, without ornament*. II. Fig. (2) *Same*. EX. (1) i. mulier, Cic.;—i. comæ, Ov.;—(2) i. orator, Cic.;—i. verba, *und adorned, simple*, Hor.;—*unpraised, unsung, unrenowned*, id.

IN-OTÏOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, otiosus). *Without leisure, much occupied*; i. actio, Quint.

INÏOUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ino). *Of or belonging to Ino*, Ov.; Virg.;—I. undæ, *the sea about Thebes*.

INP. See IMP.

IN-PRÏMIS. See PRÏMUS.

INQUAM. See INQUIRO.

1. IN-QUIES, *ëtis, adj.* (2. in, quies). *Unquiet*; vir i., Vell.;—humanum genus i., Sall. SYN. Inquietus; Inquietus; Inquietus;

Anxius; Sollicitus.—Inquietus and Inquietus, *restless, unquiet*.—Irquietus, *that is never at rest, in continual motion*; siderum semper irquieta agitatio, Sen.—Anxius, *perplexed, sorrowful*; anxio animo esse, Cic.—Sollicitus, *agitated, that is in commotion*, both prop. and fig.; mare sollicitum, Virg.;—amor sollicitus atque anxius.

2. IN-QUIES, *ëtis, f. (id.)*. *Unquietness, restlessness*; i. nocturna, Plin.

IN-QUIETO, *ëre, tr. (inquietus)*. *To disturb*; i. alqm, Suet.;—i. victoriam, Tac. SYN. See SOLLICITO.

IN-QUIËTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, quietus). *Without rest, restless, tempestuous*; i. animus, Liv.;—i. ingenium, id. SYN. See 1. INQUIES.

INQUILÏNUS, *i, m. (for incolinus, from incolo)*. I. (1) *An inhabitant of a place which is not the person's own property; esp., a dweller in a hired house, a tenant*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.: An inhabitant*. EX. (1) *to inquilino personabant omnia*, Cic.;—i. privatarum adium et insularum, Suet. Hence Catiline calls Cicero *i. civis Romæ* (because the latter was not born in Rome), Sall.;—also, of students who, although regularly attending lectures, make but little progress; quos non discipulos philosophorum sed inquilinos voco, Sen.—(2) i. Padi, Plin. SYN. See INDIGENA.

INQUINÂTUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *pt. of inquino*. II. *Adj.: Contaminated, defiled, impure, filthy, foul, sordid, base*; hominem ore, lingua, vita omni inquinatum, Cic.;—sermo inquinatissimus, *most filthy*, id. Hence, of expression: *Low, lewd*; i. verba, Cic.

INQUÏNO, *ëre, tr. (unc. perh. in, cœnum)*. I. (1) *To daub over, to bedaub*. II. (2) *To daub over*; hence, *to stain, defile, pollute, contaminate*.—(3) *To deteriorate, or adulterate by admixture*. EX. (1) i. parietem luto, Vitruv.;—vellus murice bis inquinatum, *colored, dyed*, Mart. Fig.: i. alqm literis, *to instruct superficially*, Petr.—(2) i. vestem, Plaut.;—i. aquas venenis, Ov. Fig.: i. agros turpissimis possessoribus, Cic.;—i. se vitis, id.—(3) Fig.: i. tempus aureum ære, Hor. SYN. See CONTAMINO.

INQUÏO and INQUAM, *is, it. verb. def.* I. *say*: it is placed after one or more words of the speaker, and is used. I. In direct narration (Gr. 651), *i. e. in quoting one's own, or another's words*: as, Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoria repugnans, *since thou, said Alcibiades*, Nep.;—est vero, inquam, signum, *it is a token, said I*; or, *it is (said I) a token*, Cic.;—ecce me, inque, *say, here I am*, Ter. It is sometimes used so as to be equivalent to our quotation marks, "....": exclamati, Adespice, imperator inquit. II. In repetitions: hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem defende, *this one day, this one day*, Cic. After a parenthesis: nostra est enim (si nos.... principes sumus), nostra est, inquam, omnis ista, Cic. III. In objections: = *It is said, you will say, you may reply, etc.*; nos solum, inquit, ostendere, Cic. SYN. INQUIT; AIR.—*Inquit* is put in dialogues and narratives as above.—*Ait* is opposed to *negat*; Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, D. *affirma, A. denies*, Cic.

IN-QUIRO, *ëre, sivi, situm, tr. (in, quero)*. I. (1) *To seek, demand, search for, endeavor to obtain*.—(2) Fig.: *s. s.* II. (3) *To examine, institute an inquiry respecting any thing; ask, demand, inquire*;—(4) *As a forensic t. t.: To take cognizance of a matter, to inquire into the nature of the case, to find grounds for accusation*. EX. (1) i. corpus alcis, Liv.;—i. sedes, Just.—(2) *veram illam honestatem expetens, quam unam naturæ maxime inquit, alone is able to find out*, Cic.—(3) i. in ea, quæ sunt memoria prodita,

Cic.;—i. in se, id.;—i. in se atque Herculem, i. e. de se atque Hercule, Tac. *With acc.*: priusquam omnia inquisissent, *before they had inquired into every thing*, Liv.—(4) i. in competitors, Cic. SYN. See ANQUIRO.

INQUISITIO, ōnis, f. (inquirō). I. (1) *A seeking or searching for*. II. (2) *An examination, investigation*.—(3) As a forensic t. t., of a plaintiff: *A seeking for documents or proofs in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition*. EX. (1) i. corporum, Plin.;—cave, ne inquisitioni mihi sis, *take care that I may not have to look for you, take care to be at hand*, Plaut.—(2) i. veri, Cic.—(3) i. candidati, *against a candidate*, Cic.;—i. accusatoris, *of the plaintiff against the defendant*, id.;—inquisitionem annum impetrare, *a year to be employed for this purpose*, Tac.

INQUISITOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. (1) *A kind of policeman or inquisitor*, under the emperors, appointed to seek for suspected persons: *A searcher, inquirer, secret spy*, etc.—2. Also, a hunter of wild beasts, Plin. II. (3) *An investigator, examiner*.—4. *Exp.*: *A plaintiff or advocate employed in searching for documents or proofs in support of an accusation*, Cic.—5. *One who leads to a judicial examination*, Tac. EX. (1) inquisitores algæ, *who make search even among the sea-weed*, Juv.—(3) i. rerum, Cic.;—i. rerum naturæ, Sen.

1. INQUISITUS, a, um, adj. (in, quero). *Inquired into, investigated*; i. res, Plaut.;—i. questio, id.

2. INQUISITUS, a, um, pt. of inquirō.

INN. See IRR.

IN-SALUBER, bris, bre, and,

IN-SALUBRIS, e, adj. (2. in, sal.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unwholesome, not conducive to health*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless*. EX. (1) i. ager, Plin.;—vinum insaluberrimum, id.—(2) meridiem vicius spectare colono insalubre est, Plin.

IN-SALUTATUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, saluto). I. *Not saluted or greeted*, Sid. II. *Without taking leave*; (*in tmesi*) inque salutatam linquo.

IN-SANABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, s.). I. *Prop.* (1) *That can not be cured or healed, incurable*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Incurable, i. e. incapable of improvement*. EX. (1) i. morbus, Cic.;—caput tribus Anticyris i., Hor.—(2) i. contumelia, Cic.;—i. ingenium, Liv.

IN-SANE, adv. (insanus). *Madly, insanely, without reason*; i. amare, Plaut.;—i. esurire, id.

INSANIA, æ, f. (id.). I. 1. *Madness, phrensy (as disease)*, Cels. II. (2) *Madness, as displaying itself in a person's actions, mad or insane behavior*.—(3) *A mad desire after any thing*.—(4) *Exp.*: *Extravagant luxury, waste, excess*.—5. *Poetic enthusiasm, inspiration, or rapture*, Hor. EX. (2) in insaniam incidere, Cic.;—alqm ad insaniam adigere, Ter.—(3) i. belli, Virg.;—concupiscere alqd ad insaniam, *even to madness*, i. e. *very vehemently*, Cic.;—noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias, *mad tricks*.—(4) i. villarum, Cic.;—i. vestium, Plin.;—i. mensarum, id.;—res ad hanc insaniam (*extravagant waste, dissipation*) venerit, Liv. SYN. See FUROR.

INSANIO, ire, ivi and it, itum, intr. (insanus). I. 1. *As Melic. t. t.*: *To be mad, lunatic, or insane, to be without reason, as a malady of persons*, Cels.;—also, of animals, Plin. II. 2. *To be mad or foolish, to act as a madman*; said, 1 of violent affections of the mind; as, i. ex amore, *with love*, Plaut.;—i. ex injuria, *on account of a wrong received*, Ter.;—i. certa ratione modoque,

to have a method in one's madness, Hor.—2. *Meton.* of things: Insanians Bospotus, Hor.—3. *Exp.*: homo insanibat (*for insaniebat*), *was mad*, i. e. *asked too much*, Ter.;—in Tusculano capiti i., *to have a mania for building*, Auct. ad Her. *With acc.*: i. similem (errorem), *to be mad in a similar manner*, Hor.;—i. sollemnia, *to be a fool after the fashion of the day*, id. SYN. See DELIRO.

INSANITAS, ōtis, f. (id.). *Unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease*; insipientia quasi i. quedam.

IN-SANUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, sanus). *Not sound or well, ill in body*; hence, I. *Phys. prop.* (1) *Disordered in mind*, i. e. *mad, insane, lunatic, without reason*.—(2) *Insane, mad*, i. e. *that acts insanely, that acts or speaks like a madman*; *without reason, silly, frantic*.—(3) *Meton.*: *Raging, furious*.—(4) *Fig.*: *Excessive, violent, vehement, very great*.—(5) Hence, n. sing. adv., insanum, *excessively, beyond comprehension*.—(6) *Enthusiastic, enraptured*. II. *Act.* (7) *That causes madness*. EX. (1) quod quidem contingit insanis, Cic.—(2) homo flagitiis i., Cic.;—insanissima concio, id.;—i. mens, Tib.—(3) i. fluctus, Virg.;—i. venti, Tib.—(4) insana moles, *enormous, immense, huge masses*, i. e. *buildings*, Cic.;—dives insanum in modum, *immensely rich*, Aus.—(5) i. magnus, Plaut.;—porticus i. bona, id.—(6) vates insana, Virg.—(7) i. aqua, Ov. SYN. See AMENS.

IN-SATIABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, satio). I. (1) *Insatiable, that can not be satisfied*. II. (2) *Unsatisfying; of which one can not have enough*. EX. (1) i. cupiditas, Cic.;—i. avaritia, Sall. *With genit.*: i. sanguinis, Just.;—i. ludis, Val. Max.—(2) i. pulchritudo, Cic.;—i. gaudium, id.

IN-SATIETAS, ōtis, f. (2. in, satietas). *Insatiableness*; plur., ap. Plaut.

IN-SATURABILIS, e, adj. (2. in, saturo). *Insatiable*; i. abdomen, Cic.

IN-SCENDO, ēre, di, sum, intr. and tr. (in, scando). I. *Intr.*: *To go or step into, go up or mount to, or upon*; i. in currum, Plaut.;—i. in lectum, id.;—i. in arborem, id. II. *Tr.*: i. quadrigas, Plaut.;—i. equum, Suet.;—*for which pass*, inscenso equo, id. *Abol.*: i. (sc. naveni), *to embark, go on board ship*, Plaut.

IN-SCENSIO, ōnis, f. (inscendo). *An ascending, mounting, embarking*; i. in navem, Plaut.

IN-SCENSUS, a, um, pt. of inscendo.

IN-SCIENS, tis, adj. (2. in, sciens). *Unknowning, without knowledge*. I. (1) *Without thinking, through inadvertence*. II. (2) *Ignorant, simple, silly*. EX. (1) feci i., Ter.;—me inscientie, *without my knowing it*, Cic.;—inscientibus cunctis, *without any body knowing it*, Liv.—(2) abi, i., *you simpleton*! Ter. SYN. See INSCIS.

INSCIENTER, adv. (insciens). *Unknowningly, ignorantly*; hence, *stupidly, unskilfully*; i. facere, Cic.;—i. inflare tibiam, Liv.

INSCIENTIA, æ, f. (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Philosophical ignorance as opposed to profound knowledge*. EX. (1) i. mea, Cic.;—in tenebris inscientiæ, id. *With genit.*, 1st. Subjunctive: i. vulgi, Cæs.;—i. medicorum, Plin. 2d. *Objective*: i. belli, *in war*, Nep.;—i. locorum, Cæs.—(2) si ita erat comprehensum, ut convelli ratione non posset, scientiam; sin aliter, inscientiam nominabat, Cic.

IN-SCITE, adv. (inscitus). *Clumsily, awkwardly*; i. nugari, Cic.;—naves i. factæ, Liv. *Compar.*: quid autem est inscitius? *what can be less consistent?* Cic.

INSCĪTĪA, æ, f. (inseitus). I. (1) *Ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness; with genit.* II. (2) *Stupidity, simplicity, inconsiderateness, want of reflection.* EX. (1) *Subjective: i. ceterorum, Tac. Objective: i. negotii gerendi, Cic.; i. artis, ignorance, Suet.; i. legum, want of legal knowledge, a not understanding the law, Hor.; i. ædificandi, Tac.—(2) i. barbarorum.*

INSCĪTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, scitus). I. *Ignorant; inscitiores, Gell.* II. *Stupid, awkward, foolish; i. mulier, Plaut.; i. homo, id.; i. jocus, Suet.*

INSCĪUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, scius). *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing. I. Absol.: i. homo, Cic.; inscīi quid gereretur, Cæs.; non i., not without knowledge, Cic.; quem inscīi misistis, without knowing it, id.; tu, me inscio, notes, without my knowledge, id.—2. With genit.: i. omnium rerum, Cic. Fig.: i. culpæ, free from, without, Virg.; equus i. ævi, not confident in his strength, i. e. still young, id. SYN. INSCĪUS; INSCĪUS; INSCĪENS.—Inscius and Nescius often used indiscriminately, but Nescius denotes ignorance in a more general sense than Inscius. —Insciens expresses actual ignorance; inscīens feci, Ter.*

IN-SCRĪBO, Ære, psi, ptum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To write in, on, or upon any thing.—(2) Fig.: To impress upon.—(3) To ascribe, attribute.—(4) To write (as it were) the author's name upon any thing, to indicate one as the author.* II. Prop. (5) *To write upon a thing, to write something upon a thing, put an inscription upon any thing.—(6) Fig.: To indicate, etc.—(7) Meton.: To mark.—8. To brand, Plin.* EX. (1) *i. in statu, Cic.; i. alci stigmata, Sen.—(2) i. in animo, Cic.; sit inscriptum in fronte unius cuiusque civis, let it be written upon the forehead of every citizen, Cic.—(3) i. sibi nomen philosophi, Cic.; i. alqd sibi, Sen.—(4) i. deos sceleris, Ov. i. dextram alcijs loto, id.—(5) i. status, Cic.; i. aras, Suet.; i. epistolam patri, to inscribe (direct, address) a letter to one's father, Cic.; libros inscripsi rhetoricos, hæc inscribed or entitled, id.; liber, qui æconomicus inscribitur, that has for its title, Cic.; i. ædes venales, to inscribe on a house, "For sale" (i. e. to offer publicly for sale), Plaut.; i. ædes mercede, to inscribe on a house, "To let" (i. e. to give notice that it is to be let), Ter.; i. alqm literatorem, to offer any one as a literary assistant (because slaves were offered with a kind of badge stating their abilities), Suet.—(6) sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov.—(7) versa pulvis inscribitur hasta, is marked, Virg. SYN. See CONSCRIBO.*

INSCRIPTIO, Ænis, f. (inscribo). I. Act. (1) *A writing upon, inscribing.* II. Pass.: *A being written upon; hence,—(2) Meton.: An inscription on a statue, building, tomb, etc., Cic.—3. The title of a book, Cic.; Plin. E.—(4) Meton.: A branding upon the forehead.* EX. (1) *i. nominis, Cic.—(2) i. monumenti, Plin.; Vell.—(4) i. frontis, Sen.*

1. **INSCRIPTUS**, a, um, pt. of inscribo.
2. **IN-SCRIPTUS**, a, um, adj. (2. in, scriptus). I. *Unwritten, Quint.* II. *Not entered at the custom-house, i. e. on which no duties have been paid, Lucil. ap. Non.; i. pecus, Varr.* III. *Concerning which nothing is appointed by law; i. maleficium, Sen., præf.*

IN-SCULPO, Ære, psi, ptum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To engrave, imprint, cut into.* II. Fig. (2) *To impress upon, inculcate.* EX. (1) *sortes in robore insculptæ, Cic.; i. summam patrimonii saxo, on stone, Hor.; i. fœdus columna ænea, Liv.; i. elogium tumulo, Suet.—(2) natura in mentibus insculpsit, Cic.; res habere insculptas in animo, id.*

IN-SĒCĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, sec.). *That can not be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible, Sen.; i. corpora, atoms, Quint.*

1. **IN-SĒCO**, Ære, cūi, ctum, tr. *To cut into, cut up; i. alqd dentibus, Auct. ad Her.; i. corpora mortuorum, to cut up, dissect, Plin.*

2. **IN-SĒCO**, Ære, or insequo (old form for insequor). *To pursue the narration, to proceed, relate. So, imper. insequ; narrant mihi, Camena, insequ versutum, Enn. ap. Gell.*

INSECTATIO, Ænis, f. (insector). I. Prop. (1) *A pursuing.* II. Fig. (2) *A pursuing with words, a censuring, reproaching, rebuking, railing, reviling.* EX. (1) *i. hostis, Liv.—(2) i. principum, id.; i. studiorum alcijs, Suet.; i. alqm petere insectationibus, Tac.*

INSECTĀTOR, Æris, m. (id.). *One who pursues, or censures; i. plebis, Liv.; i. vitiorum, Quint.*

INSECTO, Ære, tr. (a rare form for insector). *To pursue; insectabit nos lapidibus, Plaut.*

INSECTOR, Æri, stus, tr. dep. freq. (2. insecō = insequor). I. Prop. (1) *To pursue, attack, assault.* II. Fig. (2) *To pursue with words, censure, blame, rebuke, rail at.* EX. (1) *aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; impius insectantur furie, id. Meton. poet.: i. herbam rastris, to root up weeds with a hoe, Virg.—(2) i. alqm maledictis, Cic.; i. contumelias, Tac.; i. insector ultro et insto accusatori, I am pursuing, id. SYN. See INSEQUOR.*

INSECTUM, i, n. (1. insecō). *An insect, so called from the incisions on its body; insecta, appellata ab iucisuris, Plin.*

INSECTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). *An incision, notch.*

1. **INSECTUS**, a, um, pt. of 1. insecō.
2. **INSECTUS**, a, um, adj. (2. in, sectus) = non sectus, Fest.

IN-SĒNESCO, Ære, nūi, intr. *To grow old in, among, or at, spend one's life in; i. libris, Hor.; i. negotiis, Tac.*

IN-SĒPARĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, sep.). *Inseparable, Sen.*

IN-SĒPĒLĪO, Ære, pultum, tr. *To bury, inter; virtus nec oblivione insepulta esse poterit, Cic.*

IN-SĒPIO, Ære, psi, ptum, tr. *To hedge round, surround; insepium muro, Sen.*

IN-SEPTUS, a, um, pt. of insepio.

1. **IN-SĒPULTUS**, a, um, adj. (2. in, sepelio). *Unburied, not interred; insepultos project, Liv.; mors i., without burial, Sen.; sepultura i., i. e. not performed with the proper ceremonies, and so undeserving the name of a burial, Cic.*

2. **IN-SĒPULTUS**, a, um, pt. of insepelio.

IN-SEQUOR, Æsequi, scētus sum, tr. dep. I. (1) *Gen.: To follow up, follow close upon, follow.* II. Fig. (2) *To pursue, follow in a hostile manner; esp., to follow close upon an enemy, to follow upon the heels of, press upon, harass.—(3) To come after or follow any body, either in time or order.—(4) Meton.: To overtake or reach any body.—(5) Fig. gen.: To follow up, pursue.—(6) Esp.: To follow an aim, have an object, have in view.* EX. (1) *proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, insequitur, Virg.; i. pinum (i. e. navem) oculis, to follow the ship with unaverted eyes, Ov.—(2) i. agmen, Cæs.; i. alqm gladio stricto, Cic.; i. ora alcijs manibus, to assault, Ov.; i. alqm clamore et minis (with clamor and threats), Cic. Poet.: i. arva jucto semine, to work at incessantly or without intermission, Virg. Meton.: i. alqm bello, to make war upon, id.; i. alqm irridendo, to sneer or rail at, Cic.; i. itaque insequabatur, plied with questions,*

Cic.—(3) *In time*: hunc Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.;—annus insequens, the year following, Liv. *Sq.*, dies insequens, id. *In turn*: postremam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequeretur, followed, Cic.—(4) at mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic.—(5) pergam atque insequar longius, will pursue the subject, Cic.—(6) non te insequor ut erudiam, it is not my object, Cic.;—convellere vimen insequor, I endeavor. SYN. INSEQUOR; INSECTOR.—Insequi, to follow after, to go after, etc., as here.—Insectari, freq. of insequi, denotes greater action, and is always taken in a bad sense, to pursue, run after. Fugientem et imbellem insequi non viri fortis est; tenuiores insectari, crudelis et impii, G. D.

1. IN-SERO, ēre, sēvi, sūtum, tr. (in, 1. sero). I. Prop. (1) To sow or plant in.—(2) To graft, ingraft.—(3) To furnish with grafts, put a graft upon.—(4) Subst.: Insitum, i. n. That which is ingrafted, a graft, scion. II. Fig. (5) To implant.—(6) Esp. part.: Insitus, a, um, Implanted by nature or education, inbred, innate, natural, proper, peculiar.—(7) To unite. EX. (1) i. frumentum, Col.—(2) i. pirum bonum in pirum silvaticum, Varr.—(3) i. arbutum fructu nucis, Virg.;—insita mala, grafted, id.—(4) recenti insito, Varr.—(5) i. vitia, Hor.—(6) i. virtus, Cic.;—i. homini libido, Liv.;—ut esset insitum militibus vincere, Cic.—(7) i. corpora animis, Cic.

2. IN-SERO, ēre, serūi, sertum, tr. (in, 2. sero). I. Prop. (1) To put, bring, or introduce into, to insert.—(2) Esp.: To ingraft. II. Meton. (3) To bring into, introduce, mix up or mingle with.—(4) To embody, incorporate. EX. (1) i. collum in laqueum, Cic.;—i. caput in tentoria, Liv.;—i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.;—i. oculos in pectora, to look into, Ov.;—i. ferrum pectori, to stab, Sen.;—i. rostrum lagenæ, to put into the flask, Phædr.;—falces insertæ atque affixæ longioribus, Cæs.;—(2) surculus insertus, Col.—(3) i. alqm sensum medio sermone, Quint.;—i. jocos historia, Ov.;—i. rationes orationibus, Tac.;—i. se, rft., to mingle with, join one's self with, go into; as, i. se turbæ, Ov.;—i. se viris, Val. Max.—(4) i. stellis, to place among the stars, render immortal, Hor. Fig.: i. deos rebus minimis, Liv. SYN. INSERO; INSINTO.—Inserere, to put or thrust in, insert. See EX. (1). Insinuare, to put in one's bosom, insinuate; insinuare se alicui, to creep into one's favor, Cic.

INSERTO, āre, tr. freq. int. (inserto). To put into, insert; i. sinistram clypeo, Virg.;—i. manum leonibus, into the jaws of, Sen.

INSERTUS, a, um, pt. of 2. inserto.

IN-SERVIO, ire [fut. inservibis, Plant.], intr. I. (1) To serve, i. e. to be a slave or vassal. II. Meton. (2) To serve, i. e. to be devoted or attached to, endeavor to please, or to pay court to, to assist.—(3) To be devoted to a thing, to attend to, take care of. EX. (1) rex inserviens, Tac.—(2) i. alicui, Cic.;—i. plebi, Liv.;—i. temporibus, to adapt one's self to circumstances, Nep.;—conf. pass.: nihil est inservitum a me temporis causa, I have not truckled, there has been no tergiversation on my part, Cic.—(3) i. commodis, Cic.;—i. artibus, id.;—i. honoribus, id.;—i. famæ, Tac. SYN. SE SERVUM ESSE.

INSESSUS, a, um, pt. of insideo.

IN-SIBILO, āre, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) To hiss, whistle, or blow gently in or toward any place. II. Tr. (2) To breathe with a hissing noise. EX. (1) ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis flunt, Ov.—(2) i. are ateros tumores, Sil.

IN-SIDĒO, ēre, sēdi, sessum (in, sedeo). I. Prop. (1) To sit in or upon any thing.—(2) Fig.: To be in, to be fixed in, adhere to, rule or govern in. II. (3) To sit on any thing, to occupy, keep

possession of.—(4) Meton.: To be situate on.—(5) To inhabit. EX. (1) i. toro, Ov.;—i. equo, Liv.—(2) voluptas in mente insidet, Cic.;—fictum crimen insidet in animo, makes an impression upon the mind, id.;—vapor insedit Apulia; has settled upon, Hor.—(3) i. currum, Varr.;—i. saxum, Sen.;—i. locum, Liv.—(4) Joppe insidet collem, is situate on a hill.—(5) i. ea loca, Tac.

INSIDIÆ, ārum, f. (insideo). I. Prop. (1) A troop of men who secretly lie in wait; an ambush, ambuscade. II. Fig. (2) Artifice, crafty device. EX. (1) Of persons: insidias equitum collocare, Cæs.;—insidias locare, to lay, Liv. Of place: milites in insidiis collocare, Cæs.;—insidias præcipitare, Liv.;—ex insidiis consurgere, Cæs.—(2) insidias facere vitæ, Cic.;—insidias alicui parare, id.;—insidias tendere, id.;—per insidias, by artifice or stratagem, Cic.

INSIDIATOR, ōris, m. (insidior). I. A soldier lying in ambush, Hirt. II. Meton.: One that lies in wait for any thing; i. viæ, Cic.;—i. imperii, Nep. SYN. INSIDIATOR; INSIDIOSUS.—Insidiator, he that lays snares; i. viæ, fig., i. libertatis, Cic.—Insidiosus, insidious, full of wiles and deceit; insidiosus amicis non credere.

INSIDIOR, āri, intr. dep. (insidiar). Prop.: To lie in ambush; hence, I. Meton.: To lie in wait; i. alicui, Cic.;—i. apris, id. II. Fig.: To wait for or expect any thing; i. somno maritorum, Cic.;—i. temporibus, Vell.

INSIDIÖSE, adv. (insidiosus). Cunningly, artfully, Cic. Superl., id.

INSIDIÖSUS, a, um, adj. (insidiar). Cunning, artful; mischievous, dangerous, treacherous. I. Of persons: quis insidiosior? Cic.;—insidiosissimus princeps, Plin. II. Of things and abstract subjects: facies oculis i. meis, Ov.;—i. pocula Circes, id. SYN. See INSIDIATOR.

IN-SIDO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, intr. I. (1) Gen.: To sit down in or on, settle down upon. II. Esp. (2) To settle in a place in order to dwell there.—(3) Prop.: To occupy, take possession of a place, establish one's self anywhere.—(4) Fig.: To be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to. EX. (1) apes floribus insidunt, Virg.;—insidia Dido, insadat quantus miseræ deus, is settling down upon, id.;—insessum diris avibus Capitolium, birds have settled on it, Tac.;—littera sibi insidit, is doubled, and yet pronounced as one syllable, Quint. Ibd.: digitos i. membris, make an impression upon, Ov.—(2) i. jugis Etruscis, Virg.—(3) With dat.: i. iniquis silvis, Virg. With acc.: i. tumulos, Liv.;—i. Aventinum, id.;—montes insessi, Tac.—(4) i. in memoria, Cic.;—insedit in animo oratio, id.

IN-SIGNE, is, n. (insignis). I. Gen. (1) A mark, token, sign. II. Esp. (2) A mark, i. e. a peculiar distinction, badge.—(3) More freq. in plur.: Insignia, The badges of office, insignia.—(4) Fig.: (insignia), Distinctions. EX. (1) i. veri, Cic.;—maioris insignia, id.;—i. nocturnum, a signal by night, Liv.—(2) insigne vestis latus clavus, Suet.;—(3) detractis imperatoris insignibus, Cæs.;—i. sacerdotum, Liv.;—i. regia, Cic.;—quasi verborum et sententiarum insignibus, brilliant points, id.—(4) i. virtutis, Cic.;—i. laudis, id. SYN. See SIGNUM.

INSIGNIO, ire [insignibat, Virg.], tr. (insignis). I. (1) To mark, put a mark upon. Hence, 2. part. subst.: Insignita, ōrum, n. pl. Contusions, bruises, black and blue spots, Plin. II. Prop. (3) To distinguish above others, to make conspicuous. Pass.: To be marked or distinguished, to make one's self conspicuous, distinguish one's self.—(4) Fig.: To mark, as it were, by some distinction or badge. Hence, (5) To mark a period of

time by any dreadful event as if by way of distinction.—(6) *To describe, make known.* EX. (1) pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily defect. Plaut.—(3) i. agros tropæis, Virg.;—i. clypeum auro, id.;—i. oratorem vestibus fucatis vel meretriciis, *to adorn, set off.* Tac.—(4) Postumius nulla tristi nota est insignitus. *P. alone has no such fearful mark for distinction.*—(5) tot facinoribus fœdum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, Tac.;—annus funeribus insignitur, id.—(6) i. alqm, Plin. E.

IN-SIGNIS, e, *adj.* (in, signum). I. Prop. (1) *That is or may be distinguished by a mark in a good or bad sense.* II. Fig. (2) *Eminent, remarkable, noted, distinguished.* EX. (1) bos maculis i. et albo, Virg.;—uxores i. auro et purpura, Liv.;—Phœbus i. crinibus, Ov.;—i. debilitate alqa corporis, remarkable by some bodily defect, Suet.;—i. ad deformitatem puer, excessively ugly, Cic.;—i. vestis, a distinct or peculiar dress, Liv.—(2) homo omnibus i. notis turpitudinis, branded, Cic.;—studium i., id.;—i. virtus, id.;—alqd insignis facere, something remarkable, Ter. SYN. See CLARUS.

INSIGNITE, *adv.* (insignitus). Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably; i. improbus, Cic.;—i. improbus, id.

INSIGNITER, *adv.* (insignis). Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner; i. diligere, Cic.;—i. clarus, Just.

IN-SIGNITUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of insignio. II. *Adj.* (1) *Clear, plain.*—(2) *Striking, remarkable.* EX. (1) i. imago, Cic.;—i. notæ virtutis, id.—(2) insignitum nomen, Liv.;—insignitior infamia, Tac.

IN-SILIO, ire, silſi (silſivi, silſi), sultum, *intr.* (in, salio). I. Prop.: *To leap into or upon anything;* i. in scapham, Plaut.;—i. in phalangas, Cæs.;—i. in equum, Liv.;—i. tergo, Ov. With acc.: i. Aetnam, Hor.;—i. undas, Ov. Absol.: leo insilit saltu, attacks, Plin. II. Fig.: i. in malum cruciatum, to come to, Plaut. SYN. INSILIRE; ADSILIRE; INSULTO.—Insilire, as here.—Adsilire, to leap to, against.—Insultare, freq. of insilio, to leap up, to rebound. Fig.: To leap or trample upon, insult; insultare in omnes, to insult every one, Cic.

INSIMŪLO, ſre. See INSIMULO.

IN-SIMŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (insimulo). An allegation against any one, charge, accusation; i. criminis, Cic.

IN-SIMŪLO (insimul.), ſre, tr. I. (1) *To allege or maintain any thing against a person.*—(2) *Esp.*: To blame or lay the fault upon any body. II. (3) *To blame, accuse.*—(4) *Esp.*: To accuse in court, bring an action against. EX. (1) quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.;—nolo insimulari, that it should be alleged, Plaut.;—insimularit hominem discessisse, id.—(2) neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.—(3) i. alqm flagitii, Cic.;—i. alqm criminibus falsis, Ov. With acc. of the object: i. alqm malum facinus, Plaut.—(4) i. alqm repetundarum crimine, Quint. SYN. See ACCUSO.

IN-SINCERUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, sincerus). I. Prop. (1) *Not in its natural state, corrupt.* II. Fig. (2) *Not honest, not candid, unfeigned.* EX. (1) i. cruor, Virg.—(2) i. philosophus, Gell.

IN-SINCŪTIO, ōnis, f. (insinuo). I. Prop. An entrance through a narrow or crooked way; i. ponti, Avien. II. Fig.: An ingratiating one's self into favor, as of an orator at the commencement of his speech, Cic.; Quint.

IN-SINCŪO, ſre, tr. and *intr.* [Lit., To put into the bosom or sinus;—i. manum, Tert.; App.]

I. Prop. (1) *To cause or allow any body or any thing to enter deeply, or to penetrate by windings or turnings.*—(2) *Left, se. i. and simply i. and Middle, insinuari:* To enter into, penetrate, to wind one's way into, to steal into, to insinuate or ingratiate one's self.—(3) *To initiate into sacred mysteries.*—(4) *To inculcate, implant, instill into.* EX. (1) i. æstium per septa domorum, to let in, Lucr.;—i. terris ratem, to land, Avien.;—ordines quacunq; intervalla data essent, i., to make the ranks enter into the vacant spaces of the enemy, Liv. Poet.: tibi insinuentur opes, may be allotted to thee, Prop.—(2) qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv.;—Tigris mari se insinuat, joins, falls into, Curt.;—flumen inter vales se insinuat, winds along, Liv.;—i. se in equum turmas, Cæs. Fig. gen.: i. alqm animum Cæsaris, to bring into favor with Cæsar, Plin. Left, with or without se: i. se in familiaritatem alcjs, to insinuate one's self into the good graces of, to ingratiate one's self with, Cæs.;—i. in familiaritatem alcjs, id.;—i. alcui, id. Middle: insinuari Augusto, to become intimate with Augustus, Suet.;—fraudis suspicio animis insinuerit, had made itself way, had seized their minds, Liv.;—cunctis insinuat pavor, fear insinuates itself into the minds of all, Virg.—(3) adest tibi dies, quo . . . per istas meas manus piissimis sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App.—(4) i. mores feris mentibus, Aur. Vict. SYN. See INSERO.

IN-SIPIENS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, sapiens). Unwise, foolish, Cic. SYN. See BARDUS.

INSIPIENTER, *adv.* (insipiens). Unwisely, foolishly, Cic.; Plaut.

INSIPIENTIA, æ, f. (id.). Want of wisdom, folly, stupidity, Cic.

IN-SISTO, ēre, silſi, *intr.* I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: To tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, stop; with in and acc. or abl., with dat., acc., and absol.—(2) *Esp.*: To set foot upon a path, etc., enter upon, enter.—(3) To follow up closely as an enemy, to pursue, be at any body's heels.—4. Fig. gen.: i. viam, to strike out a way, adopt a means, Ter.; Virg.;—i. vestigiis, to tread in the foot-steps of, to imitate. Absol.: ne prave insisitat, take to a bad way, go wrong, Ter.—(5) *Esp.*: To undertake with great zeal, to pursue eagerly. II. Prop. (6) To stand still, halt, stop.—(7) Fig.: To stand still, to stop.—(8) To dwell upon.—(9) To abide by any thing, persevere, persist in any thing.—(10) To hesitate, doubt. EX. (1) i. in sinistram pedem, Quint.;—i. in jugo, Cæs.;—i. jacentibus, upon those that have fallen, id.;—i. alternis pedibus, now on the right foot, and now on the left, Quint.;—i. linen, to set one's foot on the threshold, Virg.;—ubi quiesce institerat, concidit, had stepped, i. e. stood, Plaut.;—firmiter i., to stand firm, get a firm footing, Cæs.—(2) i. iter, Plaut.—(3) effusus (hostibus) instituerunt, Liv.;—i. referentibus pedem, id.—(4) totus et mente et animo in bellum institit, turns all his attention to war, applies himself to, Cæs.;—i. in dolos, Plaut.;—i. rationem belli, to pursue a plan, Cæs.;—institit flagitare, he began to demand, Cic.;—sic institit ore, he thus began to speak, Virg.—(6) stellæ insisitant, apparently stand still, Cic.;—quæ quum dixisset paulumque institisset, had paused (in speaking), id.—(7) oratio insisitat interius, Cic.;—orationem i., id.—(8) With dat.: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus i. velim, Cic.;—i. vitis amice, Ov.;—i. arbori, to consider attentively, Plin.—(9) importune i., Cic.;—i. crudelitati, Tac.—(10) in reliquis rebus non poterit eodem modo i., Cic. SYN. INSISTO; CONSISTO.—Insistere, to stand or lean upon, etc., as above, with Ex.—Consistere, to stand fast, to keep in one place, to remain in a natural state; c. in anchoris, to ride at anchor,

Cæs.;—*nec mente nec lingua consistit, he is not in his right mind, and does not know what he says, Cic.*

IN-SITICIUS (insitit.), a, um, *adj.* (1. *insero*).
I. (1) *That is inserted.* II. (2) *Ingrafted.*

EX. (1) i. somnus, a mid-day nap, Varr.—(2) Meton.: i. mulus, hybrid, Varr.;—i. sermo, foreign, not native, Plin. E.

IN-SITIO, ðnis, *f.* (id.). I. *A grafting or ingrafting, Cic.* II. Meton. f. *That which is ingrafted, Pall.—2. The time of ingrafting, Ov.*
SYN. See SATIO.

IN-SITIVUS, a, um. See INSITIVUS.

IN-SITIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (1. *insero*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Ingrafted.* II. Meton. (2) *Not genuine, spurious, bastard.* EX. (1) i. pira, Hor.—(2) i. Græchus, Cic.;—i. liberii, Phædr.;—i. heres, adopted, Sen.;—i. alimentum lactis, of another person than the mother, Gell.

IN-SITOR, ðris, *m.* (id.). *One who ingrafts.*

IN-SITUS, a, um, *pt.* of 1. *insero*.

IN-SOCIABILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, s.). *That can not be united, unsociable, incompatible; homines generi humano i., Liv.;—i. gens, id.;—i. natura arborum, unsociable, incompatible, Plin.*

IN-SOLABILITER, *adv.* (2. in, solor). *Inconsolably; i. dolere, Hor.*

IN-SOLATIO, ðnis, *f.* (insolo). *A setting or placing in the sun; i. ceræ, a bleaching, Plin.*

IN-SOLENS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, soleo). I. (1) *Contrary to custom.—(2) That is not accustomed to any thing.—(3) Unusual, not in use.* II. (4) *Immoderate, too great, excessive.—(5) Of persons: Haughtily, arrogant.—(6) Extravagant, lavish.* III. (7) *Lowly, uninhabited.* EX. (1) quid tu Athenas i? Ter.—(2) i. infamie, Cic.;—i. belli, Cæs.;—i. malarum artium, Sall.;—i. in dicendo, not practised in speaking, Cic. *Poet.*: emiratur i., gazes or stares at it, unaccustomed to the sight, Hor.—(3) i. verbum, Cic.; Quint.—(4) i. ostentatio, Cic.;—i. iactitia, Hor.—(5) i. homo, Cic.—(6) i. in aliena res, Cic.—(7) regio i., Pall. SYN. See ARROGANS.

IN-SOLENTER, *adv.* (insolens). I. (1) *Contrary to custom, unusually.* II. (2) *Too greatly, immoderately, excessively, too frequently.—(3) Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.* EX. (1) i. et raro, Cic.—(2) alqd hate et i. ferre, to hear with immoderate joy, Cic.;—insolentius abutitur, to excess.—(3) i. gloriari, Cic.;—i. hostem insequi.

IN-SOLENTIA, æ, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *A want of being accustomed to a thing, want of use.—(2) Strangeness, novelty.* II. (3) *Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, insolence.—4. Waste, luxury, expensiveness in dress, show, etc., Cic.* EX. (1) i. fori, Cic.;—i. rerum secundarum, id.;—i. itineris, Sall.—(2) i. verborum, Cic.—(3) mæque terra cedet insolentie, Hor. SYN. INSOLENTIA; INTOLERANTIA.—Insolentia, want of habit, etc., as here.—Intolerantia, impatience that can not suffer or abide, ungovernable haughtiness, intolerance.

IN-SOLESCO, ðre, *intr. insep.* (in, soleo). *To grow insolent or arrogant, to be elated; perlicentiam i. animum humanum, Sall.*

IN-SOLIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, solidus). *Not solid, tender, weak; i. herba, Ov.*

IN-SOLITUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, solitus). I. (1) *Unaccustomed to a thing.* II. (2) *Unusual, uncommon.—(3) Subst.: Insolitum, i. n. Something unusual, a strange thing.* EX. (1) i. rerum bellicarum, Sall. *Abol.*: feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas invitasque

(against their custom and our inclination) prodire cogis, Cic.;—i. fugiunt in flumina phocæ, contrary to their nature, Virg.—(2) i. mihi loquacitas, Cic.;—insoluitum est, ut, etc., it is unusual, that, etc., Plin.—(3) i. audere, Tac.

IN-SOLO, ðre, *tr.* (in, sol.). *To place in the sun, to expose to the sun; i. uvæ, Col.*

IN-SOLUBILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, solubilis). I. (1) *That can not be loosened, insoluble.* II. (2) *That can not be refuted, incontestable.* III. (3) *That can not be paid.* EX. (1) i. vinculum Maer.;—i. æternitas, that never comes to an end, App.—(2) i. signum, Quint.—(3) i. creditum, Sen.

INSOMNIA, æ, *f.* (insomnis). *Sleeplessness, want of sleep; incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Esp. in the plur.: insomnis carcere, to have no sleepless nights, Cic.;—insomniis fatigari, Sall.*

IN-SOMNIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, somnus). *Sleepless; i. magis quam pervigilis, Tac.;—i. agit noctes, he has sleepless nights, Hor.* SYN. INSOMNIS; EXSOMNIS; VIGIL.—Insomnis, that sleeps not, without sleep, as here.—Exsomnia, awakened from sleep, that has done sleeping.—Vigil, watchful, watching; vigiles oculi, Virg. Fig.: Lucernæ vigiles, Hor.;—vigil ignis, Virg. Insomnes lucernæ, or ignis insomnis would not be proper.

IN-SOMNIUM, ði, *n.* (2. in, somnus). *A dream; per insomniū, in a dream, Arn. Often in the plur., Virg.; Tib. SYN. See SOMNUS.*

IN-SŌNO, ðre, sŏnŏi, sŏnŏtum, *intr.* *To make a noise in, to cause to sound or resound; i. calamis, Ov.;—insonuere cavernæ, Virg.;—i. flagello, to crack a whip, id. With acc.: i. verbera, id. Esp. absol.: To clear one's throat, to hawk, Quint.*

IN-SONS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, sons), *Innocent.* I. (1) *That has done no harm, guiltless, Sall.* II. (2) *Poet. meton.: Innocent, harmless.* EX. (1) i. fraterni sanguinis, of a brother's murder, Ov.—(2) i. Cerberus, Hor.

IN-SŌPITUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, sopio). *That is not, or can not be lulled to sleep; sleepless; i. draco, Ov. Meton.: i. ignis, inextinguishable.*

INSPARGO. See INSPERGO.

IN-SPECTATIO, ðnis, *f.* (inspecto). I. *A looking at, considering; quorum est adeo mihi dulcis i., Sen.* II. Meton.: inspectiones, points upon which the sun is shining, id.

IN-SPECTIO, ðnis, *f.* (inspicio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A looking in or into, a viewing.* II. Fig. 2. *A considering, examining, contemplating, Quint.;—i. fulminis, observation of lightning, Sen. Hence, theory, as opposed to practice, Quint.* EX. (1) i. tabularum, Quint.;—i. rationum, Trajan. in Plin. E.

IN-SPECTO, ðre, *tr. freq. intens.* (id.). *To look at, view, behold; i. alqd, Plaut. Absol.: me inspectante, in my sight, Cic.;—inspectante, exercitu, in the sight of the army, before the army, id.;—inspectante ipso, before his eyes, Cæs.*

1. INSPECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of inspicio.

2. INSPECTUS, ðs, *m.* (inspicio). *An inspecting, looking into; i. universi, Sen.*

IN-SPERANS, tis, *adj.* (2. in, spero). *Not hoping for, not presuming or expecting, contrary to expectation; insperanti mihi cecidit, Cic.;—quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, contrary to expectation, id.*

IN-SPERATO, *adv.* See following, 4.

IN-SPERATUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, spero). *Unhoped for, unexpected, in good or bad sense.* 1. *Of persons: o salve insperate, frater, Plaut.—2. Of things and abstract subjects: i. pecunia, Cic.*

—8. *Of unpleasant things*: i. et nec opinatum malum, Cic.—4. *Adverb.*: ex insperato, *unhoped for, unexpectedly*, Liv. *Abso.*: (abl.) the same, Plaut. *SYN.* See IMPROVISTUS.

IN-SPERGO, ēre, si, sum, tr. (in, spargo). I. (1) *To scatter or sprinkle into or upon.*—(2) *Meton.*, same. II. (3) *To bestrew, besprinkle.* EX. (1) i. molam et vinum, Cic.—(2) naves corpore inspersos, Hor.—(3) i. oleam sale, Cat.

IN-SPERSUS, a, um, pt. of inspergo.

IN-SPICĪO, ēre, spexi, spectrum, tr. (in, specio). I. (1) *To see or look into.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To look into or at, i. e. read.*—(3) *To look at, see, behold, view, contemplate.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To consider, contemplate, muse upon, ponder, weigh, become acquainted with, understand, comprehend.* EX. (1) i. tamquam in speculum in vitas omnium, Ter.—(2) i. leges, Cic.—(3) i. candelabrum, Cic.—i. singulos milites, *to inspect, review*, Liv.—(4) i. alqm a puero, *any body's life from his youth*, Cic.—i. mores alcjs, Quint. *SYN.* INSPICIO; INTROSPECTIO.—*Inspicere, to look upon, observe nicely in order to examine*; i. in speculo, Ter.—*Introspectere, to look into*; introspecte in mentem tuam, Cic.

IN-SPICŌ, ēre, tr. *To make pointed, sharpen*; i. facies, Virg.

IN-SPĪRO, ēre, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.* (1) *To blow or breathe in or upon.*—(2) *Gramm. t. t.*: *To aspirate, pronounce with the rough breathing.* II. *Tr.* (8) *To blow or breathe into.*—(4) *To blow or breathe into, i. e. to bring into or cause to enter by blowing.*—(5) *Meton.*: *To blow or breathe into, to infuse.*—(6) *Fig.*: *To incite or produce in any one, as a passion, etc.*—(7) *To bring forth or produce by blowing on a wind instrument.*—(8) *To inspire.*—(9) *Meton. of a speaker*: *To animate, inflame, set on fire, etc.* EX. (1) inspirantes ramis arborum aure, Quint.;—in conchæ, *to blow on a shell.*—(2) i. primæ litteræ, Gell.—(3) i. foramen, *into a hole*, Plin.—(4) i. alqd gravitatis aurium per fistulas, Plin.—(5) i. alcui ignem, Virg.—(6) i. iram, misericordiam, Quint.—(7) i. fistula brevi gravissimum sonum, Gell.—(8) rates inspirati, Just.—(9) quibus viribus inspirat (orator), Quint. *SYN.* See ASPIRO.

IN-SPŌLIĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, spolio). *Not plundered*; i. fanum, Sall.;—i. arma, Virg.

IN-SPŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, intr. *To spit into, spit upon*; i. alcui in frontem, Sen.;—i. in faciem alcjs, *to spit in any body's face, id.*

IN-SPŪTO, ēre, tr. *freg. intens.* (inspuo). *To spit upon*; me insputatier, Plaut.

IN-STĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, stabilis). I. *Ad.* (1) *Prop.*: *That does not stand fast, unsteady, not firm.*—(2) *Meton. prop.*: *Tottering, wavering, unsafe.*—(3) *Fig.*: *Unstable, inconstant, fickle.* II. *Puss.* (4) *Not proper or fit to stand upon, on which one can not stand.* EX. (1) pedes i. ac vix vado fidens, Liv.—(2) i. ingressus, id.;—i. volutatio, *the irregular motion of a ship*, Plin.;—hostis i. ad confendas manus, *that does not keep his ground when charged*, Liv.;—i. acies, *not keeping ground, unsteady, id.*—(8) manus avaræ et i., *rapacious*, Curt.—(4) locus ad gradum i., Tac. *SYN.* INSTABILIS; LUBRICUS; PRÆCERS.—*Instabilis, as here.*—*Lubricus, slippery*; lubrica tota via est, Prop. *Fig.*: i. setas lubrica, Cic.;—vultus lubrica aspici, *dangerous*, Hor.—*Præcers, steep, down-hill, headlong*; via præcers et lubrica, Cic.

IN-STANS, tia. I. pt. of insto. II. *Adj.* 1. *Present*; i. tempus, Auct. ad Her. *Subst.* plur.: Instantia, tum, n. *Present occurrences*, Cic.—2. *Pressing, urgent, vehement.* Compar.: instantior cura, Tac.

INSTANTER, adv. (instans). *Vehemently, earnestly, with great vehemence*; i. dicere, Quint. Compar.: instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently, Tac.*

INSTANTĪA, æ, f. (insto). *Prop.*: *A being or standing very near or close upon any thing*; hence, I. 1. *Presence*, Cic. II. *Fig.* 2. *Activity, persevering diligence*, Plin. E.—8. *Vehemence in speaking*, Plin. E.

INSTAR; n. indecl. I. (1) *A sketch, resemblance, image.* Hence, (2) e. g. ad instar, *or simply instar, as, like, after the manner of.*—(3) *About.* II. (4) *Form, shape, look, appearance.*—(5) *Value, amount.* Hence, (6) As, like, as good as.

EX. (1) quod primum operis i. fuit, Plin.;—equi i., *the picture of a horse*, Suet.;—est tamquam i. animi in corpore, *is that which the soul is to the body*, Cic.;—parvum i. eorum, *merely a shadow of, a faint sketch of*, Liv.—(2) fuit non vici i., *sed urbis, was not like a village, but, etc.*, Cic.;—i. montis equus, Virg.;—epistola i. voluminis, *as large as a (whole) volume*, Cic.—(3) habet i. septuaginta (epistolarum), Cic.—(4) quantum i. in ipso est! Virg.;—cohortes quedam, quod i. legionis videretur, *that appeared to be a legion*, Cæs.—(5) vix minimi momenti i. habeant, Cic.;—habet i. innumeri militis, *comes or amounts to the same, is equivalent to*, Ov.—(6) erat mortis i., *was as good as dead*, Cic.;—Plato est mihi i. omnium, *is worth them all, id.* *SYN.* See JUXTA.

INSTAURĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (instauro). *A renewal, repetition*; i. ludorum, Liv.

INSTAURĀTĪVUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Renewed or repeated*; i. ludi, Cic.

IN-STAURO, ēre, tr. (stauro [probably from σταυρῶν] used only in compounds). I. (1) *Of religious rites t. t.*: *To renew, repeat, celebrate anew.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To renew, repeat.*—(3) *To renew, restore, repair.*—(4) *To erect, make.*—(5) *To repay, requite.* EX. (1) *Of sacrifices, games, etc., repeated at certain intervals*; i. sacrificium, Auct. Her.;—i. epulas, Virg.—(2) i. scelus, Cic.;—i. prælium, Virg.—(3) i. templa, Eumen.—(4) i. monumenta sibi, id.—(5) dii, Italia Graia instaurate, Virg. *SYN.* INSTAURO; RENovo; INTEGRO; SARCIO.—*Instaurare, to re-establish, do again, as above.*—*Renovare, to renew, make anew*; r. bellum, Cæs.—*Integrare, to restore to the former state, to begin again.*—*Sarcire, to repair, to make good.* Instauratur id cuius simile jam existit; Renovatur, quod jam obsolevit aut elanguit; Integratur quod imminutum fuerat, ut totum reponatur; Sarcitur quod casu aut usu deterius factum est, G. D.

IN-STERNO, ēre, strāvi, strātum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To cover.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To lay upon as a covering.*—(3) *Subst.*: Instrātum, i. n. *A covering or shed for cattle.*—(4) *To throw into.* EX. (1) instrati ostro alipedes, Virg.;—equus speciosus instratus, *more splendidly caparioned*, Liv.—(2) i. pulpita medicis tignis (dat.), *to erect a stage on*, Hor.—(3) instrata asinis tria, Cat.—(4) i. se ignibus, Stat.

INSTIGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (instigo). *An instigation, incitement, excitement*; i. auditorum.

INSTIGĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An instigator*; sibi quisque dux et i., Tac.

INSTIGĀTRIX, icis, f. (id.). *She that excites.*

INSTĪGO, ēre, tr. (from instingo, as jugo from jungo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To stimulate, rouse up, incite, instigate.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Same.* EX. (1) i. Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. *Abso.*: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic.—(2) mentes instigat furor, Sen. *SYN.* See CONCIRO.

IN-STILLO, ēre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To pour*

in by drops, to drop in or into.—(2) *Fig. : To instill.* II. (3) *To fall on or into by drops.* EX. (1) *i. oleum lumnii, Cic.*—(2) *i. præceptum auribus, Hor.*—(3) *i. saxa, Cic. poet.* SYN. INSTILLO; INCLUCO.—Instillare, *as here* (1).—Inculcare, *to drive in by trampling under feet; fig., to beat into one, inculcate; imagines animis i., Cic.*

INSTIMULĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who incites or stimulates; i. seditiosis, Cic. (doubtful).*

IN-STĪMŪLO, āre, *tr.* *To incite, stimulate; i. alqm, Ov.*

INSTINCTOR, ōris, *m.* (instinguo). *One who excites or stimulates; i. belli, Tac.*

1. INSTINCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of instinguo.

2. INSTINCTUS, ūs, *m.* (id. mostly in *abl. sing.*). *Incitement, impulse, instigation; instinctu divino, Cic.*

IN-STINGUO, ēre, nxi, netum, *tr.* *To instigate, incite.* Exp. part.: Instinctus, a, um, *Instigated, excited, impelled; furore et audacia i.*

IN-STĪPŪLOR, āri, ātus sum, *tr. dep.* *To stipulate, bargain for; i. minas viginti, Plaut.*

INSTĪTA, æ, *f.* 1. *A fringe or border on the robe of a Roman lady, Ilor.*—2. *Meton. : A noble lady or matron, Ov.*

INSTĪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (insisto). *A standing still; i. stellarum, Cic.*

INSTĪTOR, ōris, *m.* (insto). I. Prop. (1) *Any one that sells goods on account of merchants, etc. : A factor, broker, agent, seller, hawker, retailer, vender.* II. Fig. 2. *i. eloquentiæ, one that displays or makes a show of his eloquence, Quint.* EX. (1) *amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor.*;—ipse *i. mercis, the owner himself who carries his goods about for sale, Liv.* SYN. See CIRCULATOR.

INSTĪTŌRIUM, īi, *n.* (institor). *The trade of an institor (q. v.), Suet.*

IN-STĪTŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* (in, statuo). I. (1) *To put, set, or place into.* II. Prop. Also with the collateral notion of preparing or getting ready.—(2) *Milit. t. t. : To draw up.*—(3) *To erect, build, make, fabricate, construct, to undertake the building or construction of any thing.*—(4) *Fig. : To make arrangements respecting any thing, to make certain regulations, to regulate, arrange, institute, begin, undertake, etc.*—(5) *With inf. following : To make arrangements, begin, set to work, to determine upon, resolve.*—(6) *Exp. : To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish.*—(7) *With ut following : To manage or contrive in a certain manner.*—(8) *With inf. : To be wont or accustomed.*—(9) *To regulate, manage, arrange.*—(10) *To instruct, form, train up, educate for any given purpose.* EX. (1) *i. argumenta in pectus multa, to introduce, to turn over in one's mind, Plaut.*;—*i. alqd in animum (al. in animo), to set one's heart upon any thing, Ter.*—(2) *i. aciem duplicem, Cæs.*—(3) *i. turres, Cæs.*;—*i. vineas, to plant, cultivate, lay out, Cic.*;—*i. plantaria, plantations, nursery grounds, Plin.*;—*i. metalla, to work mines, Liv.* Meton. : *i. remiges ex provincia, to procure, get, Cæs.*—(4) *i. delectum, to order, Cæs.*;—*i. historiam, to begin, undertake, take in hand, Cic.*;—*i. iter, or i. viam, to set out on, id.*;—*i. conditionem, to establish, make, fix, id.*;—*i. sibi questum, to procure to one's self, id.*—(5) *i. conscribere, Cic.*;—*i. historias scribere, Nep.*—(6) *i. portorium, Cic.*;—*i. ludos, Ov.*;—*i. alqm heredem, to make, appoint, Cic.*;—*in re militari multa instituit, introduced many new regulations, made several innovations, Suet.*—(7) *i., ut, Cic.*;—*Arce-silas instituit, ut, has made the rule, that, etc.*—(8)

ut quotannis facere instituerat, Cæs.—(9) *i. civitates, Cic.*;—*ita ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, had so regulated his life, Sall.*—(10) *i. oratorem, Quint.*;—*i. alqm a puero, from his youth, Cic.* SYN. See INFORMO.

IN-STĪTŪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (institutio). I. (1) *Arrangement, disposition, contrivance.* II. (2) *Instruction, education.* EX. (1) *i. rerum, Cic.*;—*institutionem suam conservare, to abide by one's custom or habit, id.*—(2) *i. puerilis, in boyhood or childhood, Quint.*;—*i. Cynica, principes, Tac.* SYN. INSTITUTIO; INSTITUTUM.—*Institutio, prop. The act of establishing, used only fig.*—*Institutum, a plan, a design, a method, an establishment; instituta philosophiæ, Cic.*

IN-STĪTŪTUM, i, *n.* (id.). I. (1) *An arrangement, regulation, custom, civil, political or domestic (often with lex).*—(2) *A purpose, design, plan, tendency, object.* II. (8) *Instruction; in the plur., principles inculcated by instruction.*—(4) *An agreement.* EX. (1) *i. majorum, Cic.*;—*i. vitæ capere, to lay down a plan, for one's future life, id.*—(2) *ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic.*;—*non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, does not enter into our plan, id.*—(3) *præcepta institutaque philosophiæ, Cic.*—(4) *ex instituto, according to agreement, Liv.* SYN. See INSTITUTIO.

IN-STĪTŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of instituo.

IN-STO, stare, stitii, —, *intr.* I. (1) *To stand in or upon.* II. With some collateral meaning, (2) *Implying proximity : To be at any body's heels, to follow his very steps (as it were). Hence,* (3) *To follow any body close up, to pursue, urge, be hard upon, press upon any body, harass, attack.*—(4) *Meton. of time and circumstances : To be very near or at hand, to be at the door, impend, threaten.*—(5) *Fig. : To apply one's self to any thing, take great pains about, devote one's self to with much zeal.*—(6) *With inf. following : Not to leave off, to insist upon, persist in, maintain.*—(7) *To urge, press with a request; to demand earnestly.*—(8) *To stand, stand still.* EX. (1) *i. saxo globoso, Pacuv.* Fig. : *rectam instas viam, you are in the right way, Plaut.*—(2) *i. vestigiis, Liv.*—(3) *i. alcuī, Liv.*;—*i. hostes, Nep.* Absol. : *i. acrius or cupidius, Cæs.*—(4) *iter instat, Cic.*;—*instat nox, Sall.*;—*instantes clades, a calamity that is before one's eyes, close at hand, Liv.* With acc. pers. : *tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut.*—(5) *i. operi, Virg.*;—*i. currum, to work at, id.* Absol. : *i. de Milone, Cic.*—(6) *i. poscere, Cic.*—(7) *alcuī instanti negare (alqd), Cic.*;—*with ut, id.*;—*with ne, Plaut.*;—*with inf. puse, instat capi stationes, insists upon the taking of, Liv.* Hence, *sibi i. to exert one's self, to be zealous, Auct. Her.*—(8) *i. jugis, Virg.* SYN. INSTO; URGEO.—Instare, *as above* (1 and 2).—Urgere, *to press on, urge, harass; urgere jacentem inhumum est, Cic.*;—*hostes urgent, Sall.*

1. IN-STRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, sterno). *Not strewn or covered, Virg.*

2. IN-STRĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of insterno.

IN-STRENCĒ, adv. (instrenuus). *Not courageously, Just.*

IN-STRENCŪS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, strenuus). *Inactive, sluggish, slow, remiss; i. homo, Plaut.*

IN-STREPO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *intr.* *To make a noise, to rattle, creak, resound, etc.; sub pondere axis instrepat, Virg.*

IN-STRICŪS, a, um, *pt.* of instringo.

IN-STRINGO, ēre, nxi, ictum, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To bind.* II. Fig. 2. *To incite, stimulate, Quint.* EX. (1) *i. captivum vinculis, Quint.*

IN-STRŪCTE, adv. (instructus). *With great preparation; instructius facere ludos, Liv.*

INSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (instruo). I. (1) *A constructing, erecting, building.* II. (2) *An arranging, placing in order, disposing.* EX. (1) *i. novi ballnei.* Traj. in Plin. E.; —*i. tubulorum in cloacas, a letting in or inserting, furnishing with.* Vitruv.—(2) *i. signorum.* Cic.

INSTRUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (instruo). *One who prepares; i. convivi.* Cic.

1. INSTRUCTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of instruo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Furnished or provided with any thing.*—(2) *Informed, taught, instructed.* EX. (1) *Græcia i. copiis.* Cic.; —*decem vitis instructor.* Hor.—(2) *i. in jure civili.* Cic.; —*instructor a jure civili, ab historia, concerning, with regard to.* id. SYN. See PRÆDITOR.

2. INSTRUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (instruo). *Arrangement, preparation, provision.* Cic.

INSTRUMENTUM, i, n. (id.). I. (1) *Any tool, implement, or instrument.*—2. *Sing.*: *Travelling equipage.* Cic.—3. *Plur.*: *Embellishments, ornaments, as of books.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Any thing at one's command; as, Stock, supply, provisions, matter.*—(5) *Means, aid, furtherance, assistance, promotion, advancement.* EX. (1) *Sing.*: *i. rusticum, an agricultural instrument.* Phædr.; *for which simply i.* Cic.; —*i. triumphorum, dresses kept for use in triumphal processions on the stage.* Suet.; —*i. imperii, decrees of the Senate or of the people, etc., which were kept in the Capitol.* id. *Plur.*: *i. instrumenta necis.* Ov.; —*i. anilia, dress, attire.* id.—(4) *i. oratoris.* Cic.—(5) *i. bonitati, of beneficence or benignity.* Cic.; —*i. luxuriæ, means of maintaining luxury.* Sall.; —*i. oratoris, arts and accomplishments.* Quint. SYN. INSTRUMENTUM; SUPPELEX.—*Instrumentum, as here* (1).—*Supellex, household implements, goods, furniture.*

IN-STRŪO, ōre, xi, ctum, tr. I. *To put together in layers, to put on one another.*—(1) *To put together in order, compose, build, erect.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To lay enaves.* Cic.—(3) *To procure, give.*—(4) *With the collateral notion of bringing into a certain order; as, i. In Milit.*: *To draw up in battle array.*—2. *In Oratory, t. t.*: *To arrange, dispose, or order a speech in its proper parts.*—(5) *Prop.*: *To prepare, equip, fit out, furnish with necessities.*—(6) *Fig. gen.*: *To take proper or necessary measures for the performance of any thing, to furnish any body with necessary means, documents, instruction, etc.*—(7) *Exp.*: *To instruct with knowledge, inform, teach, impart instruction.* II. (8) *To put into, insert.* EX. (1) *i. muros.* Nep.; —*i. mensas, to prepare the board.* Virg.; —*i. insidias, to lay an ambush.* Liv.—(2) *i. fraudem, to lay a trap.* Liv.—(3) *i. alci aurum et ornamenta.* Plaut.—(4) *Milit.*: *i. aciem.* Cic.; —*i. legiones.* Plaut. *In Oratory, t. t.*: *in instruendo (sc. orationem) dissipatus, incoherent, rambling.* Cic.—(5) *i. domum.* Cic.; —*emit instructos (hortos), well-stocked.* id.; —*ædes instructas locare, furnished.* id.; —*res quæ vitam i., that adorn life, give a polish to it.* Sen.; —*instructus exercitus, armed, equipped.* Liv.; —*instructi paratique cum ingenti exercitu, equipped and ready for action.* id.; —*statio composita instructaque in subitis tumultus, ready or prepared for any unexpected attack.* id.—(6) *i. accusationem, to prepare the necessary documents, evidences, etc., for a lawsuit.* Cic.; —*i. testes, to inform the witnesses what they have to do, to furnish them with the necessary documents, proofs, etc.* id.; —*ad cædem instructus, hired for murder.* Liv.; —*R. fl.*: *i. se ad alqd, to get ready or prepare for.* Cic.—(7) *i. alqm artibus.* Cic.; —*i. scientiâ rei.* Quint.—(8) *i. contabulationem in parietes.* Cæs. SYN. See INFORMO.

INSUASUM, i, n. *A kind of dark color.* Plaut.

IN-SUĀVIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, suavis). *Unpleasant, disagreeable.* I. *To the senses:* *i. aqua.* Vitruv.; —*littera insuavissima.* Cic. II. *To the feelings;* *i. homo.* Hor.

INSŪBER, bris, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Insuæres:* *i. eques.* Liv. *Subst.*: *Insuæber, bris, m. One of the Insuæres, an Insuærian.* Cic. *Plur.*: *Insuæres, lum, m. (Ἰνσουβήρες). The Insuæres, a people in the neighborhood of modern Milan.* Cic.

INSŪBRES. See INSŪBER.

IN-SŪDO, ōre, *intr.* I. (1) *To sweat in, over, or on.* II. *Gen.* (2) *To sweat.* EX. (1) *libellis insudat manus.* Hor.—(2) *si corpus insudat.* Cels.

INSUĒ-FACTUS, a, um, *adj.* (insueo, *absol.*, and facio). *Accustomed or habituated to any thing, inured to.* *i. equi.* Cæs.

IN-SUESCO, ōre, *Evī, Etum, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To accustom one's self to any thing, to become accustomed, habituated or inured to.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To accustom or habituate any body to any thing.* EX. (1) *i. mentiri.* Ter.; —*i. potare.* Sall.—(2) *insuevit pater hoc me.* Hor.; —*ita se insuetos, accustomed, inured.* Liv. SYN. See SOLEO.

1. INSUĒTUS, a, um, *pt. of insuesco.*

2. INSUĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, suesco). I. *Act.* (1) *Unaccustomed, i. e. that is not accustomed to a thing.*—(2) *Inexperienced in, etc.* II. *Pass.*: *Unaccustomed, i. e. to which one is not accustomed, unusual.*—(3) *Poet.*, *insueta, auct. acc. plur., Unusually.* EX. (1) *i. contumelie.* Cic.; —*i. male audiendi.* Nep.; —*i. ad tale spectaculum.* Liv.—(2) *i. rerum majorum.* Auct. Her.—(3) *i. solitudo.* Liv.

INSŪLA, æ, *f.* I. *An island, isle.* Cic. II. *A house that stands by itself, having no forecourt or adjoining building. The insulæ at Rome were, for the most part, situate in rows behind the mansions (domus) of the wealthy Romans, and they were let wholly or partly to tenants of limited circumstances, who were called inquilini, and latterly insularii; the slave who collected the rents was called insularius.* Cic.; —*insulæ ac domos.* Suet. This term was applied also to several such houses standing close together, in so far as they belonged to one proprietor (*insulæ dominus*): *i. Clodii.* Cic.

INSŪLANUS, i, *m.* (insula). *An inhabitant of an island, an islander.* Cic.

INSŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to an island, insular;* *i. ambitus.* Amm. *Subst.*: *Insulāres, lum, m. plur. The occupants and keepers of a temple.* Just.

INSULSĒ, adv. (insulsus). *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, stupidly;* *i. arrogant dicere.*

IN-SULSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (id.). *A want of sense or taste, absurdity, folly, stupidity;* *i. Græcorum.* Cic.; —*i. villæ, tasteless structure.* id.

IN-SULSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, salsus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Unsalted, without salt.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Tasteless, insipid.* II. *Fig.* (8) *Without taste, insipid, absurd, silly.* EX. (1) *i. amuræ.* Col.—(2) *cibus insulsiur.* Hier.—(3) *i. adolescens.* Cic.; —*acutus nec i. homo, not without, or void of wit.* id. SYN. See BARDUS.

IN-SULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (insulto). I. *Prop.* 1. *A springing, leaping or jumping over any thing.* Sol. II. *Fig.* 2. *An insulting, scoffing, reviling.* Quint.

IN-SULTO, ōre, *intr. freq. intens.* (insilio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To leap, jump, or spring at, on, or upon any thing.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To behave inso-*

tently toward any one, to insult, scoff at, revile, rail at. EX. (1) i. fores, at the door, Ter.;—i. floribus, on the flowers, Virg.;—i. fluctibus, on the waves, Ov.;—i. aquis, in the water, Tac.;—nemora insultant matres, through the forests, Virg. Absol.: cernis ut insultant Rutuli? are jumping and leaping about, i. e. behave insolently, id.—(2) i. alciui in calamitate, Cic.;—i. multos bonos, Sall.;—i. morte mea, at my death, Prop.;—i. omnium capitibus, lit., to dance on the heads of all, i. e. to treat wantonly, Suet. SYN. See INSILIO.

INSULTŪRA, æ, f. (insilio). A leaping, jumping or springing at, on, or upon any thing.

IN-SUM, esse, fui, intr. I. Prop. (1) To be in or upon. II. Fig. (2) To be contained in or within, to be in, to dwell or reside in.—(3) To be (accidentally) found in, to have place. EX. (1) nuni octingenti in marsupio fuerunt, Plaut.—(2) in superstitione inest timor, Cic.;—quo major auctoritas sermoni inesset, Sall.—(3) admonitio frequens inerat, took place, Suet. SYN. See SUBSUM.

IN-SŪMO, ēre, ūi, sumptum, tr. I. (1) To take for any thing; hence, to apply to, expend upon a thing. II. Prop. (2) To apply, employ, bestow, to take to or for one's self.—(3) Fig., same. EX. (1) i. teruncium in alqui, Cic.;—operam i. frustra, Liv.—(2) i. medium latus (for an abode), Stat.—(3) i. mentes dignas capitis, to embrace, id.;—i. animum interficiendi, to take the resolution, Tac. SYN. ISSUMO; IMPENDO; EROGO.—Insumere, to employ in.—Impendere, to spend for a thing. A charitable man impendit de suo ad calamitosos sublevandos; an idle man in res inutilis tempus insumit, G. D.—Erogare, to bestow upon, lay out; pecuniam in classem e.

IN-SŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To sew into, sew up.—(2) Esp.: To sew into, to embroider. II. Meton. (3) To join to or into, put into. EX. (1) i. alqm in culeum, to sew up in a sack (as punishment for patricide), Cic.—(2) i. aurum vestibus, Ov.—(3) i. pilos vulneri, Plin.;—terga boum insuto (i. e. adjecto) plumbo, bawled with lead; said of the cestus, Virg. SYN. See SCO.

IN-SŪPER, ad. I. Prop. (1) Above, on the upper part.—(2) With acc.: Over, above.—3. From above, Luc. II. Fig. (4) Besides, moreover, Liv. EX. (1) humum i. injicere, Liv.—(2) i. arbores trabem planam imponito, Cat.—(4) i. quam, besides that. PHRASE, i. habere, to be above, i. e. to slight, not to mind or notice; i. habere alqd, Gell.

IN-SŪPĒRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, sup.). I. Prop. (1) That can not be passed or surmounted. II. Fig. (2) Unconquerable, insurmountable, that can not be overcome. EX. (1) i. transitus, Liv.—(2) i. genus bello, Virg.;—i. valetudo, incurable, Plin. E.;—i. fatum, unavoidable, inevitable, Ov.;—i. necessitas fati, irresistible, Gell.

IN-SURGO, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, intr. I. Prop. (1) To rise, raise one's self, to get up.—(2) Esp.: To raise one's self for the sake of performing any thing with more vigor.—(3) Of rowers: To rise before making a stroke with the oar for the sake of adding to its force.—(4) Meton. of inanimate subjects: To rise. II. Fig. (5) Of persons: To rise, increase, grow in power.—(6) Of poetical or oratorical style: To become sublime.—(7) Of effort or energy: To rise for or against any thing. EX. (1) Of men or animals: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et i. haud licitum, to allow himself to be lifted up and rise, Tac.—(2) Of combatants, in fetching a blow: ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem, altior

insurgens, raising himself higher, Virg.;—ostendit dextram insurgens (raising himself), id. Hence, of a serpent: arduus insurgens, rising high, id.—(3) insurgite remis, ply your oars vigorously, row hard, Virg. With an acc. Gr. 443: i. jugum, to climb, mount.—(4) 1. Of the darkness produced by a cloud: hic subitum nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt Teucri ac tenebras i. campis, night ascending, or spreading over the fields, Virg. 2. Of localities, etc.: pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. 3. Of the wind: aquilo insurgit, Hor.—(5) Caesar paulatim i., Tac.—(6) Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.—(7) 1. In a good sense: invigilare publicis utilitatibus et i., to take pains about (a thing), Plin. 2. In a bad sense: i. reguis, to rise against, Ov. SYN. See SURGO.

IN-SŪSURRO, āre, intr. I. Prop.: To whisper in or into; i. alciui, Cic.;—i. ad aurem, into one's ear, id. II. Meton.: Favonius insusurrat, whispers to us, i. e. reminds us, Cic.

IN-TABESCO, ēre, bŕi, intr. To waste or melt away by degrees, to consume, pine away; cera igni intabescit, Ov.;—vitis intabescit, dies, withers, Col. Of persons: i. dolori, to pine away, die with grief, Sen.

IN-TACTILIS, e, adj. (2. in, tactilis). That can not be touched, not tangible, Lucr.

1. IN-TACTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, tango). I. Prop. (1) Untouched.—(2) Esp.: i. alqa i. intact, untouched, free from. II. Fig. (3) Untouched, not treated of, untried. EX. (1) i. nix, not melted away, i. e. of former years, Liv.;—i. regio, unhurt (by war), Curt.;—i. cervix juvenecæ, untouched by the yoke, Virg.;—i. homo, uninjured, Liv.;—i. Britannus, unconquered, Hor.;—i. Pallas, virgin, chaste, Virg.;—and thus, intactior omni Sabina, more chaste than, Juv.;—bellum i. trahi, without doing any thing (for its continuance, or for putting an end to it), Sall.;—intactis assidere muris, without attacking them, Liv.;—i. profugit, uninjured, Sall.—(2) intactus infamia, Liv.—(3) i. carmen, Hor.;—i. saltus, not celebrated by song, Virg.

2. IN-TACTUS, ūs, m. (2. in, tactus). The property of not being perceived by the touch, intangibility, Lucr.

IN-TĀMINĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, tamino, absol.: whence contamino). Uncontaminated, undefiled; i. honores, Hor.

1. IN-TECTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, tectus). I. Prop.: Uncovered; pedes i., Tac. Of persons: i. homo, id. II. Fig.: Frank, open-hearted, candid, Tac.

2. INTECTUS, a, um, pt. of intego.

INTĒGELLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (integer). Tolerably uninjured or uncorrupt, Cic.

INTĒGER, gra, grum, adj. (prop., intāger, from 2. in and tango for tango, to touch). Untouched, whole. I. Prop. (1) Uninjured, not wounded, unhurt, not violated; unchanged, that remains entire or in its original condition, Cic.;—Cæs.—(2) Undiminished, whole.—(3) Esp. of property: Whole, full, undiminished, unimpaired, not reduced.—(4) Unimpaired in energy or power; not tired or exhausted, fresh, vigorous, in full strength.—(5) Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, virgin, chaste.—(6) Uninjured (as to health), in full or perfect health, quite sound and healthy; quite well, blooming; hence, lively, not crammed with food, Cic.—(7) Of the body, etc.: Sound, healthy, uncorrupted.—(8) Of health and age: Blooming.—(9) Undiminished as to its original property; full, whole, fresh. II. Mentally and morally: (10) In its original state: Undecided, undetermined. Hence,

(11) Of one who is a novice in any thing: *Fresh, raw*.—(12) Morally or intellectually: *Sound, healthy, or unimpaired*; *vigorous, reasonable, without passion, unbowed, free from prejudice, uncorrupted, without cleanness, spotless, pure, irreproachable, virtuous*.

EX. (1) integros pro saucis accersere, Sall.;—cecidit Cetheus i., *unmutilated*, Juv.;—i. aper, *fresh, as opposed to vitiated*, Hor.;—(2) sublice quatum pars inferior i. remanebat, *remained quite whole*, Cæs.;—recepti et i. malum, *a fresh and whole apple*, Suet.;—(3) i. opes (*opp. accise*), Hor.;—(4) 1. *Of living beings, especially of soldiers*, Cæs.;—integrior exercitus, Nep.;—i. in voce, *that has full power or strength of voice*, Auct. Her.;—2. *Of the body, etc.*: integris corporibus animisque fessos adorti, Liv.;—(5) i. filia, Plaut.;—i. virgo, Catull.;—(6) si i. futurus esset eger, Cels.;—(7) i. corpus, Cels.;—(8) i. valetudo, Cic.;—integra ætate ac valetudine, *in the prime of his life and health*, Suet.;—i. ævi or ævo, *in the prime of his age*, Virg.;—(9) 1. *Of bodily and external circumstances and conditions*: integram famem ad ovum assero, *I come with a full appetite (so as to commence with the first dish, i. e. the egg)*, Cic.;—illud principium novi et integri laboris, *thus the work began again from its commencement*, Liv.;—rursus tamquam ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, *a new war*, Sall.;—i. causa, *a fresh cause or pretext*, Ter. Hence, *adv.*, de integro, *quite afresh, quite anew, or from the beginning*, Cic.;—2. *A Law t. t.*: alqm or alqd in integrum restituere, *to place again in its former state or condition*, Cic.; Cæs.;—(10) ut uti possim causa hac integra, Ter.;—in integro mihi res est, or est (mihi) integrum, *I am not yet tied down, it is yet in my power, I am still at liberty; and thus, ut id i. jam non esset*, Cic.;—integrum dare, *to give free or unlimited power or control*, id.;—(11) integrum discipulum me accipe, Cic.;—i. urbis, *unacquainted with the ways of the town*, Val. Flac.;—(12) i. mentis, Hor.;—adhuc i., *not yet beguiled by love*, id.;—integris animis, *of unprejudiced minds*, Tac.;—integrum se servare, *impartial*, Cic.;—i. laudo, *disinterested*, Hor.;—i. vitæ, *of a blameless life*, id.;—i. a conjunctione, *innocent of the conspiracy*, Tac. SYN. INTEGER; INVIOLATUS.—Integer, *entire and whole, not touched, injured or impaired in any way*; i. miles, *fresh*, Liv.;—re integra, *a thing in which nothing has been done*.—Inviolatus, *inviolate, unhurt, untouched, by force or violence applied*.

IN-TĒGO, Ære, texi, tectum, tr. *To cover, to lay over*; i. (turres) curiis, Cæs.

INTEGRASCO, Ære, intr. (integer). *To renew itself*; malum integrascit, *begins anew*, Ter.

INTEGRATIO, Ænis, f. (integer). *A renewal, restoration*; i. amoris, Ter.

INTEGRE, *adv.* (integer). I. (1) *Of style: Uncorruptly, correctly, purely*. II. *Mentally and morally*: (2) *Without bias, impartially*.—(3) *Irreproachably, disinterestedly*. EX. (1) i. dicere, Cic.;—(2) i. iudicare, Cic.;—(3) in privato- rum periculis caste i. que versari, Cic.

INTEGRITAS, Ætis, f. (integer). *The unimpaired condition of a thing*. I. *Physical*: (1) *Entireness, completeness*.—2. *Meton.*: *The whole, entire*, Macr. Soma. Scip.;—(3) *Correctness, uncorruptness, purity*.—4. *Vigor, freshness (of mind and sentiment)*, Cic.;—(5) *Sound or unimpaired condition of a thing. Abol.*: *Health*, Cels. II. *Moral*: (6) *Irreproachableness, honesty, probity, innocence, disinterestedness*. EX. (1) i. corporis, Cic.;—(3) i. sermonis Latini, Cic.;—(5) i. valetudinis, Cic.;—(6) i. mulieris, Cic. SYN. See INNOCENTIA.

INTEGRO, Ære, tr. (integer). I. (1) *To restore, heal*.—(2) *To supply*.—(3) *To renew, begin again*. II. (4) *To recreate (mentally), to refresh*. EX. (1) i. artus in prævum elapsos, Tac.;—(2) animas integrant mare, Lucr.;—(3) i. lacrimas, Liv.;—(4) animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, Cic. SYN. See INSTAURCO.

INTĒGUMENTUM, Æ, n. (integer). I. *Prop.* 1. *A covering, envelope, e. g. of a statue*, Liv.;—2. *Meton.*: *A cover, i. e. protection*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Same*. EX. (2) illius sum i. corporis, Plaut.;—(3) i. dissimulationis, Cic. SYN. See INVOLUCRUM.

INTELLECTIO, Ænis, f. (intelligo). *An understanding of a whole by a given part.* *Rhet.*: *Synecdoche*, Auct. Her.

1. INTELECTUS, a, um, pt. of intelligo.

2. INTELECTUS, Æs, m. (intelligo). I. *Prop.* (1) *An understanding, perceiving, seeing, insight into a thing*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A discerning by the senses, perception, sense*. II. *Fig.* 3. *Reason*, i. e. *the faculty of understanding*, Sen.;—(4) *Meaning, signification of a word*. EX. (1) elephantis est i. patrii sermonis, *they understand it*, Plin.;—intellectum habere, *to be understood*, Tac.;—carere intellectu, *to be unintelligible*, Quint.;—i. in cortice peritis, *the bark is the criterion for connoisseurs*, Plin.;—(2) i. saporum, id.;—i. Corinthiorum, *knowledge*, Vell.;—(4) duplex eorum (verborum) i. est, Quint.

INTELLĒGENS, tis, i. pt. of intelligo. II. *Adj.*: *Intelligent, sensible, acute*; i. vir, Cic.;—homo ingeniosus atque i., *a connoisseur, man of taste*. *With genit.*: i. cuiusvis generis ejus, Cic. *Subst.*: *A connoisseur* (one acquainted with the fine arts, and with matters of taste), Cic.; hence,

INTELLĒGENTER, *adv.* *With judgment or understanding, intelligently*; ut amice, ut i., ut attente audiamur, Cic.

INTELLĒGENTIA, æ, f. (intelligo). I. (1) *Discernment, penetration, understanding, knowledge*, Cic. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *Intellect, power of mental comprehension, understanding*, Cic.;—3. *Exp.*: *Acquaintance with objects of art acquired by judgment or reasoning, exercise of the mind on such objects; art, taste*, Cic.;—(4) *Idea, notion, knowledge*. EX. (1) i. in gustu et odoratu, Cic.;—(2) i. communis, *common (good) sense*, id.;—(4) i. animi, *of the soul or mind*, id.

INTELLĒGIBILIS, e, adj. (intelligo). *That can be understood by reason; conceivable, comprehensible*, Sen.

INTELLĒGO, Ære, lexi, lectum, tr. (inter, lego). I. (1) *To understand, comprehend, have an insight into, have a knowledge, notion, or idea of any thing*. II. (2) *To see, perceive or observe with the understanding*.—(3) *Also, to perceive with the senses*. EX. (1) i. alqd, Cic.;—acriter intelligens, *that has an acute understanding*.—(2) videre atque i., Cic.;—propositio ex se intelligitur, *is clear by itself, is self-evident*, id. *Also, of philosophers*: non intelligendi solum, sed etiam dicendi auctor, *a great master both in reasoning and delivery*, id.;—(3) i. ignes, Ov.;—ex quo intelligitur, *hence we see, or, from this it is evident*, Cic. Hence, 1. *intellexisse, to know*; *intellexisse* 't? Ter.;—2. *Volo intelligi, I give to understand*, Cic. SYN. INTELLIGO; PERCIPIO; CONCIPIO.—Intelligere, *to perceive by understanding*, it denotes *a clear head*.—Percipere, *prop.*, *to gather or reap*; *fructus percipere et condere*, Cic. *Fig.*: *To know, to apprehend*.—Concipere, *to conceive, both prop. and fig.*; c. iras, Ov.

INTEMELII (Intimēlli), Ærum, m. plur. *Intemelii*, a tribe of the Ligures, Cœl. ap. Cic.

INTEMĒLIUM, *n.* *Intemelium*, the chief town of the *Intemelii*, on the coast of Liguria, now, *Ventimiglia*, Varr.; Tac.

INTEMĒRATUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, temero). *Undrilled, inviolate, pure*; i. fides, Virg.; munera i., *pure wine*, id.; Tac.

INTEMĒRANS, *tis, adj.* (2. in, tem.). (1) *That can not govern himself; without moderation, unrestrained, intemperate, rash*.—(2) *Exp. Profligate, debauched*. EX. (1) i. homo, Cic.; fui paulo intemperantior fortasse quam debui, *I ought perhaps to have displayed more moderation*, id.—(2) virti i., Cic.; hence,

INTEMĒRANTER, *adv.* *Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately, Cic.*

INTEMĒRANTIĀ, *æ, f.* (intemperans). I. *Prop.* 1. *Immoderate quality or property, intemperateness*; i. cæli, inclementia, Col.; Sen. II. *Fig.* 2. *Want of moderation, intemperance, immoderation*. Hence, 3. *Of the behavior of superiors toward their inferiors: Undue or assuming manners, haughtiness, arrogance*.—4. *Of the behavior of inferiors toward their superiors: Insubordination, impudence, unruliness*, Cic.; i. Pausanie, Nep. *With genit.*: i. libidinum, Cic.

INTEMĒRATE, *adv.* *Immoderately, without moderation*; i. vivere, Cic.; from

INTEMĒRATUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, temero). I. (1) *Unmixed*. II. (2) *Immoderate*. EX. (1) i. vinum, C. Aur.—(2) i. benevolentia.

INTEMĒRĒ, *rum, f. plur.* for intemperies. *Intemperateness, inclemency of weather, Cat. Fig.: Mindless; as, quæ te i. tenent? What possesses you? are you crazy? Plaut.*

INTEMĒRIES, *ei, f. 5.* (2. in, temperies). I. *Prop.* (1) *Intemperate property or quality, intemperateness*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Calamity, misfortune*.—(3) *Intemperance*.—(4) *Meton.: Want of moderation, immoderate behavior*. EX. (1) *Of the weather: i. solis aut anni, too great heat of the sun, or unseasonable weather*, Col.; i. cæli, *unhealthy weather*, Liv.; i. aquarum, *immoderate rains*, id.—(2) i. in nostram adventum, Plaut.—(3) i. ebrietatis, Just.—(4) i. amici, Cic.

INTEMPESTIVE, *adv.* *Out of season, unseasonably*; i. accedere, Cic.; from

INTEMPESTIVUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, tem.). I. (1) *Unseasonable, untimely, inconvenient*.—(2) *Unfitting, improper*. II. *Act.* (3) *That acts or does a thing at a wrong time or unseasonably*. EX. (1) i. epistola, Cic.—(2) i. honor, Tac.—(3) anseres clangore intempestivi, *that made a noise at a wrong or unseasonable time*, Plin. SYN. See INTEMPESTUS.

INTEMPESTUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, tempestas). I. *Unseasonable, unfavorable, as to time*; i. nox, *the silent night, not divided into periods by the labors of men* (SYN. See CONCURBUS), Cic. *Personified: Nox i. diurnal Night, the mother of the Furies, Virg.* II. *Unfavorable as to weather: 1. Unwholesome, unhealthy*; i. Gravisca, Virg.—2. *Stormy, tempestuous*; i. tonans, Stat. SYN. INTEMPESTIA; INTEMPESTIVUS.—*Intempestus, air and temperature bad and unwholesome; also obscure, dark*.—*Intempestivus, unseasonable, etc., as above.*

IN-TENDO, *ere, di, tum, and sum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: To stretch out, extend, spread out*.—(2) *Meton.: To furnish with any thing by stretching or straining*.—(3) *Exp.: To stretch out against any one in a threatening manner*.—(4) *Meton.: To stretch, lay, or join to or upon any thing, to put upon*.—(5) *To direct to a place, turn or bend toward*.—(6) *To spread, stretch, increase, magnify, raise, extend*. II. *Fig.* (7) *Gen.: To*

stretch, exert.—(8) *Exp. of motion to a place: To direct*.—(9) *To direct one's thoughts or mind to any thing*.—(10) *With an acc. or inf. of the aim or object: To undertake any thing with zeal or earnestness, to have any thing in view, intend, purpose, endeavor or exert one's self*.—(11) *To threaten with any thing, to endeavor to affect with (any thing bad), to bring upon*.—(12) *To maintain, assert (in the face of opposition)*. EX. (1) i. cutem, Plin.; i. dextram ad statuum, Cic.; i. brachia remis, Virg.; i. fucos, *to stretch, strain, exert*, Cic. Hence, i. tabernacula velis, *to pitch, set up*, id.—(2) i. sellam loris, Quint.; i. citharam nervis, *to string, id.*; i. brachia tergo, *to wrap round with the cestus*, Virg.—(3) stat. telo intento, *with a drawn sword*, Liv.—(4) i. vincula stupea collo, Virg.—(5) i. aciem acerra in omnes partes, Cic.; i. sagittam, *to discharge (from the bow)*, Virg.—(6) se intenditibus tenebris, *the darkness increasing*, Liv.; i. leges, *to make more severe*, Plin. E.; i. syllabam, *to pronounce long*, Gell.—(7) i. animum, *to stretch, exert*, Cic.; thus, i. ingenium, Sall.; i. e ad firmitatem, *to brace one's self for a new display of energy*, Cic.—(8) incerti quum in partem intenderent iter, Liv.; hence, (see i. or intendi in locum, *to direct one's way or course to a place, to go, move, march to a place*; quacumque se intendisset, Liv.—(9) i. animum ad alqd, Cic.; i. animum in regnum alcis, *aspire to, aim at*, Sall.; —se i. in alqd, *and simply i. ad alqd or alcui rei, to direct or turn one's attention to any thing, to mind, notice, be intent on*; i. in rem, Quint.; i. in tribunalum, Cæsar, apud Cic.—(10) i. longiorem fugam, Liv.—(11) i. fallaciam in alqm, *to practise deceit, deceive any body*, Ter.; i. alcui licem, *to involve in a lawsuit*, Cic.; i. alcui periculum, or i. periculum in alqm, *to endeavor to expose to danger, id.*; i. alcui actionem periculiosis, *to prepare or bring an action against any one*, id.—(12) *With acc. and inf.*: hunc se intendit esse, Ter. Absol.: quomodo nunc intendit, Cic. SYN. INTENDO; EXTENDO.—*Intendere, to stretch out, with the idea of to or towards*.—*Extendere, to extend, stretch out, etc., with the idea of from a certain point or limit.*

INTENSIO, *onis, f.* (intendo). *An extension, expansion*; i. aeris, Sen.

INTENSUS, *a, um, pt.* of intendo. I. *Stretched, tightened, tight*; per intensos funes ire, Sen. II. *Violent*; intensior impetus, id.

INTENTATIO, *onis, f.* (intento). *A stretching (one's hands) out against or after any thing; ne oculi ad intationem subitam digitorum (a threatening to thrust the fingers into any body's eyes) comprimantur*, Sen.

IN-TENTATUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. in, tento). *Untried, unattempted, untouched; nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ*, Hor.

INTE-TE, *adv.* (intentus). I. (1) *Intently, very attentively*. II. (2) *With earnestness, with all one's power, with great effort or exertion*. EX. (1) i. audire, Quint.—(2) intentius bellum apparare, Liv.

INTENTIO, *onis, f.* (intendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A stretching out, straining*.—(2) *Meton.: Intensity, vehemence*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Exertion, endeavor, effort*. Hence, (4) *Carefulness, care*.—(5) *A directing of the mind to an object: hence, Application, attention*.—(6) *A purpose, design, intention*.—7. *A charge or accusation before a court*, Cic.—8. *The first or major premiss in a syllogism*, Quint. EX. (1) i. corporis, Cic.—(2) i. doloris, Sen.—(3) i. animi, Cic.—(4) i. rei familiaris obseandæ, Plin. E.—(5) i. iudicii, Quint. *With genit.*: i. lus, *to the game*, Liv.—(6) hæc i. tua, Plin.

INTENTO, *äre, tr. freq. intens.* (intendo).

(1) *To stretch out, to turn or direct to a given point.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Prop.* : *To hold out or direct toward any body in a threatening manner.*—(3) *Fig.* : *To threaten with any thing, hold out in a threatening manner, to endeavor to bring any thing against or upon any body, or to inflict any thing bad or hurtful.*—(4) *Esp.* : *To threaten any body with an action or suit at law, to bring an action or accusation against.* EX. (1) *i. manus ad sidera, Petr.*—(2) *i. manus in Appium, Liv.*—*i. alui volumen, to present or hold out (with a threat), Cic.*—(3) *i. arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Liv.*—*and thus, periculum intentatur ab alia re, is at hand, portends, Quint.*—(4) *i. crimen invicem, Quint.*

1. INTENTUS (intensus), *a, um.* I. *pt. of intendo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.* : *Bent, stretched, strained.*—(2) *Meton.* : *Intense, violent, strong.*—(3) *Fig.* : *Fixed, bent, full of expectation.* Hence, (4) *i. in, ad, adversus alqd, or with dat.* : *Intent upon, waiting for, attentive, watching any thing attentively.*—(5) *Meton.* : *Strict, careful, accurate, punctual.* EX. (1) *i. arcus, Cic.*—(2) *i. febris, Cels.*—(3) *animus i, Cic.*—(4) *i. in omnem occasionem, Liv.*—*intentiones utrimque custodiae, both parties were more on their guard, Cæs.*—*mens i. malis, inclined or prone to evil, Ov.*—*i. alui rei or alia re, bent upon, intently occupied with; as, i. servilibus officiis, Sall.*—(5) *intentissima cura, Liv.*

2. INTENTUS, *üs, m.* (intendo). *A stretching out; i. palmarum, Cic.*

IN-TĒPĒO, *äre, üi, intr.* *To be lukewarm, Prop.*

INTĒPESCO, *äre, üi, intr. incep. (intep eo).* *To become lukewarm; intepescit cibum, Sen.*

INTER, *prep. with acc.* I. Of space: (1) *Between two, among (many), in the midst of, surrounded by, etc.*—(2) Denoting motion: *Between, among, toward.* II. Of time: (3) Denoting two points of time between which any thing occurs: *Between.*—(4) Denoting a space of time within which any thing occurs: *During, in the course of, within.*—(5) Also, of actions or events regarded as occurring in a certain space of time: *During, while, at, by.* III. Also, in other connections; (6) Denoting circumstances, conjunctures, etc., under which any thing takes place: *At, by, during, etc.*—(7) Denoting an order, rank, class, or number: 1. *Among* which any one appears or shows himself in a certain character. 2. Also, denoting a class among which any body is to be numbered.—(8) Denoting distribution: *Among.*—(9) 1. Denoting the parties or objects among which a choice is to be made: *Between, among.* 2. So also denoting objects between which a difference has place.—(10) Denoting two properties or inherent qualities between which a species is contained: *Between.*—(11) Denoting two circumstances or conditions between which one finds one's self placed: *Between.*—(12) Of persons between whom a friendly or hostile relation exists or is to be effected: *Between.*—(13) Followed by or in conjunction with a pronoun denoting reciprocity in the following and similar instances: *i. se, i. nos, i. vos, i. ipsos, among one another, reciprocally, with one another.*—(14) *i. se, i. ipsos, denoting reciprocal proximity, similitude, or dissimilitude: One another, from one another, Gr. 118, 5.* EX. (1) *mons est i. Sequanos et Helvetios, Cæs.*—*i. ceteram plantitum, Sall.*—*i. vicus aut i. vias manere, on the roads, in the streets, Suet.*—*i. signa atque vexilla, surrounded by, id.—Denoting the being among a crowd: quum i. homines esset, Cic.—Denoting a place of abode: i. falcarios,*

with the scythe-makers, i. e. in their street, Cic.—*i. lignarios, with the wood-dealers, i. e. in the wood-dealer's street, id.*—(2) *te magna i. præmia ducet, Virg.*—*i. stationes hostium emissi, Liv.*—(3) *luce i. horum tertiam et quartam, Liv.*—*i. duos consulatus anni decem, Cic.*—(4) *Frusinone i. noctem lux orta, Liv.*—*i. tot annos, Cic.*—(5) *i. illud negotium, while it was going on or at, Plaut.*—*i. hunc tumultum, Liv.*—*hæc i. cenam Tironi dictavi, at table or dinner, id.*—*canit i. opus, at the work, or while at work, Tibull.* *With a gerund or supine: i. agendum, Virg.*—*i. ludendum, at the game, while at play, Quint.*—(6) *i. verbera et cruciatus, Liv.*—*i. tanta vitia imbecilla ætas . . . tenebatur, was kept in check by so great vices, Sall.*—*minari i. jocum, while carrying on a joke, Suet.*—*i. ambiguus, quis, etc., while hesitating, which of them, Tac.*—*i. hæc parata atque decreta, while these preparations were making (or going on), Sall.*—(7) 1. *feroces et iniqui i. socios, ignavi et imbelles i. hostes erant, Liv.* *And so also with comparatives or superlatives (instead of a participle genitive, Gr. 360): peritissimus i. duces artium belli, Curt.* 2. *i. patres lectus, Liv.*—(8) *i. viginti viros agrum Campanum plebi lege Julia divisit, Suet.*—(9) 1. *Marcellos et Claudios patricios iudicare, Cic.* 2. *quæ i. locum et locum plurimum differunt, in which one place materially differs from another, Cic.*—(10) *colorem i. æquulum candidumque, Suet.*—(11) *i. metum et iram cunctatus, Tac.*—(12) *que sepiissime i. me et Scipionem de amicitia diserebantur, Cic.*—(13) 1. *With verbs: amare i. se, Cic.*—*Ter. i. se complecti, Liv.*—*neque i. se contingant trabes, touch one another, Cæs.*—*colloqui i. se, with one another or together, Cic.* 2. *With subst.: auxerat i. se opinionem, reciprocal esteem, of one another, Liv.* 3. *With adj. and adv.: i. se nondum satis noti, Liv.*—*placide modesteque i. se remp. tractare, with reciprocal feelings of peace and moderation, Sall.* 4. *i. se, denoting reciprocal relationship in which persons are placed by foreign or external influence; ratio et oratio conciliat homines i. se, Cic.*—(14) *Marius colles propinquos i. se occupat, Sall.*—*res i. se similes, Cic.* IV. Also found in various peculiar PHRASES and adverbial clauses; as, 1. *i. manus auferri, with or upon the hands, Cic.*—*hæc villa i. manus meas crevit, under my hands, Sen.* 2. *i. viam, i. vias, on the road, Cic.*—*Plaut. 3. i. exempla esse, to serve as an example, Tac.* 4. *i. sicarios, as a murderer, on a charge of assassination; i. sicarios defendere, Cic.* 5. *i. paucæ, and (of persons), i. paucos, quite singularly, Liv.*—*i. paucos disertus, eloquent as but few are, Quint.* 6. *i. cuncta, before or in preference to all, Hor.*—*i. cetera, before every thing, i. e. especially, Liv.* 7. *i. moras, meanwhile, Plin. E.* 8. *i. initia, at the beginning, Cel.*

V. In composition: 1. *Between, e. g. intercedere, interponere.* 2. *At intervals, here and there, now and then, e. g. interstare, intermittere, intervisere.* 3. *Down, low, to the ground, e. g. interire, interficere.* SYN. PHRASES. 1. *Inter cenam, whilst the repast is serving up; super cenam, during the repast.* 2. *Inter manus, in the hands, in the arms; per manus, from hand to hand.* 3. *Inter se; inter ipsos, same in signification but differing in construction; inter se is attended by a nom. or acc., see examples above (13, 14); inter ipsos, by a genit., dat., or abl.*

INTER-ESTŪO, *äre, intr.* *To boil up or bubble at intervals, or to and fro; frequenter interstans stomachus, that causes frequent eructations, Plin. E.*

INTĒRAMENTA, *drum, n. plur.* *The timber of the lower part of a man of war, Liv.* (An old reading, incramenta, *drum, n.* *Learned pitch for coating the planks of a ship).*

INTĒRAMNA, æ, *f.* (Ἰντερραμνία). *Interamna*. 1. A town of Umbria, on the River Nar, now Terni, Cic.—2. A town of Latium on the River Liris; according to some, the modern Terano.

INTĒRAMNAS, ātis, *adj.* (Interamna). *Of or belonging to the town Interamna*, Liv. *Subst.*: Intēramnātes, lūm, *m. plur.* *The inhabitants of Interamna*, Cic.

INTĒR-ĀRESCO, ēre, *intr. incept.* I. *Prop.*: To become dry. II. *Fig.*: To dry up, Cic.

INTER-BĪBO, ēre, *tr.* To drink up or away.

INTER-BĪTO, ēre, *for* intereo, Plaut.

INTER-CĀLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (intercalo). *Of or belonging to, or proper for inserting, intercalary; i. mensis, an intercalary month*, Liv.:—calendæ i., the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.:—i. calendæ priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (Julius Cæsar inserted two months), id. *Meton.*: i. annuus, an intercalary or leap year, Plin.

INTER-CĀLĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *for intercalaris. Intercalary; i. mensis*, Liv. *Absol.*: Intercālārĭus, it, *m.* (sc. mensis). *An intercalary month*, Cic.

INTER-CALCO, āre, *tr.* To step or tread between, Col.

INTER-CĀLO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To proclaim or make known that any thing has been or is to be inserted, to intercalate. II. *Meton.* (2) To delay, put off, defer. EX. (1) i. diem, Suet. *Impers.*: intercalatur, any thing (e. g. a day) is inserted; cum scies, Romæ intercalatum sit necne, Cic.—(2) pœna intercalata, Liv. SYN. **INTERCALO**; **INTERPONO**; **INTERJICIO**.—**INTERCALARE**, to insert, to put between, said of the calendar.—**INTERPONERE**, to put between, interpose, in order to keep separate.—**INTERJICERE**, to cast, to place between or among, to intermix.

INTER-CĀPĒDO, Inis, *f.* (inter, capio). *An intermission, intercal, pause; i. molestia*, Cic.;—**intercapellinem scribendi facere**, to allow an intermission to take place in writing, Cic.; Fil. SYN. See **CENSATIO**.

INTER-CĒDO, ēre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To go or come between, intervene.—(2) *Meton.* of time: To intervene, pass between.—(3) *Fig.*: To interfere, contradict, hinder, obstruct, withstand; to be against, to protest against any thing (esp. of the tribunes of the people, who put their veto upon decrees of the senate, etc.).—(4) To interpose, to become surety for any one. II. *Prop.* (5) To come up or to.—(6) *Fig.*: To be added.—(7) To happen, come to pass, occur. III. *Prop.* (8) To be or lie between.—(9) *Fig.*: To be or exist between or among. EX. (1) intercedente luna, Plin.—(2) intercessere pauci dies, passed over, Liv.—(3) nox nulla intercessit, Cic.—(4) i. rogationi, Cic. *Absol.*: quemquam intercessurum putet, about to raise an objection, Cic.;—si intercessum sit, if any objection be raised, id. *With quominus*, Liv.; and ne, Auct. Her.—(4) promissi, intercessit, dedit, Cic.;—i. pro algo magnam pecuniam, to give security, id.—(5) si tertius intercedat, Plant.—(6) vestra auctoritas intercessit, Cic.—(7) nullum dictum intercessit, Cic.;—inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv.—(8) palus intercedebat, Cæs.—(9) inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. SYN. **INTERCEDO**; **INTERVENIO**.—**INTERCEDERE**, to be or put one's self between, to oppose as above.—**INTERVENIRE**, to come upon unawares, to thwart with difficulties.

INTERCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (intercipio). *A taking away; i. poeniti*, Cic.

INTERCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One that takes any thing away from another; i. prædæ*, Liv.

INTERCEPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of intercipio.

INTERCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (intercedo). I. *Prop.* 1. *An intervention*, Gell. II. *Fig.* (2) *An objection, protestation, protest against any thing*.—(3) *An interposition, mediation*.—(4) *Esp. in money matters: A giving surety for any one*. EX. (2) intercessionem remittere, to renounce, Liv.—(3) mea i. parata est et fuit, Cic.—(4) intercessionones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, Cic. SYN. **INTERCESSIO**; **INTERCESSUS**.—**INTERCESSIO**, a stepping in to hinder the proceeding of a business, an opposition.—**INTERCESSUS**, interposition, mediation; only in *abl.*, consulum intercessu, Liv.

INTERCESSOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. (1) *One who protests against, one who hinders*.—(2) *Gen.*: One who hinders. II. 3. *A mediator*, Cic.;—hence, a surety, bondsman, Cic.;—in money matters, Sen. EX. (1) intercessio stultitiam intercessoria significatura sit, Cic. *Esp. of the tribuni plebis*: intercessorem quæreret, i. e. one to protest and interfere; i. legis, Liv.—(2) i. rei.

INTERCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (id.), [only in *abl. sing.*]. *An intervention, intercession*, Val. Max. SYN. See **INTERCESSIO**.

1. **INTER-CĪDO**, ēre, cidi, cĭsum, *tr.* (cædo). I. (1) To cut through in the middle, to pierce through, dig through, in such a manner as to break the connection of parts. II. (2) *Gen.*: To cut off parts here and there.—(3) To cut leaves out of an account-book, and thus falsify it. EX. (1) i. olivas acuto calamo, Pall.;—i. montem, to bore or cut through, Cic.;—i. Isthmum, to dig through, Quint.;—i. pontem, to break down, Liv.;—i. venas fontis cuniculis, to cut off, Hirt. *Meton.*: colles intercisi vallibus, separated, id.;—insula ab Italia freto intercisa, cut off from, separated from, Sen.;—intercisi dies, days on which no public business was transacted in the morning or evening, half-holidays, Varr.—(2) i. arundinetum, to thin, Col.—(3) i. commentarios, Plin. E.

2. **INTER-CĪDO**, ēre, cidi, *intr.* (cado). I. *Prop.* 1. To fall between, Liv. II. *Fig.* (2) To fall out, happen, come to pass.—(3) To be lost, fall to ruin, perish. EX. (2) si quæ (old reading, quæ) intercederent, Cic.—(3) intercidunt inimici, Poet. ap. Cic.;—intercidunt verba, fall into disuse, become obsolete, Quint.;—si tibi intercidit aliquid, should have escaped you, you should have forgotten it, Hor.;—i. memoria alieja, to be forgotten, Liv.

INTER-CĪNO, ēre, *tr.* (cano). To sing between or at intervals, Hor.

INTER-CĪPIO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr.* (capio). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To catch any thing (before it arrives at its place of destination), to intercept, catch up, as with the hands.—(2) *Esp.*: To snatch away from any body what belongs to or is meant for him, to deprive of, rob any body of.—(3) To carry off, destroy, overthrow, especially in an unexpected manner, or before the due time. II. *Meton.* (4) To interrupt, hinder. EX. (1) i. pila, Cæs.;—commentatus, Liv.;—i. literns, to intercept, take away, Cic.;—i. venenum, to take the poison which was intended for another, id.;—i. hastam, to be struck by a spear that was aimed at another person, Virg.—(2) i. honorem, Cic.;—i. pecunias e publico, to embezzle, Tac. Hence, intercepta colla, cut off between the backs and the heads, without neck, Ov.—(3) i. Cererem, Ov.;—urbs intercepta, swallowed up, destroyed, ruined, App.;—interceptus (carried off unexpectedly by death), quoque magnum sibi vindicat locum, Quint.—(4) i. iter, Liv.

INTERCĪSE, *adv.* In a broken or interrupted manner, confusedly, piecemeal; i. dicere, Cic.

INTERCISUS, a, um, *pt.* of intercido.

INTER-CLŪDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (claudio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To block up, stop a passage, to cut off, hinder, deprive of, take away.* II. *Prop.* (2) *To cut off or separate a person from any thing.* III. (3) *To shut up, blockade.* EX. (1) i. alciui fugam, Cæs.; —i. animam, the breath, Liv.; —i. spiritum, the same, Curt. Also, *fig.*: i. omnes seditionum vias, Cic.—(2) i. aliqui ab exercitu, Cæs.; —i. exercitum ab auxilio, Liv. *Fig.*: intercludor dolore, quo minus, am prevented, Cic.—(3) ne angustiis intercluderentur, Cæs. SYN. INTERCLUDO; EXCLUDO; INTERSEPIO.—Intercludere, as above (1).—Excludere, to shut out, to prevent interfering, put a stop to; e. eorum cupiditatem, Cic.—Intersepio, *prop.*, to plant a hedge between; *gen.*, to fence, to inclose; i. urbem vallo, Liv.; —i. iter, Cic.

INTERCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (intercludo). I. *Prop.*: A stopping up, blocking up; as, i. animar, Cic. II. *Meton.*: A parenthesis, Quint.

INTER-CLŪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of intercludo.

INTER-CŪLŪNIŪM, ūi, *n.* (inter, columna). The space between two columns, Cic.

INTER-CONCĪLIO, āre, *tr.* (concilio). To gain the favor of any one, Quint.

INTERCULCO, āre. See INTERCALCO.

INTER-CURRO, ēre, cūcurri and curri, cursum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: To run between; *meton.*, to run through, to lie or be between.—2. *Fig.*: To step between, to intercede, Cic.—(3) To be intermingled with, to be among.—(4) To run to a place in the mean time. II. *Tr.* (5) To run through. EX. (1) intercurrit distantia formis, i. e. intercedit, Lucr.—(3) exercitatio: ibus duodecim intercurrit, id.—(4) i. Veios, Liv.—(5) intercurso spatio maris, Amm.

INTER-CURSO, āre, *intr.* *intens.* I. To run between, to throw one's self between, Liv. II. *Meton.*: To be, lie, be situate between, e. g. of countries, Plin.

1. INTER-CURSUS, a, um, *pt.* of intercurro.

2. INTER-CURSUS, ūs, *m.* (intercurro), [only in *abl. sing.*]. A running between, interposition, Liv.

INTER-CUS, ūtis, *adj.* (inter, cutis). 1. Under the skin; aqua i., the dropsy, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: Internal; i. vitia, Gell.

INTERCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* (inter, quatio), [only in the *abl. sing.*]. A striking between; intercussu luminis diri, a flashing between, Sen.

INTER-DĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of interdo.

INTER-DĪCO, ēre, xi, ctum, *tr.* I. (1) *Gen.*: To interdict, forbid. II. (2) Of the prætor, i. t.: To forbid, interdict; esp., to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed goods until the right of property be decided.—3. *Meton.*: To bring forward a complaint respecting the right of possession, according to an edict of the prætor respecting that point, Quint. EX. (1) i. feminis usum purpuræ, Liv. *Esp.* 1. i. alciui aliqua re: omni Gallia Romanis i., Cæs. *Pass.*: interdicti non poterat socero gener, Nep. *With ne*, Cic. *With ut ne*, id. *Esp.* 2. i. alciui aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish, Cic. *Abol.*: i. sacrificiis i., to exclude from the services of the gods (like our word, to excommunicate), Cæs.—(2) prætor interdixit vi, etc., Cic. *Pass. impers.*: patribus bonis interdicti solet, fathers are accustomed to be interdicted (by the prætor) from control over their property, Cic. SYN. See AMANDO.

INTER-DICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interdicto). A prohibiting, interdicting; i. iniun, Liv.; —i. aquæ

et ignis, i. e. banishment pronounced in due form, Cic. SYN. See INTERDICTUM.

INTER-DICTUM, i, *n.* (id.). I. *Gen.*: A prohibition; i. decorum, Cic. II. *Esp.* in Law i. t.: A decree issued by the prætor respecting the possession of disputed property until the right of legal possession be decided, Cic. SYN. INTERDICTUM; INTERDICTIO.—Interdictum, the decree here specified.—Interdictio, the action of the prætor issuing the decree.

INTER-DICTUS, a, um, *pt.* of interdicto.

INTER-DIU, *adv.* (inter, dies). By day, Cæs.

INTER-DIUS, for interdiu, Plaut.

INTER-DO, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *tr.* To distribute; i. cibis interdatus (through the whole system or body), Lucr.

INTER-DUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (inter-duco). A pointing between; hence, interpunctuation, Cic.

INTER-DUM, *adv.* I. At times, now and then, occasionally, Cic. II. In the mean while, Sil. SYN. See SUBINDE.

INTER-DŪO, for interdo; nihil interduo, I would give nothing for it, care nothing about it, Plaut. *Subj.* interduim: ciccum non interduim, I would not give a pin for it, do not value it in the least, id.

INTER-ĒĀ, *adv.* (inter ea negotia or inter negotia facta eā tempestate). I. *Prop.*: In the mean while, during that time, Cic. PHRASES. i. loci, meanwhile, Plaut.; —i. quum, in the course of time when, when, in the course of time, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Meanwhile, notwithstanding, however, id.

INTEREMPTOR, ōris, *m.* (interimo). He that kills or destroys, a slayer, murderer; i. sui, Sen.

INTEREMPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of interimo.

INTER-ĒO, ire, ūi, Itum, *intr.* *irreg.* I. *Prop.*: To go among several things so as to be no longer distinguished. Hence, (1) To be lost, to perish, to fall to ruin or decay, to die. II. *Fig.* (2) a. s.

EX. (1) muræ stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic.; —interit pecunia, Nep.; —tormentorum usum i., to be in vain, Cæs.; —interit possessio, the right of possession is at an end, Papin. Dig.—(2) Of persons: fame aut ferro i., Cæs.; —interii, I am lost, am unfortunate, Ter.; —interream, may I perish (on the spot) if, etc., Hor. SYN. See MORI.

INTER-ĒQUITO, āre, *intr.* To ride between, Liv. *With acc.*: i. ordines = equitare inter ordines, Liv. SYN. INTERQUITO, to ride between: Perequito, to ride quite through, all over.

INTER-FATIO, ōnis, *f.* (interfator). A speaking between, Cic.

INTERFECTOR, ōris, *m.* (interficio). A murderer; i. alcjs, Cic. *Abol.*, Sen. SYN. See PERCUSSOR.

INTERFECTRIX, ūis, *f.* (interfector). She that kills or murders; i. alcjs, Tac.

INTER-FICIO, ēre, ūci, ūctum, *tr.* (facio), *lit.*, To put between, to interrupt (others, regarding inter as strongly intensive, render the compound, to do thoroughly, finish, make an end of; hence), (1) *Gen.*: To destroy, bring to naught.—(2) *Esp.*: To kill, slay, murder.—(3) To consume. EX. (1) herbas arescere et interfici, Cic.—(2) i. anum siti fameque, Plaut.; —i. exercitum, to destroy, defeat, cut to pieces, Nep.—(3) i. panem, Lucil. SYN. See OCCIDO.

INTER-FIO, ūri i. *pass.* of interficio, for interficior. To be destroyed, perish, pass away, Plaut.

INTER-FLŪO, ēre, xi, xum, *intr.* To flow between, Plin. *With acc.*, Gr. 433.

INTER-FŌDĪO, ēre, fōdi, fossum, *tr.* To dig or pierce to pieces; i. pupillas, Lucr.

INTER-FOR, fārī, fātus sum, *tr. dep.* To speak between, to interrupt one in speaking; i. alqm, Liv. *Asol.*, id.

INTER-FOSSUS, a, um, *pt.* of interfodio.

INTER-FŪGIŌ, ēre, *intr.* To flee between or into, Lucr.

INTER-FULGĒO, ēre, *intr.* To shine between; aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv.

INTER-FUNDO, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, *tr.* I. To pour between: middle, interfundi, to flow between, Gr. 136, 3. Styx interfusa, Virg. II. Meton.: maculis (sanguineis) interfusa genas, with cheeks stained with blood, Virg.

INTER-FŪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of interfundo.

INTER-IBI, *adv.* In the mean time, Plaut.

INTĒRIM, *adv.* I. 1. In the mean time, meanwhile, Cic.—2. Between whiles, Ter.—3. Beforehand, first of all, Quint.—(4) Meton.: However, but for all that, notwithstanding. II. (5) Sometimes, occasionally, at times. EX. (4) i. velim mihi ignoscas, Cic.—(5) quum i. et vitiosa pluribus placeant, Quint. Hence, i. . . . i., sometimes . . . sometimes, at one time . . . at another, id.

INTĒR-IMO, ēre, ēmi, emptum (emtum), *tr.* (enio). To take away from the midst, or entirely; hence, I. (1) To destroy, bring to naught, annihilate. II. (2) Prop.: To kill, slay, assassinate.—(3) Meton.: Kill, i. e. distress. EX. (1) i. sacra, Cic.;—i. sensum, to deprive of, Lucr.—(2) i. alqm, Cic.;—i. se, to kill one's self, Plaut.—(3) illac interemit me modo oratio, nearly caused my death, Plaut.;—me interimunt hae voces Milonis, these expressions of Milo kill me, i. e. greatly distress me, Cic. SYN. See Occido.

INTĒR-IOR, intĒrius, *compar.* (from the obol. interus, a, um). Superl.: Intimus, a, um. I. IntĒrior, ius. Prop. (1) Gen.: Inner, interior.—(2) Esp.: More remote, farther up the interior of a country, more distant from the sea, that dwells in the interior.—(3) Fig.: Nearer.—(4) More close or intimate.—(5) Deeper, entering more deeply.—(6) More secret, demanding a closer investigation.—(7) Meton.: Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter, of a circular course. II. Superl. See Intimus, a, um. EX. (1) i. pars superior, Cic.;—interiore epistola, toward the middle of the letter, id.;—i. torus or sponda, nearer to the wall of the chamber, Ov.; Suet.;—i. rota, i. e. the wheel on the left and nearest to the goal, since they drove from right to left, Ov. Ant.: Falernum interiore notā, i. e. was in the back part of the cellar, was the oldest and of the best quality, Hor.;—et i., si comes unus erat, i. e. walking to the right of the attendant (as a mark of distinction), Ov.—(2) i. nationes, Cic. Subst.: interiora regni, the interior part of the empire or kingdom, Liv. Interiora, um, n. plur. The interior parts of the body, i. e. the intestines.—(3) interior periculo vulneribus factus, i. e. as he was too near him to be in danger of a wound from him, Liv.;—i. icibus, too near to be hit, id.—(4) i. societas, Cic.;—i. potentia, secret influence, Tac.—(5) i. timor, Cic.—(6) i. consilia, Nep.;—i. literae, Cic.—(7) i. gyrys, Hor.;—i. cursus, Cic. SYN. See Intimus.

INTĒR-ITĪO, ōnis, *f.* (inter eo) for interitus. Destruction, ruin; i. oratorium, Cic.

INTĒR-ITUS, ōis, *m.* (id.). Ruin, destruction, annihilation: i. rerum omnium, Cic. SYN. See Obitus.

INTĒR-ĪUS. I. Adj., Compar., n. of interior. II. Adv. Compar. from intra.

INTER-JĀCĒO, ēre, *intr.* To lie between; interjacebat campus, Liv. With dat., id.

INTERJECTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (interjicio). I. (1) A throwing or placing between. II. 2. In Rhet. and Gram. t. t.: A parenthesis, Quint.—3. An interjection, id. EX. (1) i. verborum, interposition in the middle of a sentence, Auct. Her.

1. **INTERJECTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of interjicio. Placed between, lying or situate between; i. solitudines, Cic. PHRASES. anno interjecto, after a year, id.;—interjecto spatio, after some time, Caes.;—interjecto longo spatio, at a great distance, Cic.

2. **INTERJECTUS**, ōis, *m.* (interjicio). I. 1. A throwing or putting between, App. II. 2. A coming between; interpositu interjectuque terrās (between sun and moon), Cic.;—interjectu temporis, after some time, Tac.;—interjectu noctis, after one night, id.;—paucorum dierum interjectu, after a few days, id.

INTER-JĪCĪO, ēre, jĕci, jectum, *tr.* (inter, jacio: prop., to throw or cast between; hence.) To put, set, or place between. 1. Prop.: i. legionarias cohortes, Caes. Of time: i. librum, to write, or compose between, Cic.—2. Fig.: si moram interjēcissent, were this delay granted, Tac.;—i. preces et minas, to introduce, intermit, id. SYN. See Intercalo.

INTER-JUNGO, ēre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* I. (1) To join together, unite. II. (2) Prop.: To unyoke.—(3) Fig. absol.: To unyoke (one's self), i. e. to take rest. EX. (1) i. dextrās, Liv.—(2) i. equos, Mart.—(3) i. ad Cameas, id.

INTER-LĀBOR, ōis, lapi sum, *intr. dep.* (by tmesis, inter enim labentur aque, Virg.). To fall, slip, glide or flow between, Virg.; Stat.

INTER-LĀTĒO, ēre, *intr.* To lie hid between. **INTER-LĒGO**, ēre, lēgi, lectum, *tr.* (by tmesis, frondes interque legendā, Virg.);—i. poma, to pluck off here and there, Pall.;—so, i. frondes, Virg.

INTER-LĪDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (inter, laedo). To thrust out of the midst, to strike out, strike against; literis interlisis, Macr.

INTER-LĪNO, ēre, lēvi, litum, *tr.* I. (1) To smear between, intermear, to do over with any thing between or here and there. II. (2) To falsify writings by smearing or erasing single words, i. e. to make erasures, etc. EX. (1) camenta interlita luto, Liv.—(2) (in our sense) tabulas corrumpere atque i., Cic.

INTERLĪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of interlido.

INTERLĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of interlino.

INTER-LŌCŪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (interloquor). A speaking between, interlocution, Quint.

INTER-LŌQUOR, qui, cūtus (quŕtus) sum, *intr. dep.* To speak between, interrupt in speaking; i. alcuī, Ter.

INTER-LŪCĒO, ēre, xi, *intr.* (1) To shine or glitter forth. II. Meton. (2) To shine forth, i. e. to appear, show itself.—(3) To shine through, be transparent, from want of density or number. EX. (1) duos soles visos et nocte interlūxisse, Liv.—(2) loci interlucet, Auct. Her. Fig.: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae alqd interlucet, a difference is visible, Liv.—(3) interlucet oonona (nilitum), Virg.

INTER-LŪO, ēre, ūi, *tr.* and *intr.* I. Tr. (1) To wash between or while doing any thing. II. Intr. (2) To flow between, Liv. EX. (1) I manus, Cat.—(2) With acc.: fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit = luit inter Capreas, etc., Tac.

INTER-MANĒO, ēre, *intr.* To remain between, Luc.

IN-TERMINĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, termino.) Unbounded; i. magnitudo, Cic. SYN. See IMMENSUS.

INTER-MĪNO, ēre, *tr.* I. (1) To threaten, to call out in a threatening manner. II. (2) To forbid with threats. EX. (1) quis homo interminat? Plaut.—(2) interminatus cibus, Hor.

INTER-MĪNOR, āri, ātus sum, *intr. dep.* I. To threaten, menace; i. alci vitam (to take it), Plaut. With acc. and inf., Plaut. II. To forbid with threats, Ter.

INTER-MISCĒO, ēre, miscūi, mistum and mixtum, *tr.* To intermix, mix up with, Liv. With dat., id.

INTER-MISSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (intermitto). I. Tr. (1) An intermitting. II. *Intr.* (2) A ceasing, leaving off, discontinuing, discontinuance. EX. (1) i. officii, Cic.—i. epistolarum, an omitting to send, id.—(2) sine ulla intermissione, without interruption, Cic.;—per intermissiones has intervallaque, by such interruptions and pauses, Liv.—i. verborum, an abrupt breaking off, Cic. SYN. See CESSATIO.

INTERMISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of intermitto, *q. v.*

INTERMISTUS, a, um, *pt.* of intermisceo.

INTERMITTO, ēre, misi, missum, *tr.* and *intr.* I. Tr. (1) To leave off for a time; to intermit, break off, interrupt (while omittere denotes an entire leaving off or cessation).—(2) In the part. pass.: Not in one unbroken series, interrupted, not continued, broken; also, Not together, unconnected.—(3) To let pass, suffer to elapse.—(4) To omit, leave out, exclude from participation in any thing.—(5) To neglect, leave without. II. *Intr.* (6) To leave a space or interval, break off, cease, stop. EX. (1) i. studia, Cic.;—i. praelium, Cæs. With inf.: i. mittere, Cic.—(2) i. ventus, abating, Cæs.;—i. cursus, Ov.;—planities i. collibus, broken, Cæs.;—qua erat opus i., i. e. opus, id.;—non certis spatiis intermissis, since no interval was left, no interval being left, id.;—intermissis passibus CCCC., at a distance of four hundred paces, id.;—pars a flumine i., where the river is not, id.;—i. mœnia, a gap or opening where there is no wall, Liv.;—trabes i., Cæs.—(3) i. diem, Cic.;—nullum i. diem quin, to let no day pass without, etc., Cic.;—triduo intermisso, three days having passed between, Cæs.;—brevis tempore intermisso, after the lapse of a short time, id.—(4) intermissis magistratibus, Cæs. (doubtful).—(5) i. locum custodiis, not to occupy with, not to station guards, Liv.—(6) qua flumen intermittit, where the river does not flow, Cæs.;—ut nihil intermitteret, without intermission or leaving off, Cic.;—aves intermittentes bibunt, not with one continued draught, Plin. SYN. See CESSO.

INTERMIXTUS or **-ISTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of intermisceo.

INTER-MŌRIOR, mōri, mortuus sum, *intr. dep.* I. Prop. 1. To perish, fall to decay, die away gradually, Suet.—2. To faint, swoon, to be near dying; as, intermortuus paulo post exspiravit, Liv.—3. Meton.: To die away, become extinct, perish; e. g. of plants, Cat.;—intermoriitur ignis, Curt. II. Fig.: intermoriitur civitas, Liv.;—conciones intermortuæ, dead, without life.

INTER-MORTUUS, a, um, *pt.* of intermori.

INTER-MUNDĪA, ōrum, *n. plur.* (inter, mundus; i. q. μετακόσμος). Regions between the worlds, where Epicurus supposed the gods to reside, leading an eternal life of bliss without troubling themselves about mortals, or being ex-

posed to danger by the destruction of the visible frame of things, Cic.

INTER-MŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* Between walls; i. annis, Liv.

INTER-NASCOR, sci, nātus sum, *intr. dep.* To grow among; virgulta internata, Liv.

INTER-NĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of internascor.

INTER-NĒCĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* See INTERNECIVES.

INTERNĒCĪO, ōnis, *f.* (interneco). A general carnage or slaughter, a massacre, utter destruction or extermination; i. civium, Cic.;—ad internecionem deleri, to be totally defeated, Liv.;—Luccrini ad i. cæsi, put to the sword to a man, id.;—inter se ad i. concurrunt, fight until one of the parties is destroyed, Suet.

INTER-NĒCIVUS or **INTER-NĒCĪNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (internecio). Deadly, murderous, destructive; i. bellum, Cic.

INTER-NĒCO, ēre, *tr.* I. Prop.: To kill. II. Meton.: To destroy; culmum i., Prud.

INTER-NECTO, ēre, *tr.* To bind together.

INTER-NĪTĒO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* I. Prop. (1) To shine forth through apertures, or through thin transparent spots. II. Meton. (2) To shine or glitter at single spots. EX. (1) etiamsi qua sidera internitebant, Curt.—(2) cæli fulgor internitens, shining here and there, id.

INTERNŌDIUM, ūi, *n.* (inter, nodus). The space between two joints or knots, in plants, Plin. In men and animals: e. g. of the thighs, Ov.

INTER-NOSCO, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, *tr.* To distinguish from each other; ut mater geminos internoscit, Cic.

INTER-NUNCĪO (nuntio), ēre, *tr.* To send messengers from one to the other, Liv.

INTER-NUNCĪUS (-TIUS), a, um, *only as a subst. m. f. n.* That carries or brings intelligence from one to the other; a messenger, negotiator, mediator, go-between. EX. I. Internuncius, ūi, *m.* Internunciis ultro citroque missis, Cæs.;—Joves i., of the augurs, Cic. II. Internuncia, æ, *f.* Aves i. Jovis, Cic. III. Internuncium, ūi, *n.* Internuncia sentiendi, the organs of sense, App. SYN. INTERNUNCĪUS; INTERPRES.—Internuncius, one who intercedes between two parties to reconcile them.—EX. I. Interpres, a mediator, one who examines and settles an affair between contending parties; per amicos et interpretes agere aliquid, Cic. Also, an interpreter, an expounder; i. portentorum.

INTERNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. (1) Interior, internal. II. Subst.: Interna, ōrum, *n. plur.* (2) Prop.: The interior, inward parts.—3. Fig.: Internal (i. e. domestic or home) affairs, Tac.—(4) Entrails. EX. (1) i. bellum, Tac.—(2) i. mundi, Plin.—(4) i. boum, Veg.

IN-TĒRO, ēre, trīvi, trītum, *tr.* I. Prop. 1. To rub or crumble into, Plin.—2. Subst.: Intrita, æ, *f.* 1. A cold dish, consisting of any liquid with bread-crumbs soaked in it; as, i. panis e vino, Plin. 2. A mass of chalk, loam, clay, etc., used in making bricks. II. Fig.: tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exendendum; used proverbially to denote that a man ought to take upon himself the consequences of his own actions; as we say, You have made a hard bed for yourself, and you must lie upon it (or, as you have made your bed, so you must lie), Ter.

INTERPELLATIO, ōnis, *f.* (interpello). I. A speaking between, an interrupting another in speaking, Cic. II. An interruption, hindrance; sine ulla interpellatione, without any interruption, Cic.

INTERPELLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *One who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter*, Auct. ad Her. II. *Gen.*: A disturber.

INTERPELLO, āre, tr. (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To interrupt a person while in the act of speaking. Absol.*: To raise an objection, to contradict. II. *Meton.* (2) *To bring any thing forward as an objection.*—(3) *To disturb by raising objections, etc., to hinder, impede, obstruct, molest.*—(4) *To apply to or address any body, e. g. for assistance, etc., to beset any body with requests, urge, molest, annoy with demands or entreaties.*—(5) *Exp.*: To tempt, to solicit unlawfully. EX. (1) nihil interpellabo, Cic.;—i. loquentem ducem (with clamor), Liv.;—interpellando (by interrupting remarks or objections) trahere tempus, Sall.—(2) quod interpellavit Hortensius, Cic.—(3) i. alqm in jure suo, Cæs. With ne, Liv.;—quin, Mat. in Cic.;—or quominus, Brut. With inf.: i. durare, Hor.—(4) ne ream quidem i. desiit, Ecquid pōneret, Suet.;—quum a Ceballino, interpellatus sum, since offers have been made to me by C., Curt.;—qui adiri lique posset, that can be applied to for assistance, etc., that is open to requests, or accessible, Suet.—(5) i. mulierem, Plaut. SYN. INTERPELLO; OBLOQUOR.—Interpellare (probably from inter, and a supposed obsolete verb, pellare, to speak), as here (1).—Obloqui, to interrupt one by speaking while he is speaking; tu vero ut me appelles et interpelles, et obloquare et colloquare velim, Cic.

INTERPŌLIS, e, adj., and a secondary form, **INTERPOLUS**, a, um (inter, polio). I. *Prop.*: That is altered or changed in appearance by being polished, rubbed, or brushed up, etc., e. g. old clothes, etc.; i. vestis, Front. II. *Meton.*: veteres (mulieres) i., dressed up, rigged out.

INTERPŌLO, āre, tr. (interpōlis). I. (1) *To give a new form or shape to any thing, to furbish, polish, dress out, brush up.* II. (2) *To spoil by freshening up; hence, to spoil, falsify.* EX. (1) i. togam prætextam, to get dyed afresh, brush up, Cic.—(2) i. tabula, Cic.

INTERPŌNO, ēre, pōstī, pōstūm, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To put, lay, place, or set between.*—(2) *Exp.*: To put, insert, or join between.—(3) *To insert into, or add to a speech or writing, to mix up with.*—(4) *Meton.*: To cause or suffer a space of time to elapse between.—(5) *To take between (of time).* II. *Fig.* (6) *To cause to enter or come between, to interpose.*—(7) *To interfere by way of mediating or impeding, to interpose, offer one's mediation, to interfere, oppose any thing, oppose one's self to.*—(8) *To allow any thing to serve as an excuse or reason.*—(9) *To pledge one's word, take one's oath with regard to any thing.*—(10) *To call upon or admit any person as a witness, mediator, assistant, partaker.*—(11) *Exp.*: se i. in alqd or alcuī rei, to mix one's self up with, whether by assisting or hindering any thing, to offer one's mediation, to press one's self upon, to come forward without being called for.—(12) *To falsify, interpolate.* EX. (1) i. Numidas inter eos, Hirt.—(2) i. menses intercalares, Liv.—(3) ne inquam et inquit sæpius interponeretur, Cic.—(4) i. spatium ad recreandos animos, Cæs.;—spatio interposito, after some time, Cic.;—interposita nox, night having intervened or intervening, Cic.—(5) i. frigidam (cibus), Plin.—(6) i. moram, to delay, Cic.;—nullam moram i. quin, to lose not a moment, lent, etc., id.;—i. cunctationem, to delay, cause delay, Tac.;—neque ulla belli suspitione interposita, no suspicion being raised, Cæs.—(7) Of a sentence, verdict, punishment, etc.: i. iudicium suum, Cic.;—i. decretum, to issue, give, or pass a decree, id.—(8) colloquium causa interposita tolli vellet, by a pretext, Cæs.;—causam interponens se collegas expectare, to

allege as a cause, plead as an excuse, Nep.;—gladiatores interpositi sunt, were brought forward as a pretext for making the complaint.—(9) i. in alqd or in aliqua re fidem suam, to give one's word, Cæs.;—i. iururandum, to take one's oath (e. g. to keep a secret), Liv.;—sponsio interponeretur, the promise or assurance might be given, id.—(10) quam sancta sit societas civium dum immortalibus interpositis tum iudicibus tum testibus, when the gods appear as judges and witnesses, Cic.;—i. accusatorem, to bring forward, bring over or above, add to the rest, id.;—i. alqm convivio, to invite to one's table, Suet.—(11) i. se in pacificationem, Cic.;—i. se scriptis Cæsaris (as one who continues what has been begun), to intrude, Hirt.;—i. se audacie alcis, to oppose one's self to, Cic. Absol.: semper se interposuit, Nep.—(12) i. rationes, Cic. SYN. See INTERCALO.

INTERPŌSITIŌ, ōnis, f. (interpono). I. A putting between; i. personarum, Cic. II. 1. An insertion of words in a writing, Cic.—2. A parenthesis, Quint.

INTERPŌSITUS, us, m. (id., only in abl. sing.). A putting between, coming between; luna interpositu interjectuque terræ (between the sun and the moon) deficit, Cic.

INTERPRES, ōtis, c. (inter and pres, akin to precor, preces). I. (1) *An intermediate person through whom one speaks or transacts business with another; a mediator, arbitrator, agent, go-between.* II. (2) *An expounder, explainer, interpreter.*—(3) *Exp.*: An interpreter, dragoman.—(4) *A translator, interpreter of the true meaning.* EX. (1) i. pacis, Cic.;—i. divum, the messenger of the gods (deorum pūncius, Hor.); i. e. Mercury, Virg.;—i. harum curarum (i. e. amoris), i. e. Juno, because the goddess of marriage, id.—(2) i. juris, Cic.;—i. divum, a prophet, Virg.;—a propheta, Liv.;—i. interuuncique Jovis, i. e. the augurs, Cic.;—i. comitiorum, the haruspices, because they determined whether the comitia were properly held, Cic.;—alqo uti interprete de alga re, to acquire a closer insight into any thing by means of any body, Suet.—(3) i. meus, Cic.—(4) exprimi verbum e verbo ut interpretes indiseri solent, Cic.

INTERPRĒTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (interpretor). I. (1) *An interpreting, explaining.*—(2) *Meton.*: Signification, import, meaning. II. 3. In Rhet.: The explaining of a term by one that follows, Auct. Her. EX. (1) i. juris, Cic.;—i. est facilis, Liv.—(2) i. fœderis, Cic.

INTERPRETOR, ōri, intr. and tr. (pr. perf. pass., Cic.), (interpre). I. *Intr.* (1) *To act as interpreter or mediator.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To explain, expound, interpret.*—(3) *To interpret (but according to the sense rather than literally).*—(4) *Meton.*: To put a certain interpretation upon, understand or conceive in such or such a manner, to judge of or interpret as such or such. Hence, (5) *To conclude from any thing, to infer from, draw an inference.*—(6) *To apprehend, comprehend, explain to one's self, understand, Tac.*—(7) *To decide, pronounce an opinion upon.* EX. (1) i. memorie alcis, to assist the memory of any one, Plaut.—(2) i. jus alcuī, Cic.;—i. religiosus, to give information concerning, id.—(3) i. epistolam, Cic.—(4) male i., Cic.;—alcis felicitatem grato animo i., to acknowledge with great satisfaction or joy, id.;—i. victoriam ut suam, to claim the victory, Vell.;—i. clementiam pro sua virtute, to regard the clemency of the conqueror as the effect of one's own merit, id. With acc. and inf.: reditu in castra liberatum se esse iurejurando interpretabatur, he interpreted his return to the camp in such a manner as to be disengaged from his oath.—(5) i. consilium ex necessitate, voluntatem ex vi, to judge of the purpose from the ne-

essity, of the will from the power, Cic.—(6) i. voluntatem alcijs, Cic.;—i. famam alcijs, to comprehend, explain to one's self, understand, Tac.—(7) neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Liv. SYN. See EXPLANO.

INTER-PRIMO, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. (premo). To squeeze, crush; i. alciui fauces, Plaut.

INTER-PUNCTĪO, ōnis, f. (interpungo). A distinguishing by points, interpunctuation, Cic.

INTER-PUNCTUM, i, n. (id.), i. q. interpunctio: interpuncta verborum, Cic.

INTER-PUNGO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. To distinguish words by points, to interpunctuate, point; cum scribimus, i. consuevimus, Sen.;—interpuncta narratio, well divided, Cic.

INTER-QUĒROR, quēri, questus sum, intr. dep. To complain in doing any thing, to mix complaints with, Liv.

INTER-QUIESCŌ, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, intr. To rest between whiles; quum hæc dixissem et paulum interquiescissem, during a short pause, Cic.

INTER-REGNUM, i, n. An interregnum, the space of time between the death of one king and the election of another; during which time, every five days, one of the senators was invested with royalty, whose title was *interrex*. In the time of the republic, it was the time between the death or the retirement from office of one consul and the election of a new one, or the time during the absence of the consuls; in which case, a senator was elected *interrex*, who conducted the election of new consuls, or was invested with supreme power; res ad i. venit, an interregnum takes place, Cic.;—i. inire (of a senator), to become interrex, Liv.

INTER-REX, ōgis, m. An interrex, a temporary regent (see INTERREGNUM); interregem nominare, to appoint any body interrex or regent, Liv.;—interregem prodere, the same, Cic.;—interregem creare, to make, elect, Liv.

IN-TERRĪTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, terreo). Undrunked, not alarmed, unterrified, Virg.;—classis i. fertur, unobstructed, without hindrance, id. With genit.: mens i. leti, fearless of, Ov.

INTER-RŌGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A questioning, interrogating. I. A judicial interrogation or examination; i. testium, the hearing of witnesses, Tac. Abol.: i. mea, Cic. II. Rhet. t. t.: An interrogation, Quint. III. Dialectic t. t.: An argument, syllogism; apta interrogatione concludere, Cic. SYN. INTERROGATIO; PERCONTATIO.—Interrogatio, *as here*, an interrogation, question, or demand.—Percontatio, *an inquiry, an inquest*.

INTER-RŌGĀTĪŪNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (interrogatio). Dialectic t. t.: A brief argumentation; minute i., Cic.;—i. angustæ, a drawing of criminal inferences, id.

INTER-RŌGO, ēre, tr. I. Gen. (1) To ask, question, interrogate. II. Esp. (2) To interrogate, examine, hear the evidence of witnesses.—(3) Meton.: To go to law with any body, bring an action against, sue.—4. To conclude, reason by way of syllogism, Sen. EX. (1) i. alqm de alqa re, Cic.;—i. alqd, concerning any thing, Liv.;—sententiæ interrogari cōptæ, opinions were asked, id.;—interrogatus sententiam, being asked for his opinion, id. Part. pass. *as Subst.*: Interrogātum, i, n. That which is asked, the question; ad interrogata respondere, Cic.—(2) i. bene testem (when counsel of the opposite party puts questions to a witness by which the latter is confused and contradicts himself), to cross-examine, Cic.—(3) i. lege, Cic.;—i. legibus, Sall. SYN. See PERCONTOR.

INTER-RUMPO, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To tear or break down, to tear off, break up.—(2) Meton.: To separate, isolate. II. Fig. (1) To interrupt, break off.—4. To interrupt, disturb, Varr. EX. (1) i. pontem, Cæs.;—venæ interruptæ, cut, opened.—(2) ignes interrupti, at intervals, Virg.;—hos interruptos esse, interrupted, broken, id.—(3) i. iter amoris, Cic.;—i. sermonem, Plaut.

INTER-RUPTE, adv. With interruption, interruptedly; i. narrare, Cic.

INTER-RUPTĪO, ōnis, f. In Rhet.: A ceasing or breaking off abruptly in a speech for the sake of producing an effect (ἀποσυνπῆσις).

INTERRUPTUS, a, um, pt. of interrumpo.

INTER-SCINDO, ēre, scidi, scissum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To cut asunder, to break off.—(2) Meton.: To separate, cut off, interrupt. II. Fig. (3) To break up, interrupt, disturb. EX. (1) i. pontem, Cæs.;—i. aggerem, id.;—i. venas, to open, Tac.—(2) ruina terræ interscindit aquas, Sen.—(3) i. lætitiā, Sen.

INTER-SĒCO, ēre, cti, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To cut asunder. II. Fig. (2) To cut into, i. e. impress upon. EX. (1) i. lateres, Vitruv.—(2) i. res in animis auditorum, Auct. ad Her.

INTER-SĒPIO, ire, sepsi, septum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To fence about, hedge in; to stop up, inclose, secure. II. Meton. (2) To cut off, separate; to hinder, prevent. EX. (1) i. foramina, Cic.;—i. quædam operibus, Liv.—(2) i. iter, Cic.;—i. alciui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, to prevent any body from observing the retreat, Liv. SYN. See INTERCLUDO.

INTER-SEPTUS, a, um, pt. of intersepio.

1. **INTER-SĒRO**, ēre, sēvi, sctum, tr. To sow or plant between; pomis intersita, Lucr.

2. **INTER-SĒRO**, ēre, sērdi, sertum, tr. I. Prop.: To put between, interpose; as, i. oscula mediis verbis, Ov. II. Fig.: causam interserens, pleading as an excuse or pretence, Nep.

INTER-SISTO, ēre, intr. To stop in the middle of a speech; of the speaker, Quint.;—of a speech, id.

INTER-SPIRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A fetching of breath between, Cic.

INTER-STERNO, ēre, strāvi, strātum, tr. To strew or lay between or among; bituminis interstrato, Just.

INTERSTINCTUS, a, um, pt. of interstinguo.

1. **INTER-STINGUO**, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. To variegate or checker with any thing; lapis interstinctis aureis guttis, Plin.;—facies interstincta medicaminibus, patched all over, Tac.

2. **INTER-STINGUO**, ēre, tr. To put out. Pass.: To be extinguished, become extinct; ignem interstingui, Lucr.

INTER-STRĀTUS, a, um, pt. of intersterno.

INTER STRĒPO, ēre, ti, Itum, intr. To make a shrieking noise any where; i. olores, Virg.

INTER-STRINGO, ēre, strinxi, strictum, tr. To squeeze, strain; i. alciui gulam, to strangle.

INTER-SUM, esse, sūi, intr. irreg. I. Prop. (1) To be between, to lie between.—(2) Meton. of time: To be between, intervene. II. Prop. (3) To be distant or remote.—(4) Fig.: To be different, to differ.—(5) Impers.: Interest, there is a difference. III. (6) To be present at, to be present, to assist, attend, take an active share or part in any thing. IV. (7) Impers.: Interest, it is of importance or consequence, it matters, it is of import. EX. (1) Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.—(2) inter primum et sextum consula-

tum XLVI. anni interfuerunt, Cic.;—anni triginta interfuerunt, elapsed between.—(3) clatros i. oportet pede, Cat.—(4) hoc pater ac dominus interest, herein, i. e. on this point, or in this respect, Ter.;—quod ab eo nihil interst, differs in nothing, Cic.;—neque rem ullam nisi tempus i., nothing but time to differ, Nep. With dat.: i. Satyris, Hor. With genit.: quoniam to ῥησιγᾶν interest τοῖς ῥησιγᾶν, there is a difference between ill-will and malice, Cic.—(5) Interest, there is a difference; nihil interest, there is no difference, Cic.;—interest alqd, there is some difference, i. e. a slight difference, id.;—inter ceteras res nihil omnino interest, there is no difference at all, id.;—tantum id interest, the only difference is this, Liv.;—inter hominem et bellum hoc interest, this difference exists, there is this difference, Cic.;—ut inter eos ne minimum quidem interst, not the least difference exists, or there is not, etc., id.—(6) With in and abl.: i. in convivio, Cic. With dat.: i. negotiis, Cic.;—i. prolio, Cæs.;—interfuit sacrificanti, remained with him also, while he was offering (a sacrifice), Suet. Ablol.: ac si ipse interfuerit, as if he were present himself, Cic.—(7) 1. With genit. of the person to whom any thing is of importance; but if that person be represented by a personal pronoun, the abl. fem. mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, is sometimes used, or cuja (for cujus), Gr. 416, 417: vehementer interfuit republice, nullam videri dissensionem esse, Cic.;—cujus interst, id.;—mea i., id. 2. Instead of a person to whom a thing is of importance, the thing itself of importance to any one may be added by the prep. ad, Gr. 418: i. ad laudem civitatis, Cic. 3. The degree how much any thing is of importance is also expressed by neuter adjectives: multum interest te venire, Cic.;—quid illius interest, ubi sis? what does it matter to him? id. Or by an adverb; as, maxime, quantopere; quantopere interst, opprimi Dollabellum, Cic. By a genit. of the value: illud mea magni interest ut videam, id. is of importance or consequence to me, Cic.;—interest permagni, it is of very great consequence, or it matters to a very great degree, id.;—interest parvi, it is of little importance, id.;—magni interest, it is of great importance. 4. The matter which is of importance may be expressed by an inf., or acc. and inf., or by a final or interrogative clause introduced by ut or ne, or by an interrogative particle: interest omnium, recte facere, Cic.;—illud mea magni interest, ut te videam, id. Frequently by the neuter pronoun: vestra hoc maxime interest, it concerns you most, is your affair more than any one's else, Cic. SYN. I. See ADUSUM. II. INTERIUM; DIFFERO; DISTO.—Interesse is said of the difference or distinction between two things.—Differre, of the difference between objects placed, as it were, in two opposite rows, or of things which possess different qualities.—Distare, designates the distance, or difference of two things; multum inter se distant.

INTER-TEXO, ēre, xti, xtum, tr. I. (1) To interweave, intertine. II. (2) To interweave with any thing by way of adorning, to adorn by weaving. EX. (1) i. flores hederis, Ov.—(2) vestis intertexta notis, Quint.;—chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

INTER-TEXTUS, a, um, pt. of intertexo.

INTER-TRĀHO, ēre, traxi, tractum, tr. To draw away from between, take away; i. alcui alqd, Plaut.

INTER-TRIMENTUM, i, n. (inter, tero). I. Prop. (1) Loss or decrease occasioned by rubbing, fallings off, waste, e. g. of metal. II. Fig. (2) Loss, damage, sustained on both sides (but detrimentum is used if only one of the parties is a sufferer). EX. (1) i. argenti, waste, loss of silver (i. e. the fourth part, which it loses in sub-

stance through melting), Liv.;—in auro nihil intertrimenti, id.—(2) sine ullo intertrimento, Cic. SYN. See DAMNUM.

INTER-TURBATIO, ōnis, f. Disquietude; patre animi quōque ejus haud mirabiliter interturbationem causante, alleging his confusion to be the cause, Liv.

INTER-TURBO, ēre, tr. To cause disturbance or disquietude; ne interturba, Plaut.

INTER-VALLUM, i, n. (inter, vallus, lit., the room or space between two stakes; hence, meton.), I. Gen. (1) A space between, interval.—(2) An interval of time, a pause, space. II. Fig. 3. Difference, dissimilitude, Cic. EX. (1) i. signi, Cic.;—pari intervallo, at equal distances, or at an equal distance (as the case may be), Cæs.;—per intervalla digitorum, the openings, Suet.;—ex intervallo, from afar, Liv.—(2) i. literarum, Cic.;—sine intervallo loquacitas, incessant, without ceasing, id.;—hoc intervalli datum, time, delay, respice, Liv.;—intervallo dicere, with pauses, Cic.;—longo intervallo, after a long while, id.;—ex tanto intervallo, after so long a time. SYN. See DISTANTIA.

INTER-VELLO, ēre, velli and vulsi, vulsum, tr. To pluck, pull, or pick out between, pluck out here and there, to lop, prune; i. arbores, to lop, Col.;—i. barbam, to thin by plucking out hair here and there, Sen.

INTER-VĒŌ, ire, vēni, ventum, intr. To come between, or step in between. I. Prop. (1) To come in while any thing is doing or going on, to make its appearance between or during a given time.—(2) Meton. of inanimate objects: To be, lie, flow, etc., between.—(3) Of time: To fall or happen between, to intervene, and thus to interrupt. II. Fig. (4) Of events: To take place while any thing is doing or going on, to come between, i. e. to stand in the way of, i. e. to hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, prevent, disturb.—(5) With dat. pers.: To come (as it were) in any body's way, to befall, occur to any body, fall to any body's share or lot.—(6) Of persons, Gen.: To interpose, interfere, act as mediator, to mix one's self up with, to embrace any body's cause, etc.—7. Esp. of public authorities: To decide, to interfere, exercise official power, said of a prince, senate, praetor, etc., Suet. EX. (1) With dat.: i. orationi, Liv.;—i. bellis Germanicis, incendio, to be present at or make one's appearance during the war, at the conflagration, Suet.;—neminem curiosum i. nunc mihi, qui, comes in my way, crosses me, Ter. Ablol.: casu Germani equites interveniunt, appear meanwhile, Cæs.;—secretum denegavit nisi ut interveniret Macro, mi, ht be present or attend, Suet. Pass. impers.: ubi de improvviso intervntum est mulier, the woman was taken by surprise, Ter.—(2) flumine interveniente, Plin.—(3) With dat.: nox intervenit praelio, Liv.;—plangor intervenit verbo omni, at every word he uttered he beat his breast, Ov. With acc.: ludorum dies, qui cognitionem intervenient, had intervened and stopped, Tac.—(4) With dat.: intervenit his cogitationibus malum avium, regni cupidus, took place while these projects were on foot, interfered with them, Liv.;—Sabium bellum capitis intervenit, interrupted the undertaking, Cic.;—narrabit omnem rem, quae inter nos intervenerit, that has taken place between us, Ter. Ablol.: ira interveniunt, arises with disturbing effect, Plaut.;—ultimum de caelo, quod comitia turbaret, intervenit, there occurred, moreover, at the end, one of those signs in the heavens by which the comitia were dissolved, Liv.—(5) nulla mihi res posthac jam i. tanta, quae, Ter.;—exigna fortuna intervenit sapienti (translation of Epicurus's saying; βραχὺς σοφῷ τύχη

παρ' ἐπιπλῆς, a scanty fortune falls to the share of the wise, Sen.—(6) *interveniens villico*, Suet. SYN. See INTERCEDO.

INTERVENTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (intervenio). *A disturbing visitor, an interrupter*, Cic.

INTERVENTUS, *ūs*, *m.* (id.). *I. Prop.* (1) *An intervention, a coming in.* *II. Fig.* (2) *An interference, mediation, interposition, assistance.* EX. (1) *i. hominis*, Cic.; —*i. lunæ* (at an eclipse of the sun), Plin.—(2) *i. sponсорum*, Suet.

INTERVERSUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of *interverto*.

INTER-VERTO (*vorto*), *ēre*, *ti*, *sum*, *tr.* *I.* (1) *To turn aside, turn or draw in another direction.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To turn round, to change, to alter* (in a bad sense). *II. Esp.*: *To turn any thing from the purpose it was intended for, to divert into another channel.*—(3) *To take away, intercept, embroil, pervert.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To cheat any body out of any thing.*—(5) *Fig.*: *To turn aside, as it were, i. e. to take away, deprive of.*—6. *To squander, instead of employing to different and more useful purposes.* EX. (1) *in extremis partibus semicanaliculi intervertantur, on the two corners let concave ornaments be added*, Vitruv.—(2) *sed interversa plerumque sunt*, Sen.—(3) *i. donum regale*, Cic.; —*i. argentum*, Plaut.—(4) *i. alqm*, Plaut.; —*i. alqm alqa re*, id.—(5) *promissum et receptum (consultum)* *i. et ad se transferre*, Cic.; —*interversa adilitate, being passed over*, id.

INTER-VISO, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *tr. freq.* (*video*). *I.* (1) *To look after.* *II.* (2) *To visit frequently, from time to time, or sometimes.* EX. (1) *crebro interviso, I often look after*, Cic.; —*intervisum domum*, *si, i. e. I shall go home*, Plaut.—(2) *i. alqm*, Cic. SYN. See VIDEO.

INTER-VOLITO, *āre*, *intr. freq. intens.* (*inter-volo*, *āre*). *To fly about among*, Liv.

INTER-VOMO, *ēre*, *tr.* *To pour out among, to throw up, eject*; *i. undas*, Lucr.

INTERVULSUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of *intervallo*.

IN-TESTABILIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. *in*, *testabilis*). *I. Prop.*: *That is not able or permitted to appear as a witness, or to make a will on account of bearing a bad character*, XII. Tab. Legg. ap. Gell. *II. Meton.* 1. *Dishonest, dishonorable*.—2. *Accursed, abominable, vile*; *i. homo*, Sall.

1. **IN-TESTATUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in*, *testatus*). *I.* (1) *That has made no testament or will, intestate.* *II.* 2. *Not convicted by witnesses*, Plaut. EX. (1) *si i. esset mortua, without having made a will*, Cic. Hence, *intestato* (*abl.*) *mori, without a will*, Cic.; —*ab intestato, without a will*, id.

2. **IN-TESTATUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in*, *testis*). *Castrated*, Plaut.

INTESTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*intus*). *I. Prop.* (1) *Inward*.—(2) *Subst.*: *Intestinum*, *i. n.* *A gut*; *pl.*: *guts, intestines.* *II. Meton.* (3) *Intestine, domestic, civil* (*opp. externus*). EX. (1) *i. opus, joinery, joiner's work in the interior of a building, inland or checked work*, Vitruv.—(2) *intestinum medium, the mesentery*, Cic.; —*ex intestinis laborare, to be disordered in the bowels*, id. *Ab- sol.*: *Intestinus*, *i. m.* (*sc. canalis*), Plin.—(3) *i. bellum*, Cic. SYN. See VISCERA.

IN-TEXO, *āre*, *xūi*, *xtum*, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To weave into, weave.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To interweave, to join to, to add to.* *II. Prop.* (3) *To plait, join together, interlace, intermingle.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To join by interweaving or plaiting round.* EX. (1) *i. purpureas notas filis*, Ov.—(2) *venæ toto corpore intextæ*, Cic.; —*i. facta chartis, to commit to writing*, Tibull.—(3) *chlamys intexta coloribus, embroidered*, Auct. ad Her.; —*i. hastas foliis*, Virg.; —*hederæ solent i. truncos*,

wind round, embrace, Ov.—(4) *i. nidum ex lino*, Plin. SYN. See TEXO.

1. **INTEXTUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of *intexo*.

2. **INTEXTUS**, *ūs*, *m.* (*intexo*). *I. A weaving into, inserting, adding, of words*, Quint. *II. A joining together*, Plin.

INTIBILI, *n.* *indec.* *Intibili*, a town of Spain at the mouth of the Ebro; ad Intibili oppugnandum, Liv.

INTIME, *adv.* (*intimus*). *I. Prop.*: *In the inmost part, internally*, App. *II. Fig.* (1) *Most intimately*.—(2) *Heartily, vehemently*. EX. (1) *utebatur i. Hortensio*, Nep.—(2) *i. commendari*.

INTIMELI. See INTIMELI.

INTIMUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. superl.* See INTERIOR. *I. Prop.* (1) *The inmost*, usually to denote the interior part of a thing. *II. Fig.* (2) *Innermost, most deeply fetched*.—(3) *Most profound, deepest*, *i. e. that requires the deepest investigation*.—(4) *The most intimate, most secret, closest*.—(5) *Subst.*: *Intimus*, *i. m.* *A most intimate friend*.—6. *Intima*, *ōrum*, *n. plur.* *The inward parts, intestines*, Pers. EX. (1) *in intimam Macedoniam, into the inmost part (or the interior) of Macedonia*, Cic.; —*in eo sacrario intimo, in the inmost part of the chapel*, id.—(2) *i. vis Scipionis*, Cic.—(3) *i. disputatio*, Cic.; —*i. philosophia, the most profound branch of philosophy*, *i. e. the more abstruse part*; *disputatio est intimæ artis, belongs to the more abstruse region of the arts*, id.—(4) *i. familiaritas*, Nep.—(5) *ex meis intimis*, Cic. SYN. 1. **INTIMUS**; **INTERIOR**.—*Intimus*, *innermost, most inward*; *intima pars urbis*, Cic.—*Interior*, *compar.*: *interior, further in, more inward*; *i. ædium pars*, Cic.; *fig.*, *i. societas, a close society*; —*i. vita, a retired life*, Suet.; —*interiores literæ, an uncommon erudition*, id. *II.* *Intimus, subst.*; *Necessarius*.—*Intimus, a friend most intimate, closely united by friendship or otherwise*, Ex. (1).—*Necessarius, one particularly united by blood or friendship*; *necessarius et propinquus meus*, Cic.

INTINCTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of *intingo*.

IN-TINGO OR **INTINGUO**, *ēre*, *nxi*, *netum*, *tr.* *I.* (1) *Gen.*: *To dip in.* *II. Esp.* (2) *To dip into a sauce, to pickle.* EX. (1) *i. facies sanguine*, Ov.—(2) *i. brassicum in acetum*, Cat. SYN. See COLORO.

IN-TOLERABILIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. *in*, *tol.*). *Unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*; *intolerabilior homo*, Cic.

IN-TOLERANDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in*, *tolero*). *Intolerable, insupportable*; *i. tyrannus*, Cic.; —*i. factum*, Sall. *Adv.*: *Intolerandum, Intolerably, insupportably*, Gell.

IN-TOLERANS, *tis*, *adj.* (*id.*). *I. Act.*: *Not capable or inclined to bear any thing, that can not bear or endure any thing, intolerant.* *With genit.*: *vir æqualem i.*, Tac. *II. Pass.*: *Intolerable*; *intolerantior*, Tac. SYN. See IMPATIENS.

IN-TOLERANTER, *adv.* (*intolerans*). *Intolerably, intolerantly, beyond measure, immoderately*; *i. dolere*, Cic.

IN-TOLERANTIA, *æ*, *f.* (*id.*). *I. Act.*: *Impatience*, Gell. *II. Pass.*: *Insufferable pride, intolerable conduct, want of moderation*; *i. regis*, Cic. SYN. See INSOLENTIA.

IN-TŌNO, *ēre*, *ti* (*stum*), *intr.* and *tr.* *I. Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To thunder*.—(2) *Meton.* of an orator: *To thunder*, *i. e. to speak loudly*.—(3) *Gen.*: *To make a noise, resound.* *II. Tr.* (4) *To thunder forth*.—(5) *To thunder at, against, upon or over.* EX. (1) *puter ab alto intonuit*, Virg.—(2) *vox tribuni intonuit*, Cic.—(3) *canis*

intonnit latratu, Plin.;—armis intonat urbi, *makes his arms resound against the city*, Sil.—(4) quum hæc intonnisset plenus iræ, Liv.;—i. Phlegreæ tumultus, *to celebrate on a loudly sounding lyre*, Prop.—(5) intonata fluctibus hienus, Hor.

IN-TONSUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, tondeo). I.

(1) *Unshorn*.—(2) *Esp.* of the ancient Romans, who wore their hair uncut, and suffered their beards to grow: *Unshorn, uncut*.—(3) *Rough, uncultivated, unmannered, uncivilized, unpolished, uncouth*. II. *Melon*. (4) *Covered with leaves, leafy*. EX. (1) i. capilli, Hor.—(2) i. avi, *unshorn, bearded*, Ov.—i. Cato, *unshorn* (hence, *strictly adhering to ancient customs*), Hor.—(3) homines i., Liv.—(4) i. capita quercuum, Virg.;—i. montes, *leafy, overgrown with grass, shrubs, etc.*; *bushy, grassy*, Virg.

IN-TORQUĒO, ēre, torsi, tortum, tr. I. (1)

To twist, turn round, turn, to, wreath, bend.—(2) *Melon*.: *To twist, to make by twisting one thing into another, to epistle*.—(3) *Esp.*: *To swing by twisting*; hence, *to brandish, hurl*. II. *Prop.* (4) *To distort*.—(5) *Fig.*: *To confuse, contort, make crooked*.—(6) *To distort, corrupt*. EX.

(1) *prono in pollice torquens* (by *twisting* for *prono pollice intorquens*) *libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum*, Catull.;—*procella nubis intonsit se, winds or wreathes itself into the clouds*, Lucr.;—i. undas remis, *to twist, turn, or throw up*, Val. Flac.;—i. paludamentum circum brachium, *to wrap round the arm*, Liv.;—*intorti capilli, curled or crisp'd hair*, Mart. *Melon*.: *intortus* (luscinæ) *sonus, a shake* (in music or singing), Mart.—(2) *rudentes or funes intorti*, Catull.; Ov.;—*intorto verbera* (with a *twisted lash*) *terga seca*, Tib.;—(3) i. *telum in hostem*, Virg. *Melon*.: i. *ardentes oculos, to roll one's eyes fiercely*, Virg.; and thus, *ῥῆ μοι γογγύειν κίχαλις* *intorqueat, should cast upon me a Gorgon's look*, Cic.;—*alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, attack one another with the most serious rebukes*, Cic.—(4) i. *mentum in dicendo, to make a wry mouth, to turn up one's lip, distort one's features*, Cic.;—i. *talum, to sprain, dislocate*, Hirt.—(5) i. *orationem*, Plaut.—(6) i. *mores*, Pers.

INTRĀ (for *intera* (sc. *parte*), *abl.* of *interus*, a, um, *absol.*), *adv.* and *prep.* *Within*. I. *Adv.*:

Within, on the inside, Cels.; Quint. *Compar.*: *Interior*, Ov. *Fig.*: *interius attendere, exactly, carefully*, Juv.;—*spatium vitæ interius flectere, to take the shortest way, to restrain one's self*, Sen.;—*ne insistat interius, be too short or brief*, Cic. *Superl.*: *Intime*, q. v. II. *Prep.* with *acc.* (1) *Prop.* of place: *Within, on the inside of*.—(2) *Intro*.—(3) *Melon*. of time: *Within*.—(4) Of number or quantity: *Under, below, i. e. less than, fewer than*.—(5) Of measure, limits, etc.: *With, within, among*. EX. (1) i. *montem*, Cic.;—i. *se, within himself, one's self, itself, etc.*, Plin.—(2) *ingredi in finem loci*, Cic.—(3) i. *annos quatuordecim*, Cæs.;—i. *Calendas, before the expiration of the Calends*, Plin.;—i. *juventam, in the course of my youth*, Tac. *With* *quam* *following*: i. *decimum diem quam venerat*, Liv.—(4) i. *centum*, Liv.—(5) i. *se consummat, to keep themselves* (i. e. *they do not let any one else buy, they buy up the whole*), Plin.;—i. *nosmet componimus, among ourselves*, Quint.;—i. *vos futura, to remain with you, secret*, Plin. E.;—*se i. silentium tenere, to keep silence, id.*;—i. *famam esse, to be without or below the mark of fame*, Quint.;—i. *legem epulari, more frugally than the law prescribes*, Cic. *Sometimes intra follows its case*; as, *lucem intra*, Tac. SYN. *INTRA*; *INTRO*;—*Intra, Prep.*, in, *within*, whether there be motion or not; it is used for *inter*; *us, intra paucas clades*.

See Ex. (5).—*Introrsum* and *introrsus* are adverbs, and signify *within, in the inner parts*, with or without motion; *nihil introrsus roboris ac virium esse*, Liv.

INTRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (intro). *That may be entered, accessible*, Liv.

IN-TRACTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, tract.). *Not to be managed, intractable*; genus i. bello, *fiere, unmanageable, intractable*, Virg.;—*ætas alcis jam dura et i., not yielding, stubborn*, Sen.;—i. *bruma, rough*, Virg.;—i. *locus, uninhabitable*, Just. SYN. See *INDOMITUS*.

IN-TRACTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, tracto). *Not handled*; i. *equus, not broken in*, Cic. *Fig.*: i. *scelus, untried*, Virg.

IN-TREMISCO, ēre, mīi, intr. *incep.* (intremmo). *To begin to tremble or quake*, Cels.; Ov.

IN-TREMŌ, ēre, ūi, intr. *To tremble, shake, quake*; *genua intremuer, Ov.*; Virg. *With acc.* or *dat.*: *To tremble, quake, etc., at any thing*; i. *regum eventus*, Sil.;—i. *Hannibali*, id.

IN-TREPĪDE, *adv.* (intrepidus). *Without trembling, undauntedly*, Liv.

IN-TREPĪDUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, trep.). *That does not tremble, undaunted, intrepid*; homo i. *minantibus*, Tac.;—*hiems i., undisturbed winter-quarters*, id.

IN-TRIBŪŌ, ēre, tr. *To pay tribute or taxes*; Trajan. in Plin. E.

IN-TRĪCŌ, ēre (tri), trum (in, trico). *To entangle, throw into confusion, perplex*; Chrysippus *intricatur*, Cic.;—*lenouem intricatum dubo, involve in difficulties*, Plaut.

INTRINSECUS, *adv.* (intra, secus). *Inward, toward the inside*, Suet.

1. IN-TRĪTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, tero). *Not worn away, or worn out, whole, entire, sound*; cohortes i. *ab labore*, Cæs.

2. INTRĪTUS, a, um, *pl.* of *intero*.

1. INTRŌ, *adv.* (for *intero* (sc. *loco*), *fr.* *interus, absol.*; see *interior*). I. *Intro*; i. *vocare*, Cic. II. (for *intus*). *Inwardly, internally*, Cat.

SYN. *INTRO*; *INTUS*.—*Intro, into a place, within, implying motion*; I. *nunc i. jam, Ter.*—*Intus, in, within, motion not implied*.

2. INTRO, ēre, tr. and intr. (intro). I. (1)

To go, walk, or step into, to enter, enter upon.—

(2) *Fig.*: *To enter, penetrate*. II. *Prod. melon*.

(3) *To attack*.—(4) *To stab through, perforate, transfix*. EX. (1) i. *regnum*, Cic.;—*intrata silvæ, Liv.*;—i. *in hortos*, Ov. *Impers.*: *quo intrari posset*, Cæs. *Absol.*: *intraverunt, stepped in, i. e. made their appearance before the magistrates*, Plin. E.—(2) i. *in rerum naturam*, Cic.;—i. *in alcis familiaritatem, to enter into any body's friendship*, id.;—*terram i., to enter into the earth, i. e. to have a minute knowledge of its interior organization, id.*;—*intravit animum gloriæ cupidō, he became ambitious*, Tac.—(3) i. *hostem*, Stat.—(4) i. *aprum*, Mart. SYN. See *INGRESSIO*.

INTRŌ-DŪCŌ, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. I. *Prop.*

(1) *To lead into*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To introduce*.—(3) *Esp.*: *To set or bring forth or forward, maintain* (by way of argument).—(4) *To start a proposition*; *with acc and inf.*, Cic. EX.

(1) i. *copias in fines Bellovacorum*, Cæs.;—i. *naves eo, id.*—(2) i. *philosophiam in domos*, Cic.;—i. *consuetudinem, to start, to introduce, bring into practice or vogue*, Cic. Fil.;—i. *exemplum*, Liv.—(3) i. *mundum natum*, Cic. SYN. See *INTROMITTO*.

INTRŌ-DUCTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (introduco). *A leading in, an introduction*; i. *mulierum*, Cic.

INTRŌ-ĒO, ĩre, ĩvi and ĩi, ĩtum, *intr.* and *tr.* To go into, enter; i. in urbem, Cic. With acc.: i. domum, Cic. *Absol.*, with *abl.*: i. porta, through the gate, Cic. *SYN.* See **INGREDIOR**.

INTRŌ-FĒRO, ferre, tūli, lātum, *tr.* To carry or bear into; lecticā in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic.

INTRŌ-GRĒDIŌR, di, gressus sum, *intr. dep.* (gradior). To go into, enter, Virg.

1. **INTRŌĪTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of introeo.

2. **INTRŌĪTUS**, ūs, m. (introeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A going in or into, an entering, entrance.*—(2) *Meton.*: An entrance, ingress, place of entrance, passage, mouth, avenue. II. *Fig.* 3. *An entering upon an office, an entering a college.*—(4) *An entrance, i. e. beginning, introduction, prelude.* EX. (1) alqm introitu prohibere, Cic.—(2) ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.—(4) i. fabulas Clodianæ, Cic. *SYN.* See **ADITUS**.

INTRŌ-MISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of intromitto.

INTRŌ-MITTO, ěre, mīsi, mīssum, *tr.* To let into or in, to suffer to come into or in, permit to enter, Cic. *SYN.* **INTROMITTO**; **INTRODUCO**; **INDUCO**.—*Intromittere*, to cause or suffer one to enter or come in, without entering ourselves.—*Introducere*, to bring or lead into, to introduce.—*Inducere*, to lead to or into. *Intromitto* and *introduco* are used only in speaking of houses, holes, covered and inclosed places, caverns, etc.; whereas we say, *inducere in agrum*, but not *intromittere* or *introducere in agrum*.

INTORSUM or **INTORSUS**, *adv.* for introversum. I. (1) *Inward, into, toward the inside.* II. 2. *Inwardly, internally*, Liv. EX. (1) ut non facile i. perspicī posset, Cæsar. *SYN.* See **INTRA**.

INTRŌ-RUMPO, ěre, rūpi, ruptum, *intr.* To break or burst into, break in, Cæsar.

INTRŌ-SPECTO, ěre, *tr. freq.* To look into, Plaut.; from

INTRŌ-SPICIŌ, ěre, spexi, spectrum, *tr.* (specio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To look into.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To look into, observe, view, behold.* EX. (1) i. domum, Auct. Her.;—i. omnium casas, to look into people's houses, i. e. to observe what is going on there, Cic.—(2) i. penitus in omnes reipublicæ partes, to inspect or examine closely, make or undertake a close inquiry, Cic.;—*introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, examine your own sentiments or feelings*, id.;—i. fortunam suam, to survey their fate, Tac. *SYN.* See **INSPICIO**.

INTRŌ-VŌCO (or *separate*, **INTRO VŌCO**), ěre, *tr.* To call in or into, Cic.

INTRŪDO, ěre, si, sum, *tr.* To thrust in; i. se, to press one's self upon, to obtrude one's self (old reading, intro dabat), Cic.

INTŪBUS, i, c., and **INTŪBUM**, i, n. (*ἐντιβός*). *Cichorium* i., Fam. *Synantheræ*, succory; both that which grows wild with a blue flower (*Cichorium intybus*, L.), Virg.;—and also that which grows in gardens, *endive* (*Cichorium endivia*, L.), Cic.

INTŪEOR, ěri, itus sum, *tr.* and *intr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To look at, upon, or toward any thing with attention or minutely.*—(2) *Meton.* of localities: *To look or be situate toward, have an aspect toward.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To look at or upon (mentally), to observe, reflect upon, consider, contemplate.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To look at any body with amazement.*—(5) *To have respect for, pay attention to, keep before the eyes, weigh over, think upon.* EX. (1) i. solem, Cic.—(2) cubiculum montes intuetur, Plin. E.—(8) i. voluta-

tem, Cic.—(4) i. alqm, Cic.—(5) quo intuens ab eo . . . minus aberret, turning the attention toward (a given object), Cic. *SYN.* See **TUEOR**.

INTŪITUS, a, um, *pt.* of intueor.

IN-TŪMESCO, ěre, tūmūi, *intr. incept.* (tumeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To swell.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To rise.*—(3) *To grow, increase.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To be elated or puffed up, to be haughty or overbearing.* EX. (1) venter intumuit, Ov.—(2) intumescere fluctu, id.—(3) intumescit vox, Tac.—(4) i. superbiā ferociaque, id.;—numquam secundis rebus intumuit, never was elated in prosperity.

IN-TŪMŪLATUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, tumulto). Unburied, not interred, Ov.

INTŪOR, i, for intueor. I. *To look upon*; i. alqm, Ter. II. *To see, behold*; i. cornicem.

IN TURBATUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, turbatus). Undisturbed, calm, at ease; homo i. Plin.

IN-TURBIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, tur.). I. Undisturbed, calm; i. annus, Tac. II. *Indisposed to tumult or commotion, quiet*; vir i., Tac.

INTUS, *adv.* (in. conf. ἐντός). Inward. I.

(1) *From within, from the inside or interior.* II. (2) *Within, inward (esp. within a town, house, body, etc.)*.—3. *Within or inward, i. e. in the interior of a country*, Varr.; Plin.—4. *Proc.*: i. canere, to play inward, i. e. toward himself, so that the player can hear the music better than the audience, Cic.;—hence, *fig.*, to care only for one's own interest, Cic.;—adductos i. agere equos, to keep close to the winning post or goal (said of a poet), Ov.—(5) *Meton.*: *In the inmost soul*, etc. III. (6) *In, into, within, toward the inside.*—(7) *Denoting a direction toward the inside.* EX. (1) i. egredi, Plaut.;—obsero ostium i., on the inside, Ter.—(2) i. sunt insidiæ;—i. est, Cic.;—si infans i. (in the mother's womb) decessit, Cels.;—i. habes quod poscis, within thee, Ov.—(5) i. etiam in animis inclusæ, Sen.;—et i. paveo et foris formido, I am trembling all over, am all in a tremor, Plaut.;—ego te i. et in cute novi, inside and outside, every inch of you, to the back-bone, i. e. thoroughly, Pers.;—i. palliat infelix, in his inmost soul, id.—(6) i. ire, Cæsar.—(7) pollice i. inclinato, Quint. *SYN.* See **INTRO**.

IN-TŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, tutus). I. Unguarded; i. castra, Liv. II. *Unsafe*; i. amicitia, Tac.

INTŪBUS, **INTŪBUM**. See **INTUBUS**.

ĪNŪLA, æ, f. (*ἰέλινον*). The herb *elecampane* (i. hēlēnium), Hor.

ĪN-ULTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, ultus). I. (1) *Unrevenged.*—(2) *Without danger, safe, secure, unhurt, without injury.* II. (3) *Unpunished.* EX. (1) ne i. esset, Cic.;—precēs i., calling for revenge without being heard, Hor.—(2) ferox i., Hor.—(3) i. Asellius, Cic.;—i. hostes, Sall. *SYN.* **INULTUS**; **IMPUNITUS**.—*Inultus, unavenged*, if the offended party has not obtained satisfaction for the suffered injury.—*Impunitus, unpunished*, if the evil-doer does not suffer that punishment he deserves. *To avenge* may be the act of a person without authority; *to punish* is the act of one having authority.

ĪN-UMBRO, ěre, *tr.* I. (1) *To cast a shade upon, to shade.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To cover.*—(3) *To darken, obscure.*—(4) *To occasion shades or darkness.* II. (5) *To draw a sketch of any thing by its shadow, to sketch.* EX. (1) i. toros obtentu frondis, Virg.—(2) i. ora coronis, Lucr.—(3) i. sidera, Plin.—(4) vespera inumbrante, evening setting in, Tac.—(5) i. solarium, Varr. *Fig.*: inumbrata quies, apparent, Cels.

ĪNUNCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of inungo.

IN-UNDATIO, ōnis, *f.* (inundo). *An overflowing, inundating, Suec.*

IN-UNDO, ūre, *tr.* and *intr.* **I. Tr.** (1) *To overflow, inundate.*—(2) *Meton.* of a large multitude: *To rush forth, inundate, spread like a torrent or flood.* **II. Intr.** (3) *To be deluged or inundated by any thing, to swim in any thing.*—(4) *To overflow, to be over full.* **EX.** (1) *terram inundet aqua, Cic. Hyperbol.*;—*vestro sanguine Euna inundabitur, Liv. Absol.*: qua fluvius inundaverat, id.—(2) *Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just.*;—*Troes inundant, spread themselves like a torrent or flood all over the country, Virg.*—(3) *urina ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse, Vell.*—(4) *inundant sanguine fossæ, Virg.*

IN-UNGO (inunguo), ūre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* **I. To besmear with ointment, to anoint, Hor.** **II. To besmear, Plin.**

IN-URBANE, adv. (inurbanus). *Rudely, inelegantly, in an unpolished manner; usually with a negative preceding: non i., Cic.*

IN-URBANUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, urbanus). *Rude, inelegant (usually with a negative preceding).* **I.** (1) *With respect to appearance, etc.: Not comely, unseemly.* **II.** (2) *With regard to manners: Rude, unmannerly, unpolished.*—3. *Of style: Not witty, inelegant, blunt, Cic.* **EX.** (1) *i. homo, Cic.*;—*aspectus et habitus oris et gestus non i., not without some grace, not unpleasant or ungraceful, not awkward, Quint.*;—*habitus orationis non i., not without an elegant attitude, Cic.*—(2) *non essem tam i. ac pæne inhumanus.*

IN-URGEO, ūre, si, *tr.* and *intr.* **I. Tr.** *To thrust or push into, App.* **II. Intr.** *To thrust, push, Lucr.*

IN-ŪRO, ūre, ussi, ustum, *tr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *To burn in or into.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To mark any thing, to stamp, as it were, with a certain mark.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To brand, to attach or imprint indelibly.* **II.** (4) *To burn, consume by burning.*—5. *Subst. pl. pass.*: *Inusta, grum, n.* Burns (in the body), parts injured by burning, Plin.—(6) *To burn, heat, make hot, scorch, parch.* **EX.** (1) *i. picturas (of encaustic painting), Plin.*;—*i. notam, to brand-mark, to burn in a mark, to mark, Virg.*—(2) *inuri nota censorie severitatis, to be marked with censorial severity, Cic.*—(3) *i. alciui leges, Cic.*;—*i. notam turpitudinis vitæ alcjs, id.*—(4) *i. sanguinem vulnere, Ov.*;—*ros inustus sole, dried up, Plin.*—(6) *sol inurens, Cels.* **SYN.** See **IMPRIMO**.

IN-ŪSITATE, adv. (inusitatus). *In an unusual manner, unusually; i. loqui, Cic.*

IN-ŪSITATUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, usitatus). *Not customary, unusual, contrary to custom, unheard of (of any thing new and rarely occurring); i. magnitudo, Cic.*;—*species navium inusitator.*

IN-USTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, ustus from uro). *Unburned, Lucr.*

IN-ŪTILIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, utilis). **I.** (1) *Useless, fit for no purpose, unprofitable, unserviceable.* **II.** (2) *Hurtful, injurious.* **EX.** (1) *i. homo, Cic.*;—*rami i., Hor. With dat.*, Cæs. *With ad, Cic.*, etc.—(2) *i. civis, Cic.*;—*i. res, Liv.* *With dat.*: *sibi inutilior, Ov.*

IN-ŪTILITAS, ūtis, *f.* (inutilis). *I. Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness, Lucr.* **II. Hurtfulness, injuriousness, Cic.**

IN-ŪTILITER, adv. (id.). **I.** (1) *Uselessly, unprofitably.* **II.** (2) *Hurtfully, injuriously.* **EX.** (1) *non i. respondere, Liv.*—(2) *male et i. administrari, Auct. B. Alex.*

INŪUS, i, m. (ineo). *Inuus, a Roman name for Pan, Liv.*

IN-VADO, ūre, si, sum, *intr.* and *tr.* **I. Gen. prop.** (1) *To go to or set out for a place, to get or come into, to enter upon, set foot upon.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To set to work, start, undertake boldly.* **II. Esp.**

(3) *To rush or pounce upon, assault, assail, attack, invade.*—(4) *To attack with words, to use hard language against, address vehemently.*—(5) *Meton.* of inanimate objects, as of fire, wind, etc.: *To penetrate into, reach or spread to a place.*—(6) *Of a disease: To come upon, befall, attack, seize.*—(7) *Of passions and the like: To make way into, fall upon, attack, make itself master of, seize.*—(8) *Absol.*: *To make way.*—(9) *Esp.*: *To fall upon any thing rapaciously, to seize upon.*—(10) *To embrace.* **EX.** (1) *i. in eas urbes vi cum exercitu imperioque, Cic.*;—*i. urbem, Virg.* Hence, *i. tria milia stadiorum, to advance 3000 stadia, Tac.*—(2) *i. alqd magnum, Virg.*—(3) *i. in Asiam, Cic.*;—*i. Europam, Nep.*;—*i. alciui barbam, to take hold of his beard. Absol.*: *adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, Liv. Pass.*: *hostis invaditur, Sall.*—(4) *i. alqm minaciter, Tac.*—(5) *quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.*;—*ventus invasit nubem, Lucr.*—(6) *nec major in corpus meum vis morbi, quam in mentes vestras invasit, Liv.* *With a simple acc.*: *morbus alqm invadit, any body is seized by, Plaut.* *Fig.*: *in arcem causæ illius i., to attack the strongest point of that party (i. e. Cæsar and Pompey), Cic.*—(7) *vis avaritiæ in animos eorum invasit, Sall. With dat., Cic.* *With a simple acc.*: *alqm lubido, metus, terror invadit, seizes, takes possession of, Sall.*; *Liv.*—(8) *tantus terror invadit, Cæs.*—(9) *i. in fortunæ alcjs, Cic.*—(10) *i. in colulum alcjs, to throw one's arms round any body's neck, Cic.* **SYN.** See **OCCEPO**.

IN-VALĒO, ūre, *intr.* *To be strong: (by tmesis), inque valebunt, Lucr.*

IN-VALESCO, ūre, lūi, *intr. incept.* (invaleo). *To become strong; only fig.* **I.** (1) *To increase in strength or power, to become mightier.* **II. Meton.** (2) *To increase, prevail, get the better, get the upper hand.*—(3) *To come into use.* **EX.** (1) *tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.*—(2) *consuetudo invalescit, Quint.*—(3) *verba invalescunt, Quint.*

IN-VALĒTUDO (invālītudo), inis, *f.* (2. in, valetudo). *Indisposition; i. tua me valde conturbat, Cic. (al. valetudo).*

IN-VĀLIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, validus). (1) *Weak, without strength, impotent, feeble.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Weak, not well defended.*—(3) *Weak, ineffectual.* **EX.** (1) *i. senecta, Liv.*—(2) *i. statio, Liv.*;—*monia i. adversus irrupientes, Tac.*—(3) *i. ignes, Tac.* **SYN.** See **INFIRMUS**.

IN-VĀSOR, ōris, m. (invado). *One who attacks, Aur. Vict.*

IN-VĀSUS, a, um, *pt.* of invado.

IN-VECTĪCIUS (invectit.), a, um, *adj.* (inveho). *Imported, or introduced from another country, not home or native; i. columbæ, Plin.*;—*i. gaudium, not hearty or sincere, pretended, Sen. E.*

IN-VECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). **I.** *An importing of goods, Cic.* **II.** *An attacking or assailing with words, Cic.*

INVECTĪTIUS, a, um. See **INVECTICIUS**.

INVECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of inveho.

IN-VĒHO, ūre, veki, vectum, *tr.* **I. Act. prop.** (1) *To bring, bear, or carry into or to a place.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To bring in or on, occasion or produce a misfortune.* **II. Reflex.** *se i., and middle invehi, id.*—(3) *Middle: To ride, sail, fly, etc., into or to a place.*—(4) *Reflex. and Middle: To press into hostilely, to break into, rush upon with hostile intent.* **EX.** (1) *i. pecuniam in ærarium, Cic.*;—*terre motus mare fluminibus invexit, Liv.*—(2) *quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, Cic.*;—*quæ (mala) tibi casus invexe-*

rat, had occasioned, id.—(3) i. curru Capitolium, Cic.;—triumphaus urbem invehitur, *ent-ers the town*, Liv.;—delphinus in arenam invecutus, *got upon*, Plin.;—i. littori, to approach or put in to shore, Liv.;—i. flumine, to sail upon, Cic. *Part. pres.*: invehens, *riding upon*; as, Triton pingitur i. belluis, Cic.;—(4) *Prop.*: utrinque i. hostes, Liv. *Meton.*: invehunt se fluctus, *break into, force their way into*, Curt. *Fig.*: r. in alqm, to assail or attack with words, to inveigh against, Cic. *With acc. n.*, multa (very much) i. in alqm, Nep. *SYN.* See ADVENIO.

•IN-VENDIBILIS, e, adj. (2. in, vendibilis). *Unsalable*; i. merx, that has not ready sale.

IN-VENĬŌ, ire, vēni, ventum, tr. I. *Prop.*

(1) *Gen.*: To come upon or light on any thing; hence, to find, hit upon, meet with.—(2) *Esp.*: To find by reading, to find any thing written.—(3) *Fig.*: To find out, discover.—(4) To happen to come by or obtain any thing, to acquire, earn, gain, get. II. (Implying the notion of seeking for any thing).—(5) *Prop.*: To find by looking out for any thing, to look up, find out, raise, procure.—(6) *Fig. gen.*: To effect, bring to pass, accomplish, to render possible or practicable.—(7) To hear, learn, ascertain, find out, discover.—(8) To find out by meditation, to devise, contrive, invent, hit upon.

EX. (1) i. oratores tolerabiles, Cic.—(2) apud auctores invenio, Liv.—(3) i. alqm in culpa, Ter.;—Pamphilium inventum esse civem, was discovered to be a citizen's daughter, id.—(4) qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic.;—i. veniam ab hoste, to find grace, Just.;—si emptorem invenierit, if by chance a buyer may be found, Sall.—(5) i. alqm, Nep.—(6) multa inventa sunt, Cic.;—unde tam incredibile cursum inventum, has been made possible, id.;—inventus suspiciis, established, introduced, id.;—and thus, non inventas solum (artes) sed etiam perfectas, not only established or founded, etc., id.—(7) i. ex captivis, Cæs.;—i. conjurationem, to find out, detect, Cic.—(8) i. fallaciam, Ter. *With inf. following*: i. succumbere, Tib.;—se i., to find one's self at home in any thing, Sen. *Meton.*: dolor se invenit, appeared.

SYN. INVENIO; REPERIO; NANCISCO; COMPERIO.—Invenire, to find, meet with; *prop.* said of things that are in our way, or offer themselves to us, either in seeking for them, or by mere chance. *Fig.*: Find out, invent, discover, EX. (7 and 8).—Reperire, *fig.*, of the operation of mind, to find out or discover things unknown or sought after; r. causas, to find out specious pretences.—Nancisci, to find, catch; *prop.* said of sportsmen: belluas venando nanciscimur, Cic.; also in a more general sense, nancisci occasionem.—Comperire, to know for certain and by trial, to get a good knowledge of; manifesto c. et manu tenere, Cic.

INVENTĬŌ, ōnis, f. (invenio). I. *An inventing, invention*, Cic. II. *The faculty of inventing or discovering*, Cic. *SYN.* INVENTIO; INVENTUM.—Inventio, the act of inventing or discovering, an invention; illa vis que investigat occulta, inventio dicitur, Cic.—Inventum, *prop.* an adj.: the thing invented or discovered; philosophorum inventa, Cic.

INVENTIUNCŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (inventio). A trifling invention, Quint.

INVENTOR, ōris, m. (invenio). One that finds out or invents, inventor; i. oleæ, Cic.;—i. novorum verborum, id.

INVENTRIX, icis, f. (inventor). She that invents or is the cause of any thing; i. doctrinarum.

INVENTUM, i, n. (invenio). That which is found out, an invention, Cic. *SYN.* See INVENTIO.

IN-VENTUS, a, um, *pt.* of invenio.

IN-VĒNUSTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ven.). Not graceful or elegant, without grace or charm, of persons or things: i. actor, Cic. II. *Unfortunate* in love, Ter.

IN-VĒRĒCUNDE, adv. Shamelessly, without shame, impudently, Sen.; from

IN-VĒRĒCUNDUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, ver.). Shameless, without shame, immodest: i. ingenium, Cic.;—i. animus, Sall.;—i. deus (of Licchus), i. e. impudent, shameless, Hor. *SYN.* See IMPUDENS.

IN-VERGO, ěre, tr. (*prop.*: to incline or turn to). A word used in sacrifices and expiatory rites, i. e. to pour upon; i. vina fronti, Virg. *SYN.* See INFUNDO.

IN-VERSĬŌ, ōnis, f. (inverto). A turning about, inverting; verborum i. I. Irony, Cic. II. Allegory, Quint. III. Transposition (as, quoque ego, for ego quoque), Quint.

INVERSUS, a, um, *pt.* of inverto.

IN-VERTO (invert.), ěre, ti, sum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To turn upside down, turn about, turn up.—(2) *Esp.*: To plough up, *prop.* of a ploughman.—(3) Of the wind: To disturb.—(4) To turn upside down, and thus, to empty.—5. To wrench, dislocate, App. II. *Fig.* (6) *Gen.*: To turn round, pervert.—(7) *Esp.*: To turn or change any thing, so as to give it a different meaning; to pervert, to interpret wrongfully.—(8) To change, alter.

EX. (1) in locum annulum i., to turn round into its former place (so that the seal is turned upward), Cic.;—alveus navium inversus, Sall.;—inversa charta, the back of a sheet or slip of paper, Mart. *Poet.*: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, the turn of the year.—(2) i. vomere terras graves, Virg.—(3) i. mare, Hor.—(4) i. vinaria, Hor.—(6) inversa consuetudo, a perverse habit, habit of doing things the wrong way, Quint.;—inversi mores, perverted manners, Hor.;—inversa verba, awkwardly placed words (so as to obscure the sense), Ter.—(7) i. virtutes, i. e. to give them a bad interpretation, Hor.;—i. verba, to use ironically, Cic.—(8) quæ i. supersedes, to express in different words, Tac. *SYN.* See CONVERTO.

IN-VESPĒRASCIT, ěre, intr. *impers.* (in, vespersco). It becomes evening, evening is approaching, Liv.

INVESTĬGĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (investigo). An inquiring into, investigation; i. rerum, Cic.

INVESTĬGĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). He that inquires into, an investigator; i. rerum, Cic.

IN-VENTĬŌ, ěre, tr. I. *Prop.*: To track out (as a dog), Cic. II. *Fig.*: To trace out, i. e. to find out by inquiry or meditation, to discover or detect by reflecting upon; i. omnia, Cic.;—i. certam viam, id.;—litteras per notas scriptas i., to decipher, Suet. *SYN.* See INDAGO.

IN-VĒTĒRASCO, ěre, ěrāvi, intr. *incept.* (invetero). I. (1) To grow old, continue for a long time, gain a firm footing, to grow upon (as a habit, etc.).—(2) *Impers.*: Inveteravit, It is an ancient custom, it has grown into use. II. (3) To grow old, fall into obliion.

EX. (1) as alienum inveterascit, Nep.; and thus, exercitum i. in Gallia, has taken a firm footing, is settled, Cæs.;—macula inveteravit, has taken root, Cic.—(2) intelligi inveterasse jam ut, Cic.—(3) si (res) inveterarit, Cic. *SYN.* INVETERASCO; SENESCO.—Inveterascere, to grow old, to gather strength by continuance.—Senescere, to grow old, to decay, lose strength, fall away; que senescent, deteriora fiunt; quæ inveterascunt meliora, G. D.

INVĒTĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (invetero). A taking root (of a disease), inveteracy, Cic.

IN-VĒTĒRO, āre, tr. (1) *To render old, give age or duration to a thing, to allow or suffer to grow old.*—2. *Middle:* inveterari, *To become old, to acquire age or durability* (an old reading, inveterare, used in an intransitive sense), Cic.—(3) *Part. pass.:* Inveteratus, a, um, *that has lasted a long time, old, rooted, inveterate.* EX. (1) i. allium capampque, Plin.—(3) i. amicitia, Cic.;—i. licentia, Nep.

INVICEM, adv. (in, vicis). I. (1) *Alternately, by turns.* II. (2) *Among each other, reciprocally, mutually.* III. (3) *On the contrary, on the other hand.* EX. (1) defatigatis i. integri succedunt, Caes.;—totos dies, simul cramus i., *I with him and he with me by turns*, Cic.—(2) i. diligere, *to love one another*, Plin. E.;—haec i. obstat, *each other*, Quint.—(3) habes res urbanas; i. rusticas scribe, Plin. E. SYN. See VICISSIM.

1. IN-VICTUS, ūs, m. (2. in, victus), (πίος ἄπιος). *A disagreeable or insupportable life.*

2. IN-VICTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, victus). *Unconquerable;* hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *Unconquerable, invincible, that can not be overpowered or overcome.*—(2) *Meton.* of inanimate objects: *Incumprutable, unavoidable, unalterable.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Inevitable.* EX. (1) Hannibal i. armis, Cic.—(2) i. spartum, Plin.;—i. adamas, Ov.;—i. necessitas, Sen.;—i. quaedam, *unalterable*, Liv.—(3) i. defensio, Cic.

IN-VIDENTIA, æ, f. (invideo). *An envying, envy, Cic.* SYN. See INVIDIA.

IN-VĪDĒO, ēre, vidi, visum, intr. and tr. I. *Prop.* (i. q. ὀφθαλμῶν), (1) *To regard with an evil eye, to cast a mischievous look upon.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.* (i. q. ὀφθῆν τὴν τιμὴν): *To envy or grudge any body any thing; and thus, to deny or refuse from a feeling of envy; to hinder, prevent any body from having, enjoying, possessing, etc., to be jealous of.*—3. *Puss.:* *To be envied*, Hor. *Hence*, (4) *Invidendus, a, um. To be envied, enviable.*—(5) *Exp.:* *To slight or disregard any one from a feeling of envy.* EX. (1) i. florem liberum meum, Att. ap. Cic. *Abol.:* ne quis malus i. possit (*have an evil eye*), cum tantum sciat esse basiorum, Catull.—(2) i. *With a simple dat.:* i. homini, Cic. 2. i. alcui alqd.—i. alcui naturam, Cic.;—i. honorem alcui, Hor. 3. i. alcui in alqa re;—i. in hoc Crasso, Cic. 4. i. alcui alqa re;—i. alcui voluptate, Plin. E. *With simple abl.:* i. sepultura, Tuc. 5. *Part., with a Greek construction*, Gr. G. 629: i. alcui alqjs;—i. illi rei ciceris, Hor. 6. *With inf., or acc. and inf.:* i. deduci triumpho, Hor. 7. *Abol.:* qui invidet, Cic.—(4) i. aula, Hor.—(5) i. alcui, Cic.

IN-VĪDĪA, æ, f. (invidus). I. *Act.* (1) *Envy, grudge, jealousy;* and thus (as a consequence of the latter), *hatred.* II. *Puss.:* (2) *Bad repute; esp., on the part of the people against a statesman, public odium (opp. favor), Cic.* EX. (1) invidia fuimus, *we were an object of envy*, i. e. *too happy*, Prop.;—sine invidia, *willingly*, Murt.;—absit i. verbo, *without boasting*, Liv.—(2) i. facti, *on account of what he had done*, Sall.;—esse minori invidia, Nep. SYN. INVIDIA; INVIDENTIA; LIVOR.—Invidia, said of him who is *envious* as well as of him who is the *object of envy*.—Invidentia is only said of the *envious*.—Livor, lit., *a livid mark on the skin, a bruise; fig., envy accompanied with a furious animosity; pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit*, Ov.

IN-VĪDĪOSE, adv. (invidiosus). *In an envious or hateful manner, with dislike or ill-will, with envy or bad feeling, enviously; i. dicere, Cic.;—i. queri alqd., to make bitter complaints about any thing*, Suet.

IN-VĪDĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (invidia). I. *Act.* (1) *Full of envy, envious.* II. *Puss.* (2) *That raises envy, enviable, to be envied, subject to envy.*—(3) *Odious.* EX. (1) i. vetustus, Ov.—(2) i. spes, Ov.;—non i. voluptas, *not liable to envy* (ἀνεπιθόρος), id.;—herba non i., *little, small*, Ov.—(3) i. homo, Cic.;—homo i. a superiore vita, *on account of*, Cael. in Cic.;—copia non i., *sufficient, satisfactory*, Ov.;—invidiosum vobis est, *brings odium upon you*, Liv.;—Ceres stetit i., *not without reproach or odium*, Ov.—i. jocus, *a malicious or bitter joke*, Suet. SYN. See INVIDUS.

IN-VĪDUS, a, um, adj. (invideo). I. *Prop.:* *Full of envy, envious; i. homo, Cic.* *With dat.:* i. potentia, *respecting power*, Nep. *Subst.:* Invidus, i. m. *One that excites an envious person; invidis meis, Cic.* II. *Meton.* also of inanimate objects: i. actus, Hor.;—i. fatum, *unpropitious, unfavorable*, Phædr.;—nox ceptis i. nostris, *envious or jealous of*, Ov. SYN. INVIDUS; INVIDIOSUS.—Invidus, *envious* (active).—Invidiosus, gen., *he that is envied or hated* (passive); also in the sense of *invidus*.

IN-VĪGĪLO, āre, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of any thing.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To be watchful in, over, or on account of any thing.*—(3) *To be intent on, pay great attention to, bestow pains upon any thing.* EX. (1) i. rati, Val. Flac.;—i. malis, *during illness*, Ov.—(2) mens invigilat curis, Sil.—(3) i. venatu (*dat.* Gr. 82. Exc. 2), Virg. *With pro:* i. pro casibus nostris, Ov.

IN-VĪŌLĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (2. in, viol.). *Inviolable*, Lucr.

IN-VĪŌLĀTE, adv. (inviolatus). *Intioliably; i. servare memoriam alqjs, Cic.*

IN-VĪŌLĀTUS, a, um (2. in, viol.). I. (1) *Iniolute, unhurt.* II. (2) *Inviolable.* EX. (1) i. homo, Cic.;—i. terra, *not ploughed*, Varr.;—i. vita, *free from misfortune, happy, pleasant*, Sil.—(2) i. tribunus plebis, Liv. SYN. See INTEGER.

IN-VĪŠĪTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, visito). *Unseen.* I. (1) *Invisible.* II. (2) *Not visited or frequented.* EX. (1) omnia visitata est i., Vitru.—(2) i. civitas, Quint. N. B. In the sense of *unseen* (i. e. *unusual*) the reading (ap. Cic.; Liv., etc.) is at present *invisitatus, a, um*.

IN-VĪSO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To look any whither, i. e. to go to see how things are there, or how matters stand.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To go to a place in order to see or to visit any person, or the place itself, to go and see, go to visit, to look after any thing, take a view of.* EX. (1) *With acc.:* domum nostram invisas (*look after my house, i. e. the building of it*), Cic. *With ad:* ad meam filiam invisam domum, Plaut.—(2) invisas nos, Cic. SYN. See VIDEO.

1. IN-VĪSUS, a, um, adj. (2. in, video). *Unseen; sacra maribus non i. solum sed etiam inaudita*, Auct. Her. SYN. See OBVIOSUS.

2. IN-VĪSUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of invideo. II. *Adj.:* *Hated*, Cic. *Compared*, invisor, -sissimus. *Esp. of enemies: Hated on account of injuries received*, Virg.

INVĪTAMĒNTUM, i, n. (invito). *A charm, an allurement; i. ad tempus, Cic.* SYN. See INVITATIO.

INVĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *An invitation.*—(2) *A feast, a banquet.* II. *Meton.* (3) *An inviting any body or calling upon any body to do a thing.* EX. (1) i. in Epirum, Cic.;—ad invitationes hospitum, *for treating his guests*.—(2) i. benigna, *a large feast*, Liv.—(3) i.

ad dolendum, a *working upon one's feelings*, Cic.
 SYN. INVITATIO; INVITAMENTUM; ILLECEBRA.—
 Invitatio, *invitation, the act of inviting*.—Invita-
 mentum, *the inviting or inducing quality itself*.
 —Illecebra, *an enticement, or allurement*.

INVĪTĀTUS, us, m. (id.), [only in abl. sing.].
An invitation; invitatu tuo, at your invitation.

IN-VĪTE, *adv.* (invitus). *Unwillingly, contrary to one's will*; i. cepi Capuam, Cic.

INVITO, are, tr. I. Prop. (1) To call upon any body to do any thing, to request to do or accept.—(2) Esp.: To invite any body as a guest.—(3) Meton.: To treat, regale, entertain any body. II. Fig. (4) To incite, i. e. to incite, allure, induce, attract, encourage, stimulate any one. EX. (1) i. alqm in legationem (to ask

one to accept the office of a legate), Cic. With
inf., Virg.—(2) i. ad cenam, Cic.;—i. in hospi-
tium, Liv.;—invito eam, ut apud me deversetur,
to put up at my house, Cic.—(3) i. alqm tacto ac
domo, Cic. Facete, meton.: i. alqm gladio,
to treat with cold steel or the sword, i. e. to seek to
kill, Plaut.;—thus, i. alqm clava, to treat with a
club, i. e. to cudgel soundly, id.;—i. alqm peculius,
to drink to or pledge a person frequently for the
sake of making him drunk, Plaut.;—i. se, to in-
dulge one's self in eating and drinking, to eat
freely, pamper one's self; i. se plusculum, id.;—
se cibo vinoque largius i., Sall.—(4) i. aliquem
præmiis ad alqd, Cic.;—i. et allicere appetitum
auiui, to call forth, incite; senectus invitat ad
agrum fruentum, Cic.;—i. assentationem, to
encourage flattery, id.;—i. somnos, Hor. SYN.
INVITO; ILLICITO.—Invitare, to incite, to desire to
come.—Illicite, to allure, entice by caresses, pro-
mises, etc.; i. pretio, Phædr.

IN-VĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) That does any thing *against his will, reluctant, unwilling, involuntary.* II. *Poet. meton.* (2) That happens *contrary to one's wish.* EX. (1) ut nihil faciat i., Cic. ;—feci i. ut . . . egerem, *reluctantly or unwillingly, id.* ;—Fannium invitum dicere cogo, *against his own will or inclination, id.* Hence, me (te, se) invito, *against my (your, etc.) own will* ; me invitissimo, *entirely against my own will*, Cic. ;—non i., *not unwillingly, id.*—(2) invita ope, *involuntary*, O. SYN. INVITUS ; COACTUS.—Invitus (non volens), *reluctant*, denoting opposition in the will of him who acts.—Coactus, *forced*, denotes compulsion by authority in another ; solus sapiens nihil facit invitum, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic.

IN-VIUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, via). I. *Prop.*: Without a road, impassable; i. saltus, Liv.;—regna i. vivis, Virg. *Subst.*: Invia, ōrum, *n. pl.* (*sc.* loca). Impassable places, Liv. II. *Meton.*: lorica i. sugittis, impenetrable, Mart. SYN. See AVIUS.

IN-VŎCĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* (invoco). *An invoc-*
ing; i. dearum, Quint.

IN-VŎCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, voco). I.
Uncalled for; veniunt i. (imagines), Cic. II.
Uninvited, Nep.

IN-VŌCO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To call or call upon any body; esp. as a witness, for help or assistance, etc.: To appeal to.* II. (2) *To call by name, to name.* EX. (1) i. *alqm ad crudeles pueras, Sall.;* i. *Junonem in pariendo, Cic.*—(2) i. *alqm dominum, Curt.* SYN. *Invoco; Imploro.*—*Invocare, to call for assistance, invoke; deos i., Ov.*—*Implorare, to beg with tears, humility, and eagerness for a favor; imploro te ut misero feras auxilium, Ter.*

IN-VŌLĀTUS, ūs, m. (involo), [only in abl. sing.]. A flying, flight, Cic.

INVOLGO, are. See INVULGO.

INVOLŪITO, āre, intr. freq. (involo). I. *Prop.*: To fly in or to a place; i. terris, Prud. II. *Meton.* of inanimate objects: comæ involitant humeris, are waving, Hor.

IN-VÓLO, *äre, intr. and tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To fly into or toward a place.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To fall, pounce, or rush upon any thing, assail, fly at.*—(3) *With acc.: To attack, seize upon.*—(4) *Esp.: To seize, pounce upon a property, take forcible possession of.* EX. (1) *i. in villam, Var.*—(2) *i. in capillum, to pull another's hair, Ter.; i. ad alqm, to fall upon any body.*—(3) *i. castra, Tac.* Cf. abstract objects: *animus involat cupido unde, seize's, attacks, id.*—(4) *i. in possessionem, Cic.* With simple acc.: *i. pallium, to carry off, Catull.* SYN. See ADVOLVO.

IN-VŎLŪCRE, is, *n.* (involve). *A cloth or napkin tied round the neck while shaving, etc.*

IN-VŎLŪCRUM, i. n. (id.). *A cover, case, wrapper.* I. *Prop.*: i. clypei, Cic. II. *Fig.*: i. ingenii, Cic. SYN. INVOLUCRUM; INTEGUMENTUM.—Involverum, *a wrapper, any thing that serves to wrap or hide.*—Integumentum, *an indument, any thing that serves to cover (tegere, in); fig., integumenta flagitiorum, Cic.*

INVOLŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of involvo.*
II. *Adj. : Wrapped up, cloaked ; fig., dark, ob-
scure ; res involutas explicare, Cic.*

IN-VOLVO, *ēre, vi, ōtum, tr.* I. (1) *To roll to or upon.* II. *Prop.* (2) *To wrap up, envelop, envelope.*—(3) *Fig.: To wrap up, envelop.* EX. (1) (*cuppe*) involute labuntur, Cæs.;—i. Olym-pum Ossæ, Virg.—(2) i. sinistras sagis, Cæs.;—i. nemus dammis, Virg.—(3) i. se literis, *to give one's self up to study*, Cic.;—i. se sua virtute, *to envelop one's self in one's virtue*, Hor.;—bellum pacis nomine involutum, *concealed or cloaked under the name of peace*, Cic.;—homo involutus fraudibus, *full of deception, deceiver*, Tac.

INVOLVŪLUS (involvŭlus), *i. m.* (involvere).
A caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves.

IN-VULGO (invulgo), āre, tr. I. (1) *To make public, bring before the public, publish.*
 II. 2. *To make a deposition or declaration, to give evidence.* EX. (1) *i. disciplinas libris foras edidit.* Gell.

IN-VULNĒRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (2. in, vul.).
That can not be wounded, invulnerable ; i. hostis.

IN-VULNĒRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, vul-
nero). *Unwounded*, Cic.

ÏŎ! *interj.* (iŏ, iŏi). I. An expression of joy: *Huzzu! oh! ah!* Hor. II. Also of pain: *Oh! alas!* Or.

IO, *us*, and **ĪO** (*Īon*), *onis*, *f.* (*ʼIō*). *Io*, daughter of the Argive king Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed into a cow through the jealousy of Juno, and delivered to the custody of the hundred-eyed Argus; after many misfortunes, she, at last, resumed her human form in Egypt, where she gave birth to Epaphus, and was afterward identified with Isis (wife of Osiris), *Ov. See* **ISIS**.

ἸŌLĀUS, i, m. (Ἰόλαος). *Iolau*s, son of
Phiclus, a constant companion of Hercules. ΟΥ.

ȚOLCIĂCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to*
Iolcus, Ov.

ΪOLCOS *or -US, i, f.* (Ϊολκός). *Iolcus*, a town in the Thessalian district of Magnesia, the residence of Pelias, the native place of Jason who built there the ship *Argo*), *Liv.*

ἸΟΛῆ, ἔς, *f.* (Ἰόλη). *Iole*, daughter of Eury-
us, king of Œchalia; she was carried off by
Hercules, and given in marriage by him to his
son Hyllus, *Or.*

ἼΩΝ, ōnis, *f.* See Io.

ἼΩΝΕΣ, um, *m.* (Ἴωνες). *The Ionians*, i. e. one of the four principal Hellenic tribes which, under Xuthus, son of Hellen, made a settlement in Attica, and received its name from his son Ion; some emigrated to the coast of Asia Minor, where they founded colonies, to the people of which the name *Ionians* was especially applied.

ἼΩΝΙΑ, æ, *f.* (Ἰωνία). *Ionian*, a district of Asia Minor, between Caria and Æolis, Liv.

ἸΩΝΙΑΚΟΣ, a, um, *adj.* *Ionian, Ionic*; I. puella, Ov.

ἸΩΝΙΚΟΣ, a, um, *adj.* (Ἰωνικός). *Ionian, Ionic*; I. attagen, Hor. — motus I., *Ionic dances*.

ἸΩΝΙΣ, Idis, *f.* (Ἰωνίς). *Ionian, Ionic. Subst.*: *An Ionian woman*, Sen.

ἸΩΝΙΣ, a, um, *adj.* (Ἰωνίς, *epic.*, Ἰώνιος; with Latin poets, Ἰώνιος, Sil.). *Ionian, Ionic*; I. attagen, Plin. — I. mare, i. e. 1. *The Ægean Sea*, Val. Flac. 2. *Usually, the sea between Italy, Sicily, and Greece*, Liv. — sinus I., Hor. — simply, Ionium, ii, *n.*, Virg. — 3. *The Adriatic Sea*, Cic.

ἸΩΝΟΣ, a, um, *adj.* *Ionian. Subst.*: Ἰώνα, æ, *f.* *An Ionian woman*, Prop.

ἸΩΤΑ, *n. indecl.* [iota, æ, *f.*, Aus.], (ἰῶτα). *The Greek letter iota*, Cic.

ἸΦΙΓΕΝΙΑ, æ, *f.*, for Iphigenia, Lucr.

ἸΦΙΑΣ, Idis, *f.* (Ἰφιάς). *Daughter of Iphis*, i. e. *Evadne*, Ov.

ΙΦΙΚΛΟΣ, i, *m.* (Ἰφικλος). *Iphiclus*, son of Pylacus and Cleomene, an Argonaut and famous racer, Ov.

ἸΦΙΓΕΝΙΑ, æ, *f.* (Ἰφίγεια). *Iphigenia*, a daughter of Agamemnon, ordered to be offered as a sacrifice to Artemis (i. e. Diana), to expiate an offence of her father's; removed by the goddess in a cloud to Tauris, where she served her afterward as priestess (*conf.* ORESTES), Cic.

IPSE, a, um, *pron.* (*formed from is and the postp. pte.*, i. e. the Gr. αὐτός, [*in comic writers, ipse* by way of *climax*, we also find *Superl.* ipsissimus (like αὐτότατος), i. e. *the self-same, the very same*, Plaut.]. 1. Gen. (1) *He himself* (hence originally they said, more correctly, eapse, eampse for ipsu, ipsum), *self, in his, etc. own person, personally*. — (2) *It is likewise emphatic when speaking of a principal person*; thus, e. g. *the master or mistress of a house, a preceptor, etc.*, are called *ipse* or *ipsa* (our *he, she*, when stress is laid on the words); e. g. ipsa, *the mistress*. — (3) *et i.* (like καὶ αὐτός), *Also himself, he likewise or too*. II. Esp. (4) *When used for making an object prominent in comparison with another of minor importance: The very, the true, the identical*. — (5) *Sometimes ipse by itself is used instead of is ipse: The or that one exactly, just the one, or that one*. — (6) *Esp. for the exact definition of time or number: Just, exactly*. — (7) *Even himself, very*. — (8) *Because nobody can be considered a free agent who acts under foreign influence; hence, Of himself, etc., of his (her, etc.) own accord, for his (her, etc.) own part*. — (9) *Because the word "self" excludes any other individual; hence, By himself (herself, etc.), alone* (like the Greek αὐτός for μόνος): Hence, (10) *i. per se (αὐτός καθ' αὐτόν), and simply i.*: *In or of himself, itself, etc.*. — (11) *Instead of the reflexive, in order to make the reference to the object more emphatic, esp. in an antithesis, His (emphatic), him own; him, himself, etc.* EX. (1) ego i. cum eodem ipso erraverim, Cic. — i. veni, come thyself, Ov. — i. (he himself) ad bellum profec-

tus, Cæs.; — navis tantum jactura facta, incolumes i. (the crew itself) evaserunt, Liv. — (2) ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, Plaut. — suam n. rat ipsam (mistress) tam bene, quam puella matrem, Catull. — ipse dixit (Greek αὐτός ἔφα), he has said so, i. e. the (i. q. our) master, which was the usual formula observed by the disciples of Pythagoras in speaking of their teacher, Cic. — (3) When a predicate refers to two or more subjects: victor ex Æquis in Volscos transit et ipsos bellum molientes, who were on their part also preparing for war, Liv. — qui et i. crus frerat, who had also (like the others) broken his leg, Suet. — (4) eaque i. causa belli fuit, and that was the very cause of the war, Liv. — (5) ego ex ipsius (just or precisely from his virtue) virtute voluptatem cepi, Cic. — (6) triginta erant dies i., just thirty days, Cic. — sub ipsa profectioe, at the very moment of departure, Cæs. — hence, nunc ipsum, just now. — (7) in his ipsis rebus, Cic. — (8) valvæ se i. aperuerunt, Cic. — animus i. agrotus, Ter. With sponte, Liv. — (9) his actis, aliud genitor secum i. volutat, Virg. — lectica plena ipso, with his person alone, Juv. — (10) per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. — ignoratio rerum, e qua ipsa (of itself) horribiles existunt sæpe formidines, Cic. — (11) quem si parum pudor ipsius defendebat (hæc enim), Cic. — Jugurtha legatos ad Metellum mittit, qui ipsi (for him) liberissime vitam peterunt, Sall. See Gr. 118, 3, 2d.

IPSIUS, a, um. See IRRE.

IRA, æ, *f.* I. (1) *Any passionate emotion of the mind: Anger, wrath, rage, heat, violence, bitterness, revenge*; also in a milder sense, *sensibility, irritability*. — (2) *Meton.* of inanimate and abstract objects: *Violence, bitterness*. II. *Meton.* 3. *A cause of passion or anger*, Or. EX. (1) i. defervescit, Cic. — iram acere, Virg. — alicui esse iræ, to be hated (Gr. 427), id. — iræ coelestes, the wrath of the gods, Liv. With obj. genit.: *On account of any thing*; i. fugæ, id. Hence, iræ suæ et paternæ, toward his own person and his father, id. — (2) i. belli, Sall. SYN. IRA; IRACUNDIA; EXACDESCENTIA. — IRA, anger, wrath, revenge. IRRE (in the plur.) is powerfully expressive; tantene animis coelestibus iræ, Virg. — Iracundia, a natural inclination to anger, snapishness, hastiness of temper; iratus potest non esse iracundus; iracundus potest alioquin iratus non esse. — EXACDESCENTIA, fig., violent passion, a sudden fit of great anger; e. est ira nascentis et modo existens, Cic.

IRACUNDE, adv. (iracundus). *Angrily, in anger, wrathfully*; i. agere cum alqo, Cic. — i. ferre, to take ill, feel offended at, Plin.

IRACUNDIA, æ, *f.* (iracundus). I. A proneness to anger, natural inclination to be angry, irascibility, Cic. II. *Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, cholera*; præ iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter. — i. remittere, to give up; suam i. reipublica dimittere, to dismiss it out of love to his country, Cæs. SYN. See IRA.

IRACUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (ira). *Prone to anger, irascible, irritable, passionate, vehement, of a hot or hasty temper*; i. in se, Cic. — i. fulmina, Hor. SYN. See STOMACHOSUS.

IRASCOR, sci, irāsus, intr. dep. (ira). I. Prop.: *To be angry, to be in a rage*; nunquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. — i. in cornua, to butt, Virg. With acc.: i. id, on that account, Cat. Liv. II. *Meton.* of things: irascens mare, Plin. SYN. See STOMACHOR.

IRATE, adv. (iratus). *Angrily*, Phædr.

IRATUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of irascor. II. *Adj. prop.*: *Angry*; hebere alqum iratum, Cic. enemy, Cic. — i. adversario, with, id. — sum with

¹. Ter. *Meton. of things*: i. mare, *stormy*, Hor.; —i. venter, *hungry*, id.; —i. sitis, *violent*, Prop.

IRIS, *Idis*, *f.* (*Ἰρις*), [acc., *Irim*, *Virg.*; *Irin*, *App.*]. *Iris*, daughter of *Thaumas* (hence, *Thaumantias*) and of *Electra*, sister of the *Harpies*, swift-footed (*cita*), the messenger of the gods; also goddess of the rainbow (hence, *Aeria*, the *airy one*; *Rosclda*, the *deity one*); she is represented with wings and garments like the rainbow, *Virg.*

IRŌNĪA, *æ*, *f.* (*ἱρωνία*). *Irony*, a figure of speech, when we mean quite the contrary of what we say, *Cic.*

IR-R. *In composition for in-r.*

IR-RADIO, *äre*, *tr.* and *intr.* (*in-r.*). *To illumine, irradiate*, *Stat.*

IR-RADO, *äre*, *si*, *sum*, *tr.* (*in, rado*). *I. To scrape into*, *Cat.* *II. To scrape, shave, make smooth*, *Plaut.*

IR-RASUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, rado*). *Not shaved or smoothed, unpolished*; i. clava, *Sil. Part. of irrado, shaved, smooth, bald*, *Plaut.*

IR-RATĪŌNĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. *in, ra*). *I. Irrational*, *Sen.* *II. Without the exercise of reason*; *usus i., mechanical exercise*, *Quint.*

IRRAUCESCO, *äre*, *rausi*, *intr. incept.* (*irraucus*). *To become hoarse*; *si irrauserit*, *Cic.*

IR-RĒLĠGĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, rel.*). *Unbound, untied*, *Ov.*

IR-RĒLĠĠŌ, *ōnis*, *f.* (2. *in, rel.*). *Impiety, irreligion*, *Auct. ad Her.*

IR-RĒLĠĠŌSE, *adv.* *Impiously, irreligiously*; *si qua i. dixisset*, *Tac.*; *from*

IR-RĒLĠĠŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, rel.*). *Not according to religion, irreligious, impious*, *Liv.*

IR-RĒMĒABĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. *in, remeo*). *From which one can not return*; *i. unda, i. e. Styx*, *Virg.*; —i. error, *id.*

IR-RĒMĒDĪABĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. *in, rem.*). *Incurable, for which there is no remedy*; *i. cicuta*.

IR-RĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. *in, rep.*). *Irreparable, that can not be restored*, *Virg.*; *Sen.*

IR-RĒPERTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, reperio*). *Not found out, undiscovered*, *Hor.*

IR-RĒPO, *äre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *intr.* (*in, repo*). *I. Prop.* (1) *Of persons, animals, and things: To creep or steal into, upon, or to a place, to creep in.* *II. Fig.* (2) *To creep into, come into imperceptibly, steal into, insinuate itself.* —3. *Absol.*: *To insinuate or introduce one's self as a friend*, *Tac.* *EX.* (1) *i. arbori, up the tree*, *Plin.*; —*draconem irrepsisse ad eam*, *Suet.* —(2) *i. in mentes hominum*, *Cic.*; —*irrepsit hæc lues in Italiam*, *Plin.*; —*dolor irrepsit animo*, *Sen.*; —*i. militares animos*, *Tac.* *SYN.* See *ADREPO*.

IR-RĒPRĒHENSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, rep.*). *Without blame, blameless*, *Ov.*

IR-RĒQUĪĒTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, req.*). *Unquiet, restless*, *Ov.*; *Plin.* *SYN.* See *INQUIES*.

IR-RĒSECTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, reseco*). *Not lopped, unpared, uncut*; *i. pollex*, *Hor.*

IR-RĒSŌLŪTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, res.*). *Not loosed*, *Ov.*

IRRĒTĪŌ, *ire* (*in, rete*). *I. Prop.* (1) *To catch or entangle in a net.* —(2) *Meton.*: *To cover as with a net.* *II. Fig.* (3) *To entangle, involve.* *EX.* (1) *quid ad illum, utrum tacentem irretiat* *ta an loquentem*, *Cic.* —(2) *solum pluribus irretitum*, *Col.* —(3) *i. alqm illecebris corruptelaram*, *Cic.* *SYN.* See *ILLAQUEO*.

IR-RĒTORTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, retorqueo*). *Not turned back*; *oculo irretorto spectare alqd, with steady gaze*, *Hor.*

IR-RĒVĒRENS, *entis*, *adj.* (2. *in, rev.*). *Irreverent, disrespectful*; *i. operis, indifferent about it*, *Plin. E.*; *hence,*

IR-RĒVĒRENTER, *adv.* *Without due reverence, irreverently*; *i. et tenere*, *Plin. E.*

IRRĒVĒRENTĪA, *æ*, *f.* (*irreverens*). *Want of due respect, irreverence*; *i. juventutis*, *Tac.*; —*i. studiorum*, *Plin. E.*

IR-RĒVŌCĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (2. *in, rev.*). *I. Prop.* (1) *That can not be recalled, irrevocable.* —(2) *Meton.*: *That can not be drawn back.*

EX. (1) *i. actas præterita*, *Lucr.*; —*irrevocabile verbum*, *Hor.* —(2) *ancoræ pondere irrevocabili jactæ, that can not be drawn back on account of their weight*, *Plin.*; —*i. hamus*, *id.* *II. Fig.*: *Domitiani natura quo obscurior eo irrevocabiliior, so much the more irrevocable*, *Tac.*

IR-RĒVŌCĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (2. *in, rev.*). *Not called back.* *Hence.* *I.* (1) *Not asked to repeat a thing.* *II.* (2) *That can not be called or kept back.* *EX.* (1) *cum loca recitata revolvimus irrevocati*, *Hor.* —(2) *i. lupus*, *Ov.*

IR-RĪDĒŌ, *äre*, *si*, *sum*, *intr.* and *tr.* (*in, rideo*). *I. Intr.* (1) *To laugh at any thing or any body, to jest, to joke.* *II. Tr.* (2) *To laugh at, ridicule, laugh to scorn, make sport of.* *EX.* (1) *Cæsar i. nihî visus est*, *Cic.*; —*illi irridentes responderunt*, *Tac.* —(2) *per jocum deos irridens*, *Cic.*; —*rursus procos, irrita, experiar, an object of derision, a laughing-stock*, *Virg.* —*irrisum habere alqm, to make sport of, scoff at*, *Plaut.* *SYN.* See *RIDEO*.

IR-RĪDĪCŪLE, *adv.* (*irridiculus*). *Without humor or pleasantry*; *non i. dicere*, *Cæs.*

IR-RĪDĪCŪLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in, rid.*). *Laughable, ridiculous, serving as a laughing-stock*; *habere alqm irridiculo, to make sport of any body, to scoff at, gibe*, *Plaut.*; —*irridiculo esse, to make a laughing-stock of, id.*

IR-RĠGĀTĪŌ, *ōnis*, *f.* (*irrigo*). *A watering, irrigating*; *i. flumini*, *Plin.*

IR-RĠGO, *äre*, *tr.* (*in, rigo*). *I. Prop.* (1) *To draw or conduct water or any fluid to a place.* *II. Meton.* (2) *To water, irrigate.* —(3) *To inundate.* —(4) *Poet.*: *To moisten, pour over, wet.* *EX.* (1) *i. aquam in areas*, *Cat.*; —*i. imbres (plantis)*, *Virg.* —(2) *i. hortulos fontibus*, *Cic.*; —*Ægyptum Nilus irrigat*, *id.* —(3) *Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus*, *Liv.* —(4) *sol irrigat cœlum candore*, *Lucr.*; —*i. quietem per membra, to pour slumber over the limbs, infuse rest*, *Virg.*; —*fessos sopor irrigat artus, bedews, steals softly over*, *id.*; —*i. vino atatum, to strengthen*, *Plaut.*; —*i. alqm plugis, to cudgel soundly*, *id.*

IR-RĠGŪS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in, rignus*). *I. Prop.* (1) *Provided with water, watered.* —(2) *Poet. act.*: *Irrigatus, acting for watering.* *II. Meton. poet.* (3) *Moistening, pouring over; and pass., poured over.* *EX.* (1) *i. hortus*, *Hor.*; —*i. regio fontibus*, *Plin.* *Subst.*: *Irriguum, i. n. Irrigua aquarum, swampy places or morasses, fens*, *id.* —(2) *i. fons*, *Virg.*; —*i. aqua*, *Ov.* —(3) *i. corpus mero, soaked*, *Hor.*; —*irrigno mavult turgescere somno, refreshing the limbs like dew*.

IRRĠŌ, *ire*. See *HIRRĠŌ*.

IRRĠSĪŌ, *ōnis*, *f.* (*irrideo*). *A deriding, mocking*, *Cic.*; —*cum irrisione audientum, amid the scoffs of, id.*

IRRĠSOR, *ōnis*, *m.* (*id.*). *A scoffer, derider, jester*, *Cic.*

1. IRRĪSUS, a, um, *pt. of irrideo.*

2. IRRĪSUS, ōs, m. (irrideo). *A laughing or scoffing at anything; mockery, derision; suam virtutem irrisui fore, become a laughing-stock, be scoffed at, Cæs.; —ab irrisu, out of mockery, Liv.; —irrisui habere aliquid, to make sport of any body.*

IRRĪTABĪLIS, e, *adj.* (irrito). *Easily excited, incensed, or enraged; irritable, passionate; i. animus hominis, Cic.; —genus i. vatium, Hor.*

IRRĪTAMEN, Inis, n. (id.). *A means of exciting, an incitement, provocative, Ov. SYN. See IRRITATIO.*

IRRĪTAMENTUM, i, n. (id.). i. q. Irritamen; as, i. certaminum, Liv.; —i. gula, Sall.; —opes i. malorum, Ov.; —(Nilus) incitatus irritamentis, hindrances, impediments, Plin. SYN. See IRRITATIO.

IRRĪTATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). *An inciting, exciting, instigating; i. animorum, Liv.; —i. conviviū, Tac. SYN. IRRITATIO; IRRITAMENTUM; IRRITAMEN.* —Irritatio, an incensing, an irritating. —Irritamentum, encouragement, incitement. —Irritamen, same, used only in poetry.

IRRĪTATOR, ōnis, m. (id.). *An inciter, inducer, instigator; quum i. accesserit, Sen. E.*

IRRĪTO, āre, tr. (unc. Al. fr. irrio, i. q. hirrio, of dogs: *To snarl.* Al. fr., ἐρίθω, whence, ἐρίθω, *to stir up, rouse.*) I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To incite, irritate, instigate, stimulate, excite.* —(2) Esp.: *To excite to anger, to irritate, enrage, anger, provoke.* II. (3) Meton.: *To incite, excite, stir up, inflame.* EX. (1) i. ad certamen, Liv.; —i. infantiam ad discendum, Quint. —(2) i. aliquid, Cic.; —i. canem, Plaut. —(3) i. voluptatem, amores, vitia, Ov.; —i. bellum, Sall. SYN. See LACISSO.

IRRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, ratus). I. Prop. (1) Incalid. II. Fig. (2) Meton.: *Vain, useless, without effect.* —(3) Of persons that do any thing in vain or to no purpose: *That does not attain his object.* EX. (1) irritum testamentum facere, Cic.; —quod erat ratum irritum est, Ter.; —pro irrito habere aliquid, to look upon as void, Suet. —(2) i. inceptum, Liv.; —i. preces, Plin.; —i. labor, Quint.; —i. tela, Virg.; —spes ad irritum cadens, coming to naught, Liv.; —victoria ad irritum revolvebatur, was lost, Tac. —(3) i. domum rediit, Sen.; —legati irriti remittuntur, Tac.; —i. urget, Virg. SYN. See CASSUS.

IRRŪGATIO, ōnis, f. (irrogo). *An adjudicating or imposing (of a penalty or fine); i. multa, Cic.*

IR-RŪGO, āre, tr. (in, rogo). (1) *To propose any thing to the people against any one.* —(2) *To impose, inflict, appoint, adjudicate.* EX. (1) i. alicui nullam, Cic.; —i. privilegium, id. —(2) i. supplicium, Tac.; —i. poenam, id.; —i. tributum, Plin.; —i. plagas asino, to cudgel, App.; —i. sibi mortem, to destroy himself, Tac.

IR RŪRO, āre, intr. and tr. (in, r.). I. Prop. (1) *To moisten with dew, to bedew.* II. Meton. (2) *To moisten, besprinkle, wet.* —(3) *To drop or trickle upon.* EX. (1) Africus irrorat, Col. —(2) i. crines aquis, Virg.; —i. oculos lacrimis, Sil. With dat.: lacrimae irrorant foliis, Ov. —(3) i. liquores capiti.

IR-RUMPO, ěre, rūpi, ruptum, intr. (in, r.). I. Prop. (1) *To break, burst, or rush in or into; to force one's way into.* —(2) Meton.: *To separate by breaking into; to disturb, interrupt.* II. Fig. (3) *To break into, force one's way into, enter by force.* EX. (1) i. in castra, Cic.; —i. in partem hostium, Cæs.; —i. ad aliquid, Sall.; —i. portam, id.; —i. thalamo, Virg. —(2) i. pontem inchoatum, to break off, Tac.; —i. quietem alcijs, id.

—(3) atrocitas ista tua, quomodo in Academiam irruerit, nescio, Cic.; —i. in patrimonium alcijs, to seize, or put one's self in possession of, id.; —i. in fletus alcijs, to endeavor to prevent, id.; —grammatici ad prosopopeias usque irrumpunt, go as far as, Quint.

IR-RŪO, ěre, rūi, intr. (in, ruo). I. Prop. (1) *To rush in or into, force one's way, enter by force.* II. Fig. (2) *To make or force one's way into, penetrate, get into, trespass upon.* —(3) *To hit upon, run against.* EX. (1) i. in medium aciem, Cic.; —i. se, to throw one's self into, Ter. Absol.: quam mox irruimus, id. —(2) i. in alienas possessiones, Cic.; —i. in odium alcijs, to incur, id. —(3) multa in causis, in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quo irruas, Cic.

IRRUPTIO, ōnis, f. (irrumpo). *A rushing or bursting in, an inroad, invasion, irruption; irruptionem facere, Cic.; —i. ferarum, Plin. SYN. See ERUPTIO.*

1. IRRUPTUS, a, um, *pt. of irrumpo.*

2. IR-RUPTUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. in, ruptus). *Undriven; i. copula, Hor.*

IRUS (Īros), i, m. (Ἴρος, a beggar in the house of Ulysses in Ithaca; hence, appellat.) *A beggar; Irus est subito qui modo Cræsus erat, Ov.; —i. binomis, double-named (because he was also called Cīrcæus), id.*

IS, ěa, id, *genit. ejus (from the old Greek pron. i, ěi), (genit., ejus, Prisc.; eii for ei, Plaut.; eae for ei, Cat.; iibus and ibus for iis, Plaut.; eabus for iis, Cat.; iisce for iis, Plaut.).* I. Gen. (1) *He, she, it, the same person or thing.* —2. id, n. is frequently used substantively, and so with a genit. in such PHRASES as, ad id locorum, as yet, hitherto, Liv.; —ad id (sc. tempus), i. e. up to that time, as yet, to the present time, id.; —ad id dici, at that time of day, Gell. —(3) *Adj.: That.* —(4) *It is often used with qui, quæ, quod; particularly id quod, That which, what, the very thing which, which indeed.* Thus used it is nearly pleonastic, and is entirely so after the relative; as, quorum eorum unus, Plaut. —(5) et is (ea, id), isque (eaque, idque). And that, and indeed, and besides, and what is more, and in addition to that; also, nec is (ea, id), and that not, and indeed not, not that indeed (Gr. 123, 2. a). II. Meton. (6) *The same, that, the man (woman, etc.), the one, that one, etc., as a correlative of qui, quæ, quod.* —(7) *Such (a man, woman, etc.), of such quality or kind, of such a nature, so disposed, etc. (for talis, Gr. 123, 2. b.).* EX. (1) mihi venit obvium pater tuus; is mihi literas reddidit, Cic.; —placuit dictatorem dici Camillum; is Serv. Ahalam magistrum equitum dixit, Liv. Also with verbs in the first and in the second person: hæc omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellæ eram, Cic.; —qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia ecurristi, id. —(3) in eum locum convenire, Cæs.; —is denique mihi honos videri solet, Cic.; —ea causa belli fuit, Liv. It is used with a substantive in the same gender, number, and case, although it refers to another word: quæ vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. —(4) sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic.; —si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, id.; —diem consumi volebant, id quod est factum, id. —(5) cum una legione eaque vacillante, Cic.; —vincula eaque sempiterna, id.; —uno atque eo facili bello, Liv.; —ne ex antiquo præter sonum linguæ, nec eum incorruptum retineret, Liv. —(6) si is qui erit adductus, Cic.; —is qui physicus appellatur, id. —(7) est is vir iste, ut, etc., Cic.; —is in illum sum, quem tu me vis, id.; —neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis nescias, id. As ADVERB. and in

ADVERBIAL PHRASES. *Id, Therefore, for that reason; as, id ego gaudeo, Cic.;—id misera mea est, Plaut.;—idne estis auctores mihi, do you advise to that? lit., as to that, Ter.;—in id, for that purpose, Liv.;—eo, Wherefore, on which account; eo institutum manet, ut, etc., Liv.;—in eo est, it is so far gone, i. e. it has come to such a point; quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, it has not so far as that (i. e. it is not true), Cic.;—cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv.;—in eo est, also, it consists in, depends or rests upon such or such a thing, or circumstance; totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic.;—ex eo, from that, hence; sed tamen ex eo quod eam voluptatem videtur amplecti saepe vehementius, etc., Cic.;—cum eo, with the condition, Liv.;—eo, adv., with comparatives; this we render in English by "the," Gr. 580 and 591, 2d, and Anal. E. Gr. 714; quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic. Also, eo, thither, so far, prop. and fig.: eo se recipere, Cæs.;—eo pervenire, id.;—eo res crescit, ut, Liv. Also with a genit.: eo consuetudinis res adducta est, Liv.;—eo usque, dum, so long as, until, Cic.;—ea (sc. parte, via), at the same place, there, Liv.* **SYN.** See *Hic*, and Gr. 118, 3, 5d.

ISÆUS, i, m. (Ἰσαῖος). *Isæus.* 1. A Greek orator, a native of Chalcis, but who came to Athens at an early age, and flourished there. He was the instructor of Demosthenes, Quint.—2. A rhetorician of Assyria, contemporary with Pliny the younger, Plin. E.

ISARA, æ, m. Isara, a river of Gaul, in the territory of the Allobroges, now *Isere*, Planc. ap. Cic.

ISAURIA, æ, f. (Ἰσαυρία). *Isauria,* a district of Asia Minor, between Pisidia and Cilicia, with a capital named *Isaura*. Hence,

ISAURICUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Isauria; Isauricum forum, Cic.;—I. gens, Plin.;—Isauricus, i, m. A surname of P. Servilius Vatia, on account of a victory gained over the robbers of Isauria, Liv.

ISAUROS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Isauria, Ov. Subst.: Isauri, ñrum, m. Inhabitants of Isauria; ita facere per Isauros, Cic.

ISCHIAS, ædis, f. (Ἰσχίως). *A pain in the hip, the hip gout, Plin.*

ISĒLASTICUS, a, um, adj. (ἰσηλαστικός). *Of or belonging to an entrance, iselastice; i. certamen or i. agon, public games on the occasion of a triumphal entrance, Plin. E. Subst.: Isēlasticum, i, n.* A present made by the emperors to a victorious general on his entering Rome, Trajan. ap. Plin. E.

ISĬACUS, a, um, adj. (Ἰσαῖος). *Of or belonging to Isis; i. conjectores, Enn. ap. Cic.;—I. focus, Ov. Subst.: Isĭacus, i, m. A priest of Isis, Suet.*

ISIDŌRUS, i, m. Isidorus, the name of several Roman authors; e. g. *Isidorus Hispalensis*, archbishop of Hispalis in Spain, in the seventh century.

ISIS, is, and Idis, f. (Ἰσω). *Isis,* an Egyptian goddess, wife of Osiris, mother of Horus; her worship was transplanted to Rome, Cic.

ISMĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (Ismarus). *Of or belonging to Ismarus, i. e. Thracian; i. tyrannus, Terens, Ov.;—I. vinum, Prop.*

ISMĀRUS (-os), i, m. (Ἰσμάρος), and plur., Ismāra, ñrum, n. Ismarus, a town in Thrace, near Maronea, on a mountain of the same name which produced excellent wine, Virg.

ISMĒNIS, Idia, f. (Ismenus). *A Theban woman, Ov.*

ISMĒNYUS, a, um, adj. (Ismenus). *Ismenian, i. e. Theban, Ov.*

ISMĒNUS (-os), i, m. (Ἰσμενός). *Ismenus,* a small river of Bœotia, rising in Mount Cithæron, and flowing through Thebes, Plin.

ISŌCRĀTES, is, m. [genit., Isocrati, Cic.], (Ἰσοκράτης). *Isocrates,* a celebrated rhetorician of Athens, disciple of Gorgias and Prodicus, and friend of Plato, Cic.

ISŌCRĀTEUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Isocrates; i. more dicere, Cic.

ISSUS (-os), i, f. (Ἰσσοί). *Issus,* a maritime town in the south-eastern extremity of Cilicia, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander over Darius, Cic.

ISTAC, adv. There, that way, Plaut.

ISTAC-TĒNUS. So far, Plaut.

ISTE, ista, istud, genit., istius, pron. dem. of the second person, referring to the person spoken to, and any thing connected with that person (is, and emphatic suffix *te*), [genit., isti, Cat.; dat. fem., istæ, Plaut.; istisce, emphatic for istis, id.].—(1) *This, that; he, she, it,* when referring to a person previously spoken to.—2. *Abl., isto (for ista de re), For this reason, mentioned or alleged by you, on that account, therefore, Plaut.*—(3) It is also used by way of contempt in speaking of a person, as in English, *That fellow, etc.* **EX.** (1) hos ad magistros, si qua te fortuna, Cato cum ista natura detulisset, *those natural endowments of yours, Cic.*—me tuus sonus et suavitatis ista (*that gentleness of yours*) delectat, id.;—quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuata sunt (*those where you are now sitting*), id.;—perfer istam militiam, *continue in your military duties there, id.*—(3) quamquam isti, qui Cutilinam Massiliam ire dicunt, non tam hoc querunt, quam verentur, Cic.;—cur pro isto, qui laudem honoremque familie vestre depeculatus est, pugnas? id. **SYN.** See *Hic*; and Gr. 118, 3, 3d.

ISTER (Hister), tri, m. (Ἰστρος). *Ister,* the Greek name of the river *Danube*, i. e. the part from Vindobona (now *Vienna*) to its mouth (whereas the upper part was named *Danubius*), Plin.; i. binomis, Ov.

ISTHMĪUS, a, um, adj. (Isthmus). *Of or belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth; i. Dione (because she had a temple at Corinth), Stat.:—I. labor, of the Isthmian games, Hor. Subst.: Isthmia, ñrum, n. The games of the Isthmus of Corinth, Liv.; Hor.*

ISTHMUS (-os), i, m. (ἰσθμός). *A small strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, but esp. that of Corinth, Cic.; Cæs.;—I. bimaris, Ov.*

1. **ISTIC (isthic), æc, oc and uc, Gr. 123, 4 (iste, hic), frequently made emphatic by the suffix ce, and in interrogations by cine, Plaut.).** *The self-same, this same, this; quisquam istuc negat? Cic.;—jam istuc, coacti a te, paulo ante concessimus, id.;—istic servus, Plaut.;—quid istic narrat? Ter.;—istæc res, id.*

2. **ISTIC (isthic), adv. I. Prop. (1) There, in that place. II. Meton. (2) Herein, i. e. in this affair or concern.** **EX.** (1) ibi malis esse... quam istic, ubi, etc., Cic.;—scribite quid istic agatis, *where you are; quid tibi istic negotii est, in that place where you have been, Ter.*—(2) quid istic (faciendum est)? Ter.;—istic sum, expectoque quid respondeas, *I am listening to what you say, Cic.*

ISTIM, adv. (iste). To that place, thither, Cic.

ISTINC (isthinc), adv. (iste, hinc). I. Prop. (1) Thence, from that place (esp. of the place

where the person addressed happens to be at the time). *II. Meton.* (2) *Thereof, of it, of that matter or thing.* *EX.* (1) *qui istinc veniunt, that come from your place, Cic.;—i. clamor incipit, Liv.;—i. loquar, from the spot where you now are, Plaut.—(2) dimidium istinc dare.*

ISTIUS-MODI (*also as two words, istius modi, [istimodi, Plaut.]. Of that kind, species, or nature, such, of that description; ratio istiusmodi, Cic.;—nihil istiusmodi suspicabantur, id.*

ISTO, adv. *I. Prop.* (1) *Thither, to that place; esp., of the place where the person addressed happens to be.* *II. Meton.* (2) *Thereto.* *EX.* (1) *i. venire, Cic.;—i. usque penetrasse, Plin. E.—(2) Trebatium quod isto admisceas nihil est, Cic.*

ISTOC, adv. (*istic*). *Thither; i. intromittere, Plaut.;—accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, Ter.*

ISTORSUM, adv. (*prop., istoversum*). *Thitherward, toward that place, that way; abi sane istac istorsum, quo vis, Ter.;—concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum sodes, id.*

ISTRIA (*Histr.*), *æ, f.* *Istria, a peninsula at the northern extremity of the Adriatic, forming one of the divisions of Upper Italy from the time of Augustus, Plin. †*

1. **ISTUC, neut. of istic.**

2. **ISTUC** (*isthuc*), *adv.* *I. Prop.* (1) *Thither, thitherward, to that place (esp. where the person addressed resides or happens to be).* *II. Meton.* (2) *Thither, i. e. to that matter.* *EX.* (1) *dabo operam, ut istuc veniam antequam plane ex animo tuo effluam, to the quarter where you are, Cic.;—i. reverti, Plaut.—(2) post istuc veniam, Ter.;—i. ibam, I was just about to speak of that subject, id.*

ISTUCCINE. *See 1. Istic.*

ITA, adv. (*is*). *I. Gen.* (1) *Thus, so, in this manner.* *II. Esp. 2. Used by way of introduction, or in preparing the hearer for what follows; as, quum ita dicis et ita constituis; si Cæcina, cum in fundo esset, etc. 3. It is especially used in the antecedent of a clause with an acc. and inf.: cum ita sibi persuasisset, meas literas, etc., Cic.;—ita sibi persuadet, se habiturum, id. 4. PIIRASES, est ita, factum est ita, it is so, the matter is so in fact, it is a fact, is true, etc., used in affirmative answers: est ita ut dicatur, Cic.;—ita ut dicis facta haud nego, I do not deny the fact or what you assert, Plaut. Hence, (5) simply, ita, also used as a simple affirmation, yes, true, to be sure, you say it.—6. In interrogative clauses, expressive of reality: itane censes? really, then? Cic.;—quid ita? how? and why? pray? how so? accusatis Sex. Roscium: quid ita? Cic.—(7) In comparisons: So, in such a manner or degree.—(8) In oaths or asseverations: As truly as I wish that.—(9) Explicatively with respect to certain facts already alluded to: Under such circumstances, thus, in this manner.—(10) In stating simply the reason why any thing happened, etc.: Thus, on that account, and so it happened that, and thus, etc.—(11) Denoting a consequence inferred from any preceding statement or premises: And thus, and in consequence of this, and consequently.—(12) Denoting a restriction or condition under which any thing is done or takes place: With this restriction, on that condition, in such a manner, with a full understanding that.—(13) Denoting a certain degree in which any thing is done or exists: To such a point, extent, or degree, so, thus.—(14) With negatives: Not exactly, not precisely, not in particular. *EX.* (1) *ita te mandasse aiebat, Cic.;—te ita velle certe scio, id.;—quæ quum ita sint, things being so, such being the case, id.;—ita fit, thus it happens,**

id.—(5) quidnam? inquit Catulus an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic.;—sed tibi hoc video non posse videri? ita prorsus, certainly, surely, id.;—Davusne? ita Davus, yes, it is Davus, Hor.—(7) me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.;—ita, quemadmodum, id.;—ut . . . ita or ita . . . ut, as well . . . us; not only . . . but also; ut Titanis, ita Gigantibus, Cic.—(8) With a subjunctive followed by ut with an indicative denoting affirmation; but by ut with a subjunctive when a new wish is expressed: ita mihi republica perfrui liceat, ut . . . moveor, Cic.;—ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut perhorresco, id. Also without ut: sapere, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, so help me gods! as true as there are gods! Cic.;—ita me dii ament! honestus est, Ter.—(9) dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies ægrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic.—(10) ne Crustumini satis se impigre movent; ita per se ipsum nomen Cæcinum in agrum Romanum impetum faciunt, Liv.—(11) si igitur non sunt, nihil possunt esse: ita ne miseri quidem sunt, Cic.—(12) tibi imponam (onus), ita tamen, ut tibi nolum molestus esse, Cic.;—quod ita libenter accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam, id.—(13) ne non habeam quod cures; ita sunt omnia debilitata, Cic.—(14) non ita diu, not so very long, not so long as all that, Cic.;—non ita lato mari, id.;—haud ita multum datum, Liv.;—nec ita multo post, Cic.

ITĀLIĀ, æ, f. *I. Italy.* *II. Meton.: The inhabitants of Italy; totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.*

ITĀLĪCA, æ, f. (*Italicus*). *Italian.* *I.* The name of Corinthus, because the Italians in the social war destined it to be the new capital of Italy in place of Rome, Vell. *II.* A town of Hispania Bætica, founded by Scipio Africanus.

ITĀLĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Italian; Italicum jus, Plin.;—I. bellum, the Social War, Cic.;—legio Italica, composed of Italians, Tac.*

ITĀLIS, Idis, f. *Italian; I. ora, Ov. Subst.: Italides, Italian women, Virg.*

ITĀLIUS, a, um, adj. *Italian; Italium genus.*

ITĀLUS, a, um, adj. *Italian; I. tellus, Hor.; I. orae, Virg. Subst.: Itālus, i, m. An inhabitant of Italy, Virg.*

ITĀ-QUE, adv. *I. (for et ita).* (1) *And so, and thus.* *II. Meton.* (2) Denoting a consequence: Hence, and for that reason, therefore, consequently, in consequence. *EX.* (1) *quum quæstor in Sicilia fuisset itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut, etc., Cic.;—ita nostri acriter in hostes impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriter procurrerunt, ut, etc., Cæs.—(2) itaque multa ab eo prudenter disputata memoria mandabam, Cic.;—Dumnorix apud Sequanos plurimum poterat: itaque rem suscipit, Cæs. SYN. ITAQUE; QUARE.—Itaque, therefore, denotes only a reference to the premise and consequence: Quare, for which reason, includes a reference to the cause and effect. Itaque points out properly the conclusion of a reasoning; and quare denotes better what follows an event or fact.*

ITEM, adv. (*is, tem*). *I. Gen.* (1) *Just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also.* *II. Meton.* (2) In comparisons, with ut (uti), sicut, quemadmodum, quasi: Same.—(3) Itemque. In enumerations: And also, and in a similar manner, and in like manner. *EX.* (1) *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.;—spectaculum uni Crasso iucundum, ceteris non i., id.—(2) fecisti item ut prædones solent, Cic.;—quasi i., Plaut.—(3) solis defectiones itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos, Cic.;—indicant Duodecim Tabulæ, ut: Status dies cum*

hoste; itemque: adversus hostem aeterna auctoritas, id. **SYN.** **ITER**; **ITIDEM**.—Item, also, *like-wise*.—**Itidem** (a stronger term), in a very like manner, quite in a similar manner; ut hoc tibi doleret **itidem**, ut mihi dolet, Ter.

ITER, **ITINĒRIS**, *n.* (ire, **ITUM**, to go), [an old form nom., **ITNER**, Enn.; Plaut.: genit., **ITĒRIS**, Naev.: abl., **ITĒRE**, Lucr.]. **I. Prop.** (1) *A going, a way, walk, a journey, march*.—(2) *Meton.*: The course of a river.—(3) *A march*, said of a given distance, or space to be travelled over, a day's journey, a day's march, etc.—(4) *The right of way, passage*; hence, (5) *Permission to go to a place*.—(6) *Concr.*: A way, path, road, leading to a place.—7. *A gallery, passage or corridor in houses, leading to various apartments*, Vitruv.; Virg.

II. Fig. (8) *Gen.*: A course, way, road, direction which any thing takes.—(9) *Exp.*: Way, i. e. course, mode of proceeding, method, means. **EX.** (1) *i. dicam in itinere, on the road (en passant)*, Ter.;—i. illi sapius in forum, he often went to the forum, Plin.;—committere se itineri, to go or set out on a journey, Cic.;—i. facere in Apuliam, id.;—i. intendere in Italiam, to set out for, bend one's way toward, Liv.

PHRASES. **i. contendere, to make a forced march**; quæ res una nocte tantum itineris contendere cogit? to take so long a journey, Cic.;—**i. in provinciam convertere, to make one's way toward, Cæs.**;—**i. tenere, to direct or hold on one's course toward**, Virg.;—**i. avertere, to change one's route, turn from the original direction**, Liv.;—**i. tendere ad alqm locum, to direct, id.**;—**i. extendere, to quicken, Liv.**;—in itinere, on the journey, on his, etc., march, Cæs.—(2) **amnes iter ceperunt, percurrunt**, Curt.—(3) **quum abessem ad Amano iter unius diei, Cic.**;—**littitudo silvæ patet expedito novem dierum iter, Cæs.**—(4) **jura finium possessionum, aquarum, itinere-rumque, Cic.**—(5) **negat se posse iter per provinciam dare, Cæs.**—(6) **patrefacere alcuī iter in locum, Cic.**;—**erant omnino duo itinera, Cæs.**;—**itinera intercludere, to shut, block up, Liv.**;—**i. facere, to cut or make a road, id.**—(8) **ut (occupatio) interrumpat iter amoris nostri et officii mei, obstruct my course, i. e. be an obstacle in my way, Cic.**;—**i. pronum ad honores, beaten, easy, Plin. E.**;—**fortuna salutis monstrat i., Virg.**—(9) **patiamur illum nostris ire itineribus, Cic.**;—**novis et exquisitis eloquentiæ itineribus opus est, perque, etc., Tac.** **SYN.** **ITER**; **VIA**; **SEMITA**; **CALLIS**; **TRAMES**; **ANGIORTUS**.—**Iter, a way, road one follows** (1).—**Via, a broad way, carriage-road, street; via sacra**;—**iter devium et a via remotum, id.**;—**also in the sense of iter**,—**Semita** (quasi semi-iter), **a narrow way; de via in semitam digredi, Plaut.**—**Callis, a track made by beasts in mountains and forests, a foot-path**.—**Trames** (trans meare), **a by-path**; egressus est non viis sed tramitibus, Cic.—**Angiortus, a small narrow street or passage, Ter.**

ITERATIO, **ITĒRIS**, *f.* (itero). **A repeating, reiterating**; i. verborum, Cic.;—i. arationis, a second ploughing, Col.

ITĒRO, **ITĒRE**, *tr.* (iterum). **I. Gen.** (1) *To do any thing a second time*. **II. Exp.** (2) *To repeat a narration*; hence, *to relate by word of mouth, to narrate*. **EX.** (1) *ut quod dixit iteret, Cic.*;—**i. pugnare, to fight a second battle, renew the fight, Liv.** **PHRASES.** **i. agrum, to plough a second time, Cic.**;—**i. segetes, to sow a second time, Plin.**;—**i. tumulum, to raise again, throw up again, Tac.**;—**i. catenas, to double or load with double chains, id.**;—**i. lanam muricibus Tyris, to dye twice, Hor.**;—**i. sequor, to navigate or sail upon again, id.**;—**cras ingens iterabimus æquor, we will again traverse, Hor.**;—**i. januam, to find the door again, i. e. to go out again, Ov.**;

—**iterata muris saxa, a double wall of rocks, Val. Flac.**;—**i. vitam morte, to rise to life again, Plin.**;—**iterant jactata, they again threw overboard, Ov.**—(2) **dum mea facta iterō, Plaut.**;—**bis iterare, to narrate repeatedly, id.** **SYN.** **ITERARE AGRUM.** See **NOVARE AGRUM**.

ITĒRUM, *adv.* (iter). **I. Prop.** (1) *Again, a second time*. **II. Meton.** (2) *On the other hand, on the contrary*. **EX.** (1) *i. legere, Cic.*;—**Flaminius consul i., id.**;—**vina i. consule Tauro diffusa, when Taurus was consul the second time, in his second consulship, Hor.**;—**numquam iterum, never again, never any more, Plaut.**;—**semel atque iterum, Cæs.**;—**i. iterumque, again and again, over and over again, Plin.** **In enumeration:** semel . . . iterum . . . tertio, Cic.—(2) **i. sinu effuso, Liv.** **SYN.** **ITERUM**; **RURSUS**; **RURSUM**.—**Iterum, as here** (1).—**Rursus and Rursum, once more, another time**; Bellum, pax rursum, Ter.

ITĒACĀ, *æ* (Itĕace, *æs*, Hor.), *f.* (Ἰθάκη). **Itaca**, an island in the Ionian Sea, where Ulysses reigned, now *Theaki*, Cic.

ITĒACENSIS, *e*, *adj.* **Of or belonging to Itaca, Itacensian**; **i. Ulixes, Hor.**

ITĒACUS, *a, um*, *adj.* **Of or belonging to Itaca, Itacan**, Ov. **Subst.**: **Itĕacus, i**, *m.* **Ulysses, Virg.**

ITĒDEM, *adv.* (ita). **I. In like manner, like-wise, just so**; **i. duplex, Cic.**;—**quia nunc itidem ab eodem capienda primordia, id.** **II. Followed by ut or quasi**; **ut doleret tibi itidem ut mihi dolet, Ter.**;—**i. olent, quasi cum multa jura confudit cocus, Plaut.** **SYN.** See **ITEM**.

ITĒNER. See **ITER**.

ITĒO, **ITĒIS**, *f.* (eo). **A going**; obviam itio, a going to meet, Cic.;—**reditus ac domum itionem dari, id.** **SYN.** **ITIO**; **ITĒVS**.—**Itio, the act of going**.—**Itus, the going itself.**

ITĒUS (Icelus) **PORTUS**. **A port of Gaul where Cæsar embarked for Britain**; supposed to have been some harbor near the modern Calais, probably *Vissant* or *Wileand*, Cæs.

ITĒO, **ITĒE**, *intr. freq.* (eo). **To go frequently, to go oft-n, use to go**; **i. ad cænas, Cic.**;—**i. ad legionem, Plaut.**

ITĒRĒA (Itĕr.), *æ, f.* (Ἰτροπαία). **Ituræa**, a district on the north-eastern borders of Palestine, inhabited by an Arabian people of warlike and predatory habits, Plin. †

ITĒRĒUS (Itĕr.), *a, um, adj.* **Of or belonging to Ituræa**; **i. arcus, Virg.** **Subst.**: **Itĕrrei, ñrum, m.** **The inhabitants of Ituræa, Ituræans, Cic.**

ITĒS, **ITĒE**, *m.* (eo). **A going**; usually joined with **reditus**: **nostrer itus, journey, Cic.**;—**pro itu et reditu, Suet.**

ITĒVS, **ITĒOS**, *m.* **Itys**, a son of the Thracian king Tereus and Procne; he was killed by his mother and sister Philomela, and served up by them as food to his father; whereupon, Procne was changed into a nightingale, Philomela into a swallow, Tereus into a hoopoe, and Itys into a pheasant. According to some, Procne became a swallow, and Philomela a nightingale, Ov.

ITĒLĒS, *a, um, adj.* **I.** (1) **Named after Iulus, son of Æneas**. **II.** (2) **Of or from Julius Cæsar, relating to Cæsar or his family**.—(3) **Imperial**. **EX.** (1) **i. mons, the Albanian, Mart.**;—**iulĕi avi, Ov.**—(2) **iuleæ Calendæ, the first of July, Ov.**;—**iulea carina, the fleet of Augustus, Prop.**—(3) **iulea oliva, the olive garden distributed by Domitian, Mart.**;—**iuleæ habenzæ, the imperial dominion, id.**

IŪLUS, *i*, *m.* (*dissyll.*, Hor.). *Iulus*, son of *Æneas*, Virg.;—*Phrygi* *Iuli*, said of *Cæsar* and his fleet, because he was descended from *Iulus*, the son of *Æneas*, Val. Flac.

IXIŌN, *ōnis*, *m.* (*Ἰξίων*). *Irión*, king of the *Lapithæ*, father of *Pirithous* and of the *Centaurs*, bound to an ever-revolving wheel in the infernal regions, Ov.;—*Ixiōne* *natus*, *Pirithous*, id.;—*matre* *dea* *et* *Ixiōne* *nati*, the *Centaurs*, id.

IXIŌNĒUS and **ĪUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Ixiōn*; *rota orbis Ixiōnii*, Virg.

IXIŌNĪDES, *æ*, *m.* Son of *Irión*, i. e. *Pirithous*, Ov.;—*Ixiōnīdæ*, the *Centaurs*.

J

J, *j*. This consonant was slightly distinguished by the ancients from the vowel *i*, with regard to sound. It is a consonant at the beginning of Latin words before every other vowel except *e*, in the participle *tens*. As an abbreviation *J. O. M.* stands for *Jovi Optimo Maximo*; *J. R.* for *Juno Regina*.

JACĒO, *ēre*, *cñi*, *cñtum*, *intr.* To have been thrown down. *I. Prop.* (1) *To lie, lie down or prostrate*.—(2) *Exp.* of sick persons: *To lie ill or sick, be bedridden*.—(3) *Of a dead body*: *To lie dead, to have fallen*.—(4) *To stay or remain any where for a length of time*.—(5) *Of countries and places*: *To have a certain geographical situation, to lie, be situated any where*.—(6) *To extend in width, length, etc. (of land or water)*.—(7) *To be low, to be situate or lie low*.—(8) *To lie waste or in ruins*.—(9) *To lie quiet, i. e. be calm (of the sea)*.—(10) *Of garments that trail on the ground*: *To be loose, long*.—(11) *Of the hair*: *To hang down loose and disorderly*.—(12) *Of the members of the body*: *To hang down*. *II. Fig.* (13) *To be down, i. e. to be deprived of power or influence, to be in a state of ruin*.—(14) *Exp.*: *To be neglected, not to be exercised or practised, to be in a low condition*.—(15) *To be dejected, discouraged, low-spirited, downcast*.—(16) *To fall to the ground (of refuted points in argument)*.—(17) *To be low (in value, price, etc.)*.—(18) *To be little or not at all in use, to lie idle, i. e. not to be applied to a proper purpose, not to be made a proper use of, to be unemployed, not to be put out at interest*. *EX.*

(1) *j. humi*,—in limine,—super corpus alejs,—in lecto, *to lie*.—(2) *to jacente*, Cic.;—*graviter jacet*, *lies very ill*, Plin. E.—(3) *spolia jacentis hostium exercitus*, Liv.;—*j. pro patria*, Ov.—(4) *j. Brundisii*, Cic.—(5) *terre jacentes ad Hesperum*, Plin.;—*urbes in planis campis jacet*, Just.—(6) *tantum campi jacet, lies extended or stretched out*, Virg.;—*planities ignota jacet*, id.—(7) *jacenia et plana urbis loca, low parts of a country, low country*, Tac.—(8) *jacet Ilion ingens*, Ov.—(9) *jacet sine murmure pontus*, Luc.—(10) *præverunt iunctas veste jacente vias*, Ov.—(11) *vagi crines per colla jacebant*, Ov.—(12) *tarda gravitate jacentes vix oculos tollens*, Ov.—(13) *dum timent ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent*, Quint.;—*j. sub alga re, to be exceeded or surpassed by, to hold the second rank*, Ov.—(14) *justitia jacet omnesque virtutes*, Cic.;—*pauper ubique jacet*, Ov.—(15) *animum amici jacentem excitare*, Cic.—(16) *jacet tota conclusio*, Cic.;—*jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum*, id.—(17) *pretia prædiorum jacet*, Cic.—(18) *vereor ne pecunie otiose jaceant*, Plin. E.;—*cur tam diu nomen jacet in adversariis? is not announced*, Cic. *SYN.* See *Crubo*.

JACIO, *ēre*, *jēci*, *jactum*, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To throw, cast, fling, hurl*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To cast, emit, send forth*.

II. Fig. (3) *To throw or cast out, to bring forth, utter, declare, mention, to hint, intimate, rumor*.—(4) *Gen.*: *To lay*. *EX.* (1) *j. lapides*, Cic.;—*j. fulmen in mare*, id.;—*j. talos, to throw or cast the dice*, id.;—*j. oscula, to throw (i. e. by kissing the hand)*, Plin.;—*j. ancoram, to cast*, id.;—*ciconiæ pedes ante se jaciunt, throw them out*, Plin.;—*j. fundamenta urbi, to lay*, Liv.;—*j. aggerem, to throw up, raise*, Cæs.;—*j. se in profundum, to throw one's self*, Cic.;—*j. semen, to scatter, cast, sow*, Virg.;—*j. genu ad alqm, to push any body with one's knee*, Plaut.—(2) *j. odorem*, Lucr.;—*j. poma, to bear*, Ov.;—*j. voces*, Lucr.—(3) *j. adulteria, to lay to any body's charge*, Cic.;—*j. crimen*, id.;—*vera an falsa jaceret*, Liv.—(4) *j. fundamenta causæ*, Cic.;—*j. fundamenta futuro oratori*, Quint.;—*j. salutem in arte, to place*, Virg. *SYN.* **JACTIO**; **JACULOR**; **COLLIMO**.—*Jacere, to cast, throw, fling in a general sense*.—*Jaculari, to dart, throw with violence, esp. of weapons*.—*Collimare, to aim at in a right line, hit the mark*.

JACTANS, *antis*. *I. pt. of jacto*. *II. Adj.* (1) *Boasting, bragging, boastful, vaunting*.—(2) *Splendid, magnificent*. *EX.* (1) *j. sui*, Quint.;—*epistolæ jactantes*, Plin. E.—(2) *jactantior Roma*.

JACTANTER, *adv.* (*jactans*). *Boastingly, boastfully, in a bragging manner*, Tac.

JACTANTIĀ, *æ*, *f.*, (*id.*) *A boasting, bragging; ostentation*, Quint.;—*j. militaris*, Tac. *SYN.* See **JACTATIO**.

JACTATIŌ, *ōnis*, *f.* (*jacto*). *I. Prop.* (1) *A throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, moving violently*.—(2) *The motion of the body (or gestures) in speaking*. *II. Fig.* (3) *Bragging, boasting, ostentation, vain show or display, vanity*.—(4) *Exp.*: *Public display*. *EX.* (1) *ex magna jactatione terram videre, tossing (as said of a ship)*, Cic.—(2) *j. corporis*, Cic.;—*j. manus*, Quint.—(3) *j. verborum*, Brut. ap. Cic.;—*extemporialis garrulitas circulatoriæ jactationis est*, Quint.—(4) *j. popularis*, i. e. *a public display of one's self to obtain popularity*, Cic. *SYN.* **JACTATIO**; **JACTANTIA**; **FASTUS**; **OSTENTATIO**.—*Jactatio, prop., motion, agitation, or action*; *j. maris*, Cic.; *fig.* as (3).—*Jactantia, used only fig.*, it expresses the habit of boasting—*jactatio, the act*.—*Fastus, pageantry, ostentatious show, haughtiness*; *tumidi fastus*, Ov.—*Ostentatio, ostentation, ambitious, vain-glorious display*; *ingenuo ostentationis vitanda est suspicio*, Cic.

JACTĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (*id.*) *One who makes an ostentatious display of himself; a boaster, bragger*; *j. rerum gestarum*, Quint.

JACTĀTUS, *us*, *m.* (*id.*) *A throwing to and fro, a tossing, shaking*; *j. pennarum*, Ov.;—*j. maris*, Plin.

JACTĪTO, *Āre*, *tr.* *f.* (*jacto*). *I. (1) To throw out, utter*. *II. 2. To display, make a parade of*, Phædr. *EX.* (1) *j. ridicula intexta versibus*, Liv. *SYN.* See **JACTO**.

JACTO, *ēre*, *jēi*, *ĭtum*, *tr.* *f.* (*jacio*). *I. Prop.* (1) *To throw, cast, or hurl frequently or hastily*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To throw, or move to and fro, to swing backward and forward, to toss about, shake, flourish, wave*.—(3) *To throw away, to cast off*.—(4) *To strewn, scatter, spread*.—(5) *To move as an orator, to make gestures, to throw about*. *II. Fig.* (6) *To throw out words, to speak out, declare, mention, drop, utter*.—(7) *To speak in high terms of; to extol, to boast of, brag of, pride one's self upon*.—(8) *To revolve, cast in one's mind*.—(9) *j. se or jactari, to employ one's self in any thing frequently, to be often engaged in*.—(10) *j. se, to move, stir*.—(11) *j. se or jactari*,

to totter, not to be firm.—(12) To torment, disquiet, disturb. EX. (1) j. hastas, Cic.;—j. vestem de muro, Cæs.;—j. fulmina, Ov.—(2) j. brachium, Cæs.;—j. duras bidentes, to work freely with, Virg.;—j. oculos, to cast one's eyes about, Lucr.—(3) j. arma, Liv.;—j. se suaque omnia, Sen.;—j. jugum, Juv.—(4) j. semen, Varr.;—j. odorem late, Virg.—(5) j. brachia in numerum, Lucr.;—j. manus, Ov.—(6) j. rem in concione, Cic.;—j. terrorem, to speak of terror, id.;—j. probra in alqm, Liv.;—j. querimonias, id.;—j. preces, id.;—j. versus, to recite.—(7) j. urbanam gratiam, Cæs.;—j. genus et nomen, Hor.;—j. se, to boast, make ostentatious display, vaunt, pride one's self; j. se intolerantius, Cic.—(8) j. curas pectore, Virg.—(9) j. se in causis centumviralibus, Cic.;—jactari forensi labore, id.—(10) te jactare non audebis, Cic.—(11) jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, Cic.;—jactabatur nummus, i. e. its value fluctuated, id.—(12) jactari clamore convicioque, Cic.;—jactari morbis, Lucr. SYN. JACTO; JACTIRO.—Jactare, to throw to and fro; fig., to talk often.—Jactitare, freq. of jacto, used only in a fig. sense; to say often, extol. See examples under the words.

JACTŪRA, æ, f. (jacio). I. Prop. (1) A throwing; hence, a casting of goods out of a ship into the sea, a throwing overboard. II. Meton. (2) Loss, damage, detriment. EX. (1) si in mari j. facienda sit equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat an servuli vilis? Cic.—(2) rei familiaris jacturam facere, Cic.;—jacturam dignitatis facere, id.;—qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus jacturis et quibus conditionibus proficiscantur, expense, cost, id. SYN. See DAMNUM.

1. JACTUS, a, um, pt. of jacio.

2. JACTUS, ōs, m. (jacio). A throwing, casting, hurling, a throw, cast; j. fulminum, Cic.;—j. tesserarum, Liv.;—intra teli jactum, within javelin reach, Virg.; or, as we say, "within gunshot," fortuitus j. vocis, a word accidentally dropped, a slip of the tongue, Val. Max.

JACŪLĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (jacular). That may be thrown or hurled; j. telum, Ov.

JACŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) A throwing, casting, hurling. II. Fig. (2) An uttering of a word, dropping a word. EX. (1) j. equestris, Plin.—(2) velut jaculario verborum, Quint.

JACŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Gen. (1) One who throws, hurls or darts any thing. II. Esp. 2. Plur. : A kind of light-armed troops, Liv.—3. A fisherman, fisher, Plaut. EX. (1) Enceladus jacular tor (truncorum) audax, Hor.

JACŪLĀTRIX, icis, f. (jacular). She that hurls or darts; hence an epithet of Diana, Ov.

JACŪLOR, ōri, intr. and tr. dep. (jacularum), [jacularus, a, um, pass., hurled, cast, Lucr.] Prop. : To hurl, throw, cast. I. Intr. 1. To hurl a spear or javelin, Cic.—(2) Tr. : To throw, cast, hurl.—(3) Meton. : To hurl at any thing; to aim at, shoot at a mark. II. Fig. (4) To emit, give, or send out, produce.—(5) To attack or assail with words, revile, gibe.—(6) To aim at, endeavor or strive after. EX. (2) j. silicem in hostes, Ov.;—j. ignes, Virg.;—j. fulmina, Plin.;—in quas partes se jacularur cometes, pursues its rapid course, id.;—j. imbrem, to send down, precipitate, Col.—(8) j. sacras arces, Hor.;—j. cervos, id.—(4) j. sententias, Quint.;—j. lucem, to shine, Plin.—(5) j. probra in alqm, Liv.—(6) quid brevi fortis jacularmur sævo multa, Hor. SYN. See JACIO.

JACŪLUM, i, n. See JACULUS.

JĀCŪLUS, a, um, adj. (jacio). I. Adj. : That is thrown; rete jaculum, a casting-net, of a fisherman, Plaut. II. Subst. 1. Jācŭlus, i, m. sc. anguis, 1. A kind of serpent that darts suddenly from a tree, Luc.—2. sc. funis or laqueus, A sling thrown over the horns of oxen, a lasso, Col.—2. Jācŭlum, i, n. A javelin, Cic.;—a net (sc. rete), Ov. SYN. See TELUM.

JAM, adv. (supposed for iam = eam (sc. horam) from is), (doubtful). I. (1) Now, just now, at present, already.—(2) Esp. : Immediately, instantly, soon.—(3) In commands or exhortations : Now. II. Meton. (4) Denoting the connection of the present with the past : Now, already.—(5)—with the future : Now, from this time or moment.—(6) Denoting that a thing happens earlier than was expected : Already, so soon.—(7)—later than was expected : At last, at length, not before, only now.—(8) Denoting that a thing is sure to come to pass under certain circumstances : Then, then indeed, then no doubt.—(9) It also serves as a connecting particle between an antecedent proposition and what follows as a consequence : Now, so now.—(10) In enumerations and transitions : Again, moreover, besides.—(11) With comparatives : Still, yet. EX. (1) reddere qui voces jam scit puer, Hor.—(2) jam ego hic ero, Plaut.;—jam dabitur, Ter.;—jam te premet nox, Hor.—(3) jam parce sepulto, Virg.;—sed jam age, carpe viam, id.—(4) sunt duo menses jam, Cic.;—jam non longius aberant, cum, etc., Cæs.—(5) jam concedo, non esse miseros qui mortui sunt, Cic.—(6) omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutæ, Cic.;—jamne abis? Plaut.—(7) putamus enim utile esse, te aliquando rem jam transigere, Cic.;—(8) jam intelliges cum in Galliam veneris, Cic.;—ut semel inclinavit pugna, jam intolerabilis Romana vis erat, Liv.—(9) jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompei que potest par inveniri oratio, Cic.—(10) jam quantum consilio valeat : hoc ipso ex loco sæpe cognostis, Cic.—(11) quid est quod jam amplius expectes? Cic. PHRASES. jam jamque, instantly, at this very moment, Cic.;—jam tum, just then, at that time;—quum jam, just at the moment when;—jam . . . quum, jam ut, as soon as, Plaut.—(4) jam diu, long since;—jam dudum, jam pridem, long since, a long while ago;—jam inde, ever since.—(5) jam primum, now first of all, in the first place; jam non and non jam, no more, not any longer; jam nemo, no one else.—(7) jam sero diei, not before, or only toward the latter end of the day. So, jam nunc, jam tum, jam ante, already or even now—then—before.—(9) jam porro, jam denique, now at length.—(10) jam . . . jam, now . . . now; at one time . . . at another, Liv.; but jamjam, just now, instantly, Ter.;—jam tandem, now at length, after all, Virg. With particles, non jam, no more, no longer, Liv.;—nunc jam, now exactly, Cic.;—tum jam, exactly at that time, etc.

JĀNĀLIS, e, adj. (Janus). Of Janus; J. virga, Ov.

JĀNĪCŪLUM, i, n. (Janus). Janiculum. I. A fortress or town said to have been built by Janus or the Janiculum mount, a hill near Rome, on the other side of the Tiber, Liv.; Ov. II. The Janiculum mount or hill near Rome, on which the ancient fortress or town called Janiculum is said to have once stood. It was connected with the city by the Sublician bridge. Also called Mons Janicularis and Janiculus, now Montorio, Liv., etc. †

JĀNĪGENA, æ, c. (Janus, gigno). A descendant of Janus, Ov.

JĀNĪTOR, ōris, m. (janua). I. Gen. (1) A porter, door-keeper. II. Esp. (2) Janus, as

the door-keeper of heaven.—3. *Cerberus*, because he watched the entrance of the infernal regions, Virg. EX. (1) *j. carceris*, Cic.—(2) *j. celestis aulæ*, Ov. SYN. JANITOR; PORTITOR.—Janitor, a porter, keeper of a gate, guard.—Portitor (portare), a ferryman, a waterman, also the officer in a port to whom duties are paid.

JĀNĪTRĪX, icis, f. (janitor). I. Prop.: A female-door-keeper or porter, Plaut. II. Meton.: laurus jūnitrix, Cæsarum, that stands before the palace, Plin.

JĀNŬA, æ, f. (Janus). I. Prop. (1) A door, house-door.—(2) Meton.: An entrance, approach, access. II. Fig. 3. Access, approach, Cic. EX. (1) januum aperire, Ov.;—januum occludere, Plaut.;—januum pultare, id.—(2) *j. Ditis*, Virg.;—*j. regis inferni*, id.;—*j. maris gemini*, the Thracian Bosphorus, Ov.

JĀNŬAL, ālis, n. See JANUALIS.

JĀNŬĀLIS, e, adj. I. Of or belonging to Janus; *j. porta*, Varr. II. Subst.: Janual, alis, n. (sc. libum). A cake offered to Janus.

JĀNŬĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (Janus). Of or belonging to Janus; *J. mensis*, January, Cic. Absol.: Januarius, ii, m., Cæs.

JĀNUS, i, m. (contr. from Dianus or Djanus). Janus. I. An ancient Italic deity, represented with two faces (O Jāne, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinxit, Pers.). He was, according to fable, king of Latium, and founder of the citadel Janiculum. The month of January (*Jani mensis*, Ov.), and the beginning of things in general were sacred to him; wherefore, at solemn sacrifices, they offered to him first: he had the name of *pater* (Virg.), and that of *matutinus pater* (Hor.). His temples had two doors, which were shut in time of peace, but open in time of war. II. Meton.: A covered passage, archway, portico, arcade. 1. A passage of the porta Carmentalis: infelici via dextro Jano porta Carmentalis, Liv. 2. An arched walk, arcade or passage leading from one street into another, Suet. Esp. a name given to each of three arches or arcades, dedicated to Janus, on the northern side of the Roman forum, standing some distance apart, and forming, by their line of direction, a kind of street. They were designated respectively as *Janus summus*, *medius*, *imius*: under the *J. medius*, the merchants, money-changers, etc., had their stand, Hor.; Cic. Poet.: A year; totidem venturos Janos, Aus.

JĀSON (Ἰάσων). Jason, son of Æson, and leader of the Argonauts, Ov.

JAXARTES, is, m. Jaxartes, a great river of central Asia, dividing Sogdiana from Scythia; now the Syr, Syderia, or Syhoun, Mel.

JĒCUR, JĒCŌRIS (jēclnōris or jēclnōris), n. (Gr. ἦπαρ). The liver, Cic.; Cels., as the seat of the passions and affections, Hor.

JĒCŪSCŬLUM, i, n. dim. (jecur). A little liver; musculorum jecuscula, Cic.

JĒJŬNE, ade. (jejunus). Meagrely, dryly, jejuniely; *j. disputare*, Cic.;—*jejunius dicere*, id.

JĒJŬNĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (jejunium). That has not broken his fast, hungry; comp., jejuni-osior, Plaut.

JĒJŬNĪTAS, ātis, f. (jejunus). I. Prop. 1. Hungeriness, emptiness of the stomach.—2. Meton.: Dryness; *j. tegularum*, Vitr. II. Fig. 3. Jejuneness, poorness, barrenness (of style); also, weakness of delivery or expression, Cic. SYN. See INEDIA.

JĒJŬNĪUM, ii, n. (jejunus). I. Prop. (1) Abstinence from food, fasting, a fast. II.

Meton. (2) Hunger.—3. Leanness of an animal, Virg. EX. (1) *j. instituire Cereri*, Liv.;—*jejunia solvere*, to leave off, id.—(2) *jejunia satiare*, Ov.;—*j. sedare*, id. Poet.: *j. undæ*, thirst, Luc. SYN. See INEDIA.

JĒJŬNUS, a, um, adj. (unc.). I. Prop. (1) Fasting, that has not eaten or drunk.—(2) Meton.: Hungry.—(3) Thirsty.—(4) Empty, void.—(5) Poor, dry, unfruitful, barren. II. Fig. (6) Suffering want, in want, hungering.—(7) Meton. gen.: Needy, empty, poor, without strength, miserable, etc.—(8) Esp. of the discourse of a speaker: *Poor, faint, without nerve or energy, dry, weak, jejune*. EX. (1) *ita j.*, ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.;—*j. saliva*, fasting spittle, Plin.—(2) *j. plebescula*, Cic.;—*j. aviditas*, craving, Plin.;—*j. dentes*, Hor.—(3) *vilem jejuna sæpe negavit aquam*, Prop.—(4) *corpora succo jejuna*, Lucr.—(5) *j. ager*, Cic.;—*j. sanies*, scanty, scarce, trifling, Virg.—(6) *aures jejuna hujus orationis*, Cic.;—*jejunis oculis consurgere*, without having seen any thing, Varr.—(7) *ut quodam munis j. animo monerem*, Cic.;—*j. calumnia*, id.—(8) *j. concertatio verborum*, Cic.;—*j. orationes*, id.;—*j. res*, poor materials, id.

JENTĀCŬLUM, i, n. (jento). A breakfast, taken immediately after rising, by children, persons of weak constitution, etc. (prandium, a lunch taken toward noon), Suet.

JENTO, āre, intr. To breakfast, Suet.

JŌCĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (jocor). A joking, joke; nihil præter jocationem, Cic.

JŌCO, āre, intr. for jocor. To joke, Plaut.

JŌCOR, āri, ātus, intr. and tr. (jocus). I. Intr. (1) To jest, joke. II. Tr. (2) To say any thing in a jocular manner or as a joke. EX. (1) *j. cum aliquo de aliqua re*, Cic.;—*j. in morbum*, Hor.—(2) *hæc jocatus sum*, Cic.;—*j. permulta*, Hor.

JŌCŌSE, ade. (jocosus). Jestingly, jocularly, humorously, facetiously; *j. eludere aliquem*, Cic.

JŌCŌSUS, a, um, adj. (jocus). Jocosus, facetious, humorous, jocular, amusing, funny, droll; *j. res*, Cic.;—*j. dicta*, jocular language, Liv. Poet.: *j. imago*, sportive echo, Hor. SYN. JOCOSUS; JOCULARIS; JOCULARIUS; JOCULATORIS; RIDICULUS; LUDICRUS.—Jocosus, jocose, frolicsome, cheerful (1).—Jocularis and Jocularius, jocular, pleasant, laughable.—Joculatorius, of a jester, full of fun and raillery.—Ridiculus, exciting mirth and laughter, ridiculous.—Ludicrus (ludo), that is not serious, that is done for fun, ludicrous.

JŌCŬLĀRIS, e, adj. (joculus). That is done in jest or in a joke, facetious, jocular, laughable, droll; *j. licentia*, Cic.;—*j. convicium*, Sen. Subst.: JŌcŭlāria, lum, n. Jests, jokes; inconditis versibus jocularia fundere, Liv.;—*j. ridens percurrere*, Hor. SYN. See JOCOSUS.

JŌCŬLĀRĪTER, ade. (jocularis). In a merry, facetious, jocose or ludicrous manner; *j. canere carmina*, Suet.

JŌCŬLĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (joculus). Ludicrous, droll, funny, Ter. SYN. See JOCOSUS.

JŌCŬLĀTOR, ōris, m. (joculor). A jester, joker, witty fellow, a wit; huic joculatorem senem illum interesse nolui, Cic.

JŌCŬLĀTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (joculator). Jestng, jocular, for jocularis; *j. disputatio*, Cic. SYN. See JOCOSUS.

JŌCŬLOR, āri, tr. and intr. dep. (joculus). To joke, to say in joke; jocularites incondita quadam, Liv.

JŌCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (jocus). *A slight jest or joke, a poor joke, hardly a joke at all; oblectare alqm per joculum, Plaut.*

JŌCUS, i, m. (*in the plur., joci, m., and joca, n.*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A jest, joke.* II. *Meton.* 2. *A game, pastime, sport, Ōv.—(3) Play, mere sport, a trifle.* EX. (1) *joca tua, Cic.;—hospes multa joci, fond of jokes, id.;—joci causā, for a joke.* PHRASES. *per jocum, by way of a joke, Cic.;—extra jocum, or remoto joco, without joke or joking, i. e. seriously, id.;—jocum movere, to crack a joke, Sall.;—jocum movere alci, to dicert, Hor.;—jocos dare alci, to give rise to a joke, id.—(3) ludus et jocus fuisse Hispaniā tuā videbuntur, a mere joke, a trifle, nothing at all, next to nothing, Liv.* SYN. **JOCUS**; **LUDUS**; **LŪSUS**; **LUSIO**; **LUDICRUM**.—**JOCUS**, a joke, a sport, as above.—**LUDUS**, a game or play, an exercise, a school; **ludus pilæ**, also a jest, a pun. **Ludus** is better said of serious and decent games; and **Lusus** of childish plays.—**Lusio**, the act of playing, or gaming.—**Ludicrum**, a pastime, any kind of public games; versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor.;—celebrare ludicrum, Liv.

JORDANES, is, m. *Jordan*, the principal river of Palest.ne, Tac.

JŌVIS, is, m. *Old Latin for Jupiter, Varr.*

1. **JŪBA**, æ, f. *The flowing hair on the neck of an animal.* I. *Prop.* 1. *The mane (e. g. of a horse), Cic.—2. Meton.: The crest of a bird; also, a tuft of feathers, or any thing of a similar description which projects on the head, as of a serpent, fish, etc.; also, the crest of a helmet, Virg.—3. The hair of the head of men and animals, Sen.; Val. Flac.—4. The tail of a comet, Plin.—5. Also, of the boughs and foliage of trees, id.* II. *Fig. of style, Plin. E.* SYN. **JUBA**; **CRISTA**.—**JUBA**, as above, I.—**Crista**, is said only of the comb of a cock, or the tuft on the head of some birds; *fig., the crest, tuft, plume, or horse-hair on the cone of a helmet. Tollere cristas, to growe proud, Juv.*

2. **JŪBA**, æ, m. *Juba*, the name of two Numidian kings. 1. Son of Hiempsal, king of Numidia, a partisan of Pompey, who destroyed himself after Cæsar's victory at Thapsus, Cæs.; Hor.—2. Son of the former, taken to Rome by Cæsar; he was the author of several literary works; he married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was restored to his kingdom by Augustus, who afterward gave him Mauretania in exchange for it, Tac.; Plin.; Suet.

JŪBAR, ætis, n. [m., Enn.]. (*juba*). I. (1) *The radiant light of the heavenly bodies, any radiance, brilliancy.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A beam, ray, splendor.* EX. (1) *j. extulit Lucifer, Ōv.;—jubare exorto (i. e. solis), Virg.—(2) purpureum j. fundens Cæsar ab ore, Mart.* SYN. **See LUXES.**

JŪBATUS, a, um, *adj.* (*juba*). *Having a mane or crest; j. anguis, Liv.;—j. leo, Plin.*

JŪBEO, Ære, jussi, jussum, tr. [*perf. jussi, Ter.; fut., jussio, Virg.; jussitur for jubeatur, Cat.*]. To say that any one shall do any thing, or that any thing may or shall be done. I. *Gen.* (1) *To order, decree, command.* II. *Exp.* (2) *In Medic.: To order, prescribe.—(3) Polit. i. l.: To order, decree, ratify, approve.* EX. (1) 1. *With acc. and inf.: Cæsar sine te cura jussit esse, Cic.;—hunc jubet sine cura esse, id.;—Dionysium jube salvere, salute D. for me, commend me to him. Also ellipt.: jubeo Chremetein, hail, good morning, Chremes! Ter.;—jussi valere illum, I took leave, bade him farewell, id.* 2. *With inf. pass. (when it has no subject): Cæsar jubet pontem rescindi, Cæs.;—filium*

necari jussit, Sall. 3. *With dat. and inf.: hæ mihi Dolabellæ literæ jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic.* 4. *Pass.: quod jussi sunt faciunt, Cæs.;—consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv.* 5. *Also with a simple infinitive, if the acc. is easily understood from the context: lex recte facere jubet, Cic.;—caste jubet lex adire deos, id.;—pronunciare jusserunt (sc. præcones), Cæs.;—signum observare jubet (sc. milites), id.* 6. *With ut: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere, ut hæc quoque referret, Cic.;—quibus jussurunt, ut resisterent, Tac.* 7. *With acc. of the object: j. fratris necem, Tac.;—j. alciui tributum, id.—(2) quod jussi, ei dare bibere, Ter.—(3) Senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, ut, etc., Cic.* *With acc. and inf.: Senatus dictatorem dici jussit, Liv.* *With acc.: j. legem, Cic.;—j. rogationem, to assent to, pass, Sall.;—j. alciui provinciam, to give or allot to any body, id.* *Absol. with de: populus jussit de bello, Liv.* SYN. *See MANDO.*

JŪCUNDE, adv. (*jucundus*). *Agreeably, pleasantly, with pleasure; j. vivere, Cic.;—herba jucunde olet, Plin.*

JŪCUNDITAS, ætis, f. (*id.*). *Agreeableness, pleasantness, enjoyment, delight; j. vitæ, Cic.;—epistola plena jucunditatis, id.* *Plur.: jucunditatus tuis, obliging services, or readiness to render service, Cic.*

JŪCUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (*contr. from jucundus, from juvo*). *Agreeable, pleasant, delightful, pleasing; j. amor, Cic.;—comes j. alciui, id.;—j. odor, id.* SYN. *See GRATUS.*

JŪDEA, æ, f. (*Jordania*). *Judea.* I. *Gen.: Palestine, Plin.* II. *Exp.: The land occupied by the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, Plin.*

JŪDÆUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Judea, Jewish; J. resina, Plin. Subst.: Judæi, ōrum, m. The Jews, Cic.*

JŪDÆICUS, a, um, *adj.* *Jewish; J. aurum, Cic.;—J. superstitio, Quint.*

JŪDEX, Icīs, m. (*judico*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A judge.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A judge in any matter, i. e. one who gives a decisive opinion on any subject, an umpire.* EX. (1) *dare judicem, to give or appoint a judge (on the part of the prator), Cic.;—judicem ferre alciui, to propose a judge to any one, id.;—dicere judicem, to name a judge (on the part of the defendant), Liv.;—j. questionis, a judge that presided over a trial in place of the prator, Cic.;—judicem esse de alq re, id.*

(2) *æquissimus eorum studiorum j. Cic.;—judice me non sordidus auctor, in my judgment, Hor.;—grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, undecided, id.* SYN. *See ARBITER.*

JŪDICATIO, ōnis, f. (*judico*). I. *Prop.*

(1) *A judicial inquiry or investigation, a judging.* II. *Gen.* 2. *A judgment, opinion, sentence, Cic.* EX. (1) *j. longi subsellii, Cic.* Hence, in forensic language, the examination of a plea in defence, Cic. SYN. **JUDICATIO**; **JURISDICTIO**.—**Judicatio**, the act of judging, it is said of the chief point to be debated; summa controversia, quam judicationem appellamus, Cic.—**Jurisdicatio**, jurisdiction, the administration of justice.

JŪDICATRIX, Icīs, f. (*judico*). *She that judges or decides, Quint.*

JŪDICĀTUM, i, n. (*id.*). *A matter adjudged or decided, Auct. Her.; Quint.* SYN. **I. JUDICATUM**; **JUDICATUS**; **JUDICIUM**.—**Judicatum**, as here.—**Judicatus**, the profession of the law, authority to judge.—**Judicium**, 1. *A judgment or trial at law, the cognizance of an affair; vocare in judicium, Cic.—2. A plea, a pleading; fig., that which distinguishes and decides.* II. **Judi-**

entum, *in Syn. Phrases*. JUDICATUM FACERE; JUDICATUM SOLVERE.—Judicatum facere, to obey the sentence given, to comply with it.—Judicatumolvere, to pay what one is sentenced to. III. JUDICIUM DARE, to give the authority of judging.—JUDICIUM EXERCERE, to have the police of a tribunal, to cause suits at law to be furnished with every thing necessary for the hearing and judging of them.—JUDICIUM FACERE, to pass a sentence or decree.

JUDICĀTUS, ōs, m. (id.). The office of a judge. SYN. See JUDICATUM.

JUDICIALIS, e, adj. (judicium). Of or belonging to judgment, judicial; j. molestia, Cic.; —j. genus dicendi, id.; —j. ille annus, i. e. in which Pompey altered the form of trials, id. SYN. JUDICIALIS; JUDICIARIS.—Judicialis, judicial, of or pertaining to judgment.—Judiciarius, pertaining to a judge.

JUDICIĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Judiciary, judicial; j. lex, relating to courts of justice, Cic.; —j. leges, Suet. SYN. See JUDICIALIS.

JUDICIUM, ū, n. (judex). I. Prop. (1) Judgment, i. e. a legal trial, a judicial inquiry.—(2) Meton.: A process, suit at law.—(3) The office of a judge, jurisdiction, Sall.—(4) The place where a court is held, a court of justice.—(5) The judges, a body of judges.—(6) A sentence or decision of a judge or a court of justice, a judicial sentence or decision. II. Fig. (7) Any judgment, decision, opinion, view taken of a case, etc.—(8) Gen.: The power of judging, discernment, judgment.—(9) Exp.: Consideration, discretion. EX. (1) j. dare, to grant, Cic.; —in j. vocare, to bring into court, accuse, bring an action against, id.; —alqm in j. adducere, id.; —j. accipere, to submit to the decision of a court, id.; —j. injuriarum, concerning personal injuries, id.; —j. consulis designati, in the matter of.—(2) in familiarissimi tui judicio, Cic.; —judicia contraria, reciprocal, i. e. between a ward and his guardian, id.; —j. vincere, to gain a cause, id.—(4) in judicium venire, Nep.—(5) j. sortiri, Cic.; —j. implorare, Sall.—(6) j. facere de alqre re, to give an opinion, as a judge, Cic.; —j. senatus, Cæs.; —j. populi, Liv.—(7) meum semper judicium fuit, Cic.; —meo judicio, according to my judgment, id.; —ex Chrysogoni judicio, id.—(8) quicquid judicii habuerim, Cic.; —est mei judicii, I can or am able to judge of it, id.; —neque sui esse judicii, discernere, Cæs.—(9) judicio alqd facere, Cic. SYN. See JUDICATUM.

JUDĪCO, āre (jus, dico). I. (1) To investigate a cause judicially, to judge, to be judge. II. Gen. (2) To give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine (of a judge).—(3) Meton.: To give a verdict, decide, fix, settle, pronounce a decision.—(4) To judge, think.—(5) To judge of, judge, esteem, value, appraise.—(6) To judge, deem, believe, suppose, be of opinion.—(7) To declare, proclaim, pronounce publicly. EX. (1) hi homines non judicabunt, Cic.; —qui judicarent, i. e. judges, id.—(2) j. falsum, to pass an unjust sentence, Cic.; —j. alqd contra alqm, to pronounce sentence against any person in a matter, to condemn, id.; —j. rem, to decide a matter, id.; —j. alqm capitis vel pecunie, to pass sentence of life or death, to fine, Liv.—(3) disserrere malui quam j., Cic.; —j. sibi ipsi, arbitrarily, Cæs. Impers.: Judicatum est, it is decided, determined, certain.—(4) recte j., Cic.—(5) j. alqd sensu oculorum, ratione, Cic.; —j. alqd non numero sed pondere, id.; —j. alqm ex aliorum ingeniis, after, Ter.—(6) quod antea judicaram, Cic.—(7) j. alqm hostem, Nep.; —judicari hostem ab alqo, Just. SYN. JUDICO; DISJUDICO.—Judicare, to judge, as above.—Disjudicare, to judge between, decide two

things by one's judgment, distinguish; non facile dijudicatur amor verus et fictus.

JŪGĀLIS (jog.), e, adj. (jugum). I. (1) Yoked together.—(2) Matrimonial, nuptial. II. (3) Fastened to the loom. EX. (1) equi j., horses yoked together, Curt. Subst.: gemini j., two horses yoked together, Virg.—(2) j. vinculum, Virg.; —j. lectus, id.; —ignes j., Phris, who kindled a fire in Asia by carrying off Helen, Virg.—(3) j. tela, Cat. SYN. JŪGALIS; JŪGOSUS.—Jugalis, that is yoked, or pertains to yokes.—Jugosus, ridged, full of ridges, hilly, Ov.

JŪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (jugo). A binding (e. g. of vines to rails), Cic.; Varr.

JŪGERUM, i, and JŪGUS, ōris, n. (jugis). A juger or measure of land containing 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length, and 120 in breadth; an acre. The English acre measures 43,560 square feet.

1. JŪGIS, e, adj. (jugo). Joined together; j. auspicium, i. e. cum junctum jumentum sterco facit, which was regarded as an unfavorable omen, Cic.

2. JŪGIS, e, adj. (contr. from juvignis; akin to juvenis). Young, fresh, living; hence, perpetual, lasting, perennial; j. puteus, Cic.; —j. aqua, Sall.; —j. thesaurus, Plaut. SYN. See JŪGOSUS.

JUGLANS, dis, f. (i. q. Jovis glans, Gr. ἄλός βάλανος). I. A walnut, Cic.; —aux j., Plin. II. A walnut tree, id.

JŪGO, āre, tr. (jugum). I. Prop. (1) Of vines: To tie to rails or cross-laths. II. Fig. (2) To join together, to connect.—(3) Poet.: To marry. EX. (1) j. vites, Col.; Varr.—(2) virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt, Cic.; —verba jugata, derived one from another; (as, justus, juste), Quint.—(3) j. alqm or alqm alqui, Catull.; —primisque jugat omnibus, Virg.

JŪGŌSUS, a, um, adj. (jugum). Full of ridges, mountainous; j. silvæ, Ov. SYN. See JUGALIS.

JŪGŪLE, ārum, f. pl. (jungo). I. Prop.: The three stars that form the belt of Orion; hence, the whole constellation of Orion, Plaut.; for which afterward the sing. Jugula, æ, f., Varr. II. Two stars in the constellation Cancer, otherwise called aselli, Man.

JŪGŪLATĪO, ōnis, f. (jugulo). A cutting of one's throat, murdering, slaying; j. oppidanorum, Auct. B. Hisp.

JŪGŪLO, āre, tr. (jugulum). I. Prop. (1) To cut any body's throat, to murder, slay, kill. II. Fig. (2) To confute, convict, silence; to destroy, ruin.—(3) Poet. meton.: To spoil.—(4) To banish. EX. (1) j. suem, Cic.; —j. hominem, id.; Hor.; —in flammam jugulat pecudes, slaughter and throw into the fire, Virg. Meton.: quartana (febris) neminem jugulat, kills nobody, Cels.—(2) j. alqm factis decretescunt, Cic.; —jugulari sua confessione, id.; —j. hominem (dictis), Ter.—(3) j. Falernum, Mart.—(4) j. curas, id. SYN. See OCCIDO.

JŪGŪLUM, i, n., and sometimes JŪGŪLUS, i, m. (jungo). I. The collar-bone, Cels. Plur.: Juguli, Plin. II. Usually, The hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; the throat or anterior part of the neck; j. concava, Cic.; —j. dare, to hold forth, present (in order to be killed), id.; —j. porrigere, the same, Hor.; —jugulos aperire susurro, Juv.; —jugulum resolvere, to cut, Ov.; —jugulum petere, to aim at, sc. in order to kill; fig.: to attack the chief points, (as it were) to put a knife to the throat, Quint.; —thus also, j. causæ,

the main point, chief argument, Plin. E. SYN. See FAX.

JUGUM, *i*, *n*. (ζυγόν). I. (1) *A yoke for oxen*; also, *a yoke or collar for horses, etc.*—(2) *Meton.*: *A yoke* (of oxen); hence, 3. *An acre*, i. e. the quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, Varr.—4. Two horses yoked together, *a team of horses*, Virg.; and hence, 5. *A chariot* itself, id.—(6) *A pair, couple*.—7. *Fig. gen.*: pari jugo niti, *to work with equal efforts*, Plin. E.—(8) *The yoke of marriage*.—(9) *The yoke of a slave*. II. Any transverse piece of wood which joins or connects two things: (10) *A cross-lath or cross-beam*, i. e. a lath or beam fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles or laths, on which vines were fastened, *a frame*.—(11) *Meton.*: *The yoke under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace*; it consisted of two spears set upright, and one crossing them at the top, in the form of the Greek Γ .—(12) *The beam of a balance or pair of scales*; hence, *meton.*, the constellation *Libra*.—(13) *The bar or beam of a chariot*.—14. *The beam of a weaver's loom*, Ov.—15. *Plur.*, juga (like ζυγά), *rovers' benches*, Virg.—(16) *The summit, highest point, or ridge of a mountain, a chain of mountains*. EX. (1) nos juga imponimus, Cic.;—juga tauris solvere, Virg.;—juga demere, Hor.;—juga ferre, Ov.—(2) *j*. boum, Plin. *Abol.*: mula juga, Cic.—(6) *j*. aquilum, Plin.;—*j*. impiorum nefarium (*Antonius and Dolabella*), Cic.—(8) *jugum ferre*, Hor.;—Plaut.—(9) *j*. servile, Cic.—(10) vineam ad jugum perducere, Plin.—(11) sub jugum mittere, Cic.;—Liv. *Fig.*: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, *to overcome, get the better of*, Sen.—(12) in jugo cum esset luna, Cic.—(13) circa temoem ab jugo, Liv.—(16) in jugo consistere, Cæs.;—omnibus ejus jugi collibus occupatis, id.;—summum jugum montis ascendere, Cæs. SYN. See COLLIS.

JUGURTHA, *æ*, *m*. *Jugurtha*, a king of Numidia, against whom the Romans carried on a long war; he was at last subdued by C. Marius.

JUGURTHINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine*; J. bellum, Hor.;—conditor Jugurthinæ historiæ, i. e. Sallust, Quint.

JULIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar*; J. vectigalia, Anton. ap. Cic.;—J. equites, Auct. B. Afr.;—J. partes, *the party of Cæsar*, Vell.;—Julliani, drum, *m*. (*sc.* milites or homines), *The adherents of Cæsar*, Suet.

JULIUS, *a*, *um* (Iulus). *Julius*. I. *Subst.*: The name of a Roman gens among whom were C. Julius Cæsar, and his adopted son, Octavianus, who bore the same name, C. Julius Cæsar (Octavianus), (see CÆSAR). Among the females was Julia, daughter of Augustus, who was successively the wife of Marcellus, Arippa, and Tiberius. II. *Adj.*: *Julian*; J. lex, *established by a Julius*; esp. by the Dictator Julius Cæsar, Cic.;—J. sidus, *Julius Cæsar*, after his apotheosis, Hor.;—mensis J. or simply, *Julius, the month of July*, so called in honor of Julius Cæsar (formerly called *Quintilis*), Mart.;—portus J., between *Puteoli* and the promontory *Misenum*.

JUMENTUM, *i*, *n*. (*For* jumentum, *from* jungo). *A beast used for drawing or carrying; draught cattle, a beast of burden* (esp. a horse, a mule, or an ass); undique conquisitis jumentis, frumentum in castra deportant, Cæs.;—jumentis vehi, *to ride*, Nep.;—*j*. oneraria, *beasts of burden*, Liv.;—*j*. sarcinaria, *beasts of burden*, Cæs. SYN. See ARMENTUM.

JUNCÆUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*juncus*). I. *Consisting or made of rushes*; *j*. cratis, Plin. II. *Like*

a rush; *j*. caulis, Plin.;—*j*. virgo, *as slender as a reed*, Ter.

JUNCOSUS, *a*, *um* (id.). *Full of rushes*; *j*. ager, Plin.;—*j*. litora, Ov.

JUNCTIO, ðnis, *f*. (*jungo*). *Union*, Cic. SYN. See JUNCTURA.

JUNCTURA, *æ*, *f*. (id.). I. (1) *A joining, uniting*.—2. *Esp.*: *A yoking together*; *j*. boum, Col. II. 3. *Concr.*: *A place where two things are joined together, a joint*, Plin. EX. (1) *j*. verborum, Hor.;—laterum juncturae, *the two ends of a girdle which meet*, Virg. *Fig.*: *j*. generis, *relationship, consanguinity*. SYN. JUNCTURA; JUNCTIO; ADJUNCTIO.—*Junctura*, *a joint, that whereby a thing is joined*; tignorum junctura.—*Junctio*, *junction, union, the act of joining*.—*Adjunctio*, *the act of joining one thing to another, used only in a fig. sense*.

JUNCTUS, *a*, *um*. I. *pt.* of jungo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Connected, united, joined*.—(2) *Meton.* of style: *Well-connected, rhythmical*. EX. (1) junctior cum exitu, Cic.;—junctori ponto, *nearer*, Ov.—(2) oratio *j*, Cic.

JUNCUS, *i*, *m*. I. *A rush*; juncus effusus, Plin.; Virg. II. *Any small twig like a rush*, Plin.

JUNGO, ðre, *nxi*, *nectum*, *tr.* (*from* ζυγω, ζυγνν ζυγννν). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To bind, join, unite, tie together*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To yoke or put to*.—(3) *To put* (horses, etc.) *to a carriage*.—(4) *To cause to join*.—(5) *Pass.* (of localities): *To join a place, i. e. to be adjoining to, to border upon, to be near to*.—(6) *To join, connect* (in point of time), *to cause to follow immediately one after the other*.—(7) *Milit. t. t.*: *To join one body of troops to another, to draw together, concentrate*. II. *Fig.* (8) *To unite, match, i. e. to marry*.—(9) *To join, unite by friendship, relationship*.—(10) *To make an alliance, contract relationship*.—(11) *To connect by alliance*.—(12) *To conclude a treaty*. EX. (1) *j*. res inter se, Cic.;—*j*. dextram dextræ, Virg.;—*j*. equum equo, *to bring near, bring into contact*, Cæs.;—*j*. naves, *to fasten together or one to the other*, id.;—*jungi lateri alcejs, to attach one's self to, join*, Ov.;—*fluvium ponte j*, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Liv.;—*j*. verba, *to connect, join, compound*, Quint.—(2) *j*. equos ad currum, Plin.;—or *j*. curru (*dat. for currui*), Virg.;—*jungentur gryphes equis, id.*;—*juncti boves, a yoke of oxen*, Ov.—(8) *rheda equis juncta, Cic.*;—*junctum vehiculum, Liv.*—(4) *j*. fundos, *to buy them all together, to possess them all*, Petr.—(5) *Italia Dalmatis juncta, Vell.*—(6) *j*. diei noctem pervigilem, Just.;—*j*. consularem prætextam prætoris, Vell.;—*j*. laborem, *to pursue without interruption*, Plin. E.—(7) *j*. sibi exercitum, Vell.;—*j*. socia arma Rutulis, Liv.—(8) *j*. alqm secum matrimonio, Liv.;—*j*. alqm alcui, Ov.—(9) *j*. se ad alqm, Cic.;—*amici juncti, Hor.*—(10) *j*. cum alquo pacem, *affinitatem*, Liv.;—*j*. amicitiam cum alquo.—(11) *societate quadam naturali sunt juncta inter se, Liv.*—(12) *j*. fœdus, Liv.

JŪNIOR. See JUVENIS.

JŪNIUS, *a*, *um*. *Junius*. I. *Subst.*: The name of a Roman gens; e. g. L. Junius Brutus, who abolished royal power at Rome, Liv.;—and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, who killed Cæsar, Suet.; Vell. II. *Adj.*: *Junian*; J. lex, Cic. III. (*Juno*) *Of or sacred to Juno*; mensis J., *the month of June*, so called from her; and simply, *Junius*, Ov.

JŪNIX, Icis, *f*. (*juvenis*). *A young cow, calf, heifer*, Plaut.

JŪNO, ðnis, *f*. (Αἰωνη, *the female Aic, or Zetis*). *Juno*, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Ju-

pitæ, regarded by the Romans as the queen of the gods, dispenser of riches and royal power, goddess of marriage and of child-birth, guardian of women; sometimes regarded as the atmosphere, sometimes the queen of heaven and the stars, Cic.; Varr. J. Regina, Cic.—Sometimes for *Lucina* (see *LUCINA*), or for *Proserpina*; hence, J. interna, *Proserpina*, Virg.—J. Avernæ, Ov.;—Urbs Junonis, *Argos*, Ov.;—*Facet for wife*, *mea J.*, Plant.

JŪNŌNĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (Juno). *Junonian*; J. tempus, *i. e.* mensis Junius, Ov.

JŪNŌNĪ-CŌLA, *æ*, *e*. (Juno, colo). *A worshipper of Juno*, Ov.

JŪNŌNĪ-GĒNA, *æ*, *m.* (Juno, gigno). *Son of Juno*, said of Vulcan, Ov.

JŪNŌNIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Juno). *Of or belonging to Juno*, *Junonian*; J. custos, *i. e.* *Argus*, Ov.;—J. mensis, *i. e.* Junius, id.;—J. ales, *i. e.* pavo, Ov.

JŪPĪTER, Jōvis, *m.* (Diu, pater, father of light; Sanscr. *dju*, heaven, day; Lat. dies, deus, etc.) I. Prop.: Jupiter, son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, husband of his sister Juno, chief god in the mythology of the Romans (*J. Capitolinus*, *J. Optimus Maximus*). The *Zeus* of the Greeks, lord of heaven, dew, rain, snow, thunder and lightning, guardian of the commonwealth, the family, and the house (hence, *J. herceus*, *penetralis*): his companion and messenger was the eagle; J. altus, *on high*, Virg.;—J. conservator, custos, Tac.;—Jovis satellites, the eagle, Cic.;—called also Jovis ales, Ov.;—J. Stygius, Pluto, Virg. II. Meton. 1. The planet Jupiter, Cic.; Luc.—2. The sky, the air (and this in fact was the object which the ancients deified and worshipped as Jupiter); Sub Jove, *in the open air*, Ov.;—Sub Jove frigido, Hor.;—J. malus, id.;—J. metuendus, *i. e.* pluvius, Virg.;—æthera quem homines Jovem appellat, Cic.

JŪRA, *æ*, *m.* Jura, a chain of mountains extending from the Rhone to the Rhine, and separating the Helvetii from the Sequani, Cæs.†

JŪRAMENTUM, *i*, *n.* (juro). *An oath*, Amm. SYN. See JUSJURANDUM.

JŪRANDUM, *i*, *n.* (juro). *An oath*, Plant.

JŪRĀTOR, Jōris, *m.* (juro). I. One who swears or takes an oath, Macr. II. Esp.: A sworn judge, Plant.;—a censor, id. III. A sworn witness, Sen.

JŪRĀTUS, *a*, *um*. I. pt. of juro and juror. II. Adj.: That has sworn or taken an oath, bound by oath, under oath, Cic.;—j. in arma, Ov.;—jurato mihi crede, believe me on my oath, Tac.;—juratissimus auctor, most credible, that can be depended on, Plin.

JŪRĒ-CONSULTUS. See JURIS-CONSULTUS.

JŪRĒ-JŪRO, *äre* (jus, juro). To swear, Liv.

JŪRĒ-PĒRĪTUS. See JURIS-PĒRITUS.

JŪRĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (jus). Of broth. Subst.: Jurea, *æ*, *f.* (sc. placenta), a cake, thin as broth, Plant.

JURGIUM, *n*, *n.* (jurgo). A dispute, altercation, debate, high words [opp., rixa, a violent quarrel; convicium, a squabble in which the parties revile each other]; ex inimicitiiis j. maledicta gignuntur, Cic.;—litibus et jurgiis se abstinere, id.;—jurgia jactare, Virg.;—jurgia necere cum aliquo, to quarrel, Ov.;—jurgio contendere cum aliquo, to quarrel, Cic.;—jurgio lacescere aliquem, Sall. SYN. See CONTROVERSIA.

JURGO, *äre*, *intr.* and *tr.* (jure, ago). I. Intr. (1) To quarrel, brawl, scold.—(2) Esp.: To litigate, sue at law. II. Tr. (3) To chide, cen-

sure, blame. EX. (1) j. cum aliquo, Ter.;—ne jurgares, quod, Hor.—(2) apud adiles adversus lenones j., Just.—(3) jure Trausius istis jurgatur verbis, Hor.;—hæc jurgans, Liv.

JŪRĪDĪCĪALIS, *e*, *adj.* (juridicus). Relating to right or justice; j. constitutio, Cic.

JŪRĪ-DICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (jus, dico). I. That administers justice. Subst.: Juridicus, *i*, *m.* A judge, Sen. II. Relating to the administration of justice, judicial; j. conventus, a town in which justice was administered, an assize-town, Plin.

JŪRIS-CONSULTUS or JŪRĒ-CONSULTUS, *i*, *m.* One versed in the law (that may be consulted on a legal point), a lawyer, counsel, Cic. SYN. JURISCONSULTUS; JURISPERITUS; LEGULEIUS.—Jurisconsultus, as here.—Jurisperitus, includes only the idea of one skilled in law.—Leguleius, a student in the law, a pettifogger.

JŪRIS-DICTĪO, Jōnis, *f.* (jus, dico). I. (1) The administration of justice in civil matters; civil jurisdiction of the prator urbanus and the prator peregrinus, in Rome, who were invested with the power of granting permission to lodge a complaint, to move for a legal exception, and to bestow a right (do); to pronounce judgment (dico); to adjudge, allot, adjudicate (adduco).—(2) Meton.: Jurisdiction, might, power. II. Meton.: An assize-town. EX. (1) jurisdictionem conferam, Cic.;—j. urbana et peregrina, Liv.;—j. utraque, the same, id.;—j. Asiatica, in the province of Asia.—(2) sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem . . . urbes subjungeretis, Cic.;—que ruant urbes, que oriantur, j. mea est, that is within my province (i. q. rests with me to decide), Sen. SYN. See JUDICATIO.

JŪRIS-PĒRĪTUS or JŪRĒ-PĒRĪTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (jus, peritus). Versed or experienced in the law; juris et literarum bene peritus, Cic.;—Crassus eloquentium juris peritissimus, id. SYN. See JURISCONSULTUS.

JŪRO, *äre*, *intr.* and *tr.* (jus). I. Intr. (1) To swear, to take an oath.—(2) To conspire, to set up a conspiracy. II. Tr. (3) To swear or take an oath.—(4) To affirm or declare on oath.—(5) To swear by any body, to invoke him as witness.—(6) To abjure, to renounce upon oath, swear not to do. EX. (1) qui si juraret, crederet nemo, Cic.;—j. per Jovem deoque penates, by Jupiter and the penates, id.;—j. in verba aliejs, to take an oath prescribed by any one, Liv.;—j. in verba principis, to swear allegiance to a prince, Tac.;—j. in nomen principis, the same, Suet.;—j. in litem, to take one's oath on a litigated point; j. in legem, to swear to observe a law, Cic.;—j. in foedus, Liv.;—jurantia verba, the terms in which an oath is couched, Ov.—(2) j. inter se, (Cat. ap. Plin.—(3) j. verissimum jusjurandum, Cic.—(4) falsum j. to swear falsely; j. alqd in se, to call down imprecations upon one's self, Liv. Followed by acc. and inf.: jurat, se eum non desertum, Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. Followed by ut: juro, ut republicam non deseram, Liv. (but acc. and inf. better). In the pass.: quod juratum est, id servandum est, Cic.;—juratum bellum, was declared by solemn oath (with the Romans), Sil.—(5) j. deos, Ov.;—j. numina, id.;—hence, juror, they swear by me (lit., I am sworn by); jurbere, Stat.—in a similar manner; jurata numina, deities by whom one has sworn, Ov.;—diis juranda palus, *i. e.* Styx, id.—(6) j. calumniam, to swear that one is not guilty of, Col. in Cic. SYN. JURO; ADJURO; DEJURO; CONJURO.—Jurare, to swear, take an oath.—Adjurare, to swear solemnly, to protest with an oath; per omnes tibi adjuro deos, Cic.—Dejurare, to swear by the most sacred things.—Conjurare, to swear together to do a like

same thing; Græcia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor.

JŪROR, *ari, for juro. To swear; quid juratus sit, Cic.*

1. JUS, jūris, *n.* (ζῆος, from ζῆν, ζῆν). I. *Prop.*: Broth, gravy, soup, Cic.; Ter.; —j. Verri-
num, ambigue, acine-broth, pork-gravy; also, *i. q.* jurisdictio Verrii, of Verres, Cic. II. *Meton.*: The juice of the purple fish, Plin. SYN. JUS; OFFA.—JUS, as here I.—Offa, a mass
of meat, paste, or any thing else mixed together
into a lump; melle soporata et medicatis frugi-
bus offa, Virg.

2. JUS, jūris, *n.* (perh. from Sanscr. ju, to bind,
make binding; whence also jubeo). I. *Object.*
(1) Right, the tenor of laws, institutions, and
customs, in as far as they are binding and de-
termine what is lawful and what is not, law, statute-
law.—(2) *Esp.*: Law, rights belonging to a cer-
tain class, etc.—(3) A legal formula with the
ancient jurists.—(4) Right, as that which is con-
formable to the laws.—(5) *Meton.*: A court of
justice. II. *Subjective.* (6) A right, privilege
or claim founded on nature, laws, or customs.—
(7) Right, i. e. prerogative, privilege of a whole
body or of a single individual.—(8) Right, i. e. a
right, authority, or power arising from or being
the consequence of any right enjoyed. EX. (1)
principia juris, Cic.; —j. anceps novi, causas
defendere possum, Hor.; —j. ac fas (human and
divine right) colere, Liv.; —fas ac jura (religion
and law), Virg.; —contra fas ac j. against right
and duty; or contra j. fasque, Cic.; Sall.; —j.
bonumque (right and justice), Sall.; —jura dare,
to give laws, Liv.—(2) j. gentium, the law of
nations, Cic.; Liv.; —j. civile, civil (i. e. muni-
cipal) law; —jura conjugalia, Ov.; —j. pontificum,
Cic.—(3) j. Flavianum (see FLAVIUS).—(4) sum-
mum j., strict right, the height of justice, the
utmost rigor of the law, Cic.; —jure uti, to pro-
ceed according to law, id.; —summum jure agere
cum alio, to proceed against any body according
to the severity of the law, id.; —j. ratumque esto,
let it be valid in law or legal, an old form, id.; —
j. dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; Cæs.; —j.
reddere, the same, Liv.; —j. petere, to ask for
one's right, to demand justice, Cic.; —j. orde jure
respondere, to lay down the law (said of a pro-
fessional person whose opinion has been asked
on a point of law), id.—(5) in jus vocare, Cic.; —
in jus rapere, Plaut.; —in jus ire, Nep.; —in jus
ambulare, Ter.—(6) j. publicum, common right,
Ter.; —jura communia, rights or privileges com-
mon to several persons, equal rights, Cic.; —jura
belli, id.; —jura, with right, justly, in a just
manner, Cic.; Juv.; Sen.; —omnia pro suo jure
agere, to be very tenacious of one's rights, Ter.; —
jus suum tenere or obtinere, to defend one's own
right, not to recede from it, Cic.; —jus suum per-
sequi, to pursue one's right, id.; —de suo jure
cedere, to yield one's right.—(7) qui optimo jure
rex Romæ creatus sit, Liv.; —optimo jure censor
creatus, id.; —j. petendorum honorum, id.; —jura
muliebria, the rights of women, id.; —j. metallo-
rum, the privilege of working mines on one's own
estate, Suet.—(8) j. retinendi, Liv.; —j. agendi
cum plebe, Cic.; —j. patrium, over the life of
one's children, Liv.; —(homo) sui juris, one's own
master, acting for one's self, or according to one's
own pleasure, independent, Cic.; Sen.; —aliqui
sui or proprii juris facere, to make any body
independent, to put him in a position to do as he
likes, Vell.; Just.; —in paucorum jus concedere,
Sall.; —j. ad mulieres, over the women, Plaut.; —
j. de tergo vitæque, power of life and death, Liv.
With obj. genit.: Power over any thing; as, j.
corporis, Ov.; —j. eorum, id.; —or with in: j.
in æquora, id. SYN. I. JUS; ÆQUITAS; Jus-

TIŒIA.—JUS, the right, which is the object of law.
—Æquitas or Æquum, the exercising of justice
not according to the strict rigor of the law, but
with a reasonable moderation and mitigation;
pro æquitate contra jus dicere, Cic.—Justitia,
justice, conformity of our actions with the laws,
a moral virtue that gives every one his due; justitia
in summi cuique tribuendo cernitur, Cic. II.

JUS; LEX.—JUS, general law, written or not
written, Hor.—LEX, the law, the written law.
Lex is a species of jus; jura legesque dabat,
Virg. III. JUS, FAS.—JUS, syn. with fas, re-
lates to human laws; and Fas, to divine laws;
fas et jura sinunt, Virg.

IV. PHRASES.
Jus gentium, the law of nations, i. e. laws estab-
lished by a general consent and long usage
amongst nations. Jus civile, the civil law, i. e.
the laws of each particular nation. Jus dicere,
to administer justice, as a judge does. Jus or de
jure respondere, said of a counsellor, who, being
asked, gives his opinion. Legem dicere, to pre-
scribe or propose a condition; dicta tibi est lex.

JUSCŪLUM, *i. n. dim.* (1. jus). Broth, gravy,
soup, Cat.

JUS-JŪRANDUM, jurisjūrāndi (or separated,
juris jurandi, Cic.), *n.* (jus, juro). An oath;
dare jusjurandum alicui, to take an oath, Cic.; —
j. dare inter se, Cæs.; —j. conservare, to keep
one's oath, Cic.; —j. servare, Nep.; or jurejurando
stare, the same, Quint.; —gratum facere juris-
jurandi, to exempt from oath, Plaut.; —adigere
aliqui ad jusjurandum, to oblige one to make oath,
Cæs.; —j. negligere, to break, Cic. SYN. JUS-
JURANDUM; SACRAMENTUM; JURAMENTUM.—Jusju-
randum; gen. an oath taken for public cause, or
by public authority, and to confirm the truth of
an evidence or testimony.—Sacramentum, an oath
in confirmation of a promise; esp. of the oath
taken by soldiers to be true to their country and
general.—Juramentum, an oath, rare, Sen

JUSSUM, *i. n.* (jubeo). I. (1) Gen.: An
order, command, commandment. II. *Esp. 2.*
A medical prescription, Ov.—EX. (1) jussa decorum,
Cic.; —jussa elicere, to ex-cite, to perform, Sall.;
—jussa capessere, to pay attention to, to follow,
Virg. SYN. SEE DECRETA under DECRETUM.

1. JUSSUS, *a, um, pl.* of jubeo.
2. JUSSUS, *ūs, m.* (jubeo), [only in the abl.
sing.]. An order, command, ordinance; jussu
vestro, Cic.; —jussu populi, Nep.; Liv.; —jussu
senatus, Sall.

JUSTE, *adv.* (justus). Justly, with right,
fairly, properly; j. imperare, Cic.; —j. facere.

JUSTI-FICUS, *a, um, adj.* (justus, facio). Do-
ing justice, acting justly; j. mens, Catull.

JUSTINIĀNUS, *i. m.* Justinian, a Roman
emperor of the sixth century, by whose order
the well-known collection of laws (Corpus juris)
was made.

JUSTĪNUS, *i. m.* Justin. 1. A Roman histo-
rian who composed an abridged history from the
writings of Trogus Pompeius. He is supposed
to have been contemporary with the Antonini.—
2. Justin Martyr, one of the earliest of the Chris-
tian writers, born A. D. 103. He wrote a large
number of works in Greek, several of which have
come down to us.—3. A Roman emperor, born
A. D. 450, and who ascended the throne A. D. 525.

JUSTITIĀ, *a, f.* (justus). I. Justice, Cic.
II. *Meton.* 1. Love of justice, equity, id.—2. Mil-
lence, clemency, gentleness, Cæs. SYN. SEE JUS.

JUSTITIUM, *ii, n.* (for juris-stitium, from jus
and sisto). 1. A formal closing of the courts,
suspension of judicial sittings, vacations; as, j.
edicere, to order the courts to be closed (on critical

occasions, when all occupations and traffic used to be suspended, the shops shut, etc.), Auct. Her. II. *Meton.* 1. *Stagnation or suspension in general*; j. omnium rerum, Liv.—2. *Public or general mourning*, Tac. SYN. See FERIE.

JUSTUS, a, um, adj. (jus). I. (1) *Just, righteous*. II. *Meton.* (2) *That which is according to strict law: Legitimate, legal, lawful, right*.—(3) *Legitimate, just, well-grounded*.—(4) *Equitable, fair*.—(5) *First, in proper order, right*.—(6) *Proper, sufficient, right*.—(7) *Subst. plur.: Justa, ōrum, n. What is fair or just*.—(8) *The proper usage*. EX. (1) vir j. et bonus, Cic.;—j. in socios, id.—(2) j. supplicium, Cic.;—j. imperium, Cæs.;—j. uxor, *lawful wife*, Cic. *Subst.*: Justum colere, to do what is right, to exercise justice.—(3) j. timor, Hirt.;—j. ira, Ov.—(4) j. servitus, Ter.;—jure justo, Liv.—(5) j. bellum, Cic.; Liv.;—j. praelium, id.;—j. victoria, Cic.;—justo jure alqd repetere, *with good or full right*, Liv.—(6) j. numerum, Liv.;—j. exercitus, complete, in full number, id.;—j. reditus, *sufficient to cover the necessary expense*, Tac.;—plus justo, *more than is proper*, i. e. too much, Hor.;—thus also, longior justo, Ov.;—præter justum, *beyond what is fair, too much*, Lucr.—(7) j. tua, *your rights, prerogative*, Ter.—(8) j. militaria, Liv.;—omnia justa perficere, *id. Exp. of funerals*: j. funebria, Liv.;—j. exsequium, Cic. SYN. See EQUUS, and Justa, see ESSEQUIÆ.

JUTURNA, æ, f. *Juturna*, the nymph of a fountain in Latium, famous for its healing qualities. Its waters were used in nearly all sacrifices; and a chapel was dedicated to its nymph at Rome in the Campus Martius. In the *Æneid*, Juturna appears as the sister of Turnus, Virg.

JŪTUS, a, um, *pt. of juvo*.

JŪVENĀLIS, e, adj. (juvenis). I. *Juvenile, youthful, fit for young people*; as, j. corpus, Virg.;—j. lusus, Liv. II. *Subst.*: Jūvĕnālĭa, ĩum, n. plur.: A sort of games, introduced by Nero, Tac. III. *D. Junius Juvenalis*, a celebrated satirical poet, born at Aquinum, and contemporary with Martial.

JŪVENCA, æ, f. (juvencus). I. *A heifer*, Virg. II. *Meton.*: A young female, Ov. SYN. See VACCA.

JŪVENCUS, a, um, adj. (for juvenicus, from juvenis). I. (1) *Young*. II. *Subst.*: jūvencus, i, m. (sc. bos).—(2) *A young bullock*, whether it has been used at the plough or not, Varr.; Virg. EX. (1) j. (galline), Plin.;—j. equus, Lucr.—(2) j. æquoreus, *a sea-calf*, Sil. SYN. See Bos; also TAURUS.

JŪVENESCO, ēre, nūi, intr. (juvenis). I. (1) *To reach the age of youth, to grow up*. II. (2) *To grow young again*. EX. (1) vitulus juvenescit, Hor.—(2) juvenescit homo, Ov.;—rosa juvenescit, Plin.

JŪVĒNĪLIS, e, adj. (juvenis). *Youthful*; j. dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic.

JŪVĒNĪLĪTER, adv. (juvenilis). *Youthfully, in a youthful manner*; j. exultare, Cic.;—jĕcit j., *with all the vigor or fire of youth*, Ov.

JŪVĒNIS, is, adj. e. (juvo), [compar., juvenior, Plin., for the more usual junior, Liv.]. I. (1) *Young, juvenile*. II. *Subst.*: Jūvĕnis, is, e.—(2) *A young man, a youth* (usually from seventeen to forty-six years, or during the age for military service), Cic.; Hor.; Quint.—(3) *Exp.*: A citizen able to carry arms, Liv.;—a young woman, a maid. EX. (1) j. anni, Ov.;—j. ovis, Col.—(2) juvenes utriusque sexus, *young people of both sexes*, Suet.—(3) pulchra j., Phædr. SYN. See ADULESCENS.

JŪVĒNOR, āri, intr. dep. (juvenis). *To act like a youth, to sport, to wanton*, Hor.

JŪVENTA, æ, f. (juvenis). I. (1) *Youth, youthful age, the age of youth*. II. *Meton.* 2. *Young people*. EX. (1) Of mankind, Liv.;—ab juvena, *from youth*, Suet.;—citra juventam, *before the age of youth*, i. e. in boyhood, Ov.;—prima j. for laugo, Virg. Of animals, Plin. Of trees, Plin. SYN. See JUVĒNIS.

JŪVENTAS, ātis, f. (id.). I. *Youth, the age of youth*, Luc. II. *Personified: The goddess of youth, Hebe*, Cic. SYN. See JUVĒNIS.

JŪVENTUS, ātis, f. (id.). I. 1. *The time of youth, early period of life*, from seventeen to forty-six, Cic.; Sall. II. *Meton.* (2) *Young men*; also of soldiers: men fit for military duty. III. *Personified*: 3. *The goddess of youth, Hebe*, Hyg. EX. (2) j. dediceret, Cic.;—j. conveniant, Cæs.;—Trojana j., Virg. Hence, Princeps juventutis, I. In the time of the republic: the first on the list of the knights, Cic. 2. In the time of the emperors: the emperor's son, the prince, or else, the probable successor to the throne, Tac. SYN. JUVĒNIS; JUVĒNTA; JUVĒNTAS.—Juventus, used for youth itself, and for those in a state of youth.—Juventa, the age of youth; præceptis pucitium, dein juventam formasti, Tac.—Juventas is the Goddess of youth; et parum comis sine te Juventas, Hor.

JŪVERNA, æ, f. *Ireland, Mel*; Juv.

JŪVO, āre, jāvi, jātum, tr. [juvirent for juvirent, Catull.; *pt. fol. act.*, jūvātrus, Plin. E.]. I. (1) *To help, to assist, to be of use*.—(2) *Meton.* of inanimate objects: *To further*.—(3) *To give a lift, to assist in carrying a burden*. II. (4) *To delight, give pleasure, to please*.—(5) *Impers.*: juvāt, it gives me pleasure, it pleases (me, etc.). EX. (1) j. alqm in alqa re, Cic.;—j. alqm auxilio, Ov.;—j. hostes frumento, Cæs.;—juvante deo, *with the help of God*, Cic.;—diis juvantibus, *id bene juvantibus*, Liv.—(2) j. disciplinam beate vitæ, Cic.—(3) j. onera principis, Vell.—(4) nec me vita juvaret, Liv.;—juvanti, *to be delighted*.—(5) sin me astutum juvat fingere, Cic.;—id scire juvat, Sen. SYN. See AUXILIOR.

1. **JUXTA**, ade. (for junxta, from jungo). (1) With reference to space: *Close together*.—(2) *Close by, close to, near to, a joining, hard by*.—(3) *Near at hand, near*.—(4) *Meton.* of order: *Immediately after*.—(5) Denoting equality: *Just as, alike, in a like or similar manner, equally*. EX. (1) theatra duo j. fecit, Plin.—(2) legio, que j. constitit, Cæs.;—sellam j. ponere, Sall.;—fuit j. tumultus, Virg.—(3) j. accedere, Ov.—(4) quæ deinde Cato j. dicit, Gell.—(5) ceteri j. insontes, Liv.;—j. periculosum, seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. Hence, in connection with particles denoting comparison, juxta ac si meus frater esset, *just as if*, Cic.;—j. invia ac devia discurrere, *alike*, Liv.;—litteris Græcis j. atque Latinis eruditus, *equally*, Sall.;—parere atque imperare j. paratos, Liv.—Joined with cum: j. tecum aque scio, *along with you*, Plaut.;—j. mecum omnes intelligitis, *together with me*, Sall. SYN. Juxta; INSTAR.—Juxta, as well as, *alike*.—Instar, like, after the manner of; instar voluminis (Gr. 596) erat epistola, Cic.

2. **JUXTA**, prep. with acc. (in Virg. and Tac. placed after its case). I. With reference to space, (1) Of persons: *Next to, by the side of*.—(2) Of localities: *Hard or close by, by the side of*. II. *Meton.* (3) Denoting order of succession: *Immediately after, next*.—(4) Denoting similitude: *Near*.—(5) *Nearly as, just as*.—(6) Denoting conformity: *After, according to*. EX. (1) occurrantes domini j. conjuges et liberos, Tac.—(2) j. murum, Cæs.;—j. viam sepultus est, Nep.;

—j. genitorem adstat virgo, Virg.—(3) apud quos j. divinas religiones fides humana colitur, Liv.; —j. deos, Tac.—(4) velocitas j. formidinem, Tac.—(5) j. se conjuges vexari, Liv.—(6) j. praeceptum, Just. SYN. JUXTA; SECUNDUM; PROPTER.—Juxta, *nigh, by, near to*.—j. viam Appiam, Cic.—Secundum, *1. Along; s. mare, Cic. 2. According to; s. arbitrium tuum, Cic. 3. Next after or to; secundum deos, next after or to the gods*.—Propter, syn. with the others: *hard by, by the side; propter Lacedaemonem, Cic.*

K

K, k, is a Greek letter, for which the Romans used C. The only Latin words properly written with k are *kalendae*, the prenomens, *Kaio*, and *Karthago*; and yet, even in the case of the first and the last of these, modern usage favors the use of C.

KALENDÆ. See CALENDÆ.

KARTHAGO. See CARTHAGO.

KOPPA (k.). A letter of the old Greek alphabet, used in later times as the numeral sign for 90, Quint. See Gr. Gram. 164, 3.

L

L, l. As an abbreviation it generally stands for *Lucius*; on inscriptions also for *libens* and *locus*; thus, L. S., loco sigilli, *instead or in place of the seal* (i. e. where the seal ought to be affixed to a document); l. c., loco citato, *at the place quoted*, etc. As a numeral it denotes 50.

LĀBASCO, āre, intr. incep. (labo). I. Prop.: *To waver, to be ready to fall, to totter*, Lucr. II. Fig.: *labascit, victus uno verbo, he gives way, yields*, Ter. SYN. See LABO.

LĀBDĀCĪDES, æ, m. (Labdacus). A descendant of Labdacus: *Polynices*, Stat. Plur.: *The Thebans*, Stat.

LĀBDĀCISMUS or LĀMBDĀCISMUS, i, m. (λαβδακισμός or λαμβδ.). A faulty pronunciation or doubling of the letter L (Λ), Gramm.

LĀBDĀCUS, i, m. (Λαβδακος). *Labdacus*, king of Thebes, father of Laius, Sen.

LĀBĒA, æ, f. i. q. labium. *The lip*, Pomp.; Gell.; —*of an oil-press*, Cat.

LĀBECŪLA, æ, f. dim. (labes). *A small spot, a blemish; fig., opprobrium; aspergere alci labeculam*, Cic.

LĀBĒFĀCIO, āre, fci, factum, tr. (labo, facio, pass. fio). [*pass. labefio, factus*] I. Prop. (1) *To make ready to fall, to cause to totter, to shake*. II. Fig. (2) *To shake any body (mentally), to affect strongly, to cause to waver*. EX. (1) l. partem muri, Cæs.; —l. epistolam a suis vinclis, to break the seal, to open (a letter), Ov.—(2) l. fidem, to injure any body's credit, Suet.; —l. cluasiarios, to cause to mutiny, Tac. SYN. LABEFACIO; LABEFACIO; CONVELLO; QUATIO; QUASSO.—Labefacere, to loosen, to shake and make ready to fall.—Labefactare, freq. of labefacere, denotes more violence, to shake with a very great force.—Convellere, to pluck up by the roots, to destroy, overthrow.—Quatere, to shake, agitate; pennas quatere, Ov.—Quassare, its freq. expresses more violence; quid quassas caput? Fig.: quassata Reep.

LĀBĒFACTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (labefacto). I. Prop.: *Shaking, a shock; l. dentium, looseness of the teeth*, Plin. II. Fig.: *A political shock*.

LĀBĒFACIO, āre, tr. freq. (labefacio). I. Prop. (1) *To cause to totter, to shake*. II. Fig. (2) *To shake, to overturn, to destroy, to ruin*.—3. Middle: labefactari, to waver, to shake. EX. (1) l. signum vectibus, Cic.—(2) l. amicitium justitiam, Cic.; —l. rempublicam, id.; —l. vitas hominum, to trouble, id. SYN. See LABEFACIO.

LĀBĒFĪO, fīeri, factus. See LABEFACIO.

1. LĀBELLUM, i, n. dim. (labrum). *A little lip*, Cic. SYN. See LABIUM.

2. LĀBELLUM, i, n. dim. (labrum). *A small bathing-tub*, Cic.

LĀBĒO, ōnis, m. *Labeo*, cognomen of the Fabii and Antistii; thus, Antistius Labeo, a celebrated lawyer, Gell.; Tac.

LĀBĒRĪUS, a. *Laberius*, name of a Roman gens: D. Laberius, author of mimes, Hor.; Suet.

LĀBES, is, f. (lābor). I. Prop. (1) *A fall, shock, overthrow*. II. Meton. (2) *Fall, ruin, destruction, misfortune*.—(3) *A spot, stain, blot, blemish*.—(4) Fig.: *A stigma, disgrace*. EX.

(1) l. terræ, Liv.; —l. agri, Cic.—(2) innocentia l., Cic.—(3) sine labe salinum, Pers.; —victima labe carens, Ov.; —of an ink blot, Hor.—(4) l. conscientia in animo habere, Cic.; —l. civitatis, id.; —labem alcis dignitati aspergere, inferre, imponere, id. SYN. LABES; MACULA; NOTA.—Labes, a great downfall or sinking of the ground as in earthquakes; fig., a stain; labes provincie, the destruction and ruin of a province.—Macula, prop., a spot or stain; fig., a blemish.—Nota, a note, a mark.

LĀBĪÆ, ārum, f. (labia). *The lips*, Plaut. See LABIUM.

LĀBĪCI or LĀVĪCI, ōrum, m., and LĀBĪCUM, i, n. A town of Latium, near Tusculum, Cic. Lāvīcāni, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of L.*

LĀBIĒNUS, i, m. *Labienus*, a lieutenant of Caesar in the Gallic wars, Hirt. Hence, adj.: Labienianus, a, um. Of Labienus; milites L.

LĀBIUM, ū, n. [lāble, ārum, Plaut.], (Gr., λαβίη; Lat., labrum). *A lip; labia demissa, hanging down*, Ter.; —labiis ductare alqm, to make a lip (as a mark of contempt), Plaut. SYN. LABIUM; LABRUM; LABELLUM.—Labium is said of a full lip.—Labrum, the extremity of the lips, the brim of a vat or vessel.—Labellum, a little lip, a small vat.

LĀBO, āre, intr. (akin to lābor). I. Prop. (1) *To totter, to be ready to fall, to be on the point of falling*. II. (2) *To waver, to be at a loss, to hesitate*. EX. (1) labat signum, Cic.; —labat litera, is written with a trembling hand, Ov.; —l. sermone, not to speak plainly, of persons in a state of intoxication.—(2) cum ei Antonius l. videretur, Cic.; —labat disciplina, id.; —socii labant, Liv.; —memoria labat, begins to fail, becomes weak, Liv. SYN. LABO; LABASCO; NUTO.—Labare, as here.—Labascere, incep. from labo, to become weak, be ready to fall.—Nutare, to stir, to be moving backward and forward with the wind, to be shaken; fig., to be irresolute.

1. LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus, intr. dep. I. Prop. (1) *To glide, to slip, to slip down, to fall*. II. Fig. (2) *To fall, to go to ruin, to sink*.—(3) Of time: *To escape, to slip away*.—(4) *To fall into*.—5. *To fall into error, to be mistaken*, Cic. EX. (1) lacrimae labuntur per genas, Ov.; —folia lapsa cadunt, Virg.; —flumina labuntur, are flowing, rolling on, Ov.; —labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum, Hor.; —serpens labitur, glides, steals or creeps into, Ov.; —somnus labitur in

artus, *stals over*.—(2) homo labitur. Cic. ;—labuntur mores, Liv. ;—labi sper, to be disappointed in one's hope, Cæs. ;—(3) labitur artus, Ov. ;—(4) l. in vitium, Hor. SYN. See MANO.

2. LĀBOR (anciently labos), ōris, m. I. (1) Labor, pains combined with physical effort. II. Misfortune, trouble, distress. Hence, 4. Dis-ease, pain, Plaut. EX. (1) laborem sibi sumere, to undertake or take upon one's self, Cic. ;—laboribus detentionum liberatum esse, id. ;—laborem subire, obire, to undergo, id. ;—labores belli, warlike exploits, Virg. ;—l. militia, exertion, toil, Cic. ;—(2) summus l. in publicis privatisque rebus, Cic. ;—labores corporis, active exercise, id. ;—(3) in labore meo, Cic. ;—Trojæ supremum audire laborem, Virg. ;—labores solis, lune, solar, lunar eclipses, Virg. SYN. See INDUSTRIA. Also, LABOR; OPUS; OPERA; DOLOR.—Labor, as here.—Opus, work, the performance of the workman or artificer.—Opera, the workmanship, the labor which the doing of a thing requires; quod in opere faciundo operæ consumis tuæ, Ter.—Dolor, pain, the painful feeling caused by toil, hardship, etc. See above (5).

LĀBORĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (labor, fero). Bearing, or undergoing labor or fatigue; l. Hercules, Ov.

LĀBORĪOSE, adv. (laboriosus). With labor or fatigue; laboriously, wearisomely, Catull.

LĀBORĪOSUS, a, um, adj. (labor). I. Full of labor, toilsome, wearisome, troublesome, Cic. II. Industrious, pains-taking, Cic. III. That has to contend with toil, that endures hardship; quid nobis laboriosus? Cic. SYN. See DIFFICILIS and INDUSTRIUS.

LĀBORO, āre, intr. and tr. (labor). I. Intr. (1) To work, labor, take pains, to exert one's self for any given purpose. ;—(2) To care, to trouble one's self about. ;—(3) To suffer, to be troubled or afflicted, to be embarrassed or oppressed, to labor under. ;—(4) Absol. : To be in distress or danger, to be hard pressed. II. Tr. (5) To work, to produce by labor, to elaborate. ;—(6) To direct one's efforts to a given object, to labor at or for. EX. (1) (aratores) sibi l. work for themselves, for their own benefit, Cic. ;—laboro idem quod tu, for the sake of the very same thing, id. ;—l. de re, in aliqua re (with ut, ne), Cic. ;—(2) de se nihil laborat, Cic. ;—nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, id. ;—(3) l. morbo, to suffer from illness, Cic. ;—l. ex pedibus, to have the gout, id. ;—l. ex intestinis, to have a pain in the stomach, id. ;—l. utero, to suffer the pains of child-birth, Hor. ; Ov. ;—l. ex invidia, Liv. ;—l. odio, to be hated, Cic. ;—l. ex mere alieno, to be oppressed with debt. ;—(4) undique suis laborantibus succurrebant, Cæs. Of inanimate and abstract objects: luna laborat, suffers eclipse, Cic. ;—triremes laborant, Cæs. ;—(5) l. aliquid, Hor. ;—actio laborata studio, Quint. ;—(6) l. instrumenta, Tac. SYN. LABORO; ELABORO; ALLABORO; LUCUBRO; ELUCUBRO.—Laborare, to work, be in pain, as above. ;—Elaborare, to take pains in doing a thing, to polish it industriously; as, orationem elab., Cic. ;—Allaborare, to work hard at, to apply one's self to a thing; operi all., Cic. ;—Lucubrare, to do any thing or work by candle-light.—Elucubrare, a stronger term, and adds the idea of care and attention to the idea of laborare.

LĀBOS, ōris, m. Old form for labor, Plaut.

LĀBROS or -US, i, m. (λάβρος, voracious). I. The name of a dog, Ov. II. The name of a fish, Plin.

1. LABRUM, i, n. (same root as labium). I. Prop. (1) A lip.—2. Meton. : The brim of a ves-

sel, Cæs. ;—the edge of a ditch, id. ; Liv. II. Fig. : primoribus labris gustare, attingere rem, only to taste, to take a mere sip of, i. e. to have a slight knowledge of, Cic. EX. (1) memorem notam labris dente imprimere, Hor. ;—labrum superius, the upper lip, Cæs. SYN. See LABIUM.

2. LABRUM, i, n. (laro. Gr. λαβρὸν, λίγρον; Lat. lebes). A large open vessel, a basin, vat, Cic. ;—marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. ;—used as a wine-press; spumant plenis vindemia latris, with full vats, Virg.

LABRUS, i, m. See LABROS.

LABRUSCA VITIS or UVA, or simply I.ABRUSCA, æ, f. (ζῑός). A wild vine or grape, Plin. ; Virg. SYN. LABRUSCA, a wild vine, Virg. ;—LABRUSCUM, the fruit of the wild vine.

LABURNUM, i, n. Laburnum, a kind of cytissus; cytissus l., Plin.

LĀBYRINTHŒUS, a, um, adj. (λαβύρινθος). Labyrinthian, belonging to a labyrinth, Catull.

LĀBYRINTHUS, i, m. (λαβύρινθος). A labyrinth, Virg. ; Ov.

LAC, lactis, n. [nom., lacte, Plaut.], (γάλα, γάλακτος). I. Prop. (1) Milk. II. Meton. (2) The white juice of plants. EX. (1) lacte atque pecore vivunt, Cæs. ;—l. dare alicui, to give suck, to suckle, Cic. Prop. ; cum lacte nutricis errorem susxisse, to have imbibed an error with the mother's milk, i. e. from infancy, id. Fig. : satiari, velut quodam jucundioris discipline lacte, Quint. ;—(2) l. herbarum, Ov. ;—a milk-color, Ov.

LĀCĒNA, æ, f. (Λακωνία). Lacedæmonian, Spartan; l. virginis, Virg. Subst. fem. : A Spartan, Cic. Esp. : Helen, Virg.

LĀCĒDEMŒON, ōnis, f. (Λακεδαιμὼν). Lacedæmon, a city of the Peloponnesus, called also Sparta, the territory of which was called Laconia. From the severe mode of living of its inhabitants, dura l., Cic. ;—patiens l., Hor.

LĀCĒDEMŒNIUS, a, um, adj. (Lacedæmon). Belonging to Lacedæmon; from, in, or near Lacedæmon; Lacedæmonian, Spartan; l. niarmor, Plin. ;—l. Tarentum, built by Spartans, Ov. ; Hor. Subst. : Lācēdēmōnulus, li, m. Lacedæmonian, Nep.

LĀCER, ōra, ōrum, adj. I. Pass. prop. (1) Torn, lacerated, cut up into morsels, mangled. ;—(2) Mutilated. II. Act. (3) Tearing, cutting. EX. (1) l. corpus, Liv. ;—l. homo, Ov. ;—l. vestis, Tac. Fig. : l. gentilitates, Plin. ;—(2) caput l. cornu, Ov. ;—(3) morsus l., Ov.

LĀCĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (lacero). Laceration, a cutting up, tearing, rending; l. corporis, Cic. ;—l. genarum, id.

LACERNA, æ, f. (akin to lacinia). A thick upper garment of the Romans, worn over the toga, Cic. SYN. See PENULA.

LACERNĀTUS, a, um, adj. (lacerna). Wearing a lacerna, Vell. ; Juv.

LACĒRO, āre, tr. (lacer). I. Prop. (1) To tear, to cut or tear to pieces, or into morsels, to mangle, to lacerate. Meton. (2) To distribute. II. Fig. (3) To cut up with words, to abuse, rail at, censure. ;—(4) To ruin, to destroy, waste, dissipate. EX. (1) l. genas, vestem, Ov. ;—l. os alicui, Suet. ;—l. tergum virgins, Liv. ;—(2) l. reliquias vitæ, to distribute, Cic. ;—(3) l. faniam sepulti, to defame, to detract, Liv. ;—tum ipsum hostiliter lacerant, Liv. ;—(4) res lacerat, Cic. ;—l. rem suam, to squander, to lavish, Plaut. ;—l. remp. largitionibus, Sall. SYN. LACERO; LANCIO.—Lacerare, to lacerate, to tear, etc., as

above.—Lunare, to *rend, mangle*; it implies the idea of greater cruelty and savageness than *lacerare*; laniabant dentibus artans, Virg. *Fig.*: mundum laniant venti, Ov.

LACERTA, æ, f., and LACERTUS, i, m. *A lizard, newt, eft*; a kind of *sea-fish*.

LACERTOSUS, a, um, adj. (lacertus). *Fleshy, muscular, brawny*; i. centurio, Cic.;—i. equus, Varr. SYN. LACERTOSUS; ROBUSTUS; NERVOSUS.—Lacertosus, as *here*.—Robustus (robur), *prop.*, made of oak, strong, robust, hardy.—Nervosus, nervous, full of sinews, active, vigorous; nulla est ei caro, sed nervosa exilitas, Plin.

LACERTUS, i, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *The muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow* (brachium being the part from the elbow to the wrist).—(2) *Fig.*: Muscular power, muscles, strength. II. 3. (Same as lacerta), a lizard. EX. (1) lacertorum tori, Cic. *For the whole arm*: lacertus circa collum implicare, Ov.;—lacertum excutere, to throw out the arm, Ov.; Sen.—(2) in Lysia sunt lacerti, Cic.;—bastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id. SYN. See BRACHIUM.

LACCESO, Ære, Ivi and Æ, Num, tr. (lacio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To provoke, to incite, to stimulate*; to attack, assail, importune.—(2) Meton.: To try, to venture, essay. II. *Exp.* (3) *To challenge, to dare, to invite*. EX. (1) i. alqm ferro, Cic.;—laccessus injuriâ, id.;—i. prelio alqm, Cæs.;—i. alqm capituliter apud centumviro, to have any body capitally tried, Plin.;—i. deos precibus, to importune, Hor.—(2) i. pelagus carina, Hor.;—equus pede laccessit fores, tries the door, kicks against it to get out, Ov.;—pax laccessita, disturbed, Tac.—(3) i. pugnam, Liv.;—i. prelium, Cæs. SYN. LACCESO; PROVOCO; IRRITO.—Laccessere, to provoke, challenge; i. ad pugnam, Liv.—Provocare, to call forth; *gen.*, to call to a fight, provoke to a combat, chiefly of provocation by words; also in law, to appeal to.—Irritare, to incense, to stir up, to irritate to anything in any way; irritatque virum telis, et voce laccessit, Virg.

LACHESIS, is, f. (Λαχῆσις). *Lachesis*, one of the three Fates, who spin the thread of life.

LACINIA, æ, f. (λαξία). I. *Prop.* (1) *The flap or lapet, fringe of a gown, etc.* II. Meton. (2) *The dew-lap in cattle*.—(3) *A garment*.—(4) *Any small division, a small piece, part*. EX. (1) servare in lacinia semina ex mensa secunda, Cic.;—i. togæ, Suet.;—sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Plaut.;—alqm tenere lacinia, id.;—ansivering to our pocket, for carrying things in it; allium serunt in lacinia colligatum, Plin. *Fig.*: obtinere lacinia, merely by the lapet; hence, scarcely, hardly, as if it were about to slip from the hands shortly, Cic.—(2) lacinie dependentes, Plin.—(3) lacinias omnes exuunt, App.—(4) brevis lacinia, a small portion of lanu, Plin. SYN. See CUNTO.

LACINIUM, Æ, n. *Lacinium*, a promontory of the Brutii near Crotona, celebrated for its temple of Juno, now Cappa della Colonne, Liv.

LACINIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Lacinium*; L. Juno, Cic.;—L. templa, Ov.

LACIO, Ære, tr. *To allure, entice*, Lucr.

LACO (Lacon), ðnis, m. (Λακων). *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*, Nep.;—L. fulvus, dog, Hor. *Pur.*: The Lacedæmonians, Prop.;—Ledæi or pii Lacones, Castor and Pollux, Mart.

LACONIA, æ, f. i. q. Læconica. See LACONICUS.

LACONICUS, a, um, adj. (Λακωνικός). I. (1) *Laconian, Lacedæmonian*. II. 2. *Subst.*: Læconica, æ, f., or Læconice, æ, f. (Λακωνική, sc. γῆ). The district of *Laconia*, in the Peloponnesus, in which Lacedæmon was situate, Nep.—3. Læconicum, i, n. (sc. balneum). A *sudorific bath, a sweating-room*, Cic.—4. (sc. vestimentum). A *Spartan dress*, Plaut. EX. (1) L. purpura, Hor.;—L. canes, Plin.

LACONIS, Idis, f. (Λακωνίς). *Spartan, Lacedæmonian*; matre Laconide nati, Ov.

LACRIMA (lacrýma, lăcrîma), æ, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). I. *Prop.* (1) *A tear*. II. Meton. (2) *A moisture exuding from certain plants, gum-drops or tears*. EX. (1) i. cito arescit, Cic.;—præ lacrimis loqui non possum, id.;—lacrimam dare alicui, to weep over any body, to bewail his fate, Ov.;—ire in lacrimas, to shed tears, Virg.—(2) e lacrimis arborum quæ glutinum purrant, Plin. SYN. LACRIMA; FLETUS; FLORATUS.—Lacrima, a tear, as *here*.—Fletus, a flood of tears, as generally happens to women.—Floratus, tears accompanied with lamentable cries.

LACRIMABILIS, e, adj. (lacrimo). *Worthy of tears, calling forth tears, lamentable*, Ov.;—bellum l. Virg. SYN. See LACRIMOSUS.

LACRIMABUNDUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Full of tears, weeping much, ready to weep*, Liv.

LACRIMO (lacrýmo), Ære, also sometimes Lacrimor, Æri, Ætus sum, dep., intr. and tr. (lacrima). I. *Prop.* (1) *To let one's tears flow, to weep*.—(2) Meton.: tr. *To weep or shed tears over any thing, to bewail*. II. Meton. of plants, trees, etc. (3) *To exude a moisture of a resinous nature, to drop, distill, weep*. EX. (1) te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic.;—lacrimo gaudio, Ter.—(2) i. casum alqis, Nep.—(3) calans lacrimans, Plin.;—lacrimatus cortice myrrhas, dripping, Ov. SYN. LACRIMO and LACRIMOR; FLEO; LUGEO; PLANGO.—Lacrimare or Æri, to shed tears.—Flere, to shed a flood of tears.—Lugere, to be in mourning; also, to mourn, bewail.—Plangere, to bewail with loud and vehement wailing.

LACRIMOSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. (1) *Full of tears*.—2. Meton. of plants: Dripping, Plin. II. (3) *Causing tears to come into the eyes*. EX. (1) i. oculi, Plin.;—i. voces, Virg.—(3) i. funus, Hor.;—cæpis odor l. Plin.;—i. carmen, calling forth tears, dolful, Ov.;—i. bellum, Hor. SYN. LACRIMOSUS; LACRIMABILIS.—Lacrimosus, as *above* (3).—Lacrimatius, fit to be bewailed, deplorable; i. bellum.

LACRIMULA (lacrym.), æ, f. dim. (id.). *A little tear*, Cic.

LACTANTIUS, Æ, m. *Lactantius*, a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century.

LACTARIUS, a, um, adj. (lact). *Of or belonging to milk, containing milk, milky*. SYN. See LACTEUS.

LACTEO, Ære, intr. (lac). I. (1) *To suckle, to be at the breast*. II. (2) *To contain milk, to be milky or swell with milk*. EX. (1) Romulus parvus et lactens, Cic.;—lactentibus rem divinam facere, to make a sacrifice of suckling animals, Liv.—(2) lactens lactuca, Plin.;—frumenta lactentia, Virg.

LACTEOLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (lacteus). *White as milk, milk-white*; i. puellæ, Catull.

LACTES, lum. See LACTIS.

LACTESCO, Ære, intr. incop. (lacteo). I. (1) *To turn to milk, to assume a milk-white color*. II. 2. *To have milk, to be full of milk* (as the breast), etc., Plin. EX. (1) omnis cibus mastrum l. incipit, Cic.

LACTEUS, a, um, adj. (lac). I. (1) *Milky, full of milk*.—(2) Meton.: Suckling. II. (3)

Milk-colored, white as milk, pure as milk. EX. (1) *l. humor, Ov.*;—*l. ubera, Virg.*—(2) *l. porcus, Mart.*—(3) *l. orbis, the Milky-way, Cic.*;—*l. cervix, Virg.*;—*l. ubertas, Quint.* SYN. LACTEUS; LACTARIUS.—*Lacteus, of or like milk, as white as milk.*—*Lactarius, that gives milk;* *bos lactaria, a milk-cow, Col.*

LACTIS, *is, f. A gut. Gen. plur. : Lactes, lum.* *The guts, especially the smaller ones, entrails, intestines, chitterlings, Plaut.*

1. LACTO, *äre, intr. (lac).* I. (1) *To contain or be filled with milk.* II. (2) *To drink milk (from the breast), to suck.* EX. (1) *ubera lactantia, Ov.*—(2) *infans lactavit, Aus.*;—*lactans anni, the years during which the child sucks.*

2. LACTO, *äre, tr. (lacio).* *To allure for the sake of deceiving, to cajole, to make a fool of;* *l. amantem, Ter.*;—*l. pollicitando animos, id.*

LACTŪCA, *æ, f. (lac).* *Lettuce, Plin.*

LÄCŪNA, *æ, f. (lacus).* I. (1) *A body of stagnant water, a pool.* II. (2) *A ditch, a small hole, a cavity.*—(3) *Meton. : A dimple on the cheek.*—(4) *A gap, loss, want.* EX. (1) *sudant humore lacunæ, Virg.*;—*l. salsæ, Lucr.*;—*l. Neptuniæ, the sea, Auct. Herr.*—(2) *cavus lustravit luce lacunas, Cic.*—(3) *sint parva utrinque lacunæ, Ov.*—(4) *lacunam rei familiaris explere, Cic.* SYN. See FOSSA.

LÄCŪNAR, *äris, n. (lacuna).* *A panelled or gilt ceiling, the empty spaces or cavities in a ceiling, which are filled up with ornaments; a fretted or carved ceiling, Cic. Plur. : Lacunaria, ßrum, n. Compartments, panels, Vitr.* SYN. See FÖRNIX.

LÄCŪNO, *äre (lacuna).* I. *To fret, to hollow, to pit, Plin.* II. *To ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling, Ov.*

LÄCUS, *us, m. (λάκος).* I. (1) *A lake, pond, pool.* II. *Meton. (2) A large reservoir, a vat, a basin.* Hence, (3) *A smith's cooling trough.*—(4) *Any large vessel to hold liquids, a tub, cooler, vat, for wine after its being pressed, Ov.* III. 5. *Any receptacle, keep, store-room, Col.* EX. (1) *redificia, lacus, stagna, Cic.*;—*l. Albanus, Liv. Poet. : Water, a piece or body of water; reddita forma lacu (instead of lacui) est, Ov.*—(2) *lacus sternendus lapide, Liv.*—(3) *alii stringentia tingunt æra lacu, Virg.*—(4) *Fig. : oratio quasi de musto ne lacu fervida, still young (like wine), effervescent, Cic.* SYN. LACUS; PALUS; STAGNUM.—*Lacus, a lake or standing pool, a large place always full of stagnant water, reservoir.*—*Palus, a marsh, swampy ground, a fen; paludes siccare.*—*Stagnum, a pond, a great extent of water supported by banks; stagna virentia musco, Virg.*

LÄDON, *önis, m. (Λάδων), Ladon, a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus, Ov.*

LÄDO, *äre, si, sum, tr.* I. *Gen. (1) To strike or dash with force against any thing.* II. *Esp. (2) Prop. : To hurt, to harm.*—(3) *Fig. : To injure, to offend.*—(4) *To afflict.*—(5) *To attack with words, to rail against, to satirize.* EX. (1) *l. naves ad saxa, Lucr.*—(2) *l. brachia, Plaut.*;—*l. herbas morsu, Ov. Poet. : l. collum, to break the neck, to hang one's self, Hor.*—(3) *l. fidem, Cic.*;—*l. alqm perjurio suo, id.*;—*l. nulli os, to abuse nobody to his face, Ter.*—(4) *tunc tua me infortunia lædunt, Hor.*—(5) *l. Pisonem, Cic.* SYN. LÄDO; SARCIO; VULNERO.—*Lædere, to damage, to hurt in any way; l. oculos.*—*l. fidem, to break one's promise.*—*Sauciare, to wound severely, is said of a wound or of any confusion or sore.* *Fig. : S. fanam alcis.*—*Vulnerare, to wound lightly by tearing or separation of external parts.*

LÆLIUS, *a. Lælius, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the following were distinguished : 1. C. Lælius, the friend of Scipio (after him Cicero named his work De Amicitia), Cic.*—*2. D. Lælius, one of Pompey's party, commander of the Asiatic fleet, Cæs.*—*3. Lælia, the mother-in-law of L. Crassus, Cic.*

LÆNA, *æ, f. (χλαίνα, akin to lana).* I. *A peculiar kind of woollen cloth, with a long nap, employed for various kinds of garments belonging to the outward apparel.* II. *An upper robe or mantle, Cic.* III. *The amictus or outer cloak worn by the Flamines at sacrifice, Varr.*

LÆERTES or LÆERTA, *æ, m. (Λαέρτης).* *Laertes, a prince of Ithaca, father of Ulysses, Ov.*

LÆERTÄDES, *æ, m. (Λαέρτιάδης).* *Son of Laertes, i. e. Ulysses, Hor.*

LÆERTIUS, *a, um, adj. (Λαέρτιος).* I. *Belonging or relating to Laertes; L. heros, Ov.*;—*l. regna, Virg.* II. *Laertius, a surname of the Greek writer Diogenes, from the city of Laerte in Cilicia.*

LÆSIÖ, *önis, f. (lædo).* I. *Prop. : A hurting, harming, Sen.* II. *Fig. : A rhetorical attack upon the character of an opponent, Cic.*

LÆSTRYÖON, *önis, m. (Λαεστρυγών).* *Læstrygonian, Ov.*;—*Urbs Lami Læstrygönis, Formia, Ov. Usually in the Plur. : Læstrygönes, um, m. (Λαεστρυγόνες).* *The Læstrygones, a savage race of cannibals, who originally inhabited Campania, in the neighborhood of Formia (built by Lams), Plin.*

LÆSTRYÖONIUS, *a, um, adj. (Læstrygon).* *Læstrygonian; L. domus, Formia, Ov.*;—*L. amphora, Hor.*

LÆTABİLIS, *e, adj. (lætor).* *Glad, joy, joyful, joyous, Cic.*

LÆTABUNDUS, *a, um, adj. (id.).* *Full of joy, Gell.*

LÆTÄTIO, *önis, f. (id.).* *Joy, rejoicing; l. diutina, Cæs.*

LÆTE, *adv. (lætus).* I. (1) *Gladly, with joy, cheerfully.* II. (2) *Fruitfully, abundantly, well.* EX. (1) *senatus l. et insolenter tulit, Cic.*—(2) *seges l. virens, Plin.*

LÆTIFICO, *äre, tr. (lætificus).* I. (1) *To gladden, to exhilarate.* II. *Meton. (2) To fertilize, to manure.* EX. (1) *sol lætificat terram, Cic.*;—*hence, lætificari, to rejoice, Plaut.*—(2) *Indus agrus lætificat et mitigat, Cic.*

LÆTIFICUS, *a, um, adj. (lætus, facio).* *Glad-dening, causing joy, joyful; l. vites, Cic.*

LÆTITIA, *æ, f. (lætus).* I. (1) *Gladness, joy, joyfulness, mirth.* II. (2) *Any joyful appearance, cheerful aspect, grace, beauty.*—(3) *Fertility.* EX. (1) *lætitiæ percipere ex re, Cic.*;—*in lætitiæ conjicere alqm, to throw into a transport of joy, Ter.*;—*mihi lætitiæ, Nep.*—(2) *l. membrorum, Stat.*;—*l. orationis, Tac.*—(3) *l. loci, Col.*

LÆTOR, *äri, ätus sum. intr. dep. (lætus).* I. *To rejoice, to feel joy; alqa re, de alqa re, on account of any thing; l. tribus triumphis, Cic.*;—*in alqa re, at or on occasion of any thing; lætaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. With acc. : quod toto pectore lætor, Ov.*;—*lætandum puto casum tuum, Sall.* II. *Meton. : vitis lætatur tepore, likes or is fond of it, i. e. thrives with it, Col.* SYN. See GAUDIO.

LÆTUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop. (1) Joyful, cheerful, glad.*—(2) *Meton. : Doing any thing with joy, willingly, or readily.*—(3) *Delighting in.*—(4) *Happy or contented with.* II. (5) *Re-*

joining, causing joy, pleasant.—(6) *Meton.*: *Favorable, of happy omen.*—(7) *Having a cheerful look, lively, agreeable.*—(8) *Fertile, rich.*—(9) *Abundant, copious.* EX. (1) *I. homo, Cic.*;—*laetus animi, Vell.*;—*I. laborum, Virg.* *Meton.*: *oratio non laeta crimine, Liv.*;—*I. clamor, Virg.*—(2) *I. decreverat senatus, Sull.*;—*si possum donata reponere I., Hor.*—(3) *I. equino sanguine, Hor.*—(4) *I. meo, with what I possess, or my own, Mart.*—(5) *omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic.*;—*I. militibus nomen, Tac.*—(6) *I. nomen, Cic.*;—*I. prodigium, Plin.*;—*I. Mercurius, Plaut.*—(7) *I. seges, glad some, joyous, Virg.*;—*laetos oculis afflavit honores, sparkling grace, id.*—(8) *I. ager, Varr.*;—*I. genus orationis, fruitful, rich, Cic.*—(9) *flumina laeta manabant, Virg.* SYN. *LÆTUS*; *LILARIS*.—*Lætus, joyful, content, satisfied.*—*Hilaris and hilarius, of a cheerful temper, denoting the habitual disposition as laetus does the temporary state.*

LÆVE, adv. (lævus). I. On the left. Fig.: Wrongly, perversely. II. Slowly, heavily, carelessly, Hor.

LÆVIS, e, erroneously written for I. levis, q. r.

LÆVUS, a, um, adj. (λαῖός). I. Prop. (1) Left. II. Fig. 2. Left, i. e. awkward (Fr. gauche), clumsy, Hor.—(3) *Not suitable or fit for a given purpose (Fr. mal-a-propos).*—(4) *Ill-omened, unlucky.*—(5) *Of the auspices; see SINISTER (4): Lucky, propitious, favorable, esp. of a flash of lightning seen on the left, Plin.* EX. (1) *I. manus, Cic.*;—*I. humerus, Ov.* *Subst. 1. ad lævam (sc. manum), on the left, Cic.*;—*in lævam, to the left, Plin.*;—*lævam pete, drive (or steer) to the left, Ov.* 2. *Læva, grum, n. (sc. loca), The country toward the left, the part of the country situate to the left; læva tenent, they keep to the left, Virg.*—(3) *I. tempus, Hor.*—(4) *I. picus, id.*—(5) *læva numina, propitious, Virg.*;—*lævum innotuit, on the left, on the side considered lucky.* SYN. *LÆVUS*; *SINISTER*.—*Lævus (λαῖός), a Greek word.*—*Sinister, a Latin word of the same meaning with lævus. See above.*

LĀGĀNUM, i, n. (λάγανον). A thin cake made of fine flour. See DAPSES.

LĀGĒNA (also written lagoena, lagona, laguna), æ, f. (λάγνος, λάγινος). A vessel with a neck and ears, a flagon, flask, a stone wine-bottle; nihilum nocere lagenis, Hor.

LĀGĒOS, a, um, adj. (λάγιος). Of or relating to a hare; I. vitis or lagcos (sem.), a sort of vine, so called from the color of the grapes, Plin.

LĀGĒNA, LĀGŌNA, LĀGŪNA. See LĀGENA.

LĀGŌIS, Idis, f. (λαγῳίς). A bird, perhaps same as lagopus; according to others, a kind of grouse, black-cock, Hor.

LĀIĀDES, æ, m. (Laius). A male descendant of Laius; Œdipus, Ov.

LĀIUS, i, m. [Voc., Lai.], (Λαῖος). Laius, a king of Thebes, the father of Œdipus, Stat.

LALLO, Ære, intr. To sing lullaby, to lull a child to sleep by singing; iratus I. recusas, Pers.

LĀMA, æ, f. I. (from λάμος). A slough, bog, puddle, Hor. II. A kind of resinous tree.

LAMBĒRO, Ære, tr. (ante-cl.). To tear to pieces. Prov.: lepide me meo ludo lambeas, you pry me in the same coin, you serve me as I served you, Plaut.

LAMBO, Ære, bi, bĭtum, tr. I. (1) To lick, to tip with the tongue. II. Fig. (2) To lick, to touch, to lave. EX. (1) I. alqd, Cic.—(2) *flamma propebat I. tectum, Hor.*;—*Ætna sidera*

lambit, id.;—*quæ loca lambit Hydaspes, Id.*;—*hederæ lambunt imagines, wind round, Plaut.* SYN. *LAMBO*; *LINGO*; *SUGO*; *LIGERO*.—*Lambere, as here, fig., to touch gently.*—*Lingere, to tick with the tongue, to touch a thing softly with the tongue.*—*Sugere, to suck.*—*Ligurire, to lick up, relish or eat up deliciously tit-bits; fig., to spend riotously.*

LĀMENTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (lamentor). I. (1) Deplorable, pitiable, lamentable. II. (2) Lamenting, doleful. EX. (1) regnum I., Virg.;—*I. tributum, Ov.*—(2) *I. vox, Cic.*

LĀMENTĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (lamentum). Pitiabie, causing lamentation, Plaut.

LĀMENTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (lamentor). Grief uttered in cries, weeping, wailing, lamentation; cum lamentatione, Cic.;—*lamentationem sedare, Liv.* SYN. *See QUERELA.*

LĀMENTOR, āri, ātus, intr. and tr. dep. (lamentum). I. Intr. (1) To lament, to utter one's grief in lamentations, to weep, to wail. II. Tr. (2) To weep over any thing, to bewail, to bemoan. EX. (1) matrem lamentantem, Gracch. ap. Cic.;—*quod lamentare, non esse argentum tibi, Plaut.*—(2) *I. vitam, Cic.*;—*I. matrem mortuam, Ter.*

LĀMENTUM, i, n. Wailing, loud weeping, lamentation. Usually in plur.: lamentis se dedere, Cic.;—*in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacere, id.*;—*parcere lamentis, Liv.* SYN. *See QUERELA.*

LĀMĪA, æ, f. (λαμία). I. A sorceress, witch, enchantress, Hor. II. A kind of flat-fish, Plin. III. A cognomen of the gens Ælii, Cic.

LĀMĪNA and LAMNA, æ, f. (root lama, from λαμα). I. (1) Any thin plate or piece of metal, wood, marble, horn, etc.: a sheet, plate, plank. II. Meton. 2. A saw, Sen. 3. A nut-shell, while yet thin and soft. EX. (1) cum I. esset inventa, Cic.;—*laminæ ardentes, red-hot plates of metal, for torture, id.*;—*figna luminis clavisque religant, Cæs.*;—*I. argenti, silver coin, Ov.*;—*dolorum laminæ, staves, Plin.*;—*I. anea, Liv.* Hence, *the blade of a sword, Ov.*;—*the indented part of a saw, Virg.* SYN. *See BRACŒA.*

LAMPAS, ādis, f. (λαμπάς). I. Prop. (1) A lamp, torch, flambeau (mostly poet.). II. Meton. gen. (2) Lustre, brilliancy, resplendence. 3. Esp.: A meteor in the shape of a torch, Sen. EX. (1) vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic.;—*I. pinguis, Ov.*;—*I. ardens, Virg.*;—*the torch of Hymen at weddings; hence poet., lampade prima, at a wedding, Stat.* Relating to a torch-race, a game among the Greeks, the object of which was to keep a torch lighted while running, and to hand it to another runner in rotation; hence, *Prov.: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, now it is your turn, Varr.*;—*vite lampada tradunt, to finish one's career, i. e. of life, Lucr.*;—*cur me in decursu lampada poscis? you seem anxious to inherit my property in my life-time, Pers.*—(2) *(sol) æternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr.*;—*Phœbeæ lampadis instar, Virg.* SYN. *LAMPAS*; *LUCERNA*; *LYCHNUS*; *LYCHNACHUS*; *LATERNA*.—*Lampas, a lamp, torch; of general signification, and includes all that was used to give light.*—*Lucerna, a light, flambeau.*—*Lychnus, prop., the wick of a candle or lamp, the lamp itself.*—*Lychnuchus, a candlestick, a branched candlestick, lustre.*—*Laterna, a lantern, or lantern; a portu illic cum laterna adventi, Plaut.*

LAMPASĀCĒNUS, a, um, adj. Belonging to Lampasus, Val. Max. Subst.: Lampasācēni, grum, m. The inhabitants of Lampasus, Cic.

LAMPASĀCUM, i, n., and LAMPASĀCUS (-os),

i, f. (*Λάμψαρος*). *Lampsacus*, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now *Lapsaki*, Cic.

LAMPYRIS, *Idis, f.* (*λαμπυρίς*). *A glow-worm*, Plin.

LAMUS, *i, m.* (*Λάμος*). *Lamus*, king of the Læstrygones, founder of Formiæ, Hor.;—urbs *Lami, Formiæ*, Ov.

LĀNA, *æ, f.* (*λῆρος*, *Doric lāros*). **I.** (1) *Wool*.—(2) *Mton.*: *Articles in wool, woollen things*. **II.** Of soft woolly things: (3) *The hair of animals, feathers*.—4. *The woolly parts of fruit or of trees, cotton*. 5. *vellera tenuia lanæ, light fleecy clouds*, Virg. **EX.** (1) *ad me venis cum tua colu et lana*, Cic.;—*alba l.*, Virg.;—*aurea l.*, *the golden fleece at Colchis*, Ov.;—*lanam ducere or trahere, to spin*, id.—(2) *lanam facere*, Lucr.;—*lanæ dedita*, Liv.—(3) *l. leporina, anserina, caprina*, Dig. *Prov.*: *rixari de lana caprina, to quarrel about a thing of no value*, Hor.

LĀNĀRIŪS, *a, um, adj.* (*lana*). **I.** Of or belonging to wool, Plin. **II.** Subst.: *Lānārius*, *li, m.* *One that works in wool, a maker of woollen goods, a dealer in wool*, Plaut. **SYN.** See **LANIFICUS**.

LĀNĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). *Furnished with wool, that has wool, woolly*; *pellis, l.*, Col.;—*ovis l.*, *not shorn*, Col. **SYN.** **LANATUS**; **LANOSTUS**; **LANEUS**.—*Lanatus*, *as here*.—*Lanosus*, *full of wool*, Col.—*Laneus*, *woollen, or made of wool*; *lanæa* *effigies*, Hor.

LANCEĀ, *æ, f.* (*λῶγγη*). *A lance, spear, javelin*, *dart*, Virg.; *Tac.*, etc. **SYN.** See **TELUM**.

LANCĪNO, *ære, tr.* (*lancero*). **I.** Prop.: *To tear up, to lacerate, or tear into morsels*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *To luvish, to squander*; *l. bona*, Cat.;—*l. vitam*, Sen.

LĀNĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (*lana*). **I.** (1) *Woolen, made of wool*. **II.** *Mton.* (2) *Woolly, with something of a woolly nature*.—(3) *Woolly, soft as wool, downy*. **EX.** (1) *l. pallium*, Cic.;—*l. infula*, Virg.—(2) *pira corio lanco*, Plin.—(3) *latusculeum l.*, Cat. **SYN.** See **LANATUS**.

LANGOBARDI, *ërum, m.* *Langobardi*, a people of Northern Germany, west of the river Elbe. At a later period, they conquered and settled in the northern plains of Italy; whence the modern names *Lombards* and *Lombardy*, Tac.

LANGUEFĀCIO, *ëre, fëci, factum, tr.* (*languo, facio*). *To render weak or faint, to fatigue*; *excitatos l.*, Cic.

LANGUEŌ, *ëre, gñi, intr.* (*λαγγέω*). **I.** (1) *To be weak, fatigued or tired*, e. g. by a journey. —(2) *To be weak from the effects of illness, to suffer from weakness*. **II.** *Mton.* (3) *To be languid, inert, powerless, weak, dull*. Hence, (4) *languens, faint, weak, feeble, inactive*. **EX.** (1) *languens*, *faint*, Virg.—(2) *morbo l.*, Virg.—(3) *languet juvenis*, Cic.;—*l. otio*, id.;—*languet amor*, Ov.;—*languet vires*, id.;—*mare languet, is calm*, Mart.—(4) *l. vox*, Cic.;—*l. senatus*. **SYN.** **LANGUEO**; **LANGUESCO**; **MARCEO**; **MARCESCO**; **TORPEO**; **TORPESCO**.—*Languere, to languish, to be feeble or faint*.—*Languescere, incerp.*, *to grow languid, feeble, or faint*.—*Marcere, to droop, pine, wither*.—*Marcescere, incerp.*, *to grow drooping or withering*.—*Torpere, to be torpid or benumbed*.—*Torpescere, incerp.*, *to grow torpid or benumbed*.

LANGUESCO, *ëre, gñi, intr. incerp.* (*languo*). **I.** Prop. (1) *To grow faint or become fatigued, weak, feeble, or inert*; *to languish*. **II.** Fig. (2) *To languish, grow faint, or feeble*.—(3) *Pœt.*: *To become mild, or grow mellow*. **EX.** (1) *l. senectute*, Cic.;—*nec mea languescunt corpora*, Ov.;—*languescit flos, droops*, Virg.;—*languescit*

luna, is darkened, Tac.—(2) *studia l.*, Plin.;—*justitia, cupido l.*, id.—(3) *Bacchus languescit* (*i. e. vinum*), Hor. **SYN.** See **LANGUEO**.

LANGUÏDE, *adv.* (*languidus*). **I.** (1) *In a languid manner, without activity, slowly*. **II.** (2) *Faintly, weakly*. **EX.** (1) *procedere l.*, Col.;—*versari languidius in opere*, Cæs.;—*palme l. dulces, of a flat and insipid sweetness*.—(2) *languidius dictum*, Cic.

LANGUÏDŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (*languidus*). **I.** (1) *Faint*. **II.** (2) *Faded, withered*. **EX.** (1) *l. somnus*, Catull.—(2) *l. corona*.

LANGUÏDUS, *a, um, adj.* (*languo*). **I.** Gen. (1) *Languid, dull, feeble, faint, weak from faintness*.—(2) *Exp.*: *Sick, ill*. **II.** Mentally: (3) *Feeble, effeminate*. **EX.** (1) *homo l. virio*, Cic.;—*l. vino vigiliisque*, id.;—*l. senectus*, id.;—*l. aqua, slow, sluggish*, Liv. *Pœt.*: *l. otia, idle leisure*, Ov.—(2) *l. homo*, Mart. *Of nine that has been kept long: vina languidiora, more mellow*, Hor.—(3) *l. philosophus, Cic.* *Mton.*: *l. voluptates, enervating*.

LANGUOR, *ëris, m. (id.)*. **I.** (1) *Weakness, faintness, languor, weariness*. Hence, (2) *Illness, slight disorder of health*.—3. *Faintness of colors, faint color*, Plin. **II.** Mentally: (4) *Listlessness, sluggishness*. Hence, 5. *Melancholy*, Hor. **EX.** (1) *hæc deambulatione me ad languorem dedit*, Ter. *In diseases*: *l. corporis*, Cic.;—*l. aquosus, of dropsy*, Hor.—(2) *nunc ficto languore morem trahit*, Ov.—(4) *languori se dare*, Cic. **SYN.** **LANGUOR**; **VETERNUS**; **TORPOR**; **TORPEDO**.—*Languor, languor, faintness, a languidness*.—*Veternus, lethargy, coma, a drowsy disease that takes away the use of the senses and often proves mortal, stupor*.—*Torpor, numbness*.—*Torpedo (prop., a cramp-fish), a habitual state of numbness; fig., tanta torpedo animos oppressit*, Sall.

LĀNĪĀTĪO, *ënis, f.* (*lanio*). *Laceration, a tearing into morsels*. *Plur. absol.*: *caedes et laniationes*, Sen.

LĀNĪĀTUS, *us, m. (id.)*. *A tearing into morsels, laceration*; *l. ferarum*, Cic. *Fig.*: (*sc. animi*) *mental torture, agony*, Tac.

LĀNĪCIUM, *li, n.* (*lana*). *Wool, the product or supply of wool*; *si tibi l. curæ*, Virg.

LĀNĪĒNA, *æ, f.* (*lanius*). *A butcher's stall, shambles*, Plaut.; Liv.

LĀNĪFER, *ëra, ërum, adj.* (*lana, fero*). *Bearing wool*; *l. arbor*, Plin. **SYN.** **LĀNĪFER**; **LĀNĪGER**.—*Lanifer, that bears or produces wool or cotton*, Plin.—*Laniger, that bears wool or has a fleece on*, said only of the animal that produces wool.

LĀNĪFĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (*lana, facio*). *That makes woollen articles, by spinning or weaving*; *l. sorores, the Fates*, Mart.;—*l. ars, the art of spinning*. **SYN.** **LĀNĪFICUS**; **LĀNĀRIUS**.—*Lanificus, as here*.—*Lanarius, a wool-merchant, one that deals in wool*.

LĀNĪGER, *ëra, ërum, adj.* (*lana, gero*). *Covered with wool, bearing wool*; *l. bidentes*, Virg.;—*l. pecus, sheep*, Att. ap. Cic.;—*l. grex*, Virg. *Subst.*: *Laniger, geri, m. (sc. agnus)*. *A lamb*, Phædr. **SYN.** See **LĀNĪFER**.

LĀNĪO, *ëre, tr.* **I.** (1) *To tear into morsels, to lacerate, mangle*. **II.** *Mton.* (2) *To tear to pieces, to rend*. **EX.** (1) *l. hominem*, Cic.;—*filia laniata genas*, Virg.—(2) *l. vestem*, Tac.;—*l. crinem manibus*, Ov.;—*filia laniata crines*, Gr. 588, i. q. *crinibus laniatis*, Virg. **SYN.** See **LACERO**.

LĀNĪSTA, *æ, m.* (*lanio*). **I.** *A lanista, fencing-master, teacher or trainer of gladiators*;

L. clemens, Cic. **II. Meton.** 1. *A trainer of fighting-cocks, a cock-master*, Col.—2. *A promoter of insurrection, one who incites others to battles*; *lanistae* Ætoli, Liv.—3. *A captain of robbers, a bandit*, Cic. **SYN.** See **ATHLETA**.

LANIUS, **li**, **m.** (id.). **I. A butcher**, Cic. *Exp.*: *A sacrificer*, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *An executioner*, Plaut.

LANŪSUS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** (lana). *Full of wool*, Col. **SYN.** See **LANATUS**.

LANTERNA, **LANTERNĀRIUS**. See **LANTERNA**.

LĀNŪGĪNŌSUS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** (lanugo). *Woolly, of a woolly nature*; *l. folia*, Plin.;—herba lanugiposior, id.

LĀNŪGO, **inis**, **f.** (lana). **I.** (1) *The wool, the woolly part of any thing*. **II. Meton.** (2) *Down, the first beard*.—3. *The down upon young birds*, Virg.—4. *Sawdust, shavings*, Col. **EX.** (1) *l. linea, scraped from linen, lint*, Plin.;—of herbs, trees, fruit, Virg.;—*l. arundinum*, Plin.—(2) *a prima lanugine*, Suet.

LĀNŪVĪNUS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Of or belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian*; *l. ager*, C.c. *Subst.*: *Lānŭvīni*, **ŏrum**, **m.** *The inhabitants of Lanuvium*.

LĀNŪVĪUM (Laniv.), **li**, **n.** *Lanuvium, a town of Latium, now Lavinia*, Cic.

LĀNX, **lancis**, **f.** **I.** (1) *A dish, a platter*. **II. Meton.** 2. *From similarity of shape: The scale of a balance*, Cic. **EX.** (1) *l. fectilis*, Cic.;—furtum per lancem liciumque concipere, to search the house for stolen goods, Gell. **SYN.** See **PATINA**.

LĀŌCŌŌN, **ontis**, **m.** (Λαοκόων). *Laocoon, a priest of Neptune at Troy, who pierced the wooden horse with a javelin, and was killed, with his two sons, at a sacrifice, by two serpents*.

LĀŌDĀMĪA, **æ**, **f.** (Λαοδάμεια). *Laodamia, a daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus, to whom she was so fondly attached, that when she heard of his having been slain by Hector, she did not wish to survive him*, Catull.

LĀŌDĪCĒA, **æ**, **f.** (Λαοδικέα). *Laodicea, the name of several towns; the most important of which were*: 1. *One in Phrygia Major, on the banks of the river Lycos, now called Eski-Hissar*, Cic.—2. *A maritime town in Seleucia (Syria), now called Ladikiyeh*, Lent. ap. Cic.

LĀŌDĪCĒNI, **ŏrum**, **m.** *The Laodiceans*.

LĀŌMĒDON, **tis**, **m.** (Λαομέδων). *Laomedon, a king of Troy, father of Priam. Having refused to pay the stipulated reward to Apollo and Neptune (who had built the walls of Troy), the latter sent a sea monster, to which, according to an oracle, the daughter of Laomedon, Hesione, was about to be delivered up in order to appease the god, when Hercules came to her rescue; who, having been refused his reward by Laomedon, dethroned the latter and made Priam king, giving Hesione to his friend Telamon*, Ov.

LĀŌMĒDONTĒUS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** *Of or belonging to Laomedon*; hence, *poet.*, *Trojan*, Virg. Inasmuch as the Romans considered themselves the descendants of Æneas, it also stands for *Roman*, Sil.

LĀŌMĒDONTĪADES, **æ**, **m.** (Λαομέδοντιάδης). *Offspring of Laomedon, i. e. Priam*, Virg.;—*jain frigidus ævo* L. Juv. *Poet.*: *Lāōmēdontiādes*, *Trojans*, Virg.;—*Romans*, Sil.

LĀŌMĒDONTĪUS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** *i. q. Laomedontes*, Virg.

LĀPĀTHUM, **i**, **n.** or **LĀPĀTHUS**, **i**, **f.** (λαπάθωρ, from λαπάθω). *A kind of sorrel, dock*, Plin.;—*as a remedy for a disordered stomach*.

LĀPĪCĪDĪNA, **æ**, **f.** (lapis, cædo). *A quarry*.

LĀPĪDĀRIŪS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** (lapis). 1. *Of or belonging to stones*; *l. latomia, a quarry*, Plaut.;—*l. literæ, written on stones*, Petr.;—*l. navis, carrying stones*, id. 2. *Subst.*: *Lāpīdārius*, **li**, **m.** (sc. fuber). *A stone-cutter, lapidary, Ulp.*

LĀPĪDĀTIŌ, **ŏnis**, **f.** (lapido). *A throwing of stones, stoning to death*, Cic.

LĀPĪDĀTOR, **ŏris**, **m.** (id.). *One that stones a person to death, a thrower of stones*, Cic.

LĀPĪDĒUS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** (lapis). **I.** (1) *From or of stone, stony, stone*. **II.** (2) *Full of stones, stony*. **EX.** (1) *l. imber*, Cic.;—*l. murus*, Liv.;—*l. sum, I am petrified*, Plaut.—(2) *l. campus*, Mel.;—*l. campi, a district in the neighborhood of Marseilles*, Plin. **SYN.** **LAPIDEUS**; **LAPIDOSUS**.—*Lapideus, of stone, made of stone, as above* (1).—*Lapidus, full of stones, stony*; *l. ager*, Ov. *Sometimes in the sense of lapideus, sometimes vice versa, as* (2).

LĀPĪDO, **āre**, **intr.** and **tr.** (id.). *To throw stones*; hence, **I. Imper.**: *lapidat, it rains stones*; *qui a Veis de cælo lapidaverat*, Liv. **II. Tr.** *To throw or fling stones at anybody, to stone a person to death*, Auct. B. Hiap.;—*l. templa*.

LĀPĪDŌSUS, **a**, **um**, **adj.** (id.). **I.** (1) *Full of stones, stony*. **II.** (2) *Hard as a stone, of a stony nature*. **EX.** (1) *l. terra*, Varr.;—*l. ager*, Ov.;—*l. corna*, Virg.—(2) *l. panis*, Hor. **SYN.** See **LAPIDEUS**.

LĀPĪLLUS, **i**, **m.** *dim.* (lapis). **I.** (1) *A little stone, a pebble*. **II. Meton.** 2. *A precious stone, pearl*, Hor. Hence, *lapilli Libyici, bits of Numidian marble*, Hor. **EX.** (1) *diem signare melioribus lapillis*, Mart.;—or, *numerare meliore lapillo, to reckon the day among the happy ones of a life*, because it was the custom in Thrace to mark fortunate and unfortunate days, the former with white, the latter with black stones, Pers.;—*esp.*: *Stone in the bladder, calculus*, Plin.

LĀPIS, **Idis**, **m.** (λαῶς, with digamma λα φαε). **I. Prop.** (1) *A stone*. **II. Exp.** 2. *A land-mark, boundary-stone*, Tib.—(3) *A tomb-stone*.—(4) *Like lithos. A precious stone, esp. a pearl*.—(5) *A mile-stone placed on the Roman roads to denote the distance of 1,000 paces*.—(6) *The stone on which the præco stood at a sale of slaves*, Plaut.—(7) *A stone statue*. **EX.** (1) *l. bibulus, sand-stone*, Virg.;—*l. albus*, Hor.;—*lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark the day as a happy one* (conf. **LAPILLUS**, **I.**), Cat. *Prop.*: *verberare lapidem, to take pains in vain*, Plaut.;—*lapides loqui, to say unpleasant things, to talk stones at one*, id. *Fig.*: *lapides omnes flere ac lamentari cogensset*, Cic.;—*as an image of stupidity, of quid stas, lapis?* Ter.—*of invisibility*; *ah l. ferrumque*, Tib.—(3) *l. ultimus*, Prop.—(4) *gemmas et lapides*, Hor.—(5) *ad quintum lapidem, at the fifth mile-stone* (i. e. from Rome), Nep.; Eutr.—(6) *duo de lapide emtos tribunos*, Plaut.—(7) *Jovem lapidem jurare, by the statue of Jupiter Capitolinus*, Cic. **SYN.** **LAPIS**; **SAXUM**; **SILEX**; **CAUTES**; **CALCULUS**; **COS**.—**Lapis**, a general word, and signifies all sorts of stones.—**Saxum**, a hard stone, a large stone.—**Silex**, a flint-stone; **durus silex**, Or.—**Cautes**, a rugged rock, crag, or cliff.—**Saxum, silex, and cautes** are sometimes used by the poets to express rocks.—**Calculus**, a little pebble or gravel stone, see the word.—**Cos**, a whet-stone.

LĀPĪTHA, **æ**, **c.** and **LĀPĪTHES**, **æ**, **m.** *plur.*, **Lāpīthæ**, **ŏrum** (Λαπίθæ). *The Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly, about Olympus and Pelion*,

celebrated for their combat with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, *Ov.*—*Sing.*: frons Lapithæ Celadontis, *Ov.*;—Lapithæ genus heronine, *Prop.*;—*genit. plur., contr.* Lapithum, *Virg.* Hence,

LĀPITHÆUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Lapithæ (see LAPITHA), *L. gens, Ov.*

LĀPITHÆIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Lapithæ (see LAPITHA), *L. prælia, Ov.*

LAPSIO, ōnis, *f.* (labor). A falling or failing in any thing; a fall, failure, *Cic.*

LAPSO, ære, *freg.* (labor). I. *Prop.* 1. To totter, *Tac.*, etc. 2. *Meton.*: To slip, to fall, *Stat.* II. *Fig.*: verba lapsantia, spoken without thought, i. e. that escapes one's lips, *Gell.*

LAPSUS, ōis, *m.* (labor). I. (1) Any quick or imperceptible motion, a running, flowing, swimming, slipping, sliding, gliding. II. (2) The act of falling, a fall.—(3) *Fig.*: A slip, trip, error, mistake. EX. (1) stellæ certo lapsu spatique feruntur, *Cic.*;—rapidus fluminum lapsus, *Hor.*;—l. volucrum, the flight, *Cic.* *Poet.*: pedibus lapsus rotarum subicunt, gliding rollers, *Virg.*—(2) sustinere se a lapsu, *Liv.*;—l. scalarum, down stairs, *Plin.*—(3) ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, *Cic.*;—quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, many ways of losing popularity, *id.*

LĀQUĒAR, āris, *n.* (laqueus). A carved or fretted ceiling (conf. LACUNAR), usually in the plur., *Virg.*; *Plin.* *SYN.* See FORNIX.

LĀQUĒATUS, a, um, *adj.* (laquear). Ornamented with a carved or fretted ceiling; l. tecta.

LĀQUĒUS, i, *m.* I. *Prop.* (1) A snare, a noose; esp., for hanging or strangling; a halter. II. *Fig.* (2) A snare, a trap. EX. (1) collum inserere in laqueum, *Cic.*;—laqueo gulam frangere, *Sall.*;—or premere, *Hor.*;—laqueum injicere, to throw a noose over, *Liv.*—(2) laqueis interrogationum irretire, *Cic.*;—alcui laqueos ponere, *Ov.*;—laquei stoicorum, sophisms, fallacies, quibbles, *Cic.* *SYN.* See CATENA.

1. LAR or LARS, ōis, *m.* A Tuscan title as our "prince" or "lord"; also, a prænomen; as, *Lar Tolumnius, Cic.*

2. LAR, lāris, *m. plur.*: Lares [*genit. plur.*: Larum, *Cic.*; Larium, *Liv.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) The Lares, tutelary deities with the Tuscans and Romans, called also præstitæ; or, after the name of the place they guarded, Lares compitales, as guardians of the spots where four roads met, or of cross-ways;—Lares viæles, of the roads in general (*Plant.*).—L. cubiculi, *Suet.*;—L. permarni, as tutelary gods at sea, *Liv.*;—L. rurales agri custodes, of agriculture, *Tib.* *Esp.*: Lares domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, the tutelary gods of the family, who were placed near the hearth in a sort of shrine (ædes), or niche (lararium), *Suet.* II. *Meton.* (2) A hearth, dwelling, house. EX. (1) ego sum L. familiaris ex hac familia, *Plant.*—(2) tecto, mensa, lare recipere, *Liv.*;—nostro juncta fuere Lari, was contiguous to my own house, was close to it, *Ov.*;—lare certo gaudere, a house of his own, *Hor.*;—fundus cum apte lare, with a dwelling proportioned to it, *id.*;—l. familiaris, one's own preside, *Cic.* *Plur.*: Lares, house, *Ov.* *SYN.* LAR; PENATES; GENIUS.—Lares, inferior household gods; the manes of deceased ancestors to whom honor was paid by placing their images, made of wax, and covered with dog's skin, around the hearth in the atrium, and to whom at meals, before partaking, a part of each dish was thrown into the fire as a sacrifice.—Penates, tutelary household gods of the Romans,—the heavenly deities chosen by each family as their tutelary gods, whose images, made of

wax, ivory, silver, or earth, and placed in the penetralia or innermost part of the house, were never taken forth as the lares were, and offerings of wine, incense, fruits, and sometimes of animals, were made to them. The Lares and Penates are sometimes regarded as the same, but they are usually thus distinguished. The Penates were of divine origin, the Lares of human; certain persons admitted to the worship of the Lares were not admitted to that of the Penates. The Penates were worshipped only in the innermost part of the house, the Lares also in the public roads, in the camp, and on the sea. The offerings made to each were different, and the homage paid to the Penates was greater than that paid to the Lares. See Adam's Roman Antiqu. and Anthon's Lempriere, articles LARES, PENATES.—Genius, the Daemon or tutelary god who was supposed to take care of every one from his birth during the whole of life. Places and cities also had their particular Genii.

LĀRĀRIUM, ūi, *n.* A small shrine or niche, in which the images of the lares were placed. See LAR.

LARDUM, i, *n.* See LARIDUM.

LARENTIA, æ, *f.* See ACCA.

LARGE, *adv.* (largus). I. (1) Richly, copiously. II. *Meton.* (2) Richly, sufficiently, *Plin.*;—widely, largely. EX. (1) l. dare, *Cic.*;—l. adorare deos, with abundant incense, *Plin.*;—l. frequentare locum, in great numbers, *id.*;—senatus consultum l. factum, prolix, *Tac.*—(2) l. amplecti, *Plin.* *SYN.* LARGE; LARGITER, sometimes used indifferently. Distinguished, Large has reference to material, and Largiter to immaterial objects. See the words.

LARGILOQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (large, loquor). Talking much, i. e. loquacious, talkative, *Plant.*

LARGIOR, ūi, *tr. dep.* (largus), [*imperf.* largibar, *Prop.* 2. *pers. fut.* largibère, *Plant.*; *act. imperat.*, largi, *Luc. ap. Non.*; *pass.*, largitus, *Tib.*]. I. (1) To deal out or bestow any thing liberally, to give away in great quantity, to lavish.—(2) *Abol.*: To make large presents, to give largesses. II. *Meton.* (3) To confer, to grant, to endow with. EX. (1) Hortensio summam copiam dicendi natura largita est, *Cic.*—(2) l. ex or de alieno, *Cic.*;—largiendū alqd parare, by bribery, *Sall.*—(3) l. alcui civitatem, *Cic.*;—l. populo libertatem, *id.*;—l. alcui lætitiā, *Plaut.* *SYN.* See DONO.

LARGITAS, ātis, *f.* (largus). Abundance, munificence, liberality; l. muneris, a rich present, bounty. *SYN.* See LARGITIO.

LARGITER, *adv.* (*id.*). I. (1) Richly, largely. II. *Meton.* (2) Very much, a great deal. EX. (1) l. habere, *Plant.*;—l. posse, to be very powerful, *Cæs.*;—l. consequi, *Hirt.* With *genit.*: l. auri, much gold.—(2) l. peccare, *Plaut.* *SYN.* See LARGE.

LARGITIO, ōnis, *f.* (largior). I. (1) A largess, a giving freely, liberality, with accessory notion of bribery.—(2) *Esp.*: Corruption or bribery on the part of candidates for office. II. (3) A granting, conferring. EX. (1) largitione redemit voluntatem militum, *Cæs.*;—l. in milites, *Hirt.* *Prov.*: l. non fundum habet, prodigality has no limits, *Cic.*—(2) tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, *Cic.*;—largitioni resistere, *id.*—(3) l. civitatis, of freedom as a citizen. *SYN.* LARGITIO; LARGITAS.—Largitio, the act of giving (either in a good or bad sense, but mostly the latter).—Largitas, denotes a propensity to give, generosity. Largitas humanitatis est; largitio ambitionis, *G. D.*

1. LARGĪTOR, *ŕi*, *tr. dep. freq.* (largior). *To give freely*, Plaut.

2. LARGĪTOR, *ŕis*, *m.* (id.). I. (1) *He that makes largesses, a liberal giver.* II. *Absol.* (2) *A spendthrift, squanderer, a briber*, Cic. EX. (1) *I. praeda erat, he left the booty to the soldiers*, Liv.; —1. *sacri laticis, of Bacchus*, Sil.—(2) *idem ipsum Lentulum largitorem non putat*, Cic. SYN. See BENIGNUS.

LARGUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. (1) *Abundant, copious, profuse, much, rich, large.* II. *E-sp.* (2) *Liberal, munificent, of one that takes a pleasure in giving.* EX. (1) *quum sol terras largi luce compleverit*, Cic.; —*vino largiore uti*, Liv.; —1. *imber*, Virg.; —*rich in any thing*; *largus opum*, Virg.; —(2) *duo genera sunt largorum, alteri prodigi, alteri liberales*, Cic. SYN. See BENIGNUS.

LĀRĪDUM (*contr. lardum*), *i*, *n.* (*kindred with λαρός, λαρινός, fattened, fat*). *Salted pork, bacon*; *esp., fat bacon, lard*, Plaut.

LĀRĪNUM, *i*, *n.* *Larinum, a town of the Frentani in Italy, now Larino*, Cic.

LĀRĪNAS, *ŕtis*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Larinum*; *l. ager*, Liv. *Subst.*: Lārīnātes, *um*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Larinum*.

LĀRISSA, *ŕ*, *f.* (Λάρισα). *Larissa*. 1. *A town of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly, on the southern bank of the Peneus, now Larissae (in Turkish, Jenischcher), Cæs.*—2. *Larissa Cremate (Λάρισα Κρημαστή), a town of Phthiotis, twenty stadia from the Sinus Maliacus*, Liv.—3. *Name of the citadel of Argos*, Liv.

LĀRISSĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Larissa, Larissæan*, Virg. *Subst.*: Lārissæi, *ŕum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Larissa*.

LĀRĪUS, *ŕi*, *m.* *A lake of Upper Italy, on the banks of which Comum was situate; now Lago di Como*, Virg.

LARIX, *icis*, *c.* *The larch tree*, Plin.

LARS (*see* LAR), *tis*.

LARVA, *ŕ*, *f.* (lar). I. *A spectre*, Plaut. II. *A mask*, Hor. *As a term of reproach*: *loquere, larva, you scarecrow!* Plaut. III. *A skeleton*, Petr. SYN. LARVA; PERSONA.—*Larva, a mask of frightful, horrid, or caricature-like form*.—*Persona, a mask representing a character*; *this mask covered the whole head*.

LARVÆ. *See* UMBRÆ.

LARVĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (larva). *Like a spectre*; *l. habitus*, Sen.

LARVO, *ŕe*, *tr.* (larva). *To frighten by ghosts, to distract, to make mad*, Plaut.

LĀSĀNUM, *i*, *n.* (λάσarov). *A pot for cooking*, Hor.

LASCĪVE, *adv.* (lascivus). *Wantonly*; *l. loqui*.

LASCĪVIA, *ŕ*, *f.* (id.). *Sportiveness*. I. (1) *In a good sense: Frolicsomeness, jollity, playfulness, gaiety.* II. (2) *In a bad sense: Mischievousness, wantonness, extravagant gaiety, unrestrained or unbridled conduct.* EX. (1) *nec lascivia nec risu*, Cic.; —1. *virgarum* (of one who is often whipped); *lit. on whose back the rods play*.—(2) *lasciviam a vobis prohibetote*, Liv. SYN. LASCIVIA; PETULANTIA.—*Lascivia, a lascivious action or disposition, tending to licentiousness, wantonness, frolicsomeness*.—*Petulantia, petulance, unruly and headstrong violence of the passions of the mind, abusiveness in words or deeds*.

LASCĪVĪBUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Wanton, sportive*, Plaut.

LASCĪVĪO, *ŕe*, *ŕi*, *intr.* (id.). *To be sportive, to frisk, skip, jump about, to frolic*; *pisces lascivientes*, Liv.; —*agnus lascivit fuga, is skipping away*, Ov.; —*plebs lascivit, is wanton*.

LASCIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. (1) *Petulant, sportive, wanton, frolicsome, playful.* II. (2) *In a bad sense: Wanton, unbridled, voluptuous*.—(3) *Of style: Too florid.* EX. (1) *l. homo*, Varr.; —1. *puella*, Virg.; —*lascivior hædo*, Ov.; —1. *hedera, growing luxuriantly*.—(2) *l. puella*, Ov.—(3) *l. narratio*, Quint. SYN. LASCIVUS; DISSOLUTUS.—*Lascivus*, 1. *as* (1). 2. *as* (2).—*Dissolutus, prop., loosed, taken asunder on all sides; fig., base, dissolute, prodigal*; *dissolutus in re familiari*, Cic.; —*also, cleared from, dissolved*.

LĀSERPĪTĪFER, *ŕa*, *ŕum*, *adj.* *Producing laserpitium*, Cat.

LĀSERPĪTĪUM (laserpicium), *ŕi*, *n.* *Laserwort, a plant formerly called silphium, from which the juice laser distills*, Plin.; —*also, the juice*.

LASSĪTUDO, *inis*, *f.* (lassus). *Lassitude, weakness or faintness from fatigue, weariness*; *ex lassitudine dormire*, Cic.

LASSO, *ŕe*, *tr.* (lassus). *To tire, fatigue, weary, to make feeble or weak*; *l. alqm*, Tib. *Pet.*: *l. sidus Bootæ, to tire out, as it were*, i. e. *to endure constantly*, Mart.

LASSŪLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* (lassus). *Slightly fatigued*, Catull.

LASSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Weary, fatigued, tired*; *l. opere faciendo*, Plaut.; —1. *ab equo domito*, Hor.; —1. *de via*, Plaut. *With a quit*: *l. animi*, id.; —1. *maris*, Hor. SYN. See FESSUS.

LĀTE, *adv.* (latus). I. (1) *Broadly or widely, in breadth.* II. (2) *Prolisly, diffusely, at length.* EX. (1) *longe l.que peregrinatur*, Cic.; —*vagabatur nomen longe atque l., far and wide*, id.—(2) *latus loquuntur rhetores*, Cic.

LĀTEBRA, *ŕ*, *f.* (lateo). I. (1) *A lurking-place*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A state of concealment.* II. (3) *A cover, cloak, subterfuge, excuse.* EX. (1) *Cappadocia latebris se occultare*, Cic.; —*latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit, the secret seat or recesses of animal life*, Virg.—(2) *l. imminens exitum differebat*, Tac.; —1. *lunæ, a lunar eclipse*, Lucr. *Fig.*: *in animis hominum latebræ sunt*, Cic.—(3) *latebram haberes*, Cic.; —*querere latebram perjurio*, id. SYN. See LATIBULUS.

LĀTEBRĪCŌLA, *ŕ*, *c.* (latebra, colo). *That dwells in lurking-places, a lurcher*, Plaut.

LĀTEBRŌSE, *adv.* (latebrosus). *In a corner or lurking-place*; *l. te occultare*, Plaut.

LĀTEBRŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (latebra). I. *Full of corners or lurking-places*; *l. vin, Cic.*; —1. *locus*, Liv. II. *loca latebrosa, places of ill-fame*, Plaut. SYN. See LATENS.

LĀTENS, *tis*. I. *pt. of lateo*. II. *Adj.*: *Lurking, hiding, lying hid*; *dolus latens*, Hor. SYN. LATENS; LATEBROSUS.—*Latens, hidden, unseen*; *saxa latentia*, Virg.—*Latebrosus, full of hiding places*; *latebrosa saxa, rocks with lurking-places*, Ov.

LĀTENTER, *adv.* (latens). *In secret, in a secret manner*, Cic.

LĀTEO, *ŕe*, *ŕi*, *intr.* (λῆθω, λανθάνω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To be or to lie hidden or concealed*.—(2) *To be out of the way, to skulk, lurk*.—(3) *To live in retirement.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To be safe or sheltered from misfortune*.—(5) *Meton.*: *To be unknown, to be quite a secret.* EX. (1) *causarum aliæ sunt perspicuæ, aliæ latent*, Cic.; —1. *in occulto*, id.; —*latet anguis in herba*, Virg.—(2) *quis*

est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? *not to have made his appearance or shown his face in court*, Cic. —(3) bene qui latuit bene vixit, Or. —(4) l. sub umbrâ iustitiae, Liv. —(5) *With acc.*: quod latet sensum nostrum, Varr. *Absol.*: latet, *it is unknown, no one knows*, Nep. SYN. LATUO; DELITESCO. —*Latere, to be hid or concealed*, etc., as above. —*Delitescere, to lurk, to skulk, abscond.* Fig.: *To take shelter.*

• **LATER**, *ĕris, m.* *A brick or tile*, Cic.;—*l. testaceus, a baked brick*, Vitruv.;—*lateres ducere, to make*;—*l. coquere, to burn*, id. *Proas.*: *laterem lavare* (as πλύνθεις πλύνω), *to take pains in rain, to try to wash a blackamoor white*, Ter. **SYN.** **LATER** = **CEMENTUM**.—*Later, as here.*—**Cementum**, *rough stones, or pieces of stones fit for building*.

LĀTERĀMEN, *inis, n. (later)*. *An earthen vessel*; collaxat rareque facit laterumina vasi, *earthenware*, *Lucr.*

LÂTERÂNUS, a, um, adj. *Lateranus*, a family name of several *gentes*; e. g. *Plantii Laterani*, Tac.;—*egregiæ Lateranorum aedes*, on the Cælian hill (site of the Lateran Church), Juv.

LĀTĒRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (later). I. (1) *Of or fit for bricks.* II. 2. *Subst.*: Lātērāria, æ, f. (æc. officina). A place where bricks are made, a brick-field, Plin. EX. (1) terra quam maxime l. Plin.

LÂTERCŪLUS, i. m. *dim.* (later). I. *A small brick or tile, Cæs.* II. *Meton.*: A sort of biscuit, Plaut.

LĀTERĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Made of bricks*; l. murus, Cæs.;—opus l., or simply latericium, *brick-work*. Col.

LĀTERNA or LANTERNA, æ, f. *A lantern*,
Cic. SYN. See LAMPAS.

LĀTERNĀRIUS (lanter.), li, m. *A lantern-bearer, Cic.*

LĂTESCO, *čre. intr. incen.* (lateo). *To lie hid.*

LÂTEX, *Isis*, *m. Pbot.*: *Any fluid; water*, Virg.;—*cupido laticum frugumque, hunger and thirst*, Lucr. *Of wine*: *l. meri*, Ov.;—*l. Lyæus* or *Lenaus*, Virg.;—*Palladii latices, oil*, Ov.;—*l. absinthii, juice of wormwood*, Lucr. **SYN.** See LIQUOR.

LATIÁLIS, e, *adj.* (Latium). *Of or belonging to Latium*; 1. *populus*, Ov.;—*L. Jupiter, as protector of the Latin Confederacy*, Suet.

LĀTĪĀRIS, e (id.). *Of Latium*: L. Jupiter.

LĀTĪĀRIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of Latium, Latin*; L. Jupiter, Plin.

LĀTIBŪLUM, i, n. (lateo). *A lurking-hole, hiding-place, place of secret concealment.* I. *Of animals*: serpens e latibulis, Cic. II. *Of men*: latibulis locorum occultorum, Cic. **SYN.** **LATIBULUM**; **LATEBRA**.—*Latibulum* is supposed to mean *a deeper recess or hiding-place* than *latebra*.

LĀTICLĀVIUS, a, um, *adj.* (latus, clavus). *Having a broad purple stripe*; l. tunica, *lati-clave*, a tunic with an oblong stripe of purple worn by the senators, Val. Max.;—hence, l. tribunus, and simply l., Suet. SYN. See TUNICA RECTA.

LATINE, *adv.* (*Latinus*). *In the manner of the Latins*; *l. loqui, to speak correct or good Latin*, Cic.; —also, *to speak plainly, as we say*, “*in plain English*,” *id. l. reddere, to translate into Latin*.

LĀTĪNI, ņrum, *m.* See **LATINUS**.

LĀTĪNĪTAS, *stis, f.* (Latinus). I. *The Latin tongue or speech, Latinity*, Cic. II. *The Latin rights, sc., jus Latii*, a medium between the rights of Roman citizens and that of the *peregrini*; with it was connected what was called

the *jus commercium*, i. e. the right of inheriting Roman property, etc., Cic.

· 1. **LĀTĪNUS**, **a**, **um**, **adj.** (*Latium*). I. (1)
Of or belonging to Latium, Latin. II. **Subst.**
 2. **Lātinus**, **i**, **m.** *A Latin; in the plur.: Lātīni*,
ŏrum, m. Latins. 1. *The inhabitants of Latium.*
 Liv. 2. *Possessors of the Latinias*, Tac. EX. (1)
 L. *lingua*, Cic. ;—*vertere in Latium, to turn*
(translate) into Latin, Quint. ;—*ſerieſe L.*, or *ſimply*
Latinae, the feaſt of the Latins, Liv. ;—*via L.*,
beginning at the porta L.;—L. colonia; that had
the Latinias.

2. LĀTĪNUS, i, m. *Latinus*, a king of the Lauretes, who hospitably entertained Æneas, *Lat.*;—urbs Latini, *Laurentum*, *Virg.*

LĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (fero). *Gen.*: The act of bringing. I. l. legis, the proposal of a law (in our sense, the bringing in of a bill), Cic. II. l. suffragii, the act of voting, Liv. III. l. auxilii, assistance, a coming to or affording assistance.

LĀTĪTO, āre, intr. freq. (lateo). *To be concealed, lurk, to keep one's self out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice, Cic. ;—l. alicui, to hide from any body, App.*

LĀTĪTŪDO, *Inis, f. (latus, adj.).* I. *Prop.* (1) *Breadth*, Cic. Taken together with *longitudo*, the length; hence, *size, magnitude, space, extent*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Broad pronunciation* (very rare).—(3) *Fulness of expression*. EX. (1) *l. possessionum*, Cic.;—(2) *l. verborum*, id.;—(3) *l. Platonica*, Plin. E.

LĀTIUM, *li, n. Latium*. I. *Prop.*: The district between the Tiber and Campania, in which Rome was situate, now, *Campagna di Roma*, and a part of Terra di Lavoro, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *Latinity*; *jus Latii*, the Latin right (for *Latinitas*), Tac.; also simply, *L. i. q. jus Latii*.

LĀTIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Latin, Latin, Roman*; l. dux, Ov.;—l. forum, *the forum*, where matters of law were decided in Rome, id.

LĀTO, ūs, *f.* (Ἀτὼ, Dor. Αατὼ, Eol. Αατῶν). Latinized, Lātōna, w [an old form of *g. n. t.* Latonas, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc.], *f.* Latona, the daughter of Cœus and Phœbe, who bore to Jupiter Apollo and Diana, on Mount Cynthus, in Delos.

LĀTŌIS or LĒTŌIS, *Idis and Idos, f. (Ἰδωνίς).*
Of or relating to Latona, Latonian; 1. Calauraea,
sacred to Latona, Ov. Subst.: Latois or Letwis,
Diana, Ov.

LĀTŌIŪS or LĒTŌIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (*Λατώιος* or *Λατώιος*). *Of or belonging to Latona*. L. proles, *Ov.* *Subst.* Lātōius, li, m. *Apollo*, *Ov.*;—Lātōia, æ. f. *Diana*, *id.*

LĀTŌMĪA, æ, *f.* See LAUTUMIA.

LĀTŌNA. *See* LATO.

LĀTŌNĪĢĒNA, æ, c. (*Latona*, gigno). *A child of Latona*; *Latonigenæ duo*, *Apollo and Diana*.

LĀTŌNĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Latona*; L. Delos, Virg.;—L. viŋgo, *Diana*, *id.*

LĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (fero). *One that brings, bears, or carries; legis l., one that proposes a law, or, in our sense, brings in a bill, Cic.*

LĀTŌUS, a, um, *adj.* i. q. Latioius, Ov.

LATRĀTOR, ōris, m. (latro). I. *A barker*;
poet. for a dog, Mart. II. *Meton.*: *A bawler*,
a bully, Quint.

LATRATUS, *us, m.* (id.). *A barking, Virg.;*
—latratus edere, *to bark, Ov.*

LĀTRĪNA, æ, f. (*contr.* for lavatrina, from *lavo*). I. *A bath*, Lucil. II. *A water-closet, privy*, Col.

1. **LATRO**, *ġre*, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To bark [the threatening bark of a great dog (ἰακτίειν)]; but gannire denotes the harmless barking of a little dog (γυνῆστας)];* *baubari*, a sort of whining or howling of dogs.—(2) *Meton.*: *To bawl, to shout violently* (of men).—(3) *Of bad speakers and bombastic talkers: To rant.*—(4) *To resound, to roar.*—(5) *To demand impudently.* II. *Tr.* (6) *To bark at any body.* EX. (1) *si canes latrent*, Cic.;—*latrans*, a *barker*, poet. for a *dog*, Ov.—(2) *interrogatus quid latraret*, furem se videre respondet, Cic.—(3) *latrant jam enim quidam oratores, non loquuntur*, id.—(4) *unda latrans*, Virg.—(5) *stomachus latrans*, hungry, craving, Hor.—(6) *l. aliquem*, Plaut. *Fig.*: *aliquem opprobriis dignum latraverit*, i. q. *maledixerit*, Hor. SYN. **LATRO**; **ELATRO**.—*Latrare*, to bark, as here.—*Elatrare*, to bark vigorously, only fig.

2. **LATRO**, *ōnis*, *m.* (*λάτρος*). I. 1. A hired servant, as, a *life-guardsmen*, Varr. Hence, 2. A soldier who serves for money and is discharged at the end of the war, a *mercenary*, Plaut.—(3) A robber, a highwayman, a brigand.—4. Also of those who carry on an illegitimate war; a *freebooter*, Liv. II. *Meton.* 5. A chessman (representing a soldier), Ov.—6. A *hater*, lying in wait for wild beasts, Virg. EX. (3) *nonnumquam latro a viatore occiditur*, Cic. SYN. See **FUR**.

LATROCINIUM, *ii*, *n.* (*latrocinor*). I. (1) *Military service.* II. *Prop.* 2. *Robbery, highway robbery, piracy, unlawful warfare*, Cic.—(3) *Fig.*: *Artifice, roguery, knavish tricks*.—(4) *Meton.*: *A band of robbers (also of citizens who act contrary to law).* EX. (1) *apud regem in latrocinio fuisti*, Plaut.;—*of the game of chess*, Ov.—(3) *quod putares hic l. non iudicium futurum*, Cic.;—*per latrocinia*, after the manner of robbers, in a roguish way, by knavish tricks, Sall.—(4) *si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur*, Cic.

LATROCINOR, *ari*, *ġtus* *sum*, *intr. dep.* (2. *latro*). I. (1) *To do military service, to act as a soldier.* II. 2. *To plunder, rob, to commit highway robbery (also of unlawful warfare)*, Cic. I.X. (1) *qui regi latrocinatur annos decem Demetrio*, Plaut. SYN. See **FUROR**.

LATRUNCULARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*latrunculus*). Belonging to chess; i. tabula, a chess-board.

LATRUNCULUS, *i*, *m. dim.* (2. *latro*). I. A highwayman, Cic.;—a freebooter, Vop. II. A pawn at chess, chessman, Sen.

LATŪNIA. See **LACTONIA**.

1. **LĀTUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt. of fero*.

2. **LĀTUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*πᾶρις*). I. *Prop.* (2) *Broad, wide.*—(2) *Wide, spacious, ample, of large size or dimensions, great.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Copious, diffuse, prolix.*—(4) *Large.*—(5) *Of pronunciation: Broad.* EX. (1) *l. mare*, Cic.;—*flumen latissimus*, Cæs. With the breadth of an object in acc., fossa XV. *pedes l.*, Cæs. Also in the genit., Plin.;—or in the abl. *l. pede*, id.; in *latum crescere*, in breadth, Ov.—(2) *l. fines*, Cæs.;—*l. regnum*, Liv.—(3) *l. oratio Academicorum*, Cic.—(4) *lati incesserunt* (of actors working in high shoes), Sen. Of vain-glorious persons: *l. ut in circo spatiare*, Hor.—(5) *ejus tu lata* (sc. verba) *imitaris*, whose broad accent you are imitating, Cic. SYN. **LATES**; **SPATIOSUS**; **LAXUS**; **PROLIXUS**.—**Latus**, Of place: *large, extensive; fig., dated, exalted.*—**Spatiosus**, Of times and bodies: *Great, large, of long duration.*—**Laxus**, loose, slack, unbraced, unstraightened; *laxa tunica.*—**Prolixus**, over-long, prolix; *p. barba.*

3. **LĀTUS**, *ġris*, *z.* I. (1) *The side or flank of men or animals.*—2. *Of a camp, a hill, an*

island, Cæs.—3. *The flank of an army*, id.—(4) *l. dare* (in fencing), *to lay one's self open to the attacks of an enemy.* II. Of speaking: (5) *The chest, the lungs, and gen., boldly strength or power.*—(6) *Collateral relationship, distant affinity*, Plin. EX. (1) *dolor lateris*, i. e. *pleurisy*, Cic.—(4) *sepe dabis nudum l.*, Tib.;—*l. dare alcui*, to walk on the left side; esp., of clients, Suet.;—*artifex lateris*, a scientific dancer. Prov.: *tecto latere abscedere*, to get off with a whole skin, Ter.—(5) *latera intendere*, Cic.—(6) *Of confidential friends or intimate acquaintance* (οἱ περὶ αὐτῶν), etc.; *insoutes ab latere tyranni.*

LĀTUSCŪLUM, *i*, *n. dim.* (*latus*). A little side; *l. speculorum*, Lucr.

LAUDĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (*laudo*). I. (1) *Praiseworthy, to be praised, laudable.* II. (2) *Good of its kind, estimable.* EX. (1) *l. orator*, Cic.—(2) *vinum laudabilissimum*, Plin. SYN. **LAUDABILIS**; **LAUDANDUS**; **LAUDATIVUS**.—**Laudabilis**, as here *l.*; *l. carmen*, a good poem.—**Laudandus**, that ought to, or must be praised.—**Laudativus**, of or belonging to praise; *laudativa pars rhetorices*, the demonstrative kind of oratory, Quint.

LAUDĀBĪLITER, *adv.* (*laudabilis*). *Praiseworthy, in a manner deserving of praise, or doing any body honor*, Cic. SYN. **LAUDABILITER**; **LAUDATE**.—**Laudabiliter**, as here.—**Laudate**, with praise; *l. vivere*, to live so as to get praised, Cic.;—*ut laudate vivamus*, nulla certior via, quam si *laudabiliter* vivamus, G. D.

LAUDANDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*laudo*). That ought to be praised, deserving of praise. SYN. See **LAUDABILIS**.

LAUDĀTE, *adv.* (*laudatus*). In a manner deserving of praise, laudably. SYN. See **LAUDABILITER**.

LAUDĀTĪO, *ōnis*, *f.* (*laudo*). I. 1. *Gen.*: *A praising, commendation, panegyric*; *l. tua bestowd by you*, Cic. II. *Esp.* 2. *A testimony or evidence given in court in favor of any body, a speaking to character*, Cic.—3. *A funeral speech or oration in praise of the deceased.* SYN. See **GLORIA**.

LAUDĀTĪVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*id.*). *Laudatory*; *l. genus orationis*, Quint. SYN. See **LAUDABILIS**.

LAUDĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (*id.*). I. (1) *One that praises, a panegyrist.* II. *Esp.* 2. *A witness who bears testimony to the good character of the accused*, Cic.—3. *One who pronounces a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person*, Liv. EX. (1) *l. rerum gestarum*, Auct. red. Quir.

LAUDĀTRIX, *icis*, *f.* (*laudator*). She who praises, Cic.

LAUDĀTUS, *a*, *um*. I. *pt. of laudo*. II. *Adj.*: *That deserves praise; praiseworthy, excellent; artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix.*

LAUDO, *ġre*, *tr.* (*laus*). I. *Gen.* (1) *To praise, commend, extol, laud.* II. *Esp.* 2. *l. alqm*, to give evidence in favor of the accused, Cic.;—*to pronounce a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person*, id.;—*to name or quote any body as deserving praise*; *l. auctorem*, Cic.—3. *l. alqd*, to recommend a medicine; *l. apri cerebrum contra serpentes*, Plin. SYN. **LAUDO**; **DILAUDO**; **COLLAUDO**; **PREDICO**.—**Laudare**, as here *l.*—**Dilaudare**, to extol, to commend greatly every where; *libri quos tu dilaudas*, Cic.—**Collaudare**, to praise with others, to cry one up.—**Predicare**, to publish or proclaim a thing either good or bad; *gen., a good thing*; *predicamus ut res sunt*; *laudamus extollemus*, G. D.

LAURĒA, *z*, *f.* See **LAUREA**. SYN. See **LAUREA**.

LAURĒĀTUS, a, um, adj. (laurea). *Adorned with bay* (as a mark of victory); i. imago, Cic.; —i. littera, a letter containing news relating to a victory, Liv. SYN. See LAUREUS.

LAURENTIA, for Larentia. See ACCA.

LAURENTUM, i, n. *Laurentum*, a town of Latium on the sea-side, now Torre di Paterno, Mel. Hence, I. Laurens, ntis, adj. *Laurentine*, belonging to Laurentum, Liv. Subst.: Laurentes, lum. The inhabitants of Laurentum, Liv. II. Laurentius, a, um, adj. *Laurentine*.

LAURĒŌLA, æ, f. dim. (laurea). *A garland of bay or laurel*, worn by a triumphant general as a token of victory, Cic. Meton.: A triumph, Cic. Prov.: laureolam quærere in mustaceo, to seek glory in trifles, Cic.

LAURĒTUM, i, n. (laurus). *A grove of laurel*, a place on Mount Aventine, Varr.

LAURĒUS, a, um, adj. (laurus). I. (1) *Of bay*. II. Subst. 2. Laureia, æ, f. (sc. arbor). The bay tree, Liv.—3. 1. (sc. corona). A wreath of bay or laurel, a bay branch, as a decoration of the images of ancestors, etc., Cic.—(4) Meton.: A triumph, victory. EX. (1) l. folia, Cat.; —l. cerasa, grafted on a bay, Plin.—(4) quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferimus, Cic. SYN. LAUREUS; LAUREATUS; LAURIFER.—Laureus, of bays or laurels.—Laureatus, adorned with laurel; laurente legiones, Liv.—Laurifer, that produces laurel, that is crowned with laurel; l. tellus, Liv.; —Phœbus l., Ov.

LAURICŌMUS, a, um, adj. (laurus, coma). *Decorated or covered with bay*; l. mons, Lucr.

LAURIFER, ěra, ěrum, adj. (laurus, fero). I. Bearing bay trees; l. terra, Plin. II. Wearing a wreath of bay, Luc. SYN. See LAUREUS.

LAURIGER, ěra, ěrum, adj. (laurus, gero). Wearing a bay wreath or decorated with a bay branch; l. Phœbus, Ov.

LAURUS, i and ūs, f. I. A bay, bay tree, less correctly called laurel, Cic.; —sacred to Apollo; hence, poets were crowned with it, Hor. II. 1. Esp.: As a sign of victory, a triumphant general wore a garland of bay, and held a bay branch in his hand; the faces of the victors were likewise decorated with bay, Cic.—2. Meton.: (for laurea, a bay branch). A triumph, victory; nostra laurus incurrit oculos, Cic. SYN. LAUREUS; LAUREA.—Laurus, as here I.—Laurea, prop. adj., with arbor, corona, etc., understood; poet., used instead of laurus; as, tum spissa ramis laurea fervidis, Hor.

1. LAUS, laudis, f. I. (1) Praise, esteem, commendation, good report. II. Meton. (2) A praiseworthy thing, an action deserving praise.—(3) Of things? Value, repute, estimation. EX. (1) in laude vivere, Cic.; —laudem sibi parere, id.; —alcis laudes dicere, to sing any body's praise, Virg.; —laus est, it is praise (with an infinitive following), Hor.; —neque hoc in tua laude pono, I do not consider it to be to your praise, Cic. Plur.: Laudes, praise expressed in words; habere laudes de alquo, to make a speech in praise of any body, id.; —laudes et grates alci agere, to render thanks, to give praise to, Liv.—(2) abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic.; —æmulus laudum mearum, id.—(3) coccum in laude est, Plin. Plur.: opemur l. et culpæ, perfections and imperfections, Vitr. SYN. See GLORIA.

2. LAUS, dis, f. *Lavis*, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, to the north-west of Placentia, now Lodi Vecchio, Cic.

LAUTE, adv. (lautus). I. Splendidly, magnificently; l. vivere, Nep. II. Excellently, brilliantly; superl., lautissime alqm ludere, Cic.

LAUTĪA, ěrum, n. pl. A public entertainment of foreign ambassadors, and distinguished foreigners at Rome, Liv.

LAUTĪTĪA, æ, f. (lautus). Usually in the plur.: Elegance in the style of living; as, fama ad te de mea lautitia venit, Cic.; —splendor, magnificence, Suet.

LAUTŪLÆ (Lautŭlæ), ěrum, f. *Lautula*, a place in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi, Liv.

LAUTŪMĪA or **LĀTŌMĪA**, æ, f. (λατομία), only in plur., Lautumiae. I. A quarry, as a penal settlement for slaves; Lautumiae lapidariae, the stone quarries. II. The quarries, a prison cut out of a rock at Rome, Liv.; —also, at Syracuse, Cic.

LAUTUS, a, um. I. pt. of lavo. II. Adj. (1) Neat, elegant, splendid, noble.—(2) Opulent, considerable, great, sumptuous. EX. (1) l. et splendidus, Cic.—(2) l. patrimonium, Cic.; —valde jam l. es, you are already very grand. SYN. See MUNDUS.

LĀVĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (lavo). I. A washing, bathing, a bath; ut l. parata sit, Cic. II. Meton.: Bathing apparatus, Phædr. SYN. See BALNEUM.

LĀVERNA, æ, f. *Laverna*, the guardian goddess of gain or profit (whether justly or unjustly acquired); hence also, of thieves and impostors, Hor.

LĀVICĪ, **LĀVICUM**, **LĀVICĀNUS**. See LABICI, etc.

LĀVINĪA, æ, f. *Lavinia*, daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas, Liv.

LĀVINĪUM [Lāvīnum, Tibull.; Juv.], ū, n. (Λαορινιον). *Lavinium*, a town of Latium, founded by Æneas, and named after his wife Lavinia; the modern Pratica, Liv.

LĀVINĪUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Lavinium, Virg.

LĀVINUS, a, um, adj. *Lavinian*; l. litora.

LĀVO, āre, ěre, lāvī, lāvī, lōtum, lautum, and lāvātum, tr. (λῴω). I. (1) To wash, to bathe. II. Meton. (2) To make wet, to moisten, to wet, to bewet.—(3) Fig. To wash away. EX. (1) l. manus, Cic. Hence, lavari. Middle: To bathe, Cic.; —lavare, to bathe, to take a bath; rex lavans, Liv.—(2) l. tabellas lacrimis, Plaut.; —Padus Matina laverit cacumina, Hor.—(3) l. peccatum precibus, Ter.; —l. mala vino, to drive away, to remove, Hor. SYN. LAVO; ABLUO.—Lavare, to bathe, to wash.—Abluere, to clean, to cleanse; abluere perjurium, Fig. Membra lavamus ut abluantur sordes, G. D.

LAXAMENTUM, i, n. (laxo). I. Prop. (1) A widening or extending, a making more spacious; a wide space (e. g. of a house or an apartment). II. Fig. (2) A relaxation, relief, alleviation, mitigation, easement. EX. (1) ventus l. sibi parat, Suet.—(2) l. dare legi, Cic.; —si quid laxamenti a bello esset, recreation, Liv. SYN. LAXAMENTUM; LAXITAS.—Laxamentum, prop., space, enlargement; fig., as (2).—Laxitas, expansion, wideness, generally used in its proper sense; but Seneca has l. animi, relaxation of mind, looseness of spirits.

LAXĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of laxo. II. Adj.: Widened, wide, extended; l. custodie, posts at various distances from one another, detached posts, Liv.

LAXE, adv. (laxus). I. (1) Widely, spaciously, so as to allow an intermediate space. II. Prop. (2) Far, distantly.—(3) Fig.: Widely, unrestrictedly, freely. EX. (1) l. habitare,

Auct. Dom. *Of time*: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), by indultments or by degrees, Cic.—(2) l. diem, Plin.;—laxius proletere diem, to postpone, to put off; laxissime evagatur Mercurii stella, Plin.—(3) Romanos laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

LAXITAS, ſtis, f. (laxus). *Width, roominess, spaciousness (of a house)*, Cic.;—l. aeris, a free current of air, Pallad. SYN. See LAXAMENTUM.

LAXO, ſre, tr. (laxus). I. (1) To render roomy or spacious, to widen.—(2) Meton.: To extend, to spread, to extenuate. II. (3) To slacken, to loosen, open, relax.—(4) Meton.: To unfetter, to free from bonds, to procure a free issue or course.—(5) Fig.: To relieve, to relax, to lighten, to recreate. EX. (1) l. forum, Cic.;—l. manipulos, to open the ranks, deploy (fr. deployer), Cæs.—(2) l. tenebras, Stat.;—l. tempus, to prolong, Suet.;—l. necessitatem dicendi longiore diem spatium, to distribute over several days.—(3) vincula epistolæ laxavit, Nep.;—l. fiducias, to slacken the cords intended for torment, Val. Max.;—corpora laxantur rugis, becomes wrinkled.—(4) ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, Just.—(5) l. animum, Cic.;—laxatum esse curis, id.;—pugna laxata, slackened, Liv. Intr.: annona laxaverat, had fallen in price, Liv. SYN. LAXO; LIBERO.—Laxare, as (1), and fig. as (5).—Liburare, to unloose, set free; fig., liberare fidem suam, to make good one's promise, Cic.

LAXUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Wide, spacious, roomy, loose.—(2) Meton. of time: Long.—3. Of words: Prolix, Gell. II. (4) Slack, not tight, unstrung. Hence, (5) Open; opened.—(6) Fig.: Slack, lax, without restraint. EX. (1) l. annulus, Ov.;—agmen laxius, Sall.—(2) diem statuo satis laxum, I fix a pretty long term, Cic. Fig.: in quo laxior negligentie locus esset, greater, Liv.—(4) l. arcus, Virg.;—l. funis, Hor.—(5) l. janua, Ov. Meton.: laxior vocis sonus, too broad, Gell.;—caput l. compage soluta, drowsy, Pers.—(6) laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.;—annona laxior, lower price of corn, Liv. SYN. See LATUS.

LEA, æ, f. (leo). A lioness, Ov.

LEÆNA, æ, f. (λεαινα). A lioness, Cic.

LEANDER and **LEANDRUS**, dri, m. (Ληανδρος). Leander, a youth of Abydos, lover of Hero, who was drowned in attempting to swim across the Hellespont to visit her, Ov.

LEARCHÆUS, a, um, adj. (Λεαρχεύς). Of Learchus, Ov.

LEARCHUS, i, m. (Λεαρχος). Learchus, son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of fury, Ov.

LEBĀDIA, æ, f. (Λεβηδία, Λεβηδία). Lebedia, a town of Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon, celebrated for its oracle and the grotto of Trophonius; now Livadia, Cic.

LEBĒDUS (-OS), i, f. (Λεβηδός). Lebedus, a town of Ionia, to the north-west of Colophon, Hor.

LĒBES, ſtis, m. (λεβης). I. A metal kettle or basin for cooking; it was often very valuable, and hence used as a present in token of honor, Virg. II. A wash-hand basin, Ov.

LECHÆUM, i, n. (Λεχαιον). Lechaëum, a port of Corinth, on the Corinthian gulf, Liv.

LECTĪCA, æ, f. (lectus). 1. A sedan, palanquin, a litter carried by slaves (lecticarii), Cic.;—in ancient times, used only on a journey (Sulp. ap. Cic.), or for the sick (Liv.);—in later times, used as an article of mere luxury or comfort, Tac.—2. Esp.: A bier for carrying the dead, a

hearse (for the rich only, since for the poor the sandapila was used), Nep. SYN. See CURRUS.

LECTĪCĀRIUS, ii, m. (lectica). The bearer of a litter or sedan, a chairman, Cic.

LECTĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lectica). I. (1) A small sedan or litter. II. (2) A couch, sofa, settee, used by day in studying, etc. EX. (1) lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. Esp.: For carrying the dead, a bier; elatus est in lecticula, Nep.—(2) lucubratoria l., Suet.

LECTĪO, ōnis, f. (2. lego). I. (1) A gathering, collecting. II. (2) The reading of a book, etc., a reading aloud to others. EX. (1) l. lapidum, Col.—(2) delectabatur lectione librorum, Cic. Hence, lectio senatus or senatorum, a calling over the names of the senators, Liv. SYN. See DELECTUS.

LECTISTERNĪATOR, ōnis, m. A slave who placed the cushions on the couches at table.

LECTISTERNĪUM, ii, n. (lectus, sternō). A feast to which the gods were invited, or given in honor of them, on which occasion their images were placed on cushions (lecti) before a table on which food was served, Liv.

LECTĪTO, ſre, tr. double freq. int., Gr. 227, Obs. 2, 3 (lecto, lego). I. (1) To gather, to collect. II. (2) To read (a writing) repeatedly, or with zest.—(3) To read aloud before any one.

EX. (1) conchulus et calculos lectitasse, Val. Max.—(2) auctores quos nunc lectito, Cic.—(3) l. orationem, Plin.

LECTĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lectio). A short reading, light reading; tempora matutina lectiunculis consumeris, Cic.

LECTOR, ōnis, m. (lego). A reader, one that reads aloud to entertain others; ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.

LECTŪLUS, i, m. dim. (2. lectus). A place for reclining. I. (1) A bed for sleeping on, Cic.—2. A sofa, settee, or couch for study, writing, etc., Cic. II. (3) A couch on which the Romans reclined when at table, Cic. EX. (1) PHRASE. l. liber, single, unmarried.—(3) lectulos jube sterni nobis (as we should say), let the cloth be laid.

1. LECTUS, a, um. I. pt. of lego. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: Select, picked, chosen out of many, called.—(2) Fig.: Choice, excellent of its kind. EX. (1) l. pueri, Cic.—(2) te in dicendo mihi videri lectissimum, Cic.;—l. argentum, good.

2. LECTUS, i, m. [lectus, ſis, m., Plaut.], (lego). A resting place. I. (1) A couch for sleeping on, a bed. II. 2. An easy chair or couch for studying or writing, Cic.—(3) A dining sofa usually for three persons, Cic. III. (4) A bed or couch on which a corpse was laid, a bier.

EX. (1) l. cubicularis, Cic.;—lecto teneri, to be confined to one's bed, id.;—l. genialis, a bridal or nuptial couch or bed which after the wedding was called aduersus, from its being placed opposite the door of the atrium, id.;—l. cælebs, unmarried, single, Ov.—(3) lectis Archias recumbere, Hor.—(4) lectum in forum defulerunt, Snet.

SYN. LECTUS; CUBILE; THALAMUS; STRATUM; TORUS; GRABATUS.—Lectus, a bed, any piece of furniture used for resting one's self and lying on.—Cubile is said both of the bed and of the place of rest at night; terra cubile erat Anacharsi, Cic.;—aves cubilia sibi construnt, Cic.—Thalamus (θαλαμος), a Greek word adopted by the Latins—Cubile, seldom said of animals.—Stratum, any thing that is strewn; strata viarum, paved streets; reponere membra stratis.—Torus, prop., that on which cushions, skins, etc., were laid to form a bed, a bedstead; and hence, a bed.—Grabatus, a small bed or lounge to rest on in the afternoon.

LĒDA, æ, *f.* or **LĒDE**, es, *f.* (*Λῖδα*). *Leda*, wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta—mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra, *Or.*

LĒDEUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Leda, poet. for Spartan*; *L. Helena*, Virg.;—*L. Hermione*, grand-daughter of *Leda*, id.;—*L. dii*, *Castor and Pollux*, *Or.*

LĒGĀLIS, e, *adj.* (*lex*). *Relating to laws, legal*; *l. genus questionis*, Quint.;—*l. pars civilitatis, legislation*, id. **SYN.** See **LEGITIMUS**.

LĒGĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (*lego*, *Are*). **I.** *Embassy.* (1) *The office of ambassador.* **II.** *Meton.* (2) *The object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, or the answer which he brings back, the report of his mission.*—(3) *An embassy*, i. e. the persons employed as ambassadors. **III.** 4. *The office of a lieutenant (legatus), of a general, or the governor of a province, Cic.* **EX.** (1) *legationem obire, to undertake*, Cic.;—*l. administrare*, Nep.;—*l. libera, a free legation*, i. e. a mere titular embassy conferred upon men of rank by the Senate, for the sake of procuring them respect or privileges when travelling on private business in any of the provinces, Cic.;—also *legatio* simply, or *l. cotiva*, if the journey was undertaken in consequence of a vow.—(2) *legationem renunciare*, Cic.—(3) *legationem mittere*, Cæs.;—*ea l. Romam venit*, Cic.;—*legationes audire, to give an audience*, id.

LĒGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (1. *lego*). *A person who disposes of any thing by will, a testator*, Suet.

LĒGĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*legatus*). *Of or belonging to a legatus*; *l. provincia, that is assigned to any one as legatus*, Cic.

LĒGĀTUM, i, n. (1. *lego*). *Any thing given by will, a legacy*; *Hortensii legata cognovi*, Cic.

LĒGĀTUS, i, m. (1. *lego*). **I.** 1. *An ambassador.* **II.** 2. *A legate, lieutenant, or lieutenant general (ὑποστράτηγος)*. There were usually two, who commanded the wings (Cæs.). *The legats legionum* are not mentioned before the time of the emperors, Suet.—3. *The chief assistant or deputy of a governor, who attended the latter when he went into his province, and assisted him in his various functions*, Nep.—4. *In the time of the emperors; A governor sent into a province by the emperor, governor of a province*, Tac. **SYN.** See **PRÆFECTUS**.

LĒGĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* (*lex*, *fero*). *Giving or making laws*, *Or.*

LĒGIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (2. *lego*). *Prop.*, a selection. **I.** 1. *A Roman legion, a division of the army, of from three to six thousand men, chosen from the citizens and divided into ten cohorts, to which were added 300 horse; each legion had a silver eagle (aquila) as its standard, and was commanded by a legatus, Cæs.*;—they were numbered according to the order of enrollment, e. g. *l. tertia decima*, Liv.; or named after the founder, e. g. *l. Claudiana*, Tac.; or after certain deities; as, *l. Minervia, Martia*, etc., Cic. **II.** *Meton.* 2. *Prop.* of the troops of other nations, of the allies, Samnites, Gauls, Carthaginians, etc.; *Bruttiae Lucanæque legiones*, Liv.—3. *Gen.*: *An army*, Virg.—4. *Fig.*: *Aid, assistance*; *legiones parat*, Plaut. **SYN.** **LEGIO**; **COHORTA**; **MANIPULUS**; **TURMA**; **CATERVA**; **PHALANX**.—**Legio**, see above 1. The number of men in a legion was different at different times. Under Romulus 3000; under the consuls 4200; from the times of Marius from 5000 to 6000 foot, with 300 horsemen, all Roman citizens; it was only on the most pressing occasions that slaves were taken into it.—Cohors, in *Milit.*: *A cohort, a regiment of soldiers, the tenth part of a legion*.—*Manipulus*,

prop., a handful; in *Milit.*: *A band of foot-soldiers, under one captain, a manipulus, of which three made a cohort; so called because in the time of Romulus a sheaf or bundle of hay, fixed at the end of a pole, was carried before the ranks as a standard*.—*Turma, a troop, a company of horsemen thirty in number*; see the word.—*Caterva, troops in general, bands of soldiers*; in the armies of ancient Gaul, a *battalion*, not recognized in the divisions of the Roman army.—*Phalanx, a phalanx, a battalion in the Macedonian army consisting of eight hundred men, 50 in front and 16 deep*—a name given by Cæsar to some of the troops of the Germans and Gauls. A phalanx was said to be made (*facta*) when the soldiers had put themselves into so close order that their shields touched one another. See Gr. 897–903.

LĒGIŌNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*legio*). *Of or belonging to a legion, legionary*; *l. cohors, Cæs.*

LĒGĪRŪPA, æ, *m.* (*lex*, *rumpo*). *One that breaks the laws*, Plaut.

LĒGĪRŪPIŌ, ōnis, *m.* (id.), *q. legirupa*.

LĒGĪTIME, adv. (*legitimus*). **I.** (1) *In conformity with laws, legally*. **II.** (2) *Duly, properly*. **EX.** (1) *is qui l. procurator dicitur*, Cic.—(2) *l. studere*, Tac.

LĒGĪTĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (*lex*). **I.** (1) *Established by law, legal, lawful, legitimate*.—(2) *Subst. plur.*: *Legitima, ōrum, n. Certain customs ordained by law*. **II.** (3) *Right, proper, due, suitable, formal, in due form*.—(4) *Right, real, genuine*. **EX.** (1) *l. controversia*, Cic.;—*jus Quiritium l.*, id.;—*l. liberi, legitimate children, born in wedlock*, id.—(2) *legitimis quibusdam confectis*, Nep.—(3) *l. numerus*, Cic.;—*legitimam insaniam facere, proper nonsense*, Plin.—(4) *l. sonus*, Hor. **SYN.** **LEGITIMUS**; **LEGALIS**.—*Legitimus, as here* (1).—*Legalis, legal, belonging to law*; *legales questiones*, Quint.

LĒGIUNCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (*legio*). *A small legion*, Liv.

1. LĒGO, ēre, tr. (*lex*; *lit.*), *to perform something in a legal manner*. **I.** (1) *To send any body on an embassy*.—(2) *To make any body a legate, i. e. a lieutenant general or deputy governor (see LEGATUS)*.—(3) *Gen.*: *To give any body a task to perform*. **II.** (4) *To dispose of by a last will or testament, to will any thing, to leave property by will*. **EX.** (1) *Andronem ad Apronium legarunt*, Cic.;—*tres in Africam legantur, qui regem adeant*, Sall.—(2) *sibi aliquem legare*, Cic.—(3) *l. alcuī negotium*, Plaut.—(4) *l. alcuī pecuniam*, Cic.;—*l. alcuī alqd ab alqo, to make over by will, so that the legacy is to be paid by the heir at law*; *l. a filio*, Cic. **SYN.** **LEGO**; **ALLEGRO**; **DELEGO**.—*Legare, as here* (1 and 2), and (4).—*Allegare, to depute or commission one for a private business*; *allegat amicos*, Cic.—*Delegare, to delegate, give charge of*; *d. provinciam alcuī*.

2. LĒGO, ēre, lēgi, lectum, tr. (*λέγω*). **I.** (1) *Gen.*: *To collect with one's hands, to pick, to gather*.—(2) *Esp.*: *To wind up, to gather together, to fold or wrap up together*.—(3) *To take clandestinely, to abstract or steal*.—(4) *Meton.*: *To go or wander through a place to pick one's steps, as it were*.—(5) *To elect, to choose, to cull*. *Esp.*: *To lery, enlist*, Suet. **II.** (6) *To run over with the eyes, to behold, to observe*.—(7) *Gen.*: *To read*.—(8) *Esp.*: *To read as a teacher, i. e. to deliver lectures, to interpret, explain*.—(9) *To read, recite or deliver in public*. **EX.** (1) *l. nuces*, Cic.;—*l. flores, to pluck*, Virg.;—*flous apta legi, ripe*, *Or.*;—*l. ancoras, to weigh anchor*, Suet.—(2) *l. vela, to furl*, *Or.*—(3) *l. sacrum*, Auct. ad Her. *Meton.*: *l. sermonem alcuī, to listen attentively to*,

Plaut.—(4) *l. saltus*, Ov.;—*l. vestigia alejs*, to tread in any body's footsteps, Virg.;—*l. aequor*, to plough the ocean, Ov. Fig.: *l. oram litoris primi*, to keep close to the shore; not to enter into the details of a matter, Virg.—(5) *l. soceros*, Virg.—(6) *l. omnes adversos*, Virg.—(7) *l. libros*, Cic.;—*legi apud Clitomachum*, id. *Subst. part.*: *Legens*, a reader.—(8) *Cato grammaticus qui solus legit ac facit potestas*, Suet.—(9) *l. orationes*, Plin.;—*l. senatum*, to read aloud the names of the senators, to call over the Senate, Cic.;—*principes in Senatu lectus est*, has been read as the first of the Senators (i. e. pronounced by the censor to stand first in the list), Liv. SYN. **LEGO**; **RECITO**.—*Legere* (7), To read, to peruse with the eyes, without uttering any sound; *scripta secum legere*, Cic.—*Recitare*, to read aloud that others may hear; *edictum recitare*. For *legere* (1) see **CARPO**.

LEGŪLEIUS, *i. m. (lex)*. A petty-fogging lawyer; *i. cantus et acutus*, Cic. SYN. See **JURISCONSULTUS**.

LEGŪMEN, *Inis, n. (lego)*. Leguminous plants, pulse, Cic. SYN. **LEGUMEN**; **OLUS**.—*Legumen*, all manner of pulse; *as. pease, beans, etc.*—*Olus*, any garden herbs for food.

LĒLĒGES, *um, m. (Λέλεγες)*. Leleges, a Pelasgian tribe in Asia Minor and Greece (Thessaly, Locris, Megara), Virg.

LĒLĒGEIS, *Idis, f. (Λέλεγεις)*. Of the Leleges.

LĒLĒGEIUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the Leleges; *L. maenia*, i. e. *Megara*, Ov.

LEMANNUS or **LEMĀNUS**, *i. m. (with or without lacus)*. Lake Lemannus, a lake of Helvetia, now the Lake of Geneva, Cæs.

LEMBUS, *i. m. (λύμπος)*. I. A small fast-sailing vessel, with many oars and a sharp beak; a kind of cutter, Liv. II. A wherry, skiff, Plaut. SYN. See **NAVIS**.

LEMMA, *ātis, n. (λήμμα)*. Prop.: That which one takes up in order to explain or to prove. I. (1) A matter, subject, topic.—2. Exp.: The argument or title of a chapter or a poem, Mart.—3. A poem or epigram, Mart.—4. A nursery tale, Aus. II. 5. One of the premises of a syllogism, Gell. EX. (1) *l. sibi sumsit quod ego versibus ludo*, Plin.

LEMNIĀCUS, *a, um, adj. (Lemnos)*. Of Lemnos, Mart.

LEMNIĀS, *ādis, adj. f. (id.)*. Belonging to Lemnos. *Subst.*: A woman of Lemnos, Ov. *Dat.*: *Lemniasi*, for *Lemniadibus*, id.

LEMNĪCŌLA, *ae, c. (Lemnus, colo)*. Inhabitant of Lemnos, i. e. *Vulcan*; *Lemnicalæ stirps* (i. e. *filii*), *Erichthonius*, Ov.

LEMNISCĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (lemniscus)*. Adorned with a ribbon or fillet, hanging down or waving about, as from a garland or a crown; *l. palma*, a palm branch adorned with ribbons, given to a conqueror, Cic.

LEMNISCUS, *i. m. (λεμνίσκος)*. A band hanging down from a crown, originally made of the bark of the linden tree, Plin.;—afterward it was made of precious metals, as gold and silver, id. These bands were also awarded separately, as a mark of honor; *coronas lemniscoque jacentium*, Liv.

LEMNIUS, *a, um, adj. (Lemnos)*. Of or from Lemnos; *L. pater*, Virg.;—or simply *Lemnius*, i. e. *Vulcanus*, Ov.;—*l. furtum*, i. e. *furtum ignis*, Cic. *Subst.*: *Lemnii*, *ōrum, m.* The inhabitants of Lemnos, Nep.

LEMNOS or **-US**, *i. f. (Λήμνος)*. Lemnos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the seat of Vulcan, now *Stalimens*, Ter.

LEMONIĀ TRIBUS. A Roman tribe, Cic.

LĒMŌVĪCES, *um, m. Lemovices*, a people of Aquitania, Cæs.

LĒMŪRES, *um, m.* The shades or spirits of the departed, of which the good were adored as tutelary gods (*lares*), while the bad were thought to be wandering about as spectres (*larvæ*), Varr. In order to appease them, and to keep them from the houses, a feast was celebrated called *Lemuria*, Ov. SYN. See **UMBRÆ**.

LĒMŪRIĀ, *ōrum, n.* Lemuria, a feast held on 5th May to appease the Lemures, Ov.

LĒNA, *ae, f. (leno)*. I. Prop. 1. A bard, a procuress, Ov. II. Meton. 2. An allurement, an attraction; *natura quasi sui l.*, Cic.

LĒNEUS, *a, um, adj. (Ληναιός)*. Of or belonging to Bacchus; *L. luteus* or honor, wine, Virg.;—*Lenæus* or *L. Pater*, Bacchus, id.

LĒNE, *adv. i. q. leniter (lenis)*. Softly, gently.

LĒNĪMEN, *Inis, n. (lenis)*. A means of alleviating or mitigating, an alleviation; *l. senectæ*.

LĒNĪMENTUM, *i. n. (lenio)*. An alleviation, mitigation; *addito honestæ missionis lenimento*.

LĒNĪO, *ire, ſvi and ſi, itum, tr. (lenis)*, [*ſut*, lenibunt, Prop.]. I. (1) To mitigate, alleviate, soften, assuage. II. 2. To endeavor to assuage, Virg. EX. (1) *ties lenit, ætas mitigabit*, Cic.;—*l. multitudinem epulis*, id.;—*l. somno curas*, Virg. SYN. **LENIO**; **MITIGO**; **MULCO**; **PLACO**; **SEDO**.—*Lenire*. Prop.: To make smooth to the feeling or touch. *ſoftener fig.*, as here (1). Mitigare (mitis), to make ripe, soft, mellow. Fig.: To mitigate, allay; *Leniuntur aspera*; *acerba mitigantur*, G. D.—*Mulcere*, to stroke, soothe gently or tenderly. Fig.: To assuage, calm.—*Placare*, to pacify, appease, to make gentle; *æquora tumida placat Jupiter*, Virg.;—*iram p.*, Cic.—*Sedare*, to settle, to quiet, to make still. *Mulcere opp.* to *effurare*; *placare* to irritate; *sedare* to turbare, sollicitare.

LĒNIS, *e, adj.* Soft, smooth, mild, gentle, easy, calm; *Sensus judicat lenes et asperum*, Cic.;—*l. vinum*, mellow, Hor.;—*l. venenum*, not violent, slow, Cic.;—*l. somnus*, Hor.;—*l. clivus*, a gentle elevation, Liv.;—*l. stagnum*, gently flowing, id. SYN. See **BLANDUS**.

LĒNĪTAS, *ātis, f. (lenis)*. I. Prop.: Softness, smoothness, gentleness, lenity, mildness; *l. lini*, Plin. II. Fig.: *l. vocis*, Cic.;—*l. audiendi*, coolness, calmness, id.;—*influxit incredibili lenitate*, Cæs. SYN. See **FACILITAS**.

LĒNĪTER, *adv. (lenis)*. Softly, gently, mildly, leniently; *l. et quiete*, Cic.;—*l. ire, gently*, without making a noise, Ov.;—*l. ferre, coolly, calmly*, id.

LĒNĪTŪDO, *Inis, f. (id.)*. I. (1) Softness, gentleness. II. Meton. (2) Gentle or mild behavior. EX. (1) *l. orationis*, *Pac. ap. Cic.*—(2) *l. in aliquo*, Cic.

LĒNO, *ōnis, m. (lenio)*. I. A pander, seducer, Cic. II. Meton.: A negotiator, a go-between, a mediator, in a bad sense; *lenonem quandam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas*, Cic.;—*lenonibus, ambascadores*, Just. SYN. **LENO**; **PERDUCTOR**; **PRODUCTOR**.—*Leno*. 1. A pimp, pander. 2. A trader in slaves. 3. A herald, deputy.—*Perductor*, also *Productor*, one that brings even by force females into brothels.

LĒNŌCINIUM, *ſi, n. (leno)*. I. (1) The trade of a pander or a bard. II. Meton. (2) Allurement, enticement.—(3) An artificial ornament, excessive ornament, finery.—(4) Allurement by flattery, coaxing, cajoling, fair words. EX. (1) *l. facere*, Plaut.;—*reus lenocinii*, Quint.;—

I. profiteri, to act openly as a bard. Suet.—(2) **I. a grege petebas?** Cic.—(3) **I. corporum, id.**; —metus antecedens est **I. muneris, increase the value or charm of the present, Sen.**—(4) orationi addit **I.**

LENOCINOR, āri, ātus sum, intr. d.p. (leno). *To pander, pimp*; hence, **I. (1) To flatter, to wheedle.** **II. (2) To give a charm to an object, to aid by artificial means.** **EX. (1) I. alui, Cic.**—(2) **I. formae puerorum virilitate excisa.**

LENONIUS, a, um, adj. (leno). *Of or belonging to a pander or pimp*; **I. aedes, Plaut.**; —cōnam **I.**, a term of reproach, **id.**

LENS, tis, f. *Lentils (pulse), Plin.*

LENTE, adv. (lentus). **I. Prop. (1) Slowly.**—(2) *For a long time.* **II. Fig. (3) Without animation or energy, coolly, indifferently.**—(4) *Considerately, with premeditation.* **EX. (1) I. procedere, Cæs.**—(2) *quæ res quum lentius spe ipsorum traheretur, Liv.—(3) **I. ferre, Cic.**; —**I. respondere, id. Meton.**; *arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt, Plin.*—(4) *nisi eum I. probavissem, Cic.* **SYN. See Sero.***

LENTESCO, ēre, intr. incept. (lenteo). **I. (1) To relax, abate, to become cool or calm.** **II. (2) To become tough, flexible, or soft.** **EX. (1) curæ lentescunt, Ov.**—(2) *aqua niaceratur, dum lentescat, Col.*; —*tellus lentescit, becomes clammy or gluey, Virg.*

LENTIGINOSUS, a, um, adj. (lentigo). *Full of freckles, Val. Max.*

LENTISCIFER, āra, ērum, adj. (lentiscus, fero). *Bearing mastic trees, Ov.*

LENTISCUS, i, f., and **LENTISCUM**, i, n. **I. (1) The mastic tree.** **II. Meton. 2. Resin or oil from this tree, Cat.**—3. *A tooth-pick of mastic wood, Mart.* **EX. (1) semper viridis, semperque gravata I, Cic.**

LENTITIA, æ, f. (lentus). **I. Toughness, flexibility, Plin.** **II. Viscosity, stickiness, id.**

LENTITUDO, inis, f. (id.). **I. Prop. (1) Slowness, inactivity.**—(2) *A want of spirit or energy in writing.* **II. Meton. 3. Insensibility, coolness, indifference, Cic.** **EX. (1) I. conjuratorum, Tac.**—(2) *libros ejusdem lentitudinis, Cic.*

LENTO, ēre, tr. (lentus). **I. Prop. (1) To make flexible, to bend.**—(2) *Meton.* **II. To protract, delay.**—**II. Fig. 3. To moderate, Sid.** **EX. (1) I. arcum, to bend a bow, Stat.**; —**I. remos, to row, ply the oars** (inasmuch as the oars appear to bend), **Virg.**—(2) **I. bella, Sil.**

LENTILITAS, ātis, f. (Lentulus). *The nobility of the Lentuli, Cic.*

1. LENTULUS, a, um, adj. dim. (lentus). *Rather tough*; hence, *fig., rather slow in making payments, slack, Cic.*

2. LENTULUS, i, m. *Lentulus, a surname of the Cornelian gens.* **1. P. Corn. L. Spinther**, who promoted the recall of Cicero from exile, **Cic.**—**2. P. L. Sura**, a conspirator under Catiline.

LENTUS, a, um, adj. **I. Prop. (1) Tough.**—(2) *Fig.* **Flexible.**—3. *Meton.* **Slender, Ov.**—(4) *Viscous, sticky.*—(5) *Lasting for a long while.* **II. Meton. (6) Slow, lazy.**—(7) *Prop.* **Slow of speech, drizzling.**—(8) *Slack, dilatory, slow.*—(9) *Itac.*—(10) *Fig.* **Calm, cool, phlegmatic, insensible.**—(11) *Obstinate.* **EX. (1) I. radix, Virg.; —*Fig.* **I. vivacitas, a tough life, Plin.**—(2) **I. vimen, Virg.**; —*lentissima brachia, soft, pliable, Hor.*; —*lentior salicis ramis, of Galatea, who was insensible to the love of Polyphemus, Ov.*—(4) *in coquendo lentior, not quite so fit for boiling, Plin.*; —*gluten pice lentius, Virg.*—(5) **I. amor, Tib.**; —*lentus abesto, stay out a good while, Ov.*—(6) *lento igne torrere bovem, Ov.*; —**I. carbonēs, faintly glimmering, Plin.**; —**I. spes, that****

is slowly fulfilled, Liv.—(7) **I. in dicendo, Cic.**—(8) **I. initiator, in one's payments, Cic.**—(9) **I. pondera, Prop.**—(10) *Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv.*—(11) **I. fastus, Ov.** **SYN. LENTUS; FLEXILIS; FLEXIBILIS.**—*Lentus, timber, pliant; lenta salix, Virg.*; —*fig., heavy, indolent, supine; patiens et I. judex, Cic.*—**Flexilis and Flexibilis, syn. with Lentus, flexible, easy to be bent; arcus flexibilis, Ov.**

LENULLUS, i, m. dim. (leno). *A pander.*

1. LĒNUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (leno), i. g. leno, Plaut.

2. LĒNUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (*for lembunculus, from lembus*). *A small sailing vessel, a skiff, Cæs.* **SYN. See Navis.**

LĒO, ōnis, m. (*leōr*). **I. Prop. 1. A lion, Ov.**; *fem. for leōna, a lioness, Stat.*; —*leo femina, Plaut.*—(2) *Fig.* **A lion, i. e. a bold or courageous man.** **II. Meton. 3. The Lion, a constellation, Hor.**—4. *Leo, the name of a Roman gens, Cic.* **EX. (2) in prætoris leones, in castris lepores, Sid.**

LĒON, ōntis, m. (*leōr*). *Leon, a small place in Sicily not far from the peninsula Thapsus, now Alghisi, Liv.*

LĒONIDAS, æ, m. (*leōnidas*). *Leonidas, a king of Sparta, who was slain at Thermopylae.*

LĒONTINI, ōrum, m. (*leōntinoi*). *Leontini, a town in the east of Sicily, now Lentini, Cic.*

LĒONTINUS, a, um, adj. (*leōntinos*). *Of or belonging to Leontini, or to the Leontini; L. ager, Cic.* **Plur. subst.** *The Leontini, Liv.*

LĒPAS, (lēpas), ādis, f. (*λεπας*). *A kind of muscle, which adheres to rocks, Plaut.*

LĒPIDĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Lepidus). *Of or relating to Lepidus; L. bellum, Sall.*

LĒPIDĒ, adv. (lepidus). **I. (1) Gently, prettily, pleasantly, neatly, well.** **II. (2) Elegantly, humorously.** **EX. (1) mihi omnia I. eveniunt, Plaut.**; —*lepidissimè, most excellently, id.*; —*ubi I. voces esse tibi, dicito mihi, if you mean to give yourself a treat, id.*; —*ego loquar? B. I. licet, yes, very well, as an affirmative response, id.*—(2) *in quo I. lusit, Cic.*

1. LĒPIDUS, a, um, adj. **I. Gen. (1) Neat, pretty, graceful, pleasant, elegant, agreeable.**—(2) *Fig.* **Witty, humorous, droll, pleasant in conversation.** **EX. (1) I. pater, Ter.**; —*capitulum lepidissimum, a most pleasing person, a capital fellow, id.*—(2) **I. pueri, Cic.**; —**I. dictum, Hor.** **SYN. LEPIDUS; FACETUS.**—*Lepidus, as here (1).*—*Facetus, facetious, humorous, jocose, merry.*

2. LĒPIDUS, i, m. *Lepidus, a cognomen of the gens of the Æmilii.* **1. M. Æmilius L., consul with Catulus, Cic.**—**2. M. Æm. L., triumvir with Antony and Octavianus, id.**

LĒPONTII, ōrum, m. *Lepontii, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, in the modern Val Leentina.*

LĒPOR or **LĒPOS**, ōris, m. **I. (1) Pleasantness, grace, amiableness, agreeableness.** **II. (2) Pleasantry, humor, facetiousness, wit.** **EX. (1) ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic.**—(2) *magnus in jocando I, Cic.* **SYN. LEPOS; SAL; FACETIE.**—*Lepor, or lepos, a pretty conceit, what contributes to make agreeable; lepor dicendi, Cic.*—**Sal, prop., salt; fig. (mostly in plur.), pretty jests, words of ingenious and delicate railery; urbani sales, Cic.**—*Facetie, facetiousness, either in words or deeds; facetiarum lepos, witty and agreeable jokes, id.*

LEPTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Leptis). *Of Leptis.*

LEPTIS, is, f. (*λεπτις*). *Leptis.* **I. The**

name of two towns on the coast of Africa. 1. *L. magna*, within the two Syrtis, now *Lebida* (in Tripoli). Sall.—2. Between Hadrumetum and Thapsus, birth-place of the Emperor Septimius Severus, now *Lempta*, in Tunis, Cic. II. A town of Spain, Auct. B. Al.

LEPTITANI, *δρῦμ*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Leptis*, Cæs.

LEPTINUS, *α, um*, *adj.* (*Leptis*). Of *Leptis*.

LEPUS, *δρις, m.* (*ἰ. λίπους*). I. Prop.: *A hare*, Varr.;—*l. marinus*, a sea fish from which the ancients extracted a poison, Plin. II. Meton.: *The Hare*, a constellation, Cic.

LEPUSCULUS, *i, m. dim.* (*lepus*). A young or little hare, a leccet, Cic.

LERNA, *α, or LERNE*, *es, f.* (*Λέρνη*). *Lerna*, a lake and town not far from Argos in the Peloponnesus, where Hercules slew the hydra, named after that place, *bellua Lerna*, Virg.

LERNEUS, *α, um, adj.* (*Λερναῖος*). Of or belonging to *Lerna*, *Lernean*; *l. anguis*, Virg.;—*l. hydra*, Prop.

LESBIACUS, *α, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Lesbos*, *Lesbian*; *L. libri*, three books of *Dicæarchus*, Cic.

LESBIAS, *ἄδης, f.* (*Λεσβιάς*). *Lesbian*. Subst.

LESBIN, *Idis, f.* (*Λεσβίς*). *Lesbian*. Subst.: *A Lesbian woman*; *L. lyra*, the lyre of *Arion*, Ov.;—*Lesbides*, *Lesbian girls*, id.;—*L. puella*, *Sappho*, id.

LESBIUS, *α, um, adj.* (*Λεσβίος*). *Lesbian*; *L. civis*, *Alcaeus*, Hor.;—*L. pes*, lyric poetry, id.;—*L. vates*, *Sappho*, Ov.

LESBOS (-US), *i, f.* (*Λέσβος*). *Lesbos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, the birth-place of *Pittacus*, *Arion*, *Sappho*, etc., also celebrated for its wine; now *Medellino*, Mel.

LESBOUS, *α, um, adj.* *Lesbian* (poet.); *l. barbiton*, the *Lesbian lyre*, i. e. a poem in the style of *Alcaeus* or *Sappho*, Hor.

LESSUS, *i, or tis, m.* A mournful cry or lamentation over the dead, Cic.;—*lessum facere alui* or *habere*, to lament for the dead, Plaut.

LETALIS (*lethal*), *e, adj.* (*letum*). *Mortal*, *deadly*, Virg. SYN. See **MORTALIS**.

LETHÆUS, *α, um, adj.* (*Ληθαῖος*, from *Λήθη*). I. (1) Of or belonging to *Lethe*, and thus, to the lower world. II. (2) *Poet.*: Producing oblivion. EX. (1) *L. annis*, Virg.;—*L. ratis*, the boat of *Charon*, Tibull.;—*vincula L. abrumper*, *alui*, to restore to life, Hor.—(2) *L. somnus*, Virg.

LETHÆLES, etc. See **LETALIS**.

LETHARGICUS, *α, um, adj.* (*ληθαργικός*). Affected with *lethargy*, *lethargic*, Hor.;—*l. morbus*, morbid drowsiness, Plin.

LETHARGUS, *i, m.* (*ληθαργός*). A morbid sleepiness, *lethargy*, Hor.

LETHE, *es, f.* (*Λήθη*). *Lethe*, i. e. *oblivion*; a river of the lower regions, out of which the shades of the dead were said to drink, in order to forget the past, Virg.; Ov.

LETIFER, *ἔρα, ἔρῦμ, adj.* (*letum, fero*). *Deadly*; *l. arcus*, Virg.;—*l. annus*, *pestilential*, id.;—*l. locus* (*corporis*), where a wound is mortal, Ov.

LETO, *āre, tr.* (*letum*). To kill, Ov.

LETŌIS, **LETŌIUS**. See **LAT**.

LETUM, *i, n.* (*from obol. leo, whence deleo*). I. (1) *Death*. II. *Meton.* (2) Of things: Destruction, annihilation. EX. (1) *l. consensere*

sibi, to destroy one's self, Plaut.;—*l. sibi parēre manu*, to kill one's self, Virg.;—*l. ferre*, to carry death along with it, id.;—*alqm leto dare*, to kill, id.;—*leto datus*, killed, dead, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.—(2) *Tenerrimū res eripe leto*, Virg. SYN. **LETUM**; **MORS**; **NEX**.—*Letum* (etym. as above, better than *letum* from *Argēthē*, never found in MSS.), death; *vive memor lethi* (*leti*). Pers. more common in poetry.—**MORS**, prop., the cessation of life, the separation of the soul from the body.—**NEX**, a violent death, a slaughter, Ov. has *neqi similis somnus*, = *morti*.

LEUCADIA, *α, f.* (*Λευκάδια*). *Leucadia*, an island in the Ionian Sea, near *Acarnania*, where *Apollo* had a temple, now *Sta. Maura*, Liv.

LEUCADIUS, *α, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Leucadia*, *Leucadian*; *L. deus*, *Apollo*, Ov. Subst.: *Leucadia*, *α, f.* A drama of *Turpilius*, Cic. *Leucadia*, *δρῦμ*, *m.* The inhabitants of *Leucadia*, Liv.

LEUCAS, *ἄδης, f.* (*Λευκάς*). I. *Leucās*, the capital of the island *Leucadia*, now *Leucata*, Liv. II. *l. q.* *Leucadia*, Ov. III. *l. q.* *Leucata* (which see), Ov.

LEUCASPIS, *Idis, f.* (*Λευκάσπις*). *White-shielded*; *l. phalanx*, whose shields were of a silver color, Liv.

LEUCATA or **LEUCATES**, *α, m.* (*Λευκάτας*). *Leucata*, a promontory of *Leucadia*, now *Capo Ducato*, Cic.

LEUCE, *es, f.* (*Λευκή*). *Leuce*, a town of *Laconia*, perhaps near *Acria*, Liv.

LEUCI, *δρῦμ*, *m.* *Leuci*, a people of *Belgian Gaul*, perhaps the modern *Luettich*, *Liege*, *Luyek*, Cæs. Sing.: *Leucus*, *i, m.* (collective), Lucr.

LEUCIPPIS, *Idis, f.* (*Λευκίππις*). A daughter of *Leucippus*, Prop.

LEUCIPPUS, *i, m.* (*Λευκίππος*). *Leucippus*, father of *Phæbe* and *Hilaira*, Ov.

LEUCONICUS, *α, um, adj.* (from *Leucones* or *Leuci*, a people of *Gaul*). *Leuconic*; *L. lūmē*, Mart. Subst.: *Leuconicum*, *i, n.* *Leuconic wool*.

LEUCOPĒTRA, *α, f.* (*Λευκόπετρα*). *Leucopetra*, a promontory on the southern coast of the *Bruttii*, now *Cap del Armì*, Cic.

LEUCOPHRŶNA, *α, f.* (*Λευκόφρυς*). *Leucophryna*, i. e. having white eyebrows, a name of *Diana* among the *Magnesian*s, Tac.

LEUCŌSIA, *α, f.* (*Λευκόσια*). *Leucosia*, an island near *Pæstum*, now *Leucosia*; called also *Leucasia*, Ov.

LEUCŌSYRI, *δρῦμ*, *m.* (*Λευκόσυροι*). *White Syrians*, a people on the banks of the *Pontus Euxinus*, Curt.

LEUCŌTHĒA, *α, or LEUCŌTHĒE*, *es, f.* (*Λευκοθήα*). *Leucothea*, the name of *Ino*, daughter of *Cadmus*, as a sea-goddess; afterward confounded with the old *Italic Matuta*, Cic.

LEUCTRA, *δρῦμ*, *n.* (*Λεύκτρα*). *Leuctra*, a small place in *Boeotia*, where a celebrated battle against the *Spartans* was fought by *Epaminondas*.

LEUCTRICUS, *α, um, adj.* (*Leuctra*). Of or belonging to *Leuctra*; *L. pugna*, *Nep. Fucetē mētōn*: *L. pugna*, the fight between *Milo* and *Clodius*, in which the latter was slain, Cic.

LEVĀMEN, *Inis, n.* (2. *lēvo*). An alleviation, a means of relief; *quod si esset alqd l.*, id *esset* in te uno, Cic. SYN. See **LEVATIO**.

LEVĀMENTUM, *i, n.* (id.). An alleviation, mitigation, a means of relief; *mihi illam rem fore levamento*, Cic. SYN. See **LEVATIO**.

LĒVĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (2. lēvo). **I.** (1) *Alleviation, relief*.—(2) *Diminution, decrease*.—(3) *A lifting or raising up*. **EX.** (1) *alcui esse levatio*, Cic.—(2) *i. vitiorum*, Cic.—(3) *onerum facere levationes*, Vitr. **SYN.** **LEVATIO**; **LEVAMENTUM**; **LEVAMEN**.—**Levatio**, *prop.*, the lifting up of a thing; *fig.*, the act of alleviating pain or sorrow, the relief given.—**Levamentum** and **Levamen**, the relief or assistance received; **levamentum miseriarum**, Cic.

LĒVĪCŪS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (2. lēvis). **Light**; hence, **I.** *Vain*; **I.** *Demosthenes*, Cic. **II.** *Slight, mean*; **I.** *res*, Gell.

LĒVĪDENSIS, e, *adj.* (2. lēvis, densus). **I.** *Prop.*: *Slightly manufactured or made, thin*; **I.** *vestis*, Isid. Orig. **II.** *Fig.*: *Poor, mean*; **I.** *munusculum*, Cic.

LĒVĪFIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. lēvis, fidus). *Of slight credit*, Plaut.

LĒVĪPES, ēdis, *adj.* (2. lēvis, pes). *Light-footed, swift of foot*; **I.** *lepus*, Cic.

1. LĒVIS (not *levis*), e, *adj.* (λῆνός). **I.** *Gen.* (1) *Smooth, not rough*. **II.** *Esp.* (2) *Prop.*: *Without beard or hair*. Hence, (3) *Fair, tender, beautiful*.—(4) *Mton.*: *Spruce, dressed out*.—(5) *Slippery*.—6. *Wall macerated*, Scrib. Larg.—(7) *Well joined or put together, well connected, smooth*. **EX.** (1) *corpuscula levia*, alia aspera, Cic.;—**I.** *pocula, polished, bright*, Virg.—(2) **I.** *juventas*, Hor.;—**I.** *senex, bald*, Ov.—(3) **I.** *pectus*, Virg.—(4) *quam vir sit levior ipsi*, Ov.—(5) **I.** *sanguis*, Virg.;—**I.** *malvae, that make slippery*, Hor.—(7) **I.** *concursum verborum*, Cic.

2. LĒVIS, e, *adj.* *Light*. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Light, not heavy*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Light, quick, nimble, fast*.—(3) *Light, not burdensome, gentle*.—(4) *Not unhealthy (opp. gravis)*. **II.** *Fig.* (5) *Light, slight, unimportant, trifling*.—(6) *Subst.*: *Leve, a trifle*.—(7) *Insignificant, without weight, without authority or value*.—(8) *Easy, easily accomplished*.—(9) *Light, not harsh, gentle*.—10. *Light, of opinion or sentiment*: *In a good sense*: *Agreeable*, Plaut.—(11) *In a bad sense*: *Light-minded, fickle, changeable, unsteady (opp. gravis)*.—12. *Vain, lying, false*, Tibull. **EX.** (1) *levior quam pluma*, Plaut.;—**I.** *armatura, light armor*, Cæs.;—**I.** *leves, light-armed men*, Cic.;—**I.** *terra, light soil*, Virg.—(2) **I.** *cursor*, Phadr.;—**I.** *concursum*, Nep.—(3) *terra sit super ossa levis*, Tib.;—**I.** *cibus, light, easy to digest*, Cels.—(4) **I.** *locus*, Varr.—(5) **I.** *dolor*, Cic.;—**I.** *genus scripturæ*, Nep.;—**I.** *auditus, a current report*.—(6) **I.** *levi habere, to regard as a trifle*, Tac.;—**I.** *carmina, poetry of a light nature*.—(7) *levia conquirere*, Cic.—(8) *quod levissimum videbatur*, Liv.;—*leviora Pergama, easy to be destroyed*, Hor.—(9) *levior reprehensio*, Cic.;—**I.** *exsiliium, supportable*, Suet.—(11) *homo l. atque fallax*, Cic. **SYN.** See **CIRCUS**.

LĒVĪSOMNUS, a, um, *adj.* (*levis, somnus*). *Having light sleep, easily awakened*, Lucr.

1. LĒVITAS, ātis, *f.* (1. lēvis). **I.** (1) *Smoothness*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Slipperiness*. **EX.** (1) *i. speculorum*, Cic. *Fig.*: *i. verborum, polished or elegance of expression*, Quint.—(2) **I.** *intestinarum*, Cels.

2. LĒVITAS, ātis, *f.* (2. lēvis). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Levity, lightness (opp. gravitas)*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Celerity*. **II.** *Fig.* (3) *Light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, mutability*.—(4) *Nothingness, untenableness, unimportance*. **EX.** (1) **I.** *armorum*, Cæs.—(2) *quæ quum mobiliter summa levitate feruntur*, Lucr.—(3) *levitates armorum*, Cic.;—*videte levitatem hominis*, id.;—**I.** *iudiciorum, wantonness*, id.—(4) **I.** *opinionis*, Cic. **SYN.** See **INCONSTANTIA**.

LĒVĪTER, *adv.* (2. lēvis). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Lightly*. **II.** *Fig.* (2) *Lightly, insignificantly, slightly*.—(3) *Easily, without pain or trouble, without harm*. **EX.** (1) **I.** *armati*, Curt.—**Meton.**: *levius casura pila*, Cæs.;—(2) **I.** *saucius*, Cic.;—**I.** *significare, to notice slightly, to allude to, id.*;—*ut levissime dicam, id.* Hence, *levius, less, in a slighter degree*; **I.** *miser*, Hor.—(3) **I.** *ferre*, Cic.;—*omnia levius casura, that every thing would go on more easily, id.*

1. LĒVO (not *lævo*), āre, *tr.* (1. lēvis). *To make smooth, to smooth, to polish*, Cels. *Meton.*: *aspera levabit*, Hor.

2. LĒVO, āre, *tr.* (2. lēvis). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To make easy or light, to lift up, to take off or from any body's shoulders*. **II.** *Fig.* (2) *To alleviate, to relieve, to ease, to lessen*.—(3) *Meton.*: *To liberate or free from any thing*.—(4) *To raise any body's spirits, to cheer*.—(5) *To support*.—(6) *To diminish, to decrease, to make weaker*. **EX.** (1) **I.** *membra gramine*, Ov.;—**I.** *se cubito, to support one's self*, Virg.;—**I.** *se alis, to rise on the wing*, Liv.;—*levatus paulum, rising, acting up*, Ov.;—**I.** *alqm fasce, to carry (a bundle) for any body, lit., to relieve one of a bundle*, Virg.;—**I.** *ictum dextra, to avert*, Hor.—(2) **I.** *alcui metum*, Cic.;—**I.** *alcis dolorem, id.*—(3) **I.** *alqm onere alcis rei*, Cic.—(4) **I.** *me levatur tuus adventus*, Cic.;—*levari alcis luctu, to take delight in*, Ov.—(5) **I.** *viros auxilio*, Virg.—(6) *inconstantia levatur auctoritas*, Cic.;—**I.** *invidiam*, Liv. **SYN.** **LEVO**; **ALLEVO**; **ELEVO**; **SCLEVO**; **EXTOLLO**; **ERIGO**.—**Levare**, to lift or hold up.—**Allevare**, to lift upward; *fig.*, *Cæsar consulatu allevabatur, was puffed up, grew haughty*.—**Elevaré**, to lift up from the ground; *fig.*, *to debase, undervalue*, the *fig.* taken from a pair of scales, the lighter of which rises up, *kicks the beam*; *Sannitum bella extollit, elevat Etruscos*, Liv.—**Sublevare**, to lift up underneath, to heave from the ground; *fig.*, *to elevate, assist, encourage*.—**Extollere**, to lift up high, to extol.—**Erigere**, to erect, to set upright; **e.** *scalas ad mœnia*, Liv.;—**erige te**, Cic.

LĒVOR (not *lævor*), ōris, *m.* (1. lēvis). *Smoothness*; **I.** *chartæ*, Plin.;—**I.** *vocis*, Lucr.

LEX, legis, *f.* (lēgo). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *A proposed law, a bill (a proposition made to the people by a magistrate)*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A bill when received or having become a law; a decree, a statute*.—(3) *Gen. plur.*: *Institutions, existing laws*.—(4) *A form established by law, the observance of which is required, a legal formula*.—(5) *A law, a precept which one imposes on one's self, a rule*. **II.** *Fig.* (6) *Rule, precept or precept, law*.—(7) *A rule, mode or custom, way, circumstances*.—(8) *Regularity, order*. **III.** *Prop.* (9) *A contract*.—(10) *An article or clause of a contract*.—(11) *Fig.* *Condition*. **EX.** (1) *legem ferre*, Cic.;—*legem rogare, to propose a law, to bring in a bill in our sense*, id.;—*legem perferre, to carry, id.*;—*legem promulgare, to promulgate a law, to give notice to bring in a bill*, id.;—*legem sciscere or jubere, to approve of, to receive, to carry*. **LEGAL PHRASES.** *Legem facere, to make a law*; *legem condere, to compose, to digest a law*; *legem scribere, to write a law, to institute or establish it*; *legem sciscere, to approve, to ratify a law*; *legem sancire, to establish or consecrate a law religiously, and preserve it in the temple of Saturn after it had been received by the people*; *legem rogare, to propose to the people the acceptance of a law*; *legem ferre, 1, to propose or present a law*; *2, to enact, to establish a law*; *legem perferre, to make or pass into a law*; *legem incidere, to engrave a law*; *legem figere, to post up or set up a law publicly, after being engraved*; *legem promulgare, to publish a*

law, to proclaim it, Cic.;—*legem abrogare, to refuse approbation of a law, to abolish it; legi or de lege derogare, to take away some clause of a law; legi obrogare, to enact a law contrary to a former one, to repeal a law; legem antiquare, to set aside a law as having fallen into disuse, to annul it, Cic.*;—*legem irrogare alicui, to propose a law against somebody; legem imponere alicui, to impose a law upon some one, Cic.*—(2) *leges ferre, Liv.*;—*l. abrogare, to abolish.*—(3) *leges et instituta civitatum, Cic.*;—*leges scribere alicui, to prescribe, dictate, id.*;—*lege or legibus, according to law, id.*;—*lege agere, to lodge a complaint according to law, id.*;—*lege uti, to proceed according to law, Sall.*—(4) *Manilianus venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic.*—(5) *mea lege utar, Ter.*—(6) *versibus est certa lex, Cic.*—(7) *l. est vere amicitia, ut, id.*;—*optima lege, under the best circumstances.*—(8) *sine lege, without order, Cic.*;—*equi sine lege ruunt, Ov.*—(9) *in mancipii lege, in the contract of sale, Cic.*;—*l. censoria or lex, agreement made by the censors with public contractors, id.*;—*legem edicere, to publish such a contract, id.*—(10) *leges accipere, Ov.*;—*pax data in has leges, Liv.*—(11) *homines ea lege natos esse, Cic.* **SYN. LEX; ROGATIO; CONDITIO; POPULISCIUM; PLEBISCIUM.**—*Lex, a law, prescript, settled rule.*—*Rogatio, a bill before it has received the sanction of the senate or people.*—*Conditio, a stipulation or condition, on the fulfilment of which the validity of a contract depends.*—*Populiscium (scitum, populi), a law of which the centuries of the whole people approved.*—*Plebisциum (scitum, plebis), a law of which the tribes of the plebs approved.* **Lex syn. with jus. See Jus.**

LEXIS, is, f. (λέξις). *A word, Lucil. ap. Cic.*

LEXŌBII or LEXŌVĪ, ōrum, m. (Λεξοβίοι or Λεξοβιοί). *Lexovii, a people in Gaul, near the mouth of the Sequana, Cæs.*

LĪBĀMEN, inis, n. (libo). **I.** (1) *That which is poured out at a sacrifice in honor of the gods, libation, offering.* **II.** (2) *The first diminution of any thing.* **EX.** (1) *libamina prima, of hair cut off and thrown into the fire, Virg.*—(2) *capies libamina fame, you will be the first to take from my honor, Ov.* **SYN. See LIBUM.**

LĪBĀMENTUM, i, n. (id.). **I.** (1) *i. q. libamen* (1) *poet.* **II.** (2) *A trial, first attempt.* **EX.** (1) *l. sacrificiorum, Cic.*—(2) *quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dare, Gell.* **SYN. See LIBUM.**

LĪBĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (libum). *A baker of cakes, one who sells cakes, a pastry-cook, Sen.*

LĪBĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (libo). *Libation, the pouring out (at sacrifices) of wine, etc., in honor of a god, Auct. Her.* **SYN. See LIBUM.**

LĪBĒLLA, æ, f. dim. (libra). **I.** *i. q. AS, a silver coin, of which there were ten in a denarius, Varr.*—(1) *Any very small coin.*—(2) *A whole that is to be divided into equal parts or shares.* **II.** (3) *A plummet, line, level.* **EX.** (1) *Prov. quis unam libellam dedisset? Cic.*;—*ad libellam, to a farthing.*—(2) *Thus, of a legacy: fecit te heredem ex libella, me ex teruncio, has made you heir-at-law of all the property, on condition that you give me one fourth part, Cic.*—(3) *locus ad libellam æquus, perfectly level, Varr.*

LĪBĒLLŌ, ōnis, m. (libellus). *A bookseller.*

LĪBĒLLUS, i, m. dim. (liber). **I.** *Gen. (1) A small writing.* **II.** *Exp. (2) A memorandum-book, list, journal, paper.*—(3) *A complaint couched according to Roman law, in writing; a citation, summons.*—(4) *A petition, memorial.*—(5) *A notice publicly posted up, a placard, handbill.*—(6) *Meton. : A bookseller's shop.* **EX.** (1)

scripsi in libello, Cic.—(2) *memorie causâ retulit in libellum, Cic.*;—*l. gladiatorum, iet, roll, id.*;—*ex libello respondere, from a written paper.*—(3) *multis libellis rusticorum inactionem, Plin. E.*—(4) *libellum composuit ad darem Cæsari, Cic.*;—*libellos subnotare, to sign, to reply to, Plin.*;—*Euphroditum a libellis . . . condemnavit, an officer who received petitions addressed to the emperor, a master of requests, Suet.*;—*libellos dissipere, to send out letters (or cards) of invitation.*—(5) *edere per libellos, Suet.*;—*dejicere libellos, to take off or free from a restraint; suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen.*—(6) *in libellis, Catull.*

LĪBENS or LĪBENS, tis, adj. (libet). **I.** *Prop. (1) Willing, ready to act, showing good will.* **II.** *Meton. (2) Happy, joyful, cheerful.* **EX.** (1) *animo gaudenti ac libenti, with all one's heart, Cic.*;—*libentissimis Græcis, with great good will on the part of the Greeks, id.*;—*libens faxim, Ter.*—(2) *faciam illos lubentiores, Plaut.*;—*fac te lubentem, be glad, Ter.*; hence,

LĪBENTER or LĪBENTER, adv. *Willingly, with pleasure, with good will; l. audire, Cic.*;—*eo libentius, so much the sooner, so much more readily, Nep.*;—*nusquam te libentius cœnasse, with a better appetite, Cic.*

LĪBĒNTĪA or LĪBĒNTĪA, æ, f. (libens or lubens). **I.** (1) *Joyfulness, pleasure.* **II.** (2) (Personified) *Lubentia, Plaut.* **EX.** (1) *onus tum pectus porto lætitia lubentiaque, Plaut.*

1. LĪBER, Æra, ōrum, adj. **I.** *Prop. (1) Having or enjoying political liberty; no slaves; free, independent (Subst. : A free man).*—(2) *Meton. : Free from imposts or taxes, exempt from service.*—(3) *Free, not occupied, vacant.*—(4) *Free from debt.* **II.** *Exp. 5. Not in fetters, Plaut.*—(6) *Meton. gen. : Free from any thing, without any thing.*—(7) *Exp. : Free, unimpeded, unrestrained, independent.*—(8) *Morally : Free in a good sense, Cic.* In a bad sense : *Unbridled, unrestrained, licentious.* **EX.** (1) *qui est matre libera, l. est, Cic.*;—*l. populus, Liv.*—(2) *Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic.*—(3) *l. aedes, Liv.*;—*l. lectulus, i. e. of one unmarried, Cic.*;—*locus ab arbitris l., free from intruders.*—(4) *tantum abest ut mee rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, ut, etc., Cic.*—(6) *liberi a delictis, Cic.*;—*liber cura, free from care, id.*;—*l. laborum, Hor.*—(7) *l. adolescentia, Cic.*;—*l. vestis, l. toga, the independent toga, the toga of the man, Ov.*;—*l. custodia, not close imprisonment (see CUSTODIA), id.*;—*l. senus, not settled or fixed, Liv.*;—*l. tempus, free, unlimited, Cic.*;—*l. questio, not limited to any person, id.*;—*liberum habere aliquid, to have anything in one's power, or at one's free disposal, Liv.*;—*liberum est mihi, I have it in my power, it depends on myself; with inf. following, Cic.*—(8) *l. turba temulentiorum, id.* **SYN. See INGENUUS.**

2. LĪBER, bri, m. **I.** *The inner rind of a tree, under the bark; hence, gen., the bark, Cic.* **II.** *Meton. because the ancients wrote on this rind: (2) Any writing consisting of several leaves; hence, a book.*—3. *A poem, a speech, a comedy, Quint.*—(4) *Exp. : The Sibylline books were called libri simply.*—(5) *A division of any writing, a book, as of the Iliad or Æneid, etc.*—(6) *A list, index, catalogue.*—(7) *A writing, a letter.*—(8) *A receipt.* **EX.** (2) *Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic.*;—*libros edere, id.*—(4) *ad libros ire, Cic.*—(5) *tres libri perfecti sunt de natura deorum, Cic.*—(6) *in literarum allaturum libris, id.*—(7) *librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, Nep.*—(8) *l. principis, Plin.* **SYN. LIBER; LIBELLUS; CODEX; CODICILLI; VOLUMEN; PERICULUM.**—*Libër, as here l. and (2).*—*Libellus, dim. of liber, a little book, letter, memorial; Atticus l. composuit, Cic.*—*Codex, a book*

made of thin boards covered with wax; leaves of parchment or papyrus tied together at the back with a thong.—Codicilli, *dim.* of codex, a small note-book, made after the same manner.—Volumen, a book in the form of a scroll, wound round a roller or cylinder like our maps.—Periculum, a protocol as an original writing, Cic.

3. LIBER, *eri*, *m.* (libo, *libōm*). I. Liber, an ancient deity of the inhabitants of Italy, presiding over plantations; afterward identified with the Bacchus of the Greeks, Cic. II. Meton.: Wine; sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.

4. LIBER, *eri*, *m.* See LIBERI.

LIBERA, *æ*, *f.* I. Proserpine, Cic. II. Ariadne, the wife of Bacchus, Ov.

LIBERĀLIA, *ium*, *n.* (3. Liber). A feast celebrated in honor of Bacchus (on the 17th March), when young men assumed the "toga virilis."

LIBERĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (1. liber). I. Relating to liberty. (1) *l. causa*, a lawsuit or cause respecting any body's liberty, Cic. II. Meton. (2) *l. befitting a freeman*, noble, noble-minded, honorable.—(3) *Generous, liberal*. EX. (1) *aliqui liberali causa adserere manu*, to declare formally that any body is freeborn, Ter.—*l. nuptiæ*, among freeborn (men), Plaut.—(2) *l. mens*, Cic.—*l. ingenium*, noble character, Ter.—*l. artes, doctrinæ*, sciences that suit a freeborn person; such as poetry, history, elocution; the liberal arts or sciences; liberalissima studia, Cic.—*liberalior victus*, better food, Liv.—*l. sumptus, expensæ* to keep up a respectable establishment, Cic.—*l. forma virginis*, noble features, Plaut.—(3) *l. et beneficius*, Cic.—*l. pecuniæ*, Sall. SYN. 2. See INGENUUS. 3. See BENIGNUS.

LIBERĀLITAS, *ātis*, *f.* (liberalis). I. (1) Nobleness of sentiment, noble spirit.—(2) Meton.: Kindness, kind and affable behavior. II. Esp. (3) Liberty.—(4) Meton.: A present, bounty. EX. (1) *quibus videtur potuisse decipi l. tua*, Cic.—(2) *homo non liberalitate sed tristitia popularis*, id.—(3) *l. et beneficentia*, Cic.—(4) *decuma parte liberalitatis apud eorum quemque relicta*.

LIBERĀLITER, *adv.* (id.). I. (1) In a manner befitting a freeborn person, gentlemanly, nobly.—(2) Meton.: Kindly, friendly, obligingly, civilly. II. (3) Generously, liberally, richly. EX. (1) *l. eruditus*, Cic.—*l. obire officia*, Liv.—(2) *l. respondere*, Cæs.—(3) *nec potui liberalius accipi*, Cic.—*vivo liberalius*, as a gentleman, id.—*indulgere sibi liberalius*, Nep. SYN. See LIBERE.

LIBERĀTIŌ, *ōnis*, *f.* (libero). I. (1) A freeing, delivering from any thing.—(2) Meton.: A liberating, setting at liberty, acquittal. II. Esp. 3. Liberation of a state, a setting free, Just. EX. (1) *liberatione molestiæ gaudemus*, Cic.—(2) *libidinosissimæ liberationes*, Cic.

LIBERĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). A liberator, deliverer; *l. patriæ*, Cic.—as a title of Jupiter, Tac. SYN. See SERVATOR.

LIBERE, *adv.* (1. liber). I. (1) Freely, not in a slavish manner.—(2) Meton.: Freely, unrestrictedly, in an unlimited manner, unimpededly, without being hindered. II. Esp. (3) Freely, fearlessly, ingeniously, openly, boldly.—(4) Liberally, richly. EX. (1) *l. educare*, Ter.—(2) *animus somno relaxatus solute moveatur ac l.*, Cic.—(3) *l. loqui*, id.—(4) *ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat*, Virg. SYN. I. LIBERE; LICENTER.—Libere, *freely*, at one's pleasure, without restraint; *l. loqui*.—Licenter, *licentiously, over-freely, with too much liberty and licentiousness*. II. LIBERE; LIBERĀLITER.—Libere, *gently, obligingly; l. educati*—*l. facere*.—Liberaliter. 1. *Like a gentleman*. 2.

Liberally, profusely; large liberaliterque æstimare, Cic.

LIBERI, *ōrum*, *m.* [*sing.*, liber, a son, Quint.; *genit. plur.*, libērūm, Cic.; Liv.]. Children, with reference to the parents, not with regard to their age;—*cum liberis et conjugibus*, Cic.;—*liberos suscipere*, to bear, id.;—*liberis operam dare*, to begot, id.;—*ius trium liberorum*, privilege of a father of three children before others who had fewer, in obtaining a public office, etc., Suet.;—*liberi* is often used (like *παῖδες*) of a single child; as, *ejus ipsius liberus*, qui cum prædonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a prædonibus esse sublatus, Cic.;—*of animals*, Plaut. SYN. LIBERI; FILII.—*Liberi, children, sons and daughters*; said only of free children.—*Filii, sons*, seldom daughters. Lawyers seem to make no difference between *liberi* and *filii*.

LIBERO, *äre*, *tr.* (1. liber), [*fut. perf.* liberasso for liberavero, Plaut.]. I. Gen. (1) To make loose, to untie, to set free. II. (2) To free from any thing, to disentangle, to deliver.—(3) To exempt from imposts, taxes.—(4) To acquit, to declare innocent. EX. (1) *l. alqm*, Cic.; one that has been locked up; *l. pullos cavea*, id.—(2) *l. alqm ab erratione*, Cic.—*l. alqm ab obsidione*, Cæs.—*l. alqm ære alieno*, Sall.—*l. alqm culpæ*, Liv.—(3) *l. loca publica*, Cic.—*l. domum* (sc. religione), from the sacredness attached to it; and so, from certain burdens, id. PHRASES. Volusii liberandi, from suretyship and payment, id.;—*l. fundum*, from mortgage, Jul. Dig.;—*l. fidem suam*, to fulfil one's promise, id.;—*l. promissa*, to make valid, id.—(4) *Milo liberatur non profectus esse*, Cic.;—*templa liberata*, freed from an obstacle that hinders the prospect (as in the case of a building standing in the way). SYN. See LAXO.

LIBERTA. See LIBERTUS.

LIBERTAS, *ātis*, *f.* (1. liber). I. (1) Freedom, liberty.—(2) Esp.: Civil liberty, the sum of all rights, privileges, and prerogatives of Roman citizens.—(3) Liberty, independence. II. Meton. (4) Liberty (i. e. permission).—(5) Want of restraint, unbridled license, want of restriction, licentiousness.—(6) Freedom or boldness of speech. III. (personified) Libertus, the goddess of Liberty, who had temples at Rome, in the forum, and on the Aventine mount, Cic. EX. (1) *quid est enim l. potestas vivendi, ut velis*, Cic.;—*se in libertatem vindicare*, to obtain one's liberty, id.;—*alqm ad libertatem vocare*, to hold out to any body, or promise any body his liberty, Cæs.—(2) *ad usurpandam libertatem vocare*, Cic.—(3) *non posse Græciam in libertate esse*, Liv.—(4) *tabella dat populo libertatem, ut quod velint, faciant*, Cic. With *genit.*: *l. omnium rerum*, Liv.—(5) *nimia libertas*. . . *profusa luxuries*, Cic.—(6) *libertatem requirere*, Cic. SYN. LIBERTAS; LICENTIA—differs as *libere* and *licenter*. Libertas, *freedom or power, in acting or speaking*.—Licentia, *an excess of liberty, licentiousness*, generally in a bad sense.

LIBERTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (libertus). I. Adj.: Belonging to *l.*: number of those that have obtained their freedom; *l. plebs*, Plin. II. Subst.: Libertinus, *i. m.* One that has obtained his freedom, a freedman.—*Libertina, æ. f.* A freedwoman, Hor. SYN. LIBERTINUS; LIBERTUS. Anciently these words were applied to different persons, as follows: Libertus, one who had been made free. Libertinus, the son of that freedman. Afterwards they were applied to the same person to express a difference of relation; thus: Libertinus, a freedman, with regard to his condition, now free, though not so born.—Libertus, a freedman, with regard to the master who manumitted him. When that master died the freedman was

no longer *libertus*, but he was always *libertinus*. Thus Cicero says, Trebonius fecit heredem libertum suum; and soon after, equiti Romano libertinus sit haeres. He calls him *libertum* because he had been a slave to Trebonius, and *libertinus* to point out his actual situation. *Libertino patre natus*, Hor. said of himself.

LIBERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (for *liberatus*, from *libero*). *Made free.* Subst.: *Libertus*, i, m. He that has been liberated from slavery, a freedman, Cic.; —*Liberta*, æ, f. A freedwoman, Cic. SYN. See **LIBERTINUS**.

LĪBĒT or **LĪBĒT**, ēre, būit and būtum est. *Impers.*: It pleases, is agreeable; with a dat. of the person or absol.: poterit id quod libet, et ei hōbit quod non licet, Cic.; —ut libet, (any body's) pleasure, Ter. With acc. and inf.: libet scire me ex hoc, Plaut. SYN. See **LICET** and **PLACET**.

LĪBĒTHRIS, Idis, f. (*Libethrum*). Belonging or relating to *Libethrus*; i. nymphæ, the Muses.

LĪBĒTHRUM, i, n. (Λιβέθρον). *Libethrum*, a town in Thessaly, Liv.

LĪBĪDĪNOR, āri, intr. dep. (*libido*). To indulge in or gratify lust, Suet.

LĪBĪDĪNŌSE, ade. According to one's pleasure or caprice, wantonly; i. aliqd facere aut cogitare, Cic.; from

LĪBĪDĪNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (*libido*). Acting according to one's pleasure and desires, wanton, self-willed, voluptuous, licentious; i. nihil isto esse libidinosius, Cic.—2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, in which one acts arbitrarily or without due consideration; as, libidinosissima liberatio, Cic. SYN. See **LUXURIOSUS**.

LĪBĪDŌ, Inis, f. (*libet*). I. Prop. (1) Pleasure, longing, passion, instinctive desire, appetite, strong inclination, lust.—(2) Esp.: Unjust, illegitimate, unbridled or unrestrained desire, caprice, self-will. Hence, (3) Libidines, Evil passions or desires, lusts. II. Meton. (4) Sensuality, voluptuousness, lust, licentiousness.—5. Esp.: Unchaste desire, criminal appetite, Suet. EX. (1) ad libidinem, Cæs.; —ex libidine, Sall.; —libidine, after or according to mere pleasure, Cic.; —I. est scire, I have a fancy or wish to know, Plaut.; —libidinem habere in alia re, to take a delight or pleasure in any thing, Sall.; —ratio quæ in mentem aut in libidinem venit, which suits one's fancy, Cic.—(2) I. iudicium, Cic.; —quædam artis l., a certain caprice of art, Plin.—(3) libidinum intemperantia, Cic.—(4) ne quod in vita vestigium libidinis appareat, Cic. SYN. **LĪBĪDŌ**; **LĪBĪDINES**.—*Libido*, one's will, any unbridled passion or unlawful desire, as above.—*Libidines* is said of lustful and lewd passions only, Cic.

LĪBĪTĪNA, æ, f. I. (1) *Libitina*, the goddess of funerals, in whose temple the whole apparatus for interment, mourners, etc., could be procured, and where a register of deceased persons was also kept. II. (2) *Furniture for funerals*.—3. A bur., Plin.—(4) The trade of an undertaker.—(5) Death. EX. (1) questus Libitinae acerbe, Hor.—(2) pestilentia tanta erat, ut l. vix sufficeret, that necessities for all the funerals could hardly be procured, Liv.—(4) Libitinum exercere, Val. Max.—(5) multaue pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

LĪBĪTINĀRIUS, ii, m. (*Libitina*). An undertaker, Sen.

LĪBĪTUS (*libitus*), a, um, *adj.* (*libet*). According to pleasure; libitum est mihi, it is my pleasure, I am pleased, Ter.

LĪBŌ, āre, tr. (Λίβω). I. (1) To take a little from any thing.—(2) Esp.: To taste of any

thing.—(3) To touch.—(4) To pour out.—(5) Gen.: To sacrifice, devote, consecrate any thing to a deity.—(6) Esp.: To sacrifice, to dedicate, to devote. II. Meton. (7) To impair, to injure.

EX. (1) libas ex omnibus, Cic.—(2) l. cibos, Ov.; —l. jecur, to eat some of it, Liv.—(3) l. oscula nate, to give a kiss, Virg.; —l. altaria patris, to sprinkle, Virg.—(4) in mensam laticum libavit honorem (wine), Virg.—(5) l. dapes diis, Liv.—(6) l. lacrimas Celso, Ov.—(7) l. nil de corpore, Lucr.

SYN. I. **LĪBŌ**; **GUSTŌ**; **SAPIŌ**.—*Libare*, to touch but slightly.—*Gustare*, to taste, to sip; fig., to make trial of.—*Sapere*, to savor, relish, have the taste of; mella herbam eam sapient, Plin. SYN. II. **LĪBŌ**; **LITŌ**; **SACRIFICŌ**; **PERLITŌ**; **PARENTŌ**.—*Libare*, to sacrifice, make libations (as the priest tasted the offerings).—*Litare*, to offer a complete sacrifice, acceptable to the gods, to appease the gods by sacrifices, to obtain what was prayed for.—*Sacrificare* (sacra, facere), to beg forgiveness of the gods by a sacrifice (litare is to propitiate them).—*Perlitare*, a stronger term than *litare*, to perform sacrifices prosperously, with joyful omens.—*Parentare*, prop., to perform the obsequies or funeral rites to dead relations, as parents, a chief, etc., on their tombs.

LĪBRA, æ, f. (λίτρα). I. (1) A balance with two scales as a machine or instrument for weighing, Cic.—(2) Meton.: The Roman pound.—3. The constellation *Libra*, Virg. II. (4) A level, line.—5. Meton.: Balance, equilibrium, Plin.

EX. (1) PHRASES. *libra et ære*, for ready cash, the money down, Liv.; —per æs et libram, a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a weight into the balance, Suet.—(2) l. pondo, Liv.—(4) l. aquarii, Vitr.; —ad libram, level, Cæs. SYN. **LĪBRA**; **LĪBRAMENTUM**; **LĪBRAMEN**; **STATERA**; **TRUTINA**.—*Libra*, prop., a weight of a pound, a balance.—*Libramentum* and *Libramen*, a counterpoise, what keeps in a state of libration.—*Statera*, a steelyard, a kind of balance.—*Trutina*, prop., the hole in which the tongue of the scale moves. Meton.: A pair of scales.

LĪBRĀMEN, Inis, n. (*libro*). Counterpoise. SYN. See **LĪBRA**.

LĪBRĀMENTUM, i, n. (*id.*). I. Prop. (1) A weight; hence, 2. The force by which a thing moves rapidly in any direction, e. g., l. aquæ, fall, Plin.—3. That which gives any thing an impetus; as, l. tormentorum, the ropes of the tormenta, Tac. II. Esp. 4. Horizontal plane, evenness, horizontal line, Cic.—(5) Equality, equal state, evenness. EX. (1) l. plumbi, heaviness or weight of lead, Liv.—(5) l. ventorum hiemaliū et æstivorum, Col. SYN. See **LĪBRA**.

LĪBRĀRIA, æ, f. See **LIBRARIUS**.

LĪBRĀRIŌLUS, i, m. dim. (*librarius*). I. A copyist, scribe, Cic. II. A bookseller, Cic.

LĪBRĀRIUM, ii, n. See **LIBRARIUS**.

1. **LĪBRĀRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (*liber*). I. 1. Belonging to books; i. scriptor, a copyist, Hor. II. 2. Subst.: *Librarius*, ii, m. A copyist, i. e. a slave employed in copying books, a secretary, Cic.; —A bookseller, Sen.—3. *Libraria*, æ, f. (sec. taberna), a bookseller's shop, Gell.—4. *Librarium*, ii, n. A case or chest for books and manuscripts, Cic. SYN. **LIBRARIUS**; **SCRIBA**.—*Librarius*, as here, No. 2.—*Scriba*, a scribe, secretary, book-keeper, town-clerk.

2. **LĪBRĀRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (*libra*). I. 1. That weighs out.—2. Subst.: *Libraria*, æ, f. (ancilla), A female that weighed out to the slaves wool to be spun, Juv. II. 3. Weighing a pound, of the weight of a pound; i. frustum, Col.

LIBRĀTOR, ōris, m. (libro). I. *One that levels, a leveler*, Plin. II. *One that throws weapons by means of machines*; hence, an engineer.

LIBRĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of libro*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Level, horizontal*.—(2) *Moving steadily, well-balanced*. EX. (1) *l. aqua*, Vitr.—(2) *l. glans*.

LIBRĪLIS, e, adj. (libra). 1. *Of a pound weight*.—2. *Subst.*: *Librilia*, lum, n. (sc. saxa). *Stones weighing a pound each*; *fundis librilibus subdubusque*, Cæs.

LIBRO, āre, tr. (libra). I. 1. *To weigh, with a balance or pair of scales*; hence, *fig. Gen.*: *l. crimina in antithetis*, Pers.—2. *Exp.*: *To weigh over, to consider*, Stat. II. *Prop.* (1) *To level by the plummet*.—(2) *Melon.*: *To keep in equilibrium, to poise, balance*.—(3) *To swing backward and forward, to wace, poise*.—(4) *To keep moving or swinging*. EX. (1) *l. pavimenta*, Cat.;—*l. aquam, to calculate or fix the fall of water*, Vitr.—(2) *terra librata ponderibus*, Cic.—(3) *l. telum*, Virg.;—*l. se, to balance one's self, to fly steadily*, id.—(4) *vela libratur ab aura*, Ov. SYN. See EXAMINO.

LIBS, LĪBIS, m. (Libya, Λιβύς). *Of or belonging to Libya*. Subst.: I. *An inhabitant of Libya*, Sid. II. (sc. ventus) *z. q. Africus, West-southwest wind*, Plin.

LĪBUM, i, n. *A cake*, Ov.;—*esp., an offering-cake*, Virg. SYN. **LĪBUM**; **LĪBAMENTUM**; **LĪBAMEN**; **LĪBATIO**.—*Libum, as here*.—*Libamentum, and (with the poets) Libamen, libations, drink-offerings in sacrifices*; *ignibus imposuit sacris libamina prima*, Virg.—*Libatio, the making of libations*.

LĪBURNĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of Liburnia, Liburnian*, Cæs. Subst.: *Liburnica*, æ, f. (sc. navis), *z. q. Liburna*, Suet.

LĪBURNUS, a, um, adj. I. *Of Liburnia, Liburnian*; *L. terra*, Luc. II. Subst.: 1. *Liburni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Liburnia*, Liv.—2. *Liburna, æ, f. (sc. navis). A fast-sailing galley, a sort of brigantine*, Cæs.;—*ibis Liburnis*, Hor. SYN. See NAVIS.

LĪBYA, æ, and **LĪBYĒ**, ēs, f. (Λιβύη). *Libya, the northern part of Africa, extending from Ethiopia to the Atlantic*, Cic.

LĪBYŪS, a, um, adj. (Λιβυός). *Libyan, African*; *L. lapilli*, Hor.;—*L. cursus, navigation on the Libyan Sea*, Virg.;—*L. fera, a lioness*, Ov.

LĪBYPHŒNICES, um, m. (Λιβυ-Φοινίκης). *The Libyans of Phœnician origin, esp. those in Byzantium*, Liv.

LĪBYS, ōs, m. (Λιβύς). *Of or belonging to Libya, Libyan*; *L. ductor, Hannibal*, Sil. Subst.: *Libys, an inhabitant of Libya*, Ov. Plur.: *Lībyes, the Libyans*, Sall.

LĪBYSSA, æ, f. (Λιβύσσα). *Libyan*, Catull.

LĪBYSTICÆ FABULÆ. See ÆSOPUS.

LĪBYSTIS, īdis, f. (Λιβυστρίς). *Libyan*, Virg.

LĪBYŪS, a, um, adj. *Libyan*; *L. terra*, Tac.

LĪCENS, entis. I. *pt. of liceor*. II. *Adj.* (licet). 1. *Of persons: Free, making free, taking liberties, forward, Gell.*; hence, *wanton, lascivious*, Prop.—2. *Of things: Free, unrestricted*; *licentior dithyrambus*, Cic.

LĪCENTER, adv. (II. licens). I. (1) *Freely, unstrainedly, at large*. II. (2) *Without fear, daringly, boldly*. EX. (1) *l. errare*, Cic.—(2) *licentius aliqd efflagitare*, Tac. SYN. See LIBERE.

LĪCENTĪA, æ, f. (licens). I. *Gen.* (1) *Liberty or permission to do whatever one pleases, freedom, license, leave*. II. *Esp.* (2) *The lib-*

erty one takes of one's own accord, whether befitting or not.—(3) *Exp.*: *Liberty, boldness, forwardness, daring*.

EX. (1) *dare alui licentiam infinitum pecuniarum eripiendarum*, Cic.—(2) *l. pot. tarum*, Cic.—(3) *l. hujus seculi*, Cic. SYN. See LIBERTAS.

LĪCENTĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (licentia). *Too free, unruly, unbridled, licentious*, Quint. Compar.: *licentior conversatio*, Sen.

LĪCEO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, intr. I. (1) *To be offered or put up for sale, to be sold, to be valued at a certain price*. II. (2) *To offer, to expose for sale, to ask a certain price*. EX. (1) *quique libebunt*, Plaut.;—*quanti licuisse in scribis hortos*? *what were they sold for?* Cic.—(2) *parvo quum pretio liceret*, Mart. SYN. **LICEO**; **LICEOR**; **LICTOR**.—*Licere, as here* (1, 2).—*Licere, to offer the price for a thing*.—*Licitari (intens. of licere), to offer frequently or earnestly*.

LĪCEOR, ēri, ūtus sum, intr. and tr. dep. (liceo). I. (1) *To bid for any thing*. II. *Melon.* (2) *To estimate, value, appraise*. EX. (1) *liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, etc.*, Cic.;—*hortos l., to bid for the garden*, id.—(2) *tunc avidi matronarum oculi licentur, estimate what price he puts on her honor*, Plin. SYN. See LICEO.

1. **LĪCET**, ēre, ūit and ūtum est, impers. *It is allowed, granted, permitted, one is allowed or may; with dat. or absol.*: *ita se gessit ut ea facere ei liceret*, Cic. *With inf. as the subject*: *licet rogare?* *may I?* *licet intelligi, one may comprehend or see*. *With an acc. and inf.*: *non licet hominem esse, etc., that man should*, Ter. *The predicat. is sometimes put in the dative with esse*: *The mistochi licent esse otioso*, Cic.;—*or the predicat. is in the acc.*: *civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum* (Gr. 327), id.;—*fremant omnes licet, they may all murmur (if they please)*, id.;—*per vos licet, you allow it*, id.;—*per me licet, for my part*, id. SYN. I. **LICET**; **FAS EST**.—*Licet, what is conformable to law*.—*Fas est, what is conformable to nature*. II. **LICET**; **LĪBET**, as here (1).—*Libet, it pleases, it contents*.

2. **LĪCET**, as a conjunction: *Supposing, even that, even granted that, even in case that, etc.*; *although, notwithstanding*; *with the subj.*: *licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen, etc.*

LĪCHAS, æ, m. (Λίχας). *Lichas, a servant of Hercules*, Ov.

LĪCĪNĪANUS, a, um, adj. (Licinius). *Belonging to or of Licinius*, Cat.

LĪCĪNIUS, a, Licinius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most noted were: 1. *C. Licinius Crassus*, a distinguished orator, a contemporary of Cicero. 2. *M. Lic. Crassus*, the triumvir. Adj.: *By or of Licinius*; *L. lex*, Cic.

LĪCĪTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (licitor). *A bidding*; *exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis*, Cic.;—*dividere ad l., to the highest bidder*, Suet.;—*l. maxima, the highest bid or offer*, id.

LĪCĪTOR, āri, ātus, tr. and intr. dep. freq. int. (licitor). I. (1) *To bid for any thing*, Plaut. II. (2) *To contend*. EX. (1) *l. capita hospitium, to offer money for*, Curt.—(2) *l. inter se*, Enn. SYN. See LICEO.

LĪCĪTUS, a, um, adj. (licet). *Permitted*; *l. sermo*, Virg.;—*licita, things that are permitted or not against the law*, Tac.

LĪCĪUM, īi, n. (1) *The thrum, the ends of an old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened*.—(2) *Gen.*: *A thread*. EX. (1) *licia tela addere*, Virg.—(2) *licia texere, to weave*, Ov.

LICTOR, ōris, m. (l. ligo). *A lictor*. Plur.: *lictors, the lictors, public attendants of the chief magistrates*; *of a dictator (24 in number)*; *of a*

consul (12); of a prætor (6). Their office consisted in carrying before them the fasces, as the symbol of judicial authority; *l. primus, the first licitor* (as to the order in which they walked), Cic.; — *l. proximus or postremus, the last in the line, next to the magistrate, and who received his orders, etc.*, Liv. SYN. See SATELLES.

LĪĒN, ōnis, and LĪĒNIS, is, *m.* [an old form for splen]. *The mill or spleen*, Plaut.

LĪĒNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (lien). *Splenetic*, Plaut.

LĪGĀMEN, Inis, n. (ligo). *A band, tie, bandage*.

LĪGĀMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *Same as ligamen*.

LĪGĀRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Relating to Ligarius* (sc. oratio), Cic.

LĪGĀRIUS, a. *Ligarius*, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was Q. Ligarius, for whom Cicero made a speech, Cic.

LIGĒA, æ, f. (Λίγη). *Ligea, i. e. The melodi-ous, a Dryad*, Virg.

LIGER, ōris, m. *Liger, a river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis, now Loire*.

LIGNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (lignum). I. (1) *Belonging to wood*. II. Subst.: Lignārius, ū, m. *One who works in wood, a carpenter, joiner* = *l. faber*, Pall.—(2) *A wood or timber merchant*. EX. (1) *l. negotiatio, of or connected with wood*.—(2) *inter lignarios, a place at Rome*, Liv.

LIGNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (lignor). I. *The hewing of wood, fetching of wood*, Cæs. II. *A place where wood is cut, a wood (timber) yard*.

LIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A wood-rutter, one that is employed in fetching wood*, Liv.

LIGNĒŌLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (lignus). *Of small things: Wooden; l. lychnuchus*, Cic.

LIGNĒUS, a, um, adj. (lignum). I. (1) *Of wood, wooden*.—(2) *Fig.: Wooden, without sap, dry*. II. (3) *Like wood, as wood is*. EX. (1) *l. ponticulus, Cic.*; — *ligneam materiam, wood*.—(2) *l. conjux, Catull.*—(3) *l. putamen, Plin.*

LIGNOR, ōri, ōtus, intr. dep. (id.). *To fetch wood*, Cæs.

LIGNUM, i, n. I. *Wood; plur., ligna, if more than a single piece, firewood*, Cic. *Prov.*: *l. in silvam ferre, i. q. to carry coal to Newcastle*, Hor. II. *Meton.*: *l. a tablet for writing*, Juv.—2. *Pot. i. q. arbor, Virg.*—3. *The hard part of fruit, e. g. the kernel, the shell; quum succus in corpus abeat, l. que intus grandescat, Plin.*

1. LĪGO, ōre, tr. I. (1) *To bind, to tie on, to tie by means of a knot, to fasten*. II. (2) *Prop.: To dress, to bind round, to tie round*.—(3) *Fig.: To combine, unite*, Ov. EX. (1) *l. alqm vinculo, Tac.*; — *l. manus post terga, Ov.*; — *l. nodos, to tie knots, Suet.*—(2) *balteus lorica ligat, goes round, Val. Flac.*; — *l. vulnera veste, Ov.*—(3) *l. argumenta in catenam, Quint.* SYN. LIGO; VINCIO.—*Ligare, to tie up, to tie fast with any thing; crines ligare, Tibull.* *Fig.*: *l. legibus, Stat.*—*Vincire, to bind in chains, to fasten with chains. Ligatur quidpiam, ut sit astrictus; viocitur, ne defluat, G. D.*

2. LĪGO, ōnis, m. I. *A hoe, to root up weeds, matted, grub-axe*, Hor. II. *Meton.*: *Agriculture*, Juv.

LĪGŪLA or LINGŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lingua). *A little tongue; hence (from its similarity), I. (1) A tongue of land*. II. 2. *The thong or string of a shoe*, Juv. III. (8) *A ladle for skimming*. IV. 4. *A small sword*, Varr. V. 5. *The point of a stake fitted into a bar*, Col. VI. 6. *The short end of a lever*. VII. 7. *The mouth-piece of a flute*, Plin. EX. (1) *posita (oppida) in extremis lingulis promonto-*

risque, Cæs.—(3) *isque sæpius ligulā purgandus est, Col.*

LĪGŪRES, um, m. *Ligures, a people inhabiting Piedmont, Genoa, and Nizza*, Liv. *Meton.* for *Liguria, terræ motus in Liguribus*, Cic. *Sing.*: *Ligus (seldom Ligur), ōris, c. An inhabitant of Liguria, a Ligurian*, Sall. *Adj.*: *Belonging to Liguria, Ligurian*; *Ligus iste*, Cic.

LĪGŪRIA, æ, f. *Liguria, the territory of the Ligures*, Plin.

LĪGŪRIŌ or LĪGURRIŌ, ōre, ūi and ūi, itum, intr. and tr. (lingo). I. 1. *To lick; to be lickish, dainty, fond of good things*, Ter. II. (2) *Prop.: To lick, to lick at any thing*.—3. *Meton.*: *l. homines (meton. for eorum cibos), to feast in any body's house, to go and taste any body's fare*, Plaut.—(4) *Fig.: To pay some attention to any thing*.—(5) *To long for any thing*.

EX. (2) *l. tepidum jus, Hor.*—(4) *et hoc quoque ligurris (Cic.)*, Or. Dom.—(5) *l. lucra, Cic.* SYN. See LAMBO. Hence,

LĪGŪRIŌ or LIGURRIŌ, ōnis, f. *Lick-erish-ness, daintiness*, Cic.

LĪGUSTĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Liguria; L. mons, Varr.*

LĪGUSTĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Liguria, Ligurian; L. ager, Liv.*

LĪLIUM, ū, n. (Λίλιον). I. (1) *A lily; esp., the white lily*. II. *Meton.* 2. *A sort of fortification, consisting of four rows of pits into which stakes or poles were driven, reaching about four inches from the surface*, Cæs. EX. (1) *l. album et candidum, Virg.*

LĪLYBĒTĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Lilybæum). *Of or belonging to Lilybæum; L. mulier, Cic.*

LĪLYBĒUM, i, n. (Λιλιβαίον). *Lilybæum, a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Cap di Boco, Ov.*; — *with a town of the same name, now called Marsala, Cic.*

LĪLYBĒUS, a, um, adj. (Lilybæum). *Belonging or relating to Lilybæum, Luc.*

LĪLYBĒIUS, a, um, adj. (Lilybæum). *Lilybæan*, Virg.

LĪMA, æ, f. I. *Prop.* 1. *A file*, Plaut. II. *Fig. 2. Polish, correction, revision; labor limæ, Hor.*; — *l. ultima defuit meis scriptis, Ov.*

LĪMĀTE, adv. (limatus). *In a polished manner, elaborately; limatus scriptum, Cic.*

LĪMĀTŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. *Polished to some degree, fine, accurate; l. iudicium, Cic.*

LĪMĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of limo*. II. *Adj.*: *Polished, refined, accurate; limatus moribus, Cic.*

LĪMBŌLĀRIŪS, ū, m. (limbus). *A manufacturer of fringes, or one who puts fringes to a garment*, Plaut.

LĪMBUS, i, m. I. *Prop.*: *The fringe or border, flounce, etc., of a garment; a selvedge*, Virg.; — *the edge of a web*, Ov. II. *Gen.*: *Any belt; l. signorum, the Zodiac*, Varr.

LĪMEN, Inis, n. I. *Prop.* (1) *The threshold of a door*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Prop.*: *A door, entrance*.—(3) *Fig.*: *Beginning, commencement, gate*.—(4) *A house, dwelling, abode, home*.—(5) *A beginning*.—(6) *A starting point of a course*. EX. (1) *l. superum inferumque salve, Plaut.*; — *l. Arabicum, of Arabian marble, Prop.*; — *non alio limine dignus eras, i. e. of no other mistress, id.*—(2) *fores in liminibus profanarum ædium, Cic.*; — *intrare l., to pass the threshold, id.*—(3) *a limine leti reverti, to return to life again (i. e. from the gates of death), Lucr.*; — *a limine salu-*

tare, to greet in passing, i. e. to touch upon slightly, Sen.—(4) *limine contineri, Liv.*;—*l. sceleratum, the abode of the wicked in the lower world, Virg.*;—*intrare l., to enter a room, Ov.*—(5) *l. belli, Tac.*—(6) *l. relinquunt, Virg.*;—*l. Apuliae, the border or boundary, Hor.* SYN. See PORTA.

LIMENATIS, see LIMNATIS.

LĪMES, *Itis, m.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A cross-way, a boundary path through a field or vineyard.*—(2) *Fig.: A boundary.* II. *Meton.* (3) *A fortified boundary.*—(4) *The way or road one makes for one's self through the enemy, sword in hand.*—(5) *Gen.: Way, road.*—(6) *Esp. of a comet or the like: Track, path.* EX. (1) *saxum l. agro positus, the boundary stone, Virg.*;—*l. decumanus, a line drawn from east to west, Plin.*;—*l. transversus, a cross-line from north to south, id.*—(2) *tenui limiti dividi, Quint.*;—*brevi limite, a short interval, Ov.*—(3) *limitem a Tiberio factum scindit, Tac.*—(4) *lato te limite ducam, Virg.*—(5) *quasi l. ad cœli aditum, Cic.*—(6) *flamiferum trahens spatioso limite crinem, Ov.*;—*l. sectus, the Zodiac, id.* *Fig.: eundem limitem agere, to take the same road, Ov.* SYN. See FINIS.

LIMNATIS, *Idis, f. (Λιμνῆτις).* A surname of Diana, Tac.

1. LĪMO, *ĕre, tr. (lima).* I. (1) *To file.*—(2) *Meton. prop.: To rub, to grind on a stone.*—(3) *Fig.: To file, to smooth, to make accurate; to give the finishing stroke, to finish off.* II. *Prop.* (4) *To file off.*—(5) *Fig.: To file off, to polish, to rid of superfluities.* EX. (1) *l. gemmas, Plin.*—(2) *cum ex arbore exacuunt limentque cornua elephantii, Plin.*;—*l. caput cum algo, to kiss one another, Plaut.*—(3) *stilus . . . hoc maxime ornat et limat, Cic.*;—*l. se ad alqm rem, to fit one's self for any thing, id.*;—*limatur ipsa veritas, is strictly or accurately inquired into, Cic.*—(4) *plumbum limatum, the filings of lead, Plin.*—(5) *de tua proluxa natura aliquid posterior annus, Cic.* SYN. See POLIO.

2. LĪMO, *ĕre, tr. (limus).* *To bespatter with mud or mire; l. caput alci, ap. Plaut.*

LĪMŌNUM, *i, n. Limonum, a town in Aquitanian Gaul, now Poitiers, Hirt.*

LĪMŌSUS, *a, um, adj. (limus).* *Full of mire or mud, muddy, Virg. Subst.: Limōsa, ōrum, n. (sc. loca).* *Miry or muddy places, Plin.*

LĪMŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim. (limus).* *Rather squinting; limulus (sc. oculis), Plaut.*

1. LĪMUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Oblique, slanting, sidelong.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Looking askance.* EX. (1) *l. oculi, Plaut.* Hence, *limo (abl.), from aside, askew, askance, Sol.*—(2) *l. homo, Varr.*

2. LĪMUS, *i, m. Slime.* I. *Prop.* 1. *Mire, Cic.* Hence, 2. *Poet.: Loam, clay, Ov.*—3. *Fig.: l. malorum, Ov.* II. *Meton.* 4. *Excrement of animals, Pall.*—5. *The dirt, settlements, sticking to any thing; veteri crateræ l. adhesit, Hor.*

3. LĪMUS, *i, m. An apron worn by the persons who assisted at a sacrifice, Virg.*

LĪNĒA, *æ, f. (linum).* I. *Gen.* (1) *A thread of flax, line, string.*—2. *linææ, the threads of a net, which form the meshes, Plin.* Hence, *Meton.: A net, Plin.* II. *Esp.* (3) *A fishing-line.* III. (4) *A mechanic's line, a plumb-line.* IV. (5) *Any stroke, dash, or line made with a pen or painter's brush; also a line in geometry.* Hence, 6. *Any line, row, boundary, Front.*;—*a line or barrier in the circus, Ov.*—(7) *Fig.: A bound, limit, goal, mark, end.* EX. (1) *nectere lineas, Varr.*;—*l. margaritarum, a string of pearls, Plin.*—(3) *tremulae captum lines trahit*

piscem, Mart. *Fig.: mittam lineam, I will throw out the line, I will try to catch him, Plaut.*—(4) *linea uti, Cic. Prox.: alba linea, careful-ly, not with proper care.*—(5) *l. est longitudo quædam sine latitudine et altitudine, Varr.*;—*l. circumcurrens, a circle, Quint. Prox.: Nulla dies sine linea, of Apelles, no day without a stroke (with the brush), Plin.*;—*linææ extremæ, the outlines, a sketch, design, id.* *Fig.: l. recta, a straight line, Plin.*;—*ad lineam (sc. rectam), perpendicular.*—(7) *mors ultima linea rerum, est, Hor.*;—*admoventi lineas sentio, the approach of death, Sen.*;—*lineas transilire, to pass the limits, Cic.*;—*extremâ lineâ amare, to love at a distance, i. e. to be allowed only to see the beloved object, Ter.*

LĪNĒAMENTUM, *i, n. (linea).* I. (1) *A line or stroke with a pen or chalk, a mark.* II. *Pur.* (2) *Prop.: Features, lineaments.*—(3) *Fig.: Features of the mind.*—4. *Of an artist: Sketches, outlines; also, of writings, Cic.* EX. (1) *in geometria lineamenta, lines, Cic.* Hence, *extrema lineamenta, the outlines of a picture, id.*—(2) *l. deorum, Cic.*—(3) *l. animi, Cic.*

LĪNĒARIS, *e, adj. (linea).* I. *Belonging to lines, consisting of lines; l. pictura, linear drawing, Plin.* II. *Geometrical: l. ratio, geometry.*

LĪNĒO, *ĕre, tr. (id.).* I. (1) *To mark out or sketch with lines.* II. (2) *To make in a straight line, to make perpendicular.* EX. (1) *l. carinam, Plaut.*—(2) *dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cic.*

LĪNĒUS, *a, um, adj. (linum).* *Of linen, flax, or lint; l. amictus, Tac.*

LĪNGO, *ĕre, nxi, nectum, tr. (λίζω).* *To lick, to lap, Plaut.* SYN. See LAMBO.

LĪNGŌNES, *um, m. (Λιγγόνες and Λιγγοντες).* *Lingones.* 1. *A people of Celtic Gaul, Cæs.* *Gr. acc.: Lingonas, Tac.*—2. *A people of Upper Italy.*

LĪNGŌNĪCUS, *a, um, adj. Belonging to the Lingones, Mart.*

LĪNGŌNUS, *i, m. One of the Lingones, Tac.*

LĪNGUA, *æ, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *The tongue.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Language, speech, words.*—(3) *A language, tongue.*—(4) *A dialect.*—5. *Eloquence, Hor.*—(6) *The sound of a tongue; voice, note.* III. 7. *A tongue or narrow slip of land, Liv.*—8. *A promontory, Ov.* EX. (1) *in ore sita l. est, Cic.*—(2) *commercia lingue, Ov.*;—*linguam tenere, to hold one's tongue, id.*;—*l. mala, witchcraft, enchantment, Virg.*—(3) *l. Latina, Græca, Cic.*—*l. utraque, Latia and Græca, Hor.*—(4) *lingua disciplinæ divisa (Massilia).*—(6) *l. volucrum, Virg.*;—*l. secretior, an obscure or unintelligible expression, Quint.*

LĪNGUĀRIUM, *ii, n. (lingua).* *Tongue-money, i. e. a penalty for a rash saying, Sen.*

LĪNGŪLA. See LIGULA.

LĪNGŪLĀCA, *æ (lingula).* I. *Com.: A talkative person, a gossip; ea uxor est l., Plaut.* II. *Fem.: A flat-fish, a sole, Varr.*

LĪNĪGER, *ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (linum, gero).* *Clothed in linen, usually said with reference to Isis; l. turba, Ov.*;—*l. vacca Isis, id.*

LĪNĪO, *ĕre, lvi, lti, tr. i. q. LINO.*

LĪNO, *ĕre, lvi and lēvi, lti, tr.* I. (1) *To smear upon, to lay on, to daub.* II. (2) *To temper, to anoint.*—(3) *To do over with, to cover.*—(4) *To make a mark, stroke, or line; hence, to blot out, erase any thing written, sc. by drawing lines across it.*—(5) *To bedaub, befoul, blemish.* EX. (1) *l. medicamenta per faciem, Ov.*—(2) *l. spiramenta cerâ, Virg.*;—*vinum levi (sc. pice), to*

seal or lung up with pitch, Hor.;—*l. labra alciui, lit., to besmear any body's mouth, to dupe or deceive him*, Mart.;—*faciem l., to paint one's face*, Juv.;—(3) *l. tecta auro*, Ov.;—*lita corpora guttis, marked, spotted*, Virg.—(4) *me iudice digna lini*, Ov.—(5) *l. ora luto*, Ov. SYN. See UNGO.

LINGUO, ēre, līqui, lictum, tr. (λίσσω). *To leave, forsake*. I. (1) *To quit, depart from*. II. (2) *To leave, resign*. III. (3) *To leave, let alone, let be*. IV. (4) *To leave any body in a place*. EX. (1) *l. terram*, Cic.;—*linqui animo*, to swoon, faint, Suet.; or simply *linqui*, Ov.—(2) *l. regimen magistro*, Sen.—(3) *linquamus naturam, artesque videmus*, Cic.—(4) *l. alqm in obsidione*, Plaut. SYN. **LINGUO**; **RELINGUO**; **DERELINGUO**; **DESERO**; **DESTITUO**.—*Linquere, as here: To leave, quit*.—*Relinquere, to leave behind*.—*Derelinquere, to abandon, to forsake utterly*.—*Dedere, expresses less than derelinquere*. Prop.: *To untie, break the chain, desert*; d. vitam, Hor.—*Destituere, to leave destitute, to abandon*; also, to fail, to disappoint or frustrate; d. spem alcijs.

LINTĒATUS, a, um, adj. (linteum). *Clothed in linen*; l. senex, Sen.;—*l. legio*, a Roman legion composed of patricians, so called from the place being enclosed with canvas, in which they devoted themselves by oath to their country, Liv.

LINTĒO, ōnis, m. (id.). *A linen-weaver*, Plaut.

LINTĒŌLUM, i, n. dim. (linteum). *A small linen cloth*, Plaut.

LINTER, tris, f. [m., Tibull.]. I. (1) *A small boat, wherry, skiff*. II. Meton. (2) *A vessel in the shape of a wherry, a trough, a tray, a tub*. EX. (1) *ratibus ac linteribus transibant*, Cies. Fig.: PHRASES. in liquida nat tibi l. aqua, you have now a good opportunity, Tib.;—*naviget hinc alia jam mihi l. aqua*, I commence a new chapter, Ov.;—*loqui ex linter*, to speak, as it were, out of a wherry, Cic.—(2) *servabit plenis in linteribus uvas*, Tibull. SYN. See NAVIS.

LINTĒUS, a, um, adj. (linum). I. (1) *Of linen or flax, flaxen*. II. Subst.: **Linteum**, i, n.—(2) Gen.: *A linen cloth, linen*. 3. Esp.: *Canvases, a sail*, Hor. EX. (1) *l. vestis*, Cic.;—*l. libri*, an old chronicle of the Romans written on linen, Liv.—(2) *linter in vela*, Liv.

LINTRICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (linter). *A little wherry or boat*, Cic.

LĪNUM, i, n. (livov). I. (1) *Flax*. II. Meton. 2. *A thread, string*, e. g. for binding and sealing letters (Cic.); also, for testaments and similar documents (Suet.); a fishing-line (Ov.).—(3) *Linen cloth, linen*. EX. (1) *urit lini campum seges*, Virg.—(3) *vina lino vitata, filtered through linen*, Hor.;—*a sail*, Sen.;—*a rope*, a cord, Ov.;—*a net for hunting*, id.;—*lina plagarum*, id.;—*a net for fishing*, id.;—*cymbæ linique magister*, a fisherman, Juv.

LĪNUS, i, m. (Λίνος). I. *Linus*, a son of Apollo, a singer and poet of Thebes, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, Virg. II. Appellative: *A Linus*, i. e. a teacher ill-treated by his pupil, Plaut.

LĪPĀRA, æ, f. (Λιπάρα). *Lipara*, the largest of the Æolian islands, north of Sicily, Mel. Plur.: *Liparæ* (Λιπάρα αι). *The Æolian islands*, Liv.

LĪPĀRĒUS, a, um, adj. (Λιπαρείος). *Belonging to Lipara*, Juv. **LĪPĀRĒI**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Lipara*.

LĪPĀRĒNSIS, is, m. *Of Lipara*; **L. ager**, Cic. Subst. plur.: **LĪPĀRĒNSES**, ūrum, m. *The inhabitants of Lipara*, Cic.

LIPPŌ, Ire, Ivi, Itum, intr. (lippus). I. (1) *To have bleared eyes*. II. (2) *To have inflamed eyes*. EX. (1) *cum leviter lippirem*, Cic.—(2) *lippiantes homines*, Cels. Fig.: *lippunt fauces fame, to be raving with hunger*, Plaut.

LIPPĪTŪDO, mis, f. (lippus). *Blearedness, a running or flux of the eyes*, Cic.

LIPPUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) *Bleared-eyed*.—(2) Meton.: *Nearly or half-blind*.—(3) Fig.: *That does not see well, blind*. II. (4) *Running, dropping*. EX. (1) *l. mulier*, Plaut.—(2) *fuligine lippus*, Juv.;—*l. lacrima, of a one-eyed person*, Mart.—(3) *cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis*, Hor.—(4) *l. oculus*, Plaut. SYN. See COCLES.

LĪQUĒFĀCĪO, ēre, fēci, factum, tr. [Prop.: *Liquefactio, ēri, factus*], (liqueo, facio). I. Prop. 1. *To melt, liquify*; *glacies liquefacta*, Cic.—2. Meton.: *liquefacta viscera, putrefied*, Virg. II. Fig. 3. *quos nullæ latitiæ liquefaciant voluptatibus, enervate*, Cic. SYN. See LIQCO.

LĪQŪO, ēre, līqui or lēti, intr. (λίσσω). I. Prop. (1) *To be liquid or fluid*.—(2) Meton.: *To be clear or bright*. II. Fig. (3) *To be clear, manifest, apparent, evident*. EX. (1) *vina liquenta*, Virg.;—*l. campi, water, sea*, id.—(2) *populus liquet, the sky is clear*, Prud.—(3) *dixit sibi liquere*, Cic.;—*numquam satis liquebit nobis*, Liv.;—*non liquet* (abbreviated N. L.), it does not appear, a formula of the judges in giving their sentence, when the matter did not seem to them clear and mature for final decision; non l. dixerunt iudices, Cic.

LĪQUESCO, ēre, lēcti, intr. incep. (liqueo). I. Prop. (1) *To become liquid or fluid, to melt*.—(2) Meton.: *To corrupt*.—(3) Fig.: *To grow effeminate*.—(4) *To pass away*. II. Of water: 5. *To grow clear*, Auct. B. Al. EX. (1) *nix liquescit*, Liv.—(2) *liquescent corpora*, Ov.—(3) *l. voluptate*, Cic.—(4) *l. fortuna*, Ov. SYN. **LĪQUESCO**; **MOLLESCO**.—*Liquescere, to melt, as wax, metal, ice, snow, etc., do, to grow liquid*; *cera liquescit igni*, Virg.—*Mollescere, to grow soft, fig., to grow gentle*; *tentatum mollescit ebur*, Ov.;—*mollescent colla juvenicis*, id.

LĪQUET, see LIQUEO. SYN. **LĪQUET**; **CONSTAT**; **STAT**.—*Liquet, it is clear, manifest, evident*.—*Constat, it is constant and well-known, it is a fact, certain, the result of a number of proofs*.—*Stat, it is resolved upon; stat casus renovare omnes*, Virg.

LĪQUĪDE, adv. (liquidus). I. *Clearly, purely*, Gell. II. Fig.: *With confidence, without hesitation, evidently, certainly*, id.; Plin.

LĪQUĪDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (compar., liquidior). *Rather more fluid or soft*.

LĪQUĪDO, abl. See LIQUIDUS, (7).

LĪQUĪDUS, a, um, adj. (liqueo). I. Prop. (1) *Fluid, liquid, flowing*.—(2) Fig.: *Same*. II. Prop. (3) *Clear, limpid*.—(4) Meton.: *Bright, clear, serene*.—(5) *Pure, serene, unmixed, certain*. Hence, (6) Subst.: **Liquidum**, i, n. *Certainty, sureness*.—(7) Abl., *liquido*, as adv.: *With perfect certainty, without hesitation or scruple, with a good conscience*. EX. (1) *ignis liquidum facit æs*, Lucr.;—*l. Nymphæ, the fountain-nymphs*, Ov.;—*l. odores, ointments*, Hor.—(2) *l. genus sermonis, flowing gently*, Cic.;—*l. somnus, refreshing*, Val. Flac. Hence, Subst.: **Liquidum**, i, n. *Any thing of a liquid nature, a fluid*, e. g. water, Hor.—(3) *l. vinum*, Hor.;—*l. vox*, Virg. Fig.: *oratio ita pura ut nihil liquidus*, Cic.;—*l. fides, sincere*.—(4) *l. nox*, Virg.;—*l. Baie, with clear atmosphere*, Hor.—(5) *l. voluptas*, Cic.;—*l. ansipicium, undoubted, certain*, Plaut.—(6) *veritas ad liquidum explorata*, Liv.—(7) *l. dicere*, Cic.;

—A. discere ab alio, to learn from a good source, Liv. SYN. LIQUIDUS; PURUS; ILLUMIS.—LIQUIDUS, liquid, fluid, etc., as above.—PURUS, pure, clean, unpolluted; aqua pura, Hor.;—P. mens, Cic.—ILLUMIS, without mud, not turbid.

LIQUO, āre, tr. I. (1) To make or cause to melt, to liquefy. II. (2) To pass through a strainer, to clarify.—(3) Gen.: To clear, to purify. EX. (1) I. aēs, Plin.;—liquatæ guttæ, Poet. ap. Cic.—(2) I. vinum, Hor.—(3) I. silicem rivo saliente, Man. Meton.: liquata dicta, cleared of useless words, Quint. SYN. LIQVO; LIQUEFACIO.—Liquare is never used in a figurative sense; liquefacere often is. Hence, Ex. 3. liquant would be bad Latin for liquefaciunt.

1. LIQUOR, ōris, m. (liqueor). I. Prop. (1) Fluidity, fluidness. II. Meton. (2) A liquid or fluid substance, e. g. water, milk, oil, etc.—(3) Abol. poet.: The sea. EX. (1) vim concrectionis et liquoris, Cic.—(2) I. amnium, Cic.;—I. fluidus, I. q. tabes, Virg.;—I. virgineus, I. q. aquæ virginis, Ov.—(3) I. medius, Hor.;—in liquorem solvere, to dissolve in vapor, Plin. SYN. LIQVO; LATEX; SUECUS.—LIQVO, as here, (2).—Latex, all manner of liquor squeezed out; as, oil, wine, etc.—Suecus, juice, a liquor that is forced out of meat, plants;—rbs, etc.; succus arboris, Plin. Fig.: succus orationis, the strength, pith, energy of a discourse, Cic.

LIQUOR, qui, intr. dep. 3. I. Prop.: To be liquid, to melt, to be flowing; liquuntur sanguine guttæ, Virg. Hence, liquens, flowing, fluid, clear; I. mella, flumina, Virg. II. Fig.: liquitur ætas, Lucr.;—liquuntur res, vanish, wear away, Plaut.

LIRA, æ, f. I. Prop.: The earth thrown-up between two furrows, Col. II. Meton.: The hollow made by ploughing, a furrow, Col.

LIRIOPE, æs, f. Liriope, a sea-nymph, the mother of Narcissus, Ov.

LIRIS, is, m. Liris, a river of Italy between Latium and Campania, now Garigliano, Cic.

LIRO, āre, tr. (lira). I. 1. To plough the seed into the ground. Meton. 2. 1. alui labra, to scratch to pieces, Pomp. ap. Non. II. Fig.: 3. i. q. delirare, to be out of one's mind, to rave, Aus.

LIRCE (λίρως). Nonsense, foolery, Plaut.

LIS, litis, f. [old form stilis], (allied to the German Streit, and the Greek εἶσις). I. (1) Strife, dispute, quarrel, controversy, dissension. Hence, (2) Prop.: A suit at law, process, action against any body.—(3) Fig.: Contentions. II. (4) The subject of an action at law. EX. (1) lites factæ sunt inter eos, Ter.;—litem discernere, to settle, decide, Virg.;—litem incidere, to prevent, id.;—in litem ire, to quarrel, Ov.—(2) private lites, Cic.;—litem alui intendere, to bring an action against any body, to file a bill, id.;—litem orare, to plead, id.;—litem dare secundum alqd, to pronounce sentences, decide the suit, id.;—secundum alqm litem dare, in any body's favor, Val. Max.—(3) lis est cum forma pudicitia, Ov.—(4) litem in rem suam vertere, to appropriate the lands concerning which a suit is pending, Liv.;—litem aestimare, to estimate what the offender has to pay as fine, etc., to assess the damages, Cic.;—in inferendis litibus, in calculating the sum concerning which the suit is, or in to be carried on, id.;—litem liteolvere, to explain a matter of dispute by one which may be equally subject to dispute, Hor. SYN. See CAUSA and CONTROVERSIAM.

LISSUS, i, f, or LISSUM, i, n. (Λισσός). Lissus, a town in Dalmatia on the Drinus, now probably Alessio (in Albania), Cass.

LITATIO, ōnis, f. (lito). The obtaining of favorable omens in a sacrifice, Liv.

LITĒRA [also, littĕra], æ, f. (lino or linio). I. (1) A letter (sc. of the alphabet); plur., literæ, letters.—(2) Meton.: A handwriting. II. Plur.: Literæ, ōrum, (3) Any thing couched in writing, writings, papers, etc.—(4) Esp.: A list, record, written document, acts drawn by a magistrate, notary, etc.—(5) A writing addressed to an absent person, a letter, epistle.—(6) Written records, memorials, literature.—(7) Learning, letters, literature, studies, sciences.—(8) History as known by written records, historical memorials. EX. (1) sus si A literam impresserit, Cic.;—digere in literam, to arrange alphabetically. Sen.;—ordo literarum, the alphabet, Plin. PHRASES.

1. tristis, the letter C (for condēmo), I. salutaris, the letter A (for absolvo), Cic.;—homo trium literarum, i. q. fur, Plaut.;—literam ex se longum facere, to make a long I of one's self, i. e. to hang one's self, id.;—ad literam, literally, Quint.;—facere literam or literas, to write, Plaut.;—nescire literas, not to be able to write, Suet.;—sine literis, without knowledge of writing.—(2) accebat ad similitudinem tuæ literæ, Cic.—(3) I. publicæ, Cic.;—literis mandare, consignare, to couch in or commit to writing, id.—(4) I. publicanorum, Cic.;—I. rerum decretarum, the records of issued decrees, id. Hence, i. q. codicilli, a diploma relating to a nomination, a commission, Suet.—(5) Venio ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, by several communications. Sing., Ov. PHRASES. literas dare alui, to deliver, to give one a letter to carry (see DO, Phrases); neminem pretermisi, cui literas non dederim, Cic.;—literas dare ad alqm, to give a letter for somebody, to write to any body, id.;—scribere ad alqm, to write to any body of any thing, inform anybody of any thing, id.;—literas exarare, to write, to draw up, id.;—per literas, by letter, id.;—literarum multitudo, is said of the number of letters; literarum crebritas, of the frequency of letters; literarum intermissio is said of an interrupted correspondence; literarum intervallum, of the space of time during which no letter has been written.—(6) abest historia literis nostris, Cic.—(7) literarum studium, Cic.;—nescire literas, to be without education, id.—(8) expertes Græcarum literarum, Nep. SYN. LITERA, æ, EPISTOLA.—LITERÆ; HUMANITAS.—Literæ, syn. with HUM. Letters, i. e. all sciences and all knowledge—Humanitas, classical learning, comprehending the Greek and Latin tongues, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, oratory, history, etc.

LITĒRARIUS, a, nm, adj. (litera). Belonging to writing; I. ludus, a school where reading and writing are taught, an elementary school, Tac.

LITĒRĀTE, adv. (literatus). I. (1) With clear or distinct letters.—2. Literally, Auct. Har. II. (3) Learnedly, critically. EX. (1) I. et scite perscriptæ rationes, Cic.—(3) I. dicta, scholar-like.

LITĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. (litera). A teacher of languages, teacher of reading and writing, elementary teacher, App.;—A master who teaches a language thoroughly, a sound grammarian, critic, Suet.; hence,

LITĒRĀTORIŪS, a, nm, adj. Grammatical. Subst.: LitĒrātor, æ, f. Grammar, Quint. (but he rejects the word).

LITĒRĀTRIX, icis, f. (literator). A female teacher of languages, Quint.

LITĒRĀTŪRA, æ, f. (literæ). I. (1) The writing of alphabetical letters, writing by means of letters, the letters. II. (2) Instruction in language, in reading and writing.—3. Philology, grammar, Quint.—(4) Learning, scholarship.

EX. (1) nihil sane restat præter memoriam quæ est gemina literaturæ quodammodo, Cic.—(2) prima illa l. per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen.—(4) fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, l., Cic. **SYN.** LITERATURA; ERUDITIO.—*Literatura* relates especially to belles-lettres, and the knowledge acquired by common studies.—*Eruditio* means *erudition*, *great learning*, *high knowledge*; homo præclara eruditione, Cic.

LITERATUS, a, um, adj. (literæ). I. (1) *Lettered*, i. e. marked with letters, brand-marked. II. (2) *Learned*, i. e. possessing grammatical knowledge, and scholarship in general. **EX.** (1) l. ensiculus, Plaut.; —si hic literatus me sinat, id.—(2) homo l., Cic. **EPI.** said of grammarians and critics, Suet.; —pueri literatissimi, very learned slaves, Nep. **Meton.** l. otium, learned repose, Cic.

LITERINUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Litternum*, Plin. **Subst.** Litterinum, l. n. (sc. prædium). *A country-seat near Litternum*; in Litterino mansurus, Cic.

LITERNUM, i. n. (*Λιττερον* and *Λιττερον*). *Litternum*, a town of Campania, north of the mouth of the Linternus, now *Putria*, Liv.

LITERNUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Litternum*; L. ager, Cic.

LITĒRŪLA, æ, f. dim. (litera). I. (1) *A small letter*. II. **Plur.**, literŭlæ, (2) *A short letter*, as we say, *a few lines*.—(3) *Skill in languages or grammatical learning, studies*. **EX.** (1) accepi tuam epistolam, literulis vacillantibus, Cic.—(2) hoc literulam exaravi, Cic.—(3) imbutus literulis Græciæ, Hor.

LITIGATOR, ōris, m. (litigo). I. *One carrying on a suit at law*, a litigant, Tac. II. *One engaged in a literary dispute, a disputant*.

LITIGATUS, ūs, m. (litigo). *A suit at law, a process*, Quint.

LITIGĪOSUS, a, um, adj. (litigium). I. (1) *Of inanimate subjects: Full of dispute, full of lawsuits*. II. (2) *Of persons: Fond of dispute, litigious, quarrelsome*. **EX.** (1) l. forum, Ov.; —l. disputatio, attended with much dispute, Cic.; —l. prædium, disputed.—(2) homo minime l., Cic. **SYN.** See CONTENTIOSUS.

LITIGĪUM, ūi, n. (litigo). *A dispute, quarrel* (also, *a suit at law*); l. cum viro, Plaut.

LITIGO, ĩre, intr. (litē, ago). *To dispute, quarrel*. I. (1) *To sue at law, litigate*. II.

Out of court: (2) To dispute, quarrel.—3. **Part.**: litigans, *A quarrelsome person, a disputant*. 1. *In court: One that carries on a suit, a litigant*, Plin. 2. *Out of court*, Gell. **EX.** (1) noli pati fratres l. et iudiciis turpibus conficiari, Cic.—litigatur, *there is a lawsuit*; super qua re litigatur, Gell.—(2) l. cum alqo pro alqo, Cic.

LITO, ĩre, intr. and tr. I. **Intr. prop.** (1) *To offer a sacrifice under favorable auspices or omens*; also, *to obtain such favorable auspices, etc., by a sacrifice*.—(2) **Fig.**: *To sacrifice, to satisfy, to appease, to give satisfaction*.—(3) **Meton.**: *To give a favorable omen, to promise a successful issue*. II. **Tr. prop.** (4) *To offer acceptably*.—5. **Fig.**: *To appease, App.* **EX.** (1) bene habet, si ab collega litatum est, Liv. *With an abl. of the sacrifice*: anima litandum Argolica, Virg.—(2) litemus igitur Lentulo, Cic.—(3) victima nulla litat, Ov.—(4) sacris litatis, Virg. *With acc. and abl.*: sacra fo: da bove, Ov. **SYN.** See LIBO.

LITŌRALIS, e, adj. (litus). *Of or belonging to the sea-shore*, Cat; Just.

LITŌRĒUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to the sea-shore or the strand*; l. arcua, Ov.

LITTĒRA. See LITERA.

LITTUS, ōris, n. See LITUS.

LITŪRA, æ, f. (lino). I. 1. *A bedaubing, smearing, anointing*, Col.—(2) **Esp.**: *A smearing of wax over what has been written on a tablet, by way of correction*.—(3) **Esp.**: *The alteration of a thing*. II. (4) *A passage in writing which has been blemished; an erasure*.—(5) **Pet.**: *A blot made by tears*.—(6) **Gen.**: *A spot*. **EX.** (2) mendum scripture litura tollis, Cæc. ap. Cic.—(3) nec ulla in decretis ejus l. sit, Sen.—(4) reliquæ lituræ essent in litura, Cic.—(5) litura suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov.—(6) corpus nulla litura notet, wrinkle, Mart.

LITUS (littus), ōris, n. (*perh. like litera from lino*; *lit.*, the mark or line on the sea-shore made by the waves, high water mark; hence). I. **Prop.** (1) *The sea-shore, strand*, Cic.—(2) (i. q. ora), *A line of coast that borders on the sea, coast, district on the coast*. II. **Meton.** (3) *The banks or shore of a lake*.—(4) *The bank of a river*. **EX.** (1) l. intrare, Ov. **Prov.**: l. arare, *to take trouble in vain*, Ov.; —arenas in l. fundere, i. q. *to carry coal to Newcastle*, id.—(2) cui l. arandum dedimus, Virg.—(3) Trasmæna litora, Ov.—(4) litore conspicitur sus, Virg. **SYN.** LITUS; RIPA.—*Litus, the shore*, generally of the sea, sometimes of a river; litus est qua fluctus eludit, Cic.; —litus est, quousque maximus fluctus a mari pervenit, Cels. Dig.—*Ripa, the declivity of ground bordering a river, the bank of a river*; pro ripis littora pulsan, Ov.

LITŪS, i, m. (lito). I. **Prop.** 1. *A staff bent at the top, used by the augurs; an augural wand*, Cic.; —l. Quirinalis, Virg. II. **Meton.** 2. *A slightly bent trumpet, a cornet*, Hor.; Virg. Hence, 3. **Fig.**: *Instigation, incitement to strife*, Cic.—4. *Of men: An instigator, one who excites quarrels*; l. profectiois, Cic. **SYN.** I. LITUS 1.; SCEPTRUM.—*Litus, as above* 1.; lituus, id est incurvum ad leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic.—*Sceptrum, a prince's or king's sceptre, the mark of sovereign power; fig., power itself*. II. LITUS 2.; TUBA; CORNU; BUCCINA; CLASSICUM.—*Litus, a clarion, a crooked trumpet (for cavalry)*.—*Tuba, a trumpet, a straight trumpet (for infantry)*.—*Cornu, a cornet, a kind of trumpet, so called because made at first of horn (cornu), though afterward of brass*.—*Buccina, a curved instrument, similar to, but smaller than our French horn*.—*Classicum, prop., the sound or blast of the trumpet to call men together, said also of the trumpet itself*.

LIVĒO, ĩre, intr. I. **Prop.** (1) *To be of a black and blue color, to be bluish*. II. **Fig.** (2) *To be pale with envy, to be envious*, Mart. **Part.**, livens.—(3) *Of a black and blue or livid color, bluish*.—(4) **Envious**. **EX.** (1) livent rubigine dentes, Ov. **Esp.** from a blow, bruise, pressure, etc.; l. catenis, Prop.—(2) l. alieni, to envy, Tac.—(3) l. plumbum, Virg.—(4) quid improcabo, O Severo, liventi? Mart.

LIVESCO, ĩre, intr. incep. (liveo). I. **Prop.**: *To become of a black and blue or livid color, to turn bluish*, Lucr. II. **Fig.**: *To become envious*, Claud.

LIVĪANUS, a, um, adj. (Livius). *Of or belonging to Livius*; L. modi, of *Livius* Andronicus, Cic.

LIVĪDŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (lividus). *Rather envious*, Juv.

LIVĪDUS, a, um, adj. (liveo). I. **Prop.** (1) *Of a lead color, bluish, blue*. II. **Fig.** (2) *Invicious, envious, that betrays a malignant temper*. **EX.** (1) l. racemi, blue grapes, Hor.; —l. vada, the Styx, of the lower world, Virg.; —

1. dens, of a dark yellow, Hor. *Esp.* if produced by blows, contusions, pressure; as, 1. brachia, Hor.—(2) invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic.;—1. obliviones, oblivion, or forgetting of the merits of others, through envy, Hor. *SYN.* See LURIDUS.

LIVIVS, a. I. *Livius*, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were, 1. C. or M. *Livius*, called *Salinator*, because he put a tax on salt during his censorship, Liv.—2. The Roman poet *Livius Andronicus*, Hor.—3. The Roman historian *T. Livius Patavinus* (of Padua), Plin. E. II. *Fem.* 1. *Livia Drusilla*, the second wife of the emperor Augustus, Suet.—2. *Livia Orestilla*, the wife of the emperor Caligula, Suet. III. *Adj.*: *Belonging to Livius, or the Livius gens*; 1. lex, Cic.

LIVOR, ōris, m. (liveo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A lead color, black and blue, lividness.* Hence, (2) *A blue or dark spot, produced by pressure, a blow, contusion, etc.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Enviousness, envy, spite.* EX. (1) uva livorem ducit ab uva, Juv.—(2) niger 1. in pectore, Ov.—1. impresso ore, from kissing, id.—1. livores toto corpore erant, blue spots, as marks of poison, Suet.—(3) summā malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. ap. Cic.;—1. cupidus, the envy which wishes ill to others, Prop. *SYN.* See INVIDIA.

LIX, līcis, m. *Ashes*, Varr.;—*Lye of ashes.*

LIXA, æ, m. *A victualler in a camp, a sutler, Liv.* *Plur.*: *Lixæ*, the whole crowd of victuallers, attendants, cooks, sutlers, etc., of the army, collectively, Just. *SYN.* See CALO.

LŌCĀTŌ, ōnis, f. (loco). I. (1) *Position, arrangement.* II. (2) *A letting out, a letting on a lease.* 3. *Meton.*: *A contract for letting or hiring a lease, Cic.* EX. (1) 1. verborum, Quint.—(2) quæ (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic.

LŌCĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who lets, i. e. a landlord; one who contracts for work to be done; 1. funeris, Plin.*

LŌCĀTORIVS, a, um, adj. (locator). *Belonging to letting; 1. provincia, where one only acts the part of letting, as it were, Cic.*

LŌCĪTO, ōre, tr. freq. intens. (loco). *To let out or lease, Ter.* *SYN.* See LOCO.

LŌCO, ōre, tr. (locus). I. (1) *To place, lay, set, dispose, arrange.*—(2) *To give in marriage.* II. (3) *To let or hire out, to let on a lease.*—(4) *Subst.*: *Locatum, i. n. A letting or hiring out, a letting on a lease.*—(5) *To contract, bargain, e. g. to build or furnish any thing.*—(6) *To lay out money, to lend out, invest in some undertaking.* *Esp.*: *To put out at interest.*—(7) *Fig.*: *To apply.* EX. (1) 1. castra ad Cybistra, Cic.;—1. fundamenta urbis, Virg.;—1. milites super vallum, Sall. *Fig.*: *prudential locata est in delectu, consists, rests upon, Cic.*—(2) 1. in matrimonium, Plaut.;—1. alqm alcuī nuptiis, Auct. ad Her.—(3) *Conducere, to hire, to take on a lease, to rent* 1. portorium, Cic. *With abl. of the price*: 1. agrum frumento, for a rent in corn, i. e. the tithes, Liv.;—1. prædia non nummo sed partibus, not for ready money, but for a part of the produce, on shares, Plin.—(4) *judicia quæ sunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic.*—(5) 1. alqd millibus, Cic.;—1. vestimenta exercitui, Liv.—1. se, to undertake to do any thing by contract, Cic.—(6) 1. pecuniam, argentum, Plaut.—(7) 1. beneficium in gratos, Liv.;—1. nomen, to become surety. *SYN.* *Loco; CONDUCTO; ELOCO; LOCRO.* *Locare, to let out, to bargain for the doing of a thing.*—*Conducere, to hire, to undertake to do a thing at a price; locare* is said of the one who lets or leases; *conducere* of the one who takes the lease.—*Elocare, to remove,*

put out of place; also, to let, to hire out.—*Locitare, freq.* of *locare.*

LOCRENSES, ium, m. *The Locrians, Liv.*

LOCRI, ōrum, m. (*Λοκροί*). I. *The inhabitants of Locris, Locrians, Plin.* II. *Locri, a town of Lower Italy, a colony of the Greek Locrians or Locri, now Gerace, Liv.*—*The inhabitants were likewise called Locri, ōrum, m., Cic.; or Locrenses, ium, m. The Locrians or Locri, id.*

LOCRIIS, idis, f. (*Λοκρίς*). *The district of Locris in Greece, Liv.*

LŌCŪLAMENTUM, i, n. (loculus). *A case, box, or receptacle for any thing; e. g. for books, a book-case, Sen.;—a pigeon-house, Col.*

LŌCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (locus). I. *Gen.* (1) *A small place, small spot.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A coffin.*—3. *A compartment, stall, partition, for a single head of cattle, Veg.*—(4) *Plur.*: *Loculi: a chest with divisions, a small box, a press with shelves, a casket for keeping trinkets, money, valuables, etc.* EX. (1) sed in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut.—(2) 1. argenteus, Just.—(4) numum in loculos demittere, Hor.;—1. in quibus erant claves, a small press or case with compartments, Plin.;—1. ævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerato (Gr. 526), perhaps a small box with counters, Hor.;—1. peculiaries, a private chest or purse. *SYN.* *LOCULI; MARSUPIUM; CRUMENA.*—*Loculi, a purse, little coffer with partitions, a purse in which young men put their counters.*—*Marsupium, a purse or bag to put money in.*—*Crumena, a kind of sportsman's pouch, a bag of leather worn about the neck, in which people put their money; non deficiente crumena, Hor.*

LŌCŪPLES, ōtis, adj. [*locupletum, Cic.; locupletum, Cæs.*], (locus, plenus or pleo). I. (1) *Opulent, rich in estates.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Rich, having possessions of any kind.*—(3) *Copious, abundant.*—(4) *Rich, richly supplied or provided.*—(5) *Worthy of credit, to be depended upon, that is a good security.* EX. (1) homines locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic.;—modice 1., well off, in good circumstances, Liv.—(2) 1. mulier, Cic.;—1. mancipiis, in slaves, Hor.—(3) 1. munera, Nep.;—1. annus 1. frugibus, Hor.—(4) *Lysias oratione 1., rich in expression, Cic.*—1. regio locupletissima, Nep.—(5) 1. rus, that can fulfil his engagement, Liv. *SYN.* See DIVES.

LŌCŪPLETĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who enriches.* *Eutr., from*

LŌCŪPLETŌ, ōre, tr. (locuples). I. *Prop.*: *To make rich, enrich; 1. homines fortunis, Cic.* II. *Fig.*: *espientem locupletat ipsa natura, id.*

LŌCUS, i, m. (*plur.*, loci, single places, spots; loca, places connected with each other, a country, region). I. *Gen.* (1) *Prop.*: *A place, spot.* Hence (2) *Fig.*: *s. s.*—(3) *Place, station, position, post, rank.*—Hence, (4) *loco with genit.*: *Instead of, for, in the place of.*—(5) *Station or rank derived from birth, descent.* II. *Esp.* (6) *Milit.*: *Position or post in a battle or the like.*—(7) *loci or loca (τόποι).* *The womb.*—(8) *A place of a book, passage.*—(9) *Plur.*: *Lōci, ōrum, m. Source of argument, grounds of proof.*—(10) *A place for dwelling, a dwelling-house.*—(11) *A place, a site.*—(12) *A country, region.* III. *Meton.* (13) *Space, time, room.* Hence, (14) *The right time.*—(15) *An opportunity, occasion, season.*—(16) *Situation, condition, circumstances, state.*—(17) *A point, article, part, head.* EX. (1) qui ea loca incoherenter, Cæs.;—proximos locos occupare, Sall. *PHRASES.* *locum facere, to make room, Ov.*;—*ex or de loco superiori dicere, agere, to speak from an elevated place, e. g. from a tribunal or rostra, id.*;—*locum dare alui, to make room for any body, give way, yield, Ter.*;—*loco cedere, to*

legge one's place, Sall.;—*locum dare, to make room, i. e. to admit*, Cic.;—*locum movere, to remove, id.*—(2) PHRASES. *locum dare, to give room, allow to take place*; *l. dare consilio*, Cic.;—*locum habere, to take place, id.*;—*nullum misericordiae locum habuerunt, they had no pity on them*, Liv.;—*locum aperire hostem ad occasionem, to give place, to furnish an opportunity, id.*—*Sometimes in the genit.* Gr. 592, 593: *nescire quo loci esset*, Cic.;—*adhuc locorum, id.*;—*postea loci*, Sall.—(3) *Summus l. civitatis*, Cic.;—*l. senatorum, l. equestriis, id.*;—*locum movit signiferos, degraded them from their rank.*—(4) *loci filii esse*, Cic.;—*criminis loco putant esse, consider it a crime, id.*;—*nullo loco numerare, not to esteem or value, id.*;—*si eo loco esset, if he were in his place, or in his situation.*—(5) *summo loco natu*, Liv.;—*homines inferiore loco.* ADV. PHRASES. *Secundo loco, in the second place, secondly*;—*posteriore loco, at last, lastly*;—*aliquot locis significare, in several parts of speech*, Cic.—(6) *locum movere, to throw any body out of his position, force one from his post*, Cic.—(7) *in locis insecit*, Cic.—(8) *l. reprehensus*, Ter.—(9) *loci communes, general sources, common places*, Cic.—(10) *loca et laetitia*, Liv.—(11) *ubi nunc urbs est, tunc l. urbis erat*, Ov.—(12) *loca temporaria*, Cæs.—(13) *ignoscendi dabitur l.*, Ter. PHRASES. *inde loci, hereupon*, Lucr.;—*post id locorum, after that*, Cic.;—*ad id locorum, up to that time, till then*, *hitherto*, Liv.;—*ad locum, on the instant.*—(14) *in loco or loco, at the right time*, Cic.—(15) *locum dare existimandi*, Cic.;—*locum seditionis querere*, Liv.—(16) *in eum incidi locum*, Ter.;—*si in isthoc sim loco, situation, position, place*, Plaut.—(17) *cui loco consulte*, Cic.

1. LÖCUSTA, æ, f. I. A locust, Tac. II. A kind of shell-fish, Plin.

2. LÖCUSTA (Llucusta), æ, f. *Locusta*, a woman in the time of Nero notorious for poisoning.

LÖCŪTĪO, ōnis; also, LÖQUŪTIO, ōnis, f. (loquor).

1. A speaking, the act of speaking, Cic. II. *Melon.*: 2. Speech, pronunciation; *l. Latina*, Cic.—3. A manner of speaking, Quint. SYN. See LOQUELA.

LÖCŪTIUS. See ARIUS LOQUENS.

LÖDICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lodix). A small woven coverlet or blanket, Juv.

LÖDIX, Icis, f. A woven coverlet, blanket, Juv.

LÖGEUM, ei or LÖGIUM, ii, n. (λόγιον and λόγος). Public records, archives, Cic.

LÖGĪCUS, a, um, adj. (λογικός). Logical. Subst.: *Lōgica*, ōrum, n. Logical matters, logic.

LÖGOS or -US, i, m. (λόγος). I. Gen. (1) A word. II. Esp. (2) A witty saying, bon-mot, pun, a play upon words.—(3) A fable. EX. (1) non longos logos, Plaut.;—*logi, mere words, fudge*, Ter.—(2) omnes logos qui ludis dicti sunt animadvertisse, Cic.—(3) *Æsopi logi*, Sen.

LÖLIGIUNCŪLA (lollig.) or LÖLIGUNCŪLA (loll.), æ, f. dim. (lolligo). A small cuttle-fish.

LÖLIGO (loll.), Inis, f. The cuttle-fish, Cic. Pliny distinguishes it from *sepia*, while others take it to be the same.

LÖLIUM, ii, n. Darnel, cockle, Virg.

LÖLLĪANUS, a, um, adj. (Lollins). Belonging to a Lollus; *L. clades*, Tac.

LÖLLĪUS, a. Lollus, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated were, 1. *L. Lollus*, the favorite of Augustus, Suet.—2. *Lollia*, the wife of *A. Gabinius*, mistress of Cæsar.

LÖMENTUM, i, n. (laro). I. Prop. 1. A sort of wash, a mass of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used at the toilet of the Roman la-

dies, Mart.—2. Fig.: *censtrum l. aut nitrum esse, to be a good means of cleansing or washing*, Cæl. ap. Cic. II. 3. A blue color, Plin.

LONDĪNIENSIS, e, adj. (Londinium). Of London, Eum.

LONDĪNIUM, ii, n. A city in England, now London, Tac.

LONGÆVUS, a, um, adj. (longus, ævus). Of great age, much advanced in years, aged; *l. parentes*, Virg.

LONGE, adv. (longus). I. (1) Long, in length.—(2) Far, far off, at some distance. Hence, (3) Far, from afar.—(4) Far, at a certain distance. II. (5) To a great distance or length of time, a long while, long.—(6) Prolonged. III. (7) Widely, far, i. q. very.—(8) Esp. with compar.: *Much*.—(9) With superlatives and words which denote preference: *By far, entirely*. EX.

(1) *longe lateque, in length and breadth*, Cic.;—*l. gradi, to take long steps*, Virg.—(2) *l. absium*, Cic.;—*longissime absit a vero, id.*;—*quod abest longissime, I am far from it. With genit.*: *abesse l. gentium*, Cic.;—*l. parentum, far from one's parents*, App. Fig.: *l. alui esse or abesse, to be of no use to any body*;—*l. ab his fraterum nomen abfuturum*, Cæs.—(3) *l. videre*, Ov.;—*l. repetere, to fetch far*, Cic.;—*l. que, i. q. l. quoque, even at a distance or from afar*, Val. Flac.—(4) *ab Avarico longe nullia passuum XVI*, Cæs.—(5) *l. ante videre*, Cic.;—*l. subsequi, long after*, Quint.—*longius debere, to owe for a longer time*, Nep.—(6) *dixi longius*, Cic.—(7) *l. errat*, Ter.—(8) *l. melior*, Virg.—(9) *l. maximæ*, Cic.;—*l. dissimilis, id.*;—*l. longaque, by far, very much, id.* SYN. LONGE; PROCEL; EMINUS.—*Longe, far from*, denotes a determined distance either of place or time.—*Procel, afar off, over against*.—*Eminus, afar off*, but at a certain distance, *e. g.* within the reach of an arrow.

LONGINQUE, adv. (longinquus). Far off, at a distance; *l. a domo*, Att.

LONGINQUITAS, ōtis, f. (id.). I. (1) Length, extent.—(2) Absol.: A long distance, great way. II. (3) Length, long duration.—(4) Absol.: Duration, length of time. EX. (1)

l. via, Flor.—(2) *propter longinquitatem*, Cic.—(3) *l. temporum*, Cic.—(4) *dolores longinquitate producti*, Cic. SYN. See LONGITUDO.

LONGINQUO, adv. See the following article.

LONGINQUUS, a, um, adj. (longus). I. (1) Long. II. (2) Of time: Long, lasting long, of long duration; hence, longinquo (sc. tempore), adv. = diu, Ulp.—(3) Adv.: longinquam, at great length. III. (4) Far removed, remote. Hence,

(5) *Living at a distance, living abroad, foreign*.—(6) *Distant, strange, not near by relationship*.—(7) *Old, of remote antiquity*. EX. (1) *l. linæ*, Plin.—(2) *l. observatio*, Cic.;—*l. spes et sera, the fulfilment of which is far remote*, Tac.—(3) *l. loqui*, Plaut.—(4) *l. hostis*, Cic.;—*e longinquo (adv.), from afar, at a distance*, Plin.—(5) *l. homo*, Cic.—(6) *in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, suos irruerant*, Cic.—(7) *l. monumenta*, Plin. SYN. See LONGUS.

LONGINUS. See CASSIUS.

LONGĪTER, adv. i. q. longe, q. v., Lucr.

LONGITŪDO, Inis, f. (longus). Length; *l. agminis*, Cæs. Hence, in longitudinem, in length (in definitions of size or extent); in longitudinem patet CC. pedum, Cæs.;—*longitudine or per longitudinem, lengthwise*, Plin.;—*hence, consule in longitudinem, to look forward, think for the time to come*, Ter. SYN. LONGITUDO; LONGINQUITAS.—*Longitudo, length of time or place*; *noctis l.*, Cic.;—*non l. itineris retardavit*, Cic.—*Longin-*

quitas, *distance or remoteness of place, long continuance of time.*

LONGIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (longior). *Rather long, too long*, Cic. **SYN.** See **LONGULUS**.

LONGOBARDI, ōrum, *m.* See **LANGOBARDI**.

LONGŪLE, adv. (longulus). *Rather far.*

LONGŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (longus). *Rather long or distant*; l. iter, Cic. **SYN.** **LONGULUS**; **LONGIUSCULUS**.—Longulus, somewhat long.—Longiusculus, somewhat longer.

LONGŪRIUS, ūi, *m.* (id.). *A long pole or lath*, Cass.

1. LONGUS, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (1) *Long*. Hence, (2) *Subst.*: Length.—(3) *Fig.*: Wide, spacious, broad. **II.** *Meton.* (4) *Long, lasting long*. Hence, (5) *Too long, lasting too long, too prolix or tedious*.—(6) *Far off, distant*. **EX.** (1) l. spatium, Cass.;—l. navis, a long ship, a sort of man-of-war, Liv.;—l. versus, a hexameter, Enn. ap. Cic.;—l. homo, a tall fellow, Cat. With acc. of time how long, mensis quadraginta quinque dies longus, Cic.;—or with genit. or abl., longus pedum sex, Col.;—longum sesquipedale, Plin.—(2) in longo, in length, Plin.;—in longum, in length, id.;—ex longo, a long time since, Virg. Adv.: longum, long, long time, Virg.; Hor.—(3) l. pontus, Hor.;—longus spe, indulging long hopes; of one whose hopes are directed to distant objects, Hor.—(4) l. morbus, a chronic disease, Cels.;—nihil opus est hoc longius facere, to put off again and again, Cic.;—nihil mihi est longius, nothing is more tedious to me.—(5) longum est enumerare, Nep.;—dicere l. mora est, is too prolix or tedious (l. q. would carry me too far), Ov.—(6) spes longa auxiliorum, Sall. **SYN.** **LONGUS**; **LONGINQUUS**.—Longus, long, is said of lastings and extent; nox longa, Hor.;—longae naves, Liv.—Longinquus, generally denotes a far distant situation: it denotes a time longer than longus does.

2. LONGUS, i, *m.* *Longus*, a Roman family name.

LŌQUĀCĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (loquax). *Talkativeness, loquacity*, Cic. **SYN.** See **LOQUĒLA**.

LŌQUĀCĪTER, adv. (id.). *Talkatively, loquaciously*, Cic.

LŌQUĀCŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (id.). *Rather talkative*, Lucr.

LŌQUAX, ācis, *adj.* (loquor). **I.** *Talkative, loquacious, full of words, prating*; homo loquacissimus, Cic.;—Acilius l. magis, quam facundus, Sall. **II.** *Meton.*: l. rana, croaking, Virg.;—l. nidus, a nest in which young birds chatter, Virg.;—l. oculi, expressive, or, as it were, speaking eyes, Tib.;—l. lymphæ, murmuring, babbling, Hor. **SYN.** **LOQUAX**; **GARRULUS**; **VERBOSUS**.—Loquax, as here l.—Garrulus, twittering, chirping of birds. Of persons: Gabbling, a chatterer.—Verbosus, verbose, full of words. Loquax loquaci obloqui solet; garrulus commissa tacere nequit; verbosus pauca multis loquitur, G. D.

LŌQUĒLA, æ, *f.* (id.). **I.** (1) *Speech, words, discourse*. **II.** (2) *A word*.—(3) *Manner of speaking, language*. **EX.** (1) nutricis blanda l., Lucr.—(2) fundit has ore loquelas, Virg.—(3) l. Graia, Ov. **SYN.** **LOQUĒLA**; **LOCUTIO**; **LOQUACITAS**.—Loquela, the language, what is said in speaking.—Locutio, a speaking, the act of speaking; Græca locutio, Cic.—Loquacitas, much talking.

LŌQUENTĪA, æ, *f.* (id.). *Talkativeness, too great readiness of speech* (that quality in a bad sense which eloquentia in a good sense); satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum, Sall.

LŌQUĪTOR, āri, ātus, *intr. dep. freq.* (loquer). *To speak*, Plaut.

LŌQUOR, qui, cŭtus (quŭtus) sum, *intr.* and *tr. dep.* (āquy). **I.** *Intr.* (1) *To speak, say* (in the language of every day life; while dicere and orare denote a more formal mode of utterance). **II.** *Tr.* (2) *To speak, say*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To speak, to express or indicate clearly*.—(4) *To speak much of any thing, always to have on one's lips* (like ēpitr).—(5) *To utter, say, name, tell*. Hence, l. loquuntur, they say, it is said, with acc. and inf., Cic. **EX.** (1) pure et Latine, clare et dilucide l., Cic. **PHRASES.** l. alciui male, to speak ill of any body, to abuse him, Cic.;—l. de aliquo re, to speak of or about something; l. alqm, to name, to mention somebody, Plaut.;—l. cum alqm, to talk or converse with one, Cic.;—l. alciui, to speak for or against some one; to say to one, Plaut.;—l. apud alqm, to speak in the presence of somebody, Cic.;—l. ad alqm, to speak to one, Virg.;—l. adversus alqm, to speak against any one, Cic.;—l. pro alqm, in defence of any body, Virg.;—Græca lingua l., to speak Greek, Nep. *Meton.*: ut consuetudo loquitur, as is generally said, as we say, as the saying is, Cic.;—pinus loquentes, rustling, whispering gently, Virg.—(2) veni ad ea quæ fueramus inter nos locuti, Cic.—(3) oculi loquuntur, quemadmodum affecti sumus, id.—(4) multi Catilinam loquebantur, Cic.—(5) loquere mihi tuum nomen, Plaut. **SYN.** See **FOR**.

LŌRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (lorum). *A thong, Just.*

LŌRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Tied with thongs.*

LŌRĒTUM, i, *n.* See **LAURETUM**.

LŌRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (lorum). *Of thongs*; l. funes, Cat.;—vestra faciam latera lorea, cut up, so as to make thongs of your skin, Plaut.

LŌRĪCA, æ, *f.* (id.). **I.** (1) *A breastplate of raw leather, a cuirass, corselet* [thorax, of metal], Cic. **II.** *Meton.* 2. In fortification: Breastwork, intrenchment, defences, Cæsar. **EX.** (1) lorica thoracesque, Liv.;—libros mutare loriceis, lit., to exchange study (books) for the helmet or sword, Hor.

LŌRĪCO, āre, *tr.* (lorica). *To cover or furnish with a breastplate of raw leather*; l. se coriis, Plin. *Part.*: Loricatus, a, um. *Covered with a breastplate*, Liv. *Meton.*: Plastered, incrustated, coated, Varr.

LŌRĪCŪLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (lorica). *A small breastplate*. *Meton.*: A small breastwork, Mart.

LŌRĪPES, ēdis, *adj.* for varus (lorum, pes). *Having crooked feet or legs, bandy-legged*, Plaut.

LŌRUM, i, *n.* **I.** 1. *A thong*, Auct. Her. *Meton.* 2. The girdle of Venus, Mart.—3. A rein; lora dare, to slacken the reins, Virg.—4. The leathern bulla, Juv. (see **BULLA**).—5. A lash, whip, Cic.;—loris uri, Hor. **II.** 6. On account of its similarity: A small branch of a tendrill of a vine, Plin. **SYN.** See **HABENA** and **VERBER**.

LŌTOS or **-US**, i, *f.* (λωτός). **I.** 1. *The water-lily of the Nile, a plant held sacred among the Egyptians*, Plin. **II.** 2. *A tree on the north coast of Africa bearing a sweet fragrant fruit, from which the Lotophagi, derive their name*, Plin.;—also, its fruit, Ov. *Meton.*: A flute as made of the wood of that tree, id.;—l. q. faba Græca, The date-plum, Plin. **III.** Bird's-foot trefoil, Virg.

1. LŌTUS, a, um. See **LAVO**.

2. LŌTUS, i, *f.* See **LOROS**.

LŪA, æ, *f.* (luo). *Lua*, a goddess to whom the weapons taken from an enemy were devoted, by burning them, Liv.

LŪBRĪCO, āre, *tr.* (lubricus). *To make slippery*, Juv.

LŪBRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Slippery*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Critical, dangerous*. II. (3) *Slippery, smooth*.—4. *Fig.*: *Smooth, deceitful*, Virg. III. (5) *Gliding or sliding along, floating*. EX. (1) l. loculus, Plaut. *Subst.*: Lubricum, i, n. *Any thing slippery*, e. g. a place, Tac.—(2) l. aetas puerilis, Cic.;—l. via, id.—(3) l. anguis, Virg.;—l. conchilia, *slimy*, like phlegm, Hor.—(5) l. amnis, Hor. SYN. See INSTABILIS.

1. **LŪCA**, æ, *f.* **Luca**, a town in Etruria, now **Lucca**, Cic.

2. **LŪCA** or **LŪCAS**, æ, *m.* *Of or from Lucania*; bos Luca, i. e. an elephant, so called because the Romans saw elephants first in Lucania, Varr.

LŪCĀNI, ōrum, *m.* (Λυκανοί). *The Lucanians*, an Italian tribe in Lower Italy (see LUCANIA), Cic. *Meton.*: *The Lucanian territory*.

LŪCĀNĪA, æ, *f.* **Lucania**, a district of Lower Italy, Hor.

LŪCĀNĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* **Lucanian**. *Subst.*: Lūcānīca, æ, *f.* *A sort of pudding or sausage*.

1. **LŪCĀNUS** (M. Annæus), i, *m.* **Lucan**, a Roman poet of Corduba (Cordoba), cotemporary of Nero, and author of the *Pharsalia*, Quint.

2. **LŪCĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* **Lucanian**; L. vinum, Varr.;—l. legio, Liv.

LŪCAR, āris, *n.* *Money paid to actors*, Tac.

LŪCAS BOS. See **LUCA**.

LŪCELLUM, i, n. *dim.* (lucrum). *Small profit or gain*; lucelli aliquid dare, Cic.

LŪCENSIS, e, *adj.* (1. Luca). *Belonging to Luca*; L. municipium, Luca, Cic.

LŪCĒO, ēre, xi, *intr.* (lux). I. (1) *To be light or clear to shine*.—(2) *Impers.*: Lucet. *It is light, it is day*. II. *Prop.* (3) *To be visible, to shine out*.—(4) *Fig.*: *To shine forth, to be conspicuous, apparent, evident*. EX. (1) stella lucet, Cic. *With acc.*: lucere faciem alicui, *to light any body with a torch*, Plaut.—(2) nondum lucebat, Cic.—(3) corpus lucet per bombycinā, Mart.—(4) res lucet argumentis, Cic. SYN. See FULGEO.

LŪCĒRES, um, *m.* [Lūcres, Prop.]. *The Luceres*, one of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the people, Varr.

LŪCĒRĪA, æ, *f.* **Luceria**, a town of Apulia, now **Lucera**, Cic.

LŪCĒRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Luceria*; finis, L., Liv. *Subst.*: Lūcērīni, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Luceria*, id.

LŪCĒRNA, æ, *f.* (luceo). *A lamp, oil-lamp, burning light*, Cic.;—lucernas fraudare olivo, Hor.;—ante lucernas, *before evening*, Juv.;—accessit numerus lucernis, *in intoxication when one sees things double*, Hor. SYN. See CANDELA.

LŪCESCO, ēre, *intr.* insep. (luceo). *To begin to shine*; sol lucescit, Virg.;—nonne lucescunt, dawn, Ov.

LŪCĪ, abl., i, q. luce. *By day*, Cic.

LŪCĪDE, ade. (lucidus). *Brilliantly, brilliantly, clearly, plainly*; l. definire verbum, Cic. *Compar.*, Sen. *Superl.*, Quint.

LŪCĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (lux). I. *Prop.* (1) *Bright, brilliant, clear*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Bright, white*.—(3) *Fig.*: *Clear, conspicuous, manifest*. EX. (1) l. sidera, Hor.;—l. vestis, *transparent*, id. *Adv.*: lucidum fulgens, Hor.—(2) l. ovis, Tib.—(3) res lucidior, Quint. SYN. See LUMINOSUS.

LŪCĪFER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* (lux, fero). I. (1) *That brings light*.—(2) *That brings to light*. 3. *Subst.*: Lūcifer, ēri, *m.* *The planet Venus, the morning star*, Cic. 4. *According to fable, a son of Aurora*.—(5) *Meton.*: *The day*. EX. (1) l. equi, *the horses of the moon*, Ov.;—l. pars lunæ, *the illumined part*, Lucr.—(2) l. manūs (Lucinæ), Ov.—(5) tres Luciferos, Ov. SYN. See LUMINOSUS.

LŪCĪFŪGA, æ, *m.* (lux, fugio). I. *That shuns the light*, App. II. *Meton.*: *That turns night into day*, Sen.

LŪCĪFŪGUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *That shuns the light*. I. *Prop.*: l. blatta, Virg. II. *Fig.*: l. homo, Cic.

LŪCĪLIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Lucilius, Lucilian*, Varr.

LŪCĪLIŪS, a. **Lucilius**, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated was C. Lucilius, a knight and composer of satires, Cic.

LŪCĪNA, æ, *f.* *The goddess of light*. I. *Heate*, who creates disturbed dreams and phantoms, Tib. II. *Juno*, the goddess of birth, Plaut. III. *Child-birth*; labores Lucinæ.

LŪCISCIT, ēre, *impers.* (lux). *It grows light, it becomes day*; quum lucisceret, Cic.

LŪCĪUS, ūi, *m.* **Lucius**, a Roman prænomen, abridged L.

LŪCRĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (lucror). *Gained, cleared as profit*; l. opera, Quint. SYN. See LUCROSUS.

LŪCRĒTĪLIS, is, *m.* **Mount Lucretilis**, a mountain in the Sabine territory, Hor.

LŪCRĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to (the vicinity of) Mount Lucretilis*, where Atticus had a country seat; in tuo Lucretino sole, Cic.

LŪCRĒTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Λυκρήτιος). **Lucretius**, the name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of which were: 1. **Licetia**, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, who being dishonored by the son of the last king, Tarquinius Superbus, killed herself, and thus became the cause of the overthrow of the kingdom by means of Brutus, Liv. 2. **T. Lucretius Carus**, a poet in the time of Cicero; author of the poem *De Rerum Natura*, Cic.

LŪCRĪFĀCĪO, ēre, fci, factum, *intr.* (lucrum, facio). *Pass.* LUCRIFĪO, ēri, factus sum, etc. I. *Prop.* (1) *To gain, win, profit*. II. *Fig.* (2) s. s. EX. (1) pecuniam lucrifaciam videtis, Cic.—(2) quod lucrificerunt hoc nomen turdi, *huc appropriat*, Varr.;—l. maleficium, *to commit with impunity*, Auct. B. Hisp.

LŪCRĪFĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (lucrifico). *Bringing gain, producing profit*; l. dies, Plaut.

LŪCRĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (lucrum, facio). *That brings in gain, affords profit*; l. facula.

LŪCRĪFĪO, fci, factus. See **LUCRIFACIO**.

LŪCRĪFŪGA, æ, *m.* (lucrum, facio). *That shuns gain*; quum hos huc adigit lucrifugus.

LŪCRĪNĒNSIS, e, *adj.* (Lucrinus). *Belonging to the Lake Lucrinus*; l. res, oysters, Cic.

1. **LUCRĪNUS**, i, *m.* (with or without lacus). **Lucrinus**, a lake so called on the coast of Campania, properly a deep inland bay, separated from the sea by a narrow dam or mound; the earthquake of 138 raised in its bed **Monte Anuro**, almost entirely displacing the lake, Cic.; hence,

2. **LUCRĪNUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to the Lake Lucrinus*; L. conchilia, Hor.

LUCRIPĒTA, æ, m. (lucrum, peto). *One who is greedy of gain, Plaut.*

LUCROR, āri, ātus, tr. dep. (lucrum). I. Prop. (1) *To gain, profit.* II. Fig. (2) I. nomen, to obtain, get, Hor. EX. (1) ut locupletēs suum perdant, debitores lucrerunt alienum, Cic.;—I. stipendium, to make profit.—(2) lucrator indicia infamie, I will make him a present of them, i. e. make no mention of them, Cic.

LUCRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Advantageous, profitable; donec paucis lucrosus fieret, Tac.* SYN. LUCROSUS; LUCRATIVUS; QUESTUOSUS.—Lucrosus and Lucratus, of gain or profit that offers itself naturally, the former (lucrosus) implying a much ampler gain than the latter does.—Questuosus. 1. *Eager after gain.* 2. *Lucrative, gainful, of gain sought after.*

LUCRUM, i, n. I. (1) *Gain, profit, advantage.* II. Meton. 2. *Desire of gain, avarice, Hor.* EX. (1) vendendi quæstui et lucro ducerentur, Cic.;—deputare esse in lucro, to put down as gain or profit, Ter.;—alqd revocare ad lucrum prædamque, to apply any thing to one's profit, Cic.; hence, lucro esse alciui, Aut. ap. Cic.;—or, in lucro esse, to be profitable, Ov. Hence, lucrī (with dare, facere, etc.), as profit, gain, Gr. 4th, jube HS. XXX. lucrī dari, Cic. Fig.: quæ ille naturali bono fecit lucrī, gained, got the credit of, Nep.;—de lucro vivere, to live by the sufficiency of another person, Cic. SYN. LUCRUM; QUÆSTUS; COMPENDIUM; EMOLUMENTUM.—Lucrum is generally said of an unexpected gain or profit; quem sors dabit, lucro appone, Hor.—Quæstus is said of gain sought after, wages.—Compendium, gain, profit got by saving, opp. dispendium;—duæ res homines ad turpe compendium commovent, inopia, et avaritia.—Emolumentum (mola, prop., the gain gotten by grit; it is said of any kind of profit; boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, Cic.

LUCTĀMEN, Inis, n. (luctor). I. Prop.: Wrestling, Lampyr. II. Fig.: Endeavor, exercise, striving, etc., Virg. SYN. See LUCTATIO.

LUCTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. Prop.: A wrestling, Cic. II. Fig.: A struggle, fight, contest, e. g. with words; I. cum Academicis, Cic.;—endeavor, exertion, Liv. SYN. LUCTATIO; LUCTĀMEN.—Luctatio, a wrestling.—Luctamen, poet. always fig.: Struggling, resistance; remo ut luctamen abesset, so that no resistance should impede the motion of the oars, Virg.

LUCTĀTIUS. See LUTATIUS.

LUCTĀTOR, ōris, m. (luctor). *A wrestler, a combatant, Ov.;—luctorator dolosus est, Plaut.*

LUCTIFĪCĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (luctifico). *Exciting compassion, sad; Pac. ap. Pers.*

LUCTIFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (luctus, facio). *Causing mourning or sorrow, mournful; I. clades, Cic.*

LUCTIŌSŪS, a, um, adj. (luctus, sono). *Of a mournful sound, doleful; I. mugitus, Ov.*

LUCTO, āre, intr. (i. q. luctor). *To wrestle; fig.: luctantem animam, Virg.*

LUCTOR, āri, ātus sum, intr. dep. (lucta, wrestling). I. Prop. 1. *To wrestle, Cic.* II. Fig. (2) *To wrestle, fight, contend.*—(3) *To struggle, to take pains, to exert one's self, to toil.* EX. (2) I. cum aliquo, Cic.;—inter se luctantur cornibus hædi, Virg.;—I. cum agro, to be unable to master, Plin. With a dat.: luctantem fluctibus Africam, Hor. With an abl., Luc.—(3) I. in arido solo, Liv. With an inf.: I. deducere versum, Ov. SYN. LUCTOR; CONTENDO.—Luctari, as here, 1, (2)—Contendere, to labor, to strive much; qui stadium currit, niti et contendere debet ut

vineat, Cic.; also, to fight; sometimes, to compare.

LUCTŪŌSE, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully, pitifully; I. perierunt, Liv.; from*

LUCTŪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (luctus). *Full of mourning, full of sadness.* I. (1) *Lamentable, mournful, sorrowful.* II. (2) *Deeply afflicted, sorrowful.* EX. (1) dies republicæ I., Cic.—(2) I. Hesperia, Hor. SYN. LUCTROSUS; LUGUBRIS.—Luctuosus, sad, doleful, lamentable; victoria cruenta atque luctuosa, Cic.—Lugubris, lugubrious, expressing grief and mourning; cantus lugubres, Hor.

LUCTUS, ūs, m. (lugeo). I. (1) *Mourning, especially as it displays itself by clothing and gestures.* II. (2) *A high degree of affliction, sorrow or trouble.* EX. (1) I. On account of a deceased person: in luctu vivere, Cic.;—filius luctu perditus, for the death of a father, id.—2. For a person going into exile or otherwise afflicted: conjugis mee I., atque luctus mæror, Cic.—(2) tantus I. exceptit, Cæs.

LUCUBRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (lucubro). I. (1) *A working by candle-light, night-work, sitting up at night to study.* II. Meton. (2) *That which is done by candle-light, night-work.* EX. (1) lucubrationes detraxi, Cic.;—ista sunt commenticia vix digna lucubratione anicularum, hardly of sufficient note to be read by old women or their work, id.—(2) lucubrationem meam perire volui (i. q. epistolam noctu scriptam), Cic.

LUCUBRĀTORĪUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *That serves for sitting up at night; I. lecticula, Sen.*

LUCUBRO, āre, intr. (lux). I. (1) *To work at night or by candle-light.* II. (2) *To undertake any thing by night or candle-light.* EX. (1) ancillæ lucubrantes, Liv.—(2) opusculum lucubratum, Cic. SYN. See LABORO.

LUCŪLENTE, adv. (luculentus). *Very splendidly, excellently, properly; manifestly or charily; I. quidem scripserunt, Cic.;—I. vendere, with profit, Plaut.*

LUCŪLENTER, adv. (id.), i. q. luculente; Græce I. scire, well, Cic.

LUCŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. (lux). I. Prop. (1) *Quite light, bright.* II. Fig. (2) *Comely, beautiful, handsome, fair.*—(3) *Considerable, ample, excellent, as to contents, extent, signification.*—(4) *Clear, intelligible, luminous.* EX. (1) I. canibus, Cic.—(2) I. forma, Ter.—(3) I. legio, Plin. ap. Cic.;—I. auctor, a good or solid authority (of a person), id.—(4) verba luculentiora, Cic.;—I. oratio, Sall.

LUCŪLLĒUS, a, um, adj. (Lucullus). *Belonging to Lucullus; L. marmor, Plin.;—L. lanceæ, invented by Lucullus, Suet.*

LUCŪLLĀNUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Belonging to Lucullus; L. hortī, Tac.*

LUCŪLLUS, i, m. *Lucullus, a family name in the Licinian gens. The most famous was L. Licinius Lucullus, the general in the war against Mithridates, celebrated for his wealth, Cic.*

LUCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (lucus). *A small grove.*

LUCŪMO (contr. Lucmo), ōnis, m. (Etruscan). Plur.: Lucumones. *The chiefs of the Etruscans. The Romans took these appellations by mistake for proper names, as in the case of King Tarquinius Priscus, the son of Dumnaratus, Liv.*

LUCŪMŌNIUS, a, um, adj. *Etruscan, Prop.*

1. **LŪCŪS**, i, m. (lux, twilight, or from the root luc, the light part of a word). I. (1) *A wood or grove sacred to a deity.*—2. *Poet. gen.: A forest, Virg.*—(3) Meton.: Wood. EX. (1)

1. Vestæ, Cic.—(3) nec quicquam positum sine ludo, auro, ebore, Plaut. SYN. See SALTUS.

2. LŪCUS, i, m. *Lucus*. The name of some towns in Gaul, Spain, etc., e. g. the town of *Lucus*, in the territory of the Vocontii, called also *L. Augusti*, now *Lucin*, Tac.

3. LŪCUS, ōs, m. i. q. lux. *Light*; cum primo lūcu, at day-break, Ter.

LŪCUSTA. See LOCUSTA.

LŪDĪA, æ, f. (ludius). I. A female dancer, Mart. II. The wife of a gladiator, Juv.

LŪDĪBRĪUM, ū, n. (ludo). I. (1) *Mockery, scoffing, scorn, sport* that one makes of any body. II. *Meton.* (2) *An object of mockery, game, a laughing-stock, a sport.* EX. (1) habere alqm ludibrio, Ter.;—hoc quoque l. casus ediderit fortuna, ut, etc., also this case fate suffers me to see, (as it were) in derision of me, Liv.;—debere l. ventis, to be a sport to the winds, Hor.—(2) is l. verius quam comes, Liv.;—ne volitent (folia) ludibria ventis, Virg. SYN. LUDIBRIUM; LUDIFICATIO.—Ludibrium, as here, gen.—Ludificatio, the act of deceiving, of cheating; ignari ludificationis.

LŪDĪBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (ludus). 1. *Always playing, joking, sporting, sportive, playsome, etc.* Liv.—2. *Meton.*: Without trouble or pains, without danger; in Italian ad Hydruntem ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

LŪDĪCER or LŪDĪCRUS, cra, crum, adj. (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *Serving for sport, jocular, sportive*.—2. *Subst.*: Ludicra, crōrum, n. *Sportive matters, diversions*, Hor. II. *Esp.* (3) *Belonging to stage plays (as a diversion)*.—(4) Ludicrum, i, n. *A show, exhibition, games, comedies*, Liv. EX. (1) l. sermo, Cic.;—l. ars armorum, id.—(3) l. ars, the art of stage-playing, Liv.—(4) in modum ludicrum, after the manner of players. SYN. See JOCASTA. Ludicrum, see JOCUS.

LŪDĪFACĪO, ōre, fci, factum, intr. (ludus, facio). *To make fun or sport*, Plaut.

LŪDĪFĪCĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (ludifico). *With which one makes game of a person*; l. ludi, Plaut.

LŪDĪFĪCĪŌ, ōnis, f. (id.). *A making game or sport of any body, a mocking, jibing*; quim ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impederetur, Cic. SYN. See LUDIBRIUM.

LŪDĪFĪCĪTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who makes sport or game of any body*, Plaut.

LŪDĪFĪCĪTUS, ūs, m. (id.). *Derision, mockery*; habere ludificatui, to make game of, Plaut.

LŪDĪFĪCŌ, ōre, tr. (ludus, facio). *To make game or sport of any body, jibe, ridicule, make a fool of, deceive*; l. alqm, Plaut.;—l. consulem pacis mora, Sall. *Facile*: l. corium alcjs, lit., to lash one with sarcastic words or sayings, cut him up, Plaut. SYN. See LUDO.

LŪDĪFĪCOR, ōri, ūtus, tr. and intr. dep. (id.). (1) *To amuse one's self by mocking, jibing, making fun of, to mock, make sport of*.—(2) *To ill-treat, wrong, abuse*. II. (3) *To frustrate, to render void or useless by fraud, cunning, etc.* EX. (1) l. alqm, Tac. *Abol.*: aperte l. et calumniari sciens non videatur, Cic.—(2) l. virginem, Tac.—(3) l. locationem, Liv.;—l. ea quæ hostes agent, id. SYN. See LUDO.

LŪDĪMĀGISTER, tri, m. *A schoolmaster*, Cic.

LŪDĪO, ōnis, m. (ludus), i. q. ludius, Liv.

LŪDĪUS, ū, m. (ludus). I. *A stage-player, pantomimist*, Cic. II. (i. q. gladiator). *A fighter, gladiator*, id. SYN. See COMEDUS.

LŪDO, ōre, si, sum, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.* (1) *To play*, e. g. at dice, etc.—(2) *To play*, i. e. to sport, frisk, frolic, e. g. as fishes in the water.

—(3) *To play* the part of a lover, to dally, sport.

—(4) *To take up any thing for amusement or pastime*, to amuse one's self with any thing, to play.

II. *Tr.* (5) *To play*.—(6) *To pass or spend in play or sport, dally away*.—(7) *To take up a matter by way of pastime or amusement, practise one's self in any thing*.—(8) *To spend, get through any thing, lavish as in pastime*.—(9) *To act a part by way of joke, represent any thing in sport or jest*.—(10) *To make sport, fun, or game of any body, jibe*. Hence, II. *To circumvent, deceive, trick*; l. alqm, Hor.

EX. (1) l. tesseris, Ter.;—l. talis, Hor.;—l. in pecuniam, to play for money, Mart.;—in numerum l., to dance, Virg.—(2) *Meton.*: cymba ludet in lacu, Ov.;—juba ludunt, flutter about, Virg.—(3) lusiſti satis, Hor.;—l. in alqa, to indulge in amorous dalliance, Prop.—(4) videant ad ludendumne un pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic.—(5) l. prœlia latronum, to play at chess, Ov.;—l. opus, to play at some children's game, Hor. Fig.: l. ludum, to play a play, a game, Ter.—(6) l. otium, Mart. Fig.: l. operam, to employ in vain, Plaut.—(7) l. carmina, Virg.;—l. causus, to exercise one's self in carrying on some legal or public affairs, Calp.;—l. pericula, s. q. pericula per ludum experiri, Mart.—(8) l. convicia, id.—(9) l. bonum civem, to play or act the patriot, Cœl. ap. Cic.—(10) l. alqm, Cic. SYN. LUDO; LUDIFICO and LUDIFICOR.—Ludere, to play, as above (1).—Ludificare and Ludificari (3), to choose, cheat, dupe; l. locationem, not to fulfil a bargain, Liv. See also LLUDO.

LŪDUS, i, m. I. (1) *A game, play, sport, recreation, or pastime*.—(2) *Meton.*: Mere play, an easy or light occupation, trifle.—(3) *A joke, jest, sport*.—(4) *Ludus*, the title of a play written by Nævius. II. *Gen.* (5) *A school*. EX. (1) ad pilam se, aut ad talos, aut ad tesseras conferunt aut etiam novum sibi excogitant ludum, Cic.;—l. campestres, games on the field of Mars, id.;—l. ad iudices, a mock game of children playing at judges, Lump. (3)—dare ludum alcui, to afford any body pastime or amusement, Cic. Esp.: Ludi, the public games at Rome; l. circenses, scenici, and gladiatorii, Cic.;—ludos committere, to commence, id.;—ludis, at the time of the games, id.—(2) illa perdiscere l. esset, Cic.; hence, per ludum, in a playful manner, as if by mere play.—(3) amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor.;—per ludum et jocum, for a joke, in jest or fun, Cic.;—ut ludos facit, gives matter for laughter, affords sport to others, Ter.;—ludos præbere, to play any body a game or trick, id.;—ludos alcui reddere or facere, to make game of, id.—(4) in Nævii Ludo, Cic.—(5) l. fidicinus, a music-school, Plaut.;—l. gladiatoribus, a fencing-school, school for gladiators, Cic. Esp.: l. literarum, Liv.;—l. descendii, or simply ludus, an elementary school, Cic.;—ludum habere, to keep school, id.;—ludum aperire, to open or set up a school, id. SYN. See JOCUS.

LŪELA, æ, f. (luo). *Expiation, punishment*.

LŪES, is, f. (lno). I. *Gen.* 1. *A fluid that spreads*, L. Mucor.—2. *Esp.*: Melted snow, Petr. II. *Meton.* 3. *Prop.*: An epidemic or contagious disease, Virg.;—a foul person, Cic.—4. *Fig.*: Any evil that spreads; misfortune, ruin, Tac.

SYN. LUES; SANIES; TABUM; TABES; PUS.—Lues, corruption; venit arboribus satisque lues, Virg.—Sanies, matter coming out of a putrid sore, corrupt or filthy blood; sania taboque fluentes, Virg.—Tabum, corrupt black gore, foul blood; atro fluentia ora tabo, id.—Tabes, a poison that undermines, corrodes or consumes; lenta tabe liquitur, Ov.—Pus, thick matter from an ulcer or sore; fig., the poison of backbiting or slander.

LUGDŪNENSIS, e, adj. (Lugdunum). *Belonging to Lugdunum*, Plin.;—L. ara, an altar erected in honor of Augustus in Lugdunum, Juv.

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LUGDŪNUM, *i. n.* *Lugdunum*, a town on the northern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis and Lugdunensis, now *Lyons*, Tac.

LŪGĒO, ēre, xi, etum, *intr.* and *tr.* [uxti contr. for luxisti, Catull.] I. *Intr.* (1) *To mourn, be in mourning.*—(2) Also, *to mourn inwardly, to grieve, be afflicted.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To bewail, lament.* EX. (1) *luget senatus, meret equester ordo*, Cic.; *to wear mourning*, Liv.—(2) *pro me luxere*, Liv. *Of inanimate objects: campi lugentes, in the lower world*, Virg.—(3) *I. vitam hominis*, Cic. *With acc. and inf.*, Cic. SYN. See LACRIMO.

LŪGUBRIS, *e, adj.* (lugeo). I. (1) *Belonging to mourning.*—(2) *Subst.* Lūgūbria, *ium, n.* *Mourning dress, mourning.*—(3) *That is in mourning, mourning.* II. *Meton.* (4) *Mournful, fatal, ominous, portentous.*—(5) *Lamentable, plaintive, doleful.* EX. (1) *I. lamentatio, for the dead*, Cic.; *—I. vestis, mourning dress*, id.—(2) *lugubria induere*, Ov.; *—uniquam mater I. sumsi*, Prop.; *—lugubre sagum, mourning cloak*, Hor.—(3) *I. domus, a house of mourning for the dead*, Liv.—(4) *I. bellum*, Hor.—(5) *I. vox*, Lucr. Hence, *Lugubre, adv.*, Virg. SYN. See LUCTUOSUS.

LŪMIFRĀGIUM, *ii, n.* (lumbus, frango). *A fracture of the loins*, Plaut.

LŪMBRĪCUS, *i, m.* 1. *A worm in the earth, or in the intestines*, Cels.—2. *Meton.* of persons rising from a low station: *An upstart (parvenu); foras, foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo*, etc., Plaut.

LŪMBUS, *i, m.* *A loin. Euphem. for the privy parts*, Juv. SYN. LUMBI; RENES.—*Lumbi, the inferior part of the back; lumbos infringere*, Hor.—*Renes, the reins, intestines, etc.; humores qui ex reibus profunduntur*, Cic.

LŪMEN, *inis, n.* (contr. for lucimen, from lueo). I. *Prop.*: *That which emits light, a luminary.*—(1) *Gen.*: *Light, which a body emits.*—(2) *Esp.*: *A light, lamp, taper, lantern, torch, etc.*—(3) *Daylight, day.*—(4) *The light of life, life.*—(5) *The sight, eyesight.*—(6) *Light in buildings, lightness, airiness.*—(7) *Brightness, splendor.*—8. *The light in a painting (opp. umbra).* II. *Fig.* (9) *Brightness, splendor.*—(10) *Esp.*: *A lamp or light, i. q. a means of clearing difficulties.*—(11) *A light, lamp, i. e. savior, helper.*—(12) *Light, i. q. glory, ornament, flower, chief person, principal matter, chief work.* EX. (1) *I. solis*, Cic.; *—I. diurnum, the light of the day, of the sun*, Ov.; *—solum lūque diurnum, the morning star*, Lucr.; *—tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, in a good or proper light*, so that they may be seen to advantage.—(2) *lumine adposito*, Cic.; *—ad lumina, toward evening*, when candles, lamps, etc., are lit, Hor.—(3) *secundo lumine*, Enn. ap. Cic.; *—quarto lumine*, Virg.; *—lumine supremo, in the day of death*, id.—(4) *I. adimere*, Ov.—(5) *lumina oculorum*, Nep.; *—stant lumina flammā*, Virg.—(6) *obstruere luminibus alcijs*, Cic.—(7) *I. ferri*, Stat.—(8) *Catonis luminibus obstruxit oratio, obscured his glory*, Cic.—(9) *ordo maxime est qui memoria lumen affert*, Cic.—(11) *hunc (puerum) I. rebus nostris dubiis futurum*, Liv.—(12) *lumina civitatis*, Cic.; *—Græciæ totius I. Corinth, id.*; *—lumina dicendi, the ornaments of speech*, id. SYN. LUMEX; LUX; JUBAR.—*Lumen, a light, lamp, torch; dum quaerunt lumen, lucernā allata*, etc., Phadr.—*Lux, light, daylight, light emitted (seldom that which emits light); ante lucem, before day-light; fig., splendor, glory.*—*Jubar; a ray of light, brightness, radiation, only in poetry.*

LŪMĪNŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (lumen). I. *Prop.*:

Full of light, bright, Vitr. II. *Fig.*: *Bright, i. q. prominent, distinguished; I. pars orationis*, Cic. SYN. LUMINOSUS; LUCIDUS; PERLUCIDUS; LUCIFERUS.—*Luminosus, luminous, full of light.*—*Lucidus, clear, bright, glittering; I. sidera*, Hor.—*Perlucidus, diaphanous, transparent.*—*Luciferus, that brings light.*

1. **LŪNA**, *æ, f.* (contr. for lucina, from lueo). I. (1) *The moon.* II. *Meton.* 2. *A month*, Plin.—3. *The half-moon, a figure in the shape of a crescent (C) made of ivory, worn by the patrician senators on their shoes*, Juv.—4. *Personified: Luna, the goddess of the moon*, Liv.; Tac. EX. (1) *habitari ait Xenophanes in luna*, Cic.; *—I. pernox, shining all night*, Liv.; *—I. nova, just risen*, Hor.; *—or, defectus lunæ, lunar eclipse*, Liv.; *—novissima primæ lunæ, the first day after new moon*, Plin.

2. **LŪNA**, *æ, f.* (Λοῦνα). *Luna, a town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria*, Liv.

LŪNĀRIS, *e, adj.* (luna). I. *Belonging to the moon; I. cursus, the course of the moon*, Cic.; *—I. equi*, Ov. II. *Like the moon; I. cornua*, Ov. SYN. LUNARIS; LUNATUS.—*Lunaris, as here.*—*Lunatus, made like the crescent of the moon; juveni nondum lunata fronte*, Siat.; *—cauda lunata delphinorum*, Sen.

LŪNENSIS, *e, adj.* (2. luna). *Belonging to the town of Luna, now Carrara*, Liv.; *—L. marmor, marble of Carrara*, Plin.

LŪNO, *äre, intr.* (luna). I. *To bend in the form of a moon, or a sickle; I. arcum*, Ov. Hence, *lunatus, a, um. Half-moon-shaped, sickle-shaped; I. peltis*, Virg. II. *Ornamented with the ivory half-moon.* (Conf. Luna II.) *I. peltis, i. q. calceus*, Mart. SYN. LUNATUS. See LUNARIS.

LŪNŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (luna). *A small half-moon, worn as an ornament by women*, Plaut.

LŪO, *äre, lūi, lūtum or lūtum, tr.* (λοιω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To wash.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To cleanse, to free from.*—(3) *To atone for, expiate.*—(4) *To atone by suffering.* II. *Prop.* (5) *To pay.*—(6) *Fig.*: *To pay, suffer, atone for any thing.* EX. (1) *Græcia luitur Ionio profundo*, Sil.—(2) *I. insontes errore*, Val. Flac.—(3) *I. stuprum morte*, Cic.; *—I. sponsonem, to make good, make up for*, Liv.—(4) *I. pericula*, id.—(5) *I. æs alienum*, Curt.—(6) *I. pœnas peccati*, Cic. SYN. LUO II. See SOLVO.

LŪPA, *æ, f.* (lupus). I. *A she-wolf*, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *A prostitute, harlot*, Cic.

LŪPĀNAR, *āris, n.* (lupa). *A place where harlots dwell, a brothel*, Juv.; *—an abusive epithet.*

LŪPĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (lupus). *Studded with wolf's teeth (i. e. iron prickles in the shape of wolf's teeth); I. frena*, Hor. Hence, *Subst.*: *Lūpātī, ōrum, n. (sc. freni), or, Lūpāta, ōrum, n. (sc. frena). A bit for breaking in horses, furnished with iron prickles*, Virg. SYN. See LEPIDUS.

LŪPERCĀLIS, *ilis, n.* (Lupercus). *Lupercal. I. With the addition of ludicrum; or, plur.*: *Lūpercālia, ium, n. The feast of the Læcan Pan (Lupercus), that used to be celebrated in February*, Liv. II. *A grotto near Mount Palatine, sacred to Pan*, Cic. SYN. See LYCÆUS.

LŪPERCĀLIS, *e, adj.* *Belonging to Pan (Lupercus); sacrum L. (see LUPERCAL I.)*, Suet.

LŪPERCUS, *i, m.* I. *The Roman name of the Lycæan Pan*, Just. II. *A priest of Pan.*

LŪPIA (Luppia), *æ, m.* (Λούπηος). *Lupia, a river of Germany, now Lippe*, Vell.

LŪPILLUS, *i, m. dim.* (lupinus). *A small lupine*, Plaut.

LŪPĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (lupus). *Of a wolf*; *l. ubera*, i. q. lupae, Cic.;—*l. folliculus*, a bag made of wolf's skin, Auct. ad Hor. **SYN.** **LUPINUS**; **LUPATUS**.—**Lupinus**, of a wolf.—**Lupatus**, armed with wolf's teeth, etc. See the word.

2. **LŪPĪNUS**, i, m., and **LŪPĪNUM**, i, n. *A lupine* (a kind of pulse); *tristis l.*, Virg. It was used by children, and actors on the stage, instead of coin; *quid distect æra lupinis*, Hor.

LŪPUS, i, m. (λύκος). **I.** *A wolf*, Virg. **II.** *Meton.* from its resemblance: *A kind of voracious fish*, Plin.;—*a bit furnished with wolf's teeth* (i. q. frenum lupatum) for breaking in horses, Ov.;—*a hook*; esp. for boarding ships, Liv.

EX. I. *Martialis, sacred to Mars*, Hor. The ancients believed that a man lost his voice when a wolf caught sight of him before he saw the wolf, Plin. Hence, *lupi Mærim videre priores, Mæris has lost his voice*, Virg. **PHRASES.** **Prov. 1. l.** in fabula, the wolf comes when one is talking of him (of a person who suddenly appears when one is speaking of him), Cic.;—*ecce tibi lupum* in sermone, Plaut.—2. *lupum auribus tenere* (λύκον τῶν ὠτῶν ἔχειν), to hold the wolf by his ears, i. e. to be in a dilemma, to see no way of escape, not to know what to do, Ter.—3. *Ovem lupo committere*, to set a wolf to keep the sheep, i. q. a fox to keep the geese, Ter.;—*credere ovile lupi*, same, Ov.—4. *lupo agnum eripere*, of a difficult task, Plaut.—5. *l. non curat numerum* (ovium), the wolf does not care that the sheep have been counted over when he wants to eat them, Virg.—6. *l. ultro fugiat oves*, may the wolf fly before the sheep, said of an impossible event, Virg.

LURCHINABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (lurcor). *Devouring*, Cat. ap. Quint.

LURCO, ære, or **LURCOR**, æri. *To eat ravenously, devour*, Lucil.

LŪRĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (1) *Pale, yellow, sallow, of the color of a corpse*. **II.** *Pet. meton.* (2) *To render sallow, wan, ghastly*. **EX.** (1) *l. pallor*, Ov.;—*l. pellis*, Hor.—(2) *l. horror*, Ov. **SYN.** **LURIDES**; **LIVIDUS**; **PALLIDUS**.—**Luridus**, uncommonly pale, ghastly.—**Lividus**, livid, black and blue owing to bruises; *livida gestat armis brachia*, Hor. *Fig.*: *Envious, spiteful*; *l. et mordax*, id.—**Pallidus**, pale, wan; *ora pallida fame*, Virg.

LŪROR, ðris, m. *A pale yellow or yellowish color, paleness of a corpse*, Lucr.

LUSCINIÁ, æ, f. (for luscincia, from luscus and cano, lit., a bird singing in the twilight). *A nightingale*, Hor.

LUSCINIŌLA, æ, f. *dim.* (luscincia). *A little nightingale*, Plaut.

LUSCĪNĪUS, ii, m. *A nightingale*, Phædr.

LUSCĪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* [for which Luscitiosus, Plaut.]. *That cannot see well by twilight, dim-sighted, purblind*, Plin.

LUSCITĪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* See **LUSCĪŌSUS**.

LUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* (related to λύγν, or λίγν, twilight). **I.** (1) *That has one eye shut, or else dim-sighted, purblind*. **II.** (2) *One-eyed*, Cic. **EX.** (1) *l. status*, Juv.—(2) *ducem portare bellus luscus* (i. e. Hannibal), Juv. **SYN.** See **COCLES**.

LŪSĪŌ, ðnis, f. (ludo). *A playing*; *l. pilæ*, Cic. **SYN.** See **JOCUS**.

LŪSĪTĀNĪA, æ, f. *Lusitania*, in the west of Hispania, between the rivers Durius (now Douro) and Tagus, still the *Tagus*, afterward a Roman province, mostly corresponding to the modern Portugal, Cæsar.

LŪSĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Lusitania). *Lusitanian*; *L. cerasa*, Plin. *Subst.*: **LŪSĪTĀNI**, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Lusitania*, Cic.

LŪSĪTO, ære, *intr. freq.* (ludo). *To play*.

LŪSĪTOR, ðis, m. *Lusius*, a river of Arcadia.

LŪSOR, ðris, m. (ludo). *A player*. **I.** *A player at tennis*, Ov. *Pet. meton.*: *l. catellus*, a playful little dog, Juv. **II.** *One who jeers or makes game of a person*, Plaut.

LŪSORĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (lutor). **I.** (1) *Belonging to play*.—(2) Hence, as it were, *sportively moving to and fro*. **II.** (3) *Serving for pastime, amusement, or play*.—(4) *That which is done for a joke or in sport*. **EX.** (1) *l. pila*, Plin.—(2) *l. naves*, Amm.—(3) *l. spectaculum*, Sen.—(4) *l. nomen*, Sen.

LŪSTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (lustrum). **I.** (1) *Relating to purification or expiation*. **II.** (2) *Occurring or taking place every five years*. **EX.** (1) *l. sacrificium*, a purifying sacrifice, Liv.;—*l. aqua, holy water*, Ov.;—*lustrates belli animæ*, that sacrificed themselves in war for their country, Luc.—(2) *l. certamen*, Tac. **SYN.** **LŪSTRALIS**; **LŪSTRICUS**.—**Lustralis**, as here (1).—**Lustricus**, of purification, purifying; *lustricus dies*, the day when heathen children were named, and in which purifying sacrifices were offered, Cic.

LŪSTRĀTĪŌ, ðnis, f. (lustrum). **I.** *A purification by sacrifice*, Liv. **II.** *A travelling over or going round any place*; *l. municipiorum*, Cic.

LŪSTRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (lustrum). *Belonging to purification, purifying*; *l. dies*, Suet. **SYN.** See **LŪSTRALIS**.

LŪSTRŌ, ære, *tr.* (as lustrum, from λύσσω or λύσσω, luceo). **I.** (1) *To make light, to enlighten, to illumine*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To go round, go through, travel through, wander over*.—(3) *Pet.*: *To go through, to undertake a matter*. **II.** (4) *To purify by means of religious ceremonies*.—(5) *Meton.*: *To go round, dance round*, because at the lustrum, the animals chosen for sacrifice were led round among the people. **EX.** (1) *sol cuncta sua luce lustrat*, Cic.—(2) *l. omnia ratione animoque*, Cic.;—*l. æquor navibus*, to navigate, Virg.—(3) *l. incerta pericula*, to expose one's self to danger, Virg.—(4) *l. populum*, Cic.;—*l. exercitum*, to review (the army), inasmuch as this was attended by a sacrifice, id.;—*lustrari Jovi*, to bring to Jupiter a sacrifice of purification, Virg.—(5) *te lustrare sit choro*, Ov.;—*l. alqm choreis*, to dance round, Virg.;—*lustratis signis* (of an eagle) after having taken his flight round the standards, Suet. **SYN.** See **PĪŌ**, ære.

LŪSTROR, æri, ætus, *intr. dep.* (1. lustrum **II.**). *To haunt houses of ill-fame or brothels*; *ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus es?* Plaut.

1. **LŪSTRUM**, i, n. (lucro or lavo, λύτρον). *A pool, morass, bog, a place where pigs wallow*, Varr. Hence, **I.** *Gen.* (1) *The haunt of wild beasts in a forest*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A forest*. **II.** (3) *A brothel*.—(4) *Fig.*: *Debauchery*. **EX.** (1) *lustra ferarum*, Virg.—(2) *per devia lustra vagari*, Ov.—(3) in lustris tempus ætatis consumere, Cic.—(4) *vinu lustricus confectus*, id.

2. **LŪSTRUM**, i, n. (λύσσω, λύσσω, luceo). **I.** (1) *A purifying or expiatory offering*, made by the censors every five years, at the close of their office, for the whole people, attended by a solemn prayer pronounced by the censor. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Any expiatory offering*.—(3) *A period of five years*.—4. *Gen.*: *A period of several years*, e. g. of four years, Ov. **EX.** (1) *rota in proximum lustrum suscipere*, Suet. Hence, *lustrum condere*, to make this offering and thus close the censorship, Cic.,—*sub lustrum censi*, to

ward the end of the censorship.—(2) *lustra sacrificia*, Liv.—(3) *hoc ipso lustrum*, Cic. SYN. LUSTRUM; OLYMPIAS.—Lustrum, as here (3). Octavum lustrum, a space of forty years.—Olympias, an *Olympiad*, a space of four whole years, the time from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next. *Olympias* was used instead of *lustrum* by adding *quinquennis*, Ov.

LŪSUS, ūs, m. (ludo). I. (1) *A play or game*. II. (2) *A playing, joking, dallying, trifling*, as opposed to any serious occupation.—3. *Esp.*: *Amorous trifling or dalliance*, Prop.—(4) *A school*. EX. (1) *l. calculorum*, Plin.—(2) *sunt apti lusibus anni, for sport and lore*, Ov.;—*quibus omne fas nefasque l. est, were idle talk or playing with words*, Sen.;—*lusus dare, to make one's self ridiculous*, Quint.;—*per lusum atque lasciviam, by way of pastime*, Liv.—(4) *ut lusum dimittat, to close the lesson*. SYN. See JOCUS.

LŪTĀTIUS, a. *Lutatinus*, the name of a Roman gens, of which was *Qu. Lutatius Catulus*, the founder of the *lex Lutatia de vi*, Cic.

LŪTEOLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (luteus). *Yellowish*, Virg.

LŪTĒTĪA PĀRISIŌRUM. A town of Gallia Lugdunensis, on an island of the Sequana, now *Paris*, Cæs.

1. LŪTEUS, a, um, adj. (lŭtum). I. (1) *Dyed with the herb lutum*. II. (2) *Yellowish, gold-colored, saffron, orange-colored*.—(3) *Rose-colored, of a light purple*.—4. *Subst.*: *Luteum*, i, n. *The yellow or yolk of an egg*, Plin. EX. (1) *l. chrysocolla*, Plin.—(2) *l. aurora*, Virg.—(3) *l. papaver*, Cat.

2. LŪTĒUS, a, um, adj. (lŭtum). I. (1) *Of mire, loam, or clay*. Hence, (2) *Fig.*: *Bad, good for nothing, worthless*. II. (3) *Covered with mud, miry*. EX. (1) *hirundo luteum sub trabe tingit opus*, Ov.;—*of clay or potter's earth*, Mart.—(2) *l. negotium*, Cic.—(3) *l. pes*, Plin. SYN. LUTUS; LUTULENTUS.—*Luteus, made of mud*; *vasa lutea*, Cic.—*Lutulentus, miry, dirty, muddy*; *lutulentus sus*, Cic.

LŪTŌ, āre, tr. (lŭtum). I. (1) *To bedaub with mire, mud, or loam*. II. Gen. (2) *To bedaub, besmear*. EX. (1) *l. granaria*, Cat.—(2) *crasus latus amonius*, Pers.

LŪTULENTUS, a, um, adj. (lŭtum). I. (1) *Fault of mire or mud, bedaubed with mud, miry, muddy*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Foul, dirty, contaminated, impure, vile*. EX. (1) *l. sus*, Hor.—(2) *l. homo*, Cic.;—*Lucilius fuit l., full of faulty words*, Hor. SYN. See LUTUS.

LŪTŪLO, āre, tr. (lŭtum). *To besmear with mire or mud*; and *fig.*, to contaminate, pollute.

1. LŪTUM, i, n. *An herb used for dying yellow*, Vitr. Meton.: *The yellow color itself*.

2. LŪTUM, i, n. (lŭm). I. (1) *Moist or soft earth*. II. (2) *Potter's earth, loam, clay*. III. 3. *The dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves*, Sen. EX. (1) *luto volutari*, Cic. Hence, *Prov.*: *in luto esse or harere, to stick in the mire*, Plaut.—(2) *de facili luto componere*, Tibull. SYN. See CENUM.

LUX, lŭcis, f. [m. Plant.], (*Old Greek, λῦξ or λῦξ*). *The first gleam of light*. I. Prop. (1) *The light which pervades nature, a stream of light, luminous matter, the light of the sun*. Hence, (2) *A heavenly body that emits light, the sun, the stars*.—(3) Gen.: *Light, brilliancy*.—(4) *Daylight, day*.—(5) Meton.: *A day as a space of time*.—(6) *The light of life*. Hence (7) *Life itself*. II. *Fig.* (8) *Light, i. e. publicity, public view, public notice, the world*.—(9) *Illumination, elucidation*.—(10) *Encouragement, enliven-*

ing.—(11) *Light, i. e. succor, help, deliverance*.—(12) *Distinction, honor*. EX. (1) *l. solis*, Cic.;—*l. aestiva, the light of summer*, Virg.;—*l. brumalis, the light of winter*, Ov.;—*sub luce maligna, of the moon*, Virg.—(2) *l. publica mundi, the sun*, Ov.;—*illae quae fulgent luce, the stars*, Cic.—(3) *l. solis et lychniorum*, Cic.—(4) *ante lucem*, Cic.;—*ad lucem, toward morning*, Suet.;—*prima luce, the break of day*, Liv.;—*lucē or luci, by daylight, and in luci, by day*, Lucr.;—*cum luci simul, at daybreak*, Plaut.—(5) *l. crastina*, Virg.;—*l. natalis, a birthday*, Ov.—(6) *negant intueri lucem fas esse*, Cic.;—*lucem videre, to see the light, live*, Ov.—(7) *lucem propriam accipere (of a new-born child)*, Cic.;—*l. mea, as a term of affection, "my life," i. e. my dear*.—(8) *benefacta in luce collocari volunt, to be brought to light, be seen, noticed*, Cic.;—*Isocrates luce forensi caruit, did not make his appearance as a public speaker*, id.;—*lucem non aspicere, carere publico, to live by one's self, or in retirement*, id.;—*familiam e tenebris in lucem vocare, to call forth to light or public notice*, id.—(9) *sententiae auctoris luce desiderant*, Cic.—(10) *l. liberalitatis tuae mihi oboritur*, Cic.—(11) *ex tenebris lucem in republica despiciere cupistis*, Cic.—(12) *genus siue luce, without lustre or renown*, Sil. SYN. See LUMEN.

LUXĀTŪRA, æ, f. (luxo). *A dislocating, disjoining*, M. Emp.

LUXO, āre, tr. (λοῶω). I. *To dislocate*, Cat. II. Meton.: *To put out of its position or place*; *l. vitium radices (in ploughing)*, Plin.

LUXŪRIA, æ, f. and LUXŪRIÆ, ei, f. (luxus). I. (1) *Rankness or luxuriousness (of plants), too great fertility (of the soil)*. II. (2) *Luxury, profusion, extravagance, lavish expense*. EX. (1) *in oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuria*, Cic.—(2) *in urbe l. creatur*, Cic. SYN. LUXURIA; LUXUS.—*Luxuria, over-abundance, superfluity*, said both of sumptuousness and magnificence, and of dissoluteness and corruption of manners, Cic.—*Luxus, profuseness in dress, household goods, eating, etc.*; also of dissoluteness, domus regali splendida luxu, Virg.

LUXŪRIO, āre, and LUXŪRIOR, āri, ātus, intr. (luxuria). I. (1) *To be rank (of plants), too fertile (of the soil), to be exuberant, luxuriant*. II. *Fig.* (2) s. s.—(3) *To be wanton or sportive, to frisk, sport, etc.*—(4) *To be wanton or licentious, to be extravagant or dissolute*. EX. (1) *luxuriat pinguis humus*, Ov. *Prov. meton.*: *faciem decet deliciis l. novis, to be set off*.—(2) *ingenium luxurians*, Plin.;—*luxuriantia compescere*, Hor.—(3) *equis luxurians*, Virg.—(4) *ne otio luxuriarentur animi*, Liv.;—*luxuriant animi rebus secundis*, Ov. SYN. See EXUBERO.

LUXŪRIŌSE, adv. (luxuriosus). I. (1) *Wantonly, licentiously*. II. (2) *Luxuriously*. EX. (1) *letitia nimis l. venit*, Cat.—(2) *l. vivere*, Cic.;—*exercitum l. habere*, Sall.

LUXŪRIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (luxuria). I. (1) *Rank, luxuriant, exuberant, too fruitful in growth*. II. *Fig.* (2) *In moderate, very abundant, excessive*.—(3) *Luxurious, wanton, sportive*.—(4) *Extravagant, licentious, voluptuous*. EX. (1) *l. frumenta*, Cic.;—*l. vitis, with too much wood*, Sall.—(2) *l. otium*, Sall.—(3) *patribus nimis l. fuit ea letitia*, Liv.;—*l. amor, wanton love*, Ov.—(4) *l. homo*, Cic. SYN. LEXURIOSUS; LIBIDINOSUS.—*Luxuriosus, prop., high glee-ing, luxuriant; fig., prodigal, excessive, licentious*.—*Libidinosus*. 1. *Capricious*; 2. *Lustful, lascivious, given up to lewdness*.

1. LUXUS, a, um, adj. (λοῦός). *Dislocated*, Sall. *Subst.*: *Luxa, ōrum, n. Luxationes*.

2. **LUXUS**, *ūs, m.* *Too great fruitfulness, rankness (of the soil or of plants); hence, I. (1) Wantonness. II. (2) Excessive expense, extravagance, lavishness, Cic. EX. (1) avaritia et luxu, Tac.—(2) per luxum et ignavium agere, Sall. SYN. See LUXURIA.*

LYÆUS, *i, m. (Λυαῖος).* *Delirer from care, a surname of Bacchus, Ov. Meton.: Wine; curram dalei Lyæo solve, Hor. Adj.: latex L, lit., the Lyæan liquor, i. e. wine, Virg.*

1. **LYCÆUS**, *i, m. (Λυκαῖος).* *Lycæus, a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan, now Tetrapi, Virg. SYN. LYCÆUS; LUPERCAL.—Lycæus, as here.—Lupercal, a grotto under Mount Palatine, sacred to Pan.*

2. **LYCÆUS**, *a, um, adj. (Λυκαῖος).* *Lycæan: L. Pan, Virg. Subst.: Lycæa, drum, n. Feasts celebrated in honor of Pan and Faunus.*

LYCAMPES, *æ, m. (Λυκάμης).* *Lycampes, a Theban, who on account of some sarcastical verses written by Archilochus, to whom he had refused his daughter Neobule, hanged himself.*

LYCAMBÆUS, *a, um, adj. (Lycambes).* *Lycambæan, belonging to Lycambes; L. sanguis, Ov.*

LYCÆON, *ōnis, m. (Λυκαῖον).* *Lycæon. 1. A king of Arcadia, on account of his cruelty changed by Jupiter into a wolf, Ov.—2. The grandson of Lycæon, and son of Callisto; as a constellation, Arctophylax, Ov.*

LYCÆONIS, *Idis, f. (Λυκαῖον).* *The daughter of Lycæon, i. e. Callisto, Ov.*

LYCÆONES, *um, m. (Λυκαῖον).* *The Lycæonians in Asia Minor, supposed to be descendants of king Lycæon, Mel. Hence, Lycæonius, a, um, adj. Relating to Lycæonia or its inhabitants, Lycæonian, Virg.*

LYCÆONĪA, *æ, f. (Λυκαῖον).* *Lycæonia, a district of Asia Minor, between Pisidia and Capadocia, Cic.*

LYCÆONĪUS, *a, um, adj. (Λυκαῖον).* *Belonging to Lycæon; L. mensa, Ov.;—L. parens, Callisto, the mother of Arcas, id.*

LYCÆUM, *i, n., or LYCĪUM, ii, n. (Λυκαῖον).* *Lyceum. I. A gymnasium at Athens, without the town, where Aristotle taught, Cic. II. Meton.: A gymnasium on the Tusculan estate of Cicero, Cic.*

LYCÆUS, *i, m. See LYCÆUS.*

LYCHNŌBIUS, *ii, m. (λυχνώβιος).* *One that lives by candle-light, one that turns night into day, Sen.*

LYCHNŪCHUS, *i, m. (λυχνοῦχος).* *A vessel or stand for holding a light, a candlestick. SYN. See LAMPAS.*

LYCHNUS, *i, m. (λυχνος).* *A burning light, lamp, etc., Cic. SYN. See LAMPAS.*

LYCĪA, *æ, f. (Λυκία).* *Lycia, a district renowned for its fertility in Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia, Liv.*

LYCĪUS, *a, um, adj. (Lycia).* *Belonging to Lycia, Lycian; L. hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpædon, Ov.;—L. deus, Apollo, because he had an oracle at Patara in Lycia, Virg. Hence, Lyciæ sortes, the oracle at Lycia, Virg. Subst.: Lyci, drum, m. The inhabitants of Lycia, Liv.*

LYCŌMĒDES, *is, m. (Λυκομήδης).* *Lycomedes, king of Scyros, with whom Achilles resided in female disguise, Cic.*

LYCŌPHRON, *ōnis, m. (Λυκόφρων).* *Lycophron, a Greek tragedian of Chalcis, in Eubœa.*

LYCŌRĪAS, *adis, f. (Λυκοῤῖας).* *Lycoria, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

LYCŌRIS, *Idis, f. Lycoris, a mistress of the poet Gallus, Virg.*

LYCORMAS, *æ, m. (Λυκόρμας).* *Lycormas, a river of Ætolia, Ov.*

LYCTIUS, *a, um, adj. (Lyctus).* *Belonging to Lyctus, poet. for Cretan, Virg.*

LYCTUS or **-OS**, *i, f. (Λυκτός).* *Lyctus, a town of Crete, a Lacedæmonian colony, Mel.*

LYCURGUS, *i, m. (Λυκοῦργος).* *Lycurgus. 1. Son of Dryas, king of the Edonians in Thrace, who destroyed all vineyards, and prohibited the worship of Bacchus, Ov.—2. Son of Aleus, and of Neæra, the father of Anceus, king of Arcadia; hence, Lycurgides, is, m. Anceus, Ov.—3. A violent public speaker at Athens, Cic. Hence, Lycurgæi, drum, m. (Λυκοῦργηται). The followers of Lycurgus, i. q. strict censors, Cic.—4. Son of Eumomus, the famous lawgiver of the Spartans.*

LYCUS or **-OS**, *i, m. Lycus. I. The son of Pandion, king of Lycia, Mel. II. The name of many rivers; the principal of which are: 1. One of Assyria, emptying itself into the Tigris, now The Great Zab, Plin.—2. A river in Paphlagonia, discharging itself, near Heraclea, into the Pontus, now the Turak, Ov.—3. One in Phrygia Major, emptying itself into the Meander, Ov.*

LYDĪA, *æ, f. (Λυδία).* *Lydia, a district of Asia Minor, with its capital Sardis, Varr.*

LYDĪUS, *a, um, adj. (Λυδῖος).* *Lydian; L. haruspex, Cic.;—L. aurifer amnis, the River Pactolus, Tib. Poet. meton.: Etrurian; L. Thybris.*

LYDUS, *a, um, adj. (Λυδός).* *I. Lydian; L. puella, Omphale, Ov. Subst.: Lydus, i, m. A Lydian, Cic. Lydi, drum, m. The Lydians, id. II. Poet. meton.: Etrurian, Sil. Subst.: Lydi, drum, m. The Etrurians, Virg. Lydus, i. q. ludus, an Etrurian actor, dancer, Plaut.*

LYMPHA, *æ, f. (limpa, whence limpidus).* *Water; esp. clear river or spring water; l. fluvialis, Virg.;—water impregnated with juices, Virg. SYN. See AQUA.*

LYMPHATICUS, *a, um, adj. (lympa; perhaps originally hydrophobic; then in general) Frantic, distracted, mad, beside one's self, raving; l. homo, Plin.;—l. pavor, a panic, terror, Liv. Fartē: l. numus, that cannot stay in the purse, that burns the pocket, Plaut.*

LYMPHO, *are, tr. (lympa).* *To make mad, to drive out of his senses; l. urbem, Val. Flac. Hence, Lymphātus, a, um, adj. (conf. νινγολήπτος). Frantic, beside one's self, mad; veluti lymphati, Liv. SYN. Lymphatus, see FANATICUS.*

LYNCESTÆ, *drum, m. (Λυνκηστῆ).* *The Lyncestæ, a people in the south-west of Macedonia, Liv.*

LYNCESTĪUS, *a, um, adj. Of the Lyncestæ.*

LYNCEUS (*disyll.*), *di, and ōs, m. (Λυνξ).* *Lynceus. 1. One of the Argonauts who was said to have had so penetrating a look, that he could discern what passed in the heavens, in the sea, and in the Lower Regions, Ov. Lyncei oculi, Hor.—2. A son of Ægyptus, the spouse of Hypermnestra, Ov.*

LYNCŒUS, *a, um, adj. (Λυνξιος).* *Relating to Lynceus, Ov. Appellat.: Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted, Cic.*

LYNCĪDES, *æ, m. A descendant of Lynceus.*

LYNCUS, *i, m. and f. (λυνξ).* *Lynceus. I*

Masc.: A king of Scythia changed into a lynx, Ov. II. *Fem.*: The capital of the Lyncestæ.

LYNX, lyncis, *c.* (λύγξ). *A lynx or ounce.*

LYRA, æ, *f.* (λύρα). I. *A lyre, lute*, a stringed instrument differing only in form from the *cithara*; it is said to have been invented by Mercury, and presented by him to Apollo; *parens curvæ lyrae*, Hor.;—Phœbus adest, sonuere lyrae, Ov. It is the instrument and badge of lyric poets: I. Pindarica, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *Lyra*, a constellation, Ov.

LYRICUS, a, um, *adj.* (λυρικός). *Belonging to the lyre, lyric*; I. soni, Ov.;—I. vates, a poet who writes odes, a lyric poet, Hor.;—I. senex, Anacreon, Ov. *Subst.*: *Lyrici*, drum, *m.* (sc. poetæ). *Lyric poets or writers of odes*, Quint. *Lyrica*, drum, *n.* (sc. carmina). *Lyric poems, odes*, Plin.

LYRISTES, æ, *m.* (λυριστής). *One who plays on the lyre or lute, a lyrist*, Plin. E.

LYRNEŒSIS (Lyrnessis), Idis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Lyrnessus. Subst.*: *The Lyrnessian*, i. e. *Briseis or Hippodamia*, the mistress of Achilles.

LYRNEŒSUS (Lyrnessius), a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Lyrnessus, Lyrnessian*, Ov.

LYRNEŒSUS, or LYRNESSUS or -OS, i, *f.* (Λύρνησσος). *Lyrnessus*, a town in the interior of Mysia, the native place of Briseis, Virg.

LYSANDER, dri, *m.* (Λύσανδρος). *Lysander*, a celebrated Spartan commander, who defeated the Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, Nep.

LYSŒIAS, æ, *m.* (Λυσίας). *Lysias*, a renowned Athenian orator, a contemporary of Socrates.

LŒSIMACHŒA or ŒA, æ, *f.* (Λυσιαχία, Λυσιαχία). *Lysimachia*, an important city on the Isthmus connecting the Thracian Chersonesus with the mainland, now Eksemil, Liv. Whence *Lysimachenses*, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Lysimachia*, id.

LŒSIMACHUS, i, *m.* *Lysimachus*. 1: One of the generals of Alexander the Great, and afterward king of Thrace, Cic.—2. An Acarnanian, preceptor of Alexander the Great, Just.—3. A Jewish high-priest under Antiochus Epiphanes, Plin.

LŒSIPPUS, i, *m.* (Λύσιππος). *Lysippus*, a celebrated Greek statuary, a native of Sicyon, and a contemporary of Alexander the Great, Cic.

LŒSIS, is, *m.* (Λύσις). *Lysis*, a philosopher of Tarentum, of the school of Pythagoras, teacher of Epaminondas, Cic.

M

M, m. *M* as an abbreviation is the prenominal *Marcus*, while *M'* denotes *Manius*. *M* also signifies a thousand; it is, however, not the letter *M*, but the numerical figure CD, which in course of time assumed the form of an *M*, and also CIO. See Lat. Gr. 104, 6, p. 60.

MACCUS, i, *m.* (μακκός). The fool in the Atellan farces, a jester, harlequin, Diom. Hence *appellat.*: *A stupid fellow, simpleton*, App.

MACŒDO and -ON, ōnis, *m.* (Μακεδόν). I. *Of Macedonia, a Macedonian*, Cic.;—*M. vir*, Philip of Macedon, Hor.;—legio Macedonum, Liv. II. *Plur.*: *MacŒdones*, um, *m.* *The Macedonians*, Nep.

MACŒDONŒA, æ, *f.* (Μακεδονία). *Macedonia*. I. A district between Thessaly and Thrace, whose

kings, Philip and Alexander, are celebrated in history, Cic.; Plin. II. A Roman province, comprising Macedonia Proper, Thessaly, and Illyricum, and extending from the Ægean to the Adriatic Seas, Cic.†

MACŒDŒNŒCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Μακεδονικός). *Of or relating to Macedonia*; *M. praeda*, Liv. *Subst.*: *MacŒdonicus*, a cognomen of Qu. Cæcilius Metellus, Vell.

MACŒDŒNIŒSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or from Macedonia*; *M. vir*, Plaut.

MACŒDŒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Μακεδόνιος). *Of or from Macedonia*; *M. miles*, Plaut.

MACŒLŒRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (macellum). *Belonging to the shambles or victualers' shops in general*; *m. taberna*, Val. Max. *Subst.*: *MacŒlŒrius*, li, *m.* *A seller of meat or other victuals*.

MACŒLUM, i, *n.* (unc.). I. A place where meat, fowls, vegetables, etc., were sold; *shambles, provision-market*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: The things sold there, as meat and other provisions, Plin. SYN. MACŒLUM; FORUM; EMPORIUM; VELABRUM.—*Macellum*, as here I.—*Forum*, a market-place where all sorts of commodities are sold; *forum boarium*, Liv.—*Emporium*, a place of commerce, said especially of a port or town resorted to by merchants.—*Velabrum*, a low place in Rome, filled with shops and booths for the sale of oils, perfumes, etc.

MACŒO, Œre, *intr.* (macer). *To be lean*, Plaut.

1. MACŒR, cra, crum, *adj.* (μακρός). I. (1) *Lean*. II. *Meton.* (2) (with libellus). *Small, thin*, Mart. EX. (1) *m. taurus*, Virg.;—*m. solum*, Cic.—(2) *me macrum reducit, thin with grief, emaciated, care-worn*, Hor. SYN. See EXILIS.

2. MACER, cri, *m.* *Macer*, the name of a Roman gens; *Emilius Macer*, a poet and friend of Virgil, Ov.

MACŒRATŒO, ōnis, *f.* (macero). *The soaking or steeping of lime*, Vitruv.

MACŒRŒA, æ, *f.* (ἀκίνη μάκρος, μάκρην). I. *A wall round a garden or vineyard*, Varr. II. *A wall* (in general); *fossam et maceriem sex in altitudinem pedum præduserant*, Cæs.

MACŒRO, Œre, *tr.* (macer). I. (1) *To make soft or tender, to water, soak*; *to cause any thing to be eaten away by a corrosive substance*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To weaken, emaciate, enervate, deprive of bodily strength*.—(3) *To weaken mentally, to grieve, vex, afflict*. EX. (1) *m. brassicum in aquam*, Cat.;—*m. linum, to steep*, Plin.—(2) *multos iste morbus macerat*, Plaut.;—*m. aliqui fame*, Liv.—(3) *me macerat Phryne*, Hor.;—*macerari lentis ignibus, to be consumed by the fire of love*, id.;—*se macerare, to fret*, Plaut.;—*m. expectationem, to keep any body in suspense too long*.

MACŒSCO, Œre, *intr. incept.* (maceo). *To grow lean or thin*; *qui tuo mæiore maceror, macesco, consenesco, et tabesco miser*, Plaut.

MACHŒRA, æ, *f.* (μάχαιρα). *A sword, sabre*, Plaut.; Sen.

MACHŒRIUM, li, *n. dim.* (μαχαιρίον). *A little sword*, Plaut.

MACHŒRŒPHŒRUS, i, *m.* (μαχαίροφρος). *A sword-bearer, satellite*, Cic.

MACHŒON, ōnis, *m.* (Μαχάων). *Machaon*, a son of Æsculapius, and a celebrated physician before Troy, Cels. præf.

MACHŒŒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Machaon*; *M. ars, medicine*, Ov.

MACHĪNA, æ, f. (μαχανή). I. Gen. (1) *A machine, an instrument artificially constructed.* II. Esp. 2. Prop.: *An instrument artificially constructed to produce motion or to put masses in motion, an engine, e. g. for removing stones* (Cic.), for launching ships, Hor.—(3) *A stage or scaffold on which slaves were placed for sale.*—4. *A scaffolding for building*, Plin.—5. *A painter's easel*, id.—6. *An engine for hurling stones, etc.* (i. e. g. ballista, catapult), Liv.—(7) Fig.: *An engine.*—(8) Gen.: *An artifice, device, trick, stratagem.* EX. (1) *m. mundi*, Lucr.—(2) *emere amicam de machina*, Cic.—(3) *hanc totam fere legem ad illius opes evertendas tamquam machinam comparari*, Cic.—(4) *machinam commoliri*, Cic.;—*m. adhibere*, Plaut. SYN. **MACHINA**; **MACHINATIO**.—*Machina, a machine, engine, etc., as above* (1), 2.—*Machinatio, the act of erecting machines; fig., a device, machination, artifice.*

MACHĪNĀLIS, e, adj. (machina). *Of or relating to machines or engines; m. scientia*, Plin.

MACHĪNĀMENTUM, i, n. (machinor). *A machine, an engine*, Liv. Meton., of the organs of sense, App.

MACHĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. (1) *The artificial contrivances in a machine in order to put a thing in motion, mechanism.*—2. Fig.: *Artifice, cunning, contrivance, device, trick, machination in a good or bad sense*, id. II. Meton. 3. *A machine, engine for sieges*, Cæs.;—*m. navalis, with which ships are moved*, id. EX. (1) *machinatione quadam moveri alqd videmus, ut sphaeram*, Cic. SYN. **MACHINA**.

MACHĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *A maker of machines, an engineer.* II. Fig. (2) *He who sets, as it were, any thing in motion; a cunning deviser, inventor, contriver of an artifice.* EX. (1) *m. tormentorum bellicorum*, Liv.—(2) *m. rerum*, Cic.;—*m. scelerum*, id.;—*m. doli*, Tac. SYN. **SEE FABRICATOR**.

MACHĪNOR, ōri, ātus, tr. dep. (machina). I. (1) *To contrive or devise any thing artificially, machinate, design.* II. (2) *To scheme or contrive maliciously, to plot* (μυζᾶσθαι). EX. (1) *m. opera*, Cic.;—*m. versum*, id.;—*quod machinata natura est*, id.—(2) *m. astutiam, machinam*, Plaut.;—*m. necem alicui*, Liv.;—*m. alicui pernecium*, Sall.

MĀCĪES, ēi, f. (maceo). I. Prop. (1) *Leanness, thinness.* II. (2) *Poverty, jejune-ness, meagre-ness.* EX. (1) *Of men and animals: hoc facit maciem*, Plin. *Of fields and plants: m. terræ*, Just.—(2) *Of speech: qui hæc ossa et hanc maciem probant*, Tac.

MĀCILENTUS, a, um, adj. (macies). *Meagre, lean*;—*m. os*, Plaut.

MĀCIS, Idis, f. *Mace, a spice*, Plaut.

MACRA, æ, m. *Macra*, a small river, forming the boundary between Liguria and Etruria, from the time of Augustus; now *Magra*, Liv.

MACRESCO, ēre, intr. (macer). *To grow lean, pine away*, Varr.;—*invidus alterius marescit rebus optimis*, Hor.

MACRĪTUDO, Iuis, f. (id.). *Leanness*, Plaut.

MACRŌBIUS, ū, m. (μακρόβιος). Lit., *Living long, having a long life.* PROP. NOM.: I. *Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius*, a dignitary at the court of Theodosius the Younger (in the fifth century), commentator on Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*, and author of the *Saturnalia Convivia*. II. *Macrobius*, ū, m. *The Macrobius*, a people of Ethiopia, Mel.

MACRŌCHIR, m. (μακρόχειρ). *That has long hands, long-handed*, a surname of Artaxerxes I.

of Persia, from the circumstance of his right hand being longer than his left, Nep. (*Pure Latin*, Longimanus).

MACRŌCŌLUM or **MACRŌCOLLUM**, i, n. (μακρός, κόλον). *Paper of the largest size, royal paper*, Cic.

MACTE, macti. *See MACTUS*.

MACTO, āre, tr. (root, mag, see mactus). *To augment, enrich.* I. Prop. (1) *To honor by a sacrifice, to appease.*—(2) Fig.: *To present a person with any thing; to honor.* Hence, (3) *To present with any thing bad; to punish, to do* (e. g. harm), *to visit* (e. g. with punishment). II. Meton. (4) *To offer a sacrifice in honor of the gods.*—(5) Fig.: *To devote, to point out as an offering.*—6. *To kill, slay, murder, assassinate, destroy*, Cic. EX. (1) *m. puerorum exitis deos manes*, Cic.—(2) *m. alqm honoribus*, Cic.—(3) *m. alqm infortunio*, Plaut.;—*m. alqm damno*, Ter.;—*m. alqm summo supplicio*, Cic.—(4) *m. hostiam*, Hor.;—*m. bidentes*, Virg.—(5) *m. alqm Orco*, Liv. SYN. **MACTO**; **IMMOLO**.—*Mactare, as above* (1), etc.—*Immolare, prop., to sprinkle the head of the victim with the mola, i. e. barley-flour and salt, before it was slaughtered; hence, to slay, never fig. by good writers*, G. D.

MACTUS, a, um, adj. (from the root mag, whence magis, magnus), (used only in the voc. singular macte, and plur. macti). *Augmented, increased, honored.* I. In the sentence pronounced at an offering: *macte hæc dape esto, be pleased with this, be appeased, etc.*, Cat. II. Then, as a salutation or greeting: *macte virtute, increase in virtue! go on and prosper!* Virg.; Sen.;—*macti virtute esto, hail to your heroism*, Cic.;—*hence, as answer, macte virtute, well done!* bravo! Cic.

MACŪLA, æ, f. (akin to μάσσω, μᾶζω). I. (1) *A spot.*—(2) Esp. prop.: *A spot which deforms, a stain, blemish.* Hence (3) Fig.: *Spot, stigma, blot, infamy.* II. Meton. (4) *An artificial hole, e. g. a mesh in a net.* EX. (1) *equus maculis albis*, Virg.;—*bos maculis insignis et albo*, id.;—*in ipsis quasi maculis (terræ) ubi habitatur, on those spots that are inhabited*, Cic.—(2) *maculas auferre de vestibus*, Ov.;—*m. lurida*, Plaut.;—*maculæ marorum, as a sign of mourning*, id.—(3) *delenda vobis est illa m., bello suspecta*, Cic.;—*vitzæ splendorem aspergere maculis*, id.;—*maculæ scelerum*, id.—(4) *reticulum minutis maculis*, Cic. SYN. **SEE LABES**.

MĀCŪLO, āre, tr. (macula). I. 1. *To speckle, make spotted or variegated*, Val. Flac. II. (2) *To stain, to blot, to make dirty by spots.*—(3) Fig.: *To pollute, defile, dishonor.* EX. (2) *m. corpus maculis luridus*, Plaut.—(3) *m. belli gloriam morte turpi*, Nep.;—*Catonis splendorem m. voluerunt*, Cic. SYN. **SEE DEDECORO**.

MĀCŪLŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Full of spots.* I. (1) *Speckled, spotted, variegated.* II. (2) *Stained, blemished, blotted.* EX. (1) *m. corium*, Plaut.;—*m. lynx*, Virg.;—*m. luna*, Plin.—(2) *m. vestis*, Cic. Fig.: *m. senatores, in bad repute*, Cic.;—*vir omni dedecore m.*, Tac.;—*m. nefas*, Hor.

MĀDEFĪCĪO, ēre, fēci, factum, tr. [*Puss*, *MADEFIO*, fēri, factus (madeo, facio)]. I. (1) *To make wet, to drench.* II. Meton. (2) *To make drunk, to intoxicate.*—(3) *To steep, soak.* EX. (1) *Græciam mædefactum iri sanguine*, Cic.;—*sanguis mædefecerat herbas*, Virg.;—*vellera bis mædefacta fucus, dyed*, Tib.—(2) *m. se vino*, Plaut.—(3) *m. caules*, Plin.

MĀDEFĪO, fēri, factus. *See MĀDEFACIO*.

MADĒO, ēre, dūi, — *intr.* (μαδίω). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To be wet, to be moist, to be dripping wet.* —(2) *Meton.*: *To melt, thaw.* —(3) *To be intoxicated or drunken.* —(4) *To be boiled.* Plaut. —(5) *To sweat, perspire.* **II.** *Fig.* (6) *To be full, to abound, to be imbued with any thing.* EX. (1) *natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes,* Cic. — *terra madet sanguine,* Virg. — *Syeue madet, has been rained on,* Mart. — *hence, madens, wet, moist, saturated with moisture; as, m. coma,* Virg. — *linteolum vino m.,* Plin. *Meton.*: *m. auster, rainy, Sen.; m. deus, Neptune, Stat.* —(2) *nix sole madens, Ov.* —(3) *m. vino, Plaut;* —(4) *m. mero, Tib.* —(5) *m. metu, id.* —(6) *poculo madent Baccho, Tib.; madet sermonibus Socraticis, Hor.* **SYN.** **MADRO**; **MADESCO**. — *Madēre, to be wet, to be moist.* — *Madescere, to grow wet or moist; tellus madescit nubilus, Ov.*

MADĒSCO, ēre, dūi, — *intr. incip.* (madoo). **I.** *To grow moist, to grow wet, Ov.* **II.** *To grow soft; ne humore madescant ungulae, Col.* **SYN.** See **MADRO**.

MADĪDE, adv. (madidus). *Moistly; m. madēre, to be very drunk, Plaut.*

MADĪDUS, a, um, adj. (madoo). **I.** (1) *Wet, moist.* **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Full of water.* —(3) *Soft.* —(4) *Of food: Cooked, tender, well done.* Hence, (5) *Putrefied, foul, putrid.* —(6) *Intoxicated, Plaut.* Hence, 7. *Subst.*: *A drunkard, Plaut.* —(8) *Soaked, dipped, dyed.* —(9) *Fig.: Amply provided or filled with any thing.* EX. (1) *fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic.* — *m. genes, bedewed with tears, Ov.* — *Jupiter madidus, i. q. pluvius, Mart.* —(2) *m. fossa, Ov.* —(3) *madidiora semina, Plin.* —(4) *m. cicer, Mart.* —(5) *jecur tale madidum, Luc.* —(6) *m. dies, on which people are thoroughly intoxicated, Mart.* —(8) *vestis cocco m., Mart.* —(9) *madidus artibus Minerve, Mart.; madidus joci, id.* **SYN.** See **HUMIDUS**.

MADŪLSA, æ, m. (madoo). *A drunkard.*

MÆANDROS or **-US**, i, m., and **MÆANDER**, dri, m. (Μαίανδρος). *Mæander.* **I.** A river of Ionia and Phrygia, emptying itself in the Icarian Sea between Myus and Priene, celebrated for its many windings, now *Mendereh* or *Meander*, Liv. According to the fable, the river-god was the father of Cyane, who was mother of Cæanus and Byblis, Ov. Hence, more *Mæandri, full of turns, as the Mæander, Col.* **II.** *Meton.*: *Any turning or winding, as of the entwined purple embroidery of garments, Virg.; — a crooked way, a circuitous road, a turn, Cic.* Hence, in speaking: *A roundabout way, a turn; m. dialecticæ, Gell.* Hence, *Mæandritus, a, um, adj.* *Full of turns, Varr.* — *Mæandrius, a, um, adj.* (Μαίανδρος), *Like the Mæander; M. onda, Prop.; — M. juvenis, Cæanus, the grandson of Mæander, Ov.*

MÆCENAS, ætis, m. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman knight, of the family of the Cilnii, a friend and confidant of the Emperor Augustus, and patron of the poets Horace and Virgil, Vell. Seneca censures him as having been an effeminate person, and as one that wrote in an effeminate style. *In plur. appellat., i. q. A friend of poets, a patron of literature, Mart.* Hence, *Mæceniānus, a, um, adj.* *Relating to Mæcenas; M. vina, Plin.*

MÆLIUS, a. *Mælius*, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most distinguished was *Sp. Mælius*, who was put to death under suspicion of ambitious designs against the state, Liv. Hence, **MÆLIANUS**, a, um, adj. *Of Mælius; cædes M., Liv. Plur.* *Mælliāni, ñrum, m. Adherents of Mælius, id.*

MÆNA, æ, f. (μαῖνη). *A small sea-fish, of which the Romans made a brine or pickle, Cic.*

MÆNĀDES, um, f. See **MENAS**.

MÆNĀLA, ñrum, n., and **MÆNĀLUS** (-os), i, m. (τὸ Μαῖναλον). *Mænalus*, a ridge of mountains in Arcadia, sacred to Pan, of whom it was the favorite haunt. On the mountain was a town called *Mænalus*. The ridge is now called *Kionom*.

MÆNĀLIS, Idis, f. (Μαυαλῖς). *Belonging to Mænala; M. Ūrsa, Callisto, Ov.; — M. ora, Arcadia, id.*

MÆNĀLIUS, a, um, adj. (Μαυαλίος). *Belonging to Mænalus; poet., Arcadian; M. deus, Pann, Ov.; — M. silvæ, id.; — M. versus, Arcadian shepherds' songs, id.*

MÆNAS, ædis, f. (μαναῖς). *An inspired or raving woman; a Bacchanal or female follower of Bacchus, Prop. Plur.* *Mænādes, um, f.* *The female followers of Iacchus, Mel; Ov.*

MÆONES, um, m. (Μαίονες). *Mæonians*, then, for *Lydians* in general, Claud.

MÆONIA, æ, f. (Μαυονία). *Mæonia*, a district of Lydia. **I.** *Meton.*: *Lydia, Plin.* **II.** *Etruria* (because the Etrurians are said to be the descendants of the Lydians), Virg.

MÆONIDES, æ, m. (Μαυονίδης). **I.** *A Mæonian or Lydian; esp. Homer* (because, according to some, he was born at Smyrna), Ov. **II.** *An Etrurian, Virg.*

MÆONIS, Idis, f. (Μαυονίς). *A Mæonian female; Arachne, Ov.; — Omphale, id.*

MÆONIUS, a, um, adj. (Μαυονίος). **I.** (1) *Mæonian, Lydian.* Hence, (2) *Homeric, heroic.* **II.** (3) *Etrurian.* EX. (1) *M. rex, Virg.; — M. mitra, id.; — ripa M., of the river Tuctolus, Ov.; — Mæonii, the Lydians, Plin.; — senex M., Homer, Ov.; — M. vates, the same, id.* —(2) *carmen M., id.; — M. pes, id.; — M. chartæ, id.; — M. nautæ, id. Plur.* *Mæonīi, ñrum, m.* *The Etrurians, Sil.*

MÆOTĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the Mæotians; palus M., the sea or Lake of Mæotis (see Mæotis), Plin. Subst.* *Mæotīci, ñrum, m.* *Those living on the Palus Mæotis, Plin.*

MÆOTIS, Idis, Idos, or is, f. (Μαυωτίς). *Belonging to the Mæotians, or to the Palus Mæotis; M. ora, Ov.; — M. pulus or lacus, or simply Mæotis, the Lake of Mæotis, now the Sea of Azoph.*

MÆOTĪUS, a, um, adj. *Mæotian; M. lacus, Plin.; — M. tellus, Virg.*

MÆRA, æ, f. (Μαῖρα). *Mæra.* **I.** A dog of Icarus, Hyg. **II.** A female that was changed into a dog, Ov.

MÆRĒO (also *mæreo*), ēre, and **MÆRĒOR**, eri, d.p. *intr.* and *tr.* **I.** *Intr.* (1) *To mourn, grieve, be sorrowful.* **II.** *Tr.* (2) *To mourn over any thing, to bemoan.* —(8) *To utter mournfully, to bewail.* EX. (1) *m. alienis bonis, Cic.; — hence, mærens, mourning, mournful, afflicted; m. homo, id.; — m. vultus, Ov.* —(2) *m. mortem, Cic.* —(8) *talia mærenti, when thus lamenting, Ov.*

MÆROR, ñris, m. (mæreo). *Mourning, deep affliction, grief; luctus et m., Cic.; — in mærore esse, Ter.; — mærore se conficere, Cic.* **SYN.** See **ÆGRITUDO**.

MÆSĪA SILVA. A forest on the borders of Etruria, in the territories of the Veientes, Liv.

MÆSTE, adv. (mæstus). *Sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully, Auct. Her.*

MÆSTITĒR, adv. (id.). *Sorrowfully, Plaut.*

MÆSTĪTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Sadness, low-spiritedness, sorrow; mæstitiam auferat alui alqd, Cic.; — esse in mæstitia, id.* **SYN.** See **ÆGRITUDO**.

MÆSTITUDO, *inis, f. (id.) Sadness, sorrow.*

MÆSTUS, *a, um, adj. (mæreo). I. (1) Sad, mournful, sorrowful, melancholy. II. Mæton.*

(2) *Sad, gloomy.*—(3) *Betraying sadness, connected with mourning, mournful.*—(4) *Portending sadness or sorrow.*—(5) *Cauling sadness or sorrow.*

EX. (1) *m. senex, Cic.; —m. castra, Just. (—) neci mæstum demittit, Virg. (—3) m. vultus, Auct. Her.; —m. questus, Virg.; —m. vestis, mourning dress, Prop. (—4) m. avis, Ov. (—5) m. timor, Virg.; —m. tectum, unfortunate, dangerous, Ov.*

SYN. MÆSTUS; TRISTIS.—Mæstus, *sorrowful, doleful, whose soul is impressed with grief; cum tristis Chalcas esset, mæstior Ulysses, Cic.*—Tristis, *sad, of sorrowful countenance; tristis capite demisso terram intueri.*—Mæstus *animo angitur; tristis vultu demisso et severo aegritudinem prementem ostendit, G. D.*

MÆVIUS, *ti, m. Mævius, a bad poet in the time of Virgil, Virg.; Hor.*

MĀGA, *æ, f. (μαγος). A sorceress, witch, Ov.*

MĀGALĪA, *lum, n. (a Carthaginian word). Portable huts, carried about on wagons, cottages, Virg.; hence, of the suburbs of Carthage, id.*

MĀGĀRĪA, *lum, n. i. q. magalia, Plaut.*

MĀGE, *adv. for magis, Enn.; Plaut.; Virg.*

MĀGĪCUS, *a, um, adj. (μαγικός). Magical, pertaining to sorcery; m. ars, Virg.; —m. superstitiones, Tac.; —m. herbae, Plin.; —m. dii, invoked in witchcraft, etc., Tib.*

MĀGIS, *adv. (from the root mag, whence also mag-nus). I. Gen.: To a greater degree, in a greater measure, more; ita contendit, ut nihil unquam m., Cic.; —nisi forte m. erit parricida, id.*

Frequently to denote the comparative degree, especially with such adjectives and adverbs as, from their terminations, do not admit of the comparative form (Gr. 113, 4th): *m. necessaria ratione, Cic.; —m. anxius, Ov.; —oratio m. deformis, Quint. With compar.: m. majores naves, Plaut.; —m. dulcius, id. With malle: qui m. vincere quam diu imperare malit, Liv.; —multo m., much more, Cic.; —tanto m., so much more, id.; —eo m., the more so or so much the more, id.; —quo m., the more, id.*

II. *Exp. 1. magis magisque, magis et magis, or magis ac magis, more and more; mihi m. magisque quotidie placet, Cic. —2. m. est quod (ut), quam quod (ut), there is (I have, etc.) more cause, more ground for, etc.; m. est, quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, Cic.*

SYN. MAGIS; POTIUS; AMPLIUS; PLUS.—All mean more, but in different respects.—Magis, *more, in reference to the quality of things; magis elegans, Cic.*

—Potius, *rather, with respect to the choice among several things; æs, non vis potius, sed delectatio postulat, Cic.*—Amplius, *more, in relation to duration, extent, quantity; æs, amplius sunt sex menses, Cic.*—Plus, *more, in respect of number; æs, plus decem ancillas secum adduxit, Ter.*

MĀGISTER, *tri, m. (magis). I. Gen. (1) One who is placed over any thing or any department, a master, chief, leader, director, surveyor, superintendent, overseer. II. Exp. (2) A teacher, instructor.*—(3) *i. q. auctor: The head, leader, author of any thing.*—4. *A leader of youth, a tutor, guardian, Ter.*

EX. (1) PHRASES. *m. populi, a dictator, Cic.; —m. equitum, master of the horse (an assistant of the dictator, and, at the same time, commander of the cavalry), Liv.; —m. morum, the censor, Cic.; —m. caris, a commissary or overseer of the police, Plaut.; —m. operum (operarum), an overseer, bailiff, Col.; —m. societatibus, director of the board or company of the state farmers (publicani), Cic.; —m. scripturae et portus, of the revenues of grazing lands and customs, id.; —in scriptura pro magistro dat operas,*

acts as vice-director, id.; —m. pecoris, the chief herdsman, id.; —m. elephantum, guide, rider, driver, Liv.; —m. auctionis, auctioneer, Cic.; —m. convivii, the symposiarch or master of a feast, who determined the number of cups to be emptied on any given occasion, Varr.; —m. navis, captain of a man-of-war, Liv.; or of a merchantman, Hor.; —ludi m., a schoolmaster.—(2) *pueri apud magistros exercebant, Cic.; —m. artium, id.; —m. virtutis, id. Mæton. stilus optinus dicendi effector ac m., Cic. (—3) m. ad despoliandum tempulum, one who takes the lead, the head, Cic.*

SYN. SĒE DOCTOR.

MĀGISTĒRIUM, *ti, n. (magister). I. Gen. (1) The office of a magister, i. e. presidency, directorship, mastership, overseership, etc. II. Exp. 2. Prop.: Tutorship, guardianship, Plant.*

(3) *Fig.: Instruction, good counsel. EX. (1) m. morum, censorship, Cic.; —m. sacerdotii, the office of a chief priest, high priesthood, Suet.; —m. equitum, id.; —m. municipale, of overseer or inspector of the high roads and streets, id.; —me magisteria delectant (sc. conviviorum, at feasts; see MAGISTRA).*—(3) *virtute id factum et magisterio tuo.*

MĀGISTRA, *æ, f. (id.). A mistress, female president, teacher; m. ludo, a schoolmistress, Ter.; —lex quasi m. officiorum, Cic.; —arte magistra, by the help of my skill, Virg.*

MĀGISTRATUS, *us, m. (magistro). I. (1) The office of a magistrate, any civil office or magistracy at Rome (e. g. the consulate, praetorship, etc.). II. Mæton. (2) One who is invested with public authority, an officer of the state, a public functionary, magistrate. EX. (1) magistratum petere, Cic.; —m. gerere, to discharge the duties of a magistrate, to hold or fill an office, id.; —accedere ad magistratus remque publicam, id.; —magistratum inire, to enter upon; or, m. ingredi, Sall.; —or, m. occipere, Liv.; —m. deponere, to resign, Cæs.; —abdicato magistratu, Sall.; —magistratum alicui abrogare, to take from, Cic.; —sometimes also of a civil office out of Rome, e. g. in Sicily (Cic.); in Gaul (Cæs.). (—2) creare magistratus, to elect, nominate, Cæs.; Liv.*

SYN. SĒE POTESTAS.

MĀGISTRO, *ære (by sync. for magistero, from magister), intr. To perform the office of a director or chief, etc.*

MAGNĀNĪMITĀS, *ëtis, f. (magnanimus). Greatness of mind or soul, magnanimity, Cic.*

MAGNĀNĪMUS, *a, um, adj. (magnus, animus). Great of soul, noble-minded; vir m., Cic.; —m. heros, Virg.*

MAGNES, *ëtis, m. (Μάγνης). I. Belonging to Magnesia. Subst.: A Magnesian; lapis M., or simply M., a loadstone, magnet, Cic. II. Subst. plur.: Magnètes, um, m. (Μάγνητες). The inhabitants of Magnesia, Liv.; Tac.*

MAGNĒSĪA, *æ, f. (Μαγνησία). Magnesia. I. A district of Thessaly on the extreme east, forming a long narrow slip of country from the Peneus on the north, to the Pagasean Gulf on the south, and containing Mounts Ossa and Pelion, Liv. II. A city in the north-west of Lydia at the foot of Mount Sipylus, near which Antiochus the Great was defeated by the Romans. III. A city in the south-west of Lydia, on the Lethæus, a tributary of the Mæander, Liv.†*

MAGNĒSĪUS (Magnēsus), *a, um, adj. (Μαγνησιος). Magnesian; M. saxum, the loadstone.*

MAGNESSA, *æ, f. (Μαγνησσα). A woman of Magnesia, Hor.*

MAGNĒTIS, *idis, f. (Μαγνητις). Magnesian; M. Argo, built, as it was said, at Pagasæ in Magnesia, Ov.*

MAGNĪ-DĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (magnus, dico). *Talking largely, that speaks great things*; m. homo, Plaut.; —m. mendacium, id.

MAGNĪ-FACĪO, ēre, feci, factum, *tr.* (magnus, facio), (*it is often separated, magni facio*). *To esteem highly, make much of*, Ter.; Plaut.

MAGNĪFĪCE, *adv.* (magnificus). I. (1) *Nobly, splendidly, pompously, magnificently.* II. (2) *With glory, gloriously, nobly.* III. (3) *In a lofty strain, sublimely, pathetically.* IV. (4) *Proudly, with pride.* V. (5) *Mightily, very much.* EX. (1) m. convivium ornare, Cic.; —m. habitare, id.—(2) m. vincere, Cic.; —m. vivere, id.—(3) m. loqui, Tibull.; —m. loqui (de alio), Brut. ap. Cic.—(4) m. se circumspicere, Cic.; —m. incedere, Liv.—(5) m. se efferre, Ter.; —m. prodesse, Plin.

MAGNĪFĪCĒTER, *adv.* (id.). *Magnificently, nobly.* I. (1) *Splendidly, considerably.* II. (2) *Nobly, honorably, gloriously.* III. (3) *Mightily, very much.* EX. (1) oppidum m. ædificatum, Vitr.; —magnificentius dicere et sentire, Cic.—(2) magnificentissime consulatum gerere, Cic.—(3) magnificentius virtutes appetere.

MAGNĪFĪCĒNTĪA, æ, *f.* (id.). I. 1. *A display of greatness in an undertaking, in thinking or speaking*, Cic. II. (2) *Grandeur, splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness.*—(3) *High-minded or exalted sentiment or manner of thinking, greatness of soul or mind, magnanimity.*—4. *Greatness of talent, great skill*, Plin. EX. (2) m. epularum, Cic.; —m. villarum, id.; —m. et gloria verborum, id. *In a bad sense*: avaritia et m. et cupiditates, pompous language, boasting in words or deeds, bombast, Cic.; —composita in magnificentiam oratio, high-flowing speech, Tac.—(3) magnificentiam et rerum humanarum despicentiam adhibere, Cic. SYN. MAGNĪFĪCĒNTĪA; POMPA.—Magnificentia, as above.—Pompa, a solemn sight or show, said especially of processions.

MAGNĪFĪCŌ, ēre, *tr.* (id., *prop.*, *to make great*; hence, *meton.*). I. *To esteem highly, to extol*; m. alqm, Plaut. II. *To speak in praise or honor of any body, to elevate*; m. alqm, Plin.

MAGNĪFĪCŪS, a, um, *adj.* (compar. Gr. 113, 8), (magnus, facio). *He who (or that which) shows himself (or itself) great.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Of persons: Magnificent, grand, fond of show or splendor.*—2. *In words and conduct: Haughty, boasting, bragging*, Sall.—(3) *Of character: Generous, noble-minded, high-spirited.*—(4) *Great in authority and power, respectable, august, commanding respect.* II. *Fig.* (5) *Of things in an external point of view: Magnificent, splendid, brilliant, sumptuous.*—(6) *Illustrious by great deeds or exploits.*—(7) *Sublime with regard to words and thoughts, lofty, pathetic.*—(8) *In a bad sense: Boastful, haughty.* *Subst. plur.*: Magnifica, ōrum, *n.* *Boasting language or speech*, Sall. EX. (1) elegans non m., Nep.; —m. in suppliciis, fond of pomp in honoring the gods, Sall.; —vir factis m., great by actions, illustrious, glorious, Liv.—(3) animo magnificentior, Just.; —animus m., Cic.—(4) facio me magnificum, *I make myself a great lord*, Plaut.—(5) m. villæ, Cic.; —m. funus, Cæs.; —m. ornatus, Cic.—(6) magnificentissima ædilitas, id.—(7) m. genus dicendi, Cic.—(8) m. verba, Ter. SYN. See MUNDUS.

MAGNĪLOQUĒNTĪA, æ, *f.* (magniloquus). I. *A sublime or lofty manner of speaking.* Also, *of poetic style*: m. Homeri, Cic.; —hexametrum m., id. II. *A talking big, boasting, bragging*, Liv.

MAGNĪLOQUŪS, a, um, *adj.* (magnus, loquor). I. *Sublime or lofty in expression*;

m. Homerus, Stat. II. *Vaunting, boastful*; m. os, Ov.; Tac.

MAGNĪ-PENDO, ēre, *tr.* (magni, pendo). *To esteem highly*; m. alqm, Ter.; Plaut.

MAGNĪTŪDO, inis, *f.* (magnus). I. *Bodily*; (1) *Greatness, magnitude.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Great multitude, crowd, number.* II. *Incorporeal*; (3) *Gen.*: *Greatness.*—(4) *Esp.*: *Greatness, sublimity.*—(5) *Might, authority, greatness.*—(6) *Of time: Length.* EX. (1) m. mundi, Cic.; —m. fluminis, Cæs.; —m. corporum, id.; —m. reipublicæ, size, extent of the state, Sall.; —ciceris magnitudine, of the size of, Plin.—(2) m. fructuum bonitas agrorum, Cic.; —m. copiarum, Nep.—(3) m. amoris, Cic.; —m. beneficii, id.; —m. rerum gestarum, Nep.—(4) m. animi, high-spiritedness, exalted sentiment, greatness of soul, Cic.—(5) m. imperatoria, Tac.—(6) m. dierum, ac noctium, Plin. SYN. MAGNĪTUDO; AMPLITUDO; MAJESTAS.—Magnitudo, greatness of any sort.—Amplitudo, greatness of space or extent, size. Amplitudo urbis, corporis, potentia.—Majestas, greatness, said of something noble, grand, or majestic.

MAGNŌPERE, *adv.* [often separately, magno opere], (magnus opus). *Exceedingly, particularly, right, very, instantly*; non m. laboro, Cic.; —nulla m. clude accepta, without particular loss, Liv.; —magnoque opere abs te peto, Cic.; —magno hic opere, id. *Superl.*: maximopere, very much, very urgently, Ter.; Liv. —also separately, maximo opere, Cic.

MAGNUS, a, um, *adj. comp.* major, maximus (from the root mag, whence magis, mactus). I. (1) *Great, in size or circumference, length and breadth.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Great in number or mass.*—(3) *Great in force or strength.*—(4) *Great, high in worth or value.*—(5) *Esp. abl. and genit. of value, magno and magni: At a high price, dear.*—(6) *Of importance, credit, etc.: Great, respectable, important, weighty.*—(7) *With the idea of excess: Too great, excessive, extravagant.*—(8) *Gen.*: *Great, sublime.*—(9) *In a bad sense: Bragging, boasting.* II. *Of time*: (10) *Long.* Hence, (11) *Of men of a certain age, major, with or without natus or annis: Greater as to birth, or according to years, i. e. older.* Hence (12) as a *subst.*: majores, ancestors.—(13) *Superl.*: Maximus, a, um, the eldest. EX. (1) m. domus, Cic.; —m. mons, Catull.; —oppidum maximum, Cæs.; —m. aquæ fuerunt, high water, i. e. a great breadth of water (by floods or rains), Liv.; —m. divitiæ, Nep.—(2) m. numerus frumenti, Cic.; —m. pondus auri, id.; —m. copia pabuli, Cæs.—(3) m. vox, a strong voice, Cic.; —m. spes, Nep.; —major claritas, Cæs.—(4) m. pretium, Ter.—(5) magno emere, dear, Cic.; —majoris venire, dearer (for more), Phædr.; —magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, it cost him dear, he had to pay dearly for it, Liv.; —esse magni, to be in high repute, to be highly appreciated, Cic.; —magni æstimare, to esteem highly, id.; —facere magni, the same, Ter.; —facere alqm maximi, to esteem very highly, make very much of, id.; —magni interest ad laudem, it is of great importance with regard to, Cic.—(6) m. ludi, otherwise called Romani (see LUDUS); also, maximi ludi; m. vir, Cic.; —m. bello, Nep.; —magna sacerdos, great, venerable, Virg.; —pætor maximus, a title of the dictator in early times, Liv.; —m. casus, great hazard, great risk, Cic.; —magnum est; with inf., it is something grand or sublime, it is a great thing, to do so or so; —quod majus est, and what is still more, or what is of still greater importance.—(7) m. verba, Liv.; —hence, in majus, to an extravagant degree; in majus accipere alqd, to make a great ado about any thing, make a great deal of any thing, id.; —in majus extollere, to represent as still greater than it really is, id.; —in majus celebrare, to celebrate too much, overrate, id.; —in

majus ferre, to go to an excess, to carry any thing too far, id.;—credere in majus, to consider of greater importance than it is, Tac.—(8) *m. virtus*, Cæs.;—*magna sibi proponunt*, Cic.;—*magnus sumus*, proud, Ter.—(9) *verba m.*, Virg.;—*magna loqui*, to talk big.—(10) *Sermones m.*, Liv.;—*magno post tempore*, after a long time, id.;—*filius maximo natu*, the eldest son, Nep.—(11) *fuisti major natu quam Plautus*, Cic.;—*audivi ex majoribus natu*, from our elders, id.;—*natu major frater*, Liv.;—*frater major*, the elder brother (speaking of two), Ter.;—*natus major annos sexaginta*, older than sixty years, Nep.;—*annos natus major quadraginta*,—also, *neu majores quinque quadragenum (annorum)*, and not older than forty-five years, Liv.;—*civis major annis viginti*, just twenty years, more than twenty, Suet. **PHRASES.** *major herus*, the master of the house, the old gentleman, Plaut.;—*herus minor*, the young gentleman (of the house), the son, id.;—*thus also*, *hera major* and *minor*.—(12) *majoribus ortus obscuris*, Cic.;—(13) *m. stirpis*, Liv.;—*m. virgo*, the eldest; hence, *the first of the Vestals or priestesses*, Suet.;—*maxima natu*, Virg.

SYN. **I. MAGNUS**; **INGENS**; **GRANDIS**; **AMPLUS**; **PROCE- RUS**; **VASTUS**; **ENORMIS**.—*Magnus*, great, any sort of greatness.—*Ingens*, extraordinary greatness; *thus*, *ingens corpus expressit* more than *magnum corpus*. Said also of the qualities of the soul; as, *ingentem Antiochum*.—*Grandis*, great according to growth, capacity, bulk; *prop. and fig.*, *grandia hordea*, large grains, Virg.;—*grandis adolescens*, Cic.—*Amplus*, great in extent; *amplis honoribus aucti*, Hor.—*Procerus*, very high or tall, very long; *alibi proceræ*, Virg.;—*Vastus*, vast, huge; *bellua vasta*, Cic.—*Enormis*, exceedingly great, enormous, much greater than is common; *enormes gladii*, Tac. **II. MAJOR**; **MAJOR NATU**; **GRANDIS NATU**.—*Major*, in Cicero, sometimes for the oldest; *Balbus major*, Cic.—*Major natu*, more advanced in years, older.—*Grandis natu*, very old.

MAGO (*Māgo*), *ōnis*, *m.* *Magō*, a Carthaginian name; *e. g.* of the brother of Hannibal.

MAGONIS PORTUS. A harbor and city in the island of Minorca, called after the Carthaginian general Mago, now *Port Mahon*, Plin.†

MAGONTIACUM, *i. n.* *Magontiacum* (called also *Mogontiācum* and *Maguntia*), a town of the Vangiones, on the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the *Mannus* (now *Main*), and subsequently one of the chief Roman fortresses on the Rhine; now *Mayence* or *Mainz*, Tac.†

1. MAGUS, *a. um*, *adj.* *Enchanting, magic*, *m. ars*, Ov.;—*m. manus*, id.;—*m. carmen*, Sen.

2. MĀGUS, *i. m.* (*μάγος*). **I.** A wise and learned man;—with the Persians, a philosopher or priest. **II.** A magician, enchanter, Ilor.

MAIA, *æ. f.* (*Maia*). *Maia*, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades, Virg.; Ov.—*Maia genitus*, i. e. *Mercury*, Virg.;—or *Maia creatus*, Ov.

MAIUS, *a. um*, *adj.* *Belonging to the month of May, May*; *mensis M.*, Cic.;—or simply *M.*, Ov.;—*Idus Maiæ*, the fifteenth of May, Prop.;—*Calendæ Maiæ*, the first of May, Ov.

MAJESTAS, *ſtis. f.* (*majus*). **I.** (1) *Honour, majesty, dignity, excellence, grandeur*.—(2) *Dignity*, Suet.;—(3) *Supreme power, sovereignty, dignity, chief majesty*, belonging either to a monarch, an aristocracy, or the people. **II. Meton.** (4) *Injured majesty or dignity, a violation of the majesty of a monarch, the people, etc.* **EX.** (1) *m. deorum*, Cic.;—*m. senatus*, id.;—*m. loci*, Liv.;—(3) *m. regia*, Cæs.;—*m. ducis*, *imperial majesty*, Phædr.;—*m. tua* (of Augustus), Hor.;—*minuere majestatem*, to offend against the majesty

of the Roman State, Cic.;—*thus also*, *deminutio majestatis*, id.;—*læsa majestas*, treason, Sen.—(4) *crimen majestatis* (sc. læsæ), high treason, Cic.;—*lex majestatis*, against high treason, Cic. **SYN.** See **MAGNITUDO**.

MĀJOR, MĀJÖRES. See **MAGNUS** (12).

MĀJUS, *a. um*, *adj.* (from *mag*; whence *magis*, *mag-nus*, *maestus*), (for *magnus*). *Great*; *deus in.*, the great almighty god, i. e. *Jupiter*.

MĀJUSCŪLUS, *a. um*, *adj. dim.* (*major*). **I.** 1. *Rather bigger, larger, greater*, Plin. **II.** 2. *Rather big, large, great*; *m. cura*, Cic.—3. *Meton.*: *Rather older*, Ter.

MĀLA, *æ. f.* (*mando, māvā*). **I.** The jaw, the cheek-bone, Cic. **II.** The cheek, Plin.; Virg. **SYN.** See **GENÆ**.

MALĀCA (*Malacha*), *æ. f.* *Malaca*, a town of Spain, now *Malaga*, Plin.; Mel.

MĀLĀCĪA, *æ. f.* (*μαλακία*). **I. Prop.** 1. *A want of wind at sea, dead calm, stillness of the sea*, Cæs.—2. *Meton.*: *Entire want of appetite, nausea*; *m. stomachi*, Plin. **II. Fig.**: in otio inconcusso jacere *m. est*, Sen.

MĀLACISSO, *ſre. tr.* (*μαλακίζω*). To make soft or supple, to mollify; *m. alqm*, Plaut.;—*m. articulos*, Sen.

MĀLĀCUS, *a. um*, *adj.* (*μαλακός*). **I. Prop.** (1) *Soft*.—(2) *Supple, pliant*. **II. Fig.** (3) *Delicate, effeminate*. **EX.** (1) *m. pallium*, Plaut.—(2) *ad saltandum m.*, Plaut.—(3) *in malacum modum*, Plaut.

MĀLE, *adv.* (*malus*), [*Comp.* *pejus, superl. pessime*]. **I.** (1) *Badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly*. **II.** (2) *Badly, not as it ought to be* (of a faulty thing), too much, or too little. Hence (3) *Greatly, very*.—(4) *Hurriedly, scarcely*.—(5) *Not at the right time, malapropos*.—(6) *Unluckily, badly*. **EX.** (1) *m. olere*, Cic.;—*m. facere*, to act badly, ill, etc., Att. ap. Cic.;—*but m. facere alcuī*, to do any body harm, to wrong any one, Cic.;—*m. velle alcuī*, to wish any body ill, Plaut.;—*m. loqui*, to speak badly, or not to the purpose; *but m. loqui alcuī*, to speak ill of any body, Ter.;—*thus also*, *m. dicere*, to talk badly, unreasonably, or without sense; *but m. dicere alcuī*, to revile any body, Cic.;—*hoc m. habet virum*, this vexes him, Ter.;—*m. habere agmen adversariorum*, to disturb, molest, harass, Cæs.;—*m. se habere*, to feel ill, to be low-spirited, downcast, Ter.;—*m. audire*, to be in bad repute, Cic.;—*m. mecum agitur*, I am badly off, id.;—*m. agere*, to act badly (deceitfully), id.;—*m. sit Antonio!* but luck to Antonio! id.;—*res vertat tibi m.!* but luck to you! may it turn out unlucky to you! Ter.;—*animus m. est*, I am not well, I feel poorly, Plaut.;—*it mortificat me*, Ter.;—*thus also*, *animus m. fit*, Plaut.—(2) *m. sustinere arma*, to handle or hold the wrong way, not properly, Liv.;—*scuta m. tegebant Gallos*, id.;—*m. gratus*, not thankful, unthankful, Ov.;—*m. percipere fructus*, to have a bad harvest, Cic.;—*m. consulere patriæ*, Nep.;—*pessime in alqm consulere*, Ter.;—*m. vestitus*, badly dressed, Cic.;—*m. sanus*, not quite right (in one's mind), id.;—*m. præcinctus*, carelessly, loosely girded, Suet.;—*m. lætus*, with feigned joy, Val. Flac.;—*m. emere*, to buy too dear, Cic.;—*m. vendere*, to sell too cheap.—(3) *m. dispar*, quite unfit, ill-suited, Hor.;—*m. metuo*, Ter.;—*m. odisse*, Cæs.;—*pejus odisse*, more violently, worse, Cic.;—*m. vitare*, Hor.—(4) *m. viva*, Ov.—(5) *cui m. si palpare*, id.—(6) *m. vivere*, to lead an unhappy life, Hor.;—*m. endere*, to turn out badly, Cæs.;—*Ō factum m. de Alexione*, O great mishap!

MĀLĒA and **MĀLĒA**, *æ. f.* (*Μαλία, Μάλεια*). *Malea*, a promontory on the south-east of Laco-

nia, separating the Argolic and Laconian Gulfs, the passage round which was much dreaded by mariners; now *Cape St. Angelo*, or *Malio di St. Angelo*, Plin.; Mel.

MĀLĒ-DĪCAX, *dicis*, *adj.* (male, dicax). *Given to revile or to speak ill*, Plaut.

MĀLĒDICE, *adv.* (maledicus). *In a reviling or slanderous manner*; m. contumelioseque dicere, Cic.;—m. loqui, Liv.

MĀLĒ-DĪCENS, *ntis*. I. *pt.* of Maledico. II. *Adj.*: *Reviling, abusive, scurrilous*; m. homines, Plaut.

MĀLĒ-DĪCO, *dicere*, xi, ctum (male, dico). *To revile, abuse, speak ill of*; m. alui, Cic.;—m. alqm, Petr.

MĀLĒDICTĪO, *ōnis*, *f.* (maledico). *A reviling, railing, detraction, slander*, Cic. SYN. See INJURIA.

MĀLĒDICTĪTO, *dicere*, *intr.* double freq., Gr. 227, Obs. 2 (maledico). *To revile, abuse, defame*; m. alui, Plaut.

MĀLĒDICTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *A reproach, term of reproach, defamatory expression or language*. II. 2. *Exp.*: *Execration, curse*, Plin.—3. *Plur.*: *Maledicta, evil, mischievous speeches*, Sall. EX. (1) alqm probris omnibus maledictisque vexare, Cic.;—maledicta in alqm dicere, id.;—maledictis insectari alqm, id. SYN. See INJURIA.

MĀLĒDĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (maledico). *Reviling, abusive*; m. conviciator, Cic.;—m. in alqm, Quint. *Comp.*: maledicentior maledicentissimus, Cic. Gr. 113, 3.

MĀLĒ-FĀCIO, *dicere*, fēci, factum, *intr.* (male, facio). *To do harm, to injure*; m. alui, Ter.

MĀLĒ-FACTOR, *ōris*, m. (malefacio). *An evil-doer, malefactor, criminal*, Plaut.

MĀLĒFACTUM, i, n. (id.). *An evil deed, bad action, crime*; malefacta alqs, Cic.

MĀLĒFICE, *adv.* (malefacio). *Injuriously, wickedly, mischievously*, Plaut.

MĀLĒFĪCENTĪA, *ae*, *f.* (id.). *A doing harm, mischievousness*, Plin. SYN. See CRIMEN.

MĀLĒFĪCIUM, i, n. (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *A bad action, an evil deed, a crime, damage or injury done, outrage*.—2. *Meton.*: *Maleficia, noxious animals, vermin (such as snakes, etc.)*, Plin. II. 3. *Devit, deception*, id. EX. (1) maleficio committere, to commit, Cic.;—or, m. admittere, id.;—sine maleficio, without doing any injury, Cæs. SYN. See CRIMEN.

MĀLĒFĪCUS (malif.), a, um, *adj.* (malefacio). I. *Gen.* (1) *That does ill, wicked, malicious*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Hurtful, noxious*.—(3) *Unfavorable, unpropitious*. EX. (1) m. et injustus, Cic.;—homo vitæ maleficus, Tac. *Comp.* Gr. 113, 3;—m. mores, Plaut.—(2) m. superstitio, Suet.;—m. sidera, Plin.;—m. frondibus animal, id.—(3) natura m., Nep.

MĀLĒ-SUĀDUS, a, um, *adj.* (male, suado). *Advising or persuading to evil, seducing to evil*; m. fumes, Virg.

MĀLĒVŌLENS (mālv.), *ntis*, *adj.* (male, volo). *Ill-disposed toward any body, unfavorable, spiteful, malevolent*, Plaut.;—m. ingenium, id.;—malevolentissimus, Cic.

MĀLĒVŌLENTĪA (maliv.), *ae*, *f.* (malevolens). *Ill-will toward any body, spite, malice*, Cic.;—obtractatio et m., id. SYN. See MALITIA.

MĀLĒVŌLUS (mālv.), a, um, *adj.* (male, volo). (1) *Ill-disposed toward any body,*

malevolent, spiteful. II. 2. *Subst.*: *Mālvōlus*, i, m. *An ill-disposed person, an enemy*.—3. *Mālvōla*, *ae*, *f.* *A female enemy*, Plaut. EX. (1) m. alui, Cic.;—m. in alqm, id.

MĀLIACUS SĪNUS (μάλιακος Μαλιακός). *The Maliae Gulf*, a narrow bay in the south of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa, now the *Gulf of Zeitun*, Liv.; Plin.

MĀLĪ-FER, *ēra*, *erum*, *adj.* (malum, fero). *Bearing apples*; m. Abellæ, Virg.

MĀLĪFICUS, a, um. See MALIFICUS.

MĀLIGNE, *adv.* (malignus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Malignantly, with ill-will, spitefully, enviously*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Niggardly, very sparingly, stingily*.—(3) *Not much, but little, a little*. EX. (1) m. loqui, Liv.;—m. dicere, Plin. E.;—m. detrectare benefacta, Ov.—(2) m. agrum dividere plebi, Liv.;—m. præbere commensas, Just.;—m. laudare alqd, Hor.—(3) fores m. apertæ, Sen.

MĀLIGNITAS, *ntis*, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* 1. *Ill-will toward any body, malice, malignity, envy*, Liv.; Tac. II. *Meton.* 2. *Sparingness, liberality, stinginess*, Liv.; Plaut.—3. *Infertility of the vine*, Col.

MĀLIGNUS, a, um, *adj.* (for malignus, i. e. mali generis). *Of a bad kind*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Ill-disposed toward any body, envious*. Hence, (2) *Bad*. II. (3) *Niggardly, stingy, not liberal, too sparing, too close toward others*, Plaut. Hence, (4) *Barren, unfruitful*.—(5) *Sparing, little, small, insignificant, slight, scanty, weak*.—6. *Cool in one's manners*, Ter.;—*prudish*, Ov. EX. (1) m. vulgus, Hor.;—m. sermo, Suet.;—oculis malignis spectare, Virg.—(2) m. leges, Ov.;—m. tellus, a bad road, Stat.;—m. lolium, hurtful, noxious, Calp.;—m. caupones, cheating, Hor.—(3) in laudandis discipulis nec m. nec effusus, Quint.—(4) terra malignior ceteris, Plin. E.;—m. collis, Virg.—(5) m. munus nature, Plin.;—m. lux, Virg.;—m. fama, Ov. SYN. MALIGNUS.—MALITIOSUS. *Malignus, as here*, (1) (3), *opp.* benignus.—*Malitiosus, malicious*; nolim quicquam agere cum maligno, quod iniquus, illiberalis et invidus sit; cum malitioso, quod fraudes et fallacias ad nocendum struat, G. D.

MĀLĪTĪA, *ae*, *f.* (malus, a, um). *Bad condition, badness of quality*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Wickedness, bad or perverse behavior, vice, impiety*.—(2) *Exp.*: *Malignity, malice, malevolence, spitefulness, artifice, craft*. EX. (1) virtute non malitia, Sall.—(2) malitiam tollere, Cic.;—also, *Proverbially*: nisi tua m. affuisset, roguery, trickery; tamen a malitia non discedis, you do not desist from your knavery, Cic. SYN. MALITIA; NEQUITIA; MALEVOLENTIA.—*Malitia, malice, wickedness*, is the effect of reflection, of cool deliberation; m. est mala calliditas, Cic.—*Nequitia, licentiousness, dissoluteness*; nequitia te non sinit esse senem, shortens your days.—*Malevolentia, ill-will, ill-nature*; longe abhorret a nequitia modestus et temperans; versuti et perfidi est malitia; invidum arguit malevolentia, G. D.

MĀLĪTĪŌSE, *adv.* *Malignantly, maliciously, spitefully, treacherously*; nihil m. facere, Cic.;—m. litem intendere, id.; from

MĀLĪTĪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (malitia). *Malicious, full of malice*; crafty, cunning; m. homo, Cic.;—m. interpretatio juris, id. SYN. See MALIGNUS.

MĀLIUS, a, um, *adj.* i. q. Malicicus; M. lympha, Catull.

MĀLIVŌLUS, **MĀLIVŌLENTĪA**. See MALIV.

MĀLĒĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of malleo, *ēre*. *Shaped or beaten with a hammer or any similar instrument*; m. spartum, Col.

MALLĖOLUS, *i. m. dim.* (malleus). I. 1. *A small hammer or mallet*, Cels. II. *Meton.* (on account of its similarity): 2. *A young shoot of a tree or vine, cut off for the sake of planting*; *m. plantæ sarmentæ*, Cic.; Plin.—3. *A kind of fire-dart, which was discharged on the walls and houses of a besieged town, to set fire to them*, Cic.; Liv.

MALLEUS, *i. m.* (*akin to mollio*; Gr. *μᾶλιν*, *to break, crush*). (1) *An instrument for beating, a hammer, mallet, maul*.—2. *A hatchet or axe, used for killing the animal at a sacrifice*, Ov.; Plin. EX. (1) *m. stuparius, a beetle or mallet for beating flax*, Plin.

MĀLO, malle, mālī, *tr. irreg.* (magis, volo), [māvōlo, māvōlam, māvōlim, māvōlleim, *for mālō, mālām, mālīm, mallem, Plant.*; māvōlit *for mālītut*, Petr.]. I. (1) *With acc. of the thing or person: To have or choose rather, to like better*. II. (2) *With inf.*: Same. III. (3) *With acc. and inf.*: Same. IV. (4) *With a subj. and ellipsis of conj.*: Same. EX. (1) *m. ambigua*, Tac.;—*omnia m.*, Hor.;—*bonos m.*, *to prefer the good as friends*, Cic.;—*quod mallem* (parenthetically), *what, or which I should prefer, or would much rather have*, Ov.;—*ego vero quamquam illi omnia malo quam mihi, although I would sooner see him have every thing than have it myself*, Cic.—(2) *servire quam pugnare m.*, Cic.;—*rem obtinere m.*, Cæs.—(3) *scripta nostra nusquam malo esse quam apud te*, Cic.;—*maluit* (illam) *esse deum*, Hor.—(4) *mallem . . . cognoscerem*, Cic.;—*mallem dedidisse*, Catull. *With potius and magis*: *Utique potius quam Romæ esse maluisset*, Cic.;—*magis vincere quam imperare m.*, Liv.

MĀLOBATHRON or **UM**, *i. n.* (*μαλόβαθρον*). *Malobathrum*. I. *An Indian (acc. to Pliny, a Syrian) plant, from which a precious ointment was prepared; some suppose it to be the betel, others a kind of cassia*, Plin. II. *The oil or unguent prepared from this plant*, Plin.; Hor.

MĀLUM, *i. n.* (malus, a, um). I. (1) *An evil*. II. (2) *A calamity, misfortune*.—(3) *A punishment*.—(4) *A torment, torture, flogging*.—(5) *Damage, harm, injury, detriment*.—(6) *An evil action, a crime*.—7. *An evil disease*, Ov.;—hence, *fever*, Cels.—(8) *As an interjection: The plague! a plague upon it! the devil!* EX. (1) *nihil mali accidisse Scipioni*, Cic.;—*mors non est in malis*, id.—(2) *cavere malum*, Cic.;—*m. externum, war*, Nep.;—*m. pejus, a greater evil or misfortune*, Cæs.;—*pessimum publicum m.*, *great evil (misfortune) to the state*, Liv.—(3) *malo exercitum coarcebat*, Sall.;—*malum habere, to be punished*, Cic.;—*m. militibus erit, they shall be punished, shall pay for it*, Liv.—(4) *sine malo fateri, without being beaten*, Ter.—(5) *clementiam illi malo fuisse*, Cic.;—*malo cum tuo, at your peril*, Plant.—(6) *irritamenta malorum*, Ov.—(8) *quæ, m., est ista tanta audacia*, Cic. SYN. **MALUM**; **MISERIA**.—*Malum, evil, misfortune, torment*.—*Miseria, misery, wretchedness; in miseria esse* (Cic.), *to be in distress and misery*, whereas, in *malis esse* (Cic.) means *to be in trouble, pain, or danger*; in *meis miseriis* aliquam *ferre opem*, Cic. *In malis would present another idea*.

MĀLUM, *i. n.* (*μᾶλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*). *An apple* (under this name are comprised quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, and citrons), Coel. ap. Cic.;—*m. Cydonium, the quince*, Prop.;—*m. Punicum, the pomegranate*, Plin.;—*m. Persicum, the peach*;—*m. citreum, the citron*, id. Fig.: *m. discordiæ, the apple of discord*, i. e. *cause of discord, quarrel*, Just. Prov.: *ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end*

(because at meals, the Romans were accustomed to begin with eggs and end with fruit), Hor.

MĀLUS, *a, um, adj.* (pejor, pessimus, Gr. 113). *Bad, physically and morally, opp. bonus*. I. (1) *Bad, wretched, miserable*. II. (2) *Bad; wrong, evil*.—(3) *Bad; roguish, wanton*.—(4) *Bad; noxious, hurtful*.—(5) *Burdensome, disagreeable, pressing, troublesome, unpleasant*.—(6) *Unfortunate, unfavourable, unsuccessful*.—(7) *Sick, poorly, ill, unwell*. EX. (1) *m. aper*, Hor.;—*m. sutor*, Phædr.;—*m. vox*, Quint.;—*m. vinum*, Hor.;—*m. versus*, Cic.;—*in pejus ruere, to grow worse*, Virg.—(2) *m. arbitrium*, Liv.;—*m. consuetudo*, Hor.;—*malam opinionem de algo habere*, Cic.;—*m. pudor, false shame*, id.;—*rapere in partem pejorem, to interpret in a bad sense*, Ter.;—*m. aut fur, a rogue, villain, knave*.—(3) *delituit mala, of a female*, Plant.—(4) *m. falx*, Virg.;—*m. lingua, of a sorcerer*, id.;—*m. gramina, poisonous*.—(5) *m. ætas, i. e. senectus*, Plaut.;—*via pejor*, Hor.—(6) *m. pugna*, Cic.;—*m. nunciis*, id.;—*m. avis* (i. e. augurium), Hor.;—*m. res, bad circumstances*, Sall.—(7) *quum ager pejor fiat*, Cels.;—*quum* (agroti) *pessimi sint*, id. SYN. See IMPROBUS.

MĀLUS, *i. f.* (malum). I. 1. *An apple-tree*, Virg.; Varr. II. *Meton.* 2. *The mast of a ship*, Cic.—3. *The pole or bar to which the canvas spread over the circus or the theatre was fastened*, Liv.—4. *The upright beam in a wine-press*, Plin.

MĀLVA, *æ. f.* (*μαλάχη*; from *μαλαρός*). *A mallow*, Cic.; Plin.;—used by the ancients as a gentle purgative, Hor.

MĀMERCUS, *i. m.* (Mamers, i. e. Mars). *Mamercus*. I. *An Oscan prænomen for Marcus*, Fest. II. *A Roman family name, esp. of the Æmilian race*, Cic.

MĀMERS, *tis, m.* *In the Oscan language for Mars*, Fest.

MĀMERTINI, *trum, m.* (Mamers). *The Mamertini*, an Oscan people from Campania, sent from home, under the protection of the god *Mamers* or *Mars* (whence their name), to seek their fortunes in other lands. Having been quartered as mercenaries in Messina, they made themselves masters of the place, and changed the name to *Mamertina*, Cic.; Liv.†

MĀMERTINUS, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to the Mamertini*; *M. civitas*, i. e. *Messana*, Cic.;—*M. vinum*, Plin.

MĀMĪLIUS, *a.* *Mamilius*, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were the pretor *C. M. Vtilus* (A. U. C. 547), and the tribune of the people, *C. M. Limetanus* (A. U. C. 644), Cic.; Sall.

MĀMILLA, *æ. f.* *dim.* (mamma). *A pap, teat, Vell.*;—as a term of endearment, a little dear.

MAMMA, *æ. f.* (*μᾶμα, μᾶμη*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A breast, esp. of a female*, Cic.;—2. *Of the male*, Cic.;—(3) *Of animals*, Cic.; Plin.—4. *As a term of endearment, My love! My heart!* II. *Meton.* 5. *An elevation of the bark on trees*, Plin.—6. *Mother* (in the language of children *Mamma*), Var. ap. Non. EX. (1) *mammam dare, to give suck*, Plaut.;—(3) *mammam præbere, to suckle*.

MAMMĖATUS, *a, um, adj.* (mamma). *Having large breasts*; *m. amica*, Plaut.

MAMMŖSUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: *Having large breasts, full breasted*, Varr. II. *Meton.*: *Protuberant, swelled up*; *m. pira*, Plin.

MĀMURRA, *æ. m.* *Mamurra*, a Roman knight of Formiæ, who, as *præfectus fabrorum* in the army of Cæsar in Gaul, acquired great riches, and was the first who had his house encrusted with

marble. He was a man of corrupt morals, and was violently attacked by Catullus in his poems. Horace also, in ridicule of him, terms Formiæ *Mamurrarum urbs*, from which we may infer that his name had become a by-word of contempt.

MANCEPS, *ip̄is*, *m.* (manus, capio). I. (1) *One that acquires property by purchase, e. g. at an auction.* II. *Meton.* 2. *One that hires people to applaud a speaker.* Plin. E.—(3) *A farmer, lessee, esp. one who farmed the state revenues.* Cic.—4. *One who undertakes to build an edifice, etc., a contractor.* Cic.—(5) *A surety, bail.* EX. (1) *m. prædie, Cic.; —m. fit Chrysogonus, id.; —m. annonam flagellat, a monopolist, one that buys up corn. Hence, manceps (for sectores), those who bought the property or estates of proscribed persons.* Cic.—(3) *m. sutrine, Plin.; —m. operum, one that hires laborers, in order to let out their services with profit.* Suet.—(5) *erat enim nobis curata pecunia Valerii mancipis nomine.* Cic. SYN. See **REDEMPTOR**.

MANCINUS, *i*, *m.* *C. Hostilius Mancinus*, a consul of Rome who was sought to be delivered up to the Numantines on account of a dishonorable peace concluded with them, Cic.

MANCIPATIO (mancip̄), *ōnis*, *f.* (manceps). One of the modes of acquiring possession of property among the Romans, a formal making over of any thing to another as his property in the presence of six witnesses; hence, a transfer, sale by seizure and delivery, Plin.

MANCIPATUS, *ūs*, *m.* (mancipio). *A transfer, sale; in mancipatum venire, to be made over by transfer or sale to another person.* Plin. SYN. See **ADICTUS**.

MANCIPĪUM (mancip̄), *ii*, *n.* (manceps). I. (1) *The formal purchase of any thing; per æs et libram.* Cic. II. (2) *The right of possession arising from a formal transfer; hence, property, possession of any thing in one's own right.*—3. *Property, i. e. that which one possesses by right of purchase; hence, a slave, as being one of the res mancipi* (Cic.; Hor.; Sen.); *a female slave*, Liv.—4) *Meton.* : *A slave or servant (i. e. as a servant).* EX. (1) *in mancipio, at the purchase.* Cic.;—*lex mancipii, contract of purchase or sale, id.; —emptio mancipi (mancipii), a purchase according to the formalities of the law.* Plin.;—*jus mancipii, right of purchase, right of possession.* Cic.;—*mancipio dare, to convey or sell by formal transfer, id.; —mancipio accipere, to acquire by purchase.* Plaut.—(2) *vita mancipio nulli datur, as his property.* Lucr.;—*sui mancipii esse, to be one's own master.* Brut. ap. Cic.;—*esse in alcjs mancipio, to be the property of.* Gell.;—*res mancipi (i. e. mancipii), things the property of which one can dispose of or transfer.* Cic.—(4) *se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum.* Ov. SYN. See **NEXUS**.

MANCĪPO (mancip̄o), *āre*, *tr.* (manceps). I. (1) *To make over property, to transfer or sell formally.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To give up to, to make over, transfer.* EX. (1) *m. alienos, to sell.* Plaut.;—*agrum auctori publico m., to make over or transfer by a formal sale.* Plin. E.;—*servos mancipari auctori publico jubet, Tac.; —quædam mancipat usus, gives a title to.* Hor.—(2) *luxu et saginæ mancipatus, Tac.* SYN. See **AUCTIONOR**.

MANCUPATIO, *cūpĭum*, *cūpo*. See **MANCIP**.

MANCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Maimed, defective in limbs, a cripple.* Cic. II. *Fig.* (2) *Defective, imperfect, crippled, unfit.* EX. (1) *m. ac debiles, maimed persons, cripples.* Liv.—(2) *m. virtus, Cic.; —m. contemplatio naturæ, id.; —talibus officiis prope mancum.* Hor. SYN. See **CURTUS**.

MANDĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (mando). I. *One who gives a commission or appoints an attorney.* Dig. II. *One who instigates or suborns accusers or informers.* Suet. SYN. See **ACCUSATOR**.

MANDĀTUM, *i*, *n.* (id.). I. (1) *A commission, order, charge, esp. an oral commission, a message.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A kind of contract, for the violation of which an action can be brought; actio mandati, a complaint of non-performance of a contract.* Dig.—3. *A command of the emperor, an imperial mandate.* Plin. E. EX. (1) *mandata alciui dare, Cic.; —mandata persequi, to execute, perform; or mandata conficere; or mandata exsequi; or mandata efficere.* Sall.; *or m. facere.* Curt.; *or m. perficere.* Liv.;—*mandata habere ab aliquo, to have orders from any body.* Cic.;—*mandata deferre, to deliver, id.; —mandata meo, in my name, according to my order or commission.* id.—(2) *judicium mandati, a judicial inquiry on account of it.* Cic.;—*mandati condemnari, on account of the non-performance of a contract.* Ulp. Dig.

MANDĀTUS, *ūs*, *m.* [only in the abl. sing.], (id.). *A commission.* Cic.

MANDELA, *æ*, *f.* *Mandela*, a village to the south-east of Cures, near which stood Horace's Sabine villa, now *Bardela*, Hor.

1. **MANDO**, *āre*, *tr.* (manui or in manum do). I. *Gen.* (1) *To commission, to commit to any body's charge, to enjoin, order, command (whether orally or by writing).*—(2) *Esp.* : *m. alciui, or ad alqm, to inform any body about any thing, give or send him notice of (whether orally or by writing), to send word, to let any body know.* II. (3) *To commit, confide, consign, instruct, command.* EX. (1) *typos tibi mando, Cic.; —Rhodiaca vasa m., to give an order for, to bespeak, id.; —tibi mandavit, ut, id.; —Trebonio mandaverat nec, Cæs.—(2) m. alqd ad alqm, Flor.; —m. ad alqm, Suet.—(3) m. alciui magistratum, Cic.; —m. honores (used properly of the people who elect to posts of honor), Cic.; Hor.; —m. aliquam (filium) viro, to give in marriage, Plaut.; —m. alqm æternis tenebris vinculusque, to condemn to imprisonment for life, Cic.; —m. corpus humo, to bury, Virg.; —m. se fugæ, to flee, Cæs.; —m. alqd mentibus, to commit to memory, Cic.; —m. literis, to commit to writing, Cic.; —m. literis cogitationes, to write down, Cic.; —pestis mandata hostili manu, intrusted to me by the enemy's hand, Att. ap. Cic. SYN. **MANDO**; **JUBERO**; **IMPERO**; **PRÆCIPIO**.—*Mandare, to give one orders, as above* (1).—*Jubere, to bid, enjoin, expresses the will or desire of him who bids or enjoins; jubere dicere.* Cic.;—*also, to advise, exhort, wish; saluum esse jubeo, Cic.—Imperare, to command as one having the mastery, expresses forcibly the exercise of authority.—Præcipere, lit., to take first or before the time, to teach by taking up and showing; hence, to advise, admonish, enjoin.* Præcipe lugubres cantus, Hor.;—*illud potius præcipiendum fuit, ut, etc., Cic.**

2. **MANDO**, *ēre*, *di*, *sum*, *tr.* (μάνω μῆσσω). I. (1) *To chew, masticate.*—2. *Subst.* : *Mansa, drum, pl. n. That which is chewed.* Cic. II. (3) *To eat.* EX. (1) *dentibus m., Cic.; —m. vulnera tristia, to eat slaughtered animals.* Ov.;—*m. humum, of one who lies wounded on the earth, and whose trembling lips seem to bite the ground.* Virg.;—*cibos mansos dimittere.* Quint.—(3) *lora m. (through hunger), Liv.; —apros m., Plin.* SYN. See **EDO**.

MANDRA, *æ*, *f.* (μάνδρα). I. *Prop.* 1. *A stall, stable, pen, fold; m. mulator.* Mart.—2. *Meton.* : *A team of horses or cattle.* Juv. II. *Meton.* : *A gaming board.* Mart.

MANDUBII, *drum, m.* *The Mandubii*, a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the modern Burgundy, whose capital was *Alesia*, now *Alise*.

MANDŪCO, *äre, tr. (2. mando).* I. *To chew, masticate*, Sen. E.; Varr. II. *To eat by chewing*; m. suem, Plaut. SYN. See EDO.

MANDŪCUS, *i, m. (manduco).* I. *A great eater, glutton*, Pomp. ap. Non. II. *A bugbear, hobgoblin*, with wide jaws and large teeth crouching, Plaut.

MÄNE, *subst. indecl. n. (manus, clear, obsol.).* I. (1) *The morning, the time of the morning.* II. *Ado. (2) Early, at an early time, in the morning.* EX. (1) *multo mane, in the earlier part of the morning, very early, in very good time*, Cic.;—*m. novum*, Virg.;—*ad ipsum m., until morn or morning*, Hor.;—*a primo m., from the dawn of day*, Col.;—*m. totum dormire, the whole morning*, Mart.;—(2) *bene m., very early*, Cic.;—*hodie m., id.;—cras m., id.* SYN. **MANE**; **DILUCULO**.—*Mane includes the whole of the morning, in the morning*; *mane totum stertis*, Hor.—**DILUCULO**, *at break of day, very early in the morning*.

MÄNEO, *äre, si, sum, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr. (1) Gen.: To remain, stay.—(2) Esp.: To stay over night, to stop for the night.—(3) To remain, last, continue, keep one's self, sustain one's self.—(4) To remain, stand, abide.—(5) To wait.—(6) Fig.: To wait for anybody, to expect, to be ready or prepared for any body.—(7) Tr. prop.: To wait for any body or any thing, to expect.—(8) Fig.: To await, impend.* EX. (1) *m. in patria*, Cic.;—*m. domi*, Cæs.;—*m. in loco*, id.;—*m. ad exercitum, with the army*, id.;—*manebitur, they, or people will remain or stay*, Cic.;—*mansum oportuit, he ought to have remained or stayed*, Ter.;—(2) *m. apud aliquem*, Cic.;—*in tabernaculo m., id.*;—*manet sub Jove frigido venator*, Hor.;—(3) *omnes munitiones integre manserunt*, Cæs.;—*nihil semper suo statu manet*, Cic.;—*manet memoria*, id.;—*monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem*, Nep.;—*m. his bellum, continues*, Liv.;—(4) *m. in amicitia*, Cic.;—*m. in eo, to persevere in, abide by*, Cæs. Hence, *maneat, let it stand, let it be thus settled*, Cic.;—(5) *haud mansisti*, Plaut.;—*Ter.—(6) premia manent*, Virg.;—(7) *m. aliqui*, Ter.;—*m. adventum hostium*, Liv.;—(8) *cujus fatum te manet*, Cic.;—*te triste manebit supplicium*, Virg.;—*indigna quæ manent victos*, Liv. SYN. **MANEO**; **REMANEO**; **COMMOROR**; **HABITO**.—*Manere, as above*.—*Remanere, to tarry behind, after*.—*Commorari, to sojourn, to be in a place for a time*.—*Habitare, to inhabit, to dwell for a constancy*.

MÄNES, *lum, m. (prop. for boni, the good).* I. (1) *Departed souls, the souls of those departed this life; esp., good and benevolent spirits (conf. LARVÆ; LEMURES, Liv.; Virg.), to which divine honor was paid by the ancients.* II. *Meton. (2) The lower world, as the abode of the manes*, Virg.;—(3) *Punishments in the lower world*, Stat.;—(4) *A corpse (for cadaver, reliquie)*. EX. (1) *dii manes*, XII. Tabb. ap. Cic. *Sing.: deum manem, manes (of the departed spirit or soul of a single person)*, App.;—*Virg.—(2) fabulaque m.*, Hor.;—(4) *inhumatos condere manes*, Luc. SYN. See UMBRÆ.

MANGO, *önis, m. (akin to μάγανον, μαγανών).* I. *Gen.: A dealer who, by artificial means, sets off or polishes up his goods, a monger*; m. gemmarum, Plin.;—2. *Esp. of a slave dealer, who knows how to show off his slaves, and to conceal any of their bodily defects*, Hor.;—*Sen.—3. An exchanger of slaves*, Plin.;—*Quint.* SYN. **MANGO**; **VENALITIS**.—*Mango, as here, 2. Mangones sunt qui colorem fucō, et*

verum robur inani saginā mentiuntur, Quint.—*Venalitius, one dealing in slaves*.

MANGONICUS, *a, um, adj. (mango).* *Of or belonging to a dealer*; m. venalicii, cheating slave dealers, Plin.;—*m. quaestus*, Suet.

MANGONIUM, *fi, n. (id.).* *A setting off or polishing up of goods for sale*, Plin.

MANGONIZO, *äre, tr. (μαγανίζω).* *To set off or polish up goods in order to attract purchasers*; m. pueros, Plin.;—*m. villas*, id.

MÄNIA, *æ, f. (μαρία). Madness, rage, Cic.*

MÄNICA, *æ, f. (manus).* I. 1. *A long sleeve of the tunica, which hung down over the hand, and consequently served as a glove (Gr. ζυγίς), worn only by females and effeminate persons at Rome, also by the peasantry in winter (Cic.; Virg.; Tac.); made of fur*, Fall. II. *Meton. 2. A handkerchief*, Hor.;—*Virg.—3. A hook for seizing vessels, a grappling-iron*, Luc. SYN. See COMPES.

MÄNICATUS, *a, um, adj. (manica).* *Furnished with long sleeves (ζυγιδωτός)*; m. tunica.

1. **MÄNICŪLA**, *æ, f. dim. (manus).* *A little hand*, Plaut.

2. **MÄNICŪLA**, *æ, f. dim. (manica).* *The handle of a plough*, Var.

MANIFESTÄRĪUS, *a, um, adj. (manifestus).* *Manifest, clear, evident*; m. fur, Plaut.

1. **MÄNĪFESTO**, *adv. See MANIFESTUS (2).*

2. **MÄNĪFESTO**, *äre, tr. (id.).* *To make visible, to show clearly, to lay open, to make manifest*; m. aliqui, Ov.;—*m. voluntatem*, Just.

MÄNĪFESTUS, *a, um, adj. (manus, fendo; prop., struck with the hand; hence, visible, so as to be seized with the hand, i. e.).* I. (1) *Palpable, evident, apparent.—(2) Ado. (abl.), manifest, visibly, evidently, apparently, clearly.* II. (3) *Of whom any thing is known clearly and evidently: Clearly convicted.* EX. (1) *m. res*, Cic.;—*m. scelus*, id.;—*Penates multo m. lumine*, Virg.;—*habere aliquid pro manifesto*, Liv.;—*manifesta videre, to see every thing clearly and perspicuously*;—(2) *m. avertere*, Cic.;—*m. deprehendere*, id.;—*m. apparere*, Plin.;—(3) *uti eos (conjuratos) maxime manifestos habeant, that they may convict them by the clearest evidence*, Sall.;—*m. nocentes, evidently guilty, or evident criminals*, Ov. *With genit. of the thing: m. mendacii*, Plaut.;—*m. sceleris*, Sall.;—*m. rerum capitalium*, id.;—*spirans ac m. vitæ, still breathing, and with evident symptoms of life*, Tac.;—*m. magnæ cogitationis, evidently in deep thought*, id. SYN. See CLARUS.

MÄNĪLIUS, *a. Manilius.* I. *The name of a Roman gens, of which the most known were: 1. C. Manilius, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 687, Cic.—2. The astronomer, A. Manilius, who composed a poem called Astronomicon.* II. *Adj.: Of Manilius; lex M., by which law the chief command of the army against Mithridates was given to Pompey, Cic.*

MÄNĪPULÄRIS, *e, adj. (manipulus), [contr. mänipuläris, Ov.].* *Of or belonging to a multiple (manipulus)*; m. imperator, who rose from the ranks to be general, Plin.;—*m. judex, chosen from a multiple, i. e. from the ranks*, Cic. *Subst.: Mänipuläris, is, m. A common soldier, private; Pompeium tanquam unus m. secutus sum*, Cic. *In the plur.: Manipulares*, Cæs. SYN. **MANIPULARIS**; **MANIPULARITIS**.—*Manipularis, of the same band, company, or maniple; a comrade.*—*Manipularius, of or belonging to a common soldier*, Suet.

MĀNĪPŪLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Cf* or belonging to a manipule or common soldier; m. habitus, the dress of a private or common soldier.

MĀNĪPŪLĀTIM, adv. (id.). I. 1. *By handfuls, by bundles*, Plin. II. (2) *By maniples*.—3. *Facile, melen.*: *By heaps, in whole crowds or troops*, Plaut. EX. (2) m. structa acies, Liv.; —m. alloqui, Tac.

MĀNĪPŪLUS, i, m. (manus, pleo, i. e. impleo), [*poet. contr. manipulus*]. I. *Prop.*: A handful, a bundle of hay, grass, corn, Plin. II. *Meton.*: A band of foot soldiers, a manipule or company (of which three made one cohort), so called from the bundle of hay which, in the time of Romulus, was said to have been carried before the ranks, instead of a standard, Ov.; Cæs. *Of horsemen*, Sil. and App.; —a gang of thieves; m. furum, Ter. SYN. See LEGIO.

MĀNIS, e, or **MĀNUS**, a, um, adj., an old form for bonus. Good, gentle, acc. to Fest.

MĀNĪUS, ſi, m. (from mane, i. e. born in the morning). Manius, a Roman prænomen, often abridged thus, M'.

1. **MANĪUS**, a, um, adj. *Manlius*, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most known were: 1. *M. Manlius Capitolinus*, who saved the Capitol against the Gauls; being afterwards suspected of ambitious designs, he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, Liv.—2. *L. Manlius* and his son *T. Manlius*, who, from their great severity, received the surname of *Imperiosus*, Cic.

2. **MANĪUS**, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Manlius*; M. gens, Cic.

MANUS, i, m. (a Celtic word). A Gallic horse, a sort of small thick-set horse, used on account of its speed by the Romans, a cob, a nag; m. obesus, Sen.; Hor. SYN. See CABALLUS.

MANO, āre, intr. and tr. I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: Of fluids, e. g. tears. *To flow, run.*—(2) *Meton.* of the air and of other things: *To flow or stream abroad, to extend or diffuse itself.*—(3) *Fig.*: *To spread, extend itself, to be disseminated.*—(4) *To flow from any thing, i. e. to originate, spring, arise, emanate.*—(5) *To slip away, to be forgotten.* II. *Tr.* (6) *To cause to flow, to exude.*—(7) *Fig. s. s.* EX. (1) patribus plebeique m. gaudio lacrimæ, Liv.; —fons sub ilice manat, Ov.; —sudor manat, Lucr.; —m. alqa re, to flow or drip with any thing; as, simulacrum sudore manavit, Cic.—(2) aer, qui per maria manat, Cic.; —sonitus m. per aures, Lucr.; —alvei nianantes per latera, leaky ships, Tac.—(3) malum manaret in dies, Cic.; —rumor manat tota urbe, Liv.; —fidei nomen manat latius, has a more extensive signification.—(4) peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.; —ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id.—(5) omne supervacuum pleno de pectore m., Hor.—(6) Indica gemma sudorem purpureum manat, Plin.; —lacrimas marmora manant, Ov.—(7) fides enim manans poetica mella te solum, that honey flows from thy lips alone, i. e. that thou alone art a true poet, Hor. SYN. MANO; LABORI; FLUO.—Manare denotes a slower and less abundant flowing, emitting a matter somewhat less fluid.—Labi, a more easy flowing.—Fluere, a quicker and more rapid flowing.

MANSIO, ōnis, f. (maneo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A remaining, staying, a stay.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Abode, place of abode, dwelling for men or cattle*, Pall.—(3) *Esp.*: *Night-quarters, lodging, station, military quarters* (Gr. σταθμός); and since journeys by day were reckoned by the number of night-quarters, it also stands for a day's journey. EX. (1) cautior certe est m., Cic.; —m. Formis, the remaining at Formis, id.—(2) pectorum m., Plin.—(3) ad primam mansionem febrim

nactus, Suet.; —a quo octo mansionibus distat regio eorum, Plin.; —m. camelorum, a place where the camels halt to drink, id. SYN. See DOMUS.

MANSĪTO, āre, intr. freq. intens. (maneo). *To remain, sojourn, dwell*, Tac.; Plin.

MANSTŪTOR, ōris, m. (manus, tueor). *A patron, protector*, Plaut.

MANSUEFĀCĪO, āre, fcei, factum, tr. Russ.: Mansueſcio, ſieri, factus sum (mansues, facio). *Prop.*: *To use to the hand*; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *To tame animals, to make tame.* II. *Meton.* of men: *To make tame.*—(2) *To make gentle, soften.*—(3) *With regard to manners: To civilize.* EX. (1) m. animalia, Quint.; —uri mansueſcieri possunt, Cæs.—(2) m. plebem, Liv.; —m. naturam sevam, Suet.—(3) a quibus mansuefacti et exultati, Cic.

MANSUES, is, and ētis, adj. (manus, sueo). *Used to the hand, tame*, Plaut.

MANSUESCO, ēre, suēvi, suētum, tr. and intr. (mansues). I. *Tr.* (1) *To make tame, to tame.* II. *Intr.* (2) *Of animals: To become tame.*—(3) *Meton.* of men and things: *To become tame, gentle, mild or soft.* EX. (1) m. animalia, Varr.—(2) mansuescent bucelli, Col.—(3) mansuescent corda, Virg.; —mansuescit fructus, Lucr.; —tellus mansuescit arundo, Virg.

MANSUEŢE, adv. (mansuetus). *Tamely, meekly, gently*; m. factum, (i. e. id. m. obedire, Liv.; —m. ferre fortunam, Auct. ad Her.

MANSUEŢŪDO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Tameness.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gentleness, mildness, in sentiment or behavior.* EX. (1) m. elephanti, Just.—(2) m. imperii, Cic.; —m. animorum et verecundia consequitur, id.

MANSUEŢUS, a, um. I. *pt. of mansuesco.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.* of animals: *Tame.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Gentle, mild, meek, friendly, kind.* EX. (1) m. sus, Liv.; —m. juvenci, Varr.—(2) cum tam subito m. fuerit, Cic.; —m. civis, id.; —animus m., Ter.; —Musæ mansuetiores, gentler muses, i. e. a more puerile kind of occupation, e. g. philosophy, rhetoric, in contradistinction to forensic or passionate eloquence; m. manas, Ov.; —fiat mansuetior ira, softer, more temperate, id. SYN. See BLANDUS.

MANSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of mando.* II. *pt. of maneo.*

MANTĒLE (mantle), is, n. (manus). *A cloth used for wiping the hands after dinner, a towel, table-napkin* (which was furnished by the host, while the mappa, i. e. the smaller napkin or handkerchief was brought by the guests), Plin.; Virg.

MANTELLUM (mantellum), i, n. *A mantle, cloak.* Fig.: *A cover, subterfuge, pretext*, Plaut.

MANTĪCA, æ, f. *A kind of wallet hanging down on both sides, a saddle-bag*, Hor. Hence, non videmus mantica quod in tergo est, our own faults, Catul. —precedenti spectatur m. tergo, the faults of others, Pers.

MANTĪLE, see MANTELE.

MANTĪNĒA, æ, f. (Mantinea). *Mantineia*, a town of Arcadia, famous for the battle in which Epaminondas conquered the Spartans, and was killed, Nep.; Cic.

MANTISCĪNOR, ſci, ſtus sum, intr. dep. (μάντις). *To prophecy, divine*, Plaut.

1. **MANTO**, āre, intr. (for manso freq. from maneo). I. *To remain, stay, Cæcil.* ap. Non. II. *To wait, tarry, linger*, Plaut.; —m. alqm, to wait for any body, id.

2. MANTO, ūs, f. (*Marriv*). *Manto*. 1. The daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, a prophetess and mother of Mopsus, *Or.*; *Hyg.*—2. A nymph, mother of Ocnus, who built Mantua, which he named after his mother, *Virg.*

MANTŪA, æ, f. *Mantua*, a town of Upper Italy, on the river Mincius, near which was the village Andes, the birth-place of *Virgil*, *Liv.*

MANTŪĀNUS, a, um, adj. (*Mantua*). *Of or belonging to Mantua*; *M. Homerus, Virgil, Maer.*;—and simply *Mantuanus*, *id.* Hence, *poet.*: *Virgilian*, *of or belonging to Virgil*; *M. Iama*, *Stat.*

MANŪĀLIS, e, adj. (*manus*). I. *That is seized with the hand, or that fills a hand*; *m. pecten*, *Plin.*;—*scopæ m.*, a few handfuls of small twigs, *id.* II. *Subst.*: *Manuāle*, *is, n.* A book-case, *Mart.*

MĀNŪBĪE, ārum, f. See *MANUBIUS*.

MĀNŪBĪĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (*manubiae*). *Belonging to booty*; *m. amicus*, from whom I derive advantage, *Plaut.*

MĀNŪBĪUS, a, um, adj. (*manus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *That has been gained as booty, or taken from an enemy.* II. *Subst.*: *Mānūbiæ*, ārum, f. (*sc. res*).—(2) *Booty taken from an enemy, plunder, spoils.*—(3) *Meton.*: *Unlawful gain, robbery*, *Suet.*—4. *The proceeds or money made by the sale of booty or spoil*, *Cic.*—Also, (5) *The general's share of the spoil, which he usually employed in erecting a public building or some other work of art.*—6. *In angury t. t.*: *Certain kinds of thunder and lightning, thunderbolt*, *Sen.*;—and in the *sing.*: *prima (secunda, tertia) manubia, the first, etc., flash of lightning or thunder-clap.* EX. (1) *machæra m.*, *Plaut.*—(2) *manubias partiti*, *Petr.*;—*m. armorum*, *Flor.*—(3) *m. et rapinæ*, *Suet.*—(5) *porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit*, *Cic.*;—*de manubiis duos fornices fecit*, *Liv.* SYN. *MANUBIÆ*; *PRÆDA*; *SPOLIUM*; *EXUVIÆ*.—*Manubias*, the spoils taken from the enemy, the money for which they were sold, as above.—*Præda*, every sort of pilage and plunder in war by open force.—*Spolium*, *prop.*, armor taken from a conquered enemy.—*Exuvie*, spoils stripped from an enemy, as clothes, armor, arms, etc.

MĀNŪBRIUM, ti, n. (*id.*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A handle, haft, hilt, helve.* II. *Fig. 2. (like ansa)*: *Opportunity of doing any thing*, *Plaut.* EX. (1) *manubrio aureo*, *Cic.*;—*m. cultellorum*, *Juv.*;—*m. bidentis*, *Col.*;—*epistomii m.*, the spigot of a cock, *Vitruv.* SYN. See *CAPULUS*.

MĀNŪLĒA, æ, f. (*id.*). *A long sleeve*, *Plaut.*

MĀNŪLĒĀRIUS, ti, m. (*manulea*). *A maker of long sleeves*, *Plaut.*

MĀNŪLĒĀTUS, a, um, adj. (*id.*). *Furnished with long sleeves (which covered the hand)*; *m. tunica*, *Plaut.*;—*m. homo*, in a long sleeved tunic.

MĀNŪ-MISSIO, ōnis, f. (*manumitto*). *A discharging, setting at liberty or manumitting a slave*, *Cic.*

MĀNŪ-MITTO, ōre, misi, missum, tr. (*manus, mitto*). *To set a slave at liberty, to present with liberty, manumit, enfranchise*; *m. alqm*, *Cic.* SYN. See *EMANCIPŌ*.

MĀNŪ-PRĒTIUM (*mānīpr.*), or separated, *MANUS PRĒTIUM*, ti, n. (*manus, pretium*). (1) *Prop.*: *That which is paid for work, wages, hire, pay.*—(2) *Fig.*: *Wages, reward, pay.* EX. (1) *manupretium*, *Plaut.*;—*manus pretium machine*, *Cic.*; *Liv.*—(2) *m. everæ civitatis*, *Cic.*;—*m. castrensiū laborum*, *Sen.*

MĀNUS, ūs, f. I. *Prop.* (1) *A hand.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Esp.*: *The armed hand, personal prowess.*—(3) *A coming to close quarters, close fight, force, violence.*—(4) *Handiwork, work, workmanship, human labor.*—(5) *Control, power.*—(6) *A handwriting, the style of an artist, work.*—(7) *A throw at dice.*—(8) *In the art of fencing:* *A stroke, blow, thrust.*—9. *The trunk of an elephant*, *Cic.*—10. *The fore-foot of a bear*, *Plin.*—11. *The branches of a tree*, *Stat.*—12. *m. ferrea*, a grapple-iron.—13. *A band of soldiers, an armed force, a corps.*—14. *Gen.*: *A crowd, multitude*; *m. bonorum*, *Cic.*—15. *In a bad sense:* *A hand, troop, gang*; *m. conjuratorum*, *id.* EX. (1) *vas in manus sumere*, *Cic.* PHRASES. *Epicurum in manus sumere*, to take up or into one's hands, *Epicurus*, *i. e.* to read his writings, *id.*;—*tenerē in manu*, or simply *manu tenere*, to hold in, or with one's hand, *id.*;—*manum porrigere*, to stretch out or forth, to hold or lift up one's hand, *id.* in voting, *id.*;—*ad manum accedere*, to approach the hand. *Of animals:* *To come when called (and eat out of the hand)*, *id.*;—*in manus venire*, to come into one's hands (*i. e.* possession), *id.*;—*venire ad manum alcuī*, to come to hand, to offer, present itself, *Liv.*;—*manu sternere alqm.* with the sword, *Virg.*;—*manum de tabula!* enough! that is quite sufficient (*prop.*, hands off the picture!), *Cic.*;—*utraque manu*, with both hands, *i. e.* cheerfully, *Mart.*;—*manu tenere*, to know for certain, *Cic.*;—*est in manibus oratio*, it is in people's hands, it is out, it is known or read by all; also, to be in hand; *septimus mihi liber est in manibus*, I am working at it now, I am employed upon it, *id.*;—*habere in manibus*, to have in hands, *i. e.* to be engaged in, *id.*;—*esse in manibus*, to be at hand, near; *hostes sunt in manibus*, *Cæs.*;—*to be present, to happen just now*; *attendere*, *quæ in manibus sunt*, *Brut.* ap. *Cic.*;—*habere in manibus alqm.* to carry any body in one's hands, *i. e.* to make much of him, *Cic.*;—*ad manum*, at hand, close by; *ad manum esse*, *Liv.*;—*de manu*, with one's own hand; *de manu jacere*, *Cic.*;—*de manu reddere*, *Suet.*;—*de manu in manum tradere*, from hand to hand, *Cic.*;—*manibus pedisusque* (*Greek πῆξ καὶ ἰδῆς*), with hands and feet, *i. e.* with might and main, *Ter.*;—*per manus*, with the hands; *per manus trahere*, *Cæs.* Hence, *fig.*: *tradite per manus religiones*, from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson, *Liv.*;—*præ manu* or *manibus*, at hand, in readiness; *dedit aurum*, quod fuit præ manu, *Plaut.*;—*si paulum dederis præ manu*, for the present moment, *Ter.*;—*inter manus*, with the hands; *inter manus auferri*, in the hands, *Cæsar* ap. *Cic.*;—*inter manus esse*, to be palpable, evident, *Virg.*;—*sub manus*, under the hands; *sub manus succedere*, *Plaut.*;—*manum alcuī adire*, to mock any body, to make game of him, *Quint.*;—*manibus æquis*, with equal advantage (in a combat), after an indecisive battle; *manibus æquis dirimere pugnam*, *Liv.*;—*manibus æquis abscedere*, *Tac.*;—*thus also*, æqua manu discedere, *Sall.*;—*manum dare*, to lend a hand; *manum dare alcuī*, *Plaut.*;—*manus dare*, to acknowledge one's self to be conquered, to yield, *Cic.*;—*dare manus victis*, the same, *Or.*;—*or dare manus evictas*, *id.*;—*or manus dare alcuī*, *Plaut.*;—*tollere manum*, to lift up one's hands with astonishment, also as a sign of declaring one's self conquered; *manum non vertere*, not to turn one's hand, *i. e.* to be quite unconcerned, not to take the slightest trouble or pains about any thing; *philosophiæ causa manum non versuros*, *Cic.*;—*manu venerari*, by kissing one's hand and waving it, *Tac.*;—*servus a manu*, a writer, secretary; see *A*, *Ab IV.*—(2) *manu fortissimus*, *Liv.*;—*manu fortis*, personally brave, *Nep.*;—*manu vivere*, *Or.*;—*committere manum Teucris*,

to come hand to hand, to come to close quarters, Virg.—manum conserere, to engage, Cæs.—manum ferre in prælia, to fight, Virg.—(3) res venit ad manus, Cic.—venire ad manum, Liv.—(4) manu sata, corn sown by hand, Cæs.—urbis manu munitissima, by art, by the hands of men, by human labor, Cic.—hence, morbi quos manu fecimas, by our own doings or fault, e. g. by debauchery, Sen.—hence, opp. to nature: aqua pluvia manu nocens, which being collected in one spot produces damage to a neighbor by making its way to his premises, Cic.—also of a speech: oratio lucata et manu facta, Sen.—in extrema, the last hand put to any thing; a finishing-stroke, a finishing off or last polish; extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, Cic.—thus also, summa m.—summam abesse manum, Ov.—(5) hæc non sunt in manu nostra, Cic.—in alejs manu esse, Liv.—convenire in manum, to come into the hand (power) of a husband, to marry (of a female), Cic.—(6) librarii m., of a writer, Cic.—redii ad meam manum, now I write myself, id.—(7) quas manus remis, which (i. e. the winnings) I have returned, Aug. ap. Suet.—(8) m. prima, secunda, tertia, the first, second, third, Quint.—m. recta, aversa, id.—m. exigere, to hit, strike, id. SYN. MANUS; PALMA; PUGNIS.—Manus, the hand; natura dedit homini manus aptas et multarum artium ministras, Cic.—Palma, the palm of the hand.—Pugnis, the fist, the hand shut close; comprimere digitos pugnumque facere, Cic.

MĀPĀLE, is, n. (a Punic word, a corruption according to *Gresenius* of *magalia*). 1. A tent, a hut such as the nomadic shepherd tribes of Africa used to carry with them, Liv.; Virg. Hence, 2. A cottage, cabin, Val. Flac.—mapalia, villæ, as opposed to towns; ex oppidis et mapalibus, Sall. SYN. See CASA.

MAPPĀ, æ, f. (acc. to Quint., a Punic word). A small table-napkin, which the guests brought with them (see MANTELE); sometimes the mappa was employed when the guests chose to carry home what they did not eat at table, Hor.; Petr. Also, a cloth used in the chariot-races as a signal for starting, given either by the consul (Enn. ap. Cic.), or the prætor, Liv.

MĀRĀCANDA, ðrum, n. *Maracanda*, the capital of the Persian province of Sogdiana, now *Samarcand*, Curt.

MĀRĀTHON, ðnis, m. [*Greek* acc. *Mārāthōna*, Nep.; in the fem., Ov.], (*Mapathōn*). *Marathon*, a demus or town in Attica, on the eastern coast, celebrated for the glorious victory obtained by Miltiades over the Persians, Cic.; Plin.

MĀRĀTHŌNIUS, a, um, adj. (*Mapathōniac*). I. Of or belonging to *Marathon*; M. pugna, Cic.—M. tropæum, Nep. II. Poet.: Athenian; M. virgo, i. e. *Erigone*, Stat.

MARCELLUS, i, m. *Marcellus*, a name of the most considerable family of the plebeian Claudii, among whom especially were: 1. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, who gained a victory over Hannibal near Nola, and conquered Syracuse (Liv.); he also subdued Viridomarus, king of the Insubrii, Cic.; Virg.—2. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, the consul, Cæsar's enemy, and promoter of the *SC. de reuocando Cæsare*; he was afterward favored by Cæsar.—3. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, the sister's son of Augustus, who died very young, Vell.

MARCĒO, ðre, cūi, intr. (akin to *μαραινω*). I. Prop. (1) To be withered. II. Meton. and fig. (2) To be faint, feeble, languid, weak, without energy, through old age, Ov.; through debauchery. EX. (1) corona marceus, Claud.; —uva marceus, Mart.—(2) poter marceus, Hor.;

—m. luxuria, Liv.; —pax marceus, inactive, Tac. SYN. See LANGUEO.

MARCESCO, ðre, intr. incept. (marceo). I. Prop. (1) To grow withered, to wither. II. Fig. 2. To grow weak, feeble, languid; also, to fade (of color), Plin.; from old age, Plin.; from debauchery, Ov.; from inactivity; m. desidia, Liv. EX. (1) corpus occisæ avis marcescit, Plin.; —marcescunt (flores), id. SYN. See LANGUEO.

MARCĪDUS, a, um, adj. (marceo). I. Prop.: Withered, faded; m. lilia, Ov. II. Fig.: Feeble, enervated through debauchery, drowsy; m. somno aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac.

MARCĪPOR, ðris, m. (for *Marci*, puer). The slave of *Marcus*, Plin.; —also, a satire by Varro.

MARCĪUS, a, um, *Marcus*. I. The name of a Roman gens, of which the most distinguished were: 1. *Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king, Liv.—2. *L. Marcius*, a Roman knight, who, after the death of the Scipiones, took the command of the army in Spain, id.—3. Two brothers mentioned by Cicero as diviners. II. Adj.: Belonging to *Marcus*; aqua M., a Roman aqueduct, constructed by the prætor *Marcus Rex* 145–4 B. C., and supplying Rome with its best water, Plin.; —Saltus M., in Liguria, so called from the defeat of the consul Q. Marcius (A. U. C. 500), Liv.

MARCŌDŪRUM, i, n. *Marcodorum*, a city of the Ubii, in Germania Inferior, now *Puren*.

MARCŌMANNI (Marcōmāni), ðrum, m. (*Mapzonaroi*, Ptol.; *Mapzonarroi*, Dio. Cass.), lit., men of the mark or border, from the old German, *Marka*, boundary or landmark). *Marcōmanni*, the most warlike of the tribes of the Suevi; after their defeat in Rætia by Drusus, they retired from the Rhine into the interior of Germany, and made themselves masters of the modern Bohemia, Cæs.; Tac.

MARCOR, ðris, m. (marceo). A withered or faded state; hence, I. Prop.: *Kottimness*, corruption; m. panni, infected, Plin. II. Fig.: Languor, faintness, inactivity, drowsiness.—1. Bodily, Cels.—2. Mental or moral, Sen.

MĀRE, is, n. [abl. sing., mare, *Lacus*; Ov.]. I. (1) The sea. II. Meton. (2) Sea-water.—3. The color of the sea, sea-green, Plin. EX. (1) m. profundum, Cic.; —m. vastum, Cæs.; —mare transire, Cic.; —mare sulcare, Virg.; —trans mare currere, Hor. PHRASES. Prop.: mari, at sea, by sea; res magnas mari gessit, Nep.; —Exp. if in conjunction with terra, by land and by sea; imperator fuit mari et terra, Nep.; —thus also, terra marique, Cic.; —nostrum m., the Mediterranean Sea, Cæs.; —M. Superum, the Gulf of Venice, Cic.; —M. Inferum, the Tuscan Sea, id.; —m. oceanum, i. e. oceanus, Cæs.; —mare caelo miscere, to mingle heaven and earth, i. e. to cause a frightful tempest, Virg.; —2. Fig.: To move heaven and earth, Juv. Prop.: maria et montes polliceri, to promise seas and mountains, i. e. all the riches of the earth, Sall.; —in mare findere aquas, lit., to pour water into the sea, i. q. to carry coal to Newcastle, Ov.; —maris pontus (by circumlocution for mare), the depth of the sea, Virg.—(2) vinum mari condire, Plin. SYN.

MARE; ÆQUOR; PONTUS; PELAGUS; FRÆTUM; SALUX.—Mare, the sea, that vast expanse of water which covers a great part of the earth, opp. terra.—Æquor (æquus), any plain or level surface; quid tam planum videtur, quam mare? ex quo etiam æquor illud poetæ vocant, Cic.—Pontus, a god of the sea, older than Neptune; hence, the sea, some particular sea or part of the sea; Gurgis ponti, Cic.—Pelagus, the depth of the sea, the main sea; ut pelagus tenebre rates,

Virg.;—Fretum, a strait, a narrow sea between two lands; hence, the English word *frith*.—Sulum (sal or *salivum*, to agitate), an agitated sea; spumante salo fit sonitus, Virg.;—also, salt water.

MAREOTICUS, a, um, adj. *Mareotic*; also, poetic for *Egyptian*; Mareoticum (sc. vinum), Hor.;—M. arva, Ov.;—M. labor, the Egyptian pyramids, Mart.

MAREOTIS, Idis, and Idos, f. *Mareotis*. I. A district of Lower Egypt, on the borders of Libya, producing good wine. II. M. lacus, a considerable lake in the district of Mareotis, separated from the Mediterranean by the neck of land on which Alexandria stood. It was surrounded with vines, palms, and papyrus; now *Birket Mariouth* or *El Kret*, Plin.;—vitis M.†

MARGARITA, æ, f. (μαργαρίτης). A pearl, Cic.; Plin. SYN. See GEMMA.

MARGARITUM, i, n. (for margarita). I. Prop.: A pearl, Tac. II. Meton. of an excellent person: a jewel, Petr.

MARGIANE, es, or **MARGIANA**, æ, f. (Μαργιανή). *Margiana*, a province of the ancient Persian empire, to the west of Bactriana, and south of the river Oxus, Plin.

MARGINO, are, tr. (margo). To furnish with a border or margin; m. viam, Liv.;—tabulae marginatae, Plin.

MARGO, Iuis, c. I. Prop. (1) A border, e. g. of a river. II. Meton. (2) A frontier, boundary, landmark. EX. (1) lapideus m., Varr.;—ripæ m., Ov.;—Scuti m., Liv.;—m. fontis, Ov.;—m. libri, Juv.;—(2) m. agri, Val. Max.;—m. imperii, Plin. SYN. MARGO; ORA; CREPIDO. —Margo, as here.—ORA, a border, a coast, the sea-coast, denoting a greater extent than *margo*; urbes quæ in ora Asiæ sitæ sunt, Nep.;—also, ora togæ, the border of a gown, where *margo* would be improper.—Crepidus, a quay of a river, a creek-stone or bank whereon the water beats; crepido urbis, crepido portus, Cic.; Curt.

MARGUS, i, m. *Margus*, a river flowing through Margiana, and giving name to that country, now the *Mooryghab*, Plin.

MÄRIANDYNI, ðrum, m. (Μαριανδύνοι). *Marianyni*, a people of Asia Minor, in the north-east part of Bithynia, Mel.

MÄRIANUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Marius*; M. consulatus, the consulship of *Marius*, Cic.;—M. quercus, id.;—colonia M., a colony founded by C. Marius on the eastern coast of Corsica, the second chief city of the island, with a good harbor.

MÄRICA, æ, f. *Marica*, a nymph in the territory of the town Minturnæ, near the river Liris, where a grove of oak-trees was sacred to her, Virg.;—hence, the grove *Lucus Maricæ*, Liv.;—silva Maricæ, Mart.;—palus Maricæ, a marsh named after her, near Minturnæ, where Marius, when pursued by Sylla, took refuge, Vell.;—the country about *Minturnæ*; regna Maricæ, Luc.

MÄRINUS, a, um, adj. (mare). Of or belonging to the sea, found in the sea, sea (as adj. with a noun following); humor m., sea-water, Cic.;—aqua m., id.;—m. sal, sea-salt, Plin.;—m. morsus, the bitterness or brackish taste of sea-water, id.;—m. Venus, said to have risen out of the sea, Hor.;—ros m., rosemary, id. SYN. MARINUS; MARITIMUS.—Marinus, of or belonging to the sea; Conche marina, Ov.—Maritimus, maritime, near or adjoining to the sea; loci, homines maritimi, Cic. Marinus est ex ipso mari; maritimus vero est proximus mari, G. D.

MÄRITA, æ. See MARITA, a, um.

MÄRITÄLIS, e, adj. (maritus). *Belonging to a husband or wife, or both of them, connubial*; m. conjugium, Col.;—m. vestis, Ov.;—m. fax.

MÄRITUMUS or **MÄRITUMUS**, a, um, adj. (mare). I. Prop. (1) *Belonging to or found in the sea, maritime, sea* (as adj. with a noun following). II. (2) *Being or lying on the sea, sea* (as adj. with a noun following).—3. Subst. plur.: *Märitima*, ðrum, n. (sc. loca). Countries lying on the sea, the sea-coast, a range of coast, Cic.; Liv. EX. (1) prædo m., a pirate, Cic., etc.;—navis m., a sea-ship, Liv.;—æstus m., Cic.;—m. bellum, naval war, or a war with pirates, Sall.;—res m., maritime affairs, Cic. Fig.: mores m., inconstant, unstable, Plaut.;—(2) m. civitas, Cæs.;—m. villa, Nep.;—m. oppidum, a seaport, Cæs. SYN. See MARINUS.

MÄRITO, are, tr. (maritus). I. Prop. (1) *To give in marriage*. II. Meton. 2. Of animals: *To fertilize, to impregnate, make pregnant*, Plin.—(3) Of trees and vines: *To tie a vine to a tree*, EX. (1) m. filium, Suet.;—lex de maritandis ordinibus, the law respecting marriages, id.;—(3) ulmi vitibus maritantur, id.; Hor.

MÄRITUS, a, um, adj. (mas). I. Prop. 1. *Matrimonial, conjugal, belonging to marriage, nuptial, connubial*; m. domus, where married people live, Liv.;—fœdus m., Ov.;—Venus m., conjugal love, id.;—m. fides, connubial faith, Prop.;—m. credes, the murder of a husband or a wife, Ov.;—m. torus, the marriage-bed, id. Subst.: *Maritus*, i, m. 1. A husband, Cic.;—*Marita*, æ, f. A wife, Hor.; Ov. 2. A bridegroom, Prop.; Virg. II. Meton. 2. Of animals: m. olens (sc. caprarum), a he-goat, Hor.;—3. Of trees to which vines were tied: arbores bene m., Cat.

MÄRIUS, a, Marius. I. The name of a Roman gens; of which the most distinguished was, C. Marius, rival of Sylla, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Teutones and Cimbri. He was elected consul seven times. He was the head of a faction at Rome; hence, appellat. for one who endeavors to raise himself by faction, a partisan; Cæsari multos Marios messe, Suet. II. Adj.: Of or belonging to *Marius*; lex M., of the said C. Marius.

MARMÄRICUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Marmarica* (Μαργαρίκη), a district in Africa, between Cyrenaica and Egypt, now *Tarika*; also poet. for *African*; M. genus capparitis, Plin.;—catervæ M., Luc.

MARMÄRIDES, æ, m. (Μαργαρίδες). A native of *Marmarica*, Ov. Esp. plur.: *Marmäridæ*, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of *Marmarica*.

MARMOR, ðris, m. (μαρμαίον). I. I. Prop. (1) *Marble*. II. Meton. 2. *Any thing made of marble, or of a marble substance*, Col.;—a marble mile-stone, Mart. Plur.: *Marmöræ*, marble monuments, Hor. Of Niobe who was changed into marble, Ov.—(3) *The glittering or gleaming surface of the sea*. EX. (1) templum de marmore ponam, Virg.;—(3) marmora pelagi, Catull.;—or simply *marmor*, Virg.

MARMÖREUS, a, um, adj. (marmor). I. Prop. (1) *Of or made of marble*.—(2) *Belonging to marble*. II. Meton. (3) *Like marble as to its gloss and whiteness, of a brilliant white*. EX. (1) m. signum, Cic.;—m. columnæ, id.;—facere alqm m., to make of marble, e. g. a statue, Virg.;—or ponere alqm m., Hor.—(2) m. ars, art of sculpture, Vitr.—(3) m. cervix, Virg.;—m. Paros, white with marble, id.;—gelu m., ice, id.;—m. æquor, the glittering surface of the sea, Virg.

MÄRO, ðnis, m. *Maro*. I. The family name of the poet P. Virgilius, Juv.; Mart. II. A

Massagylī, a people of Numidia toward the west, while the *Massyli* lived toward the east, Liv.

MASSAGĒTES, æ, m. (*Μασσηγῆται*). One of the *Massagetae*, Sil. In the plur.: *Massagetae*, Ærum, m. The *Massagetae*, a warlike people of Central Asia, north of the Jaxartes and the Sea of Aral, and on the peninsula between this lake and the Caspian, Plin.†

MASSĪCUS, a, um, adj. Mons M., a mountain of Campania noted for its wine, Liv. Absol.: *Massicus*, Cic. Hence, *vini* m., Hor. Subst.: *Massicum*, i, n. *Massican wine*, Plin.;—M. humor, Virg.

MASSĪLIA, æ, f. *Massilia*, a great commercial town in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Marseille*. It was a colony of the Ionian maritime town Phocæa, in Asia Minor, and famous as a seat of Greek literature and science, Cæs.; Cic.

MASSILIĒNSIS, e, adj. Belonging to *Massilia*, Plaut. Subst.: *Massilienses*, fum, m. The inhabitants of *Massilia*, Cic.; Cæs.

MASSILIOTĪCUS, a, um, adj. Of *Massilia*.

MASSIVA, æ, m. *Massica*, son of Galussa, and grandson of Masinissa; he was assassinated by an agent of Bomilcar, at the instigation of Jugurtha, Sall.

MASSYLĪ, Ærum, m. The *Massyli*, a people of Numidia toward the east (the *Massagylī* lived toward the west), Liv.; Plin.

MASSYLUS, a, um, adj. Belonging to the *Massyli*; also poet. for *African*; M. equites, Virg.;—M. serpens, the dragon that watched the garden of the Hesperides, Mart.

MASTĪGĪA, æ, m. and f. (*μαστιγία*). I. *Mast.*, a term of reproach: *Secundrel, rascal, villain*; prop., one that is accustomed to be chastised or beaten, Plaut.; Ter. II. Fem.: *A whip, scourge*, Sen.

MASTRŪCĀ or **MASTRŪGA**, æ, f. (acc. to Quint., a Sardinian word). A sheepskin, or a kind of shaggy garment made of one, Cic. ap. Quint.;—also as a term of reproach, Plaut.

MASTRŪCĀTUS, a, um, adj. Dressed in a sheepskin, Cic.

MATĀRA, **MATĀRIS**. See **MATERIS**.

MATAXA. See **METAXA**.

MATELLA, æ, f. dim. (*matula*). I. A vessel, pot for liquids, Petr.;—m. aquæ, Plaut. II. Esp.: *A urinal*, Mart.

MATELLŌ, ðnis, m. dim. (*matula*). *A urinal*.

MĀTER, tris, f. (*μήτηρ*, Dor. *μάτηρ*). I. Prop. (1) *A mother* (of men and animals).—(2) Of old women: *Mother, a good old woman, an old dame*.—(3) That from which any thing proceeds, source, origin. II. Fig. (4) *Maternal love or affection*.—(5) *Motherhood, maternity*, Sen.—(6) *Mother, i. e. cause, origin, source*. EX. (1) *Sassia m. huius Aviti*, Cic.;—*matrem fieri de Jove*, i. e. to become pregnant, Ov.;—*thus, matrem esse de algo*, id.;—*matrem facere, to make pregnant*, id.;—*m. familias or familiæ, a housewife, wife, matron, mistress of the house*.—(2) *Jubemus te salvere, m.*, Plaut.;—*of nurses*, Virg.;—*of goddesses, as surname*: *Magna M., Cybele*, Cic.;—*or m. deum*, Liv.;—*or simply m. (sc. deorum)*, Virg.;—*m. florum*, i. e. *Flora*, Ov.;—*m. Amorum*, i. e. *Venus*, id.;—*of animals*, Varr.; Virg.—(8) *apes mellis m.*, i. e. *she that produces*, Varr.;—*of trees or trunks out of which branches are shooting*, Plin.; Col.—(4) *simul matrem labare sensit*, Ov.;—*m. redit*, Sen. poet.—(6) *m. bonarum artium est sapientia*, Cic.;—*intemperantia omnium perturbationum m.*, id. SYN. **MATER**; **GENETRIX**; **MATERFAMILIAR**—**Mater**, as above.—**Genetrix**, said

only of her who has given birth to a child, commonly in poetry, seldom in prose.—**Materfamilias**, the lady, mistress, or housewife of a house or family.

MATERCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (*mater*). *A dear mother, an affectionate mother*, Cic.; Hor.;—*mea matercula, my good mother*, Plaut.

MĀTERĪA, æ, f. and **MĀTERĪES**, ði, f. (*mater*). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: The matter of which any thing is composed, materials, elements.—(2) *Esp.*: Timber or wood for building.—(3) *Nutrimēt, food, nourishment*. II. Fig. (4) *Matter, stuff, materials for any thing*.—(5) *A cause, occasion, source, inducement*.—(6) *Mental ability, talent, natural disposition of a person*. EX. (1) *m. rerum, the elements of things*, Cic.;—*quæque sua de materia grandescere*, Lucr.;—*m. rudis*, i. e. *chaos*, id.;—*habens semina flammæ m.*, Ov.;—*ferri m., ore, Just.*;—*m. parietum*, Vitruv.;—(2) *omni materia et culta et silvestri utitur (all sorts of wood, whether in plantations or growing wild)*, Cic.;—*m. vitis, wood, the stem*, id.;—*inter librum et materiam (the stem-wood)*, Col.;—*genus sarculorum aptum materie (wood for use in building or as firewood)*, id.;—(*navium*) *m.*, Cæs.;—*materiam cedere, to cut wood*, Liv.—(3) *m. imbecillissima, valentissima, media*, Cels.—(4) *m. ad jocandum*, Cic.;—*m. sermonum*, id.;—*m. artis, the subject of an art*, id.;—*m. æquitatis, the topic (locus communis), or subject on equity*, id.—(5) *materiam subtrahere furori*, Cic.;—*m. seditionis*, id.;—*m. omnium malorum, the source of all evils*, Sall.;—*aurum, summi m. mali*, Hor.—(6) *m. Catonis*, Cic.;—*m. in animis humanis*, id.;—*non sum materiâ digna perire tuâ, your hard unfeeling disposition*, Ov.

MĀTERĪĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (*materia*). I. Of or belonging to wood; esp., to timber or wood for building; *fabrica m.*, the art of a carpenter, Plin. II. Subst.: *MĀTERĪĀRIUS*, ði, m. A contractor for timber, one who furnishes timber by contract, a carpenter, Plaut.

MĀTERĪES, ði, f. See **MATERIA**.

MĀTERĪŌ, Ære, tr. (*materia*). To build with wood, Vitruv.;—*ædes male materiata, made of bad wood*, Cic.

MĀTERĪŌR, Æri, tr. dep. (id.). To fell or provide timber, Cæs.

MĀTERIS or **MATĀRIS**, is, or **MATĀRA**, æ, f. (a Celtic word). A kind of missile weapon, a javelin, pike, lance, Auct. Her.; Liv.; Cæs.

MĀTERNUS, a, um, adj. (*mater*). Of or belonging to a mother, motherly; m. nomen, Cic.;—*m. animus*, Ter.;—*m. tempora, time of pregnancy*, Ov.;—*m. arma* (Æneæ), which his mother Venus caused to be made for him, Virg.;—*m. aves, doves sacred to Venus*, id.;—*Cæsar cingens maternâ tempora myrto, of Venus, the mother of Æneâs, from whom Cæsar was said to be descended*, id.;—*Venus monet maternâ per æquora ire, i. e. quibus ipsa nata est*, Ov.;—*m. Delus* (Apollinis), where *Latona brought him forth*, Virg.;—*m. nobilitas, by the mother's side*, Liv.;—*res m., property which any body has from his mother*.

MĀTERĪĒRA, æ, f. (*mater*). A mother's sister, aunt by the mother's side, Cic. SYN. See **AMITA**.

MĀTHĒMĀTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (*μαθηματικός*). I. 1. *Mathematical*; m. nota, Vitruv.;—*ephemeris m.*, Plin.—2. Subst.: *Mathematicus*, i, m. A mathematician, Cic.;—*Mathematica*, æ, f. (sc. ars). *Mathematics*, Sen. E. II. 3. Belonging to astrology (the art of divination by the stars), astrological.—4. Subst.: *Māthēmatīci*, Ærum, m. *Astrologers*, Tac.; Gell.—5. *Māthēmatīca*, æ, f. (sc. ars). *Astrology*, Suet.

1. **MĀTĪNUS**, *i*, *m.* *Matinus*, a mountain in Apulia, Luc.

2. **MĀTĪNUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Matinus*). *Belonging to Matinus*; *M. apis*, Hor.

MĀTRĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (*mater*). *Belonging to a mother*; *m. festa*, Ov.;—*or simply matralia*, a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honor of the *Mater Matuta*, *i. e.* *Ino*, id.

MĀTRĪCĪDA, *æ*, *c.* (*mater, caedo*). *A matricide, murderer of one's mother*, Cic.

MĀTRĪCĪDIUM, *li*, *n.* (*matricida*). *Matricide, murder of one's mother*, Cic.

MĀTRIMŌNĪUM, *li*, *n.* (*mater*). I. (1) *Marriage, matrimony*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Matrimonia, wives*. EX. (1) *jus matrimonii*, Cic.;—*tenere m. alcis (viri), to be any body's wife*, id.;—*alqum in m. ducere, to marry*, id.;—*dare alcui filium in m., to give in marriage*, id.;—*collocare alqum in m., or locare alqum in matrimonio, to settle a female, give her a husband*, id.;—*ire in m., to get married*, Plaut.;—*petere in m., to ask in marriage*, Suet.—(2) *matrimonii provincialibus abstinuit*, Suet.; Tac. SYN. See **CONNUBIUM**.

MĀTRĪMUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*mater*). *Whose mother is still alive*; *m. puer*, Cic.;—*puella m.*

1. **MĀTRŌNA**, *æ*, *f.* (*id.*). I. 1. *A married lady, a matron*, Cic.—2. *Of Juno*, Hor. II. 3. *A wife, spouse*. With *genit.*: *Cui principis m.*, Plin. SYN. See **FEMINA**.

2. **MĀTRŌNA**, *æ*, *m.* *Matrona*, a river in Gaul, forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Belgica, and falling into the Sequana, now the *Marne*, Cæs.

MĀTRŌNĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (*matrona*). *Befitting a lady or married woman of rank*; *decus m., the rank of a lady or matron*, Liv.;—*seriæ M., a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honor of Mars, on the first of March*, T. Tr.

MATTA, *æ*, *f.* (*akin to mantelum*). *A mat or mattress*, Ov.

MATTĪACUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Mattiacum*; *fontes M. (mineral waters)*, the modern *Wiesbaden*, Plin.;—*M. aque, the same*, Amm.;—*pila M., soap-balls for dyeing the hair*, Mart.

MATŪLA, *æ*, *f.* 1. *Gen.*: *A vessel or pot for liquids of any nature*, Dig.—2. *Esp.*: *A urinal*, Plaut. *Prov.*: *matulam esse, a good-for-nothing fellow*, Plaut.

MĀTŪRĀTE, *adv.* (*maturus*). *Hastily, speedily*; *m. sequi*, Liv. SYN. See **MATURE**.

MĀTŪRĀTIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (*id.*). *A hastening, accelerating*, Auct. Her.

MĀTŪRE, *adv.* (*maturus*). I. (1) *Timely, i. e. in the right time*.—(2) *Soon, quickly, speedily*. II. (3) *Prematurely, too soon*. EX. (1) *custodes m. sentiunt*, Cic.;—*satis m. occurrit*, Cæs.—(2) *m. proficisci*, Cic.;—*maturus proficiscitur*, Cæs.;—*maturime and maturissime, superl.*, Cæs.; Cic.—(3) *m. fieri senem*, Cic.;—*m. decessit*, Nep. SYN. **MATURE**; **MATURATE**;—*Mature, in good time, early*;—*redate mature*, Hor.—*Maturate, quickly, hastily*;—*maturate proparare*, Plaut.

MĀTŪRESCO, *ēre, rūi, intr. incept.*, Gr. 227, 2, *note* (*maturus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To become ripe, to ripen (of fruit)*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To become ripe, i. e. to attain a full age, fitness, or strength*. EX. (1) *m. frumenta*, Cæs.—(2) *partus maturescunt*, Cic.;—*virtus maturescens*, Liv.

MĀTŪRĪTAS, *ātis*, *f.* (*id.*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Ripeness, maturity*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Maturity*.—(2) *The right time or proper condition and perfection of any thing*.—(3) *A convenient time, occasion*.—

(4) *Ripeness of understanding, maturity of judgment*.—*m. temporum, a proper time or season*.—(6) *Expedition, promptness*. EX. (1) *m. frugum*, Cic.;—*m. frumentorum*, Cæs.—(2) *m. pariendi*, Cic.;—*m. ætatis ad prudentiam, years of maturity*, id.;—*ad maturitatem perducere*, Plin.;—*maturitatem assequi, to come to or attain maturity*, Cic.;—*habere maturitatem suam, to have attained its perfection*, id.—(3) *ejus rei m.*, Cic.—(4) *maturitatem Galli criminando*, Tac.;—*m. imperatoris*, Vell.—(6) *m. pœnæ*, Suet.

MĀTŪRO, *ēre, tr. and intr.* (*id.*). I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To make ripe, ripen, mature*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To make ripe, i. e. to make soft, soften, e. g. an ulcer*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To make ripe, i. e. to bring a thing to perfection*.—(4) *To hasten, accelerate*.—(5) *To be too hasty, to precipitate any thing*.—(6) *To do a thing in good time, to forward in season*. II. *Intr.* (7) *Prop.*: *To ripen, to grow ripe, to attain maturity*.—(8) *Meton.*: *To hasten, make haste*. EX. (1) *uva maturata*, Cic.;—*maturari, to become or grow ripe*, Plin.—(2) *m. suppurationes veteres*, Plin.;—*panos et strumas m.*, id.—(3) *partus conceptus m.*, Plin.;—*ova maturari*, id.—(4) *m. coapta*, Liv.;—*m. iter*, Cæs.;—*m. necem alcui*, Hor.;—*m. fugam*, Virg.—(5) *ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline been too hasty in giving the signal*, id.—(6) *multa m. datur*, Virg.—(7) *maturant (arbores)*, Plin.—(8) *maturant venire*, Cic.;—*maturato opus est, there is no time to be lost*. SYN. See **CELERO**.

MĀTŪRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Of fruit: Ripe*. II. *Meton.* (2) *That has its proper condition*; *Ripe, right, good, proper, fit*.—(3) *Happening in right time, seasonable*.—(4) *Early, speedy, hasty*. EX. (1) *m. et cocta (pomia)*, Cic.;—*m. uvæ*, Virg.;—*m. fruges*, id.;—*seges m. messi, ripe for the harvest, fit for cutting*, Liv.—(2) *maturus militie, fit for military service*, Liv.;—*m. imperio, for government*, id.;—*filia m. viro, for marriage*, Virg.;—*m. gloria, glory that has attained the highest degree*, Liv.;—*m. ævi, old*, Virg.;—*or m. ævo*, Ov.—(3) *m. tempus (mortis)*, Cic.;—*beue maturum videtur fore*;—*m. mors, a ripe old age*.—(4) *m. decessio*, Cic.;—*maturior libertas*, Liv.;—*m. victoria, quick*, id.;—*ætas maturissima, the first years, early youth*, Auct. Her.;—*sum maturior illo, I have come sooner*, Ov. SYN. **MATURUS**; **TEMPESTIVUS**.—*Maturus, ripe, prop. of fruits or corn*; *fig., of a proper age*.—*Tempestivus, that is doing or happens in due and convenient season*; *tempestivo mari ad navigandum*, Cic.;—*homo tempestivus, a man coming opportunely*, Plin.

MĀTŪTA, *æ*, *f.* *Matuta*, the goddess of day-break or dawn, usually called *Matuta Mater*, an old Italian deity; afterward identified with *Lewcothea*, Cic.; Ov.

MĀTŪTĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*akin to maturus*). I. (1) *Early, that happens in the morning, morning (adj.* An. Eng. Gr. 200). II. *Subst.* (2) *Matutinum, i. n. (se. tempus)*. *The morning, time of the morning, hours of the morning, morn.* Horac. 3. *Ablat. as adv.*, *matutino, early in the morning*, Plin. EX. (1) *m. tempora*, Cic.;—*m. salutatio*;—*m. frigus*, Hor.;—*m. cliens, who comes early*, Mart.;—*m. Jupiter, who is saluted early*, id.;—*m. equi, i. e. Auroræ*, Ov.;—*m. ales, i. e. the cock*, Prop.;—*m. pater, i. e. Janus, who was invoked early*, Hor.;—*Æneas se m. agebat, was up early*, Virg.—(2) *sidus Veneris ante matutinum exoriens*, Plin.

MAURI, *ōrum, m.* (*Μαῦροι*). *The Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania*, Sall. *Sing.*: *Maurus*, *i. m.* *A Moor*, Luc.; Juv.

MAURITĀNĪA (Mauret.), *s. f.* (*Μαυριτανία*). *Mauritania*, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic and Numidia, now *Fez* and *Morocco*; under the Roman emperors divided into *Tingitana* (toward the Atlantic), and *Cæsariensis* (toward Numidia).

MAURUS, *a, um, adj.* *Moorish*, also *African*; *M. equites*, Hirt. B. Afr.;—*M. angues*, Hor.;—*manus M.*, *i. e.* *Punica*, Ov.;—*unda M.*, *i. e.* *mare Africum*, Hor.;—*silvæ filia Mauræ*, *i. e.* *citro facta*, Mart.

MAURŪSĪ, *ōrum, m.* *The Moors*, Liv.

MAURŪSĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Μαυρούσιος*). *Moorish*, poet. for *African*; *M. gens*, Virg.

MAUSŌLĒUM, *i, n.* *Mausoleum*. I. A magnificent tomb, erected in memory of Mausolus, king of Caria, in Halicarnassus, by his wife Artemisia, Plin.; Gell. II. *Gen.*: Any magnificent tomb or splendid sepulchre, a *mausoleum*; *M. Caesarum*, Suet.

MAUSŌLUS, *i, m.* (*Μαυσόλος*). *Mausolus*, a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, Cic.

MĀVŌLO, *for malo*; *thus also*, *mavelim*. See **MALO**.

MĀVORS, *tis, m.* *for Mars*. *Mars*, Cic.;—*urbis Mavortis*, *i. e.* *Roma*, Virg.

MĀVORTĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Mavors*), *for Martius*. *Belonging to Mars*; *M. mœnia*, Rome, Virg.;—*tellus M.*, *Thrace*, id.;—*M. proles*, the *Thébans*, because they sprang from the teeth of the dragon that was sacred to Mars, Ov.

MAXILLA, *s. f. dim.* (*mala*). I. *The jaw, jaw-bone, cheek-bone*; *superior m.*, Plin. II. *Melon.*: *The chin*; *tu quum in maxillis balaneatum gausape pectas, comb the perfumed hair of thy chin*, Pers. **SYN.** See **BUCCA**.

MAXĪME (*maxīme*), *adv. superl.* (*from the root mag, whence magis and magnus*). (1) *In a very great measure, in the highest degree*, Cic.—(2) *Esp. in a climax*: *Most of all, mostly, chiefly, before all others*.—(3) *ut quisque m.*, *ita, etc.*, *the more . . . the more*.—(4) *In affirmations*: *Certainly, to be sure, most decidedly*, Plaut.—(5) *Also with immo*: *Quite the contrary*, Plaut.; Sall. **EX.** (1) *With adjectives and adverbs*; especially such as from their termination do not admit of a superlative form (*conf. Magis*): *quo etiam magis vituperanda est rei m. necessarii tanta incuria*, Cic.;—*qui m. feri inter ipsos habeantur*, Cæs.;—*locos ad hoc m. idoneos*, Quint.—(2) *m. fuit optandum* Cæcinæ, *ut, etc.*;—*quæ ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all, and particularly so*, id.—(3) *ut quisque m. opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari*.

MAXĪMUS (*maxīmus*), *a, um*. See **MAGNUS**.

MĀZŌNŌMUM, *i, n.* (*μαζονιον, sc. ἀγγειον*). *A charger, large dish*, Varr.; Hor.

ME. See **Ego**.

MĒĀMET, *for mea or mea ipsius*, Plaut.

MĒAPTE, *for mea or mea ipsius*, Ter.

MĒĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (*meo*). I. (1) *A going, course*. II. *Melon.* (2) *A place where persons or things go; a walk, road, passage*. **EX.** (1) *m. solis lunæque*, Lucr.;—*m. celi*, Virg.;—*m. aquilæ*, *flight*, Tac.;—*m. spiritus*, *a drawing of breath*, Quint.;—*M. Danubii*, *i. e.* *ostium*, Tac.—(2) *meatum vomitionibus præparare*, Plin.;—*m. spirandi*, id.

MĒCASTOR, *Castor with dem. prefix e, preceded by m.* See **Cæ**.

MĒCUM, *i. e.* *cum me*. *With me, like tecum*, *secum*, etc.

MED, *for me*, Plaut.

MĒDĒA, *s. f.* (*Μήδεια*). *Medea*, the daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, an enchantress, who procured the golden fleece for the Argonaut Jason, and embarked with him for Greece, taking with her her brother Absyrtus, whom, when pursued by her father, she cut up into pieces, which she threw into the sea, in order to arrest the pursuit by compelling her father to pick up these pieces. Jason afterward abandoned Medea, in order to marry Creusa or Glauce, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth; whereupon Medea killed her children by Jason, Ov. *Melon.*: *M. Palatina*, *i. e.* *Clodia*, Cic.

MĒDĒIS, *idis, f.* *Medean, enchanting, magical*; *M. herbæ*, Ov.

MĒDĒOR, *eri, intr. dep.* (*μήδω, μέδω*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To heal, cure, be good for or against any thing*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To amend, relieve, correct, reform*. **EX.** (1) *With dat. or absol.*: *m. morbo*, Cic.;—*m. capiti*, id. *Absol.*, Cels.; Plin.;—*ars medendi, the art of curing*, id. *Purt.*: *Medens, tis, m.* *A physician*, Plin.;—*Tac.*—(2) *m. malo*, Cic.;—*m. reip. afflictæ*, id.;—*m. inopie*, Cæs. *With acc.*: *quas (cupiditates) m. posses*, Ter.;—*m. vitia*, Vitruv. **SYN.** **MĒDEOR**; **MĒDICO**; **SAXO**.—*Mederi, to heal, cure or remedy; fig., to relieve, etc., as above*.—*Medicare or medicari, prop., to mix or mingle drugs or liquors, to apply remedies in order to cure*.—*Sanare, to make sound, to heal or cure, speaking of wounds and sores*.

MĒDĪA, *s. f.* (*Μηδία*). *Media*, an important country of Western Asia, to the south of Armenia and the Caspian Sea, east of Assyria, and north of Susiana and Persia. It corresponded nearly to the modern *Irak Ajemî*, Plin.; Virg.†

MĒDIĀSTĪNUS, *i, m.* (*medius*). *A slave employed in various menial occupations, e. g. in agriculture, in a bath, &c.*, Cic.; Hor.

MĒDĪCĀ, *s. f.* (*sc. herba*). *A kind of clover, lucerne*, Plin.

MĒDĪCĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (*medicor*). I. *That can be healed or cured*; *m. amor*, Ov. II. *Healing, that has a healing power*; *m. succus*.

MĒDĪCĀMEN, *Inis, n.* (*id.*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A remedy, medicine*, Cic.—(2) *Of plasters*, Tac.;—*a remedy against the heat of the sun*, Ov.—(3) *Fig.*: *A means, remedy, e. g. against anger*, Ov. II. *Gen.* 4. *A juice or other means by which the natural quality of a thing is changed; an artificial improvement*; *vina medicamine instaurare*, Plin. *Thus, of manure*: *m. seminum*, Plin.—(5) *Esp.* 1. *A poisonous liquid or juice, poison*, Tac.—(2) *A charm, enchantment*, Ov.—(3) *A liquid for coloring, a dye*, Plin.—(4) *A wash, cosmetic, paint*, Petr. **SYN.** See **MĒDĪCĪNA**.

MĒDĪCĀMENTUM, *i, n.* (*id.*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A medicine, physic, medicament*.—(2) *Fig.*: *A remedy, an auxiliary or expedient*. II. *An artificial means whereby the quality or nature of any thing is altered*.—(3) *An injurious or poisonous medicine or potion, poison*.—(4) *An enchanted potion, a charm, enchantment*.—(5) *A tincture for dyeing, a dye, color*, Cic.—(6) *A seasoning*, Col.—(7) *An artificial improvement of beauty, a paint, wash, cosmetic*, Sen.—(8) *Fig.*: *medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, i. e. too great oratorical embellishment*. **EX.** (1) *medicamentum alci dare ad aquam intercutem*, Cic.;—*also for external applications, e. g. salve, ointment, etc.*;—*medicamenta delibutus*, id.—(2) *m. laborum*, Cic.;—*m. doloris*, id.—(3) *medicamenta partum abigere*, Cic.;—*coquere medicamenta, poisonous potions or poisoned draughts*, Liv.;—*m. amatorum, a love-potion*, Suet.—(4) *medicamento Peliam fecit adolescentulum*, Plaut. **SYN.** See **MĒDĪCĪNA**.

1. **MĒDICĀTUS**, a, um. I. *pt. of medico.* II. *Adj. : Healing, of a healing nature, medicinal ; aquæ m., Sen. ;—m. fontes, Plin.*

2. **MĒDICĀTUS**, ūs, m. (medicor). *A charm.*

MĒDICĪNA, æ, f. (medicinus, sc. ars). (1) *The art of physic or surgery.*—2. (sc. officina). *An apothecary's shop, a surgery, Plaut.*—(3) *Prop. (sc. res). A medicine, remedy.*—4. *A cosmetic or means of improving beauty, Ov.*—5. *Meton. : A pruning of vines, Plin.*—(6) *Fig. : A remedy, means of cure, or help.* EX. (1) *medicinuam exercere, to practise, Cic.*—or *medicinam facere, Phædr.*—(5) *medicinam adhibere alicui, Cic.*—*medicinam dare, to give or administer a medicine, id.*—(6) *medicinam querere, consolation, comfort ; m. animi, Cic.*—*m. doloris, id.* SYN. **MEDICINA ; MEDICAMEN ; MEDICAMENTUM ; REMEDIUM.**—**MEDICINA** is said of the art of physic, and of the remedy itself, as above.—**MEDICAMEN**, any mixing or mixture, a medicinal mixture.—**MEDICAMENTUM**, medicament ; said of what heals bodily or mental diseases.—**Remedium**, a remedy, any thing that contributes to the easing and alleviating of pain ; **Remedium** submovet imminetia ; **medicamentum** sanat non sana, G. D.

MĒDICĪNUS, a, um, adj. (medicus). *Of or belonging to physic or surgery ; m. ars, the art of physic, Varr.*

MĒDICO, āre, tr. (id.). I. (1) *To heal.* II. *Meton. (2) To heal, to improve by the juice of herbs, to mix drugs, to besprinkle, medicate.*—(3) *To dye.*—(4) *To poison, to render poisonous.* EX. (1) *m. (apes) odore (galbani), Col.*—(2) *m. semina, to medicate the seed previously to putting it into the ground, that it may grow the better, Virg.*—*m. oves unguine, to anoint, Pall.*—*m. somnus, caused by juices or a charm, Ov.*—*m. sedes, sprinkled with the juices of herbs, Virg.*—*occulte medicans, imparting healing powers, id.*—(3) *m. capillos, Ov.*—(4) *boletum medicatum, Suet.* SYN. See **MEDROA**.

MĒDĪCOR, āri, dep. (medicus). I. *Prop. (1) To heal.* II. *Fig. (2) To cure, reform.* EX. (1) *m. alicui, Virg.*—*m. venenum, Plin.*—*m. icum cuspidis, Virg.*—(2) *m. alicui.*

1. **MĒDĪCUS**, a, um, adj. (medeor). I. (1) *Healing, wholesome, belonging to healing, serving for healing, medicinal.* II. *Subst. : Medicus, i, m. (2) A physician.* EX. (1) *m. manus, Virg.*—*m. ars, the art of healing, Ov.*—*digitus m., the next to the little finger, Plin.*—(2) *m. vulnereum, a surgeon, Plin.*

2. **MĒDĪCUS**, a, um, adj. (**Mediā**). *Median ; also meton. for Persian, Assyrian ; M. vestis, Nep.*—*M. smaragdus, Plin.*

MĒDĪETAS, ātis, f. (medius). *The middle, place in the middle, as a translation of μέσότης, Cic.* SYN. **MEDIETAS ; DIMIDIUM ; MEDIUM.**—**MEDIETAS**, the middle, the half of any thing ; *ager ex medietate sublatus, stripped of one half of their lands, Eutr.*—**Dimidium**, the half, *prop. an adj. ; Dimidius modius, half a peck.*—**Medium**, also adj., the middle or mid of a thing ; *medio campi, Liv.*—*e medio excedere, to die, Ter.*

MĒDIMNUM, i, n. and **MĒDIMNUS**, i, m. (μῆδιμος). *A Greek corn-measure, holding six Roman modii or pecks, Cic.*

MĒDIOCRIS, e, adj. (medius). I. (1) *Middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary.* II. (2) *In a bad sense : Middling, common, inferior, low, mean, insignificant.* EX. (1) *m. orator, Cic.*—*m. telum ad res gerendas, id.*—(2) *m. malum, Cic.*—*m. poeta, Hor.*—*m. animus, Cæs.* SYN.

MEDIOCRIS ; MODICUS.—**Mediocris**, *intermediate between great and small ; de omnibus minimis, maximis, mediocribusque rebus, Cic.*—**Modicus**, *small, moderate ; modica statura is the small size of a man or animal.*—**Statura mediocris, the middle size, neither too tall nor too short.**

MĒDIOCRĪTAS, ātis, f. (mediocris). I. (1) *In a good sense : The middle, medium, moderation, mean, i. e. not too much nor too little.* II. (2) *In a bad sense : Mediocrity, meanness, insignificance.* EX. (1) *mediocritatem tenere, Cic.*—*m. quæ est inter nimium et parum, id.*—*magnificentiam ad mediocritatem revocare, to moderate or modify, id.*—*aurea m., the golden mean, Hor.* *Plur. : Mediocritates, moderate passions, Cic.*—(2) *m. ingenii, Cic.*—*m. mea, my own humble person, I myself, Veil.*

MĒDIOCRĪTER, adv. (id.). *Moderately.* I. (1) *Tolerably.*—(2) *In a bad sense : Moderately only, not very, a little.* II. (3) *Tranquilly, easily, calmly.* EX. (1) *ordo annalium m. nos tenet, Cic.*—*ne m. quidem disertus, id.*—(2) *m. æger, Cic.*—(5) *non m. ferre, Cic.*

MĒDIOLANENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Mediolanum or Milan ; M. præco, Cic.* *Plur. : Mēdiolānenses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Milan, Varr.*

MĒDIOLĀNUM, i, n. *Mediolanum, the capital of the Insubres, in Gallia Transpadana, now Milan, Liv.†*

MĒDIOMATRĪCI, ōrum, m. *Mediomatrici, a people in the south-east of Gallia Belgica, on the Mosella. Their chief town was Divodurum, now Metz, Cæs.*

MĒDIOXĪMUS or **MĒDIOXĪMUS**, a, um, adj. *for medius. That is in the middle, middlemost ; uxor m., Plaut.*

MĒDITABUNDUS, a, um, adj. (meditor). *Carefully thinking upon any thing, musing ; with acc., Gr. 446 ; m. bellum, Just.*

MĒDITAMENTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *A thinking upon any thing, a devising or making ready ; m. belli, Tac.* *Plur., id.* II. *That which one practises, or in which one exercises one's self.*

MĒDĪTĀTE, adv. (id.). *Designively, with premeditation ; m. probra effundere, Sen.*—*m. tenere, to know exactly or accurately, Plaut.*

MĒDĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. (1) *A meditating upon any thing, meditation.* II. (2) *Esp. : A weighing a matter over in the mind, meditation, study.*—(3) *A devising, getting ready, preparation.* Hence, (4) *Usage, custom.* EX. (1) *m. mali, Cic.*—(2) *m. atque exercitatio, Cic.*—*m. mortis, Sen.*—(3) *m. campestris, Plin.*—(4) *ramen edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin.*

MĒDĪTERRĀNEUS, a, um, adj. (medius, terra). *Inland, remote from the sea ; m. (urbis), Cic.*—*m. oppidum, Plin.*—*m. homines, also simply plur., Mēditerrānēi, ōrum, m. (sc. homines), Cic.*—*loca m., Liv.* *Subst. : Mēditerraneum, i, n. A place in the middle of the land, far from the sea, the interior, Plin.*

MĒDĪTOR, āri, intr. and tr. dep. (from μέτρωμαι, ἢ, as, lacrima from δάκρυον). I. *Gen. (1) To think or reflect upon, weigh over in one's mind, meditate.* II. *Esp. (2) To think of, i. e. to design, intend, purpose.*—(3) *To study any thing, in order to do it well, to prepare one's self to set about any thing.*—(4) *To exercise one's self, to practise.*—(5) *pt. perf. : Meditatus, a, um, in a passive sense : Weighed over, thought upon, turned over in one's mind, studied, invented, considered.* EX. (1) *de tua ratione meditare, Cic.*—*mecum meditabar, quid dicerem, turned*

over in my mind what I should say.—(2) *m. regnare*, Cic.;—*m. proficisci*, Nep.;—*m. alcuī pestem*, Virg.;—*m. Mussum (i. e. carmen) agrestem*, Virg.;—(3) *m. causam adversus alqm*, Cic.;—*m. accusationem*, id.;—*m. versus*, Hor. With *ad*: *m. ad rem*, Cic.;—*m. ad dicendum*, id. With *dat.*: *m. nugis*, Plaut. *Abol.*, to study; *m. extra forum*, Cic.—(4) Demosthenes perfecti meditando, ut, etc., by practice, Cic.;—*m. citharodicam artem, to occupy one's self with*, Suet.—(5) *ea, quæ m. et preparata inferuntur*, Cic.;—*m. scelus*, id.;—*m. oratio, a speech, the plan of which has been previously arranged*, Suet. SYN. See COMMENTOR.

MEDIUM, *n.* The middle. See **MEDIUS**.
SYN. See **MEDIATUS**.

MĒDIUS, *a, um, adj.* (μέσος, η, ον). I. Prop. (1) That is in the middle, mid, middle, midst.—(2) Subst.: **MĒdium**, *n.* The middle.—(3) The public, community, people, society; also, publicly.—4. A middling thing or affair, neither good nor bad, Cic. II. Meton. 5. Half. Col. Subst.: **Medium**, *n.* A half, id.—(6) Middling, indifferent, common, ordinary.—(7) Of age: *Middle*.—(8) Moderate, temperate, observing the mean.—(9) Indecisive, dubious, ambiguous.—(10) An umpire, arbiter.—(11) Neutral.—(12) Lit.: Half-way, i. e. on the road. EX. (1) *m. digitus*, Quint.;—*m. unguis*, Juv.;—*medio tempore, in the mean time, meanwhile*, Just.;—*mediis diebus, during the intermediate or intervening days*, Liv.;—*alqm medium arripere, to seize any body by the middle (i. e. the waist)*, Ter.;—*Megaram medium Corintho Athenisque condidere*, Vell.;—*in media potione, in the midst of the carousal, half-intoxicated*, Cic.;—*in medium viam, half-way*, Ter.;—*m. dies, mid-day*, Virg. It is followed by *et* elliptically, with regard to a period of time: *nox m., et dominæ mihi venit epistola meæ, one night intervened*, Prop.;—*una dies m. est et fiunt sacra Minervæ*, Ov.—(2) *m. dies*, Liv.;—*medium ferire, to hit the middle*, Cic.;—*ire per medium, to go right through the middle*, Quint.;—*in medio, in the middle*, Sall.;—*or simply medio*, Ov.;—*medio temporis, in the mean time, meanwhile*, Tac.—(3) *rem in medio ponere, to lay before the public*, Cic. PHRASES. *quæ in medio posita sunt, that are known by every body*;—*mater in medio est, is present*, Ter.;—*tabulæ sunt in medio, are at hand, ready to be produced*, Cic.;—*crimen in medio erit, will be manifest*, Liv.;—*præda est in medio, is common property, belongs to all in common*, id.;—*si in medio ponitur (regnum), if the royal dignity be open to any of us*, id.;—*in medio relinquere, to leave undecided*, id.;—*utilitates afferre in medium, for the public good*, Cic.;—*laudem conferre in medium, to let all have a share in it*, Liv.;—*conferre in medium, to publish, make publicly known*, id.;—*querere in medium, to seek after a thing for the common good*, Virg.;—*ex medio res arcessit comœdia, from common life*, Hor.;—*verba de medio, familiar or common words*, Ov.;—*sumpta de medio, well-known*, Cic. On the other hand: *tollere de medio literas, to remove out of the way*, id.;—*tollere hominem de medio, to put out of the way, to kill*, id.;—*excedere e medio, or recedere de medio, to go away, to take one's self to other quarters*, Ter.;—*e medio excedere, to leave this world*, Ter.;—*in medium venire, to appear in public*, Cic.—(6) *m. bella*, Liv.;—*vulgus m., the common people*, Ov.;—*m. officium, common to all men*.—(7) *m. ætas, middle age*, i. e. neither too young nor too old, Cic.;—*m. uxor*, Plaut.;—*m. homo, middle-aged*, Sen.—(8) *m. oratio*, Liv.;—*m. libertas*, id. Subst. plur.: *Media*, *ŏrum, n.*, Plin.—(9) *m. responsa*, Liv.;—*m. sermo*, Plin. E.—(10) *pacis bellique m.*, Hor.;—*fratris et sororis m.*, Ov.—

(11) *medios esse jam non licebit*, Cic.;—*mediis consiliis standum videbatur, it seemed advisable to remain neutral*, Liv.—(12) *ne m. occurrere possit*, Virg. SYN. **MEDIUS**; **DIMIDIATUS**; **DIVIDUUS**.—**Medius**, in the middle, equally distant from both extremities.—**Dimidiatus**, divided into two parts, halved; *unum dimidiatum mensum*, Cic.—**Dividuus**, that may be parted or divided; also, what is divided.

MĒDIUS FIDIŪS. See **FIDIUS**.

MĒDON, *tis, m.* (Μέδων). *Medon*, the son of the Athenian king Codrus, the first archon at Athens, having been appointed after the death of his father; his descendants were called *Medontidæ*.

MĒDULLA, *æ, f.* (medulus). I. Prop. (1) The marrow of bones.—(2) *Meton.*: The pith of plants and vegetables. II. Fig.: The marrow, pith.—(3) The inmost part.—(4) The marrow, pith, that which is most excellent, the flower, prime, quintessence of any thing. EX. (1) *per media foramina a cerebro medulla descendente*, Plin.;—*viscera medullæque*, Cic.—(2) *m. vitus*, Col.;—*medullam e caule eximere*, Plin.—(3) *mihi hæres in medullis, you lie close to my heart*, Cic.;—*in medullis populi Rom. ac visceribus hærebant*, id.;—*est (i. e. comedit) flamma medullas*, Virg.—(4) *suadæ m.*, Enn. ap. Cic.

MĒDULLITUS, *adv.* (medulla). Intimately, cordially, from the heart, heartily; *m. amare*.

MĒDULLĀ, *æ, f. dim.* (id.). Marrow; *m. anseris*, Catull.

1. **MĒDUS**, *i, m.* (Μῆδος). *A Mede*; also poet. for *Persian, Assyrian, Parthian*, Hor.;—*plur.*, id.

2. **MĒDUS**, *a, um, adj.* Median, Persian; *acinares M.*, Hor.;—*flumen M.*, i. e. *Euphrates*, id.

MĒDUSA, *æ, f.* (Μέδουσα). *Medusa*, one of the Gorgons, the daughter of Phorcys, whose head bristling with serpents was cut off by Perseus. The head was said to turn to stone every one who looked at it, Ov.

MĒDŪSEUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Medusa*; *M. equus, Pegasus*, sprung from the blood of *Medusa*, Ov.;—*or M. præpes*, id.;—*M. fons, the fountain of Hippocrene*, on Mount Helicon, because this fountain was laid open by the foot of *Pegasus*, id.

MĒGÆRA, *æ, f.* (Μέγαιρα). *Megara*, one of the Furies, Virg.

MĒGĀLENSIS, *e* [Megalesis], *adj.* I. Of or belonging to *Cybele* (Μεγάλη θεά); hence, *M. sacra*, a festival in honor of *Cybele*, consisting especially in dramatic shows, Plin. Plur.: *Megalesia* (Megalesia), *ium, n.*; hence, *ludi M.*, Gell. II. Relating to this festival; *M. purpura*, the purple garment of the prætor, worn on festival days.

MĒGĀLĒNSĪA [MĒgālēnsĭa], *ŏrum, n.* A festival in honor of *Cybele*. See **MĒGALENSIS**.

MĒGĀLŪPŌLIS, *is, f.* (Μεγαλόπολις). *Megalopolis*, a city of Arcadia, the birth-place of Polybius, now *Sinano* or *Sinanu*, Liv.

MĒGĀLŪPŌLITÆ, *ŏrum, m.* The inhabitants of *Megalopolis*, Liv.

MĒGĀRA, *æ, f.* **MĒgāra**, *ŏrum, n. plur.* (τὰ Μέγαρα). *Megara*. 1. The chief town of Megaris, the birth-place of Euclid, now *Agara*, Cic.; Liv.—2. A town of Sicily (see **HYBLA**).

MĒGĀRĒIŪS, *a, um, adj.* (Μεγαρήνιος). Belonging to *Megarus*, the father of *Hippomenes*; *heros M.*, Ov.

MĒGĀRENSIS, *e, adj.* *Mega-rē-n.* Subst.: 575

A Megarian; Nicias M., Plin. *Subst. plur.*: Megarenses, ium, m. *The Megarians*, id.

1. MĒGĀREUS, ἔ or ἶος, m. (*Μεγαρεύς*). *Of Megara, Megarian*; Euclides M., Cic.

2. MĒGĀREUS, ἶος, m. (*Μεγαρεύς*). *Megareus*, son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes, Ov.

MĒGĀRICUS, a, um, adj. (*Μεγαρίκος*). *Megarian*; M. signa, *statues of Megarian marble*, Cic. *Subst.*: Mēgārici, ōrum, m. (*sc. philosophi*). *The Megarian philosophers*, i. e. the disciples of Euclid, Cic.

MĒGĀRIS, Idis, f. (*Μεγαρίς*). I. *Megaris*, a small district of Greece, to the west and northwest of Attica. The capital was *Megara*, Mel. II. A town of Sicily formerly called *Megara*, Cic.

MĒGĀRUS, a, um, adj. *Megarian*, referring to the Sicilian Megara; M. Sinus, Virg.

MEHERCLE, MEHERCŪLE, MEHERCŪLES. *See* HERCULE.

MĒIO, ěre, (mingo). *To make water*, Hor.

MEL, mellis, n. (*μέλι*). I. *Prop.*: *Honey*, Cic. *Plur.*, mella, Virg.;—mella Falerno diluta, i. e. mulsum, *a mixture of honey and wine*, οἶνον μέλι, Hor. The ancients were in the habit of anointing corpses with honey, in order to keep them from putrefaction, Nep. II. *Fig.*: *Honey*, i. e. any thing that is *sweet and agreeable*; poetica mella, Hor.;—melli est, *is sweet to me*, id.;—thus also, of an *agreeable style*: Nestoreum m., Cic.;—Homericus sensus m., Plin. A term of endearment: meum m., *my honey*, Plaut.

MĒLA, æ, m. *Mela*, a family name: Pomponius Mela, a Roman geographer, who, during the reign of Claudius, wrote a work which is still extant.

MĒLAMPUS, ōdis, m. (*Μελάμπους*). *Melampus*, a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amphytaon, Cic.; Virg.

MĒLANCHŌLĪCUS, a, um, adj. (*μελαγχολικός*). *That abounds with much black bile, melancholy*; m. homo, Cic.;—m. insania, Plin.

MĒLANTHIUS, ſi, m. (*Μελάνθιος*). *Melanthius*, the goatherd of Ulysses, Ov.

MĒLĀNŪRUS, i, m. (*μελάνουρος*). *Lit.* *Black-tail*, a sea-fish, Plin.

MĒLAS, ānis or ānes (*μέλας, black*). I. *A black spot on the skin*, Cels. II. *Melas* (*sc. fluvius*). The name of several rivers in Thessaly, Thrace, Sicily, Pamphylia, because of their dark waters, Liv.; Plin.

MĒLDI, ōrum, m. *Meldi*, a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Sequana, whose territory answered to the modern *Meaux*, Cic.

MĒLĒAGER or MĒLĒAGROS, -US, i, m. (*Μελάγρος*). *Meleager*, a son of Ceneus, king of Calydon, and of Althæa; the hero of the Calydonian wild boar hunt. His life depended on the preservation of a firebrand, which his mother, from feelings of revenge, cast into the fire, whereupon he died, Ov.

MĒLĒAGRIS, Idis, f. (*Μελαγρίς*). *Plur.*: Mēlāgrides. I. (*sc. aves or gallinae*), *guinea hens*, Plin. II. According to fable, the sisters of *Meleager*, who so bewailed his death that they were changed into guinea hens, Ov.

MĒLES, ſis, m. (*Μήλες*). *Meles*, a river of Ionia, near Smyrna, where Homer was said to have been born; hence called *Melesigenes*, i. e. *born on the banks of the Meles*, Plin.

MĒLĒTĒUS, a, um, adj. (*Meles*). *Melætan*, poet. for *Homeric*, Tibull.

MĒLĪBCEA, æ, f. (*Μελίβοια*). *Melibæa*, a town of Thessaly, between Mounts Ossa and Pelion; and which belonged to the territory of Philoctetes. It was famed for its purple dye, Virg.; Plin.;—the birth-place of Philoctetes.

MĒLĪBEUS, a, um, adj. *Melibæan*; M. purpura, *made at Melibæa*, Virg.;—M. dux, i. e. Philoctetes, id.

MĒLĪCERTA or MĒLĪCERTES, æ, m. (*Μελίερτης*). *Melicerta*, the son of Ino and Athamas, with whom Ino, when pursued by the raving Athamas, threw herself into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks *Palaemon*, and by the Latins *Portunus*, Ov.

MĒLĪCUS, a, um, adj. (*μελικός*). *Musical*; m. sonus, Lucr. *Esp.*: *Lyric*; poema m., i. q. lyricum, Cic. *Subst.*: I. Melicus, i. m. (*sc. poeta*). *A lyric poet, a writer of odes*, Plin. II. *Melica*, æ, f. (*sc. cantilena*). *An ode*, Petr.

MĒLĪMĒLUM, i, n. (*μελίμηλον*). *A honey-apple*, Plin.

MĒLĪNA, æ, f. (*meles, a marten*). *A knapsack, bag, or purse*, made of the skin of a marten.

1. MĒLĪNUS, a, um, adj. (*μήλων, an apple*). *Of quinces or fruit resembling quinces*; m. oleum, *oil extracted from quince blossoms*, Plin. *Subst.*: Mēllium, i, n. I. (*sc. unguentum*). *An unguent made of quinces*, Plin. II. (*sc. vestimentum*). *A garment of the color of quinces*.

2. MĒLĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the island Melos*; M. pigmentum, or simply Melium, i, n. *A kind of white paint*, Plin.

3. MĒLĪNUS, a, um, adj. (*mel.*). *Of honey*. *Subst.*: Melina, æ, f. *A drink made from honey*, mead, Plaut.

MĒLĪOR, ſus, comp. of bonus. *Better*.

MĒLISPHYLLUM, i, n., and MĒLISSŌPHYLLON, i, n. (*μελισφύλλον, μελισσόφυλλον*). *Balm-gentle*, an herb of which bees are fond, i. q. apiastrum, Plin.; Virg.

MĒLĪTA, æ, f., or MĒLITE, es, f. (*Μελίτη*). *Melita*. I. An island between Sicily and Africa, with a town of the same name, now *Malta*, Cic. II. An island near Dalmatia, now *Meleda*, Plin. III. A sea-nymph, Virg.

MĒLĪTĒUS, a, um, adj. (*Μελιταῖος*). *Of or from Melita* (near Dalmatia); catuli M., *little lap-dogs*, Plin.

MĒLĪTENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Melita*; vestis M., *cloths, carpets*, Cic.;—M. rosa, id. *Subst. plur.*: Mēlītensia, ium, n. (*sc. vestimenta*). *Cloths, carpets*, Lucr.

1. MĒLĪUS, compar. *See* BONUS and BENE.

2. MĒLĪUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the island Melos, the Melian*; Diagoras M., *of Melos*.

MĒLĪUSCŪLE, adv. I. *Rather better, pretty well*; quum m. tibi esset, Cic. II. *Rather more*; m. bibere, Plaut.

MĒLĪUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. *dim.* (*melior*). I. (1) *Rather better*. II. (2) *Rather better, a rather better health*. EX. (1) m. facies, *a rather handsomer face*, Sen.—(2) qui m. esse cæpit.

MĒLLA or MĒLA, æ, m. *Mella*, a river in Upper Italy, flowing by Brixia (now *Brascia*), and falling into the Ollus (now *Oglio*). It is now the *Mella*, Virg.

MELLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (mel). *Of or belonging to honey, honey*; m. vas, Plin. *Subst.*: Mellarius, ii, m. *A bee-master*, Varr. Mellarium, ii, n. *A bee-hive*, id. *SYN.* See **MELLEUS**.

MELLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *I. Prop.* (1) *Of or composed of honey*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Like honey*. *II. Fig.* (3) *As sweet as honey, lovely, pleasant*. *EX.* (1) m. crustum, Aus.—(2) m. sapor; m. color, Plin.—(3) m. os, Petr. *SYN.* **MELLEUS**; **MELLITES**; **MELLIFER**; **MELLARIUS**.—*Mellens, of honey, like honey*.—*Mellitius, sweetened with honey*. *Fig.*: m. puer, Cic.—*Mellifer, producing honey*; mellifera apes.—*Mellarius, serving for or belonging to honey*; mellaria cella.

MELLICŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (mel). *Sweet as honey, honey-sweet*. *Fig.*: corpusculum m., Plaut. *Subst.*: Mellicūlum, i, n., as a term of endearment: *My honey, Plaut.*

MELLIFĒR, ēra, ōrum, *adj.* (mel, fero). *That produces honey*; m. apis, Ov.; m. exercitus (apum), Claud. *SYN.* See **MELLEUS**.

MELLILLUS, a, um, *adj.* dim. (melinus). *Of honey, sweet as honey*. *Subst.*: mea mellilla, my honey, Plaut.

MELLINĀ, a, f. (mel). *Sweetness, agreeableness, delight, pleasure*, Plaut.

MELLĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (mel). *I. Prop.* (1) *Of honey, honey* (with a compound following).—(2) *Meton.*: *Mixed or sweetened with honey*. *II. Fig.* (3) *Sweet as honey, lovely, agreeable*. *EX.* (1) m. favius, Varr.—(2) m. placenta, Hor.; —succus dulcis et m., Plin.—(3) m. Cicero, Cic.; —m. oculi, Catull.; —m. saviūm, App. *SYN.* See **MELLEUS**.

1. **MĒLOS**, n. (μῆλος). *A song*, Hor. *Plur.*, mele (μέλη), Lucr.

2. **MĒLOS**, i, f. (Μῆλος). *Melos, an island in the Ægean Sea, and the most westerly of the group of the Cyclades, now Milo, Mel.*

MELPOMĒNE, ēa, f. (Μελπομένη, the singing one). *Melpomene, the muse of tragedy*, Hor.

MEMBRĀNA, a, f. (membrum). *I. Prop.* (1) *A thin skin which covers the members of the body, a membrane*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A skin*. *Of a snake: The slough*, Ov.—(3) *A skin prepared for writing; parchment, vellum*, Plin.; Hor.—(4) *Plur.*: Membrāne, ōrum, f. *Parchments, manuscripts*. *II. Fig.* (5) *Skin, i. e. outer part, the surface*. *EX.* (1) natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic.; —also, the tender skin of fruit, as of chestnuts, walnuts, etc. (Plin.); of flax (id.); of egg-shells, id.—(4) m. intus positus, Hor.; —membranarum usus, Quint.—(5) m. coloris, Lucr. *SYN.* See **PAPYRUS**.

MEMBRĀNŪLA, a, f. dim. (membrana). *I. Prop.*: *A small or thin skin, membrane*; m. oculi, Cels. *II. Meton.*: *Parchment, Cic.*

MEMBRĀTIM, ade. (membrum). *I. Prop.* (1) *By members, member by member, limb by limb*. *II. Meton.* (2) *By pieces, singly, by degrees*. *EX.* (1) m. deperdere sensum, Lucr.; —m. mala sentire, in every member or limb, Plin.; —m. cæsi, to pieces, id.—(2) quasi m. gestum negotium, Cic.; —m. dicere, in small sentences (per μέλα), of from about nine to seventeen syllables, Cic.

MEMBRUM, i, n. *I. Prop.* (1) *A limb, member of the body, e. g. the hand, foot*, Cic. *II. Meton.* 2. *A member, i. e. a part of a whole; e. g. of a house*, Cic.; Plin. E.; —of a ship, Ov.—3. *Of a period: A member, sentence, clause*, Cic. *EX.* (1) membrorum compactio, Cic.; —membra, the body, Virg.; Hor. *In connection with artus; artus et membra*, Ov. *SYN.* **MEMBRUM**; **AR-**

MA.—*Membrum, a member or limb or part of the*

body, but not the head.—*Artus, prop., a joint, also in a more general sense of the larger limbs united by joints*; ambusti multorum artus, Tac.

MĒMET, acc. of ego, and met, Gr. 118, 4.

MĒMINI, isse (from the root MēN. whence mens, Gr. μένω, μένω, μένος), *def. preterite verb*, Gr. 222, 1, Obs. 2. *The perf.* has the signification of the present; the *plup.* that of an imperf., and the *future perf.* that of a future. *I. Prop.* (1) *To remember or recollect a thing, to think of*.

II. Meton. (2) *To think of any thing, to remember, to be mindful of*.—(3) *To think of, i. e. to mention, to make mention of*.

EX. (1) *With genit.*: m. vivorum, Cic.; —animus meminit præteritorum, id. *With acc.*, but only when denoting to have a thing in the memory (knowledge of a thing), or the reverse (but not to think of a thing); m. omnia, Cic.; —m. beneficia, id.; —memini dicta, id.; —ii quos innocentissimos meminimus (sc. fuisse), id.; —nos divitem eum meminimus (sc. fuisse), Plaut.; —Cinnam meminī, Sullam vidi, I remember Cinna (i. e. I have been his contemporary), Cic.; —meminerim Paulum, id. *With de*: m. de omnibus, Cic. *With ut*: meministine ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. *With inf. (pres. or perf.)*: meministis tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberini compleri, Cic.; —m. me tibi narrare, id.; —meministis me ita ab initio distribuisse causam, id. [For these constructions of memini, see Gr. 373–376].

—(2) *meminueris mei, remember me, think of me, i. e. write to me*, Cic.; —m. ignominie acceptæ, Liv.—(3) *de homine importunissimo ne meminisse quidem volo*, Cic. *SYN.* **I. MEMINI**; **REMINISCOR**; **RECORDOR**.—*Meminisse, to remember, to have in memory*.—*Reminisci, to call to remembrance again, to call back ancient ideas*.—*Recordari, to endeavor to recollect*.

II. Meminisse alicujus rei; *De aliqua re, aliquid*.—*Meminisse alicujus rei* or *de aliqua re*, often signify *to make mention of a thing as above* (3); *de quibus multi meminuerunt*.—*Meminisse alqd.* means *to remember a thing*; Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.

MEMMIUS, a, *Memmius*, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was C. Memmius, who was accused de ambitu, by Q. Curtius, and banished, Cic.

MEMNON, ōnis, m. (Μῆνων). *Memnon, a king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora* (hence, mater lutea Memnonis, Ov.), an ally of the Trojans, killed by Achilles (Hyl.). It is said that birds rose from his funeral pile (aves Memnoniæ or Memnonidæ), which flew every year to Troas to fight with each other, (Plin.; Ov.). A stone statue at Thebes, in Egypt, popularly believed to have been his, is said to have uttered a melodious sound at sunrise (Tac.).

MEMNŌNIS [Memnonis], Idis, f. *Of or belonging to Memnon*; Memnonides (sc. aves), the birds of Memnon (see **MEMNON**, Plin.).

MEMNŌNIUS [Memnonius], a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Memnon*; Memnonia domus, the palace of Tithonus and Memnon, or the Egyptian city Thebes, Prop.; —Memnonia agmina, Oriental, Luc.; —M. color, aworthy, Ov.

MEMOR, ōris, *adj.* (memini). *I. Prop.* (1) *Mindful*.—(2) *Taking into consideration, remembering*.—(3) *Having a good memory*. *II. Meton.* (4) *That reminds of any thing*. *EX.* (1) m. beneficii, Cic.; —pete cadum Marsi memorem duelli, that remembers the Marsian war, i. e. filled at that time, Hor.—(2) supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, i. e. cruel, Liv.; —m. gloriæ avitæ, id.; —sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram, ever mindful, Virg.—(3) tantumque hominis ingeniosi ac memoris valuit

exercitatio, ut, etc., Cic.—(4) impressit memorem dente notam. Hor.;—nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, id.;—genium memorem brevis ævi, id.;—m. versus, Ov. SYN. See GRATUS.

MĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (memoro). I. Prop. (1) *That can be related, to be heard of.* II. Fig. (2) *Worthy to be related or spoken of.* (3) *Memorable, remarkable.* EX. (1) hocce credibile est, aut memorabile, Ter.—(2) nec bellum est nec memorabile, Plaut.—(3) m. familiaritas Lælii et Scipionis, Cic.;—m. ac divina virtus, id. SYN. MEMORABILIS; MEMORANDUS.—Memorabilis, as *herc.*—Memorandus (memoro), *that ought to be told or recorded.*

MĒMŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of memoro. II. Adj.: *Well-known, notorious, celebrated; animal memoratæ velocitatis*, Plin.

MĒMŌRIĀ, æ, f. (memor). *The thinking of any thing.* I. Prop. (1) *Of something that is past: Recollection, souvenir, remembrance, memory.*—(2) *Of something to come: A thought.* II. Meton.: *That which any one remembers or calls to his mind.*—(3) *Time whether past or present.*—(4) *An event, incident.*—(5) *The remembrance of what has passed, by means of oral or written records: account, report, story; hence, history.*—(6) *A written record, a memorial.*—(7) Plur.: *Memoriæ, written historical documents, annals, memoirs.*—(8) *The power or faculty of remembering or recollecting, memory.* EX. (1) m. recens, Cic.;—memoria tenere alqd, id.;—memorium alcjs servare, id.;—post hominum memoriā, *within the recollection of men, not from time immemorial.*—(2) *ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, that they had no such design as of making an attack, Liv.*—(3) a Cratippo nostro principe hujus memoriæ philosopho, Cic.;—usque ad nostrum memoriā, Cic.;—et nostra et patrum memoria, id.—(4) nihī repetenda est veteris cujusdam memoriæ recordatio, Cic.—(5) liber quo omnium rerum memoriā complexus est, Cic.;—veterum annalium memoriā comprehendere, id.;—litarum memoriā flagitare, *to require a written account, id.*—(6) vitæ memoriā composuit, Suet.—(7) in veteribus memoriis legimus, etc., Gell.—(8) memoriā exercere, Cic.;—m. perdere, id.;—e memoria excedere, cedere, *to escape the memory, Liv.* SYN. See CONSCIENTIA.

MĒMŌRIĀLIS, e, adj. (memoria). *Belonging to memory or remembrance*; m. libellus, *a journal, memoir*, Suet.

MĒMŌRĪTER, adv. (memor). I. *By heart, from memory*; m. respondere, Cic.;—m. dicere, id.;—m. orationem habere, id. II. Meton.: *Without being long in calling to mind*; m. tenere.

MĒMŌRO, ære, tr. (memor). I. Prop. (1) *To call any thing to any body's mind, to remind, put in mind.* II. Meton. (2) *To mention, narrate, relate, recount, speak of.* EX. (1) m. amicitiam ac fœdus, Tac.—(2) m. superbiam alcjs, Cic.;—quid Thesea memorem, Virg.;—vocabulary prisca memorata Catonibus, *made use of by them*, Hor.;—memora mihi nomen, *tell me*, Plaut. SYN. See NARRO.

MEMPHIS, is or Idis, f. (Μέμφις). *Memphis*, a town in the centre of Egypt, the residence of the kings, now the village of *Menf*, Liv.

MEMPHITES, æ, m. (Memphis). *Of or belonging to Memphis*; M. bos, Apis, Tibull.

MEMPHITICUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Memphis.* Meton.: *Egyptian*; M. ensis.

MEMPHITIS, Idis, f. *Of or belonging to Memphis.* Meton.: *Egyptian*; M. vacca, Io, Ov.

MĒNA. See MÆNA.

MĒNÆCHIMI, ðrum, m. A comedy of Plautus, so called from two twins of that name, who are the heroes of the piece.

MĒNÆNUS, a, um, adj. (Menæ). *Of or belonging to Menæ*; Xenon Menænus, Cic. Hence, Mēnæni, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Menæ (Ménai), a town of Sicily, now Menno, id.*

MĒNĀNDER and **MĒNĀNDRUS**, i, m. (Μένανδρος). *Menander*, the most celebrated poet of the new Attic comedy, the pattern followed by Terence, Cic.; Ter.

MĒNĀNDRĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Menander*, Prop.

MĒNĀNINI, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Menæ*, i, q. Mēnæni. See MĒNÆNUS, Cic.

MĒNĀPII, ðrum, m. *Menapii*, a people of Belgian Gaul, between the rivers Maese and Scheldt, Cæs.

MENDA, æ, f. I. Prop. (1) *A fault, blemish.* II. Meton. 2. *Of style: A fault*, Suet. EX. (1) in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. SYN. MENDA: MENDUM.—Menda, *a fault or defect*, esp. of the body.—Mendum, *the same*, in writing, etc.

MENDĀCĪLŌQUUS, a, um, adj. (mendacium, loqui). *Lying*, Plaut.

MENDĀCIUM, ñ, n. (mendax). I. Prop. (1) *A lie, untruth, falsehood.* II. Meton. (2) *Of inanimate objects: A counterfeit.* EX. (1) m. magnum et impudens, Cic.;—m. dicere, Nep.;—m. facere, *to occasion a lie, to cause a lie to be told*, Quint.—(2) famæ mendacia videre, Ov.;—Phœbi mendacia, *the imitated or counterfeited character of Phœbus*, Poet. ap. Suet. SYN. MENDACIUM: FALSITAS.—Mendacium, *an untruth told with the intent of deceiving, a lie*; improbi hominis est mendacio fallere, Cic.—Falsitas, *falsity, falsehood*, may be without knowledge or intention to deceive.

MENDĀCIUNCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (mendacium). *A little falsehood or lie*; quod tamen est mendaciunculis adspersendum, Cic.

MENDAX, æcis, adj. (mentior). I. Prop. (1) *Lying.* II. Meton. (2) *Of inanimate objects: Lying, i. e. deceitful, deceiving.*—(3) *False, fictitious.*—(4) *Imitated, counterfeit.* EX. (1) homo m., Cic.;—m. in alqm, Hor.;—m. adversum alqm, Plaut.;—m. in alqa re, Pers.;—m. hujus rei, Plaut.—(2) mendacia visa, Cic.;—m. fundus, *that produces nothing*, Hor.—(3) m. infamia, Hor.—(4) m. os, Tibull. SYN. MENDAX: MENDOSUS.—Mendax, *a liar, in the habit of telling lies; fig., deceiving*.—Mendosus, *trickish, full of defects*. Mendax infamia terret quem? nisi mendosum et mendacem? Hor.

MENDĀCĪBŪLUM, i, n. (mendico). *A beggar.*

MENDĀCĪŌ, ōnis, f. (id.). *A begging, an obtaining by begging*; tam fœda vitæ mendicatio.

MENDĪCE, adv. (mendicus). *In a begging manner, like a beggar, by begging*; m. agere cum alqo, Sen.

MENDĪCĪTAS, ætis, f. (id.). *Beggary, mendicity, beggar-like poverty*; in summa mendicitate ease, Cic.

MENDĪCO, ære, and **MENDĪCOR**, æri, intr. and tr. dep. (id.). I. Intr. (1) *To beg, go begging.* II. Tr. (2) *To beg for any thing.* EX.

(1) mendicantem vivere, Plaut.;—m. in aurem, Juv.—(2) a me mendicas malum, Plaut.

MENDĪCŪLA, æ, f. (sc. vestis). *A beggar's garment, a beggarly dress*, Plaut.

MENDĪCUS, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.* (1) *Beggarly, poor as a beggar, needy.*—(2) *Subst. gen.: A beggar.*—3. The wandering mendicant priest of Cybele, Hor. II. *Meton.* (4) *Needy, beggarly, poor, paltry.* EX. (2) viderunt enim ex mendicis repente fieri divites, Cic. As an epithet: *A beggar, Ter.*—(4) instrumentum mendicium, Cic. SYN. See PACER.

MENDŌSE, adv. *Faultily, incorrectly, with mistakes;* m. scribere, Cic.; from

MENDŌSUS, a, um, adj. (mendum). I. (1) *Full of faults or mistakes, faulty, incorrect.* II. (2) *Making mistakes, e. g. in writing.* EX. (1) mendosum exemplar, Plin. E.;—mendosum est, etc., Cic.—(2) m. servus, Cic. SYN. See MENDAX.

MENDUM, i, n. I. *Prop.* (1) *A blemish, blot.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A fault, oversight, mistake.* EX. (1) rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.—(2) librarium menda tollere, Cic.;—Idus Mart. magnum mendum continent, a blunder, mistake. SYN. See MENDA.

MENECLIS, is, m. (Μηνεκλῆς). *Meneclis*, an orator of Alabanda, Cic. Hence, Meneclius, a, um, adj. *Of Meneclis;* Meneclium studium, Cic.

MĒNĒLĀEUS, a, um, adj. *Belonging to Menelaus, Prop.*

MĒNĒLĀIUS, ſi, m. *Menelaus, a mountain* *near Sparta, on the Eurotas, Liv.

MĒNĒLAUS and -OS, i, m. (Μηνelaos). *Menelaus*, a son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, king of Sparta, and husband of Helen, Ov. Hence, *facile*, Lucullus (because his wife had been seduced by Memmius), Cic.

MĒNĒNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Menenius Agrippa;* Menenianum judicium.

MĒNĒNIUS, a. I. The name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was the consul *Menenius Agrippa*, Liv. Also, the name of a simplotin in the time of Horace, Hor. II. *Adj.: Menenian;* Menenia tribus, Cic.

MĒNINX or **MĒNIX**, gis, f. (Μῆνις). *Meninx*, an island of Africa near the Syrtis Minor, now *Jerbi*, Liv.

MĒNIPPUS, i, m. (Μένιππος). *Menippus*. 1. A Cynic philosopher, notorious for his sarcastic talent, Cic. Hence, Mēnippeus, a, um, adj. *Relating to Menippus;* satirae Menippeae, *satires of Varro, in the style of Menippus*, Gell.—2. A celebrated Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.

MĒNŒCEUS, ſi and ſos, m. (Μηναικῆς). *Menaceus*, a son of Creon, king of Thebes, Cic.

MĒNŒTIUS, ſi, m. (Μηναιτιος). *Menatius*, son of Actor, the father of Patroclus, Hyg. Hence, Mēnœtiades, æ, m. *Son of Menætius*, i. e. *Patroclus*, Ov.

MENS, tis, f. (μένος), [nom. mentis, for mens, Enn.; Varr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *The mind, disposition, mode of thinking.*—(2) *The heart, sentiment, mode of feeling, feeling.* II. *Meton.* (3) *The higher faculties or spiritual part of the soul, the thinking principle, understanding;* as, *Reason, intellect.*—(4) *Exp.: Consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment.*—(5) *Courage, spirit.*—(6) *Mind, thoughts (collectively).*—(7) *Opinion, view of any thing (mentally taken).*—(8) *Design, plan, intention, purpose.*—9. *Mens*, The goddess of the human mind or of reason, in whose honor a festival was celebrated on the eighth of June, Cic. EX. (1) m. animi, Plaut.;—vestræ mentes atque sententiæ, *sentiments and opinions*, Cic.;—bona mens, *kind or benevolent*

disposition, Liv.—(2) quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, Cic.;—animi qui nostræ mentis sunt, *the inclinations of the heart*, Liv.—(5) m. cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.;—nec corpori solum, sed mente atque animo, id.;—mente comprehendere, or complecti alqd, *to comprehend, to seize mentally, i. e. to understand*, id.;—alienata mens, *ineanity*, Cas.;—mente commotum esse, *to be not in one's right mind*, Plin.—(4) dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection fails*, Cic.—(5) vobis dent mentem oportet (dit) ut prohibeatis, Liv.;—addere mentem, Hor.—(6) mentem injicere, Cic. Hence, venit mihi in mentem, *it occurs to my mind, I think of it, it strikes me;* as, si quid in mentem veniet, Cic. *With genit.:* solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, Cic. *With inf.:* venit mihi in mentem subvereri, Cic. *With ut:* ei in Gallia primum in mentem venit, ut, etc., Cic.—(7) eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic.;—eadem mente esse, Nep.—(8) classem ea mente paravit, ut, etc., Cic. SYN. See ANIMUS.

MENSA, æ, f. (perhaps from the root MEN, whence emipere). I. *Prop.* (1) *A table, board;* a table at which one sits, eats, or writes.—2. *Mensa laniona, a butcher's block*, Suet.—(3) *The table of a money-changer, a counter.*—(4) *The table used at a sacrifice.* II. *Meton.* (5) *A table, i. e. a meal, food.*—(6) *A dish, i. e. food.* EX. (1) ad mensam consistere, Cic.;—manum ad mensam porrigere, *to reach to, id.;*—hence facile: mensas consumimus, *the bread on which the fruit was served*, Virg.—(3) numeravit a mensa publica, Cic.—(4) jam mensas argenteas de omnibus delubris jussit auferri, Cic.—(5) mittere alci de mensa, Cic.;—super mensam, *during a meal, or while one is at dinner*, etc., Curt.;—alqm adhibere mensas suas, *to invite to one's table*, Col.;—(6) mensæ Syracusæ, Cic.;—mensa secunda, *dessert consisting of fruit*, id.

MENSĀRIUS, ſi, m. (mensa). I. *Gen.: A money-changer, banker*, Suet. II. *Exp.: A public or government banker, i. e. one who regulates the public payments;* mensarii triumphari, quinqueviri, Cic. SYN. See ARGENTARIUS.

MENSĪO, ōnis, f. (metior). *A measuring;* m. vocom, *prosoody*, Cic.

MENSIS, is, m. (μήν). I. *A month*, Cic.;—mense primo, *on the first of the month*, Virg. II. *Meton.: The menstrual discharge;* a muliere incitatu mensis, Plin.

MENSOR, ōris, m. (metior). I. *Gen.* (1) *One who measures, a measurer.* II. *Exp.: 2. A land-surveyor*, Ov.—3. *An architect*, Plin. E. EX. (1) m. terræ numeroque carentis aræna, Hor.

MENSTRŪALIS, e, adj. (mensis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Monthly.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Monthly, for or during one month.*—(3) *Belonging to or having the monthly discharge, menstrual.* EX. (1) m. sphaera, *the moon*, Prud.—(2) menstruales epulæ, Plaut.—(3) m. mulier, Plin. SYN. See MENSTRUUS.

MENSTRŪS, a, um, adj. *Monthly.* I. *Gen.* (1) *Taking place or occurring every month.*—(2) *Subst.: Menstruum, i. n. The period of a month, a month.*—(3) *Lasting a month.*—(4) *For a month.*—(5) *Subst.: Provisions for a month.* II. *Exp.* (6) *Of or belonging to the monthly discharge, menstruous.*—7. *Subst.: Monthly discharge or courses, menstruation*, Sen. *Also plur.: Menstrua, ōrum, n., Plin.* EX. (1) menstrua usura, Cic.—(2) m. meum finitur, Plin.—(3) menstrua vita, Cic.—(4) cibaria menstrua, Cic.—(5) menstruum jussu milite secum ferre, Liv.—(6) menstrue purgationes, Plin. SYN. MENSTRUUS; **MENSTRUALIS**—*Menstrua, of or for a month;*

menstruum lunæ spatium, Cic.—Menstrual, that is done or happens every month, Plaut.

MENSŪLA, æ, f. dim. (mensa). A small table, Plaut.

MENSŪLĀRIŪS, li, m. (mensula). A money-changer, banker, Sen.

MENSŪRA, æ, f. (metior). I. Prop. (1) A measuring, a measure.—(2) Meton.: A measure, as result of measuring.—(3) A measure by which any thing is measured, a standard. II. Fig. (4) A measuring.—(5) Quantity, capacity, measure, size, dimension.—6. In painting: Just proportion, symmetry, Plin. EX. (1) m. ex aqua, a measuring or determining any thing by a water-glass, Cæs.;—mensuram alqjs rei gerere, to measure any thing, Plin.—(2) nosse mensuras itinerum, Cæs.—(3) majore mensurā reddere, Cic.—(4) quidquid sub aurum mensuram alquam cadit, numerus vocatur, that which the ear, as it were, measures off, Cic.—(5) nec consularis legati mensura, sed in majus accipiebantur, not according to the quality of, Tac.;—submittere se ad mensuram discentis, to accommodate one's self or adapt one's instruction to the capacity of the pupil, Quint. SYN. MENSURA; MODULUS.—Mensura, a measure; said both of the extent of the thing measured, and of the instrument whereby any thing is measured.—Modulus, an instrument wherewith the length of things is measured.

MENSUS, a, um. See METIOR.

MENTHA (menta), æ, f. (μίνθα, μένθα). Mint.

MENTĪO, ōnis, f. (memini). A mentioning of any thing, mention; esp. a preliminary proposition; m. tui, Cic.;—mentionem facere rei, de alqo, and de alq re, id. Hence, of a consul: mentionem facere in senatu, to propose to the Senate, Cic. SYN. See COMMEMORATIO.

MENTĪOR, i, titus [mentitus, a, um, pass., Virg.; fut., mentibitor, Plaut.], intr. and tr. I. Prop. intr. (1) To lie, to utter a falsehood.—(2) To say fictitious things, to fable.—(3) To lie, not to keep one's word or promise.—(4) Tr.: To promise any thing falsely.—(5) To fable, to invent, to pretend any thing falsely, to feign. II. Fig. intr. (6) To beguile, deceive.—7. Part.: Mentions, entis, m. Subst. (ψευδόνρος): A sophisticated syllogism.—(8) Tr.: To disappoint, delude.—(9) To assume the form of a person or thing, to imitate. EX. (1) m. aperte, Cic.;—m. de re, m. in re, and m. apud alqm, id.—(2) ita mentitur (Homerus), Hor.—(3) honestius mentiretur, Cic.—(4) m. in alqm alqd, Prop. With acc. and inf., Liv.—(5) m. auspiciū, Liv.—(6) frons, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiuntur, Cic.—(8) m. spem.—(9) nec varios discat mentiri lana colores, Virg.: Cresce mentitas lignea monstra bovis, Puspipha, who had inclosed herself in a wooden cow, and thus assumed its form, Prop. SYN. I. MENTIOR; MENDACIUM DICO.—Mentiri, to lie, deceive by knowingly stating what is false; qui mentitur, peccare solet, Cic.—Mendacium dicere, to tell what is not true, believing it to be true. Vir bonus præstare debet, ut non mentiat; prudens, ne mendacium dicat, G. D.

MENTOR, ōris, m. (Μέντωρ). I. Mentor, a celebrated artist in chasing or engraving metal, Cic. Hence, II. Meton.: A drinking vessel with ornaments in basso-relievo, Juv.

MENTORĒUS, a, um, adj. Belonging to Mentor, Prop.

MENTŪLA, æ, f. i. q. membrum virile, Catull.

MENTUM, i, n. I. Prop.: The chin of men and animals, Cic. II. Meton.: The hair of the chin, the beard, Virg.

MĒO, ēre, intr. I. Prop.: To go, pass; m.

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in occidentem, Tac. II. Meton., of inanimate objects: triremes huc illuc meant, Tac. SYN. MEO; RECIPROCO.—Meare, intr. To pass, to pass again.—Reciprocare, tr. To return a thing to the same place from whence it was taken.

MĒOPTE, i, q. meo ipsius, Gr. 283.

MĒPHĪTIS, Idis, f. I. Prop.: A noxious, pestilential exhalation of the earth, Virg. II. Meton.: Mēphitis, Idis, f. The goddess worshipped as a protectress from the noxious exhalations of the earth, Tac.

MEPTE, i, q. me ipsum, Plaut.

MĒRĀCŪLUS or MĒRĀCLUS, a, um, adj. (merculus). With little mixture, tolerably pure.

MĒRĀCUS, a, um, adj. (merus). Unmixed, pure; belleboreum meracum, Hor.

MERCĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (mercor). That is to be purchased, Ov.

MERCĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. A tradesman, merchant; esp. a wholesale dealer, Cic. II. A buyer, purchaser; non consules sed mercatores provinciarum, Cic. SYN. See CIRCULATOR.

MERCĀTŌRIŪS, a, um, adj. (mercator). Of or belonging to a merchant; navis mercatoria, a merchantman, Plaut.

MERCĀTŪRA, æ, f. (mercor). I. Prop. (1) Trade, traffic, a dealing in goods or merchandise.—(2) Meton.: Goods, merchandise. EX. (1) m. tenuis, Cic.;—mercaturam facere; and, in the plur., of several persons: mercaturas facere, to carry on commercial business, id.;—in mercatura verti, to carry on traffic, Plaut.—(2) mercaturam an venales habuit? Plaut. II. Fig.: ad mercaturam bonarum artium, Cic. SYN. MERCATURA; COMMERCĪUM.—Mercatura, traffic, trade, merchandising.—Commercium, commerce. Mercatura is traffic in general, the profession of a merchant; Commercium, an intercourse and association for the buying and selling of goods and wares.

MERCĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). I. Prop. (1) Trade, a buying and selling. II. Meton. (2) A market.—(3) A public meeting or assembly. EX. (1) m. turpissimus, Cic.—(2) ad mercatum proficisci, Cic.—(3) iterare recitatus in mercatu Olympico, Just. SYN. MERCATTA; NUNDINÆ; NUNDINATIO.—Mercatus, a market, fair.—Nundinæ, a market held every ninth day.—Nundinatio, the act of trading, is used only in a fig. sense.

MERCĒDŪLA, æ, f. dim. (merces). I. Prop. (1) Slight or poor wages. II. Fig. (2) Rent, produce. EX. (1) mercedulā abducti, Cic.—(2) ut constituerem mercedulas prædiorum.

MERCĒNĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. (1) That does any thing for reward or payment, that receives pay or wages, hired. II. (2) Subst.: Mercēnārius, li, m. A day-laborer. EX. (1) m. testis, Cic.;—m. miles, Liv.;—excusare laborem et mercenaria vincula, his office of præco, for which he was salaried, Hor.—(2) qui ita jubent uti illis (servis) ut mercenariis, Cic. SYN. See ARTIFEX.

MERCES, ōdis, f. (mereo). Reward. I. Prop. (1) Pay, hire, wages for work or service rendered.—(2) Ironically: Reward, i. e. detriment, injury, loss which any thing causes. II. Meton. (3) The produce or income from any thing, revenue, rent from lands, etc.—(4) Interest on capital, Hor.—5. Ironically: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, for good pay, Sen. EX. (1) artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere, Cic.;—mercedem regni (the agrarian law) aspernata plebs, Cæs.;—manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall.;—sine mercede, for nothing; gra-

tuously, Phædr. *Prop.*: una mercede duas res assequi velle, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cæs.—(2) istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contigit, Cic.;—m. spreti numinis, id.—(3) m. prediorum, Cic.;—m. insularum, *rent from buildings*, id.;—m. habitationum, *rent from dwelling-houses*, etc., Cæs. **SYN.** MERCE; PRETIUM.—Merces, the wages or money allowed for work or service done; mercedem operis negat, Ov.—Pretium, the price given for a thing that is sold or bought; ager pretio coemptus, Cic.—*Fig.*: homo magui pretii.

MERCIMONIUM, n. (merx). **I. Prop.**: *Traffic*, Plaut. **II. Meton.**: *Merchandise*; tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. **SYN.** See MERX.

MERCOR, æri, *intr.* and *tr. dep.* (merx), [mercatus, a, um, *pass.*, *Prop.*]. **I. Intr.** (1) *To trade, carry on trade*. **II. Tr.** (2) *To buy, purchase*. **EX.** (1) me iterum mercatum, Plaut.—(2) m. alqd ab alqo, m. alqd tanto pretio, Cic.;—m. fundum de pupillo, id.;—m. magno alqd *to pay dearly for*, Virg. **SYN.** See EXO.

MERCURIALIS, e, *adj.* (Mercurius). **I. (1) Of or pertaining to Mercury**. **II. 2. Subst.**: Mercuriales, lum, m. *Tradespeople, merchants*, because Mercury was their patron; they formed a corporation or guild at Rome; collegium mercatorum, Liv.;—hence, M. saliva, *greedy desire of gain*, Pers. **EX.** (1) Mercuriale cognomen, Hor.;—Mercuriales viri, *the protectors or favorites of Mercury*, esp., *lyric poets*, because Mercury was considered the inventor of the lyre, Hor.

MERCURIUS, n. m. **I. Mercury**, son of Jupiter and Maia, the daughter of Atlas, messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of eloquence, commerce, cunning, guardian of the high roads and the public schools, and conductor of departed souls to the lower world, Cic.; Hor.; Ov. **II. Meton.**: *A statue of Mercury, a Hermes*, Nep. **III. The planet Mercury, Cic.**

MERDA, æ, f. *Animal excrement, dung*.
MÈRE, ado. (merus). *Purely, unmixedly, without mixture*, Plin.

MÈREDA, æ, f. *A collation, a meal taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon*.

MÈRENDARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (merenda). *That takes an afternoon's meal*; ostende nobis merendarios tuos, Sen.

MÈRENS, tis. **I. pt. of mereo**. (1) *That has deserved any thing; deserving, in a good or bad sense*. **II. Adj.** (2) *One who has rendered himself deserving, meritorious*. **EX.** (1) consul laudare increpare merentes, Sall.—(2) ita de republica merentem perisse, Cic.

MÈRĒO, ère, ùi, Itum, and MÈRĒOR, èri, Itus, *tr.* and *intr.* *To deserve*. **I. Tr.** (1) *To deserve, be deserving of, to merit, be worthy of any thing*.—(2) *To gain, make, earn, acquire*.—(3) *To buy, purchase*.—(4) *merere and mereri stipendia, and simply merere, to receive pay, i. e. to do military service, to be a soldier*.—(5) *To acquire, obtain, receive*.—(6) *To commit, to do*. **II. Intr.** (7) *To gain by prostitution*.—(8) *To deserve*. **EX.** (1) m. præmia, Cæs.;—m. pœnam, Liv. *Abol.*: si mereor, Planc. ap. Cic. *With ut, Cic. With inf.*, Ov. *With cur, Liv.*—(2) m. non amplius poterant duodecim æris, Cic.;—hence, quid mereas, quid merearis, quid mereri velis, *ut, what or how much would you take, what ought one to offer you for, etc.*, Cic.—(3) uxores, quæ vos dote meruerunt, Plaut.;—m. vina nardo, *to change for, to give one thing in exchange for another*, Hor.—(4) mereri stipendia, Cic.;—m. equo, *to serve in the horse*, id.;—m. pedibus, *to be*

in the infantry, Liv.;—stipendia vigesima jam merentem, *now serving in the twentieth campaign*, id.—(5) m. gloriam, Plin. E.—(6) m. scelus, Virg.;—ob meriti noxam, Plaut.—(7) puer ad merendum conatus, Gell.—(8) me de republica meruisse optime, Cic.;—quoquo modo de me merita erit, *in whichever way, well or ill*, id. **SYN.** MERO; MEROR; COMERO; DEMERO; PROMERO; EMERO; MERERE and Mereri, *to deserve*, used indifferently.—Commere and Commერი, *to deserve*, always taken in a bad sense.—Demerere and Demერი, *to deserve well at one's hands*; demerere beneficis civitatem, Liv.—Promerere and Promერი, *to deserve well or ill*.—Emerere and Emერი, *to serve one's whole time* (stipendia understood).

MÈRĒTRICĒ, ade. *In the manner of prostitutes, meretriciously*, Plaut; from

MÈRĒTRICIUS, a, um, *adj.* (meretrix). *Of or relating to prostitutes, meretricious*; m. quaestus, Cic.;—hence, *Subst.*: Mèrètricium, n. *The trade of a prostitute*; m. facere, Suet.

MÈRĒTRICŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (id.). *A common prostitute, a harlot*, Cic.

MÈRĒTRIX, icis, f. (mereo), [genit. plur., mèrètricum, for mèrètricum, Plaut.]. *With or without mulier: A common prostitute, a harlot*; mulier, m., Plaut.;—meretrix, Cic.;—m. Augusta, Messalina, Juv. **SYN.** See CONCUBINA.

MERGA, æ, f. (merges). *A pitchfork for heaping up corn*, Plaut.

MERGES, Itis, f. *A sheaf*, Virg.

MERGO, ère, si, sum, *tr.* and *intr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *To dip, dip in, plunge, sink, immerse*.—(2) *Abol.*: *To sink, let down into water*, Liv.—(3) *To let down, sink, to drive, infic.* **II. Fig.** (4) *To sink, i. e. to overwhelm*.—(5) *To cover, hide, make invisible*. **EX.** (1) m. in aquam, Cic.;—mergi aqua languida, *to be drowned*, Liv.—(2) aqua mergit, mensuras aquas, Ov.—(3) m. caput in terram effusam, Liv.;—m. lumina, *to shut one's eyes*, Quint. *Middle*: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *discharges itself*, Plin.;—qui mergitur oceano, scis, Catull.—(4) m. alqm malis, *with misfortunes*, Virg.;—potatio quæ mergit, *intoxicates*, Sen.;—usura mergunt sortem, *swallow the capital*, Liv.;—mediocris te mergat onus jacture, can ruin you, Juv.;—mersus foro, *bankrupt*, Plaut.;—mersus rebus secundis, *overwhelmed with prosperity*, Liv.—(5) m. vultus in cortice, Ov.;—diem or lucem mergere, *of the setting sun*, Sen.;—caelum mergens sidera, *the western sky*, Lucan. **SYN.** MERGO; DEMERGO.—Mergere, *to plunge, to put under water*; m. se in mari, Cic.—Demergere, *to sink*; rex omnes naves demersit, Curt.

MERGUS, i, m. (mergo). *A diver, an aquatic bird* (which dives into the water for its food).

MÈRĪDIANUS, a, um, *adj.* (meridies). **I. Prop.** (1) *Of mid-day, of noon*. **II. Meton.** (2) *Meridional, southern*. **EX.** (1) meridianum tempus, Cic.;—m. sol, *the mid-day sun*, Liv.;—hence, meridiani, æc. gladiatores, *who fight at noon-day*, Suet.—(2) meridiana vallis, Liv.;—m. circulus, *the equator*, Sen.

MÈRĪDIATIO, ònis, f. (meridio). *A mid-day nap, siesta*, et lucubrationes detraxi et meridianæ addidi, Cic. **SYN.** See MERIDIES.

MÈRĪDIES, ei, m. (medius, dies). **I. Prop.** (1) *Mid-day*. **II. Meton.** (2) *The south*.—(3) *The middle of any space of time*. **EX.** (1) Milo permansit ad meridiem, Cic.;—diem diffundere instictio somno meridio, *to take a mid-day nap*, Varr.—(2) inflectens sol cursum tum ad

septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.—(3) *m. noctis, midnight*, Varr. SYN. MERIDIES; MERIDIATIO.—Meridies, *mid-day*.—Meridiatio, *noon-rest, taking a nap after dinner*, Cic.

MERĪDIO, āre, and MERĪDIOR, āri. *To take a mid-day nap*; dum ea meridiaret, Suet.

MERĪONES, æ, *m.* (Μηρόνες). *Meriones*, a Cretan, son of Molus, the charioteer of Idomeneus, Hor.

1. MERĪTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (mereo). I. *Gen.*: *To earn, gain*; villicus qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. II. *Esp.*: *m. stipendia, or m. simply, to serve in the army*; *m. stipendia*.

2. MERĪTO, *adv.* *According to desert, justly, deservedly*; quamquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.

MERĪTORĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (mereo). I. *Gen.* (1) *For which money is paid, that brings in money*.—2. *Subst.*: Meritoria, *orum, n.* *Rooms let out*, Juv. II. *Esp.* (3) *A prostitute*. EX. (1) meritorium artificum, Sen.;—meritoria rheda, *a hired or hackney coach*, Suet.—(3) pueri meritorii, Cic.

MERĪTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Reward*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Merit, i. e. an action which deserves thanks or reward*.—(3) *A benefit, favor, kindness*.—(4) *Demerit, fault, blame*. Hence, (5) *An offence, crime, transgression*.—(6) *Worth, value, weight*. EX. (1) nil suave meritum est, Ter.—(2) propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.;—meritissimo ejus feci, *on account of his great merits*, Plaut.—(3) magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, Cic.;—implere alqui meritis, *to overload with*.—(4) qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, Cic.—(5) meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus, Just.—(6) quo sit merito quaque notata dies, Ov. SYN. See OFFICIUM.

MERĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of mereo*. II. *Adj.*: *Deserved, that is merited*.—(1) *Poss.*: *Fair, just, right*.—(2) *Act.*: *Deserving well*. EX. (1) iracundia merita, Cic.—(2) homines de me divinitus meriti, Auct. red. Sen.

MERO, ōnis, *m.* (merum). *A wine-drinker*, a surname given to the Emperor Tiberius, instead of Nero, on account of his intemperate habits, Suet.

MERŌRĪBUS, a, um, *adj.* (merum, bibo). *That drinks wine unmixed*, which, with the ancients, was done by drunkards only, Plaut.

MERŌE, ōs, *f.* (Μηρόη). *Meroe*, an island of the Nile, in Ethiopia, with a town of the same name, Mel.

MERŌETĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Meroe*: M. ebenus, Lucan.

MERŌPE, ōs, *f.* (Μηρόπη). *Merope*, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, wife of Sisyphus, Ov.

MEROPS, ōpis, *m.* (Μέγας). *Merops*. 1. The husband of Clymene, Ov. 2. A king of Cos, after whom the inhabitants of that island were said to have been named *Meropes*, *um, m.*, Quint.

MERŌ, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (mergo). I. *Prop.*: *To dip, immerse*; aqua calida mersatur, Tac. II. *Fig.*: mersor civilibus undis, Hor.;—*m. leto, to kill*, Lucr.

MERŪLA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.*: *A blackbird*, owl, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *A fish*, perhaps a whiting or merling, Plin.

MERUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Unmixed, pure*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Mere, only, nothing but*.—(3) *Naked, bare, uncovered*.—(4) *Clear, bright*. II. *Fig.* (5) *Pure, genuine, unadulterated*. EX. (1) meræ undæ, *not mixed with wine*, Ov.;—merum vinum, Plaut., and Merum, i, n., *wine*

not mixed with water, to drink which was considered intemperate, Plin.;—Damalis multi meri, Hor.—(2) mera monstra nuntiare, Cic.;—merum bellum loquitur, *of nothing but war*, id.;—meri principes, *very great men*, id.—(3) *m. pes*, Juv.—(4) *m. claror*, Plaut.—(5) *m. Gracia*, Plin. E.;—mera libertas, Hor. SYN. ΜΕΡΕΩΣ; VINUM; TEMETUM.—Merum (1), *pure, unmixed wine*; curare genium mero, Hor.—Vinum (Greek οἶνος), *wine*; vinum vetustate edentulum, *mellow wine*.—Temetum, an ancient word to signify *wine, a strong and heady wine*.

MERX, cis, *f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Ware, goods, commodities*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A thing, matter*. EX. (1) *m. fallax*, Cic.;—Sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, *are to be purchased*, Plin.;—merces mutare, *to barter*, Virg.—(2) *etas mala merx*, mala est tergo, *a bad affair*, Plaut. Also of persons: *m. tu mala es, you are a bad article, a good-for-nothing fellow*, id. SYN. MERX; MERCIMONIUM.—Merx, any kind of merchandise that is sold or bought.—Mercimonium, the same, found only in Plautus.

MĒSEMBRIĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Mesembria*, a Thracian town on the Euxine, Ov.

MĒSŌPŌTĀMĪA, æ, *f.* (Μεσοποταμία). *Mesopotamia*, a district of Asia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris, Cic.

MĒSŌPŌTĀMIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Mesopotamia*, Valer. ap. Vopisc.

MESPĪLUM, i, n. (μέσπιλον). I. *A medlar*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *A medlar-tree*, Pall.

MESPĪLUS, i, *f.* (μέσπιλη). I. *A medlar-tree*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *A medlar*, Pall.

MESSĀLA, or MESSALLA, æ, *m.* *Messala*, the name of a family of the Valerian *gens*, of which the most celebrated were: *M. Valerius Messala*, a contemporary of Cicero, and patron of Tibullus, Cic.; Tibull.; and *Messalina*, the voluptuous wife of the emperor Claudius, Tac.

MESSĀNA, æ, *f.* (Μεσσηνή, Doric, Μεσσαρά). *Messana*, a town of Sicily on the Faro di Messina; previously to its being occupied by the Messanians, its name was *Zancle*, now *Messina*, Cic.

MESSĀNIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Messana*, Messanian, Ov.

MESSĀPIA, æ, *f.* A district in Lower Italy, Calabria, Plin.

MESSĀPIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Messapia). I. *Apulian or Calabrian*, Ov. II. *Subst. plur.*: Messāpi, ōrum, *m.* *The people of Messapia*, Liv.

MESSĀPUS, i, *m.* *Messapus*, a prince of Apulia or Calabria, Virg.

MESSĒNE, es, *f.* or -ĒNA, æ, *f.* (Μεσσηνή). *Messene*, the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus, on the River Pamisus, now *Mavra-Madia*.

MESSENIUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Messenian*, Ov. II. *Subst.*: Messēni, ōrum, *m.* *The Messenians*, Liv.

MESSIS, is, *f.* (meto). I. *Prop.* (1) *A cutting and gathering of the fruits of the earth, harvest*.—2. *Meton.*: *A gathering of honey*, Virg.—(3) *Fruit that is gathered in*.—(4) *Fruit that is yet to be reaped or gathered in*.—(5) *The time of harvest, harvest-time*.—(6) *A harvest, meton. for year*. II. *Fig.* (7) *That which is reaped*. EX. (1) messim facere, peragere, *to reap*, Plin.;—messim amittere, *to lose a harvest by not being able to get it in*.—(3) ruperunt horrea messes, Virg.;—messe tenus propria vive, *eat up all*, Pers.—(4) agri onerati messibus, Ov. *Prov.*: adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, id.;—urere suas messes, *to cut one's*

own throat (prov.), Tibull.—(5) *flos mori per messes colligitur*, Plin.—*si frigus erit, si messis*, Virg.—(6) *sexagesima messis, the sixtieth summer*, Mart.—(7) *pro beneficiis mali messen metere, to be repaid with ingratitude*, Plaut. SYN. See SEGES.

MESSOR, *gris, m.* (meto). *A mower, reaper.*

MESSORĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (messor). *Of or belonging to reapers; messoria corbis*, Cic.

MET. An emphatic postfix of personal pronouns (with exception of *tu*, to which *te* or *metet* is joined), and of the possessive pronoun *suus*; as, *egomet, I myself*, Ter.;—*memet, Cic.*;—*metet, Lucr.*;—*ipse is often added, de memet ipso, Cic.*;—*ipsa egomet, Virg.* Gr. 118, 4.

MĒTA, *æ, f.* I. *Gen.* (1) Any thing in the shape of a cone or pyramid.—(2) *Esp.* *A pyramidal column* at each end of the circus at Rome, round which the charioteers turned seven times, *a turning-point, meta*.—(3) *Any place of turning*.—(4) *A goal, boundary, end, limit, fixed term, period*. II. *Fig.* (5) *Same*. EX. (1) *umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis, Cic.*;—*m. fœni, a hay-rick, Plin.*;—*meta, the fruit of the cypress-tree, otherwise called conus, Plin.*—(2) *aut prius infecto deposcit præmia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota, Prop.*—*their skill was shown in not striking against this pillar; metaque fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.*;—*sublate metæ, i. e. the wall running along the middle of the race-course, called spina, Suet.*—(3) *ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent . . . dies congruerent, Liv.*;—*metas lustrare Pachyni, to sail round, to double the promontory of Pachynus, Virg.*—(4) *m. tenere, Virg.*;—*raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis, Ov.*;—*vitæ metan tangere, id.*;—*nox mediam cœli metam contigerat, the middle of the sky, Virg.*—(5) *in flexu ætatis hæsit ad metas notitia mulieris, he became unfortunate, had reverses of fortune, Cic.*;—*interior curru meta terenda meo est, I must not digress, Ov.* SYN. See FINIS.

MĒTALĒPSIS, *is, f.* (Μεταλήψις). *Metalepsis, a figure of rhetoric, by which the consequent is twice put for that which precedes, as when aristis is put for "summer," and then again for "the year," Quint.*

MĒTALLUM, *i, n.* (μέταλλον). I. *Prop.* (1) *Metal*.—(2) *Melon: A mine*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Same* (1). EX. (1) *aurique metallum, Virg.*;—*libertas potior metallis, gold and silver, Hor.*—(2) *metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, nova . . . instituit, Liv.*;—*jus metallorum, the right of working mines on one's estates, Suet.*;—*damuare in metallum, to condemn to the mines, Plin.*;—*m. cretæ, a chalk-pit*.—(3) *secula meliore metallo, the golden age, Claud.*

MĒTĀMORPHŌSIS, *is, f.* (μεταμόρφωσις). *A transformation, change. Plur.*: Mētāmorphōses, *don.* *The title of a poem of Ovid, Quint.*

MĒTĀPHŌRA, *æ, f.* (μεταφορά). *In Rhet.*: *A metaphor, i. e. the transferring of a word from its proper meaning for the sake of beauty or force (translatio), Quint.*

MĒTĀPLASMUS, *i, m.* (μεταπλασμός). *Metaplasma, a changing of the form of a word by dropping a syllable, Quint.*

MĒTĀPONTĪNUS, *a, nm, adj.* (Metapontum). *Of or belonging to Metapontum; M. ager, Liv.* Hence, Mētāpontīni, *drum, m.* *Inhabitants of Metapontum, Liv.*

MĒTĀPONTUM, *i, n.* (Μεταπόντιον). *Metapontum, a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras died, Cic.*

MĒTĀTOR, *dris, m.* (metor). *One who measures out or fixes the boundary of any thing; m. castrorum, Cic.* SYN. See FINITOR.

MĒTAURUS, *i, m.* (Μέταυρος). I. *Metaurus, a river in Umbria, now Metauro or Muro, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated by Claudius Nero and M. Lavius Salinator, Liv.* II. *Adj.*: *Metaurum flumen, Hor.*

MĒTELLUS, *a, Metellus*, the name of a family belonging to the gens *Cæcilia*, of which the most celebrated were: 1. *Q. Metellus Macedonicus*, who reduced Macedonia to a Roman province, Vell.—2. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus*, a successful general against Jugurtha, and predecessor of Marius, Sall.—3. *C. Cæcilius Metellus Celer*, a contemporary of Cicero, husband of Clodia, Cic.—4. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio*, son of Scipio Nasica, adopted by *Metellus Pius*, the father-in-law of Pompey, Cic.

MĒTHŌDICE, *es, f.* (μεθοδική). That part of the grammar which treats of the rules, Quint.

MĒTHŌDĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (μεθοδικός). *Methodical, Cels.*

MĒTHYMNA, *æ, f.* *Methymna*, a town of Lesbos, celebrated for its wine, now *Maliwa*.

MĒTHYMNÆUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Methymna; M. Arion, Cic.*

MĒTHYMNĪAS, *ædis, f.* *Of or from Methymna; M. puella, Ov.*

MĒTĪCŪLŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (metus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Fearful, timid*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Terrible, horrible*. EX. (1) *m. homo, Plaut.*—(2) *meticulosa res, Plaut.*

MĒTĪLĪUS, *a, um, adj.* *Metilius*, the name of a Roman family, e. g. *M. Metilius, Liv.*

MĒTĪOR, *tri, mensus, tr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To measure, mete*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To mete or measure out, to distribute*.—(3) *To measure by going through or by paces, go over or through*.—(4) *To pass over a space in time; to perform, finish a course*. II. *Fig.* (5) *To estimate, judge of, value*.—(6) *With obl.*: *To the question "where-with?"*—(7) *Abol.*: *To estimate, consider, judge*. EX. (1) *m. agrum, Cic.*;—*m. annum, of Phœbus, as the sun, I measure the year, i. e. divide it into months, Ov.*;—*m. nummos, ac. modio, Hor.* Ptes.: *mensa spatia, Cic.*—(2) *m. militibus frumentum, Cæs.*—(3) *m. sacram viam, of the pompous gait of a vain person, Hor.*;—(4) *metiens iter annum, Catull.* Abol.: *quin hinc metimur gradibus militariis, let us march from hence with quick step, Plant.*—(5) *duas partes lucis mēso (sole), Ov.*—(6) *m. omnia voluptate, Cic.*;—*m. amicitiam sua caritate, Cic.*—(7) *m. alqd arribus, Cic.*;—*m. oculo latus, id.*—(7) *m. vires suas, Quint.*

SYN. METIOR: METOR: *Metiri, to measure, as above*.—*Metari, to set bounds or limits, to take dimensions, to set out or dispose by measure; ipso loco suos castra metari jusserat.*

MĒTĪŌSĒDUM, *i, n.* *Metiosedum*, a town of Gaul, now *Mendon*, Cæs.

1. MĒTĪUS, *fi, m.* *Metius*, an Italian name; e. g. *Metius Fufettius*, dictator of the Albans, whom Tullius Hostilius quartered by horses, as a punishment for his treason, Liv.

2. MĒTĪUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Metius; porta Metia (otherwise porta Esquilina), where dead bodies were burned, and criminals executed, and where also the executioners lived.*

1. MĒTO, *äre, tr.* *To measure off, mete or mark out (boundaries, etc.); metatis castris, Hirt.*;—*m. loca, Virg.*

2. MĒTO, *äre, messui, messum, intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop. intr.* (1) *To mow, reap, crop*. II.

METON. (2) *Poet.*: To dwell.—(3) Of bees: To suck.—(4) To cut, pluck, tear, or pull off.—(5) To cut down, to slay. **EX.** (1) cum est matura seges metendum, *Varr.* Also, of the vintage: postremus metito, *Virg.* *Prov.*: ut sementem feceris ita et metes, as a man sows so also shall he reap, *Cic.*: sibi quisque ruri metit, every one is for himself, *Plaut. Tr.*: m. farra, *Or.*:—messæ herbe, *Virg.*—(2) qui Batulum metunt, *Sil.*—(3) apes metunt flores, *Virg.*—(4) m. lilia virga, *Or.*:—and simply, m. barbam, to shave, *Juv.*—(5) proxima queque metit gladio, *Virg.* Also, of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, *Hor.* **SYN.** See **CARPERE**.

MĒTOR, āri, *tr. dep.* (meta). **I. Prop.** (1) To measure, measure out, mete off. **II. Meton.** (2) To measure by paces, to walk through or over, traverse.—(3) To fix the bounds or limits of a place. **EX.** (1) m. cælum, *Or.*—(2) m. loca, *Sen.*—(3) m. regiones, *Liv.*:—m. castra, to measure out the ground for pitching a camp, *Cæsar*, *ap. Non.*: hence, m. castra, to pitch a camp. **SYN.** See **METROK**.

METRĒTA, æ, *f.* (μετρήτης). The principal Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons; navim, metretas quas trecentas tolleret, *parasse*, a vessel of 300 metretæ burden.

METRĒCUS, a, um, *adj.* (μετρήτικός). **I. Gen.** (1) Of or belonging to measure. **II. Esp.** (2) Relating to the metre of verse: *Metrical.*—3. *Subst.*: Metriçi, ðrum, *m.* (sc. scriptores). Those who treat of the laws of metre or versification. **EX.** (1) metricæ leges, of the pulse, *Plin.*—(2) m. pes, *Quint.*

METRĒDŌRUS, i, *m.* (Μητροδόρος). *Metrodorus*. 1. A native of Athens called *Lampsacenus*, from his residence at *Lampsacus*, *Cic.*—2. *M. Seppius*, a rhetorician and philosopher of *Scepsis* in *Mysia*, and pupil of *Carneades*, *Cic.*

METRĒPŌLIS, is, *m.* *Metropolis*, a town of *Thessaly*, between *Pharsalus* and *Gomphi*, *Cæs.*

METRĒPŌLITĒ, ærum, *m.* The inhabitants of *Metropolis*, in *Thessaly*, *Cæs.*

METRĒPŌLĪTANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the town of *Metropolis*; *M. campus*.

METRUM, i, *n.* (μέτρον). The measure of a verse, a metre; m. Tibulli, *Quint.*

MĒTŪENS, tis. **I. pt.** of metuo. **II. Adj.**: *Fearing, in fear, afraid*; m. deorum, *Liv.*:—metuentior deorum, more pious, *Or.*

MĒTŪLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (meta). A small conical figure or pyramid, *Plin. E.*

MĒTŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *intr.* and *tr.* (metuos). **I. Prop.** *intr.* (1) To fear, be in fear, be afraid.—(2) With *inf.*: To fear, hesitate, not be willing.—(3) With *ne*, *Cic.*—4. With *ne*, *non*, or *ut*: *Least, lest not*, *Plaut.*; *Ter.* **II. Meton.** (5) Of inanimate things: To fear, to dread.—(6) To reverence, revere.—(7) To take heed of, beware. **EX.** (1) m. de sua vita, *Cic.*:—m. ab Hannibale, *Liv.*:—m. pueris, *Plaut.*:—m. senectæ, *Virg.*:—metuo quot patres fuerint, I wonder, am anxious to know, *Plaut.*:—metuo quid agam, I do not know what to do, *Ter.*—*Tr.*: m. alqm, *Cic.*:—m. insidias ab alqo, id. i. m. periculum ex alqo, *Sall.*—(2) tentare spem certaminis metuerant, *Liv.*:—metuit tangi, druids being touched, *Hor.*—(3) metuo fratrem ne intus sit, *Plaut.*—(4) penna metuens solvi, an indestructible, untiring wing, *Hor.*—(5) m. patrem, *Ter.*—(7) m. nocentem corporibus austrum, *Hor.*:—m. reddere, not to be inclined, *Ter.* **SYN.** **METUO**: **TIMEO**; **VEREOR**; **FORMIDO**; **TREMO**; **PAVEO**.—*Metuere*, to fear any thing that is at a distance.—*Timere*, to fear an approaching

danger: timor est metus mali appropinquantis, *Cic.*—*Vereri*, to fear with reverence: metuebant servi, verebantur liberi.—*Formidare*, to dread continually, to be in continual fear; formidinem metum permanentem definiunt, *Cic.* The miser formidat malos fures, incendia, servos, *Hor.*—*Tremere*, to quake for fear, tremble: totus tremo horreoque, *Ter.*—*Pavere* is said of a fright that disorders the mind; pavor est metus loco movens mentem, *Cic.*

MĒTUS, as, *m.* **I. Prop.** (1) Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety. **II. Meton.** (2) Religious dread or awe, reverence.—(3) That which causes fear, a dread, a terror. **EX.** (1) in metu esse, to be in fear, *Cic.*:—mihi unum de malis in metu est, I am afraid of or apprehend, id.;—metum alcuī inferre, *Liv.*:—m. habere, to be afraid; also, to cause fear, to be fearful, *Or.*:—metu percussus, *Sall.*:—mihi est metus (with acc. and *inf.*), I fear, *Ter.*:—m. alienus, fear of strangers, *Ter.*—(2) mens trepidat metu, *Hor.*—(3) *Libyci metus*, *Medusa's head*, *Stat.*

MĒUS, a, um (ἐμός), [*roc. mi. mea. meum*, *App.*: *genit. plur.*, meum for meorum, *Plaut.*; with the emphatic suffix *pte* and *met*, *Plaut.*]. **I. Prop.** (1) Mine, belonging to me, my own.—(2) *Subst.*: Mēus, i, *m.* Mine, my friend.—(3) *Mea*, æ, *f.* My love, my dearly beloved.—4. Mei, ðrum, *m.* My own, i. e. those related to me, my friends, *Cic.*:—also, my people, i. e. retainers, servants, *Plin. E.*—(5) Meum, i, *n.* That which belongs to me, my own. **II. Esp.** (6) In my senses, master of myself.—(7) My own master, independent.—(8) In my power.—(9) Mine, i. e. proceeding from me.—(10) Mine, like me, according to my disposition. **EX.** (1) m. gnatus, *Ter.*:—mea nox, that has been promised to me, *Prop.* Also with *genit.* in appos. *Gr.* 256: meum factum dictumve consulis, *Liv.*:—meum est, it is my business or duty; puto esse meum, quid sentiam exponere, *Cic.*:—meum est . . . quod, it is my doing, it is to be attributed to me, *Or.* *Objective*: crimina mea, that are brought against me, *Liv.*—(2) Nero meus, *Cic.*—(3) mea Pythias, *Ter.*—(5) nihil addo de meo, *Auct. Her.*:—sed timui mea ne finxisse minorâ putarer, what can I do, the influence I have, *Hor.*—(6) vix (me) meum firmat deus, *Or.*—(7) vindicta postquam meus a prætoris recessi, *Pers.*:—meus sum, I imitate no one, I stand by myself (as to style), *Cic.*—(8) meus est, I have him, *Plaut.*—(9) mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio, *Cic.*—(10) simulatio non est mea, *Ter.*

MĒVĀNAS, ātis, *adj.* Of *Mevania*; *M. ager*.

MĒVĀNĪA, æ, *f.* *Mecania*, a town of *Umbria*, near the conflux of the *Clitumnus* and the *Linia*, now *Bevagna*, *Liv.*

MI. **I.** For *mibi*. **II. Voc.** of meus.

MĪCA, æ, *f.* **I. Prop.** (1) A little bit, crumb, morsel. **II. Fig.** (2) s. s. **EX.** (1) m. auri, *Lucr.*:—m. salis, a few grains of salt, *Plin.*:—m. saliens (for salis), *Hor.*—(2) m. salis, a small share of wit, *Catull.*

MICO, āre, ūi, *intr.* **I. Prop.** (1) To move to and fro with a quick tremulous motion, to quiver, beat, palpitate.—(2) micare (sc. digitis). To raise the fingers suddenly and let another guess at the number so raised; a game still existing in Italy under the name of *Mora*. This was frequently resorted to for deciding matters of minor importance between two parties. **II. Meton.** (3) To glitter, glisten, sparkle, flash. **EX.** (1) venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, *Cic.*:—linguæ micat ore trisulcis (of a serpent), *Virg.*:—corda timore micant, palpitate, b. at, *Or.*:—micuere fontes, quashed forth, *Lucr.*—(2) quid est sors? idem propemodum quod micare, talos jaceret, *Cic.*:—dignus est quicum in tenebris mices (said

of an honest person), id.—(8) micant gladii, Liv.;—micat ignibus aether, Virg. SYN. See FULGEO.

MICTURIO, ire, intr. desid. (mingo). To desire to make water, Juv.

MIDAS [Mida], æ, m. (Μίδας). Midas, a son of Gordias, king of the Brigi in Thrace, who obtained from Bacchus the grant of his desire, that all he touched might turn to gold. When afterward even his food was changed into gold as soon as he touched it, Bacchus commanded him to bathe in the River Pactolus, when the quality Midas possessed was transferred to that river, Ov.

MIGDILYBS, ðbis, m. (μυδα-λίβ). Of both Libyan and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were, Plaut.

MIGRASSO. For migravero, fut. perf. of migro.

MIGRATIO, ðnis, f. (migro). I. Prop. (1) A removal, changing one's place of abode, migration. II. Fig. (2) Change of signification, a trope, figure. EX. (1) mors est m. in oras eas, etc., Cic.;—hæc migratio nobis misera, Liv.;—(2) verbum migrationes (sunt) in alienum mutæ.

MIGRO, ðre, intr. and tr. I. Prop. (1) Intr.: To move, change one's abode or place of habitation.—(2) Tr.: To remove any thing, take or carry away.—(3) Meton.: To pass, change, or turn into. II. Fig. (4) s. s.—(5) To transgress, overstep. EX. (1) itaque non solum iniquissimi sed etiam mures migrant, Cic.;—m. Veios, Liv.;—m. ex urbe rus, Ter.—(2) difficile migratu, Liv.;—Rhæta regna migrantur in Lybiam superis, are removed by the gods to Libya, Sil. Meton.: m. de vita, to die; m. ex vita, id.;—neque a me officium migrat, remain faithful to duty, Plaut.—(3) omnia migrant, Lucr.;—cornua in mucronem migrantia, assuming the shape of, finishing in, Plin.—(4) m. gloriam in se tantum, to transfer to one's own advantage, Sil.—(5) m. communia jura, Cic. SYN. See COMMEO.

MILANION, ðnis, m. (Μιλανίων). Milanion, the husband of Atalanta, Prop.

MILE, MILIES, MILESIMUS, etc. See MILLE.

MILES, Itis, c. I. Prop. (1) A soldier (either a common soldier or an officer), a military man.—(2) Collectively, Soldiers, soldiery.—(3) Esp.: A foot-soldier. II. Meton. 4. A chess-man, Ov. EX. (1) m. imperatoris summi, Cic.;—milites legere, to levy, raise, Liv.;—milites scribere, to enroll, id.;—milites ordinare, to draw up in ranks.—(2) consul direptione prædaque abstinet militum, Liv.—(3) nec militibus nec equitibus, Cæs. Meton.: rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, a recruit, novice (of a woman giving birth to a child for the first time), Ov. SYN. MILES; COMMILITO.—Miles, a soldier, as above.—Commilito, A fellow-soldier, a comrade; Hic vero adolescens, qui meus in Cilicia miles, in Græcia commilito fuit, Cic.

MILESIVS, a, um, adj. Milesian; carmina M., obscene verses, Ov.;—Milesiæ sc. fabulæ, love tales, novels, Capit. Subst.: Milesi, ðrum, m. The Milesians, Liv.

1. MILETIS, Idis, f. The daughter of Miletus, i. e. Byblis, Ov.

2. MILETIS, Idis, adj. f. Milesian; M. urbs, Torni, a colony of the Milesians, Ov.

MILETUS, i (Μίλητος). Miletus. I. m.; the father of Caunus and Byblis, founder of Miletus, Ov. II. f.; the capital of Ionia, birth-place of Thales, Liv.

MILIARIUM, li, n. (perhaps from milium). A vessel used for warming water in the baths.

MILITARIS, e, adj. (miles). Relating to soldiers or war, military, martial; res militares, military matters, warfare, Cæs.;—militares leges, military laws, id.;—signa militaria, standards, Cic.;—m. via, a highway, military road, id.;—militare genus, soldiers, Liv.;—vir militaris, inured to war, id.;—juvenis militaris, id.;—and militaris alone, a soldier, Hor.;—m. ætas, the military age, i. e. the age during which the Romans performed military service, from the 16th to the 46th year, Tac. SYN. See BELLICES.

MILITARITER, adv. (militaris). Like a soldier, in a military manner; milites tecta militriter coegerat ædificare, Liv.

MILITARIUS, a, um, adj. (miles). Of a soldier, military; m. gradus, Plaut.

MILITIA, æ, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) Military service.—(2) Gen.: militia, on the field, in war, Sall. Usually with domi.—(3) Plur.: Militiæ, ðrum. The different kinds of military service. II. Meton. (4) Service, labor, employment or profession.—(5) A campaign.—(6) The soldiers, soldiery.—(7) Warlike spirit, courage. EX. (1) in disciplinam militiæ proficisci, Cic.;—vacatio militiæ, exemption from military service, Cæs.;—detrectare militiam, to refuse doing military service, Ov.;—militiam capessere, to enter the service, Plin.;—militiæ magister, a general, Liv.—(2) quorum virtus fuerat domi militiæ cognita, in peace and in war, Cic.—(3) Mæsiæ auxiliares, quos militiæ legionariis . . . aquabant, Tac.—(4) urbanam militiam respondendi, Cic.—(5) m. adversus Græcos, Just.—(6) cogere militiam, Liv.—(7) virilis militiæ mulier, Flor. SYN. See BELLUM.

MILITIOLA, æ, f. dim. (militia). A short military service, Suet.

MILITO, ðre, intr. (miles). To be a soldier, perform military service, serve as a soldier; m. in alcijs exercitijs, Cic.;—vellentur militare? whether they would serve in the army? Liv. Also by meton., of love affairs, Ov.; Ilor. SYN. See BELLO.

MILIVM, li, n. Millet, Varr.

MILLE (Gr. 101, 5). I. Prop. adj. plur. indecl. (1) A thousand. II. Meton. (2) Innumerable, countless, very many.—(3) Subst.: Milie, n., indecl. in sing. A thousand.—(4) Plur.: Millia, ium, n. Thousands. EX. (1) m. et quingentis passibus, Cæs.—(2) m. nova consilia, Liv.—(3) m. Thracum, Cic.—(4) sexcenta millia mundorum, Cic. Sometimes millia is used distributively; in millia æris asses singulos, Liv.;—m. passuum, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile, rather less than an English mile; m. passuum erant, Liv. Also without passuum: ut mihi ultra quadringenta millia liceret esse, Cic.

MILLENI, æ, a, adj. plur. distrib. (mille). A thousand, Plaut.

MILLESIMUS, a, um, adj. ord. (mille). The thousandth; millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic.;—usura millesima, one per thousand monthly, Sen.

MILLIARIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. Gen. (1) Comprising a thousand.—(2) Subst.: Milliarium, li, n. One thousand.—3. Milliarii, ðrum, m. Millenarians, chiliasts, August. II. Esp. (4) Adj.: That measures a thousand paces.—(5) Subst.: Milliarium, li, n. A mile-stone. EX. (1) milliaria ala, of a thousand horse, Plin.;—m. aper, of a thousand pounds, Sen.—(2) m. annorum, a thousand years, August.—(4) m. porticus, Suet.—(5) plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic.;—m. aureum, the golden mile-stone (at least so called by Tac. and Suet.), erected by Au-

gustus in the forum, forming a sort of Terminus of the Italian roads, Tac.

MILLĪES, *adv.* (mille). I. *Prop.* (1) *A thousand times.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Innumerable times.* EX. (1) plus millies audiui, Ter.—(2) moreretur potius millies, Cic.

MĪLO or **MĪLON**, ὄνις, *m.* (Μῖλον). *Milo*. I. A celebrated athlete of Croton, Cic. II. The name of a family belonging to the gens *Annii*; the most celebrated was *T. Annius Milo*, a friend of Cicero, Cic.

MĪLŌNĪĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Milo*; tempora Miloniana, when Milo was accused of the murder of Clodius, Balb. ap. Cic.

MILTĪADES, is, *m.* (Μιλτιάδης). *Miltiades*, a celebrated Athenian general, Cic.; Nep.

MILVĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (milvus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to a kite.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Rapacious, insatiable.*—3. *Subst.*: Milvina, *æ, f.* (see fames). *Ravenous hunger*, Plaut. EX. (1) milvine plumæ, Plin.—(2) milvine ungulæ, rapacious hands, thievish claws, grasp, Plaut.

MILVĪUS. See **MULVICUS**.

MILVUS (*poet.*, milvūs), i, *m.* I. *Prop.*: *A kite, glute*, Cic. II. *A kind of fish of prey*, Hor. III. *Fig.*: *A rapacious person, a vulture*, Plaut.

MILYAS, ἄδης, *f.* (Μιλής). *Milyas*, a small district of Phrygia Major, afterward of Lycia.

MĪMA, æ, *f.* (mimus). *A mimic actress*, Cic.

MĪMALLŌNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *Bacchanalian*.

MĪMALLŌNIS, Idis, *f.* *A Bacchanal*, Ov.

MĪMAS, antis, *m.* (Μῖμας). *Mimas*. I. A mountain and promontory of Ionia, opposite Chios, Ov. II. One of the giants, Hor.

MĪMĪAMBI, ὄνις, *m.* (μῖμιαμβοί). *Mimic poetry in iambic metres*, Plin. E.

MĪMĪCE, *adv.* (mimicus). *Mimically*, Catull.

MĪMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (μῖμικός). *Mimical, mimic*; hence, I. (1) *Exaggerated, affected, tasteless.* II. (2) *Fictitious, not real.* EX. (1) m. jocus, Cic.—(2) m. currus (triumphalis), a mock triumph, Plin. Pan.

MIMNERMUS, i, *m.* (Μίμνερμος). *Mimnermus*, a writer of elegy, of Colophon, contemporary with Crassus, Hor.;—hence, *Mimnermi versus, elegiac poetry or elegiacs*, Prop.

MĪMOGRĀPHUS, i, *m.* (μυμογράφος). *An author of mimic plays, a mimographer*, Suet.

MĪMŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (mima). *A mimic actress*, Cic.

MĪMUS, i, *m.* (μῖμος). I. *Prop.* 1. *A mimic, a person who performs in low comedy with gesticulations and declamation*, Cic.—(2) *Meton.*: *A mimical performance, a mime.* II. *Fig.* 3. *A low comedy, a farce*, Sen.; Suet. EX. (2) exitus mihi, Cic.;—mimos scribere, Ov. SYN. See **ATTELLANÆ** and **COMEDUS**.

MIN., perhaps for *minium*, Virg.

MIN? i. e. *minine*? Pers.

1. **MĪNA** or **MNA**, æ, *f.* (μνᾶ). I. *Prop.*: *An Attic weight of a hundred drachmæ, the sixtieth part of a talent; about 15 English ounces*; mna quam nostri minam vocant, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *A sum of money.*—1. *Of silver*: Equivalent to a hundred Attic drachmæ, or Roman denarii, about £17 60 of our money; m. argenti, Plaut., usually called *mina* simply, Cic.—2. *Of gold*: five times the value of the silver one; m. auri, Plaut.

2. **MĪNA**, *f.* *Smooth*; m. ovis, with a smooth belly, Plaut.

MĪNĀCĪÆ, ἔνις, *f.* (minax). *Threats, menaces*, Plaut.

MĪNĀCĪTER, *adv.* (minax). *In a menacing manner, with threats or menaces*; m. terrere.

MĪNÆ, ἔνις, *f.* (mineo). I. *Prop.* (1) *The projecting points of a wall, pinnacles, battlements.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Threats, menaces.*—3. *An inciting (animals) by threats, etc., a driving*, Ov.—(4) *Of animals and things: Same.*—5. *Of the wind, waves, cold: Same*, Prop.; Tib. EX. (1) m. murorum, Virg.—(2) minis insequi alqm, Cic.—minas jactare, to utter, id.—(4) nullæ in fronte (tauri) minæ, Ov. SYN. **MĪNÆ**; **MĪNATIO**.—Minæ, *threats, menaces*; verba plena minarum, Hor.—Minutio, *a threatening*, Cic.

MĪNANTER, *adv.* (minans, *pt.* of minor). *Threateningly*, Ov.

MĪNATIO, ὄνις, *f.* (minor). *A threatening, threats*; minationes, Cic. SYN. See **MĪNÆ**.

MĪNAX, ἄεις, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Prominent, projecting.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Threatening.*—(3) *That promises much, significant, expressive.* EX. (1) m. scopulus, Virg.—(2) m. homo, Cic.—m. vox, Hor.—(3) m. vultus, Calp. SYN.

MĪNAX; **MĪNITABUNDUS**.—Minax expresses the *habit or propensity*; Reges minaces, Hor.—Minitabundus, *with great threats and menaces*; tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv.

MĪNCĪUS, ū, *m.* *Mincius*, a river near Mantua, now *Mincio*, Virg.

MĪNĒO, *ēre, intr.* *To project over or toward.*

MĪNERVÆ, æ, *f.* I. *Minerva*, a deity of ancient Italy, similar to the Greek *Ἀθήνη*, said to have sprung out of the head of Jupiter; the goddess of wisdom, arts (spinning, weaving, etc.), and sciences, and of war; also the discoverer of oil, Cic. *Prot.*: crassa or pingui Minervæ, without art, rudely, Cic.;—sus Minervam (doctæ), said of a simplicitas who pretends to teach a wise man, Cic.;—invita Minerva, without skill or talent, Hor.;—invita, ut aiunt, Minervā, i. e. adversante et repugnante natura, Cic.;—causam tuam egi, non invita Minervæ, not without success, id. II. *Meton.*: *A working in wool, weaving*, Virg. III. *Minervæ promontorium, a promontory of Campania, the seat of the Sirens, now Punta della Campanella*, Liv.

MINGO, ēre, xxi, nectum and ctum, *intr.* *To make water*; m. in alqm . . . alqd, Hor.;—Abol., Mart.

MĪNĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (minium). *Dyed or colored with vermilion*; m. Jupiter, a statue of Jupiter, Cic.

MĪNĪME. See **PARUM**. SYN. See **MINIMUM**.

MĪNĪMUM, *adv.* (minimus). *Very little.* See **PARVUS**. SYN. **MINIMUM**, *very little.*—MINIME, *by no means, not at all*.

MĪNĪMUS. See **PARVUS**.

1. **MĪNĪO**, ēre, tr. (minium). *To dye or color with vermilion*; miniata cerula, colored red, Cic.

2. **MĪNĪO**, ὄνις, *m.* *Minio*, a small river of Etruria, now *Mignone*, Virg.

1. **MĪNĪSTER**, tra, trum, *adj.* *Poet.*: *Serving, ministering, waiting*; lumina propositi facta ministra tui, that promote or further, Ov.

2. **MĪNĪSTER**, tri, m., and *ministra*, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A servant, attendant, domestic.*—(2) *At the sacred rites of a deity: An attendant, minister, priest.*—(3) *Of public offices: Inferior officers, attendants.*—(4) *A helper, promoter, fa-*

eror, supporter.—(5) *Fig. of Law: A minister, interpreter, administrator.*—(6) *An aider, abettor.*

EX. (1) totidem ministri, Virg.;—m. puer Falerni, a cup-bearer, Catull.—(2) ministri Martis, Cic.;—ara deae certe tremuit pariente ministra, scil. the vestal Rhea Silvia, Ov. *Of Christians: ex duabus ancillis quae ministras dicebantur, female deacons, deaconesses*, Plin. E.—(3) ministros imperii tui, the inferior officers in your administration, Cic.;—paciis bellique ministras, assistants or female advisers in peace and war, Virg.—(4) m. libidinis, Cic.;—ministri regis, the supporters of the king, Sall.;—ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, assist them by telling them what is the law, Cic.;—m. sermonum, negotiator, Tac.;—Calchante ministro, by the aid of Calchas, Virg.—(5) legum ministri magistratus (sunt), interpretes iudices, those that execute or carry into effect, Cic.—(6) huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, Cic.

MINISTERIUM, *n.* (minister). I. Prop.

(1) A service, office, ministry. II. Meton. (2) A suite of attendants, household.—(3) A manager, superintendent. EX. (1) aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv.:—ad subita belli ministeria, business employment, id.—(2) ex his (militibus) in ministerio ejus relinquentes putavi, Plin. E.—(3) arenae ministeria, Suet.

MINISTRA, *a, f.* See MINISTER.

MINISTRATOR, *ōris, m.* (ministro). I. Prop. (1) An attendant, waiter, servant. II. Meton. (2) One who serves a person, assists him with counsel, etc.; *esp. of the lawyer who supplied an orator with necessary information on points of law.* EX. (1) ministratorum turbum, per quos signo dato ad inferendum cenam discurrebant, Sen.—(2) m. juris, Cic.;—hence, cum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, when he acted as the promoter of Caius, Suet.

MINISTRO, *āre, tr.* (ministro). I. Prop. (1) To attend, be at hand, serve, wait upon.—(2) *Exp.: To wait at table, to serve up, or hand round the dishes and cups.* II. Meton. (3) To attend to, take care of, manage, rule, direct.—(4) To furnish, provide, give. EX. (1) quo commodius tibi ministraretur, that you might be better attended or waited upon, Cic.—(2) servi ministrant, Cic.;—ministratur poculis maximis, is served up with, id.;—m. cenam, Hor.—(3) With dat., ministrant nobis artes, Cic.;—m. velis, to be at the sails, id. With acc., m. jussa medicorum, to follow, Ov.;—m. navem, to govern, steer, Tac.—(4) m. ardentis facies furis Clodiae, Cic.;—m. prolem, to give, present, Tibull. SYN. MINISTRO; PRÆBERE; SUGGERO; SUPPEDITO.—Ministrare, to serve, help one; furor arma ministrat, Virg.—Præbere, to get ready; præbere materiam igni, Liv.—Suggerere, to suggest, supply with.—Suppeditare, prop., to put under foot; *fig. only: To give, to find or furnish with; suppeditare, testes, Cic. Sic aliquid suppeditatur, ut satis sit, aut etiam abunde; alqd ministratur, ut quis uti commodè possit; sic præbetur ut opportunum sit, aut obnoxium teneatur; id suggeritur quod deesse aut requiri visum est, G. D.*

MINITABUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (minitor). Threatening; etenim tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv. SYN. See MINAX.

MINITOR, *ari, tr. dep. freq. int.* (minor). I. To threaten; m. alciui mortem, Cic.;—m. alciui malum, Plaut. II. Absol.: etiam minitare? Plaut. SYN. See MINOR.

MINIUM, *n.* Natural cinnabar, vermilion.

MINŌIS, *Idis, f.* A female descendant of Minos, i. e. Ariadne, Ov.

MINŌYUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Minos; Minoiuin regnum, Virg.;—Minioia virgo, Ariadne, Ov.;—Minioia sella, his tribunal in the infernal regions, Prop.

MINOR, *ari, tr. and intr. dep.* (minæ). I. Prop. (1) To project, reach, or tower upward. II. Fig. (2) To threaten.—(3) To announce in haughty terms, to promise pompously.—(4) To threaten, profess, promise. EX. (1) m. in coelum, Virg.—(2) m. alciui, Cic.;—m. alciui crucem, id.;—onus minatur, is about to fall, threatens its fall, Virg.—(3) m. multa et præclara, Hor.—(4) nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur arcus. Proc., Hor. SYN. MINOR; MINITOR.—Minari, to threaten or menace.—Minitari, freq., to threaten sore or often.

MINOS, *ōis, m.* (Μίνως). Minos. I. Son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king of Crete, who after his death, on account of his great love for justice, was made a judge in the infernal regions, Cic. II. A grandson of the former, son of Lycastes, husband of Pasiphaë, and king of Crete, Virg.; Ov.

MINŌTAURUS, *i, m.* (Μινώταυρος). Minotaur, a monster, half bull and half man, son of Pasiphaë the wife of Minos, and a bull; kept confined in the labyrinth, and there slain by Theseus, Virg.; Ov. *Faucti: Offensione Minotauri, i. e. Calvisii et Tauri, Cic.*

MINŌUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Crete, Thoas Minous, son of Ariadne, Ov.

MINTHA, *a, f.* (μίνθα). Mint, Plin.

MINTURNÆ, *arum, f.* Minturnæ, a town of Latium, on the borders of Campania, on the River Liris, Liv.

MINTURNENSIS, *e, adj.* Of or belonging to Minturnæ; M. populus, Liv.

MINŪCIUS, *a, um.* I. Minucius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were: 1. M. Minucius Rufus, master of the horse to Fabius Cunctator, Liv. 2. Minucia, a vestal who was buried alive for in chastity, Liv. II. Adj.: Minucian; via Minucia, leading from Rome to Brundisium, Cic.

MINŪME, *for minime.* See PARUM.

MINŪMUS, *for minimus.* See PARVUS.

MINŪO, *ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr.* (minus, minui, from minui, small). To make smaller. I. Prop. (1) To chop or hew into pieces, to grind, bruise.—(2) To lessen, diminish, impair.—(3) Refl.: Minuere and minui, to decrease, to grow or become less. II. Fig. (4) To impair, weaken, detract from.—(5) To reduce to nothing, to ruin, destroy.—(6) To limit, restrict, restrain.—(7) To violate.—(8) To modify, alter.—(9) To cease, leave off. EX. (1) m. ligna, Ov.—(2) m. sumptum, Cic.—(3) minuente æstu, Cæs.;—artus minuntur, Ov.—(4) m. gloriam alciuius, Cic.;—m. alciui corporis labores, id.;—m. se capite, or minui capite (see CAPUT);—consul prælio et vulnere minutus, discouraged, Liv.—(5) m. suspicionem, Cic.;—m. opinionem, to refute, id.;—m. controversiam, to make an end of, settle, id.—(6) m. censuram, Liv.—(7) m. majestatem populi per vim, Cic.—(8) m. consilium, Ter.—(9) m. mirari, Lucr. SYN. MINUI; TEXUI.—Minuere, to diminish, make smaller; m. gloriam (for minutio capitis, see CAPUT).—Tenuare, to attenuate, make lean; curæ tenuant corpus, Ov.

MINUS. See PARVUS and PARUM.

MINUSCULUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (minor). Somewhat less, rather small; minuscula villa.

MINŪTATIM, *adv.* (minutus). I. Prop. (1) By pieces, in small pieces. II. Fig. (2) By

pieces or single parts.—(3) *Gradually, by degrees.*
EX. (1) m. terram eribare, *to sift small*, Plin.—
(2) m. interrogare, Cic.—(3) m. alqd addere, Cic.;
—m. discere, Lucr. SYN. See MINUTE.

MINŪTE, *adv.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Minutely, into small parts.* II. Fig. (2) *In a little or low manner.*—(3) *Accurately, in detail.* EX. (1) sal minute tritus, Col. Compar.: minutius considerare alqd, Cic.—(2) m. grandia dicere, Cic.—
(3) m. utendum, Quint. SYN. MINUTE; MINUTATIM. *In prop. sense*, the meaning is nearly the same. Fig.: Minute, *in a mean and low way*; dicere grandia minute, Cic.—Minutatum, *by little and little, by degrees*; ætas minutatum frangit vires, Lucr.

MINŪTIA, æ, f. (id.). *Smallness, littleness*; ad minutiam redigere, *to make small*, Sen.

MINŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (minuo). *A lessening, diminishing, diminution*; m. est . . . tum incrementum, Quint.

MINŪTIUS, a, um. See MINUTUS.

MINŪTULUS, a, um, adj. *dim.* (minutus). *Very small*, Plaut.

MINŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of minuo.* II. *Adj.* (1) Prop.: *Small, little.*—(2) Fig.: *Small, trivial, insignificant.* EX. (1) res minutæ, Cic.;—fruges minutæ, perhaps, *pulse*, id.—(2) m. philosophus, Cic.;—minutæ interrogatiunculæ, SYN. See BREVIS.

MĪNYAS, æ, m. (Μινυας). *Minyas*, a rich king of the Orchomeni, ancestor of the *Minyæ*, and so of the Argonauts, Ilvg. Hence, *Minyæ*, ārum, m. *The Argonauts*, Ov.

MĪNYĒIAS, ādis, f. *Daughter of Minyas*, Ov.

MĪNYĒIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Minyas*; *Minyæa proles, his daughters*, Ov.

MĪRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (miror). I. Prop. (1) *Wonderful, strange, marvellous.* II. Meton. (2) *Extraordinary, surprising, astonishing.* EX. (1) ne hoc magnum atque mirabile esse videatur, Cic.;—mirabile est, *it is strange*. With acc. and inf., Ter. With quam, Cic. With quomodo, Cic. With a supine: dictu mirabile, Liv. With si, Ov.—(2) mirabilem in modum Ephesi præsto fuit, Cic.;—hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. SYN. See MIRUS.

MĪRĀBĪLĪTER, *adv.* (mirabilis). *In an astonishing, strange, or extraordinary manner, astonishingly*; m. loqui de alqo, Cic.;—m. moratus est, *is of a strange character*, id.

MĪRĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (miror). *Full of astonishment or surprise*, Liv.

MĪRĀCŪLUM, i, n. See MIRACULUS.

MĪRĀCŪLUS, a, um (miror). I. Adj. (1) *Wonderful, strange, singular.* II. Subst.: *Miraculum*, i, n.—(2) Prop.: *A strange or wonderful thing, a wonder, marvel.*—(3) Meton.: *The wonderful, strange, surprising, or striking nature or quality of a thing.* EX. (1) miracula meretrices, Plaut.—(2) portenta et miracula philosophorum, Cic.;—esse miraculo (Gr. 432), *to cause surprise*, Liv.;—and esse in miraculo, Plin.;—in miracula verti, *to be changed into strange or extraordinary forms*, Ov.—(3) m. magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv.;—stupentibus miraculo rei, id.

MĪRANDUS, a, um, *pt. of miror, and adj.* *To be wondered at, wonderful, admirable, strange, singular*; mirandum in modum, *in a wonderful manner*, Cic. SYN. See MIRUS.

MĪRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (miror). *Admiration, wonder*; facere mirationem, Cic.

MĪRĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An admirer*; m. sui, Sen.;—m. rerum, Ov.

MĪRĀTRIX, icis, f. (mirator). *She that wonders or admires*; m. turba, Juv.

MĪRE, *adv.* (mirus). *In a wonderful, strange, extraordinary manner, strangely, wonderfully, extraordinarily*; pucro municipio mire lavent.

MĪR FĪCE, *adv.* (mirificus). *In a wonderful manner, surprisingly, very much, extraordinarily, astonishingly*; m. dolere, Cic.;—m. de republica meritis, id.

MĪRĪFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (mirus, facio). *Causing admiration, etc.*; hence, *astonishing, strange, singular, extraordinary, very great*; n. in incunum convivium, Cic.;—m. consensus senatus, id. SYN. See MIRUS.

MĪRĪMŌDIS, *adv.* i. q. miris modis, Plaut.

MIRMILLO, ōnis, m. A kind of *gladiator* who was in the habit of fighting with a Thracian (Threx) and net-fighter (retiarius), and wore a Gallic helmet with a fish for a crest, Cic. SYN. See ATHLETA.

MĪROR, āri, tr. and intr. dep. I. Prop. (1) Tr.: *To wonder, be astonished.*—(2) Intr.: *miror, I wonder, i. e. it surprises me, I am curious to know.* II. Esp. (3) Tr.: *To look or gaze at any thing with astonishment, to admire, adore.*—(4) Of things: *Same.* EX. (1) m. negligentiam hominis, Cic.;—m. se uidebat quod non rideret haruspex, id. With si, cur, Cic. With qua ratione, quid, unde, Cic.;—quapropter, Plaut. Intr.: miraretur, qui cerneret, Liv.—(2) m. unde sit, Ter.—(3) cum puerorum formas et corpora miraretur, Cic.;—m. tabulas pictas, Sall.;—m. se, *to be in love with one's self*, Catull.—(4) exiit in cælum arbos miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma, Virg. SYN. MIROR; ADMIROR; DEMIROR; STUPEO.—Mirari, *to wonder either in a good or bad sense.*—Admirari, *commonly in a good sense*; miramur opera, admiramur virtutes.—Demirari, *to wonder at greatly, to think strange*; equidem te demiror, Chremæ, Ter.—Stupere, *to be stupefied, struck with astonishment*; pavida puella stupente, Liv.

MĪRUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Wonderful, strange, surprising, extraordinary.* II. (2) Subst.: *Mirum*, i, n. *Something wonderful or strange, a wonder, a wonderful thing.* EX. (1) mirum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic.;—mirum est ut exciteretur, *it is astonishing how, etc.*, Plin.—(2) tanta mira in ædibus sunt facta, Plaut. PHRASES. nec mirum, *that is no wonder*, Cic. Hence, m. quam or quantum, *it is wonderful or extraordinary*; as. m. quam inimicus ibat, Cic.;—m. quantum profuerit, Liv.;—quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov.;—m. ni, *it would astonish me, if not, etc.*, i. e. *most probably*; as. m. ni domi est, Ter.;—m. ni caute, *probably I should sing*, Næv. ap. Cic. With quin, *surely not, indisputably not*; m. quin te adversus dicat, Plaut. SYN. MIRUS; MIRABILIS; MIRANDUS; MIRIFICUS.—Mirus, *wonderful, in a good or bad sense.*—Mirabilis, *admirable*; mirabile exemplum.—Mirandus, *that ought to be admired.*—Mirificus, *marvellous*; homo mirificus, Cic.

MĪSARGYRIDES, æ, m. (μισαργύριος). *Money-hater*, a fictitious name, Plaut.

MISCELLĀNEUS, a, um, adj. (miscellus). I. *Mixed, not of one and the same kind*; miscellanea turba, App. II. Subst.: *Miscellānea*, ōrum, n. *The poor food of gladiators*, Juv.

MISCELLUS, a, um, adj. (miscuo). I. Prop. (1) *Mixed.* II. Meton. (2) *Bad, poor, mean.* EX. (1) miscelli ludi, *consisting of various kinds*, Suet.—(2) miscella uva, Varr.

MISCEŌ, ere, miscell, mistum or mixtum, tr. (μισγω). I. Prop. (1) *To mix, mingle.*—(2)

Melton. : To mingle, unite, combine.—(3) Se miscere : To mix among people.—(4) misceri, to gather, collect, assemble.—(5) To mix for drinking, to mingle.—(6) To mix or jumble things together, to confound.—(7) To fill. II. *Fig.* (8) To blend, mingle, combine.—(9) To unite.—(10) se miscere, to mix one's self up with, to have to do with.—(11) To raise, excite, bring forth.—(12) Of political troubles : To throw into confusion, embroil. EX. (1) rubor miseria candore, Cic.;—m. dulce et amarum, Plaut.;—m. iram cum luctu, Ov.—(2) m. corpus cum alga, to have carnal intercourse with, Cic.;—m. sanguinem et genus cum alga, to marry, Liv.—(3) m. se viris, Virg.—(4) miseri circa alqm, Virg. PHRASES. m. c. r. amina, to fight, engage, Liv.;—m. vulnera, to inflict wounds on either side, Virg.;—m. alga or alga re, to join any body or any thing, to take the form of any body or any thing; as, mixtus Enipeo Ténarius deus, Prop.—(5) m. alcm mulsum, Cic.;—m. pocula, Ov.—(6) m. cælum terramque, scil., in a storm, Virg.; hence, Prot. : cælum ac terras miscere, to move heaven and earth, to make a great tumult, Liv.—(7) pulvere campus miscetur, Virg.—(8) mixta modestiæ gravitas, Cic.—(9) curas et cogitationes suas cum alga, Sen.—(10) m. se partibus alicujus, Vell.—(11) m. motus animorum, Cic.;—m. seditiones, Tac.—(12) m. rempublicam, Cic. SYN. See CONFUSO.

MISELLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (miser). Miserable, unfortunate; m. homo, Cic.

MISĒNENSIS, e, *adj.* Of Misenum, Tac.

MISĒNUM, i, n. (Misēna, ōrum, n., Prop.). Misenum, a promontory and town of Campania, now *Cap di Miseno*, Cic.

MISER, ēra, ērum, *adj.* I. Prop. (1) Miserable, unfortunate, pitiable, wretched.—(2) *Melton.* of things : Afflicting, sad, lamentable.—(3) Violent, extravagant, excessive.—(4) Wretched, miserable, bad. II. *Esp.* (5) Sick, ill.—(6) Fie, worthless. EX. (1) m. homo, Cic.;—habere alqm miserrimum, to plague very much, id.;—miserrimus fui fugitando, I am very tired with running, Ter.—(2) misera fortuna, Cic.;—tempora misera, id.;—ita vivere miserrimum est, id.;—miserum, as an exclamation; how lamentable! how sad! Virg.—(3) m. amor, Virg.;—m. cultus, Hor.—(4) misera praeda, Cæs.—(5) quo nunc etiam morbo misera sum, Plaut.—(6) hominem perditum miserumque, Ter. SYN. Miser; MISERABILIS; MISERANDUS; INFELIX.—Miser, who is in a sad plight, woeful, wretched; mortem m. opto, Virg.—Miserabilis, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, extremely moving.—Miserandus, that ought to be pitied or lamented; misera atque misera, Cic.—Infelix, unhappy, unfortunate; *fig.*, unfruitful, that does not succeed; tellus infelix frugibus, Virg.

MISĒRABILE, *adv.* Wretchedly, lamentably; m. cæsis insultare, Virg.; from

MISĒRABILIS, e, *adj.* (miseror). I. Prop. (1) Pitiable, deplorable. II. *Melton.* (2) Mournful, sad. EX. (1) m. squalor, Cic.—(2) m. vox, Cic.;—miserabiles elegi, Hor. SYN. See MISERA, hence,

MISĒRABILITER, *adv.* I. Prop. (1) Lamentably, pitifully, mournfully, sadly, wretchedly. II. (2) In a plaintive or mournful manner. EX. (1) m. emori, Cic.;—m. laudare, to excite compassion by a funeral oration, id.—(2) epistolæ miserabiliter scripta, Cic. SYN. See MISERE.

MISĒRANDUS, a, um, *pt. of miseror and adj.* Lamentable, deplorable, that ought to be pitied;

miserandum in modum, in a pitiable manner, Cic. SYN. See MISER.

MISĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (miseror). I. Prop. (1) A feeling of pity or commiseration, compassion, pity. II. (2) An expressing of pity by words, a lamenting, bewailing. EX. (1) quem ille moriens . . . Epaminondas non cum quadam miseratione delectat, Cic.;—m. urbium captarum, pity, compassion toward, Quint.—(2) m. rei, Cic.;—miserationibus uti, said of orators who endeavor to excite pity in the judges by their description of a case, id. SYN. See MISERICORDIA.

MISĒRE [also, miseriter], *adv.* (miser). I. Prop. (1) Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably, unhappily. II. *Melton.* (2) Miserably, badly.—(3) Violently, eagerly. EX. (1) m. vivere, Cic.—(2) m. miserrime scriptum esse, Plaut.—(3) m. cupio, Ter.;—m. noluit legionem tradere, would by no means, under no circumstances, Cass. up. Cic. SYN. MISERE; MISERABILITER.—Misere, miserably, wretchedly; also, exceedingly; (2) misere discedere querens, Hor.—Miserabiliter, so as to raise commiseration, excite compassion. Miserabiliter emori, to die greatly lamented; misere emori, to die miserably.

MISĒRĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum and tum, *intr.* (miser). I. *Pers.* : ipse sui miseret, Lucr. II. *Impers.* : It distresses, e. g. eorum nos miseret, we pity them, Cic. With acc. of the object : Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter. Gr. 421.

MISĒRĒOR, ēri, eritus and ertus sum, *intr.* dep. (miser). [misereco, act. ante-cl., Lucr.]. I. *Pers.* : To have pity or compassion, to pity, commiserate; cum misereri mei debent, Cic. Absol. : alii miseriti misere panem, Phædr. II. *Impers.* : miseretur, one has compassion on; ut supplicium miseretur, Cic.;—me tuarum miserrum est fortunarum, Ter. SYN. MISEROR; MISEROR; MISERESCO.—Misereri, to feel compassion at the sight of another's misery.—Miserari, to show compassion in cases of distress or misery, to express pity in words; qui miseretur, miserrum subleat; qui miseratur incommoda conquiret, G. D.—Miserecere (only in poetry), denotes increase of action; miserecimus ultro, Virg.

MISĒRESCO, ēre, *intr. incomp.* (misereo). To have compassion on, to pity; m. regis, Virg. Also used *impers.* : te miserecat mei, Ter. SYN. See MISEROR.

MISĒRET, *See MISREO.*

1. **MISĒRĪA**, æ, *f.* (miser). I. Gen. (1) Misery, wretchedness, misfortune, trouble. II. *Esp.* (2) Trouble, sickness, fatigue.—(3) Tormenting or painful anxiety. EX. (1) in miseriis versari, Cic.;—a miseria se eripere, id.—(2) m. et ærumna, Cic.;—miserium capere, Ter.—(3) Stoici omnia superstitionis sollicitudine et miseria crederent, Cic. SYN. See MALUM.

2. **MISĒRĪA**, æ, *f.* The goddess of misery, daughter of Erebus and Nox, Cic.

MISĒRICORDĪA, æ, *f.* (misericos). I. Prop. (1) Compassion, pity, mercy. II. *Melton.* (2) Mourning, lamentation, sadness.—(3) Mournful or piteous circumstances or condition, distress, wretchedness, misfortune. EX. (1) m. est ægritudo ex miseria alterius, Cic.;—miseri cordiam adhibere, to have compassion, id.;—m. habere, to deserve compassion, id.;—m. aliis commovere, to move compassion in others, id.;—m. populi, the compassion of the people, id.;—etsi frangor misericordia puerorum, compassion toward the boys (Gr. 334), id.—(2) hæc magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiatur, Cæs.—(3) ne . . . sceleri meo potius, quam imprudentiæ misericordiæque adsignes, Cic. SYN. MISERI-

CORDIA; MISERATIO.—Misericordia, *compassion, the feeling of the soul commiserating the afflictions of others.*—Miseratio, *the act of commiserating or pitying.* Misericordia commoveri, *to have pity; whereas, miseratione commoveri, is to be excited to compassion.*

MISERICORS, *dis, adj.* (misereo, cor). *Compassionate, pitiful, merciful; m. animus, Cic.;—m. in alqm, id.;—m. in furibus, Sall.* SYN. See CLEMENS.

MISÉRITER, *adv.* (miser). *Pitifully, Catull.*

MISÉRITUS. See MISEREOR.

MISEROR, *ari, tr, dep.* (miser). I. Gen. (1) *To lament, bewail, deplore.* II. Esp. (2) *To have compassion, to pity, commiserate.* EX. (1) *m. communum omnium fortunam, Cic.;—m. periculum, Cæs.—(2) m. casum alicujus, Tac.;—juvenem animi miserata, Virg.* SYN. See MISEREOR.

MISERTUS, *a, um.* See MISEREOR.

MISÉRULUS, *a, um, adj. dim., i. q.* misellus (miser). *Unfortunate, Catull.*

MISSICUS, *a, um, adj.* (mitto). *Discharged from military service; a quodam missicio prætoriano, Suet.*

MISSICULO, *äre, tr.* (mitto). *To send repeatedly, Plaut.*

MISSILIS, *e, adj.* (mitto). I. Prop. (1) *That is thrown, cast or hurled.* II. 2. Subst.: Missilia, *lum, n.* *Missile weapons, missiles.*—8. Missilia, *lum, n., i. q.* res missiles, Suet.—(4) *Fig.: Missilia, lum, n. Presente.* EX. (1) *m. lapis, a stone for a sling, Liv.;—missiles aculei, the prickles of the porcupine, because darted forth as missile weapons, Plin.;—tela missilia, missile weapons, missiles, Liv.;—res missiles, things which the emperors threw among the people, such as dried fruit, cakes, and small tablets on which was written how much those who caught them should receive in money, corn, etc., Suet.—(4) ad hæc quæ a Fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus expectat, Sen.*

MISSIO, *önis, f.* (mitto). *A sending away, dismissal.* I. Prop. (1) *A releasing or discharging of a prisoner.—(2) Dismissal from service.—(3) A releasing of gladiators from fighting on a given day.—4. m. sanguinis, a bleeding, blood-letting, Cels.—(5) A sending, dispatching.—(6) A leaving off, ceasing, end.* II. Fig. (7) *A releasing or delivering from punishment, a pardoning.* EX. (1) *munus pro missione dare, Cic.;—dare alcui missionem, to dismiss any one, Petr.—(2) m. nondum justa, Liv.;—m. gratiosa, out of favor, id.;—m. honesta, honorable, id.—(3) gladiatori læso missionem petere, Mart.;—hence, sine missione, to fight until one of the combatants is killed.—(5) m. litterarum, Cic.—(6) m. ludorum, Cic.—(7) missionem rogare, Cic.* SYN. Missio; EXACTORATIO.—Missio, *as above* (2).—Exactoratio, *a partial (but not final) dismissal from military duty after sixteen years service; he was then called vexillarius. By the missio, a soldier was entirely discharged, but by the exactoratio he was not.*

MISSITO, *äre, tr. freq. inh.* (mitto). *To send repeatedly; m. auxilia, Liv.*

MISSOR, *öris, m.* (id.). *One who throws, casts, hurls, etc., missile weapons, a shooter; m. sagittæ, Cic., poet.*

MISSUS, *üs, m.* (id.). *A letting go.* I. Prop. (1) *A sending or sending off, dispatching.—(2) A throwing, casting, hurling.* II. Me-
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ton. (3) *A shooting or shot.—(4) A course, i. e. a race, course, sc. of chariots in the circus, a turn of gladiators.—(5) A course, i. e. a number of dishes served up at once.* EX. (1) *missus Cæsaris ventitæ consueverat, sent by Cæsar, Cæs.—(2) m. pili, Liv.—(3) m. sagittæ, Lucr.—(4) quo facilius centum missus perageretur, Suet.—(5) per tres missus, Caput.*

MISTARIUS, *fi, m.* (misceo). *A vessel in which wine was mixed with water.*

MISTIM, *adv.* (mistus). *Mixedly, promiscuously, Lucr.*

MISTIO, *önis, f.* (misceo). I. Prop.: *A mixing, Viur.* II. Meton.: *A mixture, Pall.*

MISTURA, *æ, f.* (misceo). I. Prop. (1) *A mixing; hence, (2) Esp.: Copulation.* II. Fig. (3) *A mixture, mingling.* EX. (1) *m. unguenti, Plin.—(2) m. Veneris, Lucan.—(3) p. vitiorum et virtutum, Suet.*

MISTUS and MIXTUS, *a, um, pt.* of misceo.

MITE, *adv.* (mitis). *Softly, gently. Compar.: mitius, mitissime.—Mitius terre alqd, Or.;—mitissime legatos appellare, Cæs.*

MITELIA, *æ, f. dim.* (mitra). *A tie, band; esp. a head-band of silk used by voluptuous persons at entertainments, Cic.*

MITESCO, *äre, intr.* (mitis). *To grow or become mild.* I. Prop. (1) *Of fruit: To grow ripe, to lose its harsh flavor.* II. Meton. (2) *To become soft.—(3) To grow mild, gentle, calm, temperate.—(4) To become tame.* II. Fig. (5) *To abate, moderate, grow calm or mild.—(6) To become gentle, be softened.* EX. (1) *uas a sole mitescere tempus, Cic.;—(2) errum pluribus diebus madefactum mitescit, Plin.—(3) hiems mitescit, Liv.—(4) feræ quædam nunquam mitescunt, Liv.—(5) discordiæ mitescunt, Liv.—(6) nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit, etc.,*

MITHRADATES. See MITHRIDATES.

MITHRAS and MITHRES, *æ, m.* (Μίθρας). *Mithras, a Persian deity, Stat.*

MITHRIDATES, *more correctly MITHRADATES, is, m.* (Μιθράδης). *Mithradates, surnamed the Great, a king of Pontus, conquered by Pompey; he stabbed himself when poison had proved ineffectual in consequence of his habitual use of antidotes, Plin.*

MITHRIDATICUS (*more correctly Mithrad.*), *a, um, adj.* (*of or belonging to Mithradates; Mithradaticum bellum, Cic.*

MITIFICO, *äre, tr.* (mitificus). I. Prop. (1) *To render mild or soft.* II. Fig. (2) *To make gentle, to tame.* EX. (1) *cibus mitificatus, digested and changed into chyle, Cic.—(2) m. homines, Gell.*

MITIGATIO, *önis, f.* *A mitigating, alleviating, Cic., from*

MITIGO, *äre, tr.* (mitis, ago). I. Prop. (1) *To make mild, soft, or tender.—(2) To make tame, to tame.* II. Fig. (3) *To calm, pacify, assuage, appease, quiet.* EX. (1) *m. cibum, by cooking, Cic.;—m. fruges, to ripen, id.;—m. agros, to make fruitful, id.;—m. arbores silvestres, to cultivate, Plin.—(2) m. animal, Sen.;—m. pilos, to make thinner, Plin.;—m. aures elephantorum ad, etc., to accustom, Curt.—(3) m. animus alicujus, Cic.;—m. tristitiam et severitatem rei verbi lenitate, id.* SYN. See LENIO.

MITIS, *e, adj.* I. Prop. (1) *Mild, mellow, tender.—(2) Meton.: Fruitful.—(3) Gentle, soft, calm.* II. Fig. (4) *Mild, gentle, not harsh or severe.* EX. (1) *m. uva, Virg.;—m. Bacchus, wine, id.—(2) mite solum, Hor.—(3) m. fluvius,*

Virg.—(4) m. doctrina, Cic.;—pœna mitior, Liv.; homo mitissimus, Cic. *With acc.*: nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus, Hor. *With dat.*: mitior penitentia, toward the penitent, Tac. SYN. See BLANDUS.

MITISSIME. See MIRS.

MĪTRA, æ, f. (μῖτρα). A covering for the head, consisting of a broad fillet, with bands on the sides, that were fastened under the chin; hood, coif, Auct. Her. SYN. See DIADEMA.

MITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum, tr. [misti for misisti, Catull.; 'mittin' for mittisne, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) To let go, let run, to give free course to any thing.—(2) To dismiss, discharge, set at liberty. II. Meton. (3) To let go; hence, to send, dispatch.—(4) To inform, send word.—(5) To throw, hurl.—(6) To emit, utter, send forth. III. Fig. (7) To let go, let alone, let be.—(8) To let go, renounce, dismiss.—(9) To occasion, cause.—(10) To show, manifest.—(11) m. sanguinem, to let blood. EX. (1) m. exercitum inermem, Liv.;—m. hostem e manibus, id.;—m. certamen maribus, id.;—m. quadrages, to order to start.—(2) missum eum factum esse, Cic.;—m. alqm (e vinclis), Liv.;—m. milites, to discharge;—missam facere uxorem, to divorce, Suet.—(3) m. alqm, Cic.;—m. literas ad alqm, id.;—m. alcuī literas obvias, id.;—m. alqm in possessionem, to let any body take possession of any thing, id.;—m. iudices in consilium, to send the judges to make out their verdict, id.;—m. in suffragium, to cause to vote, to send to the vote, Liv.;—m. alqm in negotium, to let any body carry on a trade, Cic.;—m. alqm in iambos, to incite to, Hor.;—m. alqm in fabulas sermoneque, to bring any body's name up, Quint. Hence, (4) Curio misi ut medico honos haberetur, Cic. Of inanimate objects: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.;—India mittit ebur (by way of trade), Virg.;—m. florem, to put forth, Plin.—(5) m. alqm in foream, Liv.;—m. corpus saltu ad terram, to jump down, Virg.;—m. se in fœdus, to enter, id.;—m. pila, to hurl, Cæs.—m. talos, to throw the dice, Hor. Hence, m. canem, proc., an unlucky throw or cast, called "the dog," Hor.;—m. panem, to give bread, to throw bread to, Phædr.;—m. arma, to throw away, Cæs.—(6) vox de quaersta nulla missa est, Cic.—(7) facere missum alqm, Cic.;—m. alqm, to leave unmolested, Plaut.—(8) m. curus ex animo, Liv.;—hæc omnia mitto, I leave out of consideration, forbear to mention, pass over, Cic.—(9) m. alcuī mentem, Virg.—(10) m. signum timoris, Cæs.;—m. signum sanguinis, to appear besmeared with blood, Lucr.—(11) m. sanguinem, to let blood;—m. sanguinem provinciae, to plunder, Cic.

MITŪLUS, and **MITYLUS**. See MYTILUS.

MITYLENE. See MYTLENE.

MIXTARIUS, MIXTIO, MIXTURA. See MIRS.

MIXTUS, a, um, pl. and adj. Tempered; mores mixtissimos, Vell.

MNA. See MIRA.

MNEMON, ōnis, m. (Μνήμων). Mnemon, i. e. having a good memory; appell. of Artaxerxes, Nep.

MNEMONIDES, um, f. The Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne (memory), Ov.

MNEMOSYNE, es, f. (Μνημοσύνη). Mnemosyne, i. e. memory; hence, the mother of the Muses.

MNEMOSYNON (-num), i, n. (μνημόσυνον). A memorial, Catull.

MOBILIS, e, adj. (mobilis, from moveo). I. Prop. (1) Movable.—(2) Not firm, loose.—(3) Quick, nimble, active. II. Fig. (4) Flexible, excitable.—(5) Quick, rapid.—(6) Inconstant,

changeable, unstable, fickle. EX. (1) mobiles oculi, Cic.; Liv.;—mobilior aer, Lucr.—(2) m. dens, Plin.—(3) m. pedibus, Plaut.;—mobiles rivi, Hor.—(4) gens ad omnem aurem spei mobilis, Liv.—(5) m. hora, Sen.—(6) m. animus, Cic.;—mobiles voluntates regue, Sall.

MÖBİLITAS, ātis, f. (mobilis). I. Prop. (1) Movableness.—(2) Looseness. II. Fig. (3) Dexterity, versatility.—(4) Changeableness, fickleness. EX. (1) m. animalis, Cic.;—m. equitum, power of being able to go quickly from one place to another, rapidity.—(2) capitis et dentium mobilitates, Plin.—(3) m. animi, Quint.—(4) m. hominis, Cic.;—m. ingenii, Sall. SYN. See INCONSTANTIA.

MÖHİLTER, adv. (id.). Movably; m. palpitare, Cic.

MÖBİLITO, āre, tr. (id.). To render movable; omnia mobilitantur, Lucr.

MÖDERABILIS, e, adj. (moderor). That allows itself to be moderated, moderate, Ov.

MÖDERÄMEN, Inis, n. (id.). That by which any thing is governed or managed. (1) m. navis, a rudder, helm.—Hence, (2) A leading, governing. EX. (1) capiat alius mode: anima, let an other take the helm, Ov.;—(2) m. eorum, Ov.

MÖDERANTER, adv. With moderation.

MÖDERÄTE, adv. (moderatus). With moderation; m. dolore ferre, Cic.;—m. jus dicere, Cæs. Comp.: Moderatius, tissime, id.

MÖDERÄTIM, adv. (id.). Moderately, by degrees, Lucr.

MÖDERÄTIO, ōnis, f. (modero). I. Prop. (1) Moderation.—(2) Temperateness. II. Meton. (3) Regular arrangement, regularity.—(4) Government. EX. (1) m. animi et equitatis, Cic.;—m. dicendi, in speaking, id.;—m. virum, id.—(2) moderatione et temperatione sublata, Cic.—(3) m. numerorum, Cic.—(4) m. mundi, Cic.

MÖDERÄTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop. (1) One that observes a proper measure, or causes it to be kept, a moderator. II. Meton. (2) One that regulates, directs, or governs; a governor, ruler. EX. (1) neque moderator affuit, Tac.—(2) sol moderator dierum, Cic.;—m. gentium, Sall.;—m. arundinis, an angler, fisherman, Ov.;—m. navis, a steersman, pilot. SYN. See RECTOR.

MÖDERÄTRIX, icis, f. (moderator). I. Prop. (1) She that moderates or tempers any thing, a female moderator. II. Meton. (2) A female ruler. EX. (1) temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic.—(2) m. materiam.

MÖDERÄTUS, a, um, adj. (modero). That observes a proper measure, moderate, temperate; m. et temperans, Cic.;—m. homo, id.;—moderata oratio, id. SYN. See ABSTINENS.

MÖDERO, āre, tr. (modus). I. Prop. (1) To moderate. II. Meton. (2) To regulate. EX. (1) m. voci, Plaut.—(2) moderatum æquabile alqd, Cic.

MÖDEROR, āri (id.). I. Prop. (1) To set or fix a measure for any thing.—(2) To restrain, moderate. II. Meton. (3) To manage any thing properly, to regulate, manage, rule, govern. EX. (1) non vinum homini, sed vino homines moderari solent, Plaut.—(2) m. animo et orationi, Cic.;—m. religioni suæ, to spare, id.;—m. cursui, to sail slowly, Tac. *With acc.*: m. animos in secundis, Liv.—(3) oratio sibi ipsa moderetur, Cic. *With acc.*: se moderari et regere, id.;—m. navim, id. *With in and abl.*: ceterum in utroque magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderata (sunt), with both, the spirit of party prevailed. SYN. MODEROR;

REGO; **GUBERNO**.—Moderāri, to moderate, limit, restrain, as above;—also, used passively, omnes virtutes mediocritate esse moderatos, Cic.—Regere, prop., to make straight; fig., to manage, guide; regere habenas.—Gubernare, prop., to steer a ship. Gen.: To conduct, govern.

MŌDESTE, adv. (modestus). I. Prop. (1) With moderation. II. Meton. (2) Modestly, humbly. EX. (1) m. insolentiam continere, Cic.—(2) qui modesto paret, id.

MŌDESTĪA, æ, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) An observing of a proper measure, moderation.—(2) Mediocrity, moderate ability. II. Meton. (3) Moderation in one's desires, modesty, sobriety, unassuming behavior.—(4) A becoming behavior under all circumstances, the art of doing every thing at the proper time and place, according to the ideas of the Stoics.—(5) Honor, or sense of honor. EX. (1) m. hiemis, mildness, Tac.;—vacui m. lecti, unmarried or single life, Stat.—(2) varie disserebat de magnitudine imperii sua modestia, Tac.—(3) σωφροσύνη ... tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam, Cic.—(4) quam Græci σιταχίαρ nominant, non hæc quam interpretantur modestiam, Cic.—(5) neque sumptui neque modestiæ parcere, Sall.

MŌDESTUS, a, um, adj. (modus). That observes a due measure, moderate. Hence, (1) Moderate, modest, decent.—(2) Temperate, dispassionate, gentle.—(3) Good.—(4) Orderly, decent, sober. EX. (1) m. homo, Cic.;—modestior epistola, id.;—plebs modestissima, id.—(2) O modestum ordinem, Cic.—(3) m. pauperibus, Plaut.—(4) videas dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. SYN. See ABSTINENS.

MŌDĪĀLIS, e, adj. (modius). Containing a modius; m. aula, Plaut.

MŌDICE, adv. (modicus). I. Prop. (1) With proper measure. II. Meton. (2) In a proper manner.—(3) Moderately, not very, not much. EX. (1) m. facere, Cic.;—m. se recipere, Liv.—(2) m. ac scienter uti alpa re, Cic.—(3) minime Clodii modice ne tangunt, Cic. SYN. See PARTIM.

MŌDICELLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (modus). Very moderate, mean; modicella culcita, Suet.

MŌDICUS, a, um, adj. (modus). I. Prop. (1) Moderate, observing a due measure.—(2) Moderate in behavior, modest. II. Meton. (3) Of a tolerable size.—(4) Moderate, middling, ordinary.—(5) Moderate, i. e. not much, small, mean.—(6) Subst.: Mōdicum, i, n. A little. EX. (1) modica severitas, Cic.;—modica Andromache, of middling stature or size, not too large, Ov.—(2) domi modicus, Sall.—(3) modicum quoddam corpus, pretty voluminous.—(4) genus dicendi modicum, Cic.;—m. eques, in middling circumstances, of moderate fortune, Tac.;—m. annis, not deep, Plin.—(5) modica pecunia, Cic.;—m. acervus, Hor. With genit.: m. originis, Tac. (6) m. progredi, App. SYN. See MEDIOCRIS.

MŌDĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A measuring of a thing; versuum lex ac modificatio, Sen.; from

MŌDĪFĪCO, āre, tr. (modus, facio). To measure properly; membra modificata, Cic.

MŌDĪFĪCOR, āri, tr. and intr. (id.). I. Tr.: To measure, Gell. II. Intr.: To set a measure to, to moderate; m. desideris, App. SYN. MODIFICO AND MODIFICOR: TEMPERO.—Modifico and Modificor, as here.—Temperare, to temper, to abate the predominant qualities of any thing; temperare aquam ignibus; fig., temperare amara risu, Hor.

MŌDĪUS, īi, m. (modus). The modius, a Roman measure (somewhat more than a peck English), containing sixteen sextarii, or one sixth of an Attic medimnus; m. tritici, Cic. Prov.: modios multos salis edere, Cic.;—modio nummos metiri, to measure money by the peck (as we say by the bushel), to denote a very rich man, Petr.;—hence, pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic.

MŌDO, adv. I. Prop. (1) Only, but.—(2) si modo, If but, if only.—(3) Dummodo, If but, if only, provided that.—(4) modo non, Nearly, almost, all but.—(5) non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (quoque), not only ... but also.—(6) Sometimes non modo, in the second member of a clause, Much less, to say nothing.—(7) non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem, Not only not ... but not even.—(8) non modo non ... sed etiam, Not only not ... but not even. II. Meton. of time: (9) A short time since, not long ago, lately.—(10) Now, at one moment ... at another; sometimes ... sometimes. EX. (1) vide modo, Cic.;—philosophus in quo modo esset auctoritas.—(2) in hac arte, si modo est hæc ars, Cic.—(3) See DUMMO. Sometimes without dum; m. ne summa turpitudine sequatur, Cic.;—m. ut possim, if I can, Ter.—(4) iam modo non possum contentus vivere parvo, Tibull.—(5) quoties non modo doctores nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus, Cic.;—num ne fefellit non modo res, verum dies, id.—(6) nullum meum minimum dictum, non modo factum interessit, Cic.—(7) ego non modo tibi non irascor, sed ne reprehendo quidem factum tuum, Cic. Instead of ne ... quidem, we sometimes find sed vix, Cic.;—so, also, sed neque ... neque, id. If both members of a clause have one common verb, and if this be contained in the second member, the second *non* of the first member is dropped (Gr. 590): talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit, quod non honestum sit, Cic. Also with sed vix: Curiorum virtutes non solum in moribus, sed vix iam in libris reperitur, Cic. In Livy and other writers, the second *non* is omitted even where each member of the sentence has its own verb.—(8) iudicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius. The second *negation* is sometimes contained in a negative pronoun; as, qui se opponat periculis, non modo nullo preposito præmio, sed etiam interdicto, Cic.—(9) m. egens, Cic. Also of longer periods of time: m. hoc malum in hanc rem publicam invasit.—(10) advenis modo? Ter.—(11) modo luc, modo illic, Cic. Another word is sometimes put for the second modo: modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.;—m. in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. And sometimes for the first, sæpe cum tribus anellis, modo lava inani, Hor. The poets have et modo ... et modo for modo modo in the beginning of verses, Prop. Modo is often repeated several times, modo subacti, modo domiti, modo vulcati. SYN. MONO (9); NUPER.—Modo (9), just now, a little while since; modo advenit, Ter.—Nuper, of late, not long since; nuper, quid dico nuper?

MŌDŪLĀTE, adv. (modulatus). According to measure, in time harmoniously; m. canere, Cic.

MŌDŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (modulor). A measuring according to proportion, measure, proportion. Esp. of music and dancing: m. pedum, Quint.;—m. vocis, id.

MŌDŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who measures any thing by rule and proportion: m. vocis et cantus, Col.;—thus, absol.: Modulatur, a musician, Hor.

MŌDŪLATUS, a, um. I. pt. of modulor. II. Adj.: Well regulated or adjusted, measured,

*harmonious, melodious; modulatissimus tibia-
rum . . . cantus, Flor.*

MÖDŪLOR, āri, tr. dep. (modulus). *To measure by a certain standard.* I. Prop. (1) *To arrange according to a certain measure, to regulate.* II. Meton. (2) *To measure.*—(3) *To dance.*—(4) Active sense: *To sing, to play upon an instrument.*—(5) Pass.: *Sung, played.* EX. (1) *cantica ad aliorum similitudinem modulata (pass.)*, Quint.—(2) *hominum aures vocem naturā modulantes*, Cic.—(3) *virgines sonum vocis pulsū pedum modulantes incesserunt, beating time with their feet to the sound of their voices*, Liv.—(4) *m. carmina*, Virg.;—*m. lyram plectro eburneo*, Tibull.—(5) *carmina modulata*, Virg.;—*barbitos modulatus aleni, played by any body*, Hor. SYN. See CASO.

MÖDŪLUS, i, m. dim. (modus). *A measure, that by which any thing is measured; dimensus ad corporis sui modulum*, Suet.;—*metiri se suo modulo, to live according to one's means, adapt one's self to one's circumstances*, Hor. SYN. See MENSURA.

MÖDUS, i, m. I. Prop. (1) *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured.* II. Meton. (2) *The measure of a thing, size.*—(3) *A right or due measure.*—(4) *Moderation.*—(5) In music: *Measure, time.* Of verses: *Measure, rhyme.*—(6) *A term, boundary, limit, end.*—(7) *A rule, prescription.*—(8) *A mode, method, way, manner.*—9. *A mood*, in the conjugation of a verb, Quint. EX. (1) *m. quibus metirentur rura*, Varr.—(2) *de modo agri scripsit*, Cic.—(3) *modum adhibere rei*, Cic.;—*extra modum prodire*, id.—(4) *tantum in summa potestate modum*, Cic.—(5) *flebilibus modis concinere*, Cic.;—*m. pressus et flebilis*, id.;—*carmen modis lugubre*, id.;—*fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, of lyric poetry*, Hor.—(6) *habet ista ratio modum quendam*, Cic.;—*finem et modum transire*, id.;—*sit modus exsilio*, Ov.—(7) *in modum venti, according to the direction of the wind, as the wind happens to blow*, Liv.—(8) *constantia atque modus vite, a regular mode of life*, Cic. Hence, *modo*, in modum, ad modum, *in the manner of, like, as*: *omni modo egi cum rege*, Cic.;—*humano modo peccare*, Liv.;—*omnibus copiis non itineris modo, sed, etc., not in order of march*, id.;—*mikum in modum, in a strange manner or way*, Cæs. Also in the plur.: *multis modis expecto, much*, Ter. SYN. See FINIS.

MÖCHA, æ, f. (mæchus). *An adulteress.*

MÖCHĪA, æ, f. (μοῖχία). *Adultery*, Ter.

MÖCHISSO, āre, intr. (μοιζίζω). *To commit adultery*, Plaut.

MÖCHOR, āri, intr. dep. (mæchus). *To commit adultery*, Hor.

MÖCHUS, i, m. (μοιχός). *An adulterer, fornicator*, Plaut.

MENE, is, n. (mœnio = munio). I. Prop. (1) *A city wall, the wall of a town* [sing.]. E n. ap. Fest., usually plur., Mœnia, lum, n. Walls. II. Meton. (2) *A walled town.*—(3) *The walls, the outer circumference of any thing.* EX. (1) *domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus mœnibus seperant*, Cic.;—*oppidum altissimis mœnibus*, Cæs.—(2) *mœnibus ipis intra mœnia nulla perniciēs comparabitur*, Cic. Hence, *m. Ditis, the realm of Pluto*, Virg.—(3) *m. navis*, Ov.;—*m. mundi*, Lucr. SYN. See PARIES.

MÖNĒRA, i, q. munera, Lucr.

1. **MÖNĒA**, lum, n. Walls. See MœNE. SYN. See PARIES.

2. **MÖNĒA**, lum, i, q. munia. I. Offices, Plaut. II. *Tare, burdens*, id.

MÖNĪO, Ire, another form for MUXIO, Plaut.

MÖERĒO, MÖERĒOR, MÖEROR. See MÆREO etc.

MÖERUS, i, q. murus, Lucr.

MÖESI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Mesia.

MÖESIA, æ, f. Mesia, a province of Hungary, now Serbia and Bulgaria, Suet.

MÖESIACUS, a, um, adj. Of Mesia, Mesian; Mœsiacæ copæ, Tac.

MÖESICUS, a, um, adj. Of Masia, Masian: M. exercitus, Tac.

MÖESTUS, a, um. See MÆSTUS.

MÖGUNTĪACUM, i, n. Moguntiacum, now Mainz or Mayence, Eutr.

MÖLA, æ, f. (μύλη). I. Prop. (1) *A mill (of any kind).* II. Meton. 2. *Coarse ground corn, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on the forehead of a victim; m. salsa*, Virg.;—*also simply, mola*, Cic.—3. *A moon-calf, mole, false conception*, Plin. EX. (1) *ut Rhodi videretur mola potius quam Moloni operam dedisse*, Cic.;—*molam versare, to turn*, Ov.

MÖLĀRIS, e, adj. (mola). I. *Belonging to a mill; m. lapis, a mill-stone*, Plin. II. Subst.: **Mölaris**, is, m. 1. *A mill-stone, or large stone in general*, Virg. 2. *A cheek-tooth, a grinder, molar*, Juv.

MÖLES, is, f. I. Prop. (1) *A mass, large lump or heap.*—(2) *Meton.*: *A mass sunk into the water as a foundation for an ager to rest upon; a foundation, a dam.*—(3) *Great or vast buildings.* II. Fig. (4) *A burden, trouble, difficulty.*—(5) *Distress, misfortune, calamity.*—(6) *Greatness, weight.*—(7) *Might, power, strength.*—(8) *A compact body, crowd, heap.* EX. (1) *rudis indigestaque moles, a chaos*, Ov.—(2) *mole lapidum a mare disjunctus*, Cic.;—*aditus insule muniti mirificis molibus*, id.;—*moles belli, huge engines or machines used in sieges*;—*reflectis vineis aliaque mole belli*, Liv.—(3) *exstructæ moles opere magnifico*, Cic.—(4) *maiore mole pugnare*, Liv.;—*tantæ molis erat Romanum condere gentem*, Virg.—(5) *major exorta domi moles*, Liv.;—*molem excierit, shipwreck*, Virg.—(6) *m. invidia*, Cic.;—*m. pugna*, Liv.;—*vis consilii experts mole ruit sua*, Hor.—(7) *m. Hercules*, Sil.—(8) *m. curarum*, Tac. SYN. See ACERVUS.

MÖLESTE, adv. (molestus). *With trouble.* I. *To one's self*: *m. ferre, to be displaced at, bear uneasily, take ill*, Cic.;—*nihil habet in his malis, quod minus molestie ferat, that could be more agreeable to him*, id. II. *To others*: *m. uti adfectionibus*, Quint.;—*m. scribere, unintelligibly*, Suet.

MÖLESTĪA, æ, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Trouble, unpleasantness, vexation, uneasiness, molestation, annoyance, disgust.* II. Meton. (2) *That which is troublesome or annoying.*—(3) *Inconvenience or trouble given to others.* EX. (1) *molestiæ detractio*, Cic.;—*molestias suscipere propter alqd, id.*;—*molestiam ex re trahere, to be vexed at any thing, id.*;—*molestiam aleni aspergere, exhibere, to cause, id.*—(2) *molestia in facie, spots, freckles*, Plin.—(3) *elegantia diligens sine molestia*, Cic. SYN. See ÆGRITUDO.

MÖLESTUS, a, um, adj. (moles). I. Prop. (1) *Troublesome, causing trouble, painful, offensive, irksome.* II. Meton. (2) *Artificial, forced, affected.*—(3) *Injurious, dangerous, hurtful.* EX. (1) *molesta provincia*, Cic.;—*m. labor*, id.;—*aleni esse molestum, id.*;—*tunica molesta, a troublesome coat, a kind of vest or coat made of some combustible material, which persons condemned to the flames were forced to put on*,

Juv.—(2) molesta veritas, Cic.;—pronunciatio gesticulationibus molesta, Quint.—(3) otium tibi molimentum est, Catull. SYN. See IMPORTUNUS.

MOLIMEN, *Inis*, *n.* (molior). *An exertion of strength, in order to accomplish any thing; effort, endeavor, preparation; res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.;—magna rerum molimina videt in illis, he sees that something is going on, id.* SYN. See MOLIMENTUM.

MOLIMENTUM, *i*, *n.* (id.). *An exertion of strength, effort, endeavor (i. q. molimen); motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machinery of second rate power, Liv.* SYN. MOLIMENTUM and MOLIMEN; MOLITIO.—Molimentum, the attempt or endeavor in itself considered.—Molimen, same (for the most part poetical).—Molito, the actual labor of moving a thing or of executing an enterprise or project.

MOLIOR, *iri*, *intr.* and *tr.* dep. (moles). *To set in motion.* I. Prop. *intr.* (1) *To set one's self in motion.*—(2) *To go away, to go to a place.*—(3) *Tr.: To set in motion.*—(4) *To throw.*—(5) *To remove, displace.* II. Meton. (6) *To construct, erect, raise.*—(7) *To throw up a wall (for defence).*—(8) *To cause, occasion.* III. Fig. (9) *To undertake, esp. with effort or trouble.*—(10) *To undertake, endeavor, attempt; design, meditate.*—(11) *To strive after, endeavor to obtain, aim at.*—(12) *To excite, cause.*—(13) *To cause to waver, to shake.* EX. (1) dum molioritur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter.—(2) naves molientes a terra, Liv.—(3) m. ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Liv.;—m. teram, *to dig up*, id.;—m. corpora ex somno, *to arouse from sleep*, id.;—m. habenas, *to manage*, Virg.—(4) m. fulmina, Virg.—(5) m. montes sua sede, Liv.—(6) m. muros, Virg.;—m. classem, id.—(7) ad molendum clitellas, Liv.—(8) stridor aquilonis molitur nives, Cic. poet.;—m. morbos, Virg.—(9) nec ea quæ agant molientes cum labore, Cic.;—m. nulla opera, *to do nothing*, id.;—m. animum, *to raise one's courage*, Ov.—(10) dubitamus, quid ille in præda molitus sit, Cic.;—nil illi est quod moliare, *your plan is in vain*, id.;—m. alci calamitatem, *to try to inflict*, id.;—m. alci insidias, *to endeavor to prepare*, id.;—m. crimina et accusatorem, *to think of, excogitate*, Tac.—(11) m. regnum, Liv.;—m. alia præsidia, *to look about for*, id.—(12) hæc sunt in animis iudicium moleiunda, Cic.—(13) m. fidem, *to shake any body's credit*. SYN. See COXOR.

MOLITIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (molior). I. Prop. (1) *A putting of a thing in motion.*—(2) *A tearing out, demolishing.* II. Fig. (3) *An undertaking, effecting, accomplishing.* EX. (1) m. agri, *a digging, ploughing.*—(2) m. valli, Liv.—(3) quæ molitio? Cic. SYN. See MOLIMENTUM.

MOLITOR, *ōris*, *m.* (id.). *One that undertakes or attempts a thing, an author, framer; effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.;—m. ratis, a builder, maker, Ov.*

MOLITRIX, *icis*, *f.* (molitor). *She that undertakes or attempts: m. rerum novarum, Suet.*

1. **MOLITUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of molior.

2. **MOLITUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of molo.

MOLLESCO, *ēre*, *intr.* (mollis). I. Prop. (1) *To become soft.* II. Fig. (2) *To become gentle or tame.*—(3) *To grow effeminate or unmanly.* EX. (1) ebur mollescit, Ov.—(2) mollescent pectora, Ov.—(3) m. in undis, Ov. SYN. See LIQUESCO.

MOLLICELLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* (mollis). *Soft, Catull.*

MOLLICULUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Soft.* II. Fig. (2) *Effeminate, co-*

luptuous. EX. (1) molliculæ escæ, Plaut.—(2) m. versus, Catull.

MOLLIMENTUM, *i*, *n.* (mollio). *A means of mitigating or alleviating; m. calamitatum, Sen.*

MOLLIO, *ire*, *ivi* and *li*, *itum*, *tr.* (mollis). I. Prop. (1) *To make soft, flexible, pliant or supple.*—(2) *To take away hardness, to soften.* Hence, (3) *Of soil: To make loose.* II. Meton. 4. m. collem, *to ease the ascent of a hill by a circuitous road.*—(5) *To geld, castrate.* III. Fig. (6) *To render effeminate or unmanly.*—(7) *To discourage, dispirit.*—(8) *To tame, subdue.*—(9) *To render more agreeable or pleasant.* EX. (1) m. lanam trahendo, Ov.—(2) humor mollitur tepescit, Cic.—(3) agri a Nilo molliri oblimarique, id.;—m. ventrem, alvum, duriatias corporum, *to purge, relax*, Plin.—(5) ferro mollitur juvenus, Luc.—(6) m. animos, Cic.;—m. vocem, *to render feminine.*—(7) lacrimæ meorum me molliunt, Cic.—(8) Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua mollebat, Cic.—(9) m. verba usu, Cic.;—m. penam, Ov. SYN. MOLLIO; EFFEMINO.—Mollire, *to soften*, both in a proper and figurative sense; ferrum mollit ignis, Hor.;—m. dolorem, Cic.—Effeminare, *to effeminate, to render womanish and weak*; effeminata vox, Cic.

MOLLIPES, *ēdis*, *adj.* (mollis, pes). *Soft-footed, having soft feet, Cic. poet.*

MOLLIS, *e*, *adj.* (mollis, from moveo). I. Prop. (1) *Morable, pliant, flexible.*—(2) *Soft.*—(3) *Not rough, soft, not sharp, gentle, smooth.* II. Meton. (4) *In sculpture: Pliant, soft, not stiff.*—(5) *Gentle, not steep, having a gentle slope.* III. Fig. (6) *Supple, pliant, yielding.* Hence, (7) *Changeable, mutable.*—(8) *Tender, weak, soft, delicate.*—(9) *Weak, timid, fearful.*—Hence, (10) *Effeminate, unmanly.*—(11) *Not oppressive, not burdensome, easy, supportable.*—(12) *Agreeable, pleasant, gentle.*—(13) *Tender, affecting, touching.*—(14) *Calm, mild, sedate.* EX. (1) molles commissure, Cic.;—mollia brachia, *in dancing*, Ov.;—mollie aurum, Virg.—(2) mollie litus, *a sandy shore, of soft sand*, Cæs.;—molles thyrsi, *overgrown with ivy*, Virg.;—m. arcus, *slack, not bent*, Ov. Subst.: mollia panis, *the soft part of bread*, crumb, Plin.;—mollia, molluscous (interbreathed) animals, id.—(3) odor mollissimus, Plin.;—mollie vinum, Virg.;—Euphrates ibat jam mollior, *more gently*, id.—(4) mollia signa, Cic.;—molles mirabunt ære capillos, *the wavy hair*, Hor.—(5) mollie fastigium, Cæs.—(6) m. animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.;—dea mollior, Ov.—(7) nil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic.—(8) homo mollissimo animo, *sensitive*, Cic.;—os molle, *that easily blushes*, Ov.;—aures mollissimæ, *not fond of praise, modest*, Plin. E.—(9) m. sententia, Cic.;—m. consul, Liv.;—nec molliorem sui provocaverat, *no weaker one, none more feeble*, Ov.—(10) m. disciplina, Cic.—(11) iter amœnum et molle, Quint.;—mollissima viâ consequi aliquid, *in the easiest manner*, Liv.;—m. aditus, *favorable*, Virg.;—mollia tempora fandi, *good, favorable.*—(12) mollem ac jucundam senectutem efficit alqd, Cic.;—m. somnus, Ov.;—mollia ridere, *to smile gently*, id.—(13) molle nomen, Cic.;—m. sermo, Sall.;—verbis mollibus lenire alqm, Hor.;—molles versus, *elegiac.*—(14) molli brachio oburgare aliquem, Cic.;—cuncta in mollius relata, *in the more favorable light*, Tac. SYN. MOLLIS; TENER.—Mollis, *soft, yielding to the touch, incompad.*—Tener, *tender, that is not hard, easily cut*; tener ac niveus panis, Juv.;—setas tenera, Ov.

MOLLITER, *adv.* (mollis). I. Prop. (1) *Softly.* II. Meton. (2) *Gently, not steep, gradually.* III. Fig. (3) *Calmly, without passion.*—(4) *Sensibly, feelingly.*—(5) *Effeminately, co-*

luptuously.—(6) *Gently, softly.*—(7) *Leniently.*
EX. (1) m. recubans, Cic.;—m. pedem referre, *gently*, Quint.—(2) collis m. assurgens, Col.—(3) m. ferre, Cic.;—comp. mollius abnuere, Liv.—(4) m. ægritudinem pati, Sall.—(5) m. vivere, Cic.—(6) m. incedere, Ov.—(7) feci parce et molliter, Cic.;—comp. qui mollius consultum dicerent, *too leniently*, Liv.

MOLLITIA, æ, and **MOLLITIÆ**, ei, f. (mollis).
I. Prop. (1) *Pliability, movableness, suppleness.* Hence, (2) *Softness, soft quality.*
II. Fig. (3) *Sensibility, tenderness, timorousness.*—(4) *Weakness.*—(5) *Effeminacy, voluptuousness, unchastity.* EX. (1) m. cervicum, Cic.—(2) in primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities quædam, Cic.—(3) qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate, Cic.;—(4) m. nature, a *feeling disposition*, id.;—mollitie frontis ne in publico diceret inpediebatur, *by his backwardness or bashfulness*, Plin.—(4) animi est ista mollities, Cæs.—(5) mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. SYN. See **DESIDIA**.

MOLLITUDO, Inis, f. (id.), (i. q. mollitia).
I. Prop. (1) *Movableness, pliability.*—(2) *Softness, soft quality.* II. Fig. (3) *Sensibility, tenderness.* EX. (1) m. vocis, Auct. ad Her.—(2) in pulmonibus inest mollitudo, Cic.—(5) m. humanitatis, Cic.

MŌLO, ēre, ūi, Itum, intr. and tr. (mola).
I. Intr.: *To grind* (in a mill); molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.;—ego pro te molam, id. II. Tr.: *To grind* any thing; m. hordeum in subtilem farinam, Plin.;—mollita cibaria, *ground corn*, Cæs. Hence, *Subst.*: Molitum, i, n. *That which has been ground*, Plaut.

MŌLŪCHINĀRIŪS, ūi, m. (moloche). *One who dyes with the color of mallows*, Plaut.

MŌLORCHĒUS, a, um, adj. of *Molorchus*, Tib. **MŌLORCHUS**, i, m. (Mōlogyos). *Molorchus*, a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when he went to kill the lion.

MŌLOSSI, ūrum, m. (Mōlossoi). *The Molossi*, inhabitants of the eastern part of Epirus.

MŌLOSSĪCUS, a, um. *Molossian*, Plaut. **MŌLOSSIS**, Idis, f. *Molossia*, a district of Epirus, Liv.

MŌLOSSUS, a, um, adj. *Molossian*; M. canis, a kind of dog used in hunting, Hor. *Subst.*: Molossus (-os), i, m. (sc. pes). *A Molossus*, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

MŌLŪ, ūos, n. (μῶλυ). *A plant which Ulysses received from Mercury, as an antidote against the enchantment of Circe*, Ov.

MŌMEN, Inis, a, i, q. momentum, Lucr. **MŌMENTŌSUS**, a, um, adj. (momentum). *Of short duration, momentary*, Quint.

MŌMENTUM, i, n. (i. q. movimentum from moveo). *That which sets a thing in motion*; esp. a weight placed in one of two evenly balanced scales, which gives it the turn. I. (1) *Influence, weight, decisive turn.*—(2) *Importance, weight.*—(3) *A part, point.*—(4) *An additional part, addition.* II. (5) *Motion.* EX. (1) momenta sunt alicui ad alquam rem, m. habet alqd ad alquam rem, momenti plus affert alqd ad alquam rem, Cic.;—rem momento suo dispensare, *according to its importance*, id.;—m. rei facere, *to give the turn*, Liv.;—momenti alqd facere, *to do something great*, id.;—puncto temporis sepe maximam rerum momenta verti, *the turn things take often depends upon a moment of time*, id.;—momenta Leonis, *the influence*, Hor.;—adjicere momenta potentia, *decisive grounds*, Ov.;—præbere momenta salu-

tis, *to further*, Ov.—(2) rerum verborumque momenta, Cic.;—pari momento esse, *to be of equal weight*, id.;—hence, parvum, leve momentum, *a trifling*; levi momento astimare, Cæs.;—parvo momento antecedere, *by a little*, id.—(3) momenta officiorum perpendere, Cic. *Hence*, m. temporis, *a point of time, moment*, Liv.;—also simply, momentum; momento fit cinis, *in a moment*, Sen.;—omnibus momentis, *every moment*, Ov.—(4) quibus pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, Just.—(5) astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, Cic. SYN. MOMENTUM, of time; PUNCTUM.—Momentum, a moment, a small part of time (indefinite).—Punctum, a point of time, the precise time in which a thing is done. Momentum, weight. See **PONDUS**.

MŌNA, æ, f. *Monia*. 1. *Now Isle of Man*, Cæs.—2. *Now the Isle of Anglesey*, Tac.

MŌNĒDĪLA, æ, f. *A daw, jackdaw*, Cic.

MŌNĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. (from root MEN; whence memini, lit., *to cause to think or to remember*). I. Prop. (1) *To remind, to bring to one's recollection, put in mind.* II. Molon. (2) *To admonish, warn.*—(3) *To set on, incite.*—(4) *To admonish by punishment, to chastise.*—(5) *To instruct, teach, tell, inform.*—(6) *To foretell, predict.* EX. (1) m. alqm de testamento, Cic. *With genit.*: Cæcina milites temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac. *With acc. of the object, if expressed by the neuter of a pronoun or of an adjective*, Gr. 513: illud me præclare admones, Cic.—(2) m. aperte, acriter, Cic.;—res monet cavere, Sall.—(3) m. caues, Prop.—(4) m. puerili verberare, Tac.—(5) monente et denuntiante te, Cic.;—velut divinitus mente monita agens, *as if a deity had inspired him*, Liv.;—tu vatem, diva, mone, inspire, Virg.—(6) m. horrenda, Virg. SYN. MONEO; ADMONEO.—Monere, *to inform, warn.*—Admonere, *to admonish, warn*, with this difference that moneo refers to the past; admoneo to the future. In monente benevolentia; in admonente memoria, G. D.

MŌNĒRIS, is, f. (μονήρης), sc. navis. *A ship with one bank of oars*, Liv.

MŌNĒTA, æ, f. (moneo). *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, because she admonished the Romans by an earthquake to offer a sacrifice, Cic. In the temple of Juno *Moneta*, money was coined. Hence, *Moneta*, æ, f. (1) *The mint*, the place where money is coined.—(2) *Coined money, coin.*—(3) *The stamp or die with which money is coined.*—(4) *Fig.*: m. hominis forrandi, *the womb*.—(5) *A stamp or impression on coin.* EX. (1) de moneta referre, Cic.—(2) m. falsa, Plin.—(3) a nova moneta, *of new coinage*, Mart.—(4) ex nostra, ut ita dicam, moneta proferri, *from the Stoic school*, Sen.—(5) communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, Juv.

MŌNETALIS, e, adj. *Belonging to the mint*, Dig. Hence, of a person that presses for money; monetali ascripti quod ille ad me Proconsuli.

MŌNĒTĀRIŪS, ūi, m. (moneta). *A master of the mint*; monetarii, Eutr.

MŌNĪLE, is, n. I. *A necklace*. II. Of animals: *A collar*, Virg. SYN. See **PHALERA**.

MŌNĪMENTĀRIŪS, **MŌNĪMENTUM**. See **MONUM**.

MŌNĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (moneo). *An admonishing, admonition*; habenda ratio . . . est . . . ut monitio acerbitate . . . careat, Cic. SYN. MONITIO; OBJURGATIO.—Monitio, *advice, admonition* about the commission of a fault.—Objurgatio, *a reproach, reprimand*, from a superior and not an equal; monitio, from both. *Monitio* is

more gentle. *Obiurgatio*, si est auctoritas, Cic. *Monitor* in dando consilio familiaris, id.

MŌNĪTOR, ōis, m. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *One who reminds a person of a thing, a monitor.*—(2) *A prompter.* II. (3) *One who reminds a person of what he ought to do, an adviser.*—4. *A tutor of youth.* EX. (1) m. officii, Sall.;—m. et prae-monitor, Ter. Hence, (2) appellare aliquem per monitorem, Cic.—(3) praeceptum monitoris non fatui, Cic.;—monitoribus asper.

MŌNĪTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (monitor). *Ad-monitory*; *monitorium fulmen*, Sen.

MŌNĪTUM, i, n. (moneo). I. *Prop.* (1) *An admonishing, admonition.* II. (2) *A prophecy, prediction, warning.* EX. (1) praecepta monitaeque, Cic.—(2) deorum monita, Auct. Her.

1. **MŌNĪTUS**, a, um, pl. of moneo.

2. **MŌNĪTUS**, ūs, m. (moneo). I. *Prop.*: *Admonition, warning.* II. *Meton.*: *A warning or admonition by omens; sortes quæ Fortunæ monitu tolluntur*, Cic.

MŌNĒCUS, i, m. (Μόνεικος). *Monæcus*, a surname of Hercules, under which he was worshipped in Liguria; hence, arx Monæci, i. e. the modern *Monaco* in northern Italy, Virg.

MŌNOGRAMMOS (-us), on (μονογράμμος). *Consisting only of lines or outlines*; *monogrammi diu, bodiless*, Cic.

MŌNŌPŌDĪUS, a, um, adj. (μονοπόδιος). I. *Having only one foot, Lampyr.* II. *Subst.*: *Mōnōpōdium*, fi, n. *A small table with one foot.*

MŌNŌPŌLĪUM, fi, n. (μονοπόλιον). *An exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing, a monopoly*, Plin.; Suet.

MŌNŌSYLLĀBUS, a, um, adj. (μονοσύλλαβος). *Of one syllable, monosyllabic*; *monosyllaba (sc. verba), monosyllables*, Quint.

MŌNŌSTRŌPHUS, i, m. (μονότροφος). *One who eats by himself*, Plaut.

MŌNS, tis, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *A mountain, high hill*, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *A large mass, quantity, or heap of stone, stones collectively*, Virg.—3. *Montes, animals living on mountains, wild animals*, Claud. II. *Meton.* (4) *Of things that are high like mountains: A mount.* EX. (1) m. saxeus, Sall.—(4) m. Tusculanus, a lofty building in or near *Tusculum*, Cic.;—montes argenti, Plaut. *Prov.*: *montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold*, Ter.;—maria montesque polliceri, Sall. SYN. See COLLIS.

MŌNSTRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (monstro). *Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable*, Plin. E.

MŌNSTRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (monstro). *A showing, pointing out, demonstration*, Ter.

MŌNSTRĀTOR, ōis, m. (id.). *One who shows or points out any thing; m. hospitii*, Tac.;—m. aratri, *Triptolemus*, Virg.

MŌNSTRĀTUS, a, um. I. pl. of *monstro*. II. Adj.: *Remarkable, conspicuous*; *m. hostibus*, Tac.

MŌNSTRĪFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (monstrum, facio). *Strange, marvellous, monstrous*, Plin.

MŌNSTRO, ūre, tr. (moneo). *To point out any thing.* I. (1) *To point out, show.* II. (2) *To say, tell, teach, instruct, inform.*—3. *To describe*, Tac.—(4) *To show, represent.*—5. *To indicate, to give to understand, intimate*, Tac.—(6) *To notify, make known, appoint, destine.*—7. *To inform against, accuse, indict.*—8. *To say or advise*; bene m., Plaut.—(9) *Fig.*: *To incite, push on.*—10. *To show, demonstrate, prove.*

EX. (1) m. alqd digito, Nep.;—m. iter, Hor.—(2) tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, i. e. dices, Cic.—(4) m. alcuī urbem, Tac.—(6) m. oras, Virg.;—m. ignes, Ov.—(3) ira monstrat, Virg. SYN. See EXHIBEO, and SIGNIFICO.

MŌNSTRŌSUS, a, um. See **MŌNSTROSTA**.

MŌNSTRUM, i, n. (moneo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Any rare or singular thing out of the usual course of nature, supposed to forebode evil*, Cic.;—*an unlucky omen.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A monster, i. e. a strange, unnatural, extraordinary, horrible, misshapen, or ugly person, animal, or thing.* Hence, (3) *Gen.*: *Any monstrous or unusual thing, circumstance or appearance, a prodigy, marvel, wonder.* EX. (1) monstra decem, Virg.—(2) *Of persons*: *foedissimum m.*, Cic.;—m. hominis, *a monster of a man*, Ter.;—m. mulieris, *a monster of a woman*, Plaut. *Of animals*: *succinctam laetrantibus inguina monstria, i. e. canibus (of Scylla)*, Virg. *Of things*: *nec dubiis monstria, Virg.;—thus, the sea*, id.—(3) *non furtum, sed m. ac prodigium videbatur*, Cic. SYN. See **PRODIGIUM**.

MŌNSTRŌSE or **MŌNSTRŌSE**, ade. *Unnaturally, strangely, marvellously, wonderfully*; *m. cogitare*, Cic.; *from*

MŌNSTRŌSUS or **MŌNSTRŌSUS**, a, um, adj. (monstrum). I. (1) *Strange, monstrous, rare, prodigious, stupendous.* II. (2) *Unnatural.* EX. (1) homines m. (in behavior), Cic.;—*monstruosissima bestia, an ape*, id.—(2) *libidines m.*, Suet.

MŌNTĀNUS, a, um, adj. (mons). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a mountain or mountains.* II. (2) *Taking its rise in a mountain.*—(3) *Mountainous, full of mountains.* EX. (1) homines m., Cic.;—m. oppida, Virg.;—*cacumina m.*, i. e. *montium*, Ov. *Subst.*: *Montāni*, ōrum, m. *Mountaineers*, Liv.—(2) m. flumen, Virg.—(3) m. Dalmatia, Ov. *Subst.*: *Montāna*, ōrum, n. *Mountainous countries.* SYN. **MŌNTANUS**; **MŌNTOSUS**.—*Montanus, of mountains, being, or living on mountains, as above*. *Montōsus, full of hills, mountainous*; *locus montosis*, Cic.

MŌNTĪCŪLA, æ, e. (mons, colo). *A mountaineer*, Ov.

MŌNTĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (mons, fero). *Bearing a mountain*, Sen.

MŌNTIVĀGUS, a, um, adj. (mons, vagus). *That wanders on mountains*; *m. cursus*, Cic.

MŌNTŪSUS or **MŌNTŌSUS**, a, um, adj. (mons). *Mountainous, full of mountains*; *m. regio*, Cic. SYN. See **MŌNTANUS**.

MŌNŪMENTUM (monim.), i, n. (moneo). *Gen.*: *Any thing that preserves the remembrance of a person or thing; a memorial, monument*; *m. laudis*, Cic.;—m. amoris, Virg. *Esp.* I. (1) *Of buildings erected for that purpose; such as, temples, statues, galleries, etc.* II. (2) *A sepulchral monument*; also, *a sepulchre, tomb.* III. (3) *A writing which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing, a monument.*—4. *A mark by which a person or thing is recognized, a token*, Ter. EX. (1) m. Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic.;—*monumenta Africani, statues.*—(2) *militibus fieri monumentum amplissimum*, Cic.;—*sepulcrum est in monumento avunculi*, Nep.—(3) *monumenta literarum*, Cic.;—hence, *monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, or writings in which any thing is recorded, records*, id. SYN. **MŌNUMENTUM**; **SEPULCRUM**; **TUMULUS**.—*Monumentum, a monument, a general term to express any thing done as a memorial.*—*Sepulcrum, contains the bones or ashes of the dead.*—*Tumulus, prop., a heap of*

earth, a tomb, grave or sepulchre, because earth is heaped up over the dead. They were sometimes built of stone or marble; *marmoreus tumulus*.

MOPSÓPIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Μοψόπιος). *Belonging to Mopsopia* (Μοψοπία, an ancient name for Attica). *Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian*; *M. juvenis*, i. e. *Triptolemius*, Ov.;—*M. urbs, Athens*, id.

MOPSUESTĪA, or **MOPSUESTĪA**, æ, f. (Μοψουστία). *Mopsuestia*, a town of Cilicia.

MOPSUS, i, m. (Μόψος). *Mopsus*. 1. A soothsayer of Argos, Cic.—2. Another of Thesaly, Ov.—3. The name of a shepherd, Virg.

1. **MŌRA**, æ, f. I. (1) *A delay, hinderance*. II. 2. *A stop or pause in speaking*, Cic. III. (3) *A space of time, time of some duration*. IV. (4) *A stay, sojourn*.—(5) *Any thing that causes delay, hinderance*. EX. (1) *moram facere*, Cic.;—*moram rei inferre*, to delay, cause delay, id.;—*moram moliri*, to cause, Virg.;—*moram trahere*, to linger, id.;—*moram producere malo*, to put off, defer, Ter.;—*moras precipitare*, to hasten, not to loiter or delay, Virg.;—*queris in nullo amore moram*, you soon find a return of your love, Prop.;—*res habet moram*, suffers delay, Cic.;—*thus also, esse mihi m.*, I wait or must wait; *tibi paululum esse moræ*, id.;—*esse in mora*, quominus, to delay a little, Liv.;—*moram certaminis hosti eximere*, to hasten the combat, to force the enemy to an engagement, id.;—*esse moræ*, to delay, Plaut.;—*hoc est mihi m.*, delays me, Ter.;—*nulla m. est*, it shall be done instantly, Nep.;—*nulla m. est dicere*, I will say it immediately, Ov.;—*nec m. ulla est*, quin . . . ducam, I am ready, I shall not cause any delay, Ter.;—*est m.*, there is too much delay, it is too tedious or tiresome, Plaut.;—*sine mora*, or *haud m.*, without delay, Prop.;—*inter moras*, meanwhile, in the mean time, Plin. E.—(3) *moræ finitus est mora*, by time, by length of time, Ov.—(4) *seguis m.*, Liv.—(5) *es m. restituendæ* Capere, Liv. SYN. See CUNCTATIO.

2. **MŌRA**, æ, f. (μόρα or μοῖρα). *A division of the Lacedæmonian army*, consisting of five, six, or nine hundred men, Cic.; Nep.

MŌRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (mores). *Relating to morals or manners, moral, ethic*; *philosophia pars m.*, Cic. SYN. See MORATUS.

MŌRĀLĪTER, *adv.* (moralis). *In point of morals, morally*, Dom. ap. Ter.

MŌRĀTE, *adv.* (moror). *Slowly*; *moratius*.

MŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that delays*; *a soldier that keeps in the rear of the army* (Liv.); hence, *an indifferent advocate that only delays and protracts business*, Cic.

1. **MŌRĀTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of moror.

2. **MŌRĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (mores). I. (1) *Mannered, mannishly, having certain manners*. II. (2) *Adapted to the manners or the character of men*. III. (3) *Constituted, conditioned*. EX. (1) *bene m. civitas*, Cic.—(2) *m. poema*, Cic.;—*morata recte fabula*, in which characters are accurately depicted, Hor.—(3) *male m. venter*, Ov.;—*pietas isto more m.*, Plaut. SYN. MORATUS; MOROSUS; MORALIS.—*Moratus*, as here (1).—*Morosus*, *morose*, hard to please, that is in ill-humor; *difficiles et morosi senes*, Cic.—*Moralis*, *moral*, belonging to manners, Cic.

MORBĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (morbus). I. III. *sick*; *apes m.*, Varr. II. *Causing disease, unhealthy, unwholesome*; *m. aer*, Lucr.

MORBŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. Prop.: III. *sick*, Cat. II. Fig.: *Voluptuous, debauched*.

MORBŌVĪA, æ, f. (perhaps from morbus

and viā). In the phrase *abire Morboviam*, to go and be hanged, Suet.

MORBUS, i, m. I. Prop. (1) *A disease, distemper, malady, disorder, sickness*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A disease in plants*. II. Fig. (3) *A disease of the mind*, i. e. *fault, vice*; esp., *violent desire, passionate longing*.—(4) *Sorrow, grief, affliction*. EX. (1) *morbum nancisci*, Nep.;—*in morbum incidere*, Cic.;—*ager gravi morbo*, id.;—*in morbo esse*, to be ill, id.;—*morbo confici*, Sall.;—*m. ingravescit*, increasing, Cic.;—*morbo aggravante*, the disease increasing, Suet.;—*ex morbo recreari*, to recover from illness, Cic.;—*ex morbo convalescere*, to be better or convalesce, id.;—*m. major, epilepsy*, Cels.;—*m. comitialis*, id.;—*m. regius* or *m. arquatus*, the jaundice (the skin assuming the yellow color of the rainbow; *arquatus = arcuatus*).—(2) *infestantur et arbores morbis*, Plin.—(3) *in aliquo morbo est animus*, Cic.—(4) *hoc est mihi morbo*, Plaut. SYN. See EGRIITUDO.

MORDĀCĪTER, *adv.* (mordax). In a biting manner, bitterly, satirically, Mucr.;—*lima mordacius uti*, more sharply, Ov.

MORDAX, æcis, *adj.* (mordeo). I. Prop. (1) *Biting*, that readily or easily bites.—(2) *Meton.*: *That clasps together, clapping*.—(3) *Pungent, stinging*.—(4) *Sharp, cutting*.—(5) *Biting or eating away*, i. e. *corrosive*.—(6) *Sharp, tart, pungent, sour*. II. Fig. (7) *Satirical, virulent*.—(8) *Corroding, veracious*. EX. (1) *m. canis*, Plaut.—(2) *m. fibula*, Sid.—(3) *m. urtica*, Ov.—(4) *m. securis*, Hor.—(5) *m. pumex*, Ov.—(6) *m. succus croci*, Plin.—(7) *m. cynicus*, Hor.;—*m. carmen*, Ov.—(8) *m. sollicitudo*. SYN. MORDAX; DENTATUS; DENTOSUS.—*Mordax*, as above (1), etc.—*Dentatus*, *having teeth*; *male dentata puella*, Ov. In a peculiar sense: *charta dentata*, fine or smooth paper, i. e. paper smoothed and polished with the tooth of a wolf, Cic.—*Dentotus*, *full of teeth*; *Dentosa buxus*, a comb made of boxwood, Ov.

MORDĒO, ēre, mŏmordi, morsum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To bite with the teeth*.—(2) *To chew*; hence, *to eat*.—(3) *To consume, lavish, spend*.—(4) *Meton.*: *To bite*, i. e. *to cut or dig into*, e. g. of a buckle, hook, plough, etc.—Hence, (5) *To seize firmly*, i. e. *to hold, take hold of*.—(6) *Of a river that flows through a country, and, as it were, gnaws away the land*.—(7) *Of heat, cold, air, etc.*: *To attack, seize, lay hold of*.—(8) *To bite, sting* (of pungent food, etc.). Hence, 9. *To corrode, eat away*, Plin.—(10) *To sting*. II. Fig. (11) *To express resentment with harsh words; to satirize, assail with sarcastic language*.—(12) *To hurt any body's feelings, vex, annoy, mortify*.—(13) *To retain in one's memory*. EX. (1) *canes m. possunt*, Cic.;—*pulex mordit, bites, stings*, Mart.;—*m. hastile*, to bite into (of a serpent), Ov.;—*frenum m.*, to clamp, Cic.;—*m. humum*, to bite the ground (of persons slain in battle, who convulsively strike the earth; as we say, *to bite the dust*), Virg.—(2) *pabula m.*, Ov.;—*m. ostrea*, to eat, Juv.—(3) *m. annonam*, Petr.—(4) *fibula mordet vestem*, Ov.—(5) *arbor humum mordet*, Stat.—(6) *annis mordet rura*, Hor.—(7) *matutina frigora parum cautos mordent*, Hor.—(8) *radix gustu acri mordet*, Plin.—(10) *urtica foliis non mordentibus*, id.—(11) *m. aliquam clanculum*, Ter.;—*m. aliquam dictis*, Ov.;—*jocus mordens*, sarcastic jest, irony, Juv.—(12) *pur pari referto, quod eam mordet*, Ter.;—*mordet paupertas, has a sharp tooth*, Cic.;—*morderi conscientia*, to feel the stings of conscience, id.—(13) *hoc tene, hoc morde*, Sen. SYN. MORDEO; REMORDEO.—*Mordere*, to bite, Prop. and Fig. as above.—*Remordere*, to bite the biter; *quin me remorsurum petis?* Hor. It

expresses a remembrance that causes grief or remorse; libertatis desiderium remordet animos.

MORDEX, *icis*, *m.* (mordax). *A bitter*, i. e. a tooth, Plaut.

MORDĪCUS, *adv.* (mordeo). *I. Prop.*: By biting, bitingly (with the teeth); *m.* auriculam auferre, to bite off, Cic. *II. Fig.*: rem tenere *m.*, to hold fast, keep firm hold of, not let go; *m.* tenere verba, Cic.

MŌRE, *adv.* Foolishly, Plaut.

MŌRETUM, *i. n.* A salad, much in use with the peasantry, made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc., Ov.

MORĪBUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (moriōr). *I. Prop.*: Dying, ready to die; *m.* homo, Cic.—*2. Meton.*: *m.* anima, Ov.;—*m.* sedes, unwholesome, deadly, Catull. *II. Fig.*: Mortal; *m.* membra, Virg. **SYN.** See MORITURUS.

MORĪGĒRO, *āre, i. q.* morigeror. To comply with; *m.* sibi, to gratify one's desire, Plaut.

MORĪGĒROR, *āri, intr. dep.* (mos, gero). To comply with, gratify, accommodate one's self to, humor; *m.* alui, Ter.;—*m.* voluptati aurium, Cic. **SYN.** See OBEDIO.

MORĪGĒRUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Compliant, obsequious, obedient; *m.* alui, Plaut.;—*morigeris modis*, i. e. *morem gerendo*, Lucr.

MŌRINI, *ōrum, m.* The Morini, a people of France, near the Channel, Cæs.

MŌRĪOR, *mōri, mortuus, intr. dep.* (mors), [moriōr for mori, Plaut.; Ov.]. *I. Prop.* (1) To die.—(2) *Meton.* of plants: To die, wither.—(3) In erotic poetry, *i. q.* perire: To be dying with love, to be desperately in love. *II. Fig.* (4) To die away, pass away, vanish. **EX.** (1) *m.* desiderio, of desire or regret, Cic.;—*m.* ferro, by the sword, Liv.;—*virgo jussa m.*, i. e. interfecta, Virg.;—*voces morientes, dying accents*, Cic.;—*artus morientes, of the dying*, Ov.;—*moriari si, may I die; or moriari ni*, Cic.—(2) *segetes moriuntur in herbis*, Ov. Also, 1. Of words become obsolete, Quint. 2. Of comets that begin to disappear, Claud. 3. dies moritur, is drawing to a close, Plaut. 4. *virge in tergo meo moritur* for *frangitur*, Plaut.—(3) *to complexa morientem*, Prop.—(4) *moriatur memoria*, Cic. **SYN.** MORIOR; OPPETO; PEREO; INTEREO; OCCĪDO; OBEO; OCCUMBŌ.—*Mori* (moriōr), to die a natural death, to wither away.—*Oppetere* (sc. mortem or the like), to die, said of death that might have been, but has not been avoided; *queis ante ora patrum contigit oppetere*, Virg.—*Perire*, to perish, to be quite undone or spent; *meo vitio perire*, Cic.—*Interire*, to be annihilated, to be dissolved; *interire fame, more general and more expressive than perire*.—*Occidere*, to fall down; *fig.*, to fall, perish, die; *occidit spes omnis*, Hor.;—*occidit una domus, extincto calore occidimus ipsi*, Cic.—*Obire*, to go round or through; *with mortem, diem suum, diem supremum, to die*; *obire mortem*, Cic.—*Occumbere, prop.*, to lay one's self down; *fig.*, to fall, to die; *ferro occumbere*, Ov.;—*occumbere neci, morti, nece, mortem, morte*, Suet.; Liv.;—*omnes lege communi morimur; casu aliquo aut insania perimus misere; quocumque malo aut languore deficientes interimus in pugna aut conatu laudabili mortem oppetimus; exhaustis viribus aut casu aliquo fractis occidimus; statim ac præliato tempore diem supremum obimus; vi aut saxo oppressi mortem occumbimus*, G. D.

MŌRĪTŪRIO, *ire, intr. desid.* (moriōr). To desire to die, Cic.

MŌRĪTŪRUS, *a, um, pt.* of morior. About to die. **SYN.** MORITURUS; MORĪBUNDUS.—

Moriturus, that will die at a period more or less distant from the present; jam venio moriturus.—*Moribundus, dying, ready to die; fulva moribundum extendit arena*, Virg.

MORMYR, *ȳris* (μορμύρος). A kind of sea-fish, Ov.

MŌRO, *āre, i. q.* moror, Næv. Hence, *moretur*, time may be spent or lost, Cœl. ap. Næv.

MŌROLŌGUS, *a, um, adj.* (μωρολόγος). Talking like a fool, a fool in speech; *m.* tio.

1. **MŌROR**, *āri, tr. and intr. dep.* (mora). *I. Tr.* (1) To retard, delay, detain, hinder. Hence, *fig.* (2) To leave any body alone or undisturbed, to let alone.—(3) To care for, mind, regard, pay attention to.—(4) To take the attention of, to amuse. *II. Intr.* (5) To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter. **EX.** (1) *m.* alui, Cic.;—*m.* impetum hostium. Cæs. Hence, nihil moror alui, *prop.*, I do not detain any one, i. e. I let him go.—(2) *Sempronium nihil moror*, Liv. With *inf.* following: *m.* inferre bellum, Cic. With *quominus*: non moror, quominus redeant, I do not oppose, do not hinder their return, Liv.;—*moratus nemo sit, quominus abeant*, id.—(3) *nullo morante*, Liv. Hence, nihil moror. 1. I do not care about it, do not mind it, it is of no importance to me; as, non moror vina, Hor.;—*imperia, vehicula, pallas, purpuram nihil moror*, Plaut. 2. I will not, do not wish, with *inf.* following, id.;—*nihil moror, no more, no longer*, Ter. 3. I do not oppose it, have nothing to say against it, am willing; nihil moror eos salvos esse, Ant. ap. Cic.—(4) *m.* populum, Hor.—(5) *m.* Brundisii, Cic.;—*m.* cum alio, to have intercourse with any one, Sen.;—*nee plura moratur, without staying any longer*, Virg.;—*non multa moratus, without tarrying long*, id.;—*or ne multis morer, in short*, Cic. **SYN.** MOROR; TARDO.—*Morari*, to put a stop to, to make a stay; *belli celeritatem morari*, Cic.—*Tardare*, to retard; *impetum inimici tardare*, Cic. *Moratur otiosus, segnis; tardatur impeditus*, G. D.

2. **MŌROR**, *āri, intr. dep.* To be a fool; *m.* inter homines (with a facetious double meaning in allusion to morari), Suet.

MŌRŌSE, *adv.* (morosus). *I.* (1) Peevishly, crossly, morosely. *II.* (2) Conscientiously, scrupulously, carefully. **EX.** (1) *m.* ferre hominum ineptias, Cic.—(2) *terram m.* elegit.

MŌRŌSĪTAS, *ātis, f.* (morosus). *I.* A peevish disposition, morosity, peevishness, Cic. *II.* Nicely carried to excess, pedantry; *nimia m.*, excessive nicety or fastidiousness in observing the rules of grammar, Suet.

MŌRŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (mos, stubbornness). *I. Prop.* (1) Peevish, difficult to please, capricious, morose.—(2) Fastidious, over-nice, too scrupulous. *II. Meton.* (3) Of inanimate things: Obstinate, stubborn. **EX.** (1) Often used in connection with *difficilis*: *senex m.*, Cic.;—*difficilis ac m.*, choice, id.;—*canities m.*, morose old age, Hor.—(2) *moriosior circa corporis curam*, Suet.—(3) *morbus m.*, obstinate, Ov.;—*prurigo m.*, excruciating, disagreeable, Mart. **SYN.** See MORATUS.

MORPHEUS, *ti and eos, m.* (Μορφή). Morpheus, a son of Somnus, and god of dreams.

MORS, *tis, f.* *I. Prop.* (1) Death.—*2. Meton.*: Death, said of an old man with one foot in the grave.—(3) A corpse, dead body.—(4) Blood.—(5) That which occasions death, a deadly weapon. *II. Fig.* (6) Death, decay. **EX.** (1) *mortem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide*, Cic.;—*mortem obire, to die*, id.;—*occumbere mortem, to face death*, id.;—*morti occumbere, the same*, Virg.;—*mortem afferre alui, to inflict death, to*

MILL, Cic.;—*thus, mortem inferre, or mortem offerre; vadem ad mortem dare, to give bail in a capital case, id.;—mortem esse, to cause death, id.;—consumi morte (immiti), to die, Tibull.;—morte multare aliquem, to punish with death, Cic.;—in morte, after death, Virg.;—honor mortis, burial. The Romans, in speaking of the punishment of death, did not always mean natural death, but frequently the loss of civil liberty, i. e. the diminutionem capitis, the loss of personal liberty; thus, perhaps in Liv. *Plur.* *mortes, if speaking of several persons, mortes imperatoriae, Cic.—(3) mortem ejus lacerari, Cic.—(4) ense multa morte recepit, Virg.—(5) inde cadunt mortes, i. q. mortiferæ sagittæ, Luc.—(6) mortis instar putare aliqd, Cic.;—m. memorie, a dying away, decay, Plin.* **SYN.** See **LETHUM**.*

MORSIUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (morsus). **I.** *A biting.* App. **II.** *A biting with the lips, i. e. a kissing, Plaut.*

MORSUM, i, n. (mordeo). *A bit, small piece, e. g. of wool, Catull.*

1. MORSUS, a, um, *pt. of mordeo.*

2. MORSUS, ñs, m. (mordeo). **I.** *Prop. (1) A biting, bite.—(2) Meton.: That with which one bites, a tooth, the teeth. Hence, (3) Gen.: A tooth, or any thing like a tooth.—(4) Sharpness, pungency, biting.—5. A corroding, as of rust on a sword. II. Fig. 6. The bite of envy, i. e. a malicious attack, Hor.—(7) Mortification, grief, excitation, pain. EX. (1) m. avium, Cic.;—calculus, unguibus, morsu, with the teeth, id.;—saxum morsibus insequi, to bite into, Ov.;—morsu divellere artus, to bite to pieces, id.;—an eating, Virg.—2) vertere morsum in Cerecerem, to eat, Virg.—(3) ancoræ m., Virg.—(4) m. aceti, Mart.—(7) morsum doloris, Cic.;—m. curarum.*

MORTĀLIS, e, adj. (mors). **I.** (1) *Mortal, subject to death.—(2) Meton.: Mortal, perishable. II. (3) Mortal, human, earthly.—4. Subst.: Mortalis, is, e. A man, a mortal, a human being, Plaut.—(5) Esp. in the plur.: Mortales (usually in connection with multi, omnes, cuncti), men, mortals. EX. (1) m. animal, Cic.—(2) deus m., id.—(3) m. micro, Virg.;—m. vulnus, inflicted by a mortal, id.;—nec mortale sonans, her voice not sounding like that of a mortal, Virg.;—mortalia, human affairs, things belonging to mankind.—(5) multos mortales defendo, Cic.* **SYN.** **MORTALIS; LETHALIS.**—*Mortalis, mortal, subject to death, belonging to mortals.—Lethalis, that gives or causes death; lethalis arundo, Virg.;—ensis lethalis, Ov.*

MORTĀLITAS, ñtis, f. (mortalis). **I.** *Prop. (1) Mortality. II. Fig. (2) Transitoriness, perishableness. III. Mortals, mankind, Plin.; Curt.* **EX.** (1) mortalitatem explere, to die, Tac.—(2) quasi non omne, quod ortum sit, m. consequatur, Cic.

MORTĀRIUM, ñi, n. **I.** *A mortar, Plin. II. A vessel in which mortar is mixed, id. III. Mortar, Vitr.*

MORTICINUS, a, um, adj. (mors). **I.** *Prop. (1) That has died, or is dead.—2. That is of cattle which died naturally, currión, Varr.—3. Currión, a term of reproach among common people, Plaut. II. (4) Meton.: Dead. EX. (1) m. oris, Varr.—(4) m. caro, Sen.*

MORTIFER or **MORTIFĒRUS**, a, um, adj. (mors, fero). *That causes death, deadly, fatal; m. morbus, Cic.*

MORTIFĒRE, adv. (mortiferus). *Mortally, fatally; m. agrotare, Plin.*

MORTIFĒRUS, a, um. *See MORTIFER.*

MORTŪĀLIS, e, adj. (mortuus). *Belonging to the dead or to corpses: Esp. as Subst.: Mortualia, lum, n. (sc. carmina), A funeral song sung by women called præfata, Plaut.*

MORTŪUS, a, um. **I.** *pt. of morior. II. Adj. prop. (1) Dead, deceased.—(2) Like one dead.—(3) Subst.: Mortuus, i, m. A body, a corpse.—(4) Meton.: Dead, faded. III. Fig. (5) Dead, without strength, powerless, ineffectual. EX. (1) m. concidit, Cic.—(2) m. concidisti, id.—(3) mortuus condire, Cic.;—a mortuis concitare, to call from the dead, id.;—amandare aliquem infra mortuos, to send to the regions of the dead, to kill, id. Procr.: mortuo facere verba, to make vain efforts, Ter.; Plaut.—(4) m. flores, Plin.;—M. Mare, The Dead Sea, Just.—(5) m. leges, Cic.*

MŌRŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (morus). *Blackish, dark-colored, Plaut.*

1. MŌRUS, a, um, adj. (μωρός). *Foolish, silly; mores m., Plaut. Subst.: A fool; m. es.*

2. MŌRUS, a, um, adj. i. q. maursus. *Dark-colored, black; hence, I. Mōrum, i, n. (sc. pomum), A mulberry, Plin.;—a blackberry, id. II. Mōrus, i, f. (sc. arbor), A mulberry-tree, id.*

MOS, mōris, m. **I.** *Gen. (1) The will of a person, self-will, humor. II. A manner of acting, so far as it is not determined by laws, but by men's own will; hence, (2) Usage, custom, fashion, way.—(3) In a moral sense: Manner, behavior, mode of living, conduct.—(4) Esp. in plur.: Mores, Morals, character. III. Esp. (5) Good manners, good morals.—(6) Bad manners, bad conduct. IV. 7. A trade, profession, Ter. V. (8) Kind, nature, quality, manner. VI. 9. A mode or fashion in dress, Just. VII. (10) A law, precept, rule. EX. (1) alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter.;—obediens fuit mori patris, Plaut.;—morem alicui gerere, to act according to any body's will, to comply with, to obey, Cic.—(2) m. erat, conitiorum die primo pronuntiare, Liv.;—quæ more aguntur, Cic.;—negativ esse moris Græcorum, ut, said it was not the custom among the Greeks, id.;—in morem venire, to become or grow the custom, to come into fashion, Liv.;—morem revocare, to revive an old custom, id.—(3) qui istis m. est? what conduct is this? Ter.—(4) mores feri, Cic.;—suavissimi m., id.;—præfectus morum, an overseer of the public morals, Nep.—(5) mores et vitia, Manil.;—polite or agreeable behavior, Plaut.;—a regular life, a life governed by laws; quis (quibus) neque m. neque cultus erat, Virg.—(6) si per mores nostros liceret, Tac.;—also simply mores, i. q. homo certis moribus: cum moribus notis facilius se communicarum consilia, with a man whose character he already knew, Liv.—(8) m. cæli, Virg.;—siderum mores, Plin.;—neo more, in my own way or manner, Cic.;—facis omnium more, like all others, Cic.;—in hunc morem, Hor.—(10) mores virtus ponet, Virg.;—regere populos pacisque imponere morem, id.;—ferrum patitur mores, receives laws, obeys, Plin.;—sine more furit tempestas, without observing any laws or rules, in an unheard of manner, Virg.;—in morem, according to rule, regularly, id. **SYN.** See **CONSETTUS**.*

MŌSA, æ, m. *Mosa, a river of Gallia Belgica, now the Maas or Meuse, Cæs.; Plin.*

MOSCHUS, i, m. *Moschus, a Greek pastoral poet of Syracuse, who lived about B. C. 200.*

MŌSELLA, æ, m. *Mosella, a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle, Tac.*

MOSTELLĀRIA, æ, f. (from mostellum, dim. of monstrum). *The House-ghost, the name of a comedy of Plautus.*

MŌTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (moveo). (1) *Prop.*: *A moving, motion*.—(2) *Of a fever: An attack, paroxysm*, Cels. *EX.* (1) *m. continuata et perennis*, Cic.;—*m. corporum*, id. *Fig.*: *animi motiones, thoughts, motions of the mind*, Cic.

MŌTO, āre, *intr. freq.* (moveo). *To move to and fro*, Virg.

1. **MŌTUS**, a, um, *pt. of moveo*.

2. **MŌTUS**, ūs, m. (moveo). *I. Prop.* (1) *A moving, motion*.—(2) *Exp. of the motion of the body in dancing or the like: Gesticulation*.—(3) *Mōton: Movement; a progress in growth*, said of vines. *II. Fig.* (4) *Motion of the mind or understanding; thinking, thought*.—(5) *Of the feelings or heart: Motion, emotion, sensation, affection, agitation*.—(6) *In a good sense, when many people come together to see any thing, or to meet any one: A motion, movement, stir, bustle*.—(7) *In a bad sense: A commotion, revolt, rebellion, tumult*.—(8) *A change, alteration*.—(9) *A notice, impulse*. *EX.* (1) *corporis m. et status*, Cic.;—*voluptas quam in motu esse dicitis, in bodily motion*, as in dancing, riding, etc., id.;—*m. terrae, an earthquake*, id.;—*motus dare, to make motions, move one's self*, stir, Or.;—(2) *motus dare, to gesticulate*, Liv.;—*m. Ionici, the Ionic dance*, Hor.;—*motus dare, to dance*, Virg.;—(4) *m. ingenii*, Cic.;—*m. animorum, cogitationum, appetitus*, id.;—(5) *motum animi tollere*, Cic.;—*m. (animorum) turbidi commutatio*, id.;—*m. voluptatis*, id.;—*divino concita motu, divine inspiration*, Or.;—(6) *Italiae magnificentissimus m.*, Cic.;—(7) *m. Catilinae*, Cic.;—*m. servilis*, Liv.;—*novi m. ex Etruria nunciarentur, disturbances, commotions*, id.;—(8) *motum in republica impendere video*, Cic.;—*hence, motus (for tropi)*, Quint.;—(9) *m. consilii*, Plin. *SYN.* See AFFECTIO.

MŌVĒO, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *tr.* [mostis for movistis, Mart.]. *I. Prop.* (1) *To move, stir, put in motion, shake*.—(2) *To move from its place, to remove*.—(3) *moveri or movere se: To stir or move one's self from a place, to stir*, i. e. go. *Hence*, (4) *Intr.: To decamp, set out, depart*.—(5) *To remove, take away*.—(6) *Mōton. Of growing trees or plants: To put forth*. *II. Fig.* (7) *Of the mind and the senses: To move, touch, affect, make an impression upon, operate upon*.—(8) *Of the will, heart, or affections: To make an impression upon, to move, affect, touch*. *Hence*, (9) *Mōtus, a, um, Moved, touched, affected, surprised, agitated, grieved*.—(10) *To inspire, transport*, Luc.;—(11) *To remove, convey away*.—(12) *To excite, occasion, cause, call forth, bring about*.—(13) *To begin, undertake*.—(14) *To commence a disturbance*.—(15) *To change, alter; also, to render uncertain, to cause to waver*.—(16) *To incite*.—(17) *To offer*.—(18) *To disquiet, trouble, torment, vex*.—(19) *To show, exhibit, express, manifest*. *EX.* (1) *ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se moveatur*, Cic.;—*m. urnam*, Virg.;—*moveri, to move (itself)*, Or. *Also Intr.*: *To move; terra movit*, Liv.;—*hence, m. citharam, to put in motion, sound, strike*, Or.;—*m. fila sonantia (the strings)*, id.;—*m. ora vocula, to cause to be heard, to perform*, id.;—(2) *signum loco m.*, Cic.;—*m. membra, to move the limbs*, i. e. to dance, Hor.;—*res, quae moveri possunt, movabiles, movable property, chattels*, Nep.;—*res moventes, the same*, Liv.;—(3) *move te oculus, bestir yourself*, i. e. begone, Ter.;—*fac, ut istine non moveas*, Cic.;—*se loco m. non posse, from the spot*, Cæs.;—*voluntas movens, consisting in the exercise of the body, as in dancing; moveri, to dance (with acc.)*; *moveri Cyclopa, to represent a Cyclops by dancing or gesticulation*, Hor.;—*Also without acc.*, id.;—(4) *postquam ille Canusio moverat*, Cic.;—*m. castris*, Liv.;—(5) *m. literam*, Cic.;—*posses-*

siones m., id.;—*m. alqm loco, from a place, post, office, etc.*, Cæs.;—*m. heredes, to set aside*, Cic.;—*m. alqm tribu, to eject or expel from a tribe, to turn out or expel*, id.;—*m. alqm de senatu; or m. senatu*, id.;—*in fugam m.*, to put to flight, Liv.;—*m. signa, to decamp with the army*, id.;—*castra m.*, Cæs.;—(6) *ut gemma se moveant*, Col.;—*de palmitibus gemma movetur*, Or.;—(7) *moveri alqd sensum*, Cic.;—*moveri (pulchritudo) oculos et delectat alqa re, makes an impression*, id.;—*iceta nihil moverant quemquam, made no impression upon any one, affected no one*, Liv. *Also*: *moveri alqa re, to receive an impression, to be operated upon by; regionis consuetudine moveri, habit exerceis an influence on me, I am influenced by habit*, Cæs.;—*acute moveri, to think acutely*, Cic.;—*m. alqd animo, to turn any thing over in one's mind, to think, consider, ponder upon*, Virg.;—*and without animo*, id.;—(8) *moverat plebem oratio consulis*, Liv.;—*Facemur auctoritas Patrum nihil movisset*, id.;—*m. animos iudicum*, Quint.;—*moveri pecunia, to be prevailed upon by money*, Cic.;—*abstiste moveri, do not be alarmed*, Virg.;—(9) *Calypso Itiaci digressus m.*, Prop.;—*m. precibus*, Curt.;—(11) *m. corpus statu, to put out of the proper position*, Cic.;—*m. alqua loco, from an advantageous position or situation*, id.;—*move abs te moram, let there be no delay in your part*, Plaut.;—*m. alqm de sententia, to divert from, make any body change or give up; or m. alqm ex sententia*, Cic.;—(12) *moveretur benevolentia*, Cic.;—*moveretur alqa re agendum*, id.;—*m. misericordium*, id.;—*m. suspicionem*, id.;—(13) *m. bellum*, Cic.;—*m. seditionem*, Liv.;—*m. cæsus, to begin disturbances*, Suet.;—*m. carmina a Jove*, Or.;—*m. cantus*, Virg.;—(14) *ne quid moveretur, in order that no commotion might take place*, Liv.;—(15) *m. sententiam*, Cic.;—*m. fidem*, Or.;—*m. fatum*, Liv.;—*m. nuptias, to impede, break off*, Ter.;—(16) *m. ad bellum*, Liv.;—*m. numina Dianæ, to irritate, provoke*, Hor.;—*m. deos, to excite or provoke the anger of the gods*, Prop.;—(17) *m. ferretur Jovi*, Cat.;—(18) *vis astus omnium corpora movit*, Liv.;—(19) *deos motiste nomen, have declared their will*, Liv.;—*m. opem artis*, Or. *SYN.* See ELECTIO.

MOX, adv. (moveo). Denotes the next moment. *I.* (1) *Soon, in a short time, immediately*. *II.* (2) *Of time: Soon after, afterward, by and by, presently*.—(3) *Also, of a long time: A long time after, some time after*.—(4) *Of place and situation: Then, in the next place*. *EX.* (1) *m. se venturum*, Cic.;—*m. revertar*, id.;—*quam m. irruimus? how soon shall we rush in?* Ter.;—(2) *de numero m. (dicam)*, Cic.;—*m. intra valum compulsi*, Liv.;—*m. paulo, soon afterward*, Plin.;—*or paulo m.*—(3) *m. adoptatus est (after eleven years)*, Suet.;—(4) *ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes*, m. Andera, Plin. *SYN.* See TENA.

MU (mū). *I.* A weak sound uttered by persons who feel dissatisfaction or unwillingness, *m. facere, to mutter*, Lucil. ap. Charis.;—*nec m., nec mutuum, a trifle*, Plaut. *II.* An interjection or exclamation of sorrow, id.

MŪCĪDUS (muce.), a, um, *adj.* (mucus). *I.* Mouldy, musty, Juv.;—*viua m.*, Mart. *II.* Mucous, slabbering; *m. senex*, Plaut.

MŪCĪUS, a, um. *I.* Mucius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were: 1. *C. Mucius Scaevola*, who, when caught in an attempt on the life of Porsenna, burned off his right hand, Liv.;—2. *Qu. Mucius*, a governor of Asia, celebrated for the justice of his administration, Cic. *II.* *Adj.*: *Of or belonging to Mucius*, Liv., and elsewhere. *Subst. plur.*: Mucia, ōrum, *n.* A festival, in Asia, in honor of *Qu. Mucius*, Cic.

MŪCRO, ōnis, *m.* I. *Prop.* (1) *The sharp point of any thing.*—2. *Esp.*: *The point or edge of a sword.*—(3) *Meton.*: *A sword, but esp. in respect of its point or edge.*—(4) *Meton.*: *A point, i. e. an extremity, bound, end.* II. (5) *Point, power, force.* EX. (1) *m. falcis, Col.*;—*m. dentis, Plin.*;—*m. unguinum, id.*;—*m. folii, id.*;—*the edge of a sharp instrument, e. g. of a razor*; *m. culti, Juv.*—(3) *mucrones militum tremere, Cic.*;—*mucrones stringere, Virg.*—(4) *m. faucium, of narrow streets, Plin.*—(5) *tribunici m., Cic.*;—*m. defensionis tuæ, id.*;—*m. ingenii, Quint.* SYN. See ACIES.

MŪCUS (muccus), *i, m.* (from *obsolet.* *mungo, whence, emungo*). *The filth of the nose, mucous matter, Cels.*

MŪGIL and **MŪGĪLIS**, *is, m.* (μῦγος). A kind of *sea-fish*, perhaps the mullet, *Plin.*; *Juv.*

MŪGĪNOR, āri, *intr. dep.* To dawdle, linger, *dal'y, trifle, delay, Cic.*

MŪGĪO, īre, īvi and īi, ītum (from the natural sound *mu*). I. *Prop.* 1. To bellow, to low (of cattle), *Liv.* Hence, *ingientes, kine, Hor.* II. *Meton.* 2. Of other things: *To roar, crash, sound, thunder, peal, make a noise, as of thunder, earthquakes, the sound of trumpets, etc.*; *mugit tuba, Lucr.*;—*tubæ clangor mugit, Virg.*;—of the earth, when shaken by an earthquake, etc., *id.*;—*malus mugit, the mast groans, Hor.*;—*mugiente litra, Quint.* (alluding to the letter *m* and its lowing sound). SYN. *Mucro*; *Remugio*.—*Mugire, to bellow, as bulls do, Hor.*—*Remugire, to answer with bellowings*; *ad mea verba remugis, nemo remugit ventis, Hor.*

MŪGĪTUS, ōs, *m.* (mugio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A bellowing, lowing of oxen.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A bellowing, loud noise, roaring.* EX. (1) *m. boum, Virg.*; *Quint.*;—*mugitus tollere, Virg.*;—*mugitus dare, Ov.*—(2) *m. terræ, Cic.*;—*m. nemorum, Plin.*

MŪLA, æ, *f.* *A she mule, Plin.* Also *gen.*: *A mule, id.* Mules were used instead of horses for drawing carriages or carrying litters. The mules do not bear young; hence the proverb, *quum m. pepererit, i. e. never, Suet.*

MULCĒO, ēre, sī, sum, tr. (μῦλυν, ἀνέλυν). I. *Prop.* (1) *To stroke.*—(2) *To touch gently.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To appease, allay, pacify, soothe, soften.*—(4) *To mitigate, alleviate.*—(5) *To caress, fondle, flatter, delight.* EX. (1) *m. barbam manu, Ov.*;—*caput m., Quint.*—(2) *m. capillos virga, Ov.*;—*m. æthera pennis, to move gently, to fan, Cic.*—(3) *m. aquas, Ov.*;—*m. tigres, Virg.*;—*m. alqm dictis, id.*—(4) *m. dolores, Plin.*;—*m. os stomachumque, id.*;—*m. vulnera, Ov.*—(5) *m. puellas carmine, Hor.*;—*m. pectus, id.*;—*m. aures, to charm, Gell.*;—*Zephyri mulcebant flores, were gently breaking through, Ov.* SYN. See LEXIO.

MULCĪBER, ēris and ēri, *m.* (i. e. qui mulceat ferrum). [*genit.*, *Mulcibri, Cic.*]. I. *A surname of Vulcan, Ov.*; *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *Fire, Ov.*

MULCO, ēre, tr. (unc.), [*mulcassitis for mulcaveritis, Plaut.*]. I. *To beat, cudgel, Cic.* II. *To maltreat, treat badly, handle roughly, injure*; *m. hominem, Cic.*;—*mulcato corpore, Tac.*;—*m. verberibus, id.*;—*male m., Cic.* SYN. See CASTIGO.

MULCTA, **MULCTATICIUS**, **MULCTATIO**, **MULCTATITIUS**, **MULCTO**. See MULCT., etc.

MULCTRA, æ, *f.* (mulgeo). I. *A milk-pail, Virg.* II. *Meton.*: *The milk in a pail, Col.*

MULCTRARIUM, ii, *n.* (id.), (sc. vas). *A milk-pail, Virg.*

MULCTRUM, i, *n.* (id.). *A milk-pail, Hor.*

MULGĒO, ēre, sī, etum, tr. (ἀπλύνω), [*perf.* *mulxi, Lucr.*]. *To milk*; *m. capras, Plin.*; *Virg. Proc.*: *m. hircos, said of an impossible thing, id.*

MŪLĪEBRIS, e, *adj.* (mulier). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to or concerning a woman, womanly.*—(2) *Womanish things.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Womanish, womanly, weak, feeble.* EX. (1) *m. vox, Cic.*;—*m. vestis, Nep.*;—*m. fraus, Tac.*;—*m. injuria, to which a woman is exposed, Liv.*;—*furie m., id.*;—*certainen m., i. e. de mulieribus, id.*—(2) *muliebria pati, Sall.*—(3) *m. sententia, Cic.*;—*m. animus, Enn. ap. Cic.* SYN. **MULIEBRIS**; **MULIEROSUS**; **FEMINIS**.—*Muliebri, of a woman*; *m. forma, Cic.*—*Mulierosus, given too much to the love of women.*—*Feminus, feminæ, womanlike, belonging to a woman*; *f. molities, Cic.*

MŪLĪEBRĪTER, adv. (muliebri). *After the manner of a woman, womanishly, feminately*; *m. dedere se lamentis, Cic.*

MŪLĪEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.*, for *mulierosus* (mulier). *Fond of women, Plaut.*

MŪLĪER, ēris, *f.* I. (1) *A woman whether married or single.*—2. *Meton.* of animals: *A mare, Plin.* II. (3) *A wife.*—4. As a term of reproach: *Woman, i. e. coward, piddler, Plaut.* EX. (1) *mulieres omnes majores in tutela esse voluerunt, Cic.*;—*of a virgin, id.*—(3) *virgo aut m., Cic.*;—*m. pudica, Hor.* SYN. See FEMINA.

MŪLĪĒRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (mulier). *Of or belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine*; *m. manus, a hand sent by a woman and devoted to her* (sc. the band sent by Clodia), *Cic.*

MŪLĪERCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (mulier). *A little woman, Cic.*;—*a silly, weak woman*; *m. et pueri.*

MŪLĪĒRŌSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (mulierosus). *A passion for women* (*Greek, φιλογυναικία*), *Cic.*

MŪLĪĒRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (mulier). *Fond of women, Cic.* SYN. See MULIEBRIS.

MŪLĪO, ōnis, *m.* (mulus). I. *Prop.*: *One that lets out mules or keeps them for sale, Planc. ap. Cic.* II. *A mule-driver, muleteer, Cæs.* III. *Meton.*: *A kind of gnat, Plin.*

MŪLĪŌNICUS, a, um, *adj.* (mulio). *Of or belonging to a muleteer, a mule-driver*; *m. pænula, Cic.*

MULIUS, *i, m.* *A mullet, a fish much esteemed by the Romans, Cic.*

MULSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (mulsum). I. *Sweet like honey*; *m. sapor, Plin.* II. *Sweetened with honey*; *aqua m., Col.*

MULSUS, a, um, *adj.* (mulceo). I. (1) *Mixed with honey.*—(2) *Subst.*: *Mulsum, i, n. (æ, vinum), Mead, made of wine and honey.* II. 3. *Sweet as honey*: *pirum m., a kind of sweet pear, honey-pear, Col.* EX. (1) *aqua m., mead made of water and honey, Col.*; *Plin.*;—*lactum m., mead made of vinegar and honey, id.*;—*lac m., id.*—(2) *mulsum miscere, Cic.* Fig.: *dicta m., honeyed words, Plaut.*;—*mea mulsæ, a term of endearment, my love, my honey, etc., id.* SYN. **MULSUM**; **MESTUM**.—*Mulsun, a drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and sodden together, Hor.*—*Mustum, must, sweet and new wine*; *nova bibere musta, Ov.*

MULTA or **MULCTA**, æ, *f.* (mulceo). *A punishment consisting in loss or detriment*; *a fine, mulct*; *e. g. the being forbidden to drink wine, Plaut.*;—in ancient times, *the loss of cattle* (as *mulct*), *Varr. ap. Gell.*;—*minima m., i. e. two sheep, Gell.*;—*suprema m., two sheep and thirty*

osca, id.;—afterward, *a fine* in money, *amercement*; *m. legis*, Cic.;—*multam* alicui dicere, *to determine, pronounce, appoint*, id.;—*multam* petere (on the part of the plaintiff), *to demand*, id.;—*multam* irrogare, *to inflict*, id.;—*multam* certare, *to plead or dispute about a proposed fine*, Liv.;—*multæ certatio*, Cic.;—*multam* committere, *to incur*, Cic. SYN. *MULTA*; *MULTATIO*; *Pœna*, *Multa*, *a fine, mulct*, as above. *Multatio*, *a fining, amercing*; *misera m. bonorum*, Cic.—*Pœna*, *any sort of punishment*, Cic.

MULTATICIUS (mulet.), *a, um, adj.* (multo). *Of or belonging to punishment*; *pecunia m. fine, mulct, money paid as a fine*, Liv.;—*argentum m.*, id.

MULTATIO (mulet.), *ōnis, f.* (id.). *A punishing with respect to any thing*; *m. bonorum*, Cic. *Abso.*, Plin. SYN. See *MULTA*.

MULTATITIUS (mulet.). See *MULTATICIUS*.

MULTI, *ōrum*. *Many* in the sense of accumulation, *a great many*. See *MULTUS* (1). SYN. See *COMPLURES*.

MULTIBIBUS, *a, um, adj.* (multus, bibo). *That drinks much*; *m. lenu*, Plaut.;—*m. anus*.

MULTICAULIS, *e, adj.* (multus, caulis). *That has many stalks*, Plin.

MULTICAVUS, *a, um, adj.* (multus, cavus). *Hollow in many places*; *m. pumex*, Ov.

MULTICIUS. See *MULTITUS*.

MULTIFACIO, *ōre, fci, factum, tr.* (multus, facio). *To make much of, esteem highly*, Plaut.

MULTIFARIAM, *adv.* (multifarius). *On many sides or in many places*; *aureum m. defossu*, Cic.;—*togæ m. vise*, Liv.

MULTIFIDUS, *a, um, adj.* (multus, findo). *Cleft into many parts*; *m. pedes*, Plin.;—*m. fax*.

MULTIFORMIS, *e, adj.* (multus, forma). I. *Having many forms or shapes*. II. *Gen.* (2) *Manifold, various, different, of different kinds*. EX. (1) *noces m.*, Col.;—*m. homines*, *of a fickle character, fluctuating, inconstant*, Sen. E.—(2) *m. animalium partus*, Plin.

MULTIFORUS, *a, um, adj.* (multus, foris). *Having many holes or entrances*, Ov.

MULTIGENERIS, *e, adj.* (multus, genus). *Of many sorts or kinds*, Plaut.;—*multigenerum*, *for multorum generum*, id.

MULTIJUGUS, *a, um, and MULTIJUGIS*, *e, adj.* (multus, jugum). I. *Yoked together in numbers*; *m. equi*, Liv. II. *Gen.*: *Many together of the same kind, manifold, various*; *literæ m.*, Cic.

MULTILOQUUM, *ti, n.* (multus, loquor). *A speaking much, talkativeness*, Plaut.

MULTILOQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *That speaks much, talkative*; *m. coquus*, Plaut.;—*m. anus*, id.

MULTIMODIS, *adv.* (multi, modis, Enn. ap. Cic. *for multis, modis*). *In many ways or manners*, Nep.; Ter.

MULTIPARTITUS, *a, um, adj.* (multus, partitus). *Divided into many parts, manifold*; *m. vita*, Plin.

MULTIPES, *ēdis, adj.* (multus, pes). *That has many feet*, Plin.

MULTIPLEX, *icis, adj.* (multus, plica). I. *Prop.* (1) *That has many folds*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Having many turnings or concealed places*.—(3) *Manifold, i. e. having many parts, manifold, various, many*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Sly, cunning, of great duplicity*.—(5) *Manifold, various, differ-*

ent.—(6) *Changeable, inconstant, fickle*.—(7) *Gen.*: *Much, great*. EX. (1) *alvus m. et tortuosa*, Cic.—(2) *vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, manifold windings*, Cic.;—*domus m.*, Ov.—(3) *cortex m.*, Plin.;—*lorica m.*, Virg.;—*m. fetus*, Cic.;—*folia m.*, Plin.—(4) *m. ingenium pueri*, Cic.;—*m. et tortuosum ingenium*, id.—(5) *m. subtilitas*, id.;—*m. genus orationis*, id.—(6) *m. natura* (Catilinæ), id.;—*vir m. in virtutibus, one who knows how to adapt himself to circumstances*, Vell.—(7) *m. quam pro numero damnum est (for multiplicior), greater than might be expected from the number*, Liv.;—*provincia m. ad suspiciones, affording many opportunities, or much scope*, Cic. SYN. *MULTI-*

PLEX; *MULTUS*.—*Multiplex, prop.*, consisting of many folds; *fig. as above*.—*Multus, many, in great number*; *multæ et magnæ res*, Cic.

MULTIPLICABILIS, *e, adj.* (multiplex). *Manifold*; *tortus m. draconis (from Sophocles)*.

MULTIPLICATIO, *ōnis, f.* (multiplico). I. *Gen.*: *A making manifold, increasing, multiplying*; *m. frugum*, Col. II. *Esp.*: *Multiplication*, Col.

MULTIPLICITER, *adv.* (multiplex). *In manifold or various manners*; *m. locum intueri*.

MULTIPLICO, *āre, tr.* (multiplex). *To multiply, increase, enlarge*; *m. æs alienum*, Cæs.;—*m. usuras*, Nep.;—*m. domum, to enlarge*, Cic.;—*m. gloriam*.

MULTIPOTENS, *tis, adj.* (multum, potens). *Of great power, very mighty*; *m. Venus*, Plaut.;—*m. pectus, powerful, strong*, id.

MULTISONUS, *a, um, adj.* (multus, sonus). *That sounds loudly*, Mart.

MULTITIUS or *MULTICIUS*, *a, um, adj.* 1. *Soft, finely wrought*, Tert.—2. *Subst.*: *Multitia, ōrum, n. plur.* (*sc. vestimenta*). *Finely wrought garments*, Juv.

MULTITUDO, *inis, f.* (multus). I. *Gen.* (1) *A multitude, great number, mass*. II. *Esp.* (2) *A multitude, great number of persons, crowd*.—(3) *The mass, crowd, the multitude, populace*. EX. (1) *multitudinem hominum admittere*, Cic.;—*m. beneficiorum*, id.;—*m. navium*, Nep.—(2) *tanta m. lapides jaciebat*, Cæs.—(3) *m. inops premitur*, Cic.;—*multitudinis rumor*, id. SYN. See *TURBA*.

MULTIVOLUS, *a, um, adj.* (multus, volo). *That wishes or desires many things*; *m. mulier*.

MULTO or *MULCTO*, *āre, tr.* (multa). I. (1) *To punish with any thing*.—(2) *To punish in any thing, i. e. to deprive of any thing by way of punishment, to fine*.—(3) *Gen.*: *To punish (with notion of loss sustained)*. II. *Meton.* (4) *To punish, torment*. EX. (1) *m. vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, etc.*, Cic.;—*m. imperatorem deminatione provincie*, id.—(2) *m. alqm pecunia*, Nep.;—*m. alqm parte agri*, Liv.;—*m. Antiochum Asiæ*, Cic.—(3) *cum ab ipsa fortuna videtur hujus consilia esse multata*, Cic.;—*Veneri esse multatum, bound to give up the property to Venus*, id.—(4) *boves iniquitate operis m.*, Col.

SYN. See *CASTIGO*.

MULTO, *adv.* See *MULTUS* (9).

MULTUM, *adv.* See *MULTUS* (10).

MULTUS, *a, um, adj.* (unc.). [*Compar.*, plus (*n. sing.*); *plur.*, plures, *a. Superl.*, plurimus, *a, um*]. I. (1) *Multus, a, um, Many, much, numerous, frequent*.—(2) *In neut. plur.*: *Multa, Many things, much*.—(3) *Often with the collateral idea of common, usual*.—(4) *Much, great, considerable*.—(5) *Long, tedious or diffuse, prolix, too elaborate*.—(6) *That does any thing frequently*.—

(7) *Tedious, tiresome, disgusting.*—(8) *Subst.* : Multum, *i. n.* A great part, much.—(9) *Adv.* : Multo, *adv.* By much, much, far, by far, with comparatives and verbs which imply comparison.—(10) Multum, *adv.* Much, very, considerably, greatly.—(11) Multa, *n. plur.*, for multum, *n. sing.* Much, greatly. II. *Compar.*, plus; plures, plures.—(12) Plus, *subst.*, with *genit.*, *More.*—(13) *Genit. sing.*, pluris, with verbs denoting to value, esteem, *all*, be of value, Gr. 485 : *Higher, dower, more.*—(14) Plures, *a. Secund.* III. *Superl.* : Plurimum, *a. um.*—(15) *Most, very much.*—(16) *Genit. sing.* : Plurimi, with verbs denoting esteem : *Very highly, most.*—(17) *Often used for plurima pars.* Gr. 273.—(18) Plurimum, *adv.* *Mostly, especially, very, particularly, most of all.*—(19) *For the most part, commonly, principally.*—20. *At the outside, at the utmost.* Plin.—(21) *Very much, mostly, for the most part.* I X. (1) *m. fortissimi viri.* Cic. ;—*m. alii.* Ter. ;—*multam utilitatem afferre alicui.* Cic. ;—*multis verbis scribere, in many words, i. e. prolixly, diffusely.* id. *Subst.* with *genit.* (Gr. 35) : multi hominum, Plin. ;—*multe silvestrium (arborum).* id.—(2) *multa sunt effecta.* Cic. ;—*parum multa scire.* Auct. Her. *Poet. sing. for plur.* : *m. victima, many a victim.* Virg. ;—*m. avis.* Ov.—(3) *Virginius unus de multis, one of many, such as many others.* Cic. ;—*non fuit orator unus e multis, was not a common orator.* id. ;—*una e multis sit tibi, as many others.* Ov. ;—*numerari in multis, to be numbered or counted among the multitude.* Cic.—Multus, *a. um*, for multum (*n.*) or multa (magna) pars rei. PHRASES. multo sanguine victoria stetit, *has cost much blood.* i. e. many lives, Liv. ;—*multo sudoris est, costs much labor.* Cic. ;—*ad multum diem, until late in the day.* id. ;—*ad multum noctem, till late at night.* id. ;—*postquam m. jam dies erat, when the day was already far advanced.* Liv. ;—*multo die, late in the day.* Cæs. ;—*or multa luce, same.* Tac. ;—*multa nocte, late in the night.* Cic. ;—*multo adhuc die, still in broad day.* Tac. ;—*but multo mane, very early* ;—*velut multa pace, as if in profound peace.* id.—(4) *m. pars Europæ.* Liv. ;—*multa cum libertate notabant.* Hor. ;—*multo facere, to esteem highly.* Plaut.—(5) *multum esse in aliqua re.* Cic. ;—*ne m. sim.* id. ;—*est m. in laudanda magnificentia.* id.—(6) *Marius m. atque ferox instare.* Sall. ;—*ad vigilas m. adesse, to be often present.* id.—(7) *homo m. et odiosus mihi.* Plaut.—(8) *multum diei processerant.* Sall. ;—*in multum dici, until late in the day.* Liv.—(9) *multo plura.* Nep. ;—*multo pauciores.* Cic. ;—*iter multo facilius.* Cæs. ;—*multo minus.* Cic. ;—*multo magis.* id. ;—*multo ceteros anteibat.* Tac. ;—*multo prestat, it is far better.* Sall. ;—*multo malo.* I had much rather, Cic. ;—*multo secus, quite otherwise.* id. ;—*multo aliter.* Nep. ;—*multo infra, much below, much inferior.* Plin. With *superl.* for *longe* : *By far* ; *multo maxima parte.* Cic. ;—*multo formosissimus.* Nep. ;—*non multo post, not long after.* Cic. ;—*post non multo, same.* Nep. ;—*multo ante, long before.*—(10) *longe omnes m. que superabit.* Cic. ;—*non m. confidere.* Cæs. ;—*m. dispares, very unlike, quite different.* Cic. ;—*neque m. frumento vivunt.* Cæs. ;—*non m. desiderare historiam.* Nep. ;—*m. et diu cogitant.* Cic. ;—*ut multum, at the utmost, at the outside.* Mart. ;—*multum est, avails a good deal, is of importance.* Virg. ;—*multum est in his regionibus, is frequent, or a common occurrence, occurs frequently.* Cic. ;—*quid multa verba? what is the use of many words?* Ter. ;—*quid multis moror? i. e. in short.* id. ;—*ne multa, to say it briefly or in a few words.* Cic. ;—*ne multis, to be brief, in brief.* id.—(11) *ibi multa de mea sententia questus.* Cic. ;—*multa invectus.* Nep. ;—*multa reluctari.* Virg.—(12) *plus pecunie.* Cic. ;—*p. hostium.* Liv. ;—*p. posse,*

Cæs. ;—*et quod p. est, and what is more.* Liv. ;—*non p. quam, no more than.* i. e. just as little as, Cic. ;—*p. quam decem dies abesse, longer than.* id. *Quam* is sometimes omitted ; as, *p. quingentos colaphos infregit mihi (for p. quam).* Ter. ;—*p. milies audivi.* id. ;—*quam p. annum aeger fuisset, longer than a year.* Liv. With *abl.* (for *quam*) : *p. aequo, more than just.* Cic. ;—*paulo p., rather more, a little more.* or *p. paulo.* Ter. ;—*nimio p., too much, a great deal too much.* Cic. ;—*annos sexaginta natus es aut p. eo æt. tempore, or more, or beyond that age.* Ter. Also with *abl.* denoting *by* : *uno p. Etruscorum, eccidisse in acie, more by one.* Liv. ;—*molestum est uno digito plus habere, one finger more or over.* i. e. *six.* Cic.—(13) *ager multo plurius est, costs much more, is of higher value.* Cic. ;—*plurius est oculatus testis, quam auriti decem.* Plaut. ;—*pluris putare, to set a higher value on.* lit., *to think of higher value* ; *pluris facere, habere, æstimare, ducere, the same.* Gr. 437, Cic. ;—*vendere plurius, to sell dearer.* id. ;—*pluris emere.* id. ;—*plus plique, more and more* ; *quem plus plique in dies diligo.* Cic. ;—*plus minus, about, lit., more or less.* Hirt. ;—*or plusve minusve.* Mart. ;—*ne quid faciam plus, more than is right, too much.* Ter. ;—*ne quid plus minusve faxit, too much or too little.*—(14) *pluribus presentibus.* Cæs. ;—*plura castella.* id. ;—*plurium dierum.* Plin. ;—*ne plura (e. dicam, scribam), in brief.* Cic. ;—*quid plura? why many words?* Ter. ;—*pluribus verbis commemorare, more in detail, more minutely or fully.* Nep. ;—*plura, further, longer* ; *plura morari.* Lucr. ;—*ad plures penetrare, to the greater number.* i. e. *to the death.*—(15) *p. præda.* Plaut. ;—*Attice plurimum salutem (dico), my best respects or compliments.* Cic. ;—*or plurima salute impertire alqm.* Ter. ;—*plurimum, subst.* with *acc.* Gr. 343-347 ; *p. gravitatis.* Cic. ;—*p. studii.* Nep.—(16) *plurimi facere.* Nep. *Poet. sing. for plur.* See No. (2) : *plurimus dicit, very many a one.* Hor. ;—*plurima rosa.* Ov.—(17) *p. silva, the thickest part of the wood.* Ov. ;—*p. fons, the strongest.* id. ;—*p. luna, full moon.* Mart. ;—*legor plurimum in urbe, the most.* Ov. In the plur. : *p. simulacra.* Cæs. ;—*p. (homines).* Sall.—(18) *te p. diligam.* Cic. ;—*p. valere.* Nep.—(19) *p. Cypri vixit.* Nep.—(21) *plurimum quantum, very much, a great deal* ; *plurimum quantum favoris.* Flor. SYN. See MULTIPLEX.

MULUS, *i. m.* Amule ; *m. clitellarius.* SYN. MULUS ; HINNUS.—Mulus, a mule engendered between an ass and a mare.—Hinnus, a mule engendered between a horse and a she ass. Hinnus is smaller than mulus.

MULVIUS (Milius), *a. um, adj.* Mulvian ; *M. pons, a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, now Ponte Molle.* Cic.

MUMMIUS, *a.* Mummus, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were : 1. *L. Mummus Achaicus*, the destroyer of Corinth, Cic. ; Vell. 2. *Mumma*, his great-granddaughter, wife of the emperor Galba, Suet.

MUNATIUS, *a.* Munatius, the name of a Roman gens, having the surname of *Plancus*.

MUNDA, *æ. f.* Munda, a Roman colony, and important town in Hispania Bætica, where Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey, Liv.

MUNDANUS, *a. um, adj.* (mundus). I (1) *Of or belonging to the world*—2. *Subst.* : Mundanus, *i. m.* A citizen of the world, a cosmopolite. Cic. EX. (1) *anima m.* Macr. ;—*m. annus, consisting of fifteen thousand years.* id.

MUNDE, *adv.* (mundus). Cleanly, neatly, purely, elegantly ; *parum m. et parum decenter.*

MUNDENSIS, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to Munda ; *M. campus.* Auct. B. Hisp. ;—*M. duces.* id. ;—*M. prælium.* Suet.

MUNDĪTER, *adv.* (mundus). *Cleanly*, Plaut.

MUNDĪTĪA, *a*, or **MUNDĪTĪES**, *ñi*, *f.* (id.).
I. Prop.: *Cleanliness*, i. e. absence of dirt, Plaut.; Catull. **II. Esp.**: *Cleanliness, neatness*; munditiam adhibere, Cic.; — mundititem affectabat, Nep.; —urbana m., *urbanity, polish, polished manners*, Sall. **SYN.** See **CULTUS**.

MUNDŪLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* (id.). *Clean, neat, decent, spruce*, Plaut.

1. MUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **I. Prop.** (1) *Clean, cleanly, neat*. — (2) *Ornamented, embellished with any thing*. — (3) *Meton.*: *Neat, fine, elegant*. **II. Fig.** (4) *Polished, polite, well-behaved*. **EX.** (1) *m. suppellex*, Hor.; — *m. cena*, id. — (2) *loca navibus m.*, Enn. ap. Fest. — (3) *m. verba*, Ov. — (4) *m. homo*, Cic.; — *mulier m.*, Hor.; — *cultus justo mundior, too elegant*, Liv. **SYN.** **MUNDUS**; **LAUTUS**; **MAGNIFICUS**. — **Mundus**, *clean, neat*, as above. — **Lautus**, *prop.*, *washed, bathed*; *fig.*, *gentle, well-dressed, amiable*; — *erquisit, sumptuous*; *homines lauti*, Cic.; — *l. convivium*, Plin. — **Magnificus**, *magnificent, stately, grand*; *m. ædes*, Ov.; — *m. ornatus*, Cic.

2. MUNDUS, *i*, *m.* (mundus 1). **I. Prop.** (1) *Ornament*. **II. Meton.** (2) *The sky or heavens*, as being decked with stars. — (3) *Gen.*: *The world, universe*. — (4) *Esp.*: *The earth, world, inhabitants of the earth, mankind*. **EX.** (1) *m. muliebris*, Liv. — (2) *lucens m.*, Cic. — (3) *caelum ultimum mundi*, Cic.; — *innumerales esse mundos*, id.; — *in mundo esse*, *in the world, in existence*. — (4) *spes miseri mundi*, Luc.

MŪNĒRĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (munus). *Of or belonging to presents*; *m. lex*, *by which presents to advocates were forbidden*, Plaut.

MŪNĒRĀRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to the gladiatorial shows*; *m. libellus*, *a list of gladiators that were to fight on any given occasion*, Treb. Poll. **Subst.**: **Mūnērārius**, *id. m.* *One that exhibits a public show of gladiators*.

MŪNĒRĪGĒRŪLUS, *i*, *m.* (munus, gero). *A bearer of presents*, Plaut.

MŪNĒRO, *äre*, *tr.* (munus). *To present, give*; *m. beneficium alui*, *to bestow upon*, Plaut.; — *m. alqm re*, *to make a present of any thing*, Cic.

MŪNĒROR, *äri*, *ätus*, *tr. dep.* (id.). *Same as munero*: *To give, present, procure, prepare*; *m. alui commodum*, Cic.; — *to present with*, *to make a present to*; *m. alqm opipare*, Cic.; — *m. alqm re*, Cic.; **Sen.** **SYN.** **MUNEROR** and **MUNERO**; **REMUNEROR**; **RETRIBUO**. — **Munerari** and **Munerare**, *to make gifts or presents*. — **Remunerari** and *äre*, *to reward, requite, to recompense*. **Munerari** *beneficis voluntatis est*; *remunerari, grati et memoris animi*, G. D. **Retribuere**, *to give what is due*; *fructum quem meruerat retribuere*, Cic.; — *retribuere æquitatis est*.

MŪNĪA, *Ium*, *n. pl.* (munis, e). *Official duties or functions, professional duties*; *m. candidatorum*, Cic.; — *belli pacisque munia facere*, Liv.; — *munia consulatus obire*, Tac.; — *implere ducis munia*, *to perform*, id. **SYN.** See **MUNUS**.

MŪNĪCEPS, *Ipis*, *e.* (munia, capio). **I. A citizen of a free town; *m. Cossanus*, *a citizen of Cosa*, Cic.; — *a fellow-citizen of a town, a fellow-countryman*; also, *fem.*, *a fellow-countrywoman*; *m. meus*, *my fellow-countryman*, Cic.; — *amavit Glyceram municipem suam*, Plin. **II. Meton.**: *lagena* *m. Jovis*, *bottles, the fellow-countrymen of Jupiter*, i. e. *Cretan*, Juv.; — *vendere munipes Silures*, id. **SYN.** **MUNICIPES**; **MUNICIPALIS**. — **Municipes**, *a citizen of a town free of the city of Rome*; *mei m. Arpinates*, Cic. *Cicero was born at Arpinum*. — **Municipalis**, *belong-***

ing to a town or corporation, that relates to the citizens of such a town; *m. homines*, Cic.

MŪNĪCĪPĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (municipium). *Belonging to a municipality or free town, municipal*; *multum mecum m. homines loquuntur*, Cic.; — *a materno genere m.*, id. As a term of contempt for one who was not a Roman, but a provincial: *m. eques*, Juv. **SYN.** See **MUNICIPES**.

MŪNĪCĪPĀTIM, *adv.* (id.). *By or through the municipality*, Suet.

MŪNĪCĪPĪUM, *ñi*, *n.* (municeps). *A free town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistracy, and also the right of Roman citizenship, i. e. all the privileges of a Roman citizen; e. g. of voting at the comitia, etc.*; (vir) *municipi sui primus*, Cic.; — **Appia** (vize) *m.*, *that are on the Via Appia*, Liv.

MŪNĪFĪCE, *adv.* (munificus). *Bountifully, munificently, liberally*, Cic.; Liv.

MŪNĪFĪCENTĪA, *æ*, *f.* (id.). *Bountifulness, munificence, liberality*, Sall.; Plin.

MŪNĪFĪCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (munus, facio). *Bountiful, munificent, liberal*; *in dando munificens*, Cic.; — *m. opes*, Ov. **SYN.** See **BENIGNUS**.

MŪNĪMEN, *Partis*, *n.* (munio). *A fortification, defence, rampart*; *i. q. munimentum*; *m. portas*, Ov.; — *m. ad imbres*, *shelter*, Virg. **SYN.** See **MUNITIO**.

MŪNĪMENTUM, *i*, *n.* (id.). **I. Prop.** (1) *Any means of protection or guarding; a defence, protection, bulwark*. **II. Fig.** (2) *Protection, support*. **EX.** (1) *fossa, haud parvum m.*, Liv.; — *ut hæ sepes munimenta præberent*, Cæs.; — *munimentis se defendere, fortifications, defences*, Tac.; — *munimentis se tenere*, id. — **Horatius Cocles**, *who kept off the enemy from the bridge, is called m.*, Liv.; — *munimenta togæ*, *protection, escort, safeguard*, i. e. *lucernæ*, Juv. — (2) *rati, noctem sibi munimento fore*, Sall.; — *legiones firma imperii m.*, Tac. **SYN.** See **MUNITIO**.

MŪNĪO, *ire*, *Ivi* and *ñi*, *Itum*, *intr.* and *tr.* (*allied to mœne, mœnia and to the Greek ἀμύνω*). **I. Intr.** (1) *To build or raise a wall, to labor at raising a wall*. **II. Tr.** (2) *To build (a wall)*. — (3) *To fortify, defend, to strengthen, secure, to put in a state of defence*. — (4) *Gen.*: *To secure, guard, protect*. — (5) *To render passable, to make a road, pace*. — (6) *Fig.*: *To protect, to put in a posture of defence, or in a state of security*. — (7) *To open or make a way*. **EX.** (1) *unIQUE, quod idoneum ad munimentum putarent, congregere*, Nep. — (2) *m. mœnia*, Plaut. — (3) *m. arcem*, Nep.; — *m. locum muro*, Cæs.; — *m. Longam Albam*, Virg.; — *m. castra, to surround with a wall, trench, and palisades*, Cæs. — (4) *m. hortum ab incursu hominum*, Col.; — *spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum*, Cic.; — *munito agmine incedere, in close ranks*, Sall.; — *muniti adversus hostes, covered against any attack*, id.; — *hiemo quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniabatur, he was covered or provided with*, Suet. — (5) *m. viam*, Liv. — (6) *nullius iudicia munita contra tuum cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse*, Cic.; — *munitio me ad hæc tempora, I arm myself against*, id.; — *hunc locum munito, cover myself on this side*, id. — (7) *m. sibi viam* (*ad deos*), Cic.; — *m. viam ad consulatum*; *m. viam accusandi*, id. **SYN.** See **FULCIO**.

MŪNĪS, *e*, *adj.* (munus). *Complaisant, ready to render service*, Plaut.

MŪNĪTĪO, *ñis*, *f.* (munio). **I. Prop.** (1) *A fortifying, guarding, surrounding with defences*. — (2) *A making passable or paving (a*

road).—(3) *Exp.*: That by which a person or thing is fortified or protected, a means of fortifying or protecting; *fortifications, works, defences, bulwarks.* II. *Fig.* (4) *A making or piling (a road).* EX. (1) *munitiones milites prohibere*, Cæs.;—*m. oppidi*, Suet.;—*m. Dyrrachina*, a blockade, id.;—*operis m.*, a fortifying, erecting of fortifications, Cæs.—(2) *m. viarum*, Cic.—(3) *urbem munitionibus seipere*, Cic.;—*munitiones circumdare oppido*, Hirt.;—*m. facere*, Cæs.;—*per munitionem introire*, Sall.—(4) *aditum ad causum et munitionem (sc. viæ)*, Cic. SYN.

MUNITIO; MUNIMENTUM.—*Munitio*, the act of fortifying, as above.—*Munimentum (and Munimen, in poetry)*, a rampart, a fortification. *Gen.*: A cloak, covering, defence; *munimen* ad imbres, Virg.

MŪNĪTO, āre, tr. freq. intr. (munio). To render passable; *m. viam*, to make a way for one's self, Tac.

MŪNTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One that fortifies; *m. Trojæ*, Ov. *Exp.*: One who works at fortifying a camp, Liv.;—also, a miner, Liv.

MŪNĪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of *munio*. II. *Adj.*: Fortified, defended, secured, made passable, etc.; *nihil tam m. (est)*, Cic.;—*se munitionem ad vitam tendam fore*, id.;—*oppidum munitionissimum, very strongly fortified*, Cæs. *Mūnita*, drum, n. *Roads that have been made passable.*

MŪNUS, ōris, n. I. (1) *An office, place, post, charge, function, employment.* II. (2) *Service, favor.*—(3) *Exp.*: The last service done to a corpse.—(4) *A present, gift, kindness, bounty.*—(5) *A public exhibition, esp. of gladiators without expense to the people.*—(6) *A public building, an institution, erected at the private expense of an individual, and presented to the people.*—(7) *Meton. of the universe.* EX. (1) *munus suum administrare*, Ter.;—*Munere fungi*, Cic.;—*muneri deesse*, to neglect one's duty, id.;—*munus diligenter obire*, to do one's duty conscientiously, id.;—*munere vacare*, to be exempt from military service, Liv.;—*justitiæ primum m. est, first duty*, Cic. *Fig.*: *tuum hoc est m.*, this is your duty, Cic.;—*republicanum sui muneris facere*, to obtain the highest power in the state, Tac.—(2) *munere fungi*, to do a service, bestow a favor, Cic.;—*sum tui muneris, I am obliged to you*, Ov.—(3) *fungi munere*, to discharge the last duty toward, the last sad office, Virg.;—*decorare supremis muneribus*, id.;—*munera matris*, Ov.—(4) *datum est deorum munere, through the kindness*, Cic.;—*divino munere datus resp.*, id.;—*tum hoc est muneris tui, as your gift*, Hor.;—*munus bene ponere*, to make good use of, Liv.;—*accipere alqd muneri, as a present*, Tac.;—*munera Liberi, the gifts of Bacchus*, i. e. wine, Hor.;—*terræ munere vesci*, the bounty, i. e. productions, id.;—*m. Cereris*, i. e. paus, Ov.;—*m. solitudinis*, a present of solitude, i. e. a book written in solitude, Cic.—(5) *munus dare*, Cic.;—*munus edere*, Suet.;—*m. gladiatoria*, Cic.;—*m. funeris, at a funeral*, id.;—*functus est ædificio maximo munere, gave a splendid show*, id.;—*m. populi, a show of gladiators granted to the people*, Suet.;—also, of the games in the circus, Ov.—(6) *Pompeii m. absumta*, Vell.—(7) *moderator tanti muneris*, Cic.;—*architectus tanti muneris*, id. SYN. *MUNUS* (1); *OFFICIUM*; *MUNIA*; *PENSIUM*.—*Munus*, an employment, a business, an office.—*Officium*, duty, obligation; *munus officii exsequi*, Cic.—*Munia*, functions or duties which any man in his place, especially in a public station, ought to do; *obire regis munia*, Liv.—*Pensum*, a task, a certain amount of service allotted to one to do; *exigere pensum*, Cic. Also, *Munus* (4). See *Donum* and *Munus* (1). See *HONOR*.

MŪNUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (munus). A trifling present, Cic.

MŪNŪCHĪA, æ, f. (Μονυχία). *Munychia*, one of the three harbors of Athens, Nep.

MŪNŪCHĪUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Munychia*, poet. for *Athenian*; *M. agri*, Ov.

1. MŪRĒNA, æ, f. (μύρανα). I. *The lamprey*, a sea-fish of which the ancients were very fond, Cic.; Plin. II. *Meton.*: A black stripe, a vein in the shape of a fish, mentioned as a defect in tables, id.

2. MŪRĒNA, æ, m. *Muræna*, a Roman family name, e. g. *L. Licinius Muræna*, whom Cicero defended in an oration *de ambitu*, Cic.;—*L. Licinius Varro Muræna*, the brother of Terentia, wife of *Mæcenas*, Hor.

MŪRĀLIS, e, adj. (murus). Of or belonging to a wall; *pila m.*, employed by the besieged against besiegers, Cæs.;—*tormentum m.*, for battering walls, Virg.;—*m. fulx*, for pulling down walls, Cæs.;—*Corona m.*, a crown given to one who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault, Liv.;—*m. corona*, a crown on the head of *Cybele*, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr.

MURCĪA or MURTĪA, æ, f. A surname of *Venus*, from the myrtle which was sacred to her (Liv.), called *Venus Myrtea*, Plin.

MŪREX, icis, m. I. *A purple-fish*, a kind of shell-fish with a prickly shell, Plin.;—*the juice of this fish, used for dyeing purple*, Virg.;—*a shell (used as a wind instrument)*, Ov.; Val. Flac.;—*for keeping liquids*, Mart.;—*for adorning grottoes*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: A pointed rock or stone; *muricibus forum sternere*, Plin.;—*m. ferrei*, a foot-trap armed with spikes, a caltrop, Curt. SYN. See *PURPURA*.

MŪRIA, æ, f. (ἀλμυρίς). Salt liquor, brine, pickle; *muria stella*, Cic. *Exp.*: For salting tunnies and other fish, Plin.

MŪRIĀTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (muria). Pickled or lying in brine, Plaut.

MŪRICIDUS, i, m. (mus, cædo). A mouse-killer, as a term of reproach applied to a coward.

MŪRĪNUS, a, um, adj. (mus). Of or belonging to mice, mouse- (with a substantive); *m. sanguis*, Plin.;—*m. pellis*, a mouse-skin, id.;—*pelles m.*, skins of martens and other small furred animals, e. g. *ermine*, etc., Just.

MURMUR, ūris, n. I. *Prop.* Of persons: *A murmuring, murmur, humming sound*; *murmur populi*, Liv. II. *Meton.* of animals or things, e. g. *the roaring of a lion*, Mart.;—*of a tiger*, Stat.;—*the blast of a trumpet or other wind instrument*, e. g. *the tuba*, Prop.;—*of a hunter's horn*, Hor.;—*the buzzing of bees*, Virg.;—*of the roaring of thunder*, id.;—*of the blowing of the wind*, id.;—*of the roaring of a volcano*, Suet.;—*of an earthquake*, Plin. SYN. See *CREPITUS*.

MURMŪRILLO, āre, dim. Gr. 227, 4 (murmuro). To utter a low murmur, Plaut.

MURMŪRILLUM, i, n. dim. (murmur). A low murmur, Plaut.

MURMŪRO, āre, intr. (id.). I. *Prop.* Of persons: To murmur, to mutter. II. *Meton.* (2) To murmur, sound, roar, rumble. EX.

(1) *m. et sibilare*, Auct. Her.;—*m. secum*, Plaut. With acc.: *flexile lingua murmurat exanimis*, Ov.—(2) *mare murmurans*, Cic.;—*ignes murmurant*, sc. as a sign of change of weather, Plin.;—*intestina murmurant, rumble*, Plaut.;—*to mutter, grumble*, id. SYN. *MURMUR*; *MUTIO*; *MUSO*; *MUSITO*; *SUSURRO*.—*Murmurare*, to yield a low and hollow sound, as above.—*Mutire*, to mutter; *nihil jam mutire audeo*.—*Mussare*, freq. of *mutio*, to speak low.—*Mussitare*, freq. of *Musso*, to mutter to one's self.—*Susurrare*, to tell in secret, to whisper; in *aurem susurrare*, Ov.

MURRHA (myrrha) or **MURRA**, æ, f. *An Oriental stone or kind of earth, of which were made certain costly but fragile vessels called vasa murrhina* (most probably Chinese porcelain), Mart.; Plin. *Port. for vasa murrhina*, Mart. *For myrrha (myrrh), see MYRRHA.*

MURRHĒUS, a, um, adj. (murrha), *for murrhinus*; poculum m., Sen.

MURRHĪNUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. (1) *Made of the stone or earth murrha.*—(2) *Subst.: Murrhina, ōrum, n. (sc. vasa). Vessels made of murrha, murrhine ware.* II. *For Murrhinus (of myrrh), see MYRRHINUS.* EX. (1) m. calix, Plin.;—vitrum m., *glass which*, in respect of the painting, resembles the vasa murrhina.—(2) in urbem murrhina induxit, id.

MURRHOBATHRĀRIUS, ſi, m. (μύρον or μύρρα, βάθρον), [murrub. or murrub.]. *One that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by means of balsam, a balsam-shoemaker*, Plaut.

MŪRUS, i, m. I. *Prop. (1) A wall.*—2. *Meton.: A bank or mound of earth, a dam*, Varr.—(3) *Circumference, rim.* II. *Fig. (4) A wall, protection, defence, security.* EX. (1) m. urbis, Cic.;—muros instruere, Nep.;—muros edificare, Ov.;—muros ducere, to build, raise, Virg.; Tac.;—muri for urbs, Ov.;—Of a house-wall, Cic.—(3) cor munitionum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin.—(4) firmissimo iae muro septum esse arbitror, Cic.;—audacia pio muro habetur, Sall.;—hic m. acneus esto, Hor. SYN. See PARIUS.

MUS, mŭris, c. (μῦς). I. *A mouse*, Cic. The ancients comprised under the term mures, rats, martens, sables, ermines (Sen.); also, the musk (Moschus moschifer), the skin of which was much valued on account of its smell. As a term of reproach, Petr.;—m. marinus, a kind of shell-fish, Plin. II. The name of a Roman family of the gens Decia; P. Decius Mus, Liv.

MŪSA, æ, f. (μοῦσα). I. *A Muse*, a goddess of learning, esp. of poetry and music. The ancients reckoned sometimes three Muses, but generally nine, namely: Calliope, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Cic.;—crassiore Musa, in a rude manner, not elegantly, Quint.;—sine ulla Musa, without talent or wit, Varr. II. *Meton.: A song, poem, poetry*; m. prociac, Hor.;—m. silvestris, a rural poem, Lucr.;—m. pedestris, a low style of poetry, bordering upon prose, Hor.;—learning, study; m. agrestiores, Cic.;—m. mansuetiores, soft, gentle, i. e. philosophy.

MŪSÆUM, i, n. See MUSEUM.

MŪSÆUS, i, m. (Μουσῆος). *Museus*, an old Greek poet in the time of Orpheus, Virg.

MUSCA, æ, f. (μύα). I. *A fly*; puer, abige muscus, Cic. II. *Meton.*, of curious persons who pry into every thing. Plaut.;—of persons who become troublesome, like flies, Cat.

MUSCĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (musca). I. (1) *Of or belonging to flies.* II. *Subst.: Muscārium, ſi, n.*—2. *A fly-trap*, which was used also as a brush (Mart.), usually made of the feathers of peacocks, or the tails of oxen or horses, id.—3. *The hairy or fibrous parts of plants*, Plin. EX. (1) m. araneus (as it were, fly-hunter), Plin.

MUSCIPŪLA, æ, f., and **MUSCIPŪLUM**, i, n. (mus, capio). *A mouse-trap*, Varr.

MUSCŌSUS, a, um, adj. (muscus). *Full of moss, mossy, overgrown with moss*, Varr.; Cic

MUSCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (mus). I. 1. *A little mouse*, Cic. II. *Meton. 2. Prop.: A muscle of the body, because of its resemblance to a mouse*, Cæs.—3. *Fig.: orationem ossa, mus-*

culi, nervi decent, Plin. E.—4. *A warlike machine under which besiegers stood and worked, a shed, mantilet*, Cæs.—5. m. marinus, a large species of whale, Plin.—6. *A kind of shell-fish, muscle*, Cels.

MUSCUS, i, m. (μόςχος). *Moss*, Ov.; Virg.

MŪSĒUM, i, n. (μουσῆιον). I. *A place dedicated to the Muses* (i. e. to learning);—hence, any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet, etc., a library, study, academy, etc., Suet. II. *A grotto*, Plin.

MŪSĒUS, a, um, adj. (μουσῆος). *Of or relating to the Muses*; hence, poetical, musical; m. lepos, Lucr.

MŪSĪCA, æ, f. or **MŪSĪCE**, ſs, f. (sc. ars), (μουσική, sc. τέχνη). *Music*, including poetry.

1. **MŪSĪCE**, ſs, f. See **MUSICA**.

2. **MŪSĪCE**, adv. (μουσικῶς). *Splendidly*.

MŪSĪCUS, a, um, adj. (μουσικός). I. (1) *Of or belonging to music, musical.*—(2) *Subst.: Musicus, i, m. A musician.*—(3) *Musica, ōrum, n. Music.* II. (4) *Of or belonging to poetry, poetical.* EX. (1) m. leges, Cic.;—m. uis, Plin.;—m. certamen, a musical contest, Suet.—(2) qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic.;—ut idem musici et vates et sapientes judicarentur, Quint.—(3) ut in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic.—(1) m. studium, poetry, Ter.;—m. ars, id.

MUSŪITO, āre, intr. and tr. freq. (musso). I. *Intr. (1) To be silent, to make no noise, not to let one's self be heard.* II. *Tr. (2) To say any thing in a low tone, to mutter, murmur, say or speak softly.*—(3) *To be silent respecting any thing, to bear in silence.* EX. (1) metu mussitant, Plaut.—(2) ego hæc mecum musso, Plaut.;—quidam mussitantes . . . appellabant, Liv.—(2) m. injuriam, Ter. SYN. See MURMUR.

MUSO, āre, intr. freq. (mutio). I. (1) *To say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, say or speak softly.* II. (2) *To be silent respecting any thing; not to have the courage to say or mention any thing, to brook it.*—(3) *To be afraid to say or do any thing, to be in fear and uncertainty.*—(4) *To murmur, make a low sound, to hum, buzz.* EX. (1) mussautes inter se rogabant, Liv.;—per metum aut ambitionem mussaurent, id.—(2) æquum non est per metum musari, Plaut.;—fient mussaunque, Virg.—(3) mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet, considers fearfully within himself, Virg.—(4) apes musasant, Virg. SYN. See MURMUR.

MUSTACEUS, a, um, adj. (mustum). *Of must, or of laurel (from mustace, a kind of laurel).* *Subst.: Mustaceum, i, n. (sc. libum), and Mustacæus, i, m. (sc. libus).* A kind of wedding-cake to which must was added, and which was baked on laurel leaves, Plin. *Prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quærere, to look for a twig in the laurel-cake, i. e. to seek fame in trifles*, Cic.

MUSTĒLA or **MUSTELLA**, æ, f. (mus). I. *A weasel*, Plin. II. *A fish*, either the Petromyzon fluviatilis, or the Gadus Lota, Plin.

MUSTĒLINUS or **MUSTELLINUS**, a, um, adj. (mustela). *Of weasels*; m. utriculus, Plin.

MUSTĒUS, a, um, adj. (mustum). *Of or like must.* Hence. I. (1) *Sweet as must or new wine.* II. (2) *Young, new, fresh.* EX. (1) m. mala, a kind of apples (also, gen., melimela, μελιμηλα, honey-apples), Cato.—(2) m. caseus, Plin.;—m. piper, id.

MUSTUM, i, n. See **MUSTUS**.

MUSTUS, a, um, adj. (1) *Young, new, fresh.*—(2) *Subst.: Mustum, i, n. Must.* EX. (1) m. agna, Cato;—vinum mustum, must, new wine, id.

—(2) *m. novum*, Plin. *Melon.*: tercentum musta, *vinayes*, Ov.; —*m. olei*, new oil, Plin. SYN. See *MULSUM*.

MŪTA, æ, *f.* *Muta*, a goddess otherwise called *Lara*, *Larunda*, and *Lucita*; Jupiter struck her dumb on account of her loquacity, Ov.

MŪTABILIS, e, *adj.* (mutō). *Changeable*; corpus *m. est*, Cic.; —*m. vulgi animus*, Liv.; —*m. pectus*, that may be guided or persuaded, Ov.; —*varium et m. semper femina*, Virg.

MŪTABILITAS, ōtis, *f.* (mutabilis). *Changeableness, mutability*; *m. mentis*, Cic. SYN. See *INCONSTANTIA*.

MŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (mutō). I. (1) *A changing, altering, change.* II. (2) *A changing, exchanging.* EX. (1) *m. consilii*, Cic.; —*facienda est m. morum*, id.; —*m. rerum*, of the state or government, id. *Abol.*: cupidō mutationis, Tac.—(2) *m. vestis*, Ter.; —*m. officiorum*, an interchange of kind offices, Cic. *Abol.*, with *genit. subjective* (Gr. 334): *m. ementium, barter, interchange*, Tac. SYN. See *INCONSTANTIA*.

MŪTATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. *A changer*; *m. anni*, Luc. II. *A barterer, exchanging*, Luc.; —*m. eorum, & q. desultor*, Val. Flac.

MŪTILO, āre, *tr.* (mutilus). I. (1) *To mutilate, maim, mangle, cut or lop off.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To mutilate, lessen, diminish.* EX. (1) *m. aures*, Liv.; —*m. nasum*, id.; —*m. caudam columbræ*, Ov. *Melon.*: *m. verba, scil.* in pronunciation, Plin.—(2) *m. exercitum*, Cic.; —*m. alqm*, to cripple (as to circumstances), i. e. *reduce one's property*, Ter.

MŪTILUS, a, um, *adj.* (μῦτιλος and μῦτιλος). I. (1) *Mutilated, maimed.* II. *Fig.* (2) *In speaking: Too short.* EX. (1) *m. homo, one who has cut off his fingers*, Cod. Th.; —*m. litera*, Gell. *Exp.* of animals of a horned kind, that have lost, or are otherwise without horns: *m. capella*, Col.; —*alces sunt cornibus m.*, Cæs.; —*hence, facit*; *mutilus (i. e. exsecto cornu) minitarius*? Hor.—(2) *mutila loqui*, Cic.; —*mutila sentire*, id. SYN. See *CURTUS*.

MŪTINA, æ, *f.* *Mutina*, a town of Gallia Cispadana, where Antony shut up D. Brutus; now *Modena*, Cic.

MŪTINENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Mutina*, Ov.

MŪTIO or **MUTTIO**, ōis, *f.* (from the natural sound mu). *To murmur, mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone*; etiam *mutis*? are you still *muttering*? Plaut.; —*nihil m. audeo*, Ter.; —*neque opus est mutio*, there is no occasion for a word on that subject, id. SYN. See *MURMUR*.

MŪTITIŌ or **MUTTITIŌ**, ōnis, *f.* (mutio). *A muttering, mumbling*, Plaut.

MŪTO, āre (contr. for movto). I. (1) *To move away or out of its place, move toward a place.* Hence, 2. *Mutari*, *To be transplanted* (of trees), Virg. II. *Melon.* (3) *To alter, change.* —(4) *To color, dye.* —(5) *To spoil.* —(6) *To falsify, adulterate.* —(7) *Intr.* for *mutari*, or *se mutare*, to change. —(8) *To exchange, barter, interchange, change for something else.* —(9) *To forsake, abandon, leave in the lurch.* EX. (1) *neque se luna quouquam mutat, does not move from its place*, Plaut.; —*mutari finibus, i. e. egredi*, Liv.; —*ne quis invitus civitate mutetur (i. q. ejiciatur, privetur)*, Cic.—(3) *m. consuetudinem dicendi*, Cic.; —*m. sententiam*, id.; —*m. mentem et voluntatem*, id.; —*m. fidem cum alqo*, not to keep one's word, Ter.; —*mutari colore*, to change color (out of fear), Quint.; —*mutari alite, i. q. in alitem*, to become changed or metamorphosed, Ov.; —*nihil mutat de uxore*, does not

change his opinion respecting her, Ter.; —*hand mutō factum, I feel no disposition to alter what has been done*, id.—(4) *m. vellera luto*, to dye yellow, Virg.—(5) *vinum mutatum*, Hor.—(6) *m. balsamum melle*, Plin.—(7) *mores mutaverint*, Liv.; —*annona nihil mutavit*, id.; —*mutabat æstus*, Tac.—(8) *mutare maucipia cum vino*, for wine, Sall.; —*m. domum Socraticam lorices Iberis*, Hor.; —*m. res inter se*, Sall.; —*m. solum*, to go into exile, Cic.; —*m. orationem*, to vary the manner of expressing one's ideas, id.; —*verba mutata, figurative expressions*, id.; —*m. vestem*, to put on mourning, id. *Put.*: *m. lares et urbem*, Hor.; —*m. calores*, to transfer one's love to another, Prop.—(9) *m. principem*, Tac.; —*ut mutem meos*, Luc. SYN. *Mcto*; *VARIO*.—*Mutare*, to change, transmute one thing into another; testamentum *m.*, Cic.; —*crimen mutavit in hydros*, Ov.—*Variare*, to vary, diversify; discurrent, variantque vices, Virg.; —*variare voluptatem*, Cic.

MŪTŪATIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (mutuor). *A borrowing.*

MŪTŪE, adv. (mutuus). *Mutually, in return*; officiis *m.* respondere, Cic.

1. **MŪTŪO**, adv. (id.). *Mutually, reciprocally*; fac valeas meque *m. diligas*, Planc. up. Cic.; —*de se m. sentire provinciam*, was disposed toward him as he was toward it, Hirt. SYN. See *VICISSIM*.

2. **MŪTŪO**, āre, *tr.* (mutuum). (1) *To borrow.* Hence, (2) *Fig.* *To borrow, derive, take for one's use.* EX. (1) *mutuet mea causa*, Cæc. ap. Non.—(2) *luna mutuata a sole luce fulget*, Plin.

MŪTŪŌR, āri, ōtus, *tr. d-p.* (id.). I. (1) *To borrow*, esp. when the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but its equivalent; e. g. money with or without interest. II. *Fig.* (2) *To borrow, to take for one's use, to derive.* EX. (1) *m. pecunias*, Cæs. With acc.: *mutuari ab alqo*, to borrow of a person, Cic.; —*cogor mutuari*, I am obliged to borrow, id. *Sometimes of things which are returned in the same state as when borrowed*; *m. domum*, Tac.; —*m. auxilia ad bellum*, Hirt.—(2) *m. subtilitatem ab Academia*, Cic.; —*m. consilium ab amore*, Liv.; —*m. verbum a simili*, to speak in metaphors. SYN. *Mutuor*; *Muturo*.—*Mutuari*, to borrow, as above.—*Mutuitare*, *freq.*, to be fond of, or to look out for borrowing; credere *mutuitanti*, Plaut.

MŪTUS, a, um (μῦθος, μῦτός, dumb). I. (1) *Mute, silent*, i. e. that does not speak, whether voluntarily or otherwise; but particularly of living creatures that do not possess the human voice, but utter inarticulate sounds only, dumb. II. (2) *Mute, dumb, silent*, i. e. that utters no sound.—(3) *Silent*, that does not resound, still. EX. (1) *satus est mutum esse*, Cic.; —*lex est m. magistratus*, id.; —*mutæ pecudes*, id.; —*mutum dices*, you shall say that I am dumb, i. e. I will not speak a word, Ter.; —*mutus illico*, he was struck dumb or speechless, id. *Melon.*: *omnis pro nobis gratia m. fuit*, has not spoken, Ov.; —*aspectus miserorum mutus lacrimas movet*, Quint.—(2) *m. imago*, Cic.; —*consonantes mutæ*, which cannot be pronounced by themselves, Quint.; —*artes quasi m., the imitative arts*, in comparison with oratory, Cic.; —*m. magistri*, of books, Gell.; —*m. exta*, that afford no sign, Fest.—(3) *m. forum*, Cic.; —*tempus m. a literis*, in which nothing is written, id. *Of persons and things of which nothing is said*: *m. artes*, i. e. the art of healing, which brings no fame, Virg. SYN. See *INFANS*.

MŪTŪUS, a, um, *adj.* (mutō). I. (1) *Borrowed, lent*, or, that may be borrowed or lent, usually of things that are not themselves re-

turned, but only their equivalents, as money, corn, etc.—2. *Subst.*: Mutuum, *i. n.* *That which is borrowed, a loan.* Hence, (3) *mutuo, adv.* *By way of loan, on credit.* II. (4) *Mutui, between, among, or toward one another, among us (you, etc.), in return, on both sides, reciprocal.*—(5) *Subst.*: Mutuum, *i. n.* *Reciprocity, reciprocal conduct or offices.* Hence, (6) *PHRASE.* *per mutua, i. q. mutuo, vicissim, mutually, reciprocally, in return.* EX. (1) *pecuniam dare mutuum, Cic.*;—*querere pecunias mutuas senore, to desire to borrow money on interest, Liv.*;—*dare frumentum mutuum, Cic.*;—*sumere ab alio pecunias mutuas, id.* *Meton.*: *puđorem sumere mutuum, to borrow modesty of another when one has none of his own, Plaut.*—(3) *sumere mutuo, to take on credit or by way of loan, Cic.*;—*petere ab alio mutuo naves, pecuniam, militum auxilia, Just.*—(4) *m. beneficia, Nep.*;—*m. voluntas erga alqm, id.*;—*olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, eat, consume one another, Plin.*;—*nox omnia mutui erroris implevit, on both sides, Liv.*;—*m. vulnera, wounds inflicted reciprocally by one party on the other, Just.*—(5) *m. in amicitia, Cic.*;—*m. facere, to return like for like; mutuum fit (sc. a me) and mutua fiunt a me, I return you like for like, Plaut.*—(6) *pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg.*;—*inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr.* SYN. See ALTERNUS.—*Mutuum dare* (1). See COMMODO.

MYCALE, *es, f.* (*Μυκάλη*). *Mycale*, a mountain or promontory and town in the south of Ionia, in Asia Minor, opposite Samos. Here was the scene of the celebrated victory gained over the Persian fleet by the Greeks, Nep.; Just.

MYCALESSOS (-us), or **MYCÄLESOS**, *i. m.* (*Μυκαλιναός*). *Mycalessus*, a mountain, and also an ancient city of Boeotia, Plin.

MYCENÆ, *arum, or MYCENÄ*, *æ, and MYCENÆ*, *es, f.* (*Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη*). *Mycenæ*, the ancient capital of Argolis, and the residence of Agamemnon, Virg.

MYCENÆUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Mycenæ*; *M. dux, Ov.*;—*M. ductor, Virg.*;—*M. manus, of Agamemnon, Virg.*

MYCENENSES, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Mycenæ, Cic.*

MYCENIS, *Idis, f.* *A woman of Mycenæ, i. e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, Ov.*

MYCŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Myconos, Ter.*

MYCŌNUS or **-US**, *i. f.* (*Μυκόνος*). *Myconus*, one of the Cyclades, a small island in the Ægean Sea, east of Delos, now *Mycono*, Ov.; Plin.

MYGDONES, *um, m.* (*Μυγδόνες*). *Mygdones*, a people of Thrace who made a settlement in the south-eastern part of Macedonia bordering on the Thracian gulf, and also in the northern part of Phrygia in Asia Minor, Plin.†

MYGDŌNIA, *æ, f.* *Mygdonia*. I. The district in Macedonia occupied by the Mygdones. II. A district in Asia Minor occupied by a tribe of the same people. III. A district in the north-east part of Mesopotamia, Plin.†

MYGDŌNIS, *Idis, f.* *Mygdonian, Ov.*

MYGDŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Mygdonian, Hor.*

MYLÄSA or **MYLASSA**, *arum, n.* (*Μύλασσα, Μύλασσα*). *Mylasa*, an inland city of Caria, at the Gulf of Iassus, now *Melasso*, Plin. *Myläsēni*, *arum, m.* *The inhabitants of Mylata, Liv.†*

MYLÄSIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Mylata*; *M. edicii, Cic.*

MYNDII, *arum, m.* *The people of Myndus.*

MYNDUS or **-OS**, *i. f.* (*Μύνδος*). *Myndus*, a town occupied by a Dorian colony, on the coast of Caria, now *Mendes*, Liv.

MYŌPÄRO, *onis, m.* (*μυοπάρων*). A kind of swift-sailing vessel used by pirates, Cic. SYN. See NAVIS.

MŪRICE, *es, or MŪRICA*, *æ, f.* (*μυρίκη*). A *tamarisk*, a kind of *shrub*, Plin.

MYRMIDŌNES, *um, m.* (*Μυρμιδόνες*). *Myrmidones*, an Achaean race in Phthiotis, in Thessaly, over whom Achilles reigned, and who accompanied that hero to Troy, Virg.; Ov.†

MŪRON or **MŪRO**, *onis, m.* *Myron*, a celebrated Greek statuary and sculptor, born at Eleuthera in Bœotia, about 480.

MŪRŌPŌLA, *æ, m.* (*μυροπώλη*). A *perfumer*, a *dealer in scents and unguents*, Plaut.

MŪRŌPŌLIUM, *ii, n.* (*μυροπώλιον*). A *perfumer's shop*, Plaut.

MYRRHA, **MURRHA**, or **MURRA**, *æ, f.* (*μύρρα*). I. *Myrrha*, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree, Ov. II. A *myrrh-tree*, a shrub growing in Arabia, from which a balsam was obtained, Plin. III. *Myrrh*, *i. e. gum* which exudes from the *myrrh-tree*, with which the ancients flavored their wine (Plin.), or anointed their hair, on account of its perfume; crines *myrrha madentes*, Virg.; Ov. IV. *Myrrha* and *myrrhis*, or *smyrhiza*, a plant; *sweet cicely*, Plin. V. A substance of which costly vessels were made. See MURRHA.

MYRRHĒUS (*murrhēus, murrēus*), *a, um, adj.* I. *Of myrrh, perfumed with myrrh*, sprinkled with balsam made of myrrh; *m. crinis*, Hor. II. *Of the color of myrrh, yellowish*, Prop. III. *Made of myrrha*. See MURRHEUS.

MYRRHĪNUS (*murrhīnus, murrhīnus*), *a, um, adj.* (*myrrha*). I. *Of myrrh or balsam of myrrh*; *m. odor*, Plaut. *Subst.*: *murrhina*, *æ, f.* (*sc. potio*). A drink consisting of wine flavored with myrrh, Plaut. II. *Made of myrrha*. See MURRHUS.

MYRTĒTA, *æ, f., i. q. myrtētum*, Plaut.

MYRTĒTUM or **MURTĒTUM**, *i. n.* (*myrtus*). A place full of myrtles, a *myrtle-grove*, Sall. *Myrteta*, a place near Baia, where a warm sudorific vapor rose from the earth, Hor.

MYRTĒUS or **MURTEUS**, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). I. (1) *Of myrtle*. II. (2) *Of the color of myrtle, a chestnut-brown*. EX. (1) *m. silva*, Virg.;—*m. oleum*, Plin.;—*m. vinum, wine flavored with myrtle, id.*—(2) *m. coma*, Tib.

MYRTŌUS, *a, um, adj.* *Myrtoan*; *M. Mare*, a part of the Ægean Sea, south-east of Attica, between Eubœa and Argolis, Hor.; Plin.

MYRTUM, *i. n.* (*μύρτον*). The fruit of the myrtle tree, a *myrtle-berry*, Virg.

MYRTUS, *i. and -us, f.* (*μύρτος*). I. A *myrtle-tree*, *myrtle*, Virg. II. *Meton.*: A *myrtle-grove*, Virg. Also, A *spear* made of myrtle-wood.

MŪS, *mŷos, m.* *Mys*, one of the most celebrated artists in alto relievo, Mart.

MŪSIA, *æ, f.* *Mysia*, a district of Asia Minor, divided into Mysia Minor on the Hellespont, and Mysia Major on the Ægean, Cic.

MŪSIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Μύσιος*). *Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian*, Cic.

MYSTA or **MYSTES**, *æ, m.* (*μύστης*). A *priest of the secret rites of Ceres*, Ov.

MYSTAGŌGUS, *i. m.* (*μυσταγωγός*). One who introduces a person into secret places, de-

voted to the worship of the gods, in order to show him the remarkable things therein contained, *a mystagogue*, Cic.

MYSTERIUM, *li, n.* (μυστήριον). I. (1) *A mystery, secret thing, secret.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Mysteria, pl.* *A religious ceremony*, in which no uninitiated person was permitted to join; *e. g.* in honor of Ceres; *sacra Eleusinia*.—(3) *A festival*, in which these mysteries were celebrated. EX. (1) *mysteria rhetorum aperire*, Cic. —*epistolae nostrae habent tantum mysteriorum*, id. *Esp.*, in religious matters: *mysteria sacra initiorum Cereris, secret rites, mysteries*, Just.—(2) *mysteria facere, to celebrate mysteries*, Nep.—(3) *mysteria Romana, the festival of Bona Dea*, Cic. SYN. **MYSTERIUM**; **ARCANUM**. —*Mysterium, mystery, what religion has most hidden*, as above.—*Arcanum, a secret, a hidden thing that nobody must be apprised of; arcanum neque tu scrutaberis*, Hor.

MYSTICUS, *a, um, adj.* (μυστικός). *Of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mysterious*; in *sacra Dindymenes*, Mart.;—*m. vanus, used at the mysteries of Bacchus*, Virg.;—*sit tibi (Baccho) mystica vitis*, Tib.

MYSUS, *a, um, adj.* (Μυσός). *Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian*; *M. dux*, Ov.;—*M. juvenis, Telephus, king of Mysia*, Prop. *Subst.* **Mysi**, *Drum, m.* (Μῆσοι). *The Mysians*, Cic.

MYTHICUS, *a, um, adj.* (μυθικός). *Belonging to fables, mythical*; *m. pantomimus, containing fables*, Plin. *Subst.* **Mythicus**, *i, m.* *A poet who writes fables*, Maec.

MYTILĒNEUS (Mityl.), *a, um, adj.* (Μυτιληναίος). *Of or belonging to Mytilene*, Liv. *Subst.* **Mytilēnaei**, *Drum, m.* *The inhabitants of Mytilene*, Cic.

MYTILĒNE, *es, and MYTILĒNĒ*, *Drum, f.* (Μυτιλήνη). *Mytilene, the ancient capital of Lesbos, now Metelin*, Cic.

MYTILĒNENSIS, *e, adj.* *Of or belonging to Mytilene*, Tac.

MYTILUS and **MYTULUS**, **MITULUS**, *i, m.* (μυτιλος). *A kind of muscle, sea-muscle*, Plin.

MYUS, *untis, f.* (Μυοίς). *Myus, a city of Ionia, near Miletus*, Nep.

N

N', n', at the end of a word, stands for *ne* (interrog.); *nostin' quae sit?* Ter.

NĀBATHĒA or **NĀBĀTĒA**, *ae, f.* *Nabathæa*, a district of Arabia Petræa. Hence,

NĀBĀTHĒUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Nabathæa*; poet. for *Arabic, Oriental*, Ov. *Subst.* **Nabathæi**, *Drum, m.* (Ναβαθαίοι). *The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the principal people of Arabia Petræa*, Auct. B. Al.

NABIS, *is, m.* *Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon*, began to reign B. C. 207.

NABIUM or **NAULIUM**, *li, n.* *A stringed musical instrument unknown to us, perhaps a psaltery, an instrument resembling the modern guitar*, Ov.

NACTUS, *a, um, pl.* of *nanciscor*.

NĒ, *adv.* (ναι). *Truly, indeed, assuredly, certainly*; *næ illi . . . erant*, Cic.;—*faciunt, næ, intelligendo ut nihil intelligant*, Ter. *Esp.* in oaths: *edepol, næ!* Ter.;—*medius fidius, næ, tu emisti locum præclarum*, Cic.

NĒNĪA. See **NENTIA**.

NĒVIĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to*

Nævius; *N. modi, of the poet Nævius*, Cic.;—*N. Hector, one of the plays of Nævius*.

NĒVIUS, *li, m.* *Nævius, the name of a Roman gens; among whom was Cn. Nævius, one of the most ancient writers of tragedy*, Cic. *Adj.* *Of Nævius*; *N. porta*, Liv.

NĒVUS, *i, m.* (unc.). *A mark or mole on the body*, Cic.

NAHARVĀLI, *Drum, m.* *Nahareali, a German tribe, belonging to the Lygii*, Tac.

NAIĀDES, *um.* *The Naiads. See NAIAS.* SYN. **NAIADES**; **NEREIDES**.—*Naiades, Naiads, nymphs of the springs and fountains*.—*Nereides, Nereide, nymphs of the sea*.

NĀIAS, *adis, f.* (ναΐας and ναΐς), [more frequently nais, Idis and Idos]. I. 1. *Flowing, swimming, or living in the water*; *n. puellæ, sorores, water-nymphs*, Ov.; hence, II. *Subst.* 2. *A nymph, water-nymph*; *naïad, Ov. Acton.* nais, water, Tib.

NAÏCUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or concerning the water-nymphs or naiads*; *n. dona*, Prop.

NĀIS, *Idis. See NAIAS.*

NAM, *conj.* (*primitive form for enim*). *For. I. Denoting a cause*; in good prose, usually placed at the beginning of a sentence, Cic.;—but sometimes also after another word, Hor.,—it sometimes expresses the subjective cause of a thing which is understood: *numos volo*; *n. speraveram, inquit arator, etc.*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: 1. *In transitions from one subject or one argument to another*; *n. quid argumentamur*, Cic.—2. *In questions, when it is put after another word*: *quisnam, who then?* Cic.;—also, with one or more words between, *Plaut.*;—sometimes it stands foremost: *n. quæ hæc anus est?* Ter.;—*n. quis te jussit?* Virg.;—*n. quid ita?* how so then? i. e. *how do you make that out?* how? Ter.

NAMQUE, *conj.* *The emphatic nam at the beginning of a clause (but sometimes it follows another word, Virg.; Plin.)*. I. *For, Cic.* II. *But, yet*; *namque quod tu non poteris aut necies, etc.*, Cic.

NĀNA, *ae, f.* See **NANTS**.

NANCISCOR, *ci, nactus, tr. dep.* I. (1) *To get, obtain, find (esp. by chance), to light upon*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To reach, attain*.—(3) *To find, meet with*. EX. (1) *n. plus otii*, Cic.;—*n. morbum*, Nep.;—*n. febrim*, Suet.;—*n. fidem, to obtain credit*, Ov.—(2) *vitis claviculis suis quidquid est nacta complectitur*, Cic.;—*n. silentia ruris, the quiet country (sc. currendo)*, Ov.—(3) *n. castra intuta*, Liv.;—*n. tempestatem*, Cæs. SYN. See **INVENIO**.

NANNĒTES or **NAMNĒTES**, *um, m.* *Nannetes or Namnetes, a people of Gallia Celtica, on the northern bank of the Liger, at its mouth; their chief town was Condivineum, now Nantes*.

NĀNUS, *i, m.* I. *A dwarf*, Prop.;—also, of animals, Gell.;—of vessels, Varr. II. *Nāua, ae, f.* *A female dwarf*, Lampr.

NĀPĒUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to a forest*; *n. nymphæ, wood-nymphs*, Col., or simply *napææ*, Virg.

NAPHTHA, *ae, f.* (νάφθα). *Naphtha*; a native combustible bituminous liquid, of a yellowish white color, Plin.

NĀR, **NĀRIS**, *m.* (Νάρ). *Nar, a river in Italy that falls into the Tiber, near Oriculum, now Nera*, Cic.

NARBO, *Drus, m.* *Narbo, with the surname Martius, a city in the south of Gaul, now Narbonne*, Cic.

NARBŌNENSIS, *e, adj.* *Of Narbo*, Cic.;—

N. provincia, the province of Gaul, of which Narbo was the capital, Plin.

NARCISSUS, i, m. (νάρκισσος). I. A *daffodil*, Plin.; —n. purpureus, i. e. that which has white leaves with a red edge, Virg.; —n. sera comans, i. e. the late narcissus, id. II. *Narcissus*, a youth said to have been changed into a narcissus, Ov.

NARDINUS, a, um, adj. (νάρδιος). I. 1. *Made of nard*; n. unguentum, Plin.—2. *Subst.*: Nardium, i, n. (sc. vinum). *Wine flavored with oil of nard*, Plant. II. *Resembling nard, having the scent of nard*; n. pirum, Plin.

NARDUS, i, f., and NARDUM, i, n. (νάρδος). I. *Nard*, a name given to several odoriferous plants of various kinds, esp. the Gallic, Celtic, Cretan, Arabic, Italian, from the blossom of which a costly unguent was prepared, Plin.; —folium nardi, the best ingredient for that unguent, id. II. *Meton.*: Balsam of nard, nard oil; Assyria nardo uincti, Hor. SYN. See UNGUENTUM.

NĀRES, lum, f. The nostrils. See NARIS.

NĀRIS, is, f. I. *Prop.* (1) A nostril; plur., nares, the nostrils, the nose.—(2) *Fig.*: The nose, said of the smell, of nice judgment, of mockery. II. *Meton.* 3. An opening, orifice, mouth, air-hole, Vitr. EX. (1) nares corrugare, to turn up one's nose, Quint.; —ne mappa nares corrugat, causes the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.; —omnis copia narium, sweet-smelling flowers, id.; —ducere naribus thura, id. *Sing.*: nāris (for nares), the nose, Ov.; —de nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers.—(2) naribus derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint.; —homo obesus naris, that has a thick nose, i. e. that does not smell or observe any thing easily, Hor.; —homo emunctae naris, of acute observation, of nice discernment, id.; —acutae nares, id.; —naribus uti, to ridicule, id. SYN. See NASUS.

NARISCI, ōrum, m. *Narisci*, a German people, inhabiting what is now a part of the Upper Palatinate, Tac.

NARNĪA, æ, f. *Narnia*, a town in Umbria, on the Nar, now *Narni*, Liv.

NARNIENSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to *Narnia*, Liv. *Subst.*: Narnienses, lum, m. The inhabitants of *Narnia*, Plin.

NARRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (narro). That can be narrated, Ov.

NARRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). A narrating, narration, narrative; n. sit verisimilis, aperta, etc., Cic.; —narrationem explicare, id. SYN. See FABULA.

NARRĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (narratio). A short narration or narration, Quint.

NARRĀTOR, ōris, m. (narro). One that relates, a narrator, relater, Cic.

NARRĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). A narration, narrative; veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov.

NARRO, ōre, tr. (narus, gnarus). To cause to know; hence, I. (1) To tell, relate, narrate.—(2) *Part. subst.*: Narratum, i, n. That which is narrated, a narration; plur., narrata, Hor.; —narror, it is said or related of me. II. *Gen.* (3) To say, speak, utter.—(4) To dedicate. EX. (1) n. alui alqd, Cic.; —n. de re, id.; —narravit mihi te sollicitum esse, id.—(2) rideor ubique, narror, ostenditor, Quint.; —narratur Græcia collis duello, is said, Hor.; —narrant, it is said or related, they say, Plin.—(3) quid narras? Ter.; —filium narras mihi, id.; —narra mihi, pray tell me, Cic.; —narro tibi, hæc loca venusta sunt, I

must tell you, id. PHRASES. male narras, I do not like to hear that (which you relate), I am sorry, id.; —bene narras, I like to hear that, I am glad, id.—(4) n. librum alui, Plin. SYN. NARRO; ENARRO; DENARRO; MEMORO; COMMEMORO.—NARRARE, to relate, recount.—ENARRARE, to tell things at length, to recite the particulars; omnem rem modo seni enarramus ordine, Ter.—Denarrare, to tell in order, or in detail; hæc jam denarrabo, Ter.—Memorare, to make mention of, to report; memorant, they say, Liv.—Commemorare implies more ostentation in telling than memorare; quæ est ista in commemoranda pecunia tua tam insolens ostentatio? Cic.

NARTES, lum, m. The people on the banks of the *Nar*, Plin.

NARTHĒCIUM, ūi, n. (ναρθήκιον). A chest for unguents and medicines, a scent-chest or medicine-chest; also, a paint-box, Cic.

NĀRUS, i, q. gnarus, Cic.

NĀRYCIŌN, ūi, n. (Ναρκίων), and NARYX, ŷeis, f. (Ναρξ). *Narycium* or *Narya*, a town of the Locrian Opuntii, on the Eubæan Sea; and a colony from which founded the Italian town of Locri Epizephyrii; hence called *Narycia* by the poets.

NĀRYCIŪS, a, um, adj. I. Of or belonging to *Narycium*, *Locrian*; N. Locri, the Locrians in Greece, Virg.; —N. heros, *Ajat*, son of *Oileus*, because born at *Narycium*, Ov.; —*Narycia* (sc. urbs), *Locri*, in Southern Italy, id. II. Of *Locri*, *Locrian*, in Italy; hence N. pix, the pitch of *Bruttium*, Virg.

NĀSĀMON, ōnis, m. (Νασαμών). A *Nasamonian*. Plur.: Nāsāmōnes, um, m. (Νασαμώνες). A people whose territory extended from the southwest side of Cyrenaica to the middle of the Great Syrtis, Plin.

NĀSĀMŌNIĀCUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the *Nasamonæ*, Ov. African, Stat.

NASCOR, nasci, nātus, intr. dep. (i. q. gnascor, from *γενναι*). I. (1) To be born.—(2) To be begotten. II. *Meton.* (3) To be produced, arise, grow, appear, become, proceed. III. *Part.*: Nātus, a, um, (4) alui rei or ad rem: as if *Born to any thing, suited or adapted by nature*.—(5) Constituted, circumstanced by nature.—(6) Of age: (So or so) old, with the number of years appended. EX. (1) n. in miseriam, Cic.; —scitus puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter. PHRASES. post homines natos, since the creation; or post genus hominum natum, Cic.; —amplissima familia nati, of a distinguished family, Cæs.; —summo loco natus, of very high birth, id.; —antiquo genere natus, of an ancient family, Nep.—(2) ex me hic non natus est, sed ex fratre, Ter.; —nasci certo patre, of a legitimate father, Cic.—(3) nascitur ibi plumbum album, Cæs.; —ex palude nascitur amnis, Plin.; —odium nascitur ex alga re, Cic.; —luna nascente, Hor.; —nascere, Lucifer, rise! Virg.; —in sermone nato super cenam, which arose, Suet.—(4) vir ad omnia summa natus, Cic.; —nationes natæ servituti, id.; —bos ad arandum n., id.—(5) ita n. locus est, Liv.; —ita rem natam esse intelligo, Cæs.; —e re nata, Ter., or pro re nata, according to the nature of the thing, or the circumstances.—(6) prope annos nonaginta natus, almost ninety years old. *Subst.* See NATUR and NATA. SYN. NASCOR; ORIO. —Nasci, to be born, come into the world; sine sensu nascimur.—Oriri, to issue or proceed from; ab illo ortus es, Cic. *Fig.*: To spring, arise from, originate with; tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.; —ab his sermo oritur, they speak first, Cic.

NĀSĪCA, æ, m. A surname of the *Scipios*, e. g. P. Cornelius Scipio *Nasica*, Liv.

NĀSĪTERNA, æ, f. (nasus, ternus). *A pail or water-pot with three spouts*, Plaut.

NĀSO, ōnis, m. (nasus, having a large nose). *A Roman family name, e. g. P. Ovidius Naso*.

NASSA (naxa), æ, f. I. *Prop.* (1) *A wicker basket with a narrow neck, a reel (for fish)*, Plin. II. *Fig.* (1) *A dangerous place; nunquam ex hac nassa cibum petam*, Plaut.

NASTURTIUM, ū, n. (qu. nasitortium, from nasus and torquus). *A kind of cress with broad leaves, κάρδαμος*, Cic.

NĀSUM, i, n. for nasus, Plaut.

NĀSUS, i, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *The nose*.—(2) *Fig.* (1) *Suture, sarcasm*.—(3) *A quick smell, sc.* of the sense of smell. II. *Meton.* (4) from its similarity: *A handle, ear, spout, etc., of a utensil or vessel*. EX. (1) *n. ita locutus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videretur*, Cic.;—*n. acutus*, Plaut.;—*naso clamare, to snore*, id.;—*suspendere alqm or alqd naso adunco, to turn up the nose at any thing*, Hor.—(2) *Lucilius primus condidit stili nasum*, Mart.—(3) *non quia nasus illis nullus erat*, Hor.—(4) *calix nasorum quatuor*, Juv. SYN. **NASTUS**; **NARIS**.—**NĀSUS**, the nose; *pravo vivere naso*, Hor.—**NARIS**, the nostril, pl., the holes of the nose; *geminæ nares*.

NĀSŪTE, ade. (nasutus). *Satirically, sarcastically*, Phædr.

NĀSŪTUS, a, um, adj. (nasus). I. *That has a large nose*, Hor. II. *That has a good nose or fine scent*;—*Witty, sarcastic*; *nul nasutus hac*, Mart.;—*nasutissimus*, Sen.

NĀTA, æ, f. (natus). *A daughter (poet. only)*; *maxima natarum Priami*, Virg.

NĀTĀLĪCIUS, a, um, adj. (natis). I. (1) *Of or belonging to the day or hour of one's birth, natal*. II. 2. *Subst.* **NĀtālĭcĭum**, ū, n. *A birth-day present*, Cens.—(3) **NĀtālĭcĭa**, ōrum, n. *A birth-day entertainment*. EX. (1) *n. sidera*, Cic.;—*Chaldaeorum n. predicta, a casting of nativities*, id.—(3) *dat n. in hortis*, Cic.

NĀTĀLIS, e (natus, -tis). I. *Adj.* (1) *Of or belonging to one's birth, natal*. II. *Subst.* (2) *Sing.* **Natalis**, is, m. *A birth-place*.—(3) *A deity presiding over births*, Tib.—(4) *A birth-day*. Hence, *poet.* (5) *natales, Years*.—(6) *Origin, birth*.—(7) *Plur.* **Natales** ium, m. *Birth*.—(8) *Meton.* **Origin, birth**.—(9) *Birth, i. e. lineage, extraction, family, descent*. EX. (1) *n. dies, birth-day*, Cic.;—*diem natalem suum agere, to celebrate, keep*, id. *Fig.* (1) *n. dies redivit mei (the day of my return from exile)*, id.;—*n. dies hujus urbis, sc. delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline*, id.;—*n. humus, native place*, Ov.;—*Juno natalis, that presides over birth*, Tib.;—*n. morbus, from one's birth*, Man.—(2) *Delos natalis Apollinis*, Hor.—(4) *natali meo*, Cic.—(5) *sex mihi n. ierant*, Ov.;—*natalis Romæ, the festival Palilia, celebrated yearly in commemoration of the building of Rome*, id.—(6) *n. arborum*, Plin.—(7) *natalium periti, casters of nativities*, Sen.—(8) *Of things*: *n. adamantinis*, Plin.—(9) *mulier natalibus clara*, Ov.;—*homo claris natalibus*, Tac.;—*natalium splendor*, Plin. SYN. See **NATIVUS**.

NĀTĀLĪTIŪS, a, um, adj. See **NATALICIUS**.

NĀTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (nato). I. *A swimming*, Cic. II. *Meton.* *A place to swim in, a swimming-bath*, Cels.

NĀTES, ūm. See **NATIE**.

NĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (nascor). I. 1. *A being born, birth*; hence, *the goddess of birth*, Cic. II. *Meton.* (2) *A race, species (of men)*.—(3) *Of inanimate things*: *A sort, kind*.—(4) *A nation,*

people (so far as they have a common descent, and use the same language and customs). Hence, (5) *A set of persons, a sect*.—(6) *As a term of contempt*: *A race, tribe, e. g. of the optimates*. EX. (2) *n. eorum (Alexandrinorum)*, Hirt. Alex.—(3) *cera pura natione Pontica*, Plin.—(4) *barbaræ nationes*, Cic.;—*ita nationis nomen evaluasse*, Tac.—(5) *n. candidatorum*, Cic.;—*n. Epicureorum*, id.—(6) *non est n. ut dixisti, etc.*, id. SYN. See **GENS**.

NĀTIS, is, f. *A buttock*, Hor. *Plur.*: *nates, the buttocks*, Mart. Also, of animals: *n. turturum*, id.

NĀTĪVUS, a, um, adj. (natus, -tis). I. (1) *That has a beginning or origin, that is born*. II. (2) *Imparted by birth, i. e. innate, inborn*. III. (3) *Natural, not made by art*. EX. (1) *Anaximandri opinio nativos esse deos*, Cic.;—*n. verba, primitive words*, id.—(2) *n. sensus*, Cic.;—*n. lepos*, Nep.—(3) *n. coma*, Ov.;—*n. specus*, Tac.;—*n. oves, the wool of which has a natural color*, Plin. SYN. **NATIVUS**; **NATURALIS**; **NATALIS**; **NATALICIUS**.—**Nativus**, as here.—**Naturalis**, of or belonging to nature, natural; *naturale bonum, an innate goodness*, Nep.—**Natalis**, natal, belonging to the birth; *natales dies*, Cic.—**Natalicius**, that concerns one's birth or nativity; *n. sidera*.

NĀTO, āre, intr. freq. (no, āre). I. (1) *To swim*.—2. *Part. subst.* **Nātantes**, ūm, f. (sc. bestie). *Fishes*, Virg. II. *Meton.* (3) *To spread abroad*.—(4) *To swim, to be full of any liquid, to be inundated*.—5. *Of the eyes*: *To swim, said of persons intoxicated*, Ov.;—*of a person overcome by sleep*, Virg.;—*of the dying*, id.—(6) *To move to and fro*, Tib.—(7) *Fig.* *To fluctuate, waver, doubt*. EX. (1) *n. in oceano*, Cic.;—*natant æquore pisces*, Ov.;—*of shipwrecked persons*, Propert. With acc. following: *n. aquas*, Mart.;—*n. fretum*, Virg. Hence, *pass.*: *unda natatur piscibus*, Ov.—(3) *Tiberinus campo liberiore natat*, Ov.—(4) *natabant pavimenta, vino*, Cic.;—*natant rura plenis fossis*, Virg.;—*campi natantes, seas and lakes*, Lucr.;—*campi natantes, waving with corn*, Virg.—(6) *pes in pelle (i. e. calceo) laxa natet*, Ov.—(7) *Democritus n. videtur in natura deorum*, Cic. SYN. See **NO**.

NATRIX, ūis, f. [sometimes m.], (id.). (1) *A water-serpent*.—2. *Meton.* *A whip or scourge made of the skin of a water-serpent*, Luc. ap. Non. EX. (1) *n. violator aquæ*, Luc. *Fig.* *Of a dangerous man*, Suet.

NĀTU. See **NATVS**.

NĀTŪRA, æ, f. (nascor). I. (1) *Birth*. II. (2) *Nature, the natural constitution or property of a thing*.—(3) *Nature, i. e. natural disposition, temper, character*.—(4) *Natura, i. e. natural feeling, instinct, propensity*.—(5) *Nature, i. e. custom, habit, which becomes a second nature*.—(6) *Nature, i. e. the law of nature, the established order of things, the reason of things, the course of nature*. Hence, (7) *The universe, the world as a whole*.—(8) *Nature, i. e. consistency with nature, possibility*.—(9) *A being, thing, substance*.—(10) *Effect, efficacy*. EX. (1) *natura filius, pater, frater, adoptio filius*, Liv.; Cic.; Ter.—(2) *n. rerum et locorum*, Cic.;—*n. montis*, Cæs.;—*insula naturā triquetra*, id.;—*homo exiguae naturæ, of short size or stature*, Macr. Also *a good or proper quality, virtue*: *natura deest margaritis*, Tac.—(3) *homo varia multipliceque natura*, Cic.;—*homo difficillima naturā*, Nep.;—*loqui ut n. fert, in a natural manner*, Ter. *Prov.*: *naturam furca expellere, i. e. to change by force*, Hor.;—*n. rerum, & q. natura*; *delabi ad æquitatem et naturam rerum*, Cic.—(4) *naturā victus*, Cic.;—*natura ingeneravit societatem* Liv.—(5) *mihi ex*

consuetudine in naturam vertit, Sall. :—facere sibi naturam rei, to render a thing natural to one, Quint. —(6) naturæ fundamenta pervertere, Cic. :—jus in natura positum esse, id. :—secundum naturam, id. :—n. civitatum, the course of things in states, Nep. —(7) totius naturæ menti atque animo tribuere hoc nomen (Dei), Cic. :—deorum vi, ratione, potestate totam naturam regi, id. —(8) in rerum natura fuisse, Cic. :—in rerum natura hoc cadit, that is a possible case, Quint. —(9) dubitat quæ sit ea n., what thing it was, Cic. :—ut ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, id. :—naturas rerum esse, non figuras, real things. —(10) cujus rei est tanta vis et tanta n., ut, Cic.

NĀTŪRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (natural). I. (1) *Natural*, i. e. by birth. II. (2) *Natural*, formed by or proceeding from nature. III. (3) *Of or pertaining to nature*. IV. (4) *Natural*, according to the order established in nature, usual, real. EX. (1) n. pater, Cic. :—n. filius, as opposed to an adopted son, Suet. —(2) motus n., Cic. :—naturali quadam societate conjungere, Cæs. —(3) n. questiones, Cic. :—pars sapientiæ naturalis, Quint. —(4) *Opp. to fictitious* : philosophi duos Joves fecerant, unum n., alterum fabulosum. SYN. See NATIVUS.

NĀTŪRĀLĪTER, adv. (naturalis). *Naturally, by nature, conformably to nature ; n. divinare.*

1. **NĀTUS**, a, um. See NASCOR.
2. **NĀTUS**, i, m. (nascor). I. (1) *A son*. —(2) *Plur. : Children*. II. (3) *A person*. EX. (1) n. tuus, Quint. —(2) caritas inter natos et parentes. —(3) nemo n. in ædibus habitat, Plaut.

3. **NĀTUS**, ds, m. (id.), [only in the abl. natu]. I. (1) *Birth* ; hence, a growing, growth. II. (2) *Birth*, i. e. age, years. EX. (1) cupressus natu morosa, grows with difficulty, Plin. —(2) homo magno natu, Liv. :—filius maximus natu, the eldest son, Nep. :—homo grandis natu, in years, aged, Cic. :—major natu, the elder, id. :—animus gravior natu, more serious or sedate, Ter.

NAUCL. See NATCUM.

NAUCLĒRICUS and **NAUCLĒRIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (ναυκληρικός, ναυκληριος). *Of or belonging to a ship-owner or ship-master ; n. ornatus, the dress of a ship-master, Plaut.*

NAUCLĒRUS, i, m. (ναυκληρος). *A ship-owner, a ship-master, Plaut.*

NAUCRĀTIS, is, f. (Ναυκρατίας). *Naucratis*, a city in the Delta of Egypt, Plaut.

NAUCUM or **NAUCUS**, i, n. or m. (akin to nugæ). *A trifle*, used only in phrases like the following : non nauci habere (Gr. 498), not to value at a farthing, or a straw, Enn. ap. Cic. :—homo non nauci, Plaut. :—ducere alqd nauco, of no value. SYN. NAUCI : Flocci, with facere, habere, æstimare. —Nauci, of no value, lit., of the skin dividing the kernel of a walnut. —Flocci, of no value, lit., of a small tuft of wool which the wind blows away.

NAUFRĀGIUM, ſi, n. (navis, frango). I. *Prop.* (1) *A shipwreck*. —(2) *Fig. : Shipwreck, loss, misfortune, ruin*. II. *Meton.* (3) *A person or thing that has been shipwrecked, the remains of a shipwreck, a wreck*. EX. (1) n. facere, Cic. :—naufragio interire, Cæs. :—naufragiis magnis coortis, storms which occasion shipwreck, Lucr. *Prov.* : n. ex terra intueri, to look with indifference on the misfortunes of other men, Cic. —(2) n. patrimonii, Cic. :—n. rei familiaris, id. :—excipe n. nostrum, us that have been shipwrecked, us unfortunate, Ov. —(3) naufragia Cæsaris amicorum, Cic. :—naufragia reipublicæ colligere, id.

NAUFRĀGUS, a, um, *adj.* (i. q. navifragus).

I. (1) *Shipwrecked, that is suffering, or has suffered shipwreck*. —(2) Hence, *fig. : Shipwrecked, unfortunate, that has suffered great loss*. II. (3) *That causes shipwrecks*. EX. (1) n. natans, Cic. :—duo naufragi, id. :—n. mulier, Tac. —(2) Marius expulsus et n., Cic. :—patrimonio naufragus, or simply naufragus, of one that has lost his property, id. —(3) n. mare, Hor.

NAULIUM, ſi. See NABLIUM.

NAULUM, i, n. (ναύλον). *Money paid for passage in a ship, etc., freight, fare, Juv.*

NAUMĀCHĪA, æ, f. (ναυμαχία). I. *A (mock) sea-fight, a representation of a sea-fight as an entertainment, Suet.* II. *A place where such exhibitions were made, Suet.*

NAUPACTUS, i, f., and **NAUPACTUM**, i, n. (Ναύπακτος). *Naupactus*, a town of the Locri Ozolæ near the promontory of Antirrhius, where the Heracleidæ built the fleet which carried them over the Peloponnesus ; now *Lepanto*, Liv. †

NAUPLĪADES, æ, m. (Ναυπλιάδης). *Son of Nauplius*, i. e. Palamedes, Ov.

NAUPLĪUS, ſi, m. (Ναύπλιος). *Nauplius*. I. King of Eubœa, father of Palamedes, who avenged the death of his son by alluring the Greeks, on their return from Troy, to the cliffs of his island, by making signals of fire on the shore, Prop. :—Nauplii mali, Suet. II. *A kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a vessel, i. q. nautilus, Plin.*

NAUSĒA, æ, f. (ναυσία). I. (1) *Sea-sickness*. II. (2) *Gen. : Qualm, sickness, inclination to vomit*. EX. (1) navigavimus sine timore et sine nausæa, Cic. —(2) ut libido veniet nausææ, Varr. :—nauseam sedare, Plin.

NAUSĒABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (nauseo). *Very sea-sick, Sen.*

NAUSĒATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that feels nausea or inclination to vomit, one apt to be sea-sick, Sen.*

NAUSĒO, ſre, intr. (nausea). I. *Prop.* (1) *To be sea-sick, to feel an inclination to vomit*. II. (2) *To be sick, be obliged to vomit, to be qualmish*. —(3) *Fig. : To belch forth, give vent to, to utter nonsense*. —(4) *To loathe, be disgusted*. EX. (1) æque nauseat ac locuples, Hor. —(2) quidlibet, modone nauseat, faciat, Cic. —(3) ista effutientem n., uttering absurdities which produce disgust, Cic. —(4) si qui stulti nauseant, Phædr. SYN. See VOMO.

NAUSĒŌLA, æ, f. dim. (nausea). *A slight squeamishness, Cic.*

NAUSĪCĀA, æ, or **NAUSĪCĀE**, es, f. (Ναυσικάα). *Nausicaa*, daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæaciæ, Mart.

NAUTA, æ, m. See NAVITA.

NAUTĒA, æ, f. (ναυτία). I. *Bilge-water, Plaut.* II. i. q. nausea, id.

NAUTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (ναυτικός). I. *Of or belonging to ships, navigation, or mariners ; naval, nautical ; n. clamor, of seamen, Virg. :—n. verbum, a nautical term, Cic. :—n. pinus, a ship, vessel, Virg. :—n. exuviæ, beaks taken from captured ships, Cic. :—scientia rerum nauticarum, maritime skill, id.* II. *Subst.* : Nautici, ōrum, m. (sc. homines). *Seamen, sailors.* SYN. See NAVALIS.

NAUTĪLUS, i, m. (ναυτίλος). *A nautilus*, a kind of fish that sails in its shell as in a ship. i. q. nauplius, Plin.

NĀVĀLE, is, n. See the following. SYN. See STATIO.

NĀVĀLIS, *e. adj.* (navis). I. (1) *Of or belonging to ships, naval.* II. *Subst.*: 2. Navale, *is, n.* A station for ships, harbor, haven, *Or.*—(3) A place in which ships are built, repaired, or kept, a dock, dock-yard.—4. Navalia, *lum, n.* The requisites for fitting out a ship or fleet; as timber, rigging, etc., *Liv.* EX. (1) *n. pugna, a naval engagement, Cic.*;—*n. disciplina, id.*;—*n. corona, a crown granted for a victory at sea, Virg.*;—*n. triumphus, Liv.*;—*n. forma, the figure of a ship, Or.*;—*n. materia, materials for ship-building, Liv.*;—*n. duumviri, two commissioners for the equipment or fitting out of a fleet, id.*;—*n. castra, Cas.*;—*n. socii, seamen, mariners, Liv.*—(3) *ex navalibus unam (navem) deduct, Cas.* SYN. **NAVALIS**; **NAUTICUS**.—Navalis, *naval, belonging to ships or maritime affairs.*—Nauticus, *of a sailor or mariner*; *n. clamor, Virg.*

NĀVARCHUS, *i, m.* (ναύαρχος). *The captain of a ship, Cic.* SYN. **NAVARCHUS**; **GUVERNATOR**.—Navarchus, *as here.*—Gubernator, *the governor or pilot of a ship*; *g. clavum teneus sedet in puppi, Cic.*

NĀVE, *adv., i. q.* naviter, *Plaut.*

NĀVICŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (navis). *A little ship, skiff, boat, Cic.*

NĀVICŪLĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (navicula). *Of or belonging to navigation or shipping (esp. relating to small craft).* *Subst.*: 1. Navicularia, *æ, f. (sc. res).* Navigation, the shipping business, with regard to small craft used for the transport of goods and conveying of passengers; naviculariam facere, *to be engaged in the shipping line, Cic.*—2. Navicularius, *li, m.* One who carries on the shipping business, a ship-owner, ship-master.

NĀVIFRĀGUS, *a, um, adj.* (navis, frango). *Causing shipwreck, i. q. naufragus II.*

NĀVIGĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (navigo). *Navigable*; *n. mare, Liv.*;—*n. amnis, id.*;—*n. littora, Tac.*

NĀVIGĀTĪO, *ōnis, f. (id.).* A sailing, navigation, voyage; navigationi se committere, *Cic.*;—*n. maris, Tac.*;—*diei navigatione abesse, a day's sail, Plin.* Fig.: *ex longa navigatione, after a long voyage.*

NĀVIGĀTOR, *ōris, m. (id.).* A sailor, seaman.

NĀVĪGER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* (navis, gero). I. (1) *Bearing ships, navigable.* II. (2) *Sailing, navigating.* EX. (1) *n. mare, Lucr.*—(2) *n. similitudo, resemblance to a sailing-vessel, Plin.*

NĀVĪGIŪM, *li, n. (id.).* I. (1) *A sailing, navigation, voyages.* II. (2) *Any vessel made to sail on the water, a ship, bark, boat.* EX. (1) *ratio navigii jacebat, the art or science of navigation, Lucr.*—(2) *proficisci probo navigio, Cic.* SYN. **See NAVIS.**

NĀVIGO, *āre, intr. and tr.* (navem, ago). I. *Intr.* (1) *To sail, navigate (of persons).*—(2) *To set sail, to sail away.*—(3) *Of ships and other sailing vessels: To sail, be afloat.* II. *Tr.* (4) *To navigate, sail through or over.*—(5) *To gain by navigation or the shipping-trade.* EX. (1) *n. ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.*;—*n. Syracusas, id. Prov.*: *in portu navigo, I am in safety, Ter.*—(2) *me velle n., Cic.*—(3) *classis navigavit, Cic.*;—*Fig. of war: belli impetus navigavit, has set sail, has entered on its career, Cic.*—(4) *n. terram, Cic.*;—*n. oceanum, Suet.*; hence *pass.*: *navigatur occidens, Plin.*—(5) *quæ homines arant, navigant, Sall.* SYN. **See No.**

NĀVIS, *is, f. (ναῖς).* I. *Prop.* (1) *Any sailing-vessel, a ship, skiff, etc.*; but usually said of a vessel of large size. II. *Fig.* (2) *Of the state: State, condition, fate, etc.* EX. (1) *e Pompeiana navi adeductus sum in Luculli hospitium, Cic.*;

—*n. longa, a ship of war, Liv.*;—*n. oneraria, a ship of transport, of burden, id.*;—*n. pratoria, the flag-ship, admiral's ship, id.*;—*n. tecta, id.*;—*or constrata, a ship with a deck, decked, Cic.*;—*n. aperta, without a deck, id.* PHRASES. *navem construere or edificare, to build a ship, id.*;—*navem ornare, instruere, armare, to equip, fit out, id.*;—*navem reficere, to repair, Cic.*;—*navem deducere in aquam, or simply n. deducere, to launch, Liv.*;—*Cæs.*;—*navem subducere, to draw ashore, id.*;—*navis solvere, to unmoor, to be about to set sail, id.*;—*navis solvit, is about setting sail, id.*;—*conscendere navem, or conscendere in navem, to go on board, embark, Nep.*;—*milites in naves imponere, to embark, put on board, Liv.*;—*navibus rem gerere, to fight at sea, Hor.*;—*egredi e navi, to disembark, Cæs.*;—*navem appellere ad locum, to arrive at, to bring a vessel alongside a spot, Cic.*;—*also, navem applicare ad terram or terræ, Cæs.*;—*navem frangere, to suffer shipwreck, Ter.*;—*navem gubernare, to steer, Cic.*;—*n. tenere in ancoris, to be riding at anchor, Nep.*;—*deprimere naves, to sink, id. Prov.*: *navibus et quadrigis, with all one's power, with might and main, Hor.*—(2) *una n. est bonorum omnium, Cic.*;—*ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, you share any where the same fate, run the same risk, id.*;—*exire de navi, to quit the helm, i. e. the management of affairs, id.* II. *Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, the ship Argo, a constellation, Cic.* SYN. **NAVIS**; **NAVIGIUM**; **LEMBUS**; **CERCURUS**; **CELOX**; **RATIS**; **SCAPHA**; **LENUCULUS**; **PROSUMIA**; **LINTER**; **ORIA** or **HORIA**; **PONTONES**; **HIPPAGOGÆ**; **CATASCOPIUM**; **PHASELUS**; **MYOPARO**; **CYMBA**; **LIBURNUS**; **REMULUS**; **APHRACTUM**; **DICROTUM**; **ACTUARUM**; **ACTUARIOLUM**; **CORBITA**.—*Navis, a ship, a large ship.*—*Navigium, a ship of a smaller size than navis, as provided with oars and sails.*—*Lembus, a low-built, swift ship with oars.*—*Cercurus, a small ship used by the inhabitants of Cyprus.*—*Celox, a small hunting bark, so called on account of its lightness.*—*Ratis, a raft, is nothing more than pieces of timber joined together; a ship built hastily; poet. used for navis; rates quassas reficere.*—*Scapha, a skiff, canoe, a boat made of a hollowed tree.*—*Lenunculus, a sloop, a fishing boat.*—*Prosumia, a small, light ship, sent out for getting intelligence.*—*Linter, a little boat, without masts or sails; a sculler, smaller than scapha.*—*Oria or Horia, a small fishing boat.*—*Pontones, pontoons, a sort of vessels used in conveying an army across a river.*—*Hippagoge, vessels for conveying cavalry across a river.*—*Catascopium, a scout, a spy-boat.*—*Phaselus, a pleasure boat, a long boat used by the Campanians mostly for parties of pleasure.*—*Myoparo, a kind of long, light ship, with oars and sails, often used by pirates.*—*Cymba, a bark, a fishing boat.*—*Liburnus or Liburna, a light ship used first by the Liburnians, fitter for flight than for fighting.*—*Remuleus, a towing barge.*—*Aphractum or Aphractus, a long and open ship used by the Rhodians.*—*Dicrotum, a gull-y having two rows of oars in a seat, used by the Mitylenians.*—*Actuarium, and dim. Actuariolum, a small light-built ship or barge, a pinnace.*—*Corbita, a great ship for merchandise, slow and heavy of sailing.*

NĀVITA, *or contr. NAUTA*, *æ, m.* (navis). *A mariner.* I. *The captain of a vessel, Cic.*;—*exp., a merchant when at sea (i. q. mercator), Hor.* II. *Any person employed in the management or steering of a vessel; the pilot.* *Plur.*: *Nautæ, seamen, sailors, the crew, Cæs.*

NĀVITAS (*old form, gnavitas*), *âtis, f.* (navus =gnavus). *Activity, promptness, zeal; istam tuam navitatem, Cic.*

NĀVĪTER, *adv. (old form, gnaviter).* I. (1)

Actively, promptly, zealously. II. (2) *Altogether, quite.* EX. (1) n. pugnare, Liv.;—n. expedire, id.—(2) n. impudens, Cic.

NĀVO, āre, tr. (navus). I. *Gn.* (1) *To do or perform vigorously or with zeal.* II. *Exp.* (2) *To show, exhibit (with diligence).*—(3) also absolutely: *To bestow pains upon, to conduct with vigor or zeal.* EX. (1) nemo est tam afflictus qui non possit n. alqd, Cic.;—n. rempublicam, to serve the state, id.;—n. flagitium, Tac.;—n. bellum, id.—(2) n. studium alcuī, Cic.;—n. benevolentiam suam in alqm, id.;—operam n. alcuī, to serve.—(3) n. operam fortiter in acie, Liv.;—jam mihi videor navasse operam quod huc venerim, *I find that my pains have been to some purpose.*

NĀVUS (gnavus), a, um, adj. *Active, industrious, strenuous, prompt*; n. homo, Cic.;—n. opera, Vell. SYN. See **INDUSTRIUS**.

NAXIUS, a, um, adj. (Naxos). *Of or belonging to Naxos*; N. turba, Prop.;—N. ardor, i. e. corona Ariadnes, a constellation, Col.

NAXOS, i, f. (Νάξος). *Naxos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, and celebrated for its wine. It was on this island that Ariadne was forsaken by Theseus, Virg.; now *Naxos*.

NĒ (νῆ), i. q. nē (ναι). See **NĀ**.

NĒ, adv. *Not*; it is used only as a conditional or dependent subjective negation, i. e. where only the conception of a thing is negated, but its actual existence is left undetermined, while *non* denotes an absolute objective negation, i. e. the denying of the existence of a thing. USAGE.

I. *In conditional or dependent clauses*: *Not, that not*; ne sit sane summum malum dolor, supposing it to be (that it is not) the greatest evil, Cic.;—ne fuerit, there may not have been, id. II. *With independent clauses which contain a command, prayer, demand*: *Not*. 1. *With an imperative*: ne iura, do not swear, Plaut.—2. *With a subjunctive expressing command*: ne confers culpam in me, do not lay the blame, Ter.—3. *Expressing a wish, prayer, or the like*: ne sim salvus, Cic.;—ne vivam, may I not live, id.;—ne id Jupiter sineret, Liv.;—utinam ne, *Oh that—not!* Ter. III. *With other particles*: dum ne, provided that not, as long as not, while not, Cic.;—modo ne, provided only that not; ne . . . quidem, not even; in which case the emphatic word is placed between these two particles, e. g. ne in oppidis quidem, Cic.;—ne mulieribus quidem, Cæs. Sometimes a negative word precedes without destroying the negation: non enim prætereundum ne id quidem, Cic.;—numquam ne mediocri quidem cuiquam, id. In the sense of *I will not say, not to mention*: ne convincente quidem, sed etiam . . . oculis intente, Cic. IV. *Put for modo ne, only not*: ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall. V. *Put for ne dum, much less, to say nothing of*: ne vero nihil istorum, ne juvenem quidem movit unquam; ne nunc senem, Cic. VI. *Denoting purpose*: *That not, in order that not, lest*; id ergi, ne interesse, Cic.;—ne dicam, lest I may not say, i. e. not to say, id. Ne in connection with ut is, properly speaking, a pleonasm, not differing perceptibly from *ne* alone, except that it chiefly occurs in solemn discourse, and hence especially in laws. It is sometimes placed apart from ut, but always immediately before the word which it particularly bears upon: præcipiendum est igitur ut . . . ne existim, that they may not believe, Cic.;—ut hoc ne facerem, that I should not do this on any consideration, Ter. VII. *Expressing a prohibition*. 1. After verbs which express fear, anxiety, danger: *That*, Gr. 638. There is always as the foundation of this

form of expression a wish that the thing may not be so or may not occur; e. g. vereor ne hoc fiat, *I apprehend that it may happen (but I wish it may not)*: metuebant ne indicarent, Cic.;—hic, ne quid mihi promogetur, horreo, id.;—also after substantives which imply the idea of fear, anxiety, etc., e. g. periculum est, ne occasio deat, Nep. In all cases, that not, lest is expressed by *ne non* or *ut*: veritus ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Cæs.;—vereor ne exercitum firrum habere non possit, Cic.—2. After verbs denoting fear, foresight or caution: *That not, lest*; cave ne studeas, Ter.;—cave ne cupias, id.;—videat consul ne quid detrimenti capiat republica, Cic.;—also denoting to see, look into, examine, consider whether perhaps, etc.; videamus ne beata vita ellici posset, Cic.—3. After certain verbs denoting negation, esp. after those which signify to deny or answer negatively, to refuse, to hinder: *That*; cusus quidem ne fecerim impedit, hindered my doing it, Cic.;—Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quærentes oppressit, the night hindered its being found, Liv.;—unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, was the sole cause that hindered the capture of the town, id.

NĒ [in poetry, we often find it apocopated: egon', viden', for egone, videsnel]. As an interrogative particle, enclitic. In simple and direct interrogation *ne* has no English equivalent, but in indirect or complex interrogation it is commonly rendered *whether*. I. *In a simple interrogation, directly interrogatory with an indicative*: videturne hoc tibi verum esse? does this (indeed) appear to you true? Cic.;—and also with a subjunctive: putarene unquam accidere posse, ut? can you suppose that? id. II. *In a double or complex interrogation, when it takes after it the interrogatory particles an, annon, necne; in direct question*: Romanne venio, an hic manes, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic.;—honestumne factu an turpe? id. *Ne is sometimes used in the second question for an*: iustitiane prius mirer belline laborum, Virg. If the second contains simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by *annon, an non, or nec ne*: isne est quem quero, annon, Ter.;—nescio tun scias an non? Plaut. The poets sometimes join *ne* to words to which it does not belong: scannum faceretne Priapum, a bench or a Priapus, Hor.;—this *ne* is also frequently appended to other words, e. g. to the pronouns qui, quæ, quod, Plaut.;—also to quia, Virg.

NĒETHUS, i, m. *Næthus*, a river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the Brutii, Ov.

NĒĀPŌLIS, is, f. (Νεάπολις). *Naples*, the name of several towns, among which the most celebrated is that in Campania, now *Naples*, Cic.

NĒĀPŌLITĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Naples*; Pompeii N. sermo, Cic. Subst.: Nēāpōlitānū, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Naples, the *Naple*itans. Nēāpōlitānū, i, n. A country-seat, near Naples, Plin.

NĒBŪLA, æ, f. (νεβήλη). I. (1) *A mist, vapor, fog, from the earth, rivers, etc.* II. *Mist*. 2. *Vapor, smoke*, as of fire (Ov.), of a candle, lamp, etc., Pers.—3. *Fig. of anything trilling*: evahus nebule, Plant.;—of anything that rapidly passes away, Pers.—4. *A cloud*, Hor.;—hence, *Mist*: A cloud of dust, Lucr.;—of wine: Froth, Ov.—5. *Of anything very thin of its kind*: vellera nebulas æquantia tractu, Ov.;—of thin clothes (Laber.), of a thin iron plate, Mart. EX. (1) tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg.;—fig., n. erroris, Juv. SYN. See **NEBES**.

NĒBŪLO, ōnis, m. (nebulā). A term of reproach: *Good-for-nothing fellow, idler, spendthrift*, etc., Cic. SYN. See **VAPPA**.

NĒBŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (nebula). I. (1) *Full of mist or vapor, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Obscure, unintelligible, difficult to understand.* EX. (1) n. celum, Cic.;—locus nebulosior, Cat.—(2) n. nomen, Gell. SYN. NEBŪLŌSUS; NĒBŌSUS.—Nebulosus, as here (1).—Nimbosus, cloudy, stormy, rainy; ventus u., Ov.;—N. Orion, Virg.

NEC and NEQUE. I. (1) *i. q.* et non: *And not, neither* (Gr. 242, 1). II. (2) nec and neque for non: *Not.*—(3) *Also in other instances we find nec for non: Not.* III. (4) *For equivalent: Not even.* IV. (5) *But not.* EX. (1) de Q. fratre nuntii tristes nec varii venerant, Cic.;—census nec mitia facta, for immitia, Ov. Hence, nec non or neque non = et: si tunc mihi præcipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas, Ov.;—*also with et or etiam:* nec non et Tyrii, Virg.;—nec non et hodie, Plin.;—*also separated:* neque meam mentem non revocat, Cic.;—*thus also when neque or nec follows:* ut nec, si quid . . . poterit, non contendamus, nec, etc., id.;—neque nihil, i. q. et non nihil, *and something*, id.;—*as et . . . et denotes both . . . and, as well . . . as, or not only . . . but also;* so likewise we find *nec* or *neque* repeated, for *et* non repeated, i. a. *as well not . . . as also not, or, not only not . . . but also not, or (which is the same thing) neither . . . nor,* e. g. nec ad vivos, nec ad mortuos, Cic.;—nec melior, nec clarior, id.;—neque tum peccavi, neque, id.;—nec (neque) . . . et, or et . . . nec (or neque) can be used when only one negation is to be expressed; it then denotes *not only not . . . but; indeed not . . . but;* and the reverse, *not only . . . but also not, e. g.* nec a me alienus, et tibi amicissimus, Cic.;—nec miror et gaudeo, id.;—amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, *indeed not . . . but*, Suet.;—nec libet et licet, Liv. It is frequently preceded by a negative, as *nullus, nemo, nihil*, which, however, does not destroy the negation: nihil tam nec inopinatam nec insperatum accidere potuit, Liv.;—quarum (victoriarum) nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætitiā, nec tantum, Cic.;—neque tu haud dicas, Ter.—(2) *At the beginning of a period:* nec vero, Cic.;—nec enim, id.;—nec tamen, id.—(3) Senatori qui nec aderit aut, Cic.;—tu diis nec recte dicis, Plaut.;—quod nec bene vertit, Virg. *It nec, necopinatus, unexpected; necdum, not yet.*—(4) *de quo ego consulto neque apud vos ante feci mentionem, not even before you,* Cic.;—his certe neque amor causa est, Virg.—(5) *si neque censu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum; non est igitur liber, but neither (of these things) has taken place.*

NĒCĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of neco. SYN. NĒCĀTUS; ENĒCTUS.—Necatus, *put to death, murdered or destroyed;* sponso necato, Hor.—Enecatus, *exhausted, almost dead,* never said of the effect of arms; pos est enectus arando, Ov.

NEC-DUM or NEQUE DUM. I. *For et non dam: And not yet;* nec dum ego tamen Quintum conveniam, Cic. II. *For non dum, Virg.*

NĒCESSĀRĪŌ, *adv.* (necessarius). *Necessarily, by necessity* (ἀνάγκη); cum quibus vivo n.

NĒCESSĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (necesse). I. (1) *Necessary, unavoidable, inevitable.* II. (2) *Requisite, needful, indispensable.* III. (3) *Closely connected by relationship, friendship, etc.; and hence, a relation, relative, friend, client, patron.* EX. (1) n. mors, Cic.;—senatori n. est nosse rempublicam, id.;—res n. *necessity, Cæs.*; hence, *urgent, pressing;* n. tempus, id.;—*caused by necessity;* n. rogationes, id.—(2) n. vitæ usus, Cic.;—quod mihi maxime n., *that lies nearest my heart*, id.;—necessarius questioni,

necessary for the inquiry, i. e. that must be heard, Suet.—(3) *quum utique sis maxime n., Balb. ap. Cic.;—homo tam n., Nep.;—mors hominis necessarii, Cic. Subst.: necessaria, a female relative, id.;—necessarii, persons enjoying the protection of any body, id.;—necessarii provinciarum, patroni.* SYN. See INTIMUS.

NĒCESSE, *adj. indecl.* (nec, cedo; *either neuter, from necesse, e, or adv. from necessus, a, um, used as a neuter.*) I. (1) *Necessary, inevitable, unavoidable.*—(2) *n. habere, to consider necessary, to be obliged.* II. (3) *Needful, necessary.* EX. (1) *With esse, denoting physical necessity:* homini n. est mori, Cic. *With ut:* neque n. est uti vos auferam, Gell.;—*n. est semper ut id quod est appositum per se significet*, Quint. *With a simple subjunct.* boves vendat n. est, he must sell, Cic.;—fateare n. est, Hor. *With an acc. and inf.:* n. fuisse dari literas, Cic.—(2) *eo minus habeo n. scribere, Cic.;—non habebimus n. semper concludere, id.—(3) id quod tibi n. minime fuit, facietis esse voluisti, Cic.* SYN. Necesse est. See OPORTET.

NĒCESSĪTĀS, ātis, *f.* (necesse). I. (1) *Necessity, unavoidableness, compulsion, i. e. when any thing can not be altered, deferred, or hindered.*—(2) *Esp.: A dire necessity, fate, destiny.*—(3) *Necessity, an unavoidable or natural consequence.*—(4) *Necessity, exigency.*—(5) *A necessity, i. e. a thing necessary.* II. (6) *i. q.* necessitudo: *Connection by relationship, friendship, clientship, etc.*—(7) *Bond of affection, influence.* EX. (1) n. exeundi, Cic.;—veniam necessitati dare, id.;—necessitate coactus, compelled, forced, id.;—necessitatem alicui imponere alicui rei, to oblige or compel to any thing, id.;—necessitates majores, urgent reasons, Liv.;—necessitatem persuadendi adhibere, to convince necessity, Cic.—(2) *fatum alicui vult necessitatis, Cic.;—n. divina, fate, id.—(3) necessitate, naturally, Cic.;—mors est n. naturæ, id.—(4) ipsi naturæ et necessitati negare, Cic.—(5) necessitates, necessary things, Cic.;—publicæ necessitates, Liv.—(6) si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic.—(7) magnam necessitatem possidet paternus sanguis.* SYN. NĒCESSITAS; NĒCESSITUDO.—Necessitas, *necessity, as here* (1).—Necessitudo, *more commonly in the sense of relationship. They are sometimes interchanged.*

NĒCESSĪTŪDO, inis, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *Necessity, unavoidableness.*—(2) *Need, want, distress.* II. (3) *A close connection, an inseparable or natural bond.*—(4) *Esp.: A connection or tie of relationship, friendship, clientship, fellowship or companionship.* Hence, (5) *Alton:* necessitudines, *Persons with whom one is closely connected, as relatives, friends, clients, etc.* EX. (1) *puto esse hanc necessitudinem, cui nulla vis resistere potest, Cic.;—rerum necessitudine coactus, Sall.—(2) inopia aut alia n., Sall.;—n. reipublicæ, Tac.—(3) rerum n., Cic.—(4) n. liberorum, Cic.;—n. quæsturæ, between the quæstor and the governor of a province, id.;—n. amicitias conjunctionisque, id.;—intercedit mihi cum alio vetus n., id.—(5) Concr.: petit, ut sibi permitteretur revivere necessitudines, Suet.* SYN. See NĒCESSITAS.

NĒCESSUM EST, i. q. necesse est: *It is unavoidable, necessary, I (thou, etc.) must;* uxorem tibi n. est ducere, Plaut.;—aurum consumi n. esset, Liv.

NEC-NE. *Or not,* in an indirect question, when no verb occurs in the second clause, but the verb of the first clause is positively negatived; utrum ex usu esset necne, Cæs.;—queritur sintne dii nec ne, Cic.;—*also if the first verb is repeated:* hoc doce, doleam, nec ne doleam, nihil interesse, id.

NĒCO, āre, āvi, ātum, *more rarely*, ūi, etum, tr. (nex). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To kill, slay, put to death.—(2) *Meton.* of things: To destroy. II. *Fig.* 3. (as it were) To kill a person, i. e. to torment him to death by disagreeable speeches, Plaut. EX. (1) n. plebem fame, Cic.;—n. ferro, Hor.—(2) imbres uccant frumenta, Plin. SYN. See OCCIDO.

NĒCOPINANS or **NEC** (neque) **ŌPINANS**, tis, adj. *Not expecting*; Ariobarzancem nec opinantem liberavi, Cic.;—neque opinantibus omnibus, Hirt.

NĒC-ŌPINĀTUS, a, um, adj. *Not expected, unexpected*; n. bona perspicere, Cic.;—n. gaudium, Liv. Hence, necopinatio (abl.), *Against or contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic.

NĒC-ŌPINUS, a, um, adj. *Unexpected*; n. mors, Ov.

NECTAR, āris, n. (νέκταρ). I. *Nectar*, the drink of the gods, Cic.;—unguent or balsam used by the gods, Ov. II. *Meton.*: Any thing sweet, pleasant, or agreeable; as, honey, Virg.; wine, Stat.; milk, Ov.;—oscula quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuat, Hor. SYN. See AMBROSIA.

NECTĀRĒUS, a, um, adj. (νέκταρεος). I. *Nectarious, of nectar*; hence, *divine*; n. aquæ, d. w., Ov. II. *Meton.*: *Sweet as nectar*, Mart. Subst.: Nectārēa, æ, f. (sc. herba), A plant *elicumpane*; wine flavored with it is called nectarites vinum, Plin.

NECTO, āre, xūi and xi, xum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To knit, bind, join, tie, or fasten together.—(2) To bind, fetter, arrest, esp. for debt; hence, nexi ob as alienum, or simply nexi, *debtor-slaves*, i. e. debtors who, not being able to pay their debts, had passed into the power of the creditors as their slaves. Hence, (3) *fig.*: To bind, oblige, make liable. II. *Fin.* (4) To join, connect, join together, unite. EX. (1) n. laqueum, Hor.;—n. alcuī catenus, to forge, id.;—n. brachia, to fold in each other's arms, entwine, Ov.;—n. coronam, to entwine, Hor.;—n. ternos colores (for fila), Virg.—(2) ita nexi soluti cautumque ne in posterum necerentur, should be given over into slavery.—(3) sacramento nexi, Just.;—res pignori nexa, pledged, pawned, Dig.—(4) ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.;—n. rerum causas alias ex aliis, id.;—omnes virtutes inter se nexæ, id. PHRASES. n. dolum, to play a trick, Liv.;—n. moras, to contrive or cause delays, Tac.;—n. iurgia cum aliquo, to quarrel, Ov.;—n. causas inanes, to bring forward, Virg. SYN. NECTO; NEXO; NODO.—Nectere, to tie by making a knot, to interlace or twist one with another; coronam n.—Nexare freq. expresses more action; nexantem nodis, Virg.—Nodare, to knot; crines nodantur in aurum, a twist of gold ties up her hair, Virg.

NĒCŪBI, adv. for ne alicubi. In order that not at some place, lest in any place, Cæs.

NĒCUNDE, adv. for ne alicunde (ὡς ποθεν). In order that not from some place, lest from any place, Liv.

NĒDUM, ado. I. (1) I will not say, not only, not merely. II. (2) Not to say, much less. It is always preceded by a negation, although frequently by one implied, Liv. III. (3) Not to say, much more. EX. (1) nedum morbum removisti sed etiam gravedinem, Cic.—(2) n. his temporibus, Cic.;—multitudinem, nedum armatum, Liv.—(3) quæ vel socios, n. hostes victos terrere possent, Liv.;—privatis deformia, n. principi, to say nothing of, Suet.

NĒFANDE, adv. (nefandus). *Heinously, impiously*, Sall. 616

NĒFANDUS, a, um, adj. (ne, fari). *Unspeakeable, not fit to be spoken of*; hence, *impious, accursed, heinous, abominable*; n. scelus, Cic.;—n. odium, Virg.;—deos memores fandi atque nefandi, id. SYN. See INFANDUS.

NĒFĀRIĒ, adv. (nefarius). *Impiously, wickedly, heinously*; n. pestem patriæ moliri, Cic.;—pater occisus n., id.;—alqd n. facere or committere, to perpetrate an enormity, id.

NĒFĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (nefas). *Impious, accursed, execrable*; n. homo, Cic.;—n. bellum, id. Subst.: Nefārium, ūi, n. A heinous, execrable, or abominable deed; nefario obstringi rempublicam, Liv.;—multa nefaria, Cic. SYN. See IMPIS.

NĒFAS, n. indecl. I. (1) *Gen.*: Any violation of religious duty, any thing that is sinful or wrong. Hence, (2) *Esp.*: An impiety, i. e. a wicked deed, a crime, horrid wickedness.—(3) Any thing horrid or striking.—(4) Shocking! horrid! abominable! monstrous; (in exclamations).—5. An impious person, a wicked wretch, Virg. II. (5) *Impossible, an impossibility*, i. e. contrary to the laws of heaven. EX. (1) quicquid non licet n. putare debemus, Cic.;—patriæ irasci n. esse ducebat, Nep.;—n. dictū, Cic.;—per fas et n., through right and wrong, Liv.—(2) n. dirum, Virg.—(3) heu n.! Hor.—(4) Lavinia visa . . . nefas! . . . comprehendere crinibus ignem, Virg.—(6) quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. SYN. See FACINUS.

NĒ-FASTUS, a, um, adj. (nefas), opp. fastus. I. Of days on which it is not allowed to speak; hence, dies n., a day on which no court or assembly of the people is allowed to be held. II. 1. *Unfortunate, inauspicious, that brings misfortune, unlucky*; n. dies, Hor.—2. *Impious, wicked, abominable, horrid*, Cic.

NĒGANTIĀ, æ, f. (nego). *A denying, negation*, Cic.

NĒGĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *A denying, denial, negation*; n. infatigatione facti, Cic. II. *A negative*, i. e. a word that denies, App.

NĒGĪTO, āre, intr. fr. q. (nego). To deny often or strongly, to per ist in denying, Sall.

NEGLECTIŌ, ōnis, f. (negligo). *A neglecting, slighting*; n. amicorum, Cic.

1. **NEGLECTUS**, a, um. I. *pt. of negligo*. II. *Adj.*: *Neglected, slighted, despised*; cum ipsi inter nos neglecti obiectique simus, Cic.;—n. castra, Liv.

2. **NEGLECTUS**, ōs, m. (negligo). I. (1) *A neglecting, neglect*, Plin. II. 2. *A slighting, despising*, Luc. EX. (1) res est mihi neglectui, I am neglecting the matter, Ter.

NEGLĪGENS, tis. I. *pt. of negligo*. II. *Adj.*: *Negligent, heedless, careless, unconcerned*; negligens in sumtu, Cic.;—n. id alqm, id.;—n. circa alqm, Suet.

NEGLĪGENTER, adv. (negligens). *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly*; n. scribere, Cic.

NEGLĪGENTIĀ, æ, f. (id.). *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness*; a slighting, disregarding; n. in accusando, Cic.;—n. cognatorum, Ter.;—n. deum, Liv.;—n. epistolarum, neglect or remissness in writing, Cic. SYN. NEGLEGENTIA; INCURIA.—Negligentia, negligence, indifference; n. corruptum animum, id.—Incuria, carelessness; quas incuria fudit, Hor. Negligentia, non attendimus; incuria, non curamus, G. D.

NEGLĪGO or **NEGLĒGO**, āre, exi, cum (nec, lego; prop., not to gather together or collect). I. (1) To neglect, be unmindful of, not to trouble one's self about. II. (2) To make light of, not

to care for, to scorn, take no notice of, slight, disregard, despise.—(3) *With acc. and inf.*: *To look with indifference upon any thing that takes place.*
 III. (1) *To pass over, to overlook, to let pass.*
 EX. (1) *n. rem familiarem, Cic.*;—*n. gloriam, id.*;—*n. mandata, id.*—(2) *n. fraudem committere, Hor.*;—*n. periculum, Cic.*;—*n. deos, Sall.*—(3) *Theopompum nudum confingere Alexandriam neglectis, Ant. ap. Cic.*;—*Gallias a Germanis vastari neglexit, Suet.*—(4) *n. pecuniam captam, Cic.*;—*n. vitam ereptam, id.* SYN. *See D. sperio.*

NĒGO, āre, *intr. and tr.* (nec, aio), [negassim, for negaverim, Plaut.]. I. *Intr.* (1) *To deny, to say no.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To say that any thing is not so, to deny.* Hence, (3) *negor, they deny of me that I, etc., or, they affirm of me that I not.*—(4) *To refuse, decline.* EX. (1) *negat quis, nego; ait, aio, Ter.*;—*n. alqui, to refuse a person any thing, Cic.*;—*n. alqui rei, e. g. petitioni, to refuse, Plin.*;—*n. canis, not to accept, to decline, Mart.*—(2) *nisi forte n. omnia constituisti, Cic.*;—*negō ullum vas fuisse, id.*—(3) *casta negor esse, Ov.*;—*quoniam negatur anser excludere aliena ova, Plin.* *With quin: n. non posse quin rectius sit, Liv.* *Sometimes another negation follows, which, however, does not destroy the first, e. g. negat nec auspicari, Cic.*;—*negato esse nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut.* *Sometimes two propositions depend upon nego, with the latter of which an affirmative (e. g. dico) must be supplied: negant Cæsarem mansurum, postulataque (sc. dicunt) interposita esse, Cic.*—(4) *n. alqui alqd, Cæs.*;—*n. opem patrie, Ov.* *Fig.*: *n. vela ventis, to take in the sails, to furl, Ov.*;—*n. se vinclis, to escape, Tib.*;—*poma negat regio, does not bear or produce, Ov.* SYN. *See ABNUO.*

NĒGŌTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* (negotium). I. (1) *Pertaining to a thing or fact.* II. (2) *Relating to action.* EX. (1) *pars constitutionis negotialis, by which an inquiry is made concerning the fact in point of law, Cic.*—(2) *locus in ethice n., Quint.* SYN. *See NEGOTIOSUS.*

NĒGŌTIĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (negotior). *The occupation of a banker, merchant, etc., a wholesale business; reliquæ negotiationis Asiaticæ, the remainder of the money still to be collected, Cic.* In the time of the emperors it signified *any trade or traffic; n. pecuniaria, Col.*;—*negotiationes privato pudendæ, Suet.* SYN. **NĒGŌTIATIO**; **ŌCCUPATIO**.—*Negotiatio, commerce, trade, traffic.*—*Occupatio, prop., the taking possession of what is vacant, occupying; the occupation, employment, or business one is employed about. Ipse eram maximis occupationibus impeditus, Cic.*

NĒGŌTIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One who occupies himself with any thing, especially with trade; hence, one who carries on a trade, e. g. a banker, merchant, trader, Cic.* Under the emperors every tradesman was so called; *n. vestiarius, Dig.*;—*n. mercis sordidæ, Quint.* SYN. *See CIRCULATOR.*

NĒGŌTIŌLUM, i, *n. dim.* (negotium). *A small business or affair, Cic.*

NĒGŌTIŌR, ōri, ātus, *intr. dep.* (id.). *Prop.*: *To be occupied in mercantile or commerce, to be a wholesale dealer; cives Romani, qui Lampasaci negotiabantur, Cic.*—*In the time of the emperors it signified to carry on any kind of trade; hence, Negotians, tis, m., i. q. Negotiator. Fig.*: *anima nostra negotiari, to traffic in men's lives (said of unprincipled physicians), Plin.*

NĒGŌTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Busy, full of business; n. provincia, Cic.*;—*n. homo, id.*;—*n. dies, a working day.* SYN. **NĒGŌTIOSUS**; **NĒGŌTIĀLIS**.—*Negotiosus, as here.*—*Negotialis, concerning trade or business.*

NĒGŌTIŪM, ſi, *n.* (nec, otium). I. (1) *A business, occupation; any thing to be done, an obligation, liability, duty.*—(2) *Esp.*: *An enterprise connected with exertion, a difficult undertaking, e. g. a conspiracy, rebellion, etc., Suet.*—Hence, (3) *Difficulty, trouble, labor.*—(4) *Travitation, trouble, distress.* II. (5) *A matter, thing.*—6. *Esp.*: *A legal case, matter of law, Suet.*

III. (7) **Traf-fic, business, money-transaction.** EX. (1) *n. publicum, duty, function, Cic.*;—*negotia forensia, id.*;—*a negotiis publicis se removere, id.*;—*cum viro forti n. habere, to have to deal with, Nep.*;—*n. alqui mandare, Cic.*;—*n. exsequi, id.*;—*in negotio habere, to consider it necessary or important, Suet.*—(2) *negotio desistere, Cæs.*—(3) *satis habui negotii, in sanandis vulneribus, Cic.*;—*sine negotio, Nep.*;—*o nullo negotio, without pains or trouble*;—*nihil est negotii, it is an easy matter, Cic.*;—*neque de hac re negotium st quin, etc., it is not subject to any difficulty, Plaut.*—(4) *n. alqui facessere or exhibere, to cause, give, Cic.*—(5) *n. ineptum, Cic.*;—*n. male gerere, to manage things badly, id.* *Also of men:* *n. inhumanum, Cic.*;—*Teucris illa lentum n., a slow hand, id.*—(7) *habebat negotia vetera in Sicilia, Cic.* I. SYN. **NEGOTIUM**; **RES**.—*Negotium, labor, pain, work; affairs, business, etc., as above.*—*Res, a thing, is said indiscriminately of any thing whatever, the sense being determined by the subject—a very general term; facere rem divinum, Cic.*;—*res tua agitur, Cic.*;—*res militaris, id.*;—*res secundæ, adverse.* II. SYN. **PHRASES.** **NEGOTIUM FACESSERE, to cause trouble, create difficulties.**—**NEGOTIUM AGERE, to manage or govern an affair, to be busy about it.**—**NEGOTIUM GERERE, expresses more, and signifies the supporting and defending of it.**—**CONFICERE NEGOTIUM, to terminate an affair, to put an end to it; conficere negotium ex sententia, Cic.**

NĒLĒIUS, and *contr.* **NĒLĒUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Nelus, Ov.* *Subst.*: **NĒLĒUS**, i, m. *Nestor, Ov.*

NĒLĒUS, ſi and ſos, *m.* (Νηλεΐς). *Nelus, the father of Nestor, king of Pylos, Ov.*

NĒLĒDES, æ, *m.* *The son of Nelus, Ov.*

NĒMAUSUS, i, *f.*, and **NĒMAUSUM**, i, *n.* *Nemausus, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now Nîmes, Mel.*

NĒMĒA, æ, or **NĒMĒE**, es, *f.* (Νημεα). *Nemæa, a valley in Argolis, where Hercules slew the Nemean lion, and where, afterward, games were celebrated to commemorate this feat, Plin.*

NĒMĒEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Νημεαίος). *Nemean, N. moles or pests, of the lion, Ov.*;—*N. vellus.*

NĒMETES or **NĒMETES**, um, and **NĒMĒTĒE**, ſtrum, *m.* *Nemetes, a people in Gallia Belgica, whose chief town was Noviomagus, now Spire.*

NĒMĒUS or **NĒMĒUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Νημεός). *Of or belonging to Nemea, Nemean.* *Subst.*: **NĒMĒA**, ſtrum, *n.* *The Nemean games, Liv.*

NĒMO, ſnis, *c.* [no plur.], (ne and hemo, old form for homo). I. (1) *No one, no man, nobody.* II. (2) *Adj. No.* EX. (1) *n. ex tanto numero, Cic.*;—*n. omnium mortalium, id.*;—*hoc scio, neminem peperisse, nobody, Ter.*;—*n. quicquam, Liv.*;—*n. unus, not one, Cic.*;—*n. alius, no other one, id.*;—*non nemo, many, some one, Cic.*;—*but nemo non, every one; n. non videt, id.*;—*n. ergo non miser est, id.* If it is placed before a double nec the negation still remains; *neminem nec deum nec hominem carum, Cic.*;—*Nemo, an insignificant person, a mere nobody; quamvis quem tu neminem putas, id.*—(2) *Of persons:* *n. homo, Cic.*;—*n. civis, id.*;—*n. hostis, id.* I. SYN. **NĒMO**; **NULLUS**.—*Nemo, nobody, no, is said only of persons: Nemo omnium, n. rex.*

Nullus, none, no, not one, is said both of persons and things; sometimes = non; nullus dubito, I do not doubt at all, Ter. II. SYN. NEMO non, all, every one; nemo non videt, Cic.—NOS nemo, somebody; in curia non nemo hostis adest.

NĚMĚRĚLIS, e, adj. (nemus). Of or belonging to a grove or wood; n. umbrā, Ov.

NĚMĚRENSIS, e, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to a grove or wood; n. mel, made in a wood, Col. Esp.: Of or belonging to a grove near Aricia, where Diana had a temple; n. lacus, Prop. —N. rex, the priest of this temple, Suet.—Hence, Subst.: Nemorense, is, n. The territory of Aricia (Suet.), a country-seat near the Arician grove.

NĚMĚRICULTRIX, icis, f. (nemus, colo). She that dwells in the woods, Phædr.

NĚMĚRIVĚGUS, a, um, adj. (nemus, vagus). That wanders in the woods; n. aper, Catull.

NĚMĚRĚSUS, a, um, adj. (nemus). I. Full of woods or groves, woody; n. Atlas, Plin. II. Full of trees; n. silva, Ov. III. Bushy, woody; platanus v. vertice, Plin.

NEMPE, conj. (for nam, pe, conf. quippe). Namely, to wit, surely, truly, Cic.; —n. enim, for certainly, Quint. SYN. See VIDELICET.

NĚMUS, ōris, n. (nemus). A grove or wood which contains meadows and pasture-land; multos nemora silvaeque commovet, Cic. Poet.: A wood, grove (in general), Virg.; esp., a grove near Aricia, with a temple sacred to Diana, in which were pleasure houses and villas; ut veniam ad se in Nemus, Cic. Poet.: A plantation, vineyard, Virg.; —for wood, timber; of a thick wide-spreading tree, Mart. SYN. See SALTUS.

NĚNIA or NĚNĚIA, æ, f. (νηία). (1) A funeral song, dirge.—(2) Fig.: A mournful issue of a thing.—3. Any mournful song, a song of lamentation, Hor.—4. An incantation, song of enchantment, id.—viles nenias, trifles, mere songs, Phædr.; —n. puerorum, a children's song in the street.—5. Gen.: Any song, Hor. EX. (1) cantus ad tibicinem, cui nomen neniae, Cic.—(2) neniam alci dicere de bonis, Ter. SYN. See ISELTIE.

NĚŇO, nĚre, nĚvi, nĚtum, tr. (νήν). I. (1) To spin. II. (2) To weave. EX. (1) n. subditi, Ter.; —nerunt fatales fila deæ, Ov. Meton.: radices mutuo discursu nentur, are intertwinet, entwine themselves, Plin.—(2) tunicum quam molli nevarat auro, Virg.

NĚOPTĚLĚMUS, i, m. Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, otherwise called Pyrrhus, Cic.

NĚPA, æ, f., and NĚPAS (acc. to Fest., an African word). I. A scorpion, Cic. (a constellation). II. A crab, Plaut.

NĚPĚSĚSUS, a, um, adj. Of Nepet, Liv. Subst.: NĚpĚsĚsi, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Nepet, Liv.

NĚPET and NĚPĚTE, is, n. Nepet, an ancient Etrurian town, now Nepi, Liv.

NĚPHĚLE, ōs, f. (Νηήλη). Nephelē, wife of Athamus, mother of Phrixus and Helle, Ov.

NĚPOS, ōtis, m. I. (1) A grandson. Poet. 2. A descendant, Ov.; —nepotes, descendants, posterity, Virg. i. q. nepitis, a grand daughter, Enn.—3. A spendthrift, prodigal, Cic. III. Nepos, a Roman family name, Coru. NĚpos. EX. (1) e filia n., Cic.; —also, n. fratris, sororis, or ex fratre, sorore, son of a brother or sister, a nephew, Tac. SYN. See GANRO.

NĚPĚTOR, āri, intr. dep. (nepos). To be prodigal or extravagant, Sen. Fig.: veto liberalitatem nepotari, to confer benefits on unworthy persons, Sen.

NĚPĚTŮLUS, i, m. dim. (nepos). A little grandson, Plaut.

NEPTIS, is, f. (id.). A grand-daughter, Cic.; —n. Veneris, i. e. Io, Ov.; —neptes Cybeles, the Muses. Also, a niece, Spart.

NEPTŮNINE, ōs, f. The daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune; N. Thetis, the daughter of Nereus, son of Neptune, Cat.

NEPTŮNIUS, a, um, adj. (Neptunus). Of or belonging to Neptune; N. prata, the sea, Cic.; —N. loca, Plaut.; —N. Troja, surrounded with walls by Neptune, Virg.; —N. incolā rupis Ætnæ, Polyphemus, son of Neptune, Tib.; —N. dux, Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great, Hor.

NEPTŮNUS, i, m. I. Neptune, the god of the sea and other waters, son of Saturn, husband of Amphitrite; N. uterque, who presides over salt and fresh waters, Cat. II. Alcon: The sea.

NĚQUAM, adj. indecl. (compar. nequior, nequissimus), (acc. fem. of nequis). I. (1) Of animals: Bad, good for nothing, worthless. II. (2) Of persons: Bad, worthless, vile, wretched; good for nothing. EX. (1) n. piscis, Plaut.; —n. verbum, id.; —quid est nequius viro effeminato? Cic.—(2) n. homo, Cic.; —n. servus, id.; —liberti n. et improbi, id.; —homo non n., no bad man, id. SYN. See BALATOR.

NĚQUĚQUAM, adv. By no means, on no account, not at all, Cic.

NĚQUE, NĚQUĚ-DUM. See NEC.

NĚQUĚO, tre, ivi and ii, itum. Not to be able, to be unable; n. sanare, Cic.; —Demosthenes quum Rho literam dicere nequiret, id.; —nequeo quin, I cannot refrain, I must; nequeo quin lacrimem, Ter. We find also the passive when it is followed by an infin. pass.: nequitur comprimi, Plaut.; —ulcisci (pass.) nequitur, Sall. Inf.: nequire, Liv.; —nequius, Sall.; —nequeutes, id.

NĚQUICQUAM, adv. I. (1) In vain, to no purpose, without effect. II. (2) In vain, without advantage. III. (3) With impunity, i. e. without loss or punishment. IV. (4) Without ground or reason. EX. (1) n. implorare auxilium, Cæs.—(2) n. fatigatur, Liv.—(3) n. dicere tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut.—(4) non v. ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, Cæs. SYN. See FRUSTRA.

NĚQUĚOR. See NEQUAM. SYN. See DETRIOR.

NĚQUISSĚMUS, a, um, superl. See NEQUAM.

NĚQUITER, adv. (nequam). Badly, wretchedly, worthlessly, wrongly, whether in a physical or in a moral sense; n. cenare, Cic.; —n. facere alqd. to behave one's self badly, Cat. ap. Gell.; —bellum susceptum nequius, worse, Liv.

NĚQUĚTĚIA, æ, f., or NĚQUĚTIES, ōi, f. (nequam). I. (1) Of things: Bad quality or condition. II. Of persons (2) Bad disposition, worthlessness, wrong behavior.—(3) A bad course of life, profligacy, wantonness, laziness, voluptuousness.—(4) Also: Levity, trickery, cunning.—(5) Infidelity. EX. (1) n. aceti, Plin.—(2) me ipsum inertiam nequitiaque condemo, Cic.; —inertissimi homines singulari nequitia præditi (of idleness, sloth).—(3) aliquid ad nequitiam adducere, to reduce any body to a bad course of life, Ter.; —officina nequitiae, Cic.—(4) vis et n., Phædr.—(5) nequitiam admittere, Prop. SYN. See MALITIA.

NĚRĚIS and NĚRĚIS, idis, f. (Νηρηΐς, Νηρηΐς). A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid, Ov.; —Nereidum mater, Doris, Virg. SYN. See NALADES.

NĒRĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Νηρηϊός*). *Of or belonging to Nereus*; *N. genetrix, Thetis*, Ov.;—*N. nepos, Achilles*, Hor.

NĒRĒUS, *xi* and *dos*, m. (*Νηρηΐς*). *Nereus*, son of Oceanus, a sea-god, father of the sea-nymphs, by his wife Doris; also, *Poet.* for the sea, Ov.

NĒRĒENE, *es*, f. *The wife of Mars*, Plaut.

NĒRĒINE, *es*, f., i. q. Nereis, Virg.

NĒRĒITIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Neritum*, a mountain in Ithaca, i. e. to Ithaca itself, and hence applied to Ulysses; *N. dux, Ulysses*, Ov.;—*N. ratis, the ship of Ulysses*, id.;—*Neritius, Ulysses*, id.

NĒRĒITOS or **US**, i, m. (*Νηρηϊτός*). *Neritos*, a small island near Ithaca, Plin. Also, Neritum, i, n. A mountain in Ithaca, now *Anoi*, Plin.

NĒRO, *ōnis*, m. (*acc. to Suet.*, i. q. fortis in the Sabine language). *Nero*, a family name of the Claudian gens; *C. Claudius Nero*, etc.

NĒRŌNEUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Nero*). *Of Nero*, *Aeronian*, Tac.

NĒRŌNĒANUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). *Neronian*; *N. dictum*, Cic.

NĒRSĒE, *ārum*, f. *Nersæ*, a town in Latium.

NERVICUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of the Nereii*; *N. prælum, Cæs.*

NERVĒI, *drum*, m. *Nerrii*, a powerful and warlike people of Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

NERVŌSE, *adv.* (*nervosus*). *Nervously, forcibly, with emphasis or energy*; *vigilanter n.que subornare aliquem*, Plaut. ap. Cic.

NERVŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (*nervus*). I. (1) *Of the human body: Full of nerves or sinews, nervous*. II. (2) *Strong, nervous, energetic in speaking*. EX. (1) *n. loca, Cels.*;—*n. partes*, Plin.;—*n. poples, Ov.*—(2) *quis Aristotele nervosior?* Cic. SYN. See **LACERTOSUS**.

NERVŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (*nervus*). *A little nerve*. *Plur.*: *nervuli, nerves, force*; *si tu nervulos tuos mihi sæpe cognitos . . . adhibueris*.

NERVUS, i, m. (*νῆρῡν*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A sinew, ligament, tendon*, which serves to join the limbs together, and esp. the bones; but also a nerve as an organ of sensation.—(2) *Fig.*: *Nerve, power, strength*. Hence, (3) *Strength, energy in speaking*.—(4) *The principal matter, chief person*. II. *Meton.* 5. *A string of a musical instrument*, Cic.—6. *A bowstring*, Virg.—7. *The leather with which shields were covered*, Tac.—(8) *A kind of pillory or stocks, iron neck-collar*, etc. Also, (9) *A prison*. EX. (1) *nervi a quibus artus continentur . . . nervi in omne corpus ducuntur*, Cic.—(2) *vegetalia esse nervos reipubl.*, Cic.;—*nervos belli pecuniam*, id.;—(3) *oratio nervos neque aculos oratorius ac forenses habet*, Cic.—(4) *inhærentes loci in nervis causarum*, Cic.;—*nervi conjunctionis*, Liv.—(8) *nervo victus*, Plaut.;—*in nervis teneri*, Liv.;—*eximere de nervo*, id.;—(9) *in nervis jacebis*, Plaut. Hence, *veroeum ne isthæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, that it will turn out badly*, Ter.;—*condamus alter alterum in nervum brachiale, embrace*, Plaut. SYN. See **COMPES**—**NERVUS**; **FIBRA**.—*Nervus, as above* (1).—*Fibra, a fibre, a thin filament that is found in all the fleshy parts of bodies and plants*; *pecudum fibræ*, Virg.;—*radicum fibras evellere*, Cic.

NĒSĒE, *es*, or **NĒSĒA**, *æ*, f. *Nesæ*, a Nereid, a companion of the nymph Cyrene, Virg.

NĒSCĒIO, *ire, iri and fi, itum, intr.* and *tr.* I. (1) *Not to know*.—(2) *Esp.*: *nescio an, I know not whether, probably, perhaps, it may be so or*

not (as a modest expression of diffidence).—(3) *nescio quis (que, quid, quod, etc.), denoting uncertainty or ignorance on any subject, in which case it may be rendered, a certain, some, some one or other, some fellow*.—4. *Si nescis, if you must know, if I must tell you*, Ov.—5. *quod scis, nescis, you pretend not to know it, you make as if you knew nothing about it*, Ter.—6. *Nescio quo modo, nescio quo pacto, I know not how, or in what way*, Cic. II. *Meton.* (7) *Not to know, to be unacquainted with*.—(8) *Not to be able, to be unable, not to understand, not to have learned*, with an inf. EX. (1) *nec pudet fateri n. quod nesciam*, Cic.;—*certum nescio, I do not know for certain*, id.;—*utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, is not known*.—(2) *quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori*, Cic.;—*partim ea sunt quibus nescio an gloriari debeam*, Liv.;—*nescio an modum excesserint*, id. (see AS);—*nescio quid, I do not know why*.—(3) *nescio qua permotus divinatione, I do not know by what presentiment, or, by a certain forboding or presentiment*, Cic.;—*casu nescio quo, by some chance or other*, id. *Of a pretended ignorance denoting that a thing is insignificant or contemptible*: *nescio quid literularum, some sort of a letter, something in the shape of a letter*, Cic.;—*causidicum nescio quem, some obscure pleader or other*, id.;—*nescio quid dissentires, a little, to some degree*.—(7) *n. aliquem*, Plaut.;—*n. vinum, to obtain from*, Juv.;—*n. deos*, Ter.;—*non nescire hiemem, to foresee, to see beforehand*, Virg.—(8) *n. irasci*, Cic.;—*n. versus, to know nothing of the structure of verses*, Hor.;—*n. quiescere, to be unable to remain quiet*, Liv.

SYN. **Nescio**; **IGNORO**.—*Nescire, not to know*.—*Ignorare, not to be acquainted with, to be ignorant of*. *Nescire* is properly and generally used when speaking of things. *Ignorare*, generally of persons, but also sometimes of things. *Ignorare imprudentis est, aut negligentis*; *Nescire, inscientis, et imperiti*, G. D.

NĒSCĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (*ne, scio*). I. (1) *Not knowing, ignorant, unknowing*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Not able, unable, not knowing how*.—(3) *Insensible to any thing*.—(4) *Unknown, not known*. EX. (1) *With a gent.*: *n. fati*, Virg. *With de*; *Ov.* PHRASE. *non n., well aware*, e. g. *non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici, I am well aware*.—(2) *n. fallere*, Virg.;—*n. cedere, incorable*, Hor.;—*n. vinci*, Ov.—(3) *nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda*, Virg.—(4) *n. locus*, Plaut.;—*n. causa*, Ov.;—*neque nescium habebat, he knew*, Tac. SYN. See **INSERTUS**.

NĒSIS, *Idis*, f. *Nesis*, an island near Naples, now *Nisida*, Cic.

NĒSSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Νέσσεος*). *Of or from Nessus*, Ov.

NESSUS or **NESTUS**, i, m. (*Νέσσεος, Νίστρος*). *Nessus or Nestus*, a river of Thrace, rising in Mount Rhodope, and falling into the Egean, at Abdera, now *Nesto* or *Karassu*, Plin.

NESSUS, i, m. (*Νέσσεος*). *Nessus*, a centaur of Ætolia, slain by Hercules, Ov.

NESTOR, *ōris*, m. (*Νέστωρ*). *Nestor*, son of Neleus, king of Pylos, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, celebrated for his wisdom and old age; *N. tertium ætatem vivebat*, Cic.

NĒTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of Neo.

NĒTUS, *us*, m. *A thread, yarn*, Mart.

NEU. See **NEVE**.

NEUTER, *tra, trum, adj.* (*ne, uter*). I. *Neither of two, neither the one nor the other*; *ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior*, Cic.;—*neutrum in partem moveri, to remain indifferent or neutral*, id.;—*homo neutrius partis, that side*

with neither party, Suet. II. In Gramm. : n. verba, verba neuter, i. e. intransitive, Cic.

NEUTIQUM, adv. By no means, in no wise.

NEUTRALIS, e, adj. (neuter). Gramm. : Belonging to neither masculine nor feminine gender, neuter ; n. nomen, a noun neuter, Quint.

NEUTRO, adv. (id.). To neither side ; n. inclinata spes, Liv.

NEUTRUBI, adv. In neither of two places.

NĒ-VE or NEU, conj. And not, nor, neither ; ut vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, Cæs. ; — pater ames dici n. sinas, Hor. ; — neve ... neve (neu), neither ... nor ; ut id n. in hoc, n. in alio requiras, Cic.

NEVŌLO, nēvis, nēvult. For Nolo, etc. ; nevis, Plaut. ; —nevult, id.

NEX, nēcs, f. (akin to νέος), Death. I. (1) By violence: Murder, assassination, slaughter. II. (2) Natural death, e. g. through disease. EX. (1) necem alicui offerre, Cic. ; —necem alicui parare, to seek to kill, Liv. ; —necem alicui moliri, Tac. ; —neci dare or demittere, to kill, slay, Liv. ; —necem sibi consciscere, to kill one's self, Cic. ; —vitæ nescique potestatem habere in alicui, Cæs. ; Poet. : Slaughter (for the blood of the slain) ; manus imbutæ nece Phrygia, Ov. —(2) post necem consulis, Suet. SYN. See LETHUM.

NEXO, āre, tr. Freq. int. (necto). To tie, knit or bind together, Lucr. ; —nexantem nodis (sc. se), twisting, Virg. SYN. See NECTO.

NEXUM, i, n. See 2 NEXUS.

1. NEXUS, a, um, pl. of necto, q. v.

2. NEXUS, ūs, m. (necto). I. Gen. (1) A tying, binding, knitting, twining, fastening, or joining together. II. Exp. (2) Fig. : (also nexum, i, n.). A legal obligation, by which a person has a right in any thing, but without possession, as in the case of a mortgage. EX. (1) brachiorum nexibus leonem elidere, Suet. Hence, fig. : n. legis, intricacy, knot, Tac. —(2) qui se nexu obligavit, Cic. ; —jure nexi, id. ; —nexum inire, to become the property of a creditor, as slaves, Liv. ; —nexu victi, freeborn persons who, on account of debt, were sold as slaves to their creditors, id. I. SYN. NEXUS ; NODUS. —Nexus (1), a twisting made of something pliant and flexible. —Nodus, a knot, a tie, a bond, lumps or knots in a tree, etc., joints of the body. II. SYN. NEXUS and NEXUM ; MANCIPIUM. —Nexus (2) and Nexum, as here (2). —Mancipium, right of property, property itself ; a possession with perfect right of ownership, see simple.

NI, conj. I. s. q. nisi (1) If not, unless. II. s. q. ne (2) Lest, not. EX. (1) moriar, ni puto, Cic. ; —mirum ni domi est, I shall be surprised if he is not at home, i. e. he is certainly at home, Ter. Esp. in a legal form of bail, of naming a judge, etc. ; sponsorshipem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic. ; —when it is repeated we find five ; dato arbitrium si ... oportet, nive, Plaut. —(2) ni vos divideret, Prop. ; —quid ni? why not? Cic.

NĪCĒA, æ, f. (Νίκαια). Nicæa. I. A city of Bithynia, on the eastern side of the lake Ascania, built by Antigonos, and called originally from him Antigonæa, but afterward named by Lysimachus Nicæa, in honor of his wife : now Jenik. Cic. II. A fortress in Locris, near Thermopylæ, Liv. III. A city on the coast of Liguria ; now Nizza or Nice, Plin. IV. A city of India on the river Hydaspes, built by Alexander the Great, to commemorate his victory over Porus, Curt.

NĪCĒENSES, ūm, m. (Cic.), and Nicenses, ūm, m. (Plin.) The inhabitants of Nicæa.

NĪCĒA. See NĪCĒA.

NĪCĒTERĪUM, ū, n. (νικητήριον). A reward of victory, Juv.

NĪCŌ, āre, nīci, nictum, intr. To make signs with the eyes, to wink, Plaut.

NĪCŌMEDĒNSIS, e, adj. Of or belonging to Nicomedia, Plin. Subst. : Nīcōmedēnses, ūm, m. The inhabitants of Nicomedia, Plin.

NĪCŌMĒDES, is, m. (Νικομήδης). Nicomēdes, the name of several kings of Bithynia, Cic.

NĪCŌMĒDĪA, æ, f. (Νικομήδεια). Nicomēdia, the capital of Bithynia, built by Nicomēdes I. ; now Iznikmad, Plin.

NĪCŌPŌLIS, is, f. (Νικόπολις). Nicopolis. 1. A town of Acarnania, built by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory at Actium, Tac. — 2. A town of Bithynia. — 3. A town of Armenia Minor, built by Pompey on the spot where he gained his first victory over Mithridates, Plin.

NĪCTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, (nicto). A winking with the eyes, Plin.

NICTŌ, āre, and NICTŌR āri, intr. d. p. (nico). To wink with the eyes ; neque illa ulli homini nictet, Plaut. ; —to move the eyelids backward and forward, to blink, Plin.

NĪDĀMENTUM, i, n. (nidus). Materials of which a nest is made, Plaut.

NĪDĪFĪCŌ, āre, intr. (nidificus). To make or build a nest, Plin.

NĪDĪFĪCŪS, a, um, adj. (nidus, facio). Nestling ; n. ver, in which birds build their nests.

NĪDŌR, ōris, m. (akin to νέος). A vapor, steam, or smell arising from any thing boiled, baked, roasted, etc. ; n. ganearum, Cic. ; —n. culinæ, Mart. ; —n. ex austata pluma, Cic. ; —n. e culina, you fume of the kitchen (a term of reproach), Plaut. SYN. NĪDOR ; ODOR ; ODORES. —Nidor, the scent or smell of any thing roasted or burnt. —Odor, a smell whether agreeable or disagreeable ; unguentorum odor, Cic. ; —Odores, in the plur. generally signifies sweet odors ; savitatis odorum, Cic. ; —suaves miscetis odores, Virg.

NĪDŪLŌR, āri, intr. and tr. (nidulus). I. Intr. : To build a nest ; halcyones in aqua nidulantes, Varr. II. Tr. : To make a nest for any one, Plin.

NĪDŪLUS, i, m. dim. (nidus). A little nest, Cic. Fig. : n. senectutis, a place of repose, Plin.

NĪDUS, i, m. I. (1) A nest. —(2) The young birds in a nest, or of young animals in their den or lair, Col. II. Meton. 3. A receptacle, case for books, goods, etc., Mart. —(4) A residence, house. EX. (1) nidus fingere et construere, Cic. ; —n. ponere, Hor. ; —nidum suspendere tignis, on beams, Virg. Fig. : me majores pennas nido extendisse, have gone beyond my station in life, Hor. —(2) nidi loquaces, Virg. —(4) tu nidum servas, you are keeping the house (i. e. stay in to look after the house), Hor.

NĪGER, gra, grum, adj. I. (1) Black, sable, dark, dusky. —(2) Subst. : Nigrum, i, n. Any thing black, blackness, a black spot, Ov. —(3) Meton. : that renders black ; dark, dismal. II. Fig. (4) Black of heart, evil, wicked, bad. —(5) Unlucky, ill-boding, ominous. EX. (1) n. crinis, Hor. ; —n. oculi, Plaut. ; —nigros effere maritos, blackened by poison, Juv. ; —n. pocula, poisoned, Prop. Prov. : facere candida de nigris, to make black white, Ov. —(3) n. ventus, Hor. ; —n. auster, rainy, bringing up clouds, Virg. —(4) hic n. est, hunc tu, Romane, caret, Hor. —(5) hunc-cine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi ! Hor. SYN. See ATER.

NIGIR. See NIGRIS.

NIGRĒDO, Inis, *f.* Blackness, black color.

NIGRĒO, āre, *intr.* (niger). To be black.

NIGRESCO, āre, grūi, *intr. incept.* (nigreo). To grow black or blackish, Virg.

NIGRICO, āre, *intr.* (niger). To be blackish; nigricans, blackish; n. color, Plin. E.

NIGRĪCŌLOR, āris, *adj.* (niger, color). Of a black color, Sol.

NIGRĪFICO, āre, *tr.* (niger, facio). To blacken, make black, M. Emp.

NIGRIS, is, or NIGIR, gri, *m.* Niger, a river in the interior of Africa, the Niger, Joliba, or Quorra, Plin. Hence,

NIGRĪTĒ, ārum, *m.* The inhabitants of the banks of the Niger, Plin.

NIGRĪTŪDO, Inis, *f.* Blackness, dark color.

NIGRO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (niger). I. *Intr.*: To be black, Lucr.:—hence, nigrans, black, dark-colored, Virg. II. *Tr.*: To render black; n. lucertos pianctu, Stat.

NIGROR, āris, *m.* (niger). Blackness, darkness; n. noctis, Cic.;—n. in ulceribus, Cels.;—n. mortis, Lucr.

NĪHIL, *n. indecl.* (ne, hilum). I. (1) Nothing. II. (2) Not, the emphatic non (in nothing).

EX. (1) n. agebant, Cic.;—n. loquebantur, id.;—n. illo fuisse excellentius, Nep. A neuter adjective of the second declension is sometimes added in the same case; and when the adjective belongs to the third declension, it is always in the same case; n. honestum, Cic.;—n. illustre, id.;—n. lautum, n. elegans, n. exquisitum, id.;—nihil is followed by nec (neque), repeated, without destroying the negation; n. nec subterfugere, nec, etc., Cic. PHRASES. nihil non, all, every thing; n. mali non inest, all evil, Cic.;—non nihil ad haud nihil, something, somewhat, to some degree, id.;—haud n. ambigam, I may be somewhat in doubt, Liv.;—n. nisi nothing else than;—n. aliud nisi, Cic. Exp.: n. aliud quam, for tantum; Only, n. aliud quam prehendere prohibit, Liv.;—n. facere oportet quominus exeat, all means must be used in order that, etc., Cels.; n. est cur, quo, etc., there is no reason why I you, he, etc. should, etc.; nihil erat quod singulis de rebus scriberem, Cic.;—n. est cur gestias, id.;—n. ad me attinet, I have nothing to do with it, it concerns me not; also without attinet: nihil ad nos, id.;—n. ad rem est, it has nothing to do with the matter, id.;—nihil ad means also nothing in comparison with, etc., e. g. n. ad Persium, id.;—n. dum, nothing as yet, id.;—n. minus, nothing less, i. e. by no means, not at all; also with quam: n. minus quam vereri, Liv.;—nihil, in vain, to no purpose; n. agis, Ter.;—for no reason; n. aliud quam, for no other reason than, etc., Liv.;—n. mihi est cum aliquo, I have nothing to do with, Ter.;—aliquid n. putare, to regard as nothing, Cic.;—n. hominis est, a worthless person, id.;—si. n. aliud, if there were nothing else, Liv.—(2) n. cedimus Grecia, Cic.;—n. opus est, Ter. SYN.

NĪHIL; NĪHILUM.—Nihil, *contr.* nil., nothing.—Nihilum, naught, nothingness; ex nihilo oriri, et in nihilum occidere, Cic.

NĪHIL-DUM, see NĪHIL and DUM. SYN. NĪHILDUM; NONDUM; NEQUEDUM.—Nihilum, nothing as yet.—Nondum and Nequedum, not yet.

NĪHĪLO-MĪNUS, see NĪHILUM. SYN. NĪHILOMINUS; TAMEN.—Nihilominus, notwithstanding, nevertheless, distinguishes two things seemingly opposed, one of which it maintains without destroying the other.—Tamen, however, affirms against contrary appearances.

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NĪHĪLUM, i. n. (ne, hilum). Nothing; ex nihilo oriri, Cic.;—de nihilo, from nothing, Pers.;—prædam ad n. redigere, Liv.;—ad n. venire, to come to nothing, Cic. PHRASES. pro nihilo est, it is as good as nothing, id.;—pro nihilo habere or ducere, to regard as nothing, id.;—nihil, of no value; bestia nihili, Plaut.;—homo nihili, Varr.;—non nihilo æstimare, to esteem to some degree, Cic.;—de nihilo, without cause, for nothing, Liv.;—non de nihilo, without cause or reason, id.;—de nihilo, means also in vain, without use, Plaut.;—nihil (abl.), by nothing, with comparatives and other words denoting difference;—n. benevolentior, Cic.;—n. secius, nothing the less, nevertheless, id.;—n. magis or n. plus, nothing more, i. e. just as little, id.;—nihil minus, no less, just as much, Plaut.;—and also, nevertheless, just as well; nihilo aliter, no other wise, Ter. SYN. See NĪHIL.

NĪL (contr. for nihil); tam. n., such a trifle.

NĪLĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* (NĪlus). I. Of or belonging to the Nile; N. fera, a crocodile, Mart. II. Egyptian; N. juvenca, Jo, Mart.

NĪLUM, i, n., i. q. nihilum.

NĪLUS, i, m. (NĪlos). I. The River Nile, in Egypt, Cic. II. A canal, aqueduct, Cic.

NĪMBĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (nimbus, 9). Wearing a head-band or frontlet; and hence, that has a small forehead; n. femina, Plaut.

NĪMBĪFER, āra, ārum, *adj.* (nimbus, fero). That brings storm or tempest, stormy; n. ignis.

NĪMBOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (nimbus). Full of storms, stormy; n. ventus, Ov.;—n. cacumina montis, covered with clouds, storm-clad, Virg. SYN. See NEBULOSUS.

NĪMBUS, i, m. (akin to nubes nubo). I. (1) A shower, or torrent of rain.—(2) Gen.: Rain, or rain-water. II. Meton. (3) Prop.: A dark cloud, rain-cloud.—(4) Fig.: A cloud, i. e. a large quantity of any thing that spreads like a cloud.—(5) Prop.: A storm, tempest, stormy weather.—(6) Fig.: A storm, i. e. sudden misfortune.—(7) A storm, storm-wind, tempest.—(8) A vessel perforated with many holes for sprinkling liquid perfumes at an entertainment.—9. A head-band or fillet worn by females to make the forehead appear small, Isid. EX. (1) densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, are pouring down, Ov.;—nimbus effusus, Liv.—(2) silva continere nimbos ac digere consueta, Plin.—(3) involvere diem nimbi, Virg.;—hence, a cloud, gen.: denso operuit regem nimbo, Liv.;—Venus obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo, Virg.—(4) n. arena, a cloud of dust, Virg.;—respicunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, a cloud of smoke, id.;—n. saxorum, a shower of stones, Flor.;—n. purpureus, a quantity of flowers, Claud.—(5) terrere animos nimbis, Cic.—(6) hunc quidem nimbum cito transiisse lator, Cic.—(7) nimborum in patriam Æoliam venit, Virg.—(8) nimbus vitreus, Mart. SYN. See NUBES.

NĪMĪFĒTAS, ātis, *f.* (nimis). Superfluity, redundancy, excess, Eutr.

NĪMĪO. See NĪMIS.

NĪMĪRUM, adv. for ni (ne) mirum est. Truly, certainly, surely, assuredly, without fail; it is sometimes used ironically, Cic. SYN. See VIDELICET.

NĪMIS, adv. I. (1) Too, too much, overmuch, excessively. II. (2) Very much, greatly. EX. (1) n. valde, n. sæpe, Cic.;—n. multa, id.;—ne quid n., Ter.;—n. remissus, Nep.;—non n. or haud n., not too much, not particularly, Liv.;—(2) n. ferociter legatos nostros increpant, Plaut.;—nunc n. vellem dari, Ter.;—n. quam, very much.

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SYN. NIMIS; NIMIUM, *too much, excessively*. In meaning the same, in construction often different. *Nimis*, always an adverb. *Nimium*, often a noun; mediocritas, quæ est inter nimium et parum, Cic.

NIMIUM, adv. See NIMIS.

NIMIUS, a, um, adj. (nimis). I. (1) *That exceeds due measure, excessive, exceeding, too much, too great*. Hence, (2) *excessive, immoderate in any thing*.—(3) *Too great, too mighty or powerful, very great, too much*. II. (4) *Subst. : Nimium, too much, excess*.—(5) *Used adverbially : Too much, too*.—(6) *Very much, a great deal*.—(7) *Adv. Very much*. EX. (1) *n. celeritas, Cic. ;—n. sol, Ov. ;—indecorum est omne nimium, Quint.*—(2) *n. in honoribus decernendis, Cic. ;—rebus secundis nimii, too much lated, Tac. ;—nimius mero, drunken, Hor. With genit. : n. animi, Liv. ;—n. sermonis, Tac.*—(3) *Pompeium nimium jam liberæ reipublicæ, Vell. ;—legio consularibus n., Tac. ;—homo nimia pulchritudine, very beautiful, Plaut.*—(4) *n. boni, Eun. ;—n. auri, Plin. Hence, abl. nimio : n. dolere, Hor. ;—n. plus est, more than too much, Ov.*—(5) *n. diu, too long, Cic. ;—paulo n. redundare, rather too much, id. ;—non n. probo, not too much, i. e. not very much, id.*—(6) *pecunia n. quam inanitis hominum potest, Quint. Hence, abl. nimio, very much ;—n. magnus, very great, Plaut. ;—n. mavolo, I had much rather, id.*—(7) *videre n. velleum, Ter. ;—n. quantum means also, too much, e. g. parecebat n. quantum, Gell.*

NINGO or NINGŪO, ēre, ninxi (νίγω, i. q. νίγω). I. *Prop. : To snow ; ningit, impera., it snows, Virg.* II. *Fig. : ningunt floribus rosarum, snow with roses, i. e. scatter them thickly about, Lucr.*

NINIVE or NINĒVE, ēs, f. *Ninereh*, the capital of Assyria, Aug. ; also, *Ninus*, Plin. ; or *Ninos*, Tac.

NINUS, i, m. (Nίνος). *Ninus*. I. *Masc. : A king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, Just.* II. *Fem. (Nίνος) : A city. See NINIVE.*

NINYAS, æ, m. *Ninyas*, the son of Ninus and Semiramis, Just.

NİÖBE, ēs, and NİÖBA, æ, f. (Nιόβη). *Niobe*, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes ; she was changed into a stone, on account of her grief, after Apollo and Diana had killed her seven sons and seven daughters, because of her refusal to pay divine honors to Latona, Ov.

NİÖBEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Niobe ; N. proles, Hor.*

NİPHATES, æ, m. (Nιφάτης). *Niphates*. I. *A mountain chain of Armenia, forming an eastern prolongation of Taurus ; now Balan, Virg.* II. *A river rising in this mountain chain, Luc.*

NIREUS, ēi and ēos, m. (Nιρεΐς). *Nireus*, son of Charopus, the handsomest, after Achilles, among the Greeks engaged in the Trojan war.

NISI, conj. (ne, si). I. *Gen. (1) If not, unless*.—(2) *nisi forte and nisi vero, sometimes used ironically : Unless by chance, unless we suppose that*. II. *Exp. (8) Except, save only*. Hence, *nihil nisi, nothing but ; non nisi, only, merely ; nisi quod, nisi quin, nisi ut, Except that (by way of limiting something already said) ; nisi si, unless perchance, e. g. noli putare me longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si quis ad me plura scripsit, Cic.* EX. (1) *n. ego insanio, Cic. ;—n. forte nolumus, id.*—(2) *n. vero existimatis, Cic. ;—n. forte hoc etiam casu factum dicemus, id.*—(3) *Frequently after verbs and particles expressing negation, non, nihil, etc. : negant enim quemquam virum bonum esse nisi*

sapientem, Cic. ;—ne quis enuntiaret nisi, quibus mandatum esset, Cæsar.

1. **NİSUS, a, um, pt. of NİTOR.**

2. **NİSUS or NİXUS, ūs, m. (nitor).** *A leaning or resting upon or against ; hence, I. 1. The act of stepping or treading upon, Cic.—2. A flying, a flight, Virg. ;—hence, of the flight, i. e. the revolution or course of the stars, Cic.* II. *Meton. 8. Endeavor, effort, exertion, Quint.—4. Travail, labor of child-birth, Virg.* **SYN.** NİSUS, commonly an effort.—NİXUS, often of labor, as here ; maturis nixibus editus, Virg.

8. **NİSUS, i, m. A sea-eagle, a bird of prey.**

4. **NİSUS, i, m. (Nίσος).** *Nisus*. 1. A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off the purple lock of her father and gave it to his enemy Minos, whereupon Nisus was changed into a sea-eagle, and Scylla into a bird of prey called ciris, Ov. Another Scylla, the daughter of Phorcyæ, was changed into a sea-monster, and is often confounded by the poets with the former Scylla.—2. A friend of Eurypylus, Virg.

NİTĒDŪLA, æ, f. (i. q. nitela). *A field-mouse, shrew-mouse, Cic.*

NİTĒLA, æ, f. (contr. for nitedula). *A small mouse, or dormouse, Plin.*

1. **NİTENS, tis.** I. *pt. of niteo.* II. *Adj. 1. Glistening, glittering, shining ; n. arma, Liv. ;—n. Lucifer, Tib.—2. Meton. : Handsome, beautiful ; femina nitentior, Ov.*

2. **NİTENS, tis, pt. of nitor.**

NİTĒO, ēre, intr. I. *Prop. (1) To glisten, glitter or shine as snow.—(2) Fig. : To shine, glitter, i. e. to be distinguished (by some quality, etc.).* II. *Meton. (3) To shine, i. e. to look well, to be beautiful (of men and animals) ; to be corpulent or sleek, to be in good keep.—(4) Of plants and other inanimate objects : To look well, to be beautiful, to flourish.* EX. (1) *n. unguentis, Cic. ;—cælum lumine nitet, Lucr. ;—æri nitent usu, Ov.—(2) homo nitens gloria recenti, Liv. ;—quam nitet oratio, Cic.—(3) unde sic nitet ? Phædr. ;—nitens taurus, i. q. nitidus, sleek, fat, well-fed, Virg.—(4) solum in quo proceræ arbores nitent, Plin.* **SYN.** See FULGEO.

NİTESCO, ēre, ūti, intr. incip. (niteo). I. *Prop. (1) To begin to glitter or shine, or simply, to glitter, shine.—(2) Fig. : To begin to be celebrated, to distinguish one's self.* II. *Meton. (3) To begin to look well (of men and animals), to grow corpulent or fat, etc. Hence, (4) Fig. : To be formed or cultivated.* EX. (1) *stellarum candore nitescit, Cic.—(2) n. eloquentie gloria, Tac.—(3) armenta nitescunt, Plin. E. ;—of plants which begin to look well, Plin. ;—terra post vomerem nitescens, id.—(4) ingenio, doctrina, præceptione natura nitescit, Auct. Her.*

NİTIDE, adv. (nitidus). *Splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently ; n. cœnare, Plaut.*

NİTIDIUSCŪLE, adv. (nitidusculus). *Rather glitteringly, rather magnificently or elegantly.*

NİTIDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. (nitidior). *Rather glittering or shining ; n. caput, Plaut.*

NİTĪDO, ēre, tr. (nitidus). I. *To render bright or shining, Col.* II. *To bathe, Enn.*

NİTĪDUS, a, um, adj. (niteo). I. (1) *Glistening, glittering, bright, polished.* II. *Meton. (2) Handsome, beautiful, fair, elegant, glittering.* Hence, (3) *Well-fed, corpulent, fleshy, fat.—(4) Polished, cultivated, refined, spruce.* EX. (1) *n. caput solis, Virg. ;—n. ebur, Ov. ;—n. dies, a clear day, id. ;—n. homo, anointed, Cic. ;—ooma nitidissima nardo, Ov. ;—n. annus, rich in oil.*

Or.—(2) *n. femina*, Plant.;—*campi nitidissimi*, Cic.;—*n. vox, a clear voice*, Quint.;—*Isocrates n. et comptus*, id.—(3) *n. iumenta*, Nep.;—*n. rusticus*, Tib.—(4) *vita ex nitido fit rusticus*, Hor. Hence, *Fr., nat.*

NITIOBRIGES, *um, m.* *Nitiobriges*, a people of Aquitania, between the Garumna and the Liger, Cæs.

1. **NITOR**, *nti, nlsus or nixus, intr. dep.* I. (1) *Gen.*: To lean upon, rest upon. Hence, (2) *Fig.*: To rely on, depend upon, trust to anything.—(3) *Esp.*: To tread upon. II. *Meton.* (4) *Gen.*: To exert one's self, make an effort, endeavor.—(5) In parturition: To be in labor.—(6) To strive to reach, climb to a place. Hence, (7) *Fig.*: To labor, strive after any thing.—(8) To maintain, insist on a point, urge any thing. EX. (1) *partes æqualiter nituntur*, Cic.;—*n. humi*, Virg.;—*n. in hastam*, id.;—*nixæ genibus* (of women kneeling), Liv.;—*n. cubito*, Ov.—(2) *tu eris unus, in quo nititur civitatis salus, depends*, Cic.;—*conjectura in qua nititur divinitio, id.*—(3) *n. humi*, Virg.;—*simulac primum n. possunt, to tread or go*, Cic.—(4) *tantum quisque nititur quantum potest*, Cic.;—*n. pro alqo*, Liv.;—*n. contra alqm*, Cæs.—(5) *gravidas postea n.*, Plin.—(6) *n. ad sidera*, Virg.;—*n. in rupes*, Luc.—(7) *n. ad gloriam*, Cic.;—*n. contra, to oppose one's self to, to strive against*, Quint.—(8) *With ut and ne*: Miltiades nitebatur ut, Nep.;—nitebatur ne consuleretur, Sall. SYN. See CONOR.

2. **NITOR**, *ōris, m. (niteo)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *A glittering, glittering, splendor, lustre, brightness*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Glitter, splendor, good looks of a thing, good appearance*.—3. Of beauty, Hor.—(4) Of style: *Beauty, excellence, gracefulness*.—(5) *Elegance or delicacy of living*. EX. (1) *delphinus haud nimio lustratu nitore*, Cic.;—*n. argenti*, Ov.;—*n. verius quam splendor*, Plin.—(2) *n. corporis*, Ter.;—*n. generis, distinguished birth*, Ov.—(4) *n. orationis*, Cic.;—*n. eloquendi*, Quint.—(5) *si quem offendit splendor, si nitor*, Cic.;—*n. in cultu victique*, Quint.

NITRUM, *i, n. (νίτρον)*. Natural mineral salt or natron (not saltpetre), which is still used in the East as soap, Plin.

NIVALIS, *e, adj. (nix)*. I. (1) *Of or relating to snow*. II. 2. *Covered with snow*, Virg. III. (3) *Resembling snow*. EX. (1) *n. dies, a snowy day*, Liv.;—*n. ventus*, Plin.;—*nivali compede victus* Hebrus, Hor.;—*n. undæ, snow-water*, Mart.;—*n. moles, a mass of snow*, Sil.—(3) *n. osculum, as cold as ice*, Mart.;—*equi candore nivali, of snow-white hue*, Virg. SYN. See NIVEUS.

NIVARIUS, *a, um, adj. (nix)*. Belonging to or concerned with snow; *n. colum, filled with snow, a strainer filled with snow for straining wine*, Mart.

NIVATUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)*. Cooled with snow; *n. potio*, Sen.

NIVE. See NI.

NIVEUS, *a, um, adj. (nix)*. I. (1) *Of or consisting of snow*. II. (2) *White as snow*. Hence, (3) *Clothed or dressed in white* (Jur.), *white, clear*. EX. (1) *n. agger, a heap of snow*, Virg.;—*n. aqua, snow water*, Mart.—(2) *n. candor*, Auct. Her.;—*n. color, fairness of complexion*, Hor.—(3) *n. flumen*, Sen.;—*n. unda*, Mart. SYN. NIVEUS; NIVALIS; NIVOSUS.—*Nivens, of snow, as white as snow*; *niveos cygnos*, Virg.—*Nivalis, snowy, also the color of snow*; *nivales venti*, id.—*Nivosus, full of snow, abundant in snow*; *nivosa Scythia*, Ov.

NIVOSUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)*. Full of snow,

snovy; *n. hiems*, Liv.;—*n. Scythia*, Ov. SYN. See NIVEUS.

NIX, *nlvis, f. (niv, νιός, ἥ)*. I. *Snow*, Cic. *Pleur.*: *nives*, Liv. II. *Meton*: *nives, the coldness of snow, i. e. a cold climate*, Prop. *Fig.*: *nives capitis, gray hair*, Hor.

NIXOR, *āri, intr. dep. freq. (nitor)*. To lean upon, rest upon; *fig.*, Lucr.;—*to exert one's self, to endeavor*, Virg.

1. **NIXUS**, *a, um, pt. of NITOR*.

* 2. **NIXUS**, *ūs, m.* See NISUS.

NO, *nāre, intr. (nō or nōm)*. I. (1) *To swim, float*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To sail*, Cat.;—*to fly, e. g. of bees, Virg.*;—*to flow*, Cat.;—*oculi naut, said of a drunken person*, Lucr. EX. (1) *Neptunus a nando*, Cic. SYN. *No*; *NATO*; *Navico*.—*Nare, to swim, float*, as here; *nat lupos inter oves*, Ov.—*Natare, to swim in a more active manner*; *navigare, to sail, travel by sea*; *remis n.*, Cic.

NOBILIS, *e, adj. (i. q. gnobilis from nosco, γνῶν, γνῶν)*. I. (1) *That can be recognized, known, apparent*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Known in the world, famous, illustrious, renowned; celebrated*.—(3) *Noble, high-born, of distinguished ancestry* (at Rome, said only of families whose members had filled one of the three chief offices of the state, i. e. the consulate, pretorship, and curule aedileship).—(4) *Noble* (in a moral sense), *excellent, superior*.—5. In the time of the emperors *Nobilis* and *Nobilissimus* were titles borne by the imperial family. EX. (1) *nobilissime iniunctiæ*, Liv.—(2) *multi in philosophia nobiles*, Cic.;—*Demetrius et doctrina n. et clarus*, id. *With inf.*: *n. superare*, Hor.—(3) *homines apud nos noti inter suos nobiles*, Cic.—(4) *n. equa*, Ov.

NOBILITAS, *ātis, f. (nobilis)*. I. *Gen.* (1) *Fame, renown*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Distinguished or illustrious birth, nobility*. Hence (3) *The nobility, the nobles*. *Pleur.*: *nobilitates, the nobles*, Tac.—(4) *Excellence, good quality*.—5. *High spirit, pride*, Plaut. EX. (1) *predicationem nobilitatemque despiciere*, Cic.—(2) *nobilitate municipii sui facile princeps*, Cic.;—*n. equestris, the noble order of knights*, Tac.—(3) *fautor nobilitatis*, Cic.—(4) *florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum*, Cic.

NOBILITER, *adv. (nobilis)*. Nobly, famously, honorably, Vitruv. *Superb.*: *nobilissime*, Quint.

NOBILITO, *āre, tr. (id.)*. To make known; *n. famam*, Liv.;—*to render famous or renowned*, Cic.;—*also, in a bad sense, to make notorious*; *n. flagitiis*, Ter.

NOCENS, *tis*. I. *pt. of nocere*. II. *Adj.* 1. *Hurtful, harmful*, Cic.—2. That commits a bad action, a malefactor; *nocentissimus homo*, id. SYN. See NOXIUS and REUS.

NOCENTER, *adv. (nocens)*. Hurtfully, injuriously, Cels.

NOCĒO, *ēre, nocēti, nocētum, intr.* To harm, hurt, injure; *n. alui*, Cic.;—*n. noxam, to commit a bad action*, Liv.;—*nihil nocet* (impers.), it does no harm, it does not matter, Cic. SYN. See INJURIUS FACERE.

NOCIŪS, *a, um, adj. (nocere)*. Hurtful, injurious, noxious, Plin.; Phædr.

NOCTILŪCA, *æ, f. (nox, luco)*. That shines by night, illuminating the night, said of the moon.

NOCTIVAGUS, *a, um, adj. (nox, vagus)*. That wanders by night; *n. currus* (sc. Phœbus).

NOCTŪ, *adv. from nox, prop. abl. of an obsol. noun noctus*. By night, at night, in the night time, Cic.

NOCTŪABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (noctus). *By night, at night; n. ad me venit, Cic.* SYN. See NOCTURNUS.

NOCTŪINUS, a, um, *adj.* (noctus). *Of an owl; n. oculi, Plaut.*

NOCTURNUS, a, um, *adj.* (noctus for nox). *By night, nocturnal; decem horis nocturnis, Cic.*—*n. fur, one that steals by night, id.*—*aves tene mœnia nocturni subrepere, by night, Hor.* Subst.: Nocturnus, i, m. *The god of night, Plaut.*

NOCTŪVIGILUS, a, um, *adj.* (noctus, vigil). *Awake or that watches by night, Plaut.*

NOCTŪS, a, um, *adj.* (noceo). *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious, Ov.*

NŌDO, āre, *tr.* (nodus). I. *To furnish with knots; nodata ferula, Plin. Fig.: n. gurgis, eddying, Stat.* II. *To bind or tie in a knot; n. crines in aurum, Virg.* SYN. See NECTRO.

NŌDŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (nodus). I. Prop. (1) *Full of knots.* II. *Fig. (2) Full of difficulties.* EX. (1) *n. stipes, Ov.*—*n. plagæ, Ov.*—(2) *n. verba, Sen.*—*n. Cicuta, skilled in quirks of law, who knew how to tie down debtors very closely by bonds, etc., Hor.* SYN. See GENICULATUS.

NŌDUS, i, m. I. (1) *A knot, tie, bond.*—2. *Meton.: A girdle, belt, band, Virg.*—*a knot of hair as an ornament.*—(3) *Fig. 1. A tie, bond.*—2. *Difficulty, hindrance.* II. *Meton. (4) A joint in a limb (of an animal body).* EX. (1) *Cacum . . . corripit, in nodum complexus, throwing his hands around him, Virg.*—(5) *1. n. amicitiae, Cic.*—2. *nodum expedire, id.* Of persons: PHRASES. *n. pugnae, he that prolongs the war, Virg.*—*a gin, snar, i. q. laqueus: n. legum, Juv.*—(4) *crura sine nodis, Cæs.*—*a knot or knob in a tree, e. g. nodum in scirpo quærere, i. e. to look for difficulties where there are none, Ter.* SYN. See NEXUS.

NŌLA, æ, f. *Nola, a town of Campania, Liv. Hene*

NŌLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Nola, Liv.* Nōlani, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Nola, id.*

NŌLO, nolle, nŏllī, *intr. irreg.* (non, volo), [ne vis, ne vult for non vis, non vult, Plant. See NEVOLO]. I. (1) *Not to be willing, to be unwilling.* II. *Exp. (2) Not to be in favour of, to be not favorable.* EX. (1) *n. amplius quam centum jugera, Nep.* With acc. and inf.: *eas res jactari nolebat, Cæs.*—*noli putare, do not think, Cic.* Pleon.: *noli me velle ducere, Nep.* Sometimes a negative is joined with it without destroying the negation: *nolui deesse ne tacite quidem flagitioſi tui, Cic.*—*non n., to be willing, to have no objection, id.*—*quod nolim, which I should not wish, id.*—*nollem, I would not, i. e. I should be sorry to see, id.*—(2) *n. alcui, Cic.* SYN. NŌLO; NON VOLO. *Nolle, not to will at all, to be absolutely unwilling; nolo mentiare, Ter.*—*Non velle, expresses less and signifies not to wish, Cic.*

NŌMĀDES, um, m. See NOMAS.

NŌMAS, ādis, e. (νομάς). *Pasturing; hence, I. Nōmādes, um, m. Nomads, wandering herdsmen, Plin.* II. *A Numidian, because the Numidians were also nomads, Prop.* III. Nōmās, ādis, f. (sc. terra). *Numidia, Mart.*

NŌMEN, inis, n. (i. q. gnomen, from γνῶν, γνῶναι). That by which one knows a person or thing; hence, I. (1) *A name, appellation.*—(2) *A title, pretext, pretence, because nomine means under the name or title of.*—(8) *A name (contemptuously) in opposition to 'a reality.'*—

(4) *The name of a gens or clan; as prænomen is the name of the individual, cognomen, that of the family; but sometimes nomen is put for prænomen or cognomen.*—5. In Gram.: *A noun, Quint.* II. *Meton. (6) 1. A race, family.* 2. *A people, nation.*—(7) *Name, fame, reputation.*—(8) *A thing or person.*—(9) With reference to debts and bonds for payment, nomina facere, to enter anybody's name into an account-book; also, to lend money on bills, etc. Hence, (10) *A sum of money owing to any one.*—(11) *A debt (of the debtor).* EX. (1) *appellare aliquem nomine, Cic.*—*tam molli nomine appellari, a lenient appellation, id.* Exp. PHRASES. 1. With est mihi nomen, the name is put in the nom., gent., or dat., Gr. 261, e. g. cui saltationi Titus (nom.) n. esset, Cic.—*cantus cui n. nenie (genit.), id.*—*Clausus, cui postea Claudio (dat.) fuit n., Liv.*—*est via, lactea n. habet (= lactea est n. ei), Ov.*—*ad nomina non respondere, when the names were read over, Liv.*—2. *nomen, nomina dare, to give one's name, e. g. in applying for an office, Cic.*—*n. profiteri, Liv.* Fig.: *To reckon or count one's self among; in his poeta n. proficitur suum, Ter.*—*n. deferre alcis de paricidio, to accuse of, Cic.*—3. *nomine meo (tuo, etc.), In my (thy, etc.) name; nomine Catilinæ, on the part of, Sall.*—*nomine means also, under the name or title of; as, lucri nomine, as gain, Cic.*—*nomine negligentie suspectus, on account of, id.*—(2) *n. religionis ficta, Cic.*—(3) *n. legionum, Cic.*—*reges nomine magis quam imperio, Nep.*—(4) *cui n. est Phormio, Cic.*—(6) *1. nostrum in n. ituras, Virg.* 2. *n. Latinum, Romanum, etc., Liv.*—(7) *hujus magnum n. fuit, Cic.*—*bellum magni nominis, Liv.*—(8) *nomina tanta, men, Ov.*—*vestrum n., for vos, Liv.*—(9) *certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debere, on a safe mortgage or good security, Cic.*—*bonum n., a good debt, a good payer, id.*—(10) *nomina exigere, to collect debts, Cic.*—*infimum n., the lowest entry.*—(11) *n. solvere, to pay, id.*—*nomina expedire or exsolvere, to settle, id.*—*n. locare, to borrow money for any one, Phædr.* SYN. I.

NOMEN; PRÆNOMEN; COGNOMEN; AGNOMEN.—*Nomen, the name of the family.*—*Prænomen, of the individual.*—*Cognomen, a surname or name superadded to the family name.*—*Agnomen, a name given on account of adoption, or of some grand action, etc., and stood last. Thus, for example, Lucius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. Lucius is the prænomen; Cornelius, the nomen; Scipio, the cognomen; and Africanus, the agnomen.* II. NOMEN; VOCABULUM.—*Nomen, a noun proper; as, Roma.*—*Vocabulum, a noun common; as, urbs.*

NŌMENCLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (nomen, calo (καλῶ), to call). *A calling by name.* I. *Of persons, Q. Cic.* II. *Of things; n. vitium, Col.*

NŌMENCLĀTOR, ōris [nomenclator], m. *One that calls or can call every person or thing by name; hence, a slave employed by his master, when canvassing for votes, etc., to acquaint him with the names of persons whom he had occasion to address, Cic.*

1. **NŌMENTĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Nomentum, Liv.* Subst.: Nōmentāni, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Nomentum, Cic.* Nōmentānum, i, n. (sc. prædium). *An estate on that territory, Nep.*

2. **NŌMENTĀNUS**, i, m. *Nomentanus, a spendthrift in Horace's time, Hor.*

NŌMENTUM, i, n. *Nomentum, a town of the Sabines, Liv.*

NŌMINĀLIS, e, *adj.* (nomen). *Belonging to a name; n. gentilitas, Varr.* Subst.: Nōminālis, ium, n. *The day on which a child is named.*

NŌMĪNĀTĪM, *adv.* (nomino). *By name, expressly; quamvis multos n. proferre, Cic. SYN. See SPECIATIM.*

NŌMĪNĀTĪO, *ŏnis, f.* (id.). I. *A calling, naming, Vitr.* II. *Meton.* : 1. *A word, Varr.* —2. *A figure of speech whereby an appropriate name is given to an object which had no name before, Auct. Her.—3. A nomination to an office.*

NŌMĪNĀTĪVUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to naming; n. casus, the nominative case, Quint.*

NŌMĪNĀTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of nomino.* II. *Adj.* : *That has a name, renowned, famous; illa Atalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic.*

NŌMĪNĪTO, *ŏre, tr. freq. int.* (nomino). *To call by name, Lucr.*

NŌMĪNO, *ŏre, tr.* (nomen). I. *Prop.* (1) *To name, call by name.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To give in the name of a person (to a magistrate).—(3) To nominate (to an office).—(4) To give a name, render renowned; pass., to become celebrated.* EX. (1) *amor, ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic.;—philosophi ab Aristippo nominati, after Ari-tippus, id.;—neminem necesse est nominare, to name, mention by name, id.;—nominandi casus, the nominative, Gell.—(2) si quis quem ad se deduxisset, nomenve absentis detulisset, qui nominatus profugisset, diem certum se finituros, Liv.—(3) n. aliquem arguere, Cic.—(4) praedicari de se ac nominari volunt, Cic. SYN. See Voco.*

NON, *adv.* I. *Gen.* : *Not; n. est ita, Cic. USAGE. With an adj.* : *n. honesta, dishonorable, id.;—consiliarius non imperitissimus, not the most inexperienced, i. e. very experienced. With a subst.* : *nec vero quod efficeretur posse esse non corpus, a non-body, Cic.;—n. orator, a non-orator, Quint.;—unus non, not one, no one, Flor.;—non quo, non quod, not as if, Cic. If non is placed before nihil, nullus, nemo, numquam, it only partly affirms,—it is a weak negative; but if it follows, it then directly affects the verb, and in that case affirms universally,—it is a strong negative; n. nihil, something; but nihil non, all, Cic.;—non possum non, non possum quin, I cannot help, I must, id.;—n. modo (solum or tantum) non . . . sed etiam (sed ne quidem). (See MODO; TANTUM; SOLEM.) II. *Esp.* 1. *In questions* : *n. amentia est? Cic.—2. Instead of ne with the subjunct.* : *haec ad te die natali meo scripti, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset, Cic.—3. Not to say; vix servia eum hoc suis, non vobis, omnium gentium domini probaturum arbitrarer, Cic.—4. In answers* : *ŏ; aut etiam, aut non, respondere, Cic. SYN. Phrases. NON TANTUM, not only.—TANTUM NON, almost, very near.—TANTUM QUOD, scarcely, not quite. See also, NEMO NON.**

NŌNĀCRĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Nonacris, Arcadian; Nonacrina virgo, Callisto, Ov.*

NŌNĀCRĪS, *is, f.* (Νόναιρις). *Nonacris, a district, town, and mountain in Arcadia, Plin.*

NŌNĀCRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* i. q. *Nonacrinus; Nonacrina virgo, Atalante, Ov.*

NŌNĒ, *ŏrum, f.* *The Nones, i. e. the fifth day of every month (except March, May, July, October, in which it is the seventh), so called because from the Nonæ until the Idus, the latter included, are nine days; N. Decembres, Cic.*

NŌNĀGĒSĪMUS, *a, um, adj. ord.* (nonaginta). *The ninetieth; quarto et nonagesimo anno, Cic.*

NŌNĀGĒS, *adv. num.* (id.). *Ninety times; n. sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sestertii, i. e. nine millions, Cic.*

NŌNĀGINTA, *adj. num. indecl.* *Ninety, Cic.*

NŌNĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (nonus), (*sc. legio*). *Of the ninth legion; n. miles, Tac. Subst.* : *Nonanus, i, m. A soldier of the ninth legion, id.*

NŌNĀRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Belonging to the ninth hour; hence, Nonaria, ŏ, f. A harlot that was not allowed to appear before the ninth hour of the day, Pers.*

NON-DUM, *adv.* *Not yet, Cic. SYN. See NIHILDUM.*

NONGENTI, *ŏ, a, adj. num.* *Nine hundred.* **NON-NE**, *adv.* I. *(in a direct interrogation)* *Not? e. g. nonne animadvertis? Cic. II. (in an indirect interrogation)* *Whether or not, e. g. ex me quæsieras nonne putarem? Cic.*

NON-NĒMO, *Inis, m.* (*only in the sing.*). I. *Many a one; n. hostis est, Cic. II. Meton.* : *Some one, a certain person; abesse nonneminem.*

NON-NĪHIL, *n. indecl.* I. (1) *Something.* II. (2) *Somewhat, in some degree, in some measure.* EX. (1) *nonnihil est perfectum, Cic.—(2) quo in periculo nonnihil me consolatur cum recorder, Cic.*

NON-NULLUS, *a, um, adj.* *Some, several; nonnullum praesidium, Cic.;—nonnullæ cohortes, Cæs. Plur.* : *Nonnulli. Some, a few, id.*

NON-NUMQUAM, *adv.* *Now and then, sometimes, Cic.*

NŌNUS, *a, um* (*for novemus, from novem*), *adj. ord.* *The ninth, Cic.;—hora nona, or simply nona, the ninth hour of the day (answering to our 3 o'clock, P. M.), when the Romans took their principal meal, Hor.*

NŌNUSDĒCĪMUS, *a, um, adj. ord.* (nonus, decem). *The nineteenth, Tac.*

NŌRA, *ŏ, f.* *Nora. 1. A town of Sardinia; hence, Norenses, Iuni, m. The Norians, Cic. 2. A strong-hold in Phrygia Major, Nep.*

NORBA, *ŏ, f.* *Norba, a town of Latium, Liv.; hence, Norbanus, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Norba; N. ager, Liv. Norbani, ŏrum, m. Inhabitants of Norba, Liv.*

NŌRĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* *Norican; N. ager, Cæs.; hence, Subst.* I. *Nöricum, i, n. Noricum, a district of Germany between the Alps, the Danube, and the Inn, Tac. II. Nörici, ŏrum, m. The Noricans; Pannonia hunc gignit et Norici, Plin.*

NORMA, *ŏ, f.* (γρῳμῶς). I. *Prop.* (1). *A square or rule (of builders).* II. *Fig.* (2). *A standard, rule, precept.* EX. (1) *structuram ad normam et libellam fieri oportet, Plin.—(2) ad rationis normam vitam dirigere, Cic.;—jus et norma loquendi, Hor. SYN. See FORMULA.*

NŌRMĀLIS, *e, adj.* (norma). *Made or done by a square or rule; u. angulus, a right angle.*

NŌRTĪA, *ŏ, f.* *Nortia, a goddess of the Vol-sinii, perhaps identical with Fortuna, Liv.*

NOS [*genit.* nostrorum and nostrarum for nostrum; nemo nostrorum, Plaut.;—nostrum quisquam, Ter.]. *We; nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Frequently instead of ego; n. . . . habemus (as in English we for I. Analyt. Eng. Gr. 245); genit., nostri, objectively, toward us; amor nostri;—nostrum, id.; partially, of us; Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, id. The emphatical met is often sufficed, e. g. nosmet. See Ego.*

NOSCĪTO, *ŏre, tr. freq. int.* (nosco). I. *Prop.* (1) *To know, recognize.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To remark, perceive.—(3) To examine, explore.* EX. (1) *n. aliquem facie, Liv.—(2) circumspec-*
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tare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv.—(3) n. ades, Plaut.

NOSCO, ὄρε, ὁῦνι, ὁῦτον, tr. (for gnosco from γινώσκω). I. Prop. (1) *To come to know, to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with.*—(2) *Perf., ὁῦνι* (Gr. 222, 3). *I have become acquainted with, I know; noveram, I knew.*—(3) *To know, understand.* II. Meton. (4) *To examine, consider; also, to take cognizance of (as a judge).*—(5) *To know, recognize.*—(6) *To admit of, allow.* EX. (1) *ut se quisque noscat, Cic.;—nosci exercitui, to become known to the army, Tac.*—(2) *nosti cetera, Cic.;—noram et scio, Ter.; hence, nostin'?* *do you know? are you aware that?* etc.;—*nostin' hanc?* Ter.—(3) *omnes philosophia partes noscuntur, Cic.;—(4) ad res suas noscendas, Liv.;—quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac.*—(5) *deus, quom mentem noscimus, Cic.;—nec noscitur ulli, Ov.*—(6) *n. causas, excuses, Cic.* SYN. See CALLEO.

NOSMET. See NOS.

NOSTER, tra, trum, adj. pron. (nos). [*some-times made more emphatic by the suffix pte: nostrae culpa, Ter.*] I. Prop. (1) *Our, our own, belonging to us.*—(2) *Attached to us.* II. Esp. (3) *Convenient for us.*—(4) *Favorable to us.* EX. (1) *Furnus noster, Cic.;—non me alienabis quin noster sim, Ter.*—(2) *reliqua vero multitudo, quae quidem est civium, tota nostra est, Cic. Obiective: amor noster, toward me, Cic.* For ego, Hor.—(3) *nostra loca, Liv.*—(4) *vadimus haud numine nostro, Virg.*

NOSTRAS, ātis, adj. pron. m. and f. (noster). *Of our country or place, native, vernacular; verba nostratia, Cic. Hence, Nostrātes, um, m. Our countrymen, Plin.*

NŌTA, æ, f. (nosco). I. Prop. (1) *Any trace or impression by which a thing may be known, a mark, sign.*—(2) *A natural mark on the body.*—(3) *A mark impressed on any one's person.*—4. Esp.: *A mark burned into the forehead of a runaway slave, a brand-mark, stigma, Cic.*—(5) *A mark or character in writing, a note.*—(6) *A letter, epistle.*—(7) *A cypher or conventional sign, representing a given letter, e.g. such as Augustus used in his secret correspondence (per notas), substituting b for a, c for b, etc., Suet.* So also lawyers, Cic.—(8) *Punctuation.*—(9) *A mark on a wine-cask, etc., to point out the age or quality of the wine; hence, sort, kind, quality.*—(10) *A mark made opposite a passage in a book, to denote the reader's approbation or the contrary.*—11. *A passage in a book, Suet.*—(12) *The stamp on coin.* II. Meton. (13) *An observation or remark on a person's conduct; esp. of a reproachful or detractive nature, made by the Roman censor, a brand of disgrace or ignominy imposed by him.* III. Fig. (14) *Quality, rank, kind, sort.*—(15) *A spot, stain, blemish.* EX. (1) *signa et notas ostendere locorum, Cic.;—notam ducere, to make, draw with the finger, Ov.*—(2) *n. genitivæ, Suet.;—qua notam duxit nives videri, cetera fulvus, where it has the mark, Hor.*—(3) *barbarus compunctus Thraciis notis, Cic.*—(5) *notis (literarum) sonos (vocis) terminare, Cic.; hence, notæ, letters; quosque legat versus oculo properante viator grandibus in tumuli marmore cæde notis, Ov.*—(6) *inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov.*—(7) *verba doctis insidiosas notis, Ov.*—(8) *notæ librariorum, Cic.*—(9) *sen te bearis interiore nota Falerni, Hor.;—Chio nota Falerni mixta, Hor.*—(10) *notam adponas ad malum verum, Cic.*—(12) *numi omnis notæ, Suet.*—(13) *motis senatu adscribere notas, Liv. (?)*—(14) *commendare aliquem de meliore nota, Cur. ap. Cic.*—(15) *homo omnibus notis turpitudinis in-*

signis, Cic.;—*sempiternas fœdissima turpitudinis notas snbire, id.* SYN. See LABES.

NŌTABĪLIS, e, adj. (nota). I. Prop. (1) *Remarkable, distinguished, illustrious.*—(2) *Notorious (in a bad sense), infamous.* II. Meton. (3) *Visible.* EX. (1) *u. exitus, Cic.;—lactea (via) ... candore notabilis ipso, Ov.*—(2) *si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.*—(3) *adspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia.*

NŌTABĪLITER, adv. (notabilis). *In a remarkable manner, remarkably; n. expallescere, Plin. E. Compar.: notabilius turbare, Tac.*

NŌTĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (nota). *Of or belonging to writing; hence, abst.: Nōtārius, li, m. A writer in cypher, a writer of short hand, Quint.*

NŌTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (noto). I. Prop. (1) *A marking.*—(2) *Etymology.* II. Meton. 3. *A selecting of a thing in preference to another, a choice; or rather, an examination previous to making a choice; n. iudicium, Cic.*—(4) *An observing, perceiving, taking notice of.*—(5) *The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen.* III. Fig. (6) *A characterizing, describing.* EX. (1) *vehemens erat in iudiciis ex notatione tabellarum invidia versata, a marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colors, Cic.*—(2) *tum notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, Cic.*—(4) *quæ notatione et laude digna sint, Cic.*—(5) *n. auctoritatis censoria, Cic.*—(6) *n. est cum alijus natura certis describitur signis, Auct. Her.*

NŌTĀTUS, a, um, adj. (noto). *Marked, known, noted; homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.*

NŌTESCO, ὄρε, ὁῦῖνι, intr. incip. (notus). *To become known, Tac.*

NŌTHUS, a, um, adj. (νόθος). *Born of a concubine or female slave.* I. Prop.: *Illigiti-male, spurious, Quint.* II. Fig.: *Spurious, counterfeit, not genuine; luna lumine notho lucens, Lucr.*

NŌTĪO, ōnis, f. (nosco). I. Prop. (1) *A coming to know, a making one's self acquainted with a thing.*—(2) *An inquiring into, examining, taking cognizance of a matter.* II. Meton. (3) *The result of taking cognizance or of inquiry; the conception of a thing, idea, notion.*—4. *The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen; n. censoria, Cic.* EX. (1) *quid tibi notio est amicam meam? why are you seeking an acquaintance with (Gr. 446)? Plaut.*—(2) *n. populi, Cic.;—dilata notione, Tac.*—(3) *n. rerum, Cic.;—in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit deus, id.;—aperta simplexque mens fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem, our capacities of conception, id.* SYN. NOTIO; NOTITIA; COGNITIO; PERCEPTIO.—Notio, a notion, an idea of any thing; notio est conformatio quædam et impressa intelligentia, Cic.—Notitia, knowledge, intelligence; n. antiquitatis, Cic.—Cognitio, a knowing, knowledge got by means of examination or study; c. rerum occultarum, Cic.—Perceptio, a taking, a gathering or receiving; frugum perceptio, Cic. Fig.: *A perceiving, taking in an impression made on us by objects presented; animi perceptio, Cic.*

NŌTĪTIA, æ, f. (notus). 1. *A having or possessing knowledge; knowledge, idea, notion; notitia rerum, Cic.;—perferre alqd in notitiam alajs, to bring a thing to the knowledge of a person, Plin.;—notitiam aperire, to explain an idea.*—2. *Ad.: virtus habet notitiam posteritatis, is known, renowned, Ov.* SYN. See NOTIO.

NŌTĪTĪES, ei, f., i. q. notitia, Lucr.

NŌTO, ὄρε, tr. (nota). I. Prop. (1) *To mark,*

i. e. to distinguish by a mark, put a mark upon. Hence, (2) *n. chartam, to mark paper, i. e. to write, Ov.*—(3) *Exp. : To write in short hand, with abbreviation, or in cypher.* II. *Meton.* (4) *To note, mark, make a list of.*—(5) *To mark, observe, keep an eye upon.*—(6) *To point out, indicate, designate.*—(7) *To remark, observe, perceive.*—(8) *To make an observation or remark, to remark.*—(9) *Exp. of the censor : To animadvert upon the conduct of a Roman citizen, to mark or brand with infamy.* III. *Fig.* (10) *To point out.*—(11) *To note, observe.*—(12) *To make conspicuous, point out.*—(13) *n. alqm or alqam rem, to allude to any thing, especially by way of censure ; hence, to censure.* EX. (1) *n. et significare dies, Cic.*—*n. genus ungue, to scratch.*—(2) *n. literam, a letter, Ov.* Also without a case : *scribit damnatque tabellas et notat et delet, id.*—(3) *notando consequi, Quint.*—(4) *caput notavi, Cic.*—(5) *notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id.*—(6) *n. res singulas, id.*—(7) *n. cantus avium, Cic.*—*n. parte alqa veli, to recognize or perceive in part, Ov.*—(8) *annalibus notatum est.*—(9) *quos . . . duo censores furti et capturum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic.*—(10) *n. alqd verbis Latinis, to express, Cic.*—*n. res voce, Lucr.*—(11) *n. dicta memori pectore, Ov.*—(12) *n. alqm dedecore, Cic.*—(13) *n. rem, Cic.*—*n. verbis alqm, id.*

NOTOR, *ōris, m. (nosco).* One who knows a person or thing, Sen.

NOTRIX, *an old form for nutrix, Quint.*

1. **NŌTUS**, *a, um.* I. *pt. of nosco.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Known, well-known, ascertained, manifest, noted.*—(2) Also, in a bad sense : *Ill-famed, notorious.*—(3) *He that knows any thing.*—(4) *Usual, customary.* EX. (1) *n. latro, Cic.*—*notæ illustresque virtutes, id.*—*habere alqd notum, d. With genit. : n. animi paterni, Hor.* With *inf.* : *Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, id.*—*vita Sullæ vobis notissima, Cic.* *Subst.* : *Noti, ōrum, m. Persons known, i. e. acquaintances, Cic.*—(2) *mulier non solum nobilis, sed etiam nota, Cic.*—(3) *non solum notis sed etiam ignotis probatam meam fidem esse, Cic.*—(4) *nota sedes, Hor.*

2. **NŌTUS** (-OS), *i, m. (vōtōs).* I. *Prop. : The south wind, Ov.* II. *Meton.* 1. *Wind : a stormy wind, Virg.*—2. *The atmosphere ; illa [columba] notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.*

NOVACŪLA, *æ, f. (novo).* I. *Prop. : A razor.* II. *Meton. : A dagger ; stringitur novacula, Mart.*

NOVALIS, *e, adj. (novus).* I. *Prop.* (1) *Ploughed for the first time.* II. *Meton.* (2) *That is to be ploughed.*—(3) *Fallow land.*—(4) *Cultivated, ploughed ; hence, Novale, is, n. Cultivated land.* EX. (1) *n. ager, Varr.* ; also, as *subst.*, *Novalis, is, f., or Novale, is, n., Plin.*—(2) *n. ager, Varr.*—(3) *Subst., as, No. 1, novale vacuum, Ov.*—(4) *novalia culta, Virg.* SYN. See NOVELLUS.

NOVATRIX, *icis, f. (novator).* She that renews or alters ; *n. rerum, Ov.*

NOVE, *adv. (novus).* I. *Prop.* (1) *In a new manner, newly.*—(2) *In an unheard of manner, unusually.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Of time ; superl. : Lately, latterly.*—4. *At length, at last, Quint.* EX. (1) *pulchre dixit et nove, Sen.*—(2) *ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, Auct. Her.*—(3) *ac novissime . . . argentum ere solutum est, Sull.*

NOVELLO, *ſre, intr. (novellus).* To make any thing new ; hence, *esp., to plant young vines ; edixit nequis in Italia novellaret, Suet.*

NOVELLUS, *a, um, adj. dim. (novus).* I. *Gen.* (1) *Young, new, tender.* II. *Exp.* (2) *New, fresh, recent.*—(3) *New, not long in use.* Hence, 4. *Subst. : Novellæ, ōrum, f. The Novellæ, a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.* EX. (1) *novella arbor, Cic.* ;—*novella turba, children, Tibull.*—(2) *Of new comers : novelli Aquileienses, Liv.*—(3) *novella frena, Ov.* SYN. **NOVELLUS** ; **NOVALIS**—*Novellus, new, very young.*—*Novalis* is said only of ground or land newly cleared, ploughed and sown. *Novalis ager, qui intermittitur, a novando dictus, Varr.*

NOVEM, *adj. num., indecl. Nines ; decem novem, nineteen, Cæs. Book I., l. vii., 9.*

NOVEMBER, *bris, bre, adj. sc. Mensis (novem).* November, the ninth month of the Roman year, March being the first ; *Mensis November, Cat.*

NOVENDECIM, *adj. num. indecl. (novemd.), (novem, decem).* Nineteen, Liv.

NOVENDIALIS (novemd.), *e, adj. (novem, dies).* I. (1) *That lasts nine days.* II. (2) *That happens on the ninth day.* EX. (1) *novendiales feriæ, Cic.* ; or, *novendiale sacrum (Liv.), a festival which lasted nine days, appointed on occasion of a singular prodigy, esp., after the fall of a shower of stones.*—(2) *n. cæna, a banquet given on the ninth day after a funeral, Tac.* ;—*novendiales pulveres, the ashes of a corpse, Hor.*

NOVĒNUS, *a, um, num. adj. distrib. (novem).* Nine each, nine (distrib.) ; *ter novenæ virgines.*

NOVERCA, *æ, f.* I. *Prop. : A step-mother, Cic.* *Prov. : apud novercam queri, fruitlessly, in vain, Plant.* II. *Fig. : quorum Italia est noverca, who are not natives of Italy, Vell.*

NOVERCĀLIS, *e, adj. (noverca).* Of or like a step-mother ; *novercalia odium, Tac.*

NOVESIUM, *ſi, n. Novesium, a town on the Rhine, the modern Neus, Tac.*

NOVI, *perf. See Nosco.*

NOVICIUS, *a, um, adj. (novus).* I. *Gen. : New ; n. quæstus, Plant.* II. *Exp. : Fresh, that has not long been with any one or in a place ; de grege noviciorum (servorum), Cic.* SYN. **NOVICIUS** ; **TIRO**—*Novicius, new, speaking of slaves.*—*Tiro, new, speaking of soldiers, said also of all sorts of professions.* *Tiro exercitus, Liv.* ;—*Tiro ac rudis in alqa re, id.*

NOVIES, *adv. (novem).* Nine times, Varr.

NOVISSĪME. See NOVE.

NOVISSĪMUS, *a, um, adj. superl. See Novus.*

NOVĪTAS, *ātis, f. (novus).* I. *Prop.* (1) *Newness, novelty.*—(2) *Recent or new nobility, i. e. want of ancient nobility.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Rareness, strangeness.* EX. (1) *n. rei, Cic.* ;—*n. anni, the new year, Ov.*—(2) *novitati invidere, Cic.*—(3) *n. pugnae, Cæs.* ;—*n. me, my songs, that are not usual in those parts, Ov.*

NOVITIŌLUS, **NOVITIUS**. See NOVIC.

NOVO, *ſre, tr. (novus).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To make any thing new, to renew, to renovate.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To alter, to make alterations in any thing.*—(3) *To introduce, invent.* EX. (1) *n. ardorem, Liv.* ;—*n. transtra, Virg.* ;—*hence, n. agrum cultu, Ov.*—(2) *n. alqd in legibus, Cic.* Hence, *n. res, to introduce any thing new in a state, to attempt innovations, to cause disturbances, Liv.* ;—*ne quid novaretur, Sall.*—(3) *n. verba, Cic.* SYN. I. **NOVO** ; **INNOVO**—*Novare, to make new, to render new ; n. verba, to make new words, Cic.*—*Innovare, to renew ; qui novat, nova facit ; qui innovat redintegrat, G. D.* II. *Novare agrum, to plough for the first time,*

break up a field; iterare agrum, to plough the second time; ager novatus et iteratus, Cic.

NŌVUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Compar.*, novior, Varr.), (*ritus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *New, not old, fresh.* Hence, (2) *Subst.*: NŌvum, i, n. *Something fresh, a novelty.* II. *Meton. Superl.* (3) *Novissimus*, a, um, *the extreme, last, hindmost.* III. *Fig.* (4) *Unused to, or inexperienced in any thing.*—(5) *Unusual, unheard of, extraordinary, unexpected, strange, singular.*—(6) *novæ tabulæ* (*fig.*), *forgetfulness* (tablets were made new by smoothing down or erasing former marks or writing).—(7) *Superl.*: *The extreme, worst, severest.* EX. (1) *nova res, a new thing, something new, Cic.*;—*inventor novorum verborum, id.*;—*n. magistratus, of recent date, Liv.*;—*n. miles, a recruit.*—(2) *neque quidquam novi audire, Cic.* PHRASES. *res novæ, innovations in government, revolutions; rebus novis studere, Cic.*;—*n. homo, one that is not of a noble family, i. e. whose ancestors have held no high offices in the state, a man of humble origin, the first of his family that obtained a curule office, Cic.*; *Sall.*;—*novæ tabulæ, new tables or bonds, an altering of bonds, etc., in consequence of an ordinance by which debts were either not at all (i. e. cancelled, wiped out entirely), or only partly paid; hence, remission of debts, tabulæ novæ proferrentur, verum auctionariæ, Cic.*; *Cat.* 2. 8.—(3) *n. histrio, Cic.*;—*novissimum agmen, i. e. the rear, Cæs.*;—*crura novissima, the lowest part of, Ov.*;—*cauda novissima, the end of, Gr.* 273.—(4) *equus intractatus et novus, Cic.*;—*n. delictis, Tac.*—(5) *novum genus dicendi, Cic.*;—*quod video tibi novum accidisse, unexpectedly, id.*;—*n. adventus, unexpected, Cæs.*—(6) *beneficiorum novæ tabulæ, Sen.*—(7) *n. casus, Tac.* SYN. **NOVUS**; **RECENS**.—**NOVUS**, *new* (not known before).—*Recens, recent, fresh* (of late occurrence); *novum, quod primum accidit; recens, quod nuper; ut lex nova, quæ primum perfertur; lex recens, quæ non diu ante fuit lata, G. D.*

NOX, noctis, *f.* (*vi*3). I. *Prop.* (1) *Night, the night-time, the night.* II. *Meton.* (2) *That is done by night, e. g. 1. Rest at night, sleep.*—2. *Night-work.*—3. *A dream.*—4. *A revelling by night.*—5. *Cohabitation.*—(3) *Darkness, gloom.* (4) *Death.*—(5) *The lower world, the shades.*—(6) *Blindness.* III. *Fig.* (7) *Darkness, unintelligibility, obscurity.*—(8) *Mental blindness, ignorance.*—(9) *Confusion, calamity, distress.* EX. (1) *nocte, at night, by night, Cic.*;—*ad multam noctem pugnatum est, until late at night, Cæs.*;—*sub noctem, toward night, id.*;—*noctes atque dies, noctes et dies, dies noctesque, night and day.*—(2) *1. oculis aut pectore noctem accipere, Virg.*—2. *Noctes Atticæ, a work of Gellius.*—3. *retractare noctem, Sil.*—4. *omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, Prop.*—5. *noctes certarum mulierum, Cic.*—(3) *noctem paventes navitæ, Cic.*;—*poet. imber noctem ferens, Virg.*—(4) *jam te premit nox, Hor.*—(5) *ire per umbras noctemque profundam, Virg.*—(6) *perpetuæque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov.*—(7) *quasi noctem rebus offunderet, Cic.*—(8) *quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ noctis habent, Ov.*—(9) *reipublicæ offusa sempiterna nox esset, Cic.*

NOXA, æ, *f.* (*noceo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Hurt, harm, injury, damage.* II. *Meton.* (2) *That which occasions harm or injury.*—(3) *Guilt, crime, an offence, a trespass.*—(4) *Punishment.* EX. (1) *nihil eam rem noxæ futuram, Liv.*;—*noxam nocere, to do harm or hurt, id.*—(2) *noxæ autem est corpus, quod nocuit, t. e. servus, Just.*—(3) *innoxæ alqa comprehensus, Cæs.*;—*nullius noxæ conscius sum, Liv.*;—*noxam admittere, to commit, Quint.*—(4) *dedi noxæ, Liv.* SYN.

NOXA; **NOXIA**.—**NOXA**, *any thing hurtful, fault, punishment, as above.*—**NOXIA** (*adj.* *sc. culpa, causa*), *a crime, fault, offence; pœna noxiæ, Cic.*

NOXIÅ, æ, *f.* (*noxius*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Hurt, harm, injury, damage.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A crime, an offence, a trespass.*—(3) *Punishment.* EX. (1) *n. veneni, Plin.*—(2) *minimis noxiis, Cic.*;—*extra noxiam esse, Plaut.*—(3) *noxiam alui remittere, Plaut.* SYN. *Sc* **NOXA**.

NOXIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (*noxia*). I. *Prop.*: *Noxious, hurtful, injurious; noxia res, Sen.* II. *Meton.*: *Punishable, guilty; n. animus, Sen.*

NOXIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*noceo*). I. *Prop.*: *Noxious, hurtful, harmful; n. civis, Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *Guilty of a bad action, criminal; multos noxios judicavit, Liv.* SYN. **NOXIUS**; **NOCENS**.—**NOXIUS**, *hurtful, that may be hurtful; also, guilty.*—**NOCENS**, *actually doing harm or injury;—guilty.*

NŪBECŪLA, æ, *f.* (*dim.* (*nubes*)). I. *Prop.* (1) *A little cloud.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A dark spot or speck like a cloud.* III. *Fig.* 3. *n. frontis, a clouded brow, a gloomy look, a frown.* EX. (1) *cælo quævis sereno nubecula, Plin.*—(2) *n. smaragdi, Plin.*

NŪBES, is, *f.* (*vi*qos), [*nubs, nubis, Aus.*;—*nubis, is, m., Plaut.*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *A cloud.* II. *Meton.* 2. *n. pulveris, a cloud of dust.*—(3) *A dense mass or thick multitude, swarm.*—4. *A cloud, i. e. darkness, dark spot, Plin.*—5. *Any thing thin or transparent; n. obsoleta, a thin, transparent dress, Quint.* III. *Fig.* (6) *A gloomy look, a frown.*—(7) *A tail, cloak.*—(8) *A thunder-cloud, tempest, storm (of war).*—(9) *Emptiness, a phantom.*—(10) *Gloominess, calamity, sorrow.* EX. (1) *aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.*—(3) *n. locustarum, Liv.*;—*n. muscarum, Plin.*—(6) *deme supercilio nubem, Hor.*—(7) *nubem opifera fraudibus, Hor.*—(8) *nubem belli, dum detonet, sustinere, Virg.*—(9) *nubes et inania captare, Hor.*—(10) *cæcis reipublicæ nubibus, Cic.*—SYN. **NUBES**; **NIMBUS**; **NEBULA**.—**Nubes**, *a cloud, a mass of vapor floating in the air.*—**Nimbus**, *a thicker, lower, dark cloud, bringing storm and rain.*—**Nebula**, *fog, thick vapor rising from the ground, light fleecy cloud in the elevated region of the atmosphere.*

NŪBIFER, æra, ærum, *adj.* (*nubes, fero*). I. *Prop.*: *Bearing clouds; n. Appenninus, Ov.* II. *Fig.*: *Bringing clouds; n. notus, Ov.*

NŪBIGENA, æ, *f.* (*nubes, gigno*). I. *Gen.*: (1) *Be gotten of a cloud, cloud-born.* II. *Esp.*: *nubigenæ Centauri, because said to have been born of a cloud embraced by Ixion, Ov.* EX. (1) *annes nubigenæ, Stat.*

NŪBILIS, e, *adj.* (*nubo*). *Fit for a husband, marriageable; n. filia, Cic.*

NŪBILLUS, a, um, *adj.* (*nubes*). *Of or relating to clouds* I. *Prop.* (1) *Cloudy, gloomy.*—(2) *Subst.*: *Nūbillum, i, n. Cloudy weather, a gloomy sky.*—Hence, (3) *Nūbilla, ōrum, n. Clouds.*—(4) *Bringing clouds.* II. *Meton.* (5) *Dark, gloomy.* III. *Fig.* (6) *Gloomy. Hence, (7) Nūbillum, i, n. Sadness, gloom, sorrow.*—(8) *Unfavorable, unpropitious.*—(9) *Gloomy, sad, unfortunate.*—(10) *Troubled, confused, perplexed.* EX. (1) *n. dies, Plin.*;—*n. annus, Tibull.*—(2) *n. inducere, Plin. E.*—(3) *nubila disjicere, Ov.*—(4) *n. auster, Ov.*—(5) *n. umbra Tibiris, Ov.*—(6) *n. vultus, Ov.*—(7) *oculi hilaritate entescant et tristitia quoddam nubium ducaunt, Quint.*—(8) *nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, Ov.*—(9) *nubila tempora, Ov.*—(10) *mens nubila, Plaut.*

NŪBO, ēre, nupsi, nuptum, *tr. and intr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To cover, veil.* II. *Esp.*: *nubere alui.*—(2) *Of a woman: To marry, be wedded.*

Hence facētē (3) *To lie with.*—(4) Of men, facētē : novus nuptus, of one who has been married by mistake instead of a woman, Plaut. EX. (1) tellus cupiet ae nubere plantis, Col.—(2) virgo nupsit ei, Cic.;—his duobus duae Tulliae nupsērunt, Liv.—also without dat., Cic.; Liv.; ire nuptum, to marry, Plaut.;—filium alciui nuptum dare (collocare), to give a daughter in marriage to one, Nep.;—male nupta, unhappily married (of a woman), Plaut.—(3) hac quotidie viro nubuit, Plaut.—(4) uxori nubere nolo meae, I will not be in subjection to my wife, Mart. SYN. NUBO; UXOREM DUCCO.—Nubere, lit., to cover one's self with a veil; hence, to marry a man, said only of the woman as she covered herself with a flame-colored veil on her wedding-day.—UXOREM DUCERE, to marry a wife, said of the man who on the day of marriage led his bride to his home. So in matrimonium ducere; but in matrimonium dare, means to give in marriage. See MATRIMONIUM.

NŪCĒRĪA, æ, f. Nuceria, a town of Campania, Cic.

NŪCĒRĪNUS, a, um, adj. Belonging to Nuceria; N. ager, Liv. NŪCĒRINI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Nuceria, Liv.

NŪCĪFRANGĪBŪLUM, i, n. (nux, frango). A nut-cracker, i. e. a tooth, Plaut.

NUCLĒUS, i, m. (for nuculeus, from nux). I. Prop. (1) A kernel, the eatable stone or kernel of a fruit.—2. The hard or uneatable stone of a fruit, e. g. of an olive, Plin. II. Meton. (3) The inner part of a thing, the inside.—(4) The hardest part of a thing. EX. (1) n. Arellanæ, Plin.;—n. allii, a clove of garlic.—(3) n. myrrhæ, Plin.—(4) n. ferri, steel, Plin.

NŪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (nux). A little nut.

NŪDĪTAS, ātis, f. (nudus). Nakedness, barrenness, absence of ornament; tenuitas et nuditas.

NŪDĪUS (i. e. nunc dies). It is now the . . . day. It is always joined with a numeral; as, tertius, quartus, etc. Thus, nudius tertius dedi ad te epistolam, three days ago, the day before yesterday, Cic.;—heri nudius quintus natus ille est, five days since, Plaut.

NŪDO, āre, tr. (nudus). I. Prop. (1) To make bare or naked, to strip, to bare. II. Meton. (2) To uncover any thing, to bare, strip.—(3) To deprive, bereave, strip, spoil. III. Fig. (4) To disclose, discover.—(5) To lay open, expose.—(6) To deprive of, to divest, leave destitute. EX. (1) hominem nudari jussit, Cic.;—ne nudarent corpus ad ictus, Liv.—(2) n. gladium, to unsheathe, draw, Liv.;—tectum nudatum, unroofed, id.;—ne castra nudentur, Cæs.;—n. messes, to thresh, Ov.;—n. agros, to clear the fields of their crops, Liv.;—n. arbores, to strip the trees of their leaves, Plin.—(3) n. omnia, Cic.;—quem præceps alea nudat, Hor.—(4) n. animos, Liv.;—n. ingenium, Hor.—(5) vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, Cic.—(6) n. tribuniciū potestatem omnibus rebus, Cæs. SYN. NUDO; DETEGO; EXCO.—Nudare, to make naked, to strip off; fig., to expose.—Detegere, to uncover, to withdraw the cover which hides something from the eyes of others.—Exuere, to undress, take off clothes, to put off, lay aside; E. tunicam, antiquos mores, jugum, etc.

NŪDUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Naked, bare, unclothed; also, lightly dressed. II. Meton. (2) Uncovered, bare.—(3) Stripped, bereft, deprived, spoiled, destitute. III. Fig. (4) Bare, naked, in its natural state, without ornament.—(5) Bare, mere, pure, only.—(6) Unprotected, defenceless, exposed.—(7) Naked, bare, poor, indigent. EX. (1) tamquam nudus nuces legeret,

Cic.;—n. sudor, of one that is naked, Quint.;—n. pedibus, Hor.;—nudo vestimenta detrachere, to rob the poor, Plaut.;—nudus ara, Virg.—(2) nuda subsellia, on which no one is sitting, empty, Cic.;—nuda glacies, without snow, Liv.;—nuda cacumina, without grass; nuda dextra, without a sword, unarmed, id.;—n. jacebis in arena, unprotected, id.;—nuda hordea, peeled, Ov.—(3) urbs nuda præsidio, Cic.;—n. a propinquis, id.;—loca nuda gignentium, Sall.—(4) commentarii (Cæsaris) nudi, Cic.;—verba nuda, when one calls a thing by its proper name, instead of using a euphemistic expression, Plin. E.—(5) nuda ista si ponas judicari, qualia sint, facile non possunt, Cic.;—si nudus huc se Antonius conferet, without reinforcement, Planc. ap. Cic.—(6) cetera nuda neci, Val. Flac.—(7) quem tu semper nudum voluisti, Cic.;—nuda senectus, Ov. SYN. NUDUS; NUDATUS.—Nudus, the state of a man naked, either by himself or otherwise; nudus ara, mere nudus, Virg.—Nudatus, made naked, deprived of; superiore parte corporis nudata, Cæs.;—cornicula nudata furtivis coloribus, Hor.

NŪGÆ, ārum, f. I. Prop. (1) Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, mere talk.—2. Also of silly verses; Jovial nonsense, Catull. II. Meton. (3) Of trifling persons; Triflers. EX. (1) tantis delectatum esse nugis, Cic.;—nugas agere, to trifle, play the fool, Plaut.;—nugas, nonsense, id.;—aufer nugas, cease that nonsense, id.—(3) amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. SYN. See INERTIA.

NŪGATOR, ōris, m. (nugor). A babbler, trifler, silly person; non vero tam iste quam tu ipse, nugator, Cic.

NŪGATORIE, adv. Triflingly, sillily, frivolously; n. respondere, Auct. Her., from

NŪGATORĪUS, a, um, adj. (nugator). Trifling, silly, frivolous; nugatoria res, Cic.

NŪGAX, ācis, adj. (nugor). Occupied with trifles, frivolous; qui tam nugax esset.

NŪGĪGĒRŪS, a, um, adj. (nugæ, gero). That bears or brings trifles, Plaut.

NŪGĪPŪLŪLOQUĪDES (rox hybr. nugæ-pōlū-loquor). A silly babbler, a mere talker.

NŪGOR, āri, intr. dep. (nugæ). I. Prop. (1) To trifle, act or talk foolishly, to play the fool. II. Meton. 2. To trick, cheat, banter, Plaut. EX. (1) Democritus nugatur, Cic.;—Græcia nugari cepit, to play, Hor.

NULLUS, a, um, genit. nullius, dat. nulli, adj. [genit. nulli, Ter.; nulla, Lucr.; dat. nullæ, Prop.]. I. Prop. (1) No, no one, none.—(2) Subst. Nullus, ius, m. Nobody.—(3) Nulla, ius, f. No one (of a female).—(4) Nullum, ius, n. Nothing. II. Meton. (5) None of the two, neither. III. Fig. (6) Not, no.—(7) Undone, lost, ruined.—(8) As good as nothing, of no account or moment, insignificant, frivolous, trifling. EX. (1) nullæ lites, Cic.;—nullo negotio, without trouble, id.;—nullo labore, without fatigue or labor, id.;—rem nullo modo probabilem, not at all, id.;—n. unus, not one; nulla re una oratore magis commendari, etc., id.;—nulli duo, not two, Plin.;—Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, does not lay them down, Cic.;—non dixeris, do not say, Ter.;—nullus quidem, by no means, id.;—nullus dum, no one yet, none as yet; nulla dum via, Liv.—(2) sunt nulli, Cic.;—nulli defuit, Nep.—(3) talem nullus pareret filium, Ter.—(4) præter laudem nullus avari, Hor.—(5) non liceret nulli nullius partis esse, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic.—(6) nullus sum, I am not, I do not exist; nolite arbitrari, me, cum vobis discessero, nullum fore, Cic.;—illo tempore nullus Hector erat,

was no longer (alive), Ov.—(7) *n. repente fui,* Liv.;—*nulla sum, I am lost,* Ter.—(8) *nullum id argumentum est, Cic.;—nullus iudices habemus, id.;—ob rem nullam misit, on account of a trifle, Ter.* SYN. See *MEMO*.

NUM, adv., a particle of interrogation. USAGE. I. *In direct interrogation, without a corresponding English term, it requires only the sentence to be in the interrogative form; num igitur naufragium sustulit ars navigandi?* Cic. *Also with nam and ne: numnam hic relictus custos? Ter.;—deum ipsum numme vidisti? Cic. If num is followed by aliquis, aliquando, these are changed into quis, quando: num quæ trepidatio, num qui tumultus? Cic.;—num quando defuturum putatis? id.;—num quid vis? num quid me vis? have you any commands? (a polite form of taking leave of a person): num quid vis? occupo, is there any thing you wish? I ask before he says another word, Hor.* II. *In indirect interrogations: Whether; quæro igitur, si fati ... nulla vis esset, num aliter evenirent, Cic.;—scire velim num quid necesse sit esse Romæ? id.* SYN. See *AN*.

NUMA POMPILIUS. The second king of Rome. Liv.

NUMANTIA, æ, f. *Numantia*, a town of Spain, destroyed by P. Scipio Africanus Minor; the modern *Soria*, Flor.

NUMANTINUS, a, um, adj. *Numantine*; N. bellum, Cic. Hence, *Numantini*, Grum, m. *The inhabitants or people of Numantia*, Liv.

NUMARIUS, (numm.), a, um, adj. (numus). I. *Gen. (1) Of or belonging to money.* II. *Esp. (2) Bribe, corrupted.* EX. (1) *difficultas numaria, distress for want of money, Cic.;—res n., the currency, id.;—theca n., a strong chest to keep money in, id.;—lex Cornelia n., against coining counterfeit money, id.—(2) numarii iudices, Cic.* SYN. See *ARGENTARIUS*.

NUMATUS, (numm.), a, um, adj. (id.). *Provided with money, rich; n. homo, Cic.*

NUMELLA, æ, f. A kind of fetters or stocks for slaves, Plaut.

NUMEN, Inis, n. (numen from nuo). I. *Prop. (1) A nodding, nod with the head.—(2) Meton.: Tendency of a thing toward a place, inclination.* II. *Fig. (3) Nod, will, command.* Hence, (4) *Esp.: The divine will, will of Heaven, divine power.—(5) Of men: Power.* Hence, meton. (6) *Godhead, deity, divinity, divine majesty.—(7) A divinity, deity.* EX. (1) *numine caput, Lucr.—(2) in quemcunque locum diverso numine tendunt, Lucr.—(3) corpus ad numen mentis movetur, Lucr.—(4) deo cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.;—n. deorum placare, Cæs.;—dii moverunt numen ad, manifested their will, Liv.;—numine vestro pandere res, with your consent, Virg.;—n. maris, power, id.;—positas ut glaciæ nives puro numine Jupiter, lib., with serene will, i. e. with a will that is to be clear; thus, i. q. sereno celo, Hor.—(5) magnum numen senatus, power, Cic.;—flectere Cæsareum numen, Ov.—(6) numina Palladis, Virg.;—ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit, filled with veneration or awe for the deity, id.—(7) numina montis adorant, Ov.;—vadamus hand numine nostro, the gods not being propitious, Virg.* SYN. See *DEUS*.

NUMERABILIS, e, adj. (numero). I. *That can be numbered; n. calculos, Ov.* II. *That can easily be numbered, small; n. populus, Hor.* SYN. See *NUMEROSUS*.

NUMERATIO, Onis, f. (id.). *A counting out, paying; delegabo tibi Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen.*

NUMERIUS, Ii, m. A prænomen of the *gens Fabia*, e. g. *Numerius Fabius Pictor.* See *FABIVS*.

1. **NUMERO, ære, tr. (numerus).** I. *Prop. (1) To number, count, reckon.* II. *Meton. (2) To count, i. e. to have, possess, reckon as one's own.—(3) To count out, pay.—(4) To measure, count off.* III. *Fig. (5) To enumerate, recount, mention.—(6) To count, reckon in or among any thing.—(7) To consider, reckon, esteem.* EX. (1) *n. alqm a se pimum, Cic.;—n. alqd per digitos, to count or reckon on the fingers, Suet.;—numera senatum, count the house (a request of a senator addressed to a consul to count the senate, if there seemed not to be a quorum present).—(2) donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—(3) n. alqui pecuniam, Cic.;—numeratum esse dicebat, he was willing to pay. Hence, *Numeratus, a, um, pt. of numero, Counted out, i. e. paid down (in cash); hence also, Numeratum, i, n. Ready money; cash; ut numerato malum quam æstimatione, id.—(4) n. pectine chordas, Juv.—(5) dies deficiat si velim numerare, quibus bonis male evelerit, Cic.—(6) n. alqm in primis, Cic.;—n. alqm inter amicos, id.;—n. alqm in multis, among the crowd, id.;—n. alqm post alqm, to rank any one next to another, to regard as inferior to, id.—(7) Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, Cic.* SYN. *NUMERO; RECLUSEO.—Numerare, to count, reckon; as above.—Recessere, to meet, review, survey; inter hæc recessit exercitum, Liv.**

2. **NUMERO, adv. (id.).** *According to number or time; hence, I. (1) Just now, this very moment. Hence, (2) Suitably, to the purpose.* II. (3) *Quickly, soon.—(4) Too soon, too quickly.* EX. (1) *n. mili in mentem fuit, Plaut.—(2) n. dicis, Plaut.—(3) compositi numero in turmas, Virg.—(4) n. purgatis, Plaut.*

NUMEROSE, adv. (numerosus). I. (1) *Numerously, in great numbers.* II. *Meton.: In measured members; as, (2) In Music: In time, harmoniously, melodiously, musically.—(3) Of style: In oratorical numbers, rhythmically, with graceful cadences.* EX. (1) *numerosius dividere, Plin.—(2) sicutique numerose sonantes, Cic.—(3) n. dicere, Cic.*

NUMEROSUS, a, um, adj. (numerus). I. (1) *Rich in number, manifold, numerous, copious.* II. *Meton. (2) In Dancing: In measured members, parts or divisions.—(3) In Music: In right time, melodiously, tuneful.—(4) Rhythmical. (5) Harmonious.* EX. (1) *n. locus, Quint.;—n. sermo, id.;—pictura numerosa, in which a large group of figures is represented, Plin.;—pictor diligentior quam numerosior, more careful than prolific, Plin.;—numerosissima civitas, Tac.—(2) numerosa brachia ducere, Ov.—(3) si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, Cic.—(4) apta et numerosa oratio, Cic.—(5) Myron numerosior in arte quam Polyctetus, Plin.* SYN. *NUMEROSUS; NUMERABILIS.—Numerosus, numerous, in great numbers; fig., various in numbers.—Numerabilis, that may be numbered.*

NUMERUS, i, m. I. *Prop. (1) Number, as the measure of quantity.—(2) A number, body, collective mass. Hence, (3) A fixed or definite number.—(4) A part of a whole, a member.—(5) A definite or measured part, a portion, a part of an equally divided whole, Plin.* II. *Meton. 6, Plur.: Dice, because marked with numbers, Ov.* III. *Fig. (7) s. s.—(8) Rank, place, post.—(9) Significance, esteem, rank, station.—(10) A rule.—(11) A duty, office.* EX. (1) *numerus inire, Cæs.;—numero res comprehendere, to reckon, count, Virg.;—numero, in number, i. e. in all, altogether, Cic.;—oppida numero ad duo-*

decim, Gæz. *In Gramm.* : n. singularis, n. pluralis, singular and plural. *Adv.* PHRASE.

ad numerum, in proper number, complete, Cic.—(2) n. piratarum, Cic.;—refere in deorum numero, id. PHRASES, in nostro numero, among us;—nec fuit in numero (sc. hominum), has never existed, Lucr.—(3) sacramento militari nondum distributi in numeros erant, Plin. E.;—sparsi per provinciam numeri, single divisions or cohorts, Tac.—(4) quod genus hominum, quem numerum, Cic.;—elegant omni numero poena, in all its parts, id.;—animalia trunca suis numeris, Ov.—(5) exsultare in numerum, to keep time, Lucr.;—brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. Thus also of Music: ut in musica numeri, voces, time, Cic. Hence also, Melody, harmony; numeros in cantu cecinerat, id. Of the feet of a verse: Metre, Cic. Hæc, n. gravis, the heroic metre, Ov.;—numeri impures, an elegiac distich, id. Of the parts of a period, i. e. the clauses of a complete sentence, Cic. Hence, Euphony, id. In the exercises of the palestra: Musædæ motions; ut palestrici doctores illos, quos numeros vocant, etc., Quint.—(7) PHRASES. numerum esse, to be merely a counter, to be of use only to fill up a number, i. e. to be without importance, e. g. nos numeri sumus et fruges consumere nati, Hor.;—extra numerum esse, not to belong to any thing, not to be considered, Plant.—(8) missis legatorum numero centurionibus, instead of, in the rank of, Cæs.—(9) homo nullo numero, of no account, Cic.;—nullo in oratorum numero esse, id.—(10) histrio si paulatim se movit extra numerum, Cic. *Adv.* : in numerum, Lucr.; and numero, regularly, Virg.—(11) numeros principis explere, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.

NUMICIUS, n. m. [Numicius, i. m., Tibull.]. *Numicius*, a small river of Latium, near Lavinium; the modern *Nunio*, Ov.

NUMIDA, æ, m. (νομάς). 1. *Subst.* : A Numidian, Sall. Hence, Numida, Jugurtha, Flor.—2. *Adj.* : Numidian; juculatores N., Liv.;—N. dens, ivory, Ov.

NUMIDIÆ, æ, f. *Numidia*, a country on the north coast of Africa, between Mauritania and the Carthaginian territory, Plin.

NUMIDICUS, a, um, *adj.* : Numidian; Numidici equi, Liv.

NUMISMA (or NŌMISMA), Ætis, n. (νόμισμα). A coin, piece of money; regale nomisma, Hor. SYN. See NUMUS.

NUMITOR, Ætis, m. *Numitor*, a king of Alba, father of Iliæ, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus, Liv.

NUMMUS. See NUMUS.

NUMNAM, NUMNE. See NUM.

NŪMŌRUMEXPALPŌNĪES (numus, expalpor). A fictitious name designating a flatterer for money, Plaut.

NUMQUAM [nunquam], *adv.* (ne, umquam). I. *Prop.* (1) Never. II. *Meton.* (2) Not. EX. (1) cum affirmaret illum nunquam sine cura futurum, Cic.;—n. non, always, id.;—non nunquam, sometimes, id.—(2) n. essem passus, Cic.;—a. hodie istuc committam tibi, Ter.

NUMQUANDO. See NUM.

NUMQUIS, etc. See NUM.

NŪMŪLĀRIŌLUS, n. m. *dim.* (numularius). A paltry money-changer, Sen.

NŪMŪLĀRIŪS, n. m. (numulus). A money-broker, money-changer, a kind of banker, Suet.

NŪMŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (numus). A little money, a small coin; si tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum alqd expresseris, Cic.

NŪMUS [nummus], i, m. I. *Gen.* (1) Money, current money or coin. II. *Exp.* (2) n. sestertius or numus, simply, A sesterce, a small silver coin.—3. n. aureus, two drachma, Plaut.

III. *Fig.* (4) A trifle in money, i. q. a farthing, a cent. EX. (1) jactabatur numus, Cic.;—numi adulterini, bad money, id.;—habere in numis, in ready money, Cic.;—in suis numis versari, to have money, id.;—scribere numos, to sign a bill, Plaut.—(2) numo sestertio, Cic.;—numorum millibus octo, Hor.—(4) ad numum convenit, the account was correct to a cent, Cic.—Hence, numo sestertio, or numo, for a trifle; bona Rabirii numo sestertio addici, id. Hence, numo addicere alicui alqd, to make a present or donation to any one, because it was a custom among the Romans, for a person who received a present to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment, id. SYN. NUMUS; NUMISMA; DENARIUS.—Numus or numinus, a piece of money of a fixed value, for use in traffi.—Numisma, the coin, as coined and passing money in the abstract.—Denarius, the Roman denier.

NUNC, *adv.* [nuncine or nuncine, f. g. nuncine]. I. Of time, (1) Of time present: Now.—(2) Of past or future time regarded as present: Now, at present.—(3) nunc ... nunc, Now ... now, sometimes ... sometimes. II. *Meton.* 4. As a particle of transition: Now, then, so then, Plaut.—(5) It also denotes opposition: But now. EX. (1) n. nulla est, Cic.;—n. ipsum, just now, id.;—n. cum maxime, just now or at this time, Sen.;—n. homines, men of the present day, Plaut.;—ut nunc est, under present circumstances, as matters now stand, id.;—tunc ... nunc; n. ... olim, Virg.;—n. quondam, Hor.;—n. olim, some day (of an indefinite time), sooner or later, Lucan.—(2) nunc in causa reffixit (crimen), Cic.;—nunc nuper, a short time ago, Ter.;—n. tempus erat, with inf., Hor.—(3) n. fraudem, nunc negligentiam accusabant, Liv. For one nunc are sometimes find another particle; pariterque sinistros nunc dextros salvere sinus, Virg.—(5) quæ quidem multa plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus; nunc onusti cibo, etc. Sometimes it is strengthened by vere or autem, id. SYN. See Tunc.

NUNCĪNE or NUNCĪNE. See Nunc.

NUNCĪA, æ, f. See NUNCUS.

NUNCĪATIŌ, ōnis, f. (nuncio). An announcing, reporting, sending word or a message; nos (angures) enim nunciationem solum habemus, the report of an augur respecting an omen, Cic.

NUNCĪO or NUNTĪO, āre, tr. (nuncius). I. *Gen.* (1) To announce or report, tell, publish, give intelligence of. II. *Exp.* (2) To represent.—3. To discover, disclose, Enn. EX. (1) n. alicui alqd, Cic.;—n. salutem alicui, to send one's compliments, id.;—n. alicui in hortos, to send any one word in the garden, id.;—n. horas, to point out or indicate the hours, Mart. With ut, Cic.;—with subjunct. : nunciavit Pisoni Romam venire, Tac.;—with ne, Sall. Absol. : occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nunciavit? who will be the first bearer of the news to America? Cic.;—bene nuncias? do you bring good news? Ter.;—nuncinto, news having been brought, Liv.—(2) n. rem difficilem, Sall. SYN. NŪNCIO; INŪNCIO;—Nunciare, to carry news, as a messenger does.—Indicare, to proclaim a certain day for a thing, to denounce, declare; templis indicit honorem, she commands sacrifices to be offered to the gods in all the temples, Virg.;—indicare bellum voluptatibus, to declare war against the passions, Cic.

1. NUNCĪUS [also nuntius], a, um, *adj.* Announcing, informing, reporting; nuncia litera.

2. NUNCĪUS [also nuntius], i, m. (1) One that

brings intelligence, a messenger.—(2) *Intelligence, news, tidings*.—Hence, (3) *An order, command* (that is sent), Cic.—(4) *A marriage-contract*.—(1) *Nuncia, æ, f.* She that brings tidings or intelligence, a female messenger.—(6) *Nuncium, n, n. 1. A messenger, informer* (agreeing with the subst. to which it is joined).—(2) *Nurs, report*. EX. (1) *n. affert rem ad aures, Cic.*; mittere nuncios ad aliquem, Cæs.—(2) *nuncium expectatum afferre, Cic.*;—malum nuncium audire, id.;—*n. verus, true intelligence or report, Virg.*—(4) *nuncium alicui remittere, to renounce, esp. a marriage-contract, before its execution in the legal form; nuncium remittam affini meo, I shall annul the contract, and not give him my daughter, Plaut.*;—after marriage: *nuncium uxori remittere, to divorce, Cic.*—(5) *historia nuncia virtutis, Cic.*;—*fama nuncia veri, Virg.*—(6) *prodigia imminentium malorum nuncia, Tac.*;—*verba nuncia animi mei, Ov.*—(7) *ad aures nova n. referens, Catull.* SYN. *NUNCUS; TABELLARIUS*.—*Nuncius, a messenger or bringer of tidings*, see above.—*Tabellarius, a letter-carrier, Cic.*

NUNCŪBI, ð, q. dum alcubi, Ter.

NUNCŪPATIO, ðnis, f. (nuncupo). I. Gen. 1. *A naming, calling by name, App.* II. *Esp.* 2. *n. votorum, an offering of vows by the consuls, previously to their departure for their province, Liv.*;—afterward it meant *public prayers for the emperor, Tac.*—(3) *A reniting or delivering in public*.—(4) *An appointing or constituting an heir*.—(5) *The dedication of a book*. EX. (3) *n. verborum solemnium, Val. Max.*—(4) *cum ab ignotis palam heres nuncuparetur derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet.*—(5) *mihî patrociniâ ademi nuncupatione, Plin.*

NUNCŪPO, ðre, tr. (nomen, capio). I. Prop. (1) *To name, call by some name*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To mention by name, enumerate*.—(3) *To say, proclaim, pronounce*.—Hence, (4) *To appoint*. EX. (1) *n. res utiles deorum vocabulis, Cic.*—(2) *maria quidem nuncupavimus, Plin.*;—*n. vota, to pronounce or make a vow; vota ea quæ nunquam solveret, nuncupavit, Cic.*—(3) *qua laturos co spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv.*;—*n. adoptionem, Tac.*—(4) *n. aliquam reginam, Just. Exp.*;—*n. aliquem heredem, to constitute any one an heir, Suet.* Hence, absol.: *nuncupare, to appoint as heir, Plin E.*—*n. testamentum, to make one's will, id.* SYN. *See USURPO*.

NUNDINA, NUNDINÆ. See NUNDINUS.

NUNDINĀLIS, e, adj. (nundinæ). Respecting or relating to a market; n. cotus, a bad cook, one who is employed only on market-days, Plaut.

NUNDINĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to a market; nundinarium oppidum, a market-town, Plin.

NUNDINATIO, ðnis, f. (nundinor). A trading, dealing, traffic, buying and selling; n. juris, Cic. SYN. *See MERCATUS*.

NUNDINOR, ðri, tr. and intr. dep. (nundinæ). I. Prop. (1) *To carry on trade, to traffic, to buy, purchase*.—(2) *To sell or dispose of, absol.*, Suet. II. *Meton.* (3) *To assemble in large numbers*. EX. (1) *n. jus ab aliquo, Cic.*—(3) *ubi ad jocum angues nundinari solent, Cic.* SYN. *See EMO*.

NUNDINUS, a, um, adj. (novem, dies). Of or belonging to the ninth day. Subst.: *Nundina, æ, f., Sid.*; usually, *Nundinæ, ðrum, f.* (1) *The ninth day, on which a market was held; hence, a market-day, a market*.—Hence, (2) *Fig.*: *Traffic, buying and selling*.—(3) *Nundinum, i, n. The time intervening between two market-days*.—Hence, (4) *Market-time*. EX. (1) *et erat in eo loco illo die nundinarum πανήγυρις, Cic.*;—*nun-*

dinas obire, to visit the markets, in order to canvass for votes, Liv.;—hence, gen., *a market-town*; *Capuam nundinas rusticorum esse voluerunt, Cic.*—(2) *n. reipublicæ, Cic.*—(3) *inter nundinum, Varr.*—(4) *trinum nundinum, a space of time during which three markets are held, i. e. seventeen days, reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive, thus: A. a b c d e f g; B. a b c d e f g; C. (where A B C are the three nundinæ)*. It was necessary that this time should expire before a bill could be put to the vote, Cic.

NUNQUAM. See NUMQUAM.

NUNQUIS, -QUID. See NUM.

NUNTĪUS, etc. See NUNCUS, etc.

NŪPER, adr. (for noviper, from novus). I. Prop. (1) *Not long since, not long ago, lately, recently*. II. *Meton.* (2) *In more recent or in modern times*. EX. (1) *de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic.*;—*nunc nuper, Ter.*—(2) *n. i. e. paucis ante sæculis, Cic. Superl.*: *ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, id.* SYN. *See MODO*.

NŪPĒRUS, a, um, adj. (nuper). New, fresh; n. captivus, Plaut.

NUPTA, æ, f. (nubo). A married woman; n. pudica, Ov.;—*nova nupta, Plaut.*

NUPTĪÆ, ðrum, f. (nubo). I. Prop. (1) *A marriage, wedding*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Cohabitation*. EX. (1) *quæ nuptiæ non diuturnæ fuerunt, Cic.*;—*cornificia vetula et multarum nuptiarum, that has been several times married, id.*;—*in nuptiis alycs cenare, to be at a wedding-banquet, id.*;—*nuptias conciliare, to get up a wedding, i. e. to bring the parties together, Nep.*;—*nuptias adornare, exornare, to prepare every thing necessary for a wedding, Plaut.*;—*nuptiarum experts, unmarried, Hor.*—(2) *nuptiis delectari, Auct. Her.* SYN. *See CONNEXURM*.

NUPTĪALIS, e, adj. (nuptiæ). Of or belonging to a wedding, nuptial, bridal; nuptiale domum, Cic.;—*n. pactio, a matrimonial engagement, Liv.*;—*n. tabula, marriage contract, Tac.*

NUPTUS, a, um, adj. (nubo). Married; verba nupta, matrimonial language (words befitting only a married woman); hence also, obscene language, Plaut.

NURSĪA OR NURTĪA, æ, f. Nursia, a town in the Sabine territory, now Norcia, Suet.

NURSĪNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Nursia; n. ager, Plin.;—Hence, *Nursini, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Nursia, Liv.*

NŪRS, ðs, f. (nurs). I. Prop. (1) *A daughter-in-law*. II. *Meton.* 2. *A young woman, Ov.* EX. (1) *jum tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, son of Laomedon, Ov.*

NUSQUAM, adv. (ne, usquam). I. Prop. (1) *Nowhere, in no place*.—(2) *No whither, toward no place*. II. *Meton.* (3) *Nowhere, in nothing, in no respect*.—(4) *To or for nothing*. EX. (1) *n. alibi, Cic.*;—*nusquam gentium, Ter.*;—*n. non, all over, Plin.*;—*sodalis nusquam est, is dead, Hor.*—(2) *n. moturos, Liv.*—(3) *sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, Cic.*—(4) *plebem nusquam alio natam quam in servitute, Liv.*

NŪTATIO, ðnis, f. (nuto). I. Prop.: *A nodding; n. capitis, Plin.* II. *Fig.*: *A shaking, tottering; n. reipublicæ, Plin. Pan.*

NŪTO, ðre, intr. freq. intns. (from absol. nuo). I. Prop. (1) *To nod, to shake the head, to make signs with the head*.—Hence, (2) *To nod* (as a sign of command). II. *Meton.* (3) *To waver and fro, to totter, shake, be ready to fall*.—(4) *To move up and down with a wavering motion*. III. *Fig.* 5. *To waver, falter, Tac.*—(6) *To wa-*

ver., i. e. to be uncertain, hesitate.—(7) *To be unsettled.* EX. (1) capite nutat, Plaut.—adjuro me illi non nutasse, *not to have nodded to*, id.—(2) nutat ne loquar, Plaut.—(3) ornus nutat, Virg.; nutans acies, *yielding, giving way*, Tac.; hence, n. in fugam, *to turn to flight*, Flor.—(4) huic vineæ trium pedum altitudo excelsior nutat, Plin.; Ov.;—(6) n. in natura deorum, Cic.—(7) tanto discrimine nutabat urbs, Tac. SYN. See LABO.

NŪTRĪCĀTUS, ūs, m. (nutrico). *A giving suck, suckling, nursing*; eductum in nutricatu Venereo, Plaut.

NŪTRĪCIUS, a, um (nutrix). I. Adj.: *That suckles, nourishes, nurses*; n. sinus, *the nursing bosom (of the earth)*, Col. II. Subst. (1) Nūtricius, ū, m. *He that rears, a foster-father, tutor*.—(2) Nūtricium, ū, n. *A suckling, nursing.* EX. (1) erat in procuracione regni propter ætatem pueri nutricius ejus, Cæs.—(2) illius nutritio materno ager convalescit, Sen.

NŪTRĪCO, āre, and **NŪTRĪCOR**, āri, tr. (nutrix). I. Prop. (1) *To suckle, to nourish, to rear or bring up.* II. Meton (2) *To nourish.* EX. (1) n. pueros, Plaut.—(2) mundus omnia nutricatur, Cic.

NŪTRĪCŪLA, æ f. dim. (nutrix). I. Prop.: *A nurse, Suet.* II. Fig.: *She that nourishes, rears, or maintains*; ut habere nutriculas prædiorum, Cic.;—Africa n. causicorum, Juv. SYN. See NUTRIX.

NŪTRĪMEN, Inis, n. (nutrio). *Nourishment.*

NŪTRĪMENTUM, i, n. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Nourishment, support.* II. Fig. (2) s. s.—(3) *Education, bringing up.* EX. (1) per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet.;—reddere nutrimenta patri, Val. Flac.;—n. ignis, Virg.—(2) n. eloquentiæ, Cic.—(3) nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. (of his infancy).

NŪTRĪO, ūre, ūvi and ūi, ūtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To give suck, to suckle, nurse, nourish.* II. Meton. (2) *To nourish, support, maintain, foster*.—(3) *To nurse, attend to, take care of.* III. Fig. (4) *To nourish, support, foster.* EX. (1) pueros lupa nutrit, Ov.;—aper nutritus iligna glande, Hor.—(2) n. palmites, Plin.;—terra herbas nutrit, Ov.—(3) n. corpora, Liv.;—n. malum nature, to treat leniently, id.;—n. Græciam, to render happy, id.—(4) n. amorem, Ov.

NŪTRĪOR, ūri, tr. dep. *To nourish, foster.*

NŪTRĪTIUS, a, um, adj. See NUTRICIUS.

NŪTRĪTOR, ūris, m. (nutrio). *One that rears, brings up, or educates, a breeder*; a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet.

NUTRIX, ūis, adj. (nutrio). *Suckling, giving suck*; hence, subst. I. Prop. (1) *A nurse.*

II. Meton. (2) *She that nourishes or rears*.—3. *Nutrices, the breasts of a female*, Catull.

III. Fig. (4) s. s. No. (1). EX. (1) lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic.;—mutæ nutrices, animals, Quint.—(2) tellus leonum n., Hor.;—alma mea nutrit Hercules, protector, preserver, Plaut.—(4) est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic. SYN. NUTRIX; NUTRICULA.—Nutrix, a nurse, a female that gives suck. EX. (1)—Nutricula, dim. *A little nurse, a tender nurse.*

NŪTUS, ūs, m. (from obsol. nuo). I. Prop. (1) *A nodding, a nod.* II. Meton (2) *Tendency or inclination of an object toward a centre, gravity.*

III. Fig. (3) *A nod, expression of will, desire, command*.—(4) *Inclination to a person or thing, favor.* EX. (1) Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv.;—n. nutum conferre loquaces, *nods that intimate the will*, Tibull.—(2) terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, Cic.—(3) ad nutum præsto esse, Cic.;—paratum esse ad nutum, id.

(4) annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.

NUX, nucis, f. I. (1) *A nut.* II. Meton. (2) *Any fruit with a hard shell*.—(3) *A nut-tree*.—4. An almond tree, Virg. EX. (1) nux juglans, a walnut, Plin.;—n. Avellana, a hazel nut, id.;—cortex nucis, a nut-shell, Tibull.;—nucis relinquere, *to leave the sports of children (who play with nuts)*, Pers.;—n. cassia, a hollow nut, i. e. without a kernel, hence, a thing of no value, Hor.—(2) quasque tulit folio pinus acuta nuces, *the fruit of the pine, fir apples*, Ov.—(3) inter primas vero (germinat) populus, alnus, salix, alnus, nuces, Plin. SYN. See POMUM.

NYCTEUS, ūi and ūos, m. (Νύκτις). *Nycteus*, a grandson of Neptune, the father of Antiope, Prop. Hence, Nycteis, Idos, f. *Daughter of Nycteus, i. e. Antiope*, Prop.

1. **NYMPHA**, æ, f. (νύμφη). Prop. 1. *A bride, a newly married woman*, Ov.—2. *A young woman*, Tibull.

2. **NYMPHA**, æ, and **NYMPHE**, ūs, f. (Νύμφη). *A nymph. Plur.*: Nymphæ, ærum, *Nymphs*, goddesses of an inferior rank supposed to preside over mountains, rivers, springs, forests, trees. (Dryas, Hamadryas, Naidus, Oreas, Nereis); also of the *Muses*, because they were supposed to frequent certain sacred fountains.

NYMPHÆUM, **NYMPHĒUM**, i, n. (Νυμφαῖον). *Nymphæum*, a promontory and harbor on the Illyrian coast, Cæs.

NŪSA [Nyssa], æ, f. (Νύσσα). *Nysa*. 1. A town of Caria, on the Messopis, now *Nusti*, Plin. 2. Of Palestine, afterward called Scythopolis, now *Elbaisan*, Plin. 3. A town of India, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, the place where Bacchus was said to have been brought up, Curt.

NŪSÆUS, a, um, adj. *Nysæan.* I. Of *Nysa* in Caria.—Nysæi, ūrum, m. *The inhabitants of Nysa*, Cic. II. Of *Nysa* in India, or of *Bacchus*; Nysæi chori, Prop.

NŪSÆIS, Idis, f. *Of or belonging to Nysa*; Nyseides Nymphæ, *who brought up Bacchus at Nysa*, Ov.

NŪSĒIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Nysa*; jūga Nyseia, *of the mountain Nysa* in India, Lucan.

NŪSĪAS, ūdis, f. *Of or belonging to Nysa*; N. Nympha, *by whom Bacchus was brought up*.

NŪSIGĒNA, æ, m. *Born at Nysa*; Nysigenæ Sileni, Catull.

NŪSĪUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Nysa*; hedera Nysia, Plin. II. *A surname of Bacchus*, Cic.

O

O, o, in the more ancient language, is frequently the representative of the vowels e and u; vorto, voster, for vorto, vester; avos quom, quojus, for avus, quum, cujus. O also stands as an abbreviation for Optimus, e. g. J. O. M., Jupiter Optimus Maximus.

O! interj. (ὦ, ὦ). Oh! Ah! an exclamation of joy, grief, admiration, etc. With voc.: O patrum generis oblitte, Cic. With acc.: O me miserum, *O wretch that I am!* Cic.;—O terram illam beatam, *Ah! what a happy land!* With nom.: O vir fortis atque amicus, Ter. With Gen.: O mihi nunci beati, Catull. It is also followed by conjunctions expressive of desire; O si solitas

quidquam virtutis adesset, *Oh, that! or Oh that but!* Virg.

ŌARION, ōnis, m. i. q. Orion, Catull.

ŌAXES or ŌAXIS, is, m. *The Oxus, a river of Bactria near Gihon*, Virg.

ŌB, *prep. with acc.* I. Denoting that any thing is turned toward an object; hence, (1) With verbs that denote motion or tendency: *Toward, in the direction of.*—(2) With verbs of rest: *Before, in front of.* II. *Meton.* (3) Denoting a motive or the aim of an agent: *For, instead of, in the place of.*—(4) *On account of, for the sake of.* EX. (1) *ignis qui est ob os effusus*, Cic.—(2) *mors ob oculos saepe versata est*, Cic.—(3) *ob asinos ferre argentum*, Plaut.;—*arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem*, id.—(4) *ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere*, Cic. *Adv. PHRASES.*

ob eam rem, quam ob rem, wherefore, on which account, id.;—*carus ob merita*, Sall.;—*non pudet vanitatis? minime dum ob rem, with advantage*, Ter. Hence, *ob industriam, on purpose*, Plaut.;—*ob metum, from fear*, Tac. SYN. See PRÆ. IN COMPOSITION, it denotes before, opposite to, against, as in *obesse, obstaré, opponere, offerre*. It generally remains unaltered; the *b* is sometimes omitted, as in *omitto*, or is changed into the first letter of the simple verb; as, *occurro, offero, oppono*.

ŌBERĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (ob. æs). *Involved in debt; overburdened*, Liv. Subst.: *Overburdened suos conducit, his debtors*, Cæs.

ŌBAMBŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (obambulo). *A walking about a place*, Auct. Her.

ŌBAMBŪLO, ære, *intr.* *To walk about; o. ante vallum*, Liv.;—*cum solus obambulet*, Ov. SYN. See AMBULO.

ŌB-ARMO, ære, tr. *To arm (against one); o. dextram securi*, Hor.

ŌB-ĀRO, ære, tr. *To plough around; obarsasent quicquid herbidi est*, Liv.

OBBA, æ, f. *A middle sized earthen vessel, used instead of a crater, to mix the wine with water; then also, one of a smaller size, with broad bottom and narrow neck, used at sea; sessilis obba*, Pers.

OB-BRŪTESCO, ære, tui, *intr.* *To lose one's reason or senses*, Lucr.

OB-C. See OCC.

OB-DO, ære, didi, ditum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To put or place one thing before another, to put against.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To lock up, bar, fasten.* III. Fig. (3) *To place opposite, i. e. to oppose.*—(4) *To set against, to expose.* EX. (1) *o. coram auribus*, Sen.;—*o. fores, to bar or bolt a door*, Ov.—(2) *fores obdita ferratis trabibus*, Plin.—(3) *rigidum vocibus obdere forem*, Ov.—(4) *o. nulli malo latus apertum*, Hor.

OB-DORMĪO, ire, *intr.* *To fall asleep*, Plin.;—*obdormire crapulam, to sleep away drunkenness*, Plaut.

OB-DORMISCO, ære, mivi, *intr. incept.* (obdormio). *To fall asleep, to drop off to sleep; quid melius quam in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere*, Cic.

OB-DŪCO, ære, xi, ctum, tr. *To lead or conduct against or toward a place.* I. Prop. (1) *To lead against.*—(2) *To draw one thing over or before another.* Hence, (3) *To overlay or cover with any thing.*—(4) *To cover with wrinkles, to wrinkle, to contract (the features).* II. *Meton.* (5) *To draw off, to absorb, drink up.*—(6) *To put a bolt before, i. e. to bolt, to lock.* III. Fig. (7) *To put against, to put before.*—(8) *To draw one thing over another, to cover.*—(9) *To*

veil, conceal.—(10) *To join over and above, to add.* EX. (1) *o. ad oppidum exercitum*, Plaut.—(2) *o. callum stomacho*, Cic.;—*o. fossam*, Cæs.;—*obducta nocte, by night*, Nep.;—*o. seram, to draw before or over.*—(3) *trunci obducitur libro aut cortice*, Cic.;—*o. caput amicti*, Lucan.—(4) *o. vultus*, Sen.—(5) *o. venenum*, Cic.—(6) *o. penetralia*, Lucan.—(7) *o. Curium*, Cic.—(8) *labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori*, Cic.—(9) *dolor obductus, concealed, secret*, Virg.;—*luctus obductos rescindere, to tear open wounds that had been healed*, Ov.—(10) *o. posterum diem*, Cic. SYN. See OBTERO.

OBDUCTĪO, ōnis, f. (obduco). *A drawing before or against; a veiling or covering; o. capitulis*, Cic.

OBDUCTO, ære, tr. *freq. intens.* (obduco). *To lead to a place*, Plaut.

OB-DŪRESCO, ære, rūi, *intr. incept.* I. Prop. (1) *To grow or become hard.* II. Fig. (2) *To become hardened or insensible, to grow callous.* EX. (1) *o. Gorgonis vultu, to turn into stone*, Prop.;—*ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurni, have become stiff*, Plaut.—(2) *ipse obdurni*, Cic.;—*consuetudine obdurnimus*, id. SYN. OBŪRESCO; OBSCALLESCO.—*Obdurescere, as here.*—*Obcallecere, to grow callous (fig.), insensible.*

OB-DŪRO, ære, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.*: *To harden, grow hard, to be hardened; persui atque obdura*, Hor. II. *Tr.*: *To render hard, to harden*, Cic.

ŌBĒDIENS, entis, *adj.* (obedio). I. Gen. (1) *Obedient.*—(2) Subst.: *Obediens entis, m. A subject.* II. Esp. (3) *Compliant, yielding, manageable.* EX. (1) *est naturæ obediens*, Cic.;—*o. jussis*, Sall.—(2) *in consensu obedientiam*, Liv.—(3) *omnia secunda et obedientia sunt*, Sall.

ŌBĒDIENTER, adv. (obediens). *Obediently, willingly, readily; o. conferre tributum*, Liv.;—*o. facere adversus aliquem, to obey*, id.

ŌBĒDIENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Obedience, dutifulness; obedientiam relinquere et abjicere*, Cic.

ŌBĒDĪO, ire, *intr.* (ob. audio). I. Prop.

(1) *To listen to, to follow the advice of any one.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To obey, to be obedient.*—(3) *To accommodate one's self to any thing, to yield, comply with.* EX. (1) *o. alicui*, Nep.—(2) *o. præcepto*, Cic.;—*obeditum est dictatori*, Liv.—(3) *o. temporum multorum*, Cic.;—*o. ventri*, Sall.

SYN. OBEDIO; OTTEMPERO; OBSQUOR; PAREO; MOREM GERO; MORIGEROR. Obedire, to obey literally (as slaves do). Obtemperare, to take the true sense of a command, to obey as a son does a father; sic mihi semper obtemperavit tamquam filius patri, Cic.—Obsequi, to comply with the will of another, to act with compliance; obsequar voluntati tuæ, Cic.—Parere, to submit, yield to; qui legibus paret, Cic.;—paret regi, Plin.;—p. gule, Hor.—Morem gerere, to humor one, to be full of condescension to one; geram tibi morem, Cic.—Morigerari, to endeavor to please, to gratify. Jus et imperium habentis obediunt; ad mentem imperantis obtemperamus; majori aut sapientiori obsequimur; fortiori aut potentiori paremus; æquitatis aut amicitie aut venerationis causâ morem gerimus; aurium voluptati morigeratur orator, G. D.

ŌB-ĒO, ire, ivi and ii, itum, *intr. and tr.* *To go, go toward or against, to meet.* I. Prop. *intr.* (1) *To go or come to a thing or place, to come in.* Hence, 2. *To sink in the water*, Lucr.;—*and of stars, to go down, to set*, Cic.—(3) *Tr.*: *To go or come to, to reach.* Hence, (4) *To go over, to travel through, to wander over, traverse, run*

through.—(5) *To go round, to run around, surround, encompass.* II. *Fig. 6. To fall to ruin, perish.* Plin. Hence, PHRASES. o. mortem, *to die*; morte obita, *after death*. Obitus, a, um, *dead*; cupidius obito, Liv.—(7) *To go or run through.*—(8) *To take care of, attend to, to do, discharge, perform, execute, to take upon one's self, to undertake.* EX. (1) donec vis obit, *until force intercede*, Lucr.;—ne ad omnia simul obire unus non possit.—(3) tantum urbis superfluum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *reach*, Cic.;—pallor obit ora, *covers, spreads over*.—(4) o. regiones pedibus, Cic.;—o. sceptris Asiae, *the empires of Asia*, Virg.;—o. tot simul bella, *to take care or charge of*, Liv.—o. cunas, *to visit*, Cic.—(5) chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov.—(7) o. oratione civitates, *to go through*, i. e. *quote them*, Cic.;—o. alqd oculis, *to look at, to survey*, Plin.—(8) o. legationem, Cic.;—o. iudicia privata, id. Hence, PHRASES. o. diem, *to attend on, to be present on*, Cic.;—but o. diem suum, *to die*, Sulp. ap. Cic.;—o. diem supremum, Nep. SYN. See MORIOR.

OB-ĒQUITO, āre, intr. *To ride up to*; o. castris, Liv. SYN. See ADEQUITO.

OB-ERRO, āre, intr. and tr. I. Prop. (1) *To wander up and down, wander about, to flit, hover.*—(2) *To stroll or rove about.*—(3) *To wander or go through, over, or past.* II. (4) *To err, mistake.* EX. (1) imago oculis oberrat, Curt.—(2) o. in domibus, Plin.;—o. tentoriis, Tac.—(3) quantum agri non milvius oberrat, Pers.—(4) o. semper chorda eadem, Hor. SYN. See ABERRO.

OBESITAS, ātis, f. (obesus). *Fatness, corpulence*; o. hominis, Suet.

OBESUS, a, um, adj. (obedo). *Eaten, gnawed, corroded.* I. Pass. (1) *Lean, meagre.* II. Middle: That has grown fat by eating.—(2) Prop.: *Fat, fattened, corpulent, in good keep.*—(3) *Thick, swollen.*—(4) Fig.: *Stupid, gross, dull.*—(5) *Lazy, inactive, sluggish.* EX. (1) obesus corpus, Læv.—(2) o. turdus, Hor.—(3) obese fauces, Virg.—(4) juvenis naris obese, Hor.—(5) apes somno moriuntur obeso, Sulp. Sat. SYN. See PINGUIS.

OBEX, icis, and objicis, c. (i. q. objex from objicio). That which is put before any thing; hence, a *bolt*; obices maris, *the shore*, Virg.;—o. saxi, a *dam, pier*, id.;—commorandum est mihi apud hunc obicem, *with this maid-servant who hinders me*, Plaut.

OB-F. See OFF.

OB-GANNIO, ire, Ivi and Ii, Itum, tr. and intr. *To yelp at*; o. alqd, Plaut.;—o. alqd alcuī ad aurem, Ter.

OB-GERO, ēre, gessi, gestum, tr. *To offer, present*; o. alcuī osculum, Plaut.

OB-HÆRĒO, ēre, intr. *To stick fast, adhere*; o. vado, Suet.

OB-HÆRESO, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, intr. incep. I. Prop. (1) *To stick fast, adhere.* II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) obhæsit flumine, Lucr.—(2) utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, *sticks fast to them, they have it at heart*, Sen.

OB-IRASCOR, sci, intr. dep. *To be angry*; o. alcuī, Sen.

OBIRATIO, ōnis, f. (obiratus). *Anger, a being angry*; hujus nebulosis obiratione, Cic.

OBIRATUS, a, um, adj. *Angry, incensed*; o. fortunæ, Liv.

OBITER, adv. (ob, iter). I. (1) *During a journey, on the road or way, as one goes along.*

II. Meton. (2) *At the same time, immediately.*—(3) *In passing, by-the-way, by-the-by.* EX. (1) obiter legere, *in a litter or sedan-chair*, Juv.—(2) o. reverti, Quint.—(3) o. vanitatem magicam coarguere, Plin. SYN. See CURSIM.

1. OBĪTUS, a, um, pt. of obo.

2. ŌBITUS, ūs, m. (obeo). I. Prop. (1) *A going to a place, approach, visit.*—2. *The setting of the stars*, Cic. II. Fig.: (1) *Destruction, ruin.*—4. *Death*, Nep. EX. (1) interrompere sermonem obitu suo, Turp. ap. Non.—(2) o. omnium, Cic.;—post obitum occasumque nostrum, *after having been driven into exile*, id. SYN. I. OBĪTUS; ADVENTUS.—Obitus, a *recount, a meeting for a short time.*—Adventus, a *coming to, an arrival.* II. OBĪTUS; OCCASUS; INTERITUS.—Obitus, a *course, a revolution*; obitus motusque siderum, Cic.; also *death.*—Occasus, a *fall, decay, decline.* Occasus imperii, Cic.; also *of death.*—Interitus, *destruction, dissolution.* We say legum interitus, *but legum occasus or obitus would be bad Latin.*

OB-JACEO, ēre, ūi, intr. *To lie over, against, or near any thing*; saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

OBJECTATIO, ōnis, f. (objecto). *A reproaching, a reproach*; idque ita esse ex aliorum objectionibus . . . intelligebant, Cæs.

OBJECTO, āre, tr. freq. int. (objicio). *To throw against or before.* I. Prop. (1) *To throw against.*—(2) *To throw before or in the way of.* II. Fig. (3) *To deliver up, to expose.*—(4) *To upbraid, object, charge.* EX. (1) o. caput fretis, *to plunge one's head into the sea.*—(2) o. alqm alcuī, Ov.—(3) o. alqm periculis, Sall.—(4) o. alcuī recordiam, Sall.;—natum objectat et imputat illis, *the death of the son*, Ov. SYN. See OBJICIO.

1. OBJECTUS, a, um. I. pt. of objicio. II. Adj. (1) Prop. *Lying or situate before or opposite.*—(2) Fig.: *Exposed, delivered up.* EX. (1) insula objecta Alexandræ, Cæs.—(2) o. fortunæ, Cic.

3. OBJECTUS, ūs, m. (objicio). I. Prop. (1) *A putting or placing against, in the way of, or opposite to.* II. Meton. 2. That which meets the eye, an *appearance, object*, Nep. EX. (1) insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Virg.;—dare objectum paræne, *to hold a shield before, to cover with a shield*, Lucr.

OBJEX, objicis. See OBEX.

OB-JICIO, ēre, jeci, jectum, tr. (ob, jacio), [objexim, for objecerim, Plaut.; obicis and obicit, for objicis, etc., Lucr.]. *To throw or put any thing before or against.* I. Prop. (1) *To throw or put against, to expose to.*—(2) *To throw before or in the way of.*—(3) *To throw up, place or build before, by way of defence.* II. Fig. (4) *To expose, deliver up.*—(5) *To impart, cause, occasion, induce.*—(6) *To present, to show.*—(7) *To reproach or upbraid with, object, cast in one's teeth, taunt with, lay to one's charge.* EX. (1) o. se telis hostium, Cic.;—si qui tremere objecta re terribili, *when a fearful thing presented itself*, Cæs.—(2) o. corpus feris, Cic.—(3) o. Alpium vallum contra . . . transgressionem Gallorum, Cic.;—o. carros pro vallo, Cæs.;—o. fores, *to block up*, Liv.;—o. scutum, *to hold a shield before*, id.;—hence, o. nubem fraudibus, *to wrap up, conceal*, Hor.—(4) o. consulens morti, Cic.—(5) o. alcuī errorem, Cic.;—o. alcuī furorē, *to put in a rage*, id.;—objicitur animo metus, *the mind is filled with fear*, id.—(6) visum a deo objectum dormienti, Cic.—(7) o. alcuī ignobilitatem, Cic.;—o. rein in magnis criminibus, id. Hence, Subst.: Objectum, i, n. A *reproach*, Auct. Or. Dom. SYN. OBJICIO; 685

OBJECTO; **OPPONO**.—*Objicere, as above No. (1).*—*Obiectare, the same, with more action and energy.*—*Opponere, to put before, to oppose; moles fluctibus o., Cic.*

OBJURGATIO, ōnis, *f.* (objurgo). *A reproving, reproach, reproof, reprimand; o. delictarum, Cic.* SYN. See **MONITO**.

OBJURGATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One that reproaches, blames, or censures, Cic.*

OBJURGATORĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (objurgator). *Reproachful, rebuking; objurgatoria epistola.*

OBJURGITO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (objurgo). *To chide, rebuke, reproach, Plaut.*

OB-JURGO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To rebuke, chide, reproach.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Exp.*: *To admonish with reproof.*—(3) *To dissuade from.*—(4) *To punish, chastise.* EX. (1) o. alqm, Cic.;—o. alqm molli brachio, *leniently.*—(2) objurgas me ut sim firmior, Cic.—(3) objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut.—(4) o. alqm verberibus, Sen. SYN. See **INCREPO**.

OB-LANGUESCO, ēre, grūi, *intr. incept.* *To grow languid, weak or feeble; oblanguescent liere, Cic.*

OBLATRATRIX, icis, *f.* *She that barks at, Plaut.; from*

OB-LATRO, āre, *intr.* *To bark at; hence, to chide, revile, scold; o. alcuī, Sen.*

OBLATUS, a, um, *pt. of offero.*

OBLĒCTAMĒN, inis, *n.* (oblecto). *That which pleases or delights, Ov.*

OBLĒCTAMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *That which pleases or delights; a delight, pleasure; o. puero- rum, Cic.* SYN. See **DELECTAMENTUM**.

OBLĒCTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A delighting; delight, pleasure; o. animi, Cic.;—requies plena oblectationis, id.* SYN. See **DELECTAMENTUM**.

OBLĒCTO, āre, *tr.* (ob, lacto). I. *Prop.* (1) *To delight.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To pass in an agreeable manner.* EX. (1) cum his me oblecto qui res gestas scripserunt, Cic.;—oblecta te cum Cicerone nostro, id.;—o. se in alqo, *to take delight in any body, Ter.*—(2) o. iners otium Tac. SYN. See **DELECTO**.

OB-LĒNIO, ire, *tr.* *To make milder, to soothe; lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen.*

OBLĒDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (ob, laedo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To squeeze.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To crush.* EX. (1) o. gulam, *to strangle, Cic.*—(2) oblisi pondere essemus, Plin. E.

OBLĒGATIO, ōnis, *f.* (obligo). *A binding; hence, I. Prop.*: *A pledging, obliging, obligation, Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *The state of being bound, legal obligation; o. linguæ, an impediment in speech, Just.*

OBLĒGATUS, a, um, *adj.* (obligo). *Under obligation, obliged; aliquis obligator, Plin. E.*

OB-LIGO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To bind any thing, fasten or tie on or to any thing.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To bind together, bind up.*—3. *To tie up, close, Plaut.* III. *Fig.* (4) *To bind, i. e. to make liable, to oblige, put under obligation.*—(5) *To pledge, pawn, mortgage.*—(6) *To promise solemnly.*—(7) *To hinder, check, restrain.*—(8) *To render guilty of.* EX. (1) obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack, Auct. Her.*;—Promethæus obligatus aliti, *tied fast for the eagle.*—(2) o. vulnus, Cic.—(4) o. alqm militiæ sacramento, Cic.;—obligabis me, *you will oblige me, Plin. E.*;—o. fidem suam, *to pledge one's word, Cic.*;—o. fidem in alqd, Liv.;—obligari alcuī *pro amicis, to become beholden to any body, Plin. E.* Hence, obligor ut, *I am obliged, compelled, id.*—(5) prædia obligata, Cic.—(6) obligatam redde

Jovi dapem, Hor.—(7) judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic.—(8) obligari fraude impia, Cic.

SYN. **OBLIGO**; **OBSTRINGO**; **DEVINCIO**.—*Obligare, to tie round or up, etc., as above.*—*Obstringere, to tie about hard.* Fig.: *obstringere perjurio, to violate by swearing falsely.*—*Devincire, to fasten with chains.* These verbs seem often to be used indiscriminately, but may be distinguished strictly thus: *obligare* denotes *any tie whatever*; *devincire*, *a tie that cannot be broken off*; and *obstringere*, *a very tight binding.*

***OB-LIGŪRIO**, ire, *tr.* *To devour, consume, squander; fortunæ suas obligurientur, Cic.* SYN. See **DECOQTO**.

OBLĪMO, āre, *tr.* (ob, limus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To cover with mud or slime, to bedaub.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To waste, squander.*—(3) *To render dull or obscure, to muddle.* EX. (1) Nilus... molitos et oblimatos agros ad serendum reliquit, Cic.—(2) o. rem patris, Hor.—(3) o. mentes.

OB-LĪNO, ēre, lēvi, litum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To bedaub, daub or smear over.* II. *Meton.* 2. *To plaster up, stop up by smearing; o. dolia, Cat.*—3. *To smear or blur over any thing written (on a wax tablet), to cancel, strike out, erase, Gell.*—4. *To bespatter, besmear, besmear; o. catulos, Varr.* III. *Fig.* (5) *To fill, cover over, overload.*—(6) *To blenish, contaminate.*—7. o. alcuī os, *to cheat, deceive, Plaut.* EX. (1) oblitus unguentis, Cic.—(5) facietis oblitæ Latio, Cic.;—actor oblitus divitiis, Hor.—(6) o. se externis moribus, Cic.;—scripta oblita affectatione, Suet.;—o. alqm atris versibus, *to revile, Hor.*

OBLIQUE, adv. (obliquus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Obliquely, in an oblique direction, sideways.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Not directly, by way of hint or allusion.* EX. (1) atomi, *quæ recte, quæ oblique ferantur, Cic.*—(2) o. castigare, Tac.

OBLIQUITAS, ātis, *f.* (id.). *A sidelong or slanting direction, obliquity; o. signifieri, Plin.*

OBLĪQUO, āre, *tr.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To turn or bend sideways or obliquely, to turn aside, slant.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To utter obliquely, by way of allusion or hint.*—3. o. literam, *to pronounce rather softly, Quint.* EX. (1) o. crimem, Tac.;—o. oculus, Ov.;—o. sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to tack, Virg.*—(2) o. preces, Stat.

OBLĪQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (ob, liquis, oblique). I. *Prop.* (1) *That is turned sideways, not straight or perpendicular; oblique, slanting, sidelong.* II. *Meton.* 2. *Of relationship or kindred; sanguis o., collateral relationship, Luc.*—3. *In Gramm.*: PHRASES. casus obliqui, *the oblique cases, Gr. 51*; Quint.;—obliqua positio, *the irregular formation of a verb, e. g. pepigi from pangō, id.*;—obliqua allocutio, *indirect, id.* III. *Fig.* (4) *Covert, oblique, consisting in allusions, hints, or implications.*—(5) *In a bad sense: Envious, jealous.* SYN. See **TRANSVERSUS**.

OBLĪTERO [oblittero], āre, *tr.* (oblino). I. *Prop.* (1) *To blot or strike out, obliterate.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To abolish, destroy, cancel, annihilate.* EX. (1) o. nomina, Tac.—2. o. fumam rei male gestæ, Liv.;—res oblitterata vetustate, id. SYN. See **DELEO**.

OBLĪTESCO, ēre, tūi, *intr.* (ob, latesco). *To hide or conceal one's self; a nostro conspectu oblitescant, Cic.*

1. **OBLĪTUS**, a, um, *pt. of obliviscor.*

2. **OBLĪTUS**, a, um, *pt. of obliino.* SYN. See **DELIBUTUS**.

OBLĪVIO, ōnis, *f.* (obliviscor). I. (1) *Oblivion, a being forgotten.* II. (2) *Forgetfulness.* EX. (1) laudem ab oblivione vindicare, Cic.;—jacere in oblivione, *to be forgotten,*

id.; —alqd dare oblivioni, Liv.; —alqm in oblivionem rei adducere, to cause any one to forget any thing, id.; —ire in oblivionem, to fall into oblivion, Sen.; —discordiarum oblivio, an amnesty, Just.—(2) per oblivionem, through forgetfulness, Suet. **SYN.** OBLIVIO; OBLIVŪM.—Oblivio, a forgetting, oblivion (said of the act).—Oblivium, forgetfulness, oblivion (said of the state).

OBLIVŌSUS, a, um, adj. (oblivio). Full of forgetfulness; hence, I. Forgetful; o. homo, Cic. II. That occasions forgetfulness; o. Massicus, Hor.

OBLIVISCOR, sci, litus sum, intr. dep. (perhaps ob, lino, livi), [oblitus, pass.: carmina oblita, Virg.]. I. Prop. (1) To forget. II. Fig. (2) Not to have regard to, not to consider, to lose sight of. EX. (1) With acc.: o. nihil soles, nisi injurias, Cic. With genit.: o. noctis, id.; —o. contumeliae, Cæs. With inf.: o. dicere alqd, Ter.; —o. sui, 1. Not to have one's thoughts about one, not to be collected, Ter.—2. Of a deceased person, Sen. Meton. of things: pompae degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg.—(2) o. consuetudinis suae, Cic.; —quid deceat, quid non, oblii, Hor. **SYN.** See DEDISCO.

OBLIVŪM, li, n. (oblivisor). Forgetfulness, oblivion; silentio deinde oblivio transiit, Tac. Usually in the plur.: longa oblivia potant, Virg. **SYN.** See OBLIVIO.

OB-LŌCO, ̄re, tr. To let on hire, Suet.

OBLŌCŪTOR, ̄ris, m. (obloquor). One that contradicts, a gainer, Plaut.

OB-LONGUS, a, um, adj. Rather long, oblong; missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv.; —oblonga scutula, Tac.

OB-LŌQUOR, qui, quātus or cūtus sum, intr. dep. I. Prop. (1) To say any thing against or in answer to a person or thing, to contradict. Hence, (2) To blame—(3) To abuse, reproach. II. Meton. (4) In music: To accompany. EX. (1) vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.; —tandem obloqui desistunt, to interrupt one another.—(2) cum ex gratulatione natum sit, quicquid obloquimur, Sen.—(3) gannit et obloquitur, Catull.—(4) non avis obloquitur, Ov.; —obloquitur (Orpheus) septem discrimina vocum, accompanies his voice with the (seven-stringed) lute, Virg. **SYN.** See INTERPELLO.

OBLŌQUĒTOR. See OBLOCTOR.

OBLŌQUĒTUS, a, um, pt. of obloquor.

OB-LUCTOR, ̄ri, intr. dep. To strive or struggle against, to contend with; o. arenæ, Virg. **SYN.** OBLOCTOR; OBNTOR.—Oblectari, to struggle or strive at or against; genibusque adversæ oblector arenæ, Virg.—Obniti, to thrust against, to shove on; obnixus impetum hostium excepi, Liv.

OB-LŪDO, ̄re, si, sum, intr. I. To jest at a person, Plaut. II. Meton.: To deceive, mock, delude; o. alciui, Prud.

OB-MŌLIOR, Iri, itus sum, tr. dep. I. Prop. (1) To push or throw up one thing before another as a defence. II. (2) To stop up, block up, obstruct. EX. (1) o. saxa, Curt.—(2) undique omnes ad munienda et obmolienda concurrerunt.

OB-MURMŪRO, ̄re, intr. and tr. I. (1) To murmur to, at, or against. II. (2) To mutter at the same time; or simply, to mutter. EX. (1) precibus meis obmurmurat ipse (ventus), Ov.—(2) dicitur . . . identidem obmurmurasse, τὴ γὰρ μοι, Suet. **SYN.** See ADMURMORO.

OB-MŪTESCO, ̄re, tūi, intr. incep. I. Prop. (1) To become dumb, to be struck dumb.—

(2) Meton.: To become dumb, i. e. speechless or silent. II. Fig. (3) To become dumb, i. e. to cease. EX. (1) umbræ ejus contactu canes obmutescere, Plin.—(2) ipse obmutescit, Cic.—(3) studium nostrum obmutuit subito, Cic. **SYN.** OBMTESCO; OBORTOPESCO; OBSTUPESCO.—Obmutescere, to become dumb, to be at a loss what to say.—Obortopescere, to grow stiff or numb; miror ei non et linguam obmutuisse, et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.—Obstupescere, to be astonished, amazed, as without any sense left. Obstupere animi, Virg.—Obstupere omnes, id.

OB-NASCOR, sci, nātus sum, intr. dep. To grow at or upon; obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

OB-NITOR, niti, nīsus and nixus, intr. dep. I. Prop. (1) To bear, press, or strive against. II. Fig. (2) To struggle, strive, exert one's self. EX. (1) o. trunco arboris, Virg.—(2) o. impedire triumphum, Vell.; —o. adversis, Tac. **SYN.** See OBLOCTOR.

OB-NIXE, adv. (obnixus). I. Prop. (1) Strenuously, by pressing or pushing. II. Meton. (2) With all one's power, with might and main. EX. (1) o. omnia facere, Ter.—(2) o. rogare, Sen.

OB-NIXUS, a, um. I. pt. of obnitor. II. Adj.: Steadfast, unyielding, firm, Liv.; —o. curam sub corde premebat, Virg.; —obnixum tacere, obstinately, Auson.

OB-NOXIĒ, adv. (obnoxius). I. (1) Submissively, timidly, servilely. II. (2) On account of a crime. EX. (1) o. sententias dicere, Liv.—(2) nihil obnoxie perire, Plaut.

OB-NOXIŌSE, adv. Through one's own fault, Plaut.; from

OB-NOXIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (obnoxius). I. Prop. (1) Obedient. II. Meton. (2) Base, low, abject. EX. (1) o. alciui, Plaut.—(2) obnoxiosa res, Enn. ap. Gell.

OB-NOXIŪS, a, um, adj. (ob, noxia), [compar., obnoxior, Sen.]. Liable or subject to damage, danger, or misfortune; hence, I. Prop. (1) Sickly, weak, feeble.—(2) Liable to punishment, etc.; hence, guilty.—(3) Punishable, accountable. II. Meton. (4) Delivered up, exposed to, subject to.—(5) Subject, obedient, submissive, compliant.—(6) Under obligation, or beholden to any body; obliged, bound.—(7) Slavish, servile, abject, timid, too yielding. EX. (1) in hoc domicilio obnoxio animus liber habitat, Sen.—(2) animus neque delicto, neque libidini obnoxius, Sall.; —o. communi culpæ, Ov.—(3) pecuniæ debitor (causa) bona debitoris non corpus obnoxium esse, liable to be delivered up, Liv.—(4) o. iræ, Sen.; —servi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii, Flor.—(5) subjecti atque obnoxii vobis minus essemus, Liv.; —o. amoris uxoris, attached to, Tac.—(6) plerique Crasso ex privatis negotiis obnoxii, Sall.—arva non rastris hominum, non ulli obnoxia cure, that bear spontaneously, Virg.—(7) aut superbus aut obnoxius videar, Liv.; —obnoxia pax, by which one is reduced to slavery, id.; —facies obnoxia, the countenance of an abject suppliant, Ov. **SYN.** See ADDICTUS.

OB-NŪBO, ̄re, nupsi, nuptum, tr. To veil, cover; o. caput, Cic. **SYN.** See VELO.

OB-NŪNCIĀTIŌ (obnunt.), ̄onis, f. (obnuncio). The announcement of a bad omen by the augurs (which interfered with the transaction of public business); o. dirarum, Cic.; —comitiorum singuli dies tolluntur obnunciationibus, id.

OB-NŪNCIO (-TIŌ), ̄re, tr. I. Gen. (1) To tell, report, declare, announce any thing bad or unfortunate. II. Esp. of augurs, when they suspended business by the announcement of a bad omen: si Fabricio prætor obnunciasset, Cic.

EX. (1) primus omnia rescisco, primus obnuntio, Ter. SYN. See ANNUNCIO.

ÖB-ÖLĒO, ēre, ūi, intr. I. Prop. (1) To *gield a scent, to waft a perfume*. II. Meton. (2) To *smell*. EX. (1) unnam ego obolui, Plaut.;—*with cogn. acc., to smell of*, e. g. o. alijum, Suet.;—*obolui alicui alqd, one has got a scent of a thing*, App.—(2) Casina jam oboluit procul (sc. mihi), I smell her, Plaut.;—*marsum huic oboluit, she smells your purse*, id.

ÖBÖLUS, i, m. (ὀβολός). I. An *obolus* or *obol*, a Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma, Plin. II. Meton.: A *weight*, the sixth part of a drachma, Plin.

ÖB-ÖRIÖR, tri, ortus sum, intr. dep. To *arise, make its appearance, show itself*; lux liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboriatur, Cic.;—*adventu suorum lacrimarum oborta* (Lucretiae), *breaks forth*, Liv.;—*saxum oboritur, appears, grows up*, Ov.

1. ÖBORTUS, a, um, pt. of oborior.

2. ÖBORTUS, ūs, m. (oborior). A *rising, springing up*, Lucr.

OB-P. See OPP.

OB-REPO, ēre, psi, ptum, intr. I. Prop. (1) To *creep up or toward an object, to steal on imperceptibly*.—(2) With dat.: To *come suddenly, or by surprise, to fall upon unawares*. II. Fig. (3) To *creep or steal upon, to take unawares or by surprise, to overtake*.—(4) To *deceive, overreach*. EX. (1) et possum media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tibull.—(2) Cratippus saepe inscientibus nobis obrepat, Cic.—(3) obrepit dies, Cic.;—*obrepat somnus*, Hor.;—*senectus adolescentie obrepat*, id.—(4) o. imprudenti, Plaut. SYN. See ADREPO.

OBKEPTO, ēre, intr. freq. int. (obrepo). To *steal on unawares, to creep on imperceptibly*; ne quis obreptaverit, Plaut.

OBRETIÖ, ire, tr. (ob, rete). To *catch in a net, to entangle*, Lucr.

OB-RIGESCO, ēre, gūi, intr. To *grow stiff with cold*; obrigeruit nive pruinaque, Cic.

OB-RÖDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. To *gnaw at or about*, Plaut.

ÖBRÖGATÖ, önia, f. (obrogo). A *motion for a new law to invalidate or impair an old one*.

ÖBRÖGO, ēre, tr. I. To *oppose a new law to an old one, so as to invalidate some of its provisions*, Cic. II. To *resist the passing of a bill, to oppose a bill*, Flor. SYN. See ABROGO.

ÖB-RÜO, ēre, ūi, ütum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To *overthrow, overwhelm, strike down*. II. Meton. (2) To *cover with any thing, to cover all over, to sink, bury*.—(3) To *put seed in the ground, to sow, plant*.—(4) To *bury*. III. Fig. (5) To *abolish, suppress, overwhelm, obliterate*.—(6) To *overload, surfeit, overwhelm*.—(7) To *overcome, overpower*.—(8) To *cover with oblivion, to efface, eclipse*. EX. (1) quod superest obrue dextra, Virg.;—*quos obruit Auster*, id.—(2) o. thesaurum, ova, to bury, Cic.;—*o. alqm lapidibus, to stone*, id.;—*Ægyptum Nilus obrutam tenet*, id.—(3) o. semina terra, Ov.—(4) o. alqm vivum, to bury, Sall.—(5) quam quod Marius talia viri interitu sex suos obruere consulatus, Cic.—(6) o. se vino, Cic.;—*obruui alicui alieno*, id.—(7) cum obrueretur sententiarum et verborum copia, Cic.;—*obruitur alqa re malum*, id.;—*obruimur numero, are outnumbered*, id.—(8) obscurantur et obruuntur voluptates, Cic.;—*o. alqd oblivione*, id. SYN. ÖBVARO; SUBVARO.—*Obruere, to cover over, to lay under, as above*.—*Subruere, to undermine, subvert*; *subruta cuniculo mœnia*, Liv.;—*murum s., Cæs. Fig.: muneribus subruit reges*,

OBRUSSA, æ, f. (ὀβρυσσα). I. Prop. (1) The *trial or assay of gold by fire, a test, proof, cupel*; id ipsum (sc. experimentum auri in igne) obrussum vocant, Plin.;—*aurum ad obrussum, pure gold*, Suet. II. Fig.: *ratio tamquam obrussa*, Cic.

ÖB-SÄTČRO, ēre, tr. To *cloy, glut*; *obsaturari alqis, to have one's fill of*, Ter.

ÖB-SC-ÆVO, ēre, tr. To *bring a bad omen to, to disturb or vitiate by a bad omen*, Plaut.

OBSCENE (obscène), (obscenus), adv. I. Prop. (1) *Disgustingly, offensively*. II. Meton. (2) *Indecently, immodestly, obscenely*. EX. (1) Compar.: *obscenius concurrenter literæ, unpleasantly*, Cic.—(2) *lucrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene*, Cic.

OBSCENITAS [obscénitas], ætis, f. (id.). *Offensiveness, disagreeableness*; hence, *shamelessness, unchastity, immodesty, obscenity*; rerum turpitudi adhibetur verborumque obscenitas, Cic.;—*o. orationis, obscene or immodest discourse*, id. SYN. OBSCENITAS; TURPITUDO.—*Obscenitas, obscenity in things or words*.—*Turpitude, turpitude, dishonesty*; verborum turpitude, et rerum obscenitas vitanda, id.

OBSCENUS [obscénus], a, um (perhaps ob, scævus, quasi scævius, on the left, ill-omened). I. Prop. (1) *Disgusting, offensive, filthy*. II. Meton. (2) *Indecent, immodest, unchaste, obscene*.—3. Subst.: Obscæna, ñrum, n. The *privy parts*, Just.;—*the excrescences*, Ov.;—*the hinder part*, Sen.—(4) *Portending evil, that forbodes misfortune, of ill omen*. EX. (1) obscæna volucres, the harpies, Virg.;—*obsœna avis, the hoopoe*, Plin.;—*o. fetus, an abortion*, Liv.—(2) obscæna voluptates, Cic.;—*obsœna anus*, Hor.—(4) omen obscenum, Cic.;—*aves obscæne, owls*, Virg. SYN. See IMMUNDUS.

OBSCURATÖ, önis, f. (obscuro). I. Prop. (1) A *darkening, obscuring*. II. Fig. (2) A *throwing into the shade, an eclipsing, obscuring*. EX. (1) o. solis, Cic.;—*in illa obscuracione, darkness*, Auct. B. Hisp.—(2) in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic. SYN. See CALIGO.

OBSCÜRE, adv. (obscurus). I. Prop. (1) *Darkly, dusky, gloomily*. II. Fig. (2) *Not plainly, unintelligibly, obscurely*.—(3) *Darkly, secretly, imperceptibly*. EX. (1) aut nihil superum, aut obscure admodum cernimus, Cic.—(2) de natura nimis o. memoravit, Cic.—(5) *maalum obscure serpens*, Cic.;—*non obscure ferre alqd, not to keep a thing secret*, id. SYN. See CLAM.

OBSCÜRITAS, ætis, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Darkness, obscurity*. II. Fig. (2) *Obscurity, unintelligibleness, indistinctness*.—(3) *Obscurity, want of renown or nobility*. EX. (1) o. latebrarum, Tac.—(2) o. rerum, verborum, Cic.;—*adhibere latebram obscuritatis*, id.—(5) *obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringimus*, Tac. SYN. See CALIGO.

OBSCÜRO, ēre, tr. (id.). I. Prop. (1) To *render dark or obscure, to eclipse, deprive of light*. II. Meton. (2) To *conceal, hide*. III. Fig. (3) To *becloud (the understanding)*.—(4) To *render indistinct or unintelligible*.—(5) To *obscure, to render unknown or obsolete, to cast into the shade*.—(6) To *extirpate, remove, annul, blot out*. EX. (1) o. regiones, Cic.;—*sol obscuratur*, Tac.;—*visus obscuratur, eyes that have become dim*, Plin.—(2) o. coctus tenebris, Cic.; *numus in Cæsa divitiis obscuratur, is not noticed*, id.;—*que minime sint voluptates eas obscurari saepe, are not noticed*, id.—(3) *amorem tibi pectus obscurasse*, Plaut.—(4) o. dicendo alqd, Cic.;—*o. literas, to*

pronounce indistinctly, id.—(5) *omnis eorum memoria obscura est et evanuit*, Cic.;—*obscura verba, grown out of use, obsolete*, Hor.—(6) *o. consuetudinem*, Cic. SYN. See OBUMERO.

OBSCURUS, a, um, *adj.* (unc). I. Prop. (1) *Dark, obscure, gloomy*. II. Meton. (2) *Hidden, concealed, secret*. III. Fig. (3) *Dark, obscure, unintelligible, difficult to be understood, indistinct*.—(4) *Unknown, not renowned, obscure*.—Hence, (5) *Subst.*: Obscūrum, i, n. *Obscurity, privacy*.—(6) *Close, reserved, mysterious*.—(7) *Dull, gloomy, sad*. EX. (1) *o. lucus*, Virg.;—*aquæ obscuræ, troubled*, Ov.;—*jam obscura luce, when it was already dark*, Liv.;—*ibant obscuri, went in the darkness*, Virg. Hence, obscurum, i, n., *obscurum adhuc capitis noctis*, Tac.—(2) *o. locus*, Liv.;—*obscura Pallas, concealed under a strange form*, Ov.;—*obscura mamma, not very visible*, Val. Flac.—(3) *obscura res*, Cic.;—*Heraclitus valde obscurus, id.*;—*non est obscurus in me benevolentia, can not be mistaken*, id.;—*non est obscurum, it is clear, evident*, id.;—*o. vox, indistinct, unintelligible*, Quint.—(4) *obscuris orti majoribus*, Cic.;—*loei obscuri, where nothing remarkable has taken place, unknown to fame*, id.—(5) *in obscuro vitam agere*, Sen.—(6) *o. homo*, Cic. Hence, vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in secret, in retirement*, Sen.—(7) *o. vultus candidiorum*, Cic.

OBSECRATIO, ōnis, f. (obsecro). I. Prop. (1) *A beseeching, imploring*; *entreaty*. II. Meton. (2) *A public prayer, solemn supplication*.—(3) *An asseveration, protestation, accompanied with an invocation of the gods*. EX. (1) *uti obsecratione humilii*, Cic.; *hence, also as a figure of rhetoric*: objurgatio, promissio, deprecatio, obsecratio.—(2) *obsecrationem constituere*, Auct. Her.—(3) *obsecrationibus se obligare*, Just. SYN. See SUPPLICATIO.

OBSEURO, ōre, tr. (ob, sacro). I. Gen. (1) *To beseech, implore earnestly*; *to supplicate, entreat, to ask in God's name, to conjure*. II. Esp. (2) *A formula of deprecation*: *I beg, I beseech*.—(3) *In conversation*: *I beg, pray, pray thee, etc.* EX. (1) *cum eum oraret atque obsecraret*, Cic.;—*o. alqm precibus*, Marc. ap. Cic.—(2) *prodi, male conciliate*, do, obsecro, Ter.—(3) *Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit?* Cic. SYN. See ORO.

OB-SECUNDO, ōre, intr. *To comply with, humor, fall in with*; *ut ejus semper voluntatibus . . . ventu tempestatesque obsecundarint*, Cic.

OB-SEPIO, OB-SEPIO, ire, psi, ptum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To hedge in, to shut or block up, to make inaccessible*. II. Fig. (2) *Same*. EX. (1) *hostium agmina obsepiunt iter*, Liv.—(2) *hæc omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiabant*, Cic. SYN. See CLAUDO.

OBSEPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of obsepio.

OBSEQUELA, æ, f. (obsequor). *Compliance, obsequiousness*; *o. orationis, obsequiousness of speech, a speaking that which another likes to hear*.

OBSEQUENS, entis. I. *pt.* of obsequor. II. *Adj.*: *Obedient, compliant, obsequious*; *o. obediensque est mori, et imperiis patris*, Plaut.

OBSEQUENTER, adr. (obsequens). *Compliantly, obsequiously, in conformity with, in deference to*; *hæc collegæ obsequenter facta*, Liv.

OBSEQUENTIA, æ, f. (id.). *Compliance, obsequiousness*; *nimia obsequentia reliquorum*.

OBSEQUIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (obsequium). *Fickling, compliant*, Plaut.

OBSEQUIUM, ii, n. (obsequor). I. Gen. (1) *Compliance, obsequiousness, submission, volensness, deference*. II. Esp. (2) *Compliance*

in love (of men and animals).—(3) *Obedience*.—*A train of followers, clients, retinue*, Mamert. EX. (1) *Antonium . . . patientia et obsequio meo mitigavi*, Cic.;—*o. alcjs, toward any body*, id.;—*o. in alqm, id.*;—*o. ventris, gluttony*, Hor.;—*o. fortuna, a showing of favor*, Curt.;—*o. animo sumere, to live as one likes*, Plaut. *Of inanimate objects*: *flectitur obsequio curvatus ob arbore ramus*, Ov.—(2) *o. amatori venditare*, Liv.—(3) *exuere obsequium in alqm, Tac.*;—*populum in obsequia principum formare, to accustom to obedience*, Just. SYN. See INDULGENTIA.

OB-SEQUOR, qui, quātus or cītus sum, intr. and tr. dep. I. Gen. (1) *To accommodate one's self to the will of another, to gratify, humor, comply with*. II. Esp. *To obey*; *o. alcui*, Eutr. EX. (1) *o. alcui*, Cic.;—*o. rapido flumini*, Quint.;—*o. animo, to follow one's inclination*, Plaut. *Of inanimate objects*: *caput manibus ac lateribus obsequatur, follow (in a pantomime)*, Quint. SYN. See OBEDIO.

1. **OB-SĒRO**, ōre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To secure with a lock, to shut or bolt up*. II. Meton. (2) *To shut, close, stop up*. EX. (1) *o. adificium*, Liv.;—*o. tabellam luminum, the door*, Cat.—(2) *o. aures*, Hor.;—*o. palatum, to hold one's tongue, to say nothing*, Cat. SYN. See CLAUDO.

2. **OB-SĒRO**, ōre, sēvi, sītum, tr. (1) *To sow, plant, put into the ground*.—(2) *To sow or plant with or over*. EX. (1) *o. frumentum*, Plaut.;—(2) *o. terram frugibus*, Cic.;—*rura obsita pomis*, Ov. Meton.: *hisce sementem in ore faciam pugnoscque obseram, to give one a thorough drilling*, Plaut.

OBSERVABILIS, e, *adj.* (obserbo). *That can be remarked, observable, perceivable*; *o manus*.

OBSERVANS, antis, *adj.* (obserbo). I. (1) *Observant*. II. (2) *That regards with esteem*. EX. (1) *observantissimus officiorum*, Plin. E.—(2) *observantissimus mei*, Cic.

OBSERVANTIA, æ, f. (observans). *An observing, taking notice of*. Hence, I. (1) *Gen.*: *Observance*. II. Esp. (2) *Respect, reverence, regard*.—(3) *Conformity with any thing*. EX. (1) *o. temporum*, Vell.—(2) *o. qua me colit*, Cic.;—*o. tua, toward you*.—(3) *o. prisci moris*, Val. Max. SYN. OBSERVANTIA; OBSERVATIO.—*Observantia, regard, esteem, submission*; *also, usage, custom*; *retinere observantia amicos*, Cic.—*Observatio, an observation, a reflection*, id.

OBSERVATIO, ōnis, f. (obserbo). *A noting or observing of any thing*; *hence*. I. Prop. (1) *A perceiving, taking notice of, observation*.—(2) *The result of observation*: *A rule, precept*. II. Meton. (3) *Carefulness, exactness*.—(4) *Esteem, reverence*. EX. (1) *o. siderum*, Cic.—(2) *dare observationes aliquas coquendi*, Plin.—(3) *summa erat observatio in bello movendo*, Cic.—(4) *religionibus suam observationem reddere*, Val. Max. SYN. See OBSERVANTIA.

OBSERVATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An observer*; *malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos*, Sen.

OB-SERVO, ōre, tr. and intr. I. Gen. (1) *To watch, note, to notice, direct one's attention to any thing, to observe*.—(2) *To observe, perceive*, Cic.—(3) *To observe, i. e. to pay attention to, to adapt one's self to any thing, to follow, attend to*. II. Esp. (4) *To pay attention to any thing, to guard, watch, keep*.—(5) *To value, esteem, look up to*. EX. (1) *o. signa alia*, Cic.;—*o. occupationem alcjs, to spy, to have an eye upon*, id.;—*o. motus stellarum*, id.—(2) *o. necem alcjs*, Tac.—(3) *o. leges*, Cic.;—*o. centesimas, to adhere to*;—*o. commendationes alcjs, to regard, notice*, id.;—*o. suffragium, to allow to pass, to*

acknowledge as valid, Liv.—(4) *draconem auriferam obtutu observantem arborem*, Cic., poet.—(5) *o. et colere alqm* *hic*. SYN. See *ADORO*, and *SIGNO*.

OBSES, *Idis, c.* (ob, sedeo). I. Prop. (1) *A hostage*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A security, surety*. II. Fig. (3) *A security, pledge*. EX. (1) *obsides imperare alqui*, Cic.;—*obsides dedere*, Sall. (2) *quarum (nuptiarum) ille cum filios mortuos accepisset obsides*, Cic.—(3) *habemus a Cesare sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetue in rempublicam voluntatis*, Cic. SYN. See *VAS*.

OBSESSIO, *ōnis, f.* (obsideo). *A blocking up, hemming in, blockading, a blockade*; *o. viae*, Cic.;—*o. hominum*, Cæs. SYN. **OBSESSIO**; **OBSESSIO**.—Often used indiscriminately; but strictly, *obsidio*, *the act of besieging*, and *obsessio*, *the condition of being besieged*, Cic.; Liv.

OBSESSOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). I. Gen. (1) *One that remains sitting at or in a place*. II. Esp. (2) *One that besieges or blockades a place, a blockader, besieger*. EX. (1) *hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor*, Plaut.;—*viarum obsessor* *aquarum, a water-scorpion*.—(2) *o. urbis*, Liv.

OBSESSUS, *a, um, pt.* of *obsideo* and *obsido*.

OBSIDĒO, *ēre, sēdi, sessum, intr.* and *tr.* (ob, sedeo). I. Prop. (1) *Intr.*: *To sit at a place*.—(2) *Tr.*: *To sit at a place, i. e. to inhabit*.—(3) *To hem in, invest, to block up, to blockade*.—(4) *Meton.*: *To keep possession of, fill, surround*.—(5) *To watch for any thing, look out for, keep an eye upon*. II. Fig. (6) *To occupy, take possession of, take up*. EX. (1) *servi ne obsideant*, Plaut.—(2) *Apollō, qui umbilicum terrarum obsides*, Cic. poet.—(3) *o. aditus*, Cic.;—*omnibus rebus obsessi, in every way*, Cæs.—(4) *corporibus obsidetur locus*, Cic.;—*palus obsessa saliculis, full, id.*;—*Trachas obsessa palude, surrounded*, Ov.—*obsessum frigore pectus, full of, id.*—(5) *o. stuprum*, Cic.—(6) *qui tempus meum obsideret, made me lose my time*, Cic. SYN. **OBSEDO**; **OPRUGNO**.—*Obsidere, to besiege, surround with a camp, taking position before and cutting off all communication with a town*.—*Oppugnare, to fight against, to assault*; *consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis*, Liv.

OBSIDĪO, *ōnis, f.* (obsideo). I. Prop. (1) *An investment of a fortified place, a blockade*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Captivity*. II. Fig. (3) *An imminent danger*. EX. (1) *partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere*, Cic.;—*esse in obsidione, to be blockaded*, Liv.;—*obsidione solvere, eximere, to deliver from a blockade, id.*;—*obsidionem solvere, to raise a blockade, id.*—(2) *frater ejus Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus*, Just.—(3) *rempublicane obsidione liberare*, Cic. SYN. See **OBSESSIO**.

OBSIDĪONĀLIS, *e, adj.* (obsidio). *Obsidional, relating to a siege or blockade*; *o. corona, a crown made of grass, presented to a general who had relieved another from a blockade*, Liv.

1. **OBSIDĪUM**, *īi, n.* (obsideo). I. Prop.: *A blockade*; *obsidio circumdare*, Tac.;—*in obsidio morari*, Sall. II. Fig.: *Danger*, Plaut.

2. **OBSIDĪUM**, *īi, n.* (obses). *The condition of a hostage*; *obsidio datus, given as a hostage*.

OB-SĪDO, *ēre, sēdi, sessum, tr.* *To sit down at or before*; hence, I. Prop. (1) *To blockade, invest*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To occupy, fill*. Hence, (3) *To occupy, take possession of, make one's self master of*. II. Fig. (4) *To hold fast, to appropriate*.—(5) *To confine, shackle*. EX. (1) *o. vias*, Cæs.;—*o. pontem*, Sall.—(2) *o. Italiam præsidiis*, Cic.—(3) *domus obsessa*, Cic.—(4) *dictaturam, quæ vim regis potestatis obsederat*, Cic.—(5) *tribunatus obsessus*, Cic.

OBSIGNĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (obsigno). I. *One that seals*; *o. litterarum*, Cic. II. *One that puts his seal to any thing*; *o. testamenti*, Cic.

OB-SIGNO, *ēre, tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To seal, to put one's seal to, to seal up*.—(2) *To pledge or mortgage under one's hand and seal*. II. Fig. (3) *To set one's seal to, i. e. to subscribe to, to adopt*.—(4) *To impress, imprint*. EX. (1) *o. epistolam*, Cic.;—*obsignata natura mulieris, id.*; hence, *Prover.*: *tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, you deal with me in the strictest form*; *lit., with sealed writings*, Cic.—(2) *o. jugera agri*, Val. Max.—(3) *o. tabulas*, Cic.—(4) *o. formam verbis*, Lucr.;—*habere alqd obsignatum, to be strongly impressed with, id.* SYN. See **CON-SIGNO**.

OB-SĪPO, *ēre, tr.* *To sprinkle against or upon*. *Prover.*: *o. aequalum, to encourage*, Plaut.

OB-SISTO, *ēre, sŭsti, sŭstum, intr.* and *tr.* I. Prop. (1) *Intr.*: *To step before any thing, to put one's self in the way of*.—2. *Tr.*: *To place against or opposit*. Hence, 3. **OB-SISTUS**, *a, um, standing by or on one side of, over against, opposite*.—(4) **OB-SISTUS**, *a, um, standing opposite or obliquely to*. Hence, 5. **OB-SISTUM**, *i, n.* (in augur's language), *that which has been struck by lightning*, Cic. II. Fig. (6) *Intr.*: *To resist, oppose, set one's self against*.—(7) *To obscure, eclipse*. EX. (1) *o. alqui abeundi*, Liv.;—*hic obsistam, ne, etc., id.*;—hence, *o. alqui, to obstruct any body's way, to face*, Vell.—(4) *montibus obstitis obstantibus*, Enn.—(6) *o. dolori*, Cic.;—*o. omnibus ejus consiliis, id.*;—*o. visis, not to second or concur in, to disapprove of, id.*;—*ne res conficeretur obstitis*, Nep.—(7) *o. alcijs famæ*, Cic. SYN. See **ADVERSOR**.

OB-SĪTUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of 2. observo*. II. *Adj.*: *Covered, filled up*; *legati obsiti squalore et sordibus*, Liv.;—*homo pannis obsitus, wrapt up*, Suet.

OB-SŪLĒFĀCĪO, *ēre, fēci, factum, tr.* *Pass.*: **OB-SŪLĒFĪO**, *fieri, factus sum* (obsoleo, facio). I. Prop. (1) *To deprive of its natural or original condition, i. e. to wear out, sully*. II. Fig. (2) *To ruin, destroy*. EX. (1) *rivi non opere nec fistula nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, etc.*, Sen.—(2) *ne patenter nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri*, Suet.

OB-SŪLESCO, *ēre, lēvi, intr.* (ob, oleo). *To grow away, i. e. to perish, to wear out, grow old, to get out of fashion, out of date, to lose its value, to become obsolete*; *virtus nunquam sordibus alienis obsolescit*, Cic.;—*ne laus obsolescat*, Tac. SYN. See **EX-OLESCO**.

OB-SŪLĒTE, *adv.* (obsoleto). *In old or threadbare clothes, sordidly*; *homo obsoleto vestitus*, Cic.

OB-SŪLĒTUS, *a, um* (obsolesco). *That is no longer in its natural condition*. Hence, I. Prop. (1) *Old, worn out*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Old, old-fashioned, obsolete*.—(3) *Common, of every-day occurrence*.—(4) *Common, not esteemed or valued*.—(5) *Polluted, filthy, dirty*. EX. (1) *homo obsoleto, in worn-out clothes*, Cic.;—*tectum obsoleto, an old house*, Hor.—(2) *obsoleta verba*, Cic.—(3) *obsoleta crimina*, Cic.—(4) *obsoleti honores*, Nep.—(5) *paternis obsoleta sordibus*, Hor.

OB-SŪNĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (obsono). *One that buys what is necessary for a kitchen*; *a caterer*.

OB-SŪNĀTUS, *us, m.* (id.). *A buying for the kitchen, a catering, marketing*, Plaut.

OB-SŪNIUM, *īi, n.* (obsonare). *Any thing eaten with bread*; *as, meat, vegetables, victuals, viands, esp. fish*; *o. obsonare*, Plaut. *Plur.*:

Obsonia, ōrum, *n.* *Fish, dishes made of fish,* Hor. SYN. See DAPES.

1. OBSONO, āre, *tr.* and *dep.* OBSŌNOR, āri (Obsonium). I. Prop. (1) To make purchases for the kitchen, to cater, purvey, market.

—(2) Meton.: To give a feast or entertainment. II. Fig. 3. o. famem, to have hunger for a sauce, Cic. EX. (1) postquam obsonavit herus, Plaut.—(2) o. cum die, Ter.

2. OB-SŌNO, āre, ūi, Itum, *intr.* To interrupt by a sound; o. alcuī sermone, to interrupt by speaking, Plaut.

OB-SORBĒO, ēre, bti, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) To sup or drink up. II. Meton. (2) To devour, swallow up, appropriate forcibly. EX. (1) o. aquam, Plaut.—(2) o. quicquid venit intra pes-sulos, Plaut.

OBSTACŪLUM, i, *n.* (obsto). A hinderance, obstacle, Plaut. SYN. See IMPEDIMENTUM.

OBSTETRIX, icis, *f.* A mid-wife, Plaut.

OBSTINĀTE, adverb. (obstinatus). Pertinaciously, obstinately, firmly, resolutely; o. negare, Cæs.;—o. credere, Liv.

OBSTINĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (obstino). Pertinaciousness, obstinacy, inflexibility, firmness; o. sententia, in one's opinion, Cic.;—o. fidei, Tac. SYN. See CONTUMACIA.

OBSTINĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Firmly resolved, resolute; obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible; o. animus, Liv.;—animi obstinati ad decertandum, id.;—obstinatior voluntas, Cic.

OBSTĪNO, āre, *tr.* (ob, sto). To undertake or set about any thing, with a fixed purpose or obstinately, to resolve firmly; o. affinitatem, Plaut.;—obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv.

OB-ST. PESCO, ēre. See ONSTUPESCO, Plaut.

OBSTĪPO, āre, *tr.* (obstipus). To bend toward one side; o. verticem, Plaut.

OBSTĪPUS, a, um, *adj.* (ob and stipus allied to stipo). Bent or inclined toward one side. I. (1) Bent back. II. (2) Bent forward. III. (3) Bent sideways. EX. (1) obstipa cervix, Suet.—(2) stes capite obstipo multum similis metuenti, Hor.—(3) o. caput, Cic.

OBSTĪTUS and OBSTĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of obisto.

OB-STO, āre, stiti, stitum, *intr.* I. Prop. (1) To stand before, near, or against any thing, to be in the way of. II. Fig. (2) To be against, to oppose, to contradict.—(3) To hinder, obstruct, thwart. EX. (1) si rex obstabit obviam, Plaut.—(2) vita obstat sceleri, Sall.—(3) o. alcuī, Cic.;—quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? id. SYN. OBSTO; OFFICIO.—Obstare, as (1) and (2).—Officere, to be an obstacle, to be in the way; terræ umbra soli officit, Cic. Fig.: To be injurious, harmful; libertati officere, Liv.

OB-STREPŌ, ēre, ūi, Itum, *intr.* I. Prop. (1) To make a noise at, or against any thing, to accompany with sound.—(2) To interrupt a speaker by a noise. II. Fig. (3) To stand in the way, impede, hinder. EX. (1) plavia obstreptit, Liv.;—fontesque lymphis obstrepuunt manantibus, Hor.—(2) o. sibi, Cic.;—o. alteri, Liv. Meton.: o. alcuī literis, to become troublesome, Cic.—(3) o. laudi alcuī, Sen.

OBSTRICŪS, a, um, *pt.* of obstringo.

OBSTRIGĪLLO and OBSTRINGĪLLO, ēre, *intr.* (obstringo). To hinder, oppose, stand in the way; multa obstrigillant, Sen.

OB-STRINGO, ēre, nxi, ictum, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) To bind about or to, to tie fast; to tie before.

—(2) To bind together, unite.—(3) Meton.: To fetter, bind. II. Fig. (4) To fetter, tie, hamper.—(5) To confirm, make sure.—(6) To oblige, to bind, put under obligation.—(7) To involve in any thing, to render guilty of. EX. (1) o. follem ob gulam, Plaut;—o. tauros aratro, to fasten to, to yoke to, Val. Flac.—(2) o. collum laqueo, Plaut.;—vestis obstricta gemmis, kept together by clasps set with diamonds, Flor.—(3) o. ventos, Hor.—(4) o. alqm legibus, Cic.;—o. alqm donis, id.;—obstringi religione, to declare on oath, Tac.—(5) fidem suam alteri, Plin. E.;—o. fidem suam in alqa re, to give one's word, Plin.;—o. clementiam suam, to guarantee, Tac.—(6) beneficii vinculis obstrictus, Cic.—(7) o. se patriæ paricidio, Cic.;—o. alqm scelere, Cæs.;—mendacii religione obstrictus, guilty of a lie which weighs upon the conscience, id. SYN. See OBLIGO and STRINGO.

OBSTRUCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (obstruo). A building before, or in the way of, a shutting up, Cic.

OBSTRUCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of obstruo.

OBSTRŪDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* (ob, trudo). I. Prop.: To push into; o. alqd, to swallow greedily, i. e. to gormandize, Plaut. II. Fig.: To conceal, hide, Sen.

OB-STRŪO, ēre, xi, ctum, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) To build against, to build before.—(2) Meton.: To stop up, to block up, close up. II. Fig. (3) To stop up, obstruct, choke up.—(4) To hinder, to be in the way. EX. (1) o. validum pro diruto murum, Liv.;—o. luminibus alcuī, to obstruct the light, Auct. Or. Dom.—(2) iter penis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic.—(3) o. aditus, Cic.—(4) sin autem officiens signis mons obstruet altus, Cic.

OBSTRŪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of obstrudo.

OBSTŪPĒFĀCĪO, ēre, fci, factum. Pass.: Obstūpēfio, fēri, factus sum (obstupeo, facio). To astound, astonish, stupefy, render senseless; obstupefacta poculo immodico, deprived of feeling, Cic.;—ipso miraculo obstupescit hostes, Liv.;—obstupefactis nervis, astounded, made senseless, or deprived of feeling, Val. Max.

OB-STŪPESCO, ēre, pui, *intr.* I. Gen. (1) To become senseless or void of feeling. II. Esp. (2) To be astonished, to be struck with amazement. EX. (1) ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic.—(2) obstupescunt posteri, Auct. Or. Marc. SYN. See OBMTESCO.

OB-STŪPĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* Astounded, amazed, stupefied, Plaut.

OB-SUM, esse, fui, *intr.* To be opposed, or injurious, to hinder, hurt; nocere et obesse, Cic. Pt. Quicquid id est, quod reliquit, profuit. La. Immo obfuit, Ter. SYN. See INJURIAM FACERE.

OB-SŪO, ēre, sūi, sūtum, *tr.* I. (1) To sew on, to sew up. II. (2) To sew together; hence, to close up, to stop up. EX. (1) obsutum caput, Ov.—(2) obsuta lectica, Suet.

OB-SURDESCO, ēre, dūi, *intr.* I. Prop. (1) To become deaf. II. Fig.: To give no hearing, Cic. EX. (1) hoc sonitu oppletæ aures hominum obsurduerunt, Cic.

OBSŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of obsuo.

OBTECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of obtego.

OB-TĒGO, ēre, teci, tectum, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) To cover, cover up. II. Fig. (2) To conceal, to keep secret, to veil.—(3) To protect, defend, cover. EX. (1) o. corporibus servorum, Cic.—(2) o. turpitudinem adolescentiæ obscuritate, Cic.;—o. scelera nuper inventa precibus verbis, Tac.—(3) obtectus meliorum precibus, Tac. SYN. See OBTEENDO.

OBTEMPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (obtempéro).
Obedience; o. legibus, Cic.

OB-TEMPĒRO, ēre, *intr.* *To accommodate one's self to a person or thing, to comply with, fall in with; o. alcuī, Cic.; o. cupiditatī alcuī, id.* *SYN.* See **OBEDIO**.

OB-TENDO, ēre, tendi, tentum, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To stretch or draw or spread before, to put or place before.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Obtendi, to lie or be before any thing.*—(3) *To cover, veil.* *II. Fig.* (4) *To urge as an excuse, to pretend, allege.*—(5) *To veil, envelop, conceal.* *EX.* (1) *o. sudarium ante faciem, Suet.*—(2) *Britannia Germaniæ obtenditur, Tac.*—(3) *o. diem nube, Tac.*—(4) *o. preces matris, Tac.*—(5) *quasi velis obtenditur utinuscunque natura, Cic.* *SYN.* **OBTEXO**; **OBTEGO**; **OBDUCCO**.—*Obtendere, to spread before, so as to hide or cover.*—*Obtegere, to cover over; arboribus obiecta domus, Virg.*—*Obducere, to lead, to draw out against or over the object; obducere rebus tenebras, Cic.; —cicatrix obducta, a cicatrice healed up, Cic.*

OB-TO, ōre, *tr. freq. int.* (obtineo). *To support, sustain; spes me obtentabat, Cic.*

1. **OB-TO**, ōre, *tr. freq. int.* (obtineo). *To support, sustain; spes me obtentabat, Cic.*

2. **OB-TO**, ōre, *tr. freq. int.* (obtineo). *To support, sustain; spes me obtentabat, Cic.*

OB-TĒRO, ēre, trivi, tritum, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To bruise, to crush, or break to pieces.*—(2) *To rub off.*—(3) *Meton.*: *To destroy, annihilate, cut up (an arm).* *II. Fig.* (4) *To ruin, crush; to disparage, vilify.* *EX.* (1) *obtriti homines, Cic.; —obtriti sunt plures, quam ferro necati, Liv.*—(2) *o. dentes carbone, App.*—(3) *Marcium consulē obterendum, Liv.*—(4) *o. calumniam, Cic.; —o. alqm. verbis, Liv.* *SYN.* See **FUNDO**.

OBTESTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (obtestor). *I. Prop.*: *An imploring in God's name, an adjuring, vehement entreaty; o. viri, Cic.* *II. Meton.*: *An engaging or calling upon any one in God's name to do his duty, adjuration; o. et consecratio legis, Cic.*

OB-TESTOR, ōri, *tr. dep.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To call to witness.* *II. Meton.* (2) *To entreat, implore, beseech vehemently, as in God's name.* *EX.* (1) *obtestansque deum hominumque fidem testabatur nequicquam eos fugere, Liv.; —obtestans se moriturum, declaring solemnly, Tac.*—(2) *per omnes deos to obtestor ut totam rem suscipias, Cic.; —multa obtestatus de salute sua Pomptinum, Sall.* *SYN.* See **ORO**.

OB-TEXO, ēre, ūi, xtum, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To weave to or over any thing.* *II. Meton.* (2) *To cover, overspread.* *EX.* (1) *o. fila alarum lanugine, Plin.*—(2) *cœlum umbrā obtebitur.*

OB-TO, ōre, *tr. freq. int.* (obtineo). *To support, sustain; spes me obtentabat, Cic.*

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Cic.;—*o. partem terræ, Cæs.; —obtaine aures meas, hold me by the ears, Plaut.*—(2) *o. omnia circa, etc., Liv.; —o. vada custodiis, to keep occupied, Cæs.; —o. loca, to dwell at, Cic.*—(3) *o. vitam, Cic.; —o. silentium, to continue, Liv.; —lex, quæ in conviviis obtinebatur, that was kept, Cic.*—(4) *o. hereditatem, Cic.; —o. rem, to conquer, Cæs.*—(5) *o. proverbii locum, Cic.; —o. numerum deorum, to belong to, be reckoned among; so also, o. numerum jure cæsorū, Cic.; —noctem culigo obtinuit, pretailed during the night, Liv.; —quæ (fama) plerosque obtinet, rules, sways, Sall.*—(6) *o. jus suum contra alqm, Cic.; —o. causum, to carry out, id.; —o. injuriam, to claim that which has been unjustly taken, Liv.; —res facile obtinebatur, was easily accomplished or carried, Cic.; —o. sententias contrarias, to support, maintain, id.*—(7) *possumus hoc teste . . . (id) quod dicimus obtinere? Cic.*—(8) *fama obtinuit, Liv.; —pro vero autem obtinebat, it was received as true.* *SYN.* See **IMPETRO**.

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OB-TORPESCO, ēre, torpui, *intr. incomp.* *To be benumbed, become numb, stiff, or torpid; manus præ metu obtorpuerint, Liv.* *SYN.* See **OB-TO**.

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OB-TORQUEO, ēre, si, tum, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To turn, turn round.* *II. Meton.* (2) *To turn round, wrench.* *EX.* (1) *o. proram in undas, Stat.; —circulus obtorti auri, a gold chain, Virg.*—(2) *o. collum or gulam, to twist any body's neck, i. e. to handle or seize roughly; —obortacula in vincula abripi, by main force, Cic.*

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OB-TUNDO, ēre, tūdi, tūsum, and tunsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To strike or beat upon, or against a thing.*—(2) *Meton.* *To make blunt by beating, to blunt, dull.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To render obtuse, to blunt, weaken, impair.*—(1) *To become troublesome, to annoy, molest.* EX. (1) o. os alciui, Plaut.—(2) o. alcijs aures, *to deafen*, Cic.; o. vocem in dicendo, *to make hoarse*, id.;—obtusius illis stomachus, *weakened, rendered insusceptible*, Plin. E.—(3) o. mentem, Cic.—(4) si somnium capere possem tam longius to epistolis non obtunderem, Cic. SYN. See TUNDO.

OB-TURBO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To trouble, to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb.*—(2) *Meton.* *To raise an outcry against any thing.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To disquiet, confuse.*—(4) *To disturb.* EX. (1) o. hostes, Tac. Hence, o. aquam, *to disturb*.—(2) obturbabant patres, Tac.;—obturbabatur militum vocibus, *he was put down by clamor*, id.;—(3) me scriptio et littere non leniunt, sed obturbant, Cic.—(4) o. solitudinem alcijs, Cic. SYN. See DISJICIO.

OB-TURGESCO, ēre, tursi, *intr. incept.* *To swell, swell up*, Lucr.

OB-TŪRO, āre, *tr.* (*hybr. ob. θίρω*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To s.p. up, to close.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To assuage, allay, stop.* EX. (1) obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic.;—o. aures alciui, *to close the ears to a person, i. e. to refuse to listen to*, turn a deaf ear to, Hor.—(2) o. amorem edendi, Lucr. SYN. See CLAUDO.

OB-TŪSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of obtundo.* II. *Adj. prop.* (1) *Blunt, dull, obtuse.*—(2) *Hoarse, obscure, dull.*—(3) *Fig.* *Dull, stupid.*—(4) *Slack, relaxed.* EX. (1) o. pugio, Tac.;—vomermis obtusi dentem Virg.—(2) vox obtusa et clara, *hoarse*, Quint.;—neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, *obscure*, Virg.;—obtusae aures, *deaf, dull of hearing*, Auct. Her.—(3) hebetes et obtusi ad aliam rem, Cic.—(4) castrensis jurisdictionis obtusior, Tac.

OB-TŪTUS, ūs, *m.* (*obtnor*). *A looking at or toward any thing, a beholding earnestly, gaze; oculorum obtutum effugit animus, Cic.;—obtutu tacito stetit, Virg.;—contemplation, Ov.* SYN. **OB-TUTUS; ASPECTUS.**—Obtutus, *an earnest looking at; figere obtutum aliquod, Cic.*—Aspectus, *aspect, look or sight; aspectum aliquod convertere, to turn one's look or sight towards an object;—obtutum aliquod figere, to look at a thing with fixed or steady gaze.*

OB-UMBRO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To shade, overshadow.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To eclipse, obscure.*—(3) *To disguise, palliate.*—(4) *To protect.* EX. (1) nubes solum obumbrant, Plin.;—o. æthera telis, Virg.—(2) o. nomen, Tac.—(3) o. crimen, Ov.—(4) reginæ nomen obumbrat (eum), Virg. SYN. **OBUMBRO; OPACO; OBSCURO.**—Obumbrare, *as above.*—Opacare, *to darken, to thicken; rami opacant arborem, Virg.*—Obscurare, *to make obscure; tenebris obscurat omnia nox.*

OB-UNCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Bent inward*, Virg.

OBUNDATIO, ōnis, *f.* (*ob, undo*). *An overflowing, Flor.*

OB-ŪRO, ēre, ūssi, ūstum, *tr.* I. *To burn, singe, scorch; obustus torris, Virg.;—sudibus obustus, hardened by burning, id.* Hence, II. *Meton.* *gleba obstusa gelu, hardened, made hard.*

OB-VAGIO, īre, *intr.* *To whimper or cry before any one*, Plaut.

OB-VALLIO, āre, *tr.* *To surround with a wall or rampart, Fest.* *Fig.* *locus (consulatus) omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.* SYN. **OBVALLO; CIRCUMVALLO.**—Obvallare, *to put a wall or rampart before; mostly fig.*—Circumvallare, *to en-*

close and fortify with ramparts or bulwarks; o. oppidum, Cæs.; also fig.

OB-VĒŅIO, īre, vēni, ventum, *intr.* *To come to any thing, to meet, come in the way of; hence, I. Prop.* (1) *To come to in addition or besides.*—(2) *To happen, occur, befall, fall out.* II. *Meton.* (3) *To fall to one's share or lot, to come to one.* EX. (1) o. pugnae, Liv.—(2) obvenit vitium, Cic.;—occasio obvenit, Plaut.—(3) hereditas alciui obvenit, Cic. SYN. **OBVENIT, IMPERS.** See ACCIDIT under ACCIDIO.

OB-VERBERO, āre, *tr.* *To beat soundly.*

OB-VERSOR, āri, *intr. dep.* *To move to and fro before any thing; hence, I. Prop.* (1) *To go about, to show one's self.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To hover about or before, to float before.* EX. (1) o. vestibulo, Liv.—(2) obversantur animo honestæ species, Cic.

OBVERSUS, a, um, *pt. of obverto.*

OB-VERTO, ēre, verti, versum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To turn toward or against any thing, to direct toward.*—(2) *Mid.* *to obvert, to turn one's self to or toward, to direct one's self to.* Hence, (3) *Obversi, those who stand opposite, i. e. the enemy.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To direct one's attention to any thing.*—(5) *To be inclined to.* EX. (1) ad clauorem obvertere ordines volunt, Liv.;—o. arcum in alqm, Ov.;—o. prorus pelago, Virg.—(2) o. in hostem, Liv.—(3) prolapsus obversis, Tac.—(4) milite ad sanguinem et cædes obverso, Tac.—(5) obversis militum studiis, *inclined to him*, Tac. SYN. See ADVERTO.

OB-VIAM, adv. I. *Prop.* (1) *In the way, against.* II. *Fig.* (2) o. ire, *to oppose one's self to a thing, to resist, to obviate.*—(3) o. esse, *to be at hand.*—(4) *To meet.* EX. (1) o. ire alciui, Cic.;—o. alciui fieri, *to meet, id.*;—o. effundi, *to rush against*, Liv.;—o. alciui obistere, *to place one's self in the way*, Plaut.;—o. alciui esse, *to meet.*—(2) o. ire alciui, Cic.;—o. ire captis, Liv.;—o. ire timori, *to remove*, Tac.—(3) o. esse in comitio (ac. alciui), Plaut.—(4) tibi nulla ægritudo est animo o., Plaut. SYN. **OBVIAM EGREDIOR; OBVIAM EO; OCCURRO.**—Obviam egredi, *to go out of a place to meet some one.*—Obviam ire, *to go to meet*, does not suppose the going out of a place; obviam hosti consules eunt, Liv.—Occurrere, *to run to meet.*

OB-VIGILO, āre, *intr.* *To be watchful or vigilant; obvigilato est opus, it is necessary to be watchful*, Plaut.

OBVIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*ob, via*). I. *Prop.* (1) *In the way, meeting, so as to meet, going or coming against.*—(2) *Meton.* (2) *To lie opposite, to be opposite.*—(3) *Being or lying in the way.* II. *Fig.* (4) *At hand.*—(5) *Meeting half way, complaisant, obliging.* EX. (1) o. alciui esse, Cic.;—obvium fieri, Liv.;—quo in loco intro se (Gr. 118, 5) obviū fuissent, Sall.;—in obvio classi esse, *to meet*, Liv.—(2) montes, qui obviū erant itineri, Nep.—(3) o. furis ventorum, Virg.—(4) opes obvias deferre deos, Tac.;—obvium serpentes extrahi cantu, *it is a common saying that*, etc., Plin.—(5) o. homo, Plin. E.

OB-VOLVO, āre, volvi, vōlūtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To wrap round, muffle up, envelope.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To cloak, cover.* EX. (1) o. caput, Cic. *Meton.* *sax obvoluta sanguine, Pac. ap. Cic.*—(2) o. vitium verbis decoris, Hor. SYN. **OBVOLVO; CIRCUMVOLVO.**—Obvolvere, *to muffle up, hoodwink.*—Circumvolvere, *to roll or turn round, to wrap or wind about; c. se spinis, Plin.*—magnum sol circumvolvitar animum, Virg. OC-C. See OC-C.

OCCÆCO, āre, *tr.* (*ob, cæco*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make blind, to blind.*—(2) *Meton.* *To pre-*

vent from seeing.—(3) To darken, obscure.—(4) To cover over, and so, to remove from sight.—(5) To render unfeeling, to benumb. II. Fig. (6) To dazzle, to blind.—(7) To render dark or unintelligible, to obscure. EX. (1) o. oculos, Cels.—(2) o. hostem pulvere, Liv.—(3) caligo occæverat diem, Liv.—(4) terra semen occæcatum cohibet, Cic.—(5) timor occæverat artus, Virg.—(6) occæcati cupiditate, Cic.—(7) o. orationem, Cic. SYN. See Cæco.

OCCÆDES, is, f. (ob, cædes). A cutting down, Plaut.

OCCALLATUS, a, um, adj. (ob, callus). Thick-skinned, callous; occallatæ fauces, Sen.

OCCALLESCO, Ære, callūi, intr. incep. (ob, calleo). I. Prop. (1) To get thick or hard skin, to become callous. II. Fig. (2) To become callous, i. e. to lose one's feeling, to be hardened, become insensible. EX. (1) latera occalluere plagis, Plaut.—(2) jam prorsus occallui, Cic. SYN. See OBDURESco.

OCCANO, Ære, ūi, intr. (ob, cano). To accompany with a wind instrument; cornicines occanere, Sall.

OCCASIO, ōnis, f. (occido). I. Gen. (1) An opportunity, fit time, convenient season. II. Exp. (2) Opportunity of doing something, i. e. feasibility, facility.—(3) A supply. EX. (1) occasionem nancisci, Cic.;—occasionem tenere, to lay hold of, id.;—o. capere, to have or get, Plaut.;—oblata occasione, when an opportunity offers, Suet.;—occasioni deesse, not to make use of, to let slip, Liv.;—per occasionem, when an opportunity offers, id.—(2) o. solitudinis, the occasion, Tac.—(3) o. olei, Plin. SYN. OCCASIO; OPPORTUNITAS.—Occasio, as above (1) (2).—Opportunitas, convenience or fitness of time, of place, or any thing else; o. fluminum—temporis—membrorum—loci, Cic.; Cæs.

OCCASIONCULA, æ, f. dim. (occasio). An opportunity, Plaut.

OCCASUS, ūs, m. (occido). A falling down; hence, I. 1. An occasion or opportunity, Enn. ap. Fest. II. Gen. (2) The setting of the heavenly bodies, the going down.—(3) Exp.: The setting of the sun, sunset.—(4) The west. III. Fig. (5) Destruction, ruin, downfall, end.—(6) Death. EX. (2) o. solis, Cæs.;—ante occasum Maie, Virg.—(3) præcipiti in occasum die, Tac.—(4) inter occasum solis et septentriones, Cæs.—(5) o. reipublicæ, Cic.;—obitum occasumque nostrum, i. e. my banishment, id.—(6) o. Ælii, Cic. SYN. See OBITUS.

OCCATIO, ōnis, f. (occoco). A harrowing; terra id (semen) occæcatum cohibet, ex quo occatio, Cic.

OCCATOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop.: A harrower, Col. II. Fig.: o. scelum, Plaut.

OCCĒDO, Ære, cessi, cessum, intr. (ob, cedo). To go toward; o. alciu obviam, Plaut.

OCCENTO, Ære, intr. (ob, canto). I. Prop. (1) To sing or shout at or near a thing, to raise a cry.—(2) To serenade. II. Meton. (3) To sing, to sing a tune. EX. (1) o. ostium, at the door, Plaut.—(2) quid si adeam ad fores atque occentein, Plaut.—(3) o. hymenæum, Plaut.

OCCERTO, Ære, freq. intens. (occipio). To begin, Plaut.

OCCIDENS, entis, m. (occido). The quarter where the sun sets, the west, Cic. SYN. OCCIDENS; OCCIDUUS; OCCIDENTALIS.—Occidens, a setting or going down; occidente sole.—Occidus, the same, poet.; occiduus sol, Ov.—Occidentalis, Western, belonging to the west; occidentale latus, Plin.

OCCIDENTĀLIS, e, adj. (occidens). Western, occidental. SYN. See OCCIDENS.

OCCIDIO, ōnis, f. (occido). A cutting down, massacre, extermination, extirpation; orare ne in occisione victoriam poneret, Liv.;—occisione equitatum occidere, Cic. SYN. See CÆDES.

1. OCCIDO, Ære, cidi, cĭsum, tr. (ob, cædo). To strike to the ground. I. Gen. (1) To throw down.—(2) Esp.: To cut down, to kill. II. Fig. (3) To ruin, to undo.—(4) To torment, plague to death. EX. (1) o. alqm pugnīs, Ter.—(2) o. alqm, Cic.;—o. exercitum occisione, to cut up entirely, id.—(3) me occidisti astutiis, Plaut.—(4) occidis sæpe rogando, Hor. SYN. OCCIDO; NECO; INTERFICIO; INTERIMO; PERIMO; TRUCIDO; JUGULO; OBTUNCO.—Occidere, to kill in any way; multos veneno occidit, Cæs.—Necare, to slay, to destroy by a violent death; ferro n., Hor.—Interficere, prop., to separate; gen., to put to death.—Interimere, to take away, to undo, to ruin; stirpem fratris virilem interemit, Liv.—Perimere, to take away wholly, to destroy, kill. These verbs generally signify to take away life, but may be thus distinguished: alqm ferro occidi; plagis interfici; vi admotā necari; fame, anguribus, aerumnis interimi; peste qualibet, exitioque perimi, G. D.—Trucidare, cruelly to murder.—Jugulare, to cut the throat.—Obtruncare, to cut off the head; regem in prælio obtruncat, Liv.

2. OCCĪDO, Ære, cidi, cĭsum, intr. (ob, cādo). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To fall down.—(2) To go down, set (of the heavenly bodies). II. Fig. (3) To perish, to be destroyed, to come to an end, to die, fall.—(4) To perish, to be lost or ruined, to be undone. EX. (1) ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv.—(2) sol occidit, sets; hence, sol occidens, sunset, evening.—(3) o. in bello, Cic.—rerum memoria cum illo occidisset, id.;—orta occidunt, Sall.—(4) sin plane occidimus, Cic. SYN. See MORIOR.

OCCĪDŪS, a, um, adj. (occido). I. Prop. (1) Setting, going down.—(2) Meton.: Western, toward the west. II. Fig. (3) Frail, perishable. EX. (1) occiduo sole, Gell.—(2) o. sol dies, the western region, Ov.—(3) occidua senectus, Ov. SYN. See OCCIDENS.

OCCILLO, Ære, tr. To beat to pieces, Plaut.

OCCĪNO, Ære, clnūi, centum, intr. (ob, cano). To sing to or at; si occinuerit avis, Liv.;—corvi in eum adversum occinentes, croaking against, Val. Max. SYN. See CONCINO.

OCCĪPIO, Ære, cēpi, ceptum, tr. and intr. (ob, capio), [occepso, for occepero, Plaut.]. I. Tr. (1) To commence, begin, undertake, enter upon anything. II. Intr. (2) To begin, commence, have its beginning. EX. (1) o. quæstum, Ter.; o. loqui, Plaut.;—esp. of an entrance upon an office; o. magistratum, Liv.—(2) juvenas occipit.

OCCĪPUT, cĭptis, n. (ob, caput). The hinder part of the head, Pers.

OCCĪSIO, ōnis, f. (occido). I. Gen. (1) A slaying, murder. II. Exp. (2) A cutting up, massacre, extermination. EX. (1) o. parentis, Cic.—(2) occisione occidere copias, so that no one escapes, Cic.

OCCĪSOR, ōris, m. (id.). A killer, slayer; o. regum, Plaut.

OCCĪSUS, a, um. I. pt. of occido. II. Adj.: Ruined, lost, undone; ego sum occisissimus, Plaut.

OCCĪAMĪTO, Ære, intr. (ob, clamito). To make a clamor or to shout against, Plaut.

OCCĪLŪDO, Ære, clūsi, clūsum, tr. (ob, claudo). I. Prop. (1) To shut or close up.—(2) Meton.: To

shut up, to lock in. EX. (1) o. tabernas, Cic.; —(2) o. alqm apud se, Plant. II. Fig.: o. aures, *to shut one's ears, not to listen*, App.; —o. libidinem, *to check, to stop*, Ter.

OCCLŪSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of occludo.* II. *Adj.*: *Shut up*; ostium occlusissimum, Plant.

OCCO, āre, tr. *To harrow*; o. segetem, Hor.

OCCŒPI, isse, (ob, cœpi). *To commence, begin*, Liv.

OCCŪBO, āre, ūi, Itum, intr. (ob, cubo). *To lie in a place; esp., to lie buried*; urbe patria occubat, Virg.

OCCULCO, āre, tr. (ob, calco). *To tread down*; partim occulcatis, partim dissipatis terrore, Liv.

OCCŪLO, ēre, cūlūi, cultum, tr. (ob, colo). *To hide, conceal*; o. vulnera, Cic.; —o. narratum ab alqo, *to keep secret*, Tac. SYN. See ABDO.

OCCULTATIO, ōnis, f. (occulto). *A hiding, concealing.* I. *Prop.*: *Concealment*; occultatione se tutari, Cic. II. *Meton.*: O. stellarum, *occultation*, Plin.

OCCULTATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that hides or conceals*; ille ipse latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic.

OCCULTE, adv. (occultus). *In secret, secretly*; quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.; —o. ferre, *to conceal, keep to one's self*, Ter. SYN. See CLAM.

OCCULTO, āre, tr. *freq. int.* (occulto). *To hide, conceal*; stellæ tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiantur, disappear, Cic.; —o. fugam, Cæs. SYN. See ABDO.

OCCULTUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. (1) *Hidden, concealed, secret.* II. (2) *Subst.*: Occultum, i, n. *That which is hidden, secret, or concealed, a secret, secrecy.* EX. (1) res occultæ et penitus additæ, Cic.; —o. homo, *a reserved or close person*, id. Thus, *with genit.*: occultus odii, *concealing hatred*, Tac.—(2) servi quibus occulta creduntur, Cic.; —stare in occulto, *in secret*, id.

OCCUMBO, ēre, cūbūi cūbitum, intr. (ob, cumbo, *a secondary form of cubo*). I. *To fall down, to fall to the ground, to fall (usually of persons dying)*: o. mortē (al. mortem) pro patria, Cic.; —o. letum, Eun.; Suet.; —o. mortis, neci, Eun.; Ov.; Virg. II. (Of heavenly bodies), *to set*, Just. SYN. See MORIOR.

OCCŪPATIO, ōnis, f. (occupo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A taking possession of a thing, a making one's self master of.*—2. *Fig. in libt.*: 1. ante occupatio, i. e. *a refuting of anticipated objections*, Cic. 2. *When a speaker says that he will pass over something, and yet mentions it*, Auct. Her. II. (3) *Occupation; esp. such as takes up our time and prevents our giving attention to any other object.* EX. (1) sunt privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut, etc., *by taking formal possession of*, Cic.—(3) vix huic tantulæ epistolæ tempus habui, atque id ereptum e summis occupationibus, Cic. SYN. See NEGOTIATIO.

OCCŪPATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of occupo.* II. *Adj.*: *Occupied, busy*; festinabam erantque occupati, Cic. SYN. OCCUPATES; DISTENTUS; DISTRICTUS.—Occupatus, *taken up by business, employed*; occupati in otio, *occupied without business.*—Distentus, *stretched out, filled up*; fig., *busied, taken up with many things*; Svlla tot tantisque negotiis distentus est, Cic.—Districtus, *drawn on all sides*; fig., *troubled, engaged, embarrassed*; vita labore districta, Cic.

OCCŪPO, āre, tr. (ob, capio), [occupassim,

etc., *for occupaverim*, etc., Plant.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To lay hold of, to take possession of, to seize (a place or object).*—(2) *Meton. of money*: *To lay out.*—(3) *To come before.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To take possession of any thing, to make one's self master of, to seize, take.*—(5) *To be beforehand with any thing, to anticipate, get the start of.*—6. *To speak to or to address first*, Hor.; also, *to say or speak first*, Stat. EX. (1) totam Italiani . . . occupare cogitat, Cic.; —o. polum atra nube, *to fill up or cover with*, Hor.; —o. currum, *to mount, ascend*, Ov.; —o. aditum, *to go in*; —o. alqm amplexu, *to embrace*, Ov.; —o. alqm gladio, euse, saxo, *to strike*, Virg.—(2) o. pecuniam grandi fenore, Cic.—(3) o. rates, Ov.—(4) tantus timor exercitum occupavit, Cæs.; —hæc causa primos menses occupabit, *will occupy, employ, take up, engage*, Col. ap. Cic.—(5) Occupavi te, inquit, Fortuna, atque cepi, etc., *I have anticipated you*; —with inf.: occupant bellum facere, *they are the first to begin the war*, Liv.; —o. rapere, Hor. SYN. OCCIPIO; INVASO.—Occupare, *to seize, or enter upon a thing vacant, before any one that may have a claim to it*; o. locum, regnum, etc., Cic.—Invadere, *to invade, attack, assail*; qui occupat, rem in medio positam capit; qui invadit, impetum facit, G. D.

OCCURRO, ēre, curri (rarsely encurri), cursum, intr. (ob, curro). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To go or run to meet, to fall in with any thing, to meet.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To meet hostilely, to attack.*—3. *Meton. of places*: *To lie opposite*, Plin.; Stat. II. *Fig.* (4) *To offer or present itself, to suggest itself, to occur.*—(5) *Esp.*: *To meet, to remedy, satisfy, provide against, avert, counteract.*—(6) *To be against, to resist, oppose.*—(7) *To meet with words, i. e. to answer, reply, object.* EX. (1) o. alcuī venienti, Cæs.; —o. amicis, Hor.; —quibuscumque signis occurrerat, *se aggregabat*, Cæs.—(2) etiam inermes armatis occurrabant, Cæs.; —o. duabus Fabianis legionibus, id.—(4) quodcumque occurrat, se sequi dicent, Cic.; —o. oculis, Col.; —occurrerebat, mancam prætratum suam futuram, *it struck him, occurred to him*, Cic.; —misericordia ipsa solet supplicibus et calamitosis o., *to present itself*, id.—(5) o. expectationi iudicium, Cic.; —o. venienti morbo, Pers. (6) omnibus ejus consiliis occurri, Cic.—(7) ut si dicenti, Quem video? ita occurras: Ego, Quint. SYN. See OBVIAM EGREDIOR; also PRÆCURRO.

OCCURSATIO, ōnis, f. (occurso). *A going up to or meeting any body, in order to salute him, etc.*; facilis est illa o. et blanditia popularis, *it is an easy thing to go and meet people and address them civilly*, Cic.; —vestras o. . . . secum se ablatum esse dicit, *friendly salutations*.

OCCURSO, āre, intr. *freq.* (occurro). I. *Prop.* (1) *To go up to, to meet, to fall in with, to hit upon.*—2. *Esp.*: *To go against any one, in order to attack him; to rush upon*, Cæs.—(3) *Fig.*: *To meet, to be beforehand with.*—4. *To be against, to oppose, resist*, Sall. II. *Prop.* (5) *To come up, to approach*; hence, (6) *To appear, to show one's self or itself.*—(7) *Fig.*: *To strike one, i. e. to come into one's mind.* EX. (1) o. capro, Virg.; —o. fugientibus, Tac.—(3) o. fortune, Plin.—(5) o. portis, Liv.; —o. huc, Plant.—(6) o. numinibus, Plin.—(7) occursant animo scripta, Plin. E. *With acc.*: me occursant multæ, Plant.

OCCURSUS, ūs, m. (occurro). *A meeting, falling in with, lighting upon*; o. iuporum, Ov.; —fraternis occursibus, Sen.; —alejs occursum vitare, Tac.

ŌCEĀNĪTIS, Idis, f. (Ὠκεανίτις). *Daughter of Oceanus*, Virg.

ŌCEĀNUS, *i, m.* (Ὠκεανός). *I. The Ocean*; according to the fable, the husband of Tethys, Cic.;—ostium oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, id.;—mare o., Cas.; Tac. *II. The name of a licitor or viator, Mart.*

ŌCELLĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (ocellus). *Furnished with small eyes, or spots resembling eyes; oculatis (sc. lapillis) ludere, stones with small spots, Suet.*

ŌCELLUS, *i, m. dim.* (oculus). *I. Prop. 1. A little eye, Plant.; Ov.—2. An eyeball, Cic.—3. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! my darling! my angel! Plaut. II. Meton. 4. A knob on the root of a plant, e. g. of a reed (called also oculus), Plin.*

ŌCĪOR, -us, *genit., ōris, adj.*, *Compar.: Superl., ocissimus.* (Greek, *οκτωρ, οκιστος*). *I. Prop. (1) Faster, quicker, swifter. II. Meton. (2) More speedy, sooner, in better time, earlier.—(3) Of more speedy effect. EX. (1) ocior cervix, Hor.—(2) ocissima pira, that ripen sooner than others, early, Plin.—(3) omnium venenorum ocissimum esse aconium, Plin.*

ŌCĪTER, *adv.* (ὠκινος). *Comp., ocius, ocissime. 1. Quickly, swiftly, speedily. App.—2. Compar.: ocus, more speedily, more swiftly, sooner, earlier, in better time, Cic.;—serius o. sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor.;—3. Sooner, i. e. rather; angulus ista feret piper et tus o. uva, id.—4. Gen.: Quickly, speedily, swiftly.*

ŌCĪUS, **ŌCĪSSĪME**. See **OCITER**. **SYN.** See **PRĪUS**.

OCNUS, *i, m.* (Ὠκνος). *Ocnus, the founder of Mantua, Virg.*

OCREĀ, *a, f.* (akin to crns). *I. A greave, a sort of armor for the leg. Virg. II. A leathern of ox-hide or strong-leather, worn by agricultural laborers, and by huntsmen, Plin.; Hor. SYN. See CALIGA.*

OCREĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (ocrea). *Furnished with ocrea, greaved, booted, Hor.;—crura o., Plin.*

OCRĪCŪLANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Ocriculum; villa O. Cic. Subst.: Ocriculāni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Ocriculum, Liv.*

OCRĪCŪLM, *i, n.* *Ocriculum, a town of Umbria, Liv.; Plin. E.*

OCTĀCHORDOS, on [also octo.], (ὀκτωί, χορδή). *That has eight strings or notes, an octachord, Vitruv.*

OCTĀGŌNOS, on [octo.], (ὀκτωί γωνία). *That has eight angles, octangular; turris o., Vitruv. Subst.: Octogōnon, i, n. An octagon, id.*

OCTĀPHŌRUS. See **OCTOPH.**

OCTĀVĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Octavius; O. milites, Cas.;—O. bellum, i. e. Cn. Octavii cum Cinna gestum, Cic. Esp.: Octavianus (afterward the Emperor Augustus), was called Octavianus, after his adoption by his great-uncle Julius Cæsar. Cæsar O., Cic.*

OCTĀVĪUS, *a, um.* *Octavius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was the Emperor Augustus. Adj.: Octavian; O. gens, Suet.;—O. vicus, id.*

OCTĀVUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (octo). *The eighth; o. pars, Cic.;—legio o., Cas.;—ager efficit cum octavo (sc. grando), bears eight-fold, Cic. Subst.: Octāva, a, f. (sc. hora). The eighth hour of the day, Juv.;—o. (sc. pars) The eighth part (a tax), Auct. B. Afr. Adv.: Octavum. The eighth time, Liv.*

OCTĀVUS-DĒCĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* *The eighteenth; o. pars, Vitruv.;—o. annus, Tac.*

OCTĪES, *adv. num.* (octo). *Eight times, Cic.*

OCTINGENTĒSIMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (octingenti). *The eight hundredth; o. annus.*

OCTINGENTĪ, *a, a, adj. num. card.* *Eight hundred, Cic.*

OCTĪPES, *ēdis, adj.* (octo, pes). *Having eight feet; cancer o., Prop.*

OCTO, *adj. num. card. indecl.* (ὀκτώ). *Eight; decem et octo, Liv.;—sexaginta o., Plin.*

OCTŌBER, *bris, m.* (octo). *October, the eighth month of the Roman year, calculating from March; mensis o., Vell.;—or simply O. (sc. mensis), Col. Adj.: October, bris, bre; Octobres Idus, the Ides of October, Mart.;—Calendis Octobribus, Cic.*

OCTŌDĒCĪM, *adj. num. card. indecl.* (octo, decem). *Eighteen, Front.*

OCTŌGĒNĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (octogeni). *Containing eighty; pater o., eighty years old, Plin.;—o. fistula, a tube made of a metal plate eighty inches broad, Vitruv.*

OCTŌGĒNĪ, *a, a, adj. num. distr.* *I. Eighty (to each); data ex præda militibus o. bini, i. e. eighty-two to each, Liv.;—o. oves, Varr. II. Gen.: Eighty, Plin.*

OCTŌGĒSĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (octoginta). *The eightieth; quantum annum ego et octogesimum, Cic.*

OCTŌGĒS, *adv. num.* (octoginta). *Eighty times; sestertium centies et o., eighteen million sestercies, Cic.*

OCTŌGINTA, *adj. num. card. indecl.* (octo). *Eighty, Cic.*

OCTŌJŪGIS, *e, a, j.* (octo, jugum). *Eight yoked together, eight in a team; hence, contemptuously for eight; o. tribuni militum, Liv.*

OCTŌNĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (octoni). *Of eight, containing eight; o. numerus, Varr.;—o. fistula, made of a plate eight inches broad, Plin.;—o. versus, an iambic verse of eight feet, Dion.*

OCTŌNĪ, *a, a, adj. num. distr.* (octo). *Eight each; prætoribus octona millia peditum datum, eight thousand to each, Liv.;—quam alii octonos lapides effodint (for effodierint), Plaut. Gen.: Eight; his octonis annis, Ov.*

OCTŌPHŌROS, on [octa.], (ὀκτώ, φέρω). *Carried by eight; lectica octophoro ferelatur, Cic.;—or simply, octophoro (sc. lectica) veheretur, Suet.*

OCTUPLĪCO, *ire, tr.* (octuplus). *To make eight-fold, to multiply by eight; octuplicato censu, Liv.*

OCTUPLUS, *a, um, adj.* (ὀκταπλοῦς). *Eight-fold; o. pars, Cic. Subst.: Octuplum, i, n. The octuple; poena octupli, a penalty of the eight-fold, an eight-fold penalty, Cic.;—damnari octupli, id.;—judicium dare in octuplum, id.*

OCTUSSIS, *is, m.* (octo, as). *Eight asses, Hor.*

ŌCŪLĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (oculus). *I. Act. 1. Having eyes, seeing; o. testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.;—male o., having bad eyes, Suet.—2. Meton.: Having eyes (of trees or vines), Pall. II. Pass. 3. Visible, conspicuous, striking the sight; locus oculatissimus, Plin.;—oculator, Cic.;—oculata die rendere, for ready money, for cash, Plaut.*

ŌCŪLĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (oculus). *Full of eyes; Argus o., Plaut.;—o. totus, all over eyes, sharp-sighted, App.*

ŌCŪLICRĒPIDA, *a, m.* (oculus crepo). *A*

fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes crack or resound, as it were, with blows received, Plaut.

OCULISSIMUS. *Dearest, tenderly beloved.* See OCULUS.

OCULITUS, adv. (oculus). *Dearly as one's eyes; o. amare, Plaut.*

OCULUS, i, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *An eye.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Of the sun and stars.*—3. *A spot on the skin of a panther, or on a peacock's feather, Plin.*—4. *An eye of a plant, i. e. a bud, Plin.; Col.; Virg.* II. *Fig.* (3) *The eye of the mind.*—(5) *Of any thing very precious (as we say): A jewel.* Hence, (7) *As a term of endearment: Angel, love, dear, etc.* EX. (1) oculus membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic.;—oculos acres et acutos habere, id.;—o. nigri et vegeti, Suet.;—o. modesti, Ov. PHRASES. oculis captus, *deprived of sight, blind, Cic.*;—o. alcis conjecti sunt in alqui, *are directed or turned upon, id.*;—versatur alicui alqd ante oculos, *is floating before a person's eyes, id.*;—removere ab oculis, *to remove out of one's sight, id.*;—oculos cupiditatis ad rem adicere, *the eyes of cupidity, greedily looks, id.*;—oculum adicere rei, *to cast one's eyes upon any thing, to covet, id.*;—oculos deicere a re or de alquo, *to turn away one's eyes or looks, id.*;—oculos alicui restituere, *to restore any body's sight, Suet.*;—oculos auferre, *to cheat any body in his very presence, or before his eyes, Liv.*;—ante oculos ponere, *to place before the eyes, Cic.*;—in oculis sita sunt, *before the eyes, Sall.*;—sub oculis alcis, *in any body's presence, under the eyes of any body, Cæs.*;—habitare in oculis, *to be continually before the eyes, i. e. to be always present, Cic.*;—oculos pascere alqa re, *to feed or feast one's eyes, id.*;—oculi dolent, *the eyes smart or ache.*—(2) o. mundi, *the sun, Ov.*;—oculi stellarum, Plin.—(5) oculos mentis prestringit alqd, Cic.;—oculis mentis videre *(with the mind's eye), id.*;—in maxima celebratate atque in oculis civium vivere, *to enjoy universal esteem and love, id.*;—alqui in oculis esse, *to be dear to any one, id.*;—alqui in oculis ferre, *to esteem and love any body; so, alqui ferre oculis, id.*;—or, in oculis gestare, Ter.—(6) ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis, *to whom you are most dear, Plaut.*—(7) ocule mi! my angel! my love! id. *Superl.*: salve, oculissime homo, *dearest of all! id.*;—duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ, *Cæcuth and Carthage, Cic.*

OCYOR, etc. See OCIO.

ODĒUM, i, n, (odĕion). A building for musical and poetical contests; a music-room, music-hall, Vitr.

ODI, isse, pret. def. Gr. 222, 2 (perf. of the old odio, ire, odivi or odi, ōdum, to conceive hatred against any body). Hence, perf., *to have conceived hatred, i. e.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To hate.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Not to like, not to be able to endure, to have an antipathy to.* II. *Fig.*: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic.—(3) *To be displeased or ceed.* EX. (1) o. defensorem, Cic.;—o. illos, id.;—fugere atque o. alqd, id.—(2) also, *of inanimate things*: cucumeres oleum odere mire, Plin.; ruta odit biemem et humorem et fimum, id.—(3) odi, cum cera vacat, Ov.;—incredulus odi, *I view with incredulity and disgust, Hor.* SYN. See EXSECRO.

ODIÖSE, adv. (odiosus). *In a hateful manner, cautiously, disgustingly; o. dicere, Cic.*;—o. interpellare alqm, id.

ODIÖSICUS, a, um, adj. dim. (odiosus) *Better odious, Plaut.*

ODIÖSUS, a, um, adj. (odium). *Hateful, odious, cautious, disgusting, annoying; o. genus hominum, Cic.*;—asperum, difficile, o, id.;—ni-

hil odiosius, id. SYN. ODIOUS; INVISUS.—Odiosus, odious, also, *tin-some, irksome.*—Invisus, prop., unseen; hence, odious, disagreeable, disgusting, as a person or thing we do not wish to see.

ODĪUM, li, n, (odio, see ODI). I. (1) *Hatred, aversion, enmity, grudge, ill-will, spite.*—(2) *Any thing vexatious or unpleasant: Annoyance, trouble, disgust.*—(3) *Meton.*: *Hateful, troublesome, or offensive conduct or language.* II. *Meton.* (4) *of inanimate things: Aversion, antipathy.*—(5) *An object of aversion, an abomination.* EX. (1) o. intimum, Cic. PHRASES. o. explere sanguine, *to satisfy, Cic.*;—odio capitali dissidere ab alquo, *deadly hatred, id.*;—in odia hominum incurrere, *to incur the hatred of people, to be hated, id.*;—in odium aut invidiam alqm vocare, *to make any body hated, id.*;—in odium venire, *to incur hatred, to become hated, id.*;—in odium Græciæ pervenire, *to incur, Nep.*;—alqui venire odio, *to become hated, Plin.*;—alqui in odio esse, *to be hateful to any body, to be hated, Cic.*;—apud alqm magno odio esse, *to be much hated by any body, id.*;—habere alqm or alqd odio, *to hate, Plaut.*;—odium alcis subire, *to incur hatred, to be hated, Cic.*;—odium concipere, *to conceive hatred against, id.*;—magnū odium suscipere, *to incur much hatred, id.*;—omnium in se odia convertere, *to incur the hatred of every body, id.*;—odium struere, *to cause or produce hatred; so also, odium facere, Quint.*;—in commune odium vocari, *to be universally hated, Cic.*;—odium deponere, *to lay aside hatred, id.*;—o. restinguere, *to quench hatred, id.*;—odii nihil habet, *is not at all hated, Cic.*—(2) neque agri neque urbis o. me cepit, *I am by no means tired of, Ter.*;—odio es, *you are hateful to me, I have conceived a great dislike for you, Plaut.*—(3) odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, *he was compelled to stop by the disgust and clamor of the Senate, Cic.*;—cum tuo istoc odio, *by your vexatious conduct, Ter.*—(4) o. (raphanis) cum vite maximum, Plin.—(5) eos esse odium omnium populorum, Just. SYN. ΟΔΙΣΚΑ; SIMULTAS; INIMICITIA.—Odium, hatred, great animosity, haughty, surly look; also weariness, impatience, disgust.—Simultas, secret hatred, disguised malice.—Inimicitia, and plur., æ, enmity, variance between friends, can refer only to persons. Inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic.

ODOR (ōdos), ōris, m. (ὀδμή, ὄζη, from ὀσμαι, ὀδομαι). I. *Prop.* (1) *A scent, smell, odor.*—2. *Esp. in a bad sense: A bad smell, stench, Sall.*—(3) *Meton.*: *esp. in plur.: An odoriferous substance; as, incense, perfume, aromatic scents, spices, etc.*—(4) *Scented water, unguent, balsam.*—5. *Steam, vapor; ater o., Virg.; of water, Liv.* II. *Fig.* (6) *A scent, i. e. presentiment, supposition, conjecture, guess, tinkling.* EX. (1) odores afflantur et alque re, Cic.;—alienum odorem ad se ducere, *to take another smell, Col.*;—o. teterrimus, Cic.—(3) odores incenduntur, Cic.—(4) perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.;—o. Assyrii, Tibull.;—corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac.—(6) est nonnullus o. dictaturæ, *people apprehend there will be a dictator, Cic.* SYN. See NIDOR.

ODORATIO, ōnis, f. (odoro). A smelling, smell, the sense of smelling, Cic. SYN. See ODORATUS.

1. **ODORATUS, a, um, pt. of odoror.**

2. **ODORATUS, a, um, adj. (odor).** *That emits a scent, esp. an agreeable scent, sweet-scented, fragrant, odoriferous; o. cedrus, Virg.*;—o. capilli, Hor.;—o. capillos rosa, Ov.;—nec male odorati sit anhelitus oris, id. SYN. ODORATUS; ODORUS; ODORIFER.—Odoratus, per-

fumel, sweet-smelling, either naturally or artificially, ex. above—*Odorus*. 1. *Of a sweet and pleasant smell*; o. flos, *Ov.*;—*Arbor o.* 2. *Quick-scented*; odora canum vis, *Virg.*—*Odorifer*, that which produces odors or perfumes; *O. silvae*, *Plin.*

3. *ŌDŌRĀTUS*, ūs, m. (*odoro*). I. *Prop.* 1. *A smelling, smell, perception by the olfactory nerves.* II. *Meton.* 2. *The sense of smelling, smell, Cic.*; *Plin.* For odor, the smell of any thing. *SYN.* *ODORATUS*; *ODORATIO*.—*Odoratus*, the smell, e. g. pomorum, rosarum, etc.; the sense of smelling; de gustatu et odoratu loqui, *Cic.*—*Odoratio*, a smelling; odoratum voluptates, *Cic.*

ŌDŌRĪFER, ěra, ěrum, *adj.* (*odor, fero*). I. *Prop.* 1. *That emits an odor or scent, odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-scented, perfumed*; o. flores, *Sil.*—2. *Fig.* non habemus ista odorifera, flourishes in speech, *Sen.* II. *That produces sweet-smelling substances or perfumes*; o. Arabia, *Plin.*;—gens o., i. e. Persæ, *Ov.* *SYN.* See *ODORATUS*, a, um.

ŌDŌRO, ěre, tr. (*odor*). To cause to smell, to give a fragrance to any thing, to perfume; o. aëra, *Ov.*;—o. mella, *Col.*

ŌDŌROR, ěri, tr. *dep.* (*id.*). To scent, to smell. I. *Prop.* (1) To smell at, to examine by smelling. (2) To perceive by smelling, to smell. II. *Fig.* (3) To search, investigate, inquire into, trace out. (4) In a contemptuous sense: To smell at, to sniff, to aim or endeavor to obtain any thing. (5) Only to smell at, i. e. only to touch lightly or superficially on any thing, not to enter deeply into it. *EX.* (1) o. pallam, *Plaut.* (2) o. cibum, *Hor.*;—o. hominem, *Col.*;—sagacius o., to be endowed with a more keen sense of smelling, *Plin.* (3) o. diligentius quid futurum sit, *Cic.*;—o. pecuniam vestigiis, *id.* (4) quos o. hunc decemviratum suspicamini, that they are aiming after this decemvirate, *Cic.* (5) odoratus philosophiam, *Tac.* *SYN.* *ODOROR*; *OLFACIO*.—*Odorari*, to follow the scent.—*Olfacere*, to smell a thing; *fig.* *Olfeci*, I found it out, *Ter.*

ŌDŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* (*odor*). I. *Emitting a scent or odor, odoriferous*; o. flos, fragrant, *Ov.* *Comp.*, odorius, *Plin.* II. *Teaching by scent, keen scented*; o. canum vis, *Virg.* *SYN.* See *ODORATUS*, a, um.

ŌDRŪSÆ (*Odrūsæ*), ěrum, m. (*Ōdrŭσαι*). *Odruse*, the most powerful people in Thrace, dwelling on both sides of the Artiscus, a river emptying into the Hebrus. They afterward spread further west over the whole plain of the latter river, *Liv.*†

ŌDRŪSIUS, a, um. *Poet.* for *Thracian*; *O. rex*, i. e. Tereus, *Ov.*;—domus O., i. e. Terei, *Sen.*;—*O. tellus*, *Thrace*, *Sil.* *Subst.*: *Odrysius*, ūi, m. *The Thracian*, i. e. *Orpheus*, *Val. Flac.* *Pur.*: *Odrŭsŭi*, ěrum, m. *Thracians*, *Ov.*

ŌDYSSÆA, æ, f. (*Ōdyssæia*). *The Odyssey*, a poem of Homer, relating to the wanderings of Ulysses, *Ov.*;—a poem of Livius Andronicus, *Cic.* *Odyssææ portus*. The extreme point of the south coast of Sicily, *Cic.*

ŒA, æ, f. *Œa*, a town of Africa, now Tripoli.

ŒAGRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Poet.* for *Thracian*; *Œ. Hebrus*, *Virg.* Also, of or belonging to *Orpheus*; *Œagrius pulsabat nervos, played on the lyre* (as *Orpheus*), *Sil.*

ŒAGRUS, i, m. (*Ōægrus*). *Œagrus*, a king of Thrace, father of *Orpheus*, *Ov.*; *Hyg.*

ŒĒALĪDES, æ, m. (*ŌĒalides*). A descendant

of *Œbalus*, *Spartan*; *Œ. puer*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, *Ov.*;—*Œbalidæ*, *Castor and Pollux*, *id.*

ŒĒĀLIS, Idis, f. (*ŌĒalidis*). Of or belonging to *Œbalus*, *Spartan*; *Œ. nymphæ*, *Helen*, *Ov.*;—*Œ. purpura*, *Spartan*, *Stat.*;—*Sabine*, because the Sabines are said to have descended from the Spartans; *Œ. matres*, *Ov.*

ŒĒĀLIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*ŌĒalius*). Of or belonging to *Œbalus*, *Spartan*; *Œ. vulnus*, of *Hyacinthus*, *Ov.*;—*Œ. pellex*, *Helen*, *id.*

ŒĒĀLUS, i, m. (*ŌĒalius*). *Œbalus*, a king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus, grandfather of *Helen*, *Hyg.*

ŒĒĀLIĀ, æ, f. (*ŌĒaliæ*). *Œchalia*, a town of Eubœa, the residence of Eurystus, father of Iole, destroyed by Hercules, *Plin.*; *Virg.*

ŒĒĀLIS, Idis, f. *An Œchalian woman.*

ŒĒLĪDES, æ, m. (*ŌĒalides*). Son of *Œcleus*, i. e. *Amphiaræus*, *Ov.*

ŒCONŌMĪA, æ, f. (*ŌĒconomia*). The management of household affairs, domestic economy. *Fig.*: Disposition, order, arrangement, economy.

ŒCONŌMĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (*ŌĒconomicus*). I. *Prop.*: Belonging to household economy. *Subst.*: *Œconomicus*, i, m. (*sc. liber*). A word of *Xenophon* on domestic economy, *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: Relating to oratorical arrangement; æ. dispositio causæ, *Quint.*

ŒDĪPŌDES or *-DA*, æ, m. (*Ōidipodes*), i. q. *Œdipus*, *Sen.*

ŒDĪPŌDĪŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Ōidipodios*). Of or belonging to *Œdipus*; *Œ. Thebæ*, *Ov.*;—*Œ. ales*, i. e. the *Sphinx*, *Stat.*

ŒDĪPUS, i and ōdis, m. (*Ōidipors*). *Œdipus*, king of Thebes, son of *Laius* and *Jocasta*, he solved the riddle of the *Sphinx*, killed his father, and married his mother unawares, and by this incestuous marriage became the father of *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, *Ismene* and *Antigone*, *Cic.* *Proe.*: *Davus sum*, non *Œ.*, I am no *Œdipus*, i. e. a solver of riddles, *Ter.*;—*Œdipo* conjectore opus est, *Plaut.*

ŒNĒIS, Idis, f. (*Ōinys*). Daughter of *Œneus*, i. e. *Deianira*, *Sen.*

ŒNĒIUS, and contr. *ŒNĒUS*, a, um, *adj.* (*Ōinys*, *Ōinios*). Of or belonging to *Œneus*; *Œ. agri*, *Ov.*;—*Œ. heros*, i. e. *Tydeus*, *Stat.*

ŒNEUS, ěi or ěos, m. (*Ōinys*). *Œneus*, king of *Calydon* and *Pleuron* in *Ætolia*, husband of *Althæa*, and father of *Meleager*, *Tydeus* and *Deianira*, *Ov.*;—una vecors *Œnei partu edita*, *Deianira*, *Cic.*, poet.

ŒNĪDES, æ, m. (*Ōinides*). Descendant of *Œneus*, *Meleager*, *Ov.*;—*Diomedes* the son of *Tydeus*, *id.*

ŒNŌMĀUS, i, m. (*Ōinomas*). *Enomæus*. I. A king of *Elis* and *Pisa*, father of *Hippodamia*, father-in-law of *Pelops*, and grandfather of *Atræus*, *Thyestes*, etc. II. The name of a tragedy of *Ætius*, *Cic.*, poet.; *Stat.*

ŒNŌNE, ěa, f. (*Ōinônē*). *Enone*, a nymph, daughter of the god of the river *Cebrenus*; she was wedded by *Paris*, but afterward forsaken by him, when she died with grief on account of his infidelity, *Ov.*; *Dict.* *Cret.*

ŒNŌPHŌRUM, i, n. (*sc. vas*), (*Ōinophoron*). A wine-vessel, *Hor.*; *Pers.*

ŒNŌPŌIUM, ūi, n. (*Ōinopoiion*). A place where wine is sold; a wine shop, tavern, *Plaut.*

CENOTRĪA, æ, f. (*Οἰωτρία*). *Enotria*, a name belonging originally to that part of Italy inhabited by the *Enotri*, in the country afterwards called *Bruttium* and *Lucania*; but which was subsequently given by the poets to the whole of Italy, *Virg.*; *Claud.*†

CENOTRĪUS, a, um, adj. (*Οἰωτρός*). *Of or belonging to Enotria*; *meton.*, *Italian, Roman*; *Cæ. tellus, Virg.*

CENOTRUS, a, um, adj. i. q. *Enotrius*, *Cæ. viri, Virg.*

CESTRUS, i, m. (*οἰστρός*). I. *The horse-fly, ox-fly, breeze, Plin.*; *Virg.* II. *Meton.*: *Frenzy or enthusiasm* (of poets and diviners), *Stat.*; *Juv.*

CETA, æ, and **ETE**, es, f. (*Οἰτή*). *Ceta*, a rugged pile of mountains in the south of Thessaly, an eastern branch of Mount Pindus, along the southern bank of the Sperchius, to the Malic Gulf at Thermopylæ, thus forming the north-eastern barrier of Greece, *Plin.*; *Virg.*†

CETÆUS (*Εἰτῆς*), a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Mount Ceta, Etean*; *mons Cæ., Att. ap. Cic.*; *montes Cæ., Liv.*; *deus Cæ., i. e. Hercules, Prop.*; *—Cæ. Thermopylæ, Catull.*

OFFA, æ, f. (*contracted probably from orifa, and this derived from os, oris*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A mouthful, morsel.*—(2) *Exp.*: *A small round cake, a dumpling.* II. *Meton.* (3) *A piece of flesh, steak, etc.*—(4) *A little ball, a small round mass.*—(5) *A swelling, Juv.*—(6) *A lump, a shapeless mass; of an untimely birth, Juv.* EX. (1) *offam eripere alci, Plin.* *Prov.*: *inter os et offam, between the cup and the lip, Cat. ap. Gell.*—(2) *o. pultis, Cic.*; *—offam objicere cani, Virg.*—(3) *o. penita, a piece from the tail, a tail-piece, Plant.*—(4) *guinmi in offas convolutum, Plin.* SYN. *See JUS.*

OFFĀTĪM, adv. (*offa*). *In bits or pieces*; *jam ego te offatim conficiam, will make minced meat of you, Plaut.*

OFFENDO, ĕre, di, sum, tr. and intr. (*ob, fendo*). I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To hit or strike against, run foul of.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To hit upon, to fall in with, to happen to meet, to find.*—(3) *To hurt, injure (a part of the body).*—(4) *To offend, mortify, excite, displease.* II. *Intr. prop.* (5) *To hit or strike against any thing.*—(6) *Meton.*: *To strike, to run aground.*—(7) *Fig.*: *To suffer damage.*—(8) *To run into danger, to take hurt or harm, to get into misfortune, to be unfortunate.*—(9) *To do amiss, to make a mistake, commit a fault.*—(10) *To take offence at, to be displeased or offended at, to find fault with.*—(11) *To be offensive, give offence, to displease.* EX. (1) *o. caput ad fornicem, Quint.*; *—pedem, Hirt.*; *—pes offensus, hurt by hitting against any thing, Ov.*; *—alqm pede o., to hit against any body, Plaut.*; *—o. scutum, against a shield.*—(2) *o. alqm imparatum, Cic.*; *—o. arcam, Plin.*; *—o. collocatam filiam, Ter.*—(3) *ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, Plin.*; *—corpus offensum est, is attacked, Cels.* *Fig.*: *existimatio offensa, Cic.*—(4) *o. alqm, id.*; *—animi offendi in alqo, to be angry with, id.*; *—offendi medicis, Hor.*—(5) *With dat.*: *o. solido, against a solid body, Hor.*; *—puppis offendit in scopulis, Ov.*—(6) *naves in redeundo offenderunt, Cæs.*—(7) *qui in tautis tenebris nihil offendat, receive no injury.*—(8) *o. et terra et mari, Cic.*; *—fenus offendit, has been lost, Sen.*; *—apud judices o., to be condemned, Cic.* *Impers.*: *quoties culpâ ducis esset offensum, might have met with a defeat, Cæs.*; *—sin alqd esset offensum, if any thing had turned out unlucky.*—(9) *permuta sunt in causis circumspectiendâ, ne quid offendas, Cic.*; *—o. apud alqm, to give offence, to offend any body, id.*—(10)

in me offenditis, Cæs.; *—si quid in homine offendendum est, Cic.*—(11) *quum consulare nomen offenderet, Liv.* SYN. I. **OFFENDO**; **VIOLŌ**.—*Offendere, to shock, offend*; *o. contumeliâ alqm.*—*Violare, to act with violence, to use force and compulsion*; *v. homines, fig., v. famam, fœdus, etc.*

II. **OFFENDO**; **DEPREHENDO**.—*Offendere, to take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly.*—*Deprehendere, to discover by examining, to find out a thing by searching.* *Examinatos offendimus*; *reim quæ latebat deprehendimus inquirendo, G. D.*

OFFENSA, æ, f. (*offendo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A striking, hitting, or dashing against.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Injury, inconvenience.* II. *Fig.* (3) *An offence, mortification, injury received.*—(4) *Disfavor, displeasure, hatred, enmity.* EX. (1) *o. dentium, Plin.*—(2) *offensam sentire in cœna, a feeling unwell, indisposition, Cels.*; *—sine offensa, inconvenience, Sen.*—(3) *offensas vindicare, Ov.*—(4) *magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.*; *—res habet offensam, displeases, Quint.* SYN. **OFFENSA**; **OFFENSIO**.—*Offensa, an offence relates to the act of the offending party*; *periculosa potentium offensa, Quint.* *Offensa est quod eorum qui audiunt voluntatem ledit, id.*—*Offensio, an offence relatively to the offended party*; *in odium et offensum aliquorum incurrere.*

OFFENSĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (*offenso*). I. *Prop.*: *A striking against any thing, Quint.* II. *Fig.*: *offensiones memoriæ, slips of the memory, Sen.*

OFFENSIO, ōnis, f. (*offendo*). I. *Prop.*: *A striking against.*—2. *Meton.*: *That which may be stumbled upon, a projection, id.*—(3) *Meton.*: *Attack of a disease, indisposition, a going unwell.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Offence taken at any thing, disgust, aversion, dislike, hatred.*—(5) *Vexation, anger.*—(6) *A mishap, disappointment, accident, misfortune.*—(7) *An offence committed, trespass, fault.* EX. (1) *o. pedis, Cic.*—(3) *o. corporum, Cic.*; *—graves solent o. esse ex gravibus morbis, relapsæ, id.*—(4) *o. popularis, unpopularity, Cic.*; *—o. animi acerba, id.*; *—afferre offensionem, to cause, id.*; *—offensioni esse, to give offence, id.*; *—in offensionem alcis incurrere, to incur any body's hatred, id.*; *—o. acute dictorum, vexation on account of some keen remark, id.*; *—hoc apud alios offensionem habet, displeases them, Plin.*—(5) *ne tantum ei intelligebam esse offensionis, Cic.*—(6) *offensione permutos, Cæs.*; *—offensionem timere (in applying for an office), a refusal, Cic.*; *—o. belli, a defeat.*—(7) *offensiones judiciorum, Cic.* SYN. *See OFFENSA.*

OFFENSĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (*offensio*). I. *Slight offence or disgust*; *o. animi, Cic.* II. *Disappointment, misfortune, calamity*; *offensunculam accipere, to be disappointed in applying for an office, Cic.*

OFFENSO, āre, freq. intens. (*offendo*). I. *Prop.*: *To dash or strike against any thing, e. g. o. capita, to strike one's head against another person's, or against a wall, Liv.* II. *Fig. in speaking*: *To stumble, hesitate, Quint.*

1. **OFFENSUS**, a, um. I. pt. of *offendo*. II. *Adj.*: *Offended, vexed, displeased*; *o. animus, Cic.*; *—o. alcut, hateful, odious, id.*

2. **OFFENSUS**, ūs, m. (id.). I. *Prop.* 1. *A striking against, Lucr.*—2. *Meton.*: *A falling in with, meeting, Stat.* II. *Fig.* 3. *Offence, dissatisfaction, dislike*; *sin vita in offensu est, if life is a burden to you, Lucr.*

OFFERO, offerre, obtŭli, oblātum, tr. irreg. (*ob, fero*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To bring before, present, offer, show or exhibit (designedly).* II. *Fig.* (2) *To bring upon, to offer, proffer, tender; to do to any body, inflict, commit, or perpetrate upon.*—(3) *To bring forward.*—(4) *To make use of, apply,*

avail one's self of.—(5) *To cause, occasion.*—(6) *To give or deliver up, to expose.* EX. (1) *o. strictam aciem venientibus, Virg.;—quod fors obtulerit, id acturus videtur, Cic.;—os suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam o., to thrust one's self into notice, to court observation, id.;—o. panem alejs oculis deorum, to inflict punishment in the sight of the gods, Liv.;—o. se alicui, to show one's self, to let one's self be seen, to appear; dñi se nobis non offerunt, Cic.;—se o. obviam alicui, to meet any body, Ter.;—se o. insolenter, to behave insolently.*—(2) *multis in rebus difficillimis auxilium ejus oblatum est, has been held out, Cic.;—o. beneficium alicui, Cæs.;—o. optata, Ter.*—(3) *o. crimina, Cic.*—(4) *o. eloquentiam, Cic.*—(5) *offert alqd alicui laticium et molestiam, Cic.*—(6) *o. se periculis, id.*

OFFERIMENTÆ, ærum, f. (offero). Gifts; facete for blows, stripes, etc., Plaut.

OFFICĪNA, æ, f. (contr. for officina, from opifex). I. *Prop. (1) A workshop, manufactory.*—2. *Esp.: o. cohortalis, or simply o. for ornithon (ὄρνιθον), a poultry-yard.* EX. (1) *o. armorum, manufactory, Cæs.;—o. fullonis, Plin.;—o. pictoris, studio of a painter, id.;—o. vestium promercalium, a shop where clothes are exposed for sale, a shop-shop, Suet.* II. *Fig.: o. falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum, Cic.;—o. sapientiae, id.* SYN. *See APOTHECA.*

OFFICIŌ, Ære, feci, sectum, intr. (ob, facio). L. (1) *To act against, to be in the way of—(2) In a bad sense: To stand in the way of a person, to hinder, to oppose, obstruct, thwart, contravene.* II. *Meton. (5) To be in the way, to hinder, to be detrimental, to injure, hurt.* EX. (1) *In a good sense: ubi equum membra deficient, juvenas officit, steps in, Lucr.*—(2) *With dat.: o. alicui apicanti, to step in the way of a person basking in the sun, Cic.;—o. luminibus alejs, to build before, so as to take the light from a person's house, etc., id.;—o. itineri hostium, to obstruct the enemy's way on his march, Sall.;—quum alii in angustis ipsi sibi officerent, were in each other's way, id.;—o. auspiciis, to hinder, prevent, Cic.;—o. particule cæli, to build so as to shut out the light, id. With acc.: o. iter alicui, to cut off.* Auct. B. Afr.;—*Officet corporis sensus, Lucr.;—corpuseula officuntur, id.*—(3) *Officunt latis frugibus herbe, Virg.;—o. nomini, i. e. famæ, Liv.;—o. libertati, to be injurious to, id.;—mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ mere, dazzles your mind, Cic.;—horum concisus sententiis officit Theopompus altitudine orationis suæ, eclipses, id.* SYN. *See OBSTO.*

OFFICIŌSE, adv. (officiosus). Courteously, obligingly, Cic.;—o. scribere, id.

OFFICIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (officius). (1) In accordance with duty, dutiful.—(2) *Ready to serve, obliging, courteous, kind.* EX. (1) *o. dolor, Cic.;—o. pietas, Sen.*—(2) *o. homo, Cic.;—o. amicitia, id.;—o. voluntas, Ov.;—officiosissima natio candidatorum, id.* SYN. *See CURIOSUS.*

OFFICIŪM, n. (for officium, any thing that one does for another, whether in the way of duty or otherwise). I. *Prop. (1) A service, kindness, good turn.*—(2) *Esp.: An act of courtesy or mark of respect on public occasions; e. g. when one is applying for, or entering on an office, at a wedding, etc., by attending the party to the forum, or waiting upon him at his house; an honorary service, a showing of respect.* II. *Meton. (3) Duty, obligation.*—(4) *Submission, obedience of the conquered, allegiance.*—(5) *Fulfillment of duty.*—(6) *A service, office, function, business, occupation.*—(7) *Meton.: Civil officers,*

servants, attendants.—8. *The hall or court where the prætor pronounced judgment, Plin. E.* EX. (1) *officia ac voluntates, Cic.;—officia in aliquo conferre, id.;—officii causâ, from mere kindness, Liv.;—homo conjunctissimus officiis, Cic.;—homo summo officio præditus, very kind, or ready to render a service, id.*—(2) *urbana o., Nep.;—officium facere, Hor.;—celebrare officium nuptiarum, to be at the wedding, Suet.;—officio togæ virilis interfui, I attended the ceremony of his assumption of the toga virilis, Plin. E.;—relicto novorum consulum officio, the attendances upon the new consuls being over, Suet.;—suprema o., the last offices shown to any body (i. e. at his funeral), Tac.;—o. triste, Ov.*—(3) *esse in officio, to do, mind or fulfill one's duty, Cic.;—officium servare, id.;—officium suum facere, Ter.;—officii duxit, considered it a duty, Suet.;—o. civile, the duty of a citizen, Cic.* *Of inanimate objects: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, its duty, Ter.*—(4) *in officio esse, Cæs.;—in officio contineri, id.*—(5) *meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic.*—(6) *huic officio præerat Acilius, Cæs.;—o. maritimum, naval service, id.;—o. civilia, public business, Suet.*—(7) *o. admissionis, officers who informed the emperor what persons desired an audience, Suet.* SYN. I. **OFFICIA; MERITA; BENEFICIA.**—*Officia, acts of friendly kindness done to other people.*—*Merita, good turns that deserve gratitude.*—*Beneficia, benefits, good offices; free acts of the doers.* II. **OFFICIŪM; STUDIUM.**—*Officium, a kindness, the effect produced by studium.*—*Stadium, good will, zeal; quanto semper tu et studio et officio in rebus vicis fuisti.*

OFFIGŌ, Ære, fixi, fixum, tr. (ob, figo). To put or drive into, to fasten, fix in; o. palos, Varr.;—o. ramos, Liv.

OFFIRMATE, adv. (offirmatus). Obstinate, firmly, stiffly; o. resistere, Suet.

OFFIRMATUS, a, um. I. pt. of offirmo. II. Adj.: Very obstinate, stiff-necked; voluntas in iracundia offirmatur, Cic.

OFFIRMO, Ære, tr. (ob, firmo). To render firm, to fasten; o. fores pectica, to shut, bolt, App. Fig. PHRASES: o. viam, to continue in one's usual way or habit, Ter.;—o. se, to persist in one's opinion, id.;—and simply, o. id.;—o. animum, to fortify one's self, Plaut.

OF-FLECTO, Ære, xi, xum, tr. (ob, flecto). To turn or wheel about; o. navem, Plaut.

OFFOCO, Ære, tr. (ob, faux). To strangle, choke, suffocate; o. fauces, Flor.

OFFRENATUS, a, um, adj. (ob, freno). Bridled, tamed, curbed, Plaut.

OFFRINGO, Ære, frēgi, fractum, tr. (ob, frango). To break to pieces, Varr.

OFFŪCIA, æ, f. (ob, fucus). I. Prop.: Paint, wash, Plaut. II. Fig.: Deceit, cheat, trickery, id.

OFFŪLA, æ, f. dim. (offa). A little piece or bit (of flesh, etc.), a small morsel; o. carnis, Col.

OFFULGEO, Ære, si, intr. (ob, fulgeo). To shine upon or against, to appear; lux oculis offulsit, Virg.;—omen dextrum conatibus offulsit, Sil.;—inopina amici species offulsit, Quint.

OFFUNDO, Ære, fudi, fustum, tr. (ob, fundo). I. Prop. (1) To pour or throw to, before, or around.—(2) *Meton.: To fall, tumble down; pass, in the middle sense.*—(3) *To spread; and pass, in a mid. sense, to pour or spread itself over or around.*—(4) *To pour over, to cover.* II. *Fig. (5) s. s.* EX. (1) *o. cibum (aribus), Plaut.*—(2) *asinus offunditur, App.*—(3) *o. noctem rebus, to spread all over, Cic.;—ac nobis offunditur, is poured around us, surrounds us, id.;—*

altitudo caliginem oculis offundit, spreads darkness before the eyes, produces dazziness.—(4) *lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, is eclipsed*, Cic.—(5) *tamquam si offusa reip, semperiterna nox esset, as if an everlasting night was spread over the state*, Cic.—*si quid tenebrarum offundit exilium, if banishment throws us into obscurity*, id.; *Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, has quite filled*, Cic.;—*eo pavore offusum Claudium, seized by*, Tac.

OG-G. See OGA.

OGYGES, is, m. *OGYGIUS* or *OGYGUS*, i, m. (*Ὀγυγῆς, Ὀγυγιός, Ὀγυγός*). *Ogyges*, an early monarch, first ruler of the territory of Thebes in Boeotia, during whose reign a great deluge is said to have taken place, Varr.

OGYGIUS, a, um, adj. (*Ὀγυγιός*). *Of or belonging to Ogyges*, i. e. *Theban*; O. *populus*, Sen.;—O. *deus, Bacchus*, Ov.

OH! interj. *Ho! holla! ho, there! so ho! Ter.*—*oh oh oh!* Plaut.

OHIE! interj. *Oh! ah!* to express grief, joy, etc.; o. *juni satis est*, Plaut.; Hor.

OHO! interj. *Oh, indeed! ah! so, then!*

ŌILEUS, ōi and ōos, m. (*Ὀϊλεύς*). *Ōileus*, king of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, who is called *Ajæz Ōil us* (sc. filius) or *Ajæz Ōil-ē*, to distinguish him from Ajax the son of Telamon, Cic.

OLBIA, æ, f. (*Ὀλβία*). *Olbia*. I. A city of Bithynia, afterwards called *Nicea*, Plin. II. A city in Gallia Narbonensis, Plin. III. A city in Sardinia, with a good harbor. IV. A colony of Milesius, near the mouth of the Borysthenes, called also *Borysthenis* and *Olbiopolis*.

OLBIANUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Olbia*. O. *sinus*; near *Olbia* in Bithynia, Mel.

OLBIENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Olbia*; O. *epistola*, from *Olbia* in Sardinia, Cic.;—*ager O.*, the territory of *Olbia* in Sardinia, Liv.

OLBIOPŌLIS, is, f. (*Ὀλβιόπολις*). See OLBBIA IV.

ŌLĒA, æ, f. (*ἐλαία*). *An olive*, Col.; Hor.;—*an olive-tree*, Cic. SYN. See OLIVA.

ŌLĒAGINEUS and ŌLĒAGINUS or ŌLĒAGINIUS, a, um, adj. (*olea*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to olive-trees, olive*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Like an olive or an olive-tree*.—(3) *Of an olive color, olive-colored*. EX. (1) *semen o.*, Varr.;—*radix o.*, an *olive-root*, Virg.;—*talæa o.*, Plin.;—*virgula o.*, Nep.—(2) *vitis o.*, Col.;—*ura o.*, Plin.—(3) *o. (berylli)*, Plin.

ŌLĒARIUS, a, um, adj. (*oleum*). *Of or belonging to oil, oil*; o. *cella*, Cic.;—*dolia o.*, Plin. *Subst.*: ŌlĒarius, ſi, m. One that makes or sells oil, an *oilman*, Col.; Plaut.

ŌLĒAROS, (-us) or ŌLĒĀROS (-us), i, f. (*Ὀλῆαρος, Ὀλῆαρος*). *Olearus*, a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now *Antiparos*, Plin.†

ŌLĒASTER, tri, m. (*olea*). *A wild olive-tree*.

ŌLĒNIUS, a, um, adj. (*Ὀλῆνιος*). *Of or belonging to Olenus*; poet. for *Achaian*, and also *Ætolian*; *capella O.*, the goat of *Amalthæa*, Ov.;—O. *Tydeus*, from *Calydon* in *Ætolia*, Stat.

ŌLĒNOS. See OLENUS.

ŌLĒNS, ntis. I. *pt. of oleo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Smelling*.—(2) *Smelling well, fragrant, odoriferous*.—(3) *Smelling badly, stinking, fetid, strong*.—(4) *Fig.*: *Musty, having a*

musty smell. EX. (1) in male *olentem* (*hominem*), Cic.—(2) o. *pascua*, Ov.;—o. *mentha*, id.—(3) o. *leno*, Hor.—(4) *quædam oblitterata et o.*

ŌLĒNUS or -OS, i, f. (*Ὀλῆνος*); also ŌlĒnum, i, n. *Olenus*. 1. A town of Achaia, between Patrae and Dyne, Plin.—2. An ancient town of Ætolia, at the foot of Mount Aracynthus, Sen.

1. ŌLĒO, ēre, ſi, intr. (*for oleo, from ŌlĒo*), [olo, ēre, Plaut.; Afran.; Pomp. ap. Non.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To smell, to emit a smell*.—(2) *With abl.*: *To smell of any thing*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To smell of any thing, i. e. to betray, indicate, savor of*.—(4) *To smell, to make itself observed as by a smell*. EX. (1) *bene o.*, Cic.;—*jucunde o.*, Plin.;—*male o.*, to *smell badly*, Plaut.—(2) o. *sulfure*, Ov. *With acc.*, *nihil o.*, to *smell of nothing*, Cic.;—o. *vina*, Hor.;—o. *unguenta*, Ter.—(3) o. *malitiam*, Cic.;—o. *nihil peregrinum*, id.;—*Epicurus nihil olet ex Academia*, id.—(4) *Fig.*: *olet homo quidam, I smell, scent*, Plaut.;—*aurum huic olet, he has got scent of my having money*, id.;—*non olet, unde sit quod dicitur, cum illis? is it not easy to discover why they say cum illis?* Cic. SYN. ŌLEO; FRAGRO.—*Olere*, to *scent of, to yield a smell* either good or bad.—*Fragnare*, to *smell strong*; *domus fragrans odore Assyrio*, Catull.

2. ŌLĒO, ēre, (*allied to alo*). *To grow*; whence the compounds *aboleo*, *adoleo*.

ŌLESCO, ōre, intr. inep. (*oleo*). *To grow*.

ŌLĒUM, i, n. (*ἐλαιον*). The expressed juice of olives, i. e. *olive-oil*; *instillare oleum lumen*, Cic.;—o. *conditum, old*, Suet.;—o. *viride, fresh*, id. *Prov.* of a person whose anger one always; *aliqui oleo tranquilliores facere*, Plaut.;—*oleum et operam perdere, to waste both means and pains*. *Prov.* of labor expended in vain, Cic.;—*of night labor or studies*; de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, id.;—*petiur plus temporis atque olei plus*, Juv. *It was the practice of wrestlers to anoint their bodies with oil*; hence, *fig.*, *genus verborum nitidum, sed palæstræ magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbæ ac fori, better suited to the literary palæstra, the schools* (i. e. rhetorical exercises), than to public use, Cic. SYN. See OLIVA.

ŌLFACIO, ēre, fēci, factum, intr. (*oleo, facio*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To smell*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To smell any thing, i. e. to observe, perceive, get scent of*. EX. (1) o. *alqd*, Cic.;—o. (*unguentum*), Catull. *Absol.*: *sagacissime o.*, to have a very keen smell, Plin. *Poet.*: *Ōlfactus, a, um, smell, id.*—(2) o. *numum*, Cic.;—*non sex mensibus prius Ōlfacissem, quam, I should not have got scent of it six months sooner*, Ter.;—o. *alqm alqa re*, to *touch one the smell of a thing*;—o. *labra (agnorum)* lacte, to *imbue them with the taste of milk, accustom them to milk*, Varr. SYN. See OBORE.

ŌLFACTO, ēre, tr. freq. int. (*olfacio*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To smell or smell at any thing*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To smell out, get scent of, detect, perceive*. EX. (1) o. *vestimentum*, Plaut.;—*ra num o.*, Plin.;—*membrana olfacta, smell, id.*—(2) *boves cœlum olfactantes*, Plin.

1. ŌLFACTUS, a, um, pt. of *olfacio*.

2. ŌLFACTUS, ſis, m. (*olfacio*). I. *Prop.*: *A smell*; o. *thymi*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *The sense of smelling, smell*, Plin.

ŌLĒĀROS, i, f. See ŌLĒAROS.

ŌLĒDUS, a, um, adj. (*oleo*). (1) *Smelling, emitting a smell*.—(2) *Exp.*: *Smelling badly, rank, frouzy*. EX. (1) *vasa picea bene o.*, Col.;—*bene o. amphoras*, id.—(2) *cupra o.*, Hor.

ŌLIM, adv. (*ollo sc. tempore, at that [sc. remote] time*). I. Denoting an indefinite point

of time: *Once*.—(1) Of time past: *Some time ago, once, formerly, in time past, since, long since*.—(2) *Now for a long time, it is a long time since*.—(3) Of time future: *At some time or other, at some future time, hereafter*.—(4) In interrogative and conditional clauses: *Ever, at any time*. II. (5) Denoting a frequent repetition or return of the same circumstances: *At times, now and then, sometimes, ever and anon*, esp. in comparative clauses and in examples. EX. (1) *fruit o. senex*, Plaut.;—*sic o. loquebantur*, Cic.;—*o. vel nuper, id.*—(2) *o. nescio, quid sit otium*, Plin. E.; *o. non librum in manus sumpsi, id.*—(3) *utinam coram te o. potius, quam per epistolas!* Cic.;—*non si male nunc et o. sic erit*, Flor.;—*qui o. nominabantur*, Quint.;—(4) *an quid est o. salute melius?* Plaut.;—*vestra meos o. si fistula dicat amores!* Virg.;—(5) *nunc lenonium plus est fere, quam o. muscarum est, cum calitur maxime*, Plaut.;—*ut pueris o. dant crustula blandi doctores*, Hor. SYN. OLIM: QUONDAM; ALIAS.—Olim, said of time past, far distant, and of time future; loquebantur o. sic, Cic.;—*hæc olim meminisse juvabit*, Virg.—Quondam, of time not so distant. Both also as No. (5).—Alias at another time, past or future.

OLISIPO [Ollisippo, Ulyssippo], ōnis, m. *Olisipo*, a town of Lusitania, now *Lisbon*, Plin.

OLISIPONENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Olisipo*, Plin. *Plur.*: OLISIPONENSES, tum, m. *The inhabitants of Olisipo*, Plin.

OLITOR, ōris, m. (olus). *A kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener*, Cic.; Plaut.

OLITŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (olitor). *Of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener, or to pot-herbs*; *o. forum, a green-market*, Liv.;—*o. hortus, a kitchen-garden*, Ulp. Dig.;—*ostiola o., a garden-gate*, Plin.

OLIVA, æ, f. i. q. olea. I. *An olive*, Plin. II. *An olive tree*; *o. Europæa*, Cic. *Meton.*: *A cliff of olive-wood*, Virg.;—*an olive-branch*, Hor.; *Ov.* SYN. OLIVA; OLEA; OLIVUM; OLREM.—*Olive and olea, the olive-tree, the fruit itself*.—*Olivum and oleum, oil of olives*; *oleum camino addere, to throw oil into the fire, i. e. vice upon vice, worse and worse*.

OLIVETUM, i, n. (oliva). *A plantation of olive-trees*, Cic.; Plin.

OLIVĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (oliva, fero). *That bears olives*; *o. arvum*, Ov.;—*corona o., of olive-branches*, Mart.

OLIVUM, i, n. (oliva) i. q. oleum. *Oil, olive-oil*, Virg.; Hor. *Meton.*: *Unguent prepared from oil, oil unguent*, Hor. SYN. See OLIVA.

OLLA, æ, f. (allied to αἰλός, a cavity). *A pot, jar*; *ollam denarium implere*, Cic. *Procr.*: *o. male fervet, matters do not go on well*, Petr.

OLLUS, a, um. *Old Latin for ille, a, ud*; *olli*, Virg.;—*ollis*, Lucr.;—*olla*, Cic.

OLOR, ōris, m. *A swan*, Virg.;—*o. albus*.

OLORINUS, a, um, adj. (olor). *Of or belonging to swans*; *o. pennæ*, Virg.;—*o. alæ*, Ov.

OLUS, ōris, n. (oleo, to grow). I. *Gen.*: *Any kitchen-herb or pot-herb, as cabbage, turnip, etc.*, Plin. II. *Esp.*: *A cabbage*, Plin. SYN. See LEGUMEN.

OLUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (olus). *A small pot-herb or cabbage*, Cic.

OLYMPIA, æ, f. (Ὀλυμπία). *Olympia*, a small plain in Elis, sacred to Jupiter, with an olive grove and a magnificent temple, in which stood the celebrated statue of that deity by Phidias; it was here that the Olympic games were held, Cic.; Liv.

OLYMPIĀCUS, a, um, adj. (Ὀλυμπιακός). *Olympic*; *o. cursus*, Auct. Her.;—*o. ialmæ*, Virg.;—*o. corona*, Suet.;—*o. rami, i. e. Oleaster*.

1. OLYMPIAS, ōdis, f. (Ὀλυπιάς). *As Olympia*, a period of four years, at the expiration of which the Olympic games were celebrated; the Greeks computed time by Olympiads; *sexta Olympiade*, Vell.;—*Olympiade circiter XXXII.*, Plin. *Poet.*: *A period of five years*; *quinquennis o.*, Ov. *Olympiades*, um, f. *The Muses*, said to dwell on Mount Olympus, Mel. SYN. See Lustrum.

2. OLYMPIAS, ōdis, f. (Ὀλυπιάς). *Olympias*, the mother of Alexander the Great, Cic.

OLYMPĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Ὀλυμπιακός). *Belonging to Olympia, Olympic*; *o. pulvis*, Hor.;—*o. stadium*, Sen.;—*o. certamen*, Just. SYN. OLYMPICUS; OLYMPIUS.—Olympicus, concerning the Olympic games.—Olympius, of or belonging to Mount Olympus.

OLYMPIŌNICES, æ, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης). *A conqueror in the Olympic games*, Cic. *As adj.*: *Olympionicarum equarum*, Col.

OLYMPIŪS, a, um, adj. (Ὀλύμπιος). I. (1) *Of or belonging to Olympia, Olympian*. II.

(2) *Subst.*: *Olympia*, ōrum (sc. certamina or sollempnia). *The Olympic games*, which consisted of contests in racing, running, wrestling, throwing the discs, etc. The victor was rewarded with a garland of wild olive. EX. (1) *Jupiter O., who had a temple there, with a celebrated statue (see OLYMPIA)*, Cic.;—*templum Jovis Olympii, at Athens*, Suet.;—(2) *ad Olympia proficisci*, Cic.;—*ludiorum Olympiorum*, Liv.;—*Olympia vincere (Ὀλυμπία νικᾶν)*. *To conquer in the Olympic games*, Eun.;—*coronari Olympia, in the Olympic games*, Hor.

OLYMPUS or -OS, i, m. (Ὀλύμπιος). *Olympus*.

I. The name of several mountains; especially one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, near the sea, which, on account of its great height, was considered the seat of the gods, Plin.; Mel.; Virg. *Poet. Meton.*: *Heaven*, Virg.; *Ov.* II. A celebrated flute-player, the pupil of Marsyas, who engaged in a musical contest with Pan, Plin. SYN. See Cæstum.

OLYNTHIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Olynthus*, Curt. *Subst.*: *Olynthii*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Olynthus, Olynthians*, Nep.

OLYNTHUS or -OS, i, f. (Ὀλυνθος). *Olynthus*, a city of Macedonia, in Chalcidice, at the head of Toronic Gulf. It was destroyed by Philip, Nep.; Plin.

OLYSSIPPO or OLYSIPPO. See OLISIPO.

OMĀSUM, i, n. (a Gallic word). *The fat in intestines of oxen, tripe*, Plin.; Hor. SYN. See ADERS.

OMEN, Inis, n. (unc. al. for odmen or ommen, fr. ὄμμα, that which is seen, a sight.—al. contr. fr. oremen, and this akin to os, oris, vox fortuita).

I. (1) *A voice (or sight) taken as an indication of something future*; *a sign, prognostic, omen, good or bad*, Cic.—(2) *Meton.*: *A wish, as a good omen*.—(3) *A stipulation, condition*. II. *Meton.*: *A that which is accompanied with auspices*; *prima o. for nuptiæ*, Virg.;—*a solemn usage, rite, id.* EX. (1) *hoc detestabile omen avertat Jupiter*; *placet o.*, Liv.;—*i. secundo omine, with favorable omens, prosperously*, Hor.—(2) *optima o.*, Cic.;—*o. fausta, good wishes, congratulations*.—(3) *ea lege atque omine*, Ter. SYN. See PRÆSENSIO.

OMENTUM, i, n. (for obmentum, and allied to opimus). *The fat-skin, fat, fatness*, Pers.;—

the membrane which encloses the bowels, *the caul*, Plin.; Cels.;—*the entrails*, Pers.; Juv. SYN. See ADERS.

OMINATOR, ōm, m. (ominor). *A soothsayer, diviner*, Plaut.

OMINOR, ōri, intr. dep. (1) *To augur, predict, promise, divine*.—(2) *To speak, say*, so far as one uses words of good or bad omen. EX. (1) o. aluci, Cic.;—o. imperium, Liv.;—naves velut ominatæ, *as though they had a presentiment of it*.—(2) melius ominare, Plaut.;—male ominata verba, *words of unlucky portent*, Hor. SYN. See AUGUROR.

OMINŌSE, adv. (ominosus). *With (bad) omen, ominously*; o. retentus, Quint.

OMINŌSUS, a, um, adj. (omen). *Containing an omen, ominous*; o. res, Plin.

OMISSUS, a, um. I. pt. of omitto. II. Adj.: *Negligent, careless, heedless*; animo esse omisso, Ter.;—omissor ab re, *as to property*.

OMITTO, ōre, msi, missum, tr. (*for* ommitto or obmitto). I. Prop. (1) *To let go, let fall, quit one's hold of*.—2. Meton.: o. animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*. II. Fig. (3) *To let go, lay aside, give up, dismiss*.—4. With inf.: *To leave off, cease*; o. urgere, Cic.—5. E-p.; *To let pass, not to avail one's self of*; o. navigationem, Cic.—6. *To leave unmentioned, to pass over, not to notice, to omit*; o. gratulationes, Cic.;—o. alqm, Nep.—7. *To leave out of sight or mind*; o. hostem, Liv.—8. *To let go unpunished, to overlook*; o. noxiam, Ter. EX. (1) o. arma, Liv.;—o. habenas, Tac.;—omitte me, *leave me alone or in peace*, Ter.—(3) o. contentionem, Cic.;—o. timorem, id.;—omituntur voluptates, id.;—deditione omissa, Sall.;—omnibus omissis, *postponing all other things*, Cæs. SYN. See PRÆTEREO.

OMNĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (omnis, fero). *That bears every thing*, Ov.

OMNĪGENUS, a, um, adj. (omnis, genus). *Of all kinds, of every sort*; o. colores, Lucr.;—o. dei, Virg.

OMNĪMODIS, adv. (*for* omnibus modis). *In every way, or manner, wholly, fully*, Lucr.

OMNĪNO, adv. (omnis). (1) *Entirely, wholly, altogether*.—(2) *In general, generally, universally*.—(3) *In concessions: Perhaps so on the whole, certainly, indeed, followed by an adversative particle*; sed, tamen, etc. EX. (1) aut o. aut magna ex parte, Cic.;—nihilo o., *nothing at all*, id.;—o. nusquam reperitur, id.;—non o. quidem, *sed magnam partem*, id.—(2) *de hominum genere, aut o. animalium, at large*, Cic.;—Cæsari aut o. populo Rom., Cæs.;—o. fortis animus duabus rebus cernitur, Cic.;—erant o. itinera duo, *in all*, Cæs.;—tres o. fuerunt, Cic.;—quum o. non essent amplius centum, Nep.—(3) longe o. a Tiberi ad Caicum, *sed concedo id quoque*, Cic.;—o. locuples est; *sed tamen scire velim*, id. SYN. See PROIUS.

OMNĪPARENS, tis, adj. (omnis, parens). *That brings forth every thing, all bearing*; o. terra, *universal parent*, Lucr.; Virg.

OMNĪPOTENS, tis, adj. (omnis, potens). *Almighty, omnipotent*, Catull.; Virg.

OMNIS, e, adj. I. (1) *Of number: All*.—(2) *With sine, for illius, a, um: All, any, any whatever*.—(3) *All, i. e. every, each*.—(4) *Sometimes it stands for always, every time, each*.—(5) *All, all possible, all manner of, every description of*. II. (6) *Of completeness or entireness: All, the whole*. EX. (1) o. fortuna, Virg.;—omnes habenas effundere, *to drop all the reins*, id.;—omni ex parte, *in all parts, thoroughly*,

Cic. Subst.: Omnes, all; omnes ad unum, *all to a man*, Cic.;—omne, all; omne quod eloquimur, id. Plur.: omnia, all (*things*); sic a me acta omnia, ut, Cic. PHRASES. omnia facere, *to do every thing, i. e. to take all pains, to spare no pains*, Cic.;—omnia mihi sunt cum alqo, *to have every thing in common with any body, to be any one's best friend*, id.;—in eo sunt omnia, *it all depends on that*, id.;—aute omnia, *before every thing, first of all*, Liv.;—alia omnia, *the contrary*, Plin. E. Hence, in alia omnia ire, *to maintain the contrary, to be of quite a contrary opinion*; or in alia omnia discedere; or in alia omnia transire; or alia omnia sentire, Plin. E.;—omnia esse, *to be every thing (to any body)*, to be all in all; Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv.

—(2) sine omni periculo, *without any danger*, Ter.;—sine omni sapientia, Cic.—(3) omnes omnium ordinum homines, *of every rank*, Cic.;—omnibus mensibus, id.—(4) quædam gallinæ omnia gemina ova pariunt, *always lay two eggs at a time*.—(5) omne ovis cænare, Hor.;—omnibus precibus petere, *with every kind of entreaty, i. e. earnestly*, Cæs.;—omnibus tormentis necare, id.—(6) o. insula, *the whole island*, id.;—non o. moriar, Hor.;—o. in hoc sum, *I am wholly occupied with it*, id. SYN. OMNIS; TOTUS; CUNCTUS; UNIVERSUS.—Omnis, all, said of all the individuals, of all the species of a genus, of all the parts of a thing whether considered as united or dispersed; omnis exercitus—clamor, omnes milites, homines, etc.—Totus, a whole, in reference to all its parts; totæ ædes, totus exercitus, totus orbis (*not omnis orbis*).—Cunctus, all considered as united, not scattered or dispersed; cuncta gens, civitas, i. e. taken together.—Universus, all without exception, all at once and together, a stronger term than cunctus.—Omnis is opp. to nullus or pauci; totus to pars; cuncti to seuncti; universi to singuli. Poets sometimes use these words indiscriminately.

OMNITŪENS, tis, adj. (omnis, tueor). *That sees all things, all-seeing*, Lucr.

OMNĪVAGUS, a, um, adj. (omnis, vagus). *That wanders through all places, roving all about or everywhere*; o. Diana, Cic.

OMNĪVŌLUS, a, um, adj. (omnis, volo). *Willing every thing*, Catull.

OMNĪVŌRUS, a, um, adj. (omnis, voro). *Eating every thing (indiscriminately), omnivorous*; boves o., Plin.

OMPHĀLE, ōs, f. (Ὀμφάλη). Omphale, daughter of the Lydian king Jardanæ, and wife of Tmolus; after the death of the latter, Queen of Lydia. Hercules is said to have been sold to her as a slave in female disguise, after having committed the murder of Iphitus, Ter.; Hyg.

ŌNĀGER or ŌNĀGRUS, i, m. (ὄναγρος). I. Prop.: *A wild ass*, Col. II. Meton.: *A military engine of war for discharging stones*, Veg.; Amm. SYN. See ASINUS.

ŌNĀGOS, i, m. (ὄναγός). *An ass-driver*.

ŌNĒRĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (onus). *Of or belonging to a burden or freight*; o. navis, *a ship of burden, a merchant ship*, Liv.; Nep. Also, oneraria, ōe, f., Cic.;—jumenta o., *beasts of burden*, Liv. SYN. See GRAVIS.

ŌNĒRĀTUS, a, um, pt. of onero. *Burdened, overladen*. SYN. ONERATUS; ONUSTUS.—Oneratus, *as here*.—Onustus, laden, *burdened, without the idea of excess*.

ŌNĒRO, ōre, tr. (onus). I. Prop. (1) *To load, burden, freight*.—(2) *To stow away, store up*.—(3) Meton.: *To load, burden, encumber, oppress; to arm*. II. Fig. (4) *To load, cram*,

fill.—(7) *To overwhelm, heap upon* (in a good sense), *to cover with*.—(6) *To render more troublesome, to make worse.* EX. (1) o. naves, Cæs.; —o. aselli costas pomis, Virg.; —o. ancillas veste atque auro, Ter.—(2) *vina cadis o.*, *to store up*, Virg.; —*doma Cereis canistris o.*, id.—(3) o. catenis, Hor.; —o. cervicem tauri aratro, Ov.; —o. aures lapillis, id.; —onerari vino, epulis, Sall.; —cibus onerat, *oppresses the stomach*, Plin.; —o. membra sepulcro, *to cover*, Virg.; —o. humerum pallio, *to put on one's cloak*, Ter.; —o. manum jaculis, *to arm*.—(4) o. iudicem argumentis, Cic.; —o. alqm mendacis, *and simply o.* alqm, *to oppress with falsehoods*, Plaut.—(5) o. alqm contumelias, Cic.; —o. alqm maledictis, Plaut.; —o. malis, Virg.; —o. alqm laudibus laud immeritis, Liv.; —me amœnitatem oneravit dies, Plaut.—(6) o. curas, Tac.; —o. pericula alejs, id.

ONEROSUS, a, um, adj. (onus). I. Prop. (1) *Burdensome, heavy, oppressive.* II. (2) *Burdensome, irksome, troublesome.* EX. (1) præda o., Virg.; —sit humus cineri non o. tuo, Ov.—(2) o. donatio, Plin.; —onerosum est accusare damnatum, id. SYN. See GRAVIS.

ONOMATOPŒIA, æ, f. (ὀνοματοποιία). *The forming of a word so as to represent a natural sound* (e. g. susurrus), Charis.

ONUS, Æris, n. I. Prop. (1) *A burden, load, freight, cargo.* II. Meton. (2) *Any thing heavy, a burden, a weight.* III. Fig. (3) *A burden, i. e. charge, trouble, difficulty.*—(4) *Exp.: A burden, i. e. a tax, impost.* EX. (1) cum mercibus et oneribus, Cic.; —naves cum suis oneribus, Liv.—(2) tanti oneris turris, Cæs.; —o. nature, *the fetus*, Phædr.; —or o. gravidi ventris, Ov.; —onera ciborum, animal excrementa, Plin.; —or onus ventris, Mart.—(8) quantis oneribus premerere, *troublesome occupations*, Cic.; —oneri esse alui, *to be a burden to any body, to be troublesome*, Liv.; Sall.; —onus urbis suscipere, *to take upon one's self the burden of government*, Cic.; —onus alui injungere, *to impose a burden upon any body* (e. g. of a charge or duty), Liv.; —o. probandi, *the burden of proof, obligation to prove*, Cels.—(4) hæc onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv.; —municipium maximis oneribus pressum, *burdens*, i. e. d-bits, Cic.; —onera graviora injungere, Cæs. SYN. See PONDUS.

ONUSTUS, a, um, adj. (onus). I. Prop. (1) *Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted.*—2. *With genit.: Full of any thing*, Plaut.—(3) Meton.: *Loaded, burdened.* II. Fig. (4) *Laden, i. e. filled, full of, covered with.* EX. (1) asellus o. auro, Cic.; —præda o. Athenas venerunt, Nep.; —naves o. frumento, Cæs.; —miles o. sarcinis, Tac.—(3) o. fustibus, id.; —corpus o., *stricken with years*.—(4) pars o. vulneribus, Tac.; —pectus o. lætitiæ, Plaut. SYN. See ONERATUS.

ONYX, ychis, m. (ὄνυξ, *the finger nail*; hence, on account of its color). *Onyx*. I. A precious stone of a light flesh color, Plin. II. A kind of marble or alabaster, of which various vessels were made; it was also used for inlaying floors; a vessel made of this substance, as, a box for unguent, etc., a perfume box, Hor.; —also fem.

OPACITAS, itis, f. (opacus). *Shadiness, shade*; patula o. ramorum, Plin.; —colles amœna opacitate vestiti, id.

OPACO, Bre, tr. (id.). *To cover with shade*; o. locum, Cic.; —sol terras ex partibus opacat. SYN. See OMBROSO.

OPACUS, a, um, adj. (akin to operio). I. Act. (1) *Shading, giving shade.* II. Pass. (2) *Shaded.*—(3) Meton.: *Shady, dark, obscure.* EX. (1) ilex o., Virg.; —o. ulmus, id.—(2) o.

ripa, Cic.; —frigus o., *coolness of the shade*, Virg.; —in opaco, *in the shade*, Plin.—(5) o. nox, Virg.; —o. Tartara, Ov. SYN. OPACUS; UMBROSUS; UMBRATILIS.—Opacus, *thick, bushy*; o. arbor, Virg.—Umbrosus, *full of shade, shady*; arbor umbrosa, Virg.—Umbratilis, *keeping in the shade, out of sight*; umbratilis exercitatio, Cic.

OPELLA, æ, f. dim. (opera). *Slight work, labor, or service, a little application*, Lucr.; Hor.

OPERA, æ, f. (opus, eris), [opra, Enn.]. I. (1) *Labor; esp. bodily labor, pains, exertion.*—(2) *Exp.: Labor for others, service.* II. Meton. (3) *A day's work or labor*, Col.—(4) *Time when one is at liberty, leisure.*—(5) *One that works for wages or pay, a day-laborer, journeyman.*—(6) *Deed, (opposed to good counsel, advice).*—(7) *A work, manufacture.* EX. (1) multi reperiantur inertes operi, Plaut.; —operam in re consumere, *to bestow pains upon*, Cic.; —operam suscipere, *to take the labor upon one's self*, Liv. Exp.: operam dare alui rei, *to bestow pains upon*; operam dare valetudini, Cic.; —operam dare, *with ut or ne, to take care that, or that not*, id.; —operam dent consules, *ne quid resp. detrimenti capiat*, Cæs., etc.; —operam alui navare, *to lend aid*, Cic.; —operæ non parere, *to spare no pains*, Liv.; —est operæ pretium, *it rewards the pains*, i. e. *it is worth while*, Cic.; —operæ pretium facere, *to do any thing that is worth the pains*, Liv.; —o. est mihi, *to take pains*, Plaut. Hence, data opera, *on purpose, designedly*, Cic.; or data opera, id.—(2) operas dare pro magistro, *to act as vice-director*, Cic.; —operam alui dare, *to give a hearing, to listen to*, Plaut.; —si per eos dies operam dedisti Protageni, *if you have listened to*, Cic.; —sermoni operam dare, *to listen to*, id.; —alui operam multos annos dare, *to be one's pupil, to attend one's lectures*, id.; —date operam, *pay attention, mind*, Ter.; —operam dare jubet Petillum, *to inquire into the matter*, Cic.; —operam dare tonsoribus, *to get shaved*, Suet.; —mea, tuæ, alejs operâ, *through my (thy, etc.) exertion, means, agency*; mea operâ Tarentum recepisti, Cic.; —non mea operâ neque culpa evenit, Ter.; —consulis operâ amissum, *by his fault or neglect*, Liv.; —unâ operâ, *at the same time, at once*, Plaut.; or eadem operâ, id.—(3) operis tribus, id.—(4) deest mihi o., Cic.; —est mihi opere, *I have time, it is convenient to me*, Liv.; —non operæ est mihi (also without the dative of person), *I have no time, it is not convenient for me, I do not choose or like, I will not*, Liv.; —but operæ non est means, *it must not be*, Plaut.—(5) numos dividere operis tuis, Auct. Her.; —quantum paucæ operæ fororum mercedis tulerunt, Cic.; —operæ theatrales, *parties among the spectators for the purpose of applauding the actors*, Tac.—(6) contra operâ expertus, Plaut.; —istæ dicta te experiri et operâ et factis volo, id.—(7) o. aranearum, id. SYN. See ARTIFEX; LABOR.

OPERARIUS, a, um, adj. (opera). I. (1) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with bodily labor.* II. *Exp. of persons, Subst.: Operarius, li, m. (with or without homo), A workman, laborer, day-laborer.* EX. (1) pecus o., *beasts used for labor*, Col.; —o. lapides, *that are used in any sort of labor*, Plin.; —o. vinum, *common wine for laborers*, id.—(2) o. homo, Cic.; —o. linguâ celeri, lit., *a living machine with a tongue* (said of a bad speaker), id.

OPERCULUM, i, n. (operio). *A cover, lid*; arteria aspera tegitur quodam quasi operculo, Cæs.; —o. dolii, Liv. SYN. See TECTUM.

OPËRIMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *That with which a thing is covered, a covering, cover*, Cat.; Sall.

OPËRIO, tre, përii, pertum, tr. (ob, and obol.

perio, to cover. [*fut. operio, for operiam, Plant. ap. Non.*] I. *Prop.* (1) *To cover over, to cover, cover up.*—(2) *To shut, close, lock or shut up.*—(3) *Meton.*: *To cover up.* II. (4) *To cover or load with, to heap upon.*—(5) *To hide, conceal.* EX. (1) *fons fluctu totus operiretur, Cic.*;—*summae capithorae* o. auro, Nep.—*operto capite, with covered head, Hor.*;—*brachia plumis o.*, Ov.;—*umbris nox operit terras, Virg.*;—*o. reliquias malae pugnae, to bury, Tac.*—(2) *o. lepticam, Cic.*;—*o. ostium, Ter.*;—*o. fores, Plant.*;—*o. oculos morientibus, to close, Plin.*;—*oculis operitis donare multa, with one's eyes shut, Sen.*—(3) *o. alqm loris, to drub, lash soundly, Ter.*—(4) *contumeliis operitus, Cic.*;—*judicia aperta dedecore et infamia, id.*—(5) *opertarum rerum patefactio, Cic.*;—*domestica mala tristitia operienda, Tac.* SYN. *See Tego.*

OPĒRIOR, Iri. *See* **OPPERIOR.**

OPĒROR, Ari. *intr. dep. (opus).* I. (1) *To work, to be occupied or busied.*—(2) *With dat.*: *To bestow pains upon any thing, to apply one's self to, to give or devote one's self to.* II. *Esp.* (3) *To perform sacred rites, to sacrifice.*—(4) *To serve, to be subservient.* EX. (1) *o. in agro, Ulp. Dig.*;—*seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin.*—(2) *o. studiis liberalibus, Tac.*;—*o. scholae, Quint.*—(3) *vidit se operatum, Tac.*;—*Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop.*—(4) *ora operata tibi resolvimus, the mouths devoted to thee, Ov.*;—*sacris o., Liv.*

OPĒRŌSE, adv. (operosus). *With great pains, laboriously; nec fiat o., Cic.*;—*exactly, accurately; dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin.*

OPĒRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (opera). *Full of pains or labor.* I. *Act.* (1) *That takes much pains, busy, industrious, active, laborious.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Effectual, powerful.* II. *Puss.* (3) *Full of trouble, troublesome.* EX. (1) *o. senectus, Cic.*;—*colonus o., Ov.*—(2) *o. herba, Ov.*—(3) *o. labor, Cic.*;—*o. carmen, Hor.* SYN. *See* **DIFFICILIS.**

OPĒRTUM, i, n. (operio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A secret place.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A secret.* EX. (1) *o. bonae Dae, where the Roman women assembled to celebrate her festival on the first of May, Cic.*;—*telluris aperta subire, to descend into the infernal regions, Virg.*—(2) *o. Apollinis, an oracle, Cic.*

OPĒRTUS, a, um, pt. of operio.

OPES, um. *See* **OPS.** SYN. *See* **FACULTAS.**

OPHIŪCHUS, i, m. (Ὠφιοχῶς). *The Serpent-hobler, a constellation, Cic. (Pure Latin, Angui-tenens).*

OPHTHALMĪAS, æ, m. (Ὠφθαλμία). *A kind of fish, i. q. oculata, Plant.*

OPĪCUS, a, um, adj. Ignorant, stupid, uncouth, Cat. ap. Plin.;—*barbarus, Juv.*

OPĪFER, æra, ðrum, adj. (ops, fero). *Rendering assistance; o. deus, i. e. Esculapius, Ov.*;—*folia o., Plin.*

OPĪFEX, Icis, m. (opus, facio). I. *Gen.* (1) *A master-workman, artificer, framer.* II. *Esp.* (2) *An artisan, mechanic.* EX. (1) *o. mundi, Cic.*;—*Nilus silvarum o., that produces, Plin.*;—*stilus est dicendi o., Cic.*;—*o. verborum, a framer of words, id. Meton.*: *o. apes, that make honey, Varr.*—(2) *ne o. quidem se artibus suis removerunt, of sculptors and painters, id.* SYN. *See* **ARTIFEX.**

OPĪFICĪNA, æ, f. (opifex), for officina, A workshop, Plant.

OPĪLIO, ðnis, m. (perh. for ovilio, from ovis). *A shepherd, herdman, Col.*;—*Virg.*

OPĪME, adv. (opimus). *Sumptuously, splendidly, richly; o. instructa domus, Plant.*

OPĪMĪANUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Opimius; O. vinum, that was made in the consulship of Opimius, of the vintage of Opimius.

OPĪMITAS, ætis, f. (opimus). *Abundance, plentifulness, Plant.*

OPĪMŪS, a. Opimius, a Roman family name. Of this gens was L. Opimius, during whose consulate (B. C. 121) there was a vintage of unprecedented quality, in consequence of the extraordinary heat of the autumn, Cic.; Vell.

OPĪMUS, a, um, adj. (ops, opis). I. *Act.* (1) *Nourishing, fertile, fruitful (of the earth).*—(2) *Meton.*: *Enriching, lucrative, gainful.* II. *Puss.* (3) *Well-fed, fattened, fat, in good keep.*—(4) *Meton.*: *Enriched, rich.*—(5) *Rich, abundant, copious.*—(6) *Fig. of style: Gross, overloaded.* EX. (1) *ager o., Cic.*;—*arva o., Virg.*;—*campus o., Liv.*;—*o. Larissa, Hor.*—(2) *o. accusatio, Cic.*;—*o. quæstus, Plin.*—(3) *o. bos, Cic.*;—*o. victima, Plin.*;—*o. pecudes, Gell.*;—*me reducti opimum, Hor.*—(4) *præda opimus, Cic.*;—*o. bonis rebus regio, rich in, Lucr.*;—*opus o. casibus, Tac.*—(5) *o. præda, Cic.*;—*o. diritiae, Plant.*;—*o. dapes, Virg. Esp.: spolia opima, arms taken by one general from another by his own hand, Liv.*;—*o. triumphus, Hor.*—(6) *quoddam et tamquam adipatae dictionis genus, Cic.*;—*Pindarus nimis opima pinguique esse facundia existimatus est Gell.* SYN. *See* **PINGUIS.**

OPĪNĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (opinor). *That rests on supposition, supposed, imaginary; hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem vocabant, Cic.* SYN. *See* **OPINIOSUS.**

OPĪNĀTĪO, ðnis, f. (id.). *A supposition, conjecture, Cic.* SYN. *See* **OPINIO.**

OPĪNĀTOR, ðris, m. (id.). *One that supposes or conjectures, Cic.*

1. **OPĪNĀTUS, a, um.** I. *pt. of opinor.* II. *Adj.*: *Supposed, conjectural, imaginary; o. malum, bonum, Cic.*

2. **OPĪNĀTUS, ūs, m. (opinor).** *A supposing, conjecturing; o. animi, Lucr.*

OPĪNŌ, ðnis, f. (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *An opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, imagination.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A good or bad opinion.*—(3) *Absol.*: *Good reputation.*—(4) *A report, rumor.* EX. (1) *ægritudo (est) o. recentis mali præsentis, Cic.*;—*lætitia o. boni præsentis, id.* PHRASES. *adducere in opinionem, to make any body believe; or opinionem alcis rei præbere, Cæs.*;—*or opinionem alcis rei afferre; or opinionem alcis rei facere, Cels.*;—*opinionem duci, to be led by one's opinion, Cic.*;—*ad opinionem labi, to come gradually to the opinion, id.*;—*hanc in opinionem discessi, I have come to the opinion, id.*;—*hujus opinionis esse, to be of that opinion, Col.*;—*opinionem deponere, to give up, to direct one's self of, id.*;—*opinionem augere, to strengthen an opinion, Cæs.*;—*opinionem levare alqm alqa re, to rid one of an opinion, id.*;—*ut mea o. fert or est, in my opinion, id.*;—*præter opinionem, contrary to expectation, id.*;—*opinionem celerius, sooner than was expected, id.*;—*celerius omnium opinionem venire, sooner than any one expected, Cæs.*;—*opinionem tua mihi gratus est, more agreeable than you expect, Cic.*;—*o. est (with acc. and inf.), it is thought or supposed; in his locis o. est, Cæsarem fore, they think, there is his idea or opinion, id.*—(2) *opinionem nonnullam habere de alqo, Cic.*;—*magna est hominum o. de te, they expect great things from you, entertain a high opinion of you, id.*—(3) *affert et ista res opinionem, Quint.*—(4) *opinionem serere, to*

spread abroad, Just.;—*exiit o. (with acc. and inf.), a report was spread abroad*, Suet. SYN. OPINIO; OPINATIO.—Opinio, *opinion*, is taken both actively and passively; *act.*, magna est hominum de te opinio; *pass.*, habere opinionem pietatis, *to be thought a pious man*.—Opinatio, *an assent given to things without a sufficient evidence, to an opinion which is probable*.

OPINIOSUS, a, um, adj. (opinio). *Full of suppositions or conjectures, fond of hypotheses*; Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, *very rich in hypotheses*, Cic. SYN. OPINIOSTUS; OPINABILIS.—Opiniosus, *as here, given to novelty*.—Opinabilis, *imaginary, fanciful, conjectural*.

OPINOR, āri, intr. dep. *To suppose, imagine, conjecture, be of opinion*; o. alqd, Cic.;—multa falso o., id.;—male o. de algo, *to have a bad opinion of, think badly of*, Suet. Parenthetically used: primo, ut opinor, potitur, Cic.;—Cipius, opinor, olim, *in my opinion, as I think, as I believe*, id. SYN. SE ARBITROR.

OPINUS, a, um. See NECOPINUS.

OPIPARE, adv. (opiparus). *Splendidly, richly, sumptuously*; o. parare convivium, Cic.;—o. domum instruere, Plaut.;—edere et bibere o. et apparatus, Cic.

OPIPARUS, a, um, adj. (opes, parol). *Splendid, rich, sumptuous*; o. opsonia, Plaut.;—o. Athenæ, id.

OPIS, is, f. (Ὀπῖς). *Opis, a nymph in the train of Diana*, Virg.

OPISTHO-GRAPHUS, a, um, adj. (ὀπισθόγραφος). *Written upon on the back (of parchment or paper), (a thing not very customary)*; libri o., Plin. Subst.: Opisthographum, i. n. *That which has been written upon on the back*.

OPITULOR, āri, intr. dep. (opes and obsol. tulo for fero). *To help, assist, render assistance*; o. alcuī, Cic.;—o. inopiæ alcijs, Sall.;—permultum ad dicendum o., Cic. SYN. See AUXILIOR.

OPIMUM or -ON, ñ. n. (ὀπιον, from ὀπός, *sap.*). *The inspissated juice of the poppy, opium*.

OPOBALSAMUM, i. n. (ὀποβάλλασμον). *The juice or gum (ὀπός) of the balsam-tree, balsam*.

OPORTET, ēre, ūit, impers. (2. opus). *It is necessary, it must be, it is needful or reasonable, it behooves, it ought (with acc. and inf., ut, or simple subj.)*; nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic.;—tu non modo eos accipere, quod oportebat, noluisti, *what behooved*, id.;—Apollinis signum ablatum esse non oportuit, *ought not to have been carried off*, id.;—mansum tamen oportuit, *he ought however to have remained*, Ter.;—efflorescat oportet oratio, Cic.;—exstent oportet vestigia, *there must necessarily be some traces left*, id.;—iudices videant oportet, id. SYN. OPOR-TERET; OPUS EST; NECESSE EST.—Oportet, *it ought, it must be*, denotes an obligation imposed by duty, by becomingness.—Opus est, *it is needful, there is need*, relates to wants, to circumstances; si loquor de rep. quod oportet, insanus; si quod opus est, servus existimor.—Necesse est, *it is necessary*, denotes necessity from an indispensable obligation; non oportet modo fieri, sed etiam necesse est, Quint.;—emas non quod opus est, sed quod est necesse, Cic.

OP-PANGO, ēre, pēgi, pactum, tr. (ob, pango). *To fix or fasten to*; o. saviū (ori), *to give a kiss*, Plaut.

OP-PANSUS or OP-PASSUS, a, um, pt. of oppando.

OP-PECTO, ēre, tr. (ob, pecto). *To comb; facere, of food, to claw, pull to pieces or to chew*.

OP-PĒDO, ēre, intr. (ob, pedo). *To break wind at, i. e. to affront, to insult grossly*; o. alcuī, Hor.

OP-PĒRIOR, Iri, peritus and pertus sum, tr. and intr. (ob, perior, like experior). I. Tr. (1) *To wait for any body or thing, to await*. II. Intr. (2) *To wait*. EX. (1) ibi me opperire, *wait for me there*, Ter.;—hostem o., Virg.;—classē o., Nep.—(2) aut ibidem opperiar, Cic.;—horam o., *to wait a whole hour*, Ter. SYN. See EXPECTO.

OPPĒTO, ēre, tñvi and tñi, titum, intr. (ob, peto). (1) *To go to meet*.—(2) Absol.: *To die, to depart this life*, Tac. EX. (1) With acc.: o. pestem, *to go to ruin, to fall*, Plaut.;—o. pœnas superbie, *to suffer for one's haughtiness*, Phædr. Esp.: o. mortem, *to meet death, to die*; o. pro patriâ mortem, Cic.;—millies o. mortem, id.—(2) quis ante ora patrum . . . contigit o., Virg. SYN. See MORIOR.

OPPĪDANUS, a, um, adj. (oppidum). *Of or in a town out of Rome, of a small town*; senex o., from Tarracina, Cic.;—o. jus, id.;—genus dicendi o. Subst. plur.: Oppidani, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of a town, townspeople*, Cæs.

OPPĪDĀTIM, adv. (id.). *Town by town, in every town*; ludos o. constituerunt, Suet.

OPPĪDO, adv. (id.). *Very, very much, exceedingly, quite, altogether*; o. pauci, Cic.;—o. ridiculus, id.;—paulum o., *very little*, id.;—o. quam, *very much*, Liv.;—perit o., *I am completely undone*, Plaut. SYN. See CONTINTO.

OPPĪDŪLUM, i, n. dim. (oppidum). *A small town*, Cic.; Hor.

OPPĪDUM, i, n. (opes, do, *what affords aid or shelter*). Perhaps prop.: *That which is encompassed or walled*; hence, I. (1) *A town*; esp., *a town out of Rome*. II. 2. *A fortified wood or forest with the Britons*, Cæs. EX. (1) oppidum amittere, Cic.;—in oppido Antiochiæ, *in the town of Antioch*, id.;—in oppido Citio, Nep. SYN. See CIVITAS.

OP-PIGNĒRO, āre, tr. (ob, pignero). I. Prop.: *To give as a pledge, to pledge*; o. filiam, Ter.;—o. libellos, Cic. II. Fig.: o. se verbo, Sen. SYN. See PIGNERO.

OP-PILO, ēre, tr. (ob, pilo). *To stop or shut up, to block up*; o. ostium, Lucr.;—o. scalas, Cic. SYN. See CLAUDO.

OPPINGO, ēre. See OPPANGO.

OP-PLĒO, ēre, tr. (ob, pleo). I. Prop.: *To fill completely, to fill up*; nives omniū opplevrant, Liv. II. Fig.: *Some*; Greciam hæc opinio opplevit, Cic. SYN. See IMPLEO.

OP-PLĒRO, āre, intr. (ob, ploro). *To weep to*; o. auribus alcijs, *to trouble with weeping*.

OP-PŌNO, ēre, pōñi, pōñtum, tr. (ob, pono). I. Prop. (1) *To set, lay, or place against or opposite*.—(2) *To place in front of, i. e. to expose, to lay any thing or one's self open to*.—(3) *To set against, lay down as a pledge, deposit*.—(4) *To put or lay before, put one thing before or on another*.—(5) *To shut to, to close*. II. Fig. (6) *To bring forward against, to oppose, to object, to allege as an excuse or defence*.—(7) *To set against, oppose, by way of comparison*. EX. (1) o. auriculam, Hor.;—o. armatos homines ad introitus omnes, Cic.;—o. Numidas ad dextram partem aciei, *on the right wing*, Hirt.—(2) o. se periculis, Cic.;—o. se venientibus, Cæs.;—moles opposita fluctibus, Cic.—(3) o. suas res ad securitatem creditoris, *to pledge, mortgage*, Sen.;—ager pignori est oppositus, Ter.;—o. se pignori, *to pledge one's self*.—(4) gallinæ se opponunt (pullis), Cic.;—o. manum fronti, Ov.;—o. manum ante oculos,

id.; —o. manus ob os (as a sign that silence is to be kept), Cael. ap. Cic.—(5) o. fores, Ov.—(6) o. nomen alui, Cic.; —o. auctoritatem suam, id.; —ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, Cic.—(7) multis secundis proeliis unum adversum o., to set one unfavorable battle against many fortunate ones, i. e. to compare them together, Cæs. SYN. See OBSCURO.

OPPORTŪNĒ, adv. (opportūnus). *Conveniently, opportunely, in right time, seasonably*; o. venire Cic.; —nihil opportūnus accidere potuit, id.; —nuntiis opportūnissime allatis, Cæs.

OPPORTŪNITAS, ātis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) Convenience, fitness, suitability.—(2) A favorable circumstance or situation. II. *Meton.* (3) Advantage, use. EX. (1) o. corporis, Cic.; —o. loci, Cæs.; —o. ætatis, Sall.; —o. temporis, a favorable time, the right moment, Cæs.—(2) omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic.; —quanta o. in animis hominum ad res maximas, what great capacities, id.—(3) inter viros tales amicitia tantas habet opportunitates, Cic. SYN. See OCCASIO.

OP-PORTŪNUS, a, um, adj. (ob, and portūnus allied to portus, lit. at or before the port; hence), (1) Convenient, suitable, fit, commodious, opportune, seasonable.—(2) Adapted, proper, useful.—(3) Advantageous, profitable, favorable, conducive.—(4) In a bad sense: Exposed, liable. EX. (1) o. locus, Cic.; —locus opportūnissimus portus, Liv.; —o. tempus, Cæs. *Neut. plur.*: locorum opportuna, Tac.—(2) ad omnia hæc magis o. nemo est, no one is more fit, Ter.; —nox o. est eruptioni, favorable, Liv.—(3) res o. sunt singulae siugulis, Cic.; —Jugurthæ o. alia omnia, Sall.—(4) o. injuriæ, Cels.; —reticulata structura rimis o. est, Plin. SYN. See COMMODUS.

OPPŌSĪTŌ, ōnis, f. (oppono). *An opposing, setting against, Cic.*

1. **OPPŌSĪTUS, a, um.** I. *pt. of oppono.* II. *Adj.* (1) Placed or set over against or opposite.—(2) Esp. geographically: Situate over against, lying opposite or before.—(3) Fig.: Opposed, contradictory, contrary. Subst.: Opposites. EX. (1) luna o. soli, Cic.—(2) oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov.—(3) Subst.: Opposita, ōrum, n. Clauses or propositions that contradict one another, Gell.

2. **OPPŌSĪTUS, ūs, m. (oppono).** *A setting against, opposing*; o. corporum, Cic.; —o. membrorum, Sil.; —a lying between or before, interposition, Plin.

OPPRESSŌ, ōnis, f. (opprimo). I. 1. *A pressing down, Vitr.* II. *Fig.* 2. *Oppression*; o. legum et libertatis, Cic.; —a taking forcible possession of; o. curiæ, id.; —force, violence.

OPPRESSŪNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (oppressio). *A gentle pressing or squeezing*; papillarum horridularum o., Plaut.

1. **OPPRESSUS, a, um, pt. of opprimo.**

2. **OPPRESSUS, ūs, m. (opprimo).** *A pressure, pressing down*; primordiorum o., Lucr.

OPPRĪMO, ĩre, pressi, pressum, tr. (ob, premo). I. *Prop.* (1) To press down.—(2) To press together, shut, keep shut or close.—(3) *Meton.*: To sink. II. *Fig.* (4) To press down.—(5) *Tr.* suppress, quell, tame, check.—(6) To subvert, overthrow.—(7) To oppress, deprive one of his liberty or rights.—(8) To suppress, i. e. not to utter, to pronounce indistinctly.—(9) To suppress, conceal, hide.—(10) To load, overwhelm.—(11) To overpower, overcome.—(12) To finish or put an end to by violence, to crush.—(13) To suppress, weaken, debilitate.—(14) To come upon unexpectedly, to take by surprise, to seize.—(15) To bear down,

put down, suppress, quash, hamper, shackle, stifle. EX. (1) o. taleam pede, to press into the ground, Cat.; —ruina conclavis opprimi, to be buried, Cic.; —o. herbam, to tread down, Ov.—(2) os opprimi, Ter.; —o. os loquentis, Ov.—(3) o. classem, Cic.; —(4) onere opprimi, Cic.—(5) opprimitur vis flammæ alqa re, id.; —o. ignem, Liv.; —o. tumultum, id.—(6) o. Mithridatem, Cic.—(7) o. patriam, id.; —o. reum, id.—(8) o. literas, id.—(9) o. insigne, id.; —o. memoriam rei, Liv.; —o. viam, Sall.—(10) o. contumeliis, Cic.; —oppressus somno, weighed down with sleep, Cæs.; —oppressus ære alieno, loaded with debt, Cic.—(11) oppressus timore, lassitudine, Cæs.—(12) o. amicitiam, Cic.—(13) opprimuntur vires, id.—(14) quoties illum lux . . . quoties nox oppressit! Cic.; —mors Antonium oppressit, id.; —o. hostes incantos, Liv.; —o. alqm oscitantem, Ter.; —o. occasionem, to seize, embrace, Plaut.—(15) o. orationem, Cic.; —conscientia scelerum oppressus, id. SYN. See EXTINGUO.

OPPROBRĀMENTUM, i, n. (opprobrio). *A reproach, disgrace, Plaut.*

OPPROBRIUM, i, n. (ob, probrum). (1) *A reproach, shame, disgrace, infamy.*—(2) *Meton.*: A reproach, i. e. a taunt, abuse or reproachful language, Suet.—(3) *A disgrace (speaking of a person).* EX. (1) civitati esse opprobrio, to be a disgrace to the state, Nep.; —o. meritum, Plin.—(2) maledictum est o., Plin.—(3) o. majorum Mamercus, Tac. SYN. See IGNOMINIA.

OPPROBRO, ĩre, tr. (ob, probrum). *To reproach or upbraid with, to cast in one's teeth*; o. alui rus, Plaut. SYN. See EXPROBRO.

OPPUGNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (oppugno). I. *Prop.* (1) *A storming, assaulting (a town).* II. *Meton.* 2. *An attack with words, assault, Cic.* EX. (1) o. oppidorum, Cic.; —oppugnationem inferre, to storm, id.; —o. propulsare, to repulse assaults, id.; —o. sustinere, to hold out against, Cæs.; —oppugnatione desistere, id.

OPPUGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *Prop.*: An attacker, assailant, stormer; o. patriæ, Cic.; Liv. II. *Meton.* o. salutis meæ, Cic.

1. **OPPUGNO, ĩre, tr. (ob, pugno).** I. *Prop.* (1) *To fight against, attack, assail, assault, storm.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To attack, assail, assault any body or any thing.* EX. (1) o. alqm, Cæs.; —Macedoniam o., Liv.; —o. oppidum, Cic.; —o. castra, Cæs.—(2) o. alqm clandestinis consiliis, Cic.; —o. fratrem, id.; —o. alqm pecunia, id. SYN. See OBSIDEO.

2. **OPPUGNO, ĩre, tr. (ob, pugno).** *To beat with the fists, to cuff, buffet*; o. os, Plaut.

1. **OPS, ōpis, f. (akin to copia), [in the sing., only in the genit., acc. and abl.].** I. *Prop.* (1) *Power, means, might; riches, wealth (whatever puts us in a condition to do great things).*—(2) *Troops, army, host.*—(3) *The power or resources of a king or state, with regard to territory, armies, revenue, etc.*—(4) *Power or influence of a private individual, by means of riches, connections, character, rank, eloquence, etc.*—(5) *Physical force, energy, strength.* II. *Meton.* (6) *Assistance, help, support.* EX. (1) opibus, armis, potentia valere, Cic.; —o. afflictæ, Cæs.; —o. familiaræ, Sall.; —opes alcijs juvare, Cæs.; —condere opes Virg.; —magnas inter opes inops, Hor.; —pro opibus, in proportion, or according to one's property, wealth, or means, Plaut.—(2) regis opibus pretuturum, Nep.; —tantas opes prostravit, id.—(3) tantis opibus reipublicæ, Cic.; —opes Italiæ attetere, Sall.; —o. civitatis, id.; —patriæ opes augere, Cic.; —opes Lacedæmoniorum concussit, Nep.—(4) opes suas experiri, Cic.; —opes et dignitatem tenere, id.; —tenues o., nullæ facultates, id.; —in bonis numerabis divitiis, honores, opes,

id.; — suis opibus confidere, Sall. — (5) omni ope enitor, *with main force, with all one's might*, Cic.; — omni ope niti, Sall.; — opibus valere, *to excel in strength*, Cic.; — omnibus viribus atque opibus, *with might and main*, id. *Meton.*: opes acquirit eundo (fluvius), Ov.; — adoptivas arbor habebit opes, id. — (6) opem salutemque ferre alicui, Cic.; — alqd opis ferre republice, id.; — opem a te petimus, id.; — sine ope divina, Cæs.; — o. ingenii, Sall. *SYN.* See FACULTAS.

2. OPS, ὄπισ, *f.* (akin to copia). The goddess Earth, as mother of the fruits of the field, and as a symbol of fruitfulness, nourishment, abundance, riches; she was sister and wife of Saturn, Cic.

OPSŌNIUM, *fi.* See OBSONIUM.

OPTABILIS, *a. adj.* (opto). *Desirable, to be wished for, welcome*; quæ o. videntur, Cic.; — pax cuique o., id.; — quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. *SYN.* OPTABILIS; OPTIVUS. — Optabilis, *as here*. — Optivus, *assumed, that may be chosen in preference*, Hor.

OPTABILITER, *adv.* (optabilis). *Desirably, in a desirable or welcome manner.* *SYN.* OPTABILITER; OPTATO; PEROPTO. — Optabiliter, *with ardor of desire, eagerly*; quam o. iter illud inendum est, Cic. — Optato, *as one would wish, according to one's desire*. — Peroptato, *as one would wish or desire most ardently*, Cic.

OPTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (opto). *A wishing, wish*; tres optationes dare, *to grant three wishes*, Cic.; — as a figure of speech, Cic.; Quint.

OPTATO, *adv.* (optatus). *According to one's wish*; optato venire, Cic.; Ter. *SYN.* See OPTABILITER.

OPTATUS, *a. um.* I. *pt. of opto.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Wished, desired, longed for, pleasing, acceptable, grateful*. — (2) *Subst.*: Optatum, *i. n. That which has been wished for, a wish.* *EX.* (1) ad exitus optatos pervehi, Cic.; — o. cives, *t. e. cari*, Plaut.; — quid optatus esse possit? Cic.; — mi optime et optatissime frater, id. — (2) optatum impetrare, *to have one's wish fulfilled*, Cic.; — præter optatum meum, *contrary to my wish*, id.; — mihi in optatis est, *it is my wish, I wish*, id. *SYN.* OPTATUM; OPTIO. — Optatum, *a wish or desire*. — Optio, *a choice, an option or election*.

OPTIMAS, OPTĪMAS, ūtis, *adj.* (optimus, optimus). (1) *One of the best or noblest*; hence, aristocratical. Hence, (2) *Subst.*: Optimas, ūtis, *m. a patriot* (because such generally favored the party of the Senate and the nobles), an aristocrat. — 3. *Mostly in the plur.*: The aristocratical party, the aristocracy, Cic. *SYN.* OPTIMATES. See PRIMORES.

OPTĪME, or OPTĪME, *adv.* See BENE.

OPTĪMUS, *a. um, adj. superl.* See BONUS.

OPTIO, ōnis, *c.* (opto). I. *Fem.* (1) *Free will, choice.* II. *Maec. 2. An assistant.* Plaut. *Exp.*: The assistant of a centurion, adjutant, deputy, Varr.; Veg. *EX.* (1) o. tua est, *you have the choice*, Plaut.; — utro frui malis, o. sit tua, *depends upon your choice*, Cic.; — si o. esset, *if he had his own choice*, id.; — an erit hæc o. et potestas tua, ut dicas? *does that depend upon you?* id.; — o. vobis datur, *it is left to your own choice, whether, etc.*, id. *SYN.* See OPTATUM under OPTATUS.

OPTIVUS, *a. um, adj.* (id.). *Chosen, desired, wished for*; o. cognomen, Hor. *SYN.* See OPTABILIS.

OPTO, ōre, *tr.* (for opito, *freq. intens. of the old opo, ὀπω, ὀπρω, ὀπρωας, to inspect or look at diligently*), [optasis for optaveris, Plaut.]. I. (1) *To look out for one's self, to choose.* II.

(2) *To wish, to express a wish or desire* [whereas cupio means, *to entertain a wish or desire*]. *EX.*

(1) hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet, utrum malit, Cic.; — ut ex collegis optaret, quem vellet, Liv.; — opta utrum vis, Plaut.; — o. locum tecto, Virg. — (2) cupere et o., Cic.; — o. nihil, nisi quod honestum est, id.; — vixus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, *might demand or require*, id. *Abol.*: o. hoc est, non docere [*said of those who endeavor to prove a thing, but cannot*], Cic. *SYN.* See CUPIO.

OPTŪME, OPTŪMUS. See BENE, BONUS.

ŌPŪLENS, tis, and ŌPŪLENTUS, *a. um, adj.* (ops). I. *Act.* (1) *Nourishing, fruitful, fertile.* II. *Pass.* (2) *Nourished*; hence, rich, wealthy. — (3) *With abl.*: Rich in any thing.

(4) Copious, large, considerable. — (5) *Fig.*: Prolific, rich. *EX.* (1) o. Etruriæ arva, Liv. — (2) o. fortunatusque, Cic.; — o. oppidum, Cæs.; — opulentissima civitas, Cic. — (3) exercitus o. præda, Liv. *With genit.*: provinciæ pecuniæ o., Tac. — (4) o. ac ditia stipendia, Liv.; — o. obsonium, splendid, magnificent, Plaut. — (5) oratio o., Gell. *SYN.* See DIVES.

ŌPŪLENTER (opulens), and ŌPŪLENTE (opulentus), *adv.* *Splendidly, richly, sumptuously*; o. se colere, Sall.; — ludos o. facere, Liv.

ŌPŪLENTĪA, æ, *f.* (opulens). (1) *Riches, wealth*. — (2) *Might, power.* *EX.* (1) habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. — regalis o. Just.; — metallorum o., Plin. — (2) invidia ex opulentia orta, Sall.; — Lydorum o., Tac.

ŌPŪLENTĪTAS, ūtis, *f.* (id.). i. q. opulentia. ŌPŪLENTO, ūre, *tr.* (id.). *To make rich, to enrich*; herum o., Hor.

ŌPŪLENTĪUS, *a. um, adj.* See OPTULENS.

ŌPUNTĪUS, *a. um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Opus, Opuntian*; Philodamus o., Cic.; — o. sinus, Plin. *Plur.*: Opuntii, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Opus, Liv.*

1. ŌPUS, ūis, *n.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Work, labor*. — (2) *Work, art, workmanship*. — (3) *Esp.*: *Work, occupation, business, action*. — (4) *Military labor, active service* (in the field). — (5) *Labor of an artist, workmanship*. — (6) *Public business, transaction of state affairs*. — (7) *Meton.*: *A work, piece of workmanship* (of buildings, statues, and other works of art). — (8) *A work or engine of besiegers, a machine used in a siege*. — (9) *A work, book, writing, piece.* II. *Meton.* (10) *Effect*. — (11) *Erection, trouble, pains, difficulty.* *EX.* (1) opus querere, *to look out for work*, Cic.; — operi victoria finis, Ov. — (2) locus egregie natura et opere munitus, *by nature and art*, Cæs. — (3) cessare in studio atque opere, Cic.; — o. hominum, id.; — opus facere, *of agriculture*, Ter.; — numquam majora o. sunt, *more important agricultural labors*, Cic. — (4) nondum opere castrorum perfecto, *the work of fortifying the camp*, Cæs.; — ab opere deducere milites, id.; — pro opere consistere, Sall.; — opus intermittere, Cæs. — (5) menses octo continuos o. his (caelatoribus, vasculariis) non defuit, Cic. — (6) o. oratorum, *the work or business of an orator*, id.; — o. censorium, *infliction of punishment by the censor*, Suet. — (7) o. perfectum, *a perfect work*, Cic.; — opera, *que theatro circumdedit Pompeius*, Vell. — (8) Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic.; — urbem operibus clausit, Nep.; — operibus urbem oppugnare, Liv. — (9) opus habeo in manibus, Cic.; — operi fastigium imponere, *to give the work the finishing stroke, to finish off*, id.; — oris tanti operis, Liv. — (10) o. haste, Ov.; — opus efficere, *to produce an effect*. — (11) tanto opere, *so much*, Cic.; — quanto opere, *how much*, id.; — maximo opere, *very much*, id. *SYN.* See LABOR.

2. **ŌPUS**, *n. indecl.* (only in connection with the verb *sum*). O. est, it is necessary or requisite, there is need. 1. With a dat. of the person and a nom. of the thing which is necessary: dux et auctor nobis o. est, Cic.;—si quid ipsi a Casare o. esset, if he should want any thing of Casar, Cæs.;—quicquid o. esset, Cic.—2. With an abl. of the thing which is necessary: auctoritate tua nobis o. est, we are in want of, Cic.;—mature facto o. est, Sall.;—maturato o. est, speed is required, or necessary, Liv.;—o. fuit Hirtio convento, a meeting with Hirtius was necessary or required, Cic.—3. With inf.: quid o. est affirmare? Cic.—4. With acc. and inf.: hoc fieri et oportet et o. est, Cic.—5. With ut: milii o. est, ut lavem, Plaut.—6. With genit.: ad consilium pensandum temporis o. esse, Liv.—7. With acc.: puero o. est cibum, Plaut. See Gr. 456-461. SYN. See **OPORTET**.

3. **ŌPUS**, *untis, f. (Ὀπός)*. Opus, the capital of the Opuntian Locri in Greece, now Tolandæ.

ŌPUSCŪLUM, *i, n. dim.* (opus). A small or trifling work, Cic.

1. **ŌRA**, *æ, f.* (1) A border, edge, margin, brim, extremity.—(2) *Esp.*: A coast, sea-coast.—(3) *Gen.*: A region, country, climate.—(4) *Meton.*: A region.—(5) A zone of the earth. EX. (1) o. poculi, Lucr.;—o. geminæ, Plin.;—o. vulneris, Cels.;—o. clypei, Virg.—(2) oris Italiæ maritimis, Cic.;—o. Italiæ, Liv.;—o. Græciæ, Cic.;—o. Asiæ, Nep. *Meton.*: o. maritima, the inhabitants of the coast, Cic.—(3) quacunque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.;—o. gelida, Hor.;—celestes o., Ov.—(4) luminis ore, the regions of light, Luor.;—sub luminis editit oras, Virg.—(5) globum terræ duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. SYN. See **MARGO**.

2. **ŌRA**, *æ, f.* (akin to aurea). A brille; also a nautical term for rope, cable; oram resolvere, Liv.;—oram solvere, Quint.

ŌRACŪLUM [oraculum, Ov.], *i, n. (oro)*. I. Prop. (1) A divine or inspired response, an oracle.—(2) *Meton.*: Any prophetic enunciation, a prophecy.—(3) A remarkable saying, opinion, etc. II. Prop. (4) The oracle, i. e. the place in which oracles were uttered. EX. (1) oracula edere, to pronounce, Cic.;—oraculum petere, id.;—o. poscere, Virg.;—o. dare, Cic.—(2) o. somnii, Cic.;—mentes oracula funderent, id.;—o. quæ sortibus æquatis ducuntur, id.—(3) physicorum o., Cic.;—o. illud magnopere custodiendum, Plin.—(4) o. Delphis, Cic.;—o. Hammonis, Plin.;—oraculo egressus, Liv. *Meton.*: domus jure consulti o. civitatis, Cic. SYN. See **PÆDICTIO**.

ŌRĀTA, *æ, m.* A cognomen of the Sergii; Sergius O., Cic.

ŌRĀTĪO, *ōnis, f. (oro)*. I. Prop. (1) Speaking, speech, what is spoken, words, expression.—(2) *Esp.*: A set or formal speech, an oration, harangue.—(3) An excuse, apology.—(4) Eloquence.—(5) Elocution, manner of speech, expression, style.—6. Polit.: A public or political writing or pamphlet, Suet.; Tac. 7. *Esp.*: A letter from the emperor, a rescript, missive, Suet. II. *Meton.* (8) The subject or topic of a speech, matter. EX. (1) apud quem sæpe hæc o. usurpata est, Cic.;—Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, id.;—hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem, id.;—habere orationem cum alquo, to speak with, Ter.—(2) orationem Latinam efficies pleniorum, Cic.;—orationem facere, id.;—o. habere, id.;—o. comparare, to get up, learn by heart, id.;—o. componere, Quint.;—o. præter-volet alqd, does not dwell upon, touches slightly, Cic.;—o. alcis facit sibi audientiam, draws an audience, id.—(3) oratione accepta, Cæs.—(4)

satis in eo fuit orationis, Cic.—(5) orationis genus æquabile et temperatum, Cic.—(8) virtuti Pompeii par o., Cic. SYN. **ORATIO**; **SERMO**.—**Oratio**, an oration, harangue.—**Sermo**, common discourse, a familiar talk. **Sermo** may be said of any one; **oratio** is especially said of an orator. See also **CONCIO**.

ŌRĀTĪUNCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (oratio). A short or little speech, Cic.

ŌRĀTOR, *ōris, m. (oro)*. I. Gen. (1) A speaker, e. g. of an embassy, an ambassador.—2. A suppliant, Plaut. II. *Esp.* (3) An orator. EX. (1) Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus o., Cic.;—o. Romam mittunt, Liv.—(3) multi o. magniet clari fuerunt, Cic. SYN. **ORATOR**; **RHETOR**.—**Orator** is he who delivers a speech, an orator.—**Rhetor**, a rhetorician, one who gives lessons on oratory; rhetor magister declamandi.

ŌRĀTORĪE, *adv.* (oratorius). Oratorically; o. dicere, Cic.

ŌRĀTORĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (orator). I. Of or belonging to a speech, or an orator, oratorical; o. oratio, Cic.;—o. vis dicendi, id.;—o. numerus, Quint. II. Subst.: **Ōrātōria**, *æ, f.* (sc. ars). Rhetoric, Quint.

ŌRĀTRIX, *icis, f. (id.)*. A female orator or speaker, a translation of the Greek ὀρτορικῇ, Quint.;—a female suppliant, Plaut.

ŌRĀTUM, *i, n. (oro)*. That which is spoken; a prayer, plur., ap. Ter.

ŌRĀTUS, *us, m. (id.)*. Only in the sing. A praying, supplicating, Cic.

ORBĀTĪO, *ōnis, f. (orbo)*. Privation, bereavement, Sen.

ORBĀTOR, *ōris, m. (id.)*. One that deprives another of children or parents, a bereaver, Ov.

ORBĪCŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (orbis). I. Gen. (1) A small orb, disk, or circle. II. *Esp.* 2. A wheel or roller in a pulley, Cat.;—the nave of a wheel. EX. (1) radix concias in orbiculos, cut into round slices, Plin.

ORBIS, *is, m.* I. Prop. (1) A circle, ring, round.—(2) *Esp.*: A circle (as we say, a square) of soldiers.—(3) *Fig.*: o. orationis, a period, round. II. (4) A circular plane, disk.—(5) *Esp.* of heavenly bodies: The disk.—6. The sky, Virg.; Ov.—7. The globe, id.—(8) A region, country, territory.—8. *Meton.* of the human race, Ov. *Fig.*: o. in republica est conversus, the constitution has changed, Cic.—10. *Meton.*: The socket of the eye.—11. The eye itself, Ov.;—oculorum o., Virg.—12. A disk, quoit, Ov.—13. A wheel, Virg.—14. A round table, Mart.—15. A round looking-glass, id. III. Prop. (16) A turning round in a circle, a wheeling about.—(17) *Fig.*: The course or rotation of the months, i. e. a year.—(18) Of a regular course or order of business, a routine. IV. (for globus) (19) A ball, globe, sphere, orb. EX. (1) in orbem torquere, Cic.;—iter in orbem curvat eundem, moves quickly round in a circle, Ov.;—equitare in orbem, id.;—orbem ducere, to draw a circle, Sen.;—digitum justo orbe terit annulus, just fits, Ov.;—o. rotarum, the zodiac, Plin.;—o. signifer, the Zodiac, Cic.;—o. lacteus, the Milky Way, id.;—o. finiens, the horizon, id.—(2) in orbem consistere, to form into a circle (square), Cæs.;—orbem colligere, Liv.;—in orbem se tutari, id.—(3) o. verborum, Cic.;—o. doctrinæ, an encyclopædia, the round of learning or circle of the sciences, a translation of the Greek ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Quint.—(4) o. mensæ, a round leaf or board, Ov.;—o. genuum, the kneepan (patella), id.;—o. terrarum or terræ, the circle of the earth, terrestrial plane (according to the

opinion of the ancients); —orbis terre patrocium, Cic., *for imperium Rom.*, Val. Max.—(5) lucidus o. erit, *the disk of the sun*, Virg.; —implevit orbem Luna, *orb of the moon*.—(8) noster o., Plin.; —o. Eous, *the East, the Eastern region*, Ov.; o. Assyrius, Juv.—(16) columbarum crebris pedum orbibus adulation, Plin.—(17) actis completur mensibus orbis, quo, Virg.; —triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis imperio explebit, *annual courses*, id.—(18) imperium in orbem ibat, Liv.—(19) Fortuna stans in dubio ... orbe, Ov. SYN. See CIRCULUS.

ORBITA, æ, f. (orbis). I. Prop. (1) *A cart-rut, track of a wheel*.—(2) Meton.: *The mark left by a ligature, e. g. upon a vine*.—(3) *A course, orbit*. II. Fig. (4) *A path, course, way*. EX. (1) o. impressa, Cic.—(2) o. vinculi, Plin.—(3) o. solis, Luc.—(4) si tamen rectum viam, non unum orbitam monstrant, Quint. SYN. See CIRCULUS.

ORBITAS, ātis, f. (orbis). I. (1) *Bereavement, privation of children or parents*; also, 2. *The state of a widower or widow*, Just. II. Fig. (3) *Privation, bereavement*. EX. (1) misera o., Cic.; —tutorem instituit filiorum orbitati, id.—(3) o. republicæ virorum talium, Cic.; —o. luminis, Plin.

ORBO, āre, tr. (orbis). I. Prop. (1) *To deprive of parents or children, to bereave*.—(2) Meton. gen.: *To deprive of*. II. Fig. (3) *To deprive of anything, to strip*. EX. (1) filio orbatus, Cic.; —mater orbata filio, id.; —orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. *Of animals*: catulo orbata læna, Ov.—(2) orbati amico, Cic.; —o. alqm sensibus, id.; —o. alqm luminibus, Suet.; —orbata præsidi pinus, Ov.—(3) o. Italiani juventute, Cic.; —patria multis claris viris orbata, id.; —omni aë salutis orbatus, id. SYN. ORBO; PRIVO; VIDUO.—Orbare, *to bereave of what is very dear to one, as of parents, children, natural faculties or advantages, as above*.—Privare, *to deprive of rights, wealth, or life itself*; privare alqm somno, vita: also *to save or free from*; p. exilio, Cic.—Viduare, *to make a widow*; fig., *to deprive of*; foliis viduantur ulmi, Hor.

ORBUS, a, um, adj. (ὀρεός, whence ὀρεαρός). I. Prop. (1) *Bereft or deprived of parents or children, orphan, fatherless, childless*.—(2) Subst.: Orbus, i, m., or Orba, æ, f. *An orphan*. II. Fig. (3) *Bereaved, orphan*.—(4) Gen.: *Deprived or destitute of anything, bereft, devoid*. EX. (1) senex o., *childless*, Cic.; —filii mei te incolumi o. non erunt, id. *With genit.*: Memnonis o. mei venio, Ov. *Poet.*: o. cubile, *deprived of a husband or wife, widowed*, Catull.—(2) præter orbos orbasque, Liv.; o. viduæque, Quint. *With abl.*: o. liberis (*like ἀπαρς τέκνων*), *said of sheep*, Plant. *Meton.*: palures o., *deprived of its buds*, Col.—(3) plebs o. tribunis, Cic.; —o. parente suo volumina, Ov.—(4) o. rebus omnibus, Cic.; —o. fratribus, Ov.; —mare portubus o., *without*, id.; —forum o. litibus, Hor. *With genit.*: o. auxiliis, Plaut.; —o. luminis, Ov.; —o. pedum.

ORCA, æ, f. I. A kind of large fish, perhaps the grampus, Plin. II. A large vessel, wider in the middle than at the ends, Plin.; —an earthen pot with a large belly and a narrow neck, into which, by way of amusement, boys tried to throw nuts from a distance. SYN. See DOLIUM.

ORCÆDES, um, f. plur. *Orcades*, islands to the north of Scotland, the Orkneys, Plin.; Mel.

ORCHESTRA, æ, f. (ὀρχήστρα). *The seat of the Roman Senators in the theatre*, Vitruv.; Suet. *Meton.*: *The Senate*, Juv.

ORCHIS, is, f. (ὄρχις, a testicle). I. A kind of olive of an oblong shape and excellent quality,

Col.; —called also orchita, id.; —also, orchites, Plin.; —plur., orchites, Cat. II. A kind of plant with oblong roots, Plin.

ORCHOMĒNIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Orchomenus*; O. calamus, Plin.; —O. lacus, id. Subst.: Orchomēni, grum, m. *The inhabitants of Orchomenus*, Nep.; Just.

ORCHOMĒNUS (-OS), i, m., and ORCHOMĒNON (-UM), i, n. (Ὀρχόμηνος). *Orchomenus*. 1. An ancient city of Bœotia. It lay on the river Cephissus, northwest of the lake Copais, Plin.; Cæs.—2. An ancient city of Arcadia, Liv.

ORCINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. (orcus), i. q. Orcinus: sponda o., a bier, Mart.

ORCĪNUS or ORCIVUS, a, um, adj. (orcus). *Of or belonging to the infernal regions, of the dead*; o. thesaurus, *the realm or kingdom of the dead*, Næv. ap. Gell.; —o. libertus, *made free by the last will of his master*, Ulp. Dig.; —o. senatores, *who were received after the death of Cæsar, and so (as it were) by his will, into the senate*.

ORCUS, i, m. (akin to ορχος, a pit; a place shut up. Others, akin to ὅρκος, an oath, from ἔρκος, from ἔγγν, ἔγγν, prop., to check, restrain). Prop.: A district closely confined or shut up all round, from which nothing can escape. I. 1. *The seat of the dead, the infernal regions*, Virg.; Hor. II. 2. Orcus, i, m. *The god of the infernal regions*, Pluto, Cic.—3. *Meton.*: *Death*; orcum morari, *not to die*, Hor.—4. *Orcus*, the son of Eris, a divine being, supposed to punish unjust and perjured persons (Ὀρχος), Virg. SYN. See INFERI.

ORDINĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (ordo). I. Prop.: *Arranged in proper rank or order*; o. vites, Col. Subst.: Ordinārius, li, m. *One who stands in rank or file, a foot-soldier, soldier of the line*, Cat. ap. Fest.; also, he who stands at the head of a row, a leader, Veg. II. Fig.: *According to order and custom, orderly, regular, ordinary, usual*; o. consilium, Liv.; —consules o. (opp. suffecti), id.; —regular, proper, as it ought to be, good; o. oleum, Col.; —o. oratio, Sen.

ORDINĀTE, adv. (ordinatus). *In order, orderly, regularly*, Auct. Her. SYN. ORDINATE; ORDINATIM.—Ordinate, *as here*.—Ordinatio, in the proper order, one after another; Antonius it passim, ego ordinatim, Cic.; —Ductor classis ordinate naves disponit, tum ordinatim progreditur, G. D.

ORDINĀTIM, adv. (id.). I. Prop.: *In order or succession*; o. petere honores, *one after another*, Sulp. ap. Cic. *Milit. t. t.*: *In ranks*, Brut. ap. Cic. II. Fig.: *Ordinarily, regularly, properly, by method*, Cæs. SYN. See ORDINATE.

ORDINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (ordino). I. Prop. 1. *A setting in order, order, row*, App. II. Fig. 2. *Order*, Vitruv.; —arrangement, disposition, regulation, method; o. comitorium, Vell.; —o. anni, Suet.; —o. vite, Plin. E. Esp. 3. *An imperial edict or order*, Plin.—4. *Appointment of governors in the province*, Suet.—5. *The government of a province*, Plin.

ORDINĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that arranges or regulates anything*; o. litis, Sen.

ORDINĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of ordino. II. Adj.: *Put in order, orderly, well-ordered*, Cic.; —o. vir, Sen.

ORDĪNO, āre, tr. (ordō). I. Prop. (1) *To order, arrange*. II. Fig. (2) *To order, regulate, put into proper order, arrange, adjust*.—(3) *To elect*.—(4) *To appoint to an office, to settle*. EX. (1) o. partes orationis, Cic.; —o. agmina, Hor.; —o. copias, Nep.; —o. vineta, Col.—(2) o. litera,

Cic. :—horologium diligentius ordinatum, *arranged, put together*, Plin.;—cursus ordinatos deimunt, *fixed*, Cic.;—o. desideria militum, *to satisfy*, Suet.;—ubi publicas res ordinarias, i. e. *when you shall have completed your history of public affairs*, Hor.—(3) o. magistratus, Suet.—(4) o. alqm, id.;—o. provinciam, Suet. **SYN.** See **DIRIGO**.

ORDIÖR, iri, orsus sum, *tr.* and *intr. dep.* I.

Tr. prop. (1) *To begin to weave, to lay the warp.*—(2) *Fig.* : *To begin, commence.*—(3) *Esp.* : *To begin to speak.*—(4) *To describe.*—(5) *To pass over, to proceed to (another part of the subject).* II. *Intr.* (6) *To begin, i. e. to take its beginning.* EX. (1) o. telas (of the spider), *to begin its web*, Plin.;—Lachesis plena orditur manu, *of spinning*, Sen. *Meton.* : furto vicini cespitem nostro solo ordimur, *we join to*, Plin.—(2) o. sermonem, Cic.;—o. initium vite alterius, id.;—o. reliquias res, *to begin, represent, set forth*, id.;—o. furorem, Virg.;—ab initio est ordiendum, Nep. *With inf.* : o. disputare, Cic.;—o. loqui, Virg.;—(3) sic orsus, Virg.;—(4) o. bellum, Liv.;—(5) sed satis de hoc; reliquos ordiamur—(6) sed, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. **SYN.** See **INCIPIO**.

ORDO, Inis, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *A row, order, line.*—(2) *Esp.* : *A row of benches or seats; a bank (of rowers), rowers' benches.*—(3) *A row of seats in the theatre.*—(4) *Milit.* : *Line, rank and file.*—(5) *Meton.* : *The post of a centurion or captain, centurionship, captaincy.*—(6) *a centurion, captain.*;—(7) *rank, estate, class, order* (of which there were three in Rome, the senators, knights, and plebeians);—(8) *Gen.* : *Rank, station, class.* II. *Fig.* (9) *Order, arrangement, method.*—(10) *Order, due method, regularity, proper arrangement.*—(11) *Condition, state.* EX. (1) o. directi (in quincuncem), Cic.;—olere directo ordine, id.;—alius o. adjicitur, *another tier of beams*, Cæs.;—o. caespitum, *a layer or stratum*, id.;—(2) sex ordinum (navem) Xenagoras invenit, *of six rows of benches, with six banks of rowers*, Plin.;—(3) in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, *to sit on one of the fourteen rows set apart for the knights*; hence, *to be a knight*, Cic.; Suet.;—(4) ordinem ducere, *to lead a company, to be a centurion*, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.;—ordines explicare, *to deploy or open the ranks*, id.;—ordines observare, *to remain in rank and file*, Sall.;—sine ordinibus, *not in rank and file, disorderly*, id.;—ordines turbare, Liv.;—ordine egredi, *to rise from the ranks*, Sall.;—(5) qui primis ordinibus appropinquarent, *who were near obtaining the rank of centurion*, Cæs.;—(6) o. primi, Cæs.;—(7) amplissimus ordo, *the Senate*, Cic.;—o. equester, *the order of knights or equites*, id.;—pedester o., *the class of plebeians*, Liv.;—(8) o. publicanorum, Cic.;—o. libertinorum, id.;—o. scribarum, id.;—homo ornatus sine loco, id.;—homo mei ordinis, *of my station*, Ter.;—(9) fatum appello ordinem causarum, Cic.;—ordines temporum explicare, *course, series*, id.;—o. rerum, id. Hence the PHRASES. ex ordine, *in order or turn, regularly, duly*; as, ex ordine sententiam dicere, Cic.;—ordine interrogare, id.;—in ordinem, *in turn, one after the other*; as, in ordinem tabulas conficere, id.;—ordine, *properly*, id.;—extra ordinem, *out of turn, extraordinarily*; as, alci extra ordinem provinciam decernere, id.;—extra ordinem, *contrary to all order, custom, or usage*, id.;—in ordinem cogere alqm, *to bring to order*, i. e. *to humble, show any body his place*, Liv.;—in ordinem redigere, *to put into order, to put to rights*, Auct. Her.;—(10) o. est moderatio, Cic.;—ordinem in consiliis factisque conservare, id.;—adhibere rebus modum et ordinem, id.;—studiis ordinem dare, *to lay down a certain plan for them*, Quint.;—(11) o. mearum rerum, Plaut. **SYN.** See **DISPOSITIO**.

ÖRĒE, Ærum, f. (os). *The bit of a bridle.*

ÖRFĒAS, Ædis, f. (ὄρεάς), (*sc.* nympha). *A mountain-nymph, an Oræad*, Virg.; Ov. **SYN.** **ÖREADES**; **DRYADES**; **HAMADRYADES**.—*Öreades*, nymphs of the mountains and of Diana's train.—*Dryades*, goddesses of the woods.—*Hamadryades*, nymphs who were thought to be born and die with oak-trees, in which they had their residence, wood-nymphs.

ÖRESTES, æ, and is, m. (Ὀρέστης). *Orestes*, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; he killed his adulterous mother and her lover Ægisthus, and, according to one legend, fled by order of Apollo to the temple of Diana in the Chersonesus Taurica, where he was rescued by his sister Iphigenia, the priestess of the temple, whom he carried off, together with the image of Diana, to Athens, Cic.; Virg.

ÖRESTĒUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Orestes*; Diana O., Ov.

ÖREXIS, is, f. (ὄρεξις). *Desire, appetite.*

ÖRGĀNĪCUS, a, um, adj. (ὄργανικός). I. (1) *Organic, mechanic.* II. (2) *Musical.*—(3) *Subst.* : *Organicus, i. m. A musician, player on a musical instrument*, Lucr. EX. (1) o. administratio telarum, Vitr.;—(2) o. melos, Cat.;—o. saltus Heliconis, Lucr.

ÖRGĀNUM, i, n. (ὄργανον). I. *Gen.* : *Any instrument or implement, e. g. in agriculture, Col.*;—o. scenica, Suet.;—in warfare and architecture, Vitr. II. *A musical instrument*, Quint.;—the hydraulic organ, Suet. *Plur.* : *The pipes of an organ*, Vitr.

ÖRGĀA, ōrum, n. (ὄργανα). I. *Gen.* : *Any secret or fantastical rites, orgies*, Juv. *Fig.* : o. nature, secrets, Col.;—o. Itala, *Italian poetry*, i. e. *Italian romances*, Prop. II. *Exp.* : *The sacred rites of Bacchus*, Virg.

ÖRIA, æ, f. See **HORIA**.

ÖRĪCHĀLCUM, i, n. (ὀρύχαλκος). *Prop.* : *Mountain-brass*; originally a natural copper ore and a kind of brass made from it; afterward this name was applied to, I. (1) *Brass*, artificially wrought, Cic.;—2. *Meton.* : *A brass tuba*, Val. Flac.;—3. *Brass weapons*, Stat. II. 4. *A metal highly valued, supposed to be prepared from gold, from a false derivation from aurum, hence written by some auri chalcum*, Plaut. EX. (1) album o., Virg.

ÖRĪCIUS, a, um, adj. *Of Oricos, Orician.*

ÖRĪCOS or **-US**, i, f., and **ÖRĪCUM**, i, n. *Oricos or Oricum*, a Greek town on the coast of Illyria, near the Ceraunian Mountains, and on the frontiers of Epirus, Liv.; Plin.†

ÖRIENS, tis. I. *pt. of orior.* II. *Subst.* (*ac. sol.*). 1. *The rising sun*, Virg.; Ov.;—2. *The quarter of the sun's rising, the east*, Cic.;—o. æstivus, *where the sun rises in summer*, Plin.;—o. hibernus or brumalis, *where the sun rises in winter*, Col.;—o. vernus, Gell.

ÖRĪGĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (origo). *Etymology, so called by some, according to Quint.*

ÖRĪGO, Inis, f. (orior). I. (1) *Birth, descent.*—(2) *Meton.* : *An author, founder, or father of a race.*—(3) *Meton.* : *Native land or soil*, Sall.;—(4) *Stock, race, family*, Ov. II. *Gen.* : (1) *Origin, spring, earliest beginning, source.* EX. (1) Clarus origine, Ov.;—modicus originis, Tac.;—(2) Romanæ stirpis o., Virg.;—mundi melioris o., Ov.;—(3) Judæa o. ejus mali, Tac.;—(4) ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ generatus, Nep. *Meton.* : *of animals*, Virg.;—(5) o. rei petitur a re, Cic.;—o. boni, id.;—fontium origines, *beginnings*, i. e. *springs*, Hor.;—originem trahere, *to derive*

or deduce origin, Liv. ; —o. ducere, Hor. SYN. See ORTUS.

ORION, ōnis and ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων). Orion, a constellation, with a belt and sword, the rising and setting of which was summed by storms and rain, Hor. ; Virg.

ORIOR, oriri, ortus sum, pt. oriturus (ὄρου, ὄρουαι). To rise, appear, become visible. I. Prop. (1) Of persons: To rise, get up.—(2) To be born, to have one's origin or descent, to spring.—(3) Meton. of plants: To grow, spring forth.—(4) In Geography: To begin, to take its beginning, have its origin, to rise, spring.—(5) Of the heavenly bodies. To rise, to appear on the horizon, to come into view. II. Fig. (6) To rise, start, show one's self, come into notice.—(7) To arise, spring, take its origin, proceed. EX. (1) consul oriens nocte diceret dictatorem, Liv.—(2) id quo (solo) ortus es, Cic. ; nollem nie ab eo (patre) ortum, id. ; ortus obscuris majoribus, id. ; plerisque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis, id. ; ex eodem loco ortus, Ter. ; obscuro loco ortus, of low descent or origin, Liv. ; equestri loco ortus, of an equestrian family, Cic. ; homo a se ortus for homo novus, the first of his family that has held a high office, a new man, not of ancient nobility.—(3) oriens uva, Cic. ; flos e sanguine ortus, Ov.—(4) Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, Cæs. ; —Belgæ ab extremis Galliar finibus oriuntur, id. ; collis oritur e medio monte, Sall.—(5) stella oritur, Ov. ; sol ortus, the east, Liv. ; orta luce, in the morning, Cæs. ; oriens sol, the East, Orient.—(6) orientium jutenum initia, Vell.—(7) oritur atas, Cic. ; rumor ortus, id. SYN. See NASCERE.

ORITHYIA (tetrasyll.), æ, f. (Ὠριθυία). Orithyia. 1. Daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and mother of Zetes and Calais by Boreas, Cic. ; Ov.—2. A queen of the Amazons.

ORIUNDUS, a, um, adj. (orior). I. Prop. : Born or descended from, springing from ; o. ab ingenuis, Cic. ; —liberis parentibus o., Col. ; —nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis (with regard to ancestors). II. Meton. : Alba o. sacerdotium, Liv. SYN. See ORTUS.

ORNAMENTUM, i, n. (orno). I. Gen. (1) An apparatus, equipment, furniture, equipage, accoutrement, trappings.—(2) Fig. : Apparatus, furniture, resources. II. Esp. (3) An ornament, embellishment.—(4) Fig. : o. senectutis, Cic. ; —o. orationis, id. ; —a mark of honor, title, distinction, dignity. EX. (1) ceteræ copiæ, ornamenta, præsidia, stores or provisions, Cic. ; —ornamenta boum, collar, saddle, etc., Cat. ; —arms ; per ornamenta percussus, Sen. ; —dress, attire, Plant.—(2) ornamenta dicendi tot et tanta habere, Cic.—(3) pecuniam omniaque ornamenta ex fano Hercules in opidum delitit, Cæs.—(4) quæcumque a me o. in te proficiuntur, id. ; —ornamentis afficere alqm, id. ; consularia o., title, rank, Suet. ; —o. triumphalia, of one celebrating a triumph, id. SYN. See CULTUS.

ORNATE, adv. (ornatus). With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly ; o. dicere, with fulness of style or expression, Cic. ; —o. splendideque facere, id. ; —composite, o., copiose eloqui, id.

ORNATRIX, icis, f. (ornator). She that adorns ; esp., she that dresses the hair, Suet.

1. ORNATUS, a, um, pt. of orno. II. Adj. (1) Gen. : Provided with necessities, furnished, equipped, accoutred, fitted out.—(2) Esp. : Ornamented, embellished, adorned. III. Fig. (3) Honored, respected.—(4) Honorable, famous. EX. (1) scutis telisque o., Cic. ; —o. alqa re, id. ; —o. equus, Liv. ; —o. elephantus, Nep. ; —naves

paratissimæ atque omni genere armorum ornatisimæ, Cæs.—(2) sepulchrum floribus o., Cic. ; —o. virtutibus lenioribus, id. ; —o. oratio, id. ; —o. in dicendo, elegant, of good taste, id.—(3) homo ornatisimus loco, nomine, virtute, Cic. ; —splendidiissimus atque ornatisimus civitatis sue, highly honored, id.—(4) locus ad dicendum ornatisimus, Cic. SYN. See ELEGANS and PRE-DITUS.

2. ORNATUS, ūs, m. (orno). I. Gen. (1) Preparation, provision, a fitting out, equipping.—(2) Esp. : Armor.—(3) Dress, attire.—(4) Fig. : Accoutrements, furniture, equipage. II. Esp. (1) Ornament, embellishment. EX. (1) in adibus nihil ornati (for ornatus), no preparation for the wedding, Ter. ; —o. publici, public festivities, Varr. ; —o. trapeti, the vessels and utensils belonging to an olive press, Cat.—(2) o. militaris, Cic. ; —gladiatores o. ornati armantur, Liv.—(3) pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali, Cic. ; —o. nauticis, Plaut. ; —o. prologi, Ter. ; —of a horse-cloth, Plin.—(4) eloquentia . . . quocumque ingreditur . . . eodem est ornatu comitata, Cic.—(5) o. (capillorum), Ov. ; —o. urbis, of statues, Cic. ; —o. cæli, id. SYN. See CULTUS.

ORNO, Ære, tr. I. Gen. (1) To provide with necessities, to furnish, equip, fit out.—(2) Mid. : ornari, to dress one's self out. II. Esp. (3) To ornament, embellish, adorn.—(4) Fig. : o. orationem, Cic. ; —to praise, celebrate.—(5) To honor, to present with, bestow upon. EX. (1) o. classem, Cic. ; —o. naves, Liv. ; —o. copias, id. ; —o. convivium, Cic. ; —o. et sternere lectum, id. ; —o. alqm pecuniâ, to provide with, Plin. E. ; —o. consules, to equip or provide with what is necessary, Cic. ; —fugam o., to prepare, Ter.—(2) ibo et ornabor, Plaut.—(3) Italian o. quam dona in suam maluit, Cic. ; —o. capillos, Ov. ; —o. comia sertis, Virg.—(4) o. seditiones, id.—(5) o. alqm beneficiis, id. ; —o. alqm laudibus, id. ; —o. civitatem omnibus rebus, Cæs. ; —alqm o., to promote, advance to honor, Cic. ; —ornatus essex itis virtutibus, you would have been rewarded (ironically), Ter. SYN. ORNO ; ADORNO ; EXORNO ; CONCINNO.—Ornare, to adorn, to attire, etc., as above.—Adornare, to prepare ; sometimes, to adorn.—Exornare, to embellish, adorn with particular care.—Concinnare, to make fit, to make ready, to fit up.

ORNUS, i, f. I. A wild mountain-ash (Fraxinus o.), Plin. II. Meton. : A spear made of this wood, Aus.

ORO, Ære, tr. and intr. (os). I. Tr. (1) To speak.—(2) Esp. : To speak publicly.—(3) To beg, entreat. II. Intr. (4) To speak, say.—(5) Esp. : To speak in a supplicatory strain, to beg, pray, beseech. EX. (1) bonum æquumque oras, Plaut.—(2) o. item, Cic. ; —o. causam capitis, id.—(3) o. alqm, Cic. ; —o. alqd ab alqo, Plaut. ; —o. auxilium, to ask for help or assistance, Liv. ; —multa deos orans, Virg. ; —orabo gnato uxorem, I will ask for his daughter in marriage for my son, Ter. ; —oro te, I pray thee, pray, prythee ; dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. ; —quid, oro te, habent isti, Sen.—(4) alqd completi orando, Cic. ; —talibus orabat Juno, Virg. ; —ars orandi, oratory, rhetoric, Quint.—(5) o. precibus, Hirt. ; —o. dictis, to pray, to repeat prayers, Lucr. ; Virg. SYN. ORO ; ROGO ; OESCEO ; OBTESTOR ; SUPPLICO ; PRECOR.—Orare, as here.—Rogare, to crave, to beg as a great favor ; hoc te ita rogo, Sen.—Obsecrare, to beg with great earnestness, to conjure by all that is sacred, to beseech for God's sake.—Obtestari, to conjure by all that is dear to one ; oro obtestorque te, etc., Cic.—Supplicare, to beg on one's knees, in a humble earnest manner.—Precari, to pray, as to God, for what we need and wish to obtain.—Candidatus rogat singulos ut sibi faveant ; orat, precatur homines gratio-

os; reus supplicat iudicibus, precatur illos, obsecrat, obtestatur, G. D.

ORONTES, is or æ, m. (*Ὀρόντης*). *Orontes*, the largest river of Syria, falling into the sea at the foot of Mount Pieria; now *Nahr-el-Ay*, Plin.; Mel.

ORONTĒUS, a, um, adj. (*Ὀρόντιος*). *Of or belonging to the Orontes*; also poet. for *Syrian*; O. myrrha, Prop.

1. **ORPHEUS**, ði and ðos, m. (*Ὀρφεύς*). {acc. Orphea, Ov.; voc. Orpheu, Virg.}. *Orpheus*, a celebrated ancient musician, son of the muse Calliope and of Apollo or Ægrus, and husband of Eurydice, Cic.

2. **ORPHĒUS**, a, um, adj. (*Ὀρφεύς*). *Of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphic*; O. vox, Ov. f.—O. theatrum, a crowd assembled round Orpheus, id.;—O. lyra, Prop.

ORPHĪCUS, a, um, adj. (*Ὀρφεύς*). *Of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphic*; O. carmen, Cic.

ORSA, ðrum, m. (ordior). *A beginning, undertaking*; o. operis, Liv. præf.; Val. Flac. *Poet.*: *Works*, Virg.;—o. Menandri, *poems*, Aus.

1. **ORSUS**, a, um, pt. of ordior.

2. **ORSUS**, ñs, m. (ordior). *A beginning, undertaking*; o. pectoris, Cic.; Virg.

ORTHOGRĀPHĪA, æ, f. (*ὀρθογραφία*). I. *Orthography*, Suet. II. *A representation of the front of a building, the elevation*, Vitr.

1. **ORTUS**, a, um, pt. of orior. **SYN.** **ORTUS**; **ORIGINES**.—*Ortus, born, etc.* See **ORIOR**.—*Oriundus, originally come from, whose parents or ancestors lived at*; natī Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv.

2. **ORTUS**, ñs, m. (orior). *A rising, appearing*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of men: Birth*.—2. *Meton.* of plants and fruits: *A growing forth or up*, Lucr.—(3) *Geography: Origin, source*.—(4) *Of heavenly bodies: A rising, rise*. II. *Fig.* (5) *Rise, origin, beginning*. **EX.** (1) o. et divina progenies, Cic.;—ortu Tusculanus, *by birth*, id.;—primo ortu, *immediately after birth*, id.—(3) O. fluminis, Ov.—(4) solis et lunæ reliquorumque siderum o., Cic.;—o. solis, *the rising of the sun*, i. e. *the east*.—(5) o. tribuniciæ potestatis, Cic.;—juris ortum a fonte repetere, id.;—ortum ducere ab Elide, *to be descended from*, Ov. **SYN.** **ORTUS**; **ORIGO**.—*Ortus, birth, nativity, as here* (1).—*Origo, origin, beginning*; fontium origines celat Nilus, Hor.

ORTYĠĬA, æ, and **ORTYĠĠE**, es, f. (*Ὀρτυγία*). *Ortygia*. 1. An island, part of Syracuse, Virg.; Ov.—2. An ancient name for the island *Delos*, Virg.; Ov.

ORTYĠĠIUS, a, um, adj. *Ortygian*; O. dea, Diana, Ov.;—O. boves, *which were stolen from Apollo by Mercury*, id.

ORŪZA, æ, f. (*ὀρύζα*). *Rice*, Hor.; Plin.

1. **ŪS**, ðris, n. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of men and animals: A mouth, snout, beak*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Speech, language*, Virg.—(3) *The face, the countenance*.—(4) *Countenance, with respect to character; esp., barefacedness, effrontery, shamelessness*.—5. *A mask*, Virg. II. *Meton.* (6) *An opening, orifice, hole, mouth*. **EX.** (1) cibos oris hiatu arripiunt, Cic.;—ad hæc percipienda o. est aptissimum, id.;—in ore habere, *to have in one's mouth, to speak of any thing*, id.;—ore uno consentiunt, *unanimously*, id.;—in ore est omnium, *in every one's mouth*, id.;—in ore esse, *to be the subject of conversation, to be the common talk*, Liv.;—manus apponere ad o., *to put a finger to one's mouth as a sign of silence*, Cic.—

(2) o. Pindari, Vell.;—o. Socraticum, id.—(3) ora cernere iratorum, Cic.;—præter os obambulare, Plaut.;—laudare alqm coram in os, *to his face*, Ter.;—ante ora parentum, *in the presence of, under the eyes of*, Virg.;—in ore omnium versari, *before the eyes of all*, Cic.;—in ore provinciae, *in the sight of the province*, id.—(4) o. durum, *impudence*, Cic.;—quod tandem o. est illius patroni, qui ad eas causas sine ulla scientia juris audent accedere? id.;—si Appii os habere, *the bold front, assurance*, id.—(5) o. portus, Cic.;—o. dolii, Liv.;—vascula angusti oris, Quint.;—ingentem dedit ore fenestram, Virg.;—o. navium rostrata, *beaks of ships*, Hor. **SYN.** See **BUCCA**.

2. **ŪS**, ossis, n. (*ὀστέον, ὀστούν*, whence ossum, by abbreviation). I. *Prop.* (1) *A bone*.—(2) *Meton.*: *The hard part of trees and fruits, heart, stone*. II. *Fig.* (3) *The inward part, the marrow of any thing*. **EX.** (1) o. pectoris, *the breast-bone*, Cels.;—quid dicam de ossibus? Cic.;—ossa legere, *to collect the bones out of the ashes of the dead*, Virg.—(2) arborum o., Plin.;—o. olearum et palmularum, Suet.;—o. Persici, *the stone of a peach*, Pall.;—o. prunorum, *the stone of a plum*, id.;—o. cerasorum, *a cherry-stone*, id.—(3) exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, Virg. *Rhet.*: ossa nudare, *to lay open the bones*, i. e. *to represent very meagrely*, Cic.

OSCA, æ, f. *Osca*, a town of Hispania Tartar.

OSCEN, Inis, n. (*for obscen*, from obs and cano). *A singing bird, esp. as a term of augury, a bird from whose singing, croaking, etc., omens were taken*, Cic.; Plin. **SYN.** **OSCINES**; **PRÆPETERES**.—*Oscines, as here*.—*Præpeteres, birds from whose flight omens were taken*; præpeteris omina pennæ, Virg.

OSCENSIS, e, adj. *Of or belonging to Osca*; O. argentum, *a Spanish silver coin in Osca, before the time of the Romans*, Liv. *Subst. plur.*: Oscenses lum, m. *The inhabitants of Osca, Cæs.*

OSCI, ðrum, m. *Osci*, a people of Campania extirpated by the Romans, Plin.

OSCILLUM, i, n. dim. (os). *A little mouth*; hence the small cavity in the middle of pulse, from which the germ springs, Col.;—*a little image*, e. g. of Bacchus, Virg.; Macr.

OSCINES, um, m. See **OSCEN**.

OSCITANS, tis. I. pt. of oscito. II. *Adj.*: *Sleepy, yawning, heedless, careless, negligent, off one's guard*; o. judex, Cic.;—Epicurus o., id.;—o. sapientia, id.

OSCITANTER, adv. (oscitans). *In a yawning, careless, or sleepy manner*; *fig.*, *carelessly*; o. alqd agere, Cic.

OSCITO, ñre, and **OSCITOR**, ñri, dep. (os, cico). I. *Prop.* (1) *To open the mouth*, Plaut.;—*to yawn*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To open itself*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To be drowsy or inactive*. **EX.** (1) quodam hesternâ potatione oscitantes, Cic.—(2) oscitat leo (of the plant called lion's mouth), Col.;—*to turn toward*; folia arborum ad solem oscitant, Plin.—(3) quum majores impendere (calamitates) videantur, sedetis et oscitamine, Auct. Her. **SYN.** See **DORMITO**.

OSCULABUNDUS, a, um, adj. (osculator). *Kissing repeatedly*, Suet.

OSCULATIO, ðnis, f. (id). *A kissing*, Cic. **SYN.** See **AMPLEXUS**.

OSCŪLOR, ñri, tr. dep. (osculum). I. *Prop.* (1) *To kiss*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To love, make much of, value, prize*. **EX.** (1) o. alqm, Cic.;—o. inter se, *each other*, Plaut.;—o. cum alqo, *to kiss one another*, id.—(2) scientiam juris tamquam filiolum o., *to love, cherish*, Cic.

OSCULUM, *i. n. dim. (os)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *A little mouth, a pretty mouth.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A kiss.* EX. (1) videt oculos, videt oscula, Ov.; Hor.; oscula summa delibare, to touch the tips of the lips, i. e. to kiss gently, to press with a light kiss, Virg.;—figit oscula terræ, imprints kisses, Ov.;—oscula jungere, id.;—oscula dare, id.;—(2) oscula ferre alui, to kiss, Cic.;—oscula ferre, to receive a kiss, to be kissed, Ov.;—oscula carpere, id. SYN. See AMPLEXUS.

OSCELUS, *a, um, adj.*, e. g. O. ludi, a kind of comedies or farces, called also *fabulæ Atellanæ*, Cic.;—O. ludicrum, Tac.;—O. lingua, Liv.

OSIRIS, *is and Idis, m. (Ὀσίρις)*, [acc. Osirim, Hor.; Osirin, Macr.]. *Osiris*, the husband of Isis, the tutelary deity of Egypt and the Nile, killed by his brother Typhon, and cut into pieces, which later were collected by his wife with great lamentations; whence the search after his body and its recovery formed a ceremony in his worship, Hor.; Tibull.

OSOR, *ōris, m. (odi)*. *A hater; an enemy; o. uxoris*, Plaut.

OSSA, *æ, m. (Ὀσσα)*, [Gr. acc. Ossan, Ov.]. *Ossa*, a mountain in Thessaly, separated from Olympus on the northwest by the vale of Tempe; now *Kissavo*, Plin.

OSSÆUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Ossa*; O. ursa, Ov.;—O. rupes, Luc.

OSSFUS, *a, um, adj. (os)*. I. (1) *Bony, i. e. like bones.* II. (2) *As hard as a bone, withered, dry.* EX. (1) o. cultellus, Plin.;—manubria o. cultellorum, Juv.;—o. larva, a skeleton, Ov.;—(2) o. ilex, Plin.;—o. manus, Juv.

OSTENDO, *ēre, di, sum and tūm, tr. (obs, tendo)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *To hold, stretch or spread out before or against.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To expose; pass, to be exposed.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To point out, to show, expose to view, let see, display, manifest.*—(4) *To show, display, betray, discover, evince, manifest.*—(5) *To allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to pretend.*—(6) *To declare, give to understand, make known.*—(7) *To show, indicate, prove.* EX. (1) manus o., Plaut.—(2) locus ostentus solibus, Plin.—(3) o. pectus apertum, Cic.;—ostenduntur, mid., show themselves, id.;—o. dentem alui, Suet.;—o. humeros, Virg.;—o. gladium, Sall.;—o. se alui, Ter.;—o. aciem, to display to the enemy, in order to terrify him, Liv.—(4) o. et judicare re ipsa, Cic.;—ostendit lumen suum virtus, id.;—o. alui sententiam suam, Ter.—(5) quedam mihi magnifica defensio ostenditur, Cic.—(6) aliter atque ostenderam, Cic.—(7) quod epistolis ejus ostenditur, Suet. SYN. See EXHIBEO.

OSTENSUS, *a, um, pt. of ostendo.*

OSTENTATIO, *ōnis, f. (ostento)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *A showing ostentatiously, displaying.*—(2) *Military demonstration, display of arms.* II. *Fig.* (3) *A showing off, ostentation, boast, parade.*—(4) *Simulacra, show, pretence, simulation.*—(5) *A promise, hope held out.*—(6) *A showing, i. e. revealing.* EX. (1) o. togarum, Plin.;—o. armorum, id.;—(2) ostentationis causā (in order to show one's self) latius vagari, Cæs.;—(3) o. gloriosa, Cic.;—(4) ostentationis suspicio, Cic.;—o. doloris, simulated or pretended pain, Sen.—(5) In the plur.: *mex o. multorum annorum*, Cic.—(6) ab ostentatione sevitie ascitum (cognomen imperio), which he incurred by his exhibition of cruelty, Liv. SYN. See JACTATIO.

OSTENTĀTOR, *ōris, m. (id.)*. I. (1) *One who displays or holds out for observation; one who makes a parade of any thing.* II. (2) *One who boasts, a braggart, vaunter.* EX. (1) o.

periculorum præmiorumque, Tac.—(2) o. factorum, Liv.;—o. omnium, quæ diceret atque ageret, Tac.

OSTENTO, *āre, tr. freq. intens. (ostendo)*.

I. *Prop.* (1) *To hold out, to show.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To show, exhibit, let see; to hold up to view.*—(3) *Milit. t. t.*: *To make a military demonstration in order to terrify an enemy.*—(4) *To make a boast or parade of, to vaunt or brag of, show off.*—(5) *To hold forth so as to raise expectation; to hold out, promise.*—(6) *To hold out, i. e. to menace, threaten.*—(7) *To disclose, reveal, discover.* EX. (1) o. jugula sua Clodio, Cic.;—o. panem manu, Plaut.—(2) o. alqm, Virg.;—o. se, Cic.;—o. campus, Virg.—(3) equitatum o., Cæs.—(4) o. prudentiam suam, Cic.;—præ se ferre et o., id.;—o. cicatrices suas, Ter.—(5) o. sociis spem pro re, Liv.;—ocasio mihi ostentata, Ter.;—o. præmia, Sall.—(6) o. cadem, Cic.;—o. bellum, Plin. E.—(7) o. largitionem verbis, Cic. SYN. See EXHIBEO.

OSTENTUM, *i, n. (id.)*. *A prodigy, omen, portent, Cic. Meton.*: *Apium ostenta facere, marvels, incredible things, Cæsar ap. Cic.* SYN. See PRODIGIUM.

1. **OSTENTUS**, *a, um, pt. of ostendo.*

2. **OSTENTUS**, *ūs, m. (ostendo)*. *A holding out; hence,* I. *Gen.* (1) *The act of showing or exhibiting, show, exhibition.* II. *E.p.* (2) *An outward appearance, mere show, delusion.*—(3) *A token, proof, sign.* EX. (1) corpora ostentui gentibus, id.;—(2) illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall.—(3) ostentui essem scelorum Jugurthe, id.;—ostentui clementia suā, as a proof, Tac.

OSTĪA, *æ, f.* *Ostia*, a town of Latium at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, in order to serve as a port to Rome, Cic.; Liv.

OSTĪĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. (ostium)*. *Of or belonging to a door, door.* Subst.: *Ostīārius*, *īi, n.* *A tax on doors, door-tax, Cæs.* *Ostīārius*, *īi, m.* *A porter, Vitruvius; Plin.*

OSTĪĀTIM, *adv. (id.)*. *From door to door, from house to house; o. oppidum compilare*, Cic.

OSTĪENSIS, *e, adj.* *Of or relating to Ostia; O. incommodum, the loss of the Roman fleet near Ostia, Cic.;—provincia O., a supplying of the town with provisions, a surveying of the water-works, which devolved on the quaestor at Ostia.*

OSTĪUM, *īi, n. (os)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *A door, house-door.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *An entry, entrance.*—(3) *Exp. of rivers: A mouth, entrance.* EX. (1) o. limenque carceris, Cic.;—exactio ostiorum, a door-tax, id.;—ab ostio quævere, at the door, id.;—ostium pulsare, to knock at the door, Ter.;—omnia auscultavi ab ostio, at or standing at the door, Plaut.—(2) ne ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, Varr.;—o. oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, id.;—(3) o. fluminis Cydni, Cic.;—o. Rhodani, Cæs. SYN. See PORTA.

OSTRACISMUS, *i, m. (ὀστρακισμός)*. *A judgment or sentence by shells at Athens, for the banishment of a citizen, ostracism, Nep.*

OSTRĒA, *æ, f.*, and **OSTREUM**, *i, n. (ὀστρεον)*. *An oyster, Cic.; Plin.*

OSTRĒĀRIUS, *a, um, adj. (ostrea)*. *Of or belonging to oysters; o. panis, bread eaten with oysters, Plin.* Subst.: *OstrĒārium*, *īi, n.* *An oyster-bed (which the ancients constructed artificially), Plin.*

OSTRĒĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)*. *Covered with oyster-shells; and hence, rough, hard; quasi a tergum ulceribus, rough with blouses, Plaut*

OSTRIFER, ἔρα, ἔρυν, *adj.* (ostrum, fero). *That bears or produces oysters, oyster-bearing, abounding in oysters*, Virg.; Val. Flac.

OSTRUM, ἰ, *n.* (ὀστρεον). *I. Prop.*: *The juice of the purple-fish, purple*, Vitruv.;—vestes ostro perfusa, Virg. *II. Meton.*: *A purple garment or covering, purple*, id. *SYN.* See PURPURA.

OSŪRUS, a, um, *pt.* of odi.

OSUS, a, um, *pt.* of odi. *That has taken a dislike to a person or thing; osa sum obtueri inimicos, I hated*, Plaut.;—osus eum fuit, he hated him.

ŌTHO, ὄνις, *m.* (Ὀθων). *Otho*, a Roman cognomen. *I. L.* Roscius Otho, a tribune of the people, who proposed the law assigning to the knights separate seats in the theatre, Cic.—*2. M.* Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor, Suet.

ŌTHŌNĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Otho; O. partes, his party*, Tac.;—*O. duces*.

OTHRŶADES, α, *m.* (Ὀθρυάδης). *I. Son of Othrys*, i. e. Panthus, Virg.—*2. Othryades*, a Spartan general, who alone of three hundred Spartans, survived a combat with the Argives.

OTHRYS, ῥος, *m.* (Ὀθρυς). *Othrys*, a range of mountains in the south of Thessaly, shutting in the great Thessalian plain on the south, Plin.

OTHRŶSIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Othrys; O. pruina*, Mart.;—*O. orbis*, of Thrace.

ŌTIŪLUM, ἰ, *n.* *dim.* (otium). *A little leisure*.

ŌTIŪR, ἄρι, *intr.* *dep.* (id.). *To be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure*, Cic.; Hor.

ŌTIŌSE, *adv.* (otiosus). (1) *At leisure, leisurely, without business*;—(2) *Slowly, leisurely, without hurry*;—(3) *Quickly, without fear*. *EX.* (1) o. vivere, Cic.;—o. inambulare, Liv.—(2) o. considerare, Cic.;—o. agere, Liv.—(3) o. dormire, Ter.

ŌTIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (otium). *I.* (1) *At leisure, without business; esp., without public business or duty, in retirement*. *II. Meton.* (2) *Idle, unprofitable*.—(3) *Useless, superfluous*. (4) *Quiet, tranquil, retired*.—(5) *Quiet, not siding with any party, neutral*.—(6) *Calm, tranquil*.—(7) *Calm, free from grief, undisturbed*.—(8) *Undisturbed, not molested*.—(9) *Quiet, making no noise*.—(10) *Calm, cool, gentle*. *EX.* (1) dies o., free from public business, Cic.;—quum ambulares in xysto et essem o. domi, id.;—o. senectus, id.;—numquam se minus otiosum quam quum o., never less at leisure than when free from public business, id.—(2) o. pecunia, Plin.—(3) o. sermo, Quint.;—otiosissimæ occupationes, Plin. E.—(4) Græculum atque otiosum putari voluit, Cic.;—vita otiosorum, id.—(5) otiosum spectatorem se præbere, id.—(6) otiosam ætatem traducere, id.—(7) si otiosum Fabium reddideris, Cic.;—animus o., Ter.—(8) spatium ab hoste o., Cæs.—(9) istos otiosissimos reddam, I shall set them altogether at rest, make them quiet, Cic. *Meton.*: fons vel rivus o., flowing on quietly or gently.—(10) quum o. stylium prehenderat, Cic. *SYN.* OTIOSUS; FERIATUS. —Otiosus, *that has nothing to do, etc., as above*. —Feriatus, *belonging to holy-day time*. *Fig.*: *Idle, unemployed*.

ŌTIŪM, ἰ, *n.* *I. Prop.* (1) *Leisure, spare-time, rest or exemption from business, time to do something*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Work done in leisure moments*. *II. Meton.* (3) *Rest, repose, tranquillity*.—(4) *Rest, peace*. *EX.* (1) otio frui, Cic.;—o. literatum, id.;—otium persequi, id.;—languescere in otio, id.;—libros, quum est o., legere soleo, when I have time or leisure, id.;—per otium, at leisure, leisurely, at one's ease, Liv.; or otio, Phædr.—(2) otia nostra, poetry written

in leisure hours, Qv.—(3) in otio esse, Cic.;—in otio vivere, id.;—aut certe te in otium referres, neutrality, Dolab. ap. Cic.—(4) res ad otium deducere, Cæs.;—ex maximo bello tantum otii toti insulae conciliavit, Nep. *With abl.* (on the part of): ab hoste o. fuit, Liv. *SYN.* See DESIDIA.

ŌTOS and **ŌTUS**, ἰ, *m.* (Ὀτος). *Otus*, a giant, son of Aleus, and brother of Ephialtes.

ŌVĀLIS, e, *adj.* (ovo). *Belonging to an ovation; o. corona, a garland worn by a general at an ovation*, Gell.

ŌVĀTIŌ, ὄνις, *f.* (id.). *A lesser triumph, i. e. when the general did not enter the city in a triumphal chariot, but either on horseback or on foot, crowned with a wreath of myrtle (not of laurel); an ovation*, Plin.; Gell. *SYN.* See TRIUMPHUS.

ŌVĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of ovo.

ŌVĪLE, is, *n.* (ovis). *I. Prop.* 1. *A sheep-fold*, Col.; Virg. *II. Meton.* 2. *A fold for goats*, Qv.—3. *An enclosed place in the Campus Martius, in which the people voted at their comitia*, Liv. *SYN.* See CAULA.

ŌVILLUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to sheep; pecus o., sheep*, Col.;—o. grex, a flock of sheep, Liv.;—o. lac, sheep's milk, Plin.

ŌVIS, is, *f.* (ŏvis). *I.* 1. *A sheep*, Cic.; Hor. *Prov.*: ovem lupo committere, to put a wolf to keep the sheep, Ter. *II. Meton.* 2. *As a term of reproach: A simpton, goose, mutton-head (one who suffers himself to be fleeced)*, Plaut.—3. *Meton.*: *Wool*, Tibull.

ŌVO, āre, *intr.* (perh. fr. ovis, because a sheep was offered in sacrifice). *I. Prop.* (1) *To celebrate an ovation, to make a triumphal entrance on horseback or on foot*, Cic. *II. Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To exult, rejoice*. *EX.* (1) ovans triumphavit, he entered the city in a triumphal procession on foot, Vell.;—ovatum aurum, taken as booty, and displayed in an ovation, Pers.—(2) ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. *SYN.* See TRIUMPHO.

ŌVUM, ἰ, *n.* (ὀών, ὀῶν). *I.* (1) *An egg*. *II. Meton.* 2. *An egg-shell, the measure of an egg-shell, i. e. what it will hold*, Plin. *EX.* (1) ovum parere, to lay an egg, Cic.; or ovum gignere, or ovum facere, Varr.; or ovum edere, Plin.; or ovum ponere, Col.;—o. gallinaceum, a hen's egg, id.;—pultos ex ovis excludere, to hatch, Cic.;—ova incubare, to sit, to brood, Varr.;—or in ovis sedere, Plin.;—or ova fovere, Qv.;—ovi putamen, an egg-shell, Plin.;—candidum ex ovo, the white of an egg, id.; or candidum ovorum, id.;—lutea ovorum, the yolks of eggs, id. *Prov.*: tam similem sibi quam ovo ovum, Sen. At a Roman meal, eggs were generally the first dish, and fruit the last; hence integrum famem ad ovum assero, until the egg, i. e. until dinner, Cic.;—thus, ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end, Hor. With reference to the fable concerning Leda: ovo prognatus eodem (of Pollux), at the same birth, Hor.;—nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, id. In the circus, one of the wooden balls used for counting the number of courses; o. sublatum est, Varr.; ova curricula numerandis, Liv.

OXOS or **ŪS**, ἰ, *m.* (Ὀξος). *Oxus*, a great river of Central Asia, now flowing into the Sea of Aral, but, according to the ancients, into the Caspian; it is now the Jihoun or Amou, Mel.†

OXŶGĀRUM, ἰ, *n.* (ὀξύγαρον). *A sauce of vinegar and garum*, Mart.

OXŶMŌRUS, a, um, *adj.* (ὀξύμωρος). *Acutely foolish, i. e. that appears silly or absurd, but contains latent wit; o. verba*, Ascon.

P

P, p, as a prænomen, denotes *Publius*; P. M., *Pontifex Maximus*; P. C., *Patres Conscripti*; P. B., *Populus Romanus*.

PĀBŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pabulor). I. *A feeding, a foddering*, Varr. II. *Milit. t. t.*: *A foraging*, Cæs.

PĀBŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A forager*, Liv.

PĀBŪLOR, āri, ātus, intr. and tr. dep. (pabulum). I. *Intr.* 1. *To seek for food, to get a livelihood* (e. g. by fishing), Plant.—2. *Milit. t. t.*: *To fetch fodder, to go out foraging*, Cæs.—3. *Of animals*: *To feed, graze*, Col. II. *Tr.* 4. *To feed*; and meton., *to manure*; p. oleas, Col.

PĀBŪLUM, i, n. (for pascibulum, from pascō). I. *Prop.* (1) of men and animals: *Fodder, food, nourishment*.—(2) *Esp. Milit. t. t.*: *Forage*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Food, nourishment*. EX. (1) p. secure, Cæs.;—cervi noctibus procedunt ad pabula, Plin.—(2) p. convelhere, Cæs.—(3) p. studii atque doctrinæ habere, Cic.;—fucetē: p. Acherontis, Plant. SYN. See PASCUA.

PĀCĀLIS, e, adj. (pax). *Of peace*; p. laurus, Ov. SYN. See PACIFICATORIUS.

PĀCĀTOR, ōris, m. (paco). *A peace-maker, pacificator*; p. gentium, Sen. SYN. See PACIFICATOR.

PĀCĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of paco*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Living in peace and quietness, restored to peace, in a state of peace, pacified*.—2. *Subst.*: PĀCĀTA, grum, n. (sc. loca). *Countries of allies or friends, countries at peace with the Romans*, Sall. SYN. PACATUS; PLACATUS.—Pacatus, *pacified, peaceful, or peaceable*; p. mare, *a calm sea*.—Placatus, *appeased, softened*. Placatus opp. iratus, *turbulentus*; pacatus opp. pugnax.

PĀCHŪNUM, i, n., and PĀCHŪNUS or -OS, i, f. (Παχυνός, ἴ), [-um, ap. Plin.; -os, ap. Ov.; -voc. a Pachyne, id.]. *Pachynum*, the southern promontory of Sicily, toward Greece; now *Capo di Passaro*. [*The penult. is short in* Avien. and Prisc.]

PĀCIFER, āra, ērum, adj. (pax, fero). *That brings peace*; p. oliva, Virg.;—a surname of Mercury, Ov.

PĀCIFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pacifico). *A making of peace, a pacifying*, Cic. SYN. See INDUCĒ.

PĀCIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A peace-maker, Cic.* SYN. PACIFICATOR; PACATOR.—*Pacificator, a pacificator, one who endeavours to make peace*.—*Pacator, he that gives quiet or appeases disturbances*; orbis pacator, Sen.

PĀCIFICĀTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (pacificator). *That negotiates a peace, that sets a peace on foot*; p. legatio, Cic. SYN. PACIFICATORIUS; PACĀLIS; PACIFICUS.—*Pacificatorius, pertaining to peace*.—*Pacilis, of peace, on account of peace*; olea pacales, Ov.—*Pacificus, pacific, fond of peace*, Dux p. Ov.

PĀCIFĪCŌ, āre, and PĀCIFĪCOR, āri, ātus, dep. (pacificus). I. (1) *To make peace, to conclude a peace*. II. *Meton. poet.* (2) *To appease, pacify*. EX. (1) legati venerunt pacificatum, Liv.—(2) pacificasset coelestes, Cat. SYN. See PACO.

PĀCIFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (pax, facio). *That makes peace, pacific*; p. persona, Cic.;—p. mores, Claud. SYN. See PACIFICATORIUS.

PĀCISCOR, pacisci, pactus, intr. and tr. (paco). I. *Intr.* (1) *To make a bargain, contract, or agreement*; to agree, contract, covenant,

stipulate. II. *Tr.* (2) *To agree upon, to promise, bargain for, give up, exchange*.—(3) *Part. pass.*: Pactus, a, um. *Stipulated, agreed upon, settled, determined*. Hence, a. pacto (abl. absol.). *After an agreement made, i. e. by agreement*, Liv. EX. (1) autem cum decumano pactus esset, Cic.;—votis p. ne addant, Hor.;—p. cum principibus ut abducat, Liv.—(2) p. provinciam, *to agree upon*, Cic.;—p. pacem, Liv.;—p. vitam ab alquo, Sall.;—p. nuptias filie cum alquo, *to promise one's daughter to any body*, Just. Fig.: p. vitam pro laude, *to give up, exchange*, Virg.;—p. letum pro laude, *to suffer*, id.—(3) pactum pro capite pretium, Cic.;—pactum esse diem, id.;—Turnus cui Lavinia pacta fuerat, betrothed, Liv. SYN. PACISCOR; DEPACISCOR.—*Pacisci, to covenant, make an agreement, as above*.—*Depacisci, to agree upon offered conditions, to accept them*.

PĀCO, āre, tr. (pax). I. *Gen.*: *To bring into a state of peace, to restore peace, to make peaceable, to pacify*; p. Amanium, *the inhabitants of Amanus*, Cic.;—p. Galliam, Cæs. *Pet. meton.*: p. silvas vomere, *to render fertile, to cultivate*, Hor. SYN. PACO; PACIFICOR.—*Pacare, to pacify, appease, reduce to peace*; omni Gallia pacata, Cæs.—*Pacificare or -āri, to make peace, conclude a peace*; legati venerunt pacificatum.

PACTA, æ, f. (paciscor). *A bride, a betrothed female*, Virg.

PACTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *The making of a contract or agreement; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, stipulation; in war, a capitulation; or, meton., a plot, conspiracy*. II. *Esp.* (2) *A compact between the farmers-general of the revenue and the inhabitants of a province*.—(3) *A truce or armistice*. EX. (1) pactiorem facere de re alqa, Cic.;—pactionem facere ut, id.;—arma pro pactionem tradere, *to capitulate*, Liv.;—sine ulla pactione, *unconditionally*, Sall.—(2) pactiones conficere cum alquo, Cic.—(3) pax aut p., Flor. SYN. See SPONSIO.

PACTŌLUS, i, m. (Πακτωλός). *Pactolus, a river of Lydia, that carried down gold with its sand, hence called Chrysoorhoas*, Plin.;—and *Lydius aurifer amnis*, Tib.;—hence, *Proet. for riches, wealth*; tibi que P. fluat, Hor.;—rutillā volvit P. arenā, Juv.

PACTOR, ōris, m. (paciscor). *A party to a contract, a covenant, Cic.*

PACTUM, i, n. (id.). *An agreement, contract, stipulation, covenant, compact*; manere in pacto, Cic.;—pacto stare, Liv. PHRASES. ex pacto, *according to agreement or contract*, Nep. Hence, pacto (abl.) i. q. ratione, *in such or such a manner*; nullo pacto, *by no means*, Cic.;—alio pacto, *by some other means*, id.;—isto pacto, id.;—quo pacto, *wherefore*, Plaut.;—nescio quo pacto, *I know not how*, Cic. SYN. PACTUM; CONVENTUM; STIPULATIO.—*Pactum, as here, a binding legal compact*.—*Conventum, a convention, an agreement on some particular object, an understanding, without being unalterably fixed, as pactum*.—*Stipulatio, a stipulation, the form and precise statement of all the different articles one submits to*.

PACTŸE, ēs, f. (Πακτίνη). *Pactye, a town of Thrace, on the Propontis*; now *St. George*.

PĀCŪVĪUS, ūi, m. *Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet, native of Brundisium, nephew of the poet Ennius, who lived in the time of the second Punic war*. Of his dramatic writings, some fragments are extant, Cic. *Abbrev.*, Pac.

PĀDUS, i, m. *Padus, the chief river of Italy, taking its rise on Mount Vesulus, and discharging itself into the Adriatic Sea*; now the *Po*, Liv.

PĀDŪSA, æ, *f.* *Padusa*, a canal from the Po through Ravenna, now *Canali de S. Alberti*.

PÆAN, ānis, *m.* (Παιάν). I. *Prop.*: The physician of the gods; said of Apollo, Cic. II. *Meton.*: A hymn to Apollo; hence, any hymn or song of joy, victory, etc. *Pœt.*: dicite io Pæani, utter loud cries of joy (equivalent, in fact, to *huzzah*), Ov.

PÆDĀGŌGĒUM, ēi, *n.* (παιδαγωγίον). I. A place where boys are educated, a boy's school, an institution for boys, Plin. II. *Meton.*: The pupils in a boy's school, Plin.

PÆDĀGŌGUS, i, *m.* (παιδαγωγός). I. 1. A children's guide, a slave who had the charge of children, especially one who conducted them to and from school, Cic.—2. *Fig.*: A guide, conductor, Sen. *Adj.*: lex p. P. Nol. II. *Meton.*: 3. A person that acts the schoolmaster, censures every thing, Suet. *Facile*, of a lover. *SYN.* See DOCTOR.

PÆDĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (pædor). Dirty, nasty; pædidissimī servi, Petr.

PÆDOR, ōris, *m.* Dirt, filth, nastiness, occasioned by want of cleanliness, Cic. *SYN.* See SIRTUS.

PÆNE or **PĒNE**, adv. I. (1) Nearly, almost, Cic. II. (2) Entirely, altogether. *EX.* (1) p. vixdam, Suet.—(2) non p. sum deceptus, Planc. ap. Cic. *Superl.*, pænissimē, Plaut.

PÆNINSŪLA, æ, *f.* (pæne, insula). A peninsula, almost an island, land almost surrounded by water.

PÆNŪLA, or **PĒNŪLA**, æ, *f.* I. (1) A sort of cloak, esp. one used in travelling, a travelling cloak, surtout, roquelaure, overall. II. *Meton.*: (2) Any covering or envelope.—3. The cover of a wine vessel, Vitr. *EX.* (1) pænula irritatus, Cic. *Prov.*: pænulam alci scindere, to tear any body's cloak, i. e. not to let any body go, to press to stay, Cic.—(2) ne pænula desit olivis, Mart. *SYN.* PÆSULA; LACERNA.—Pænula, a kind of short, thick, napped coat of wool used in cold or rainy weather, a riding coat, a mantle.—Lacerna, a coarse cassock, a surtout, shorter than the pænula, a town mantle, used by the great only in rainy weather.

PÆNŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* Wearing a pænula, wrapped up in a travelling cloak, Cic.

PÆNULTĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* (pæne, ultimus). The last but one, Aus. *Subst.*: Pænultīma, æ, *f.* (sc. syllaba). The last syllable but one, the penult, Gell.

PÆNŪRĪA, æ, *f.* See PENURIA.

1. **PÆON**, ōnis, *m.* (Παιών). A pæon, a foot consisting of three short syllables and one long.

2. **PÆON**, ōnis, *m.* (Παιών). Pæonian, Liv. Usually plur.: Pæōnes, um, *m.* (Παιώνες). The Pæonians, a powerful Thracian tribe, inhabiting the northeast part of Macedonia.

PÆŌNĪA, æ, *f.* (Παυονία). Pæonia, the country of the Pæones. See PÆONES under PÆON.

PÆŌNIS, Idis, *f.* (Παυονίς). A woman of Pæonia, Ov.

1. **PÆŌNĪUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Παυονίος). Of or belonging to Pæonia, Pæonian, Plin.

2. **PÆŌNĪUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Παυονίος). Belonging to Pæon (another form of the name Pæan, the physician of the god); hence, medicinal; p. herbæ, medicinal, healing, Virg.;—P. mos, the manner of physicians, id.

PÆSTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Pæstum; P. Sinus, the Gulf of Siderno, Cic. *Subst.*: Pæstāni, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Pæstum, Liv.

PÆSTUM, i, *n.* Pæstum, a town of Lucania, celebrated for its twice blowing roses. The remains of this place form some of the most remarkable ruins of antiquity, Cic.

PÆTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* dim. See PÆTUS.

PÆTUS, a, um, *adj.* Having luring or languishing eyes, with a tender look, pink-eyed (Greek ἱγυός), esp. said of Venus, Varr. ap. Prisc. *Meton.*, euphemistic for strabo, squinting, Hor. *SYN.* See COCCLES.

PĀGĀNĀLĪA, ūm, *n.* (pagus). A village festival, a rural feast, Varr.

PĀGĀNICUS, a, um, *adj.* (paganus). Of or belonging to a village, rural; p. feriæ, Varr.;—p. pila (or subst., pāganica, æ, *f.*), a ball stuffed with down or feathers, Mart.

PĀGANUS, a, um, *adj.* (pagus). I. (1) Belonging to a village, rural.—(2) *Subst.*: Paganus, i, *m.* A countryman, a peasant, a boor. II. 3. Of a civilian, Suet. Hence, (4) Civil, not military.—5. *Fig.*: Unlearned, Plin. *EX.* (1) p. lex, Plin.;—p. focus, Ov.—(2) pagani aut montani, Cic.—(4) peculium p., Cod. Just.

PĀGĀSA, æ, *f.*, and Pāgāsæ, ārum, *f.* (Παγασαί). Pagasa or Pagasæ, a town of Thessaly, the port of Iolcos, now Volo, on the Sinus Pagasæus, now Gulf of Volo, Mel.

PĀGĀSÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (Παγασαίος). Of or belonging to Pagasa; P. puppis, the ship Argo, Ov.;—P. carina, id.;—P. conjux, Alceste, daughter of Pelias, king of Thessaly, and wife of Admetus, id.

PĀGĀSĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Pagasa; P. sinus, the Bay of Pagasa, now the Bay of Volo.

PĀGĀTIM, adv. (pagus). By villages or districts, in every village, Liv.

PĀGĒLLA, æ, *f.* dim. (pagina). A little page of a writing or paper.

PĀGĪNA, æ, *f.* (pago or pango). I. (1) The side of a piece of paper, the page of a letter or book.—(2) *Meton.*: A writing, a work, a book. II. *Meton.*: (3) A plate, slab, leaf. *EX.* (1) paginum complere, to fill up with writing, Cic.;—paginam utramque facit fortuna, lit., fills both pages, i. e. every thing, good and bad, is to be ascribed to it, Plin.;—quum hanc paginam tenebam, this leaf.—(2) censoriarum legum paginæ, Plin.—(3) p. marmorea, Pall.;—p. honorum, a list of honors, i. e. a plate inserted in statues with an inscription, Juv.

PĀGĪNŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (pagina). A little page or leaf, Cic.

PĀGO, ēre (πάγω Dor. for πήγω, πήγνυμι). An old form for pango or paciscor, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her.

PĀGUS, i, *m.* (perh. from πάγος, pango). I. (1) A number of dwellings, a village.—(2) *Meton.*: A village, i. e. its inhabitants. II. (3) A number of villages and towns, a district, a canton, with its inhabitants. *EX.* (1) in pagis forisque, Liv.—(2) p. agat festum, Ov.—(3) civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa, Cæs. *SYN.* PAGUS; VICUS.—Pagus, a village, a country town, a canton or district, as here.—Vicus, a street; viz., rows of houses in a town one close to another, with a way between them, parts of a town, a little town of one street; qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, Cic.

PĀLA, æ, *f.* (*for pagela, from pango*). I. (1) An instrument for digging, a *spade, shovel*. II. 2. The bezel (ἀγινδορύ) of a ring which encloses the stone, Cic. EX. (1) palæ innixus.

PĀLĀEMON, ōnis, *m.* (Παλαίμων). *Palæmon*. 1. A sea-god, otherwise *Melicerta*, Cic.—2. *Remmius P.*, a grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius, Quint.—3. The name of a shepherd.

PĀLĀEPHARSĀLUS (Palæo-pharsalus), *i. f.* *Old Pharsalus*, a town of Thessaly, where Pompey was defeated, Liv.

PĀLĀEPHĀTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of Palæphatus*.

PĀLĀEPHĀTUS, *i. m.* (Παλαίφατος). *Palæphatus*, a Greek author, who wrote a work entitled *Ἡ γὰρ Ἀπίστων Ἰστοριῶν*.

PĀLĀESTE, ēs, *f.* (Παλαστή). *Palæste*, a harbor of Epirus, Cæs.

PĀLĀESTĪNA, æ, and **ĪNE**, ēs, *f.* (Παλαστίνη). *The Holy Land, Palestine*, the land of the Israelites, Mel.

PĀLĀESTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Palestine*; P. arena, Luc.;—P. aqua, the *Euphrates*, Ov. Subst.: Palæstinii, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Palestine*, id.

PĀLĀESTRA, æ, *f.* (παλαίστρα). I. (1) *A school for wrestling, a place for exercise*, in which wrestling, running, throwing the *discus*, etc., and other bodily exercises were practised, a *gymnasium*, Cic.—2. *Fig.*: A place for any exercise, e. g. a *school for education*. II. *Meton.* (3) *Wrestling, the art of wrestling*. Hence, *fig.*, (4) *With allusion to the palestra: Practise or exercise in a thing; school, art*, so far as it imparts grace to a person's carriage.—(5) *Art, skill*.—(6) *A brothel*, Plaut. EX. (1) p. nitida and uncta (*because the wrestlers anointed their bodies with oil*), Ov.—(3) palestræ operam dare, Nep.—(4) non tam armis institutus quam palestra (*of him who has not acquired the art of rhetoric practically in the forum, but rather in a school or by rules of art*), Cic.;—sine nitore ac palestra, *without finish or polish*, id.;—numerus quasi quamdam palestrum orationis attulit, *has impressed a certain scientific character*, id.—(5) utemur ea palastra, id. SYN. See COLLEGIUM.

PĀLESTRĪCE, *adv.* *After the manner of the palestra*; p. spatari in xysto, *to appear in the schools, but not in public affairs*, Cic.; from

PĀLESTRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (παλαστρικός). 1. *Of or belonging to the palestra*; p. motus, Cic.—2. Subst.: Palastrica, æ, *f.* (*sc. ars*). *The art of wrestling*, Quint.

PĀLESTRĪTA, æ, *m.* (παλαστρίτης). One who superintends the *palaestra*, a *wrestling-master*, Cic.

PĀLAM. I. *Adv.* (1) *Openly, publicly*.—(2) *Public, known to the public*. II. *Prop.* (3) *i. q. coram: Before, in the presence of*. EX. (1) non occulte sed p., Cic.—(2) res est p., Plaut.;—p. facere, Nep.—(3) p. populo, Liv. SYN. **PĀLAM**: **PUBLIC**.—**Pālam**, *publicly, before all the world*; opp. clam, *palam* in eum tela jaciuntur, *clam subministrantur*, Cic.—**Public**, *by public authority, in the name or behalf of the commonwealth, on the public account, charge, or cost, opp. privatim, publice privatimque tenerentur*.

PĀLĀMEDES, is, *m.* (Παλαμήδης). *Palamedes*, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa; he followed Agamemnon to Troy, where he was killed at the instigation of Ulysses, Cic.

PĀLĀTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Palatium*). I. (1) *Of or belonging to Mount Palatine, Palatine*.

II. (2) *Imperial*, because the emperors resided on Mount Palatine. EX. (1) P. Apollo, Hor.;—P. iudi, *that were celebrated there*, Suet.—(2) p. domus, Suet.;—p. laurus, Ov.

PĀLĀTĪUM, īi, *n.* I. 1. *Mount Palatine*, in Rome, and the adjacent part of the city, Cic. II. (2) *A palace*, because the emperors resided on Mount Palatine.—(3) *Said of the dwellings of the gods*. EX. (2) P. fulgent, Ov.—(3) P. cœli, Ov.;—P. matris secretum, *the temple of Cybele on Mount Palatine*, Juv. SYN. See AULA.

PĀLĀTUM, *i. n.* [*old form Palatus, i. m.*, Cic.]. I. *The palate or roof of the mouth*, as the organ of taste, Cic.;—as the organ of speech, Hor. II. *Poet.*: p. cœli, *the vault or cope of heaven*, Enn. ap. Cic.

PĀLĒA, æ, *f.* I. *In the sing.*: *Chaff*, Varr.;—navis palæa, *a ship laden with chaff*, Cic. *Meton.*: p. aris, *the scum of whe, dross*, Plin. II. *The gills or wattles of a cock*, Varr. SYN. See STRAMENTUM.

PĀLĒAR, ārīs, *n.* (*palea*). The skin that hangs down from the neck of oxen, *the dew-lap*, Sen.; *usually in the plur.*, Virg.

PĀLES, is, *f.* (πάλο, pasco). *Pales*, an ancient Italian goddess of pasturage and cattle, Ov.;—lux Palis, or sacra Palis, *i. q. Palilia*, Ov.

PĀLĪCI, ōrum, *m.* [*sing.*, Palicus, *i. m.*, Virg.]. *Palici*, twins, sons of Jupiter who had a temple in Sicily, near the town Palica, Ov.

PĀLĪLIS, e, *adj.* (*Pales*). *Of or belonging to Pales*; p. flamma, *a fire of straw made at the festival of Pales*, Ov.;—Festa Palilia, or simply Palilia, Iun, *n.* *The festival of Pales*, celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, Ov.

PĀLIMBACCHĪUS, pes, *i. q.* *antibacchins*.

PĀLIMPSESTUS, *i. m.* (παλινψέστος). *Parchment from which writing has been erased, in order that it may be written on again*; a *palimpsest*, Cic.

PĀLĪNŌDĪA, æ, *f.* (παλινωδία). *A song repeated*, Amm.;—a recantation, Hor. (*title*, Od.);—palinodion cauere, *to recant*, Macr.; Hor.

PĀLĪNŪRUS, *i. m.* (Παλινούρος). *Palinurus*. 1. The pilot of Æneas, Virg. II. A cape and harbor of Lucania; now Capo di Palinuro, Liv.

PĀLĪTOR, īri, *intr. dep.* *To wander or rove about*, Plaut.

PALLA, æ, *f.* I. 1. A large upper garment, worn chiefly by Roman ladies over the stola, a robe, mantle; palla indutus, Plaut.;—2. A mantle worn on the stage by actors, a *tragic pall*, Hor.;—represented as worn by Phœbus and Bo-reas, Ov. II. 3. A curtain, Sen.

PALLĀCA, æ, *f.* (παλλακή). *A concubine*.

PALLĀDĪUM, īi. See the following article.

PALLĀDĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Pallas*). *Of or concerning Pallas*; P. nomen, Ov.;—P. ramus, an olive-branch, Virg.;—P. arx, the citadel of Athens, the Acropolis, Prop. Subst.: Pallādium, īi, *n.* (*sc. simulacrum or signum*). *The Palladium*, an image or statue of Pallas, at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, upon which the safety of the state was believed to depend; it was clandestinely carried off by Ulysses and Diomedes (Virg.).

PALLANTEUM. See the following.

PALLANTEUS, a, um, (*Pallas*). I. *Adj.*: *Belonging to Pallas*; P. moenia, the town *Pal-lanteum*, where Evander was king, Virg. II.

Subst.: Pallantēum, i, n. (*sc. oppidum*). 1. A town of Italy in the vicinity of Rome, built by Evander, Virg.—2. A town of Arcadia, so called after Pallas, one of the ancestors of Evander, Liv.

PALLANTIAS, ādis, f. (Παλλαντιάς). *Aurora*, so called as the descendant of Pallas, Ov.

PALLANTIS, Idīs or Idos, f., & g. Pallantias.

PALLANTIUS, a, um, adj. (Pallas). *Of or belonging to Pallas*; P. heros, Ov.

1. PALLAS, ādis and ādos, f. (Παλλὰς, i. q. παλλιάς, a maid). I. Pallas, a cognomen of Athena (Minerva), Hor.;—Palladis arbor, an olive-tree, Ov.;—Palladis ales, an owl, id.;—extincti Pallados ignes, the sacred fire of Vesta, in whose temple the Palladium is said to have been found, Prop. II. *Meton. poet.*: An olive-tree, Ov.;—oil, id. SYN. See BELLONA.

2. PALLAS, antis, m. (Πάλλας). Pallas. 1. Son of Pandion, and father of the fifth Minerva, Cic.—2. One of the giants, Claud.—3. An ancestor of Evander, Virg.—4. Son of Evander, Virg.

PALLĀTINUS, PALLĀTIUM. See PALAT.

PALLENS, ntis. I. *pt. of palleo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Pale* (Virg.); *esp.*, of objects in the lower world, *dearly pale*, wan.—(2) *Esp. of a dead or yellowish color*, pale, livid.—(3) *Meton.*: That turns or renders pale. EX. (1) p. umbra Erebi, Virg.—(2) p. hedera, Virg.;—sol pallentes jungit equos, at an eclipse, Tib.—(3) p. morbi.

PALLĒO, ēre, pallīi, intr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To be pale* through old age, sickness, excitement, or passion.—(2) *Meton.*: *To turn pale* at anything.—(3) *To turn pale* with fear or anxiety, to be afraid, to feel great anxiety.—(4) *To change color*, lose its natural color. II. *Esp.* (5) *To be of a dead or yellowish color*, to be livid. EX. (1) sudat, pallet, Cic.;—p. metu, timore, mortis cogitatione, Ov.—(2) tunc utile multis pallere, & g. studere, Juv. *With acc.*: hoc est quod palles, Pers.—(3) Marco sub iudice palles? Pers. *With acc.*: p. pontum, at (the sight of), etc., Hor. *With dat.*: p. pueris, on account of, etc., id.—(4) et numquam pallet ebur, Prop. *With acc.*: p. multos colores, to change color often, id.—(5) pallet nostris aurora venenis, Ov.

PALLESCO, ēre, pallīi, intr. *incept. (palleo)*. I. (1) *To grow or become pale*, to turn pale.—(2) *Meton.*: *To be anxious*, feel anxiety. II. (3) *To turn yellow*. EX. (1) pallescunt frondes, Ov.;—p. umbratili vita, by being always shut up at home, Quint.;—p. in femina, to be in love with, Prop.—(2) multa p. culpā, Hor.—(3) saxum paluit auro, Ov.

PALLĀTUS, a, um, adj. (pallium). *Wearing a pallium, dressed in a cloak or mantle*; Graculus modo p., modo togatus, Cic. *Esp. of the Greek philosophers*: p. fabula, in which the characters and costumes are Grecian, Varr. SYN. See TOGATUS.

PALLĪDŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (pallidus). *Somewhat pale, palish*, Cat.

PALLĪDUS, a, um, adj. (palleo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Pale*, wan, Hor.—(2) *Meton.*: That turns or renders pale.—(3) *Meton.*: *Mouilly, muddy*.—(4) *Unhealthy, pale, ugly*. II. *Esp.* (5) *Yellowish, of an olive color*, livid (χλωρός). EX. (1) nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram, Ov.;—p. in femina, with love.—(2) p. mors, Hor.—(3) ficus fit pallidior, Varr.—(4) immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop.—(5) hospes inaurata pallidior statua, Cat. SYN. See LURIDUS.

PALLĪOLĀTIM, adv. (palliolum). *With a small cloak*; p. amictus, Plaut.

PALLĪOLĀTUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. *Wearing a small cloak or mantle*, Mart. II. *Wearing a hood or covering for the head*, Suet.

PALLĪOLUM, i, n. dim. (pallium). I. A small cloak or mantle, Plaut. II. A covering for the head, a hood, Sen.

PALLĪUM, īi, n. (Gr. ῥάκος, like palla). I. *Gen.*: *Any covering*; as, the coverlet of a bed; a quilt, counterpane, Ov. II. *Esp.*: The outer robe, mantle or cloak of the Greeks; it was worn also by Romans; pallio amictus, Cic. It was worn by orators; hence, manum intra p. continere, not to be diffuse in speaking, Quint. *Prov.*: tunica propior pallio est, my shirt is nearer than my coat, near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin, Plaut. SYN. See TOGA.

PALLOR, ōris, m. (pallio). (1) A pale color, paleness, wanness, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: Great anxiety or fear.—3. Personally as a deity: Pallor, fear, Liv.—4. A disagreeable color, unsightliness. EX. (1) p. amantium, Hor.—(4) pallorem ducunt rami, Ov.

PALLŪLA, æ, f. dim. (palla). A small cloak or mantle, Plaut.

PALMA, æ, f. (παλμή). I. (1) The palm of the hand, Cic.;—the whole hand. II. 2. A palm-tree, Plin.—3. *Meton.*: The fruit of the palm-tree, a date, Plin.—4. A palm-branch; collectively, palm-branches; inserted in wine casks to flavor the wine (Cato); used as a broom, Hor. *Esp. as a token of victory*: palmæ victoribus datæ, Liv.—Hence, (5) A prize which is contended for, the prize of victory.—(6) *Fig.*: A prize, glory, the palm.—(7) *Victory*.—8. A victor who received the palm-branch, Virg.—9. A fellow-combatant, id. III. 10. A large shoot or branch of a vine, Varr.;—p. stipitis, Liv. IV. 10. i. q. parma, a shield, Tib. EX. (1) palmis passis, Cæs.—(5) palmam dare alui, Cæs.—(6) palmam alcys rei deferre alui, id.;—palmam ferre, to have the preference, id.—(7) quam palmam utinam dii tibi reservent, id. SYN. (1) See MANUS.

PALMARIS, e, adj. (palma). I. *Of or belonging to palma*, Amm. II. *That deserves a palm or prize*, i. e. excellent; p. sententia, Cic. SYN. PALMARIS; PALMARIUS; PALMATUS.—Palmaris, of or belonging to victory; p. statua, a statue erected to one who has gained a victory.—Palmarius, deserving the palm, i. e. to bear the prize.—Palmatos, that has upon itself the figure of a palm-tree or branch either embroidered or done in any other way; palmata tunica, Liv.

PALMARĪUM, īi, n. (id.). A chief work, a master-piece, Ter.

PALMĀTUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. In the shape of the palm of the hand; p. paries, Ps. Quint. II. Embroidered with figures of palm-branches; p. tunica, p. toga, the toga or tunic worn by a general celebrating a triumph, Liv. SYN. See PALMARIS.

PALMES, ītis, m. (id.). I. The shoot or young branch of a vine, Col. II. *Meton.*: A twig or branch of a tree; palmites arborum, Curt., doubtful. SYN. See PALMUS.

PALMĒTUM, i, n. (palma). A palm-grove.

PALMĪFER, ēra, ērum, adj. (palma, fero). That bears or produces palm-trees or dates, Prop. SYN. See PALMOSUS.

PALMŌSUS, a, um, adj. (palma). Abounding in palm-trees, Virg. SYN. PALMOSUS; PALMIFER.—Palmosus, as here.—Palmifer, bearing palm-trees.

PALMŪLA, æ, f. dim. (palma). I. 1. The palm of the hand, Varr.—2. *Meton.*: The blade

of an oar, *an oar*, Virg. II. 8. *A palm or date-tree*, Varr.

PALMYRA (Palmyra), *æ, f.* (Παλμύρα, Παλμύρα). *Palmyra*, a town of Syria, the capital of the celebrated Zenobia, Plin.

PALMYRĒNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Palmyra*.

PĀLOR, *āri, ātus, intr. dep.* *To wander about singly, to wander up and down, to straggle, to be dispersed; agmen palatur per agrum*, Liv. *Purt.*: palantes and palati, Liv.;—vagi palantesque, or palatique, Sall. **SYN.** PĀLOR; ERRO; VAGOR.—Palari, said only of a company of people that *straggle or wander about*.—Errare and Vagari, said of one or many, with this difference: Errare, *to roam inconsiderately, to lose one's way*; Vagari, *to ramble about*. Qui errat per sola et ignota loca discurrit; qui vagatur, per diversa; errare, erroris et imprudentiæ esse potest; vagari, interdum consilii, cum cursum nostrum de industria dilatamus, G. D.

PALPĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (palpo). *A stroking, caressing; plur., ap.* Plaut.

PALPĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *A caresser, flatterer*, Plaut.

PALPEBRA, *æ, f.* (akin to βλέφαρον). *An eye-lid, Cels.* Usually *plur.*: palpebræ, Ærum. *The eye-lids; p. sunt tegmenta oculorum*, Cic. **SYN.** PALPEBRA; CILIUM; SUPERCILIUM; PUPILLA.—Palpebra, *the eye-lid*.—Cilium, *the utmost edge of the eye-lids, out of which the hairs grow, the hairs of the eye-lids*.—Supercilium, *the eyebrow, the ridge of hair above the eye-lids; fig., the top of a mountain*.—Pupilla, *the ball, apple or sight of the eye*.

PALPĪTĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (palpito). *A frequent and quick motion, a throbbing, palpitation; p. oculorum*, Plin.

PALPĪTO, *āre, intr.* *To beat quick, to pant, throb, palpitate; palpitat cor*, Cic.;—palpitat lingua, struggles, Ov.

1. **PALPO**, *āre, tr.,* and **PALPOR**, *āri, ātus, tr. dep.* (palpus). *I. Prop.*: *To tap gently, to stroke or pat by way of caressing*, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *To flutter, caress, coax, wheedle*; scribenti palparer necesse erat, Cic.;—cui male si palpere, Hor. **SYN.** PALPO; TITILLO; FRICO.—Palpare, *as above*.—Titillare, *to tickle* (rather used fig.); ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.—Fricare, *to rub, to make frictions; caput unguento fricare*, Cic.

2. **PALPO**, *ōnis, m.* (palpo). *A coaxer, flatterer, wheedler*, Pers.

PALPUM, *i, n.,* or **PALPUS**, *i, m.* (the *nom.* does not occur). *A gentle touch or stroke, a pat; thus also fig., timidum palpo percussit, coaxes, caresses*, Plaut.;—mibi obtrudere non potes palpum, *you are deceived if you think to cajole me*.

PĀLŪDAMENTUM, *i, n.* *A soldier's cloak, military mantle* (distinguished from *agum* by its material, color, and size); *esp., the military robe of a general* (χλαμύς); paludamento circa lævum brachium restorto, Liv. **SYN.** See TOGA.

PĀLŪDĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Wearing a military cloak or military dress; esp., of a general; paludatus profectus est*, Cic.

PĀLŪDŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (2 palus). *Marshy, fenny*, Ov.

PĀLUMBES, *is, c.* (probably from πύλμα). *A wood-pigeon, a ring-dove*, Virg. **SYN.** PĀLUMBES; COLUMBA.—Palumbes, *as here*.—Columba, *a pigeon brought up in a dove-cote; candida tecta columba*, Ov.

PĀLUMBĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (palumbes). *Of wood-pigeons; p. caro*, Plin.

PĀLUMBŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (id.). *A small wood-pigeon; also as a term of endearment, my love!* App.

1. **PĀLŪS**, *i, m.* (paxillus). *A pole or stake; ad palum alligari*, Cic. **SYN.** PALUS; STIPES; STIPES.—Palus, *a post, a pole or prop for vines, a stake*.—Sudes, *a long thick stake, a spear burnt at the end, or barbed with iron*.—Stipes, *a stake set fast in the ground; quernus stipes*, Ov.

2. **PĀLŪS**, *ōdis, f.* (akin to fluo and pluo). I. *A bog, morass, fen, swamp*, Cæs. II. *Melon*: *A reed, that grows in marshes*, Mart.

PĀLUSTER, *tris, e, adj.* (2. palus). *Swampy, boggy, marshy, fenny; p. ager*, Liv. *Fig.*: p. lux, *a life passed in the slough of vice*, Pers.

PAMPHŪLĪA, *æ, f.* (Παμφύλια). *Pamphylia*, a province of Asia Minor, near Lydia, Liv. Hence,

PAMPHŪLĪUS, *a, um, adj.* *Pamphylilian; P. mare*, Liv. *Subst.*: Pamphŷlli, Ærum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Pamphylia*, Cic.

PAMPHŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* *Pamphylilian*.

PAMPĪNĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (pampinus). *Of vine-leaves or a vine-branch, of vines; p. corona*, Tac.;—p. auctumnus, Virg. *Pot.*: p. odor, *the odor of wine*, Prop.

PAMPĪNO, *āre, tr.* (id.). *To strip off the leaves and tender shoots of vines or trees; p. rites*.

PAMPĪNUS, *i, c.* I. *A tendril or young shoot of a vine*, Col. II. *The foliage of a vine, vine-leaves; uva vestita pampinis*, Cic. **SYN.** Pampinus, *a vine-leaf; defendit p. uvas*, Virg.—Palmes, *the shoot or young branch of a vine; letus palmes se agit ad auras*, Virg.

PĀN, *Pānos, m.* (Πάν, i. q. πᾶν, i. e. *the pasturing one*). *Pan*, the god of forests, pasture-lands, shepherds and flocks; said to have been the inventor of the syrinx, or shepherd's flute, Ov. *Plur.*: Panes, *images of Pan, rural deities*.

PĀNŌCĒA, *æ, f.* (πανόα). *The herb all-heal, panacea*, Virg.

PĀNĒTŌLĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Πανατωλικός). *Of or belonging to all Ætolia; P. concilium*.

PĀNĒTŌLĪUS, *a, um, adj.* *Belonging to all Ætolia; P. concilium*, Liv.

PĀNĀRĪUM, *fi, n.* (panis). *A bread-basket*.

PĀNĀTHĒNĀĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Παναθηναϊκός). *Of or belonging to the festival at Athens called Panathenaea*. Hence, *Subst.*: Panathenæicus, *i, m.* (sc. liber). *A panegyric read by Isocrates at that festival in praise of Athens*.

PANCHĀĪA, *æ, f.* (Πανχαία). *Panchaia*, a fabulous island in the Red sea, said to abound in metals, frankincense and myrrh, Virg. Hence,

PANCHĒUS, **PANCHĀCUS**, **PANCHĀĪUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging or relating to Panchaia*, Ov.

PANCHRESTUS, *a, um, adj.* (πᾶνχρηστος). *Universally good or useful*, Plin.;—p. medicamentum, *i. e. money*, Cic.

PANCRAȚĪASTES, *æ, m.* (πανκρατιστής). *A combatant and conqueror in the pancratiuum*.

PANCRAȚICE, *adv.* *After the manner of the Pancratiasts; p. valere, with good bodily strength*.

PANCRAȚĪUM, or **-ON**, *fi, n.* (πανκρατίον). *A contest in which wrestling (lucta) and boxing (pugilatus) were united, and which, therefore, required the whole strength of the combatants*.

PANDĀTĀRĪA or **PANDĀTŌRĪA**, *æ, f.*

(*Pandataria*). *Pandataria*, a small island in the Etruscan Sea, now *Santa Maria*, Varr. Under the emperors it was a place of banishment, Tac.

PANDICULOR, *eri*, *intr. dep.* (*pandus*). *To stretch one's self in yawning*, Plaut.

PANDION, *ōnis*, *m.* (*Πανδιον*). *Pandion*, a king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela, Ov.

PANDIONIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Pandion*; *poet.*, *Athenian*; *P. volucres*, *swallow and nightingale*, Sen.

1. **PANDO**, *ēre*, *intr.* and *tr.* (*pandus*). I. *Intr.*: *To bend (itself)*, *curve*, *warp*, Vitruv. II. *Tr.*: *To bend*, *bow*, *curve*; *pandant enim posteriora*, Quint.

2. **PANDO**, *ēre*, *pandi*, *passum*, and *passum*, *tr.* I. (1) *To spread*, *throw open*, *open wide*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To lay open*, *to open*, *to unfold*; *pass.*, *to open itself*, *to display itself*.—(3) *To publish*, *declare*, *discover*.—(4) *To spread out to dry*, *to dry*. EX. (1) *cornus se pandunt*, Liv.;—*pennas ad solem*, Virg.;—*crines passi*, *dishevelled hair*, Cæs.;—*palmis passis*, *with outstretched hands*, id.;—*velis passis*, *unfurled*, *outspread*, Cic.—(2) *pandite atque aperite januas hanc*, Plaut.;—*p. rupem ferro*, *to render passable*, Liv.—*Middle*;—*panduntur portæ*, Virg.;—*panditur planities*, *the plain displays itself before our eyes*, Liv. *Fig. gen.*: *p. spectacula*, *to open*, Hor.;—*p. viam fugæ*, *salutis*, Liv.—(3) *p. nomen*, Ov.;—*p. res*, Virg.—(4) *p. uvam in sole*, Col.;—*uva passa*, *raisins*, Plaut.;—*lac passum*, *curds*, Ov.

SYN. **PANDO**; **APERIO**; **RESERO**; **RECLUDO**; **PATEFACIO**.—*Pandere*, *prop.*, *to expand or display*, *to spread*; *pandere vela*, Ov.;—*Ulmus brachia pandit*, Virg.—*Aperire*, *to open or set open*, *to uncover*; *Aperi fores*, Ter.;—*Aperire caput*, *to put off one's hat*.—*Reserare*, *to unlock*, *or rather*, *to set open that which serves to shut any thing in general*; *reserare Italiam*, *urbem*, etc.—*Recludere*, *to open so as to show the inside*, *to take away the inclosure*; *portas recludere*, *Prop.*;—*infernas reseret sedes et regna recludat pallida*, Virg.;—*Latius patet quod pandimus*; *nudum fit ac manifestum quod aperimus*; *intraudi facultatem præbet quod reseramus*; *virtus cælum recludit*, G. D.—*Patefacere*, *to open*, *to open an entrance or passage to*; *viam hostibus patefecerunt*, Liv.

PANDROSOS, *i*, *f.* (*Πανδρόσος*). *Pandrosos*, daughter of Cecrops, Ov.

PANDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Bent*, *curved*, *crooked*, Virg.; Ov. **SYN.** See **UNCUS**.

PĀNĒGYRĪCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*πανηγυρικός*). 1. *Belonging to a general assembly of the people*.—2. *Subst.*: **PĀNĒGYRĪCUS**, *i*, *m.* (*sc. sermo*) *Isocratis*, *An oration of Isocrates*, in which he encouraged the Greeks to go to war with the Persians, and extolled the Athenians, Cic.—3. *Meton.*: *Praising*, *laudatory*; *p. libelli*, *panegyrics*, Aus.—4. *Subst.*: **PANĒGYRĪCUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *A laudatory speech*, *panegyric*, Quint.

PANGO, *ēre*, *panxi*, *panctum*, and [*from obsol. pagol*], *pēgi* or *pēpigi*, *paetum*, *tr.* (*πάγω*, *a lengthened form of πᾶγω*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To fasten*, *drive into*, *fix*, *infix*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To plant or set with any thing*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To fix*, *determine*, *settle*.—Hence, (4) *To covenant*, *agree*, *contract*, *disputate* (*only in the perf.*). EX. (1) *p. clavum*, Liv.;—*p. ancoram litoribus* (*dat.*), Ov.—(2) *p. ramulum*, Suet. *Meton.* of *poems*: *p. poemata*, Hor.;—*quibus alqa pangendi facultas*, *of composing or writing verses*, Tac.;—*p. facta patrum*, *to sing in praise of*, *to celebrate*, Enn. sp. Cic.—(3) *terminos quos Socrates pegit*, Cic.—(4) *pegigerit ne illo ateretur*, Cic.

SYN. **PANGO**; **FIGO**.—*Pangere*, *to strike or drive in*, *to assemble or join together*, *as above*.—*Figere*, *to thrust in so as to remain*, *to fasten*; *figere arma*, *cervos*, Virg.

PĀNĒŒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*panis*). *Made of bread*; *p. milites*, with allusion to *panis* and to the Samnite town *Pana*, Plaut.

PĀNĒŒULA, *æ*, *f.* *The gossamer or down of plants*, Plaut.

PĀNĒŒUM, *i*, *n.* *A kind of grain*, *panic*.

PĀNĒŒICIUM, *ii*, *n.* (*panis*, *facio*). I. *A making of bread*, Varr. II. *Meton.*: *Pastry*.

PĀNIS, *is*, *m.* I. *Bread*, *a loaf of bread*; *p. cibarius*, *common or bad bread*, Cic.;—*crusta panis*, *the crust of bread*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *A mass in the shape of a loaf*, *a loaf*; *p. eris*, Plin.

PĀNISŒUS, *i*, *m.* (*Πανίσκος*). *A little Pan*, a rural deity, shaped like the image of Pan, Cic.

PANNŒŒIA, *æ*, *f.* (*Παννῶνία*). *Pannonia*, a country between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria (a part of the modern Hungary and part of Austria), divided into *P. Inferior* and *P. Superior*, Ov.

PANNŒŒNIS, *Idis*, *f.* *Pannonian*, Luc.

PANNŒŒNIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Pannonian*. *Subst.*: *Pannonius*. *A Pannonian*; and *plur.*: *The inhabitants of Pannonia*, Tac.

PANNŒŒSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*pannus*). I. *Ragged*, *clothed in rags*, *tattered*; *p. homo*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *Flabby*, *skrivelled*, *wrinkled*; *p. mamme*, Mart.

PANNŒŒŒUS or **ŒUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*pannus*). I. *Ragged*, *tattered*, *Pers.* II. *Meton.*: *Wrinkled*, *skrivelled*, Mart.

PANNUS, *i*, *m.* (*πᾶνος*, *Dor. πᾶνος*). *Prop.*: *The thread of the woof*; hence, (1) *Meton.*: *A small piece of cloth*.—2. *A handkerchief*, *napkin*, *cloth*, *bandage* for binding or tying round a diseased part of the body, Plin.—(3) *contemptuously*: *Poor garments*, *rags*, *tatters*. EX. (1) *p. assuitur*, Hor.—(3) *fides albo velata pauno*, Hor. **SYN.** See **CENTO**.

PĀNOMPHŒUS, *i*, *m.* (*Πανομφαῖος*). *An epithet of Jupiter*, as author of oracles and divine omens, Ov.

1. **PĀNŒPE**, *es*, *f.* (*Πανόπη* and *Πανοπητις*). *Panope*, a town of Phocis, Ov.

2. **PĀNŒPE**, *es*, and **PĀNŒPĒA**, *æ*, *f.* (*Πανόπη* and *Πανόπηα*). *Panopea*, a sea-nymph.

PĀNORMITANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Panormus*, Cic.

PĀNORMUS or **-OS**, *i*, *f.* (*Πάνορμος*), and **PĀNORMUM**, *i*, *n.* *Panormus*, a town of Sicily, now *Palermo*, Cic.

PANSA, *æ*, *m.* *Broad-footed (of men)*, *splay-foot*, Plaut.

PANTĀŒŒS and **PANTĀŒŒAS**, *æ*, *m.* (*Πανταῖος* and *Πανταῖας*), (*acc. -ien*, Ov.;—*-iam*, Claud.). *Pantayias*, a river of Sicily, now *Forcari*, Virg.

PANTEX, *Isis*, *m.* *Usually plur.*: *Pantices*. *The paunch*, *the bowels*, Plaut.

PANTHŒON or **-ŒUM**, *i*, *n.* (*Πάνθειον* or *πᾶνθειον*). I. (*sc. templum*), *A temple of Jupiter at Rome*. II. (*sc. signum*), *A marble statue of Bacchus*, Aus.

PANTHER, *æris*, *m.* (*πᾶνθηρ*), and *Latinized*, **Panthæra**, *æ*, *f.* *A panther*, Cic. **SYN.** See **PARDUS**.

PANTHŒRINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*panther*). I. *Of panthere*, Plin. II. *Spotted as a panther*, 671.

id. :—*Meton.* facietè : p. genus hominum, marked with blows, Plaut. :

PANTHŌIDES, æ, m. (Πανθοΐδης). I. Son or descendant of Panthus, i. e. 1. Euphorbus, Ov.—2. Pythagoras, because he pretended to have been Euphorbus, Hor.

PANTHŌUS or -ŌOS, PANTHUS, i, m. (Πανθός, contr. Πανθοΐς), [voc. Panthu, contr. for Panthoe]. Panthus, son of Othrys, and father of Euphorbus, Virg.

PANTĪCES. See PANTEX.

PANTŌMĪMA, æ, f. (pantomimus). A female pantomimist or ballet-dancer, Sen.

PANTŌMĪMICUS, a, um, adj. Pantomimic.

PANTŌMĪMUS, i, m. (παντομίμος). I. A pantomimist or ballet-dancer, Suet. II. A pantomimic performance, a ballet, Plin.

PĀPĒ, interj. (παπαι). Oh! strange! indeed! Plaut.

PĀPĀVER, ōris, n. [masc. acc., papaverem, Plaut.]. The poppy, Plin.;—papaverum capita, the heads of poppies, Liv.

PĀPĀVERĒUS, a, um, adj. (papaver). Of poppy; p. comæ, poppy-flowers, Ov.

PĀPĪUS, a, um, adj. (Paphos). I. (1) Of or belonging to Paphos, Cyprian. II. Poet. (2) Sacred to Venus. EX. (1) P. Venus, Tac.;—P. heros, Pygmalion, Ov.—(2) P. myrtus, Ov.

PAPHLAGON or PAPHLAGŌ, ōnis, m. (Παφλαγον). A Paphlagonian, Nep. Hence, PAPHLAGŌNIUS, a, um, adj. Paphlagonian, Plin. Subst.: Paphlagonia, æ, f. (Παφλαγονία). Paphlagonia, a country in Asia Minor, between Pontu and Bithynia, Liv.

PĀPHOS, or -US, i (Πάφος). Paphus. I. Masc.: A son of Pygmalion, founder of a city called after his name, Ov. II. F. m.: A city of Cyprus, where was an ancient and splendid temple of Venus, Hor.

PĀPĪLĪO, ōnis, m. A butterfly, Plin.;—a kind of moth, id.

PĀPĪLLA, æ, f. A teat, nipple, of animals, Plin.;—also of men, id. Meton.: A breast, i. q. mamma, Virg.;—papillæ auratæ, small gold chains about the breast, Juv.

PĀPĪRIANUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Papirius, Papirian; P. domus, Cic.

PĀPĪRIUS, a, um, adj. I. Papirius, the name of a Roman gens, e. g. P. Cursor, Carbo, etc., Liv. II. Adj.: Of Papirius, Papirian; P. lex, Liv.

PĀPIUS, a. Papius, the name of a Roman gens. 1. C. Papius, a tribune of the people, Cic.—2. M. Papius Mutilus, a consul under Augustus, who, with his colleague Poppæus, established the lex Papiæ Poppææ concerning marriages, Tac.

PAPPĀRIUM, li, n. (pappa). Pap, panada.

PAPPAS, æ, m. A foster-father, tutor, governor, Juv.

PAPPO or PAPO, āre. To eat pap, Plaut.

PĀPYRĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (papyrus, fero). Producing the papyrus; p. Nilus, Ov.

PĀPYRUS, i, c., and PĀPYRUM, i, n. (πάπυρος). I. Papyrus, an Egyptian plant or reed, the wood of which was used for building ships, the outer bark for making sails, cloth, etc., and the inner bark for making paper, Plin. II. Meton. 1. A garment made of papyrus, Juv.—2. Writing-paper made of papyrus, Cat.—3. Paper used for common purposes, coarse paper, pack-

ing-paper, Mart. SYN. PAPYRUS; CHARTA MEMBRANA.—Papyrus, the plant of that name.—Charta, paper made of the fine inner layers of the bark of the papyrus, glued together with the water of the Nile; both these words came to be used indiscriminately for any material to write upon.—Membrana, skin prepared and smoothed for writing, parchment.

PĀR, pāris, adj. [abl. usually pari; but cum pare, Ov.]. Equal, in respect of certain qualities. (1) Equal to some one or something else.—(2) Subst.: An equal, a mate.—(3) Neuter: The like.—(4) A couple, pair, brace.—(5) Esp.: Equal to, a match for. Hence, (6) An adversary, opponent.—(7) Fig.: Suitable, fit, convenient. II. (8) Equal to one's self in any quality. EX. (1) alqd pari atque eadem in laude pouo, Cic.;—par similisque ceteris, Sall. Usage: With in, Cic. With abl.: libertate esse parem ceteris, id. With genit.: ejus paucos pares hæc civitas tulit, id. With ad: In, i. e. with regard to, respecting; homo par ad virtutem, Liv. With the dative of the person whom one equals: fratri tuo par, Cic. With cum: erant eo quadam ex his paria cum Crasso, id.;—quem tu parem cum liberis tuis fecisti, whom you have placed on an equal footing with your own children, Sall. With inter se: inter se pares et aequales, Cic. Followed by comparative particles, such as ac, atque, et, quam, Cic., etc.—(2) pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, like loves like, birds of a feather flock together, Cic. Esp. of husband and wife: accumbit cum pare quisque suo, Ov.—(3) paria paribus respondere, to return like for like; so also, paria paribus referre, Ter. Fig.: cum alqd parem rationem facere, to satisfy any body, Sen.;—par impar ludere, to play at odd or even (a children's game), Hor.;—ex pari, in equal manner, Sen.—(4) tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic.;—par nobile fratrum, Hor.—(5) quibus ne dii quidem pares esse possint, Cæs.;—armis se parem existimare, Sall.—(6) nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offeret, Liv.—(7) quid me facere par sit, Cic. With acc. and inf.: tibi nos accedere par est, Hor. With ut, Plaut.—(8) parem esse in utriusque orationis facilitate, Cic. SYN. See Æquus.

PĀRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (paro). Easily procured; p. divitiæ, Cic.

PĀRĀBŌLE, ōs, f. (παράβολή). A comparison, similitude, Quint.

PĀRĀDOXA, ōrum, n. (παράδοξα). Paradoxes, tenets contrary to received opinions, thus defined by Cicero: quæ sunt mirabilia contraque opinionem omnium, Cic.

PĀRĒTĀCĒNE, ōs, f. (Παρατακηνή). Paratacene, a district of Persia, Curt.;—the inhabitants of which were called Pārētācæ, ōrum, m. (Παρατακται), and Pārētācēni, ōrum, m. (Παρατακηνοί), Nep.

PĀRĒTŌNĪUM, li, n. (Παρατόνιον). Paratonium, a fortified town of Libya, near Egypt, now Al Baraton, Auct. B. Alex.

PĀRAPHRĀSIS, is, f. (παράφρασις). A paraphrase, Quint.

PĀRĀRIUS, li, m. (paro). A factor, broker.

PĀRĀSĪTA, æ, f. (parasitus). A female parasite, Hor.

PĀRĀSĪTASTER, tri, m. (id.). A little or despicable parasite, Ter.

PĀRĀSĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (parasitor). An acting the parasite, Plaut.

PĀRĀSĪTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (παρᾰσιτικός).

Of or belonging to a parasite; p. ars (ἡ παρασιτική), Plaut.

PĀRĀSĪTOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (parasitus). *To act the parasite, Plaut.*

PĀRĀSĪTUS, i, m. (παράσιτος). I. *A fellow-boarder, guest (pure Latin, conviva); parasiti Jovis, Varr.* II. *Often in a bad sense: One who flatters or pays court for the sake of being invited to entertainments, a smell-feast, sponger, parasite, Cic. Fucellē: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, give me a sound beating, Plaut.*

PĀRĀTE, adv. (paratus). I. (1) *Preparedly, with preparation.—2. Carefully, accurately, Plaut.* III. (3) *Quickly, readily. EX. (1) ad dicendum p. venire, Cic.—(3) paratissime dicere, Plin.*

PĀRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (paro). *An aiming at or getting, procuring, Dig.; p. regui, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.*

PĀRĀTRĀGĒDĪO, āre, *intr.* (παράτραγωδῶ). *To speak or express one's self tragically.*

1. **PĀRĀTUS**, a, um. I. *pt. of paro.* II. *Adj. (1) Prepared, ready for any thing.—(2) That is in readiness, ready, at hand.—(3) Well furnished, fitted out, equipped.—(4) Skilled or well-versed in any thing. EX. (1) With inf. ad or in: p. facere, Cic.;—p. ad omnem eventum, id. Also with dat.: p. certamini, Quint.;—p. castris poneendis, Liv.—(2) habent paratum philosophi quid de quaque re dicant, id.—(3) sumus ab omni re paratores, furnished with every thing, Liv.—(4) Scævola in jure paratissimus, id.*

2. **PĀRĀTUS**, ōis, m. (paro). (1) *A preparing, fitting out, making ready.—2. Furniture, equipage, ornament, Tac. EX. (1) p. militum et armorum, Sall.;—Tyrios induta paratus, dress, apparat, Ov.*

PARCA, æ, f. (παῖρα, paro). *One of the Fates, a goddess supposed to rule the destinies of men, Hor. Plur.: Parcæ, ærum. The Fates (Μοῖραι), namely, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Cic.*

PARCE, adv. (parcus). I. *Prop. (1) Sparingly, niggardly, penuriously; frugally. II. Fig. (2) Sparingly, moderately, slightly.—(3) Rarely, seldom. EX. (1) p. vivere, Cic.—(2) p. scribere, Cæc. ap. Cic.;—p. lacerare, slightly, Cic.—(3) parcius quantiunt fenestras, Hor.*

PARCĪMŌNĪA, æ, f. *See PARSIMONIA.*

PARCIPRŌMUS, i, m. (parcus, promo). *A niggard, a stingy fellow, curmudgeon, Plaut.*

PARCĪTAS, ātis, f. (parcus). *Spariness, parsimony, Sen.*

PARCO, ēre, pēperci (rarely parsi), parcetum and parsum, *intr.* (parcus). I. *Prop. (1) To spare, use moderately, to be saving of. II. Fig. (2) To spare (i. e. not to hurt or injure, to try to preserve, to commit, respect).—(3) To spare (i. e. to cease, omit, leave off, abstain, forbear).—(4) To abstain from any thing, to refrain from. EX. (1) With a dat.: p. labori, Cic.;—p. pretio, Plaut. With acc.: talenta gnatis parce tuis, Virg.—(2) p. valetudini, Cic.;—p. vitæ, Nep.;—nihil pretio parsi, filio dum parceret, he spared no expense to save his son, Plaut.—(3) ne cui rei parcat, Nep. With inf.: parce fidem jactare, leave off that bragging, Liv.—(4) p. lamentis, Liv.;—parce metu, do not be afraid, Virg.;—p. auxilio, to make no use of it, Cic.;—p. oculis or luminibus, not to look, Prop. SYN. I. PARCO; IANOSCO; INDULGO.—Parcere, to spare or use*

moderately both in a natural and moral sense, as above.—Ignoscere, to take no notice of a fault, to pardon it; fasso ignoscere, Ov.—Indulgere, to be kind and civil to one, to grant out of good nature, to hold a fault excused. Ignoscere is the effect of clemency; parcere, of humanity; and indulgere, of complaisance, often of weakness of mind. II. Parcere alicui rei, to be saving, to be sparing; parcere ab alqua re, to abstain or refrain from a thing.

PARCUS, a, um, *adj.* (allied to parum paucos). I. (1) *Sparing, parsimonious, stingy, penurious; thrifty, frugal, careful.—(2) Moderate, sparing. II. Meton. (3) Sparing, scanty, slight, not abundant, moderate, small. EX. (1) p. pater, Cic. With genit.: p. donandi, Hor.—(2) p. in largienda civitate, Cic.;—p. sanguinis civium, Tac.—(3) p. sal, Virg.;—vento lintea p. dare, scanty sail, not sail enough, Ov.;—p. verba, gentle, soft, Hor.;—homo parcissimus, narrow-minded, Sen. SYN. See AVARUS.*

PARDĀLIS, is, f. (πάρδαλις). *A female panther, Curt.*

PARDUS, i, m. (πάρδος). *A male panther, pard, Plin. SYN. PARDUS; PANTHERA.—Pardus, gen., the male panther.—Panthera, a panther, the female leopard.*

PĀRĒLĪON, ū, n. (παρήλιον). *A mock sun, a perihelion, Sen.*

1. **PĀRENS**, tis. I. *pt. of pareo.* II. *Adj.: Obedient; parentiores exercitus, Cic. Subst.: Pārentes, um, m. Subjects, Sall.*

2. **PĀRENS**, tis, c. (pario). I. 1. *He or she that begets or brings forth, a father or mother, Cic.—2. parentes, m., parents, Cic.—(3) Meton.: As a father or mother; i. e. a founder, patron, author, inventor, preserver, benefactor. II. 4. (in a wider sense) Ancestors, progenitors, Virg.—5. Relatives, kinsfolk, etc. Curt. EX. (5) p. urbis, Lyrie, philosophia, etc., Cic.; Hor.;—parentes, mother-cities, Liv. SYN. PARENS; PATER; GENITOR.—Parens, as above 1.—Pater, a father: fig., a title of honor; pater patriæ, Cic.—Genitor, a father by birth only: fig., source, origin.*

PĀRENTĀLIS, c, *adj.* (parens). *That belongs to parents, parental; p. umbræ, shades of departed parents, Ov.;—p. diæ, a day observed in honor or remembrance of parents, Ov.;—parentalia (sc. solemnia or sacra), a funeral feast, celebration of obsequies, Cic.*

PĀRENTO, āre, *intr.* (parens). I. (1) *To celebrate solemn funeral obsequies (e. g. by a sacrifice) in honor of deceased parents or relatives (parentalia). II. (2) To offer a funeral sacrifice, to revenge the death of a person.—(3) Gen.: To offer sacrifices by way of atonement. EX. (1) cuius sepulcrum usquam exstat ubi parentetur, Cic.—(2) p. Cethego, Cic.—(3) p. umbris, Ov. SYN. See LIBO.*

PĀRĒO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *intr.* (pario). *Prop.: To come to light; hence, I. (1) To appear, be visible, show one's self.—(2) To be clear or evident, to be manifest or apparent. II. (3) To appear at the command of any body, to wait upon;—hence, (4) To obey, to be obedient, to yield.—(5) To accommodate one's self to, to comply with.—(6) To obey, i. e. to be subject to, to be governed by. EX. (1) immolanti jocinora replicata paruerunt, Suet.—(2) abunde arbitror p. Suet. Hence the form, si paret, ap. Cic.—(3) p. magistratibus, Gell.—(4) p. consiliis alcis, Cic.;—p. dicto, Liv.;—p. imperio, Cæs.—(5) p. plus iræ quam utilitati, Nep.;—p. promissis, Ov.—(6) p. Cæsari, Cæs. SYN. See OBEDIO.*

PĀRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Parium*; P. civitas, Cic.

PĀRICĪDA, -CĪDĀLIS, -CĪDĪUM. *See* PARRIC.

PĀRIĒS, ētis, m. I. (1) *A partition wall, wall of a house.*—(2) *Gen. : A wall.* EX. (1) quæ (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt sed mundus, etc., Cic.—(2) p. urbis, id.;—duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, i. q. *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: ego ero p., *I shall step between you both*, Plaut. SYN. PARIĒS; MURUS; MŒNIA. —Pariēs, *gen. the wall of a house or any other building, a partition wall, separating rooms in a house, or one house from another; interiores templi parietes.*—Murus, *a wall that surrounds a town, a camp, or garden, for their defence; percussit murum aries*, Cic.—Mœnia, *ramparts, bulwarks, fortifications.*

PĀRIĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (paries). *Of or belonging to walls, or the wall of a house*; p. herba, Amm. *Subst.*: Pāriētīne, ārum, f. *Ruins, old dilapidated walls*; p. Corinthi, Cic.

PĀRĪLIS, e, *adj.* (par). *Equal, like*, Ov.

PĀRĪLĪTAS, ātis, f. (parilis). *Equality.*

PĀRĪO, ēre, pēpēri, paritum, and partum, tr. I. (1) *To bring forth, soid of men, animals, birds, or fishes.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To bring forth or bear fruit, to produce.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To invent, produce.*—(4) *To procure, occasion, cause, make.*—(5) *Subst.*: Paria, ōrum, n. *Property acquired.*—(6) *In a bad sense: To cause, occasion, to infect or draw upon one's self or on any body.* EX. (1) si quantum pareret mater ejus asinum fuisse paritum, Cic.;—p. ova, *to lay eggs*, id.—(2) fruges et reliqua quæ terra pariat, id.—(3) quæ tota ab oratore pariuntur, Cic.—(4) p. sibi laudem, Cic.;—p. victoriam ex hoste, Liv.;—paria bona, *acquired*, Cic.—(5) p. viri retinere, amittere, Sall.—(6) p. alicui ægritudinem, Ter.;—p. letum sibi manu, Virg. SYN. PARIO; PARTURIO.—Parere, *to beget, etc., as above.*—Parturire, *to be in labor, as any female.*

PĀRIS, Idīs, m. (Πάρις). *Paris*, son of Priam, king of Troy, who carried off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus occasioned the Trojan war. He was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes, Cic.

PĀRĪSĪI, ōrum, m. *Parisii*, a people of Celtic Gaul, whose capital was *Lutetia* (Parisiorum), now *Paris*, Cæs.

PĀRĪTER, adv. (par). I. (1) *Equally, in like manner, just as much, as well.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Together.*—(3) *At the same time.*—4. *Likewise, too, also*, Ter. EX. (1) ut nostra benevolentia illorum benevolentis p. æqualiterque respondet, Cic. *With et, ac, atque, ut, i. e. as*; p. ac si hostes adessent, *just as if*, Sall. *With qualis, id.* *With dat.*: p. ultimis propinquis, Liv.—(2) studia p. cum ætate crescant, Cic.—(3) p. cum occasu solis, Sall. SYN. *See* ÆQU.

PĀRĪTO, ēre, intr. *freq.* (paro). *To be about any thing, to be on the point of doing any thing; with inf.*, Plaut.;—*with ut, id.*

PĀRĪTOR, ōris, m. (pareo). *An attendant, follower*, Aur. Vict.

PĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Paros, Parian*; P. crimen, Nep.;—P. lapis, *Parian marble*, Virg.;—P. iambi, *of Archilochus*, Hor. *Subst.*: Pārī, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Paros.*

1. **PARMA**, æ, f. (παρμή). *A kind of round buckler for light infantry and cavalry, targe*, Liv.; *gen., a shield*, Virg. SYN. *See* CLYPEUS.

2. **PARMA**, æ, f. *Parma*, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now *Parma*, Liv.

PARMĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (parma). *Furnished with a buckler or targe.* *Subst.*: Parmāti, ōrum, m. (*sc. milites*). *Soldiers bearing the round buckler*, Liv.

PARMENSIS, e, *adj.* (Parma). *Of or belonging to Parma, Hor.* *Plur.*: Parmensea. *The inhabitants of Parma*, Cic.

PARMŪIA, æ, f. *dim.* (parma). *A little buckler; relicta non bene parmula*, Hor.

PARMŪLĀRIUS, ūi, m. (parmula). *One who favored a Thracian (who used the parma) in the gladiatorial combats*, Quint.

PARNĀSIS, Idīs, f. (Παρνασίς), i. q. Parnasius, Ov.

PARNĀSĪUS [Parnass], a, um, *adj.* (Παρνασίος). *Of or belonging to Parnassus, Parnassian; also, relating to Apollo and the Muses*; P. laurus, Virg.

PARNĀSUS [-OS] or **PARNASSUS**, i, m. (Παρνασσός). *Parnassus*, a mountain rising with two peaks, in Phocis, celebrated as the seat of the Delphic oracle, and for the fountain of Castalia; it was sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now *Japara*, Liv.;—P. biceps, Ov.

PARNES, ētis, m. (Πάρνης). *Parnes*, a hill in Attica.

1. **PĀRO**, ēre, tr. (related to pario). I. (1) *To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish, equip.*—2. *Meton. absol.*: *To prepare one's self, get one's self ready, to make arrangements*, Sall.—(3) *With inf.*: *To intend, to think of, to design, contrive, to be on the point of.*—(4) *To arrange, manage, regulate, order.* II. (5) *To get, procure, acquire, obtain.* EX. (1) p. convivium, Cic.;—p. turres, fulces, Cæs.;—p. alicui necem, *to try to take any body's life*, Liv.;—*with ut*, Ter.—(5) p. proficisci, Nep.—(4) deos paravisse ne, Ter.—(5) p. non modo pacem, sed etiam societatem, Liv.;—p. exercitum, *to raise by levies*, Sall.;—p. jumenta immenso pretio, *to procure, buy*, Cæs. SYN. PARO; APPARO; PRÆPARO.—Parare, *to prepare, to dispose beforehand.*—Apparare, *to prepare with greater care*; apparare bellum magna cum industria; parare convivium, is simply *to prepare a feast*; apparare convivium, is *to make great preparations*. Parnamus ad usum; apparare ad dignitatem ad pompam, G. D.—Præparare, *to get ready beforehand.*

2. **PĀRO**, ēre, tr. (par). I. (1) *To esteem equally.* II. (2) *To agree, arrange with another.* EX. (1) eodem vos pono et paro, Plaut.—(2) se paratum cum collega, Cic.

3. **PĀRO**, ōris, m. (παρόν). *A kind of light ship*, Cic. *See* ΜΥΡΑΒΟ.

PARŌCHA, æ, f. (παροχή). *A providing with necessities*, Cic.

PARŌCHUS, i, m. (παρόχος). I. *A purveyor, a person placed at the several stations in Italy and in the provinces, in order to receive magistrates or ambassadors on their journey, and to supply them with necessities, a commissioner*, Cic. II. *He that entertains others as guests, a host, a landlord*, Hor.

PĀROS, or -US, i, f. (Πάρος). *Paros*, an island of the Ægean Sea, the native place of Archilochus, Nep.;—celebrated for its white marble; hence, P. marmorea, Ov.

PARRA, æ, f. *A bird whose cry was regarded as an ill omen*; according to some, a *popinjay*, others say, a *laping*, Hor.

PARRHĀSĪA, æ, f. *Parrhasia*, a town of Arcadia, Plin.

PARRHĀSIS, *Idis, f.* (Παράσιας). *Of or belonging to Parrhasia; poet.: Arcadian; P. arcetos or ursa, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, as a constellation, Ov.*

1. **PARRHĀSIUS**, *a, um, adj.* (Παράσιος). *Of or belonging to Parrhasia; poet.: Arcadian; P. virgo, Callisto, Ov.*

2. **PARRHĀSIUS**, *fi, m.* (Παράσιος). *Parrhasius, a celebrated painter, a native of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis, Cic.*

PARRĪCĪDA [paricida], *æ, c.* (*perhaps* parens, caedo). I. *A murderer of parents.* 1. *A murderer of a father or mother, Cic.—2. A murderer of a child, or of a brother or sister; p. liberum, Virginius, Liv.—3. Melon.: A murderer of a free-born person; p. civium, Cic.—4. A murderer of the head of the state, i. e. of the pater or parens patriæ, id.* II. *Melon.: Of a person who acts against his own country or violates any thing sacred (Cic.);—one guilty of high treason, a rebel, traitor; parricidæ reipublicæ, the followers of Catiline, Sall.*

PARRĪCĪDĀTUS, *ūs, m. i. q.* parricidium.

PARRĪCĪDĪĀLIS or **PARRĪCĪDĀLIS**, *e, a, ſj.* (parricidium). *Partricial, murderous, inhuman; p. scelus, Just.;—p. bellum, a civil war, Flor.*

PARRĪCĪDIUM or **PARRĪCĪDIUM**, *fi, n.* (parricidium). I. (1) *Murder of near relations.* II. *Melon.: (2) Treason, high treason.* EX. (1) *Said of the murder of a parent: p. patris et patrum, Cic.;—of the murder of a brother: p. fratris or fratrum, Liv.;—of child murder: p. filii, id.;—of the murder of a citizen, etc.—(2) p. patriæ fœdum et tetrum, Cic.*

PARS, *ūs, f.* I. *Gen.* (1) *A part, piece, portion, share.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A kind, species, part (species) of a whole class (genus).*—(i) *pars and partes, A party, faction, side.*—(4) *partes, The part or character of an actor.*—(5) *Fig.: That which one has to perform, a part, duty, office.*—(6) *partes, Places, regions, countries.* EX. (1) *p. fluminis, Cæs.;—multaque pars micit vitabit Libitina, Hor.;—alqd populi ad partes dare, to leave a matter to the comitia of the people, Cic.;—omnes omnium gentium partes, all countries of the world, id.;—partes facere, to make divisions, to divide, id.;—partem habere in re, to partake of, to have a share in, id.;—dare partes amicis, to allow friends to take part, id.;—locare prædium non numo sed partibus, to let (not for rent, but) on shares, Plin.;—æqua parte, with equal risk, Plaut.;—in parte laboris esse, to take an active part in, Liv.;—pars, a portion of food, a mess; partes suas misit, Suet.*

PHRASES. 1. *Pars, a part, i. e. some: pars ... pars, one part ... the other part; or, some ... some; p. sagittis, p. scorpionibus petebant hostem, Liv.;—p. ... alii ... plerique, Sall. In a collective sense with the verb in the plur. (Gr. 318 or 279): p. in crucem acti, Sall.;—magna p. cæsi sunt, Liv.—2. parte ... parte, on one side ... on the other, Ov.;—pro parte with pron. poss., for my (thy, etc.), part, Cic.;—ex aliqua parte, in some measure, id.;—ex illa parte, in any wise, or, in any way, id.;—omni ex parte, in all respects, id.;—magna ex parte, in a great measure, id.;—majore or maxima ex parte, for the most part, chiefly, id.;—maximam partem, for the most part, Cæs.—3. In the acc.: partem, A part; p. copiarum mittit, Liv.; s. q. ex parte, in part, partly; Cæsar a nobilissimis civibus p. etiam a se ornatis, trucidatis, Cic.—(4) multis partibus, by much, by a great deal, many times; multis partibus solem majorem esse quam terram, Cic.; duabus partibus plus, twice as much, as much again, id.—5. in eam partem, on that side, on*

that part: moveor sed in eam partem ut, in such a manner as, Cic.;—scripsi in eam partem, ne, with this view, on this account, id.;—in utramque partem disputare, for or against, id.;—accipere alqd in partem optimam, to interpret most favorably, put the most favorable construction upon, id.;—nullam in partem, on no account, in no case, id.;—vehemens in utramque partem, too gentle or too angry, Ter.—6. in omnes partes, in every case, in every respect; nullam in partem valet, is good for nothing, of no good whatever, id.;—in partes muneris sui, for his part, Liv.—7. in partem venire alcis rei, to come in for a share, to partake of, Cic.;—in partem vocare, to let (another person) take a share in, id.—8. in parte, in part, partly, Liv.;—in partem, you, for your part, Plaut.—(2) genus est quod plures partes complectitur, Cic.—(3) nullus partis esse, Cic.;—in a court of justice; p. adversa, the opposite party, Quint.—(4) primas partes agere, to act or play the principal part, i. e. the part of the hero of the piece, Ter.—(5) p. sibi deposcere, Cic.;—Antonio audio esse partes ut disserat, id.—(6) p. orientes, Cic.

SYN. PARS; PORTIO; PARTITIO.—*Pars, a part, a piece separated from the whole.*—*Portio, a portion, allotment; prop., of distinct and separate parts; misera brevisima vite portio, Juv.—Partitio, a sharing, the act of dividing; æquabilis prædæ partitio, Cic.—Pater moriens bona dividit in partes, liberis suam quisque portionem dat æqua partitione, G. D.*

PARSIMŌNĪA [parci], *æ, f.* (parco). I. *Parsimony, Cic.* II. *Esp.: A hard manner of living, frugality, Just.* **SYN. PARSIMONIA; PARCITAS.**—*Parsimonia, parsimony, economy.—Parcitas, moderation, frugeness.*

PARTHĀON, *ōnis, m.* (Παρθών). *Parthaon, a king of Calydon, son of Agenor and Epicaste, and father of Ceneus, Ov.*

PARTHĀONIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Parthaon; P. domus, Ov.*

PARTHĒNĪ, *ōrum (or Parthini, ōrum), m.* (Παρθένωι and Παρθίνωι). *Parthini, an Illyrian tribe, in the neighborhood of Dyrrhachium.*

PARTHĒNĪÆ, *ārum, m.* (Παρθένια). *Children of unmarried women, Just.*

PARTHĒNĪ US, *fi, m.* [mons]. *Mount Parthenius, a mountain of Arcadia, Liv.; Virg.*

PARTHĒNŌPÆUS, *i, m.* (Παρθενόπειος). *Parthenopæus, one of the seven princes who laid siege to Thebes, Virg.*

PARTHĒNŌPĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (Παρθενόπειος). *Of or belonging to Parthenope, Parthenopean; also poet., Neapolitan, Ov.*

PARTHĪ, *ōrum, m.* (Πάρθοι). *The Parthians, a Scythian people who originally inhabited the woodlands in the south of Hyrcania, and north of the Caspian passes; they afterward founded an independent empire, which extended itself until it became formidable even to the Romans, Hor. [A]*

PARTHĪA, *æ, f.* (Παρθία). *Parthia, the country of the Parthi, Plin.*

PARTHĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* *Parthian, Flor.*

PARTHĪENE, *æ, f. i. q.* *Parthia, Curt.*

PARTHUS, *a, um, adj. i. q.* *Parthicus, Ov.*

PARTICEPS, *ipis, (pars, capio).* I. *Adj.* (1) *Participating, partaking.* II. *Subst.: (2) An associate, companion.* EX. (1) *animus compos rationis et p., Cic.—p. tori, husband and wife, Ov.;—with de, Plaut.;—with a dat. of the person, Curt.—(2) participes meos, Plaut.* **SYN. See CONSORS.**

PARTICIPĪĀLIS, e, adj. (participium). *Belonging to a participle, participial*; p. verbum, a part of a verb that resembles the participle; e. g. the supine, Quint.

PARTĪČIPO, ěre, tr. (particeps). I. (1) *To make partaker of, give a share of.*—(2) *Exp. : To send word to, to inform, acquaint.*—(3) *Meton. : To share with any body, take in common, partake of.* II. (4) *To participate in, to have part of.* EX. (1) p. alqm consilii sui, Plaut.;—*with dat.* or *abl.* : p. alqm sermoni, id.—(2) p. alqm, Plaut.—(3) p. laudes cum alqo, Liv.—(4) p. pestem, Enn. ap. Cic. SYN. See COMMUNICO.

PARTĪČŪLA, æ, f. dim. (pars). I. *A small part, a little bit, a particle*; p. cœli, Cic.;—p. arene, Hor. II. *Gramm. : A particle*, Gell.

PARTĪČŪLATĪM, adv. I. *By parts or pieces*, Auct. Her. II. *Particularly, especially*. Varr. SYN. See PARTITE.

PARTIM. See PARS 3. SYN. See PARTITE.

PARTĪO, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, tr. and intr. i. q. partior. I. *Tr. (1) To divide, part, share.* Hence, (2) Partitus, a, um, pt. *Divided.*—(3) *To divide into parts, to distribute.* II. *Intr. 4. To agree to settle a difference*, Plant. EX. (1) p. prædum cum illis, Plaut.—(2) membra p. et distributa, Cic.;—imperium regionibus p., Liv.—(3) partitis expressisque sententiis, *clearly expressed and divided* (into its prominent parts).

2. **PARTĪO**, ōnis, f. (pario). *A bearing, bringing forth*, Plaut.

PARTĪOR, ĩri, ĩtus, tr. dep. (pars). I. (1) *To divide, distribute.* II. (2) *To portion, mark out.* EX. (1) p. alqd in membra, Cic.;—p. copias inter se, Liv. *Abstr.* : p. cum alqo, *to share with any body.*—(2) nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet, Cic. SYN. See COMMUNICO.

PARTITE, ade. (partitus). *With proper division, methodically*; p. dicere, Cic. SYN. PARTITE; PARTIM; PARTICULATĪM.—*Partite, as here.*—Partim, partly, in part; prop., an old use. *with κατά or secundum understood.*—*Particulatim, into little pieces, piecemeal*; si summam non particulatim narrabimus, Cic.

PARTĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (partior). I. (1) *A parting, dividing, distributing.* II. *Exp.* 2. *A figure of Rhetoric (μερισμός), when a whole is divided into single sections, in order to expatiate on the latter, Cic.* EX. (1) p. prædæ æquabilis, Cic.;—in partitione membra sunt, in divisione formæ (thus *partitio* is used in enumerating the single parts that constitute a whole, but *divisio* in numbering the species of a genus), Cic. SYN. See PARS.

PARTĪTŪDO, ĩnis, f. (pario). *A bringing forth young*, Plaut.

PARTŪRĪO, ĩre, ĩvi, and ĩi, ĩtum, tr. desid. (from pario). I. (1) *To be about to give birth, to be in labor, said of women*, Ter.—(2) *Fig. : To be pregnant with any thing, to have conceived, e. g. a plan.*—(3) *To be in labor, to be in anguish.* II. *Meton.* (4) i. q. pario. *To give birth to, to bring forth*, Hor. EX. (1) *Prov.* : parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *said of those who disappoint great expectations*, Hor.—(2) res publica parturit periculum, Cic.—(3) si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, id.—(4) *Meton. poet.* : Notus parturit imbres, Hor.;—arbor parturit, *is budding*, Virg.;—parturit ager, *is getting green*, id. SYN. See PARIO.

PARTUS, ūs, m. (pario). I. (1) *A bringing forth, birth.*—(2) *Also of men : A begetting.* II. *Meton.* (3) *The time of giving birth, delivery.*—(4) *The young, offspring.*—(5) *Plur.* : partus, i. e.

various ages, generations. EX. (1) Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic.—(2) Delainira Cæui partu edita, Cic.—(3) quum p. appropinquare videtur, Cic.—(4) p. ancillæ sitne in fructu habendus? Cic.;—partum eniti, *to bring forth, give birth*, Liv.—(5) Græciæ oratorum partus atque fontes vides.

PĀRUM, adv. (παῖρον). *Comp.*, minus; *superl.*, minime. I. (1) *With or without genit.* : *Too little, not enough, less than is desired.*—(2) *Not remarkably, not very, not thoroughly.* II. *Minus*: (3) *Less.*—(4) *Except, excepted.*—(5) *Not as it ought to be, not properly.*—(6) *Not.*—(7) *Too little.* III. *Minime* (minime).—(8) *Least.*—(9) *With adjectives when the degree of a quality is left undetermined*: *No ways, not at all, by no means.*—(10) *In replies*: *By no means, not at all.*—11. *At least*, Liv. EX. (1) p. sapientie, Sall.;—p. splendoris, Hor.;—p. id facio, *I esteem lightly*, Sall.;—p. ne cest quod? *is it not enough?* Cic.;—*with ut*, Plin.;—*with inf.*, Ov.;—p. habere, *not to be content with.*—(2) nemo p. diu vixit, Cic.;—p. credere alci, Cæs.—(3) plus m., *more or less*, Hirt.;—m. atque m., *less and less*, Virg.;—nihil m., *nothing less, not at all*, Cic.;—non m., or haud m., *not less, no less, quite as*, Liv. *Also followed by particles of comparison*, quam, ac or atque, Cic.; Hor. *Without quam*: haud m. duo millia, Liv. *With an abl.* Gr. 579, 180: nemo illo fuit m. enax, Nep.;—multo m., *by much less, or much less*, Cic.;—eo m., *so much the less*; and quo m., *the less, id.*—(4) bis sex ceciderunt me m. uno, *myself alone excepted*, Or.—(5) m. diligenter, Nep.;—intellexi m., *not quite, not exactly*, Ter.—(6) *Usage*: *After quo, that; as*, hiemem prohibuisse quo minus, etc., Cic.;—m. quo, *instead of quo minus, Ter.* *In the phrases*: si minus, *if not*; sin minus, *but if not, otherwise, usually followed by at, tamen, etc.*; as, si assuetus sum, gaudeo; sin m., hoc me tamen consolor, Cic.—(7) *Usually with plus, too much*: si m. de alqo dixerō, Cic.;—nequid plus m. ve faxit, *too much or too little*, Ter.—(8) qua m. dense micabant flammæ, Liv.;—quod ad te m. omnium pertinebat, *least of all*—(9) homo m. ambitiosus, Cic.—(10) minime vero, Cic.;—m. hercle vero, Plaut.;—m. gentium, *on no account whatever*, Ter. SYN. PĀRUM; PAULUM; PAULULUM; MODICE.—PĀRUM, *little, as above.*—PAULUM, *but a little.*—Paululum (dim. of paulum), *very little indeed.*—Modice, *not much, moderately*; modice utile, Cic. Minime. See MINIMUM.

PĀRUMPER, adv. (παῖρον πρῶ). *For a short time, a little while*; abduco p. animum a molestiis, Cic. SYN. Parumper, *as here.*—Paulisper, *a very little while, for a very little time*; paulisper mane, Ter.

PĀRUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (3. paro). *A little boat*, Cic.

PĀRUS, i, f. See PAROS.

PARVE, adv. (parvus). *A little, briefly*, Vitr. **PARVIFĀCIO**, ěre, tr. (parvus, facio). *To value or esteem at a low rate*, Pomp. ap. Non.

PARVĪPENDO, ěre, i. q. parvifacio, Plaut.

PARVĪTAS, ātis, f. (parvus). *Littleness, smallness*; vincula quæ cerni non possunt propter parvitatem, Cic.;—p. mea, *my humble self*.

PARVŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (id.). I. (1) *Very small, little.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Little, young.*—(3) *With dat.* : *Too young, not a match for any thing.* EX. (1) non p. detrimentum, Cæs.;—p. pecunia, *small property*, Cic.;—ex parvulo incipere, *to begin with a little.*—(2) p. Æneas, Virg.;—a parvulo, *from infancy*, Ter.—(3) illæ rei ego etiani nunc sum parvulus, Plaut.

PARVUS, a, um, adj. (παῖρος). *Comp.*,

minor, minimus (*unusual compar.*, parvior, Ciel. Aur.; *superl.*, parvissimus, Varr.; *minimissimus*, ap. Arn.). I. Prop. (1) In respect of size or space: *Little, small*.—(2) In respect of quantity or number: *Inconsiderable*.—(3) *Subst.*: Parvum, i, n. *A little, a trifle*.—(4) *Minimum, a lo.* *Least, very little; at the least*.—(5) In respect of value: *Little, low, cheap, mean, small*.—(6) *Subst.*: Parvum, i, n. *A little, a trifle*.—(7) In respect of strength, degree, etc.: *Little, slight, weak*. Scil. 1. Of the voice and speech: *Weak, soft, low, humble*. 2. Of the mind: *Weak, humble, common*. 3. Of sentiment: *Mean, pusillanimous*. 4. Of other relations and conditions: *Little, slight, trifling, insignificant*. 5. Of persons, with regard to property, rank, station, etc.: *Mean, low, insignificant*. II. (8) *Meton.*, in respect of time: *Little, short, brief*.—(9) *Exp.* in respect of age: *Little, young, tender*.—10. *Subst. absol.*: Any person, *little, young*. EX. (1) p. pisculi, Cic.;—Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Cæs. *Fig.*: minor capitis, i. q. capite deminutus, Hor.—(2) p. numerus navium, Nep.;—minimus cibus, Ov.—(3) contentus parvo, Cic.;—vivitur parvo bene, Hor.;—parvo plures, *rather more, a little more*, Liv.;—parvi refert, *it matters little*; minus prædie, Liv.;—minimum, *very little*; præmia, quæ apud me minimum valent, Liv.—(4) m. valere, Liv.;—quæ non m. commendat, *not a little*, Nep.;—ne m. quidem, *not in the least*, id.;—morbus m. annus, Cels.—(5) parvo vendere pretio, Cic.;—ea parva ducere, id.—(6) parvi aestimo, Cic.;—parvi esse, *to be of little value*, id. *Comp.*: minoris vendere, *to sell cheaper*, Cic. *Superl.*: minimi facere, *very little*, Plaut.—(7) 1. parvæ murmura vocis, Ov.;—verbis minoribus uti, *humble*, Ov. 2. non tibi p. ingenium, Hor. *Of persons*: operosa parvus (*of moderate genius, of humble capacity*) carmina fingo, Hor. 3. parvi animi haberi, Hor.;—nil parvum loquar, nil p. sapias, *only what is sublime*, id. 4. parvum hoc esse credimus, Liv. *Prov.*: minima de malis (*sc. eligenda*), *the least of evils*. 5. minores duces, Tac.;—p. Lares, *poor*, Juv. *Subst.*: neque ulla est aut magno aut parvo leti fuga, Hor.—(8) in parvo tempore, *later*;—minima pars temporis, Cæs.—(9) Romulus p. atque lactens, Cic.;—p. liberi, Sall.;—qui minor est natu, *younger*, Cic.—(10) 1. Parvus, i, m. *A little boy*; parva, a, f., *a little girl*; parvi, *little children*; parva ævo, *from childhood*, Liv. 2. Minores, *the younger, young persons*, Hor.;—*descendants*, Virg. SYN. See BREVIS.

PASCEOLUS, i, m. (πάσκειλος). *A small money-bag, a purse, Plaut.*

PASCO, ēre, pāvi, pastum, tr. (πάω, whence ὀβολ. πάσκειν). I. (1) *To pasture, feed, drive to pasture*.—(2) *Exp.*: To graze, feed, or pasture cattle.—(3) *Meton.*: To feed, nourish, maintain.—(4) *Fig.*: To feed, i. e. maintain, nourish, support.—(5) *To pasture, to feed, to gratify*. II. (6) *To pasture cattle upon*.—(7) *Meton.*: To consume, lay waste. EX. (1) p. bestias, Cic.—(2) ut arare ut p. ut negotiari libeat, id.—(3) ubi bestie pastæ sunt, Cic.—(4) p. aliqui rapinis et incendiis, Cic.;—p. barbum, Hor.;—p. numos alienos, *to increase one's debts*, id.—(5) p. oculos animunquæ alga re, id.; hence, pasci, *to feed*; p. maleficium et scelere, Hor.—(6) asperissima (collum) pascunt, Virg.—(7) p. campos, Liv. SYN. PASCO; DEPASCO.—Pascere, *to feed in a pasture, to look after cattle while feeding*, etc., as above.—Depascere, *to eat up, to browse on*; si hœdi rorcidas herbas depaverint, Col.

PASCOR, pasci, pastus, intr. and tr. dep. I. (1) *To graze, browse, feed*. II. Tr. (2) *To browse or feed upon*. EX. (1) mula pastum

missa, Hor.;—pasci per herbas, Virg. *Meton.*, of prophetic birds: quum pulli non pasceretur, would not eat, Cic.—(2) pascuntur silvas, Virg. SYN. PASCOR; VESCOR.—Pasci, *to feed upon*, is properly said of beasts; sues glande pascuntur, Cic.; *fig.*, of men.—Vesci, *to live upon*, is properly said of men; omne quo vescuntur homines, Cic. Pasci is to be filled with food; vesci is to live on, to feed upon.

PASCUA, ōrum, n. See PASCUA. SYN. PASCUA; PABULUM.—Pascua, *feeding-grounds or pastures*.—Pabulum, *food for cattle, forage*.

PASCŪS, a, um, adj. (pascō). *That serves for pasture*; p. ager, Plaut. *Subst.*: Pascūm, i, n., and pl., pascūa, ōrum. *A pasture, pasture-land, Cic.*

PASIPHÆA, ēs, f., and PĀSIPHĀA, æ, f. (Πασίφα, the all-shining one). Pasiphæa, daughter of the Sun, wife of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of the Minotaur, Ov. Hence,

PĀSIPHĀEUS, a, um, adj. (Πασίφαίος). *Of or belonging to Pasiphæa*. *Subst.*: Pāsi-phācia. Daughter of Pasiphac, i. e. Phædra, Ov.

PASSER, ōris, m. I. A sparrow, Cic. II. A sea-fish, turbot. III. p. marinus, i. q. struthiocamelus (*acc. to Fest.*), Plaut.

PASSERCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (passer). *A little or young sparrow (as a term of endearment)*.

PASSIM, adv. (passus from pando). I. (1) Here and there, everywhere, in every direction, at random. II. *Meton.* (2) Without order, indiscriminately, promiscuously. EX. (1) p. forum volitare, Cic.—(2) servi cum dominis recumbunt p. Just.

PASSUM, i, n. (pando), (*sc. vinum*). Wine from dried grapes, raisin-wine, Virg.

1. PASSUS, a, um, *pt. of pando*.
2. PASSUS, a, um, *pt. of patior*.
3. PASSUS, ūs, m. (pando). I. (1) *A putting forth of the feet in walking, a step, pace*, Auct. Or. Marc.—(2) *Meton.*: A foot-step, impression made by a foot. II. (3) *A pace*, a measure of length, five Roman feet, being the distance between the point where the heel is lifted up in walking and the point where the same heel is set down again; according to our measurement a double pace, Cic. EX. (1) Fig.: passibus ambiguis fortuna errat, Ov.—(2) nec passu stare tuaci, Ov.—(3) mille passus, *a Roman mile* (1000 passus), Plin. SYN. See GRESCIS.

PASTILLUS, i, m. (*acc. to Fest.*, dim. from panis). I. *A small round ball of meal or the like*, Plin. II. *A kind of odoriferous preparation, used for sprinkling over any thing, or for chewing, in order to give an agreeable smell, a lozenge or pastile*, Hor.

PASTIO, ōnis, f. (pascō). I. (1) *A pasture, place for cattle to graze on*. II. 2. *A feeding of cattle*, Varr. EX. (1) magnitudine pastionis, Cic. SYN. PASTIO; PASTUS.—Pastio, *a pasture*; also, *the act of feeding cattle*.—Pastus, *a feeding, food*; comparavit pastum animantibus natura, Cic.

PASTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A herdsman*, Cic.;—p. Ætneus, Polyphemus, Ov.;—pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, id. SYN. PASTOR; BUBULCUS; UPILIO.—Pastor, *one who keeps any sort of cattle, particularly small cattle*, a general term.—Bubulcus, *a herdsman, a cow-keeper*, one who tends oxen.—Upilio and Opilio, *a shepherd, one who keeps sheep*.

PASTORĀLIS, e, adj. (pastor). *Of or belonging to herdsman or shepherd, pastoral*; p. habitus, Liv.;—auguratus Romuli fuit pastorālis,

originated among shepherds, Cic. SYN. See PASTORICIUS.

PASTŌRĪCIŪS (not -itius), a, um, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to herdsmen; p. res, the occupation, etc., of herdsmen. SYN. PASTORICIUS; PASTORALIS; PASTORIS.—Pastoricius, as here.—Pastoralis and Pastorius have a more indirect relation to shepherds; pastoralis myrtus, Virg.; —pellis pastoria, Ov.

PASTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to shepherds, Ov.

PASTUS, ūs, m. (id.). I. (1) A feeding, pasturing.—(2) Meton.: Fodder, also food, sustenance (of men), Lucr. II. (3) A feeding, eating, browsing. EX. (1) animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic.—(2) pastum capessere, id.; fig., p. animorum.—(3) p. ejus herbae, Plin. SYN. See PASTIO.

PĀTĀGĪRĪUS, ū, m. (patagium). One that makes patagia, Plaut.

PĀTĀGIĀTUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Furnished with a patagium, Plaut.

PĀTĀGIŪM, ū, n. (παταγιον). A broad border on the dress of Roman ladies, corresponding to the clavus on the dress of the men, App.

PĀTĀGUS, i, m. (πάταγος). A kind of disease, Plaut.

PĀTĀLIS, e, adj. (pateo). Open, spread abroad; p. bos, with spreading horns, Plaut.

PĀTĀRA, ōrum, n. (Πάταρα, τὰ). Patara, a sea-town of Lycia, with an oracle of Apollo, Liv.

PĀTĀRĒUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Patara, Ov.

PĀTĀRĀNI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Patara, Cic.

PĀTĀVĪNĪTAS, ātis, f. (Patavium). The dialect or mode of expression used at Patavium. Patavinity, Quint.

PĀTĀVĪNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Patavium; P. municipium, Patavium, Cic. Subst.: PĀTĀVĪNI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Patavium.

PĀTĀVĪŪM, ū, n. Patavium, a town of Italy on the banks of the river Medoacus (now Bacchiglione), birth-place of the historian Livy; now Padua, Liv.

PĀTĒFĀCĪŌ, ōre, ſeci, factum. Pass.: PĀTĒFĪO, ſicri, factus, tr. (pateo, facio). I. Prop. (1) To set or throw open, to open.—(2) Meton.: To open, to render passable.—(3) To make a way, to be the first to enter into (like ἀνοίγειν).—(4) To open, to render visible.—(5) To make an opening, e. g. by ploughing. II. Fig. (6) To open, i. e. to discover, bring to light, to manifest, disclose. EX. (1) p. portas, Liv.—p. ordines, id.—(2) p. aditum ad tuam cognitionem, Cic.—p. vias, iter, Cæs.—(3) patefactum legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.—p. loca, Nep.—(4) p. Sejanum, to open a prospect toward it, Cic.—(5) p. solum, to make a furrow, Ov.—(6) proferre et p. judicia exitū, Cic.—p. se alui, to disclose one's sentiments, to open one's mind to, id. SYN. See PANDO.

PĀTĒFACTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (patefacio). A laying open, discovering; p. quasi rerum operatarum.

PĀTĒFĪO, ſicri, factus, pass. of PATEFACIO, q. v.

PĀTELLA, æ, f. dim. (patera). I. 1. A flat vessel used for cooking and for serving up food, a dish, platter, plate, charger, porringer, Plin.—2. Esp.: A vessel used at sacrifices, Cic. II. Meton. 3. The knee pan, cup of the knee, Cels. SYN. See PATINA.

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PATELLĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to a plate; p. dii, the Lares, Plaut.

PĀTENS, tis. I. pt. of pateo. II. Adj. (1) Open, passable.—(2) Open, free, uncovered.—(3) Fig.: Open, evident, clear. EX. (1) loca patentia, Liv.—(2) p. cælum, Cic.—loca patentiora, Cæs.—(3) p. causa, Ov. SYN. PATENS; PATULUS; PROPATULUS.—Patens, opened, extended; patens puteus, a large well.—Patulus, large, wide, speaking of objects of a small extent; arbor patulus ramis, Cic.—patulæ quadræ, Virg.—patulæ aures, Hor.—Propatulus, opened to a great distance; p. locus, Cic.—in propatulo, in the sight of all men, Col.

PĀTENTER, adv. (patens). Openly; comp., patentius, Cic.

PĀTEŌ, ēre, ſi, intr. (perh. from pando). I. (1) To be or stand open. II. Meton. (2) To be open or passable.—(3) Fig.: To be free, to be at any body's disposal or service, to be open.—(4) To be or stand open, to be exposed.—(5) To lie open, to be visible.—(6) Fig.: To be open, i. e. to be evident, apparent, manifest.—(7) To extend, to be of a certain extent. EX. (1) nares, quæ propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. Hence, patens, open; p. domus, id.—(2) aditus patet, Cic.—(3) patuit quibusdam fuga, Liv.—(4) p. vulnere, Liv.—(5) nomen in adversariis patet, may be seen, appears, Cic.—(6) res patet; hence, patet, with acc. and inf., it is manifest or clear that, etc., Cic.—(7) Tuscorum opes late terra marique patuere, Liv. Fig.: hoc præceptum patet latius, extends further, i. e. is open to a wider application, Cic. SYN. PATEO; PATESCO.—Patescere, to appear to be open, to be exposed to view; portus patescit jam propior, Virg.

PĀTER, tris, m. (πατήρ). I. 1. A father; plur., parents, ancestors.—2. The master of a house, father of a family, Cæs. Plur.: patres familie, id.; —and familiarum, Suet.—(3) A plain or common man.—4. Meton.: Fatherly love, Ov.—5. Fig.: The father, i. e. the founder or author of any thing, Virg. II. 6. Of relatives: A foster-father, Ter.—a father-in-law, Tac.—7. Father, as a title of honor, on account of old age, or of benefits enjoyed as from a father, Hor.; —hence, p. patrie, father of the country, an honorary appellation or title; p. conscriptus, one of the conscript fathers, i. e. a senator, Cic.—8. Plur.: patres, the senators, i. e. the senate, consisting of 300 members elected by Romulus, and 100 added by Tarquinius Priscus, which latter were called p. minorum gentium, Liv.—9. i. q. patricii, patricians.—10. A title of the gods: p. Jupiter; p. Læminius, Vulcan, Cic.—p. Tiberinus, the god of the Tiber, Liv.—11. Pater patratus, the chief of the Fidiates, who concluded treaties, Liv.—12. P. cænæ, he that gives an entertainment, a host, Hor. EX. (3) sicut unus p. familias, Cic. SYN. See PARENS; for paterfamilias, see FAMILIA.—PATRES; MAJORES.—Patres (1) includes avus, proavus, abavus, atavus; Majores rises above these words and precedes them, ancestors; patres majoresque nostri, Cic.—PATRES CONSCRIPTI; SENATORES.—Patres conscripti, the whole body of senators when in the senate assembled.—Senatores, senators, i. e. members of the senate, old men.

PĀTERA, æ, f. (pateo). A bowl, broad and shallow, used for making libations at a sacrifice, Cic. SYN. See PATINA.

PĀTERCŪLUS, i, m. The family name of Felicius.

PĀTER-FĀMĪLIĀS. See PATER and FAMILIA.

PĀTERNUS, a, um, adj. (pater). I. Fatherly, paternal; p. hortus, Cic. II. Of one's native

country; p. ripa, Hor. SYN. PATERNUS; PATRIUS.—Paternus, belonging to the father, that which is the father's, paternal.—Patrius, parental, of a parent, grandfather, ancestor.—Patria bona, property of ancestors; paterna bona, the property of our father.

PATESCO, ēre, tui, intr. incēp. (pateo). I. (1) To open, to be opened.—(2) Fig.: To become manifest, visible or evident, to come to light. II. Meton. (3) To stretch, extend. EX. (1) atria patescunt, Virg.—(2) res patescit, id.—(3) latius patescēte imperio, Liv. SYN. See PATKO.

PĀTHICUS, a, um, adj. (παθικός from πάσχω). Pathic, lustful; qui muliebrīa patitur, Liv.; Juv.

PĀTIBĪLIS, e, adj. (patior). I. Endurable, tolerable; p. dolor, Cic. II. Able to feel, capable of feeling; p. natura, capability of receiving impressions from without, Cic. SYN. See PATIENS.

PĀTIBŪLĀTUS, a, um, adj. (patibulum). Fastened to a gibbet, Plaut.

PĀTIBŪLUM, i, n. (pateo). A forked frame of wood, on which malefactors were suspended or fixed, a gallows, a gibbet, Cic. SYN. See CRUX.

PĀTIBŪLUS, a, um, (id.). I. Adj.: Spread, extended. II. Subst.: Patibulus, i, m. 1. i. q. patibulum, Varr.—2. One that is fastened to a gibbet, Plaut.

PĀTIENS, tis. I. pt. of patior. II. Adj. (1) Bearing, enduring, suffering.—(2) Patient. EX. (1) With genit.: annis navium p. navigabile, Liv.;—p. laboris, Suet.—(2) p. et lentus, Cic. SYN. PATIENS; PATIBILIS.—Patiens, patient, that suffers quietly and without reluctance.—Patibilis. 1. Capable of suffering, by being acted upon; omne animal patibilem habet naturam. 2. That may be borne or endured; p. dolor, Cic.

PĀTIENTER, adv. (patiens). Patiently; p. ferre, Cic.

PĀTIENTĪA, æ, f. (patiens). I. (1) With a genit.: An enduring, a bearing, suffering. II. (2) Absol.: Toleration, forbearance.—(3) Indulgence.—(4) Patience. EX. (1) p. famis et frigoris, Cic.—(2) summam virtutem in patientia ponere, Nep.—(3) nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, Cic.—(4) abuti aleis patientia, id. SYN. PATIENTIA; PERPSSIO; TOLERANTIA; TOLERATIO.—Patientia, a patient undergoing of adversity.—Perpssio, a suffering, the act of enduring.—Tolerantia and Toleratio, the act of bearing or enduring. Patientia doloris is patience in bearing pain; tolerantia is the very bearing of it; and perpssio is the entire bearing of the same.

PĀTĪNA (patēna), æ, f. (πάτην for γάτην). I. A plate, pan, dish, Cic. II. Meton.: A manger, Veg. SYN. PATINA; LANX; PATELLA; PATERA.—Patina, a pot or pan to hold any thing in; cenabat patinas omasi, Hor.—Lanx, a large broad plate, charger or porringer, a deep dish to serve up boiled or roast meat; Grandis lanx, Ov.—the basin of a balance, Cic.—Patella, a sort of deep dish with broad brims, Hor.—Patera, a goblet or broad piece of plate, used in sacrifices and libations; libanum pateris et auro, Virg.

PĀTĪNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (patina). Of or belonging to a dish or plate; p. struices, piles of dishes, Plaut. Subst.: Pātīnārius, li, m. A gormandizer, a glutton, Suet.

PĀTĪO, ēre. An old form of patior, Cic.

PĀTĪOR, pāti, passus, tr. dep. (πάθω, πάσχω). I. (1) To suffer, to undergo, to be obliged to undergo.—(2) To suffer, i. e. to receive. II. (3) To suffer or endure patiently, to yield to, to put up with, tolerate, brook.—(4) To bear, endure.—(5) To suffer, endure, i. e. to let come to pass, to allow, permit; esp., to allow any thing to happen from a want of feeling or compassion. EX. (1) p. servitutem, Cic.;—p. alqd ab alqo, Liv.—(2) p. vulnera, Cic.—(3) p. dolores, Cic.;—alqd non p. tactum, Liv.;—facile p., to have no objection to, Cic.;—moleste p., and aere p., to take any thing amiss, to feel offended at, Ter.—(4) p. novem secula, to live so long, Ov. Absol.: p. nequeo, Plaut.—(5) nullum patiebatur esse diem quin diceret, Cic.;—non possum p. quin, Ter. SYN. PATIOR; TOLERO.—Pati, to suffer, to bear; we bear what we do not oppose.—Tolero, to tolerate, to sustain. Cruciatius acerbissimos viri fortis animus diutius pati, quam corpus tolerare potest, G. D.

PĀTISCO, ēre. See PATESCO.

PATRÆ, ærum, f. (Πάτρα). Patræ, a town of Achaia, with a harbor, now Patras, Cic.

PATRĀTOR, ōris, m. (patro). One that effects or accomplishes a thing; p. necis, Tac.

PATRĀTUS, a, um, adj. See PATER, 11.

PATRENSIS, e, adj. Of Patræ, Cic. Subst.: Patrenses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Patræ.

PATRĪA, æ, f. One's native country. See PATRIUS.

PATRĪCE, adv. In a paternal or fatherly manner, like a father, Plaut.

PATRĪCIĀTUS, ūs, m. The rank or dignity of a patrician at Rome, Suet.

PATRĪCĪDA, æ, c. (pater, cædo). The murderer of a father, a patricide, Auct. Or. Dom.

PATRĪCIUS, a, um (pater). I. Adj.: Patrician, noble; p. familia, Cic. II. Subst.: A patrician; plur., patricii, the patricians, divided into two principal classes; namely, into p. majorum gentium and p. minorum gentium (see PATER, 8), patricii exire, to allow one's self to be adopted into a plebeian family, Cic. Under the later emperors patricius was a title of the higher offices of the empire.

PATRĪE, adv. (patrius). Paternally, fatherly.

PATRĪMŌNIUM, li, n. (pater). An estate bequeathed by a father to his children, an inheritance, patrimony; duo lauta et copiosa patrimonio accipere, Cic. SYN. See HEREDITAS.

PATRĪMUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Whose father is living; p. puer, Auct. Harusp.

PATRĪSSO, ēre, intr. (πατρίσω, πατρίσσω). To take after the father, to resemble or act like one's father, Plaut.

PATRĪTUS, a, um, adj. Of a father, paternal, App.;—of or belonging to one's fathers or ancestors, Cic.

1. PATRĪUS, a, um (pater). I. (1) Of or belonging to a father.—2. Subst.: Patrium, li, n. (sc. nomen), i. q. patronymicum, Quint.—(3) Patria, æ, f. (sc. terra). One's native country, a native place. SYN. See PATERNUS.

2. PATRĪUS, a, um, adj. (patria). Of or belonging to one's country, native; p. mos, Cic.;—p. sermo, id.

1. PATRO, ēre, intr. (pater). To cast a paternal look on any body; patranti oculo, Pers.

2. PATRO, ēre, tr. To effect, perform, bring to pass, to carry out; p. promissa, Cic.;—p.

coëpta, Sall.; —p. bellum, to bring to an end, to finish a war, id.; —p. iurjurandum, to go through with the oath and other accustomed ceremonies in concluding a treaty, Liv. SYN. See CONFICIO.

PATROCINIUM, *n.* (patronus). *Protection.* I. 1. In a court of justice: *A defence or pleading on behalf of the accused*, Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *A client*, Vat. ap. Cic. II. *Gen.* 3. *Protection, patronage*; p. voluptatis, Cic. SYN. PATROCINIUM; DEFENSIO.—*Patrocinium, prop., paternal support*; it includes the idea of a superior.—*Detensio, the act of dispelling or warding off danger, a defence*; criminis defensio, Cic. Here *patrocinium* would be improper: it is said of an equal as well as of a superior.

PATRŌCINOR, *āri, ātus, intr. dep.* (patronus). *To defend, protect, support*; p. alui, Ter.

PATROCLES, *is, and PATROCLUS*, *i, m.* (Πατρόκλης; Πάτροκλος). *Patroclus*, son of Menæchus, a relative, playmate, and afterward, companion in arms of Achilles; he was killed by Hector before Troy. *Patrocles*, Cic.;—*Patroclus*, Ov.

PATRŌNA, *æ, f.* (patronus). *A patroness.* 1. *She that defends or protects*, Cic.—2. *She that manumits a slave*, Plin. E.

PATRŌNUS, *i, m.* (pater). I. (1) *He who defends another or takes him under his protection, or who assists a town or province in the maintenance of certain rights or privileges; a protector, defender, patron*.—2. *Esp.*: *A master who manumits a slave, the patron of a freedman*, Cic. II. *Meton.* (3) *A protector, defender, advocate.* EX. (1) *quot enim clientes circa singulos fuisse patronos*, Liv.—(3) *p. commodorum vestrorum*, Cic.; —p. causæ, or simply *patronus, an advocate*, id. SYN. PATRONUS; ADVOCATUS.—*Patronus, a patron, protector, also, advocate.*—*Advocatus*, one who being called was present at a trial to assist his friend with his presence; qui defendit alterum in iudicio, aut patronus dicitur si orator est; aut advocatus, si aut jus suggerit, etc., amico, Ascon. Afterward the pleading orator was called *advocatus*.

PATRŌNŪMICUM, *sc, nomen* (πατρωνυμικόν). *A name derived from that of a father, a patronymic*, e. g. *Anchisiades from Anchises*.

PATRŌNELIS, *e, adj.* (patruus). I. *Descended from a father's brother*: p. frater, a cousin, son of a father's brother, Cic.; —or simply *patruelis*, Suet.; —also p. frater, son of a father's sister, Cic. II. *Belonging to the children of a father's brother*; p. origo, Ov.

1. **PATRŪS**, *i, m.* (pater). I. *A father's brother, a paternal uncle* [avunculus, a maternal uncle], Auct. Harusp.; —p. major, i. q. frater proavi, Tac. II. *Fig.*: *One who is fond of censuring others, a severe reprover*; pertristis quidem p., censor, magister, Cic.

2. **PATRŪS**, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to a paternal uncle*; p. ensis, Ov.; —patruus mi patruissime (in impassioned language), Plaut.

PATŪCIUS, *n, m.* (pateo). I. *A surname of Janus, because in time of war the doors of his temple stood open*, Ov. II. *A debtor of Cicero*; hence, P. nomen, Cic.

PATŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* (pateo). I. (1) *Open, wide open.* II. (2) *Spread out, extended, broad, spreading.* EX. (1) *p. pinna*, Cic.; —p. latitudo, Tac.—(2) *p. rami*, Cic.; —p. orbis, Hor. SYN. See PATENS.

PAUCILOQUIUM, *n.* (paucus, loquor). *Fewness of words*, Plaut.

PAUCITAS, *ētis, f.* (paucus). *Fewness, paucity, smallness of number*; p. oratorum, Cic.

PAUCŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (id.). *Very little.* *Plur.*: Pauculi, æ, a, *very few*, Cic.

PAUCUS, *a, um, and more frequently plur., Pauci, æ, a, adj.* I. (1) *Few, little*.—(2) *Subst.*: *Pauca, drum, n. (sc. verba). A few words.* II. (3) *Some, several.* EX. (1) *paucis mensibus perfectum*, Cic. Hence, *pauci, few people or persons*; and *pauciores, fewer (persons)*, a still less number, Sall. *Sing. (rare)*: *paucio foramine*, Hor.—(2) *ut in p. conferam, to say it in a few words, to be brief*, Cic.; —*paucis te volo, I have a word or two to say to you*, Ter.—(3) *paucæ bestiarum*, Liv. SYN. PARCIS; RARS.—*Paucus* (seldom used in the singular), *few, a small number*.—*Rarus, thin, not set thick, scarce, perceived but seldom*; retia rara, Virg.; —*rari capilli*, id.; —apparent *rari, here and there*. *Pauci* is *opp. to multi*; *rarus, to deusus, frequens*.

PAULĀTIM [paullatim], *adv.* I. (1) *Gradually, by little and little, by degrees.* II. (2) *A little (at a time)*.—(3) *Singly, by parts.* EX. (1) *p. consuescere transire Rhenum*, Cæs.—(2) *p. aquæ addito*, Cat.—(3) *p. discedere ex castris, one after the other.* SYN. See SENSIM.

PAULISPER [paullisper], *adv.* *For a short time, a little while*, Cic. SYN. See PARUMPER.

PAULO [paullo]. See PAULUS.

PAULŪLO [paullulo]. See PAULULUS.

PAULŪLUS [paullulus], *a, um* (paulus). I. *Adj. dim.* (1) *Small, little, in size or number.* II. *Subst.*: *Paullulus, i, n.* (2) *A little, a trifle.* III. *Paululum and Paululo, adv.* (3) *A little, slightly.* EX. (1) *homines p. et graciles*, Liv.; —p. pecunia, Plaut.—(2) *p. moræ*, Cic. Hence *paullulo with compar.*: *p. deterius, rather worse, a little worse*, Lucei. ap. Cic.—(3) *p. respirare*, Cic.; —p. ante, *a little before.* SYN. PAULUM 3. See PARUM.

1. **PAULUS** or **PAULLIUS**, *a, um, adj.* (παῦλος; i. q. παῖρος). I. (1) *Little, small, slight.* II. *Subst.*: *Paulum, i, n.* (2) *A little, a trifle.* III. *Adv.*: *paulum and paulo*, (3) *A little.* EX. (1) *paulo sumptu*, Ter.—(2) *p. partium*, Cic.; —p. deficit, Cæs. Hence, *paulo, by a trifle; with Compar.*: *p. melior*, Cic.; —p. post or post paulo, Cæs.—(3) *p. commorari*, Cic.; —post paulum, soon after, shortly after. SYN. See PARUM.

2. **PAULUS**, *i, m.* *Paulus*, a Roman surname of the family of *Emilius*, e. g. *L. Fimil. Paulus Macedonicus*; and *L. Æm. Paulus*, the father of *Scipio Africanus*, Cic.

PAUPER, *ēris, adj.* *Poor*; *sine ex pauper-rimo dives factus*? Cic.; —*res pauperes*, Plaut.; —*pauper aquæ, in want of water*, Hor. *Subst.*: *Pauper, esp. plur., pauperes, The poor (people)*; *pauperum tabernæ*, Hor. SYN. PAUPER; INDIGENS; INDIGUS; EGENS; MENDICUS; INOPS.—*Pauper, poor, not rich or affluent*, one who has not much for his support, and has to limit his expenses, *opp. dives*; *meo sum pauper in ære, I am poor but not in debt*, Hor.—*Indigens, poet., Indigus, indigent, needy, wanting, in great want, terms stronger than pauper.*—*Egens, poor, suffering from want of common necessities of life, opp. abundans.*—*Mendicus, poor, in great destitution, a beggar.*—*Inops, helpless, destitute*; *inops auxilii humani*, Liv.

PAUPERCŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (pauper). *Poor, indigent, needy*; p. anus, Ter.

PAUPERĪES, *ēi, f.* (id.). *Poverty, want of riches, contracted means*, Ter.

PAUPERO, *āre, tr.* (id.). I. *To render*

poor, Tit. ap. Non. II. p. alqm alqa re, to rob or deprive of, Plaut.

PAUPERTAS, ātis, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *Poverty, want of riches*.—(2) *Indigence, neediness*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Poverty*. EX. (1) paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem, *poverty or rather destitution and beggary*, Cic.—(2) propter paupertatem sues pascere, id.—(3) p. sermonis.

PAUSA, æ, *f.* (παῦσα). A pause, stop, cessation, end; pausam facere, Plaut.

PAUSARIUS, ii, *m.* (pauসা). An officer who commanded the rowers, and gave a signal when to stop, Sen.

PAUSIACUS, a, um, *adj.* Of Pausias; P. tabella, Hor.

PAUSIAS, æ, *m.* (Παυσίας). Pausias, a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles, Plin.

PAUSILLULUM, adv., a little, Plaut.

PAUXILLATUM, adv., i. q. paullatim, Plaut.

PAUXILLISPER, adv., i. q. paullisper.

PAUXILLULUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (pauхил-лус). Little, small; p. fames, Plaut. Subst.: Pauxillulum, i, n. A small thing, a trifle; reliquum p. numorum, a trifle of money remaining.

PAUXILLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (pauхил-лус). Little, small; p. res, Plaut. Subst.: Pauxillum, i, n. A little; pauxillo, by a little; p. levius, Cels. Adv.: Somewhat, a little; p. contentus.

PÆVEFACTUS, a, um, *adj.* (paveo, facio). Frightened, alarmed, Ov.

PÆVENS, tis, *adj.* (paveo). Afraid, alarmed, Ov. SYN. See PAVIDUS.

PÆVĒO, ēre, pævi, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.*: To tremble, to be struck with fear, to dread, be afraid; nam et intus paveo, et foris formido, Plaut.;—paveo mihi, on my account, i. e. for my own self, Ter. II. *Tr.*: et illud paveo, et hoc formido, Plaut.;—p. lupos, Hor. With inf., Liv. METON.: venæ pavent, contract, shrink, Tac. SYN. See METRO.

PÆVESCO, ēre, *intr. incept.* (paveo). To be (or begin to be) alarmed or frightened, to show signs of fear; p. ad tactum, Col.;—p. bellum, on account of the war, Tac.

PÆVIDE, adv. (pavidus). Fearfully, timidly.

PAVIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (paveo). I. (1)

Trembling, shaking with fear or dread, fearful, alarmed. II. *Meton.* (2) *Anxious, attended with fear or anxiety*. EX. (1) p. castris se tenebat, Liv.;—exciipiunt plausu pavidus, Virg. With genit.: p. offensionum, on account of, Tac.;

—p. e somno, startled, suddenly aroused from sleep, Liv.—(2) p. religio, Lucr. Adv.: pavidum, Ov. SYN. PAVIDUS; PAVENS; PAVITANS.—Pavidus, in a continual and constant habit of fear and consternation; pavidum capere leporem, Hor.;—rana, pavidum genus, Phedr.—Pavens, actually fearing or in particular circumstances.—Pavicans, in violent dread or fear; prosequitur pavicans, Virg.

PÆVIMENTO, āre, *tr.* (pavimentum). I. To pave, floor, Cic. II. To make a pavement.

PÆVEMENTUM, i, n. (pavio). A pavement, i. e. a floor beaten or made hard with small stones, lime, etc.; p. facere, Cic.

PAVĒO, ire, iri, itum, *tr.* (παῖν). 1. To strike, beat; p. terram, Cic.—2. *Exp.*: To stamp, in order to make it compact or level, to pave; pavita area.

PÆVITO, āre, *intr. freq.* (paveo). I. To tremble or shake violently, to be greatly afraid,

Virg. With acc.: quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr. II. To tremble with a fever, to be ill of a fever, Ter.

PÆVO, ōnis, *c.* (παῦς). A peacock, peahen (p. femina, Col.); sacred to Juno (Cic.); its flesh was a favorite dish of the Romans.

PÆVŌNACEUS, a, um, *adj.* (pavo). Like a peacock, variegated, Plin.

PÆVOR, ōris, *m.* (paveo). I. A trembling, a palpitating or throbbing of the heart caused by some violent emotion, Virg. II. Anxiety, fear, terror; p. omnes occupavit, Liv.;—p. aquae, hydrophobia, id. With ne, id. III. Personified as a deity: Pavor, Fear, Terror, Liv.

PAX, pācis, *f.* (root PAC, allied to pacio, paciscor, pango). I. 1. An agreement, covenant, contract, Virg. II. (2) Peace (between parties previously at war).—(3) *Fig.*: Pax of mind, tranquillity.—4. Peaceable dominion, Tac.

—5. Pax. As an exclamation: Hush! silence! not another word! III. (6) Consent, permission.

IV. (7) Of the gods: Pax, assistance.

V. 8. Personified as a deity: Pax, Peace, Nep.

EX. (2) pactio pacis, Cic.;—pacem conciliare, to make or establish peace (between others), to conciliate, id.;—p. agitare, to live in peace, Sall.;—in pac, or pace, in time of peace, Liv.;—cum pace dimittere, to let (any body) go in peace, Cic.;—cum bona pace, peacefully, quietly, Liv.—(3) (temperantia) pacem animis allet.—(6) pace tua, with your leave, Cic.—(7) exorat pacem divum, Virg. SYN. I. Pax (2) See INDULCĒ.

II. Pax (3); TRANQUILLITAS.—Pax, freedom from trouble or annoyance from without.—Tranquillitas, quietness, freedom from trouble, absolutely; securitas est animi tanquam tranquillitas, Cic.;—tibi data est summa pax, summa tranquillitas, id.

PECCĀTUM, i, n. (pecco). An action contrary to duty; a sin, offence, crime; a fault, error; ne huic aliena peccata noceant, Cic. SYN. See CRIMEN.

PECCĀTUS, ōs, *m.* (id.). A fault, error, misdemeanor; in manifesto peccatu tenebatur.

PECCO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. (1) To do wrong or unwise; to commit a fault, err, transgress, sin.—(2) With acc.: To err or make a mistake in any thing. II. (3) To commit one's self, offend.—(4) *Exp.*: To commit fornication or adultery.

EX. (1) sepiissime in oratione peccatur, Cic.;—p. erga alqm, Plaut.—(2) eadem peccat, commits the same fault, Cic.; hence pass., multa peccantur, id.—(3) p. in homine, Cæs.—(4) p. in togata (muliere), Hor.

PECTEN, inis, *m.* (pecto). I. A comb for the hair, Ov. II. *Meton.*: Of things resembling a comb. 1. A weaver's sley, the reed of a weaver's loom, Virg.—2. An instrument for carding wool or huckling flax; a comb, card, hackle, Plin.—3. A rake, harrow, Ov.—4. A clasping together of the hands, as in prayer, Ov.—5. An instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill, Virg.;—and meton., a lyre, Val. Flac.;—a kind of verse; alterno pectine, in elegiacs, Ov.—6. A scollop, a kind of shell-fish, Hor.

PECTINĀTIM, adv. (pecten). Like a comb.

PECTO, ēre, pexi, pexiī, or pectivi, pexum and pectitum, *tr.* (πexίω, ὦν). I. (1) To comb.

II. *Meton.* (2) To hackle or heckle, to card. III. *Part.*: Pexus, a, um. (3) Combed.—(4) Woolly.

EX. (1) p. capillos, Ov.;—p. comas pectine denso, Tib.—(2) p. stuppam ferreis hamis, Plin.;—fucile, p. alqm fusti or pugnīs, to beat soundly, Plaut.—(3) p. pinguis doctor, Quint.—(4) p. tunica, with its nap on, i. e. still new, Hor.

PECTUS, ōris, *n.* I. 1. The breast, of men and animals, Plin.—2. *Meton.*: The breast-bone,

Cels.—(3) *Pect.*: A person.—(4) *Fig.*: The heart, the feelings.—(5) The mind, soul, understanding. II. 6. The upper orifice of the stomach, the stomach, Ov. EX. (3) *cara pectora sororum*, Virg.—(4) *toto pectore amare*, Cic.—(5) *toto pectore cogitare*, id.;—*homo sine pectore*, without spirit, Ov.;—*excidere pectore alius*, to be forgotten, id.

PECU, *n.* (allied to pecus), [dat. pecui]. *Pec.*: Pecunia. Cattle, collectively; homines et pecua, Varr.;—*p. squamosum*, fish, Plaut. SYN. PECUA; PECUARIA.—Pecua, cattle, sheep, a flock of sheep;—Pecuaria, cattle, also, pasture-grounds; culta pecuaria, Stat.

PECUARIUS, *a, um, adj.* (pecu). I. Belonging to cattle; *p. res*, Cic. II. Subst.: Pecuarii, *ii, m.* A breeder of cattle, Cic.;—*pecuarii*, farmers of the public pastures in the provinces, id.—Pecuaria, *æ, f.* A breeding of cattle; hence, pecuniarium facere, to breed cattle, Suet.;—Pecuarii, *drum, n.* Herds of cattle. SYN. pecuaria. See PECUA.

PECULATOR, *ōris, m.* (peculor). One that embezzles money, a peculator, embezzler, Cic. SYN. PECULATOR; DEPECULATOR.—Peculator, as here.—Depeculator, a robber of the state; depeculator avari, Cic.

PECULATUS, *ūs, m.* (id.). A stealing of property; esp., an embezzling of public money, peculation; *peculatum facere*, Cic.;—*p. publicus*, Liv. *Fig.*: amor in me *peculatum facit*, deceives me, puts a cheat upon me, Plaut. SYN. PECULATUS; REPETUNDÆ.—Peculatus, detaining or embezzling the public money.—Repetundæ (*sc. pecunie*), money unjustly extorted by Roman magistrates in the provinces, by levying unlawful taxes, accepting presents, etc.; when convicted of this offence they were obliged to refund.

PECULIARIS, *e, adj.* (peculium). I. (1) Belonging to one's private property, one's own. II. (2) One's own, i. e. not common with others, peculiar.—(3) Extraordinary, especial. EX. (1) *p. oves*, Plaut.—(2) *hoc mihi p. fuerit*, Cic.—(3) *p. edictum*, Cic. SYN. See PRIVATUS.

PECULIARITER, *adv.* (peculiaris). Especially, peculiarly; *p. fovere alqm*, Quint.

PECULIŌ, *āre, tr.* (peculium). To give or to endow with property; alqd *peculio*, Plaut. Hence, Peculiatius, *a, um, adj.* Enriched, rich, Poll. ap Cic. SYN. PECULIATUS; PECULIOSUS; PECUNIOSUS; PECUNIARIUS.—Peculiatius, a man who became rich by his savings and great economy.—Peculiosus, the same, said of a slave who saves money out of his profits and perquisites; *p. servus*, Plaut.—Pecuniosus, *prop.*, a man rich in cattle; *a pecore pecuniosi appellati*, Cic. *Gen.*: One that has great store of money; *homo p.*, Cic.—Pecuniarius, *of or belonging to money*; *lis pecuniaria*, Quint.

PECULIŌLUM, *i, n. dim.* (peculium). A small property, Quint.

PECULIŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Having a considerable property; *p. servus*, Plaut. SYN. See PECULIATUS under PECULIO.

PECULIUM, *ii, n.* (from pecus like pecunia). I. One's own private or independent property, esp. of persons under the authority of another, who were permitted to possess property over which the superior (father, husband, master, etc.) had no control; *pecunia servorum*, Cic.;—*p. filii*, Liv. II. *Meton. facit*: A saving, an addition, Sen. SYN. See PECUNIA.

PECULOR, *ārī, dep.* (peculium). To embezzle public goods or money, to defraud the public, to peculate, Flor.

PECŪNIA, *æ, f.* (pecus; the figure of an ox was stamped on coin). I. *Gen.* (1) Property, wealth (which in ancient times often consisted in cattle). II. *Esp.* (2) Money; and *plur.*, pecuniae, sums of money. EX. (1) in alienum pecuniam invadere, Cic.;—*pecuniam facere*, to acquire property, id.—(2) *p. præsens*, or *p. numerata*, ready money, Cic.;—*pecuniam publicanum donum suum convertere*, to peculate, id.;—*pecuniam collocare senore graviori*, to lend money at a high interest, Suet.;—*p. aleni curare*, to pay, Liv.;—*p. numerare*, to pay down. SYN. PECUNIA; PECULIUM; ARGENTUM.—Pecunia, coin, money, as here.—Peculium, that money which a son, a slave, etc., holds of his own, being saved from perquisites, etc., Cic.—Argentum, silver; Argentum minas.

PECŪNĪARIUS, *a, um, adj.* (pecunia). Of or belonging to money, pecuniary; *p. res*, money matters, Cic.;—*inopia rei pecuniariae*, want of money, id.;—*præmia rei pecuniariae*, rewards in money, Cæs. SYN. See PECULIATUS under PECULIO.

PECŪNĪŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. Rich in money, that has much money, moneyed; *p. homo*, Cic. II. That enriches or makes rich; *p. ars*, Mart. SYN. See PECULIATUS under PECULIO.

PECUS, *ōris, n.* (pecu). I. *Gen.* (1) Cattle (collectively), [a single head of cattle is Pecus, ūdis].—(2) *Esp.*: of smaller cattle, such as sheep.—(3) *Meton.*: of men, as a term of reproach. II. *Pest.* (4) A head of cattle. EX. (1) *p. majus et minus*, Varr.;—*p. bubulum*, neat cattle, id.;—*p. lanigerum*, sheep, Ov.—(2) *pecora et armenta*, Curt.—(3) *imitatorum servum pecus*, herd, Hor.—(4) *p. magnæ parentis*, of the lion, Ov. SYN. See BELLUA.

PECUS, ūdis, *f.* (1) *Gen.*: A single head of cattle, a beast.—(2) *Esp.*: A head of smaller cattle, a sheep.—(3) *Meton.*: of men, as a term of reproach: A brute, a beast. EX. (1) *pecudes quæ generis sui sequuntur greges*, Cic.;—*pecudes et bestia, tame and wild animals*, id.—(2) *armenta et pecudes*, Lucr.;—*p. Helles*, a rain, Ov.—(3) *istius pecudis*, of Pico, Cic.

PĒDĀLIS, *e, adj.* (pes). I. Of or belonging to the foot. Subst.: Pedalis, *is, f.* (*sc. soleus*). A slipper, Petr. II. A foot (long or broad); *triabs p. in latitudinem*, Cæs.;—*p. sol*, a foot in diameter, Cic. SYN. PEDALIS; PEDARIUS; PEDESTER, or -TRIS.—Pedalis, a foot, a measure of length, a foot long or broad.—Pedarius, a senator who, having no right to make a motion himself, gave his opinion in the senate by going to the side of those whose opinion he was of; in eam sententiam pedarii concurrerunt.—Pester or pedestris, on foot.

PĒDĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Pedum, Hor. Subst.: Pēdānum, *i, n.* An estate near Pedum, Cic. Pēdāni, *drum, m.* The inhabitants of Pedum, Liv.

PĒDĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (pes). Of or belonging to the foot; *p. senatores*, an inferior order of senators, who had not held any curule office, and thus had not the right of making any motion in the senate; they could only give their assent to the motions introduced by others, Cic. SYN. See PEDALIS.

PĒDATUS, *ūs, m.* An advancing against an enemy, an attack, Plaut.

PEDES, *itis, m.* (pes). I. *Gen.* (1) One that goes on foot, a pedestrian. II. *Esp.* (2) A foot-soldier, and collectively, the infantry, Liv.—8. *Plur.*: Pedites. Land-soldiers, a land-force (*opp. classici*), Vell. EX. (1) *etiāmi p. incedat*, Liv.—(2) *eques peditesque*, knights and plebeians (because the latter served on foot).

PĒDĒSTER, tris, tre, *adj.* (pes). I. (1) *On foot, going on foot, pedestrian*.—2. *Subst.*: pedestres, *foot-soldiers, infantry*, Just. II. (3) *On land (opp. at sea)*.—(4) *In prose, prosaic*.—(5) *Low (as to style), not sublime*. EX. (1) *p. copiae, foot-soldiers, infantry*, Cic.;—*p. ordo*, Liv.—(3) *pedestres navesque pugnae*, Cic.—(4) *p. oratio*, Quint.;—*p. historia*, Hor.—(5) *p. sermo*, Hor. SYN. See **PĒDALIS**.

PĒDĒTENTIM, *adv.* (pes, tendo). I. *Prop.*: *Step by step*, Pac. ap. Cic. II. *Fig.*: *By degrees, gradually*; *timide et p.*, Cic. SYN. See **SĒSSIM**.

PĒDĪCA, æ, *f.* (pes). I. *A foot-snare, a gin, springe (for animals)*, Liv.;—(for men), Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *A fetter, snare*; *p. amoris*.

PĒDĪCŪLOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (pediculus). *Full of lice, lousy*, Mart.

PĒDĪCŪLUS, i, *m. dim.* (pes). I. *A little foot*, Plin. II. *Vermis*; *esp., a louse*, Cels.

PĒDIS, is, *c.* *A louse*, Plaut.

PĒDISĒQUUS or **PĒDISSEQUUS**, a, um, *adj.* (pes, sequor). *That follows on foot*. *Subst.*: *Pēdissequus*, i, *m.*, and *Pēdisqua*, æ, *f.* *A lackey, footman, page*, Cic.

PĒDĪTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (pedes, Itis). *Foot-soldiers, infantry*, Cæs.

PĒDĪUS, a, um, *Pedius*, the name of a Roman gens; e. g. *Qu. Pedius*, who introduced the law against the assassins of Caesar, Suet. *Adj.*: *Of Pedius, Pedian*; *lex Pedia*, Suet.

1. **PĒDO**, āre, *tr.* (pes). *To furnish with feet*; *male pedatus, bad on his feet*, Suet.

2. **PĒDO**, ēre, *pēdi*, *pēditum*, *intr.* *To break wind*. *Subst.*: *Peditum*, i, *n.*, i. q. *crepitus ventris*, Catull.

PĒDŪCĒUS, a, um, *Pelucæus*, the name of a Roman family, e. g. *Scrt. P.*, a tribune of the people; and his son. *Adj.*: *Of or relating to Pelucæus*; *P. de incestu rogatio*, Cic.

1. **PĒDUM**, i, *n.* *A shepherd's staff or crook*.

2. **PĒDUM**, i, *n.* *Pedum*, a town of Latium near Rome, Liv.

PĒGĀSEIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πηγάσιος). *Of or belonging to Pegasus*, poetical, Pers.

PĒGĀSEUS, a, um, (Πηγάσιος). *Of or belonging to Pegasus*; *Pegasæo gradu*, with the flight of Pegasus, winged, Sen.

PĒGĀSIS, Idis, *f.* (Πηγάσις). *Of or belonging to Pegasus*; *P. undæ, the fountains of the Muses*, Ov. *Subst.*: *Pēgāsides, the Muses*, Prop.

1. **PĒGĀSUS** or **-OS**, i, *m.* (Πηγάσος). *Pegasus*, the winged horse of the Muses; according to fable, it sprang from the blood of Medusa. Bellerophon mounted it, and overcame the Chimæra, but was thrown by it when it took flight toward heaven, Ov.

2. **PĒGĀSUS**, i, *m.* *Pegasus*, a celebrated Roman lawyer, who was *consul suffectus* under Vespasian, Juv.

PĒGE, ēs, *f.* (πηγή). *A fountain*, Prop. (*pur. Latin fons*).

PEGMA, ātis, *n.* (πίγμα). I. *Gen.* 1. *A wooden frame or machine, for scaffolding, etc.*, Aus. II. *Fig.* 2. *A book-case, book-shelves*, Cic.—3. *A machine in the theatre, by means of which actors were suddenly brought on the stage*, Juv.

PĒJĒRO, āre, *intr.* (per, juro). *To swear falsely, to take a false oath, to perjure one's*

self; *ubi semel quis pejeraverit*, Cic.;—*p. per consulatū, by, etc.*, Cat. *With a simple acc.*: *p. undas Stygias*, Luc. *With acc. and inf.*, Suet.;—*jus pejeratum, a false oath, perjury*, Hor. SYN. **PĒJERO**; **PERJURO**; **FALSUM JURO**.—*Pejerare, to violate an oath by not performing what has been sworn*; *nec rubescit pejerare de turdo*, Hor.—*Perjurare, to be perjured or forsworn*, by taking a false oath; also, *to protest upon oath against any thing*; *pernegabo, perjurabo denique*, Ter.—*Falsum jurare, to take an oath to a thing that is false*; *non enim falsum jurare, pejerare est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraveris, id non facere perjurium est*, Cic. *Qui perjurat, sciens et ex animi sententia falsum jurat*; *qui autem falsum jurat, non decipiendi animo hoc facit, sed quia ita se rem habere putat*, G. D.

PĒJOR, *Worse*. See **MALUS**. SYN. See **DETERIOR**.

PĒJUS, *adv.* See **MALE**.

PEL, for *per*, in a few compounds before *l*; as, *pelluceo*.

PĒLĀGIUS, a, um, *adj.* (πηλαγίος). *Of or belonging to the sea*; *p. greges piscium, the fishes in the sea*, Varr.

PĒLĀGONES, um, *m.* (Πηλαγόνες). *Pelagones*, a people in the north of Macedonia, Liv.

PĒLĀGŌNĪA, æ, *f.* *Pelagonia*. 1. A district north of Macedonia, Liv.—2. A town in those parts, now *Perlepe*, id.

PĒLĀGUS, i, *n.* (πηλαγός). I. *The sea*, Tac. II. *Poet. meton.*, of water that overflows its banks; *pelago premit arva, with its sea*, Virg. SYN. See **MARE**.

PĒLASGI, ōrum, *m.* (Πηλαγοί). *The Pelasgians*, an ancient people of Greece, Epirus, and Thessaly, Mel. *Poet. meton.*: *Greeks*, Virg. Illice,

PĒLASGIAS, ādis, *f. adj.* (Πηλασγίαις). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian*. *Poet.*: *Grecian*; *P. urbs*, Ov.

PĒLASGĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πηλασγικός). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian*, Plin.

PĒLASGIS, Idis, *f. adj.* (Πηλασγίς). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian*. *Poet.*: *Grecian*; *P. Sappho*, Ov.

PĒLASGUS, a, um, *adj.* *Pelasgian*. *Poet.*: *Grecian*, Virg.

PĒLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πηληϊός). *Of or belonging to Pelæus*. *Poet.*: *Of or belonging to Achilles*, Ov.

PĒLETHRONĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Pelichronia*, a region of Thessaly, inhabited by the Lapithæ; *P. antra*, Luc. *Subst.*: *Pelethronii*, i. q. *Lapithæ*, Virg.

PĒLEUS, ēi and ēos, *m.* (Πηλεΐς), [*Gr. genit.*, *Peleos*, Vul. Flac.; *abl.*, *Peleo*, Cic.]. *Peleus*, a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, and half-brother of Phœbus; he was father of Achilles by Thetis, Ov.

PĒLĪACUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πηληϊακός). *Of or belonging to Pelæus*. *Poet.*: *Of or belonging to Achilles*, Ov.

1. **PĒLĪAS**, ādis, *f.* (Pelion). *Of Mount Pelion*; *P. hasta*, Ov.

2. **PĒLĪAS**, æ, *m.* (Πηλίας). *Pelias*, son of Neptune and Tyro, half-brother of Æson, king of Thessaly; when Jason came to Iolcos to claim the throne of his father, Pelias sent him to Colchis in search of the golden fleece; he was cut in pieces and boiled by his own daughters, through

the artifice of Medea, Ov. [A]. Hence, PELLĭdes, um, *f.* The daughters of Pelias, Phædr.

PELLĭDES, æ, m. (Pelæus). Son of Pelæus, i. e. Achilles, Virg.

PĒLIGNI, ñrum, m. Peligni, an Italian tribe in the modern Abruzzo Citeriore, Cæs. Hence,

PĒLIGNUS, a, um, adj. Pelignian; P. anus, a sorceress, Hor.

PĒLIUS, a, um, adj. Pelian, of Mount Pelion in Thessaly, Auct. Her.

PELLA, æ, f., and PELLE, ñs, *f.* (πέλλα). Pella, a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great; now Pilla, Liv.

PELLÆUS, a, um, adj. (Pella). Of or belonging to Pella. *Phel.*: Macedonian; P. tyrannus, Mart.;—Egyptian, Virg.

PĒLLĀCĪA, æ, *f.* (pellax). Allurement, blandishment; p. placidi ponti, Lucr.

PĒLLAX, ñcis, adj. (pellicio). Artful, wheedling, Virg. SYN. See FALSUS.

PĒLLĒCEBRA, æ, *f.* (id.). A lure, bait, enticement; plur., Plaut.

PĒLLECTĪO, ñnis, *f.* (pellego). A reading through, Cic.

PĒLLĒGO, ñre, *i. q.* perlego. To read through, Plaut.

PĒLLEX (often pelex), Icīs, *f.* (παλλάξ). I. A concubine [app. uxor, mater-familias], mistress of a married man (with a genit. of the wife, whose rival she is); p. filie, Cic.;—p. reginæ, the king's concubine, Suet.;—(with a genit. of the husband whose concubine she is); p. Cyri, Just. II. Meton.: p. culcita facta est, has become my mistress, Mart. SYN. See CONCUBINA.

PĒLLĒCĀTUS, ñs, m. (pellex). Concubinage.

PĒLLĒCĪO, ñre, exi, ectum, *tr.* (per, lacio). To allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, wheedle; p. animum adolescentis, Cic.;—p. populum in servitutem, Liv.

PĒLLĒCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pellis). A little skin or hide; p. hædina, Cic. *Prov.*: pelliculam curare, to nurse one's self, Hor.;—pelliculam veterem retines, you remain always the same (do not change), Pers.

PĒLLĒO, ñnis, m. (pellis). One who prepares skins, a furrier, Plaut.

PELLIS, is, *f.* I. (1) A skin, hide taken from the body of the animal. II. Meton. (2) A skin, hide, leather. EX. (1) p. caprina, Cic.;—pelles pro velis, Cæs. *Prov.*: caninum pellem radere, to revile a worthless person, Mart. *Fig.*: detrudere alcui pellem, to lay open any body's faults, Hor.;—introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, shewy on the outside.—(2) sub pellibus, in winter tents (which were covered with leather), Cic.;—pes in pelle natet, in the shoe, Ov. SYN. See CUTIS.

PĒLLĒTUS, a, um, adj. (pellis). Covered with a skin; p. Sardi, Liv.;—p. oves, sheep from Tarentum and Attica, which were covered with skins to preserve their fleeces, Varr.; Hor.

PELLO, ñre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *tr.* (from pĕilo, pĕllō). I. (1) To strike, beat, strike upon, or touch.—(2) *Fig.*: To touch any body, i. e. to make an impression on, to affect. II. *Esp.* (3) To put in motion by pushing, touching, hurling, etc., to propel, impl.—(4) To thrust away, to drive or chase away, expel.—(5) *Milit. t. t.*: To push back, i. e. to cause to retreat, drive back, to make (any body) give way.—(6) To expel, banish (out of a country, town, etc.). EX. (1) p. nervos in fidibus, to strike the strings or chords, Cic.;

—p. fores, to knock or tap at the door, Ter. *Pœt.*: pulsus vulnere, Virg.—(2) quod quum animos auresque populisset, Cic.;—ipsum nullius forma pepulerat captiva, Liv.—(3) p. sagittam, Virg.;—p. classica, to cause to sound, Tib. *Fig.*: longi sermonis initium populisset, you have touched upon an interesting topic, id.—(4) p. alqm domo, Auct. Or. Dom.;—p. alqm patria, Nep. *Fig.*: p. curas vino, by wine, Hor.—(5) acies a sinistro cornu pulsa est in fugam conversa, Cæs.;—p. exercitum, to beat, rout, discomfit, Cæs.—(6) p. Diagoram, Nep. SYN. PELLO; FUGO; ELIMINO.—Pellere, to cast off, repel, drive away.—Fugare, to put to flight; hostes fugare.—Eliminare, to turn out of doors; extra aedes eliminare, Enn.

PĒLLŪCĒO and PĒRLŪCĒO, ñre, xi, intr. (per luceo). I. (1) To shine, glitter, or glimmer through.—(2) *Fig.*: To shine forth, to make itself visible. II. (3) To be transparent or pellucid, to let the light through.—(4) *Part.*: PĒLLUCENS. Transparent. EX. (1) lux perlucens, Liv.—(2) perlucet ex ejus virtutibus, Cic.—(3) amethysti perlucet, Plin.—(4) p. æther, Cic. *Fig.*: p. oratio, clear, plain, id.

PĒLLŪCIDUS and PĒRLŪCIDUS, a, um, adj. (per lucidus). I. (1) Transparent, pellucid. II. (2) Very bright. EX. (1) p. membrana, Cic.;—p. homo, clad in a fine transparent garment, Sen.—(2) illustris et p. stella, Cic. SYN. See LUMINOSUS.

PĒLŌPĒĪAS, ñdis, *f. adj.* (Πηλοπείας). Of or belonging to Pelops; P. Mycenæ, Or.

PĒLŌPĒĪUS, a, um, adj. (Πηλοπείας). Of or belonging to Pelops; P. virgo, Iphigenia, Or.

PĒLŌPĒUS, a, um, adj. (Πηλοπείας). Of or belonging to Pelops; P. Agamemnon, Prop.;—P. moenia, Argos, Ov. *Subst.*: PĒlŏpĕa, æ, *f.* A grand-daughter of Pelops; daughter of Thyestes.

PĒLŌPĒĪE, ñrum, m. (Πηλοπείδα). The descendants of Pelops; Pelopidarum nomen nec facta audiam, Cic.

PĒLŌPONNĒSES, ñum, m. The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians, Just.

PĒLŌPONNĒSIĀCUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian; P. bellum, Cic.

PĒLŌPONNĒSIŪS, a, um, adj. Peloponnesian; P. civitates, Cic. *Subst.*: PĒlŏpounĕ-ñ, ñrum, m. The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians, Varr.

PĒLŌPONNĒSUS, -OS, i, *f.* (Πηλοπόννησος). The Peloponnesus, the southern Peninsula of Greece, now Morea, Cic.

PĒLOPS, ñpis, m. (Πήλοψ). Pelops, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus, Thyestes, etc., from whom the Peloponnesus derived its name; according to the fable, he was cut in pieces by his father and served up to the gods, when one of his shoulders was eaten; the gods restored him to life, and gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one that had been consumed; humero Pelops insignis eburno, Virg.;—Pelopis genitor, Tantalus, Hor.

1. PĒLŌRIS, Idīs, *f.* (πῆλωρις). A large muscle or shell-fish (found at Pelorus), Hor.

2. PĒLŌRIS, Idīs, *f.* (Πῆλωρις). Of or belonging to Pelorus, Cic.

PĒLŌROS, i, m. (Πήλωρος), and PĒLŌRUM, i, n. Pelorus, the northeastern point of Sicily; now Capo di Faro, Or.;—also, PĒlŏrias, ñdis, *f.*

PELTA, æ, *f.* (πέλτη). A small buckler or target in the shape of a half-moon, a targe, Nep. SYN. See CLYPEUS.

PELTASTES or -A, æ, m. (πελταστής). *A soldier armed with a pelta, a targeteer*, Liv.

PĒLŪSIĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Pelusium*; P. Lens, Virg.

PĒLŪSIUM, ñ, n. (Πηλουσίον). *Pelusium, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, producing excellent flux and lentils; now Tinch, Cas.*

PĒLŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πηλουσίος). *Of or belonging to Pelusium*; P. linteum, Phædr.

PĒNĀRIUS (pennarius), a, um, *adj.* (pennus). *Of or relating to provisions*; p. cella, a granary.

PĒNĀTES, ñum, m. (with or without dii). *I. Tut-lary deities of the state and of families*; p. publici or majores, and p. privati familiares or minores, worshipped in the impluvium, i. e. the inner part of the house, Cic. *II. Meton.*: *A dwelling-house*; a suis diis penatibus ejectus, Cic.: *cura penatium, household matters, domestic affairs*, Tac. *SYN.* See LAR.

PĒNĀTIGER, ñra, ñrum, *adj.* (penates, gero). *That carries with him his household gods*; p. Æneus, Ov.

PENDEŌ, ñre, pēpendi, intr. (pendo). *I. Prop.* (1) *To hang, to hang down, be suspended.*—(2) *To hang, i. e. to be hung up.*—(3) *To hang loosely or lightly.*—(4) *To impend, to overhang.*—(5) *Also of birds, beasts, etc.*: *To be suspended in the air, to float.*—(6) *Meton.* of persons: *To hang or linger about a place.*—(7) *Of parts of the body*: *To hang down, to be flaccid or flabby.* *II. Fig.* (8) *Gen.*: p. ab ore alcijs or ex ore, *to hang on any body's lips, i. e. to listen attentively.*—(9) *Esp.*: *To be at a stand, to be suspended.*—Hence, (10) *To be uncertain, doubtful, or in suspense.*—(11) *To be undetermined, undecided.*—(12) *To depend upon any body or any thing, to rest upon any thing.*—Hence, (13) *To descend from, take one's origin from.*—(14) *To totter, i. e. To be near its fall.* *EX.* (1) *sagittæ pendent ab humero, Cic.*;—p. in cervice, Ov.;—circum oscula pendent nati, Virg.; hence, *Esp.*: *venæm pendere, to be publicly announced for sale by advertisement hung up*; Claudius pependit venalis, his estates, Suet.;—(2) *pendebit fistula pinnæ, Virg.* *Of men*: tu jam pendebis, Ter.;—(3) *ut pendent apte (chlamys), Ov.*—(4) *dum nubila pendent, Virg.*—(5) *Avis multa pependit, Mart.*;—capellæ pendent de rupe, Virg.;—(6) *pendes in limine nostro, Virg.*—(7) *pendentes genæ, Juv.*—(8) *attentus et pendens, very much bent upon, intent, Plin.*—(9) *pendent opera interrupta, Virg.*—(10) *ne diutius pendeas palmam tulit, Cic.*;—p. animi, p. animis, or p. animo, Liv.;—(11) *pendet reus, the suit is pending, Suet.*—(12) *ex quo verbo tota causa pendeat, Cic.*;—with simple abl., p. spe, Liv.;—fama pendet in tabulis, Cic.;—(13) *p. ex uno origine, Ov.*—(14) *pendentem animum corruere patitur, Cic.*

PENDO, ñre, pēpendi, pensum, tr. and intr. (akin to pendo). *Prop.*: *To cause to hang down, esp. of the scales of a balance*; hence, *I. Tr.* (1) *To weigh.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To weigh in one's mind, to ponder.*—Hence, (3) *To esteem, consider, value.*—(4) *Esp.*: *To weigh out (e. g. metal)*; hence, *to pay.*—(5) *Fig.*: *To pay, i. e. give what is due, to inflict (punishment).*—Also, (6) *To pay or give satisfaction, i. e. to suffer punishment, under-ergo a penalty.* *II. Intr.* (7) *To weigh, to have weight.* *EX.* (1) *p. verbum unum quodque statera auraria, Varr.*—(2) *p. consilium ex opibus, non ex rei vertute, Cic.*;—p. atque non ex fortuna, sed ex virtute, *to judge of.*—(3) *With a genit. of the value*: p. magni, *greatly, at a high rate*, Hor.;—p. parvi, *little, at a low rate*, Ter.;—p. flocci, id.;—(4) *p. vectigal alci, Liv.*;—p. bina millia æris, id.;—(5) *p. grates, to return*

thanks, Stat.;—p. pœnas, Cic.;—p. temeritatibus, *to pay off for*, id.;—(6) *Syrus mihi tergo pœnas pendet, Ter.*—(7) *Talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv.* *SYN.* PENDO; PENSO; PENSITO.—Pendere, *to weigh*, in its tr. and intr. sense; hence, *to pay*, because in ancient times money was weighed out when payment was made; *fig.*, *to consider, ponder, etc.*, as above.—Pensare, *freg.* of pendo, *to ponder, weigh carefully*; trutina pensantur eadem scriptores Romani.—Pensitare, *freg.* of penso, *to ponder often and scrupulously*; vitam æqua lance pensitare, Plin.

PENDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (pendeo). *I. Hanging, hanging down, Ov.* *II. Fig.*: *Doubtful, in suspense*; spe pendulus, Hor. *SYN.* PENDULUS; PENSILIS.—Pendulus denotes the situation of a thing hanging down or dangling in a direction perpendicular or nearly so.—Pensilis, *the habitual situation of any figure hanging in the air*; suspensæ urbs—pensilis horti.

PĒNE. See PÆNE.

PĒNĒIS, Idis, *f. adj.* *Of or belonging to the Peneus*; P. unda, Ov.

PĒNĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Peneus*; P. arva, Ov.;—P. Tempe, on the Peneus.

PĒNĒLŌPA, æ, and **PĒNĒLŌPE**, es, *f.* (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη). *Penelope, the wife of Ulysses and mother of Telemachus*; Penelopa, Hor.;—Penelope, Prop.

PĒNĒLŌPĒUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Penelope, Ov.*

PĒNĒS, prep. *I. Prop.*: *Of place*: *Near by*; servi p. accusatorem fuere, Cic. *II. Fig.*: quorum p. Pompeium est, Cic.;—p. te es? *are you in your senses?* Hor.;—p. rempublicam esse, *to hold with the state, to support the state*, Tac. It is sometimes found after its case: de illo quem p. est omnis potestas, Cic. *SYN.* See APUD.

PĒNĒTRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (penetro). *I. Penetrable*; p. corpus, Ov. *II. Penetrating, piercing*; p. frigus, Virg. *SYN.* PENETRABILIS, as here.—PENĒTRALIS, *of or belonging to the innermost part of any place*; also, *penetrating*.

PĒNĒTRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *I. (1) Penetrating.* *II. (2) Inner, internal.*—(3) *Subst.*: Pēnētrālē and pēnētrāl, ālis, n. *The inner part of a place, the interior, e. g. of a house, temple, etc.*—(4) *Fig.*: *The innermost part, secret, sanctuary.* *EX.* (1) *multo penetratior ignis fulmineus, Lucr.*—(2) *p. focus, Auct. Harusp.*—(3) *p. urbis, Liv.*—(4) *p. sapientie, Quint.* *SYN.* I. See PENETRABILIS. *II. Penetrable* (3). See ADITUM.

PĒNĒTRO, ñre, tr. and intr. (penitus). *I. Tr.* (1) *To put, place, or set into.*—(2) *To go or pass through to a place, to penetrate, pierce, enter into.* *II. Intr.* (3) *To penetrate, advance, make way.* *EX.* (1) *p. pedem intra ædes, Plaut.*;—p. se, *to betake one's self*; p. se in fugam, id.;—p. se ad plures, *to die*, id. Hence, Penetratus, a, um. *That has gone into*, Lucr.;—(2) *nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, Tac.*;—p. sinus Illyricos, Virg. *Fig.*: penetravit eos, *they saw or understood clearly*, Lucr.;—(3) *p. angustias, Cic.* *SYN.* PENETRO; PERMANO; PERVADO.—Penetrare, as No. (2), with the idea of exertion to overcome resistance.—Permanere, *to flow through or as far as, in an easy, gradual manner*; as, p. ad jecur.—Pervadere, *to go or pass through as far as*; in nares pervadere, Cic.;—fama urbem pervasit, Liv. *Permanere* includes the idea of liquor gently flowing into; *pervadere* denotes more impetuosity.

PĒNĒUS or -OS, i, m. (Πηνεύς). *Peneus,*

of food, provisions, supplies, victuals; est enim omne quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.;— omnem penum, Ter.;—penus (acc.), Hor.

PĒPĀRETHUS or **-OS**, i, f. (Πεπάρηθος). *Peperethus*, an island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town bearing the same name; *now Scopelo*, Liv.

PEPLUM, i, n., and **PEPLUS**, i, m. (πέπλον and πέπλος). A richly embroidered robe of Minerva at Athens, with which her statue was clothed at the Panathenaic games, Virg.

PER, *prep.* with acc. (πίσω). It conveys the idea of going through or over, as also of extending or spreading over. I. With reference to space: (1) *Through, all through, through the midst.*—(2) *Over, along.*—(3) *Before, in front of.*—(4) Denoting a large extent or circuit traversed: *All over, all along or about.* II. With reference to time, denoting uninterrupted continuance: (5) *Of a space or time over which an action extends: Throughout, during, for.*—(6) *Marking out a point of time in which an action takes place: At, during, in course of.*—(7) With substantives which denote the disposition or state of a person's mind during which an action takes place: *During, in, with, in the midst of, at the time or moment when, etc.* III. With reference to other circumstances: (8) Denoting a passing through certain conditions: *Through, in.*—(9) *Exp.*: Denoting a person or thing whereby an object is accomplished as an instrument or means: *By means of, by, through.*—(10) *Through, under color of, through the aid of.*—(11) Denoting a motive or cause: *On account of, for the sake of, out of, from.*—(12) With words that imply hindrance or permission: *On account of, for, in respect of.* Hence, (13) in entreaties, adjurations, or invocations: *For the sake of, by.* EX. (1) *p. membranas oculorum cernere*, Cic.—(2) *se p. munitiones dejicere, over the fortifications*, Cæs.;—*p. gradus dejicere, down the steps*, Liv.;—*p. manus, from hand to hand*; *as, p. manus traditæ religiones*, Liv.—(3) *incedunt p. ora vestra magnifici*, Sall.—(4) *p. agros vagari*, Liv.;—*invitati p. domus, from house to house*, id.—(5) *ludi decem p. dies facti sunt*, Cic.;—*dies festus Dianæ p. triduum agitur*, Liv.—(6) *duo fuerunt p. idem tempus dissimiles inter se*, Cic.;—*p. inducias*, Liv.—(7) *aut quemquam pœnitere, quod fecisset p. iram*, Cic.;—*sive p. vinum sive p. insaniam, while in liquor or in a fit of madness*, id.—(8) *p. omnia, in every respect*, Liv.;—*p. tot imperia ad summum vestigium erectus*, Vell.—(9) *statuerunt injurias p. vos ulcisci*, Cic.;—*p. fas et fidem decepti*, Liv.;—*p. me, te, se, by myself, yourself, etc., i. e. alone, without assistance*; *as, homo p. se cognitus*, Cic.;—*hence, per se, in itself, without regard to any thing else, absolutely*; *as, p. se esset virtus expetenda, for its own sake*, id.—(10) *p. Cæciliam accusatur Sulla, i. e. under pretence of accusing Cæcilius, they in fact accuse Sulla*, id.—(11) *p. avaritiam decipere*, Cic.;—*p. causam supplementi equitatus cogendi, for the sake of making levies*, Cæs.—(12) *neque hoc p. senatum efficere potui*, Nep.;—*trahantur p. me pedibus omnes rei, as far as I am concerned, as to me*, Cic.—(13) *p. deos immortales*, Cic.;—*p. deos jurare*, id.

IV. In composition, *per* strengthens the signification, and has the force of *very, thoroughly* (as, *perabsurdus*), or expresses motion round about (as, *percertere*). Sometimes it gives a bad sense to the compound (as, *perfidus*; *perire*).

PĒRA, æ, f. (πίρα). A knapsack, bag, wallet, Phædr.

PĒR-ABSURDUS, a, um, adj. *Very absurd, very silly*, Cic.

PĒR-ACCOMMODATUS, a, um, adj. *Very fit, very convenient, (separately) per fore accommodatus*, Cic.

PĒR-ACER, cris, cre, adj. *Very sharp*; *p. acetum*, Plaut. *Fig.*: *Very acute, subtle*; *p. judicium*, Cic.

PĒR-ACERBUS, a, um, adj. I. *Very harsh or sour*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Very painful*, Plin.

PĒR-ACESCO, ēre, cūi, intr. insep. *To grow quite sour*; hence, *fig.*, I. *To provoke, vex*, Plaut. II. *To get into a passion, to become angry*.

PĒR-ACTIO, ōnis, f. A completing, Cic.

PĒR-ĀCŪTE, adv. (peracutus). *Very sharply, very acutely*; *p. moveri, to think*, Cic.

PĒR-ĀCŪTUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Very sharp*. II. *Fig.*: (2) *Very acute, shrewd*. II. Meton. (3) *Very clear, penetrating, shrill*. EX. (1) *p. falx*, Mart.—(2) *qui p. esset ad excogitandum*, Cic.—(3) *p. vox*, Cic.

PĒR-ĀDŌLESCENS, tis, adj. *Very young*.

PĒR-ĀDŌLESCENTŪLUS, i, m. A very young man, Nep.

PĒR-ÆA, æ, f. (Περαία). *Peræa*. I. A town of Argolis, a colony of Mytilene, Liv. II. *P. Rhodiolum*, a range of coast in Caria, opposite Rhodes, Liv.

PĒR-ÆQUE, adv. *Quite equally, without distinction*; hoc p. in omni agro decumano repetietis, Cic.

PĒR-ĀGĪTO, āre, tr. I. *To drive about, to harass*; *p. hostes*, Cæs. II. *Fig.*: *To put in motion, agitate*; *p. animos*, Sen.

PĒR-ĀGO, ēre, āgi, actum, tr. *To lead through*; hence, I. (1) *To carry through, to continue, pursue*. Hence, (2) *To complete, accomplish, finish*.—(3) *To do properly, to carry out or execute, to bring to an end*.—(4) *To state by word of mouth, to declare, speak*. II. (5) *To drive about, disturb, harass*.—6. *Exp.*: *To weaken, debilitate, exhaust*, Mart.;—*to work*; *p. bumum*, Ov.—(7) *Fig.*: *To turn over in one's mind, to reflect upon, consider*. III. (8) *To go, or pass, or travel through, all over*.—(9) *Meton.*: *To pass, spend*. IV. (10) *To pass through, to pierce*. EX. (1) *p. res uno tenore*, Liv.;—*p. accusationem, to carry on until one has gained the suit*, Plin.;—*p. reum, to pursue an action against one until he is condemned*, Liv.;—*peragor reus, I am declared guilty*, Ov.—(2) *p. fabulam*; *p. conventus*, Cæs.—(3) *p. mandata alcijs*, Ov.—(4) *p. laudes alcijs, to make a laudatory speech*, Liv.—(5) *totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut*, Cæll. ap. Cic.—(7) *p. alqd animo*, Virg.—(8) *sol duodena signa peragit*, Ov.—(9) *p. noctem*, Ov.—(10) *p. latus ense*, Ov.

PĒRAGRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A travelling through; *p. itinerum*, Cic. SYN. *Peragratio*, a travelling up and down.—*Percursatio*, a rambling progress.

PĒRAGRO, āre, tr. (per, ager). I. (1) *To wander, rove, or travel through*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To go through, to penetrate*. EX. (1) *p. provincias*, Cic.—(2) *cujus res gestæ omnes gentes peragrassent*, Cic. *Abok.*: *p. per animos hominum, to work on every feeling*, id. SYN.

PERAGRO; **PERCURRO**.—*Peragere, to ramble over fields, woods, or deserts*; *memora p.*, Cic.—*Percurre, to run with speed over or through*; *percurrit omnem agrum Picenum*;—*peragere silvam, to ramble over a forest*; *percurrere silvam, to run or hasten through it with all speed*.

PĒR-AMANS, tis, adj. With genit.: *Very loving, very fond*; *p. nostri*, Cic.; hence,

PĚR-ĀMANTER, *adv.* *Very lovingly, in a very loving manner, Cic.*

PĚR-AMBŮLO, *ġre, tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To go or wander through, to traverse.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Of a physician: To go round among the sick, to visit.* EX. (1) *p. rura, Hor. Meton. poet.: crocum floresque perambulabat fabula, is very well liked or received, Hor.—(2) si (medicus) me inter eos, quos perambulabat, ponit, Sen.*

PĚR-ĀMCENUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very pleasant or agreeable; p. ætas, Tac.*

PĚR-AMPLUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very large, of great extent, Cic.*

PĚR-ANGUSTE, *adv.* *Very narrowly, Cic.; from*

PĚR-ANGUSTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very narrow; p. fretum, Cic.*

PĚR-ANNO, *ġre, intr.* *To live or last a year.*

PĚR-ANTIQUUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very old, Cic.*

PĚR-APPŌSĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very suitable, very apposite; p. alui, Cic.*

PĚR-ARDŪS, *a, um, adj.* *Very hard, very difficult to perform, Cic.*

PĚR-ARGŪTUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Sounding very loudly, shrill, clearly resounding, App.* II. *Very acute, very witty, Cic.*

PĚR-ARMĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Well armed.*

PĚR-ĀRO, *ġre, tr.* *To plough through; hence, meton.* I. *To furrow through, Ov.;—hence, to write with a style on a wax tablet; p. literam, Ov.* II. *Fig.: To plough, sail through; p. pontum, Sen.*

PĚR-ĀTIM, *adv. (pera).* *In the way of or like a wallet; p. ductare, to cheat one out of his money, to pick one's pocket, Plaut.*

PĚR-ATTENTE, *adv.* *Very attentively, Cic.*

PĚR-ATTENTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very attentive.*

PĚR-AUDIENDUS, *a, um, adj.* *That must be heard to the end or distinctly, Plaut.*

PER-BACCHOR, *ġri, štus, intr. dep.* *To revel thoroughly, to carouse; p. multos dies, Cic.*

PER-BĒĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very happy, Cic.*

PER-BELLE, *adv.* *Very prettily, quite in style, very well; p. simulare, Cic.*

PER-BĒNE, *adv.* *Very well; p. Latine loqui.*

PER-BĒNĒVŮLUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very kind, very benevolent; p. alui, Cic.*

PER-BĒNIGNE, *adv.* *Very kindly (per bene), per mihi benigne, Cic.*

PERBĪBĒSĪA, *æ, f. (perbibō), (a fictitious word).* *The land of drinking, Drinking-land.*

PER-BĪBO, *ġre, bĪbi, tr.* *To drink hard; hence, I. To suck up, Plaut. II. To drink in, to suck in, to imbibe; p. lacrimas, Ov.*

PER-BĪTO, *ġre, intr.* I. *To go away, Plaut.* II. *To be ruined, to perish, Plaut.*

PER-BLANDUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very bland, very courteous; p. oratio, Liv.*

PER-BŌNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very good; res perbono loco erat, Cic.*

PER-BRĒVIS, *e, adj.* *Very short; orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic.;—perbrevis tempore, or simply, perbrevis, in a very short time.*

PER-BRĒVĪTER, *adv.* *Very shortly, Cic.*

PERCA, *æ, f. (πέρκη).* *The perch (a fish).*

PER-CĒDO, *ġre, cĕcidi, cæsum, tr.* *To cut up entirely; p. terga hostium, Flor.*

PER-CĀLESCO, *ġre, šti, intr.* *To be thoroughly heated, Ov.*

PER-CALLĒO, *ġre, šti.* *To know well, to understand thoroughly, Gell.*

PER-CALLESCO, *ġre, callšti, intr. and tr. incep.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To grow hard (of the skin); then, fig., to become hardened or callous, i. e. unfeeling.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To learn a thing well, to gain a thorough knowledge of any thing.* EX. (1) *civitatis patientia perculluerat, Cic.—(2) p. usum rerum, Cic.*

PER-CĀRUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.: Very dear, very costly, Ter.* II. *Fig.: Very dear or valuable, Tac.*

PER-CAUTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very cautious, Cic.*

PER-CĒLEBRO, *ġre, tr.* I. *To do any thing very frequently; p. mala, Arn.* II. *To speak of any thing frequently or repeatedly; versus percelebrantur de, etc., Cic.*

PER-CĒLER, *is, e, adj.* *Very quick or fast.*

PER-CĒLERĪTER, *adv. (perceler).* *Very quickly, Cic.*

PER-CELLO, *ġre, cĕli, culsum, tr. (per, cello, xġlls, to move quickly).* *Prop.: To shake; hence, I. (1) To overthrow, upset, to throw to the ground, to throw down.—(2) Fig.: To overthrow finally, to ruin, destroy (percutio is said of a transient concussion or shaking).—(3) To disturb any one's mind, to discourage, to confound, to dishearten.* II. (4) *To strike, beat, smite.—(5) Meton.: To strike against any thing, to hit, touch.* EX. (1) *ventus percussit radices arborum, Plin. Prov.: p. plaustrum, to knock the bottom out, i. e. to manage a matter badly, Plaut. Meton.: p. hostes, to rout, Liv.;—pt. Perculsus, a, um, Baten (in battle), id.—(2) imperium percussit, Nep.;—p. rempublicam, Tac.—(3) se percussum atque objectum sentit, Cic.—(4) fetiulem genu percussit, Liv.—(5) vox repens percussit urbem, Val. Flac. SYN. PERCELLO; PERCUSIO.—Percellere, to strike or throw to the ground with a sudden violent blow, as of a tempest, lightning, etc.; ventus plaustrum oneratum percussit. Hence, percussus, fig., surprised, stupefied, embarrassed by sudden and violent impressions.—Percutere, to strike, hit, shake, but with less violence and effect than is expressed by percellere.—percussus virga, Cic.;—turres de cælo percussæ, smitten, struck, but not thrown down.*

PER-CENSEŌ, *ġre, šti, tr.* I. *To go through any thing.* (1) *In order to count or number it* To reckon up.—Hence, (2) *To name in succession; to enumerate.—(3) To go through, in order to examine it), To examine, revise.—(4) In order to see whether it can be turned to use* To survey. II. (5) *To go or travel through, to pass over.* EX. (1) *p. numerum legionum, Tac.—(2) p. gentes, Liv.—(3) p. captivos, Liv.;—p. orationem, to judge of, to criticize, Gell.—(4) p. locos inveniendi, Cic.—(5) p. Thessaliam, Liv.*

PERCEPTIO, *šnis, f. (percipio).* 1. *A receiving, getting; p. fructuum, a gathering, Cic.—2. Perception, knowledge, comprehension (with the mind); p. animi, Cic. Plur.: Perceptions. Idæus, Quint. SYN. See NOTIO.*

PERCĪDO, *ġre, di, sum, tr. (per, cædo).* *To cut or beat to pieces, maul; p. os alui, Plaut.*

PER-CĪŌ, *ġre, cĪvi and cĪi, clum, and PER-CĪO, ġre, cĪvi and cĪi, clum.* I. *To stir, put in motion; p. se, Lucr. Hence, pt. Percitus, a, um, Stirred, moved, roused, excited; p. animus, Cic.;—easily excited, irritable, passionate; p. ingenium, hot, hasty, Liv. II. To call, proclaim; p. alqm impudicum, Plaut.*

PERCĪPIO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, *tr.* (per, capio), [old subj. plup., percipiet, Pacuv. ap. Cic.]. I. (1) *To take up wholly, take possession of, seize, occupy.* II. (2) *To take to one's self, to assume, acquire.*—Hence, (3) *To receive, get, obtain.*—(4) *Fig. : To observe, remark, perceive.*—(5) *To learn.*—(6) *To comprehend, conceive, understand.*

EX. (1) neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter.*—(2) p. auras of one flying), *Ov.*—(3) p. fructus, *to gather*, Cic.;—p. præmia, Cic.;—(4) p. oculis, auribus, sensu, Cic.;—p. querelas, *to hear*, Liv.—(5) p. præcepta artis, id.;—nomen perceptum usu a nostris, *known, current among us*, id.—(6) vis percipiendi, *Quint.*; hence, percepta artis, *principles, rules of an art or science*, Cic. **SYN.** See **INTELLIGO**.

PER-CIVĪLIS, e, *adj.* *Very civil, courteous.*

PER CLAMO, āre, *intr.* *To cry out aloud, to exclaim very loudly*, Plaut.

PER-COGNOSCO, ēre, nōvi, nītum, *tr.* *To become well acquainted with*, Plaut.

1. **PER-CŌLO**, āre, *tr.* *To filter, strain*, Col. *Meton.* : humor per terras percolatur, *trickles or is filtered through*, Lucr.

2. **PER-CŌLO**, ēre, cōlidi, cultum, *tr.* I. (1) *To perfect, finish.* II. (2) *To honor much.*

III. (3) *To adorn, ornament.* **EX.** (1) p. inchoata, *Plin. E.*—(2) p. patrem, *Plaut.*;—p. alqm præfecturā, *to honor with, to confer upon*, Tac.—(3) femina perculsa, *Plaut.*

PER-CŌMIS, e, *adj.* *Very friendly, very courteous*, Cic.

PER-COMMŌDE, *adv.* *Very conveniently, very suitably, very well*; p. accidit, *Cic.*

PER-COMMŌDUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very suitable, very convenient*, Liv.

PERCONTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (percontor). *An inquiring, asking, an inquiry*, Cic.;—also, a rhetorical figure, id. **SYN.** See **INTERROGATIO**.

PERCONTĀTOR, ōnis, *m.* (id.). *An inquirer, an inquisitive person*, Plaut.; *Hor.*

PERCONTOR (orig., **PERCUNCTOR**), āri, ātus, *tr.* and *intr. dep.* (per, cunctus). *To inquire into every thing*; hence, 1. *To ask, inquire* (p. alqm) *after any thing*; tu numquam mihi percontanti aut querenti alqd defuisti, *Cic.*;—p. alqm ex alqo, *to inquire of one person after another*, *Plaut.*—2. p. alqm, *to ask any person, to inquire of any one*; ut consulens percontaretur liceretne pugnare, *Liv.* **SYN.** **PERCONTOR**; **INTERROGO**; **SCISCITOR**; **SCITOR**.—**PERCONTARI**, *to inquire*, i. e. *to ask questions about any thing, to ask the news, inquire about reports.*—**INTERROGARE**, *to ask a question*, refers to the sentiment or opinion of the person questioned. *To ask for information on a subject about which the person to whom the question is put is supposed to be informed.*—**SCISCITARI**, and in the poets. **SCITARI** (from scio), *to be inquisitive, to have something positive and certain about which we wish to be informed*; non desino per literas sciscitari, *Cic.*;—suspensi Eurypilum scitatum oracula Phœbi mitimus, *Virg.*

PER-CONTŪMAX, ācis, *adj.* *Very obstinate.*

PER-CŌPIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very copious.*

PER-CŌQUO, ēre, coxi, coctum, *tr.* I. (1) *To boil or cook thoroughly, to boil soft.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To ripen.*—(3) *To make hot, to heat.*—(4) *To scorch, to blacken (by the sun).* **EX.** (1) p. carnem, *Plin.*—(2) mora percoqui uvas, *Ov.*—(3) p. humorem, *Lucr.*—(4) virum . . . seclaque percocta, *the Moors*, *Lucr.*

PER-CREBRESCO (also percrebesco), ēre, brūi (būi), *intr. incomp.* *To become very frequent or prevalent, to spread*; fama percrebuit, *Cic.*;

—scelus percrebuit, *was divulged, was noised abroad*, id.

PER-CRĒPO, āre, ūi, itum, *intr.* *To sound or resound loudly*; lucus percrepat vocibus, *is resounding with*, *Cic.*

PER-CRŪCIO, āre, *tr.* *To vex, torment, or harass greatly*; hence, percrucior, *mid.*, *I vex myself, grieve*, *Plaut.*

PERCULSUS, a, um, *pt.* of percello. **SYN.** See **PERCELLO**.

PERCULTOR, ōris, *m.* (percolo). *One who admires or reveres*; p. doctorem, *Aur. Vict.*

PERCUNCTOR, -ATIO, etc. See **PERCONTOR**, etc.

PER-CŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very fond of, much attached to*; p. tui, *Cic.*

PER-CŪPIO, ēre. *To wish earnestly*, *Plaut.*

PER-CŪRĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very curious or inquisitive*, *Cic.*

PER-CŪRO, āre, *tr.* *To heal or cure thoroughly*; p. vulnus, *Liv.*

PER-CURRO, ēre, cūcurri or curri, cursum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To run through or over*;—(2) *To run to a place.* II. *Tr.* Gr. 443 (3) *To run through, go or travel through in haste*,—(4) *Meton.* : *To run through.*—(5) *To relate or mention in a certain order.*—(6) *To run over, i. e. read through cursorily, to skim.*—(7) *Fig.* : *To run over with the mind, to scan briefly, look over.* **EX.** (1) p. per temonem, *Cæs.*—(2) p. ad forum, *Ter.*—(3) p. agrum Picenum, *Cæs.*—(4) p. honores, *to fill a series of honorary offices*, *Suet.*—(5) per omnes civitates percurrit oratio mea, *Cic.*—(6) p. paginas, *Liv.*—(7) p. multa animo, *Cic.* **SYN.** See **PERAGO**.

PERCURSATIO, ōnis, *f.* (percurso). *A running or travelling through, traversing*; p. Italie.

PERCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (percurso). *A running through or over, a passing rapidly over (in speaking)*, *Cic.*

PERCURSO, āre, *tr. freq. intens.* (percurro). *To run about, to ramble over or up and down*; p. ripas, *Plin.*; *Tac.*

PERCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (percutio). I. (1) *A beating, striking.* II. (2) *In Music t. t. : A beating time.* **EX.** (1) p. capitis, *on the head*, *Cic.*;—p. digitorum, *a snapping with the fingers*, id.—(2) p. numerorum, *Cic.*

PERCUSSOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One that strikes or wounds.* Of a person : *A murderer, assassin, cut-throat*, *Cic.* **SYN.** **PERCUSSOR**; **INTERFECTOR**; **SICARIUS**.—**PERCUSSOR**, *as here.*—**INTERFECTOR**, *a killer, murderer.*—**SICARIUS**, *an assassin, one armed with a dagger (sica).*

1. **PERCUSSUS**, a, um, *pt.* of percutio. **SYN.** See under **PERCELLO**.

2. **PERCUSSUS**, ōis, *m.* (percutio). *A striking, pushing*, *Ov.* (only in abl. sing.).

PERCŪTIO, ēre, cussi, cussum, *tr.* (per, quatio). I. (1) *To strike or thrust through, to pierce through.*—(2) *To strike so as to shake violently*; *to hit, strike, smite.*—(3) *Exp.* : *To wound.*—(4) *To kill by striking, to slay, smite.*—(5) *Meton.* : *To stamp, strike, or coin (money).*—(6) *In weaving t. t. : To make the woof (subtle-men).*—(7) *To conclude a treaty, strike a covenant, because an animal was (struck down) killed in sacrifice on such occasions.*—(8) *To move by striking, to touch, strike (an instrument).* II. *Fig.* (9) *Gen.* : *To hit, strike (in speaking).*—(10) *Exp.* : *To affect the sense or the mind, to strike, make an impression.*—(11) *To deceive, coax, impose upon.*—(12) *To hurt, wound, touch pain-*

fully. EX. (1) *p. pectus*, Liv.; — *p. venam*, *to let blood*, Sen. — (2) *p. alqm lapide*, Cic.; — *color percussus luce refulget, touched by*, Lucr. — (3) *p. caput gladio*, *to cut any body's head open*, Auct. B. Afr. — (4) *p. alqm securi*, *to execute*, behead, Cic.; — *p. alqm fusti*, Auct. B. Hisp. — (5) *p. nummum*, Suet. — (6) *lacernas . . . male percussas* *textoris pectine Galli, coarsely woven*, Juv. — (7) *p. fœdus*, Cic. — (8) *p. lynam*, Ov. — (9) *non percussit locum*, *has missed the right point*, Cic. — (10) *percussus est literis atrocissimis*, id.; — *qui mortuus inani cogitatione percussit*, *since the very thought of him has struck you with fear*, id. — (11) *p. hominem strata gemate*, id.; — *p. se flore Libyci*, *to get intoxicated on Mareotic wine*, Plaut. — (12) *percussisti me de oratione prolata*, *by the report of my speech having been published*, Cic. SYN. See *ICO*, and *PERCELLO*.

PER-DECORUS, a, um, adj. *Very comely, very handsome*, Plin. E.

PER-DELEO, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, tr. *To destroy utterly, exterminate*, Ter.

PER-DELIRUS, a, um, adj. *Very silly, very foolish*, Lucr.

PER-EO, Ære, Æi, q. pereo, Plaut.

PER-DIFFICILIS, e, adj. *Very difficult*; *p. questio*, Cic. *Superl.*, Liv., hence,

PER-DIFFICILITER, adv. *In a very difficult manner, with great difficulty*, Cic.

PER-DIGNUS, a, um, adj. *Very worthy*; *homo p. amicitia*, Cic.

PER-DILIGENTER, adv. *Very diligently*.

PER-DISCO, Ære, didici, tr. *To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart*; *p. litium jura*, Cic. SYN. See *DISCO*.

PER-DISERTE, adv. *Very eloquently*, Cic.

PERDITE, adv. (*perditus*). I. *Extremely ill*; *p. segerere*, Cic. II. *Extremely, exceedingly, in the highest degree*; *p. amare*, Ter.

PERDITOR, Æris, m. (*perdo*). *A ruiner, destroyer*, Cic.

PERDITUS, a, um. I. *pt. of perdo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Lost, hopeless*. — (2) *Immoderate, vehement*. — (3) *Incurable, extremely bad*. — (4) *Lost, ruined, desperate*. EX. (1) *p. judicium*, Cic.; — *sum p.*, Plaut. — (2) *p. luctu, overwhelmed with grief*, Cic.; — *p. amore, passionately in love, dying with love*, Plaut. — (3) *p. civis*, Cic.; — *homo perditissimus*, id. — (4) *omnibus rebus perditis*, id. SYN. *PERDITUS*: *PROFLIGATUS*. — *Perditus, lost, ruined, wretched, desperate, desolate*. — *Profligatus, far advanced in ruin, nearly done for*; *profligatum bellum conficere, to terminate a war far advanced*, Liv. *Perditus* is more extensive, and also more intensive in meaning than *profligatus*.

PER-DIU, adv. *Very long, for a long time*, Cic. SYN. See *DUDUM*.

PER-DIUTURNUS, a, um, adj. *That lasts a long time, very durable*, Cic.

PER-DIVES, Itis, adj. *Very rich*, Cic.

1. PERDIX, Icic, a. (*περίδιξ*). *A partridge*.

2. PERDIX, Icic, m. *Perdix*, nephew of Dædalus, changed into a partridge by Minerva, Ov.

PERDO, Ære, didi, ditum, tr. [*ind. pres. perdunt*, Plaut.; *subj. pres. perdim*, is, it, id.; *dii te perdiunt*, Cic.]. I. (1) *To destroy, ruin*. Hence, (2) *To squander, spend, throw away*. — (3) *Meton.* *To kill*. II. (4) *To lose* (without hope of recovering the thing lost; while *amittere* denotes simply to have a thing no longer in possession). Hence, (5) *To lose, to throw away*. — (6)

To lose at play. — (7) *To forget*. EX. (1) *p. civitatem*, Cic.; — *cur perdis adolescentem nobis, corrupt, ruin morally*, Plaut. — (2) *sumat consumat, perdat* (*fortunas*), Ter.; — *Decius amisit vitam, at non perdidit*, Auct. Her. — (3) *p. serpentem*, Ov. — (4) *p. liberos*, Cic.; — *p. item*, Hor.; — *p. aquam, alluding to the time of speaking* (see *AQUA*), Quint. — (5) *p. oleum et operam* (*prov.*), *to lose, i. e. to spend or bestow uselessly*, Cic. — (6) *quod in alea perdididerat*, id.; — *lucrandi perdidende temeritas, a rage for gambling*, Tac. — (7) *p. nomen*, Ter. SYN. See *AMITTO* and *DESTRUO*.

PER-DŌCĒO, Ære, dŏcĕi, doctum, tr. I. *To teach or instruct thoroughly*, Plaut. II. *To show, make known, exhibit*; *res difficilis ad perdocendum*, Cic. SYN. See *DOCŒO*.

PERDOCTE, adv. *Very learnedly*, Plaut.; from,

PER-DOCTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of perdocœo*. II. *Adj.* *Very learned or skilful*, Cic.

PER-DŌLĒO, Ære, Æi, itum, intr. (1) *To cause pain, to grieve deeply*. — 2. *To feel deeply afflicted, to feel acutely*, Cæs. EX. (1) *id per dolitum est Manlio*, Quint.; Claud.

PER-DŌMO, Ære, Æi, itum, tr. *To subdue thoroughly, subjugate*; *p. Latium*, Liv.

PER-DORMISCO, Ære, intr. *To sleep all night long*; *p. usque ad lucem*, Plaut.

PER-DŪCO, Ære, xi, ctum, tr. *To lead through*; hence, I. (1) *To continue, prolong*. II. (2) *To lead or bring to a place of destination*. Hence, (3) *To carry on or lead to a place* (of buildings, walls, etc.), *to conduct*. — (4) *Fig.* *To bring to*. — (5) *Exp.* *To bring to, i. e. bring round, induce, persuade*. III. (6) *To cover with any thing*. EX. (1) *orationibus in noctem perductis*, Liv. — (2) *comprehensos eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt*, Cæs. — (3) *p. murum fossamque ad montem*, Cæs. — (4) *p. ad centesimum annum*, Cic.; — *p. alqm ad summam dignitatem*, Cæs. — (5) *p. alqm ad suam sententiam*, Cic.; — *p. alqm ad se, to gain over*, Cæs. — (6) *p. corpus stercore, or p. corpus odore ambrosie, to anoint*, Virg.

PERDUCTO, Ære, tr. *freg.* (*perduco*). *To lead or bring to a place*, Plaut.

PER-DUCTOR, Æris, m. (id.). One who takes people over a house to see curiosities, etc., a conductor, guide, Plaut. II. *A procurer, a pander*, Cic. SYN. See *LENO*.

PER-DUDUM, adv. *Very long since, a long time ago*, Plaut.

PERDŪELLŌ, Ōnis, f. (*perduellis*). *Hostile conduct*. I. *Against foreigners in war*; hence, *meton.*, *perduelliones, i. q. perduelles, enemies* (cited as an example of bombast), Auct. Her. II. *Against the state or magistrates: High treason*, Liv. III. *The crime of killing a fellow citizen, homicide, murder*, Liv. SYN. See *PERCULATOR*.

PERDŪELLIS, is, m. (*per, duellum, i. q. bellum*). *An enemy carrying on war*, Cic. SYN. See *ADVERBARIUS*.

PERDŪIM, is, it. See *PERDO*.

PER-DŪRO, Ære, tr. and intr. I. *Tr.* *To make hard, harden*, Prud. II. *Intr.* *To endure, hold out*, Ter. — 2. *To last, continue*, Ov.

PĒRĒDĪA, æ, f. (*perēdo*). *A fictitious word: Country of eating, eating-land*, Plaut.

PER-ĒDO, Ære, ēdi, ēsum, tr. *To eat up, to consume*; *p. genas*, Cic. *Part.* *PERĒSUS*, a, um.

PĒREGRE, adv. (*pereger* from *per, agere*). *From or out of town, in or to the country*. I.

In answer to the question *Where?* p. et domi, Plaut. *Fig.*: animus est p., Hor. II. To the question, *Whence?* From abroad; as, p. nunciare, Liv. III. To the question, *Whither?* p. proficisci, to travel to foreign parts, to go abroad; p. exire, Hor.

PEREGRI, *adv.* i. q. peregre, Plaut.

PEREGRINĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (peregrinor). That travels about, fond of travelling.

PEREGRINĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). A travelling in foreign countries, a travelling abroad, Cic.—PEREGRINATIO, as here.—PEREGRINITAS, foreign manners.

PEREGRINĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who travels in foreign countries, a traveller. SYN. See ADVENA.

PEREGRINĪTAS, ōtis, f. (peregrinus). I. 1. The condition of a foreigner or alien (peregrinus), Suet. II. (2) Foreign habits or fashions, a foreign manner.—3. A foreign dialect, Quint. EX. (2) quum in urbem nostram est effusa p., Cic. SYN. See PEREGRINATIO.

PEREGRINOR, ōri, ōtus, *intr. dep.* (peregrinus). I. (1) To live or sojourn in a foreign country, to travel in foreign parts.—2. Absol.: peregrinantes, travellers, pilgrims.—(3) Gen. meton.: To go abroad, to travel about.—(4) Esp.: To wander or be absent in mind. II. (5) To sojourn any where as a foreigner or alien. EX. (1) p. tota Asia, Cic.—(3) hæc studia nobiscum pernoctant, peregrinantur, rusticantur, accompanys us to foreign lands.—(4) animus late longæque peregrinatur, Cic.—(5) philosophia quasi civitatem dare, quæ quidem p. Romæ videbatur, seemed not yet to be at home in Rome, Cic.

PEREGRINUS, a, um, *adj.* (peregre, fr. pereger). I. Prop. (1) Foreign, exotic.—(2) Subst.: peregrinus, i, m., and peregrina, æ, f. A foreigner (male or female).—(3) Esp.: An alien, a stranger. II. Fig. (4) Strange, not initiated, raw, inexperienced. EX. (1) p. arbores, Plin.;—p. divitiæ, Hor.;—p. amores, a foreign mistress, Ov.;—p. timor, of the enemy, Liv.—(2) peregrini et incolæ officium est, Cic.—(3) neque civem neque peregrinum, id.;—prator p., who had jurisdiction over aliens at Rome, Pomp. Dig. Hence, p. provincia or sors inter peregrinos, i. q. prætura peregrina, Liv.—(4) nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. SYN. See ADVENA.

PER-ELEGANS, tis, *adj.* Very fine or elegant; p. ingenium, Vell. Of style: Choice, neat; p. oratio, Cic.

PER-ELEGANTER, *adv.* Very neatly or elegantly; p. dicere, Cic.

PER-ELŌQUENS, tis, *adj.* Very eloquent, Cic.

PER-EMNIS, e, *adj.* (per, annis). Of or belonging to crossing a river; p. auspicia, auspices taken on crossing a sacred stream or fountain.

PEREMPTĀLIS, e, *adj.* (peremptus). That destroys the effect of any thing antecedent; p. fulmina, which were considered to revoke the effect or portent of former lightnings, Sen. See ATTESTOR.

PEREMPTOR, ōris, m. (perimo). A destroyer, slayer, Sen.

PERENDĪE, *adv.* (vox hybr., πέρην-dies). The day after to-morrow. SYN. See CRAS.

PERENDĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (perendie). After to-morrow; p. dies, Cic.;—in perendinum, until the day after to-morrow, Plaut.

PERENNA, æ, f. Anna, the sister of Dido, was worshipped after her death under the title of Anna Perenna, Ov.

PERENNIS, e, *adj.* (per, annus). I. (1) That lasts or continues throughout the year. II. (2) That lasts or continues for many years, perennial, everlasting, constant.—(3) That bears keeping, lasting, durable. EX. (1) p. aves, Plin.;—p. militia, Liv.—(2) p. aquæ, that are never dried up, Cic.;—p. annis, Liv.—(3) monumentum ære perennius, Hor. SYN. See ÆTERNUS.

PERENNĪSERVUS, i, m. (perennus, servus). One that is always a slave, Plaut.

PERENNĪTAS, ōtis, f. (perennis). Constant duration, perpetuity; p. fontium, Cic.

PERENNO, ære, *intr. and tr.* (id.). I. Intr. (1) To last or continue several years. II. Tr. 2. To preserve long, Col. EX. (1) quo melius ficus perennet, Ov.

PERENTĪCĪDA, æ, m. i. q. pericida (pera, cædo). A cut-purse, faceté, with allusion to parenticida, Plaut.

PER-ĒO, ire, fi (rarely Ivi), Itum, *intr. irreg.* [inf. perf., perisse, Ov.]. I. (1) To go or run through, as through an opening or hole. Hence, (2) To be lost.—(3) To be lost or ruined, to perish, come to nothing, come to an end.—(4) To perish, lose one's life, die.—(5) Fig.: To be doing with love, to be desperately in love.—(6) With acc.: To lose to desperation.—(7) To be lost or thrown away, i. e. to be spent in vain.—(8) To be unfortunate or ruined.—(9) Esp. of an army: To be lost or beaten. II. 10. To go or pass over, Plin. EX. (1) dolium lymphæ pereuntis, Hor.—(2) p. e patria, Plaut.—(3) tantam pecuniam p. potuisse, Cic.;—actiones peribant, could not be prosecuted, Liv.;—nives pereunt, disappear, pass away, Ov.—(4) summo cruciati Varrus perit, Cic.;—p. hominum manibus, Virg.—(5) Paris fertur nuda perisse Lacanæ, Prop.—(6) alteram efflicti perit, Plaut.—(7) olum et opera perit (prop.), Cic.—(8) meo vitio pereō, Cic. Hence, perit, I am lost, Ter.;—percam si or nisi, may I perish, if, etc., Cæs. ap. Cic.; Hor.—(9) exercitus periturus, Nep. Hence, meton.: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuo, take the knight with your pawn (in chess), Ov. SYN. See MORIOR.

PER-ĒQUITO, ære, *intr.* I. (1) To ride through. II. (2) To ride about.—(3) Meton.: To drive about. EX. (1) p. inter duas acies, Cic.;—p. per agmen, Cæs.—(2) p. ex via longe, Liv.—(3) p. per omnes partes, in every direction, Cæs. SYN. See INTERQUITO.

PER-ERRO, ære, *tr.* To wander or pass through or over; p. orbem, Col.;—p. forum, Hor.;—hedera ramos pererrat, winds itself round, Plin.

PER-ĒRŪDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very learned.

PER-EXĪGŪE, *adv.* (perexiguus). Very meanly or niggardly, Cic.

PER-EXĪGŪS, a, um, *adj.* Very small, Cic.—very little; p. frumentum, Cæs.

PER-EXĪLIS, e, *adj.* Very slender, Col.

PER-EXPĒDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Quite free from difficulty, very easy, Cic.

PER-FABRĪCO, ære, *tr.* To work well (as a mechanic); faceté, p. alqm, to overreach, take in completely, Plaut.

PER-FĀCĒTĒ, *adv.* Very wittily, Cic.; from PER-FĀCĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* Of persons: Very witty;—alqd p. dicere (of words), id.

PER-FĀCĪLE, *adv.* (perfacilis). Very easily; p. de medio tollere, Cic.

PER-FĀCĪLIS, e, *adj.* I. (1) Very easy.

II. (2) *Very courteous.* EX. (1) *p. cognitū disciplinā, Cic.*;—*perfacile factū esse conatā perficere, Cæs.*—(2) *p. in audiendo, Cic.*

PER-FAMILIARIS, *e, adj.* *Very familiar or intimate*; *p. alui, Cic. Subst. A very intimate friend*; *p. meus, Cic.*—*p. Epicuri, id.*

PERFECTE, *adv.* (*perfectus*). *Perfectly, completely, fully*; *p. eruditus, Cic.*

PERFECTIO, *ōnis, f.* (*perficio*). *A completing, perfecting, perfection*; *hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.*

PERFECTOR, *ōris, m.* (*id.*). *One who finishes, perfects, or completes*; *p. dicendi, Cic.*

1. PERFECTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt.* of *perficio*. II. *Adj.* *Perfect, complete*; *honio p. in dicendo, Cic.*;—*aures perfectō completoque verborum ambitu gaudent, id.*;—*p. ætas, the age of twenty-five years, Paul. Dig.* SYN. I. PERFECTUS; ELABORATUS.—*Perfectus* is properly said of the beauty resulting from the design and complete construction of a work.—*Elaboratus* relates to the beauty resulting from the work, and skill of the doer.—*Perfectus* excludes all defects; *Elaboratus* denotes a special care and attention to the most minute parts. What may be better done is not *perfectum*; what may be yet worked upon is not *elaboratum*; *perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria, Cic.* II. PERFECTISSIMI; CLARISSIMI; SPECTABILES; ILLUSTRES, four distinct titles or appellations of honor to which, under the Roman Emperors, one might be raised, of which the first was that of *Perfect*, PERFECTISSIMI; the second that of *CLARISSIMI*; the third, that of the *grandees*, called SPECTABILES; and the fourth, the most considerable of all, was that of the *Illustrious*, ILLUSTRES.

2. PERFECTUS, *tis, m.* (*perficio*). *Perfection, completeness, Vitr.*

PER-FECUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very fruitful.*

PERFĒRENS, *tis.* I. *pt.* of *perfero*. II. *Adj.* *Enduring*; *p. injuriarum, Cic.*

PER-FĒRO, *ferre, tūli, ītum, tr. irreg.* I. (1) *To carry or bring to a particular place, or to an end.* Hence, (2) *Fig.* *To bear or suffer to the end, to endure.*—(3) *To bring to an end.* II. (4) *To carry, bring, convey.* Hence, (5) *To convey intelligence, give information, announce.* III. (6) *To carry through, to persevere with a thing until it be accomplished.* IV. *i. q.* *ferre*. (7) *To bear, carry.*—(8) *Fig.* *To bear, put up with, endure, suffer.* EX. (1) *lapis nec pertulit ictum, did not reach the mark, Virg.*;—*ple-risque extremas syllabas non perferentibus, not conveying to the ears of the audience, Quint.*;—*Æneas tulit patrem per ignes et pertulit, Sen.*;—*p. partus, to bear until the time of delivery, Plin.*—(2) *p. pœnam decem annorum, Nep.*;—*p. onus, Hor.*;—*p. vultus intrepidus, ad fata novissima, not to change countenance, Ov.*—(3) *p. laborem, Stat.*—(4) *p. literas ad alqm, Cic.*;—*p. nuncium alcuī, and perferri, to come, to be brought, to reach*; *as, fama Romam perlata est, Liv.*—(5) *hæc quum ad me frater pertulisset, Cic.*;—*perferitur ad me, I receive information, id.*;—*p. alqd ad senatum, to make a report [deferre, to make a proposal], Suet.*—(6) *p. legem, Cic.*;—*p. rogationem, id.*;—*perfertur lex, the law (or bill) is passed.*—(7) *se p. ad alqm, to go, Virg.*;—*p. legationem, to conduct, Cic.*;—*quos pavor pertulerat in silvas, had driven, brought, Liv.*—(8) *p. contumelias, Cæs.*;—*p. pœnas, Cic.* SYN. See DIFFERO.

PERFĀCIO, *ēre, fēci, fectum, tr.* (*per, facio*). I. (1) *To bring to an end, finish, complete, perfect.* II. (2) *To bring to pass, to bring about.*

III. (3) *To do, perform, fulfil, execute.* IV. (4) *To bring a thing to its proper form or condition.* V. (5) *To instruct, to finish.* EX. (1) *alqd perfici, Cic.*;—*p. bellum, Liv.*;—*sole perfectō, when the day had drawn to a close, Stat.*—(2) *perfici ut cures, Cic.*—(3) *p. promissa, Ter.*;—*p. scelus, to commit, Cic.*—(4) *p. cibos ambulatione, to digest, Plin.*;—*p. corium, id.*—(5) *p. Achillem, Ov.* SYN. See ASSOLVO.

PERFĪDE, *adv.* (*perfidus*). *Faithlessly, Sen.*

PER-FĪDĒLIS, *e, adj.* *Very faithful or trusty.*

PERFĪDĪA, *æ, f.* (*perfidus*). *Faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, Cic.* SYN. PERFĪDIA; INFĪDELITAS.—*Perfidia, infringement of a word given, or a promise made*; *perfidia est fidei minime observata vitium.*—*Infidelitas, faithlessness, infidelity.* *Infidelitas* may be only a weakness; *Perfidia* is always a crime committed with reflection.

PERFĪDĪOSE, *adv.* (*perfidiosus*). *Faithlessly, perfidiously, treacherously, Cic.*

PERFĪDĪŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (*perfidia*). *Faithless, perfidious, treacherous, Cic.* SYN. See PERFĪDĪA.

PERFĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (*per, fides*). I. (1) *That breaks his promise or abuses confidence placed in him, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.*

II. *Meton.* (2) *Not to be trusted or depended on.* EX. (1) *omnes aliud agentes aliud simulantes p. sunt, Cic.* *Of inanimate things*: *non ego p. dixi sacramentum, Hor.*;—*p. nex, caused by perfidy, Sen.* *Facile*: *perfidē! You rogue! Prop.*—(2) *p. via et lubrica, Prop.*;—*p. tellus, Luc.* SYN.

PERFĪDUS; PERFĪDIOSUS; INFĪDUS.—*Perfidus, perfidious, breaking his faith*; *Amicus perfidus, Cic.*;—*perfidum sacramentum, a false oath.*—*Perfidiosus, denotes the habit of perfidy and treachery.*—*Infidus, unfaithful, insecure, not solid.* *Perfidus est qui fraudem præstruit, qui datam ultro fidem malitiose fallit; infidus est qui patronum, clientem, etc., non satis justa de causa deserit, G. D.*

PER-FĪGO, *ēre, xi, xum, tr.* (*per, figo*). *To pierce through, transfix; only in the part., perfixus, a, um.* *Fig.* *p. telis Pavoris, full of fear, Lucr.*;—*p. desiderio, id.*

PERFLĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (*perflō*). I. (1) *That can be blown through, exposed to the open air.* II. (2) *That blows through.* EX. (1) *deos inducere perluizidos et perflabiles, Cic.*—(2) *p. aer, Pallad.*

PER-FLĀGĪTĪŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* *Very wicked or vicious, Cic.*

PERFLĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (*perflō*). *A blowing through; meton., a wind that blows through, a blast, breeze*; *p. venti, Vitr.*

PER-FLO, *āre, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To blow through, or simply, to blow.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To blow through.* EX. (1) (*Favonii*) *lenis æqualisque æstivis mensibus perflat, Col.*—(2) *p. terras, Virg.*;—*p. ignorantum aures, to blow through (as a blast of wind), to whistle through.*

PER-FLŪŌ, *ēre, xi, xum, intr.*—(1) *To flow through.*—(2) *Of vessels: To run out, not to hold a liquid, to leak.* EX. (1) *p. per colum, Lucr.*—(2) *Fig.*: *hac atque illac perfuso, I cannot keep any secrets, Ter.*;—*p. in mare, to flow into, Plin.* Hence, *p. sudore, to drop, trickle, App.*

PER-FŌDĪO, *ēre, fōdi, fossum, tr.* I. (1) *To dig through.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To pierce through.*—(3) *To dig.* EX. (1) *p. montem, Varr.*;—*p. parietem, Cic.*—(2) *p. pectus, Plin. Phet.*: *p. illa plantam, to spur, Sil.*—(3) *p. fretum manu, Liv.*

PER-FÖRO, Ære, tr. I. (1) *To bore through, to perforate.* II. *Méton.* (2) *To bore through, break through.* EX. (1) p. dolium, Liv.; —p. navem, Hirt.—(2) duo limina perforata, Cic. SYN. See FORO.

PER-FORTITER, adv. *Very boldly, or courageously*, Ter.

PERFOSSOR, Æris, m. (perforatio). *One that digs through; p. parietum, a housebreaker*, Plaut.

PER-FRÆQUENS, tis, adj. *Very crowded, populous; p. emporium*, Liv.

PER-FRICO, Ære, fricūi, fricātum and frictum, tr. *To rub all over, to rub; p. caput unguento*, Cic.; —p. caput, *to rub or scratch one's head*, as in thought or doubt, id.; —p. frontem, *to have no shame*, Mart.

1. PERFRICTIO, Ænis, f. (perfrigesco). *A taking cold, shivering with cold*, Plin.

2. PERFRICTIO, Ænis, f. (perfrico). *A rubbing or scratching of the skin*, Plin.

PERFRIGĒFACIO, Ære, tr. (per, frigeo, facio). *To make very cold; p. cor alculi, to strike with terror*, Plaut.

PER-FRIGĪDUS, a, um, adj. *Very cold; p. tempestas*, Cic.

PERFRINGO, Ære, frēgi, fractum, tr. (per, frango). I. (1) *To break through, to break to pieces, dash to atoms.*—(2) *Fig.* *To frustrate, to render ineffectual.* II. (3) *To break through, to force a way through.* EX. (1) saxum perfractum, Cic.; —suam ipse cervicem perfrēgit, *broke his neck*, Tac.; —naves perfrēgerant proras, Liv.—(2) p. decreta senatus, Cic.; —p. leges, id.—(3) p. phalangem, Cæs.; —p. domus, *to break into*, Tac. *Fig.* *p. animos, to shake, to influence.*

PER-FRŪOR, frūi, fructus, intr. dep. I. (1) *To enjoy thoroughly.* II. (2) *To fulfill, execute.* EX. (1) his rebus pascor . . . his perfruor, Cic.; —p. salva republica, id. *With acc.* *ad perfruendas voluptates*, Cic.—(2) p. mandatis, Ov.

PERFŪGA, æ, m. (perfugio). *A deserter*, Cic. *Méton.* *A renegade; qui initio proditor fuit deinde p.*, Cic. SYN. See TRANSFUGA.

PER-FŪGIO, Ære, fugi, fligium, intr. (1) *To flee to a place, to take refuge.*—(2) *To desert or go over to the enemy.* EX. (1) p. Corinthum, Nep.; —p. ad alqm, Liv.—(2) p. ad imperatores nostros, Cic.; —p. in castra Cæsaris, Auct. B. Afr. SYN. See CONFUGIO.

PERFŪGIUM, ii, n. (perfugio). *A place of refuge, a refuge, asylum; p. esse*, Cic.; —p. et spes, id. SYN. See ASYLUM.

PER-FUNCTIO, Ænis, f. (perfungor). *The performing of an office, a discharging; p. honorem*, Cic.; —p. laborem, id.

PER-FUNDO, Ære, fudi, fūsum, tr. I. *To pour over.*—(1) *Of liquids: To overflow, to be sprinkle.*—(2) *Exp.* *To color, dye.*—(3) *Of dry things: To strew over, to bestrew.* Hence, (4) *Méton.* *To cover over thoroughly.*—(5) *To spread over.*—(6) *Fig.* *To fill the mind with an emotion or passion.* II. (7) *To pour into.* EX. (1) annui ubertas perfundit Italiam, Plin.; —perfundi, *to be moistened or sprinkled; as, perfundi aqua ferventi*, Cic.; —postquam perfusus est, *had bathed*, Auct. Her.; —perfusus fletu, i. q. lacrymis, Liv.—(2) p. coloribus, Lucr.—(3) papavera somno perfusa, Virg.—(4) p. pedes amictu, Mart.; —p. tecta auro, Sen.—(5) cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin.—(6) p. mentem amore, Cat.; —qui me horror perfundit, Cic.; —p. nos iudicio, *with fear of an action (at law)*, id.; —perfundi

gaudio, Liv.; —p. timore, id.—(7) p. sextarios musti in vas, Col.

PER-FUNGO, fungi, functus, intr. d. p. *To come to an end with a thing; hence,* I. (1) *To discharge, perform; to fulfill, administer.* II. (2) *To stand out, endure, undergo and come out of.*—(3) *To enjoy.* EX. (1) p. honoribus, Cic.; —p. munere, id.—(2) p. bello fatali, Cic.; —p. molestia, id.; —p. laboribus, id.; —p. fato, *to die*, Liv. *Absol.* *perfunctus sum, I am ready*, Cic.—(3) p. bonis, *to enjoy*, Sulp. ap. Cic.; —p. epulis, Ov. SYN. See FUNGO.

PER-FŪRO, Ære, intr. and tr. *To rage furiously, to continue raging*, Virg.; —*to rage through, to run furiously through; p. domos.*

PERFŪSIO, Ænis, f. (perfundo). *A pouring over or upon, a wetting or besprinkling*, Cels.

PERFŪSORIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *That merely besprinkles; fig., superficial; p. voluptus*, Sen.; —p. assertio, *a bare-still in which the property of a master in his slaves is unfairly contested*, Suet.

PERGAMA, Ærum. See PERGAMUM.

PERGAMENUS, a, um, adj. (Περγαμῆος). *Of or belonging to Pergamum (in Mysia); p. civitas*, Cic.; —P. navis, Nep.; —P. Charta, *parchment*, so called because it was first made there, Plin. *Plur. subst.* *Pergamēni, Ærum, m. The inhabitants of Pergamum*, Nep.

PERGAMĒUS, a, um, adj. (Περγαμῆος). I. *Of or belonging to the citadel of Pergamum; or to Troy, Trojan; p. arces*, Virg.; —P. vates, *Cassandra*, Prop. II. *Of or belonging to the city of Pergamum (in Mysia); p. deus, Æsculapius.*

PERGAMUM, i, n., and Pergamus (-os), i. f. (Περγαμὸν and Περγαμῶς); in later writers, τὸ Περγαμὸν and τὰ Περγαμῶνα. *Prop.* *Any citadel or high place = Gr. πύργος, Germ. Burg*; hence, I. *The citadel of Troy*, usually plural PERGAMA, Ærum, n., Virg. II. *Pergamum or Pergamus, a city of Asia Minor in Southern Mysia, on the northern bank of the river Caicus, and the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus.* It was famed for its library, and the invention of parchment (see PERGAMENUS). The ruins of the place are at *Bergama* or *Pergamo*, Liv.

PER-GAUDĒO, Ære, intr. *To be very joyful, to rejoice greatly*, Cic.

PERGO, Ære, perrexi, perrectum, intr. and tr. (per, rego). I. *Intr.* (1) *To go.*—(2) *Méton.* *of speech: To go on or proceed.*—(3) *To continue, go on.* II. *Tr.* (4) *To proceed or go on with anything.*—(5) *i. q. perago: To undertake.* EX. (1) p. in Macedoniam, Cic.; —p. ad alqm, id.; —p. ad speluncam, Liv.; —p. eadem via, id.; —perge liquare, *quit the spot instantly.*—(2) pergamus ad reliqua, Cic.—(3) perge de Cæsare, id.; —pergite, Pierides, begin, Virg.; —*to come; as, p. introrsum*, Ter.; —p. huc, id.—(4) p. iter, Sall.; —p. explicare, Cic.—(5) prospera cæsura quæ pergerant, Tac. SYN. PERGO; CONTINUO. *Pergeret, to go on or forward, to continue on, to pursue.* *Continuare, to continue, to close together, to join; continuare domos manibus*, Liv.; —c. dapes, Hor.; —c. diem et noctem opus aliquod, Cæs.

PER-GRÆCOR, Æri, intr. d. p. *To live after the manner of the Greeks, to carouse, revel.*

PER-GRANDIS, e, adj. I. *Very large or great; p. gemma*, Cic. II. p. natu, *very old*.

PER-GRAPHICUS, a, um, adj. *Very finished or accomplished*, Plaut.

PER-GRATUS, a, um, adj. *Very agreeable or pleasant; id mihi p. erit perque jucundum*, Cic.;

—pergratum mihi feceris, *you would do me a great favor*, id.

PER-GRĀVIS, *e*, *adj.* *Very heavy; sup., very important, of great weight; p. oratio*, Cic.; —*p. testis*, id.

PER-GRĀVĪTER, *adv.* *Very violently, very sharply; p. offensus*, Cic.

PERGŪLA, *æ*, *f.* (pergo). 1. *A booth, shop; a stall* attached to the wall of a house; *e. g.* of a money-changer, Plin. —*the shop or studio* of a painter, id.—2. *A bower or arbor* formed by vines; or *a wall for training vines* to, Col.—3. *A hut, cottage*, Petr.—4. *A school or place of instruction*, Suet.; Juv.—5. *A brothel*, Plaut.—6. *An upper chamber* in a house, principally for astronomical purposes, *an observatory*, Suet.

PĒRHĪBĒO, *ēre*, *ūi*, Itum, *tr.* (per, habeo). I. (1) *To hold out, offer*.—(2) *Fig.: To bestow, afford, show*.—(3) *To attribute, ascribe*. II. *Esp.* (4) *To utter by word of mouth*.—Hence, (5) *To say, speak, tell*.—(6) *To call, name*. EX. (1) *p. alqm, to appoint as advocate*, Cic.—(2) *p. honorem alcuī, Plin.*; —*p. operam republicae*, Cic.—(3) *p. alcuī auctoritatem*, Plin.; —*p. alcuī rei palmam, to give the preference*, id.—(4) *p. verba*, Plaut.; —*p. alcuī testimonium, to give*, Varr.—(5) *nuntiū fuisse perhibentur*, Cic.; —*ut perhibent, as they say, as is said*, Virg.—(6) *vatem hunc perhibeo optimum*, Cic.; —*Agesilaus ille perhibendus, to be named*, id. SYN. See For.

PĒR-HĪLUM, *i*, *n.* *A very little*, Lucr.

PĒR-HŌNŌRĪFĪCE, *adv.* *In a very honorable manner*, Cic., fr.

PĒR-HŌNŌRĪFĪCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. (1) *Very honorable*. II. (2) *That honors greatly, that shows great respect*. EX. (1) *p. consultatio*, Cic.; —*p. discessus*, id.—(2) *ejus collega* in me *p.*, Cic.

PĒR-HORRESCO, *ēre*, horrūi, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Of water: To rise* in billows or high waves.—(2) *Of living creatures: To shudder all over, to shake or tremble*. II. *Tr.* (3) *To shudder at any thing, to dread*.—(4) *Meton. intr.: To be in a tremble, to shake* in its innermost recesses. EX. (1) *aequor perhorruit*, Ov.—(2) *p. toto corpore*, Cic.—(3) *dissolutionem naturae tam valde p.*, Cic.; —*hanc religionem non perhorrescit?* id.—(4) *clamore perhorruit* Aetna, Ov.

PĒR-HORRĪDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very horrid; stagna perhorrida situ*, Liv.

PĒR-HŪMĀNĪTER, *adv.* *Very kindly, very courteously; p. scribere ad alqm*, Cic.

PĒR-HŪMĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very humane or courteous; p. sermo*, Cic.; —*p. epistola*, id.

PĒRĪAMBUS, *i*, *m.* *i. q.* pyrrhichius, Quint.

PĒRĪANDER, *dri*, *m.* (Περικλῆς). *Periander*, a tyrant of Corinth, one of the seven wise men, Gell.

PĒRĪCLES, *is*, *m.* (Περικλῆς). *Pericles*, a celebrated orator and statesman of Athens, a pupil of Anaxagoras, Cic.

PĒRĪCLĪTĀTĪO, *ōnis*, *f.* (periclitor). *Atrial experiment; longinquū temporis usu et periclitatione*, Cic.

PĒRĪCLĪTOR, *āri*, *ātus*, *intr. dep.* (periculum). I. *Intr.* (1) *To make trial or experiment, to try, test*.—(2) *To risk, venture, to run risks, to be enterprising*.—(3) *To be exposed to danger*. II. *Tr.* (4) *To make proof of, to prove, try*.—(5) *To expose to danger, to risk*. EX. (1) *periclitentur* in iis exemplis, Cic.—(2) *proeliis* in periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.—(3) *ut potius Gallo-*

rum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes.; —*p. de alqa re*, Suet.; —*p. capite, to be accused capitally*, Mart.; —*p. causi, to risk the action*, Quint.—(4) *fortunam belli p.*, Cic.; —*in periclitandis pueris*, id.; —*periclitanda vires ingenui*, id.—(5) *in uno homine non est salus periclitanda reip.*, Cic. SYN. See EXPERIOR.

PĒRĪCLŲMĒNUS, or -OS, *i*, *m.* (Περικλῆν-ρος). *Periclymenus*, son of Neleus, one of the Argonauts, Ov.

PĒRĪCŲLŌSE, *adv.* (periculosus). *With danger or risk; p. dicere*, Cic.; —*p. agrotare*, id.

PĒRĪCŲLŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (periculum). *Dangerous, hazardous, attended with danger or risk; p. vulnus*, Cic.; —*p. bellum*, id.; —*locus periculosissimus*, id.

PĒRĪCŲLUM, *i*, *n.* (perior; whence peritus, experior, *scque*, periculum, Ter. and Lucr.). *Prop.: That by which one acquires experience*; hence, I. (1) *A lesson, warning*. II. (2) *A trial, proof*. Hence, (3) *An attempt, essay*.—(4) *Esp.: Danger, risk*. Hence, (5) *A legal process, action, suit-at-law*.—(6) *The crisis of a disease*.—(7) *A hazardous boldness of expression*.—(8) *A register, minutes, protocol*. EX. (1) *p. facito ex aliis*, Ter.—(2) *p. facere*, Caes.; —*qua in re tute tui p. fecisti?* Cic.—(3) *qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta sed ut a teste veritatem exigant*, Cic.—(4) *p. facere summe rerum, to risk a decisive engagement*, Liv.; —*adire p. capitis*, Cic.; —*salutem* in *p.* vocare, *to bring, put into danger*, id.; —*p. subire, to undergo, encounter danger*, id.; —*so*, *p.* ingredi, *p.* suscipere, id.; —*p. alcuī intendere, injicere, or facessere, to cause; in periculo versari* or *esse, to be in danger*, id.; —*p. est ne, etc., it is to be feared, lost, etc.*, id.; —*meo periculo, at my risk*, id.—(5) *p. alcuī facessere, to accuse*, Tac.; —*meus labor* in privatorum periculis, id.—(6) *p. acutum*, Plin.; —*dimidia pars periculi est noctu*, id.—(7) *p.* in elocatione, Quint.—(8) *in suo periculo inscribereunt*, Nep. SYN. See DISCRIMEN.

PĒRĪDŌNĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very suitable, or convenient; p. ad rein*, Sall.; —*p. alcuī rei*.

PĒRĪEGĒSIS, *is*, *f.* (Περικλῆς). *A Description of the Earth*; the title of a poem by Avienus.

PĒR-IGNĀRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very ignorant or inexperienced*, Sall.

PĒRILLĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of Perillus; p. æs, the brazen bull of Perillus*, Ov.

PĒRILLUS, *i*, *m.* (Περικλῆς). *Perillus*, a statuary and worker in metals at Athens, celebrated on account of the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris, for the punishment of malefactors, who were cast into this machine, and put to death by a slow fire; the artist himself was the first who suffered, this punishment.

PĒR-ILLUSTRIS, *e*, *adj.* I. (1) *Very evident, very plain*. II. 2. *Very considerable, in great repute*, Cic. EX. (1) *quod sub ipsa pro-scriptione p. fuit*, Nep.

PĒR-IMBĒCILLUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Very weak*.

PĒRĪMĒLE, *ēs*, *f.* (Περικλῆς). *Perimēle*, daughter of Hippodamas, cast by her father into the sea, and changed by Neptune into an island.

PĒRĪMO, *ēre*, *ēmi*, emptum or emtum, *tr.* (per, emo). I. (1) *To take away entirely, to extinguish, annihilate*. II. *Esp.* (2) *To destroy, break down, overthrow*.—(3) *To kill*.—(4) *Fig.: To interrupt, break off, hinder*. EX. (1) *sin autem perimit omnino*, Cic.; —*p. sensum*, id.; —*luna perempta est*, id.—(2) *p.* simulacra deorum,

Cic.;—corpus pallore et macie peremptum, *wasted*, Liv.—(3) p. matrem, Cic.;—indigna morte peremptus, Virg.—(4) p. redditum, Cic.;—p. sententiam, Plin.;—si (ludi) non perempti sunt, id. SYN. See Occidio.

PĒR-IMPĒDITUS, a, um, adj. *Very intricate, very difficult to be passed; p. locus.*

PĒR-INCERTUS, a, um, adj. *Very uncertain.*

PĒR-INCOMMŌDE, adv. *Very inconveniently, very inopportunately, Cic.*

PĒR-INCOMMŌDUS, a, um, adj. *Very inconvenient or inopportune; p. alui, Liv.*

PĒR-INDE, adv. (per, is). I. (1) *Just so, in the same manner, equally.*—(2) *Followed by the comparative particles ac, atque, as; ac si, quasi, as if; ut, tamquam, prout, quam, as.* II. (3) *So, in such a manner.* EX. (1) si p. ceteri processissent, Liv.—(2) p. intelligi atque ego sentio, Cic.;—p. ac debellatum foret, Liv.;—non p. atque putaram, Cic. *The clause containing the comparison is sometimes omitted: ne mortuo quidem p. affectus eat (sc. ut oportebat), Suet.—(3) nec p. ut maluisset plebes sibi potestatem fieri, ita ægre habuit filium id ausum, Liv.*

PĒR-INDIGNE, adv. *Very indignantly; p. ferre, Suet.*

PĒR-INDULGENS, tis, adj. *Very indulgent or kind; p. in patrem, Cic.*

PĒR-INFĀMIS, e, adj. *Very infamous, Suet.*

PĒR-INFIRMUS, a, um, adj. *Very weak, Cic.*

PER-INGENĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. *Very ingenious, very acute or clever; p. homo, Cic.*

PĒR-INGRĀTUS, a, um, adj. *Very ungrateful, Sen.*

PĒR-ĪNĪQUUS, a, um, adj. I. *Very unjust, Cic.* II. *Very discontented, Cic.*

PĒR-INSIGNIS, e, adj. *Very remarkable, very extraordinary; p. corporis pravitas, Cic.*

PĒRINTHIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Perinthus. Subst.: Perinthia, æ, f. The Perinthian, Ter.*

PĒRINTHUS, or -OS, i, f. (Πέρινθος). *Perinthus, a city of Thrace, on the Propontis. In the time of Constantine the Great, it was called Heraclea; now Ereklî or Eski Ereğli.*

PĒR-INVĪSUS, a, um, adj. *Much hated, Cic.*

PĒR-INVĪTUS, a, um, adj. *Very unwilling.*

PĒRĪŌCHA, æ, f. (περιοχή). *A short table of contents, a summary, argument; thus, Ausonius wrote Periocha in Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam.*

PĒRĪŌDICUS, a, um, adj. (περιοδικός). *That comes and goes at certain times, periodical, Plin.*

PĒRĪŌDUS, i, f. (περίοδος). *A sentence consisting of several members, a period, Cic. Pure Latin, ambitus verborum, circuitus, Cic.*

PĒRĪPĀTĒTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (περιπατητικός). *Belonging to the school of Aristotle. Peripatetic; P. secta, Col. Subst.: Pērīpātēti, drum, m. The Peripatetics, i. e. the followers of Aristotle, Cic. They were so called from the circumstance that Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking up and down (περιπατών), and not sitting, which last was the general practice of philosophers, Cic.*

PĒRĪPĒTASMA, ātis, n. (περιπέτασμα). *Tapestry, arras, Cic. SYN. PERIPETASMA; PERISTRŌMA; STRAGULUM; AULĒUM; TAPES; TAPETUM.—Peripetasma, a rich sort of hangings for rooms—Peristrōma, rich tapestry-work*

wherewith floors or beds were spread.—Stragulum, any covering, a blanket; stragula vestis, a very full coat, used as a covering for the bed.—Aulaeum, a canopy, a piece of hangings, the curtain of a theatre.—Tapes and Tapetum, tapestry, a carpet, the covering of a bed, a horse-cloth.

PĒRĪPHAS, antis, m. (Περύφας). *Periphas, an Attic aboriginal previous to the time of Cærops, on account of his virtues made king of the country, after having been a priest of Apollo, Or.*

PĒRĪPHRĀSIS, is, f. (περίφρασις). *Circumlocution. Pure Latin, circuitus eloquendi circumlocutio, Suet.*

PĒRĪPLUS, i, m. (περίπλους). *A description of coasts visited in a voyage, Plin.*

PĒRĪPTĒROS, on, adj. (περίπτερος). *Winged all round; p. ædes, a temple surrounded by pillars, Vitr.*

PĒR-ĪRĀTUS, a, um, adj. *Very angry; p. alui, Cic.*

PĒRISCĒLIS, Idis, f. (περισκέλις). *A band round the leg, a garter, Hor.*

PĒRISŌLŌGĪA, æ, f. (περισσολογία). *Redundancy of expression, Serv.*

PĒRISTRŌMA, ātis, n. (περίστρωμα). *A covering of tapestry or arras, Cic. SYN. See PERIPETASMA.*

PĒRISTYLĪUM, īi, n. (περίστυλιον). *An open space surrounded with pillars, a peristyle.*

PĒRĪTE, adv. (peritus). *With skill, skillfully, knowingly; p. dicere, Cic.;—p. versari in re, id.*

PĒRĪTĪA, æ, f. (peritus). *Experience in any thing, knowledge acquired by experience, practical knowledge; p. locorum, acquaintance with, Sall.;—p. legum, Tac.;—p. futurorum, prescience, the gift of prophecy, Suet.*

PĒRĪTUS, a, um, adj. (*prop. pt. of perior, to get experience or knowledge; hence*). I. *Well versed or skilled in any thing; skillful, learned in or acquainted with any thing. Absol.: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic.;—peritissimi duces, Cæs. With genit.: p. rerum multarum, Cic.;—p. earum regionum, id.;—peritor rei navalis, id. With abl.: jure peritor, Cic.;—p. scientia bellandi, Auct. B. Afr. With inf.: p. obsequi, Tac.;—p. cantare, Virg. II. Of things skillfully or cleverly made or executed: p. fabula, Aus. SYN. See Doctus.*

PERJĒRO, āre, i, q. *pejero, Plaut.*

PER-JŪCUNDE, adv. *Very agreeably or pleasantly; p. in re versari, Cic.; from*

PER-JŪCUNDUS, a, um, adj. *Very agreeable or pleasant; p. lierre, Cic.;—p. disputatio, id.*

PERJŪRĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (*perjuratio*). *Perjury, a false oath, Plaut.*

PERJŪRĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (*perjurium*). *That swears falsely or that violates his oath, perjured, given to perjury, Plaut.*

PERJŪRĪUM, īi, n. (*perjuro*). *A false oath, violation of an oath, perjury; videant ne quaeratur latebra perjuro, Cic.*

PER-JŪRO, āre, intr. I. (1) *To swear falsely, to violate an oath, to commit perjury.* II. *Meton. (2) To lie.* EX. (1) non enim falsum jurare p. est, Cic.;—deos perjuros, i. e. by whom one has sworn falsely, Ov.—(2) perge, optime, hercle, perjuras, Plaut. SYN. See PEJERO.

PERJŪRUS, a, um, adj. (per, jus). (1) *That violates his oath, perjured.*—(2) *Meton.: Lying.*

speaking falsely. EX. (1) p. homo, Cic.;—*leno perjurius*, id.—(2) *perjuriorum hominem*, Plaut.

PER-LĀBOR, bi, psus, *intr. dep.* (1) *To come or go through rapidly or unobservedly, to glide through.*—(2) *To penetrate as far as, to arrive any where imperceptibly.* EX. (1) p. *per acies* (oculorum), Lucr.;—p. *undas rotis*, Virg.—(2) *indeque perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules*, Cic.;—*ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura*.

PER-LĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very joyful or glad*, Liv.

PER-LĀTE, *adv.* *Very widely or extensively*; p. *patere*, Cic.

PER-LĀTĒO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* *To lie hid always.*

PERLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (per, fero). I. *A bringing to a place, delivering*, Hyg. II. *An enduring, bearing, suffering*, Lact.

PER-LĒGO, ēre, lēgi, lectum, *tr.* I. (1) *To go through, to run over with one's eyes, to examine.* II. (2) *To read through.*—(3) *To recite, to read over the whole.* EX. (1) p. *omnia oculis*, Virg.—(2) p. *librum*, Cic.;—p. *epistolam*, Cæs.—(3) p. *senatum, to read over the names of the whole senate*, Liv.

PER-LĒPĪDE, *adv.* *Very finely or prettily*, Plaut; from

PER-LĒPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very pretty.*

PER-LĒVIS, e, *adj.* *Very light or small*, Cic.

PER-LĒVĪTER, *adv.* *Very lightly*, Cic.

PER-LĪBENS, -LĪBENTER. See PERLUBENS, PERLUBENTER.

PER-LĪBERĀLIS, e, *adj.* *Of good education, very well bred*, Ter.

PER-LĪBERĀLITER, *adv.* 1. *Very kindly, very obligingly*, Cic.—2. *Very liberally*; ut p. *ageretur*, id.

PER-LĪBET. See PERLUBET.

PER-LĪBRO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To level, make even.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To poise, hurl, throw.* EX. (1) si quis *excelsa perlibret*, *maria paria sunt*, Sen.—(2) p. *hastam*, Sil.;—p. *bipennem*.

PERLĪCĪO. See PELLICIO.

PER-LĪNO, ēre (lēvi), litum, *tr.* *To besmear all over*; p. *alqd pice*, Col. *Fig.*: *crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, polluted*, Cic.

PER-LĪTO, āre, *intr.* *To sacrifice prosperously, i. e. with favorable omens*; p. *primis hostiis*, Liv. *Subst.*: *Perlitatum*, i. n., i. q. *perlitatio: diu non perlatus tenuerat dictatorem*, Liv. SYN. See LĪBO.

PERLONGE, *adv.* *Very far*, Ter.

PER-LOINGUUS, a, um, *adj.* *Lasting very long, very tedious*, Plaut.

PER-LONGUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Very long*; p. *via*, Cic. II. *Very tedious*, Plaut.

PERLŪBENS, tis, *adj.* (perlubet). *Very much pleased, very glad*; me *perlubente allisus est*, Cic.

PER-LŪBENTER, *adv.* (perlubens). *Very willingly, with great pleasure*, Cic.

PER-LŪBET, ēre, ūit, *impers.* *I desire greatly*, Gr. 223, 6, p. *scire*, Plaut.;—p. *colloqui*, id.

PER-LŪCĒO, ēre, etc. See PELLUCO.

PER-LŪCĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* See PELLUCIDUS.

PER-LUCTŪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very lamentable or mournful*; p. *funus*, Cic.

PER-LŪO, ēre, lŭi, litum, *tr.* (1) *To wash, bathe, wet.*—(2) *Pass. mid.*: *perlui, to wash, to bathe one's self.* EX. (1) p. *manus unda*, Ov.;

—*os vino perlutum, rinsed, washed out*, Col.—(2) *perlunant in fluminibus*, Cæs. SYN. See SOLVO.

PER-LUSTRO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To look through, to contemplate.*—(2) *To go or wander over.* II. 3. *To purify, consecrate, hallow*, Col.

EX. (1) p. *gregeis oculis*, Liv.;—*perlustrans diu oculis*, id.—(2) p. *agros*, Liv.;—*perlustrata armis Germania*, Vell.

PER-MĀDEFĀCĪO, ēre, fēci, factum, *tr.* *To wet thoroughly, to soak, to drench*, Plaut.

PER-MĀDESCO, ēre, ūi. I. *Prop.*: *To become quite wet or moist, to be thoroughly wet*, Col. II. *Fig.*: *To grow weak or effeminate*; p. *deliciis*, Sen.;—*animi permadescit*, id.

PER-MAGNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very great*; p. *numerus*, Cæs.;—*permagni interest*, Cic.

PER-MĀLE, *adv.* *Very badly*; p. *pugnare*.

PER-MĀNANTER, *adv.* (permano). *Flourishing through or penetrating*, Lucr.

PER-MĀNASCO, ēre, *intr. incept.* (permano). *To flow to; meton., to come to*; p. *ad alqm, to come to any body's ears*, Plaut.

PER-MĀNĒO, ēre, mansi, mansum, *intr.* *To remain to the end, to persevere, hold out*; p. *in voluntate*, Cic.;—p. *in prima sententia*, id.

PER-MĀNO, āre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To flow through; meton., to press through, penetrate.*—(2) *To flow abroad, to diffuse itself.* II. *Fig.*

(3) *To penetrate, to reach, extend as far as.*

EX. (1) *calor argenti permansit*, Lucr.;—*anima permansit per membra*, id.—(2) *venenum in omnes partes permansit*, Cic.—(3) *Pythagoræ doctrina in hanc civitatem permansisse videtur*, Cic.;—p. *ad aures alcis*, id.;—*macula ad animum permansit, penetrates the soul.* SYN. See PENETRO.

PERMANSĪO, ōnis, f. (permaneo). *A remaining, persevering*; numquam laudata est in una sententia perpetua p. Cic.

PER-MĀRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Accompanying across the sea, going with one through the sea*; Lares *permari, tutelary deities of those who traverse the sea*, Liv.

PER-MĒDĪOCRIS, e, *adj.* *Very moderate*, Cic.

PER-MĒDĪTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Well trained, instructed or prepared*, Plaut.

PER-MĒO, āre, *intr.* I. (1) *To go or pass through.* II. (2) *To penetrate to.* EX. (1)

p. *per omnia*, Cic.—(2) *saxa et sagittæ longius in hostes permeabant*, Tac.

PERMESSIS, Idīs, or Idos, f. (Περμηςσις). *Of the Permessus*, Mart.

PERMESSUS, i, m. (Περμηςσός). *Permessus, a river in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses; now the Kefalari*, Virg.

PER-MĒTIOR, Iri, mensus, *tr. dep.* I. (1) *To measure through, to measure out, to measure*.

II. *Meton.* (2) *To traverse, to wander through or over.* EX. (1) p. *magnitudinem solis*, Cic.

—(2) p. *viani*, Plaut.;—p. *secula, to live through*.

PER-MINGO, ēre, minxi, mictum, *tr.* *To make water upon, to soil with urine*, Hor.

PER-MĪRUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very wonderful*; ut mihi p. *videtur*, Cic.

Also, separately, per mihi mirum visum est, id.

PER-MISCĒO, ēre, miscēi, mistum or mixtum, *tr.* I. (1) *To mingle, to mix together.* II.

Fig. (2) s. s.—(3) *Exp.*: *To throw into confusion or disorder.* EX. (1) p. *naturam cum materia*,

Cic.—(2) *fructus acerbitate permixti*, Cic.;—*sordes tuas cum splendore clarissimorum virorum*

permisceas, id.—(3) p. omnia, Cic.—p. Græciam, id.—p. divina et humana jura, Cæs.;—permixtus dolore, *beside one's self with*, App. SYN. See ADMISCO.

PERMISSIO, ñis, f. (permitto). I. *A giving up, committing to the will or discretion of any one*, Liv. In Rhetoric: *A yielding or conceding a point to an adversary*, Quint. II. *Permission, license, leave*; p. mansionis, Cic.

PERMISSUS, us, m. (id.). *A permitting, allowing*; permissu legis, Cic.;—dictatoris permissu, Liv.

PER-MITTO, ñre, misi, missum, tr. I. (1) *To suffer to go, let pass, let run*.—(2) *Milton of things*: permitti. *Mtd.*: *To go, to reach or extend*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To let go, to leave to*.—(4) *To send, send away*.—(5) *To throw, hurl, cast*. II. *Fig.* (6) *Gen. s. a.*—(7) *Exp.*: *To give, commit, deliver*. Hence, (8) *To give permission, grant, suffer, give leave*.—(9) *To concede, relinquish, sacrifice to*, i. e. for the sake of. —(10) *To suffer, allow, permit to take place*. EX. (1) p. equum in hostem, Liv.;—qua equi permitti possent, id.;—equitatus permissus, *having broken in*, id.;—se p. in alqm (equo), Hirt.—(2) regio permittitur ad Arymphaeos usque, Mel.;—odor permittitur longius, Lucr.—(3) p. habenas equo, Tib.;—p. classem ventis, Plin.—(4) p. caseos trans maria, Col.—(5) p. tela longius, Hirt.;—p. saxa in hostem, Ov.—(6) p. bonitatem ad alqm, *to show, display*, Sen.;—p. se ad famam, *to strive after*, Gell.;—permittite me in meam quietem, *leave me at rest*, App.—(7) p. alqui potestatem, Cic.;—p. alqui liberum arbitrium, Liv.;—p. se in fidem et potestatem populi, *to surrender at discretion*, Cæs.—(8) *With inf. or ut*: iudicibus conjecturam facere permittam, Cic.;—qui Antonio permisit ut partes faceret, id.—(9) p. inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.;—permitto alqd iracundie tue, id.—(10) neque discessisset, nisi ego ei permississem, Cic.;—nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, Cæs. Hence pass.: permittitur, or permissum est, *it is permitted, it is free*, Quint. SYN. See ASSENTIO.

PERMIXTE, adv. *Promiscuously*, Cic.

PERMITTIO, ñis, f. (permisceo). I. *A mixing*; meton., *the ingredients in a mixture*, Cic.;—a mixture, Pall. II. *Disorder, confusion*, Aur. Vict.

PER-MODESTUS, a, um, adj. *Very moderate in behavior, very modest*, Cic.

PER-MODICE, adv. *Very moderately*, Col.; from

PER-MODICUS, a, um, adj. *Very moderate*.

PERMESTUS, a, um, adj. See PERMAESTUS.

PER-MOLESTE, adv. *With great trouble or vexation*; p. ferre, Cic.; from

PER-MOLESTUS, a, um, adj. *Very troublesome or vexatious*, Cic.

PER-MOLLIS, e, adj. *Very soft, very sweet (of sound)*, Quint.

PER-MŪLO, ñre, tr. *To grind, to reduce to powder*; p. grana piperis, Plin. *Fig.*: p. uxores alienas, Hor.

PERMOTIO, ñis, f. (permoveo). (1) *A movement, excitement*.—2. *Abstr.*: *Emotion, passion*, Cic. EX. (1) p. animi, Cic.;—permotionis causâ, *in order to move or affect the mind*, id.;—p. divina mentis, *inspiration*, id.

PER-MŪVĒO, ñre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To move, put in motion, stir up*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Of the understanding or will*: *To move, induce, prevail upon*.—(3) *Of the disposition or feelings*: *To move or affect greatly, to touch sen-*

sibly.—(4) *To excite, rouse*. EX. (1) p. terram sarritione, Col.;—mare permotum, Lucr.—(2) p. alqm pollicitationibus, Cæs.;—pernotas auctoritate, injuriis, id.;—permotus studio dommandi, Sall.;—iracundiâ, dolore, metu permotus, Cic.—(3) in commovendis iudicibus in ipsis sensibus permoveor, Cic.;—permoveri animo, id.;—permotus in gaudium, Tac.—(4) p. omnes affectus, Quint.;—p. invidiam, metum, et iras, Tac.

PER-MULCĒO, ñre, si, sum and etum, tr. I. (1) *To stroke or touch softly*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To fondle, caress*.—(3) *To soothe, appease, assuage*. II. *Meton.* (4) *To touch gently, to feel*.—(5) *To render more pliant or soft*. EX. (1) p. alqm manu, Ov.—(2) p. sensum voluptate, Cic.;—p. aures, id.—(3) p. animum alqjs, Cæs.;—p. alqm mitibus verbis, Tac.—(4) aram latu permulcet spiritus austri, *breaks softly over*, Cic.;—p. lumina virga, Ov.—(5) cera picem levitate permulcens, Pall.

PER-MULTUS, a, um, adj. (1) *Plur.*: *Very many*.—(2) *Subst.*: *Permultum*, i. n. *Very much*. Hence, (3) permulto, *by much, by far*.—(4) *Adv.*: permultum, *Very much*. EX. (1) p. viri, Cic.—(2) p. erit ex maiore tuo deminutum, id.—(3) *With a comparative*: p. clarior, Cic.—(4) p. interest, utrum, id.;—p. ante, id.

PER-MŪNĪO, ñre, ūvi, ūtum, tr. I. (1) *To fortify completely*, i. e. *to finish a fortification*. II. (2) *To fortify properly*. EX. (1) que munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.;—indicat Athenas permunitas esse, Just.—(2) p. castra, Liv. SYN. See PERMUNIO.

PER-MŪTATIŌ, ñis, f. (permuto). I. (1) *An altering, changing*. II. (2) *An exchanging, exchange*. Hence: 3. *An interchanging of words*, Auct. Her.—(4) *A payment by bills of exchange*. EX. (1) p. defensionis, Quint.—(2) partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic.—(4) pecunia, quæ ex publica permutatione debetur, Cic.

PER-MŪTO, ñre, tr. I. (1) *To change place, to remove from a spot, to turn round*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To alter or change completely*.—(3) *To exchange, interchange*.—(4) *Exp.*: *To exchange merchandise, to barter*.—(5) *To change coin or money*.—(6) *To exchange money for goods*, i. e. *to buy*. EX. (1) p. arborem in contrarium, Plin. *Fig.*: permutata ratione, *in a contrary manner*, id.—(2) p. statum republicæ, Cic.;—p. cum argento domum, *to run away with the money*, Plaut.—(3) p. nomina inter se, id.—(4) p. plumbum margaritis, Plin.—(5) p. denarium sedecim assibus, id.;—illud quod permutavi tecum, *what you have remitted to me in a bill of exchange*, Cic.;—ut cum questu populi pecunia permutaretur, *be remitted to Rome by bill of exchange*, id.—(6) p. equos talentis auri, Plin.;—p. captivos, *to redeem*, Liv. SYN. PERMUTO; COMMUTO.—*Permutare, as here* (1) (5).—*Commutare, to substitute one thing for another*; these verbs are often used the one for the other.

PERNA, æ, f. (πέρινα). I. 1. *The hip or haunch, together with the leg and foot (of men)*, Enn. ap. Fest.—2. *Of animals, esp. of swine*: *a gammon, the hind quarter*, in contradistinction to petaso (πετασίον), the fore quarter, Cat.;—pes pernae, *hough*, Hor. II. *Meton.* 3. *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin.—4. *The upper part of a twig or branch broken from a tree*, id.

PER-NECESSARIUS, a, um, adj. I. *Very necessary or urgent*; p. tempus, Cic. II. *Very closely connected by ties of relationship, friendship, etc.*; p. homo, *Subst.*: pernecessarios meos.

PER-NECESSE, adv. *Indispensably necessary*; p. esse, Cic.

PER-NĒGO, āre, *I.* To deny utterly or entirely; to say no! Plaut. With acc. and inf.: pyxidem tradidit pernegaret, i. e. should persevere in saying that it was not, Cic. *II.* To refuse absolutely, Sen. SYN. See ABNUO.

PERNĪCĪĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (perniciēs). Destructive, pernicious, Tac.

PERNĪCĪĀLIS, e, adj. (id.). Destructive, fatal; p. morbus, Liv.

PERNĪCĪES, āi, f. (perneco), [old genit., pernici, Cic.; dat., pernicii, Nep.]. *I.* (1) Destruction, ruin, misfortune. *II.* Meton. (2) Of a noxious person or thing: A destroyer, pest. EX. (1) p. populi Romani, Cic.; —perniciem alicui moliri, id.—(2) illam perniciem extinxit (of Clodius), Cic.; —p. provinciae Siciliae (of Verres), id.; —p. vini (of water), Col. SYN. PERNICIES; EXITIUM; RUINA.—Pernicies, total destruction.—Exitium, the end and exit, a tragical end; cum tua perniciē, cumque eorum exitio, Cic.—Ruina, ruin, downfall. Ruina domus oppressit ceteros.

PERNĪCĪOSE, adv. (perniciosus). Destructively, ruinously, dangerously, Cic.

PERNĪCĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (perniciēs). Destructive, ruinous, dangerous; morbi animi sunt perniciōsiores quam corporis, Cic.; —perniciōsissimum fore, Nep. SYN. See DAMNOSUS.

PERNĪCĪTAS, ātis, f. (pernix). Swiftmess, fleetness, celerity; adde perniciatē et velocitatē, Cic. SYN. PERNICITAS; VELOCITAS.—Pernicitas, swiftmess of foot, fleetness; electi milites ad perniciatē, fittest for running, Cass.—Velocitas, quickly, velocity, both in a natural and moral sense; velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Cic.

PERNĪCĪTER, adv. (pernix). Swiftly, fleetly, quickly; p. equo desilire, Liv.

PER-NĪGER, gra, grum, adj. Very black.

PER-NĪMIUS, a, um, adj. Exceedingly great, too great; hence, perniunium, far too much; p. interest, Ter.

PERNIX, icis, adj. (per, nitor). That strives through, nimble, active, quick, swift, fleet; perniciūm corporum, Liv.; —p. sum manibus, Plaut. With inf.: p. relinquere, Hor. SYN. See CIRCUS.

PER-NŌBĪLIS, e, adj. Very noble, very celebrated; p. epigramma, Cic.

PERNOCTŌ, āre, intr. (pernox). To pass the night any where; pernoctant venatores in nive, Cic.; —pernoctant (studia) nobiscum, Cic. SYN. See PERVIGILO.

PERNŌNĪDES, æ, m. (perna), i. e. perne filius; facellē, as patronymic; larium pernouidem, a slice of ham, Plaut.

PER-NŌSCŌ, ēre, nōvi, dr. *I.* (1) To get a correct or accurate knowledge of, to become thoroughly acquainted with. *II.* 2. To look at closely, examine minutely, Ter. EX. (1) p. hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, etc., Cic.; —non satis me pernosti, Ter.

PER-NŌTESCŌ, ēre, tūi, intr. To become every where known, Quint. Impers.: pernotuit, it is every where known (with acc. and inf.).

PER-NŌTUS, a, um, adj. Very well known; p. alicui, Curt.

PERNOX, noctis, adj. (per, nox). Throughout the night; luna p. erat, Liv.; —perdia et p. nervos meos contorqueo, day and night, App. SYN. See PERVIGIL.

PER-NŪMĒRO, āre, tr. To reckon out, to pay; p. argentum, Plaut.; —p. pecuniam, Liv.

1. PĒRO, ōnis, m. (akin to perna). A sort of boot made of raw hide or untanned leather, reaching up to the calf of the leg, and laced in front, used by travellers, rustics, etc.

2. PĒRO, ūs, f. (Πηρώ). Pro, daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor, Prop.

PĒR-OBSCŪRUS, a, um, adj. Very obscure; p. quaestio, Cic.; —p. fama, Liv.

PĒR-ŌDI, isse. I hate greatly, I detect; p. culpam, Man.

PĒR-ŌDĪŌSUS, a, um, adj. Much hated, Cic.

PĒR-ŌFFĪCĪŌSE, adv. Very kindly or courteously, Cic.

PĒR-ŌLĒŌ, ēre, intr. To have a bad smell (stronger term than redoleo), Lucr.

PĒR-ŌNĀTUS, a, um, adj. (perō). Wearing perones or boots, booted, Pers.

PĒR-OPPORTŪNE, adv. Very conveniently or opportunely; p. venire, Cic.; from

PĒR-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um, adj. Very convenient or opportune; p. deversorium, Cic.

PĒR-OPŌTATUS, a, um, adj. Very much wished for. Hence, peroptato (abl. neut.). Very much according to one's wish; p. nobis datum est, Cic. SYN. Peroptato. See OPTABILITER.

PĒR-ŌPUS, adv. Very necessary, Ter.

PĒR-ŌRĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (peroro). The last part of a speech, the winding up, the peroration; existat ejus p. qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. SYN. PERORATIO; EPILOGUS; CLAUSULA.—Peroratio, as here.—Epilogus (ἐπί, λόγος), the same.—Clausula, an end, a conclusion; clausula edicti, testamenti, etc., Cic.

PĒR-ORNĀTUS, a, um, adj. Very much adorned, highly ornamented, Cic.

PĒR-ORNO, āre, tr. To ornament or adorn very much or constantly, Tac.

PĒR-ŌRO, āre, intr. *I.* (1) To speak from beginning to end.—(2) Esp.: To set forth in a speech, to discuss. *II.* (3) To bring a speech to an end, to finish speaking. Hence, (4) To get through with, to cease to speak of any thing.—(5) Gm.: To end, conclude, finish. EX. (1) perorandi potestas data, Nep.; —p. in alqm, Suet.—(2) dicta est a me causa et perorata, Cic.—(3) quum horas tres dixisset, coactus est p., Cic.—(4) p. crimen, id.; —p. rem, id.—(5) sed hac tunc laudemus, si erunt perorata, id. SYN. See EXORO.

PĒR-ŌSCŪLŌR, āri, dep. To kiss heartily.

PĒRŌSUS, a, um, pt. and adj. *I.* Act. (1) Hating greatly, detesting greatly. *II.* Pass.

2. Very much hated, deeply hated, Juv. EX. (1) p. lucem, Virg.; —plebs consulum nonnem perosa, Liv.

PER-PĀCŌ, āre, tr. To render quiet or peaceable, to pacify, tranquillize; omnibus perpacatis, Liv. Hence, Perpacatus, a, um, adj. Calm, perfectly quiet, id.

PER-PARCE, adv. Very sparingly, too parsimoniously, Ter.

PER-PARVŪLUS, a, um, adj. Very small ind-ed, Cic.

PER-PARVUS, a, um, adj. Very small; p. civitas, Cic.; —perparvum, very little, id.

PER-PASCO, ēre, pāvi, pastum, tr. *I.* 1. To pasture, to browse. *II.* Meton. (2) perpasco, to lay waste, devastate.—3. pt. perpastus, a, um. Well-fed, well-fattened, in very good keeping, fat, Phaedr. EX. (2) fluvius perpastur agros, flows through, lays waste, Auct. Ætn.

PER-PAUCŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* *Very few indeed, Cic.*

PER-PAUCUS, a, um, *adj. gen. plur.* *Very few; perpaucorum Thebanorum, Nep. Subst.: Perpauci, ōrum, m., and perpaucæ, ōrum, n. Very few things, a very little; p. dicere, Cic.; — p. mutare, id.*

PER-PAULŪS, a, um, *adj. dim.* *Exceedingly little. Subst.: Perpaulūm, i, n. A very little; p. loci, Cic.*

PER-PAULUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very little. Adv., perpaulum, a very little; p. decimare, Cic.*

PER-PAUXILLUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very little. Subst., perpauillum, a very little, ever so little.*

PER-PĀVĒFĀCŪS, ēre, tr. *To frighten very much, to alarm greatly, Plaut.*

PER-PELLO, ēre, pŭli, pulsum, tr. *To push violently, to force, drive, urge, impel; illumi non minæ plebis p. unquam potuere, Liv.; — p. urbem ad deditionem, id.*

PERPENDĪCŪLUM, i, n. (perpendo). *A plumb-line; ad p. columnas exigere, to examine by a plumb-line or level, Cic.; — ad p., perpendicular, id.*

PER-PENDO, ēre, di, sum, tr. *I. Prop.: To weigh carefully, Gell. II. Fig.: To weigh, examine, ponder; p. momenta officiorum, Cic.; — p. syllabas, Quint.; — p. vitium virtutesque, Suet. SYN. See EXPENDO.*

PERPERĀM, adv. (perperus). *Wrongly. I. (1) With reference to an object: Not rightly or correctly, amiss, falsely. II. (2) With reference to an agent: By mistake. EX. (1) seu recte seu p. facere cōperunt, Cic.; — p. iudicare, id. — (2) p. ad castra venire, Auct. B. Hisp.*

PERPERUS, a, um, *adj.* (πέρπρος). *Faulty, amiss, Att. ap. Num.*

PER-PES, ētis, *adj.* i. q. perpetuus. *I. (1) Uninterrupted, continuous, constant. II. (2) Uninterrupted, whole, entire. EX. (1) des mihi operam perpetem, Pac.; — p. silentium, App. — (2) noctem perpetem, the whole night through, Plaut.; — nocte perpeti, App.*

PERPESSĪCIUS or **-TIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (perpessus). *That has endured or can endure much, patient, enduring; Socrates p. senex, Sen.*

PERPESSĪO, ōnis, f. (perpetior). *An enduring or suffering; p. laborum, Cic.; — p. dolorum, id. SYN. See PATIENTIA.*

PER-PĒTIOR, pēti, pessus, tr. *dep.* (patior). *(1) To endure patiently or with firmness. — 2. To endure, suffer, undergo, Plaut. EX. (1) neque pati neque p., Enn. ap. Cic.; — p. dolorem, id.; — audax omnia p., Hor.*

PERPETRO, ēre, tr. (per, patro). *To carry out or into effect, to complete, finish, execute, perform, accomplish; pace perpetrata, Liv.; — p. opus, Plaut.; — p. promissa, Tac.; — bello perpetrato, Liv. SYN. See CONFICIO.*

PER-PĒTŪALIS, e, *adj.* (perpetuus). *That prevails generally, universal (καθολικός), Quint.*

PERPĒTŪARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Constant, permanent; constantly occupied about something; p. mulio, Sen.*

PERPĒTŪTAS, ātis, f. (id.). *Uninterrupted or continual duration, perpetuity; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, from the agreement and consistency of their views, Cic.; — p. vitæ, id.; — ad perpetuitatem, forever, id.; — p. philosophorum, the consistency of their principles, id. SYN. See INFINITAS.*

1. PERPĒTŪO, adv. *See PERPETUUS.*

2. PERPĒTŪO, ēre, tr. (perpetuus). *To cause any thing to be unbroken or continued; p. verba, to speak uninterruptedly, Cic.; — p. data, to keep on making presents, Plaut.*

PERPĒTŪS, a, um, *adj.* (per, peto). *I. (1) Holding together, uninterrupted, unbroken, without intermission, continued. — Hence, (2) Whole, entire. II. (3) Perpetual, lasting uninterruptedly, constant, continual, everlasting. Hence, 4. Adv.: in perpetuum, forever; perpetuo, perpetually, without intermission, always. — (5) Constant, that holds constantly, universal, general. EX. (1) p. agmen, Cic.; — pulus, quæ perpetua intercedebat, Cæs.; — p. vigilia, id.; — p. orationes, connected or unbroken, Liv.; — p. carmen, i. e. ἀνκιστόν, containing the whole circle of legends, Hor. — (2) p. dies, Ter.; — p. triduum, id. — (3) p. ignis Vestæ, Cic.; — p. sopor, d. ath, Hor. — (4) p. jus, that holds every where, Cic.; — perpetuum est, it is a general rule, Cels.; — p. questio, i. q. universalis (in rhet.), relating to a genus, general; but, perpetua questiones, trials of criminal cases, held annually before a prætor, and so, continual, perpetual, Cic. Compar., perpetuus, Cat. Superl., perpetuissimo curriculo, id. I. SYN. See ETERNUS. II. PERPĒTŪO; PERPETUUM; IN PERPETUUM. — Perpetuo and Perpetuum, perpetually, continually, said of the present, past, and future time; virens perpetuo lux, Ov.; — perpetuo perii, I am undone forever. — In perpetuum, forever, said only of future time; as, statuam in p. tacere, Cic.*

PER-PLACĒO, ēre, intr. *To please very much; mihi perplacet, Cic.*

PERPLEXĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (perplexor). *Perplexing; p. verbum, dark, obscure, unintelligible, ambiguous, Plaut. Hence,*

PERPLEXĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Perplexingly, unintelligibly, ambiguously, Plaut.*

PERPLEXE, adv. (perplexus). *Confusedly, perplexedly, not clearly; p. respondere, Liv.; — p. loqui, Ter.*

PERPLEXIM, adv. i. q. perplexe, Plaut.

PERPLEXOR, ōri, *dep.* (perplexus). *To cause confusion or perplexity, Plaut.*

PERPLEXUS, a, um, *adj.* (perplecto). *I. (1) Intricate, involved. II. (2) Confused, perplexed, unintelligible, ambiguous, dark. EX. (1) iter p. silvæ, Virg.; — p. figure, Lucr. — (2) p. sermones, Liv.; — p. responsun, id.*

PER-PLĪCŌ, ēre, (ſvi), ſtum, tr. *To entangle, turt.: Perplicatus, a, um. Entangled, confused, involved, Lucr.*

PER-PLŪO, ēre, intr. and tr. *I. Intr. (1) To rain through or into. — (2) To let the rain through, to be wet through with rain. — 3. Impers.: Perpluit. It rains through, Cat. II. Tr. (4) To cause to rain through or into. EX. (1) qua possit ex imbris aqua p., Vitruv. — (2) conaculum perpluit, Quint.; — tigna perpluunt, Plaut. — (4) tempestas, quous mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.*

PER-PŌLIŌ, ēre, ſvi, ſtum, tr. *I. Prop. (1) To polish, make smooth. II. Fig., (2) To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to. EX. (1) p. aurum, Plin.; — locus calce arenaque perpolitus, whitewashed (of walls), Vell. — (2) p. alqd et absolvere, Cic.; — perpolitus philosophiæ et literis homo, id.*

PERPŌLĪTE, adv. *In a polished manner; perpolitissime, Auct. Her.*

PERPŌLĪTIO, ōnis, f. (perpolio). *A polishing, refining; p. sermonis, Auct. Her.*

PER-POPŪLOR, āri, ātus, *tr. dep.* To plunder, ravage, pillage completely, lay waste; p. omnia loca, Liv.; —p. homines, Tac.

PER-PORTO, āre, *tr.* To carry to a place, to bear or bring over to; p. praeda Carthaginem.

PERPŌTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (perpoto). A continued drinking, a carousal, Cic.

PER-PŌTO, āre, *intr.* I. (1) To drink without intermission, to keep up a carousal. II. 2. To drink out, drink off, Lucr. EX. (1) p. totos dies, Cic.; —perpotavit ad vesperum, id.

PERPRĪMO, ēre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* (per, premo). To press hard or perpetually; p. cubile, to lie upon, Hor.; —to urge any one, Ov.

PER-PRŌPĒRE, *adv.* Very hastily or quickly. **PER-PRŪRISCO**, ēre, *intr. incept.* (prurio). To become greatly inflamed with passion, Plaut.

PER-PUGNAX, ācis, *adj.* Fond of dispute, very quarrelsome, Cic.

PER-PULCHER, chra, chrum, *adj.* Very beautiful, Ter.

PER-PURGO, āre, *tr.* I. (1) To purify, cleanse. II. (2) To adjust, to set straight, to settle. EX. (1) p. se, Cic.; —p. agrum, Cels. —(2) p. rationes, Cic.; —p. locum, id.

PER-PŪSILLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very small. *Adv.* : perpusillum, very little; hence, as a play on words; perpusillum rogabo, which may mean either a very little man, or, very little, Cic.

PER-PŪTO, āre, *tr.* To explain, clear up; p. alqd alui, Plaut.

PER-QUAM, *adv.* Very; p. flibiliter lamentat, Cic. Also separately: per pol quam paucis.

PER-QUĪRO, ēre, sivi, sĭtum (per, quero). I. (1) To search diligently, for, to make inquiry after. II. (2) To examine. EX. (1) p. vasa, Cic.; —p. vias, Cels. —(2) p. cognitionem, Cic.

PERQUĪSITE, *adv.* (perquisitus). Accurately, exactly; perquisitus conscribere, Cic.

PERQUĪSITOR, ōris, *m.* (perquiro). One who searches or inquires diligently, a strict searcher after, Plaut.

PER-RĀRO, *adv.* (per-rarus). Very rarely.

PER-RĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* Very rare, Liv.

PER-RĒCONDĪTES, a, um, *adj.* Very secret, or hidden, close; p. ratio consuetudinis meae.

PER-RĒPO, ēre, repsi, reptum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. (1) *Intr.* To creep or crawl to a place. II. *Tr.* (2) To creep or crawl over. EX. (1) p. praesepia, Col. —(2) p. tellurem genibus, Tib.

PERREPTO, āre, *intr.* and *tr. freq.* (perrepo). I. *Intr.* (1) To creep or crawl about. —(2) To creep to a place. II. *Tr.* (3) To creep through.

EX. (1) p. in omnibus latebris, Plaut. —(2) p. ad portam, Ter. —(3) p. plateas, Plaut.; —p. oppidum.

PERRHĒBĪA, ā, *f.* (Περραιβία). Perrhæbia, a district of Thessaly, north of the Peneus, Liv. Hence,

PERRHĒBUS, a, um, *adj.* (Περραιβός). Of or belonging to Perrhæbia; also, for Thessalian, Ov. Subst.: Perrhæbi, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Perrhæbia, Liv.

PERRĪDICŪLE, *adv.* Very ridiculously, Cic.; from

PERRĪDICŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* Very ridiculous.

PER-RŌDO, ēre, si, sum, *tr.* To gnaw or eat through, Cels.

PER-RŪGO, āre, *tr.* I. To ask through, to ask all in succession; p. sententias, Liv. II. *Meton.* : To carry (e. g. a law) after proposing it; p. legem.

PER-RUMPO, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) To break or rush through, to force a way through. II. *Tr.* (2) To break up or in pieces. Hence, (3) *Fig.* : To destroy, to annihilate. —(4) *Prop.* : To force a way through any thing, to break through. —(5) *Fig.* : To overcome, conquer. EX. (1) p. per castra hostium ad Capnam, Liv.; —p. per hostes, Cæs. —(2) p. in urbem, Liv. —(2) p. rates, Cæs. —(3) p. leges, Cic. —(4) p. a rem, Cic.; —p. cuneos hostium, Liv. —(5) p. periculum; p. difficultates, Plin.

PERSA, æ, *m.*, and *esp.*, **PERSÆ**, ārum, *m.* (Πέρσαι). I. Persians, the inhabitants of the province Persis; then also, the inhabitants of the Persian empire, Cic. *Meton.* i. q. Persia: in Persus proficisci, Nep. *Part.* for Parthi, Hor. II. Hence, I. Perses, Persian; P. hostis, Cic.; —vir P. Quint. —2. Persia, æ, *f.* (Πέρσαι). Persia, strictly speaking, an Asiatic province between Carmania, Media, and Susiana; now Fars.

PERS-ÆPE, *adv.* Very often, Cic. SYN. See SÆPISSIME.

PER-SALSE, *adv.* Very wittily, Cic.; from

PER-SALSUS, a, um, *adj.* Very salt; *fig.*, very witty, Cic.

PER-SĀLŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (persaluto). Assiduous salutation, a careful saluting, Cic.

PER-SĀLŪTO, āre, *tr.* To salute much or often, to salute in turn or succession; p. omnes, Cic.; —p. deos, Sen. SYN. See SALUTO.

PER-SANCTE, *adv.* Very solemnly or religiously; p. dejerare, Ter.; —p. jurare, Suet.

PER-SANO, āre, *tr.* To cure thoroughly, Plin.

PER-SĀPIENS, tis, *adj.* Very wise, Cic.; hence,

PER-SĀPIENTER, *adv.* Very wisely, Cic.

PER-SCIENTER, *adv.* (persciens). Very judiciously, very knowingly, Cic.

PER-SCINDO, ēre, scīdi, scissum, *tr.* To break or tear to pieces, Liv.

PER-SCĪO, scire, *tr.* To know well, Lampr.

PER-SCĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* Very clever, Cic.; —very fine, very comely, Ter.

PER-SCRIBO, ēre, psi, ptum, *tr.* I. (1) To write, to write down or compose in writing; *esp.*, to write accurately and fully. Hence, (2) To enter in writing. —(3) *Esp.* : To enter into an account book. —(4) To write, i. e. to describe. —(5) To write out very particularly, to communicate by writing. —(6) To send in writing. —(7) To give a written order for any thing, to give a draft (for money). II. (8) To write at full length (not with ciphers or abbreviations). EX. (1) diligentissime a te perscripta sunt omnia, Cic. —(2) p. literas, to write the letters of the alphabet, id.; —perscribit in literis hostes decessisse, Cels. —(2) p. senatus consultum, to register, Cic. —(2) p. usuras, Cic.; —p. alqd usuræ nomine, Suet. —(4) p. res populi Romani, Liv. —(5) velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas, Cic.; —hæc uberiora Romam ad suos perscribebant, Cæs. —(6) p. orationem alui, Cic. —(7) p. alui pecuniam, Cic. —(8) verbo non perscripto, Tiro ap. Gell. SYN. See CONSCRIBO.

PERSCRIPTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (perscribo). I. 1. A drawing up or composing in writing, a writing down, entry in writing, Cic. II. *Meton.* (2) A writing, written document, a contract, legal instrument, etc. —(3) A promissory note, a written order or draft for a sum of money. EX. (2) in tabulis et perscriptionibus, Cic. —(3) perscriptionem tibi placere, id.

PERSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* (perscribo). One who draws up any thing in writing; a notary, scribe; p. generationis, Cic.

PERSCRŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (perscrutor). *An examining, searching through, Sen.*

PERSCRŪTO, āre, *i. q.* perscrutor. *To search through; p. alqm, Plaut.*

PERSCRŪTOR, āri, ātus, *tr. dep.* I. *To search through, examine well or all over; p. omnia, Cic.* II. *Fig.: To search or inquire into; to examine, investigate; p. naturam criminum, Cic.*

PERSĒCO, āre, cūi, ctum, *tr.* I. *Prop.: To cut through, cut to pieces, Cic.* II. *Fig.: To cut up by the roots, to bring to an end; perseca, confice.*

PERSĒCŪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (persequor). I. (1) *A pursuing, chasing. Hence, (2) A legal prosecution, action.* II. (3) *A pursuing, i. e. continuing.* EX. (1) *p. bestiae, Gai.*—(2) *persecutionum cautionumque perceptio, Cic.*—(3) *p. negotii, App.*

PERSĒDĒO, āre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* *To sit for a long time; p. in equo dies noctesque, Liv.*

PERSĒGNIS, e, *adj.* *Very slow or slack; p. praelium, Liv.*

PERSĒNESCO, āre, sēnūi. *To grow old, to pass one's old age any where, Eutr.*

PERSĒNTĪO, īre, sensi, sensum, *tr.* I. *To feel deeply, Virg.* II. *To perceive clearly, id.*

PERSĒNTISCO, ēre, *tr. incep.* I. *To begin to feel deeply, Lucr.* II. *To perceive clearly.*

PERSĒPHŌNE, ēs, *f.* (Περσεφόνη). *Persephone, the Greek name of Proserpina, Ov. Meton.: Death, Tib.*

PERSĒPŌLIS [Persæpolis], is, *f.* (Περσέπολις, Περσαινολίς). *Persepolis, the Greek name of the great city which succeeded Pasargada as the capital of Persia and the Persian empire. Its ruins are now called Tchil-Minar, Plin.*

PERSĒQUENS, tis. I. *pt. of persequor.* II. *Adj. 1. That follows or pursues; p. flagitii, Plaut.*—2. *That revenges; persequentissimus injuriarum, Auct. Her.*

PERSĒQUOR, qui, cūtus, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr. (1) To follow, come after.* II. *Tr. (2) Prop.: To follow or pursue eagerly or perseveringly.*—Hence, (3) *Fig.: To follow a thing, to strive after, endeavor to catch, reach, or obtain.*—(4) *To follow up, i. e. to pursue any thing, to occupy one's self about.*—(5) *To imitate.*—(6) *To follow, embrace (e. g. a certain doctrine).*—(7) *To follow in a hostile manner, to pursue.*—Hence, (8) *To revenge, avenge.*—(9) *To try to preserve.*—10. *To reach, overtake, arrive at, attain;* p. alqd, Cic.—Hence, (11) *To earn, to acquire, Gai.; to collect money, to write down what has been dictated.*—(12) *To prosecute, follow up, seek to carry through.*—(13) *To carry out, i. e. to accomplish, execute, perform.*—Hence, (14) *To apply, to make use of.*—(15) *To go through in thought, to run the mind over.*—Hence, (16) *To explain, describe, narrate, treat of.* EX. (1) *gramine persecuto, when grass has grown again, Pall.*—(2) *quemadmodum simus Hortensium ipsius vestigiis persecuti, Cic.; p. omnes vias, to make use of or try all means, id.*—(3) *p. alcijs rei oblectamenta, Cic.; p. voluntates, id.*—(4) *p. artes, Cic.; non omnia deos p., to be occupied with or in any thing, to care for, be concerned, id.*—(5) *p. ordinem, Cic.; p. ironiam, id.*—(6) *si Academiam veterem persequamur, Cic.*—(7) *p. civitatem bello, Cæs.; p. fugientes, id.*—(8) *p. ingratos ciues, Liv.; p. injurias, Cic.; p. mortem alcijs, id.*—(9) *p. bona sua lite et judicio, Cic.; p. pecuniam ab alqo, to summon before a court, to seek to recover by law, id.*—*p. pœnas ab alqo or alcijs, to take vengeance on, id.*—

(11) *p. hereditates et syngraphas, Cic.; p. celebritate scribendi, quæ dicuntur, id.*—(12) *p. extrema, Cic.; p. vitam inopem, id.*—(13) *ut mea mandata persequare, Cic.*—(14) *p. solertiam, Cic.*—(15) *persequere dies, Cic.*—(16) *p. alqd versibus, Cic.; p. alqd scriptura, to treat of in writing, id.; p. de vita alcijs, Nep.* SYN. *See PROSEQUOR.*

PERSEŪS, æ, *m.* (Περσεύς). *Perseus. 1. The son of Perseus, Plin.*—2. *The son of Sol and Persa, and father of Hecate, Hyg.*—3. *The last king of Macedonia; otherwise called Persæus.*

PERSEUS, ēi and eos, *m.* (Περσεύς), [dat. Persi, for Persei, Liv.]. *Perseus. 1. The son of Jupiter and Danaë; he cut off Medusa's head and rescued Andromeda, whom he afterward married, Ov.*—As a constellation, Cic.—2. *An illegitimate son of Philip; he was the last king of Macedonia, and was conquered by the Roman general Æmilius Paulus, Liv.* Hence,

PERSEŪS, **PERSEŪS**, and **PERSICUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Perseus, Ov.*

PERSĒVĒRANS, tis. I. *pt. of persevero.* II. *Adj.: Persevering, persisting, holding out; Valerius perseverantior fuit Liv.*

PERSĒVĒRANTER, adv. (perseverans). *With constancy or perseverance, perseveringly; p. tueri.*

PERSĒVĒRANTIĀ, æ, *f.* (id.). *Constancy, perseverance; p. est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic.; p. belli, long continuance, Just.* SYN. *See CONSTANTIĀ.*

PER-SĒVĒRE, adv. (perseverus). *Very severely or strictly, Plin.*

PERSĒVĒRO, āre, *intr. and tr.* (id.). I. *Intr. (1) To persevere, persist, continue.*—(2) *To go on, to proceed.* II. *Tr. (3) To persevere in any thing, to persist in.*—(4) *To persist in or abide by a thing, to assert constantly.* EX. (1) *p. in sententia, Cic.; p. in errore, id.*—(2) *p. Appuleiam usque, Suet.*—(3) *neque te ipsum id. p. potuisse, Cic.; p. bellare, Nep.*—(4) *perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.* SYN. *PERSEVERO; PERSISTO; PERSTO.*—*Perseverare, to persevere, to continue constant.*—*Persistere, to persist.* We persevere through reflection, and persist through attachment and obstinacy.—*Perstare, to remain firm, both in the natural and figurative sense; perstare in sententia, Cic.*

PER-SĒVĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very strict or severe; p. imperium, Tac.*

PERSICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Περσικός). *Persian. Subst.: Persica, ōrum, n. The Persian history, Cic.; P. malus or Persicus, a peach-tree, Plin.*—*Persicum, i, n. A peach; p. portus, the sea near Eubœa, where the Persian fleet was stationed, Plaut.*—*Persice (Περσικῇ) porticus, prop. A portico in Lacedæmon; then, a gallery at the country seat of Brutus, Cic.*—*Persice, adv., In the Persian manner, Quint.*

PER-SĪDO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* *To sink or settle down, to descend into, Lucr.*

PER-SIGNO, āre, *tr.* I. *To note down, to record; p. sacra, Liv.* II. *To mark, Mel.*

PER-SĪMĪLIS, e, *adj.* *Very like or similar.*

PER-SIMPLEX, icis, *adj.* *Very simple or plain; p. victus, Tac.*

PERSIS, Idis, or Idos, *f.* (Πέρσις), *adj.* *Persian, Ov.* Subst.: *A Persian woman, Claud.; Persia, now Fars or Farsistan, Virg.*

PER-SISTO, ēre, stitūi, *intr.* I. *To remain standing, Auct. B. Afr.*—Hence, (2) *To continue.*—(3) *To persist, persevere.* EX. (2) *p. aspernari, Tac.*—(3) *p. in alga re, Liv.; perstitit Narcissus (in sententia), Tac.* SYN. *See PERSEVERO.*

PERSIUS, *li, m.* *Persius*. 1. An orator contemporary with Lucilius, Cic.—2. A satirical poet, in the reign of Nero, who imitated Horace.

PERSOLLA, *ae, f. dim.* (*persona*). A little mask; as a term of reproach, a fright, Plaut.

PER-SOLUS, *a, um, adj.* Quite alone; *p. oculis*, Plaut.

PER-SOLVO, *ere, solvi, solūtum, tr.* I. (1) *To unravel, solve, explain.* II. (2) *To pay.*—Hence, (3) *To pay, show, render.* EX. (1) *p. alqd, Cic.*—(2) *p. stipendia militibus, Cic.*—*p. pecuniam ab alqo, to pay by a bill or draft on any body, id.*—(3) *p. gratiam diis, Cic.*—*p. alci mortem, to kill, Suet.*—*p. reipublicae poenas graves justasque, id.*—*p. poenas alci ab alqo persolutas, inflicted, id.*—*p. vota, to perform one's vow, id.* SYN. See SOLVO.

PERSŌNA, *ae, f.* (*persono*), *to sound through*. I. (1) A mask (*πρόσωπον*), such as was worn by actors, covering the whole head.—Hence, (2) *The person, part, or character played by an actor.* II. *Melon.* (3) *The part or character sustained by any one in the world.*—(4) *A personage or individual who acts a certain part, or sustains a certain character.*—(5) *A person, an individual; considered with respect to his position, character, etc.*—Hence, (6) *In gramm.* A *person*. III. 7. *An image of clay, representing a man, Lucr.* EX. (1) *quum ex persona oculi hominis histrionis ardere nihl videretur, Cic.*—(2) *parasiti p. . . . et militis, Ter.*—(3) *p. accusatoris, Cic.*—*p. personam quadruplatoris ferre, to act the part of or to be, Liv.*—*p. personam alienam ferre, to dissemble, id.*—*p. personam nobis imposuit ipsa natura, imposed upon, Cic.*—*p. tantam personam sustinet, acts so important a part, id.*—*p. personam sibi accommodare or suscipere, to undertake a part.*—(4) *est enim digna persona oratio, Cic.*—*altera p. sed tamen secunda, the second principal personage, Nep.*—Hence: *mea, tua, etc., p., I, thou, etc.; causam perniciosissimam belli in persona tua constituisse, Cic.*—*in ejus personam, against him, id.*—(5) *quid ego ita gravem personam induxi (Appium Caeum), Cic.*—*per ternas personas, Suet.*—(6) *p. tertia, Cluent.* SYN. See *larva*.

PERSŌNATUS, *a, um, adj.* (1) *Wearing a mask, masked.*—(2) *Fig.: Masked, i. e. appearing different from what one is in reality.* EX. (1) *p. Roscius, Cic.*—(2) *p. ambulem, Cic.*—*p. felicitas, pretended, counterfeited, Suet.*

PER-SŌNO, *ere, ōi, itum, intr. and tr.* (*per, sono*). I. *Intr.* (1) *To resound all over or thoroughly.*—Hence, (2) *To make one's self heard; to play on a musical instrument.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To sound through, to fill with sound or noise, to make to resound.*—4. *To cry or call out aloud; with acc. and inf.*—(5) *To blow or play on a wind instrument.* EX. (1) *auris personant vocibus, sounds are ringing in the ears, the ears are ringing with, Cic.*—*id totis personabat castris, Liv.*—(2) *citharā iopas personat, Virg.*—(3) *regna haec personat Cerberus, Virg.*—*p. aurem, to bawl in any body's ear, Hor.*—*amena litorum personantes, Tac.*—(5) *classicum personavit, gave the signal for attack or battle, App.*

PER-SORBĒO, *ere, tr.* *To suck in, to drink up.*

PERSPECTE, *adv.* (*perspectus*). *With discernment, discriminately*, Plaut.

PERSPECTO, *ere, tr. freq.* (*perspicio*). I. *To look at or consider attentively*, Plaut. II. *To look at until the end; p. certamen, Suet.*

1. **PERSPECTUS**, *a, um.* I. *pt. of perspicio.* II. *Adj.: Well known, thoroughly acknowledged; p. virtus, Cic.*—*perspectissima benevolentia, id.*

2. **PERSPECTUS**, *ūs, m.* (*perspicio*). *An exact or minute examination, Luc.*

PER-SPECŪLOR, *eri, ūtus sum, tr. dep.* *To examine carefully; p. locorum situs, Suet.*

PER-SPERGO, *ere, tr.* (*spergo*). *To besprinkle, wet, moisten, Cato.* *Fig.: p. orationem tamquam sale, Cic.*

PERSPICACITAS, *ātis, f.* (*perspicax*). *Penetration, discernment, sharp-sightedness, Cic.*

PERSPICAX, *ācis, adj.* (*perspicio*). *Penetrating, acute, Cic.* SYN. See ACUTUS.

PERSPICIENTĪA, *ae, f.* (*perspicio*). *Acquired insight into or knowledge of a thing, Cic.*

PERSPICĪO, *ere, spexi, spectrum, tr.* (*perspicio*). I. (1) *To see through or into, to look at.* II. (2) *To look at or consider carefully, to view with attention.*—(3) *To understand or ascertain fully, to perceive, to see through, to explore.* EX. (1) *p. literas, to look or read through, Cic.*—*quo ne perspicui quidem posset, Cæs.*—(2) *p. villam, Cic.*—*p. opus, Cæs.*—(3) *p. virtutem, fidem alcis, Cic.*—*p. quanti te facerem, id.*—*p. alqd conjecturā, to guess at, id.*—SYN. **PERSPICIO**; **PROSPICIO**.—*Perspicere, to see plainly, thoroughly.*—*Prospicere, to take a view afar off; with a dat., to look at, take care of; prospicite patriae, Cic.*—*p. capiti, id.*

PERSPICŪE, *adv.* (*perspicuus*). I. *Evidently, manifestly; p. falsa, Cic.* II. *Clearly, plainly; p. expedire, Cic.*

PERSPICŪITAS, *ātis, f.* (*id.*). I. *Transparency, clearness; p. vitrea, Plin.* II. *Evidence, clearness, perspicuity, Cic.*

PERSPICŪUS, *a, um, adj.* (*perspicio*). I. *Transparent, clear, Plin.* II. *Evident, plain, manifest; p. sua concilia omnibus fecit, Cic.* SYN. See EVIDENS.

PER-SPĪRO, *are, intr.* I. *To breathe all over, Cat.* II. *To blow constantly; ventus perspirans, Plin.*

PER-STERNO, *ere, strāvi, strātum, tr.* *To make quite even or level; p. viam, to pace, Liv.*

PER-STIMŪLO, *are, tr.* *To incite, Tac.*

PER-STŪO, *stare, stiti, stitum, intr.* I. (1) *To stand firmly, or to continue standing.* II. (2) *To persist, persevere, continue in any thing.* (3) *To remain steadfast or constant, to endure.* EX. (1) *p. diem totum ad vallum, Liv.*—(2) *p. in pravitae, Cic.*—*p. incepto, Liv.*—*p. condere, Ov.*—*p. intercedere, Tac.*—(3) *nihil eat quod perstet, Ov.* SYN. See PERSEVERO.

PER-STREPO, *ere, ūi, itum, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* 1. *To make much noise (of persons), Ter.*—(2) *Of things: To resound, re-echo, ring all over.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To sound through, to make a noise all over.* EX. (2) *tellus perstrepsit, Sil.*—(3) *p. ades, Claud.*

PER-STRINGO, *ere, strinxī, strictum tr.* I. (1) *To tie, to tie fast to.* II. *Prop.* (2) *To graze, to touch lightly.*—(3) *Fig.: To come upon or touch, to seize, affect.*—(4) *Melon.: To make blunt or dull.* Hence, (5) *To dazzle, blind.* EX. (1) *p. vites, Cic.* *Fig.: stomachus rigore perstrictus, Veg.*—(2) *p. solum aratro, to plough through or over, Cic.*—(8) *horror spectantes perstringit, Liv.*—*consulatus meus eum perstringerat, annoyed him, gave him offence, or, he took offence at it, id.*—*p. cursum vites, to touch upon, to relate briefly, id.*—(4) *p. aciem gladii, Plin.*—(5) *quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac.* SYN. See PERSTRINGO.

PER-STŪDĪOSE, *adv.* *Very eagerly, Cic.; from*

PER-STŪDIŌSUS, a, um, adj. *Very eager, zealous, very much given to any thing*; p. literarum Græcarum, Cic.

PER-SUĀDĒŌ, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. (1) *To gain over by talking, to make one believe a thing, to talk any body over, to convince, persuade.* Hence, (2) *Perasuus*, a, um, *Of which one is persuaded or convinced.* II. (3) *To induce by way of persuasion, to prevail upon.* EX. (1) *With dat. of the person*: hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset sed etiam p., Cic.;—militibus persuasit se proficisci, Nep.;—hence, p. sibi, *to convince one's self, to be convinced*; velim tibi ita persuadere me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. *Puss.*: persuadetur mihi, *I fully believe, id.*;—sibi persuaderi eum, etc., Cæs.—(2) *malo viso atque persuaso*, Cic.;—persuasum mihi est de re, *I am convinced or persuaded, id.*;—persuasum habere, *to be convinced or persuaded, id.*;—sibi persuasum habere, *with acc. and inf., to have come to the persuasion*, Cæs. *With acc. of the person*: p. alqm, Enn. ap. Serv. *Hence, pass.*: persuasus est, Cæs. ap. Cic.;—persuasum (acc. m.), Cæs.—(3) *With ut*: huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Cæs. *With inf.*: persuadet ei finem facere, Nep. **SYN.** See CONVINCIO.

PER-SUĀSĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (persuadeo). *Persuasive, convincing, able to convince*, Quint. **PER-SUĀSĪBĪLĪTER**, adv. (persuasibilis). *Convincingly*; p. dicere, Quint. **PER-SUĀSĪŌ**, ōnis, f. (persuadeo). I. *A persuading, convincing*, Cic. II. *A persuasion, conviction, belief, opinion*; p. publice recepta, Quint.;—superstitionum persuasione, by superstitious persuasion, Tac. **PER-SUASTRIX**, icis, f. (id.). *She that persuades*, Plaut. **PER-SUĀSUS**, ūs, m. (id.). *A persuading, persuasion*, Cic. ap. Quint. **PER-SUBTĪLIS**, e, adj. I. *Prop.*: *Very fine, subtle*, Lucr. II. *Fig.*: *Highly wrought*. **PER-SULTŌ**, āre, intr. and tr. (per, salto). I. *Intr.* (1) *To bound or frisk to and fro, to jump or leap about.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To jump, bound, or frisk through.* EX. (1) p. in agro, Liv.;—Germani notis vadis persultabant, Tac.—(2) p. Italiam, Tac. **PER-TĒDET**, ēre, tæsum est, impers. *To be extremely tired of any thing, to feel disgust at*; pertæsum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic.;—decemvirosum vos pertæsum est, Liv. **PERTÆSUS**, a, um, pt. (pertædet). *Wearied, tired*; with gen. or acc.: p. lenitudinis, Tac.;—p. ignaviam suam, Suet. **PER-TĒGŌ**, ēre, tr. *To cover all over*, Plaut. **PER-TENDO**, ēre, di, sum or tum, intr. and tr. *To spread out, extend*; hence, I. *Intr.* (1) *To go to a place.*—(2) *To persevere, to persist in a thing.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To carry through, to carry out or into effect, to maintain.* EX. (1) p. Romam, Liv.;—p. ad castra, Hirt.—(2) p. in re, Varr.—(3) non licere, ut coperam hoc p., Ter.;—se innocentem in tormentis esse pertendat, Quint. **PER-TENTO**, āre, tr. *Prop.*: *To feel all over*; hence, I. (1) *To prove, examine, try, put to the test.* II. (2) *To think or meditate upon.*—(3) *To fall upon, seize, attack.* EX. (1) p. alcis animum, Tac.;—p. pugionem, id.—(2) causam totam p. et perspicere, Cic.—(3) tremor pertentat corpora, Virg.;—pertentant gaudia pectus, thrill through, id. **PER-TĒNCIS**, e, adj. I. *Prop.*: *Very small,*

very thin, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *Very small, very trifling or weak*; p. spes, Cic.;—p. discrimen.

PER-TREBRO, āre, tr. *To bore through, to drill through*; p. columnam, Cic.

PER-TERGĒŌ, ēre, si, sum, and pertergeo, ēre, tr. *To wipe well or carefully, to wipe dry, to dry up*, Hor.

PERTERRĒFĀCĪŌ, ēre, tr. (perterreo, facio). *To frighten soundly*; p. alqm, Ter.

PER-TERRĒŌ, ēre, ūi, tum, tr. I. (1) *To terrify exceedingly, put in great fear, frighten greatly.* Hence, (2) *Perterritus*, a, um, pt. *Terrified, alarmed.* II. (3) *To frighten away.* EX. (1) p. alqm, Cæs.—(2) p. conscientia maleficii, Cic.—(3) ferro te rejeci atque perterrui, Cic. **PERTERRICRĒPUS**, a, um, adj. (perterreo, crepo). *That sounds or roars terribly*, Enn.

PER-TEXŌ, ēre, xūi, xtum, tr. I. 1. *To weave through or to interweave with any thing*; hence, meton., *to adorn or embellish with*, Vitr. II. 2. *To weave to the end, to complete the web*, App.—3. *Meton.*: *To complete, finish*; p. cellam Veneris, Vitr.;—pertexo inodo quod exorsus es. **PERTĪCA**, æ, f. I. *Gen.* 1. *A pole, stake, long stick or staff*, Plin. II. *Esp.* 2. *A measuring rod or perch (usually called decempeda)*, Plin.—3. *Meton.*: *A field measured out by such a perch*, Frontin.—4. *A set, slip, young tree.* **PER-TĪMĒFĀCĪŌ**, ēre, fcei, factum, tr. (per, timeo, facio). 1. *To put in fright.*—2. *Petimetus*, a, um, pt. *Put in fear, alarmed, frightened*, Brut. ad Cic. **PERTĪMESCO**, ēre, mūi, intr. incip. (pertimeo). *To be in great fear, to be much afraid*; si nullius potentiam pertimeo, Cic. **PERTĪNĀCĪA**, æ, f. (pertinax). *Perseverance, firmness, pertinacity*, in a good or bad sense; p. quæ perseverantia finitima est, Cic.;—pertinaciæ finem facere, Cæs. **SYN.** See CONTINUACIA.

PERTĪNĀCĪTER, adv. (id.). I. (1) *Firmly, tenaciously.* II. (2) *Perseveringly, pertinaciously*, in good or bad sense. EX. (1) p. herere, Quint.;—pertinacissime retinere, Plin.—(2) p. resistere, Sall. **PERTĪNAX**, æis, adj. (per, tenax). I. (1) *That holds or clings firmly.* Hence, 2. *Very stingy or niggardly*, Plaut. II. (3) *Persevering, firm, persisting*, in good or bad sense.—(4) *Very lasting, durable.* EX. (1) digitus male p., *that does not hold firmly, pretendly tenacious*, Hor.—(3) p. concertatio, Cic.;—p. virtus, Liv.;—p. certamen, id.—(4) p. siligo, Plin.;—p. spiritus spatio, *that holds out, enduring*, Quint. **PERTĪNĒŌ**, ēre, tñui, intr. (per, teneo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To extend, reach, spread to a certain point.*—(2) *Fig.*: *To stretch, spread or extend itself, to reach to.* II. (3) *To have an effect upon, to affect, to be felt by.*—(4) *To pertain to, to concern or regard any body or any thing.* Hence, (5) *To suit, apply to.*—(6) *To have an influence or effect upon, to concern, to be of use or injury.*—(7) *To belong or have relation to.* Hence, 8. *Pertinens, pt. Belonging or relating to*, Plin. EX. (1) arteria aspera ad pulmones usque pertinet, *extends or reaches to*, Cic.;—Belgæ pertinent ad partem fluminis, Cæs.;—p. in omnia, in every direction, on all sides, Liv.—(2) bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic.;—caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv.—(3) alqd vim olemstem ad eos p., Cic.;—summa illuc pertinet ut sciatis, id.—(4) mors nec ad vivos nec ad mortuos pertinet, Cic.;—quod ad populum pertinet, id.—(5) ad quem suspicio maleficij pertineat, id.—(6) ad rem p. visum est, *to be of use*, Liv.;—hoc nihil ad me pertinet, id.—(7)

eodem pertinet, *it comes to the same*, Cic.; —p. ad usum vite, id. SYN. I. PERTINEO; ATTINEO. —Pertinere, *to extend from one place to another, to pertain, to belong*.—Attinere, *to hold forth, to keep back*. Pertinet ad improbos suspicio malefici; ad probos nihil attinet, G. D. SYN. II. PERTINET; ATTINET; *impersonals*.—Attinet, *it concerns, it is interesting to*.—Pertinet, *it notes a greater concern or interest*; quod ad me attinet, Cic. Pertinet *would express more*. See also TANGIT.

PERTINGO, ħre, i. g. pertineo (per, tango). *To extend, stretch, reach*; collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

PERTRACTĀTE, adv. (pertractatus, fr. pertracto). *In the much handled way, after the common way or fashion*, Plaut.

PERTRACTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pertracto). I. (1) *A handling, feeling*. II. (2) *A handling assiduously, constant occupation about a thing*. EX. (1) p. agrarum partium, Gell.—(2) p. reipublicæ, Cic.

PERTRACTO or PERTRECTO, ħre, tr. (pertracto). I. (1) *To touch with the hands, to handle, feel*. II. Fig. (2) *To handle, treat of, to occupy one's self with*. EX. (1) p. multos, Cic.—(2) p. philosophiam, Cic.;—animos pertractat orator, *knows how to effect the minds of his hearers*, id.;—res pertractatas habere, *to have learned or studied*, id.

PER-TRĀHĪO, ħre, xi, etum, tr. (1) *To draw to a place, to drag, bring or conduct forcibly to a place*.—(2) *To draw to a place, i. e. to entice, allure*. EX. (1) vivus ad ladium pertrahitur, Liv.;—p. alqm in castra, id.;—p. ratem ad ripam, id.—(2) p. hostem ad insidiarum locum.

PER-TRANSEŌ, ħre, intr. irr. I. *To go through*, Plin. II. *To go by*, Sen.

PERTRECTO, ħre. See PERTRACTO.

PER-TRĪCŌSUS, a, um, adj. (from tricō). *Very complicated or confused*; p. res, Mart.

PER-TRISTIS, e, adj. I. *Very mournful*, Cic., poet. II. *Very morose, very severe*, Cic.

PER-TRĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of pertero*. II. Adj. *Worn out, common, very trite*; p. questio, Sen.

PER-TŪMULTŪŌSE, adv. *With great noise or tumult*; p. nunciare, Cic.

PER-TUNDO, ħre, tūdi, tūsum, tr. (1) *To thrust, push, or bore through any thing, to force a hole through*. Hence, (2) Pertūsus, a, um, *pt. Thrust through or perforated, having an opening or hole*. EX. (1) p. ova, Col.;—p. saxa, Lucr.—(2) p. dolium, Liv.;—compita pertusa, *passable*, Pers.

PERTURBĀTE, adv. (perturbatus). *Confusedly, in disorder*; p. dicere, Cic.

PERTURBĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (perturbo). I. Prop. (1) *Disturbance*. II. Fig. (2) *Confusion, disorder, disquiet, trouble*.—(3) *Mental perturbation, passion, violent emotion*. EX. (1) p. cœli, *a cloudy sky, bad weather*.—(2) p. animorum et rerum, Cic.;—p. fortunæ et sermonis, id.;—p. exercitus, Cæs.—(3) quum de animi perturbationibus disputat, Cic.;—omni perturbatione liberum esse, id. SYN. See AFFECTIO.

PERTURBĀTRIX, icis, f. (perturbo). *She that disturbs, a disquieter, confuser*, Cic.

PERTURBĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of perturbo*. II. Adj. (1) *Confused, troubled, disturbed*.—(2) *Disconcerted, confounded*. EX. (1) perturbatissimum genus tempestatis, Sen.—(2) homo perturbator metu, Cic.

PER-TURBO, ħre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder*. II. Fig. (2) *To disquiet, embroil, discompose*. Hence, (3) *To disturb, excite*.—(4) *To confound, disconcert, embarrass*.—(5) *To interrupt, disturb, break*. EX. (1) p. ordines, Cæs.;—p. aciem, Sall.—(2) p. provinciam, Cic.;—p. ordinem, *to break*, id.—(3) non te perculit, non perturbavit, Cic.;—p. animum, id.;—civitas seditionibus perturbata, id.—(4) perturbari incommodo, Cæs.—(5) p. otium, Cic.;—p. conditiones pactionesque, id. SYN. See CONFUNDO.

PER-TURPIS, e, adj. *Very base*, Cic.

PERŪLA, æ, f. dim. (pera). *A little wall or scrip*, Sen.

PĒRUNCTĪO, ōnis, f. (perungo). *An anointing, besmearing*, Plin.

PĒR-UNGO, ħre, unxi, unctum, tr. *To anoint, besmear, bedaub*; p. corpora oleo, Cic.;—perunctus nardo, Hor.

PĒR-URBĀNUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Very elegant, polite, fine, witty*. II. 2. *Over polite, too refined*, Cic. EX. (1) elegans in dicendo toto genere p., Cic.

PĒR-URGĒO, ħre, ursi, tr. *To press or urge greatly*; p. alqm, Suet.;—p. alqd, *to take a great deal of trouble about any thing, to apply one's self closely to it*, Suet.

PĒR-ŪRO, ħre, ussi, ustum, tr. I. (1) *To burn through and through*. II. (2) *To burn, heat, inflame*.—(3) Fig. s. s.—4. *To inflame, make angry, irritate, enrage*, Sen.—(5) Meton.: *To inflame, gall, bruise, rub sore*.—(6) *To pinch, nip (of cold)*. EX. (1) p. agrum, Liv.;—perusta ossa, *burned*, Ov.—(2) febre peruri, Plin.—(3) perurimur æstu (amoris), Id.;—perustus inani gloria, Cic.—(5) colla perusta, *galled, sore*, Ov.—(6) terra perusta gelu, Ov.

PĒRŪSĪA, æ, f. *Perusia*, a city of Etruria, between the lake Trasimenum and the Tiber, now Perugia.

PĒRŪSĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Perugia*, Liv. Subst.: PĒRŪSĪNI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Perugia*, id.

PĒR-ŪTĪLIS, e, adj. *Very useful*, Cic.

PER-VĀDO, ħre, si, sum, intr. I. (1) *To go, come, press or pass through, to penetrate*. II. (2) *To go, come, press or pass to a place*. EX. (1) p. per loca, Liv.;—p. per animos, *to spread*, Cic.;—fama urbem pervasisset, Liv.—(2) p. usque ad castra, Liv. SYN. See PENETRO.

PERVĀGĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of pervagor*. II. Adj. 1. *Spread abroad*; p. fama, Cic.—2. *Very common, very well known*; p. declamatio.

PER-VĀGOR, āri, ātus sum, tr. and intr. dep. I. Tr. (1) *To wander, ramble, rove through or about, to overrun*. II. Intr. (2) *To spread very far*.—(3) *To become common*. EX. (1) natio pervagata bello orbem terrarum, Liv.;—p. domos, id.;—timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.—(2) quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.—(3) honor nimium pervagatur, Cic.

PER-VĀGUS, a, um, adj. *Wandering*; p. puer, Ov.

PER-VĀRIĒ, adv. *Very variously*, Cic.

PER-VASTO, ħre, tr. *To lay waste*; p. fines.

PER-VĒHO, ħre, vxi, vectum, tr. I. (1) *To carry, bear, convey, conduct through*.—(2) *Pass*: pervēhi, *to pass through, navigate (the sea)*. II. (3) *To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place*.—(4) *Pass*: *To drive, ride*,

come. EX. (1) p. commeatus, Liv.—(2) *With acc.*: p. oceanum, Tac.—(3) *virgines et sacra* Cære pervexit, Liv.—(4) p. in portum, Cic.;—p. ad exitus optatos, id.

PER VELLO, ēre, velli, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To pull or pluck any thing or at any thing.* II. Fig. (2) *To afflict, grieve, vex.*—(3) *To rail at, to censure scornfully.* EX. (1) p. pilos, Asc.;—p. aures alcjs, *to put any body in mind of any thing*, Val. Max.;—p. stomachum, *to incite, sharpen, whet*, Hor.—(2) fortuna p. te potuit et iungere, Cic.—(3) p. jus civile, id. SYN. See VELLO.

PER-VĒŬO, ĩre, vēni, ventum, intr. [subj. pres. perveniunt, Plaut.; fut. pervenibo, Pomp.] I. (1) *To come to, arrive at, reach a place.* II. (2) *Of things without life: To come to, arrive at.* EX. (1) p. in tutum, Nep.;—p. in fines alcjs, Cæs. Fig.: sine me p. quo volo, *let me come to the point*, Ter.;—p. in odium alcjs, Nep.;—p. ad primos comcedos, *to become a first rate comedien*, Cic.;—p. in senatum, *to be received into the Senate*, id.;—p. ad suum, *to come to one's own*, i. e. to get it, id.;—ad manus pervenit (Gr. 223, 3), *they come to blows, come to close quarters*, id.—(2) pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.;—hereditas ad filium perveniret, id.;—serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, *the saw went (at an auction) to Strato*, id.;—annona ad denarios L. pervenerat, *the price of corn had risen to fifty denarii*, Cæs.

PER VĒNOR, āri, dep. *To hunt or drive through; urbem pervenariar, to run all over.*

PER-VERSE, a-to. (perversus). *Perversely, wrongly, the wrong way; p. beneficiis uti, Cic.*

PERVERSŌ, ōnis, f. (perverto). *A perverting, distorting, wresting*, Auct. Her.

PERVERSITAS, ātis, f. (perversus). *Perverseness, perversity, untowardness, frowardness; p. hominum, Cic.*

PERVERSUS, a, um. I. pt. of perverto. II. Adj. (1) *Turned the wrong way, distorted, ask-w, awry.*—(2) Fig.: *Wrong, perverse, not right, untoward.*—3. Subst.: Perversum, i, n. Eccl., *wrong*, Sen. EX. (1) oculi perversissimi, *quinting*, Cic.—(2) p. mens, Ov.;—p. sapi ntia, Cic.;—p. homo, *a perverse, bad, or wicked person*, id. SYN. PERVERSES; PRÆPOSTERUS.—Perversus, prop. *turned upside down, overthrown*, etc., as above.—Præposterus, *preposterous, topsyturvy, confused, beginning at the wrong end*. Perversus rerum ordinem et iura omnia snsq̄ deque (= sursum deorsum) habet; præposterus temporis rationem non servat, G. D.

PER-VERTO (vorto), ēre, ti, sum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To turn upside down, to overthrow, overturn, subvert.* II. Fig. (2) *To overthrow, annihilate, destroy, undo.*—(3) *To ruin, corrupt, pervert.* EX. (1) p. arbuta, Cic.;—perversæ rupes, *pieces of rock turned upside down*, Liv.—(2) p. iura, Cic.;—p. omne officium, id.—(3) p. civitatem, Nep.;—numquam ille me ullo artificio pervertet, *to put down, put out of countenance, put to silence*, Cic. SYN. PERVERTO; SUBVERTO.—Pervertere, *as above* (1).—Subvertere, *to turn over, to undermine, subvert*; calceus, si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor.

PER-VESPĒRI, adv. (per, vesper). *Very late in the evening*, Cic.

PER-VESTIGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pervestigo). *An examining, inquiring, or searching into, investigating*, Cic.

PERVESTIGO, āre, tr. *To trace or track out (of hounds)*, Cic. Meton. of spies: ita omnia pervestigabant, id.

PER-VĒTUS, ēris, adj. *Very old; p. amicitia, Cic.;—p. vinum, Cels.*

PER-VĒTUSTUS, a, um, adj. *Very old; p. verba, Cic.*

PER-VĪAM, adv. (pervius). *So as to be accessible; angulos ædium p. facitis, i. q. pervius.*

PERVĪCĀCĪA, æ, f. (pervicax). *Stubbornness, obstinacy*, Cic.;—also, *steadiness, firmness, constancy*, Tac. SYN. See CONTUMACIA.

PERVĪCĀCĪTER, adv. (id.). *Obstinately, stiffly, stoutly*, Ulp.

PERVĪCAX, ācis, adj. (per, vinco). *Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate; firm, steady; p. virtus, Liv.;—pervicacior ira, Col. With genit.: p. recti, Tac.*

PER-VĪDĒO, ēre, vīdi, visum, tr. I. (1) *To overlook, look over or upon.* Hence, (2) *To view, behold, contemplate.* II. (3) *To perceive, comprehend, see.* EX. (1) sol omnia pervidet, Ov.—(2) p. alqd penitus, Cic.—(3) qui hoc non perviderit, Cic.

PER-VĪGĒO, ēre, vīgti, intr. *To continue to flourish; p. honoribus, to remain in the possession of honor*, Tac.

PER-VĪGIL, is, adj. *Very watchful, always on the watch*, Plin. Meton.: p. nox, Just. Subst.: *One that watches, a watcher*, Plin. SYN. PERVIGIL; PERNOX.—Pervigil, *very, or always watchful; canis p., Sen.;—Ignis p., the Vestal fire*, Stat.—Pernox, *all night long; luna p. erat.*

PERVĪGĪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pervigilo). *A religious vigil*, Cic.

PER-VĪGĪLLA, æ, f. *A sitting up all night.*

PERVĪGĪLIUM, ſi, n. (pervigil). *A sitting up all night*, Plin. Esp.: *A religious vigil kept up through the night*, Liv.;—p. indicere, Suet.;—p. celebrare, Tac.

PER-VĪGĪLO, āre, intr. *To watch through, to watch or be awake all night; p. noctem, Cic.;—p. in armis, Liv.;—nox pervigilata in mero, Ov.* SYN. PERVIGILO; PERNOX.—Pervigilare, *as here*.—Pernoxato, *to tarry or continue all night long; p. ad ostium carceris, Cic.*

PER-VĪLIS, e, adj. *Very cheap; p. annona.*

PER-VINCO, ēre, vici, victum, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) *To conquer entirely, to obtain a complete victory.*—(2) Meton.: *To carry a point in debate, to carry the day.* II. Tr. (3) *To conquer, overcome, or subdue entirely.* Hence, (4) *To exceed, excel, outstrip, outdo.*—(5) *To induce, prevail upon, to move any body to do any thing.*—(6) *To prove, demonstrate.* EX. (1) pervicit Bardanes, Tac.—(2) pervicit Cato, Cic.—(3) p. mores domina, Prop.;—p. pavorem, Sen.—(4) ne nos pervincamur perfidia, Plaut.—(5) Rhodios pervicerat ut retinerent, Liv. Absol.: *pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, they carried it, or brought it about*, Liv.;—neque p. potuit ut referrent consules, id.—(6) p. alqd dictis, Lucr. SYN. See EVINCO.

PER-VĪRĪDIS, e, adj. *Very green*, Plin.

PER-VĪVO, ēre, vixi, victum, intr. *To live to a certain time, to survive until; p. ad summam ætatem*, Plaut.

PER-VĪVUS, a, um, adj. (via). I. (1) *That may be passed through or over, passable, pervious.*—(2) Fig. s. s.—3. Subst.: Pervium, ſi, n. *A passage, thoroughfare*, Tac. II. (1) *That passes through, penetrating.* EX. (1) transitiones pervia Jani nominantur, *passages, thoroughfares*, Cic.;—saltus cava valle pervius, Liv.;—inde maxime p. annis, *most easy to cross*, Tac.;—p.

annulus, *that has been broken through*. Gell.—(2) nihil ambitioni p., Tac.—(4) p. ensis, Sil.

PERVOLGO, āre. See PERVOLVO.

PERVŌLĪTO, āre, intr. *freq. intens.* (pervolvo). *To fly through, round, or about*; p. loca, Virg.

1. PER-VŌLO, āre, intr. I. (1) *To fly through, round or about.*—(2) *Meton.*: Of any quick motion; *to move quickly, fly, dart through*. II. (3) *To fly, fly to a place.* EX. (1) p. aedes, Virg.;—rumor pervolat, Ov.—(2) p. sex millia passuum, *to pass over quickly*, Cic.—(3) p. in hanc sedem, Cic.;—quo pervolet ipse (animus), Lucr. SYN. PERVOLVO; CIRCUMVOLO; SUBVOLVO.—Pervolare, *to fly about or all over*.—Circumvolare, *to fly round*, i. e. with a circular motion; naves circumvolat halcyon, Plin.—Subvolare, *to fly away a little, to begin to fly*; *fly, to fly upward or aloft*; in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic.

2. PER-VŌLO, velle, vŏlūi, intr. *irreg.* *To be very willing, to desire very much, to wish greatly*; mihi ignosci pervelim, Cic.

PERVŌLŪTO, āre, tr. *freq.* (pervolvo). *To roll round*; hence, of books, *to open, to read*; p. libros, Cic.

PER-VOLVO, āre, volvi, vŏlŭtum, tr. I. (1) *To roll over and over, to tumble about*.—2. *per-volvi, mid.*, *to roll one's self, to waltow, welter*, App.—(3) *To be very busy or much occupied with any thing.* II. 4. *To open books* (in order to read), Cat. EX. (1) p. alqm in luto, Ter.—(3) p. in iis locis, Cic. SYN. See VOLVO.

PERVULGĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of pervulgo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Common to many, very usual, very common.*—(2) *Well known.* EX. (1) p. consolatō, Cic.;—res in vulgus pervulgata, id.

PER-VULGO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To impart to many without distinction; to make common.*—(2) *To make publicly known, to publish.* II. (3) *To be often at a place, to visit frequently, to frequent.* EX. (1) premia virtutis in medicis hominibus pervulgari, Cic.—(2) p. tabulas, Cic.;—p. edictum, Cæs.—(3) solis pervulgant lumen cœlum, Lucr. SYN. See PUBLICO.

PĒS, pēdis, m. (ποῖς ποδός). I. (1) *The foot* (of men and animals). II. *Meton. gen. poet.* of objects of a volatile, fluid, or transient nature, e. g. water, wine, time, etc.; (2) *Pace, rate, course*.—3. *The foot or leg of a table, bench, etc.*—4. p. veli, *a rope attached to each of the lower angles of a sail, by means of which the sails were turned to the wind, and hauled in or veered out, a sheet*; hence, pedibus aequis, *before the wind, with the wind right aft*, Cic.;—pede uno, *with a side wind*, id.;—pedem facere, *to sail by the wind, with a side wind*, Virg.—5. *The stem of fruit*, Plin. Hence, p. milvius, *the stalk of samphire*, Col.;—pedes betacei, *bet-roots*, Varr. III. (6) *A metrical foot, the foot of a verse*.—7. *In common: Time, measure*, Plin.—(8) *A foot, as a measure of length, etc.*—(9) *Fig.*: *Measure*. IV. (10) *A louse*. EX. (1) calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.;—pede pulsare terram, *to dance*, Hor. PHRASES. 1. pedibus, *on foot, by land*, Cic.;—ego me in pedes (sc. conjicio), *I get on my legs*, Ter.;—servus a pedibus, *a foot-man, servant*, id.—2. *Exp. milit. t. t.*: ad pedes descendere *or* degedri, *to alight, dismount* (of cavalry), Liv.;—ad pedes desilire, *to dismount quickly*, Cæs.;—pugna fit ad pedes, *they fight on foot*, Liv.;—pedibus merere, *to serve in the foot or infantry*, id.;—pedem conferre, *to close in fight*.—3. *Polit. t. t.*: pedibus ire in alcis sententiam, *to second any body's opinion in the Senate, to enter into his views*, Sall.;—ne quis pedi-

bus iret, *might give his vote*, Cic. Fig.: manibus pedibusque, *with main force, with might and main*, Ter.;—sub pedibus, *in one's power*, Liv. Hence, sub pedibus esse *or* jacere, *not to be regarded*, Ov.;—pedem trahere, *to be lame*, (of verses), to limp, id.;—per me ista trahantur pedibus, *I do not care how matters go on*, Cic.;—ante pedes alcis positum esse, *to be before one's feet*, i. e. before one's eyes, id.;—omni pede stare, *to take great pains*, id.;—(2) crepante lymphā desilit pede suo, Hor.;—Bacchus fluere pede suo, *of itself*, Sev.;—cito pede labitur ætas, Ov.—(6) duo duntaxat pedes, Cic.;—pedibus claudere verba, *to make verses*, Hor.—(8) pedem in Italia video nullum esse qui non in istius potestate sit, *not a single foot*, Cic.;—pedem non egressi animus, id.—(9) pede suo se metiri, Hor.—(10) culices pedesque, Plant.

PESSĪME, PESSĪMUS. See MALE, MALUS.

PESSĪNUS *or* PĒSĪNUS, untis, f. (Πεσσίνος, Πέσινος). Pessinus, a city of Galatia in Asia Minor, where was a temple of Cybele, Liv.;—Hence, Pessinuntia, a surname of Cybele, Cic.

PESSŪLUS, i, m. (πάσσαλος). *A bolt or bar of a door*; pessulum obdo ostio, *I bolt the door*, Ter. SYN. See CLAVIS.

PESSUM, adv. (akin probably to pes, πῖς, πῖδov). Prop.: *Downward, down, to the ground, to the bottom*; p. ire, *to fall to the ground, to be ruined, to go to ruin*, Col.;—Hence, fig.: p. sub-sedere urbes, Lucr.;—p. premere, *to force or press to the bottom*, Plaut.;—p. ætas acta est, *years have gone past, or are spent*, Enn. Exp.: pessum do (also, pessumdo and pessundo). *To send or let fall to the bottom; and fig.: to throw to the ground, i. e. to destroy, ruin, overthrow*; p. alqm verbis, Cic.;—multos bonos p. dedit, Tac. Pass.: ad inertiam p. datus est, *has sunk into sloth*.

PESSUMDO (pessundo) āre, i. e. pessum do. See PESSUM.

PESTĪFER and PESTĪFĒRUS, a, um, adj. (pestis, fero). *Causing destruction, pernicious, baneful*; Antonii p. reditus, Cic.;—p. vipera, id. SYN. PESTIFER; PESTILENS. Pestifer is better said of animate being or of things personified; as, pestiferi cives, Cic.;—vitia pestifera, Cic.;—gaudium pestiferum, id.—Pestilens is said of places, air, exhalations, and signifies pestilential, infectious, unwholesome; pestilentior annus, Liv.

PESTĪFĒRE, adv. (pestiferus). Banefully.

PESTILENS, tis, adj. (pestis). I. Prop. (1) *Pestilential, injurious to health, unwholesome, infectious.* II. Fig. (2) *Hurtful, baneful, destructive.* EX. (1) p. locus, Cic.;—annus pestilentior, Liv.;—annus pestilentissimus, Cic.—(2) homo pestilentior patriæ suæ, Cic. SYN. See PESTIFER.

PESTILENTĪA, æ, f. (pestilens). I. (1) *A plague, pestilence, an infectious or contagious disease.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or climate.* II. Fig. (3) *A pest, pestilence, ruin.* EX. (1) p. incidit in urbem, Liv.;—p. urens urbem et agros, id.—(2) agrorum genus propter pestilentiam desertum, Cic.—(3) oratio plena veneni et pestilentie, Sall. SYN. See PESTIS.

PESTIS, is, f. (unc.). I. Prop. (1) *A contagious or infectious disease, a pestilence; and meton., unhealthy weather.* II. Fig. (2) *A plague, i. e. destruction, ruin.*—(3) *Exp.* of a person or thing that causes ruin or destruction: *A pest, ban, curse.* EX. (1) finem pesti exporant, Liv.—(2) p. detestabilis, Cic.;—p. civitatis, id.;—alii alia peste assumpti sunt, Liv.—(3) avaritia et luxuria, quæ pestes omnia magna

imperio everterunt, Liv.;—*p. patriæ*, referring to *Clodius*, Cic. SYN. *PESTIS*; *PESTILENTIA*.—*Pestis*, a general term to denote any thing that is *pernicious, ruinous, hurtful, or destructive, said of persons, animals, or things, as above.*—*Pestilentia*, less general, a *pest, infectious air, contagious disease, malignant, devastating malady in the abstract, pestilence.*

PĒTĀSĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (*petasus*). *Wearing a petasus or travelling-hat, ready for a journey.*

PĒTĀSO, ōnis, m. (*πτεράσιον*). *A ham or gammon of bacon, (esp., the fore-quarter), Mart. See PERSA.*

PĒTĀSUNCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (*petaso*). *A small ham or gammon of bacon, Juv.*

PĒTĀSUS, i, m. (*πτεράσιον*). *A travelling-hat or cap, with a broad brim, Plaut. Meton.*: Any thing in the shape of a hat placed over a building, a *cap, a cupola*, Plin.

PĒTELIA or **PĒTLIA**, æ, f. (*Πτελῖα*). *Petelia, a town of the Brutii, now Strongoli.*

PĒTELĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Petelia*; *P. lucus*, near Rome, Liv. *Subst.*: *PĒTELĪI*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Petelia.*

PĒTĒSSO or **PĒTISSO**, ēre, tr. *intens.* Gr. 227, 5, (*peto*). *To strive after or aim at any thing*; *p. laudem*, Cic.

PĒTĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (*peto*). I. (1) *A blow aimed, a push, thrust, a pass.* Hence, (2) *Fig.*: *An attack (with words) in a speech before a court, etc.* II. (3) *A desiring or demanding, a requesting, solicitation, petition.*—(4) *Exp.*: *A claim at law, action to recover (i. e. in a case decided by Roman civil law; whereas accusatio applies only to matters of criminal law).*—(5) *The right to make such a claim, or to bring an action.* EX. (1) *petitiones tuas effugi*, Cic.;—*conjicere petitiones, to try to deal blows, to endeavor to hit*, id.—(2) *orationis tamquam armorum est ad usum comminatio et quasi p.*, id.—(3) *p. consulatus*, Cæs.;—*p. induciarum*, Liv.—(4) *p. hereditatis*, Cic.—(5) *neminem cujus sit p. petiturum*, id.

PĒTĪTOR, ōris, m. (*id.*). I. 1. *One who seeks or strives to obtain any thing*;—*p. famæ*, Luc. II. 2. *Exp. polit.*: *A candidate for a public office*, Cic.—3. *In Law*: *A plaintiff (in civil matters—accusator, a plaintiff in criminal matters)*; *quis erat p.?* Cic.—4. *A suitor, wooer, that pays his addresses to a female*, Sen. Frag.

PĒTĪTURŪO, ire, intr. *desid.* Gr. 227, 3, (*peto*). *To desire to sue or apply for a thing*; *video hominem valde p.*, Cic.

PĒTO, ēre, īvi and īi, ūtum, tr. (*πέτω, πιπτω*). *Prop.*: *To fall, to fall upon any thing, to endeavor to reach or attain.* Hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *To fall upon (in a hostile manner), to attack, rush upon, aim at any body, to make a thrust, to aim a blow at.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To go or make toward a place, to travel to, to direct one's course to a place, to go thither, make for.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To demand, require.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To make a judicial claim, to bring an action to recover, to sue at law.*—(5) *To ask, beg, supplicate, solicit, request, entreat.* Hence, 6. *Subst.*: *Petitum*, i, n. *A request, desire, Cat.*—(7) *To apply or solicit for an office or place of public dignity or employment.*—(8) *To ask a woman in marriage, to woo, to court.* Hence, (9) *To aim at, or strive after any thing, to seek, endeavor to obtain.*—(10) *To fetch.*—(11) *To take, choose, to avail one's self of.* EX. (1) *cujus latus mucro ille petebat*, Cic.;—*Tarquinius scipulo infesto petit*, Liv.;—*p. Romam*, id.;—*p. caput alcis, to make a thrust at*, Cic.;—*p. alqm malo, to pelt one with an ap-*

ple, to throw an apple at any body, Virg.;—*fig.*: *p. alqm epistola, to attack (with words) in a letter*, Liv.;—*p. alqm fraude*, Liv. *Also not hostilely*: *p. collum amplexu, to put one's arms round the neck, to embrace*, Cæd. ap. Cic.—(2) *per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus*, Cic.;—*p. loca calidiora*, id.;—*p. castra*, Nep.;—*p. cælum pennis, to fly*, Ov. *Meton.*: *mons petit astra, is towering toward the stars*, Ov.;—*petit altitudinem palmi, grows to the height of a palm*, Plin. Hence, *p. alqm, to go to any body*; *ut te supplex peterem*, Virg.;—*p. alqd in locum or ad alqm, to go to a place for any thing*; *as, p. ostreas in extremam Italian Brundisium, to go as far as Brundisium, etc., for oysters*, Plin.—(3) *quantum res petit, requires*, Cic.;—*p. alqm in vincula*, Quint.;—*p. poenas ab alqo, to take revenge, to revenge one's self on any body.*—(4) *p. alqd ab alqo*, Cic. Hence, *unde petitur, the defendant*, id.—(5) *p. alqd precario*, Liv.;—*p. alqm, to beg of any body*, id.;—*vos peto atque obsecro*, Plaut.;—*p. alqm alqd, to beg any thing of any body, to ask for*, Quint.;—*p. alqo alqd alqui, to ask any thing from one person for another, to ask any body any thing for some one*; *Curtio tribunatum a Cæsare petivi*, Cic.—(7) *With acc. of the office or absol.*: *p. consulatum*, Cic.—(8) *virginem petiere juvenes*, Liv.;—*multi illam petiere*, Ov.—(9) *p. principatum eloquentiæ*, Cic.;—*p. mortem*, id.;—*p. gloriam*, id.—(10) *p. alqd a Græcia*, Cic.;—*p. suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh*, Plaut.;—*p. spiritum*, Hor.—(11) *p. iter Brundisium terra, to take the road by land*, Cic.;—*p. fugam*, Cæs. SYN. **PETO**; **POSTULO**; **DEPOSTULO**; **FLAGITO**; **EFFLAGITO**; **POSICO**; **DEPOSICO**; **EXPOSICO**; **EXPOSTULO**.—*Petere, to request, to ask, to beg of one, to ask as a favor.*—*Postulare, to demand as a right, to require*; *postulabat magis quam petebat*, Q. Curt.—*Depostulare, to demand earnestly.*—*Flagitare, to ask and demand with eagerness and clamor, as a thing due*; *et si postulat non flagitat tamen*, Cic.—*Efflagitare, a stronger term than flagitare.*—*Poscere, to ask as a price or salary, to ask or demand with a degree of earnestness*; *veniendi causas poscere*, Virg.—*Deposcere, to demand (as a deserter or such like) for punishment.*—*Exposcere, to demand or ask with great earnestness and determination*; *finemque pesti exposcent*, Liv.—*Expostulare, is stronger than postulare.* *Candidatus petit consulatum*; *flagitat ab amicis*; *poscit, postulat a clientibus ut adsint sibi petenti*, G. D.

PĒTŌRĪTUM, or **PĒTORRĪTUM**, i, n. *An open four-wheeled carriage, such as were used in Gaul, an open wagon*, Hor. SYN. See **CARPENTUM**.

1. **PETRA**, æ, f. (*πέτρα*). *A rock, crag*, Plin.;—*a stone*, Plaut.

2. **PETRA**, æ, f. (*Πέτρα*). *Petra*. I. *A town of Arabia Petraea, now the ruins of Wadi Musa*, Plin. II. *A hill near Dyrrbachium.*

PETRÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Πετραῖος*). *Petræan, e. g. P. Arabia*, Plin.

PETRĒIUS, a. *Petrei*, a Roman family name, e. g. *M. Petreius*, a legate of Pompey, Cæs.

PETRĪNĪ, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Petra in Sicily*, Cic.

PETRĪNUM, i, n. *Petrinum*, a small place near Sinuessa in Campania, Hor.

PETRO, ōnis, m. *An old ram*, Plaut.

PETRŌCŌRĪI, ōrum, m. *Petrocorii*, a people of Aquitania in the modern *Perigord*, Cæs.

PETRŌNIUS, ii, m. (T. or C.) *Arbiter*. A Roman knight, a favorite of Nero, proconsul in Bithynia, and afterward consul at Rome; he pre-

sided over the amusements of the emperor with the title of *elegantiae arbiter*; and when he had lost his master's favor he destroyed himself, Tac. He is said to have been the author of a book entitled *Satyricon*.

PETŪLANS, tis, *adj.* (petulo from peto). I. (1) *Gen.*: *Friskish, petulant, pert, saucy, forward.* II. *Esp.* 2. *Wanton, lascivious, loose.* Cic. EX. (1) p. homo, Cic.; —p. genus diceudi, id. SYN. See PROCAZ.

PETŪLANTER, adv. (petulans). *Wantonly, pertly, saucily, licentiously*; p. vivere, Cic.; —p. invehi in alqm, id.

PETŪLANTIĀ, æ, f. (id.). I. (1) *Wantonness, freakishness, impudence, sauciness, mischievousness.* Cic. II. (2) *Heddliness, carelessness, rashness.* Plaut. EX. (1) p. lingue, railing or reviling language, Prop.—(2) p. lingue, rash words or language, Suet. SYN. See LASCIVIA.

PETŪLCUS, a, um, *adj.* (peto). *That pushes or butts with the horns or the head*; p. agni, Lucr.; —p. hædi, Virg.

PEUCĒTĪA, æ, f. *Peucedra*, a district of Apulia; hence,

PEUCĒTIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Peucedra, Peucetian*; P. sinus, Ov.

PEXĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Clothed in a garment with the nap not worn off*, i. e. a new garment.

PHĒĀCES, um, m. (Φαίαιες). *The Phæacians, fabulous inhabitants of the island Scheria (supposed Coreyra, now Corfu), Cic. Sing.*: Phæax, æcis, m. (Φαίαις). *One of the Phæaciens*; pinguis P.que, well-fed, lusty, Hor. *Adj.*: *Of the Phæaciens*; P. populus, Juv.

PHĒĀCĪA, æ, f. (Φαιακία). *Phæacia, the country of the Phæaciens, Plin.*

PHĒĀCIS, Idis, f. *adj.* (Φαιακίς). *Of or belonging to Phæacia*; (sc. musa), a poem on the abode of Ulysses in Phæacia, Ov.

PHĒCĀSIĀNUS and **PHĒCĀSIĀTUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Wearing white shoes*, Juv.

PHĒCĀSIUM, ii, n. (φαειάσιον). *A kind of white shoe worn by priests at Athens, Sen.*

PHĒDON, ōnis, m. (Φαίδων). *Phædon, a disciple of Socrates and a friend of Plato, from whom the latter gave the title to his dialogue on immortality, Cic.*

PHĒDRA, æ, f. (Φαίδρα). *Phædra, daughter of Minos of Crete and wife of Theseus, Virg.*

PHĒDRUS, i, m. (Φαίδρος). *Phædrus*. 1. An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero, Cic.—2. A disciple of Socrates from whom Plato has entitled one of his dialogues Φαίδρος, Cic.—3. A freedman of Augustus, author of some fables in the style of Æsop.

PHĒSTĪAS, Idis, f. *adj.* (Φαιστιάς). *Of or belonging to Phæstum. Subst.*: Phæstīādes (sc. feminae, puellæ), Ov.

PHĒSTĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Φαιστῖος). *Of Phæstum, Ov.*

PHĒSTUM, i, n. (Φαιστός). *Phæstum*. 1. A town of Crete near Gortyna, founded by Minos, Plin.—2. A town of Thessaly on the Eurotas, Liv.—3. A town of Locris in Greece, Plin.

PHĒTHON, tis, m. (Φαίθων). *Phæthōn*. I. A surname of the Sun, Virg. II. A son of the Sun, who, having obtained his father's permission to drive the chariot of the Sun for a day, is said to have nearly set fire to the world, on

which account Jupiter struck him to the earth with a thunderbolt, when he fell into the Po, Cic. Hence, Phaethontem orbi terrarum educare, said of an incapable ruler, Suet.

PHĒTHONTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Φαιθόντιος). *Of or belonging to Phæthōn, Phæthontean*; P. ignes, Ov.; —P. umbra, a poplar-tree, because the sisters of Phæthōn were changed into poplars, Mart.

PHĒTHONTĪAS, Idis, f. *adj.* (Φαιθοντιάς). *Of or belonging to Phæthōn. Subst.*: Phæthontīādes (sc. feminae). *The sisters of Phæthōn, who bewailed the loss of their brother so much that they were changed into poplar-trees, and their tears into amber, Virg.*

PHĒTHONTIS, Idis, f. and **Phæthontus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or relating to Phæthōn or his sisters*; P. gutta, amber, Mart.

PHĒTHŪSA, æ, f. (Φαιθούσα, the Shining One). *Phæthusa, a sister of Phæthōn, Ov.*

PHĀLA, æ, f. See FALA.

PHĀLĒCUS or **PHĀLEUCUS**, i, m. (Φάλαρος). *Phalæcus, an old Greek poet, who introduced the kind of verse known under the name of carmen Phalæcium or Phaleucium, Aus.*

PHĀLANGA or **PĀLANGA**, æ, f. (φαλάγγη, γάλαξ). *A pole or bar for carrying burdens with, Plin. Esp.*: A roller, put under ships or large machines to assist in moving them forward.

PHĀLANGĪTE, ūrum, m. (φαλαγγίται). *Soldiers of the phalanx, Liv.*

PHĀLANTUM, i, n. *Poet. for Tarentum.*

PHĀLANTUS, i, m. (Φάλαντος). *Phalantus, a Spartan who founded Tarentum, Just.; —reg-nata Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor.*

PHĀLANX, angis, f. (φαλαγξ). I. *Prop.*: *A closer band or body of soldiers, a battalion, Virg.; —phalanges stant dense, id. II. Esp.* 1. *The closed ranks of the main body (i. e. the centre) of the Athenians and Spartans, a phalanx, Nep.—2. The battle array of the Macedonians, formed into squares of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep; a Macedonian phalanx, Nep. (Lat. cuneus).* Hence, 3. *Melon.*: A similar battle array of the Gauls and Germans; phalange facta, Cæs.; —hostium phalangen perfringere.

PHĀLĀRA, ōrum, n. (Φάλαρα). *Phalara, a harbor of Phthiotis, now Stillida, Liv.*

PHĀLĀRIS, Idis, m. (Φάλαρος). *Phalaris, a cruel tyrant of Agrigentum (see PERILLUS), Cic.*

PHĀLĒRĒ, ūrum, f. (φαλάρα τᾶ). (1) *A smooth shining ornament for the breast, worn by men, esp. as a military decoration. Also by women.—(2) An ornament for the head and breast of a horse, trapping.* EX. (1) ut plerique nobilium annulos aureos et phaleras deponerent, Liv.—(2) equum phaleris insignem, Virg.; —worn also by runners and bearers of selans. See PHALERATUS. SYN. PHALERÆ; TORQUES; MONILE.—Phaleræ, as above, No. (1). —Torques, a twisted neck chain or collar, round, the phaleræ was flat.—Monile, a necklace for ladies.

PHĀLĒRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (phaleræ). (1) *Adorned or ornamented with phaleræ, etc.—(2) Fig.*: *With high-flown words.* EX. (1) p. equi, Liv.; —p. cursores, Mart.; —p. turba Mazy-cum (of bearers of sedans), Suet.—(2) phaleratis dictis alqm ducere, Ter.

PHĀLĒREUS (tristyl.), ēi and eos, m. (Φαίληρος), [acc. Phālērē, Quint.]. *Of or from*

Phalerum, Phalerian; Demetrius P.; *Demetrius of Phalerum*, a ruler, and celebrated Attic orator

PHĀLERĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Phalerum*; P. portus, Nep.

PHĀLERŪM, i, n., and Phālērā, ōrum, n. *Phalerum*, the oldest harbor of Athens, joined to the city by a long wall, now *Porto Poru*, Plin.

PHĀNÆ, ōrum, f. (Φανῆ). *Phanæ*, a harbor and promontory of Chios, celebrated for its excellent wine, Liv.

PHĀNÆUS, a, um, adj. *Of Phanæ, Phanean*; rex ipse Phaneus; poet., of wine grown in Chios.

PHANTĀSĪA, æ, f. (φαντασία). *A thought, idea*, Sen. *As a term of reproach*: p., non homo, a mere shadow of a man, Petr.

PHANTASMA, ōtis, n. (φάντασμα). *An apparition, spectre*, Plin. E.

PHANTĀSOS, i, m. (Φάντασος). *Phantasus*, a son of Somnus, Ov.

PHĀON, ōnis, m. (Φάων). *Phaon*, a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho, Ov.

PHĀRETRA, æ, f. (φαρέτρα). I. *A quiver*, Virg. II. *Meton.*: A kind of sun-dial in the shape of a quiver, Vitr. SYN. See BALTEUS.

PHĀRETRĀTUS, a, um, adj. (pharetra). *Furnished with a quiver*; p. puer, Cupid, Ov.; —p. virgo, Diana, id.

PHĀRETRĪGER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (pharetra, gero). *That carries a quiver*; p. rex, Hercules.

PHĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (Φάριος). *Of or belonging to Pharos, Luc. Meton.*: Egyptian; P. juvenca, of Io; of Isis, Mart.; —P. turba, priests of Isis, Tibull.; —P. conjunx, Cleopatra, Mart.

PHARMĀCEUTRĪA, æ, f. (φαρμακείτρια). *An enchantress, sorceress*, Virg.

PHARMĀCŌPŌIA, æ, m. (φαρμακοπώλη). *A travelling vender of medicines, a quack*, Cic.

PHARNĀCES, is, m. (Φαρνάκης). *Pharnaces*. 1. The first king of Pontus, grandfather of Mithridates, Plin.—2. A king of Pontus, son of Mithridates, vanquished by Cæsar, Cic.

PHĀROS or -US, i, f. (Φάρος). *Pharos*. I. 1. A small island near Alexandria in Egypt, with a light-house, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; it was joined to the continent by piles (now Pharillon), Plin.—2. A light-house, Cres.—3. *Meton.*: Egypt, Luc. II. A small island on the coast of Dalmatia, formerly called *Purus* (Πύρος), now *Lessina*, Mel.

PHARSĀLĪA, æ, f. (Φαρσαλία). The country round Pharsalus, also the town itself, Tac. *Meton.*: The battle near Pharsalus; also, a poem on that battle, Luc.

PHARSĀLĪCUS (and PHARSĀLĪUS), a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Pharsalus*; P. pugna, in which Pompey was defeated by Cæsar, Cic.

PHARSĀLOS or -US, i, f. (Φάρσαλος). *Pharsalus*, a town of Thessaly, celebrated for the victory gained in its vicinity by the Romans over Philip, king of Macedon; but esp. for that of Cæsar over Pompey, usually called the battle of *Pharsalia*, Liv.

PHĀROS, i, f. See PHAROS.

PHĀSELIS, idis, f. (Φασελίς). *Phaselis*, a town of Lycia on the borders of Pamphylia, Cic.

PHĀSELĪTÆ, ōrum, m. [genit., Phaselitum, Cic.]. *The inhabitants of Phaselis in Lycia*, Cic.

PHĀSELŪS, i, c. (φάσηλος). I. *Prop.*: A kind of edible bean, such as the French bean or kidney-bean, etc., Col. II. *Meton.*: A kind of

boat in the shape of a bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, and sometimes of baked clay painted over (fictilis), Cic. SYN. See NAVIS.

PHĀSIĀCUS, a, um, adj. (Φασιακός). *Of or belonging to Phasis*; also, poet., of Colchis, Colchian; P. unda, Ov.; —P. conjunx, Medea.

PHĀSIĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Φασιανός). *Of or belonging to Phasis*; P. aves, pheasants, Plin.; —or simply phasianæ, id.; —or Phasianus, i, m. (sc. ales). *A pheasant*, Suet.

PHĀSIAS, ōdis, f. adj. (Φασιάς). *Of or belonging to Phasis*; poet., of Colchis, Colchian; P. puella, Medea, Ov., and simply P., id.

1. PHĀSIS, idis (Φᾶσις). [acc., Phasin, Stat.; voc., Phasi, Ov.]. *Phasis*. I. *Masc.*: A river of Colchis that empties into the Black Sea, now *Rioni* or *Faz*. II. *Fem.*: A town and harbor at the mouth of this river, a colony of the Milesians, now *Putli* or *Plü*, id.

2. PHĀSIS, idis, f. adj. *Of or belonging to Phasis*; poet., of Colchis, Colchian; P. volucres, pheasants, Mart. Subst.: P. (sc. femina). *The Colchian*, i. e. *Medea*, Ov.

PHASMA, ōtis, n. (φάσμα). *An apparition, spectre*; title of a comedy by Menander, Ter.; —also of a poem by Catullus, Juv.

PHATNÆ, ōrum, f. (Φάτναι). *The Crisls*, the space between two stars in the constellation Cancer, Cic.

PHĒGĒIŪS, a, um, adj. (Φηγγιός). *Of or belonging to Phegeus, Phégian*; P. ensis, Ov.

PHĒGEUS, ōi, and ōos, m. (Φηγγεύς). *Phegeus*, the father of Alpheisbæa, Hyg.

PHĒGIS, idis, f. adj. (Φηγγίς). *Of or belonging to Phegeus, Phégian*; P. (sc. femina). *The daughter of Phegeus*, Ov.

PHĒLLOS, i, m. (φῆλλός). *A cork-tree. Meton.*: The part of a water clock made of cork.

PHĒMIŪS, ōi, m. (Φημιός). *Phemius*, a celebrated player on the cithara, and teacher of Homer; said also, in general, for a good player on the cithara, Ov.

PHENĒĀTÆ, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Phenæos*, Cic.

PHĒNEOS or -US, i, f. (Φένιος). *Pheneus*, a town of Arcadia, now *Phœnea*, with a lake of the same name, the *Styx* of the ancients, Liv.

PHENGĪTES, æ, m. (φηνγιτής). A kind of spar or transparent stone, of which window-panes were made, described by Plin.

PHĒRÆ, ōrum, f. (Φηραί). *Phæræ*. I. A town of Messenia, on the river Neda, Liv. II. The chief city of Thessalia Pelasgiotis, the residence of Admetus, west of Mount Pelion, with the harbor Pagasæ; in later times it was under the tyrant Alexander Phæræus, now *Firino*, Cic.

PHĒRÆUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Phæræ* (in Thessaly); P. Jason, Cic.; —Alexander P., a tyrant of Phæræ, or simply P., Ov.; —gens P., a cruel race (like the tyrant Alexander), id. Poet.: Thessalian; P. vaccæ, of Admetus, tended by Apollo, Ov.; —conjux P., Admetus, Sen. Subst.: Phæræi, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Phæræ*, Cic.

PHĒRĒCYDES, is, m. (Φηρενίδης). *Pherécyles*. I. A celebrated philosopher of Scyros, teacher of Pythagoras, Cic. II. A Greek historian (B. C. 480), Cic.

PHĒRĒCYDEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Pherécyles*; P. illud, the doctrine or fundamental principle of Pherécyles.

PHĒRĒTĪADES, æ, *m.* (*Φερειάδης*). Son of *Phers*, i. e. *Admetus*, *Ov.*

PHĪĀLA, æ, *f.* (*φάλη*). A drinking vessel with a broad bottom, a *cup*, a *bowl*, *Plin.*

PHĪDĪACUS, a, *um, adj.* Of or belonging to the sculptor *Phidias*; *P. ebur, Juv.*; *—P. manus.*

PHĪDĪAS, æ, *m.* (*Φιδίας*). *Phidias*, a celebrated Athenian sculptor in metal and ivory, a contemporary of *Pericles*, *Cic.*

PHĪLĀDELPHĪNI, ðrum, *m.* The inhabitants of *Philadelphus*, a city of *Lydia*, *Tac.*; *Plin.*

PHĪLĀDELPHUS, i, *m.* (*Φιλάδελφος*, brother's friend). I. A slave of *Atticus*, *Cic.* II. A surname of *Ptolemy II.*, King of *Egypt*, founder of the great *Alexandrian library*, *Plin.*; also of *Antalus II.* King of *Pergamus*.

PHĪLĒ, ðrum, *f.* (*φίλη*). *Philæ*, a small rocky island of the Nile, south of *Elephantine*, a boundary in the time of the *Ptolemies*, full of fine structures, now *Geziret el Burck*, *Plin.*

PHĪLĒNI, ðrum, *m.* (*Φιλαινοί*). The *Philæni*, two brothers of *Carthage* who submitted to be buried alive for the good of their country, *Sall.*; *—Aræ Philanorum* (*Φιλαινών Βουνοί*), a harbor on the border of *Cyrene*, the southernmost point of the Greater *Syrtis*, *Plin.*; *Mel.*

PHĪLAMMON, ðnis, *m.* (*Φιλάμμων*). *Philammon*, a son of *Apollo*, a poet and musician, *Ov.*

PHĪLĒMO or **-ON**, ðnis, *m.* (*Φιλήμων*). *Philémon*. I. Greek writer of the New Comedy, a native of *Soli* in *Cilicia*, a contemporary of *Menander*, *Quint.* II. A peasant, the husband of *Laucis* (see *BAUCIS*), *Ov.*

PHĪLĒTAS, æ, *m.* (*Φιλέτας*). *Philetas*, a Greek elegiac poet, tutor of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, and of *Theocritus*, *Quint.*

PHĪLIPPENSIS, e, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Philippi*; *P. prælium*, the battle of *Philippi*.

PHĪLIPPĒUS, a, *um, adj.* I. Of or belonging to the Macedonian king *Philip*, father of *Alexander the Great*; *P. numus*, a gold Macedonian coin struck by King *Philip*, worth about twenty drachmæ (or \$5.75 of our money); *P. sanguis*, the relationship of *Cleopatra* to the Macedonian kings. II. Of or belonging to *Philippi*, *Man.*

PHĪLIPPĪ, ðrum, *m.* (*Φιλίπποι*). *Philippi*, a town of *Macedonia* (formerly belonging to *Thrace*) northwest of *Amphipolis*; it was enlarged by King *Philip*, and became afterwards celebrated for the victory obtained by *Antony* and *Octavius* over *Brutus* and *Cassius*, now *Filippi*, *Vell.*

PHĪLIPPĪCUS, a, *um, adj.* I. Of or belonging to the Macedonian king *Philip*; *P. talentum*, *Plant.*; *—P. aurum*, out of the mines of *Philipp*, *Plin.*; *—P. Orationes*, the orations of *Demosthenes* against *Philip*, *Cic.* *Cicero* named his orations against *M. Antony* *Orationes P.* II. Of or belonging to *Philippi*, *P. campi*, *Plin.*

PHĪLIPPĪUS, a, *um, adj.* i. q. *Philippicus*; *P. numus*, *Plaut.*

PHĪLIPPUS, i, *m.* (*Φιλίππος*). *Philip*. I. The name of several Macedonian kings, among whom was *Philip* the son of *Amyntas*, and father of *Alexander the Great* (A. C. 360–336), who founded the Macedonian empire. *Nep. Meton.*: A gold coin struck by King *Philip*, *Plant.*; *—Gen.*: Any gold coin. II. A Roman surname of the gens *Marcia*, e. g. *L. Marcus P.*, *Cæs.*

PHĪLĪTIA, ðrum, *n.* (*φιλιτία*). Love-feasts among the *Lacedæmonians*, *Cic.*

PHĪLO, ðnis, *m.* (*Φίλος*). *Philo*. I. The name of a Greek philosopher at *Athens*, teacher of *Cicero*, *Cic.* II. A celebrated architect at *Athens* in the time of *Tiberius*, *Cic.*

PHĪLOCTĒTA and **PHĪLOCTĒTES**, æ, *m.* (*Φιλοκτήτης*). *Philoctetes*, the son of *Iasus* and companion of *Hercules*, who, at his death, left him his bow and arrows; with these he killed *Paris*, and thus procured the destruction of *Troy*, according to the oracle, *Cic.*

PHĪLOCTĒTÆUS, a, *um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Philoctetes*; *P. clamor*, *Cic.*

PHĪLŌLŌGĪA, æ, *f.* (*φιλολογία*). I. *Gen.* (1) A love of learned inquiry, and the pursuit of it (comprising the study of philosophy and the whole circle of learning), literary pursuits. II. *Exp.* 2. The interpretation of learned works by the aid of antiquarian knowledge, philology, *Sen. EX.* (1) ne et opera et oleum philologiæ nostræ perierit; scientific pursuits, *Cic.*

1. **PHĪLŌLŌGUS**, a, *um, adj.* (*φιλόλογος*). Learned, literary, concerned with literature; *P. res*, *Vitr.*

2. **PHĪLŌLŌGUS**, i, *m.* (*φιλόλογος*). I. *Gen.*: One that is fond of learning, a literary man, man of letters, scholar, *Cic.* II. *Exp.*: One versed in languages, who explains the works of others, a critic, a philologist, *Sen.*

PHĪLŌMĒLA, æ, *f.* (*Φιλονήλια*). *Philomela*, daughter of the Athenian king *Pandion*, sister of *Procne*, and wife of *Tereus*; she was changed into a nightingale, *Ov. Poet. meton.*: A nightingale, *Virg.*

PHĪLŌMĒLIUM, ñ, *n.* *Philomelium*, a small town of *Phrygia Major*, *Cic.*

PHĪLŌPĀTOR, ðnis, *m.* (*Φιλοπάτωρ*). A surname of *Ptolemy IV.*, king of *Egypt*, *Plin.*

PHĪLŌSŌPHĪA, æ, *f.* (*φιλοσοφία*). *Philosophy*, *Cic.* *Meton.*: A philosophical subject, *Nep. Plur.*: *Philôsôphai*, ðrum, *f.* *Philosophical sects*, *Cic.*

PHĪLŌSŌPHOR, ðri, *intr. dep.* (*φιλοσοφῆν*). To inquire into, or study philosophically, to philosophise, *Cic. Pass.*: sed satis est philosophatum, *Plaut.*

PHĪLŌSŌPHUS, a, *um, adj.* (*φιλόσοφος*). (1) *Philosophical*.—2. *Subst.*: *Philôsôphus*, i, *m.* A philosopher, *Cic.*—(3) *Philosophia*, æ, *f.* A female philosopher. *EX.* (1) p. scriptioes, *Cic.*; —p. sententia, *Tac. ap. Gell.*—(3) ea villa tantum p. videtur esse, *Cic.*

PHĪLTRUM, i, *n.* (*φιλτρον*). An artificial means of inspiring love, a love-potion, a philtre.

1. **PHĪLYRA** or **PHĪLŪRA**, æ, *f.* (*φίλυρα*). A linden-tree; hence, *meton.*, the inner bark of that tree, used as bands for girdlands, *Plin.*; *Hor.* The skin of the papyrus; as it were, a leaf, *Plin.*

2. **PHĪLYRA**, æ, *f.* (*φίλυρα*). *Philyra*, a nymph, daughter of *Océnnus*, and mother of the centaur *Chiron*; she was changed into a linden-tree, *Hyg.*

PHĪLYRĒIUS, a, *um, adj.* (*Φιλυρηϊός*). Of *Philyra*; *P. heros*, *Chiron*, *Ov.*; *—P. tecta*, of *Chiron*, *id.*

PHĪLYRĪDES or **PHĪLYRĪDES**, æ, *m.* (*Φιλυριδης*, *Φιλλυριδης*). The son of *Philyra*, i. e. *Chiron*, *Virg.*

PHĪMUS, i, *m.* (*φίμος*). A dice-box (*fritillus*). **PHĪNĒUS**, and **PHĪNĒUS**, a, *um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Phineus*; *P. domus*, *Virg.*; *—manus P.*, *Ov.*

PHŒNEUS, ἔϊ, and ἔος, *m.* (*Φυνεύς*). I. 1. A king and soothsayer of Salmydessus, in Thrace. The gods deprived him of his sight, because he put out the eyes of his sons by his first wife, in consequence of an unfounded charge made against them by their step-mother; they also sent the Harpies to him, who continually polluted his table and his food, *Ov.*—2. *Appell.*: A *Phineus*, i. e. a blind man, *Mart.* II. 3. The brother of Cephæus, who, as a suitor of Andromeda, was involved in a contest with Perseus, *Ov.*

PHINTĪA, *æ, f.* *Phintia*, a town of Sicily, between Agrigentum and Gela, *Cic.*

PHINTĪAS, *æ, m.* (*Φυντίας*). *Phintias*, a Pythagorean, an intimate friend of Damon, *Cic.*

PHLĒGĒTHON, *tis, m.* (*φλεγέθων*, burning). *Phlegethon*, a river of fire in the infernal regions.

PHLĒGĒTHONTIS, *Idis, f. adj.* *Of or belonging to Phlegethon*; *P. unda*, *Ov.*

PHILEGRA, *æ, f.* (*for phlegyra, φλεγυρά, burning*) (*sc. terra*). *Phlegra*, a region of Macedonia afterward called *Pelene*, where the giants, in their war with the gods, are said to have been slain by lightning, *Sen.*

PHILEGRĒUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Burning*; *P. vertex* (*Vesuvii*), *Sil.*;—*P. campi*, a sulphurous plain between Puteoli and Naples, the modern *Solfatara*, *Plin.* II. *In or of Phlegra* in Macedonia; *P. campi*, *Ov.*;—*P. tumultus*, the war of the giants with *Jupiter*, *Prop.* *Meton.*: *P. campus*, near Pharsalus or Philippi, because of the hot and bloody battle fought there, *Prop.*

PHLĒGŸAS, *æ, m.* (*Φλεγύας*). *Phlegyas*. I. A king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis, *Virg.* II. *Plur.*: *Phlēgŷas, ōrum, m.* *The Phlegyæ*, a predatory people of Thessaly.

PHILĀSIŪS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Phlius*; *P. sermo*, *Cic.*;—*P. ager*, *Liv.* *Subst.*: *Philāsī, ōrum, m.* *Inhabitants of Phlius, Philiasians, Cic.*

PHILIŪS, *untis, f.* (*Φιλοῦς*), [*Gr. acc. -unta, Liv.*]. *Phlius*, an independent town of the Peloponnesus between Sicyonia and Argolis, a faithful ally of Sparta.

PHŌBĒTOR, *ōris, m.* (*Φοβήτωρ*). *Phobetor*, a son of the god of sleep, *Ov.*

PHŌCA, *æ, and PHŌCE*, *ēs, f.* (*φώκη*). A sea-calf, seal. (*Lat. vitulus marinus*), *Plin.*

PHŌCĒA, *æ, f.* (*Φωκæα*). *Phocæa*, a seaport of Ionia, the mother town of Massilia (*Marseilles*), now *Fokia*, *Liv.*

PHŌCĒENSIS, *e, adj.* *Of or belonging to Phocæa, Phocæan*; *Græci P.*, *Plin.* *Subst.*: *Phŏcæenses*, *lum, and Phŏcæi, ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Phocæa, Phocæans, Liv.*

PHŌCAÏCUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Φωκαϊκός*). I. *Of or belonging to Phocæa*; *P. murex*, *Ov.* *Poet.*: *Massilian*; *P. ora*, *Sil.* II. *Of or belonging to Phocis*; *P. tellus*, *Ov.*;—*P. manus*.

PHŌCENSES, *lum, m.* I. *Inhabitants of Phocæa, Just.* II. *Inhabitants of Phocis.*

PHŌCĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Φωκæος*). *Of or belonging to Phocis*; *P. Telephanes*, a statuary of *Phocis*, *Plin.*;—*P. rura*, *Ov.*;—*juvenis P.*, or simply *P.*, i. e. *Pyllades*, son of Strophius, king of *Phocis*, *id.*

PHŌCĪI, *ōrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Phocis, Phocians, Cic.*

PHŌCIS, *Idis, f.* (*Φωκίς*). I. *Phocis*, a province of northern Greece between Bœotia

and Ætolia, *Liv.* II. *Appell.*: A kind of pear-tree, *Plin.*

PHŌCUS, *i, m.* (*Φωκός*). *Phocus*, a son of Æacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon, *Ov.*

PHŌEBAS, *ādis, f.* (*Φοιβάς*). *Phæbas*, a priestess of *Phœbus*, for *Pythia*, *Ov.*

PHŌEBE, *ēs, f.* (*Φοιβή*). *Phæbe*. I. Sister of *Phœbus*, the Roman *Diana*, or goddess of the moon, *Ov.* *Meton.*: *Night*; *tertia P.*, *id.* II. Daughter of *Leucippus*, *Ov.* III. Daughter of *Leda* and sister of *Helen*, *Ov.*

PHŌEBĒUS, *contr. PHŌEBĒUS*, *a, um, adj.* (*Φοιβήιος, Φοιβέιος*). *Of or belonging to Phœbus or Apollo*; *P. ictus*, sun-stroke, *Ov.*;—*lampas P.*, the Sun, *Virg.*;—*ars P.*, the art of healing, *Ov.*;—*ales P.*, a raven, *id.*;—*P. Circe*, daughter of *Phœbus*, *Petr.*;—*P. juvenis*, *Æsculapius*, son of *Phœbus*, *Ov.*;—*P. sortes*, i. e. *oracula*.

PHŌEBĒŪS, *æ, m.* (*Phœbus*, *gigno*). Son of *Phœbus*, i. e. *Æsculapius*, *Virg.*

PHŌEBUS, *i, m.* (*Φοιβός*). *Phæbus*, a poetical appellation of *Apollo*; *quæ mihi Phæbus Apollo prædixit*, *Virg.*;—*dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus*, *Hor.*

PHŌENĒIA, *ēs, f.* (*Φοινίκη*). I. *Phœnicia*, a region of Syria, on the Mediterranean coast, the capitals of which were *Tyre* and *Sidon*, *Cic.* II. A small island of the Ægean Sea, otherwise called *Jos*, *Plin.* III. *Phœnicæ*, a small town of *Epirus*, *Liv.*

PHŌENĒCES, *um, m.* (*Φοινίκæ*). *The Phœnicians*, the inhabitants of *Phœnicia*, celebrated for their success in navigation and the arts, and notorious as pirates; they were the founders of many colonies, as *Carthage*, *Hippo*, &c., *Cic.*; *Plin.* *Poet.* for *Carthaginians*, *Sil.* *Sing.*: *Phœnix*, *icis, m.* (*Φοινίξ*). A *Phœnician*; *P. Cadmus*, *Plin.* *Poet.*: A *Carthaginian*, *Sil.* *Adj.*: *Phœnician*; *P. elate*, pine, *Plin.*

PHŌENĒCĒUS or **PENĒCĒUS**, *a, um, adj.* (*Φοινίκæος*). *Of a purple-red crimson*, *Plin.*;—*P. vestis*, *Ov.* *Poet.*: *Carthaginian*; *P. pomum*, a pomegranate, *id.*

PHŌENĒCĪA, *æ, f.*, for *Phœnicæ*, *Phœnicia*.

PHŌENĒCIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Φοινίκæος*). 1. *Of or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician*; *P. mare*, *Plin.*;—*P. cedrus*, *id.*—2. *Of a crimson color*; *P. corium*, *Plaut.*

PHŌENĒCŌPTĒRUS, *i, m.* *The flamingo.*

PHŌENĒCŪS (*Phœnicussa*), *æ, f.* (*Φοινικῶσσα*). *Phœnicussa*, one of the Æolian islands.

PHŌENISSA, *æ, f. adj.* (*Φοινίσσα*). (1) *Of, from, or belonging to Phœnicia*.—(2) *Theban* (because *Cadmus* was a *Phœnician*).—(3) *Carthaginian*.—4. *Subst.*: *Phœnissa*, *æ, f.* (*sc. urbs*). *Carthage*, *Sil.* *EX.* (1) *P. Dido*, *Virg.*;—*P. Tyros*, *Ov.*;—*exul P.*, *Anna*, sister of *Dido*, *id.*;—*Phœnissæ*, the name of a tragedy by *Euripides*; also, of one by *Seneca*.—(2) *P. cohorts*, *Stat.*—(3) *P. classis*, *Sil.*;—*P. juvenia*, *id.* *Neut. plur.*: *mœnia Phœnissa*, *Sil.*;—*P. agmina*, *id.*

1. **PHŌENIX**. See **PHŌENICES**.

2. **PHŌENIX**. *icis, m.* (*Φοινίξ*), (*Gr. acc.*, *Phœnica*, *Ov.*). *Phœnix*. I. Son of *Amyntor*, a companion of *Achilles* in the Trojan war; he reported the death of *Achilles* to *Peleus*, *Plant.* II. Son of *Agenor*, brother of *Cadmus* and *Europa*, *Hyg.* III. *The phœnix*, a fabulous bird, said to live five hundred years, and then to burn itself in its nest, when a young bird rose from its ashes, *Tac.*

PHŌLŌE, ἔς, *f.* (Φολὼν). *Pholō*. 1. A woody mountain of Arcadia on the borders of Elis, Plin.—2. A mountain of Thessaly, the abode of the centaurs, Stat.

PHŌLUS, i, *m.* (Φόλος). *Pholus*, a centaur, son of Ixion, Virg.

PHORCIS, Idis (Idos), or **PHORCYS**, ὕdis (ῥdos), *f.* Daughter of Phoreus; ora Phoreydos, of *Medusa*, Prop. *Plur.*: Phoricides, Hyg.; —Phorcýdes, i. e. Græcæ, Ov.

PHORCYS, i, *m.*, or **PHORCYS**, ὕos, *m.*, or **PHORCYN**, ὕnos, *m.* (Φορκύς, Φορκύν, Φορκύν). *Phorcus*, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters; after his death he became a sea-god, Cic.; —Phorci choros, sea-deities, Virg.; or, Phorci exercitus, id.

PHORCYNIS, Idis or Idos, *f.* Daughter of Phoreys; Phorcynidos Medusæ, Luc.; —also simply, Phorcynis, *Medusa*, Ov.

PHORMIO, ὄnis, *m.* *Phormio*. I. The name of a parasite; also, of a comedy by Terence. II. A philosopher and orator of Ephesus, Cic.

1. **PHŌRŌNEUS** (*trizyll.*), ῥi and ῥos, *m.* (Φορωνεύς). *Phoroneus*, a king of Argos, son of Inachus, Plin.

2. **PHŌRŌNĒUS**, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Phoroneus; poet. for *Argive*, Stat.

PHŌRŌNIS, Idis (Idos), *f.* (Φορνίς). *Io*, daughter of Inachus, Ov.

PHRĀTES or **PHRĀHĀTES**, æ, *m.* *Phrates*, the name of several kinds of Parthia, Just.

PHRĀSIS, is, *f.* (φράσις). *Rhetorical expression or style* (*Pure Lat. elocutio*), Sen.

PHRĒNĒSIS, is, *f.* (φρήνσις). *Frenzy, madness*, Sen.; Juv.

PHRĒNĒTĪCUS [Phrēnticus], a, um, *adj.* (φρήντικός). *Frantic, mad*, Cic.

PHRĒNĒTIS, is, *f.* (φρήντις), i. q. PHRENESIS.

PHRIXĒUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Phrixus; vellus P., Col.; —maritus P., a ram, Mart.; —soror P., Helle; P. agnus, the constellation Aries, Mart.; —P. mare, the *Ægean Sea*.

PHRIXUS (not Phryxus), i, *m.* (Φριξός). *Phrixus*, son of Athamas and Nephele in Bæotia, brother of Helle; he fled with her from his step-mother Ino, on a ram with a golden fleece, to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram, and hung up its fleece in a sacred grove, whence Jason and the Argonauts afterward fetched it to Greece, Ov.; —portitor Phrixi, the constellation Aries, Col.; —semita Phrixi, the *Hellespont*, Stat.

PHRYGES, um, *m.* (Φρύγις). 1. *Phrygians*, inhabitants of Phrygia, celebrated as embroiderers, but despised on account of their sloth and stupidity, Cic.—2.—*Poet.*: Romans (as descendants of Æneas), Sil.—3. *Sing.*: Phryx, ὕgis. A Phrygian.—4. *Adj.*: Phrygian, of or from Phrygia; Phrygem plagis feri meliorem, Cic.; —P. ager, Claud.; —P. agur, Juv.—5. *Esp.*: The Phrygian, i. e. Æneas, Prop.—6. For *Margus*, Stat.—7. A priest of Cybele, i. e. Gallus, Prop.; —and (with contemptuous allusion), corpus semiviri Phrygis (of Æneas), Virg.

PHRYGIA, æ, *f.* (Φρυγία). *Phrygia*, a district of Asia Minor, divided into P. Major and Minor, Plin.

PHRYGIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Phrygian. Meton.*: Embroidered; Phrygiæ (sc. vestes), Sen.

PHRYGIŌ, ὄnis, *m.* A Phrygian. *Meton.*: An embroiderer in gold, Plaut.

PHRYGŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Embroidered*; p. vestes, Plin.

PHRYGIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (Φρύγιος). Of Phrygia, Phrygian; poet. for Trojan; Midas P. (rex), Cic.; —ferrum P., Phrygian slaves, whom Sylla employed in the massacre of the citizens, id.; —Ida P., Virg.; —pastor P., Paris, id.; —P. tyrannus, Laomedon, Ov.; —vates P., Helenus, id.; —maritus P., Æneas, id.; —also, Pelops, Prop.; —P. mater, Cybele, Virg.; —P. buxum, the flute used at the feast of Cybele, Ov.; —P. vestes, embroidered, Virg.; Ov.; —P. modi, a kind of noisy and exciting music, Ov.; —Phrygiæ (sc. femina), Phrygian women, Virg.; —P. lapis, a stone used in dying, Plin.; —also, Phrygian marble, Hor.; —P. columnæ, columns of Phrygian marble, Tibull.; —P. (fluvius), a river of Ionia.

PHRYNE, ἔς, *f.* (Φρύνη). *Phryne*, a famous courtesan at Athens, Quint.

PHRYX, ὕgis, *m.* (Φρύξ). *Phryx*, a river of Ionia, otherwise called *Hyllus*, Plin. See also PHRYGES.

PHTHĪA, æ, *f.* (Φθία). *Pthia*, a town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Achilles, Plin.

PHTHĪAS, ædis, *f. adj.* (Φθιάς). Of or from Pthia. *Subst.*: A woman of Pthia, Ov.

PHTHĪŌTA or **PHTHĪŌTES**, æ, *m.* (Φθιῶται). Of or from Pthia, Cic. *Plur.*: Pthiōtæ, ærum, *m.* The inhabitants of Pthia, Plin.

PHTHĪŌTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Φθιῶτικός). Of or belonging to Pthiotia; meton., Thessalian; P. ager, Liv.; —P. Thebæ, id.

PHTHĪŌTIS, Idis, *f.* (Φθιωτίς). *Pthiotis*, a district of Thessaly of which Pthia was the capital, Liv.; Plin.

PHTHĪSĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (φθισικός). *Consumptive, phthisical*, Plin.

PHTHĪSIS, is, *f.* (φθίσις). *Consumption*.

PHTHĪUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Pthia; P. Achilles, Hor.; —P. vir, Achilles, Prop.; —P. rex, Peleus, Ov.

PHUI! interj. *Foh! Faugh!* (an exclamation at a bad smell), Plaut.

PHY! interj. *Fy! Posh!* (expressive of indignation and scorn), Ter.

PHŶCOS, i, n. (φῆκος, τό). A marine plant, sea-weed, grass-urack, Plin.; —P. thalassion (θαλάσσιον), (Pure Latin, fucus marinus), a plant used in dying wool, id.

PHŶLĀCA, æ, *f.* (φυλακή). A prison, Plaut. (Lat. custodia).

PHŶLĀCE, ἔς, *f.* (Φυλάκη). *Phylace*. I. A town of Molossis in Epirus, Liv. II. A town of Thessaly, birth-place and residence of Prote-silaus, Plin.

PHŶLĀCĒIS, Idis, *f.* *Laodamia*, Stat.

PHŶLĀCĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Phylace; conjux P., Laodamia, Ov.

PHŶLĀCĪDES or **PHŶLLĀCĪDES**, æ, *m.* (Φυλακίδης). *Protesilaus*, son of Phylacus, Ov.

PHŶLĀCISTA, æ, *m.* (φυλακιστής). A jailer; meton., one who frequents the house of a debtor, a dun, Plaut.

PHŶLĀRCHUS, i, *m.* (φυλάρχος). The chief of a tribe, an emir; P. Arabum, Cic.; —p. Sarcenorum, Amm.

PHŶLE, ἔς, *f.* (Φυλή). *Phyle*, a fortress in Attica, Nep.

PHYLLEIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Φυλλῆϊος). *Phylleian*; P. juvenis, Cæneus, Ov.

PHYLLIS, Idis and Idos, *f.* (Φυλλίς). *Phyllis*. I. The daughter of king Sithon in Thracæ; she was changed into an almond-tree, Plin. *Melon.*: An almond-tree, Pall. II. A girl's name, Virg.

PHŪSICA, æ, *f.* (φυσική). *Physics*, the science or study of natural philosophy, Cic.

PHŪSICE, *adv.* (physicus). *Physically*, in the manner of natural philosophers; p. dicere.

PHŪSICUS, a, um, *adj.* (φυσικός). *Of or belonging to nature or the study of nature, natural, physical*; p. ratio, Cic.;—quiddam p., something relating to physics. *Subst.*: Phŷscus, i, m. A natural philosopher, a naturalist, Cic. Phŷsica, ðrum, n. *Physics*, matters of natural philosophy, Cic.;—physicorum ignarus, ignorant of physics, Cic.;—Epicurus in physicis alienus est, not versed in, id.

PHŪSIOGNŌMON, ðnis, *m.* (φισιογνώμων). A physiognomist, Cic.

PHŪSIOLOGĪA, æ, *f.* (φισιολογία). The science of natural philosophy, Cic.

PIĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* That may be expiated; p. fulmen, Ov. *SYN.* See PIACULARIS.

PIĀCŪLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (piaculum). *Expiatory*; p. sacrificium, a sin-offering, expiation, Liv.; or simply, piaculare, is, n., id. *SYN.* PIACULARIS; PIABĪLIS.—Piacularis, expiatory, that has the power to atone.—Piabilis, that may be expiated.

PIĀCŪLO, ðre, *tr.* (id.). To reconcile or appease by sacrifice, Cat.

PIĀCŪLUM, i, n. (pio). I. (1) Any means of reconciling or appeasing the gods, or of atoning for transgression.—(2) *Melon.*: A sin-offering, atoning sacrifice.—3. *Gen.*: A means of healing, a remedy, Hor.—(4) Punishment. II. (5) That which requires expiation, a sin, a crime. Hence, (6) Guilt.—7. A sad event, misfortune, Plin. EX. (1) præter piaculum, Cic.;—porci femina piaculum pati, to bring an atonement, id.;—p. hostia cædi, Liv.—(2) ut lucidus periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv.;—p. rupti fœderis, of Hannibal.—(4) a violatoribus gravia piacula exegit, Liv.—(5) piaculum committere, Liv.;—piaculum sibi contrahere, to incur guilt, id.—(6) p. rerum prætermisurum, id.;—p. mereri, id. *SYN.* See EXPIATIO.

PIĀMEN, Inis, n. (pio), i. g. piamentum. *SYN.* See EXPIATIO.

PIĀMENTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *Prop.*: A means of propitiating or appeasing, an expiation, propitiation, Plin. II. *Fig.*, id.

PIĀTIŌ, ðnis, *f.* (id.). A propitiating or appeasing of the gods, an expiation, Plin.

PIĀTRIX, Icis, *f.* (pio). She that propitiates.

PĪCA, æ, *f.* A pie, magpie, Plin.

PĪCĀRIA, æ, *f.* (pix), (c. officina). A place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic.

PĪCĒA, æ, *f.* (pix). A tree that produces pitch, the pitch-pine or red fir, Plin.

PĪCĒATUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Daubed or besmeared with pitch; p. manus, i. e. thievish.

PĪCENS, tis, *adj.* Of or belonging to Picenum; P. ager, Cic.;—P. homo, Quint.;—P. populus, Liv. *Subst.*: Pīcentes, um, m. The inhabitants of Picenum, Cic.

PĪCENTĪA, æ, *f.* Pīcentia, a town of Lower Italy, now Pīenza, Plin.

PĪCENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. Belonging to Pīcentia; P. ager, the territory of Pīcentia.

II. Of or belonging to Picenum; P. cohortes, Pompei, Cic.

PĪCĒNUM, i, n. Pīcenum, a district of Italy, on the Adriatic, celebrated for its fruit and oil, now Ancona, Cæs.

PĪCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Picenum; P. ager, Cic.;—P. vitis, Plin.;—P. poma, Hor.;—P. olivæ, Plin.;—in agrum Pīcenum, Sall.

PĪCĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (pix). I. Consisting of pitch, Luc. II. Black as pitch; imber p. crassusque, Plin.;—p. dentes, Mart.

PĪCŌ, ðre, *tr.* (id.). I. (1) To besmear with pitch, to pitch. II. (2) To season with pitch. EX. (1) p. dolia, Suet.;—p. partes tegularum, Vitruv.;—p. parietes, Plin.—(2) vinum pīcatum, seasoned or flavored with pitch, Col.;—that has a natural taste of pitch, Plin.

PĪCTAVI, ðrum, m. Pīctari, a people of Gallia Aquitania, called earlier Pīctones, the modern Pictou or Pictiers, Cæs.

PĪCTŌNES, um, m. (Πικτιῶνες), i. g. Pīctavi. 1. PīCTOR, ðris, m. (pingo). A painter, Cic. *SYN.* See PICTOR.

2. PīCTOR. A surname of the gens Fabia; e. g. C. Fabius P., Cic.;—Q. Fabius P., an ancient Roman historian who flourished during the Second Punic war, Cic.

PĪCTŪRA, æ, *f.* (pingo). I. *Prop.* (1) Painting, the art of painting or embroidery.—2. *Exp.*: Painting of the face, Plaut.—3. *Melon.*: of sculpture in basso relievo, Virg. II. 4. In *Rhet.*: A picture-like representation, a depicting, Cic. EX. (1) ars picture, Cic.;—p. imaginum, Plin. *SYN.* See TABULA.

PĪCTŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (pictura). Painted; hence, variegated, of diverse colors; p. volucres, Claud.;—embroidered; p. vestes, Virg.

PĪCTUS, a, um, I. *pt.* of pingo. II. *Adj.*: Embellished (of speech), adorned with tropes or figures; p. orationis genus, Cic.;—Lysia nihil potest esse pictius, id.

1. PĪCTS, i, m. I. A wood-pecker, used in augury, Plin. II. A griffin, a fabulous bird.

2. PĪCUS, i, m. (Πῑκος). Pīcus, a prophetic deity of Latium, husband of Canens, father of Faunus, represented as a wooden column, with a woodpecker, and, in later times, as a youth with a pīcus on his head, Ov.; Virg.

PĪE, *adv.* (pius). I. (1) Piously, religiously, conscientiously. II. Indulently, as children toward parents, etc.; tenderly, like a parent, like a child; also, patriotically. EX. (1) p. colere deos, Cic.;—p. vivere, App.—(2) memoriam nostri p. conservabit, Cic.;—a te p. fieri, id.;—p. animum patris sorori reconciliare, id.;—dicam p.;—piissime ferre, Sen.

PĪĒRIA, æ, *f.* (Πικρία). Pīeria. I. A region of Macedonia near the coast, south of Haliacmon, Liv. II. A region of Syria to which belonged Seleucia Pīeria, a town near the Euphrates.

PĪĒRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πικρικός). Of or belonging to Pīeria, in Macedonia; P. pix, Plin.

PĪĒRIS, Idis or Idos, *f.* (Πικρίς). *Exp.* in the plur.: Pīerides. The daughters of Pīeros, Ov.; also, a Muse, Ov.;—Pīerides, The Muses, Cic.

PĪĒRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πικρύς). Of or belonging to Mount Pīeris in Thessaly, which was sacred to the Muses; P. quercus, Prop. *Subst. plur.*: Pīērīæ, ðrum, *f.* The Muses, Cic. Hence, Of or belonging to the Muses; P. via, the art of poetry, Ov.;—P. antrum, Hor.;—P. modi, poems, id.;—frons P., i. e. poetæ, Mart.

PIĒROS, or **-US**, *i, m.* (*Πίρος*). *Pierus*. I. A king of Emathia who gave to his nine daughters the names of the nine Muses. They contended with the Muses in singing; but were surpassed by them, and changed into muggies. *OV.* II. A Macedonian king, father of the Muses. *Cic.*

PIĒTAS, *ātis, f.* (*pius*). I. (1) A performance of duty toward the gods, piety, devotion, conscientiousness.—(2) *Exp.* : Righteousness, justice.

II. (3) Dutiful conduct toward men, esp. toward near relations, parental duty or affection, filial love, duty, loyalty, patriotism.—4. *Gen.* : Gentleness, pity, compassion, *Suet.*—5. *Pietas*, personified as a goddess who had two temples in the ninth and eleventh regions of Rome, *Cic.* *EX.* (1) *p.* est justitia adversus deos, *Cic.*—delubra pietate decorare, *Sall.*—(2) si qua est co-lo p. quae talia curet, *Virg.*—(3) *p.* quae erga parentes, officium servare monet, *Cic.*—justitia erga deos, religio, erga parentes *p.* nominatur, *id.* :—*p.* militum, love of country, *id.* *SYN.* See *AMICITIA*.

PIĒŖO, *ēre, ūi, itum, pers. and impers.* I. *Pers.* (1) *To feel disgust or loathing.* II. *Impers.* (2) *Piget, ūit, and itum est, To disgust, displease, pain, trouble.*—(3) *To cause grief or repentance.*—(4) *To occasion shame.* *EX.* (1) neque se id pigere, *Ter.* :—verba pigenda, *Prop.*—(2) *With an acc. of the person, and a genit. of the thing, Gr.* 419 : me piget stultitia mea, *Auct. Or. Dom.* :—fratris me piget, *Ter.* *With two acc.* : neque se id piget, *Ter.* *With inf.* *Gr.* 421 : piget dicere.—(3) piget me, *I repent, grieve, am sorry*; *p.* eum facti caput, *Just.* :—quod nos post piget, *Ter.* :—illa me composuisse piget, *Or.* (4) fateri pigebat, *Liv.* *SYN.* *Impers.* : *PIGET II.* : *POENITET*; *TĀDET*; *PODET*.—*PIGET*, to be loth or unwilling, to grieve at doing or undertaking a thing.—*Poenitet*, to repent of, to be sorry or grieved for a thing done.—*Tadet* is the effect of weariness, or of irksomeness; prorsus vitae tadet, *Cic.*—*Pudet*, to be ashamed; non solum piget hujus stultitiae, sed etiam pudet, *id.*

PIĖER, *gra, grum, adj.* (*perh.* pigeo) [*Superl.* pigerrimus for pigerrimus, *Tert.*]. I. *Gen.* (1) *That goes to a thing unwillingly or with reluctance, backward.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Lazy, dull, slothful, sluggish.*—(3) *Fig.* : *Unfeeling.*—(4) *Dejected, despirited, downcast.*—(5) *Act.* : *That makes slow or sluggish.* *EX.* (1) ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, *Coel. Cic.* *With inf.*, *p.* ferre laborem scribendi, *Hor.*—(2) *p.* in militia, *Cic.*; pueri pigriores, *Mart.* *With genit.*, *p.* militiae, *Hor.* *Meton.* : *p.* aquae, *Plin.*;—mare *p.* Tac.;—*p.* annus, long, passing slowly, *Hor.*—(3) pectora *p.* sita, *Or.*—(4) vultus *p.*, *Mart.*—(5) *p.* frigus, *Tibull.*;—*p.* senectus, *id.* *SYN.* See *DESES*.

PIĖET, *pīgētum est.* See *PIĖEO II.*

PIĖENTĀRĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (*pigmentum*). *Of or belonging to paints.* *Subst.* : pigmentarius, *ſi, m.*, a dealer in paints, unguents, etc., *Cic.*

PIĖMENTUM, *i, n.* (*pingo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Materials for coloring or painting, a paint, color, pigment.*—(2) *Paint, wash, Plin.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Of style* : *Coloring, ornament, embellishment.*—(4) *tined.* *EX.* (1) aspersa *p.* in tabula, *Cic.* *Facet.* : quem Apelles Zeuxisque pingent pigmentis ulmeis, paint, or mark well, *i. e.* thrash soundly, *Plaut.*—(3) Aristotelia *p.*, *Cic.*—(4) sententiae tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, *Cic.* *SYN.* See *COLOR*.

PIĖNERĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (*pignero*). *One who takes a pledge, Cic.*

PIĖNERŖO, *āre, tr.* (*pignus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To pledge, pawn.* II. 2. *To take as a pledge,*

Liv.—(3) *Fig.* : to bind, to oblige.—(4) *Pass. in middle sense* : to promise, engage. *EX.* (1) *p.* uniuem, *Suet.*;—*Fig.* : pigneratos habere annuos, *Liv.*—(3) *p.* alqm sibi beneficio, *App.*—(4) pignerari cēnāe alcis, to promise to sup with any body, *id.* *SYN.* **PIĖNERO**; **PIĖNEŖOR**; **OPPIĖNERO**.—*Pignerare*, *To pawn*; *Pignerari*, *To receive as a pawn.*—*Oppignerare*, same as *pignerare*, but used both in the active and passive voice.

PIĖNEŖOR, *āri, tr. dep.* (*id.*). *To take or seize any thing as a pledge*; hence, (1) *Fig.* : *To make any thing one's own, to bind, oblige.*—(2) *Gen.* : *To accept as.* *EX.* (1) Mars fortissimum quemque *p.* solet, *Cic.*;—fidem militum prāmio *p.*, *Suet.*—(2) quod das mihi, pigneror, *omem, Ov.* *SYN.* See **PIĖNERO**.

PIĖNUS, *ōris and ēris, n.* (*unc.*). I. *Prop.* (1) Any person or thing given or received as a security, a pledge, pawn, mortgage.—(2) *A hostage.*—(3) *The object of a wager.* II. *Fig.* (4) *A pledge, proof, token of love (e. g. children, as pledges of conjugal love).*—(5) *A sure mark, a clear proof, testimony.* *EX.* (1) pignus dare, to give a pledge, *Pup. Dig.*;—servum pignori dare, to give as a pledge or security, *id.*;—liberare *p.* a creditore, *Pomp. Dig.*;—opponere se pignori, to give one's self as a pledge, to pledge, *Plaut.*;—ager appositus est pignori, has been mortgaged, *Ter.*;—pignora capere, as a means of compulsion, e. g. to enforce the attendance of senators, *Liv.*;—thus also, pignora auferre, *Cic.*;—cogere alqm pignoribus, to fine the senators for non-attendance, *id.*;—pignora concidere, to cancel, annul.—(2) sine pignore, *Liv.*;—pignora marium, a male hostage, *Suet.*—(3) pignore certare, *Virg.*;—ponere pignus cum alqo, *V. Max.*—(4) *p.* conjugum ac liberorum, *Liv.*—(5) *p.* voluntatis, *Cic.*;—*p.* societatis, *Tac.*;—*p.* fidei, *Just.*

PIĖRE, *adv.* (*piger*). *With ill-will, lazily, slowly, sluggishly, Col.*

PIĖRĖO, *ēre, intr.* (*piger*). *To be sluggish.*

PIĖGRESO, *ēre, intr. insep.* (*pigreo*). *To become slow or sluggish*; *Nilus pigrescit, Plin.*

PIĖRĪTĀ, *ae, and PIĖRĪTĒS*, *ſi, f.* (*piger*). *Slowness, sluggishness, backwardness.* I. *pigritiam delinunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic.*;—*p.* aut ignavia, *id.*;—*p.* militandi, *id.* *Meton.* : *p.* stomachi, weakness of the stomach, *Sen.* *SYN.* See *DESIDIA*.

PIĖRŖO, *āre, intr.* (*piger*). *To be slow or backward to do a thing, Lucr.*

PIĖROR, *āri, intr. dep.* (*id.*), *s. q.* pigro; *tu scribere ne pigre, Cic.*

1. **PĪLĀ**, *ae, f.* I. 1. *A mortar, Plin.* II. (2) *A pillar.*—3. *A dam or pier, Virg.* *EX.* (2) *p.* pontis, *Liv.*;—lapidea *p.*, *Nep.*;—*p.* columnae Vitruvii, booksellers had their stalls near pillars, *Hor.* *SYN.* See **COLUMNA**.

2. **PĪLĀ**, *ae, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A ball for playing with.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A ball, globe, clut, round mass of any thing.*—8. *Exp.* : *A small ball used in voting, a ballot, Prop.*—4. *A stuffed figure of a man, used in bull-fights to excite the animals, Mart.* Hence, 5. *Of a ragged garment, id.* *EX.* (1) pilae stotui teneri, *Cic.*;—pilā ludere, *Hor.*;—pilam excipere, to catch, *Sen.*;—*p.* venit, *id.*;—pilam repercutere, *id.*—*Prov.* : *p.* est mea, *It is mine, I have caught it, I have won, Plaut.*—(2) *p.* terrae, the globe, the world, *Varr.*;—*p.* lanuginis, *Plin.*;—*p.* Mattiacae, soap-balls manufactured at Mattiacum, *Mart.*

PĪLĀRĪUS, *ſi, m.* (2. *pila*). *One that performs tricks with balls, a juggler, Quint.*

PĪLĀTĪM, *adv.* (1. *pila*). *Pillar-wise or with pillars*;—*p.* aedificia agere, *Vitr.*

PILĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (pilum). *Furnished or armed with javelins*;—p. agmina, Virg.

PILĒĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (pileus). *Furnished with or wearing a hat*, Liv.;—p. fistres, *Centurion and Pollux*, Catull. *The pileus was a mark of liberty; hence, plebs p.*, Suet. But *serci p.*, wearing a pileus, as a token that the seller did not warrant them, Gell.

PILENTUM, i, n. A kind of *easy-spring carriage*, used esp. by Roman ladies, Liv. SYN. See **CARPENTUM**.

PILĒOLUS, i, m. **PILĒŌLUM**, i, n. *dim.* (pileus). *A small hat, a cap*, Hor. SYN. See **PILERS**.

PILĒUS, i, m. and **PILĒUM**, i, n. I. (1) *A hat, a felt hat*, of half oval shape, and fitting closely (Plaut.); it was worn as a mark of freedom. Hence, (2) *Meton.*: *Liberty, freedom*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Protection*. EX. (1) *hec mera libertas; hanc nobis pilea donant*, Pers.—(2) *ad pileum vocare, to call the slaves to liberty*, i. e. to entice them by the promise of liberty to take up arms, Liv. At the sale of slaves the pileus was a token that the seller did not warrant them, Plaut.—(3) *te obscuro, pileum meum, mea salubritas*, Plaut. SYN. **PILERS**; **PILĒOLUS**.—**Pileus**, a cap given to slaves in granting them their liberty.—**Pileolus**, a little cap, a small hat.

PILICĒPUS, i, m. (2. pila, crepo). *One that plays with a ball, or with balls*, Sen.

PILŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. pilus). *Hairy, full of hair*. I. *Prop.*: p. genae, Cic.;—p. colonus, Mart.;—ursus pilosior, Prop. II. *Meton.*: *Of plants, folia pilosiora*, Plin.

PILŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (2. pila). I. *Gen.*: *A little pill, id.* II. *In Medicine*: *A pill*, id.

PILUM, i, n. I. *A pestle or pounder for a mortar*, Plin. II. *A dart or javelin of the Roman infantry, which they hurled at the enemy, and then immediately used the sword*, Cic.; Liv.; also, at sieges pila were hurled upon the besiegers; p. muralia, Cæs. *Prov.*: pilum injicere alicui, to make an attack, Plaut. SYN. See **TELUM**.

PILUMNUS, i, m. *Pilumnus*, son of Danaus and ancestor of Turnus, Virg.

1. **PĪLUS**, i, m. (pilum). (1) *A company of the Triarii*; hence, *primus p.* (afterwards also *primipilus*).—2. *Meton.*: *The place or post of the primipilus, who ranked before the commander of the Hastati and Principes*, Cæs. EX. (1) *centurio primi pili*, Cæs.;—*primum pilum ducere, to be the first captain or centurion of the Triarii*, id.;—*assignare alicui primum pilum*, Liv.;—*ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to the centurionship or first captaincy of the Triarii*, Cæs. *Abol.*: *simply pilus for p. primus*, Mart.

2. **PĪLUS**, i, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *A hair*.—(2) *Collectively: Growth of hair, the hair*. II. *Meton.* (3) *A hair, i. e. a trifle*. EX. (1) *palpebre sunt munite vallo pilorum*, Cic.;—*p. caudæ equinæ*, Hor.—(2) *in capite cunctorum animalium homini plurimus p.*, Plin.—(3) *e Capadocia ne pilum quidem (accepi), nothing at all, not the least*, Cic.;—*ne pili quidem minus me amabo, not a whit the less*, id.;—*non facit pili cohortem, values it not a straw*, Catull.;—*nec pila facit unius, does not care a fig for it*, id. SYN. See **COMA**.

PIMPLA, æ, f. *Pimple*, a small place in Pieria in Macedonia, with a mountain and spring sacred to the Muses, Strab.; hence,

PIMPLEIS, Idis, f. *adj.* *Of or belonging to Pimple*; si recolis Pimpleida (terram), the

country about Pimple, i. e. if you are fond of the Muses, if you are a poet, Aus. *Subst.*: Pimpleia (Pimpl.), i. e. the *Æas*, Hor.; Mart.

PIMPLEUS, **PIMPLÆUS**, or **PIUPLEUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Pimplæan, sacred to the Muses*; P. mons, Catull.;—P. antrum, Mart. *Subst.*: Pimplea, æ, f. *A fountain of the Muses*, Stat.

PINA, æ, f. See **PINNA**.

PINACŌ-THĒCA, æ, and **PINACŌ-THĒCE**, ōs, f. (πινακothῆκη). *A gallery of pictures, a picture-gallery*, Plin.

PINĀRIUS, a, um, *Pinarius*, the name of a Roman gens, Aur. Vict.;—P. domus, Virg. The *Pinarii* and *Politii* presided at the worship of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander, and re-established by Romulus. The *Politii* received the intestines (exta) of the sacrifice, but the *Pinarii* only came in for their share after the exta had been consumed, Liv.

PINDĀRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πινδαρικός). *Of or belonging to Pindar, Pindaric*; P. lyra, Ov.

PINDĀRUS, i, m. (Πινδαρος). *Pindar*, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Æschylus; his odes in honor of the victors at the Olympic and other Greek games are still extant, Cic.; Hor.; Quint.

PINDĒNISSÆ, ōs, f. *Pindeus*, the inhabitants of *Pindeus*, Cic.

PINDĒNISSUS, i, f. (Πινδίνισσος). *Pindeus*, a town of Cilicia, Cic.

PINDUS or **-OS**, i, m. (Πίνδος). *Pindus*, a high mountain of Thessaly, dividing Epirus and Macedonia, Plin.

PINĒTUM, i, n. (pinus). *A pine-grove*, Plin.

PINĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to pines*; p. silva, Virg.;—p. corona, Plin.;—p. ardor, fire of pine-wood, Virg.;—nucleus p., Cels.; or p. nux, Plin.; or simply pinca, æ, f., a pine-apple, Col.

PINGO, ōre, pinxi, pictum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To paint, to represent as a painter*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To paint with a needle, i. e. to embroider, adorn*.—(3) *Meton.*: *To stain or hem-ar*.—(4) *To adorn, decorate, stud.*—(5) *Exp. in Rhet.*: *To embellish*. II. *Fig.* (6) *Painted, not real, fictitious, vain, empty*. EX. (1) *p. simulacrum Helenæ*, Cic.;—p. tabulum, to paint a picture; hence, tabula picta, a picture, painting, id.;—exemplaria picta, drawings, Vitr. With inf.: quas (comas) Dione pingitur sustinuisse manu, Ov.—(2) *p. acu*, Ov.;—*picti reges, with embroidered garments*, Mart.;—*toga picta, with embroidered upper garment worn by a general in a triumph*, Liv.—(3) *p. frontem moris, to stain the forehead with mulberries*, Virg.;—p. vaccinia caltha, id.—(4) *p. herbas floribus*, Lucr.;—*æther pingitur stellis*, Sen.;—*locum orationibus p.*, id.—(5) *p. verba*, Cic.;—*Britanniam p. coloribus, with poetical figures or flourishes*, id.—(6) *pictus metus*, Prop. SYN. **PINGO**; **ADUMBRO**; **DELINEO**.—**Pingere**, to paint; fig., to describe.—**Adumbrare**, prop., to shade or shadow out; fig., to sketch.—**Delineare**, to delineate, draw the outlines or sketch of any thing; *Apelles, arrepto carbone, imaginem in pariete delineavit*, Plin.

PINGUĒDO, Inis, f. (pinguis). *Fatness, fat*, Plin. SYN. See **ADERS**.

PINGUĒFĀCĪO, ōre, feci, factum, tr. *Puss.*: *Pinguēfio, fero, factus sum (pinguis, facio). To make fat, to fatten*, Plin.

PINGUESCO, ōre, intr. (pinguis). I. *Prop.* (1) *To grow fat*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To grow fat or oily*. II. *Meton. gen.* (3) *To increase, grow more violent*

on *intense*. EX. (1) armentum pinguescit, Cor.;—bulbura p., Plin.—(2) frumenta pinguescunt, id.;—vinum p., id.;—nues p., id.;—campus sanguine p., Virg.—(3) flammae pinguescunt.

PINGUËTUDO, Inis, f. See PINGUITUDO.

PINGUIS, e, adj. (πίσιος). I. Pass. (1) *Fat, corpulent (opp. macer).*—(2) *Subst.*: Pingue, is, n. A kind of oily fat in the flesh (*conf. ADERS*). (3) *Meton.*: Fat, fruitful, unctuous, rich.—(4) *Gross, thick, heavy, coarse.*—(5) *Of flavour*: Dull, not pungent.—(6) *Of color*: Glaring.—(7) *Unanointed, bedaubed.*—(8) *Fig.*: Close, coarse, not fine.—(9) *Clumsy, unrefined, awkward, stupid.* II. Act. (10) *That renders fat, fattening*; and hence, *meton.*, *fertilizing.*—(11) *Fig.*: Calm, tranquil.

EX. (1) P. Thebani, Cic.;—me pinguem vises, Hor.;—pinguior agnus, Plaut.;—pinguissimus hadulus, Juv.—(2) taurorum, leonum pinguis, id.—(3) p. ager, Col.;—p. solam, id.;—pinguor campus, Hor.;—so, p. finus, neus, olivum, coma, merum, vinum; p. flamma, of incense, Ov.;—p. ara, sprinkled with the blood and fat of the sacrifices, Virg.;—p. stabula apum, rich or abounding with honey, id.—(4) p. celum, Cic.;—p. calor, Plin.;—p. toga, Suet.—(5) p. sapor, Plin.—(6) jaspis glauco pingui, id.;—o candidis coloribus pinguisissimus, id.—(7) p. crura luto, Juv.;—virga p., a linn'd twig or perch. Stat.—(8) agamus pingui Minerva, Cic.;—p. verba, gross, strong, Quint.—(9) quod ipsi Antiocho p. videbatur, Cic.;—p. ingulamus, Ov.;—donatus munere pingui, Hor.—(10) Nilus pingui flumine, Virg.—(11) p. otium, Plin.;—p. vita, id.;—p. somnus, id.;—p. amor, id. SYN. PINGUIS; OPIMUS; OBESUS; CORPULENTUS.—Pinguis, fat, greasy; *gen. fig.* on the dark side, heavy, clumsy, sluggish.—Opimus, of healthy fullness, plump; *fig.*, on its bright side, rich, opulent, abundant.—Obesus, fat, heavy, unwieldy; *fig.*, dull, stupid.—Corpulentus, large, portly.

PINGUITUDO, Inis, f. (pinguis). I. 1. Prop.: Fatness, Plin.;—p. olei, Col.;—p. soli, id.—2. Meton.: Glaring color, Plin. II. Fig. 3. Coarseness of expression, Quint.

PĪNĪFER, ěra, ěrum, adj. (pinus, fero). That bears pines, Virg.

PĪNĪGER, ěra, ěrum, adj. (pinus, gero). That bears pines, pine-bearing, Ov.

PINNA, æ, f. I. Prop. 1. A feather; said esp. of the stronger feathers of the wings or tails of birds.—(2) Meton.: A wing.—3. Meton.: A fin, Plin.—4. Plur.: Pinnae, ěrum, f. Pinnacles, battlements, Cels.—5. The ladles or buckets on a wheel, Vitr.—6. The keys of an hydraulic organ, id. II. 7. A kind of shell-fish, Cic. Instead of this we find also pina, Cic. EX. (2) praeptibus penis (of an eagle), Cic.

PINNATUS, a, um, adj. (pinna). I. Prop.: Feathered, winged; p. cauda (aquilæ), Cic.;—Jovis p. satelles;—p. Cupido. II. Meton.: abies folio pennato densa, as if feathered, because the leaves lie on each other like the feathers of a bird, Plin.

PINNĪGER, ěra ěrum, adj. (pinna, gero). Feathered, winged; amor p., Lucr.;—piscis p., provided or furnished with fins, Ov.

PINNĪ-RĀPUS, i, m. (pinna, rapio). A peak-snatcher, a gladiator who endeavored to snatch away the peak or feathers (pinnae) of a helmet with his rete, i. e. a gladiator that fought with the Samnite (another gladiator) who wore a helmet with a peak or crest of peacock's feathers.

PINNŌ-TĒRES, æ, m. (πιννοτῆρες). The keeper or guardian of the shell-fish pinna, a kind of small crab, Cic.

PINNŪLA, æ, f. dim. (pinna). A small feather, Col. Meton.: A little wing, Plaut.;—a fin, Plin.

PINSĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pinso). A beating, pounding, bruising, Vitr.

PIN: Ō, ěre, pinsi and pinsti, pinsum, pinsitum and pistum, tr. (πίσσω). I. Prop. (1) To pound, stamp, bray, beat, bruise. II. Meton. (2) To scourge, beat, thrash, drub. EX. (1) p. far, Varr.;—p. uram et ficum, id.;—p. humum cubitis, Enn. ap. Varr.;—p. terram genibus, id.—(2) p. alqua flagro, to beat soundly, Plaut.;—quem nulla ciconia pinsit, that cannot be mocked (by) imitating a stork's beak with one's hands, Pers.

PINSUS or PINSĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of pinso.

PĪNUS, ūs and i, f. (πίρις). I. (1) A wild pine, Scotch fir.—2. A pine tree which bears edible fruit. II. Meton. 3. A ship built of pine wood, Ov.—4. A torch of pine wood, Virg.—5. A javelin or dart.—6. An oar, Luc.—7. A wreath made of the leaves of the pine tree, Ov. EX. (1) P. larix, P. picea, P. excelsa, Plin.

PĪO, ěre, tr. (pius). I. (1) To seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate.—(2) To free from guilt by some religious rite or ceremony.—(3) Gen.: To seek to make good, to make good, to make compensation for, to retrieve, repair; to endeavor to turn away or avert.—(4) To avenge, to punish. II. (5) To exercise or perform in a religious manner. EX. (1) p. Syllvanum lacte, Hor.;—p. busta, i. e. manes, Ov.;—p. ossa, Varr.—(2) si quid tibi pinuam fuisset, Auct. Or. Dom.—(3) p. damna, Ov.;—p. nefas triste, Virg.;—p. fulmen, to endeavor to avert the fulfilment of a bad omen from it, Ov.;—p. sidus (of a planet), Plin.;—p. prodigia, Tac.—(4) p. culpam morte, Virg.—(5) p. pietatem, Plaut.;—Sacra p. Prop. SYN. PĪO; EXPĪO; PROCTRO; LUSTRO.—Piare, prop.: to cherish, gen.: to expiate, or atone for.—Expiare, to free from guilt, purify what is defiled.—Procurare, prop.: to take care of, to watch over, to see that the consequences of a bad omen be averted.—Lustrare, to purify, to make lustrations, lustrare exercitum, to muster an army, Cels.;—to number an army, because at the end lustrations took place; also, to travel over, survey.

PĪPĀTUS, ūs, m. (pipio). The pipping or crying of chickens; p. pullorum, Varr.

PĪPER, ěris, n. (πίπερις). I. Prop. (1) Pepper. II. Fig. (2) Sharpness, pungency (of asperity in speaking). EX. (1) p. nigrum, p. cubeba, Plin.;—Hor.;—piperis granum, a pepper-corn, Plin.;—(2) p., non homo, perhaps of a satirical person, Petr.

PĪPERĀTUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Peppered.—2. Subst.: piperaum, i, n. A sauce prepared from or seasoned with pepper, Cels. II. Fig. (3) peppered, sharp, satirical, pungent. EX. (1) p. vinum, acetum, garum, Plin.;—(2) p. facundia, Sid.

PĪPĪLO, ěre, intr. (pipio). To pip, chirp.

PĪPĪO, ire, intr. To pip or chirp as young birds, Col.

PĪPŪLUM, i, n. or PĪPŪLUS, i, m. (pipio). A pipping or chirping as a young bird; hence, a whimpering, crying, Plaut.

PĪRÆUS (πίρæυς), ěi, m. Contr.: Piræus, i. (Πειραιεύς). Piræus, the port of Piræus, a small place and harbor five miles south west of Athens, and joined to the city by a long wall, now Porto Dracone or Porto Leone; it included several smaller harbors: triplex Piræei portus,

Nep.;—coimus in Piræo, Ter. *Poet'c form in n. plur.* Piræa tuta, Ov.

PIRÆUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Piræus; P. portus, Prop.

PIRATA, æ, m. (πιρᾶτης). A sea-robber, pirate, corsair, Cic. SYN. See PIRATO.

PIRATICUS, a, um, *adj.* (πιρατικός). Of or belonging to pirates, piratical;—p. bellum, war carried on with pirates, Cic.; *Subst.*: Piratica, æ, f. Piracy; p. facere, to carry on piracy.

PIRÆNE, æs, f. (Πιρηνή). Pirene, a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus), Plin.;—sacred to the Muses, Pers.

PIRÆNIS, Idis, f. *adj.* (Πιρηνίς). Of or belonging to the fountain of Pirene; P. unda, Ov.;—P. Epiphyre, Corinth, id.

PIRITHŌUS, i, m. (Πιριθόος). Pirithous, the son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, and husband of Hippodame or Hippodamia, a friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended with Theseus into the infernal regions, in order to carry away Proserpine, but was not suffered to return, Ov.; Hor.

PIRUM, i, n. A pear, P. Cydonia, Plin. SYN. See POMUM.

PIRUS, i, f. A pear-tree, Plin.

PIRUSTÆ, ærum, m. Pirustæ, a people of Illyria, Cæs.

PISA, æ, f. (Πίσσα) and PISÆ, ærum, f. Pisa. I. A town of Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympic games were held. II. Pise, ærum, f. A town of Etruria, at the conflux of the Arnus (now Arno), and the Ausor (now Serchio), celebrated for its baths (thermæ), now Pisa, a colony of Pisa in Elis, Liv.; Virg.

PISÆUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Pisa in Elis; P. Arethusa (said to have its source in Elis), Ov.;—hasta P., of Enomau, id.;—Pisei, ærum, m. The inhabitants of Pisa, Plin.

PISANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the town of Pisa in Etruria; P. ager, Liv. *Subst.*: Pisani, ærum, m. The inhabitants of Pisa, Liv.

PISAURENSIS, e, *adj.* Of Pisaurum, Cic.

PISAURUM, i, n. Pisaurum, a town of Umbria, now Asaro, Cæs.

PISCARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (piscis). Of or belonging to fishes or fishing; p. hamulus, Plaut.;—p. copie, id.;—p. forum, fish-market, id. *Subst.*: Piscaria, æ, f. fishery, Dig. SYN. PISCARIUS; PISCATORIUS; PISCOSUS.—Piscarius, as here.—Piscatorius. Of or belonging to fishers or fishing.—Piscosus, full of fishes.

PISCATOR, ōris, m. (piscor). A fisherman, fisher, Cic.

PISCATŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (piscator). Of or belonging to fishes, fishing or a fisherman;—p. navis, a fishing boat, Cæs.;—p. casa, a fisherman's hut, Petr.;—p. forum, the fish-market, Liv.;—p. arundo, Plin. SYN. See PISCARIUS.

PISCATRIX, Icis, f. (piscator). She that fishes, Plin.

PISCATUS, ūs, m. (piscor). I. A fishing, catching of fish, Plin. II. Meton.: Fish; piscatum sibi parare, Plaut.

PISCICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (piscis). A little fish; p. parvi, Cic.

PISCINA, æ, f. (piscis). I. Prop.: A fish-pond, Cic. II. A pool or pond for swimming or bathing in, Plin.;—p. calidæ, warm baths, Suet. III. A large vessel or trough for holding water, a tank, a reservoir; p. lignæ, Plin.

PISCINARIUS, ū, m. (piscina). One that keeps or is fond of fish-ponds, Cic.

PISCIS, is, m. I. Prop.: A fish, Cic.; Plin.;—p. femina, Ov.;—curvus p., a dolphin, Sil. II. Meton.: Pisces, ūm, m. The Fishes, a constellation, Col.;—P. gemelli or P. gemini, one in the south, the other in the north, Ov.; Cic.;—p. aquosi, Virg.

PISCOR, āri, intr. dep. (piscis). To fish; p. ante hortulos, Cic.;—p. hamo, p. reti, Suet. Prov.: p. in aère, to take pains in vain, Plaut.

PISCOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (piscis). Full of or abounding in fish; p. amnis, Ov.;—p. scopuli, Virg. SYN. See PISCARIUS.

PISCULENTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Abounding in fish; p. loca, Plaut.

PISIDA, æ, m. (Πισιδης). An inhabitant of Pisidia, Cic.—Plur.: Pisidæ, ærum, m. The inhabitants of Pisidia, a hardy race of mountaineers, Cic.

PISIDIA, æ, f. (Πισιδία). Pisidia, a district of Asia Minor, Liv.

PISISTRATĪDES, æ, m. A descendant of Pisistratus, Liv.

PISISTRATUS, i, m. (Πισιστρατος). Pisistratus, a sole ruler (tyrannus) at Athens, in the time of Servius Tullius, Cic.

PISO, ōnis, m. Piso, a Roman family name; e. g. of the gens Calpurnia, Cic.

PISONIANUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Piso; conjuratio, P., Suet.

PISTILLUM, i, n. or PISTILLUS, i, m. (pinso). A pestle to pound with, Plin.

PISTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop.: One that pounds (esp. corn) or grinds in a mill; hence, a miller, Plin. II. A baker, Cic.

PISTORIENSIS, e, *adj.* Of or belonging to Pistorium in Etruria; P. ager, Sall.; milites P. facit, alluding to pistor.

PISTORIUM, ū, n. Pistorium, a town of Etruria, now Pistoia, Plin.

PISTORIUS, a, um, *adj.* (pistor). Of or belonging to a baker or bakers; p. opus, pastry, Plin.;—forum p., the baker's market, Aur. Vict.

PISTRILLA, æ, f. dim. (pistrina). A small pounding mill, Ter.

PISTRINA, æ, f. (pinso). A place in which corn was pounded (ground) and the flour baked, a bakehouse, Plin.

PISTRINALIS, e, and PISTRINENSIS, e, *adj.* (pistrinum). Pertaining to a pounding-mill, Col.; p. jumenta, Suet.

PISTRINUM, i, n. (pinso). I. Prop. (1) A pounding-mill (crushing machine) where slaves were set to work as a punishment, a mill. II. Meton. (2) Of a difficult business or unpleasant place, a burden, yoke. EX. (1) te in pistrinum dedam, Ter.;—hominem pistrino dignum, id.;—p. exercere, to be a miller and baker, Suet.—(2) tibi mecum in eodem pistrino est vivendum.

PISTRIS or PRISTIS, is, and PISTRIX or PRISTIX, Icis, f. I. Prop.: A sea-monster or large fish, as a whale, shark, etc., (Plin.). The Whale (a constellation), Cic. II. Meton.: A kind of fast-sailing ship, a cutter (Liv.); hence, the name of one of the ships of Æneas, Virg.

PISTUS, a, um, pt. of pinso.

PITHECIUM, ū, n. (πιθηκιον). A small ape, a little monkey, Plaut.

PITHECUSA, æ, f. and PITHECUSÆ, ærum, f. See ÆNARIA.

PITTACUS or -OS, *i. m.* (*Πιττακος*). *Pittacus*, a philosopher of Mitylene, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic.; Nep.

PITTHEÏS, *Idis, f.* (*Πιθηϊς*). *Daughter of Pittheus*, *i. e.* *Æthra*, Ov.

PITTHEUS, *Æi and ðos, m.* (*Πιθηϊς*). *Pittheus*, a king of Træzene, father of *Æthra*, the wife of *Ægeus*, and mother of *Theseus*, Ov.

PITUITA, *m. f.* [*poet. triyll.* Hor.; Pers.]. *A clammy moisture or humor, slime.* I. *Prop.* (1) In the body: *Phlegm, rheum.* II. (2) Of trees: *A viscid gummy moisture that exudes from trees.*—3. Of fowls: *the pip*, Plin. EX. (1) *quum sanguis corruptus est aut p. redundat, in case of a redundancy of phlegm*, Cic.;—(2) *p. arborum*, Plin.

PITUITOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (*pituita*). *Full of phlegm*; *p. homo*, Cic.

PITYIS, *Idos, f.* (*πιτυϊς*). *The cone of a pine, a pine-apple*, Plin.

PÛS, *a, um, adj.* [*Superl.*, *piissimus*, Anton. ap. Cic.; Sen. and later writers]. I. (1) *Gen.*: *Pious, religious, devout, godly, righteous, virtuous, conscientious.*—(2) *Just, legitimate, lawful.* II. *Exp.* (3) *Entertaining sentiments of affection and attachment toward parents, children, masters, superiors, magistrates, one's native country, etc.*: *dutiful, affectionate, loyal.* EX. (1) *p. homo*, Cic.;—*p. et pudica uxor*, Plaut.;—*p. ingenium Pamphili*, Ter. *Of poets*: *p. vates, holy*, Virg.;—*p. poeta*, Catull.;—*p. luci, sacred groves of poets*, Hor. *Of the manes of the pious dead*: *piorum sedem consecuti*, Cic. *Hence*, *pium est, it is pious or pleasing to the gods; with inf.*, Ov. *Subst.*: *plum, i. n. for fas*: *jusque p.que, id.*—(2) *p. dolor*;—*p. bellum*, Liv.—(3) *p. in parentes*, Cic.;—*p. (erga patriam)*, Nep.;—*p. metus, of a wife trembling for the life of her husband*;—*p. bellum, for the country*, Liv. *Meton.*: *p. testa, kind, friendly*, Hor.

PIX, *pleis, f.* (*πίσσα*). I. *Gen.*: *Pitch* (Plin.); *boiling pitch was dropped upon the bodies of slaves as a punishment*, Plaut. II. *Exp.*: *Tar*, Virg.;—*usually, p. liquida*, Vitr.

PLACABILIS, *e, adj.* (*placo*). I. *Act.* (1) *Serving to pacify or appease; pacifying, soothing.* II. *Pass.* (2) *Easy to be appeased or pacified, placable.* EX. (1) *p. hostia*, Lact.;—*placabilis est, more soothing*, Ter.—(2) *p. animus*, Cic.;—*ingenium p.*, Liv.;—*p. ira*, Ov. SYN. See EXORABILIS.

PLACABILITAS, *Ætis, f.* (*placabilis*). *Placability*, Cic.

PLACAMEN, *Inis, n.* (*placo*). *A means of pacifying or appeasing*, Liv.

PLACAMENTUM, *i, n.* (*id.*). *s. q.* *placamen*.

PLACATE, *adv.* (*placatus*). *Mildly, gently, calmly*; *omnia humana ferre p. et moderate*, Cic.;—*remissius et placatus ferre*, id.

PLACATIO, *Ænis, f.* (*placo*). *An appeasing, pacifying*; *p. deorum*, Cic.

PLACATUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of placo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Appased, pacified, well disposed toward.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Peaceful, calm, quiet, gentle.* EX. (1) *exercitus duci placator*, Liv.—(2) *p. vita*, Cic.;—*p. status animi*, Cic.;—*p. mare*, Virg. SYN. See PACATUS.

PLACENTA, *m. f.* (*πλακοῖς*). *A cake*, Cat.;—*a cheese-cake*, Hor.

PLACENTIA, *m. f.* *Placentia*, a town of Upper Italy on the Po, colonized by the Romans during the second Punic war, now *Piacenza*, Liv.

PLACĒO, *Ære, cti, ctum, intr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To please, be pleasing or agreeable.* II. *Exp.* (2) *Impers.*: *placet alui, one is of opinion, considers best, it seems good to one.*—(3) *To take or come to a decision, to resolve upon, to determine.*

EX. (1) *p. alui*, Cic.;—*nec dubito, quin mihi placitura sit, id.*;—*ut placet, as it pleases, as you like, id.*;—*sibi p., to be pleased or satisfied with one's self, id.*;—*dos placenda est, for p. debet*, Plaut.;—*placens, pleasing, pleasant, agreeable*; *p. uxor*, Hor.—(2) *duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Carneades is of opinion*, Cic.;—*ut Stoicis placet, ut doctissimis placuit, as the most learned have agreed*, Cic.;—*si diis placet, ironically*, Ter.;—*Cic. With inf.*, Cæs. *With acc. and inf.*, Cic.—(3) *senatus p. ut, Cic.*;—*quando vobis ita placuit*, Sall. *With inf.*: *placet legatos recipi*, Sall.;—*suggestum adornari placuit*, Liv. SYN. **PLACET**; **LIBET**.—*Placet, it pleases, seems good to, or is the mind of.*—*Libet, it likes, it contents one; non libet plura scribere.*

PLACĪDE, *adv.* (*placidus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *With pleasing expressions.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gently, quickly, easily, peacefully, placidly.* EX. (1) *p. loqui*, Cic.;—*p. verba facere*, Sall.—(2) *p. ire, to walk gently or sedately*, Ter.;—*p. progredi*, Cæs.;—*p. plebem tractare*, Sall.;—*p. ferre dolorem*;—*colles p. acclives, gently sloping*, Liv.

PLACĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (*placeo*). *Gentle, soft, quiet, peaceable, placid*; *reddere aliquid placidum*, Cic.;—*p. senatus, id.*;—*p. oratio, id.*;—*p. mors, tranquil*, Virg.;—*p. cœlum, serene, clear*, Sil.;—*p. sal, i. e. mare, Virg.*;—*p. dies, a clear, calm day*, Plin. E.;—*p. somnus*, Ov. SYN. See CLEMENS.

PLACĪTO, *Ære, intr. freq.* (*placeo*). *To please greatly*, Plaut.

PLACĪTUM, *i, n.* (*placeo*). I. (1) *That which is pleasing or agreeable.* II. *Meton.* (2) *An opinion pronounced, decision, dogma.* EX. (1) *ultra placitum laudare, beyond what is agreeable*, Virg.—(2) *p. medicorum*, Plin.

PLACĪTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of placeo*. II. *Adj.*: *Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable*; *locus amobus p.*, Sall.

PLACŌ, *Ære, tr.* I. *To appease, pacify, make quiet.* II. 2. *To endeavor to appease*, Hor. EX. (1) *p. alqm*, Cic.;—*p. alqm beneficiis*, Liv.;—*p. parentes*, Hor.;—*p. alqm reipublicæ, to reconcile with, id.*;—*homo quietus et sibi ipse placatus, reconciled and at peace with himself, id.*;—*p. sitim, to satisfy, to quench*, Mart. SYN. See LENIO.

PLACŪSA and **PLACŪSIĀ**, *m. f.* See **PLAGUSIA**.

1. **PLĀGA**, *m. f.* (*πλάγη*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *A blow, stroke, thrust.*—(2) *Meton.* (of the impact of atoms: *A shock.*—(3) *Exp.*: *A blow, stroke, etc., such as to produce a wound; hence, a wound.* II. *Fig.* (4) *A blow, wound, loss.* EX. (1) *plagas perferre*, Cic.;—*plagam ferre, to be about to hit or deal a blow, make a thrust*, Virg.;—*plagam sedare, to fix a blow*, Ov.—(2) *quam plagam appellat*, Cic.—(3) *p. medicocris pestifera*, Cic.;—*plagam inferre, to inflict*, Plin.;—*plagis confici*, Suet.—(4) *p. est injecta petitioni tue*, Cic.;—*oratio gravem plagam facit, makes a deep impression*, id. SYN. **PLAGA**; **VULNUS**; **CICATRIX**; **ULCUS**.—*Plaga, prop.*: *a blow which causes a wound.*—*Vulnus, a wound, bruise, hurt, the effect of plaga.*—*Cicatrix, a scar or seam of a wound, the mark.*—*Ulcus, an ulcer, a sore in the flesh, caused by malignant humors and not by a blow.*

2. **PLĀGA**, *m. f.* (1) *A region, quarter.*—(2) *Meton.*: *A district, canton.* EX. (1) *p. cœli*,

Poet. ap. Cic. ;—quatuor p., the four zones, Virg. —(2) p. Materina, Liv. SYN. See REGIO.

3. PLĀGA, æ, f. I. Prop. (1) *A hunter's net or toil.*—2. Meton. : *A cobweb*, Plin. ;—*A bed-curtain*, Varr. ap. Non. II. Fig. : (3) *A net, gin, snare*. EX. (1) plagas tendere, Cic. ;—compellere lupum in plagas, Plaut. ;—(3) se impedire in plagas, Plaut. ;—in plagas incidere.

PLĀGĀRIUS, i, m. (plagium). I. Prop. : *A man stealer, a kidnapper*, Cic. II. Meton. : *A literary thief, a plagiarist*, Mart.

PLĀGĪ-GER, ěra, ěrum, adj. (plaga, gero). *That receives stripes, getting blows* (said of slaves).

PLĀGĪ-GERŪS, a, um, adj. (plaga, gerulus), i. q. plagiger, Plaut.

PLĀGĪ-PĀTĪDA, æ, m. (plaga, patior). *One that endures stripes or puts up with blows*, Plaut.

PLĀGIŪM, li, n. *A stealing of men, kidnapping*, Ulp. Dig.

PLAGŌSUS, a, um, adj. (1. plaga). I. Act. : *Dealing or inflicting many blows, flogging* ; p. Orbilius, Hor. II. Pass. : *Much beaten, full of blows or wounds* ; p. dorsum, App.

PLAGŪLA, æ, fem. dim. (3. plaga). *A hanging or curtain* ; stragulam pretiosam, plagiulus.

PLĀNĀRIĀ or PLĀNĀŠĪĀ, æ, f. *Planaria*, an island in the Etruscan Sea near Elba, Plin.

PLANCTUS, ūs, m. (plango). I. Gen. : *A beating* (so as to produce a loud noise), V. Fl. II. Esp. : *A beating of the breast, etc.*, in grief, *a wailing* ; gemitus ac p., Tac. SYN. See QUERELA.

PLĀNE, adv. (1. planus). Prop. : *Plainly, evenly* ; hence, Fig. (1) *Without ambiguity, in a straightforward manner.*—(2) *Without difficulty, plainly, clearly, intelligibly.*—(3) *Without exception, entirely, fully, altogether.*—4. In replies : *Quite so, exactly so, to be sure*. EX. (1) p. et Latine loquitur, Cic.—(2) p. et dilucide, Cic. ;—p. et aperte, id. ;—planius atque apertius dicere, id. ;—apertissime planissimeque explicare, id.—(3) p. moleste tuli, Cic. ;—p. eruditus, id. ;—p. scire, to know perfectly well, Ter. SYN. PLANE ; PLĒNE.—Plane, manifestly, plainly.—Plene, fully, quite, completely. Planissime dicere, not to omit any thing. Plane dicere, to speak with plainness and clearness.

PLĀNĒTA or PLĀNĒTES, æ, m. (πλανήτης). *A planet* (Latin, stellæ errantes or erraticæ), Gell. SYN. See ASTRUM.

PLANGO, ěre, nxi, netum, tr. I. Gen. (1) *To beat or strike* (so as to produce a loud noise). II. (2) *To beat or strike* (as a sign of anger).—(3) *To strike the breast or head* (as an indication of grief). EX. (1) p. terrain vertice, Ov. ;—p. tympana palmis, Catull. ;—litora planguntur fluctu, Ov. Mid. : (avis) plangitur, beats itself with its wings, i. e. flaps its wings, Ov.—(2) p. lacertos, id.—(3) p. pectora palmis, id. In the pass. (middle sense) : planguntur matres, id. Thus in the act. : gemitus plangentium, Just. ;—hence, p. alqm. to bewail aloud, Virg. ;—p. damna, Stat. SYN. See LACRIMO.

PLANGOR, ěris, m. (plango). I. Gen. (1) *A beating or striking* (with a loud noise). II. Esp. as an indication of grief or mourning ; hence, (2) *Loud wailing, lamentation*. EX. (1) p. feminis, Auct. Her.—(2) plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic. SYN. See QUERELA.

PLANGŪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (πλῆγών). *A wax doll, a small wazen image*, Cic.

PLĀNĪ-LŌQUUS, a, um, adj. (plane, loquor). *That speaks plainly* ; ut planiloqua est, Plaut.

PLĀNĪPES, ědis, m. (planus, pes). *A kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who, as is supposed, was barefooted, or wore only socks (socci)*, Juv.

PLĀNĪTAS, ětis, f. (planus). *Evenness, smoothness* ; p. sententiarum, perspicuity, plainness, Tac.

PLĀNĪTĀ, æ, and PLĀNĪTĪES, ěi, f. (id.). *A plain, level ground, a flat surface* ; erat inter oppidum et collem p., Cæs. ;—p. agri. SYN. See AREA.

PLANTA, æ, f. I. 1. *A young green branch, scion, twig*, Cic.—2. *A set, slip, cutting, graft*, Plin.—3. *A plant*, Col. II. 4. *The sole of the foot* ; pedum p., Virg.

PLANTĀRIS, e, adj. (planta). I. 1. *Of or belonging to sets, slips, etc.* Subst. : Plantāria, Ium, n. *Sets, young trees.*—2. Meton. : *Hair*, Pers.—(3) *A young plantation or nursery*. II. (4) *Of or belonging to the sole of the foot*. EX. (3) plantaria instituere, to make a nursery-ground, Plin.—(4) p. alæ, of Mercury, Stat.

PLANTĀRIŪM, li, n. (id.). *A nursery, nursery-ground, a young plantation*, Plin.

PLANTO, ěre, tr. (id.). 1. *To plant or set* (garden plants), Pall.—2. *To plant or transplant* (young trees), Plin.

PLĀNUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) *Plain, flat, even*. Hence, (2) Subst. : Planum, i, n. *A plain, flat surface.*—(3) Esp. de or e plano or in plano : *On the ground, on level ground* (of magistrates when not pronouncing judgment on the tribunal), or (as we say) from the bench. II. Fig. (4) *Without difficulty or ceremony, easy.*—(5) *Perspicuous, clear, intelligible*. EX. (1) p. carina, flat, Cæs. ;—campus planissimus, Plin. E. ;—p. pisces, flat fish, Plin.—(2) agmen in planum deducere, Sall.—(3) melius in tribunali quam in plano conspiciat, better in persons of rank than in common people, Sen.—(4) p. via, Cic.—(5) p. narratio, Cic. ;—planum facere, to make plain or clear, to prove, demonstrate, id.

2. PLĀNUS, i, m. (πλάνος). I. *A vagrant, vagabond*, Petr. II. *A kind of juggler, an impostor, cheat*, Cic.

PLASMA, ětis, n. (πλάσμα). I. Prop. 1. *Any thing that has been moulded into a shape* ; a form.—2. Meton. : *A soft modulation of the voice*, Quint. II. Fig. 8. *A fiction, invention*.

PLASTES, æ, m. (πλάστης). *One that moulds or shapes, a former, moulder*, Vell.

PLASTICA, æ, and PLASTICE, ěs, f. (πλαστική sc. τέχνη). *The art of making figures of clay, etc.*, the plastic art, Plin. ; Tert.

PLASTICUS, a, um, adj. (πλαστικός). *Plastic, belonging to the plastic art* ; p. ratio, Vitruv.

PLĀTĒĒ, ěrum, f. (Πλάταια). *Platæa*, a town of Boeotia, celebrated for the victory obtained by the Greeks over the Persians (B. C. 479), now *Fulæo-Castro*, Cic.

PLĀTĒENSES, Ium, m. *The people of Platæa*, Nep.

PLĀTĀLĒA, æ, f. *The spoonbill*, Cic.

PLĀTĀNUS, i, f. (πλάτανος), [genit. -ŭs, Virg.]. *The plane-tree* ; p. lata, Cic. ;—p. cælebs, because it was not the practice to tie vines to it.

1. PLĀTĒA, æ, f. (πλατεία). *A street in a town*, Cæs. ;—a court, area, Lamp. SYN. See AREA.

2. PLĀTĒA, æ, f. *The spoonbill*, Plin.

PLĀTO or PLĀTON, ōnis, m. (Πλάτων), [Gr. acc. Platona, Hor.]. *Plato*. I. *A celebrated*

Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy, Cic.; Hor. II. An Epicurean of Sardis, who, in the time of Cicero, was frequently at Athens, Cic.

PLATONICUS, a, um, adj. (Πλατωνικός). *Of or belonging to Plato, Platonic*; P. subtilitas.

PLAUDO [plōdo, Varr.], ēre, si, sum, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) *To beat or strike so as to make a noise, to pat.*—(2) *To strike together with a clapping noise.* II. Intr. (3) *Prop.*: To clap. (4) *Fig.*: To applaud. EX. (1) p. pectora manu, Ov.;—plausa colla equorum, id.;—p. pedibus choreas, to beat time with the feet, Virg.—(2) plausis alis, Ov.—(3) p. alis, Virg.;—p. pennis, with the wings, Ov. Esp. as a mark of approbation or applause: p. manibus, Plaut.;—p. alci, to applaud any one by clapping, to clap (but, p. in alqm, means to express disapprobation, to hiss, explode), Cic.;—plaudite (at the end of a piece in the theatre), Plaut.; Ter.—(4) diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.;—p. alcis versibus, Ov.

PLAUSIBILIS, e, adj. (plaudo). *Worthy to be clapped, deserving of applause*; p. nomen.

PLAUSOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who claps with the hands in token of applause, a clapper, applauder*, Quint.

PLAUSTRARIUS (plostr.), a, um, adj. (plaustrum). *Of or belonging to a wagon*; jugum p., Cat.

PLAUSTRUM (plostr.), i, n. (perhaps plaudo, to make a noise). I. *Prop.*: A wagon, cart, wain for carrying loads, Cic.;—plaustrum percellere, to upset; prov., to upset the wagon, i. e. to spoil a business, manage a thing badly, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: Charles's Wain, the Greater Bear, a constellation near the north pole, Ov. SYN. See CURRUS.

1. **PLAUSUS**, a, um, pt. of plaudo.

2. **PLAUSUS**, ūs, m. (plaudo), [plosus, Enn.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *A noise made by the striking of two bodies together, a clapping.*—2. *Exp.*, as a mark of approbation, Cic. II. *Fig.* (3) *Approbation, applause.* EX. (1) manus cum manu collata plausum facit, Sen.—(3) in alqa re plausus querere, Cic.;—plausus capture, Cic. SYN. See ACCLAMATIO.

PLAUTIANUS (Plot.), a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Plautius*; bona P., belonging to a certain Plotius, Cic.

PLAUTINUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Plautus*; P. pater, a father in (a play of) Plautus, Cic.;—P. numeri et sales, Hor.

PLAUTIUS or **PLŌTIUS**, a, I. The name of a Roman gens, e. g. L. Plotius Gallus, an orator in the time of Marius, Suet. II. *Adj.*: *Of or belonging to Plautius*; lex P. de vi, Cic.

PLAUTUS, i, m. (prop., flat-foot, or flat-footed). *Plautus*, a Roman family name; e. g. M. Accius Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, born at Sarsina in Umbria, died 80 years before the birth of Cicero, or B. C. 184.

PLĒBĒCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (plebs). *The common people*; misera ac jejuna p., Cic.

PLĒBĒIUS, a, um, adj. (plebs). I. *Prop.* (1) *Ignoble, plebeian, of the common people* (opp. patricius, aristocratic). II. *Meton.* (2) *Common, low, vulgar.* EX. (1) p. familia, Cic.;—consul p., Liv.;—magistratus p., id.;—ludi p., games for the people.—(2) p. philosophi, Cic.;—p. sermo, id.;—p. vina, common, Plin. SYN. **PLEBEIUS**; **PLEBICOLA**.—*Plebeius, a plebeian, pertaining to the common people, as above.*—

Plebicola, a favorer of the common people, who courts the people.

PLĒBES, ēi (contr. i), f., i. q. plebs, Cic.

PLĒBĪCŪLA, æ, m. (plebs, colo). *A friend of the people, one that courts popular favor*, Cic. SYN. See **PLEBEIUS**.

PLĒBISCĪTUM, i, n. (plebs, scitum), [abl. plebis scitu, Dec. ap. Cic.]. *A decree or ordinance of the commonalty* [opp. senatus consultum], Auct. Or. Dom. SYN. See **LEX**.

PLEBS, plēbis, f. I. *Prop.* (1) *The common people, commonalty; the ignoble* (opp. patricii, or patres, or senatus, whereas *populus* comprises both classes). Before the Gracchi, the knights (equites) also belonged to the *plebs*, but when the equites were raised to a separate class, the *plebs* formed the third, i. e. the last or lowest class; hence, (2) *The lower class of people, the populace, the mass.* II. *Meton.* (3) *A mass, crowd.*—(4) *An order, degree, class.* EX. (1) populo plebique Romanæ, Cic.;—dictator primus de plebe dictus, chosen from among the people, i. e. the commonalty; p. eris, for unus de plebe, Hor.—(2) multitudo de plebe, Liv.;—p. rustica, Plin.;—misera p., Hor.—(3) p. Superum, Ov., or simply p., sc. Superum, or deorum, id.—(4) tres alveorum plebes in unum contribuere, Col. SYN. See **POPULUS**.

PLECTĪLIS, e, adj. (plecto). I. *Platted*; p. corona, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: *Intricate, complicated, involved*; syllogismi p., Prud.

1. **PLECTO**, ēre, xi and xūi, xum, tr. (πλέκω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To plait, intertwine, braid*—2. *Meton.*: p. se, to turn and twist one's self, Phædr. II. *Fig.* (3) *Ambiguous, involved.* EX. (1) p. crines. Mostly in perfect pt.: Plexus, a, um, plaited; p. corollæ, Lucr.;—p. flores, Catull.—(3) plexa dictio, Pæuv. ap. Non.

2. **PLECTO**, ēre, tr. (πλήσσω or πλέττω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To punish.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To blame, censure.* EX. (1) p. alqm capite, Cod. Just. Usually in pass.: tergo p., Hor.;—jure plectimur, Cic. With genit.: insimulationis falsæ plecti, App.—(2) cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. SYN. See **CASTIGO**.

PLECTRUM, i, n. (πλήκτρον). *An instrument for striking.* Hence, I. *Prop.* 1. *An instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill*, Cic.—2. *A rudder, helm*, Sil. II. *Meton.* 3. *A lyre, lute*, Hor.—4. *A lyric poem, lyric poetry*, id.

PLĒIAS or **PLĒIAS**, or **PLĪAS**, ādis, f. (Πληϊάς, Πληϊάς). *A Pleiad*; Taygete Pias, Virg. Often in plur.: Pleiades (Pliades). The seven daughters of Atlas; as a constellation, the Pleiade, Ov. (Pure Latin, Vergiliæ).

PLĒIŌNE, es, f. (Πληϊώνη). *Pleione*, the mother of the Pleiads, wife of Atlas, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Ov.

PLEMMŪRIUM, ūi, n. (Πλημμύριον). *Plemmyrium*, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse; now Punta di Gigante.

PLĒNE, adv. (plenus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Fully, to the full.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Richly, abundantly, completely, fully.* EX. (1) vasa p. infundere, Plin.—(2) p. alqd perficere, Cic. SYN. See **PLANE**.

PLĒNTITAS, ātis, f. (id.). *Plenitude, fulness*; p. nubis, Vitr. *Meton.*: Copiousness, quantity; p. humoris, id.

PLĒNTĪTUDO, inis, f. (id.). *The state of being full, fulness.* Hence, I. *Prop.*: *Thickness, so. of a pole, of the human body*, Col. II. *Meton.*: *Completeness*; p. syllabæ, Auct. Her.

PLĒNUS, a, um, adj. (πλήος). *Full of any thing, filled with any thing.* I. *Gen.* (1)

Prop.: Full [opp. inanis]. II. *Esp.* (2) *Prop.*: Full, loaded, laden.—(3) Pregnant, with young.—(4) Full, satisfied, satel, satiated.—(5) Full, i. e. thick, strong.—(6) Full, i. e. provided, or richly furnished with every thing, rich.—(7) Meton.: Full in number, complete, entire.—(8) Perfect, whole, entire, full.—(9) Numerous.—(10) Of the voice or sound: Full, strong, sonorous.—(11) Of strength: Strong.—(12) Of the air: Thick, close.—(13) Fig.: Full, filled, abounding in, rich in.—(14) Satiated, disgusted.—(15) Complete, perfect. EX. (1) With genit.: p. domus celati argenti, Cic.;—p. ventis vela, Ov. Absol.: p. pocula, Lucr.;—p. cerna, filled up with writing, Ov. Fig.: p. oblectationis requies est alci in alga re, Cic.;—p. adhortantium vocibus, Liv.;—p. latitia et gratulatione, Cæs.—(2) exercitus plenissimus prædâ, Liv.—(3) sus p., Cic.;—bos p. fetu, Col.;—femina p., Ov.—(4) p. eras minimo, id.—(5) pecudis jecur nitidum atque p., Cic.;—velamina filo pleno, Ov.—(6) p. urbs, Cic.;—p. pecunia, much money, considerable property, id.;—p. domus, Hor.;—plena manu, with a full hand, richly, id.—(7) p. annus, Cic.;—p. numerus, id.;—cohortes plenissime, quite complete or having the full number, id.;—legio plenissima, Cæs.—(8) p. luna, Virg.;—p. verbum, at full length, not contracted or abridged, Cic.;—syllaba plenior, longer, A. Her.;—pleno gradu, with full step, in full march, Sall.;—Liv.—(9) p. agmen, Ov.;—p. convivium, Suet.—(10) vox plenior, Cic.;—sonus nimium p., Quint.;—pleniori ore laudare, id.—(11) cibi pleniores, more nourishing, Cels.;—vinum p., id.—(12) propter celi pleniorum naturam, Cic.—(13) p. inimicorum, Cic.;—p. negotii, occupied, busy, id.;—p. irarum, loaded with, Liv.;—p. annis, advanced in years, aged, Plin. E.—(14) p. amator, Hor.—(15) p. gaudium, Cic.;—carmen grave plenumque fundere, id.;—p. gratia, dignitas,—jus, etc.—*Adv.* PHRASES. Ad plenum. Fully, to the full;—in plenum, in general, on the whole, Plin. SYN. See CONFERTUS.

PLERIQUE, PLERÆQUE. See PLEBUSQUE.

PLERUSQUE, Subst. and adv. See PLEBUSQUE.

PLERUS, a, um, adj. for plerumque, plures in plera sunt, & c. in plures administrationes muneris, Cic.

PLERUSQUE, pleræque, plerumque, adj. 1. The most, the greatest part; juvenus p.;—exercitus p., Sall.;—p. nobilitas, id. Exp. in plur.: p. Belgæ, Cæs.;—p. naves, id.;—pleræque gentium, Plin.;—p. omnes; servi p. Ter.—2. Pleræque, acc. plur. neut.: in a great many things, Gell.—3. Subst.: plerique, the most, the greater part or number, Cic.—4. Subst.: Pleræque, i, n. The most, the greatest part; p. nocti, Sall.—5. Adv.: Plerumque, Mostly, for the most part, commonly, Cic.;—6. Very often, very frequently, p. permovere, Tac.

PLEUMOSII or PLEUMOXII, ðrum, m. Pleumosi, a people of Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

PLEURON, ðnis, f. (Πλευρόν). Pleuron, a town of Ætolia, Plin.

PLEURONIVS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Pleuron, Ov.

PLIAS, plur. Plindas. See PLIAS.

PLICA, æ, f. (πλίκα). A fold, Curt.

PLICATŪRA, æ, f. (plicæ). A folding together, a folding up, Plin.

PLICO, ðre, ðvi, ðtum and ðtum, tr. (plicæ). To fold, lay together, fold up; p. chartam, Mart.; p. se in sua membra, to roll or coil i. self up (of a snake). SYN. See FLECTO.

PLINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. Of Pliny, Plinian.

PLINIŪS, a. The name of a Roman gens.: the most celebrated were: 1. Caius Plinius Secundus, called also Major, the Elder, probably of Comum, author of a Natural History in 37 books. He met his death by an eruption of Vesuvius (A. D. 79), Plin. E.—2. His adopted son C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, who was his sister's son (called Junior, the Younger), author of Letters, and a panegyric on the Emperor Trajan.

PLISTHĒNES, is, m. (Πλισθηός). Plisthenes. I. A son of Pelops, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, whom at his death he intrusted to his brother Atreus, whence they were called Atreids, Serv.; Virg. II. Son of Thyestes, Sen.

PLISTHĒNIŪS, a, um, adj. Plisthenian: torus P. of Agamemnon, Ov.

PLŌDO, ðre. See FLAEDO.

PLŌRĀBILIS, e, adj. (ploro). Lamentable, mournful, deplorable, Pers.

PLŌRĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). I. Prop.: A weeping, loud crying, wailing; ploratus edere, Cic. II. Meton.: The moisture of a tree exuding like tears, Plin. SYN. See LACRIMÆ.

PLŌRO, ðre, intr. and tr. I. Intr. (1) To weep aloud, to wail, cry out. II. Tr. (2) To weep over, to bewail, lament. EX. (1) plorando fessum sum, Cic.;—p. et supplicare, id.;—p. alci, before or in the presence of any body, Tibull. Said also of a singer that strains his voice, Hor.—(2) p. raptum juvenem, Hor.;—p. aliena, Quint. With acc. and inf., Hor.;—with inf., id.

PLŌSOR, ðris, m. See PLACSOR.

PLŌSTELLUM, i, n. dim. (plostrum). A little wagon or cart, Varr.

PLŌSTRĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. See PLAUSTRIUS.

PLŌSTRUM, i, n. See PLAUSTRUM.

PLŌSUS, ūs, m. See PLACUS.

PLŌTĀNUS, PLŌTĪUS. See PLAUTIANUS, PLACTIUS.

PLŌXĒNUM, PLOXĪNUM, PLOXĒNUM, i, n. A box for a carriage, Catull.

PLŪIT. See PLCO.

PLŪMA, æ, f. I. Prop. (1) A soft feather, down-feather. Plur.: Plumæ, ðrum, f. Down, soft feathers of a bed. II. Meton. 2. The down on the cheeks, the first beard.—3. The scales of a coat of mail, which are arranged like feathers, Stat.;—in modum plumæ, Sall.;—in plumiæ, Virg. EX. (1) animantes pluma obductas, Cic.;—pluma facilius moventur, lighter than down, id.;—pluma hand interest, there is not a shade of difference, Plaut.

PLŪMĀTĪLIS, e, adj. (pluma). Embroidered like feathers. Subst.: Plūmātile, is, n. A garment thus embroidered, Plaut.

PLŪMATUS, a, um, pt. of plumo. SYN. See PLUMENS.

PLUMBĀGŌ, ðnis, f. (plumbum). A kind of black-lead, Plin.

PLUMBĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to lead; p. officina, lead-works, Vitr.

PLUMBĒUS, a, um, adj. (plumbum). I. Prop. (1) Of or made of lead, leaden.—2. Subst.: 1. Plumbæus, i, m. A leaden coin. 2. Plumbæa, æ, f. A ball of lead, Spart. 3. Plumbæus, i, n. A leaden vessel.—(3) Meton.: Leaden, heavy, oppressive.—(4) Bad, poor, miserable. II. Fig. (6) Of mind: Not acute, stupid, dull, heavy.—(7) Without feeling, insensible. EX.

(1) p. fistula, Vitruvius;—p. glans, a leaden ball or bullet, Lucius;—p. ictus, a scourge to which a leaden pellet was fastened at the end, Prudentius.—(3) p. auster, Horace;—p. ira, Plautus.—(4) p. pugio, Cicero;—p. gladius, id.—(5) p. mala; p. vina, Martius.—(6) p. in physics, Cicero;—stipes, asinus, p., a lump of lead, a blockhead, dunce, Terence.—(7) p. cor, Licinius. Crassus ap. Suetonius.

PLUMBO, āre, tr. (id.). 1. To solder with lead, Plinius.—2. To make of lead, id.

PLUMBOSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Full of lead, mixed with lead; p. molybdæna, Plinius.

PLUMBUM, i, n. I. 1. Lead, Plinius;—p. nigrum, lead, id.;—p. album, tin, Cæsar.—2. Meton.: Any thing made of lead; e. g. a leaden ball or bullet, Ovid;—a leaden tube or pipe, Horace. II. 3. A defect in the eye, Plinius.

PLŪMEUS, a, um, adj. (pluma). I. Prop. (1) Of down, stuffed or furnished with down. II. Meton. (2) Downy, light, tender. EX. (1) p. culcita, Cicero;—p. aures, Plinius.—(2) p. pondus, Martius. SYN. PLUMES; PLUMOSUS; PLUMATUS.—Plumeus, made of feathers or down.—Plumatus, full of feathers.—Plumatus, feathered, interwoven with divers colors like feathers.

PLŪMIGER, ēra, ērum, adj. (pluma, gero). Having feathers, that bears feathers; p. auster.

PLŪMIPES, pēdis, adj. (pluma, pes). Having feathers on the feet, feather-footed, Catullus.

PLŪMO, āre, tr. and intr. (pluma). I. Tr. (1) To feather, cover with feathers.—(2) Meton.: To embroider in the style of feather-work.—(3) To cover with scales. II. Intr. 4. To begin to have feathers, to become fledged, Gellius. EX. (1) corpus plumatum, Cicero.—(2) pars auro plumata, Lucius.—(3) lorica plumata, covered with scales, arranged like a bird's plumage, Justus.

PLŪMOSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. Prop.: Full of feathers, covered with down or feathers; p. ancipium, Propertius. II. Meton.: Of the nature of down, covered with thin soft hair; p. folia.

PLŪO, ēre, pluii and plūvi, intr. (πλῦω, πλῦω). I. (1) To rain. II. Meton. (2) To fall down in showers, as rain. For the most part used impersonally. EX. (1) iuvē enim est p., Cicero;—pluet hodie (impers.), it will rain, Plautus;—dum pluit, Virgil;—elligies, quæ pluit, that was rained down, Plinius;—sanguine pluisse, Livy. Russ.: pluitur, Appian.—(2) tantum glandis pluit, Virgil.

PLŪRĀLIS, e, adj. (plus). Relating to more than one, plural; p. numerus, the plural (opp. singularis). Gramm. t. t., Quintus. Subst.: Plurale, is, n. (sc. nomen), a noun in the plural number.

PLŪRĀLĪTER, adv. (pluralis). In the plural number, Gramm. t. t., p. dicere, in the plural.

PLŪRES, a, adj. See MULTUS, II. SYN. See COMPLURES.

PLŪRIES, adv. (plus). At different times, often, frequently; p. subsistere, Cæsar.

PLŪRĪ-FARĪAM, adv. On many sides, in many places, Suetonius.

PLŪRĪMUS, a, um, adj. Superl. of Multus, q. v.

PLUS, plūris, plur., plāres, plūra (anteccl. pluria). Compar. of Multus. Used also as subst. and adv. See MULTUS, II. SYN. as adv. See MAGIS.

PLUSCŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (plus). (1) Somewhat more, a little more. Hence (2) Subst.: Plusculum, i, n. Somewhat more.—(3) Adv.: Rather too much. EX. (1) p. sal, Col.;—p. supellex, Terence.—(2) p. negotiū, somewhat more

trouble, or a small degree of trouble, Cicero;—p. quam, somewhat more than, id.—(3) invitavit se in cenam p., Plautus;—p. annum, somewhat more than a year, id.

PLŪTĒUS, i, m. and PLŪTĒUM, i, n. I. Prop. 1. A framework of boards joined together, serving as a protection; a pent-house, roof, used by besiegers when at work, for shelter against the enemy's missiles (Cæs.). a kind of breast-work or parapet on a tower, id.; conceptus pluteis, Livy.—2. The back of a couch, chair, bench, etc., Suetonius.—3. Meton.: A couch, dining couch; plutei fulcra, Propertius.—4. A board for a corpse, a bier, Martius.—5. A book-case, book-shelves, Juv. SYN. See VINÆÆ.

PLŪTO or PLŪTON, ōnis, m. (Πλούτων). Pluto, king of the lower world, husband of Proserpine, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, Cicero.

PLŪTUS, i, m. (πλοῦτος). Riches; personified as a deity, Plutus, the god of riches, Phædrus.

PLŪVIA, æ, f. (pluvius). (1) Rain.—2. Esp.: Rain-water, Plinius. EX. (1) p. ingens, Virgil; tennis p., id.;—pluvias metuo, Cicero. SYN. See IMBER.

PLŪVĪĀLIS (pluviatilis), e, adj. (pluvia). 1. That brings rain, rainy; p. auster, Virgil.—2. Of or belonging to rain, rainy; p. dies, Col.;—fungi p., Ovid.

PLŪVĪOSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Full of rain, rainy; p. hiems, Plinius.

PLŪVIUS, a, um, adj. (pluo). I. (1) That brings or occasions rain, rainy. II. (2) That brings rain, rainy. EX. (1) p. ventus, Horace;—p. Hyades, Virgil;—p. auster, Ovid.—(2) p. cælum, Varro;—rores p., rain, Horace;—aurum p., a shower of gold, golden rain, Ovid.

PO. Inseparable intens. præp. or particle as in polleo, pollicor.

PŌCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (poculum). A little cup; p. mulsi, Livy.

PŌCŪLUM, i, n. (πόω, i. e. πίνω), [poculum, Prudentius]. I. (1) A drinking vessel, cup, goblet, beaker.—(2) Meton.: That which is drunk, a drink, potion.—(3) A drinking bout, a carouse. II. Fig. Prov.: eodem poculo bibere, to drink the same cup, i. e. to share the same fate, Plautus. EX. (1) p. exhaurire, to drain, Cicero;—poscent majoribus poculis (i. e. bibere), id.—(2) pocula sunt fontes, Virgil;—p. desiderii, a love-potion. Adv. PHRASES. præ poculis, through intoxication, Florus;—in poculis, whilst drinking, i. e. over a glass or cup, Cicero.—(8) in ipais tuis immanibus poculis, Cicero. SYN. See CIBORIA.

PŌDAGRA, æ, f. (ποδάγρα). The gout (in the feet), Cicero.

PŌDAGRĪCUS, a, um, adj. (ποδαγραικός). That suffers from the gout, gouty, Celsus.

PŌDAGRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (podagra). That is subject to or has the gout, gouty; p. homo.

PŌDĀLĪRĪUS, ii, m. (Ποδάλειρος). Podalirius. 1. Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician, Ovid.—2. A Trojan, companion of Æneas.

PŌDEX, Icīs, m. (pedo). The fundament.

PŌDIUM, ii, n. (πόδιον). I. (1) A terrace.—2. Gen.: Any elevated place, Palladius.—3. In buildings: A balcony, Plinius.—(4) In the amphitheatre or circus: A raised place, a gallery adjoining the arena, and separated from it by a wall. In the middle of it was the seat of the Emperor; also of the senators, of foreign ambassadors, the vestals, and the person who gave the spectacle, Suetonius. II. 5. A support or stay running along a building, Vitruvius.

PŒANTIADĒS, æ, m. *Son of Pæas, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov.*

PŒANTIŪS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Pæas; P. heros, Philoctetes, Ov.*

PŒAS, antis, m. (Πῶας), [Pæas]. *Pæas, the father of Philoctetes, Hyg.;—Pæante satius, son of Pæas, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov.*

PŒĒMA, ātis, n. (ποίημα), [genit. plur., poematorum, Cic.;—dat., poematis, Cic.]. *A poem; poema facere, Cic.;—p. egregium, id. SYN. POEMA; POESIS; POETICA.—Poema, prop. a fiction, the work of the poet.—Poësis, poetry, a poet's works; ut pictura poësis erit, Hor.—Poëtica, or Poëtice (æ. ars), the art of poets, the art of making verses, Cic.*

PŒĒMATĪUM, īi, n. (ποιημάτων). *A short poem, Plin. E.*

PŒNA, æ, f. (ποινή). *Prop.: Money paid as compensation for a murder, indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty. I. Gen. (1) Revenge.—(2) Meton.: Any trouble, pain, torture, hardship, suffering.—(3) Esp.: Sufferings inflicted by a conqueror upon the vanquished. II. (4) Punishment, penalty, satisfaction. Hence, (5) In a game: Payment, forfeit. III. (6) Vengeance, as a goddess. EX. (1) pœnas domestici sanguinis expetere, to revenge, Auct. Her.;—pœnas hominis persequi, Cic.;—pœnas capere pro alio, to take revenge, to avenge any body, Sall.;—pœnas repetere ab alio, to take revenge on any body, Cic.;—pœnas verborum (on account of words) capere, Ov.;—pœnas habere ab alio, to have revenged one's self.—(2) p. parienti, Plin.—(3) crudeles sumere pœnas, to treat cruelly, Virg.—(4) teneri pœna, to have incurred a penalty, or be liable to punishment, Cic.;—pœnam sibi contrahere, to render one's self liable to punishment, Cæs.;—pœna alqm afficere, to inflict punishment on any body, Cic.;—pœnas pendere—persolvere—dare—subire, to suffer punishment, id.;—pœnas exigere ab alio, to inflict a punishment, Ov.;—pœnam alci irrogare, same, Quint.;—pœnas dependere reipublicæ, to suffer punishment, to be punished, id.;—da pœnas temeritatibus, penalty for or on account of, id.;—pœnas sufferre—perferre—luere—ferre, to suffer punishment, be punished, id.;—p. vitæ, or p. capitis, capital punishment, Cæs.—(5) victam ne p. sequatur, Ov.—(6) pœna æra, Stat. SYN. I. See MULTA. II.*

PHRASES. Pœnas petere; pœnas repetere; pœnas sumere; pœnas dare, etc.—Pœnas petere, to cause one to undergo a punishment, lit., to seek satisfaction;—pœnas repetere, to take vengeance on, a stronger expression;—pœnas sumere, to inflict punishment, lit., to take satisfaction;—pœnas dare, luere, etc., to suffer punishment, lit., to give satisfaction.

PŒNĀLIS, e, and PŒNĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to punishment, penal; p. actio, Quint.;—p. homo, liable to punishment.*

PŒNI, ōrum. *See PŒNUS.*

PŒNICE, adv. *See PUNICE.*

PŒNICEŪS, a, um, adj. *See PŒNICEUS.*

PŒNĪCUS, a, um, adj. *See PUNICUS.*

PŒNĪNUS. *See PŒNNINUS.*

PŒNĪO, īre (pœna). *Old form for punio, Gell.; dep., pœnior, Cic.*

PŒNĪTĒNTĪA, æ, f. (pœniteo). *Repentance, penitence, Liv.;—agere pœnitentiam alqis rei, to repent of, Curt.;—agere pœnitentiam pœnitentia sua, to repent of, or be sorry for, one's repentance, Plin. E.*

PŒNĪTĒO, ēre, tñi, intr. (pœna). I. (1) *To repent, to be grieved or sorry for, to regret. II. (2) To repent, i. e. to cause repentance. III. Impers. (3) pœnitiet alqm alqis rei, to repent of, to feel repentance on account of.—(4) To be dissatisfied with any thing. EX. (1) si p. possint, Liv.;—pœnitens, that repents, Cic.;—pœnitendo, by repentance, id.—(2) pœnitiet alqm alqd: conditio me non pœnitet, Plaut.—(3) me pœnitet consilii, Att. ap. Cic. With inf.: me pœnitet didicisse, Cic.—(4) pœnitiet me senectutis, Cic.;—me haud pœnitet, I am not dissatisfied, am not altogether sorry, Plaut.;—haud me pœnitet sententia eorum, their view of the case does not displease me, Cic. SYN. See PIGET.*

PŒNŪLUS, i, m. dim. (Pœnus). *The young Carthaginian, the title of a comedy by Plautus.*

PŒNUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. 1. Phœnician, Hor. II. Meton. 2. (because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians), Carthaginian; P. leo, Virg.—3. Subst.: A Carthaginian; plur., Pœni, ōrum, m. The Carthaginians, Cic.—(4) Esp.: Pœnus, The Carthaginian, i. e. Hannibal, Cic.—P. plane est, is a thorough Carthaginian, i. e. very shrewd (because such was the character of the people of Carthage), Plaut.

PŒSIS, is, f. (ποίησις). I. Prop.: Poetry, the art of poetry, Quint. II. Meton.: Poetry, a poem, poems; Anacreontis tota p. est amatoria, Cic. SYN. See POEMA.

PŒŒTA, æ, m. (ποιητής). I. Prop.: A poet, Cic. II. Meton. gen.: A clever man; tu p. es ad eam rem unicus, you are entirely fit for it, just cut out for it, Plaut. SYN. POETA; VATES.—Poeta, who makes, produces, creates verses.—Vates, who, as a poet inspired, foretells. Poets have been called vates, because oracles were emitted in verse, Hor.

PŒŒTICA, æ, and PŒŒTICE, æs, f. (ποιητική, æ. τέχνη). *The art of poetry, Cic. SYN. See POEMA.*

PŒŒTICE, adv. (poeticus). *Poetically, after the manner of poets; p. loqui, Cic.*

PŒŒTICUS, a, um, adj. (ποιητικός). I. (1) *Poetical.—2. Subst.: Poeticum, i, n. Any thing poetical, Quint. Plur.: Pœticea, ōrum, n. Poetical composition, verses, poetry, id. EX. (1) p. verbum, Cic.;—p. dii, gods, such as occur in the poets, id.*

PŒŒTILLA, æ, m. dim. (poeta). *A petty or sorry poet, poetaster, Plaut.*

PŒŒTRIĀ, æ, f. (ποιητρία). *A poetess, Ov.; p. fabularum, Cic.*

PŒŒTRIS, Idia or Idos, f. (ποιητρίς). *A poetess, Pers.*

PŒŒGŪNIĀS, æ, m. (πρωγωνίας). *Bearded, (æ. a comet), Sen.*

POL! interj. *By Pollux! forsooth!* Ter.;—also with other words of asseveration: sane p., Ter.;—p. profecto, Plaut.

PŒLĒMO or PŒLĒMON, ōnis, m. (Πολέμων). *Polemon. 1. A philosopher of Athens, disciple of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno, Cic.—2. A king of Pontus, Suet.—3. A celebrated painter of Alexandria, Plin.*

PŒLĒMŌNĒUS, a, um, adj. (Πολεμώνιος). *Of the philosopher Polemo; P. Stoicus, Cic.*

PŒLĒMŌNĪĀCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Polemon, king of Pontus; pontus P., Eutr.*

PŒLENTA, æ, f. (pŒlenta, ōrum, n. plur., Macr.). *Pearl-barley, Col. SYN. See PULS.*

PŎLENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (polenta). *Of or belonging to pearl-barley*; p. crepitus, *caused by eating pearl-barley*, Plaut.

PŎLIMENTUM, i, n. (polio). *Plur.*: p. porcina, *testicles of swine*, Plaut.

POLINDRUM, i, n. *A fictitious spice*, Plaut.

PŎLIO, ire, tr. [polibant for poliebant, Virg.]. *I. Prop.* (1) *To polish, make smooth, furbish.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To prepare well, to work.*—(3) *To embellish, decorate, adorn, set off.* *II. Fig.* (4) *To polish, refine, embellish.* *EX.* (1) p. gemmas cotibus, Plin.;—p. marmora—lignorum, Plin.;—p. frontes libellorum pumice, Ov.—(2) p. agrum, Enn.—(3) p. columnas albo, Liv.;—p. vestes, *to give a gloss.*—(4) p. orationem, Cic.;—p. carmina, Ov. *SYN.* Polio; **LIMO**; **DOLo**.—*Polire, to polish, make shining*; p. arma, Stat.—*Limare, to file off*; cornua elephanti l., Plin.—*Dolare, to chop or shape with a carpenter's ax, to smooth with a plane*, Cic.

PŎLIORCĒTES, æ, m. (Πολιορκητής). *A besieger, stormer, or taker of towns*, Plin., (*pure Lat., expugnator*). *A surname of the Macedonian king Demetrius*, Sen.

PŎLITE, adæ. (politus). *Elegantly, neatly, beautifully, in a polished manner*; p. dicere, Cic. *Compar.*, politus limare, Cic.

PŎLITES, æ, m. (Πολίτης). *Polites, son of King Priam, who was killed by Pyrrhus*, Virg.

PŎLITĪA, æ, f. (πολιτεία). *The State, or The Constitution and Government of a State, the title of a work by Plato*, Cic.

PŎLITĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (πολιτικός). *Of or belonging to the state or civil government, political*; p. libri, Cael. ap. Cic.

PŎLITĪO, ðnis, f. (polio). *I. Prop.*: *A polishing, smoothing, furbishing.* *II. Meton.*: *A preparing, working, Cat.*:—*A plastering, whitewashing*, Vitr.

POLITŎRIUM, ii, n. *Politorium, a town of Latium*, Liv.

PŎLITŬRA, æ, f. (polio). *I. Prop.*: *A polishing, furbishing, smoothing*; p. marmoris, chartæ, Plin. *II. Meton.*: *A garnishing, beautifying*; p. pavimenti, Vitr.

PŎLĪTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of polio.* *II. Adj. prop.*: *Polished*; hence, *fig., refined, elegant, tasteful, polite*; p. artibus, Cic.;—*homo omni doctrina liberali polittissimus*, id.

POLLA, æ, f. (Paula). *Polla*. 1. *The wife of Decius Brutus*, Cic.—2. *The wife of the poet Lucan, then of Statius, herself a poetess*, Mart.

POLLEN, Inis, n. and **POLLIS**, Inis, c. *Very fine flour or meal*, Plin.; Ter.

POLLENS, tis. *I. pt. of polleo.* *II. Adj.* (1) *Able, powerful, mighty, strong.*—(2) *Esp.*: *Powerful, considerable.* *EX.* (1) p. aer, Lucr.;—p. potensque, Sall. *With genit.*, vini p. Liber, Plaut. *With abl.*, p. opibus, Lucr.—(2) p. genus, Plaut.

1. **POLLENTĪA**, æ, f. (polleo). *I. Prop.*: *Power, might*, Plaut. *II. Personified as a deity*, Pollentia, Liv.

2. **POLLENTĪA**, æ, f. *Pollentia*. 1. *A town of Picenum, now Uhisaglia*, Cic.—2. *A town on the largest of the Balearic isles (i. e. Majorca), now Poglienza*, Plin.

POLLENTINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Pollentia, in Liguria*; plebs P., Suet.

POLLĒO, ðre, intr. (po, valeo). *I. Gen.* (1) *To be able, to have power or strength, to be able to carry any thing into effect.* *II. Esp.* (2) *To be rich in.*—(3) *To have value or estima-*

tion. *EX.* (1) *qui in republica plurimum pollebant*, Cass.;—*tantum p., Liv.*;—p. pecunia, *to be powerful by*, Suet.;—p. scientia, *to be powerful*, Cic.—(2) *utensilibus p., App.*—(3) *eodem vitis aliud in aliis terris pollet*, Plin. *SYN.* See POSSUM.

POLLEX, Icis, m. (polleo). *I. Prop.* (1) *The thumb.*—2. *Meton.*: *A finger*, Virg.;—(3) *The great toe.* *EX.* (1) *pollices præcidere alicui*, Cic.;—*digitus p., Cæs.*;—*infestus p. stretched out as a mark of aversion*, Quint.;—*pollicem premere, to press down the thumb (with the other fingers) as a mark of wishing any body luck at play*, Plin.;—*hence, pollice utroque laudare ludum*, Hor.;—*pollicem vertere, to turn the thumb towards the breast, as a sign that the people wished the death of the vanquished gladiator*, Juv.—(3) *Pyrrho regi pollex in dextro pede.*

POLLICEŎR, eri, itus, tr. *dep.* (po or pote, liceor), *prop.*, *to bid or offer largely*; hence, *To offer one's self, offer, promise, to profess a readiness to do any thing*; p. alicui studium, Cic.;—p. montes auri, Ter. *With inf.*, id.;—*benigne p., to make kind or obliging offers*, Cic.;—*bene p., Sall. Part.*: pollicitus, a, um, *promised*; p. torus, Ov. *SYN.* POLLICEOR; POLLICITARI; PROMITTO; ADPROMITTO; SPONDEO; DESPONDEO. —*Policieri, as here.*—*Pollicitari, its freq., to make many offers and promises.*—*Promittere, to promise for the future and engage for the performance, so as to give hopes, raise expectations.*—*Adpromittere, to repeat a promise, promise what was promised before.*—*Spondere, to promise with security and pledge, to promise in marriage.*—*Despondere, to give away from one, to give a formal solemn promise, used in matrimonial vows, to affiancé, betrothe.*

POLLICĪTĀTĪO, ðnis, f. *A promising*, Cæs.

POLLICĪTOR, ðri, tr. *dep. int.* (polliceor). *To promise*; p. alqd, Plaut. *SYN.* See POLLICEOR.

POLLICĪTUS, a, um, *pt. of polliceor.*

POLLINCTOR, ðris, m. (pollingo). *One who washed corpses and prepared them for the funeral pile, an undertaker, a pollinctor*, Plaut.

POLLINCTŎRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (pollinctor). *Of or belonging to a pollinctor*, Plaut.

POLLINGŎ, ðre, nxi, nctum, tr. (nnc.). *To wash corpses and prepare them for the funeral pile*, Plaut.

POLLĪO, ðnis, m. *Pollio*, a Roman family name; e. g. *Asinius P.*, a friend of the Emperor Augustus, and distinguished as a warrior, statesman, writer of tragedies, orator, and historian.

POLLIS, Inis, c. *See POLLEN.*

POLLĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Pollio*; p. tribus, Liv.

POLLŬCĒO, ðre, xi, ctum, tr. (nnc.). *I. Prop.* (1) *To serve up at table.*—(2) *To offer as a sacrifice or libation to the gods.*—(3) *To treat, entertain.* *II. Fig.* (4) *To cause to share in, or partake of any thing.* *EX.* (1) p. pisces, Cass. Hem.—(2) p. Herculi decimam partem, b. offer up, Plaut.;—p. Jovi vinum, Cat.—(3) *facete, polluctus virgis servus*, Plaut.—(4) *non ego sum pollucta pago, I am no dish for the village*, i. e. *for the common people*, Plaut.

POLLŬCES, is, m. *See POLLUX.*

POLLŬCĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (polluceo). *Splendid, excellent*; p. cœna, Macr.; hence,

POLLŬCĪBĪLĪTER, adæ. *Splendidly, magnificently*; p. obsonare, Plaut.

POLLUCTE, adv. (polluctus). *Magnificently, expensively, sumptuously*, Plaut.

POLLUCTUM, i, n. (polluceo). *A dish, a feast, Plaut.*

POLLUCTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). *A feast, a banquet, Plaut.*

POLLUCTUS, a, um, *pt. of polluceo.*

POLLŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (po, luo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To soil, defile, stain, contaminate.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To defile, pollute, contaminate, injure, dishonor; esp. in religious matters: to desecrate.* EX. (1) p. ora cruore, Ov.; —p. ore dapes, Virg. — (2) p. caerimonias stupro, Auct. Or. Dom.; —omnia deorum hominumque jura scelere inexplabili p., id.; —p. Jovem, to offend, violate. *Prop.* —feminam p., to dishonor, defile, Tac. **SYN.** See **CONTAMINO**.

POLLŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of polluo.* II. *Adj.*: *Unchaste, vicious; p. femina, Liv.; —p. princeps, Tac.*

POLLUX, acis, m. (Πολύδευξ) [old form, Polluces, is, m. Plaut.]. *Pollux*, son of Tyndarus (or of Jupiter) and Leda, brother of Castor, celebrated as a good fighter with the caestus (pugil), Cic.; —P. uterque, *Castor and Pollux*, Hor.

PŌLUS, i, m. (πόλος). I. *Prop.* (1) *The end of an axle round which the wheel turns; hence, the pole, as the one end of the axis of the earth.* II. *Meton.* (2) *pl.: The heavens.* —3. *The pole-star*, Vitr. EX. (1) *polus glacialis, or gelidus, the north pole*, Ov.; —p. australis, the south pole, Ov.; —or p. austrinus, Plin. Also *absol.*: *The north pole*, Ov. —(2) *poli, the whole heavens*, Val. Fl. *Sing.*, Hor.; Virg.; —hæsit polo, i. e. in aere, Val. Fl. **SYN.** See **CŒLUM**.

PŌLYBŪS, ūi, m. (Πολύβιος). *Polybius*, a celebrated Greek historian of Megalopolis in Arcadia, the contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor, about B. C. 203, Cic.

PŌLYCLĒTUS, i, m. (Πολύκλετος). *Polyclætus*, a celebrated Greek statuary and artist in alto relievo, a native of Sicyon, Cic.

PŌLYCRĀTES, is, m. (Πολύκράτης). *Polycrates*, a prince of Samos, contemporary with Anacreon; he was celebrated on account of his good fortune, Cic.

PŌLYDĀMAS, antis, m. (Πολύδαμας). *Polydamas*. —1. A Trojan, the friend of Hector, Ov. —2. A certain athlete, V. Max.

PŌLYDECTES or **PŌLYDECTA**, æ, m. (Πολύδεκτες). *Polydectes*, a king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus, Ov.

PŌLYDŌRĒUS, a, um, *adj. Of Polydorus*, Ov.

PŌLYDŌRUS, i, m. (Πολύδορος). *Polydorus*, a son of Priam; he was intrusted, together with a large sum of money, to the care of the Thracian king Polymnestor, by whom he was killed, Cic.

PŌLYGNŌTUS, i, m. (Πολύγνωτος). *Polygnotus*, a celebrated Greek painter and statuary, a native of Thasos, but resided chiefly at Athens about 422 B. C., Cic.

PŌLYHYMNĪA, æ, f. (Πολυμνία). *Polyhymnia*, one of the nine Muses, Hor.

PŌLYMNĒSTOR and **Pŏlymestor**, ōris, m. (Πολυμνήτωρ, Πολυμῆστωρ). *Polymnestor*, a king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Ilione (see **POLIDORUS**), Ov.

PŌLYPHĀGUS, i, m. (πολύφαγος). *A gourmandizer, glutton*, Suet.

PŌLYPHĒMUS, i, m. (Πολύφημος). *Polyphemus*, a Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses, Ov.

PŌLYPLŪSĪUS, a, um, *adj. (πολύπλοιστος). Very rich, a fictitious family name*, Plaut.

1. **PŌLYPUS**, i, m. (πολύπους). I. *Prop.*: *That has many feet, an aquatic animal, a polypus.*

2. **PŌLYPUS**, i, m. (πολύπος Dor. for πολύπους). *An ulcer or excrescence in the nose, a polypus*, Cels.

POLYXĒNA, æ, f. (Πολύξενη). *Polyxena*, a daughter of Priam, sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles by his son Pyrrhus, Ov.

POLYXĒNĪUS, a, um, *adj. Of Polyxena; p. cædes*, Catull.

PŌMĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj. (pomum or pomus). Of or belonging to fruit; seminarium p.*, Cat. *Subst.*: Pomarius, ūi, m. *A fruiterer*, Hor. Pomarium, ūi, n. *An orchard*, Cic.; —a storehouse for fruit, a fruitery, Plin.

PŌMĒRĪDĀNUS, a, um, *adj. (post, meridianus) [postm. Vitr.]. Of or in the afternoon; p. sessio*, Cic.

PŌMĒRĪUM, ūi, n. See **POMĒRĪUM**.

PŌMĒTĪA, æ, f. and **PŌMĒTĪI**, ōrum, m. *Pometii*, a town of Latium, Liv.; Virg. Or more fully, *Suessa Pometia*, Liv.

PŌMĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj. Of Pometia; P. manubiae*, Liv.

PŌMĒFER, ēra, ērum, *adj. (pomum, fero). That bears or produces fruit; arbor p.*, Plin. **SYN.** **POMIFER**, *as here*. —**POMOSUS**, *full of fruit*.

PŌMĒRĪUM, ūi, n. (post, mærus for murus). I. *The pomarium*, a void space inside and outside the walls of a city; pomerium intrare, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Bounds, limits; qui minore pomario finierunt, that have prescribed to themselves narrower limits*, Varr.

PŌMŌNA, æ, f. (pomum). *Pomona*, the goddess of fruit, Ov. *Meton.*: *Fruit-trees, fruit*.

PŌMŌSUS, a, um, *adj. (id.). Rich or abounding in fruit*, Col. **SYN.** See **POMIFER**.

POMPA, æ, f. (ποντί). I. *Prop.* (1) *A solemn public procession, in which the images of the gods, ancestors, etc., were carried about, at public festivals, weddings, funerals, etc.* —(2) *Meton.*: *A procession, train.* —(3) *A race, series.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Pomp, show, parade.* EX. (1) *exsequiis, pompa*, Cic.; —sine ulla pompa funeris, Nep.; —pomparum funeris ire, to follow a funeral procession, to attend a funeral, Ov.; —pomparum ducere, at a wedding, id. Hence, pomparum ferulus simile, *as slowly as in a funeral procession*, id. —(2) *tota petitio cura ut sit pompæ plena*, Cic. —(3) *p. pecunia*, Sen. —(4) *detraxit muneri suo pompam*, Sen. —*Exp. Rhet.*: p. rhetorum, Cic. **SYN.** See **MAGNIFICENTIA**, and **EXSQUILÆ**.

POMPEIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. 1. *Of or belonging to the town of Pompeii; p. vinum*, Plin. —2. *Subst.*: Pompeiānum, i, n. (*ac. predium*). *A country seat of Cicero near Pompeii*, Cic. —3. *Pompeiāni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Pompeii*, Cic. II. 4. *Of or belonging to Pompey; P. equitatus*, Cæs. —5. *Pompeiāni, ōrum, m. The followers or party of Pompey*.

POMPEII, ōrum, m. *Pompeii*, a town in the south of Campania; buried in the ashes of Vesuvius at an eruption which took place A. D. 79.

POMPEIUS, a. *Pompeius*. A Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were: 1. *Cn. Pompeius*, one of the first triumvirate (with Cæsar and Crassus), overcome by Cæsar at Pharsalus, and at last assassinated in Egypt, Cic.; Cæs. —2. *Pompeia*, wife of Vatiniius, Cic. —3. *Another*, daughter of the same Cn. Pompeius, wife of Sylla Faustus, Hirt. —4. *A third*, daughter of Q. Pom-

peius, wife of Julius Caesar, afterward divorced from him, Suet. II. *Adj.* 5. *Of or belonging to Pompey*; P. via, Cic.—lex P., proposed by Cn. Pompeius, id.

POMPILIUS, a, um. *Pompilius*. I. The name of a Roman *gens*, of which the most celebrated was Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, Hor. II. *Adj.* *Of Pompilius*; P. sanguis, a descendant of Numa Pompilius, Hor.

POMPILUS, i, m. (πονπιλος). *A sea fish*, said to accompany ships, *pilot fish* (Pure Lat. nauticus). Plin.

POMPONIUS, a, um. *Pomponius*, the name of a Roman *gens*, of which the most celebrated were: 1. Titus Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero, whose life has been written by C. Nepos, Cic.—2. P. Pomponius Secundus, a tragedian in the reign of Caligula and Claudius, Quint.—3. Pomponius Mela, a Spaniard who wrote a treatise on geography in three books, Tac.

POMTĪNA or PONTĪNA PĀLUS. See PONTĪS.

POMUM, i, n. I. *The fruit of a tree, fruit* (as apples, pears, plums, peaches, figs, etc.), Plin. Hence, poma, fruit, Virg.; Hor.;—tragulae (tubera), Mart. II. *A fruit tree*, Virg. SYN. POMUM; MALUM; PYRUM; NUX; BACCA.—Pomum, any kind of fruit growing on trees.—Malum, soft fruit, such as peaches, apples, etc.; aurea mala, oranges, Virg.—Pyrum, a pear only.—Nux, all hard shell fruit of which the inside is good to eat.—Bacca, any small stone-fruit, a berry, an olive berry, Cic.

POMUS, i, f. *A fruit-tree*, Tibull.

PONDĒRATIO, ōnis, f. (pondero). *A weighing*, Vitr.

PONDĒRO, āre, tr. (pondus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To weigh, weigh out*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To weigh over in one's mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon*. EX. (1) granum p., Plin.;—p. pugnios, Plaut.—(2) verborum delectum aurium iudicio p., Cic.;—fidem ex fortuna p., according to fortune, id.;—eo certo iudicio p., to reflect upon with unbiased judgment, id. SYN. See EXAMINO.

PONDĒRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (pondus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of weight, heavy*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Weighty, of great weight*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Weighty, influential, expressive*. EX. (1) p. compedes, Plaut.;—p. frumentum, Varr.—(2) p. epistola, that contains much, Cic.—(3) vox p., of great weight, id.

PONDO (abl. of pondus). *According to weight, in weight*; corona librum p., a pound in weight, Liv. *Exp. Subst. indecl.*: auri quinque p., Cic.—uncia p., the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce; sextans p., the sixth part of a pound, Cels. SYN. See PONDUS.

PONDUS, ōris, n. (pendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A weight used in the scale*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Weight, heaviness*. Hence, (3) *Weight, load, burden*.—(4) *Equilibrium, perpendicular*.—(5) *A heavy thing, a thing of great weight*.—(6) *Meton.*: *A load, multitude, quantity, sum*. II. *Fig.* (7) *A burden, a heavy weight or load*.—(8) *Weight, i. e. influence, authority, importance*.—9. *Constancy*. EX. (1) ponderibus libratur alqd, Cic.;—ad certum pondus examinatus, Cæs.—(2) emere alqd pondere, Plin.—(3) saxa magni ponderis, Cæs.;—pondere iudicare, by weight, Cic.—(4) motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, results from equilibrium, or from things being equally balanced, id.;—tellus ponderibus librato suis, Ov.—(5) in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.;—immania p. baltei, Virg. *Exp.*: uteri p.,

the fetus, Prop. *Absol.*: Lucr.; Ov.—(6) magnum argenti p., Cæs.—(7) pondera curatum, Luc.—(8) persona autem non qualiscunque testimoniū pondus habet, validity, credit, Cic.—(9) tunc literæ maximi apud me sunt ponderis, have the greatest weight with, or ex-vice the greatest influence upon, id.;—eius literæ eodem apud me est pondere, quo fit ille, is of the same account with me, ar, etc. SYN. PONDUS; PONDUS; MOMENTUM; ONUS.—Pondus, weight, a load, burden.—Pondo, indecl., a pound weight.—Momentum (movimentum from moveo), the tongue of a balance; fig., value.—Onus, a burden, a load, what one is to, or can carry; abjicere onus, Cic.

PŌNE. I. *Adv.*: *Behind, after* [opp. ante], ante et p. moveri, Cic.;—p. sequens, Virg. II. *Prop. with acc.*: *Behind*; p. quos labantur, Cic.;—vinctæ p. tergum manus, Tac. SYN. PŌNE; PŌSTR. *As Adv. or Prop.*: *Pone, behind*, in respect of place; pone subit conjux, Virg.—*Post, behind*, in respect of either place or time; post tergum, Cæs.;—post diem tertium, Cic.

PONO, ōre, pŏstui [pŏstui, Plaut.], pŏstuium [contr. postum, Lucr.], tr. (unc., perhaps po, sino, to let down). TO SET, PUT, LAY, PLACE. I. *Prop.* (1) TO PUT, SET.—(2) *Exp.*: *To set, plant, sow*.—(3) *To set, erect, raise, build, build up, raise on high*.—(4) *Meton.*: *To form, fashion*. Hence, (5) *Gen.*: *To establish, make*.—(6) *To deposit or give as a pledge*.—(7) *To compose, make quiet, tranquillize*.—(8) *Exp.*: *To set on the table, serve up*.—(9) *To press upon, impress*.—(10) *To set, appoint*.—(11) *To assign, to award*.—(12) *Fig. gen.*: *To put*.—(13) *To suppose, to take for granted*.—(14) *To fix, establish, appoint*. Hence, (15) *To hazard, venture*; *absol.*, Juv.; *to expose*.—(16) *To put (a question)*.—(17) *Without acc.*: *To fix, settle, determine*. Hence, (18) *To say, name, mention, cite or quote, set down*.—(19) *To place, to allow to rest upon*.—(20) *Exp.*: *Positus, a, um. Resting or placed upon*.—(21) *To put down (at a certain value)*; hence, to esteem, reckon, consider, believe. II. (22) *Prop.*: *TO LAY*.—(23) *Exp. of animals*: *To lay young*.—(24) *To lay down, allow to go down*. Hence, positus, buried, dead.—(25) *Poss. poni*: *To be situated (geographically)*, to lie.—(26) *Intr.*: *To go down, to abate*.—(27) *Exp.*: *To lay aside, put off or aside*.—(28) *To put away*.—(29) *To put in order, adjust*.—(30) *Fig.*: *To set aside (e. g. time) for a certain purpose*; hence, to apply, bestow.—(31) *To lay aside, leave off, dismiss, lay down*.—(32) *To put aside, leave undone, to renounce*.—(33) *To lay out, apply (money)*.—(34) *To impose, give (a name)*. III. (35) *Prop.*: *TO PLACE*. Hence, (36) *Exp. milit.*: *To place, draw up, put in array*.—(37) *Fig.*: *To place*.—(38) *To represent*. EX. (1) ubi pedem poneret non habebat, Cic.;—p. sellam iuxta, Sall.—(2) p. vites, Virg.;—arbores p., Hor.—(3) p. statuum, Auct. Or. Dom.;—p. domum, Hor.—(4) hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem p., nunc deum, Hor.—(5) p. leges, Cic.;—hence, rationem p., to give a statement of an account, Suet.;—p. rudimentum, to make a first attempt, Liv.—(6) p. pallium, Plaut.—(7) p. freta, Hor.—(8) p. in gemma merum, Ov.;—p. ad alqm, to help any one at table, Juv.—(9) p. oscula in labellis, Prop.—(10) p. alci custodem, Cæs.;—supra armamentarium positus, set as an overseer, Curt.—(11) p. alci præmium, Cic.—(12) p. alqm in gratiam or in gratia, Cic.—(13) p. alqd pro certo, Liv.;—positum sit igitur, Cic. *With acc. and inf.*: pone esse victum, Ter.—(14) p. alqm imperatorem alci, Sall.; and *absol.*, Hor.—(15) caput suum periculo p., Plaut.—(16) p. quæstionem, Cic.—(17) p. jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, Cic.—(18) ut paulo ante posui, Cic.;—hoc ipsum p. pro argumento, quod, id;

—ponor ad scribendum, *my name is mentioned, I am set down*, id. *With acc. and inf.*: verbo posuit, Stenium literas publicas corrupuisse, Cic.—(19) spem in virtute, in tabellis p., Cic.—p. in dubio, *to question, entertain some doubts*, Liv.—(20) res p. erat in celeritate, depended upon speed, Cæs.—(21) alqd in beneficio p., Cic.—p. alqd in laude, *to consider praiseworthy*, id.; —mortem in malis p., *to look upon it as an evil*, id.; —alqd in metu p., *to fear*, id. *With acc. and inf.*: hunc autem motum in solis animis esse ponit, Cic.—(22) p. tabulas in rerario, Cæs.; —p. fundamenta, Cic.—(23) sus fetum ad imam (cavernam) posuerat, Phaed.; —p. ova, *to lay*, as hens do, Col.—(24) genu p., *to kneel down*, Esp.: p. alqm terra, *to bury*, Virg.; —thus absol., p. avum, Ov.—(25) Roma in montibus posita, Cic.; —poni, *to have fallen*; posita nix, Virg.—(26) ventus ponit, Virg.—(27) p. tunicam, Cic.; —p. arma, *to lay down*, id.; —p. barbam, *to shave off*; *to have any thing taken off*, Suet.—(28) p. sculas, Cæs.—(29) p. capillos, Ov. Meton.: positus somno, *lying in a profound sleep*.—(30) p. in alqa re curam operamque, Cic.; —p. tantum opere et temporis, id.; —p. se in rebus contemplandis, *to occupy one's self with*, id.—(31) p. vitum, *to renounce, give up*, id.; —p. curas, Liv.—(32) p. ambitum (verborum), *to get rid of gradually*, Cic.; —p. bellum conditionibus, *to suspend*, Sall.—(33) p. pecuniam (fœuori), *to lend on interest*, Hor.; —si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum præclarissime posueris, *you will have bestowed your assistance well*, Cic.—(34) p. (rebus) nomina, id.—(35) p. pedem in gremio, Phædr.—(36) legionem tuende oræ p., Cæs.; —p. castra, *to pitch a camp* [castra movere, *to decamp*], Cæs.; Liv.—(37) p. alqd in conspectu, Cic.; —p. alqd in promptu, *to keep in readiness*, id.; —p. spem, *to entertain hopes*, Plaut.—(38) p. dum sub imagine pulchra, Ov. SYN. POSO; COLLOCO.—Ponere, *to put, to lay, set*; also, *to lay a thing down, to quit*.—Collocare, *to put a thing carefully in a place appropriate for it, to place*.

PONS, pontis, *m.* I. (1) *A bridge*.—2. *A bridge* from a ship to the shore, *a plank* for embarking or disembarking, Virg.—3. *A bridge* on the walls of a town from one tower to another, id.—4. *A raised pathway* leading to the inclosed place (septum) where the people gave their votes, Cic. II. 5. *The deck of a ship*, Tac.; —the floor of a tower, Virg.; —Pons Argenteus, *a place with a bridge across the river, i. e. Argent in Provence*, Lepid. ap. Cic. EX. (1) pontem in flumen facere, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Cæs.; —facere pontem ante rostra, Cic.; —pontem rumpere, *to break down*, Quint.; —or pontem rescindere, dissolvere, Nep.; —pontem elicere navibus, *to make a bridge of boats*, Tac.

PONTICŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (pons). *A little bridge*, Cic.

1. PONTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ποντικός). *Of or belonging to Pontus*; P. terra, Ov.; —P. pinus.

2. PONTĪCUS, *i, m.* Ponticus, *a poet, contemporary with Propertius and Ovid*, Prop.

PONTĪFEX, *icis, m.* *A chief priest, high priest, pontiff*. The pontifices were first established by Numa. They were originally four patricians, to whom, at a later period, four plebeians were joined. Sylla increased the number to fifteen, divided into majores and minores forming together one body or college. Their chief was called pontifex maximus; he was the supreme judge in matters of religion, Auct. Har. SYN. PONTIFEX; SACERDOS; ANTISTES; PRÆSUL.—Pontifex, *as here*, one of the highest order of the priesthood.—Sacerdos, *a general term applied to all of superior rank who*

were consecrated to divine worship, including the pontifices and many of the first rank in the priesthood who did not belong to that class. Thus the pontifices were sacerdotes, but all the sacerdotes were not pontifices.—Antistes, *the overseer or high-priest of a temple*, an order of priests inferior to the pontifices or sacerdotes.—Præsul, *the leader of the Salii*, or priests of Mars.

PONTĪFĪCĀLIS, *e, adj.* (pontifex). *Of or belonging to a pontifex or the pontifices, pontifical*; p. auctoritas, Cic.

PONTĪFĪCĀTUS, *us, m.* (id.). *The dignity and office of a pontifex, the pontificate*, Auct. Har.

PONTĪFĪCIUS, *a, um, adj.* (pontifex), *i. q.* pontificalis; p. libri, Cic.

PONTINUS and POMTINUS or POMPTĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* Pontine, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near Pometia; P. palus or paludes, *the Pontine marshes*, a district subject to inundations of the rivers Amasenus and Ufenus. The via Appia crossed this district, Plin. Subst.: Pomptinum, *i, n.* The Pontine district or country.

PONTIUS, *a. Pontius*, the name of a Roman gens, e. g. 1. L. Pontius Aquilius, one of the assassins of Caesar, Cic.—2. C. Pontius, the chief of the Samnites, who defeated the Romans near the Færculæ Caudine, Cic.

PONTO, ōnis, *m.* A kind of Gallic sailing vessel, perhaps a transport; pontones quod est genus navium Gallicarum, Cæs. SYN. See NAVIS.

1. PONTUS, *i, m.* (πόντος). I. *The deep*; p. maris, Virg. II. Meton. 1. *The sea*, Hor.—2. *A large wave, a whole sea* (as it were); p. ingens, Virg. SYN. See MARE.

2. PONTUS, *i, m.* (Πόντος). I. *The Black Sea*, in Ponti ore, Cic. II. Meton.: Pontus. 1. The country about the Black Sea; Medea ex eodem Ponto, Cic.—2. A district of Asia Minor on the Black Sea between Bithynia and Armenia, of which Mithridates was king, Cic.

PŌPA, æ, *m.* A sacrificer, he that had the care of the fire, incense, water, wine, and sacred vessels, brought the victim to the altar, and gave it the blow, Cic.

PŌPĀNUM, *i, n.* (πόπανον). *A cake used at sacrifices*, Juv.

POPELUS, *i, m. dim.* (populus). *The common people, populace*, Hor. SYN. See POPULUS.

POPĪLIUS (Popillius), *a, um*. I. Popilius, the name of a Roman gens, e. g. 1. C. Popilius, a tribunes militum, who made Cicero prisoner, and afterward killed him, Liv.—2. Popilia, the wife of Qu. Catulus, Cic. II. Adj.: Of Popilius; P. familia, Liv.

PŌPĪNA, æ, *f.* (πέπων or πέπτιον, *to cook*). I. A place where cooked meat, etc., was sold, a cook's shop, eating-house, restaurant, Cic. II. Meton.: Meat sold at such places, Cic. SYN. POPINA; CAEPONA; TABERNA.—Popina, *a nasty eating-house, a paltry public-house*.—Caupona, *a wine-house, tavern on the road*.—Taberna, *a drinking-booth, where, however, lodgings and refreshments might be had*; diversoria taberna.

PŌPĪNO, ōnis, *m.* (popina). One that frequents victuallng-houses, a glutton, Hor.

POPLES, *itis, m.* The ham; meton., the knee; contento popliti, Hor. SYN. See SUFFRAGO.

POPĪLCŌLA, æ, *m.* (populus, colō). 1. A favorer of the people, Sid.—2. Poplicola, a family

name of Valerius, who assisted in expelling the kings. This name afterward became *Publicola*.

POPLUS, *i, m.*, *i. q.* populus, Plaut.

POPPÆA, *æ, f.* Ποππæα, the wife of Nero.

POPPEANUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Poppea*; *Pinguis P.*, a kind of cosmetic invented by *Poppea*, Juv.

POPPYSMA, *itis, n.* (πόππυσμα), and POPPYSMUS, *i, m.* (ποππυσμός). A noise, made by smacking the tongue and lips together, or by clapping the hands as in token of approbation.

POPULABILIS, *e, adj.* (populo). That may be laid waste, Ov.

POPULABUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Laying waste, destroying, Liv.

POPULARIS, *e, adj.* (populus). I. Prop. (1) Concerning the people, or proceeding from the people. Hence, 2. *Popularia*, *ium, n.* The seats of the people in the theatre.—(3) *Exp.*: Favorable to, or favoring the people, that courts the favor of the people. Hence, 4. *Subst. plur.*: *Populares*, *ium, m.* The party of the people (in opposition to the *optimates* or nobles), Cic.—(5) *Placuit* or agreeable to the people, favored by the people, popular.—(6) That makes an impression on the people.—(7) Of or belonging to the inhabitants of a country or town. Hence, (8) Common to the people.—(9) Belonging to the same people, country, or town; native, indigenous. Hence, (10) *Subst.*: *Popularis*, *is, m.* A countryman, a fellow-countryman. II. Fig. (11) Common, main, ordinary.—(12) *Meton.*: Inconstant, not resting on firm or sound principles.—(13) *Subst.*: A companion, associate. EX. (1) *p. lex*, Cic.; —aura *p.*, the favor of the people, id.; —*p. partes*, Sall.—(2) *consul p.*, Cic.; —*homo maxime p.*, id.—(3) *nomen censorium p. factum est*, Cic.—(4) *p. lacrime*, id.—(5) *p. civitas*, a democracy, Plin.—(6) *p. verba*, Cic.—(7) *p. flumina*, Ov.—(8) *p. tuns*, Cic.; —*amicus meus et p.*, Ter.—(9) *p. opinio*, Cic.—(10) *p. imperium*, Cic.—(11) *p. sceleris*, Sall. SYN. See CIVIS.

POPULARITAS, *atis, f.* (popularis). I. A counting of popular favor, Tac. II. Relationship between persons of the same country, Plaut.

POPULARITER, *adv.* (id.). I. Prop.: After the manner of the people; hence, esp., in a manner pleasing to the people, popularly; *p. agere*, Cic. II. Fig.: In a common manner; *p. loqui*, Cic.

POPULATIO, *onis, f.* (populo). I. Prop. 1. A laying waste, devastating, ravaging, Cæs.—2. *Meton.*: Booty (gained in this way). II. Fig. 3. Ruin, corruption; *p. morum*, Plin.

POPULATOR, *oris, m.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) A destroyer, waster, ravager. II. Fig. (2) A destroyer, consumer. EX. (1) *p. agrorum*, Liv.—(2) *p. eversorque civitatis*, Quint.

POPULATUS, *us, m.* (id.). A devastating.

POPULETUM, *i, n.* (2. populus). A poplar-grove, Plin.

POPULEUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Of or belonging to a poplar; *p. umbra*, Virg.; —*p. frondes*.

POPULIFER, *era, erum, adj.* (2. populus, fero). That bears poplar-trees, Ov.

POPULISCITUM, *i, n.* (1. populus, scitum). A decree of the people. SYN. See LEX.

POPULNEUS and POPULNUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. populus). Of or belonging to poplars; *p. sors*.

POPULO, *are, tr.* and POPULOR, *ari, d-p.* (1. populus). I. Prop. (1) To lay waste, de-

tate, plunder, pillage, desolate, ravage. II. *Mton.* (2) To destroy, ruin, spoil.—(3) *Pro.*: To mutilate, to deprive of its parts, to deprive. EX. (1) *agros populatus*, Cic.; —*Siculi populati, pillaged*.—(2) *populat aceruum cuneulo*, Virg.—(3) *tempora (the temples) populata auribus ruptis*, Virg.

POPULONIA, *æ, f.* POPULONIUM, *ii, n.* and POPULONI, *orum, m.* *Populonia*, a town of Etruria, destroyed during the wars between Marius and Sylla, now the ruins of *Popponia*, Liv.

POPULONIENSES, *ium, m.* The inhabitants of *Popponia*, Liv.

POPULOR, *ari*. See PORULO.

1. POPULUS, *i, m.* I. Prop. (1) A people.—(2) The inhabitants of a country or town, a nation, a whole people.—(3) *Exp.*: A part of a nation, a people. II. *Mton.* (4) A large number of people, a crowd, throng.—(5) A multitude. EX. (1) *populum concionibus tenere*, Cic. In contradistinction to the highest magistracy (i. e. the senate), *Senatus populusque Romanus* (abbreviated *S. P. Q. R.*).—(2) *p. Romanus victor dominusque omnium gentium*, Cic.—(3) *defecere ad Panos hi populi*; *Atellani Calatini*, Liv.—(4) *p. fratrium*, Ov.—(5) *p. imaginum*, Plin.

SYN. POPULUS; PLEBS; POPULLUS; VULGUS.—*Populus*, the inhabitants of a city or country, the multitude of individuals composing a whole nation, without distinction of rank or birth; *Populus Rom.*, Cic. The better portion of inhabitants as distinguished from the lower classes. Non *populi*, sed *plebis* magistratum esse.—*Plebs*, the common people, all but the senators and nobles.—*Popellus* (*dim.* of *populus*), the rabble or mob.—*Vulgus*, the common people, the rude multitude (generally taken in a bad sense), *Infidum vulgus*, Hor.

2. POPULUS, *i, f.* A poplar tree; *p. alba*, the white poplar, Hor.

POR, for *puer*, *i. e.* servus, *e. g.* *Marcipor*, *I. cupior*, *i. e.* servus *Marci*, etc.; so *pora* for *puera*.

PORCA, *æ, f.* (porcus). I. A female swine, a sow pig, a sow, Cat.; Virg. II. A ridge between two furrows, a balk of land, Var.

PORCELLUS, *i, m. dim.* (porculus). A little pig, porker, Suet.

PORCINAREUS, *ii, m.* (porcus). A dealer in swine, Plaut.

PORCINUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) Of swine.—2. *Subst.*: *Porcina*, *æ, f.* (sc. caro). Pork, swine's flesh, Plaut. II. *Mton.*: *Milit. t. t.*: *p. caput*, A swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle, *i. q.* *cuneus*, Veg.

PORCIUS, *a, um*. *Porcius*, the name of a Roman gens. I. 1. *M. Porcius Cato Censorius* or *Major*, whose life has been written by *Nepos*.—2. *M. Porcius Cato*, the Younger, who lived in the time of Cicero, called *Uticensis*, because he killed himself at Utica, Cic.—3. *Porcia*, sister of *M. Cato* the Younger, wife of *Donitius Afer* or *barbus*, Cic. II. *Adj.*: Of or belonging to *Porcius*; *Lex P.*, ordaining that no Roman citizen should be scourged to death, Cic.

PORCULA, *æ, f. dim.* (porca). A little sow.

PORCULUS, *i, m. dim.* (porcus). A little pig, a porkling, a sucking pig, Plaut.

PORCUS, *i, m.* (old Att. πόρκος). I. A hog, pig; esp., a young pig, porkling, porker, Cic.; —*p. femina*, a sow, id. *Facet*, *p. de grege Epieuri*, Hor. II. A sea-fish, Plin. SYN. See SUS.

PORGO, *ere, i. q.* 2. porrigo, Cic.

PORPHYRETICUS, a, um, adj. (πορφύρεα). *Of purple color, or resembling porphyry*; p. marmor, Suet.

PORPHYRION, ὄνις, m. (Πορφυρίων). *Porphyryion, one of the giants.*

PORRECTIO, ὄνις, f. (2. porrigio). *A stretching out, extending*; p. digitorum, Cic.

PORRECTUS, a, um. I. pt. of porrigio. II. Adj. (1) *Of space: Stretched out, extended, long.*—(2) *Eren.*—(3) *Stretched out, expanded, i. e. without folds or wrinkles.*—(4) *Of time: Long.*—(5) *Of pronunciation for productus: Lengthen-d.* EX. (1) p. manus, Cic.;—porrector acies, Tac.—(2) p. ac loca aperta, Cæs.—(3) porrector frons, *serene, cheerful*, Plaut.—(4) p. mora, Ov.—(5) p. syllabe, Quint.

PORRICIO, ἔρε, (ēci or exi), ectum, tr. (used in the old language of sacrifice for projicio). *To throw at a place; esp.: to consecrate or offer to the gods; exta in mare porricit, Liv.*—exta p. in fluctus, Virg. Hence, *Proc.*: inter caesa et porrecta, *between slaying the victim and laying it on the altar, perhaps for unseasonably, out of time*, Cic.

1. **PORRIGO**, inis, f. I. A cutaneous disease between the hairs of the head; *the scurf, dandruff, ringworm*, Cels. II. Also of animals; perhaps, *the mange, scab*, Juv.

2. **PORRIGO**, ἔρε, rexi, rectum, tr. (pro or porro, regio). I. Prop. (1) *To stretch or spread out or forth, to expand.*—2. *Esp. in Milit.*: p. aciem, *to draw out in battle array, to open, to deploy.*—(3) *Meton.* of localities: *To extend, to lie.*—(4) *In the pass, in a middle sense*, Gr. 136, 3: *To stretch itself, as it were, to extend toward, to lie or extend longitudinally.*—(5) pt. pass., porrectus, a, um, *Stretching, extending.*—(6) *Fig.*: *To extend, stretch out, lengthen, increase.*—(7) *Pass. in middle sense: To extend itself, to stretch itself out.*—(8) *To lengthen.* II. (9) *To stretch out.*—(10) *Esp.*: *To stretch or throw on the ground.*—(11) *To hold out, to offer, give.* EX. (1) p. membra, Cic.;—p. brachia caelo, *toward heaven*. *Pass. in middle sense*: corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, *extends*, Virg.—(3) scapulus frontem porrigit in aequor, Ov.—(4) cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. E.—locus in planitie porrigebatur, Tac.—(5) quæ ab sitis porrectæ in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata (est), Liv.—(6) quo se non porrigat ira, Ov.—(7) Gallica putatio vitis porrigitur in traduces, Plin.—(8) p. brumales horas, Ov.—(9) p. corpus in herbis, Ov. Hence, *porrectus, Stretched out at length.*—(10) p. hostem, Liv. Hence, *porrectus, a, um, Dead*; porrecto sene, Catull.—(11) p. alci dextram, Cic.;—p. oscula lymphis, Ov. SYN. See PROAGO, ἔρε.

PORRIMA, æ, f. *Porrima, the sister or companion of Carmenta*, Ov.

PORRO, adv. (πόρρον). I. *Of space: (1) At a distance, afar off, far.*—(2) *Further, further on.* II. *Of time: (3) Hereafter, henceforth.* III. (4) *Further, moreover, besides.*—(5) *In enumerations: And so on.* EX. (1) p. ab hac quæ (fama) me abstrahat, Ter.—(2) agere p. armentum Liv.—(3) debinc ut quiescant p. moneo, Ter.—(4) sæpe audiui a majoribus natu, qui se p. pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic.—(5) ea non mala dicimus, sed exigua et p. minima, id.

PORRUM, i, n., and **PORRUS**, i, m. (πόρρον). *A leek, scallion*, Hor.

PORSENA and **PORSENNA**, æ, m. (Πορσηνας). *Porsena, a king of Etruria, who endeavored to restore Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv.; Hor.

PORTA, æ, f. (akin to portus, porto, and the Greek πορῶς, πορῶν fr. πῆμα). I. Prop. (1) *A gate; and abol., the gate of a city.*—(2) *Meton.*: *An entrance, entry; also, a place of egress.*—(3) portæ, *a narrow pass, defile.* II. Fig. (4) *A means.* EX. (1) p. urbis, Cic.;—porta introire, *to enter the gate, id.*;—p. decumana (castrorum), Cæs.;—p. belli (for templi Jani), Virg.—(2) p. cœli, Virg.;—p. somni duæ, id.;—p. Tanaria, *a cavern supposed to lead to the infernal regions*, Ov.—(3) p. Cilicie, Nep.—(4) et quibus e portis occurrunt enique deceret, Lucr. SYN. PORTA; JANUA; FORIS; VALVÆ; OSTIUM; LIMEN.—Porta, *the entrance through the wall into a city*; Janua, *a gate, the first entry into a house, the outer door.*—Foris, *the door which turns on hinges and opens toward within; fores, folding doors.*—Valvæ, *a door consisting of two parts, one over the other, or folding doors, one beside the other; bifores valvæ.*—Ostium (from os), *the door of a chamber or apartment; aperto ostio dormire, Cic.*—Limen, *the threshold of a door; also, lintel; limen superum inferumque, Plaut.*

PORTATIO, ὄνις, f. (porto). *A carrying, conveying, conveyance*, Sall.

PORTENDO, ἔρε, di, tum, tr. (i. q. protendo). (1) *To stretch forth; only fig., to have in one's train or suite, to carry along with one.*—(2) *To show, manifest, indicate.*—(3) *Pass. in a middle sense: To show itself, to impend.*—(4) *Esp.*: *To point out or show any thing beforehand, to pre- sage, portend, prelude.* EX. (1) rerum mutationes cædem, fugam portendunt, Sall.—(2) victoria portendit se omnibus, Liv.—(3) pericula portenduntur, id.—(4) dii principibus periculum cædemque portendunt, Auct. Har.;—quæ illi portendebantur, Cic. SYN. See AUGURIO.

PORTENTIFER, æra, erum, adj. (portentum, fero). *Carrying monsters, effecting wonders*; p. venena, Ov.

PORTENTOSUS, a, um, adj. (portentum). *Extraordinary, unnatural, monstrous, prodigious, portentous*; p. nata, *a monstrous birth*, Cic.;—portentissimum humani impendii opus, i. e. *the labyrinth*, Plin.

PORTENTUM, i, n. (portendo). I. Prop. 1. *A prophetic sign, an omen, prodigy, portent (any extraordinary occurrence or appearance)*, Cic. II. Meton. (2) *A strange or singular fiction.*—(3) *An unnatural birth, a monster.*—(4) *A monster; fig. of persons.* EX. (2) p. portarum et pictorum, Cic.—(3) hominum pecudumque p., Cic.—(4) p. Clodius, *fatale p. prodigiumque* reip. id. SYN. See PRODIGIUM.

PORTHMEUS, ἕϊ and ἕος, m. (πορθμῆς). *A ferry-man (said of Charon)*, Juv.

PORTHMOS, i, m. (πορθμός). *A strait*, Plin.

PORTICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (porticus). *A small gallery or covered walk*, Cic.

PORTICUS, ūs, f. (porta). I. Prop. (1) *A covered walk or gallery, surrounded with pillars, a portico, porch.*—(2) *Esp.*: *A portico, a place in which philosophers taught.* Hence, (3) Meton.: *The philosophy and sect of Zeno, the Stoics (στοά).* II. Meton. 4. *A kind of protecting roof used by besiegers, otherwise called vinea, Cæs.*—5. *Perhaps a tent or pent house*, Cic. EX. (1) in tecta cingens excelsa porticu, Cic.—(2) qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, id.—(3) clamat Zeno et tota illa p. tumultuatur, Cic. SYN. See ATRIUM.

PORTIO, ὄνις, f. I. Prop. 1. *A part*, Plin.—(2) *Esp.*: *A portion.*—(3) *A proportion.* II. Fig. (4) *Quality, property, power.* EX. (2) p. muneris, Just.;—p. prædæ, id.—(3) pro portione

imperaretur Mamerthinis, Cic.—(4) omnes prorsus aut suam quisque portionem, Plin.;—supra portionem, Col. SYN. See PAUS.

PORTISCVLVS, *i*, *m*. I. *Prop.*: A hammer or mallet, with which the master of the rowers beat time to regulate the motion of the oars, Enn. II. *Fig.*: Tact, guidance, direction; ad loquendum atque ad tacendum habere portisculum, Plaut.

PORTITO, *äre*, *tr*. *freq.* (porto). To bear, carry.

1. **PORTITOR**, *öris*, *m*. (portus). I. *Prop.*: A toll-gatherer, receiver of customs, custom-house officer, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Said of an inquisitive woman, Plaut.

2. **PORTITOR**, *öris*, *m*. (porto). (1) A bearer, carrier, porter.—2. A waggoner; hence, P. Urse, i. e. Arctophylax, Stat.—(3) A ferryman, captain of a trading vessel.—4. Charon, the ferryman of hell. EX. (1) p. alcijs, Col.;—p. ciborum, Prud.—(3) p. frumenti, Cod. Just. SYN. See JANITOR.

PORTO, *äre*, *tr*. I. (1) To carry, bear, convey. II. (2) To bring, to convey to any body or any place.—(3) *Meton.*: To cause, occasion. EX. (1) p. onus, Cæs.;—p. panem humeris, Hor.;—hominem p. octophoro, to cause to be carried, to have any thing carried, Cic. *Fig.*: p. patriam in dextris, Sall. *Meton.*: venti per calum nubila portant, Lucr.—(2) quid boni porto! Ter.;—p. auxilia, Sall.;—nescio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio, brings with it, contains, betokens, Ter.—(3) p. timorem alciui, Prop. SYN. See FERO.

PORTORIVM, *fi*, *n*. I. (1) A toll or other indirect tax, duty, impost, custom. II. 2. Fare, freight, App. EX. (1) p. vini, Cic.;—p. maritimum, Liv.;—portorium solvere or dare, to pay the duty, Plaut.;—p. exigere, to demand or collect, Cic.;—p. circumvectionis, money paid for a hawker's license, id. SYN. See SCRIPTURA.

PORTULA, *æ*, *f*. *dim.* (porta). A little gate or door, Liv.

PORTVNVS or **PORTVMNVS**, *i*, *m*. (portus). A tutelary god of harbors or navigation, identified with the Greek Palaemon, Cic.

PORTVOSVS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (portus). Well provided with ports or harbors, full of ports; p. mare, Cic.;—pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall.

PORTVS, *üs*, *m*. [*genit.* porti, Turpil. ap. Non.]. I. *Prop.*: (1) A harbor, haven, port.—2. *Meton.*: The mouth of a river, an outlet, Ov. II. *Fig.*: (3) A haven, i. e. place of refuge, shelter, asylum, retreat. EX. (1) portum tenere, to arrive at, to reach a port, Cic. So, in portum pervenire—venire—penetrare—invchi, Cic.;—portum tangere, to reach; p. aperire, to make it navigable, Tac.;—e portu proficisci—solvere—exire, to sail out of port, Cæs.;—naves ex portu educere, to launch, id.;—in portu operam dare, to be a receiver of customs, Cic.—(3) p. et refugium, Cic.;—in portu esse, to be in safety, id.;—p. corporis, the grave, Enn. ap. Cic.

1. **PÖRS**, *i*, *m*. (πόρος). A way, passage, thoroughfare, Plin.

2. **PÖRS**, *i*, *m*. (Πόρος). Þorus, an Indian king vai quis'ed by Alexander, Curt.

POSCA, *æ*, *f*. [pusca, Veg.]. An acid draught, composed of vinegar, water and eggs, Plaut.

POSCVNIVS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (posco, numus). Demanding money; p. oscula, App.;—p. basiola.

POSCO, *äre*, *pöposci*, *tr*. I. *Gen.* (1) To desire to get any thing from any body, to demand, ask for. II. *Exp.* (2) To inquire into, to desire to know.—(3) To demand, invoke, call upon.—(4) *Meton.*: To ask a price for any thing.

—5. To manifest a desire, to have a mind for, to wish for; with *inf.*, Virg. EX. (1) filiam suam mihi uxorem posco, Plaut.;—partes sibi poposcerunt, Cic.;—p. veniam peccatis, pardon for offences, Hor.;—p. alqm, to demand any body to be delivered up, e. g. for punishment, Cic.;—p. dictatorem reum, to accuse, Liv. With *double acc.*: qui parentes pretium posceret, demanded the price of the them, Cic.;—magistratum numos p., to ask the magistrates for the money, id. Hence, *pass.*, poscor alqd, I am asked for, they demand of me, I am requested; poscor meum Laelapa, Ov.;—Apollo poscitur verba, Prop. *Abol.*: poscimus, I am asked for or called upon, I have to make my appearance, Hor. *Meton.*: quod res p. videbatur, to demand, require, Cæs.;—quod negotium poscebat, Sall.—(2) p. causas, Virg.—(3) p. alqm, Plaut.;—poscor Olympo, Virg.—(4) quanti poscit, Plaut. SYN. See PETRO.

POSITIO, *övis*, *f*. (pono). I. *Prop.* (1) A putting or placing; esp., a planting, setting.—(2) *Fig.*: A setting or putting down.—3. That which is set, e. g. a subject, theme, proposition, id.;—an affirmation, Sen. II. *Prop.* (3) A situation, position, posture, site.—(5) *Exp.*: A letting down, lowering.—6. In Gramma.: A termination.—(7) *Fig.*: Situation, state, condition. III. 8. Position; hence, especially: p. syllabæ, the position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, esp. when two consonants follow. See Gr. 781, 782. EX. (1) p. surculi, Col.—(2) p. nominis pro nomine, Quint.—(4) p. corporis, Sen.;—p. stellarum, Gell.—(5) sublatio ac p., the raising and lowering of the foot or hand in beating time, Quint.—(7) p. mentis, Sen.;—positiones, circumstances of a thing, Quint.

PÖSITOR, *öris*, *m*. (pono). A builder, founder; p. templorum, Ov.

PÖSITÖRA, *æ*, *f*. (id.). Posture, position, situation; p. corporum, Lucr.

1. **PÖSITVS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of pono.

2. **PÖSITVS**, *üs*, *m*. (pono). A position, situation; p. urbis, Ov.;—p. regionis, Tac. SYN. See SITVS.

POSSESSIO, *övis*, *f*. (possideo). I. *Prop.* (1) A possessing, possession.—(2) *Fig.*: Same. II. *Meton.* (3) Any thing possessed, a possession, property; esp., an estate.—4. A possessor, owner, Just. EX. (1) in possessionem alcijs venit res, Cic.;—dejicere alqm de possessione fundi, id.;—p. hortorum, id.;—possessionem bonorum alciui dare (or tradere), to transfer, convey over, Cæs.;—hereditatum possessiones, an entering upon or taking possession of, Cic.—(2) p. prudentiæ doctrinaque, Cic.—(3) trans Rhodanum viros possessionesque habebant, Cæs.;—æstimationes possessionum, valuations of landed property or estates. SYN. See USCAPIO.

POSSESSIVNCVLA, *æ*, *f*. *dim.* (possessio). A small estate or property; p. meæ, Cic.

POSSESSIVVS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (possideo). I. That denotes possession. II. In Gramma.: pronominia p., e. g. meus, tuus, Quint.;—p. casus, i. e. genitivus, Prise.

POSSESSOR, *öris*, *m*. (id.). I. A possessor, owner, proprietor; p. bonorum, Cic. *Abol.*: si potes esse p., Cic. II. A defendant (opp. petitor, a plaintiff), Quint.

POSSESSVS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of possideo and possido.

POSSIBILIS, *e*, *adj.* (possum). Possible, feasible, practicable, Quint.

POSSIDEO, *äre*, *gödi*, *scassum*, *tr*. I. *Prop.* (1) To possess, have in possession.—(2) *Meton.*: To occupy a place, to dwell or sojourn at.—(3)

Fig. : To possess, have as one's own, hold, enjoy.
II. Esp. (4) To have taken possession of, to be master of.—(5) To keep in possession, to occupy.
EX. (1) *p. bona, Cic.*;—*p. partem agri, Cæs.*—
 (2) *Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop.*—(3) *plus fidei quam artis p., Cic.*;—*p. ingenium—magnam vim;—nomen, Plaut.*—(4) *luido possidet alqm, Sall.*—(5) *forum armatis cetervis perditorum hominum p., Auct. Or. Dom.* **SYN.**
POSSIDEO; TENEO; HABEO.—Possidere, to possess, have in one's own use and possession, as proprietor.—Tenere, to hold fast, have in one's own hand; tenere locum, to inhabit a place, does not imply possession.—Habere, to have by right of possession or otherwise.

POSSĪDO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *tr.* (po, sido). *To take any thing into possession, to possess one's self of;* bona sine testamento p., Cic.;—possessa Achaia, Tac.

POSSUM, posse, pōtūi, *inter. irreg.* (potis, sum) [possim for possim, Plaut.;—possim for possim, id.;—pōtesse for posse, Ter.;—pōtes; potestur, Pacuv.;—other forms: possuntur, possitur, poteratur, possetur. *Imper.*: potesto, poteste, potestote, possunt, Char.]. **I. Gen.** (1) *To be able, to have faculty or power, be in a position.*—(2) *non p. non (with inf.), not to be able to help or avoid.*—(3) *Absol. imperis: potest. It is possible.*—(4) *ut potest, as well as possible, as far as one can.* **II. Esp.** (5) *To be able to do or effect something, to have weight or influence, to avail.*
EX. (1) *With or without an inf.: quantum facere potui, Cic.*;—*potest fieri, ut, it is possible that, id.*;—*fieri non potest, ut non, it is indispensable, absolutely necessary that, etc., id.*;—*non possum, quin, I cannot but, I must by all means, etc., Plaut.* *With a superl. in connection with quam: Possibily;—dico et, quam possum maxima voce dico, Auct. Or. Dom.*—(2) *non possumus non reponere, we cannot forbear, Cic.*;—*nilhil possum nescisse, I must have known it all, Ov.*;—*quis potest, mortem metuentis, esse non miser? who, that fears death, must not be unhappy? Cic.*—(3) *potest, ut illam mulctam non commiserit, Cic.*—(4) *nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, Cic.*;—*qui potest? how can it be? id.*—(5) *multum potest fortuna, Cæs.*;—*qui apud me plurimum possunt, Cic.* **SYN.** POSSUM; QŪEO; POLLEO; VALEO.—Posse, expresses power resulting from strength and consequence, offices, authority; posse plurimum gratia apud alqm, Cic.;—quoad possum.—Quire expresses mere possibility under existing circumstances, there being no obstacle to prevent; non quoe reliqua scribere, tanta vis lacrymarum est, Cic.—Pollere, to be mighty compared with others; pollere in republica, Cic.—Valere, to be strong, to be in health. Thus we can say, quoad possum, but not quoad quoe.—So, we may say correctly, possum errare, but not polleo non valco errare.

1. POST, adv. (*perh. pone, est*). **I.** Of space: (1) *Behind, backward.* **II.** Of time: (2) *After, afterward* [opp. ante]. **III. Fig.:** Of rank or order: (3) *Behind.* **EX.** (1) *qui perant, Cic.*;—*p. curvantes, Plin.*—(2) *et p. oritur, Cic.* **PHRASES.** paulo p., *shortly after; so, p. paulo, Cæs., or parvo p., Plin.*;—multo p. quam, *long after, a considerable time after; neque ita multo p., not so long after, Nep.*;—p. non multo, *not long after, id.*;—aliquanto p., *a considerable time afterward; so, p. aliquanto, id.*;—multis annis p., *many years after, Plaut.*;—paucis diebus p., *a few days after, id.*;—p. . . . quam, *after that, Cic.*;—p. ubi, *afterward, Sall.* *With deinde: p. deinde, afterward; so, deinde p., Nep.*;—p. inde, Lucr.—(3) *p. fuere, stood behind, Sall.* **SYN.** See DEINDE.

2. POST, prep. with acc. (id.). [*It is sometimes*

placed after the case; as, hunc p., Cic.;—*also separated from the case by another word; as, p. enim Chrysippum]. After.* (1) Of space: *Behind, in the rear of.*—(2) Of time: *After, since* [opp. ante].—(3) Of order or rank: *After, next to.* **EX.** (1) *p. castra, Cæs.*;—*p. montem, Virg.*;—*p. principia, behind the first line, Sall.*;—(2) *aliquot p. menses, Cic.*;—*p. hominum memoriam, within the recollection of man, id.*;—*p. hunc statum reipublice, (ever) since the present constitution or state of public affairs, id.*;—*p. Brutum proconsulem, since the proconsulate of Brutus, id.*;—*p. devictum Hannibalem, after the overthrow of Hannibal, Liv.*;—*p. id., after that, Plaut.*;—*so, p. ea, or postea, p. hoc, Hor.*;—*p. illa, Ter.*;—*p. hac, Cic.*;—*p. annum quantum quem expulsus erat, four years after, etc., Nep.*;—*p. paulum, shortly after.*—(3) *ut nemo p. te videatur, si aliquis ante te fuerit, Sen.*;—*alqd p. honorem alqis ducere, to esteem it as of less importance, to regard as of inferior moment, Sall.* **SYN.** See PONE.

POSTĒA, adv. (*post, eā, abl.*). **I.** (1) Of time: *Afterward, at a later period, hereafter, Cic.* **II.** (2) Of succession: *Further, besides.* **EX.** (1) *brevi p. est mortuus, shortly after, Cic.* *With loci: p. loci, Sall.*;—*p. quam or postea quam, after that, Cic.*—(2) *quid p.? what next? Cic.* **SYN.** See DEINDE.

POSTĒAQUAM, adv. See POSTEA.

POSTĒRI, ōrum, m. See POSTERUS.

POSTĒRIOR, ius, adj. comp of posterus, g. v.
POSTĒRITAS, itis, f. (posterus). **I. Prop.** (1) *Future time, futurity, and motion.* *Future generations, posterity.*—**2. Meton.** Of animals: *Future breeds or races.* **Juv.** **II. Fig.** (3) *Future renown, posthumous fame.* **EX.** (1) *hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium seculorum immemorem fore, Cic.*;—*in posteritatem for in posterum, for the future, Cic.*;—(2) *rationem habebat posteritatis, Cæs.*

POSTĒRIUS. See POSTERUS.

POSTĒRUS or POSTER, ēra, ōrum, adj. Compar.: posterior; *superl.*: postremus and postumus. (*post*). **I.** Of space: (1) *That follows or comes after, only in the comp.*—(2) *Superl.: Hindmost, extreme, last.* Hence, (3) *Subst.*: posteriora, *um, n.* *That which follows or is behind, the hind part.*—**4.** *postremi, ōrum, m.* *The last, the rear, Sall.* **II.** Of time and order: (5) *That follows or comes after, following, subsequent.*—(6) *Superl.: The last.*—(7) *Subst.*: posteri, *ōrum, m.* (*genit. plur. also posterum, Tac.*). *Future generations, posterity.*—**8.** *postrema, ōrum, n.* *The latest times, times just past, Sall.*—**9.** *postumus, i, m.* *A posthumous offspring, one born after the father's death, or after he has made his will, Cic.*—**10.** *Ade., posterius.* *Afterward, after, at a later period, subsequently.*—**11.** *postremo, finally, lastly, ultimately.* **III.** Of rank: (12) *Compar.*: inferior, meaner, worse, lower.—(13) *Superl.: The worst, basest, meanest, vilest.* **EX.** (1) *pedes posteriores, the hind feet, Plin.*;—*posterior mensura, i. e. pedum posteriorum, Ov.*—(2) *postrema ossa atque medullæ, Lucr.*;—*p. acies, the rear, Sall.*;—*postrema in comædia = in fine comedie, Gr. 273.* *So, postremo libro, at the end of the book, Just.*—(3) *paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, Cic.*—(5) *postero die, on the following day, Cic.*;—*postera nocte, Nep.*;—*postero for postero die, Tac.*;—*in posterum (diem), Cæs.*;—*or in posterum, for the future, in future, id.*;—*p. laus, bestowed by posterity, Hor.*;—*posteriore esse, to come later, Sall.*—(6) *alia prima, alia postrema, Cic.*;—*in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, Sall.*;—*hoc non in postremis, for in pri-*

mis, especially, in particular, Cic. :—*p. proles, born after others, late, the last*, Virg. :—*ad postremum, at last, lastly* ;—*postremum, for the last time* ; or, *at length, at last*, Entr. (—7) *posteris prodere alqd*, Sall. (—12) *dignitas p. sua dominatione fuit*, Cic. :—*non posteriores (partes) feram, I shall not come out in the worst character, I shall not appear*, Ter. (—13) *p. homo*, Cic. SYN. I. POSTERUS ; POSTERIOR.—*Posterus, that comes after or follows in order of time*.—*Posterior, the last when speaking of two*. Fig. it denotes comparison. II. POSTREMUM ; POSTREMO.—*Postremum, the last time, for the last time*.—*Postremo, at last, III. Postremus. See EXTREMUS.*

POST-FERO, *ferre, tr. irr.* To set or put after or b. kind, to esteem inferior or less ; *p. spes suas libertati plebis*, Liv.

POST-FŪTŪRUS, *a, um, pt. of postsum.*

POST GĒNĪTUS or POST GĒNĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* Born after. *Subst.* : *Post-gēniti, ōrum, m. Descendants, posterity*, Hor.

POST-HABEO, *ēre, ūi, itum, tr.* (i. q. post-fero). To set or put after, to esteem inferior or less ; *omniūque posthaberet, Cæs.* :—*omnes sibi res p.*, Ter. :—*omnibus rebus posthabitis, disregarding all other things, looking on all other matters as secondary*, Cic. :—*posthabita Samo*.

POSTHAC, *adv.* I. Afterward, after that time, Plaut. II. In future, hereafter, henceforth, Cic.

POST-HINC or POST HINC, *adv.* Afterward, hereupon, Virg.

POST-HOC or POST HOC, *adv.* Afterward, for postea.

POSTHŪMIUS. See POSTUMIUS.

POSTHŪMUS. See POSTUMUS and POSTERUS.

POST-IBI, *adv.* Afterward, hereupon, Plaut. POSTICA. See POSTICUS.

POSTICŪLUM, *i, n. dim.* (posticum). A little back building, Plaut.

POSTICUS, *a, um, adj.* (post). I. (1) That is behind. II. 2. *Subst.* : *Posticum, i, n.* A back door, Suet. :—*a privy*, Lucil. EX. (1) *p. pars aedium*, Liv. :—*p. ostium, a back door*, Plaut. :—*p. domus, a back building*, Varr.

POSTIDĒA, *adv.* i. q. postea ; *p. loci*, Plaut.

POSTILĒNA, *æ, f.* (post). The crupper of a saddle, Plaut.

POSTILLĀ, *adv.* i. q. postea, Ter.

POSTIS, *is, m.* [abl. : *posti, ōr.*]. I. Prop. : A door-post, Cic. :—*meton.* : a door, Virg. Meton. : *p. ambulationis*, Auct. Or. Dom. II. Fig. : *videtur cernere res animus, sublati postibus ipsis, the eyes*, Lucr.

POSTLĪMIŪM, *li, n.* (post, limen). (1) A return behind one's threshold, i. e. a return home, hence, fig. : a re-entering on one's former rights and privileges, restoration to one's former rights. (2) Meton. : A return ; hence, *postliminio, by the law of return, again, anew, back*. EX. (1) *ei nullum esse p.*, Cic. :—*postliminii jus*, Pomp. Dig. :—(2) *postliminio in forum reducere*, App.

POST-MĒRIDĪĀNUS. See POMERIDIANUS.

POST-MŪDO, *adv.* i. q. postea, Afterward.

POST-MŪDUM, *adv.* Afterward, Liv.

POST-MŒRĪUM, *li, n.* See POMERIUM.

POST PARTOR, *ōris, m.* He that inherits the property of a person, an heir-at-law, Plaut.

POST-PŌNO, *ēre, pŏsui, pŏstum, tr.* (= post-habeo). To set or place behind or after ; to esteem less or inferior ; *p. omnia*, Cæs. :—*p. alqm alcuī*,

Or. :—*omnibus rebus postpositis, disregarding all the rest, looking upon all the rest as a secondary matter*, Cæs.

POST-PRINCĪPĪA, *ōrum, n.* The continuance of a thing after it has been begun, a continuance, progress ; *voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit*, Varr. ap. Gell.

POST-PŪTO, *āre, tr.* To regard as inferior, to value less ; *p. omnes res prae parente*, Ter.

POST-QUAM, *conj.* After, after that as soon as, when ; *eo p. pervenit, arma poposcit*, Cæs. :—*undecimo die p. discesseram*, Cic. With post : *p. comedit rem, post rationem putat*, Plaut.

POSTRĒMO and POSTRĒMUS. See POSTERUS.

POSTRĪDĒ, *adv.* (for postero die). On the following day, the day after, the next day ; *p. mane*, Cic. :—*prima luce p.*, Cæs. With *q. nit.* : *p. ejus diei*, Cæs. With *acc.* : *p. ludos Apollināres, on the day after the games*, Cic. :—*p. Calendas*, Liv. With *quam* : *p. intellexi, quam discessi*, Cic. SYN. See CRAS.

POSTRĪDŪM, *i, n.* (posterus, dies). The following day ; *postriduo, on the following day*.

POSTSCĒNIUM, *li, n.* (post-scena). The post-scenium, the part of the theatre behind the scenes. Fig. : *Secret, mystery* ; *postscenia vitæ, the secret actions of mankind, that which is behind the scenes*, Lucr.

POST-SCRĪBO, *ēre, scripsi, scriptum, tr.* To write after or under, to add in writing ; *Tiberii nomen suo post-scripserat, under his own*, Tac.

POST-SUM, *esse, fūi, intr. irr.* I. Prop. (1) To be after or future. II. Fig. (2) To be behind, to give place. EX. (1) *in postfuturos (homines) for posterity*, Sall. (—2) *sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia postfuere*.

POSTŪLĀTĪCIUS (-tius), *a, um, adj.* (postulo). Demanded, called for ; *p. gladiatores*.

POSTŪLĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). I. Gen. (1) A demanding, desiring, requesting. II. Esp. (2) A demand made by some deity to men, c. g. that an offering should be made. (—3) In Law : A demanding from the praetor leave to prosecute. (—4) Application for redress, a charge, Suet. :—*also gen.* : a complaint, Plaut. EX. (1) *æqua et honesta p.*, Cic. :—*p. ignoscendi, a begging pardon or forgiveness*, id. (—2) *postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno*, Auct. Har. (—3) *p. Tiberonis*, Cic. SYN. POSTULATIO ; POSTULATŪM.—*Postulatio, a demand, the act of demanding, a petition, or begging of a favor*.—*Postulatium, the thing asked for, the demand made* ; *Ariovistus ad postulata Cæsaris pauca respondit*, Cæs.

POSTŪLĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). One who demands, a plaintiff, Suet.

POSTŪLĀTUM, *i, n.* (id.). A demand. SYN. See POSTULATIO.

POSTŪLO, *āre, tr.* (allied to posco). I. (1) To demand, to insist upon any thing, to require, pray, beg. (—2) Meton. : To demand, require, to render necessary. (—3) Esp. : To inquire after, to seek after. (—4) In Law : To accuse, prosecute, sue at law. (—5) Meton. gen. : To complain. II. (6) To demand, wish, seek, endeavor. EX. (1) *p. alqd ab alqo*, Cic. :—*auxilium p. to ask for assistance*, Cæs. With *ut* : *p., ut quedam sibi concedantur*, Cic. With *ne* : *p. ne sine causa hostis populo Rom. feret*, Sall. With *double acc.* : *orationes me duas postulas*, Cic. *Præ.* : *postulor, I am requested or asked, they demand of me* ; *Indos apparat non postulatus*, Cic. (—2) *tempus necessitudo postulat*, Cic. :—*res postulata, id.* :—*quæ supplicium postulat*, Sall. (—3) *p. de cedere*, Cic. (—4) *p. Gabinium*, Cic. :—*p. alqm*

de ambitu et de vi, id.—(5) p. apud alqm, Ulp. Dig.; —p. cum alqo, Plaut.—(6) p. hæc facere, Ter.—*With acc. and inf.*: qui te scire aut posse postulet, Cic. SYN. See PERO.

POSTŪMIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Postumius*; P. imperia, *of the dictator Postumius*, Liv.

POSTŪMIŪS, a. I. *Postumius*, the name of a Roman gens. 1. The consul P. Postumius Tubertus, who subdued the Sabines, Liv.—2. A. Postumius Tubertus, a dictator, who was said to have caused his only son to be beheaded, for having attacked the enemy contrary to his orders, Liv. II. Adj.: Postumian; P. via, Tac.

1. POSTŪMUS, a, um, adj. *Superl. of Posterus*, q. v.

2. POSTŪMUS, i, m. i. q. Postumius, Ov.

PŌTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (poto). *Drinkable*, Aus.

PŌTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A drinking, toting, a carousal, potation*, Cic. SYN. See POTUS.

PŌTĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A drinker, toper, tippler*, Plaut. SYN. See BIBULUS.

POTE, ate. See 2. POTIS.

PŌTENS, tis, adj. (*prop. pt. of possum*). (1) *Able, having power, capable, in a position*.—(2) *E.p.*: Fit for any thing, capable of.—(3) *Esp. of living agents*: Potent, powerful, having great influence.—(4) *With genit.*: Master of a thing, having power over any thing; and *Subst.*: a master, ruler.—5. *Desirous of ruling, imperious, domineering*.—(6) *Of things without life*: Powerful, efficient, strong, potent.—(7) *That has attained or accomplished*. Hence, (8) *Fortunate, successful*. EX. (1) neque juberndi neque vetandi p., Tac.—(2) regni p., Liv.—(3) fortunatus et p., Cic.—contra potentiorum, Cæs.;—duo reges potentissimi, Cic.—(4) potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.;—diva p. uteri, i. e. Lucina, Ov.;—diva p. frugum, i. e. Ceres, id.—(5) herba p. ad opem, Ov.;—nihil potentius auro, id.—(7) p. voti, partaking of, sharing in, Ov.;—p. pacis, Plaut.;—p. jussi, that has executed an order or command, Ov.—(8) p. in amore, Catull. SYN. See COMPOS.

PŌTĒNTĀTUS, ūis, m. (potens). I. *Power, ability*, Arnob. II. *Power, dominion, chief command*, Cæs.

PŌTĒNTER, ate. (potens). I. *Mightily, powerfully, effectually*; dicere p., Quint. II. *According to one's power or ability*, Hor.

PŌTĒNTĪA, æ, f. (id.). (1) *Faculty, ability, power, force, capacity*.—(2) *Esp. of living agents*: Power, influence, authority, might, away. Hence, (3) *Power over a thing, dominion, domination, supremacy, rule*.—(4) *Of things without life*: Power, efficacy, virtue. EX. (1) p. solis, Virg.;—vntosa p., Ov.;—p. (oculi), the faculty of sight, Cels.—(2) ad potentiam conducere, Cic.;—erant in magna potentia, in great credit or power, id. Also in the plur.: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.—(3) victoriam potentiam subire, Cic.;—singule p. monarchy, Nep.—(4) p. herbarum, Ov.;—p. est alcijs rei, with inf., id. SYN. See POTESTAS.

PŌTĒRĪUM, ūi, n. (πότηριον). *A drinking vessel, beaker, goblet*, Plaut.

PŌTESSE, pōtessem. See POSSUM.

PŌTESTAS, ūis, f. (possum). I. *Prop.* (1) *The power of doing any thing, power over any thing, opportunity*. Hence, (2) *Permission*.—(3) *Esp. of living agents*: Power.—(4) *Esp.*: Power, dominion, rule, government.—(5) *The power or office of a magistrate, lawful authority, magistracy, office*.—(6) *Meton.*: The person who fills

an office, an officer, magistrate. II. *Meton. of things without life*: (7) *Power, effect, efficacy, virtue*.—(8) *Nature, essence, natural property or quality*.—9. *The meaning or import of a word*, Auct. Hor. EX. (1) ut primum p. data est augendi dignitatis suæ, Cic.;—quoties mihi certorum hominum p. erit, whenever I find people that can be relied on, id.;—facere potestatem sui, to give an opportunity of fighting, to give battle, Cæs.;—potestatem facere videndi, to afford an opportunity of seeing, Cic.;—potestatem sui facere, to grant an audience, Cic.—(2) facere alciui potestatem, Cic. With genit. gerund., to give permission; as, facere alciui potestatem interpellandi, Cic.;—si quid dicere vellet, feci potestatem, id.;—senatus populi potestatem fecit, left it to the option of the people, Liv.;—fit mihi p. tabularum, I may make a free use of them.—(3) habere potestatem vitæ necisque in alqm, power of life and death, Auct. Or. Dom.;—esse in potestate alcijs, Cic.;—in potestate mentis esse, to be in possession of all one's mental faculties; on the contrary, ex potestate (mentis) exire, or de potestate exire, to lose one's senses, Cic.—(4) imperio alterius et potestati se subijcere, Cic.;—in potestatem (or sub potestatem) Atheniensium redigere, Nep.—(5) reipublice administrandæ potestatem alciui concedere, Cic.;—p. prætoria, id.;—pro potestate, by authority of his office, id.;—severe præfuit et potestati, in his office as censor, Nep.—(6) a magistratu aut ab alqa potestate legitima evocatus, Cic.;—hominum divumque p., king; said of Jupiter, Virg.—(7) p. herbarum, Virg.—(8) plumbi p., Lucr. SYN. I.

POTESTAS; POTENTIA.—Potestas, power, dominion, government.—Potentia, power, might, force; potentia consists in what we can do, and potestas, in what we may do. II. POTESTAS; MAGISTRATUS.—Potestas, power, authority, said of any power whatever.—Magistratus, is said of power that gives a jurisdiction, and means either magistracy or magistrate.

III. POTESTAS; IMPERIUM.—Potestas, power, said of civil affairs.—Imperium, power, said of warlike affairs.—Ditio, power, authority, jurisdiction, scil. of a master over others under him. The territorial extent of the authority of a court; sub populi alcijs ditioe atque imperio esse, Cæs.;—Romani magistratus potestatem verebantur; ducis imperio purebant; ditioem amplificabant, G. D.

PŌTIN'. I. *For potissime*; p. es mihi verum dicere, are you able or fit, can you? Ter. II. *For potissime est*: p. ut desinas? Can you leave off (speaking)? I. e. pray do leave off, Ter.

1. PŌTĪO, ire, tr. (potis). *To make partaker of any thing, to subject to*; p. alqm servitutis, Plaut.;—potitus est hostium, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, id.

2. PŌTĪO, ōnis, f. (poto). (1) *A drinking, drink, draught*.—2. *Esp.*: A poisonous potion, Cic.;—a potion or draught of medicine, Cels.;—a love-potion, Hor. EX. (1) in media potione, while drinking or taking a draught, Cic. SYN. See POTUS.

PŌTĪŪNO, ūre, tr. (2. potio). *To give drink, Veg.; pt.*, Potionatus, a, um, That has taken a potion (a love-potion), Suet.

1. PŌTĪOR, iri, intr. dep. (1. potio), [after the 8d conj.: pōtur, Virg.;—poteretur, Catull.;—poteremur, Ov.;—poti, Pac.]. I. (1) *To obtain possession of, to become partaker of, to make one's self master of, to gain, reach, obtain, acquire, with genit. or abl.* II. (2) *To be partaker of, to have in possession, to possess, have, with genit. or abl.* Gr. 454, 456, 457. EX. (1) *With genit.*: p. regni, Cic.;—imperii, Nep.;—p. rerum, to obtain the highest or chief command,

Cic. :—p. voti, to accomplish one's wishes, Sil. ;—p. Atheniensium, to have overcome. With abl., p. urbe, Cic. ;—castris, Cæs. ;—imperio, id. ;—p. monte, to reach, arrive at, Ov. ;—p. cæde, to commit, Stat. ;—p. morte, to die, Aus. ;—p. voto suo, to obtain one's wish, Ov. With acc. : p. regnum, Pac. ap. Non. ;—p. regiam, Tac. ;—p. victorium. Hence, spes potiundi oppidi, Cæs. ;—spes potiundorum castrorum, id. Abol., libidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic.—(2) With genit., qui rerum potiebantur, Cic. ;—Atheniensium civitas, dum ea rerum potita est, had or exercised supreme power, Cic. ;—Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum p. putat, possesses supreme power in the universe, id. With abl., p. mari, Liv. With acc., p. summam imperii, to have supreme power, Nep. SYN. See UTOR.

2. PŪTIOR, potius, compar. of 1. potis, q. v.

1. PŪTIS, e, adj. (potior, potissimus). (1) Pos. : Able, hence, mighty.—(2) Compar. : More powerful, more excellent.—(3) Superl. : The most important, the chief, the principal. EX. (1) divi potes, Varr.—(2) p. patre, Cic. ;—cives potiores quam peregrini, id. ;—more worthy (with rel. qui, quæ, quod), quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, I have thought them more worthy to, etc., Liv.—(3) potissimus nostræ domi ut sit, Plaut. ;—potissimos libertorum interficere, Tac.

2. PŪTIS and PŪTE, adv. (potius, potissime and potissimum). (1) Pos. : Able or having the power to do any thing.—(2) Compar. : Rather, sooner, better, more.—(3) Superl. : Principally, especially, chiefly. EX. (1) With esse (for posse) with or without inf. : p. es, Luc. ;—p. est (pot.), Cic. ; Virg. ;—p. sunt, Plaut. With inf. : p. es reperire, Lucr. ;—non p. minoris, it is impossible to sell it cheaper, Cic. ;—nihil p. supra, nothing can surpass it, Ter.—(2) rem p. ipsam dic, Ter. ;—non via p., sed delectatio postulat, Cic. With quam : Galliam p. esse Ariovisti quam Caesaris, Cæs. ;—depugna p. quam servias, id. With a compar. : quum ei fuerit optabilius oblivisci posse p., Cic. With a verb implying comparison : Uticæ p. quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.—(3) existat aliqui et p. Cæcus ille, Cic. ; Cæs. SYN. Potius ; Sarius.—Potius, rather, better, designates choice ; depugna potius quam servias, Cic.—Sarius, better, more satisfactory, indicates satisfaction, used only as an adjective ; mori satius est quam turpiter vivere, Cic.

PŪTISSĪME, PŪTISSĪMUM. See 2. POTIS.

PŪTIS SUM, i. q. possum.

PŪTĪTUS, a. A Roman family name. See PINARIUS.

PŪTITO, āre, tr. freq. int. (poto). To drink freely, to tipple, Plaut.

PŪTĪTUS, a, um, pt. of 1. potior.

PŪTĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (2. potio). A small draught or potion, Suet.

PŪTIUS, adv. See 2. POTIS.

POTNĪÆ, ārum, f. (Ποτνια). Potnia, a small town of Boeotia, on the river Asopus, not far from Thebes, celebrated for its pasture-lands, by grazing on which cattle were said to be driven mad, Plin.

POTNĪAS, ādis, f. (Ποτνιας). Of or belonging to Potnia ; P. equæ, Ov. ;—p. quadrigæ, the mares which threw Glaucus out of his chariot, and trampled him under foot, Virg.

PŪTO, āre, pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, (contr. pŭtum), intr. and tr. (πῶν, i. q. nŭm). To drink. I. Intr. (1) To drink, drink freely or hard, to carouse, tipple. II. Tr. (2) To drink.—(3)

Exp. : To get intoxicated.—(4) Part. : Potus, a, um. That has been drinking, drunk.—(5) Part. : To sojourn or live by a river's side.—(6) Meton. : To imbibe, absorb, suck up. EX. (1) totos dies potabatur, Cic.—(2) sanguine pota, Cic. ;—cadi poti, Hor.—(3) p. crapulam, Plaut.—(4) domum bene p. redieram, very tipsy or intoxicated, Cic. ;—p. sum, I have been drinking, Varr.—(5) fera, quæ potat Araxen, Sen.—(6) potentia vellera fucum, Hor. SYN. See BIBO.

PŪTOR, ōris, m. (poto). 1. A drinker ; p. aquæ, Hor.—2. Exp. : A tippler, drunkard, etc., Plin. Part. : p. Rhodani, for accola, id. SYN. See BIBULUS.

PŪTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (potor). Of or pertaining to drinking, Plin. Subst. : PŪtōrium, li, n. A drinking-cessel, goblet, Plin.

POTRIX, icis, f. (potor). A female drunkard.

PŪTŪLENTUS, a, um, adj. (potus). I. Drinkable. Hence, Subst. plur. : PŪtŭlenta, ōrum, n. Drink, drinkables, Cic. II. Drunken, intoxicated, Suet.

1. PŪTUS, a, um, pt. of poto. SYN. See VINOSUS.

2. PŪTUS, ūs, m. (poto). (1) A drinking, draught.—(2) Exp. : A drinking, tippling.—(3) Meton. : Urine. EX. (1) p. immoderatus, Cic.—(2) in potu atque hilaritate, Plin.—(3) p. hominum, Plin. SYN. POTUS ; POTIO ; POTATIO.—Potus, drink, drinking.—Potio, the act of drinking, said of all kinds of drink, even a medical draught.—Potatio, the act of drinking hard, of drunkenness ; hesternæ potatione oscitans, Cic.

1. PRÆ, adv. (pro, Greek πρό). Before, in front. 1. Prop. : i p., Ter. ; Plaut.—2. Fig. : With quam or ut, in comparison with ; as, parva res est voluptatum, præquam quod molestum est, compared with the trouble, Plaut. ;—ludum fuisse præ huius rabies quæ dabit, if compared with his frenzy, Ter.

2. PRÆ, prep. with abl. (id.). (1) Before.—(2) Denoting an obstacle or impediment : Through, by reason of, from. EX. (1) 1. pugionem p. se tulit, carried or held it before him, Cic. ;—p. se agere armentum, to drive before one, Liv.—2. Fig. : patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit p. manu, that happened to be at hand, Plaut. ;—p. se ferre alqd, to carry in front of one, i. e. to show, manifest, display ; as, scelus et facinus p. se ferens, Cic. With acc. and inf. : ego semper, me didicisse, p. me tuli, Cic.—3. In comparing or distinguishing several objects : Atticus p. se agrestes putat, Cic. ;—omnes p. illo parvi futuros, if compared with him, in comparison with him, Nep.—4. Denoting preference : p. ceteris floruisse, above or more than the rest, Cic. ;—p. omnibus unum, Virg.—(2) solem p. jacturæ multitudinem non videbitis, Cic. ;—reliqua p. lacrimis scribere non possum, id. SYN. I. PRÆ ; Pro ; Ob—PRÆ, before, scil. in respect of others, having precedence of them, taking the lead.—Pro, before, denoting position in front of an object behind.—Ob, before, opposite to, denoting position in front of an object before. II. PHRASES. IN MANU ; PRÆ MANU.—In manu, in one's hand (when there is no motion) ; cum pyxidem teneret in manu.—PRÆ MANU, in hand, in one's possession ; aurum præ manibus, ready money, Plaut. In COMPOSITION with verbs, præ retains its usual meaning ; as, prægredi, to go before, but progredi means to go forward, the idea of precedence not being included. With adjectives and adverbs it is generally intensive, as præclarus, very renowned ; prægravis, very heavy, i. e. renowned, heavy, especially or more than other objects.

PRÆ-ĀCŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Pointed in front or at the end*; p. cacumina, Cæs.; —p. sudes.

PRÆ-ALTE, *adv.* *Very deeply, to a great depth*, Virg., from

PRÆ-ALTUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Very high*; p. rupes, Liv. II. *Very deep*; p. flumen, Liv.

PRÆBĒO, ēre, bŕi, bŕum, *tr.* (for præhibeo, from prae, habeo). I. *To hold forth.* (1) *Only fig.: To show, exhibit, represent.* Hence, (2) *esp. with se: To show one's self as such or such a one, to behave or conduct one's self in such or such a manner.* II. (3) *To hold out, to present, proffer.*—(4) *To give up, to expose, yield.*—(5) *To give, bestow, or confer upon.*—(6) *Esp.: To allow, permit, suffer any thing to take place, to let.*—(7) *To cause, occasion.*—(8) *Gen.: To make, produce.* EX. (1) p. speciem pugnantium, Cæs.;—(2) p. se furoris comitem, ducem, Cic.;—p. se acrem judicem, id.;—p. se strenuum hominem, *to show one's self severe*, Ter.;—p. exempta nequitiae alui, *to show, give proof of*, Cic.;—(3) p. os, *scil.* in order to receive a blow, Ter.;—p. manum verberibus, Ov.;—p. os ad contumeliam, *to suffer one's self to be publicly disgraced*, Liv.;—p. aures, *to lend an ear, i. e. to give a hearing to, to listen to*, id.;—(4) p. se legibus, Sen.;—p. se telis hostium, Liv.;—(5) p. sponsalia alui, Cic.;—postum vicem p., *to supply the place of postea*, id.;—(6) delphinus se præbens tractandum, Plin. *With inf.: præbuit ipsa rapi (ac se), suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov.;—(7) p. opinionem timoris, Cæs.;—p. terrorem, Liv.;—(8) p. sonitum, Liv.;—p. modum, *to make music*, Ov. SYN. See MINISTRO.

PRÆ-BĪBO, ēre, bŕibi, *tr.* *To drink before (as an example for another to follow), to drink to any one*; p. venenum alui, Cic.

PRÆBĪTA, ōrum, n. (præbeo). *Money for sustenance, keep*, Col.

PRÆBĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A supplying, providing, giving*, Just.

PRÆBĪTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that supplies, a purveyor, provider; minister et p.*, Cic.

PRÆBĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of præbeo.

PRÆ-CĀLĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very warm, very hot*; p. potio, Tac.

PRÆ-CĀLVUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very bald*; p. caput, Suet.

PRÆ-CĀNO, ēre, *tr.* I. *To foretell, predict*, Tert. II. *To break an enchantment or charm*, Plin.

PRÆ-CANTĀTRIX, icis, f. *An enchantress, witch, sorceress*, Plaut.

PRÆ-CĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Gray-headed before the time*; p. homo, Hor.

PRÆ-CAUTUS, a, um, *pt.* of præcaveo.

PRÆ-CĀVĒO, ēre, cāvī, cautum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To foresee, to use foresight or precaution, to take care or heed.*—(2) *Exp.: To provide for any one's safety.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To endeavor to avoid any thing, to beware of, guard against.*—(4) *Subst.: Præcautum, i, n. Precaution.* EX. (1) quo ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat, Cæs.;—p. ab insidiis, *of, against*,—(2) p. sibi, Ter.;—(3) quæ peccata difficillime præcaventur, Cic.;—(4) præcauto opus est.

PRÆ-CĒDO, ēre, cessi, cessum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* 1. *To go before or in front, to precede*, Cæs.;—(2) Meton.: *To precede.*—(3) *Exp.: To be carried in front or before.*—(4) *Fig.: To have the precedence, to be superior to.* II. *Tr.* (5) *To go before any one; with acc.*—(6) *Fig.: To outdo, surpass, excel.* EX. (2) præcesserat tremor

terræ, Plin. E.;—fama præcessit ad aures, Ov.;—(3) præcedente Victoria (i. e. the image of the goddess of Victory), Suet.;—(4) vestrae fortunæ meis præcedunt, Plin.;—(5) cepit me p., Petr.;—p. agmen, Virg.;—(6) p. aliquid alqua re, Cæs.;—p. alqm ætate, Quint. SYN. See ANTCEDEO.

PRÆ-CĒLER, is, e, *adj.* *Very swift*; p. fuga. PRÆ-CELLENS, tis, I. *pt.* of præcello. II. *Adj. Excellent, surpassing; vir et animo et virtute p.*, Cic.

PRÆ-CELLO, ēre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To distinguish one's self, to excel in any thing.*—(2) *To preside over, to rule.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To outdo, surpass.* EX. (1) p. arte, Suet.;—p. honore, Suet.;—(2) p. genti Adorsorum, id.;—(3) p. alqm alqua re, id.

PRÆ-CELSUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.: Very high, very lofty*; p. locus, Cic.;—p. rupes, Virg. II. *Fig.: Great, distinguished*; p. fortuna. SYN. See ALTUS.

PRÆCENTIO, ōnis, f. (præcino). *A playing on an instrument before any thing, a prelude; as, before a sacrifice*, Auct. Her.

PRÆCEPS, præcipitis, *adj.* (præ, caput). [præcipes, cipis, Plaut.] I. *Prop.* (1) *Headlong, with the head foremost.*—(2) *Precipitate, hasty.*—(3) Meton.: *With the point foremost, bent downward.*—(4) *Of localities: Steep, precipitous, downhill.* Hence, (5) *Subst.: Præceps, cipitis, n. A steep place, a precipice.*—(6) *Overhanging, inclining.*—(7) *Of time: Drawing to a close, declining.*—(8) *Rapid, swift, headlong, rushing along.* II. *Fig.* (9) *Headlong, heels over head, hurried along.*—(10) *Hasty, precipitate, rash, inconsiderate.*—(11) *Sudden, hasty.*—(12) *Inclining or leaning toward a place.*—(13) *Dangerous, hazardous.* Hence, (14) *Subst.: Præceps, cipitis, n. Critical affairs or circumstances, great danger, extremity.*—(15) *The highest degree.* EX. (1) alqm præcipientem dejicere, *to throw down*, Cic. or alqm præcipientem dare, Ter.;—p. ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground*, Liv.;—se præcipientem tecto dedit, *threw himself from*, Hor.;—(2) præcipientes se fugæ mandant, Cæs.;—p. fertur, *runs fast or hastily*, id.;—p. curru desiliit, Cic.;—(3) p. palmes, Col.;—(4) p. locus, Cæs.;—p. saxa, Liv.;—(5) in præcepis pervenitur, Vell.;—in præcepis deferri, *to rush down, fall down with violence*, Liv.;—(6) murus in salum p., Plaut.;—(7) p. dies, Liv.;—p. ætas, Sall.;—(8) p. annis, Ov.;—p. ventus;—(9) agunt eum præcipientem pœnæ civium Romanorum, *chase, drive*, Cic.;—ab inimicis p. agor, Sall.;—(10) homo in omnibus consiliis p., Cic.;—p. consilium, Suet.;—(11) p. amentia ferebare, Cic.;—(12) homo demens et ad pœnam p., *fit for*, Auct. Har.;—(13) p. libertas, Liv.;—p. tempus, Ov.;—(14) rempublicam in præcepis dare, Liv.;—*In Rhet.: debet orator accedere ad præcepis, to speak boldly.*—(15) omne in præcipientem vitium stetit, Juv. SYN. See INSTABILIS.

PRÆCEPTĪO, ōnis, f. (præcipio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A taking or receiving beforehand.* II. *Fig.* 2. *A preconception, a preconceived idea or principle*, Cic.;—(3) *A precept, instruction.* EX. (1) præceptionem CD millium dedit, Plin. E.;—(3) p. recti, Cic. SYN. PRÆCEPTIO; PRÆCEPTUM. PRÆCEPTO, *prop.*, the act of taking before, generally said of instruction or of giving precepts.—Præceptum, the precept itself, also said of command; matris præcepta facessit, Virg.

PRÆCEPTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Preceptive, containing rules or precepts*; p. pars philosophiæ, Sen.

PRÆCEPTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *A commander*, Gell.;—2. *An instructor, preceptor*, Cic. SYN. See DOCTOR.

PRÆCEPTRIX, *Icis, f. (præceptor). An instructor, Cic.*

PRÆCEPTUM, *i, n. (præcipio). I. Gen. (1) A rule, precept, direction, instruction. II. Exp. (2) An order, command, injunction. EX. (1) instituta et p. philosophiæ, Cic.; —p. verborum sententiarumque, id.—(2) quo præcepto observato, Cæs. SYN. See PRÆCEPTIO.*

PRÆCEPTUS, *a, um, pt. of præcipio.*

PRÆCERPO, *ère, cerpsi, cerptum, tr. (præ, carpo). I. (1). To pluck off at the end or in front.—(2) Fig.: To make extracts from. II. (3) To break or pluck off before, or before the time. EX. (1) p. comus, Stat.—(2) p. liberos, Gell.—(3) p. messes, Ov.—Fig.: p. fructum officii, to diminish, take away, Cic.; —latitia præcepta, enjoyed beforehand, Liv.*

PRÆCERTATIO, *onis, f. A contest of emulation, Auct. Her.*

PRÆCÏDO, *ère, cïdi, cïsum, tr. (præ, cædo). Prop.: To cut off at the end, or from before. Hence (1) To chop off, to cut off. Hence, 2. Subst.: Præcisum, *i, n. A piece or slice of meat cut off from a larger piece, Lucil.—(3) Meton.: To cut off, to separate.—(4) To break off, shorten, make short, abridge, of an interrupted speech.—(5) to leave out, omit, pass by.—(6) To cut off, i. e. to deprive of, take away.—(7) To strike off. II. Prop. (8) To cut to pieces, to cut up. III. (9) To strike or beat upon any thing. EX. (1) p. ancoras, to cut the cable, Cic.; —p. linguam alicui, Plaut.—(3) Trinacria Italia præcisâ, Man.—(4) brevi præcidam, Cic.; —præcidere, cut the matter short.—(5) p. omnes sinus maris, to avoid, Sen.—(6) p. spem, Cic.; —p. sibi partem defensiois, id.—(7) quod quia plane præciderat, Cic.—(8) p. cotem novacula, Cic.; —p. naves, to break up, to render useless, id. Fig.: repente p. amicitiam, Cic.—(9) p. os alicui, Plaut. SYN. See DISSECO.**

PRÆCINCTUS, *a, um, pt. of præcingo.*

PRÆCINGO, *ère, cingxi, cinctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To gird, gird about. II. Meton. (2) To surround with any thing, to adorn as with a wreath, to gird round. EX. (1) præcingi strophio, to gird one's self, Cic.; —præcincti recte pueri, girded, Hor.; —altius ac nos præcinctis, more active, more nimble, id.—(2) præcincti flore capilli, Ov.; —parietes testaceo opere præcincti, overlaid, Plin. E. SYN. See ACCINGO.*

PRÆCÏNO, *ère, cñxi, centum, intr. and tr. (præ, cano). I. Intr. (1) To sing or play before.—2. To repeat a form of enchantment, to enchant, bewitch, Tibull. II. Tr. (3) To foretell, predict, prophecy. EX. (1) et decorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratum fides præcînut, Cic.—(3) deos alq, Auct. Har.; —p. fugam.*

PRÆCIPES, *is, adj. See PRÆCEPS.*

PRÆCIPÏO, *ère, cpi, ceptum, tr. (præ, capio). I. Prop. (1) To take or receive before or beforehand.—2. Esp. In law: To receive a portion of an inheritance before the general distribution, Plin.—(3) Meton.: p. iter: To set out on a journey sooner than another person, Liv.—(4) Fig.: p. hostium consilia, to anticipate, to know beforehand. II. (5) To give rules or precepts, to instruct, advise, admonish.—(6) Esp. of a teacher: To instruct in any thing, to teach any thing, to deliver.—(7) Absol.: To give instruction, to be an instructor or teacher.—8. Of superiors: To command, prescribe, order; with ut following, Nep.; —Ov.—With ne, Curt.; —with subj., Cæs.; —with inf., Ov.; —Sall. EX. (1) p. pecuniam mutuum, to borrow beforehand, Cæs.—(3) p. longius spatium fuga, to hasten before, id.; —Piræum p., to occupy or take before, to preoccupy, id.; —si lac præceperit æstus, if the milk be dried up*

before milking time, Virg.; —tempore præcepto, because it happened before, Liv.; —p. bellum, to commence war before, Tac.—(4) p. cogitatione futura, to anticipate in thought, to form an idea beforehand, id.; —p. victoriam animo, to imagine beforehand, Cæs.; —p. opinionem, to conjecture beforehand, id.—(5) tibi hoc præcipio, ut, Cic.; —p. de pudore et continentia, Nep.—(6) tradere et p., Cic.—(7) p. de eloquentia, Cic. SYN. See MANDO.

PRÆCÏPITANTER, *adv. (præcipito). Procapitately, hastily, rashly, Lucr.*

PRÆCÏPITATIO, *onis, and PRÆCÏPITANTIA, w f. (id.). A falling down headlong, Gell.*

PRÆCÏPITIUM, *ii, n. (præceps). A steep place, a precipice, Suet. SYN. See GRÆGES.*

PRÆCÏPITO, *ère, tr. and intr. (præceps). I. Tr. (1) To throw down headlong, to throw down, precipitate.—(2) Meton.: Pass. of constellations: To set, go down.—(3) Pass.: To come to an end, to draw to a close.—(4) Fig.: To throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin.—(5) Gen.: To cause to fail, to cast down, cast or throw into.—(6) To hurry on, to hasten.—(7) To hurry, carry away, sweep violently.—(8) To press, urge; with inf. II. Intr. (9) Prop.: To fall down, to throw one's self down.—(10) Meton.: To go down, to be near its setting.—(11) To draw to a close.—(12) Fig.: To fall to ruin.—(13) To fall into, to light upon. EX. (1) p. ac e Leucade, Cic.—p. se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.; —p. se in fossas, Cæs. Pass. in Middle sense: præcipitari, for p. se: quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur, Sall.—(2) Scorpions in aquas præcipitatur, Ov.; —thurs, præcipitatur aquis, id.—(3) præcipitata nox, Ov.—(4) p. rempublicam, Liv.; —p. semet ipsum, Sall.—(5) p. alqm ex ultimis dignitatis gradu, Auct. Or. Dom.; —p. alqm ex patrio regno in tanta mala, Sall.—(6) p. obitum, Cic.; —consilia raptim præcipitata, Liv.—(7) p. mentem, Virg.—(8) dare tenipus præcipitant curæ, id.—(9) Nilus præcipitat ex montibus, Cic.; —p. in fossam, Liv.—(10) Sol præcipitans, Cic.—(11) hiems præcipitaverat, Cæs.—(12) respublica præcipitans, Cic.; —præcipitentem impellere, to thrust one that is falling, i. e. to render an unfortunate person still more unfortunate, to aggravate his misfortunes.—(13) p. in insidias, Liv. SYN. See EXTURBO.*

PRÆCÏPÏE, *adv. (præcipuus). Principally, especially, chiefly; p. florere, Cic. SYN. PRÆCÏPUE; PRÆSERTIM; APPRIME; IMPRIMIS; CUM PRIMIS: Præcipue, particularly, especially (opp. communiter, universaliter). Præsertim, chiefly, principally, above all, and separately from them. Præsertim, especially, distinguishes more accurately and increases the effect, a stronger term. Apprime, very much, very well, perfectly, quite; id apprime recte dicitur, Cic. Imprimis and Cum primis, in the first place, among the first, with the first, chiefly, in preference to all others; Omnes hoc cupimus, ego in primis, Cic.; —Homo domi suæ cum primis locuples, id.*

PRÆCÏPÏUS, *a, um, adj. (præcipio). I. Prop. (1) Particular, peculiar, not common, special.—2. Subst.: Præcipuum, *i, n. A portion of an inheritance that has been received before the general distribution, Suet. II. Meton. (3) Extraordinary, principal, distinguished, excellent, remarkable.—4. Subst.: Præcipui, drum, m. The principal persons, Eutr.—5. Præcipui, drum, n. The προκίρυκα of the Stoics, i. e. things which, although not absolutely good, are yet next in value and importance to those which are so. EX. (1) jus p., Cic.—(3) Cicero p. in eloquentia vir, Quint. With genit.: p. circum-**

veniendi alcijs, Tac. *With dat.* : herba dentibus p., Plin. SYN. PRÆCIPITUS; PRINCIPALIS.—Præcipuus, *special, particular to one, excellent.*—Principalis, *first, principal, primordial*; p. significatio verbi, Quint.

PRÆCISE, *adv.* (præcisus). *Concisely*; hence, *fig.* 1. *briefly, with few words*; sed id p. dicitur, Cic.—2. *Positively, peremptorily, absolutely*; p. negare, Cic.

PRÆCISIO, ñnis, *f.* (præcido). I. *Prop.* : *A cutting off*, App. II. *Fig.* : *An abrupt breaking off in a discourse*, Auct. Her.

PRÆCISUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of præcido. II. *Adj.* (1) *Sleep, abrupt, precipitous.*—(2) *Fig.* : *Broken off, cut short, finished abruptly.* EX. (1) iter utrumque p., Sall.—(2) p. conclusiones.

PRÆCLARE, *adv.* (præclarus). I. *Very clearly*; hence, *very plainly, intelligibly*; p. intelligo, Cic. II. *Excellently, in a distinguished manner, very well*; p. genere negotium alqd, Cic.; —p. facere, *to do exceedingly well, to do excellently*, id.

PRÆCLARUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Very bright.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Splendid, excellent, magnificent, distinguished.* EX. (1) p. sol, Lucr.; —p. lux, id.; —p. jaspis, Juv.—(2) 1. *Of persons*: homo in philosophia p., Cic. *With genit.* : Livius eloquentia p., distinguished, Tac. *With abl.* : sceleribus p., Sall.—2. *Of things and abstract subjects*: urbs situ præclaro ad aspectum, Cic.; —præclarissimum facinus, Nep.

PRÆCLŪDO, ãre, clāsi, clāsum, *tr.* (præcludo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To shut before any body.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To deprive of an entrance to any thing, to shut.*—(3) *To shut up, hinder, stop, impede.* EX. (1) p. portas, Cæs.; —p. portum classi, Luc.; —præcludit omnes negotiatores, *ordered their shops to be shut.*—(2) orbem terrarum alicui p., Cic.—(3) p. maritimos cursus, Cic.; —p. vocem alicui, Liv.; —p. iter, Ov.

PRÆCO, ñnis, *m.* (1) *A public or common crier.*—(2) *Meton.* : *A proclaimer, herald.* EX. (1) p. prædicat, Cic.—(2) tuæ virtutis ðlomerum præconem, Cic.

PRÆCOCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of præcoquo.

PRÆCŌGITO, ãre, *tr.* *To think over beforehand, to premeditate*; ante præcogitatum facinus, Liv.

PRÆCOGNITUS, a, um, *pt.* of præcognosco.

PRÆCOGNOSCO, ãre, cognŏvi, cognŏtum, *tr.* *To understand beforehand*; præcognito adventu.

PRÆCŌLO, ãre, cŏlli, cultum, *tr.* I. (1) *To firm or cultivate beforehand.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To cherish, esteem highly.* EX. (1) animi habitus ad virtutem quasi præculti, Cic.—(2) nova et ancipitia p., Tac.

PRÆCOMMŌVĒO, ãre, *tr.* *To move before others*; hence, *to move greatly*, Sen.

PRÆCOMPŌNO, ãre, pŏstŭi, pŏstŭtum, *tr.* *To bring into order beforehand, to arrange or adjust beforehand*; p. os, Ov.

PRÆCŌNIUM, ñi, *n.* (præconius). (1) *Prop.* : *The office or business of a public crier.*—(2) *A publishing or advertising.*—(3) *Meton.* : *A publishing, divulging.*—(4) *Fig.* : *Renown, fame, praise, commendation.* EX. (1) facere præconium, *to be a public crier* (præco), Cic.—(2) posthac quicquid scripsero tibi præconium deferam, *I shall charge you with the publishing of it*, Cic.—(3) p. domesticum, Cic.—(4) præconium tribunæ alicui, Cic.; —formæ præconia teci, Ov. *Ironically*: Hipponacteum p., *a bitter satire.* SYN. See GLORIA.

PRÆCŌNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (præco). *Of or belonging to a præco, or public crier*; p. quæstus, *the profession of a præco, Cic.*

PRÆCONSUMO, ãre, *tr.* *To spend or waste beforehand*; p. vires, Ov.

PRÆCONTRECTO, ãre, *tr.* *To handle beforehand*; p. videndo, *by the sight*, Ov.

PRÆCŌQUIS, e, *adj.* See PRÆCOX.

PRÆCŌQUO, ãre, coxi, coctum, *tr.* I. *To boil or cook beforehand*, Plin. II. *To boil or cook well or very much*, id.

PRÆCŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* See PRÆCOX.

PRÆCORDĪA, ðrum, *n.* (præcor). I. 1. *The midriff, diaphragm*, Plin.—(2) *The heart, breast.*—(3) *Fig.* : *The heart or breast, as the seat of the desires, affections, feelings, and inclinations.* II. (4) *The intestines, esp., the stomach.* EX. (2) præcordiis conceptum mortem continere, Cic.—(3) duro p. ferro cincta, Tibull.; —verax aperit præcordia Liber, Hor.; —stolidæ p. mentis, thoughts, Ov.—(4) anulus in præcordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. *Meton.* : in terra ponant præcordia, *the body*, Ov. SYN. See VISCERA.

PRÆCORRUMPO, ãre, rŭpi, ruptum, *tr.* (1) *To corrupt beforehand.*—(2) *To bribe beforehand.* EX. (1) illa præcorrupta, Ov.—(2) p. alqui donis, id.

PRÆCOX, cŏcis, or PRÆCŌQUIS, e, and PRÆCŌQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (præcoquo). I. (1) *That blossoms or ripens before the usual time, precocious.*—(2) *Learning fruit before the usual time.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Premature, untimely.* EX. (1) vites præcoquis fructus, Col.; —pira præcocia, id. *Meton.* : loca præcocia, *or simply præcocia, places in which fruit ripens early.* Col.—(2) Vites præcoques, Col.—(3) p. pugna, Enn.; —ingeniorum p. genus, Quint. SYN. See PRÆMATURES.

PRÆCRASSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very thick*; p. cortex, Plin.

PRÆCULTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of præcolo. II. *Adj.* : *Much adorned, very ornate*; genus eloquentiæ p., Quint.

PRÆCŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very desirous*; p. alcijs rei, Suet.

PRÆCURRO, ãre, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To run before, to go before quickly.* Hence, 2. *Subst.* : Præcurrentia, lum, *n.* *Things that go before.* Cic.—(3) *To come before, to come sooner than another.*—(4) *To outstrip.* II. *Tr.* (5) *To come before another, i. e. sooner than, to get ahead of.*—(6) *Fig.* : *To excel, surpass.* EX. (1) ad Cæsarem p., Cæs.; —p. ab urbe, Liv. *Meton.* : eo jam fama præcurrerat, Cæs.—(3) p. celeritate, Cæs.; —p. alicui, Cic.—(4) præcurrit amicitia iudicium, Cic.; —studio alicui p., id.—(5) p. adventum alcijs, Plin. *Meton. gen.* : p. alqm ætate, Cic.—(6) p. alqm nobilitate, Nep.; —p. amicos vita (beata), Hor.

SYN. PRÆCURRO; PROCURRO; OCCURRO.—Præcurrere, *to run or make speed before, scil.* other persons or things moving in the same direction.—Procurrere, *to run or move forward from a point behind*; quoties queque cohors procurret, Cæs.—Occurrere, *to run or move toward a point or object in front, to meet.* See SYN. PRÆ.

PRÆCURSŌ, ñnis, *f.* (præcurro). I. *A running before*; in war, *a skirmishing before a regular engagement*, Plin. E. II. *Meton.* : *A going before*; p. visorum, Cic. *Exp. Rhet.* : *That which is intended to prepare the way for any thing, a preparation*, Cic.

PRÆCURSOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. *Prop.* 1. *A forerunner, precursor*; præcursorum tumultus,

Plin.—2. *In Milit.*: præcursores, the van, advanced guard, Liv.—3. *Meton.*: A forerunner, i. e. a scout, spy, Cic. SYN. See EMISSARIUS.

PRÆCURSORIUS, a, um, *adj.* (præcursor). *Running before, precursory*; epistola p., Plin.

1. PRÆCURSUS, a, um, *pt.* of præcurro.

2. PRÆCURSUS, ōs, m. (præcurro). *A running or coming before*; præcurus Etesiarum, before the Etesian winds set in, Plin.

PRÆCŪTIŌ, ēre, cussi, cussum, *tr.* (præ, quatio). *To shake, wave, brandish before*; p. tædas, Ov.

PRÆDA, æ, f. *P. Prop.* (1) *Booty, spoil, plunder, prey.*—(2) *Meton.*: Prize, spoil, prey. II. *Fig.* (3) *Booty, gain, profit, advantage.* EX. (1) prædam dispartire, Cic.;—prædam militibus donat, Cæs.;—magnus prædas capere, to make, Nep.;—prædas agere ex pacatis, cattle taken as booty, Sall.—(2) regum facit prædam sceleris sui, the prize, Sall.;—cervi luporum p., Hor. *Of men*: p. mea, puellæ, Ov.—(3) maximas prædas facere, Cic. SYN. See MANUBIÆ, and RAPINA.

PRÆDABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (prædor). *Making an excursion for booty, on a prædatory excursion*, Sall.

PRÆDAMNO (prædemno), āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* 1. *To condemn or pass sentence on beforehand*; p. alqm, Liv.—2. *Meton.*: To reject or renounce beforehand; p. spem, Liv. II. *Fig.* (3) *To condemn, judge*; p. se perpetuæ infelicitatis, to consider himself a bad man, that does not deserve to become more happy, V. Max.

PRÆDĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (prædor). *A making booty, a plundering, robbing*, Tac.

PRÆDĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *One that takes booty, a robber, plunderer*, Cic. II. *Meton.* 2. *Greedy of gain, avaricious.* EX. (1) exercitus p. ex sociis, Sall.;—p. aporum, a hunter, Ov. SYN. See PRÆDO.

PRÆDĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Making booty, robbing, predatory*; p. classis, Liv.;—p. manus, a body of marauders, Sall.;—p. navis, a pirate vessel, corsair, Liv.

PRÆDĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prædo and prædor.

PRÆDĒLASSO, āre, *tr.* *To fatigue beforehand*, Ov.

PRÆDENSUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very tight or close*; p. terra, Plin.

PRÆDESTĪNO, āre, *tr.* 1. *To appoint beforehand, to predestinate*, Prud.—2. *To resolve upon any thing beforehand*; p. triumphos, Liv.

PRÆDIĀTOR, ōris, m. (prædium). *One that buys up or purchases mortgaged lands or estates*; hence, a good judge in matters of that kind, Cic.

PRÆDIĀTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (prædiator). *Of or belonging to landed estates, or to the mortgaging of estates*; jus p., Cic.

PRÆDICĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* *Praiseworthy.* Cic.

PRÆDICĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (prædicō, ēre). I.

1. *A making public, a publishing, spreading abroad*; p. societatis, Cic.—2. *Of the præco*; a public crying, Cic. II. 3. *A lauding, praising, commending*; p. beneficiorum, Auct. Har.

PRÆDICĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *Prop.*: *A public orator*, App. II. *Esp.*: *A praiser, commender*; p. beneficii, Cic.

1. PRÆDĪCŌ, āre, *tr.* I. (1) *To cry before any body*; hence, to cry in public, to make publicly known, to publish.—2. *Gen.*: *To make known, to say plainly or emphatically, to relate, tell.*—3. *Esp.*: *To commend publicly, to make honorable mention of, to laud, celebrate, extol.*

II. 4. *To foretell, Tert.* EX. (1) prædicat præco, Cic.—(2) ut prædicas, Cic.;—avus tibi prædicaret repulsum, Cic. *With acc. and inf.*, Liv.—(3) p. de virtutibus, Cic.;—p. laudes alcis, Nep.;—p. alqm liberatorem patriæ, Nep. SYN. See LAUDO.

2. PRÆDĪCŌ, ēre, dixi, dictum, *tr.* I. (1) *To say first or before any body else does*; hence, to make known, to give notice of, to proclaim.—(2) *To commend, advise, admonish, enjoin.* II. (3) *To say beforehand, foretell, predict, prophesy.*—(4) *To cite or name before, to tell before, premise.* EX. (1) p. diem, to appoint a time or term, to fix, Tac.;—p. diem locumque, Sall. *With acc. and inf.* Vell.—(2) Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut... exciperent Cæs.; Tac.—(3) quo in bello nihil adversi accidit, non prædicente me, which I had not foretold, Cic.—(4) ut prædicimus, Vell.;—ut ante prædixi, Plin. E.;—Theopompus prædictis minor, than the forenamed or foretold, Quint. SYN. PRÆDICO; PRŌDICO.—Prædicere, as here.—Prodicere, to adjourn, to appoint another time or term, to fix another day in lieu of the day that has been appointed, Liv.

PRÆDICTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (2. prædicō). I. *Gen.*: *A saying beforehand*, Quint. II. *Esp.*: *A foretelling, prophesying*; p. rerum futurarum, Cic. SYN. PRÆDICTIO; PRÆDICTA; VATICINATIO; VATICINIUM; DIVINATIO; ORACULUM.—Prædictio, a prediction, an act of foretelling.—Prædicta, things foretold.—Vaticinatio, a prophesying, divination, the act of the vates.—Vaticinium, the prophecy itself, the thing prophesied.—Divinatio, the art of foretelling, of guessing things to come; divinatio est earum rerum quas fortuita putantur prædictio atque presensio, Cic.—Oraculum, an oracle, an answer from the gods; scitatum oracula Phœbi mittimus, Virg.

PRÆDICTUM, i, n. (id.). I. *A command, order*; p. dictatoris, Liv. II. *Agreement, concert*; velut ex prædicto, Liv. *A prediction, prophecy*; p. Chaldaeorum, Cic.;—*pt.*, Prædicta, ōrum, things foretold, predictions, Cic. SYN. See PRÆDICTIO.

PRÆDICTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prædicō.

PRÆDIŌLUI, i, n. *dim.* (prædium). *A small landed estate*, Cic.

PRÆDISCO, ac, didici, *tr.* *To learn beforehand, to make one's self acquainted with any thing beforehand*; p. alqd, Cic.

PRÆDISPŌNO, ēre, pŏsti, pŏstum, *tr.* *To station at different places beforehand*; prædispositi nuntii, Liv.

PRÆDĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (præ, do). *Furnished or endowed with, possessed of*; with abl. Gr. 462; p. sensibus, Cic.;—præditum esse opibus et copiis, id. SYN. PRÆDITUS; INSTRUCUS; ORNATUS.—Præditus, as here, *gifted by nature or good fortune.*—Instructus, furnished with something for use, and generally for any object, equipped, accoutred, accommodated; instructus ad cædem.—Ornatus, adorned, set off, dressed, decked, i. e. provided with things which serve for beauty, dignity, or perfection; ornata rebus omnibus domicilia.

PRÆDĪUM, ūi, n. (præs). *An estate, in the country or in town*; p. rusticum, Cic.

PRÆDĪVES, ūis, *adj.* *Very rich*; p. homo.

PRÆDĪVĪNO, āre, *tr.* *To forebode, presage.*

PRÆDĪVINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Presaging*, Plin.

1. PRÆDO, āre, and Prædor, ēri, *intr.* and *tr.* *dep.* *To make booty, to go out for plunder*, Plant.

2. PRÆDO, ōnis, m. (præda). *One that makes booty, a plunderer, a robber*; p. urbis, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. maritimus, a pirate, Nep.;—prædones,

pirates, Cic. SYN. PRÆDO; PIRATA; DIREPTOR; PRÆDATOR.—Prædo, a robber by sea or land, a pillager.—Pirata, a pirate, a corsair, a robber on sea.—Direptor, a pillager, one that plunders and carries away from all parts.—Prædator, a freebooter, one in the act of robbing or plundering.

PRÆ-DŌCĒO, ēre, dōcūi, doctum, tr. To teach or instruct beforehand, to inform one of any thing; prædocui a duce, Sall.

PRÆ-DŌMO, ēre, dōmūi, dōmitum, tr. To tame beforehand, Sen.

PRÆDOR, āri, intr. and tr. dep. (præda). I. Intr. (1) To make booty, plunder, rob, pillage.—2. pt. : prædātus, that has made booty, Tac. : taken with booty, Plaut.—(3) Meton. gen. : To pillage, plunder, obtain in an unfair manner.

II. Tr. (4) Prop. : To rob, plunder, deprive of. EX. (1) spes prædandi, Cic. ;—milites prædantes, Cæs.—(3) p. de oratorum bonis, Cic. ;—ex alterius imprudentia, p., to take advantage of another person's ignorance; or, p. ex alterius insecutia, id.—(4) socios magis quam hostes p., Tac. ;—p. pisces, to catch fish, Prop. Fig. : p. amores alqis, to rob one of his mistress, Ov. ;—me prædata puella est, has caught or smitten me, id. Meton. : singula de nobis anni prædantur, rob us of something, Hor. SYN. See DEPECULOR.

PRÆ-DŪCO, ēre, duxi, ductum, tr. To draw, lead, or put before; fossam et mæceriam p., Cæs.

PRÆDUCTUS, a, um, pt. of præduco.

PRÆ-DULCIS, e, adj. I. Prop. : Very sweet, luscious; p. mel, Plin. Hence, subst. : Prædulcia, fum, n. Sweets, sweet-meats, id. II. Fig. : Very pleasant or agreeable, Plin.

PRÆ-DŪRUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Very hard. II. Fig. (2) Very hard or difficult. EX. (1) p. faba, Plin. ;—p. corium, Tac.—(2) p. labor, V. Flac. ;—p. tempora, Ov. ;—homo p. viribus, very strong, Virg. ;—p. os, impudent, brazen-faced, without shame, Quint. ;—p. verba, hard, harsh, id.

PRÆ-ĒM-NĒO or PRÆ-MĒNO, ēre, ūi, intr. I. Prop. : To project, Aug. II. Fig. : To surpass, excel; p. alqm peritia, Tac.

PRÆ-ĒO, ire, īvi or īt, intr. and tr. irr. I. Intr. (1) To go before, precede.—(2) Meton. : To be carried or borne before.—(3) Fig. : To go before, lead the way.—(4) Esp. : To recite, read, sing or play any thing before another person.—(5) To go before; hence, fig. : to appoint or enjoin beforehand. II. Tr. (6) Only fig. : To outstrip, anticipate. EX. (1) Lævinus Romam præiit, Liv.—(2) præeunte carina, Virg. ;—novi præeunt fascēs, Ov.—(3) natura præeunte, Cic.—(4) ut verbis voce præirent quid iudicaretis, Cic.—jurare alio præeunte, Plin. ;—præeunte Lepido, pontifice, Liv. ;—legentibus præire, to read before to any one, Quint. ;—tibias Græclo præisse, to have accompanied or played the accompaniment, Gell.—(5) omnia, ut decemviri præierunt, facta, Liv.—(6) p. alqm, Tac. ;—p. famam sui, to excel, id. ;—p. verba, to repeat before, Liv.

PRÆ-FĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (præfor). I. Prop. : A speaking before; hence, meton. : that which is said beforehand, an introduction, opening; p. donationis, Cic. ;—p. sacrorum, Liv. II. Meton. : A preface; dicere præfationem, Plin. E.

PRÆFĀTUS, a, um, pt. of præfor.

PRÆFECTŪRA, æ, f. (præfectus). (1) The office of a president, overseer, or superintendent.—(2) Absol. : The place of a principal officer, command.—3. Meton. : A province, circuit, district,

Plin. ; Tac. ;—a town governed immediately by Rome, or by a Roman magistrate, Cic. EX.

(1) p. villa, Varr. ;—p. annonæ, Tac. ;—p. morum, a part of the censor's office, Suet.—(2) consulum p., with the consuls, Nep.

1. PRÆFECTUS, a, um, pt. of præficio.

2. PRÆFECTUS, i, m. (præficio.) I. Prop.

(1) A president, overseer, superintendent, chief, commander; noster p. moribus, censor, Cic. ;—p. classis, admiral, id. ;—p. castrorum, Tac. ;—p. navis, the master or captain of a vessel, Liv. ;—p. urbis, a prefect or governor of the city, elected in the absence of the kings or consuls; under the emperors, this became a permanent office, to which a certain jurisdiction was attached, Liv. ;—p. cohortium (auxiliarium), commander of the auxiliaries or allies, Sall. ;—p. equitum, commander of the cavalry, Hirt. With other nations: p. regis, Nep. ;—p. Egyptii, governor of Egypt, Suet. II. Fig. : his utitur quasi præfectis libidinum suarum, Cic. SYN. PRÆFECTUS; LEGATUS.—Præfectus, any principal officer who has the management, care, or charge of a thing, a superintendent.—Legatus, a deputy, an ambassador, sent by a prince with a commission to treat with another power, also a lieutenant who fills the place of one absent.

PRÆ-FĒRO, ferre, fūli, lātum, tr. irreg. I. Prop. (1) To bear or carry before, to carry in front.—(2) Fig. : Same.—(3) To show, manifest, betray, exhibit. II. To put before; hence, (4) Fig. : to prefer, give preference to. III. (5) To bear or carry by or past; hence, pass. : to run, ride, or pass by. IV. (6) To take beforehand, to anticipate. EX. (1) p. faciem, Cic. ;—p. insignia laurea, Cæs. ;—p. manus cautas (in the dark), to stretch one's hands out in order to feel one's way, to grope, Ov.—(2) p. faciem ad libidinem, Cic.—(3) p. avaritiam, Cic. ;—alia in speciem p., to bring forth, to utter, Liv. ;—opinio præfertur, is spread abroad, Cæs.—(4) p. alqm sibi, Cic. ;—virtute belli omnibus præferri, Cæs. ;—p. otium labori, Sall. ;—with inf., Hor.—(5) prælatos hostes, Liv. ;—prælatu equo, Tac. ;—with acc. : prælati castra, Liv.—(6) p. diem triumphi, Liv. SYN. See PRÆPONO.

PRÆ-FĒROX, ōcis, adj. Very fierce, bold, impetuous, Liv.

PRÆ-FERRĀTUS, a, um, adj. Furnished with iron at the end, tipped or headed with iron; p. pilum, Plin. ;—p. tribunus, bound with iron (chains), Plaut.

PRÆ-FERVIDUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. : Very warm, very hot; balneum p., Tac. II. Fig. : ira p., Liv.

PRÆ-FESTĪNO, āre, intr. I. (1) To hasten too much, to make too much haste. Hence, (2) Præfestinatus, a, um, adj. Hastily, precipitate.

II. (3) To hasten by, pass in great haste. EX. (1) p. deficere, Liv.—(2) p. ictus, Ov.—(3) With acc. : p. sinum, Tac.

PRÆ-FĒFICA, æ, f. A (hired) mourner, a woman hired to make lamentations at a funeral, Plaut.

PRÆFĪCĪO, ēre, fēci, fectum, tr. (præ, facio). (1) To put or set any one over a thing or person as head, appoint to the command of, cause to preside over.—(2) Absol. : To make governor or commander. Hence (3) Subst. : Præfectus, i, m. (alcui rei). A president, overseer, superintendent, chief.

EX. (1) p. duces populo, Auct. Or. Dom. ;—p. alqm provincia, to put one in office, Plaut. ;—p. ludis (Græcis) imperatorem (Romanum), to name as president of.—(2) p. alqm in exercitu, Cic.—(3) p. moribus, a censor, an officer who had the oversight of public morals, Cic. SYN. See PRÆPONO.

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PRÆ-FĪDO, ăre, fĭsus sum, *intr. neut. pass.* Gr. 213. *To confide or trust too much; p. sibi, Cic. SYN. PRÆFIDENS. See FIDENS.*

PRÆ-FĪGO, ăre, fĭxi, fĭxum, *tr.* I. (1) *To fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of any thing.*—(2) *To furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head.*—(3) *To shut, close, block up.* II. (4) *To transfix, pierce.* EX. (1) *ripa præfixis sudibus munita, Cæs.; —p. arma puppibus, Virg. Fig.: nigrum vitio p. theta, for damnare, Pers.*—(2) *asserres cuspidis præfixi, Cæs.*—(3) *p. prospectum, Plin.*—(4) *latus præfixa veru, Tibull.*

PRÆ-FĪŅŌ, ĭre, *tr.* (1) *To determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe.* Hence (2) *Præfinitus, a, um, adj. Determined, or appointed beforehand.* EX. *p. diem, Cic.; —p. aliquid, id. Abol.: p. non est meum, Cic.—(2) p. tempus, Suet.; —p. dies, Gell.; —præfinito, abl.: according to prescription. SYN. See PRÆSCRIBO.*

PRÆFISCĪNE or PRÆFISCĪNI, *adv.* (*præ, fascinum*). *Without envy* (a word used in order to avert envy when persons said any thing in commendation of themselves), *with dixerim.*

PRÆFIXUS, a, um, *pt. of præfigo.*

PRÆ-FLŌRĒŌ, ăre, *intr.* *To blossom before the time, Plin.*

PRÆFLŌRO, ăre, *tr.* (*præ, flos*). *To deprive of the blossom before the time. Fig.: fructum gaudii p., to diminish, Gell.; —gloriam victoriae præcloratum esse, had lost its splendor, Liv.*

PRÆ-FLŪŌ, ăre, *intr.* *To flow by or past; infima valle præfluit Tiberis, Liv. With acc. Gr. 443; p. castra, Tac.*

PRÆFLŪS, a, um, *adj.* (*præfluo*). *Flowing by or past; p. amnis, Plin.*

PRÆFŌCO, ăre, *tr.* (*præ, faux*). *To choke, suffocate; p. viam animæ, Ov.*

PRÆFŌDĪŌ, ăre, fŏdi, fŏssum, *tr.* I. (1) *To dig before or in front of.* II. (2) *To dig previously or beforehand.*—(3) *To bury or conceal beforehand.* EX. (1) *p. portas, to dig or make a trench before, Virg.—(2) p. scrobes, Plin.—(3) p. aurum, Ov.*

PRÆFOR fŏri, fŏtus sum, *tr. and intr. dep.* [*præfatus imper. for præfator*]. I. Gen. (1) *To say or speak beforehand, i. e. before doing or undertaking any thing, to promise.* II. 2. Esp.: *To foretell, predict, prophesy.* EX. (1) *maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, 'quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset, præfabantur (as with us, 'in God's name'), Cic.; —p. carmen, Liv.; —p. honorem, to say: 'be it said with all respect or deference,' or 'with your leave'; —p. veniam, to beg permission before speaking, App.; —p. divos, to invoke beforehand, Virg.; —vir, quem præfundum reor, of whom I have to say something first of all, Plin.; —Jovi præfatus, call upon, invoke before, Cat. SYN. See PRÆFOR.*

PRÆFORMĪDO, ăre, *tr.* *To fear beforehand.*

PRÆFORMO, ăre, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To form or fashion beforehand.* II. Meton. (2) *To prepare or design beforehand.* EX. (1) *p. litteras infantibus, to set a copy, Quint.—(2) p. materiam, id.*

PRÆFRACTE, *adv.* (*Præfractus II.*). *Stiffly, obstinately, resolutely, p. defendere, Cic.*

PRÆFRACTUS, a, um, I. *pt. of præfringo.* II. Adj. (1) *In style: Abrupt, harsh, not flowing.*—(2) *Hard, inflexible, unyielding, stiff, obstinate.* EX. (1) *Thucydides præfractor, Cic.—(2) Aristot p. ferreus, Cic. ap. Non.*

PRÆFRINGŌ, ăre, frŏgi, fractum, *tr.* (*præ, frango*). *To break off before or above, break off*

at the end; p. hastas, Liv.; —præfractum rostrum navis, Cæs.

PRÆFULCĪŌ, ĭre, si, tum, *tr.* I. *To prop up or support any thing in front; p. aliqui negotiis, to set over.* II. *To support; underprop.* 1. Prop.: *mollire præfulctum torum, Prud.—2. Fig.: primum illud præfulci atque præmunī, ut simus annui, secure that beforehand, Cic.*

PRÆFULGĒŌ, ăre, si, *intr.* I. (1) *To shine forth or very brightly, to glitter.* II. (2) *To shine or glitter too much.* EX. (1) 1. Prop.: *pellis leonis præfulgens unguibus aureis, Virg.—2. Fig.: Poppæus consulari decore præfulgens, Tac.—(2) p. splendore, Auct. Her.*

PRÆFULTUS, a, um, *pt. of præfulcio.*

PRÆ-GĒLĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very cold; p. locus, Liv.*

PRÆ-GERMĪŅŌ, ăre, *intr.* *To bud beforehand or early, Plin.*

PRÆ-GESTĪŌ, ĭre, *intr.* *To desire beforehand; p. videre, Cic.; —p. ludere, Hor.*

PRÆ-GIGNŌ, ăre, *tr.* *To bring forth, produce; morem prægigni, i. e. oriri, Plaut.*

PRÆGNANS, tis, *adj.* (*gno, obool., whence gnatus, gnascor, γέννω*). I. Prop. (1) *Pregnant, with child, big with young.* II. Meton. (2) *Full, swollen, loaded.* EX. (1) *p. uxor, Cic.; —aliquam facere prægnantem, to get with child, Juv.; —p. canis, Hor. Fucile: plagæ p., sound blows.—(2) herba p. succo, Plin.; —p. veneno vipera, id.; —susus p. stamine, Juv. SYN. See GRAVIDA MULIER.*

PRÆGNAS, ătis, i. q. prægnans, *fuit p.*

PRÆ-GNĀVĪTER, *adv.* *Very diligently.*

PRÆ-GRĀCĪLIS, e, *adj.* *Very slender, very lean; p. proceritas, Tac.*

PRÆ-GRANDIS, e, *adj.* I. (1) *Very large, exceedingly great, colossal, huge.* II. (2) *Very old.* EX. (1) *p. locusta, Suet.; —p. arboræ, Plin.—(2) p. senex, Pers.*

PRÆ-GRĀVIS, e, *adj.* I. Prop. (1) *Very heavy.* II. Fig. (2) *Very heavy, very oppressive or burdensome.* EX. (1) *p. onus, Ov.; —p. perdis, unwieldy, clumsy, Plin.—(2) p. servitium, Plin.; —p. greges pavonum, very costly.*

PRÆ-GRĀVO, ăre, *tr. and intr.* I. Tr. (1) *To press down in front or at the extremity. Hence, (2) To press hard, to encumber, lay a great weight on.* II. Intr. (3) *To press forward, to press down.*—4. Esp.: *To weigh down, i. e. be heavier (of the scales of a balance).*—(5) Meton.: *To exceed in weight, preponderate.*—(6) Fig.: *To be superior, to outweigh, preponderate.*—(7) *To be burdensome or oppressive.* EX. (1) *p. artes, Hor.—(2) scuta prægravata telis, Liv.—(3) aures prægravantes, hanging down, Col.—(4) ne fructus prægravet parte alga, Plin.—(5) pars civitatis deterior prægravat, Sen.—(7) prægravans turba, Liv. SYN. See DEGRAVO.*

PRÆGRĒDĪŌR, di, gressus sum, *intr. and tr. dep.* (*præ, gradior*). I. Intr. (1) *To go before, to march foremost, to precede.* II. Tr. (2) *To go or walk before any body.*—(3) *To go or pass by any body.*—(4) Fig.: *To surpass, excel.* EX. (1) *p. equo, to ride before, Sil.; —p. in hortos, Tac.—(2) p. aliam pedibus toto itinere, Suet.; —p. signa—nuncios—famam, Liv.—(3) p. castra, Liv.—(4) p. aliqui, Sall.*

PRÆGRESSĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (*prægredior*). *A going before, precedence; p. causæ, Cic.*

PRÆGRESSUS, a, um, *pt. of prægredior.*

PRÆGUSTĀTOR, ōris, m. (*prægusto*). I.

Prop.: A foretaster, a taster, Suet. *II. Fig.*: p. libidinum tuarum, Auct. Or. Dom.

PRÆ-GUSTO, āre, tr. To taste beforehand, Ov. —p. cibos, Plin.; —p. medicamina (for antidota), to take beforehand, Juv.

PRÆHIBĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. i. q. praebeo (prae. habeo). To hold before any body, to hold forth to, offer, give; p. alui cibum, Plaut.; —p. verba, to speak, id.

PRÆ-JACĒO, ēre, ūi, intr. To lie before any thing, to extend in front of; mare praejacens Asia, Plin. With acc.: campus praejacet castra.

PRÆ-JACIO, ēre, jēci, jactum, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) To throw, cast, or lay before. *II. Fig.* (2) To reproach with, cast in one's teeth. *EX.* (1) p. moles, Col.—(2) p. dicta, Dict. Cret.

PRÆJŪDICĀTUS, a, um, pt. of praepjudicio.

PRÆJŪDICĪUM, ūi, n. *I. 1.* A preliminary inquiry or examination, e. g. before a magistrate, Ulp. Dig. *II. (2)* A judgment which precedes the final decision, a preliminary sentence.—(3) *Meton.*: The subject of a judicial sentence, a precedent.—(4) A preliminary sentence.—(5) *Meton.*: Whatever occasions a previous judgment.—(6) Prejudice, harm, disadvantage. *III. 7.* A decision made before the time, a premature decision, Liv.; Plin. E. *EX.* (2) In a court of justice: quum jam duobus praepjudiciis damnatus esset, Cic.—(3) judicium accusatoris pro praepjudicio valere oportere, Cic.—(4) Not in a court of justice: de quo non p., sed plane judicium factum putatur, Cic.—(5) Pompeius vestri facti praepjudicio Italia excessit, by a decision previously made in consequence of your action, i. e. your action made him determine upon leaving Italy before sustaining a defeat, Caes.; —Africi belli praepjudicia sequimini, misgivings in respect of those who, at the commencement of the war in Africa, were defeated, id.—(6) praepjudicium in patrem queri, Sen. *SYN.* **PRÆJUDICIUM**; **PRÆJUDICATA OPINIO**.—Praepjudicium, as above.—Praepjudicata opinio, a prejudiced opinion, formed before proper inquiry, a prejudice, prepossession; praepjudicata opinio obruit judicium.

PRÆJŪDICO, āre, tr. (1) To judge, give sentence, or decide beforehand.—(2) *Subst.*: Praepjudicium, i, n. A prejudice, hasty decision.—(3) Any thing that has been decided beforehand. *EX.* (1) re semel atque iterum praepjudicata, Cic. *Out of court*: p. alqd, Brut. ap. Cic.; —praepjudicata opinio, an opinion formed beforehand, prepossession.—(2) nequid haec praepjudicati feratis, Cic.—(3) ne id pro praepjudicato ferret, Liv. *SYN.* See **PRÆJUDICIUM**.

PRÆJŪVO, āre, jŭvi, jŭtum, tr. To help beforehand; p. affectam ejus fidem, to rescue anybody's credit before his fall, Tac.

PRÆ-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus sum, intr. dep. *I.* (1) To glide, slip, swim or flow before or in front. *II. (2)* *Prop.*: To glide, slip, swim or flow past or by. *EX.* (1) Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac.—(2) piscis praelabitur, Cic.; —praelabitur amnis, Luc. With acc.: p. flumina rotis, Virg. *Fig.*: praelabens tempus, Col. With acc.: ira praelabitur eruditae mentes, Petr.

PRÆ-LAMBO, ēre, bi, tr. *I.* (1) To lick in front; *meton.*, to touch, to water (of a river). *II.* (2) To lick beforehand or first. *EX.* (1) p. arenas, Prud.—(2) (mus) praelambens omne quod affert.

PRÆ-LARGUS, a, um, adj. Very abundant; p. dapes, Juv. With genit.: pulmo animae p.

PRÆ-LĀTUS, a, um, *I.* pt. of praefero. *II.* Adj.: Preferable, superior, Plin.

PRÆ-LAUTUS, a, um, adj. Very elegant or sumptuous; p. homo, Suet.

PRÆ-ELECTĪO, ōnis, f. (praelego). A reading to others, a lecture, Quint.

PRÆ-ELECTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One that reads to others, a lecturer, Gell.

PRÆ-ELECTUS, a, um, pt. of praelego.

1. **PRÆ-LĒGO**, āre, tr. To haguard a thing so that it shall be paid or received before the general distribution of the inheritance; eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, Plin.

2. **PRÆ-LĒGO**, ēre, lēgi, lectum, tr. *I. 1.* To pick out, select, App. *II. Prop.* (2) To sail by or past.—(3) *Fig.*: To read as a teacher to his pupils, to lecture on. *EX.* (2) p. Campaniam, Tac.—(3) p. auctores, Quint.; —p. poetas.

PRÆ-LĪBO, āre, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of. *II. Fig.* (2) To examine, inspect. *EX.* (1) p. nectar, Stat.—(2) p. pectora vultu, Stat.

PRÆ-LĪGO, āre, tr. *I.* (1) To bind on in front. Hence, (2) To tie up, to dress. *II.* *Meton.* (5) To tie round, to cover with.—(4) To tie round. *EX.* (1) p. sarmata cornibus boum, Liv.—(2) p. os, Cic.; —p. vulnera, Plin.—(3) p. capita vestibus, Petr.—(4) salice p. marginem, Plin. *Fig.*: O praeligatum pectus, narrow-minded, Plaut.

PRÆ-LĪTUS, a, um, pt. of praelio.

PRÆ-LĪUM, **PRÆ-LĪOR**. See **PRÆL**.

PRÆ-LŪCŪTIO, ōnis, f. (praeloquor). A speaking before; a preface preambule, Sen.

PRÆ-LONGO, āre, tr. (praelongas). To lengthen very much, to make very long, Plin.

PRÆ-LONGUS, a, um, adj. Very long; p. homo, Quint.; —p. gladius, Liv.; —p. cauda, Plin.; —p. sermo, Quint.

PRÆ-LŌQUOR, lōqui, lōquutus or lōcūtus sum, intr. and tr. dep. *I.* To speak beforehand or before another, Plaut. *II.* To foretell, predict, fact. *SYN.* **PRÆLOQUOR**; **PROLOQUOR**.—Praeloqui, as here.—Proloqui, to speak out or at length, to speak freely what one thinks.

PRÆ-LŪCĒO, ēre, luxi, intr. and tr. *I.* *Intr.* (1) To give light before or in front.—(2) *Meton.*: To shine before, i. e. to outshine.—(3) To shine brightly. *II. Tr.* (4) To shine forth (only fig.). *EX.* (1) faces praeluxere, Mart.; —servus praelucens, Suet.—(2) nullus sinus praelucet Bais, Hor.—(3) baculum praelucet, Plin.—(4) amicitia spe bona praelucet, Cic.

PRÆ-LŪCIDUS, a, um, adj. Shining greatly, very bright; p. candor circuli, Plin.

PRÆ-LŪDO, ēre, si, sum, intr. and tr. *I.* *Intr.* (1) To play beforehand (i. e. for practice and rehearsal). *II. Tr.* (2) To play before. *EX.* (1) Nero praeludit Pompeiano, Plin.; —tragædiis p. Gell. *Meton.*: p. alqd operibus suis, to premise, preface, Stat. *Abstr.*: rabies Marina praeluserat, had given a prelude of what was to come, Flor.—(2) *Meton.*: p. pugnam, to prepare for fight, Rutil.

PRÆ-LŪM, i, n., i. q. prælum.

PRÆ-LŪSĪO, ōnis, f. (praeludo). A prelude.

PRÆ-LŪSTRIS, e, adj. (prae, lustrum). *I. Prop.*: Very illustrious or eminent; arx p., Ov. *II. Fig.*: praelustria vita, shun the grandeur of this world, Ov.

1. **PRÆ-MANDO**, āre, tr. (1) To order or command beforehand.—(2) To provide or procure beforehand. *EX.* (1) ut conquereretur, praemandavi, Cic.—(2) puerum aut puellam p., Plaut. *Subst. part.*: praemandatis requisitus, by a writ of arrest, Cic.

2. PRÆ-MANDO, Ære, di, sum, tr. *To chew beforehand; fig., p. alqd alciui, to explain accurately, Gell.*

PRÆMĀTŪRE, adv. *Too early, prematurely, Plaut.; from*

PRÆMĀTŪRUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Very early.* II. (2) *Too early, untimely, premature.* EX. (1) p. fructus, Col.—(2) p. hiems, Tac. —p. canities, id.; —p. mors, Plin. SYN. PRÆMĀTŪRUS; PRÆCOX.—Præmaturus, *premature; prop., of fruits ripe before their time.*—Præcox, *precocious, ripe before its time; fig., precocious; p. ingenium, premature.*

PRÆMĒDICĀTUS, a, um, adj. *Protected by medicines or charms; p. Æsonides, Ov.*

PRÆMĒDITĀTĪO, ñis, f. (præmeditor). *A premeditating, thinking of beforehand; p. malorum, Cic.*

PRÆMĒDITOR, Æri, tr, dep. (1) *To think upon or study any thing beforehand.*—(2) *Pass.* : Præmeditatus, a, um, pt. *Thought over beforehand, premeditated.* EX. (1) p. id ferendum esse, Cic.; —p. quo animo accedam ad urbem, id.—(2) mala p., Cic.

PRÆ-MERCOR, Æri, tr, dep. *To buy beforehand or before another, Plaut.*

PRÆMĒTŪENS, tis, I. pt. of præmetuo. II. Adj.: *Fearing beforehand; with genit., p. doli, Phædr.*

PRÆ-MĒTŪO, Ære, intr. and tr. I. Intr.: *To be in fear beforehand; p. suis, for one's own people, Cæsar.* II. Tr.: *To fear beforehand.*

PRÆ-MIGRO, Ære, intr. *To remove beforehand, Plin.*

PRÆ-MĪNĒO, Ære. See PRÆEMINCO.

PRÆMIOR, Æri, dep. (præmium). *To stipulate beforehand for a reward, Suet.*

PRÆMISSUS, a, um, pt. of præmitto.

PRÆ-MITTO, Ære, misi, missum, tr. I. (1) *To send forward.* II. (2) *To send before; hence, fig., to set before or in front.* III. Meton. (3) *To send forth.* EX. (1) p. legiones in Hispaniam, Cæsar.; —p. literas alciui, Cic. Meton.: p. vocem, to speak first or before, Suet.—(2) fœticit caprificus præmittitur, Plin.—(3) cogitationes in longitudinem p., to think of the distant future, Sen.

PRÆMIUM, ti, n. (præ, emo, to denote what one takes before or in preference to others). I. Prop. (1) *A reward, recompense.*—(2) *Reward, ironically for punishment.* II. Meton. 3. *Distinction, advantage,* Cic.—(4) *Booty, spoil.*—5. *Prey, game killed,* Prop.—6. *Treasures, riches, id.* EX. (1) *præmium proponere, to promise a reward, Cæsar.; Cic. —p. decernere, Sall.; —p. mereri, Cæsar.; —præmio alqm adficere, to reward, Cic.; —alciui p. dare, id.*—(2) *cape præmia facti, Ov.*—(4) *p. pugnae, Virg.; —præmia ferre, Ov.; —præmia quam stipendia malebat, Tac.* SYN. See DONUM.

PRÆ-MŌDŪLOR, Æri, tr, dep. *To measure out beforehand; p. cogitationem gestu, to suit the thoughts to the gestures, Quint.*

PRÆ-MŌLESTĪA, æ, f. *Trouble beforehand.*

PRÆ-MŌLIOR, tri, tr, dep. *To prepare, make preparations beforehand; p. res, Liv.*

PRÆ-MOLLIO, ire, tr. I. Prop.: *To make soft or mild beforehand; p. sulcum, Quint.* II. Fig.: *To soothe beforehand; p. mentes iudicum.*

PRÆ-MŌNĒO, Ære, mōnŭi, mōnŭtum, tr. I. (1) *To forewarn, admonish beforehand.* II. (2) *Esp.: To foretell, predict, prophecy.* EX.

(1) *de periculis impendentibus voce Jovis præmoneri, Auct. Har.; —me præmonerebat, ut cave-rem, Cic.*—(2) *p. pericula, Plin.*

1. PRÆMŌNĪTUS, a, um, pt. of præmoneo. 2. PRÆMŌNĪTUS, tis, m. (præmoneo). *A forewarning, admonition, prophecy, Ov.*

PRÆMONSTRĀTOR, ñis, m. *One who shows or points out beforehand, Ter., from*

PRÆ-MONSTRO, Ære, tr. I. Gen. (1) *To show or point out beforehand, Plaut.*—2. *With ut: To show, give instruction, Plaut.* II. Esp. (3) *To foretell, predict, prophecy.* EX. (1) *modulos præire ac p., Gell.*—(3) *populo Romano magnum alqd p. et præcine, Auct. Har.*

PRÆ-MORDĒO, Ære, di, sum, tr. [perf. morsi, Plaut.]. I. Prop.: *To bite in front; p. alqm, Plaut.; —p. linguam, Luc.* II. Fig.: *p. alqd ex alqo, to take away, Juv.*

PRÆ-MŌRIOR, mōri, mortuus sum, intr. dep. I. Prop. (1) *To die prematurely, to die before.* II. Fig. (2) *To decay.* EX. (1) *parte corporis velut præmortua, Suet.*—(2) *præmoriitur visus, auditus, loses its acuteness, wears out, Plin.; —vires præmortuæ, Quint.*

PRÆMORSUS, a, um, pt. of præmordeo.

PRÆMORTŪS, a, um, pt. of præmorio.

PRÆMŌTUS, a, um, pt. of præmovere.

PRÆ-MŪNĪO, ire, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To fortify in front.*—(2) *Fig.: To fortify, protect, secure.* II. (3) *To place one thing before another for defence. Only fig.* EX. (1) *p. aditus operibus, Cæsar.; —p. Isthmum, id.*—(2)

genus dicendi præmunium, Cic.; —p. alqm medicamentis, to protect with medicaments, e. g. against poison, Suet. In Medic.: antidotis præmuniri, to secure one's self by means of antidotes, Suet.—(3) *quæ præmuniuntur sermoni, are pre-mised, in order to obviate objections, Cic.; —illud præfœci atque præmuni, ut, take care beforehand, Cic.* SYN. PRÆMUNIO; PERMUNIO.—Præmunire, *to fortify before or beforehand, as above.*—Permunire, *to fortify strongly, to finish a fortification begun.*

PRÆMŪNĪTĪO, ñis, f. *A building beforehand; only fig., of an orator who paves the way for what is to follow, in order to secure the assent of his hearers; a preparation, premonition; p. orationis, Cic.; —also simply, p., id.*

PRÆMŪNĪTUS, a, um, pt. of præmunio.

PRÆ-NARRO, Ære, tr. *To say or narrate beforehand; p. rem, Ter.*

PRÆ-NĀTO, Ære, intr. I. *To swim before or in front, Plin.* II. *To swim or flow by; prænataute pisciculo, id. With acc.: amnis domos prænataut, Virg.*

PRÆNĀVĪGĀTĪO, ñis, f. *A sailing by or past; p. Atlantis, Plin.; from*

PRÆ-NĀVĪGO, Ære, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To sail by or past.* II. Fig. (2) *To sail past, to hurry past.* EX. (1) *p. litus, Val. Max. Pass.: oppida prænavigari tradunt, Plin.*—(2) *p. vitam, to spend, pass, Sen.*

PRÆNESTE, is, n. [fem. with the poets, Virg.; Prop.]. *Præneste, a town of Latium, probably a colony founded in the time of Sylla, celebrated for its fine roses and nuts, and especially for a temple of Fortuna with an oracle, now Pilestrina, Cic.; —on account of its situation and climate it was called altum, P., Virg.; and frigidum, P., Hor.*

PRÆNESTINUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Præneste; P. sortes, the sentences pronounced by the oracle of Præneste, Cic.; —nucis P., Plin.;*

—P. montes, Liv.; —P. rosa, Plin.; —urbs P., *the town Præneste*, Virg. *Subst.*: Prænestiui, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Præneste*, Cic.

PRÆNEXUS, a, um, *pt. of prænecto*.

PRÆNITĒO, ēre, nīti, *intr.* I. (1) *To shine forth*.—(2) *To appear more attractive*. II. (3) *Fig.*: *To excel*. EX. (1) *prænitent vestes*, App.; —luna subito prænitens, Plin.—(2) *With dat.*: *cur tibi junior prænitet*, Hor.; —unius facies prænitent omnibus, *shines brighter than they all, outshines them all*, Sen.—(3) *virtus Catonis prænitens*, Hor.

PRÆNŌMEN, luis, n. I. (1) *A prænomen, a forename, a name placed before the family name to distinguish the individuals of a family; e. g. in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the prænomen*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *Any appellation or title before the name of a person*. EX. (1) *quod sine prænominæ ad me epistolam misisti*, Cic.; —Quintilius eum filio, *qui Marco p. erat*, Liv.—(2) *p. imperatoris, emperor (because imperator, in this sense, used to be put before the name, as we say, "the Emperor Augustus," etc.)*, Suet. SYN. *See NOMEN*.

PRÆNOSCO, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, tr. I. (1) *To learn beforehand*. II. (2) *To foreknow*. EX. (1) *p. fata rerum*, Sil.; —p. omnia deum, id.; —prænosse for prænovisse, *to know beforehand*, Stat.—(2) *futura p.*, Cic.; —nos prænoscimus.

PRÆNŌTIŌ, ōnis, f. (prænoscō). *A pre-conception; p. deorum, innate idea*, Cic.

PRÆNŪBĪLUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very cloudy, gloomy, dark; p. lucus*, Ov.

PRÆNŪNCĪA, æ, f. *See PRÆNŪNCIUS* (3).

PRÆNŪNCĪĀTĪVUS, a, um, *adj.* (prænuncio). *That announces beforehand; p. ignes, which give notice of the approach of pirates*, Plin.

PRÆNŪNCĪŌ, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To announce or make known beforehand, to foreshow*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To indicate, show before*. EX. (1) *p. futura*, Cic.; —p. adventum, Auct. B. Afr.; —p. de adventu alcjs, Nep.—(2) *Of things without life: juglans frangi se prænunciat strepitu*.

PRÆNŪNCIŪS, a, um, *adj.* 1. *That announces beforehand*. *Subst.* (2) *Prænuncius, ſi, m. Any person or thing that announces beforehand, a harbinger, foreteller*.—(3) *Prænuncia, æ, f. She that announces beforehand*.—(4) *Prænuncium, ſi, n. An announcing beforehand, foreshadowing, prediction*. EX. (2) *Zephyrus, p. Veneris*, Lucr.; —ales p. lucis, *a cock*, Ov.—(3) *stellæ, p. calamitatum*, Cic.; —inquisitio, p. repulſæ, *the indication*, Cic.; —belli p. hasta, Ov.—(4) *eventus alcjs p.*, Plin.; —procellarum quedam sunt prænuncia, *forerunners*, Sen.

PRÆOCCŪPĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (præoccupō). *A seizing or taking beforehand; p. locorum*, Nep.

PRÆOCCŪPŌ, āre, tr. I. (1) *To seize or occupy beforehand, to make one's self master of, or put one's self in possession of beforehand, to preoccupy*.—(2) *Fig.*: *Same*. II. (3) *To anticipate, to prevent*. EX. (1) *p. loca*, Liv.; —p. saltum, Nep.; —p. Macedoniam, id.—(2) *se præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, that he had already received the office of legate*, Cæs.; —præoccupatus aures animosque, Liv.—(3) *With acc.*: *ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet*, Nep.; —p. ferre legem, *to hasten, in order to bring the bill sooner (than the tribunes) before the people*, Liv. SYN. *See ANTICIPO*.

PRÆOPTŌ, āre, tr. (1) *To wish or choose rather*.—(2) *To prefer*. EX. (1) *nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos præoptet*, Liv.; —p. emittere scutum et nudo corpore pugnare,

Cæs.—(2) *p. equitis filiam generosarum nuptiis*, Nep.; —p. otium urbanum militie laboribus, Liv. SYN. *See EXORTO*.

PRÆPANDO, ēre, tr. I. (1) *To open or spread before, to lay open before*. II. (2) *To impart, distribute*. EX. (1) *p. ortus temporis hiberni*, Cic.—(2) *p. alqd alcui rei*, Plin.; —p. lumina menti alcjs, Lucr.

PRÆPĀRĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (præparo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A preparing, getting ready, preparation*. II. 2. *Esp. in rhet.*: *A preparing or predisposing the hearers for what is to be said*. EX. (1) *præparationem diligentem adhibere*, Cic.; —p. belli, Vell. SYN. PRÆPARATĪŌ; PROVISIO; —Præparatio, *as here* (1).—*Provisio, foresight, a forecasting, a provision against future exigencies*.

1. PRÆPĀRĀTUS, a, um, *pt. of præparo*.

2. PRÆPĀRĀTUS, ſis, m. (præparo). *A preparing, getting ready, preparation; p. Cæsaris*, Vell.

PRÆPARCUS, a, um, *adj.* *Very stingy or niggardly; animus p.*, Plin.

PRÆPĀRŌ, āre, tr. I. (1) *To make or get ready beforehand, to prepare*.—(2) *To prepare, make ready, adjust, set in order*.—(3) *To provide*. II. (4) *To fit out, equip*. EX. (1) *p. animos ad sapientiam*, Cic.; —p. se ad prælia, Sall.; —p. locum, Cæs.; —præparato, *abl., with preparation*; præparato facere alqd, Quint.; —*thus, ex præparato*, Sen. Ep.; —*and, ex ante præparato*, Liv.—(2) *p. hortos*, Cic.; —lanas p., Plin.—(3) *p. res necessarias ad vitam*, Cic.; —p. commentum, Liv.—(4) *naves p.*, Liv. SYN. *See PARO*.

PRÆPĒDĪMENTUM, i, n. (præpedio). *A hindrance, impediment*, Plaut.

PRÆPĒDĪŌ, īre, tr. (præ, pes). I. *Prop.* 1. *To fetter or entangle the feet in front*; hence, (2) *Meton.*: *To shackle, fetter, entangle*.—(3) *Meton.*: *To hinder, impede, prevent*. II. *Fig.* (4) *To hinder, prevent*.—(5) *To embarrass*. EX. (2) *præpeditus latera ferro forti*, Plaut.; —præpeditis equis, *tied to the manger*, Tac.—(3) *præpeditus morbo*, Cic.; —timor præpedit verba, Plaut.; —pudor præpeditabat, Liv.—(4) *omnes (bonas artes ingenii et corporis) avaritia p.*, Sall.—(5) *esse præda p.*, Liv. SYN. *See ILLAQUEO*.

PRÆPENDEŌ, ēre, di, *intr.* *To hang before, hang down before or in front*; ubi tegumenta p. possent ad defendendos ictus, ac repellendos.

PRÆPES, pētis, *adj.* (præ, peto). I. *Prop.* (1) *That flies quickly, swift of flight, fleet*.—2. *Meton.*: *p. Boreas, Val. Flac.*—*Esp.*: *p. ales, and absol.*: *a kind of bird used in divination*, Enn. ap. Cic.; —præpetis omnia pennæ, Virg. II. *Fig.* (3) *Happy*.—(4) *Meton.*: *Winged*.—(5) *Subst.*: *præpes, petis, m. A bird*. EX. (1) *pennis præpetibus*, Virg.; —p. volatus, Plin.—(3) *p. portus*, Enn. ap. Gell.; —p. loca, id.—(4) *p. deus, i. e. Cupid*, Ov.—(5) *p. Jovis, i. e. aquila, id.*; —p. Jovis armiger, Virg. *Meton.*: *p. Medusæus, i. e. Pegasus*, Ov. *Illnce, of Pegasus, because he sat on the winged horse Pegasus*, Luc. SYN. *See CITTUS*.

PRÆPĪLŌ, āre, tr. (præ, pila) [*found only in the pl. pass.*]. *To furnish in front or at the end with a ball*. I. *Prop.*: *præpilata missilia, missiles or darts with blunt points, rounded after the manner of a ball, in order to prevent their inflicting wounds, foils*, Liv.; —p. hasta, Plin.; —p. pilum, Auct. B. Afr. II. *Fig.*: *rotunditas p.*, Plin.; —*declamationes p.*, Quint.

PRÆPINGUIS, e, *adj.* I. *Prop.*: *Very fat, well fed, very rich or fertile; p. (sues),*

Plin.;—p. solum, Virg. II. Fig.: p. vox, too thick, too coarse, Quint.

PRÆPOLLENS, tis. I. *pt.* of præpolleo. II. *Adj.*: Very powerful, mighty or strong; p. divitiis, Liv.;—p. virtute, id.

PRÆ-POLLĒO, ēre, *intr.* To be more powerful than others, to excel in power or influence, Tac.;—mari p., id.

PRÆ-PONDĒRO, āre, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) To be of greater weight, to preponderate. II. *Intr.* (2) To outweigh, to be of greater weight, to preponderate, sink down.—(3) *Fig.*: To incline, give the turn, decide.—(4) To have the superiority or pre-eminence. EX. (1) præponderari honestate, to be outweighed or surpassed, Cic.—(2) ne aequitate turbata mundus præponderet, Sen.—(3) in partem humaniorem præponderet, Sen.;—si neutro litis conditio præponderet, Quint.—(4) tacite præponderat exsul, Stat.;—honestas præponderat, Gell.

PRÆ-PŌNO, ēre, pōsūi, pōsitum, *tr.* [*perf.* posivi, Plant.;—posita *contr.* posta, Lucr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) To place before or in front, to put first; and *pass.*, to precede, come first. II. *Meton.* (2) To set over or put at the head as chief, overseer, or manager; *pass.*: to be at the head, to take the lead, to be overseer or superintendent.—(3) To *præfer.* EX. (1) ædibus ac templis vestibula et aditus p., Cic.;—ultima primis p., Hor.;—versus in prima fronte p., Ov.—(2) p. alqm provincie, Cic.;—p. bello, id.;—p. alqm negotio—hibernis, Cic.;—p. vectigalibus, to make any one a collector of taxes or customs, Tac.;—Ilithya præposita parientibus, guardian, deity;—præpositum esse militibus, to be commander, Cæs.;—cubiculo præpositus, chamberlain, Suet.;—in ea ora, ubi præpositus sum, over which I am placed, Cic.—(3) p. se alteri, Ter.;—p. amicitium patrie, Cic. SYN. I. PRÆPONO; PRÆFERO.—Præponere, to put before or first, as (1).—Præferre, *prop.*, to carry before; *fig.*, to show, to advance, hasten; *præfuit* triumpho diem. II. PRÆPONO; PRÆFICIO.—Præponere, to set over, etc.; as (2).—Præficere, to put in authority, to set one over; p. legatos legionibus, Cæs.; more absolutely than is expressed by præponere.

PRÆ-PORTO, āre, *tr.* To carry in front or before, Cic.

PRÆ-PŌSĪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (præpono). I. 1. A setting before any body;—*fig.*: a placing before any thing, a putting at the head, Ulp. Dig.—2. A preferring, preference, Cic. II. 3. That which is placed before.—4. In Gramm.: A preposition, Cic.

1. PRÆPŌSĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of præpono. II. *Adj.*: Preferred; hence, with the Stoics, *Subst.*: Præpōsita, ōrum, n. A translation of the Greek *προτιμῖνα*, things preferable, i. e. things to be preferred to their contraries, but not to be regarded as absolutely good; such as riches, beauty, etc., Cic.

2. PRÆPŌSĪTUS, i. m. (præpono). (1) One that has been set over others, an overseer, superintendent, commander, chief, president.—2. *Abstr.*: Præpōsiti, ōrum, m. Governors of provinces, Suet. EX. (1) p. rerum curæ, Cæsaris, Plin.;—p. aquarum, Front.

PRÆ-POSSUM, posse, pōtūi, *intr.* *irr.* To be very powerful, or more powerful, to have the superiority, Tac.

PRÆ-POSTĒRE, *adv.* (præposterus). *Wrongly*, in the wrong way, in a reversed order, *præposterously*; p. reddere litteras, Cic.;—p. calceum inducere, the left instead of the right, Plin.

PRÆ-POSTĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* I. (1) Out

of order, beginning at the wrong end, having the first last and the last first, *præposterous*.—(2) *Meton.*: Untimely, unseasonable.—(3) *Fig.*: Wrong, absurd, amiss. II. (4) Acting wrongly, *perverse*. EX. (1) p. ordo, Lucr.;—p. tempora, Cic.;—natalis p., i. e. with the feet foremost, Plin.—(2) p. fecus, Plin.;—frigus p., Sen.—(3) p. gratulatio, Cic.;—p. consilium, id.;—p. ambitio, Tac.—(4) p. homo, Cic.; Sall. SYN. See PRÆVERSUS.

PRÆ-PŌTENS, tis, *adj.* Very mighty, able or powerful; p. vir, Cic.;—homines p.; also simply, *præpotentes*, influential people, id.;—Carthago p. terra marique, id.;—p. opibus, Plin.

PRÆPROPĒRANTER, *adv.* Very hastily.

PRÆPROPĒRE, *adv.* I. Very hastily, very swiftly or quickly; p. festinans, Liv.;—p. agere, id. II. Too quickly, too hastily, with precipitation, Liv.; from

PRÆ-PRŌPĒRUS, a, um, *adj.* I. (1) Very hasty or speedy, sudden. II. (2) Too quick, overhasty, precipitate. EX. (1) p. nissus, Sil.—(2) p. festinatio, Cic.;—p. ingenium, Liv.;—p. celeritas, id. SYN. See CURS.

PRÆ-QUAM, *In comparison with.* See PRÆ.

PRÆ-QUĒROR, quĕri, questus sum, *dep.* To complain before; multa p., Ov.

PRÆ-RĀDĪO, āre, *intr.* To beam or glitter forth, Claud. With acc.: To outshine, Ov.

PRÆ-RĀPĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) Very rapid, very swift. II. *Fig.* (2) Very eager, very ardent. EX. (1) p. celeritas, Sen.;—p. amnis, id.—(2) p. juvenis, Sil.

PRÆRĀSUS, a, um, *pt.* of prærado.

PRÆREPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of præripio.

PRÆ-RĪGESCO, ēre, gūi, *intr.* To stiffen before or in front; ita præriguisse manus, Tac.

PRÆ-RĪGĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* Very stiff or rigid; p. mens, Quint.

PRÆRĪPIO, ēre, rĭpĭi, reptum, *tr.* (præ, rapio). I. (1) To take away or tear from, to snatch away greedily, to take (as it were) out of one's mouth. II. (2) To tear or take away before; esp.: to take away before the time. III. (3) To take away quickly, to tear away from, to snatch. EX. (1) p. alcui sponsum, Plant.;—p. alcui cibos, Plin.;—(2) beneficium deorum festinatione p., Cic.;—præreptus immature, Vell.—(3) codicillos p., Suet.;—p. oscula alcui, Lucr.

PRÆ-RŌDO, ēre, si, sum. *tr.* (1) To gnaw before or at the end.—(2) To gnaw or bite off, to gnaw to pieces. EX. (1) p. digitos, Plant.;—p. teneros pampinos, Col.—(2) caudas inter se prærodentes, biting each other's tails off, Plin.

PRÆRŌGĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (prærogo). I. (1) That is asked first or before others, that votes first or before others.—(2) *Meton.*: A precious or first election.—(3) The vote of the century or tribe which enjoyed the said privilege.—(4) *Fig.*: Preference, privilege, prerogative. II. (5) Belonging to the century or tribe that voted first. EX. (1) p. centuria, or simply, *prærogativa*, æ, f. The century or tribe which voted first in the comitia, Cic.;—*plur.*: prærogativa juniorum et seniorum, Liv. *Collect.*: prærogativa tribunum creant, id.—(2) prærogativa militaris, Liv.; or prærogativa comitiorum militarium, id.;—p. equitum, id.—(3) prærogativam referre, Cic.—(4) p. decoris, Plin.;—prærogativa triumpho, Cat. ap. Cic.;—p. voluntatis, Cic.—(5) omen p., Cic. SYN. See PRIVILEGIUM.

PRÆ-RUMPO, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, *tr.* To break off or fall down in front or from before; p. retinacula, Ov.;—funes prærumpebantur,

broke at the end, Cæs.;—uncus prærupitur, breaks off, Col.

PRÆRUPTĒ, *adv.* (præruptus). *Steeply, abruptly, ruggedly*; mous p. altus, Plin.

PRÆRUPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prærumpt. *II. Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: Steep, abrupt, rugged (of places). Hence, 2. *Subst.*: Prærupta, drum, n. *Scap or rugged places*, Liv.; Just.—(3) *Fig.*: Bold, precipitate, dangerous, violent.—(4) *Inaccessible, forbidding, stern.* EX. (1) p. saxum, Cic.;—p. locus, Cæs.;—p. jugum, id.—(2) juvenis animo p., Tac.;—periculum p., Vell.—(4) p. dominatio, Tac. SYN. PRÆRUPTUS; ABRUPTUS; ABSCESSUS.—Præruptus, *craggy, steep, dangerous to climb up*; prærupta saxa, Cic.—Abruptus, *broken off*; ingemunt abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg. *Fig.*: Abrupt (of style), concise.—Abscessus, *cut off, parted*; quibus abscessis antennæ concidebant, Cæs. *Fig.*: abscessa omni spe, *all hopes having vanished*, Liv.

1. PRÆS, prædis, m. *I. Prop.* (1) *One who gives bail or security for another, a bondsman, surety.*—(2) *Meton. also*: The property or goods of bondsmen. *II.* (3) *Security, pledge.* EX. (1) prædem esse pro alqo, Cic.;—prædem alcijs rei fieri, Nep.;—prædes dare, Cic.;—cavere populo prædis ac prædiis, *to give security to the people by bondsmen and their property.*—(2) prædes tuos venderet, Cic.—(3) quum sex libris, tanquam prædis, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic. SYN. See VAS.

2. PRÆS, *adv.* (allied to præ), *i. q.* præsto. *There, at hand*; ibi tibi parata p. est., Plaut.

PRÆSAGĪO, ire, tr. *I. Prop.* (1) *To have a presentiment or foreboding of any thing.* *II. Meton.* (2) *To cause to feel beforehand, or to anticipate.*—(3) *To forebode, presage, augur, predict.* EX. (1) p., id est futura ante sentire, Cic.;—p. alqd animo, Liv.;—animus præsgit mihi alqd mali, Ter. *Meton.*: equi præsgunt pugnam, Plin.—(2) id quoque præsgit. *With acc. and inf.*, Lucr.—(3) galli præsgivere victoriam, Plin.;—luna præstatem præsgit, id.

PRÆSAGĪOR, Iri, dep. (præsagio), *i. q.* præsgio. *To forebode*, Plaut.

PRÆSAGĪŌ, ōnis, f. (præsagio). *A presentiment, foreboding, presaging, power of prophesying*, Cic. SYN. See PRÆSENSIO.

PRÆSAGĪUM, ū, n. (id.). *A perceiving beforehand, presentiment, foreboding, presage, prophecy*; tempestatis futuræ p., Col.;—p. periculi futuri, Vell.;—p. malorum, Tac.;—p. vatum, Ov.;—præsagia mortis, signs or omens, Suet. SYN. See PRÆSENSIO.

PRÆSAGUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Perceiving beforehand, presaging, foreboding, divining*; mens p. mali, Virg.;—p. verba, Ov.;—p. responsa, Tac.;—p. fulmen, Virg.;—p. vates, Sil.

PRÆSANO, are, tr. and intr. *I. Tr.* (1) *To heal or cure before the time.* *II. Intr.* (2) *To get well or be cured before the time.* EX. (1) præsanatum vulnus, Plin.—(2) cicatrices, quas præsanavere, Plin.

PRÆSCINDO, are, scīdi, scissum, tr. *To cut off in front*; inferiores sedes præscindantur, there should be a piece taken out in front of the lower seats, Vitr.

PRÆSCĪO, ire, tr. *To know beforehand, foreknow*; eum hæc præscisse, Suet.

PRÆSCISCO, are, scīvi, scitum, tr. *incept.* (præscio). *To be informed of, or learn beforehand*; p. volebant, Liv.

PRÆSCĪTUM, i, n. (id.). *A knowing beforehand, presage*; p. animi, *an omen, prognostic*, Plin.;—p. picorum, id.

PRÆSCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *That knows beforehand, prescient*; p. pectora, Virg. *With genit.*: vates p. futuri, id.;—p. periculum, id.

PRÆSCRIBO, are, psi, ptum, tr. *I. Prop.*

(1) *To write before, to prete in writing.* *Russ.*: To be prete, to stand in front of.—(2) *Fig.*: To use as a prete, to pretend. *II. Prop.* (3) *To mark out.*—(4) *Fig.*: To prescribe, dictate.—(5) *Fig.*: To prescribe, enjoin, establish, order.—(6) *To make known as a rule or counsel, to say, admonish.*—(7) *In Law*: To bring an exception against, to except or object to. EX. (1) p. nomen libro, Gell.;—p. sibi nomen, Virg.;—ut præscripsi, *as I have written before or above*, Vell.—(2) p. alqm, Tac.—(3) futuris sulcis vestigia præscribens incisuris, Plin. *Fig.*: forum futuri principatus præscripsit, Tac.—(4) p. carmina aleni, Tibull.—(5) p. leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, Cic.;—p. jura civibus, Cic.;—p. quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, Cæs.—(6) quibus præscribis, Cic. *With ne*: tibi præscribo, ne, id.—(7) p. ignominioso patri, Quint. SYN. PRÆSCRIBO; PRÆFINIO; PRÆSTITIO.—Præscribere, *prop.*: to write before, give a title to; *fig.*, to prescribe, order, command, as above (5).—Præfinire, *to determine, to limit beforehand*; p. diem successori, Cic.—Præstituire, *to determine or appoint beforehand what is to be done, to decide*; Herus servo quid faciat præscribit; præfinit ne plaris emat; præstituit diem quo redeat, G. D.

PRÆSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. (præscribo). *I. Prop.* (1) *A writing before or prefixing in writing*; hence, *meton.*, an inscription, title.—(2) *Fig.*: A prete. *II.* (3) *A precept, prescription, rule, law.*—(4) *In Law*: An objection, exception, demur. EX. (1) p. legis, Cic.;—p. senatus consulti, id.—(2) ut honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam tegeret, Cæs.—(3) p. naturæ, Cic.;—sine præscriptione generis aut numeri, *a fixing or establishing*, Tac.—(4) ex præscriptione his pendet, Quint. *Meton.*: exceptiones et p. philosophorum, Sen. SYN. See FORMULA.

PRÆSCRIPTUM, i, n. *I. Prop.*: A copy for imitation in writing, Sen. *II. Fig.*: A precept, rule; p. legum, Cic.;—agere ad præscriptum, according to order, Cæs. SYN. See FORMULA.

PRÆSCRIPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of præscribo.

PRÆSĒCO, are, scēti, scētum and sectum, tr. *To cut off from before, to pare closely*; præsectum ad unguem castigare, to correct very strictly, Hor.

PRÆSECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of præseco.

PRÆSEGMENTUM, ū, n. (præseco). *That which is cut off, a paring, a slip*, Plaut.

PRÆSENS, tis. *I. pt.* of præsum. *II. Adj.* (1) *Present, of this time.* Hence, 2. *Subst.*: Præsentia, ū, n. *The present state of affairs, present circumstances.* Suet.; Hor.—(3) *Exp.*: Personally, in person, by word of mouth, present.—(4) *Fig.* of persons: Possessing presence of mind, resolute.—(5) *Aiding, helping, favorable, propitious.*—(6) *Lively (of things).*—(7) *Apparent, evident, clear, certain.*—(8) *That happens or is done immediately, not deferred, instantaneous, prompt.*—(9) *Exp. of money*: Ready, in cash.—(10) *Fig.*: Effective, efficacious, powerful. EX. (1) p. ædes, Ter.;—quo præsentē, in whose presence, Cic.;—pluribus præsentibus, Cæs.;—p. tempus, Lucr.;—in rem præsentem venire, to repair to the spot where a thing took place, Cic.;—audientes in rem præsentem perducere, Quint.;—in re præsentī, on the spot, at the place where it happened, Liv.;—præsentī tempore, now, at present, Ov.;—or simply, in præsentī, in præ-

sens, for the present, Cic.;—thus, in præsentialia, id.—(3) p. tecum egi, Cic.;—multa p. in præsentialia dixerat, id.—(4) p. animus, Cic.;—p. ingenio, Plin.—(5) Hercules p. habetur deus, Cic.;—p. dea, Virg.—(6) memoria præsentialis, Liv.—(7) p. insidia, Cic.;—p. pacis bona, Vell.;—jum præsentialis res erat, Liv.—(8) p. pagna, Cic.;—p. decretum, Liv.;—p. mors, Flor.—(9) p. pecunia, Cic.—(10) p. auxilium, Cic.;—quo (male) non præsentialis ullum, Virg.

PRÆSENSIO, ōnis, f. (præsentialis). I. (1) A presentiment, foreboding. II. (2) A preconception, an idea formed beforehand. EX. (1) p. rerum futurarum, Cic. Absol.: per exta inventa p., Cic.—(2) p. notioque, Cic. SYN. PRÆSENSIO; PRÆSAGITIO; PRÆSAGIUM; OMEN.—Præsensio, surmise, presentiment.—Præsagitio, the act of prognosticating or foretelling things.—Præsagium, the surmise or prognostication itself.—Omen, a presage of good or bad augury or tendency; quod dii omen avertant, Cic.

PRÆSENSUS, a, um, pt. of præsentialis.

PRÆSENTĀNEUS, a, um, adj. (præsens). That works or takes effect immediately or quickly; p. venenum, Plin.;—p. remedium, id. Hence, Subst.: Præsentalium, i, n. A remedy that operates quickly, Plin.

PRÆSENTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). (1) Present, that happens immediately. Hence, (2) Of money, for præsens: Ead. EX. (1) malum est p., immediately happens, Plaut.—(2) p. argentum, ready money, id.;—thus also, p. aurum, id.

PRÆSENTĪA, æ, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) Presence.—(2) Fig.: Presence of mind, resolution. II. (3) Power, effect, efficacy. EX. (1) p. alajs, Cic. Prop.: deorum p. declarant, Cic.—(2) p. animi, Cic.;—Cæs.—(3) p. veri, Ov.

PRÆSENTĪO, ire, sensi, sensum, tr. To feel, or perceive any thing beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding; p. futura, Cic.;—p. alqd animo, Cæs.;—p. dolos, Virg.

PRÆSĒPĪLŌ, ire, sēpĕlvi, sēpultum, tr. To bury before; præsēpultus, Quint.

PRÆSĒPES and SĒPIS, f., or PRÆSĒPIA, æ, f., or PRÆSEPE, is, n. (præsepio). I. Prop. (1) A crib, manger.—(2) Melon.: A stable. II. Fig. (3) A low place of resort.—(4) Gen.: Premises, home, habitation. EX. (1) alta p., Col.;—accedit ad præsepe, Phædr.;—in præsepis, Varr.—(2) præsepia laxas, Varr.;—in præsepibus, Virg.—(3) verum audis in præsepibus, Cic.—(4) intra præsepis meas, house, Plaut.;—pectus a præsepibus arcent, from the hives, Virg. SYN. PRÆSEPE, etc.; STABULUM.—Præsepes, prop., a secure and enclosed place for cattle to retire to; used variously as above.—Stabulum, a place of retreat for animals whether shut up or not; Ardua tecta petit stabuli, Virg.;—In stabulis sint ampla præsepia.

PRÆSĒPIŌ, ire, psi, ptum, tr. To guard in front with a hedge or fence, to fence, protect; p. aditum trabibus, Cæs.;—p. angustias subicis.

PRÆSEPTUS, a, um, pt. of præsepio.

PRÆSĒPULTUS, a, um, pt. of præsepelio.

PRÆSERTIM, adv. (præ, sero). Especially, particularly, Cic.; Cæs. SYN. See PRÆCIPUE.

PRÆSERVĪO, ire, intr. To serve (as a slave). I. Prop.: p. alciui, Plaut. II. Fig.: p. numeris, Gell.

PRÆSES, Idis, adj. m. and f. (præsideo). (1) That sits before an object. I. In order to guard or take care of it, i. e. guarding, protecting, defending. Hence, (2) Subst.: A protector,

guardian.—3. That sits before an object. II. In order to direct; hence, (4) Subst.: A president, overseer, superintendent, head, ruler. EX. (1) ars salutis humanæ p., i. e. medicina, Cels.;—p. dextra, Sen. Poet.;—p. locus, a place of protection, Plaut.—(2) p. reipublicæ, Cic.;—p. templorum, id.;—p. libertatis, id.—(4) p. belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg.;—p. provinciae, a governor, Suet. SYN. PRÆSES; Custos.—Præsens, one who presides, a patron; rerum p. Cæsar, Ov.—Custos, a keeper, a porter, a watchman; custos ovium, Cic.;—portæ custos, Virg.

PRÆSĪDĒO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, intr. (præ, sedeo). I. Prop. (1) To sit before, in front, or foremost. II. Fig. (2) To guard, protect, defend, cover.—(3) To lead, direct, preside over.—

4. Esp. (in the time of the emperors): To be at the head of the Senate, to preside, Suet.; Plin.—Hence, 5. Subst.: Præsides, tis, m., i. q. præses, Tac. EX. (1) p. curuli sella, Suet.—(2) With dat.: p. imperio, Cic.;—p. urbi et reipublicæ, id. With acc.: p. litus Gallie, Tac.—(3) p. rebus urbanis, Cæs.;—p. certaminis, Suet.;—p. armis, Ov. With acc.: p. exercitum, Tac. Absol.: in Piceno p., Sall. SYN. See PRÆSEM.

PRÆSĪDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (præsidium).

1. That serves for defence or protection; milites p., quartered, Liv.—(2) Melon.: malleolum p., i. e. that serves as a reserve in case the vine should fail, Col.;—p. palmæ, i. e. resex, a vine branch cut to make it more fruitful, Col.

PRÆSĪDĪUM, īi, n. (præsideo). I. A sitting before; hence, (1) Defence, assistance, protection, help.—(2) Esp. Mil.: A defence, guard, escort, convoy.—(3) Melon.: Protection, guard.—(4) Esp.: Troops for a guard, escort, or protection.—(5) Melon.: An escort.—(6) A garrison.—(7) Auxiliary troops, a reserve.—(8) Troops, posts.—(9) Fig.: Means, help.—(10) Esp. against diseases: A remedy, Plin. II. A place before which any one sits; hence, (11) A military station or post.—(12) A camp, fort, intrenchment.—(13) Fig.: A measure for security. EX. (1) esse alciui præsidio, Cic.; Cæs.;—ferre præsidium labenti reip., Cic.;—in fuga sibi præsidium ponere, Cæs.;—præsidio literarum, id.—(2) legiones quæ præsidio impeditimentis erant, Cæs.—(3) classis p. provincæ, Cic.;—generis præsidia, Sall.—(4) (Italia) armis præsidisque teneatur, Cic.;—modico præsidio relicto, Liv.;—præsidium dedit, Nep.—(5) præsidia amicorum circa se habere, Sall.—(6) præsidia in Rutunis constituit, Cæs.;—locum præsidii firmare, Cic.;—in præsidio relictus, Liv.—(7) præsidium opperriri, Sall.—(8) præsidia ad ripas disponere, Cæs.;—deducere præsidia, Liv.;—turres præsidii firmare, Sall.—(9) querere sibi præsidia periculis, Cæs.;—magnum sibi præsidium ad beatam vitam comparare, id.;—omnibus vel naturæ vel doctrinæ præsidis ad dicendum paratus, aids, id.—(11) in præsidio esse, to be on guard, Nep.;—præsidium relinquere, to desert one's post, Cic.;—or, præsidio decedere, Liv.;—præsidium tñtari, to maintain one's post, id. Fig.: de præsidio decedere, Cic.—(12) in præsidis esse, Cic.;—præsidium munire, Cæs.;—p. regum expugnatum est, Nep.—(13) præsidia parare, Sall. SYN. See AUXILIUM.

PRÆSIGNĪFĪCO, ēre, tr. To signify beforehand; p. hominibus futura, Cic.

PRÆSIGNIS, e, adj. (præ, signum). That distinguishes itself, remarkable; p. tempora cornu, Ov.

PRÆSIGNO, ēre, tr., To mark before, Plin.

PRÆSĪLŌ, ire, intr. (præ, salio). To spring or burst forth; lacrimæ mihi præsiliunt, Plaut.

PRÆSŌNO, āre, ūi, Itum, intr. To sound before, Ov.

PRÆSPERGO, āre, tr. (præ, spargo). To strewn or scatter before, Lucr.

PRÆSTĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (præsto). Excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent; homo facultia p. Gell. — p. virtus, Auct. Har.; nihil amicitia præstabilius, Cic.

PRÆSTANS, tis. I. pt. of præsto. II. Adj.: Superior, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished. 1. Of persons: homo gravitate et prudentia p., Cic.; — præstantior omnibus Herse, Ov. With genit.: p. animi, Verg. With inf.: non præstantior alter aere cire viros, Verg. — 2. Of things and abstract subjects: p. debent eadeci, quæ habent aliam comparationem, Cic.

PRÆSTANTER, adv. (præstans). Excellently, Plin.

PRÆSTANTĪA, æ, f. (id.). Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority; p. dignitatis, Cic.; — p. virtutis, id.

PRÆSTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (præsto). Guaranty, warranty, Paul. Dig.; — ad præstationem scribant, be answerable for, or warrant the truth of.

PRÆSTERGUS, a, um, adj. (old form for præstersus). Wiped off beforehand (doubtful).

PRÆSTERNO, āre, tr. To strewn before or beforehand, to prepare beforehand; p. folia, Plaut.; — p. altaria, Stat.

PRÆSTES, Itis, for præses (2. Præsto). A president, a protector, guardian; p. lares, Ov.

PRÆSTĪGĪA, æ, f. (Quint.). Usually in the plur. PRÆSTĪGĪÆ, ārum, f. (probably præstringo). Legendermain, slight of hand, juggler's tricks, etc; p. magicæ, Curt. Fig.: p. verborum, Cic.; — non per præstigias, sed palam compilare, tricks, deceptions, id. SYN. See CAPTIO.

PRÆSTĪGĪĀTOR, ōris, m. (præstigiæ). One who practises slight of hand, an impostor, juggler.

PRÆSTĪGĪĀTRIX, icis, f. (præstigiator). She that practiseslegerdemain, etc., Plaut.

PRÆSTĪGĪŌSUS, a um, adj. (præstigiæ). Full of tricks or delusions; genus p., Gell.

PRÆSTĪŌ, āre, tr. (præs). To buy, purchase; p. pisces, Plaut.

PRÆSTĪTŪŌ, āre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (præ, statuo). To appoint or fix beforehand, to prescribe; p. diem operi, Cic.; — p. tempus alicui, id.; nulla præstituta die, without a fixed day or term, id.

PRÆSTĪTŪTUS, a, um, pt. of præstituo.

1. PRÆSTO, adv. (probably præstus for præstitus). I. Prop. (1) At hand, here, present; usually joined with esse, in order to denote the presence of a person or thing, or the existence of an object. II. Fig. (2) To be at hand, to be at anybody's service, to be in attendance, to wait. EX. (1) ibi mibi p. fuit Lucilius cum literis tuis, Cic.; — or with adesse, Ter.; Lucr. Absol.: ecceum p. militem, Plaut.; — ipsum p. video, Ter. Hence, p. esse, to appear, to show one's self, to be present; as, iste ad horam novam p. est, Cic.; — Tulliola mibi p. fuit, has come to me, id. Esp.: in a court of justice: qui tibi semper p. fuit, Cic. — (2) p. esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, Cic.; — p. esse alicui, Cic.; — commeatum exercitui p. fore, Liv. SYN. PRÆSTO ESSE. See ADJUM.

2. PRÆSTO, āre, stiti, stitum and stātum, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) To stand before any thing; hence, fig.: To protect, or secure any thing, to warrant any thing, to be or give security for, to answer or be responsible for, to be bail for; with acc. — (2) To secure, make safe, put in safety. —

(3) To keep, preserve. — (4) To keep, observe, abide by, act up to. — (5) To maintain, abide by, continue in, retain. — (6) To perform, accomplish, do (one's duty). — (7) Fig.: To evince, show, exhibit, prove, manifest. — (8) To show, bestow, afford. — (9) To procure, afford, give. — (10) To present. — 11. Esp.: p. milites, to bring into the field, Eutr. — (12) To pay, give. — (13) To distribute, confer, bestow. II. Intr. Prop. (14) To stand before, in front or foremost. — (15) Fig.: To stand before, i. e. to be superior or conspicuous, to distinguish one's self, to excel, surpass, outdo. — (16) Impers.: præstat, it is preferable, it is better. EX. (1) p. alqm, Cic.; — p. damnum, to be answerable for, id.; — p. periculum, id. — (2) p. populum, id.; — p. mare amanti, Ov. — (3) socios salvos p., Cic.; — p. alqm incolumem, Hor.; — p. alqm finibus certis, to keep within certain limits, Cic. — (4) fidem p., to keep one's word, id.; — p. jus; p. pacem, Liv. — (5) p. memoriam benevolentiamque, Cic. — (6) suum munus p., id.; — vicem adsumpti p., to perform one's duty or office, Phaedr.; — p. officia militis, Cæs.; — p. quod in me est, Sall. — (7) p. fidem, Cic.; — p. virtutem, Cæs.; — p. benevolentiam, Cic. — (8) p. alicui pietatem, id.; — p. honorem debitum patri, id. — (9) voluptatem p., id.; — quid ille dies terrarum orbi præstiterit, Vell. — (10) p. senatui sententiam, Cic.; — p. terga hosti, to turn one's back upon, i. e. to take to flight, Tac. — (12) p. stipendium exercitui, Liv.; — p. certam (pecuniæ) summam senatoribus, Suet. — (13) p. honores, Eutr. — (14) præstant acies, Liv. — (15) longe p. inter suos aequales, Cic.; — patres gloria præstiterunt, id.; — probro atque petulantia p., Sall.; — p. alicui alqa re, to distinguish one's self above another in any thing, Cic.; — p. alqm alqa re, Nep. — (16) With inf. and quam: mori milles præstiti, quam hæc pati, Cic.; — multo præstat, it is much better, far better, id. SYN. See SATISDO.

PRÆSTŌLOR, āri, intr. and tr. dep. To wait for, await; p. alicui, Cic.; — p. alqm, Plaut.; — p. adventum alcis, Cæs. SYN. See EXSPRECTO.

PRÆSTRICŪS, a, um, pt. of præstringo.

PRÆSTRINGO, āre, strinxi, strictum, tr. I. (1) To touch or graze in front. — (2) To strip off. — (3) Meton.: To make blunt. — (4) Meton.: p. oculos, to blind, obscure, dazzle, Cic. II. (5) To tie together in front; hence, to tie or bind fast. — (6) Meton.: To check, stop. — (7) To wind round. EX. (1) quum lecticum ejus fulgur præstrinxisset, Suet. — (2) p. vites, to deprive of their eyes, Plin. — (3) p. aciem ferri, id.; — p. aciem gladiatorum, Plaut. — (4) p. aciem oculorum, Liv. Fig.: p. aciem animi, Cic. — (5) pollices vincire nodoque p., Tac.; — p. faucem laquei, Ov. — (6) humor gelu præstrictus, Plin. — (7) p. tempora sertis, Stat. SYN. PRÆSTRINGO; PERSTRINGO. — Præstringere (5), to bind fast or hard; fig., to dazzle. — Perstringere, to tie up close; fig., to contract, abridge.

PRÆSTRUCTUS, a, um, pt. of præstruo.

PRÆSTRŪŌ, āre, xi, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To build before in order to build something on it, to lay a foundation. — (2) Fig.: To make a preparation or beginning. — (3) To build before or in front in order to obstruct, to shut or block up, to render impassable or inaccessible. II. (4) To build beforehand, i. e. to prepare, make preparation. EX. (1) ab imo præstructa, Col. — (2) fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, Liv.; — præstruit ad illud, quod dicturus est, Asc. ad Cic. — (3) p. aditum, porta præstructa fonte, stopped up, id. — (4) p. alqd, Plin.; — quum præstructum consulto esset, Suet.

PRÆSŪDO, āre, intr. I. Prop.: To sweat before, Claud. II. Fig.: To exercise one's self with pains beforehand, Stat.

PRÆSUL, sūlis, c. (præsilio). I. *Gen. 1.* *One that leaps or dances before others, Cic.* II. *Exp. 2.* *The head of the Sullii* (i. e. the priests of Mars), *Capit.*—3. *Melton. gen.* : *A superintendent, president* : p. agri, Pall. ; —p. fori, Sid. **SYN.** *See* PONTIFEX.

PRÆSULSUS, a, um, *adj.* (præ, salsus). *Very salt* ; p. adeps, Col.

PRÆSULTATOR, ōris, m. (præsulto). *One that leaps or dances before others, Liv.*

PRÆSULTO, āre, *intr.* (præ, salto). *To leap or dance before* ; p. signis, Liv.

PRÆSUM, esse, fūi, *intr. irr.* (1) *To be before any thing as a protection.*—(2) *To lead, direct, rule, preside over, be at the head of, to have the charge of, to command.*—(3) *Exp.* : *To be the leader of any thing, to take a great interest or have a great share in any thing.* **EX.** (1) p. mœnibus urbis, Ov.—(2) p. artificio, Cic. ; —p. aleni negotio, Cæs. ; p. exercitui, id. ; —p. provinciæ, Sall. ; —p. sacris, Cic. **Abol.** : p. in provincia, to be the governor of a province, Cic. ; —qui in Brutii præerat, who was commander, Liv. ; —qui ibi præerat, Cæs.—(3) qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam præfuit, Cic. **SYN.** **PRÆSUM** ; **PRÆSIDIO**.—*Præesse, to be over as the head and chief ruler, to have the charge or superintendence of a thing ; præesse navibus et classi, Cic.*—*Præsidero, to preside, to have the guarding of ; p. rebus urbanis. Deus præsidet mundo ; architectus ædificandæ domui præest, G. D.*

PRÆSUMO, ēre, sumpsi and sumsi, sumptum and sumtum, *tr.* I. (1) *To take before, take first.*—(2) *Fig.* : *To acquire beforehand.*—(3) *To take or get beforehand.*—(4) *Abol.* : *To represent or depict to one's self beforehand.*—(5) *To foresee, to conclude any thing beforehand, to anticipate.*—6. *To conjecture, Just.*—(7) *To fulfill or do beforehand.*—(8) *Exp.* : *To apply or enjoy beforehand.*—(9) *To pass or spend beforehand.*—(10) *To take away beforehand.* II. (11) *To take before the time, e. g. before the legal age.* III. (12) *To undertake, dare.* IV. (13) *To take before ; pass., to go before.* **EX.** (1) p. alium, Plin. ; —venenum bibere præsumtis remediis, Plin.—(2) p. patientiam rei, to arm one's self beforehand with patience, Quint.—(3) p. gaudium, to rejoice beforehand, Plin. ; —p. alqd cogitatione, to preconceive, to imagine beforehand, id. ; —p. alqd voto, to wish beforehand, id. ; —præsumpta opinio, a preconceived notion, prejudice, prepossession, Quint. ; —præsumptum est, it is a prejudice, Ulp. Dig.—(4) futura p., Sen. ; —præsumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted, presume, Tac.—(5) fortunam utriusque p., Tac.—(7) p. officia heredum, Plin. ; —p. supplicia, Tac.—(8) tempus præsumptum, Quint. ; —p. fortunam principatus inertis luxu, Tac.—(9) p. tempus sementibus, Plin.—(10) inviti iudices audiunt præsumentem partes suas, Quint.—(11) præsumptum diadema, Claud.—(12) p. illicita, Sulp. Sev. *With inf.* : p. transire, Sext. Ruf.—(13) ingenium iudicio præsumitur, it is stronger than the judgment, Quint.

PRÆSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. (præsumo). *A taking beforehand ; hence, 2. fig. in Rhét.* : *An sneering beforehand, a refuting any objection that may be raised by an opponent, and thus forestalling it, Quint.*—(3) *A conceiving, imagining or representing to one's self beforehand ; a conjecture.*—(4) *Exp.* : *The early use or enjoyment of a thing.* **EX.** (8) multum dare soleamus præsumptioni omnium hominum, Sen.—(4) p. rerum.

PRÆSUMPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of præsumo.

PRÆSŪO, ēre, sūi, sūtum, *tr.* *To see before or in front ; hence, Melon., to cover in front, to veil ; p. surculos corii, Plin.* ; —præsuta foliis hasta, Ov.

PRÆ-TENDO, ēre, tendi, tentum, *tr.* I. (1) *To stretch forth or forward.* II. (2) *To spread or stretch one thing before another.*—(3) *Melton.* : *To make, hold, set, place or put one thing before another.* Hence, (4) *pass.* of localities : *To lie before.*—(5) *Fig.* : *To use or allege as a pretext or excuse, to pretend, to cloak with.*—(6) *To exhibit, manifest, betray.* **EX.** (1) p. cornua, Plin. ; —p. visum, id.—(2) p. membranam cordi, id. ; —p. ciliicia, Liv.—(3) p. segeti septem, Virg. ; —p. vestem ocellis, Ov. ; —p. humero velleri, id. ; —prætenta cuspis, Ov. ; —p. insidias alicui, Just.—(4) Bæticæ prætenditur Lusitania, Plin. ; —litus prætentum, Liv.—(5) p. alqd seditioni, id. ; —causam belli p., Flor.—(6) p. humanitatem facie tenus, App. ; —nec conjugis prætendi tædas, Virg. ; —p. debitum, to demand a debt, sue for payment, Paul. Dig. **SYN.** **PRÆTENDO** ; **PRO-TENDO**.—*Prætendere, as above* (2) and (3).—*Pro-tendere, to stretch forth or out ; nanti p. manum.*

PRÆ-TENTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To stretch before ; hence, Melon., to hold before one's self.*—2. *Fig.* : *To pretend, to allege, V. Fl.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To try previously or beforehand.*—(4) *To examine or search beforehand.* **EX.** (1) p. palia, Claud.—(3) p. vires, Ov. ; —p. pollice chordas, id. ; —p. misericordiam iudicis, Quint.—(4) cochleæ corniculis prætantur iter, Plin. ; —p. animi sententiam, Ov.

PRÆTENTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prætendo.

PRÆ-TENŪIS, e, *adj.* I. (1) *Very thin or slender.* II. *Melton.* (2) *Very fine.* **EX.** (1) p. folium, Plin. ; —p. filum, id.—(2) p. sonus, treble.

PRÆ-TĒPEO, ēre, tēpti, *intr.* I. *To be lukewarm before.* II. *Fig.* : *si prætepuisset amor, if you had been in love before, Ov.*

1. **PRÆTER**, ade. (præ) (1) *Passing by ; only fig., to the exclusion of, except, excepted, with the exception of.*—2. *præterque, and besides or moreover, Plin.*—(3) *Before, only fig. with quam.* **EX.** (1) nullas (litteras accepti, p. quæ mihi redditæ sunt, Cic. ; —non locupletari p. paucos, id. ; —p. si, except if, unless, Varr. ; —p. quod, except that, App. ; —p. propter, about, more or less, Cat.—(2) p. sapit, quam ... is wiser than ... Plaut. ; et (facere) p. quam res ... more than, Ter.

2. **PRÆTER**, *prep. with acc.* (præ). (1) *Before, past, near, along before.*—(2) *Fig.* : *Except, nothing but.*—(3) *Contrary, against.*—(4) *Besides, together with.*—(5) *Except, with the exception of.*—(6) *Before.* **EX.** (1) p. oculos ferebant omnia, carried every thing by before his eyes, Cic. ; —p. castra transduxit, Cæs. ; —p. ripam euntibus, Liv. ; —p. radices montis, Plin.—(2) nihil p. rem locuti sumus, nothing but what bears upon the matter, nothing irrelevant or foreign to the matter, Auct. Her.—(3) p. consuetudinem, contrary to custom, Cic. ; —p. naturam, contrary to nature, id. ; —p. expectationem, contrary to expectation, id. ; —thus also, p. spem, Plaut. ; —p. opinionem, Nep. ; —p. æquum, contrary to justice and equity, id. ; —p. modum, beyond measure, exceedingly.—(4) ut p. se denos adducerent, Cæs. ; —p. imperatas pecunias, id.—(5) omnes p. unam, Cic. ; —neminem p. Hortensium, id. ; —neque vestitus p. pelles habebat, Cæs. ; —p. hæc, besides, Cels. ; —with inf., nihil legatum p. plorare, nothing but, Hor.—(6) mustela murem abstulit p. pedes, Plaut. ; —p. omnium oculos, Liv. **SYN.** **PRÆTER** ; **PRÆTERQUAM**.—*Præter, a prep. followed by an accusative.*—*Præterquam, adv. as a conj. having the same case after as before it ; thus, Nullus rei avarus præter laudem, or præterquam laudis, G. D.*

3. **PRÆTER**, in composition, has the signification of *past, by, beyond, or besides ; e. g. præterducere ; prætermittere ; præterea.*

PRÆTER-ĀGO, ěre, ěgi, actum, tr. *To drive past or beyond*; p. equum, Hor.

PRÆTER-BĪO, ěre, intr. *To go by, to pass*; with acc.: p. rēdes, Plaut.

PRÆTER-DŪCO, ěre, duxi, ductum, tr. *To lead past or by*, Plaut.

PRÆTER-ĒĀ, adr. (præter, abl. ěĀ). I. 1. Besides, moreover, Cic.; Cæs.—(2) Esp. in distributions: *Then, next, again, moreover*. II. (3) Again, afterward. EX. (2) et p. adjunxit; p. summam, Cic.—(3) neque illum p. vidit, Virg.

PRÆTER-ĒO, ěre, ěvi, or ěi, Itum, intr. irr. I. (1) *To go or pass by*.—(2) *Moton, of things: To go or pass by any thing, to pass along in front of any thing*.—(3) *Absol.: To pass by*.—(4) *Moton, of things: To go past or flow by*.—(5) *Esp. in the pt. pass., præteritus, a, um, Past, passed by, gone*.—6. *Esp. in Gramm.: tempus præteritum, the præterite or past tense*, Quint.—(7) *Esp.: Departed, deceased, late*.—8. *Subst.: Præterita, drum, n. Past things, time, or events, the past*, Cic.; Cæs.—(9) *To go before, to walk on (before the others)*. II. *Fig. (10) To go past any thing, to escape*.—(11) *To escape one's knowledge, be unknown*.—(12) *To pass over, omit, leave out (in reading or writing, Mart.; Suet. Hence, (13) Not to read over, to leave out (in a list)*.—(14) *To pass over, i. e. to neglect, to take no notice of (with regard to preferment), to slight, pass by*.—(15) *To overlook, to make no use of*.—(16) *Gen.: To leave undone, forget*.—(17) *To transgress*.—(18) *To excel, surpass*. EX. (1) *With acc.: p. hortos, Cic.; p. alqm, Plaut.*—(2) *præterit nocentes sæpe telum, Lucr.*—(3) *Tarentum, Ov.; ripas flumina prætereunt, Hor.*—(4) *unda præterit, Ov.; præterit tempus, Ter.; nox præterit, Plaut.; hora præterit, Ov.*—(5) *p. tempus, Cic.; p. anni, Virg.; p. sæcula, Quint.* *Absol.: in præteritum, with reference to what is past, i. e. past time, Suet.; Plin.*—(7) *p. viri, Prop.*—(9) *p. alqm, Virg.*—(10) *quid mali præterieris, Ter.*—(11) *non me præterit, it does not escape me, I am well aware, Cic.; nec dubitamus multa esse quæ et nos præterierint, which have escaped us too, Plin.*—(12) *p. silentio alqd (or absol.), to pass over (in silence), to make no mention of; p. alqd silentio, Cic.; in præteritis relinquere, to pass over any thing, id.*—(13) *quatuor præteriti sunt, Liv.*—(14) *dignos p., Cic.; Philippus et Marcellus prætereuntur, are not appointed to any office, Cæs.; filium fratris, p., not to remember in one's will, id.; me quoque Romani præteriere patres, hæc neglected or forgotten me.*—(15) *qui præteritus (a Plauto) negligentia est, Ter.*—(16) *verum quod præteriti dicere, est, Plaut.*—(17) *p. modum, Ov.*—(18) *ubi aut præteriri aut æquare eos posse desperavimus, Vell.* SYN. PRÆTEREO; OMITTO; PRÆTERMITTO.—Præterire, *to go beyond, pass by; præteriri imprudens villam, Ter. Fig.: To surpass, excel; to pass over, make no mention of*.—Omittere, *to omit, lay aside entirely; omittite tristitiam tuam, Ter.*—Prætermittere, *to let pass, not to mention, to neglect*.—Oblivione prætermittimus; omittimus industriâ, according to grammarians.

PRÆTER-ĒQUITO, ěre, intr. *To ride past or by, Liv.*
PRÆTER-FĒRO, ferre, tūli, lītum, tr. irr. *To carry by or past; pass; to come, run, or go past; acies præterlata est tenebras, Liv.; vox præterlata, Lucr.*
PRÆTER-FLŪO, ěre, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To flow past or by*. II. Fig. (2) *To flow or pass by or away*. EX. (1) *amnis præterfluens*

maenia, Liv.—(2) *voluptatem p. sinit, Cic.; eorum orationes p. sino, I allow to pass unnoticed.*

PRÆTERGRĒDIOR, grēdi, gressus sum, intr. dep. (præter, gradior). *To pass by; with acc., castra p., Cic.; p. fines, Tac.* SYN. See TRANSGREDIOR.

PRÆTER-HAC, adv. Further, moreover.

PRÆTERĪTUS, a, um, pt. of prætereo (5).

PRÆTER-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus sum, intr. dep. I. Prop. (1) *To glide, flow, fly, run, etc., by*. II. Fig. (2) *To glide by*. EX. (1) *præterlabentia flumina, Quint.*—(2) *tumulum, to flow by, Virg.*—(2) *(definitio) ante præterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic.*

PRÆTERLĀTUS, a, um, pt. of præterfero.

PRÆTERMISSIO, ōnis, f. (prætermitto). A passing over; hence, I. A leaving out; p. formæ, Cic. II. An overlooking, omitting to seek or sue for any thing; p. adilitatis, Cic.

PRÆTERMISSUS, a, um, pt. of prætermitto.

PRÆTER-MITTO, ěre, misi, missum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To let pass*.—(2) *To let pass over*. II. Fig. (3) *To let or allow to slip or escape*.—(4) *To let any thing pass, i. e. to suffer to take place, to connive at*.—5. *Absol.: To show indulgence*. Ter.—(6) *To pass over, make no mention of, to overlook*.—(7) *To leave undone, to neglect, omit*. EX. (1) *neminem p., Cic.*—(2) *an facili te prætermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris, Stat.*—(3) *p. diem, Cic.; p. occasionem rei, Cæs.*—(4) *p. vitia, Lucr.*—(6) *p. verba, Cic.*—quod dignum memoria visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, we considered it not right that it should pass unnoticed, Cæs.; eum locum a Panætio prætermisum, id. With qui: nihil prætermisi, quin enucleate ad te perscriberem id.—(7) *p. gratulationem, Cic.; p. voluptates, id.; p. officium, id.* SYN. See PRÆTEREO.

PRÆTER-NĀVIGO, ěre, intr. *To sail by, past, or beyond*, Suet. With acc. Gr. 443, p. sinum, id.

PRÆTERO, ěre, trivi, tritum, tr. *To rub off before*, Plin.

PRÆTER-PROPTER. See 1. PRÆTER (1).

PRÆTER-QUAM, adr. I. (1) Besides, except.—2. Besides that, Plin. II. 3. Besides this, independently of this, Liv. EX. (1) *nullum præmium postulo, p. hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic.; p. si, except in case, Plin.*—(2) *quod, except that, but that, Cic.; Liv.* SYN. See PRÆTER.

PRÆTERVECTIO, ōnis, f. (præterveho). A riding, sailing, or passing by, Cic.

PRÆTERVECTUS, a, um, pt. of præterveho.

PRÆTER-VĒHO, ěre, vexti, vectum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To carry, lead, or convey by or past; and in the pass., to pass by in a vehicle*.—(2) *Moton: To go past*.—(3) *To go or pass by in a carriage*. II. Fig. (4) *To pass by or over, keep silence respecting*. EX. (1) *qui prætervehabantur, Cic.; prætervehens equo, on horseback, Liv.*—(2) *templa prætervecti, Tac.*—(3) *With acc.: Apollonium prætervehabantur, Cæs.; Judeam p., Suet.*—(4) *locum periculosissimum silentio sum prætervectus, Cic.; scopulos prætervecta est oratio, had passed the cliffs, i. e. the most dangerous parts, id.* SYN. See TRANSEVO.

PRÆTER-VERTO, ěre, intr. *To go or pass by; p. solem, Plin.*

PRÆTER-VŌLO, ěre, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To fly past or by*. II. Fig. (2) *To slip by, to escape*. EX. (1) *quem prætervolat ales, Cic.* *Absol.: prætervolans aquila, Suet.* *Moton:*

hasta medias prætervolat auras, Sil.—(2) prætervolat numerus, Cic.;—sententiae hominum sensus prætervolant, *pass rapidly before them*, id.;—hæc non prætervolant, *do not pass over cursorily*, id. SYN. See PRÆVOLO.

PRÆ-TEXO, Ære, textū, textum, tr. I. 1. *To wave before or in front*; hence, (2) *Melon.*: *To preface*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To pretend, allege, or assign as a pretext or excuse*. II. (4) *To border or fringe* any thing by weaving, or to weave a border to any thing.—(5) *Melon.*: *To adorn with any thing in front, to prefix by way of ornament*.—(6) *Fig.*: *To provide with any thing*.—(7) *To cover in front*.—(8) *Fig.*: *To cover, cloak, disguise*. EX. (2) p. nomina auctorum, Plin.;—postibus prætexi (as statues), id.—(3) p. cupiditatem triumphi, Cic.;—libertas et speciosa nomina prætexuntur, Tac. *With acc. and inf.*, Vell.—(4) tunica purpura prætexta, Liv.;—or simply, togæ prætextæ, id.;—togæ prætextæ, Cic.;—and simply, prætextæ, æ, f., a toga bordered with purple, as a distinction of the Roman kings, Liv.;—also, of the superior magistrates, Cic.; and of certain priests, Liv.; likewise of free-born children of both sexes, Cic. Hence, senatus prætextus, for prætextâ indutus, Prop. *Melon.*: *Of tragedy, because magistrates and principal persons were introduced into it*, Pollio ap. Cic.; Hor.—(5) carmen primis literis sententiæ prætextitur, Cic.;—Augusto prætextum nomine templum, Ov.—(6) natura omnia lenioribus principiis prætexuit, *has made gradual transitions in all things*, Cic.—(7) puppes prætexunt littora, Virg.;—ripas arundine p., id.;—fontem violis p., Claud.;—nationes Rheno prætexuntur, *are situated behind*, Tac.—(8) p. culpam hoc nomine, Virg. SYN. See CAUSO.

PRÆTEXTA, æ, f. See PRÆTEXO, EX. (4).

PRÆTEXTATUS, a, um, adj. (prætexta). I. (1) *That wears the toga prætextâ*; said of men and of free-born children under seventeen years of age, Cic. Hence, ætas p., *under the age of seventeen years*, Gell.;—p. amicitia, *from infancy*, Mart. II. *Veiled, disguised, equivocal*; hence, *unchaste, obscene*; p. verba, Suet.;—p. mores.

PRÆTEXTUM, i, n. (prætexo). I. *That which has been woven in front*; hence, *fig.*, a pretext, color, Suet.; Tac. II. *A border*; hence, *fig.*, ornament, Sen. SYN. See PRÆTEXTUS.

1. PRÆTEXTUS, a, um, pt. of prætexo.
2. PRÆTEXTUS, ūs, m. (prætexo). I. *A wearing in front*; hence, (1) *Fig.*: *A pretext, pretence, color*. II. *A border*; hence, (2) *Melon.*: *Ornament*, Val. Max.—(3) *Fig.*: *Outward appearance*. EX. (1) p. voluntatis mutati. Suet.;—prætextu amicitia, *under the cloak of friendship*, Tac.;—sub levi verborum prætextu, Liv.—(3) majore prætextu, Tac. SYN. PRÆTEXTUS; PRÆTEXTUM; OBTEXTUS.—Prætextus, only *fig.*, a pretext or pretence.—Prætextum is used in the same sense.—Obtextus, the act of stretching forth or out; *fig.*, a veil, a shade, a palliative; secundâ res mire sunt vitii obtentui, *prosperity hides vice admirably*, Sall.

PRÆ-TIMĒO, Ære, tū, intr. *To fear beforehand, to be in fear beforehand*; sibi prætimet, Plaut.;—nihil est miserius quam p., Sen.

PRÆTINCTUS, a, um, pt. of prætingo.

PRÆ-TINGO, Ære, tinxī, tinctum, tr. *To dip in or moisten beforehand*; semina p. veneno.

PRÆTOR, ōris, m. (for prætor, from præeo). *Any leader, head, chief, a governor*. I. *A civil officer*; a consul, Liv.;—a dictator; p. maximus, id.;—the governor of Cupua, Cic.;—p. Thessalus, Cæs.;—of the Suffetes in Carthage,

Nep. *Esp.*: *A prætor, a chief magistrate of Rome, elected, for the first time, A. U. C. 389 in the comitia curiata, from the patricians (after A. U. C. 416 from the plebeians also)*. The prætor was next in rank to the consuls, he was associated with them in the administration of justice, and supplied their place if absent from Rome. The prætor was attended in the city by two lictors with the fasces, out of the city by six. A second prætor was chosen about A. U. C. 420, called prætor peregrinus, whose office related chiefly to foreigners. Prætors also were appointed for the administration of justice in the provinces. See JURISDICTIO. By Sylla the number of prætors was increased to eight, afterward to ten, and by Cæsar to sixteen. Prætors ærarii were appointed by Augustus, but their office ceased again under Claudius, Suet.; Tac. Prætors fidei commissorum were appointed by Claudius, Suet.;—p. tutelaris was chosen by Marcus Aurelius, Capit. II. *A military officer, chief, commander-in-chief, esp. of the foreign or auxiliary troops*, Cic.; Liv.;—legatus pro prætore, Cæs.;—quæstor pro prætore, Sall. SYN. PRÆTOR URBANUS, who administered justice in Rome.—PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS, who administered justice between citizens and foreigners, or among foreigners themselves. The Prætor urbanus was the more honorable office.

PRÆTŌRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. I. (prætorium). (1) *Of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorian*. II. (prætor). (2) *Of or belonging to the prætor, prætorian*. EX. (1) p. miles, Tac.;—p. cohors, Suet.—(2) p. tutor, Ulp. Dig. SYN. See PRÆTORIUS.

PRÆTŌRIŪM, ū, n. (prætor). I. 1. *The general's tent*, Cæs. Also, *the square place around it*, Cæs.—(2) *Melon.*: *A council of war*, because it was held in the general's tent.—3. *Melon.*: *The cell of the queen-bee*, Virg. II. (4) *The body-guard of the emperor*. III. 5. *The residence or palace of the governor of a province*, the prætorium, Cic.—(6) *A palace, a royal building*.—(7) *A magnificent villa or country seat*. EX. (2) dimisso prætorio, Liv.;—prætorium mittere, *to dismiss*, id.—(4) militare in prætorio, *to serve in the guards*, Plin.—(6) p. regis, Juv.—(7) ampla p., Suet. SYN. PRÆTORIŪS, as (2). PRÆTERA.—Prætorship, the dignity of prætor; præturam gerere, Cic.

PRÆTŌRIŪS, a, um, adj. (prætor). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a prætor or prætors, prætorian*.—2. *Subst.*: Prætorius, ū, m. *A late prætor, a prætorian man*, Cic.;—a man of the rank of a prætor, one of prætorian rank, Plin. E.—(3) *Of or belonging to a prætorian*. II. (4) *Of or belonging to a general or commander-in-chief*. EX. (1) p. jus, Cic.;—p. comitia, Liv.;—p. ornamenta, the insignia of a prætor, such as the latus clavus, sella curulis, toga prætexta, Tac.—(3) p. domus, Cic.;—p. exercitus, Flor.—(4) cohors p., the body-guard of a general, Cæs.;—ironically, secretarium cohors p., Cic.;—cohortes p., the body-guard of the emperor, Tac.;—also, the body-guard of a prætor or proconsul; p. navis, the flag ship, Liv.;—p. classica, a signal for attack given by the prætor, Cic.;—imperium p., the chief command of the fleet;—p. porta, near which the general's tent was placed, Cæs. SYN. PRÆTORIUS; PRÆTORIANUS.—Prætorius, of or belonging to the prætor; jus p.;—navis p.;—homo prætorius, a man who has been a prætor.—Prætorianus, of or attending on a prætor or prætors. Prætoriana comitia, the assembly for the election of the prætors. Prætorica comitia, the assembly of the prætor. Milites prætoriani, the soldiers of the prætorian guard, Plin.;—Prætorii milites, the soldiers of the prætor.

PRÆ-TORQUĒO, āre, torsi, tortum, *tr.* To turn or twist forward or round; *p.* injuriæ colulum, Plaut.

PRÆTORTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prætorqueo.

PRÆ-TRĒPĪDO, āre, *intr.* To tremble much, to be very hasty; mens prætrepidans, Catull.

PRÆ-TRĒPĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.*: That trembles very much; *p. cor.*, panting, Pers. II. *Meton.*: Very anxious; *p. homo*, Suet.

PRÆ-TRUNCŌ, āre, *tr.* To chop or hew off in front or before; *p. linguam* alciui, Plaut.; *—p. collos*, i. q. colla, id.

PRÆTŪRA, æ, *f.* (prætor). The dignity or office of a prætor, the prætorship; prætura se abdicare, to lay down, resign, Cic.; Tac. SYN. See PRÆTORIUM.

PRÆ-UMBRO, āre, *tr.* To cast a shade, darken, obscure, Tac.

PRÆ-ŪRO, ēre, ussi, ustum, *tr.* To burn in front. I. *Prop.*: sudes præustæ, Cæs.; *—hasta* præusta, Liv. II. *Meton.*: præustis nive membris, frost-bitten, nipped, Plin.

PRÆ-UT. See PRÆ.

PRÆ-VĀLĒO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* I. *Gen.* (1) To be more able or powerful, to have greater weight or advantage. II. *Esp.* (2) To possess peculiar properties, power, or virtue, to be efficacious. EX. (1) prævalens populus, Liv.; *—apud aliqui p.*, to be more influential, possess greater influence, Tac.; *—p. auctoritate*, Suet.; *—(2) lac* prævalet ad vitia in facie sananda, Plin.

PRÆ-VĀLĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) Very strong. *—2. Meton.*: *p. terra*, rich, fertile, bearing much, Virg.; *—p. vitia*, prevailing, Tac. II. *Fig.* (3) Very powerful. EX. (1) *p. juvenis*, Liv.; *—p. manus*, Ov.; *—p. ramus*, Suet.; *—(3) p. cohortes*, Tac.; *—p. legiones*, Vell.

PRÆ-VALLO, āre, *tr.* To fortify before; *p. pontem*, Auct. B. Al.

PRÆVARĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (prævaricor). A transgressing the line of duty; *esp.* of a pleader, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a betraying the cause of one's client, shuffling, prævarication, Cic.; Plin.

PRÆVARĪCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). An advocate or pleader who collusively favors his opponent, Cic.; *—p. Catilinæ*, a mock accuser, Cic.; *—p. causæ publicæ*, a mock defendant, Coel. ap. Cic.; *—apponere sibi* prævaricatorem, id.

PRÆ-VĀRĪCOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (præ, varico). I. *Prop.*: To go in a crooked direction, to make a balk in ploughing; orator prævaricator, Plin. II. *Fig.*: To act contrary to one's duty; *esp.* in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance, to be guilty of collusion, prævaricate, Auct. Har.; Plin. E.

PRÆ-VĀRUS, a, um, *adj.* Crooked, not straight; *fig.*: irregular, bad; quid enim tam p? Cic. ap. Isid.

PRÆ-VĒHO, āre, vxi, vectum, *tr.* I. To carry or convey forth or before; hence, (1) *pass.*: to ride, fly, go before. II. To carry or convey by or past; hence, (2) *pass.*: to flow or ride past or by. *—(3) Fig.*: To flow forth. EX. (1) missilia prævehuntur, Tac.; *—nuntius* prævectus equo, Virg.; *—equites* prævecti, Liv. *—(2) præter* undecim fasces prævectus, having ridden along by (or past), id.; *—Rhenus* Germaniam prævehitur, Tac. *—(3) verba* cum impetu quodam et flumine prævehuntur, stream by or flow on rapidly.

PRÆ-VĒLOX, ōcis, *adj.* I. *Prop.*: Very fleet or swift; *p. camelus*, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *p. memoria*, Quint.

PRÆ-VĒNĪO, ire, vēni, ventum, *tr.* and *intr.* I. (1) To come before, to get the start. *—(2) To prevent or anticipate* a person or thing, to forestall.

II. (3) To anticipate a complaint, Ulp. Dig. *—(4) To excel, surpass.* EX. (1) hostis breviori via præventurus erat, Liv.; *—præven-* erat nuntius ex regis servis, id. *—(2) With acc.*: *p. hostem*, id.; *—talia* agentem mors prævenit, Suet. *—Meton.*: Lucifera præveniente, Ov. *—(3) With acc.*: desiderium plebis *p.*, Liv.; *—p. famam* adventus sui, id.; *—morte* præventus, hindered by death, Just.; *—nisi* præveniretur Agrippina, should have been killed before, Tac. *—(4) Nomen-* tanæ vites fecunditate præveniunt Amenas, Col. SYN. See ANTECEDO.

PRÆVENTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prævenio.

PRÆ-VERRO, ēre, *tr.* To sweep or brush before; *p. vias* veste, Ov.; *p. silices* caudi, Virg.

PRÆ-VERTO (or -V RTO), ēre, verti, verum, *tr.* I. *Act.* (1) To turn before; only *fig.*, to prefer; *—(2) To turn or twist* beforehand; hence, to turn away previously, to avert, obviate; hence, (3) to prevent, guard against, forestall. *—(4) To take* beforehand, or before another. *—(5) Fig.*: To preoccupy. II. *Middle.* (6) To come, go, or run before, anticipate. *—(7) Fig.*: To come before, to forestall, be beforehand with. *—(8) To surpass, outdo.* *—(9) To have the preference, to avail more, to prevail.* *—(10) To apply, or give one's self* beforehand or principally to any thing, to do first or in preference. EX. (1) quod huic sermoni prævertendum putes, Cic. *—(2) p. tristia* lecto, Luc. *—(3) p. virus*, Ser. Samm. *—(4) p. poculum*, Plaut. *—(5) p. animos amore*, Virg. *—(6) ventos cursu* *p.*, Virg. *—(7) prævertunt* me fata, Ov.; *—mors* præverterat, Gell. *—(8) nemo* umquam me tenuissimâ suspitione perstrinxit, quem non præverterim, Cic. *—(9) nec* posse bello prævertisse quidquam, Liv.; *—pietatem* amoris *p.*, Plaut. *—(10) illuc* prævertamus, Hor.; *—ad interna* *p.*, Tac.; *—hoc* prævertat primum, I will do this first, Plaut.; *—rei* mandata præverti, Plaut.; *—eam* rem præverti, to turn one's attention to first, id.; *—id* te serio prævertier, that you should take it in earnest, id. SYN. See ANTECEDO.

PRÆ-VĪDĒO, ēre, vidi, vīsum, *tr.* I. (1) To see before, to see sooner or previously. II. (2) To foresee. EX. (1) prævide locorum utilitate, Tac. *—(2) prævideo*, quid sit, etc., Cic.; *—p. futura*, id.; *—p. impetum*, Tac. SYN. PRÆ-VIDEO; PROVIDEO. *—Prævideo*, to see before, to foresee things before they happen; augures prævident. *—Providere*, to foresee with a deeper foresight; multum in posterum *p.*, Cic. *—Vir* prudens futura prævidet, et ex aliorum rationibus suis providet, G. D.

PRÆ-VINCĪO, ire, vinxi, vinctum, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: To bind or tie in front, Gell. II. *Fig.*: ferinis voluptatibus prævincutus, Gell.

PRÆ-VINCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prævincio.

PRÆ-VĪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of prævideo.

PRÆ-VĪTĪO, āre, *tr.* To corrupt or infect beforehand; *p. gurgitem*, Ov.

PRÆ-VĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (præ, via). Going before, leading the way; *p. Auroræ*, Cic.; *—p. anteit*, Ov.

1. PRÆ-VŌLO, āre, *intr.* To fly before or first; prævolantes grues, Cic.; *—aquila* prævolavit, Tac. SYN. PRÆVOLO; PRÆTERVOLO; PROVOLO. *—Prævolare*, to fly before. *—Prætervolare*, to fly by or through or past; quem prætervolat ales. *—Provolare*, to fly away, to fly out, or forth; *—universæ* (apes) provolant, Plin.; *—provolant* ante signa, Liv.

2. PRÆ-VOLO, velle, vōlūi, *intr. irr.* To be willing beforehand, Plaut.

PRAGMATICUS, a, um, *adj.* (πραγματικός).

1. Experienced in state affairs, political; p. homines, Cic.—2. *Exp.*: A legal assistant or adviser, a person who, by his legal knowledge, assists orators and advocates, Cic.—3. *Gen.*: A lawyer, advocate, Quint.; Juv.

PRANDĒO, ēre, prandi, pransum, *tr.* (prandium). 1. To eat before the cena or principal meal, eat in the forenoon, to breakfast, Cic.—2. With acc.: To breakfast upon, to make a light meal upon any thing; prandium calidum p., Plaut.;—p. olus, Hor.

PRANDIUM, ī, n. (Doric πρᾶν for πρωί, early). I. *Prop.* (1) Breakfast or luncheon, a light meal in the forenoon.—2. *Gen.*: A repast or meal, Mart. II. *Meton.* 3. Of the feeding of animals: Fodder, feed, Plaut. EX. (1) prandiorum apparatus et violentiam, Cic.;—ire ad prandium, Plaut.;—prandium prandere, id. SYN. See CENA.

PRANSITO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (prandeo). To eat in the forenoon, to take a light or early meal; p. polentam, Plaut.

PRANSOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest, Plaut.

PRANSORIUS, a, um, *adj.* (pransor). Of or belonging to eating in the forenoon; candelabrum p., for humile, Quint.

PRANSUS, a, um, *adj.* (prandeo). That has eaten in the forenoon, that has taken breakfast or luncheon, that has eaten, Hor.;—curati et pransi, of soldiers ready for action, Liv.;—thus, pransus et paratus, Cat. ap. Gell.;—but p. potus is said of a person that has feasted, or has taken too much meat and drink, Cic.

PRASINATUS, a, um, *adj.* (prasinus). Wearing a leek-green garment; p. ostiarius, Petr.

PRASINUS, a, um, *adj.* (πράσινος). Leek-green; p. color, Plin.;—p. factio, the leek-green faction of charioteers in the Circus; they were distributed into four parties or factions, distinguished by the color of their dress. Alba, Rosata, Vineta, Prasina, i. e. White, Red, Blue, Green, Suet.;—p. agitator, i. e. auriga, id.;—and simply p., a charioteer of the leek-green party.

PRÆTENSIS, ē, *adj.* (pratium). That grows in meadows; p. fungus, Hor.;—p. fœnum, Col.

PRÆTUM, ī, n. I. A meadow, Cic.;—prata cedere, to mow, or prata secare, Plin. *Poet.*: Neptunia prata, the sea, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Grass that grows in meadows, Ov.

PRÆVE, adn. (pravus). Crookedly, not straightly, amiss, wrongly, badly, perversely; p. facta, Cic.;—versus p. facti, Hor.;—id p. intelligunt, falsely, Plin.;—verba p. detorta, maliciously, Tac.;—p. pudens, with a false shame, Hor.

PRÆVITAS, ātis, f. (pravus). I. *Prop.* (1) Crookedness, inequality, deformity. II. *Fig.* (2) Irregularity, perverseness, untowardness, impropriety, bad conduct, depravity. EX. (1) p. membrorum, Cic.;—p. oris, a making a wry mouth, id.—(2) ne mala consuetudine ad alquam deformitatem pravitateque veniamus, Cic.;—p. animi, id.;—p. hominis, Sall. SYN. See DEPRAVATIO.

PRÆVUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) Crooked, not straight, irregular, misshapen, deformed [opp. rectus].—(2) *Subst.*: Prævum, ī, n. Crookedness. II. *Fig.* (3) Of persons: Wrong, irregular, improper, bad, depraved, perverse.—(4) Of things and abstract objects: Same.—5. *Subst.*

Prævum, ī, n. Perverseness, wrong [opp. rectum], Quiet. EX. (1) p. membra, Cic.;—jumenta p. atque deformia, Cies.—(2) in pravum clapsi artus, Tac.—(3) non p. dux belli, Liv.;—p. collega, id.;—homo pravissimus, Vell.—(4) nihil p., Cic.;—bellua p., i. e. stulta, Hor.;—ingenium malum p.que, Sall.

PRAXĀGŌRAS, æ, m. (Πραξαγόρας). Praxagoras, a celebrated physician of Cos, Plin.

PRAXITELES, is, m. (Πραξιτέλης). Praxiteles. I. A celebrated Greek statuary at Athens about 400 B. C. II. An artist in basso relievo, in the time of Pompey, Cic.

PRÆCARIO, PRÆCARIUM. See PRECARIUS.

PRÆCARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (preces). (1) Obtained by prayer or entreaty.—2. *Subst.*: Præcarium, ī, n. That which is obtained by begging or entreaty, Sen. Hence, (3) Præcario, *adv.*, by praying, by begging or entreaty. EX. (1) p. libertas, Liv.;—p. vita, Tac.;—precarium opem orare, to request assistance from mere favor, not by way of obligation, Liv.—(3) p. dare, Liv.;—p. exigere alqd, Suet.;—p. rogare alqm, Cic.;—p. studeo, I am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study, Plin.

PRÆCATĪO, ōnis, f. (precor). A praying, prayer, entreaty; precatione uti, Cic.;—solennis p. comitorium, id.;—a form of prayer, Plin. SYN. See PREX.

PRÆCATOR, ōris, m. (id.). One that prays; hence, an intercessor, Ter.

PRÆCES, um, f. See PREX.

PRÆCIUS or PRÆTUS, a, um, *adj.* A kind of grape or vine; *subst.*, præcie, Ærum (Virg.), or prætie, Ærum, f. (sc. vites), Col.

PRÆCOR, āri, *dep.* (prex). I. (1) To entreat, beseech, petition, request, beg, desire. II. (2) To pray, supplicate. III. (3) To wish.—(4) To curse, imprecate. EX. (1) p. deos, Cic.;—p. Jovem, id.;—p. alqd ab alqo, id.;—Nyctelum patrem p., to call upon (by way of entreaty), to invoke, Ov. *Absol.*: parenthetically; parce, precor, fasso, id.—(2) p. ad deos, Liv.—(3) p. reditum, incolumitatem, salutem, Cic.;—p. alqui mala, morbum, id.;—male p., to wish ill, id.—(4) p. alqui, Plaut. SYN. I. See ORO. II. PRECOR ALIQUEM; PRECOR AD ALIQUEM; PRECOR AB ALIQUO; PRECOR ALIQUI. Precari alqm, to entreat one, to beg a favor of one; vos precor et obtestor, Cic.—Precari ad alqm, to pray unto one, Liv.—Precari ab alqo, to pray in order to obtain of one; a quibus bona precamur, Cic.—Precari alqui, to offer up prayers for one, to wish him well or ill (4), Cic.

PRĒHENDO, or *contr.* PRENDO, ēre, di, sum, *tr.* (præ, hendo, ὑαρήδω). I. *Prop.* (1) To lay hold of, catch, grasp, seize, take.—(2) To lay hold of a person, in order to speak to him.—(3) To catch, surprise, take in the act.—(4) To take up, to arrest, seize.—(5) *Meton.*: To take hold of the root (said of trees). II. *Fig.* (6) To take, seize.—(7) To reach.—(8) To seize mentally, i. e. to comprehend, perceive. EX. (1) p. alqm manu, Cic.;—p. alqm auriculis, Plaut.;—p. alqm pallio, id.;—p. dextram, Cic.—(2) prende Septimium, Cic.—(3) p. in furto, Plaut.;—or with *gent.*, p. mendacii, id.—(4) jus habere prendendi, Gell.—(5) tellus prendit stirpes arborum.—(6) p. oculis, to see, Lucr.;—vix oculo prendente modum, Luc.—(7) p. oras Italiam, Virg.—(8) animus naturam prenderit, Cic. SYN. PREHENDO; PREHENSIO.—Prehendere, as here (1).—Prehensare and prensare *freq.* of prehendo, to take hold often; prensantem nequicquam um-

bras; hence, *prehensare cives, to solicit citizens for their votes*, like our "holding a person by the button."

PREHENSIO or **PRENSIO**, *ōnis, f.* (prehendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A seizing, laying hold of.* II. *Meton.* 2. *A machine for screwing up or raising any thing, a windlass.* Cæs. EX. (1) *habere prehensionem, the right of seizing or arresting anybody.* Varr.; —or, *potestatem prehensivam habere, id.*

PRĒHENSO or **PRENSO**, *āre, tr. freq. int.* (i. l.). I. *Gen.* (1) *To lay or take hold of, to seize.* II. *Exp.* (2) *To take hold of anybody in order to speak to him or entreat him.* —(3) *To apply to anybody for an office, to canvass.* EX. (1) *p. manus, Liv.*; —*p. brachia, Hor.*; —*p. forcipe ferrum, Virg.* —(2) *genua p., Tac.*; —*p. veteranos, Liv.*; —*supplex prensaret homines, id.* —(3) *p. homines, id.*; —*p. patres, id.* *Abol.*: *prensat Gallia, is canvassing or solicits for the consulship, Cic.* SYN. See **PREHENDO**.

PRĒHENSUS or **PRENSUS**, *a, um, pt. of prehendo.*

PRELIUS LACUS. A lake of Etruria, near the coast, now *Lago di Castiglione, Cic.*

PRĒLUM, *i, n.* (premo). *A wine or oil-press.*

PRĒMO, *ēre, pressi, pressum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To press.* —(2) *To press, to hold tight.* —(3) *To press, stop up.* —(4) *To press into, impress.* —(5) *To press or squeeze out.* —(6) *To press down, to let down.* —(7) *Meton.*: *To press, real, lie on.* —(8) *To cover.* —(9) *To cover, conceal, hide.* —(10) *To form or shape any thing by pressing.* —(11) *To press, harass, pursue hard.* —(12) *To load, burden, freight.* —(13) *To mark.* —(14) *To set, plant.* —(15) *To form or shape by pressing down, i. e. to make any thing deep, to dig.* —(16) *To strike to the ground, to overthrow.* —(17) *To govern, rule.* —(18) *To keep short, to tighten.* —(19) *To prune, lop.* —(20) *To check, stop.* II. *Fig.* (21) *To press upon, to oppress.* —(22) *To cover.* —(23) *To conceal, hide, dissemble.* —(24) *To press, urge, harass, or ply with words, questions, etc.* —(25) *To call upon to perform any duty, to dun.* —(26) *Meton.*: *To demand earnestly.* —(27) *To express, to make clear.* —(28) *To depreciate, disparage.* —(29) *To excel.* —(30) *To abridge, condense.*

EX. (1) *se p. angusto exitu portarum, they pressed upon, crowded one another, Cæs.*; —*natos p. ad pectora, Virg.*; —*p. ubera, to milk.* Ov.; —*p. anguem, to tread upon, Virg.* *Abol.*: *p., to press (grapes, etc.), to make wine, Plin.*; —*p. pollicem, to press down the thumb (in token of favor), Plin.*; —*p. vestigia patris, to tread in the footsteps of one's father, Tac.*; —*p. ore, to chew, masticate, Ov.*; —*p. litus, to keep close to the shore, to touch it, Hor.* —(2) *p. frena manu, Ov.*; —*premit omnis dextera ferrum, Sil.* —(3) *p. aleni fauces, Ov.*; —*p. oculos, Virg.*; —*p. collum laqueo, to strangle, Hor.* —(4) *p. dentes in vite, Ov.*; —*hasta sub mentum pressa, Virg.*; —*presso vomere, id.* —(5) *p. sucos, Luc.*; —*p. ignem, Virg.* —(6) *p. currum, to drive too low, Ov.*; —*mundus premitur dexis in austros, is depressed toward, Virg.* —(7) *p. locum, to press, as it were, a place, i. e. to frequent;* *p. forum, Cic.*; —*p. torum, to lie on, Ov.*; —*p. humum, to lie on the ground, id.*; —*p. terga equi, to be on horseback, to sit, id.*; —*sultus montium p. praesidiis, to occupy, Liv.*; —*jugo p. to put to, to yoke, Ov.* —(8) *fronde p. erinem, Virg.* —(9) *montis magna pars cladem ruinā pressit, Plin.*; —*lumenque obscura luna premit, Virg.*; —*p. alqd terrā, to conceal in the earth, to bury, id.*; —*p. ossa, to bury (the mortal remains), Ov.* —(10) *p. caseos, Plin.*; —*p. lac, to make cheese, Virg.* —(11) *p. hostes, Cæs.*; —*p. alqm telis, Virg.* —(12) *p. ratem merce, Tibull.*; —*cari-*

nā pressae, Virg.; —*pressus multo mero, Prop.* —(13) *p. rem nota, Ov.* —(14) *p. virgulta per agros, Virg.* —(15) *p. fossam, Plin.*; —*p. sulcum, Virg.*; —*cavernae in altitudinem pressae, dep, Curt.* —(16) *paucos p. Tac.* —(17) *p. populos ditone, Virg.*; —*p. ventos imperio, id.*; —*presso pede retro cedere, with a close step, Liv.*; —or *presso pede retro cedere, in close ranks, id.* —(18) *p. habenas, Virg.* —(19) *p. vitem fidei, Hor.* —(20) *p. cursum, Cic.*; —*p. vestigia, to stand still, Virg.*; —*p. vocem, to keep silence, id.*; —*p. vocem alcis, to cause anybody to be silent, to enjoin silence, id.*; —*p. sanguinem, to stop, staunch, Tac.* —(21) *necessitas eum premebat, Cic.*; —*aerumnæ me premunt, Sall.*; —*invidia et odio premi, Cic.*; —*aere alieno premi, Cæs.*; —*oneribus premi, with hard labor.* —(22) *me pressit alta quies, I lay in a profound sleep, Virg.* —(23) *p. odium, Plin.*; —*p. iram, Tac.*; —*p. secretum, Sen.*; —*curam sub corde p., Virg.*; —*p. alqd ore, to keep silence about, to keep to one's self, id.* —(24) *quum a me preme-retur, Cic.*; —*p. alqm criminibus, Ov.* —(25) *a procuratoribus premi, to be pressed, Cic.* —(26) *quum a plerisque ad exeuendum premeretur, Nep.*; —*p. argumentum, to pursue an argument, to follow up, Cic.*; —*p. causam, to encumber.* —(27) *lingua sonos vocis pressos facit, id.* —(28) *p. humana omnia, id.*; —*p. ac despicere, Quint.*; —*premendis superioribus, Liv.*; —*p. arma latini, Virg.* —(29) *facta premant annos, Ov.*; —*vetustas laude secula nostra premit, Prop.* —(30) *hæc enim Zeno sic premebat, Cic.* SYN. **PREMO**; **DEPRIMO**. —*Premere, to press or sink down; fig., to persist, urge.* See **EX.** above. —*Deprimere, to press or weigh down; lanx in libra ponderibus impositis deprimitur, Cic.*

PRENDO, *ēre.* See **PREHENDO**.

PRENSATIO, *ōnis, f.* (prenso). *A taking hold of or seizing; fig., a canvassing for office.*

PRENSO, *āre.* See **PREHENSIO**.

PRENSUS, *a, um.* See **PREHENSUS**.

PRESSĒ, *adv.* (pressus). I. *Prop.* (1) *With pressure.* —(2) *Meton.*: *Shortly, closely.* II. *Fig.*: (3) *Of pronunciation: Clearly.* —(4) *Of rhetorical style: Briefly, not diffusely, concisely.* 5. *Without pomp, simply, Cic.* —(6) *Exactly, accurately, distinctly.* EX. (1) *pressius confictata, pressed more violently, Capito ap. Gell.* —(2) *vites pressius putare, Pallad.*; —*colla pressius radere, Veg.* —(3) *p. loqui, not to pronounce the letters too broadly, Cic.* —(4) *p. dicere, Cic.*; *Quint.*; —*p. et anguste definire, Cic.* —(5) *pressius agamus, Cic.*; —*definiunt pressius, id.*

PRESSIO, *ōnis, f.* (premo). I. *Prop.*: *A pressing, pressing down, pressure;* *p. cucuminis, Vitr.* II. *Meton.*: *The stay of a lever, while a burden is being raised, id.*

PRESSO, *āre, tr. freq. (premo).* *To press;* *p. vomica, Plaut.*; —*p. cineres ad pectora, Ov.*; —*p. ubera manibus, to milk, id.*

1. **PRESSUS**, *a, um.* I. *pt. of premo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Compressed; concise, without ornament.* (2) *Dark, obscure.* —(3) *Exact, accurate, precise.* EX. (1) *orator p., Cic.*; —*oratio p., id.* —*stilus p. demissusque, Plin.*; —*homo parior et pressior, more moderate, id.* —(2) *p. vox, Cic.*; —*p. ac flebiles modi, a dull, obscure melody, id.* —(3) *Thucydides verbis p., Cic.*; —*quis te fuit in partu-ndis rebus pressior? id.*

2. **PRESSUS**, *ds, m.* (premo). *A pressing, pressure; with genit. subj.*: *p. ponderum, Cic.*; —*with genit. obj.*: *p. palmarum, id.*; —*p. oris, id.*

PRESTER, *ēris, m.* (πρηστηρ). I. *A kind of fiery whirlwind, Plin.* II. *A kind of serpent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell, Plin.*

PRĒTĪŌSE, *adv.* (pretiosus). *Costly, expensively*; vasa p. calata, Cic.; —pretiosus, Curt.

PRĒTĪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (pretium). I. *Act.* (1) *Going to great expense, that bestows great expense on any thing.* II. *Pass.* (2) *Of great value, of high price, valuable.* —(3) *Costly, expensive, dear.* EX. (1) emptor p. Hor.—(2) p. equus, Cic.; —p. possessiones, Nep.; —pretiosior suppellex, Plin.—(3) p. odores, Col.; —p. operaria.

PRĒTĪUM, ſi, n. I. *Prop.* (1) *Worth, value, price.* —(2) *Meton.*: Money, a price. —(3) *Wages, pay, reward.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Value, worth.* —(5) *Tuy, price, hire.* —(6) *Reward.* EX. (1) pretium constituere, Cic.; —jacent pretia praediorum, id.; —pretium conficit (praeco), sets, cries out, id.; —annona non habet pretium, has no value, is worth scarcely any thing, id.; —esse in pretio, to have a value, Hor.; —esse in suo pretio, to have its proper value, Or.; —parvi pretii esse, Cic.—(2) non vitam liberorum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur, to buy for money, for a price, to redeem, Cic.; —pretio emere, id.; —magno pretio conducere, to hire at a high rent, id.; —parvo pretio vendere, to sell cheap, id.; —parvo pretio vectigalia redempta habere, to have contracted for the customs at a low rate, Cæs.—(3) manus p., money paid for the making of a thing, Cic.; —pretio adhaere, to reward, Virg.; —operæ p. est, it is worth the while or trouble, Cic.; —facere operæ pretium, to do any thing that is worth the while, or repays the trouble, Liv.—(4) hominum operæ pretium facere, to appreciate their services, Liv.; —est p. morum, have their value, Ov.—(5) data merces operæ p. que impudentiae, Cic.; —p. sceleris, Juv.; —p. carminis, Ov.—(6) habes pretium, you have your reward, you are rewarded, Hor.; —p. certaminis, said of victory, Ov.; —nullo satis digno moræ pretio tempus ferunt, with nothing that well repays the trouble, Liv.; —pretia vivendi, incitements for living, inducements to live, Plin. SYN. See MERCES.

PREX, præcis, f. [*nom. and genit. sing. obsolet.*; *in use preci, preceem, precel, exp. plur.*: **PRECES**, um, f. I. *Gen.* (1) *A praying, entreaty, petition.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A prayer.* —(3) *An imprecation, curse.* —(4) *An intercession.* —(5) *A wish.* EX. (1) prece humili, Cic.; —eum magna prece ad me scripsit, id.; —omnibus precibus orare, to entreat earnestly, id.—(2) eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic.; —incassum mittere preces, to pray in vain, Liv.—(3) omnibus precibus detestatus, Cæs.; —preces diras fundere, Tac.—(4) prece Castoris implorata, Catull.—(5) damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov. SYN. **PREX**; **PRECATIO**.—**Prex** (in the cases in use), *prayer, supplication.*—**Precatio**, a praying. **Precao** seems to be consecrated to religious use; Solemnis comitorum precatio, Cic.

PRĒMĒIS, Idis, f. (Πριανή). *Daughter of Priam*, i. e. Cassandra, Ov.

PRĒMĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πριανήος). *Of or belonging to Priam*; —P. virgo, i. e. filia, Virg.; —P. hospes, i. e. Paris, Ov.; —P. conjux, i. e. Hecuba, id.

PRĒMĒIDES, æ, m. (Πριανίδης). *Son of Priam*, Virg. *Plur.*: Priamides, the sons of Priam, Ov. *Meton.*: Trojans, Sil.

PRĒAMUS, i, m. (Πριάμος). *Priam*. 1. *King of Troy, father of Hector, and husband of Hecuba*, Cic.—2. *His grandson, the son of Polites*, Virg.

PRĒĀPUS or **-OS**, i, m. (Πριάπος). *Priapus*, a deity presiding over gardens, vineyards, and their fruit, Ov.; Hor. *Poet.*: A lascivious person.

PRĒIDEM, *adv.* (from the obsolet. pris, whence prior, pride). I. (1) *Long ago, long since*, a

long time ago. II. 2. *Not long since, a little while ago*, Just. III. (3) *Formerly, at an earlier period.* EX. (1) non ita p., not very long time ago, Cic.; —jam p., already, a long while ago, id.—(3) quod ad me p. scripseras, Cic.; Plaut. SYN. See DUDUM.

PRĒIDĒ, *adv.* (from the obsolet. pris and dies). *On the day before.* With acc. or genit. of the day from which one begins to reckon; or with quam: p. eum diem venisse, Cic.; —p. Idus, id.; —usque ad p. Cal. Octobr., id.; —p. ejus diei.

PRĒENĒ, es, f. (Πριήνη). *Priene*, a maritime town in the south of Ionia, birth-place of Bias, one of the wise men of Greece, Cic.

PRĒMĒVUS, a, um, *adj.* (primus, ævum). *In the first years, youthful, young*; p. Helenor, Virg.; —primævo flore, in the first bloom, id. SYN. **PRĒMÆVUS**; **PRĒMIGENIUS**.—**Primævus**, elder, born first; quorum p. Helenor, Virg.—**Primigenius**, that is produced the first, primitive; semina primigenia, Varr.; —primigenia verba, primitive words that are themselves the roots of others, Quint.

PRĒMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (primus). *Belonging to the first legion.* Subst.: primæus (sc. miles), a soldier of the first legion, Tac.

PRĒMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (primus). *Of the first, excellent, chief, principal*; vir p. populi, Cic.; —p. parasitus, Plaut.; —p. locus, the first place. SYN. **PRĒMARIVS**; **PRĒNCIPES**; **PRĒMITIVS**.—**Primarius**, primary, that surpasses and exceeds others; vir primarius, Cic.—**Principes**, first, chief. **Deorum p. Juno**, always used adjectively, its noun being understood; as, p. (sc. vir), a prince.—**Primivus**, the first, the principal or chief of any kind; rapit primitivum torrem, Ov.

PRĒMAS, Atis, c. (primus, i. q. primarius). *One of the principal or first, a principal, primate.*

PRĒMĀTUS, us, m. (primas). *The first place, primacy*; primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin.

PRĒMĒGĒNIUS, a, um, *adj.* (primus, geno or gigno). I. *Gen.*: Original, the very first; p. semina, Varr.; —p. verba, the roots. II. *Esp.*: **Primigenia**, æ, f. *A surname of Fortuna*, Cic. SYN. See **PRĒMÆVUS**.

PRĒMĒPĀRA, æ, f. (primus, pario). *An animal that has borne young for the first time*, Plin.

PRĒMĒPĒLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (primipilus). *Belonging to the first company of the triarii.* Subst.: **Primipilaris**, is, m. (sc. centurio). *The captain of this company*, Suet.; Tac.

PRĒMĒPĒLĀRIUS, ſi, m. (id.). i. q. primipilaris, Sen.

PRĒMĒPĒLUS or **PRĒMĒPĒILUS**, i, m. (primus, pilus). *The chief centurion of the triarii*, Cæs. See 1. **PILUS**. SYN. See **ANTESIGNATUS**.

PRĒMITĒ, ærum, f. (primus). I. *Prop.*: *The firstlings, first fruits*; frugum primitias mittere Apollini, Plin.; —primitias dare Cereri, Ov. II. *Meton.*: p. metallorum, Tac.; —p. vitis, the first germs, Col.; —spolia et p., the first fruits of a victory, first spoils, Virg.; —p. misera, the first attempt at fighting, id.

PRĒMITIVS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *First, principal, chief of any kind; hence, of magnitude: largest*; primitivum torrem rapit, Ov.

PRĒMO, *adv.* (primus). *In the first place, first, first of all; usually followed by deinde; postea, mox, denique, iterum*, Cic.; Sall.; —quam p., as soon as, Liv. SYN. **PRĒMO** relates to time. **PRĒMUM**, to the order of things. **A PRĒMO**, at first, at the beginning.

PRĪMORDĪUM, *n.* (primus, ordior.) *A first beginning, beginning, origin, rise*; p. urbis, Liv.; tristiores primordio, at the beginning of a reign, Tac.; primordia rerum, Cic.;—ab Jove musarum primordia, id. **SYN.** See **INITIUM**.

PRĪMŌRIS, *e.* adj. (primus). **I. Prop.** (1) *The first.*—(2) *The first, foremost.*—(3) *Subst.*: Primores, *um*, *m.* *The first or foremost.*—(4) *Meton.*: *First, foremost.* i. e. most eminent or distinguished.—(5) *Subst.*: Primores, *um*, *m.* *The nobles, chief men, men of the first rank, most esteemed or honored.* **II. Fig.** (6) *The fore part, tip, end, extremity.* **EX.** (1) p. dentes, *the fore teeth*, Plin.;—p. imbres, Varr.—(2) p. pars domus, Gell.;—usque in primores manus, *as far as the fore part of the hands*, id.;—in primori libro, *at the beginning of the book*, id.;—sumere digitulis primoribus, *with the points of the fingers*, Plaut.—(3) provolat ad primores, Liv.—(4) primore juvenute conscripta, Liv.;—p. feminae, Tac.;—p. venti, *the cardinal winds*, Gell.—(5) p. civitatis, Liv.;—p. populi, Hor.—(6) quod in primoribus habent, ut aiant, labris, *have always in their mouth*, Cic.;—primoribus labris alqd gustare, *to touch with the lips*, i. e. to touch slightly, to apply one's self superficially to any thing; or primoribus labris alqd attingere, id.;—versabatur mihi nomen in primoribus labris, *was on the tip of my tongue*, Plaut. **SYN.** PRIMORES; PROCERES; OPTIMATES.—Primores, *as above* (5).—Proceres, *the great ones, those in one elevated station*; proceres Latinorum, Liv.—Optimates, *the great men, those of the highest rank*. In Rome: *those of the party for the senate*.

PRĪMŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (primus). *First*; primulo diluculo, *at daybreak, at the beginning of the morning, twilight*, Plaut.

PRĪMUM, *adv.* (id.). **I.** (1) *In the first place, first, at the beginning*; usually in enumerations or in denoting the order of succession; hence often followed by deinde, tum, Cic. **II.** (2) *For the first time.* **III.** (3) *In connection with the conjunctions ut, ubi, quum, simulac, as soon as.* **EX.** (1) p. omnium, *first of all*, Cic.—(2) quo die p. convocati sumus, Cic.—(3) ut p. potestas data est, Cic.;—p. dum, Plaut.;—quam p., *as soon as possible*, Cic. **SYN.** See **PRIMO**.

PRĪMUS, *a, um, adj. (superl. of prior).* **I. Prop.** (1) *The first in order, time, or place.*—(2) *The foremost.*—(3) *Subst.*: Primus, *i. n.* *The first, foremost, beginning.*—(4) Prima, *ōrum, n.* *The first, the beginning.*—(5) *The first things, the elements, first principles.*—(6) *Meton.*: *The first in rank or station, the chief, principal, most excellent, most distinguished or illustrious, etc., most noble.*—(7) *Fig.*: *First, chief, principal, leading.* **EX.** (1) p. vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic.;—ut quisque p. venerat, Cæs.;—p. a Jove, i. e. post Jovem, Ov.;—p. luendæ pœnæ, Tac.—(2) p. pars ædium (*otherwise called atrium*), Nep.;—p. dentes, *the front or foreteeth*, Plin.—(3) provolat in primum, *into the front (of the engagement)*, Liv.;—ni secunda acies in primum successisset, *toward the front*, id.;—epistolæ a primo lego, *from the beginning*, i. e. in order of succession, Cic.;—in primo, *in front, in the beginning, at first*, id.;—ex primo, *from the beginning*, Plin.—(4) si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv.—(5) p. nature, Cic.;—p. naturalia, id. *Hence, in primis, at the beginning* (Liv.); or, *first of all, above all*, Sall.;—prima consiliorum, *s. q. prima consilia*, Tac.;—in connection with quisque, *the first (no matter who or what), the very first*; as, primo quoque tempore, *at the very first opportunity*, Cic.; Nep.;—primo quoque die, Cic. Primus, *a, um, s. q. prima pars*, Gr. 278; as, in prima provincia, *at the entrance of*, Cic.;—primis labris gustare, *with the edge*

or tip of the lips, id.;—prima nocte, *at the approach of night*, Nep.;—p. tumultus, *the beginning of the tumult.*—(6) homines p., *the most distinguished men*, Cic.; Cæs.;—genere, nobilitate et pecunia p., id.;—prima putare, *to consider as the principal thing*, Sall.;—prima tenere, *to have the first place*, Virg. *Hence, partes p., the principal character or leading part*, Ter.;—ad prima, *chiefly, principally*, Virg.;—in primis, *principally, above all, especially, chiefly*; as, vir magnus in primis, Cic.;—homo in primis improbissimus, id. *Hence, cum primis locuples*, Cic.—(7) primas (*sc. partes*) agere, *to act the principal part*, Cic.;—primas tenere, *to hold*, id.;—primas concedere, *to leave, relinquish*, id. **SYN.** PRIMUS; PRIOR; SUPERIOR.—Primus, *the first*, when more than two are spoken of.—Prior, *the first*, when two only are mentioned, or when there is a comparison.—Superior, *that is above, higher, former, that precedes*; superior domus, *the top of the house*, Cic.;—superior stabat lupus, *longe inferior agnus*, Plaut.—Primus, *opp. ultimus*; prior, *opp. posterior*; superior, *opp. inferior*.

PRINCĪPS, *ip̄is, adj.* (primus, capio). **I. Prop.** (1) *The first in time or order.* **II. Meton.** (2) *The first in rank, principal, most distinguished, leading.*—(3) *Subst.*: Principes, *um, m.* *The principal persons, the leading men.*—(4) *An author, promotor, leader, head, founder, chief.*—(5) *A superior, president.*—6. *A prince, ruler, regent.*—7. Principes, *a class of soldiers who formed the second line, i. e. between the hastati and the triarii*, Liv. *Hence, signum primi principis, of the first host of the principes*, id.;—p. (*sc. centurio*), *a centurion or captain of the principes*; p. prior, *the first centurion or captain*, Cæs.;—p. centurio, Liv.;—p. (*sc. ordo*), *the centurionship of the principes*, id. **EX.** (1) p. ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic.;—p. in agendo, id.;—p. Sicilia se ad amicitium populi Romani applicuit, id.;—Firmiani p. pecunie pollicendæ fuerunt, *promised first or were the first to promise*, id.;—p. senatus, *the first, on the list of senators, whose name was so placed by the censor*, Liv.—(2) Eudoxus in astrologia facile p., Cic.;—longe omnium gravitate p. Plato, Cic.;—amor p. ad benevolentiam conjungendam, *peculiarly suited for*, id. *With a genit. of the quality*: ille p. ingenii et doctrinæ, *in talent and learning*, id.—(3) p. civitatis, Cic.;—p. conjurationis, *leader, head*, id.;—p. juvenutis, *one of the most noble among the youth, esp. among the knights*; also, *as title of the emperor's sons, imperial prince*, Tac.—(4) Zeno p. Stoicorum fuit, Cic.;—principem se præbere, id.;—p. belli inferendi, id.—(5) p. qui utrique rei præponuntur, Varr.;—p. gregis, *a director or manager of a company of actors*, Suet. **SYN.** See **PRIMARIUS**.

PRINCĪPĀLIS, *e.* adj. (princeps). **I. Prop.** (1) *The first, original.* **II. Meton.** (2) *The first, i. e. the principal, chief, most distinguished.*—(3) *Of or belonging to a prince or an emperor, princely, imperial.*—4. *Of or belonging to a place in an encampment called principia*; hence, *the two gates contiguous to the place*; porta p. dextra, sinistra, Liv. **EX.** (1) p. cause, Cic.;—p. significatio, Quint.—(2) p. vir, App.;—p. questio, chief, Quint.;—principalia in Arabia thus et myrrha, id.;—principale fuit, *principal thing*, id.—(3) p. curæ, Plin.;—p. matrimonium, Tac. **SYN.** See **PRÆCĪPTUS**.

PRINCĪPĀLĪTER, *adv.* (principalis). **I. Gen.: *Principally, especially, chiefly*, Sen. **II. Esp.: *In a princely manner, imperially*, Plin.****

PRINCĪPĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (princeps). **I. Gen.** (1) *The first or chief place, pre-eminence.*—(2) *Beginning, origin.* **II. Esp.** (3) *The first place*

PRINCIPIUM

in a state; esp., the office of a commander-in-chief.
—4. The imperial power or government, sovereignty, Plin.; Tac.—5. *Melon.*: A prince, ruler, Plin.—(6) A principal, primary power. EX. (1) sol astrorum obtinet principatum, Cic.;—tenere principatum sententia, the privilege of giving one's opinion or vote before the others, id.;—appetito principatus, id.—(2) an ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est, Cic.—(3) Cassio principatum dari, Cic.;—principatum in civitate tenere, Cæs.—(6) naturam habere alqm in se principatum, Cic. SYN. See IMPERIUM.

PRINCIPIUM, *n.*, *n.* (id.). I. Gen. (1) A beginning, commencement, origin. II. Esp. (2) *Piur.*: Principia, *grum*, *n.* A first principle or element.—(3) *Sing.*: He that begins.—(4) A founder, beginner, author.—(5) A foundation.—(6) In *Milit.*: Principia, *grum*, *n.* The front of an army, the front lines or first ranks.—(7) Principia, *grum*, *n.* The principal or public place in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, and where the standards were kept, the councils of war assembled, etc., head-quarters.—S. *Melon.*: The principal place or rank, Plin. EX. (1) in principis decendi, Cic.;—quid est, cuius p. aliquod sit, that has a beginning, id.;—stare apud principium pontis, Tac.;—ducere principium ab alio, to take its beginning from, id.;—principium capessere rei, to make, Tac.;—in principio, in the beginning, at first, Cic.; Liv.;—principio, in the first place, Cic.;—dixeram a principio, from the beginning, id.—(2) p. juris, Cic.;—rerum p., id.—(3) Fancia curia fuit p., began, Liv.—(4) Græcia p. moris fuit, Ov.—(5) id est p. urbis, Cic.—(6) post principia, Liv.—(7) jura reddere in principis, Liv.;—in principia vocare, Tac.;—in vestrorum castrorum principis, in your head-quarters, with you, in your army, Cic. SYN. See INITIUM.

PRIOR, *prîus*, *genit. dris*, *adj. compar., superl.* primus, *q. v.* (from the *obol.* pris, whence pridem, pridie, pristinus). I. Prop. (1) Former, in respect of time or order; antecedent, previous, foregoing.—(2) *Subst.*: Priores, *um*, *m.* Ancestors, forefathers.—(3) The foremost of two.—(4) *Melon.*: Superior, more excellent. EX. (1) prioribus comitis, Cic.;—qui p. has angustias occupaverit, first, Cæs.;—constituerat, had first appointed (Gr. 274), id.;—priori ætate, last summer, Cic.;—p. vinum, last year's wine, Plin.;—Dionysius p., the elder, Nep.—(2) p. nostri, Plin.—(3) prioribus pedibus, with the fore feet, Nep.—(4) nemo haberetur p. Liv.;—ætate et sapientia p., Sall. SYN. See PRIMUS.

PRISCIANUS, *i. m.* Priscian, a celebrated Latin grammarian in the time of Justinian, A. D. 450.

PRISCUS, *a, um, adj.* (pris, *obol.*). I. (1) Old, ancient, that lived or was in use a long time ago, antique.—(2) Former. II. *Melon.* (3) In the ancient manner, i. e. severe, strict. EX. (1) credendum est prisca viris, Cic.;—p. literæ Græcorum, id. Hence, Tarquinius Priscus, the first of his family. Priscus conveys the collateral idea of venerable, and thus particularly applies to whatever has reference to the Golden Age or the earliest and best times: p. gens mortalium, Hor.;—p. Inachus, id.;—p. pudor, id.;—priscos mores revocare, Liv.—(2) p. Venus, Hor.—(3)—p. parens, Catull.;—p. fides, Mart. SYN. PRISCUS; PRISTINUS; ANTIQVUS; VETUS; VETUSTUS.—Priscus, old, ancient, of old time, no more existing; gens prisca mortalium, Hor.—Pristinus, ancient, said of things that do not admit of decay by old age, former, of time past; dignitas pristina, former.—Antiquus, ancient, antique, belonging to a period preceding the present, and

PRIVATUS

generally but not always like priscus, no more existing. Antiqui scriptores, the classics, the age in which they flourished being long past. Also, in the compar. = carus, because things ancient are dear to us; nihil sibi antiquius amicitia nostræ est.—Vetus, old, opp. wearing out, opp. recens; the same thing may be antiquus, having existed in a former period, and vetus, because it has existed long; scelus antiquum et vetus, of a former age and which has existed long in the present, Plaut.—Vetustus, that has existed long, but still in rigor and strength; hence, venerable, respected, opp. novus and novicius.

PRISTINUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. (1) Ancient, old, pristine, former. Hence, (2) *Subst.*: Pristinum, *i, n.* A former state or condition. II. (3) Last, just past, of yesterday. EX. (1) p. dignitas, Cic.;—p. consuetudo, Cæs.;—p. opinio, id.;—in pristinum statum redire, Cæs.—(2) in pristinum restituere, to restore or put into its former state, Nep.—(3) dies p., Cæs.;—p. nox, Suet. SYN. See PRISCUS.

PRIUS, *adv.* (prior). I. (1) Sooner, before; with quam, sooner than, before that. II. (2) Sooner, rather; with quam, than. III. 3. Formerly, heretofore, once on a time. EX. (1) p. quam respondebo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic.;—neque p. fugere destiterunt quam ad Rhenum pervenerunt, Cæs.—(2) carnificum p. subierunt, quam, Cic.;—p. ante quam, phonadically, Virg.;—quam p., i. q. priusquam, Prop. SYN. PRIUS; CRITUS; OCIVS.—Prius, before, sooner; p. orto sole, before sun-rising, Hor.—Citius, more quickly; dicto citius, Virg.—Ocivus, very soon, with the least possible delay; serius ocivus dant pœnas, late or soon, Hor.;—ocius omnes insurgimus, Ov. Discamus prius quid sit vivere, quia dicto citius volat ætas, et in morbum ocivus incidimus, G. D.

PRIUSQUAM, *adv.* See PRIUS.

PRIVATIM, *adv.* (privatus). I. Prop. (1) Without reference to the state, as a private individual, in a private capacity, in one's own affairs, for one's self, in one's own name [opp. publice]. II. *Melon.* (2) Particularly, especially, separately. EX. (1) p. alqd gerere, on business of one's own, Cic.;—p. mandare, for one's own person, id.;—publice p. que venerunt, in public and private affairs, id.;—nec p. Quintus debet, for himself in particular, id.;—p. se tenere, to stay at home [opp. in publicum prodire], Liv.—(2) de iis p. condidit volumen, Plin.

PRIVATIO, *dris, f.* (privo). A taking away, withdrawing, a depriving of any thing; p. doloris, Cic.—p. culpæ, Gell.

PRIVATIVUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Denoting privation, privative; particula p., Gell.;—p. pars (verbi), id.

PRIVATO, *adv.* (privatus (4), *q. v.*). At home (rare), Liv.

PRIVATUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of privo*. II. *Adj.* (1) That lives without filling any public post, private.—(2) Of things: Of or belonging to a single individual, private, not public [opp. publicus].—(3) Under the emperors it was opposed to 'imperial'; p. spectacula, private games, not imperial, Suet.—(4) *Subst.*: Privatum, *i, n.* The house of a private person, a private house.—(5) Private property. EX. (1) vir p., or simply p., a private person, Cic.;—also, in contradistinction to a ruler; one who is not an emperor, king or prince, Cic.;—parce p. nimum cavere, being in private station, i. e. not being a ruler (since it is not you who rule the state) be not too anxious, Hor.—(2) vita p., a private life, of one who does not fill a public office, Cic.;—res

p., private business, id.; — *agri p.*, private lands, Cæs.; — *p.* calamitas, personal, individual; so also, *p.* consilia, Liv.; — *p.* pietas, toward a single person, e. g. toward a mother, id.; — *p.* luctus, private mourning, id.; — *p.* dolor, private grief, id.; — (4) mulieres damnatas cognatis tradebant, ut ipsi in privato animadvertent in eas, at home, Liv. ADV. in privato, in private; or simply, private, opp. in publico or publico, in public, Liv.; — in privatum, for private use, id.; — (5) tributum ex privato conferre, from one's private property, id. SYN. PRIVATUS; PECULIARIS. — Privatus, that belongs to each individual, a man's own, in opp. to alienus, publicus, or communis; ut quarat privatas opes, Hor. — Peculiaris, that is our own, special, peculiar, distinguished in its kind, not common, opp. to universalis or generalis; hoc mihi peculiare fuit, Cic.

PRIVERNAS, *ātis*, *adj.* Of or belonging to Privernum; *P.* ager, the territory of Privernum, Cic.; — quum in Privernate essemus, on the Priveranian estate, *Subst.*; Privernātes, *um*, *m.* The inhabitants of Privernum, Liv.

PRIVERNUM, *i*, *n.* Privernum, a town of Latium, now Piperno, Liv.

PRIVIGNA, *æ*, *f.* A step-daughter, Cic.

PRIVIGNUS, *i*, *m.* (i. q. privigenus, that has a family of his own; from privus, gigno). A step-son, Cic.; — privignum adultum ætate, Sall. Privigni, *drum*, *m.* Step-children, Hor. *Adj.*: *p.* proles, Col.

PRIVILEGIUM, *ti*, *n.* (privus, lex). I. (1) A law or bill against an individual. II. (2) A privilege, prerogative, license or grant in favor of an individual. EX. (1) privilegium tulit de te, Cic.; — licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed privilegium, id.; — privilegia tollere, id.; — (2) colonias habuisse privilegium, Plin.; — quedam *p.* parentibus data sunt, Sen. SYN. PRIVILEGIUM; PRÆROGATIVA. — Privilegium, a law concerning one individual only, either for or against him. — Prærogativa, precedence in giving votes; sortitio prærogativa, Cic.; — also, a mark, security, pledge; *p.* pretii, Cic.

PRIVO, *äre*, *tr.* (privus). I. (1) To deprive of any thing. II. (2) To free or deliver from any thing. EX. (1) *p.* aliquam vitam, Cic.; — *p.* aliquam somno, id.; — *p.* se oculis, id. With *genit.*: me privas tui, Afran. ap. Non.; — (2) *p.* aliquam injuria, — exsilio, — molestia, — dolore, Cic. SYN. See ORBO.

PRIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. (1) Single. II. Meton. (2) Every, each. — (3) In distributions: One each. — (4) = privatus, peculiar, proper, particular, one's own. EX. (1) in privos homines leges ferri noluerunt, id est enim privilegium, Cic.; — (2) in dies privos, Lucr.; — (3) privos lapides ferrent, one stone each, Liv.; — (4) opercula dolorum *p.*, so that each cask has its own cover, Cat.; — quem ducit *p.* trirremis, Hor.

1. PRO! or PROH! *interj.* Expressing admiration or lamentation: Oh! ah! *p.* dii immortales, Cic.; — *p.* deorum atque hominum fidem! id.; — *p.* sancte Jupiter! id.

2. PRO, *prep.* with *abl.* (old dat. *n.* from *prus*, *a*, *um*; see *præ*, allied to *πρὸς*). I. Prop. (1) Of space: Before. — (2) In front of, at, in, on. II. Meton. (3) For, for the benefit of, to the advantage of. — (4) Instead of, in the place of. — (5) Just as much as, the same as. — (6) For, as a reward for. — (7) After, according to, in proportion to, for, in comparison with. — (8) On account of, for the sake of. — (9) For, on account of. — (10) Through. EX. (1) sedens *p.* æde Castoris, Cic.; — copias *p.* oppido collocaverat, Cæs.; — legiones *p.* castris constituit, id.; — stabat *p.* littore

classis, before or on the shore, Tac.; — Cæsar *p.* castris suas copias produxit, before, i. e. outside, Cæs.; — (2) *p.* suggestu, on the tribunal, Cæs.; — *p.* concione, before, in the assembly, Liv.; *p.* rostris, Suet.; — (3) dimicare *p.* legibus, *p.* libertate, *p.* patria, Cic. [thus the motto, pro rege, lege, et grege], hoc non modo non *p.* me, sed contra me est potius, not only not in my favor, but, etc., id.; — (4) in portu Siciliæ *p.* magistro est quidam L. Carpinatius, is the vice-director, Cic.; — *p.* consule, Liv.; — *p.* prætore, id. [so the words proconsul, proprætor] — *p.* collegio, in the name of the college, Cic.; — *p.* vultu canes obsecrant, Cæs.; — *p.* patre esse alci, to act as a father, or in the place of, instead of, id.; — (5) Cato est mihi unus *p.* centum millibus, Cic.; — *p.* amico controversias componere, as a friend, Cæs.; — nonnulli ab insciis *p.* noxiis conciduntur, as guilty, Nep.; — *p.* certo ponere, to assume as certain, Cæs.; — habere *p.* certo, for certain, Cic.; — sumere *p.* concessio et probato, for, as good as, id.; — *p.* eo habere, to consider, be of opinion, id.; — *p.* infecto habere, to consider as not done, id.; — id *p.* non dicto habendum, as if not said at all, Liv.; — transire *p.* profuga, as a desertor, id.; — *p.* amicis, as friends, in a friendly manner, Cic.; — *p.* eo ac si, just as if, id.; — (6) cui ille *p.* meritis gratiam retulit, Nep.; — (7) *p.* multitudine hominum, et *p.* gloria belli atque fortitudinis, in proportion to their population, and considering their military renown and courage, Cæs.; — prælium atrocius quam *p.* numero pugnantium fuit, Liv.; — agere *p.* viribus, Cic.; — *p.* virili parte, according to one's power, id.; — *p.* tempore et *p.* re, according to time and circumstances, Cæs.; — *p.* mea parte, for my part, Cic.; — *p.* se quisque, every one for himself, according to his ability, id.; — *p.* eo with *ac* or *atque* or *quam*, quantum, according as: *p.* eo ac debui, according to my duty, Sulp. ap. Cic.; — *p.* eo, quanti te facio, according as I esteem you, Cic.; — *p.* eo quod, because, id.; — removere aliqui *p.* imperio, in a dictatorial manner, imperiously, Liv.; — *p.* tua prudentia, according to or in conformity with your prudence, id.; — (8) aliquam amare *p.* ejus suaviæte, Cic.; — petere *p.* alquo, to beg or intercede for anybody, id.; — (9)olvere *p.* vectura, to pay the freight or fare. — (10) fieri *p.* tribu ædilem, Liv.; — ut *p.* suffragio renunciaretur, Cic. SYN. See PRÆ.

IN COMPOSITION, the *o* is long in some words and short in others. With reference to place, it means *Before*, *forward*; as, *procedo*, *procurro*, etc.; or to protection, *for*; as, *procurro*, *propugno*, *prosum*, *protego*.

PRŌ-ĀVĪTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Inherited from, or proceeding from great-grand-parents or one's ancestors; *p.* regna, Ov.; — *p.* rura, Stat.

PRŌ-ĀVUS, *i*, *m.* The father of a grand-father or grandmother, a great-grand-father, Cic. Gen.; An ancestor; *p.* vestri ancestors, Hor. Also for abavus or tritavus, Cic. SYN. See AVUS.

PRŌBĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* I. (1) Probable, credible, likely to be true. II. (2) Plausible, praiseworthy, commendable, pleasing, fit, good. EX. (1) *p.* ratio, Cic.; — *p.* conjectura; disputatio *p.*, id.; — *p.* est id, quod fere fieri solet, id.; — (2) *p.* orator, Cic.; — oratio probabilior, id.; — *p.* ingenium, id. SYN. See CREDIBILIS.

PRŌBĀBĪLĪTAS, *ātis*, *f.* (probabilis). Probability, credibility; *p.* magna, Cic.

PRŌBĀBĪLĪTER, *adv.* (id.). I. (1) Probably, credibly, with probability. II. (2) Commendably, with the approbation of others, laudably. EX. (1) *p.* dicere, Cic.; — rem exponere

breviter et p. et aperte, id.—(2) p. gerere consulationum, Vell.

PRŌBĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (probo). I. (1) *An approving, approbation.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A demonstration, proof.*—(3) *A trial, examination.* EX. (1) ob probationem pretium datum, Cic.;—p. multa, id.—(2) p. firma, Quint.;—probationem petere, id.;—p. rei, Just.;—p. oculorum, *ocular demonstration*, Plin.—(3) p. athletarum, Cic.

PRŌBĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that approves of any thing, an approver; p. facti, Cic.*

PRŌBĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of probo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Proved, tested, good, excellent.*—(2) *Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable.* EX. (1) homines spectati et p., Cic.;—p. homo, id.;—argentum p., Plaut.—(2) juvenis probator primoribus patrum, Liv.;—probatissimus alui, Cic.

PRŌBE, ade. (probus). *Well, properly, excellently; p. curare alqd, Cic.;—p. judicare,—scire, id.;—p. dicere de alqd, id.;—narras p., you bring good news, Ter.;—probrissime, very well, id.;—p. errare, to be sadly mistaken, Plaut.;—tua similis est p., very much like, Ter.*

PRŌBITAS, ōtis, f. (id.). *The goodness of a thing. Of persons: Probity, honesty, integrity, virtue, Cic.*

PRŌBLĒMA, ōtis, n. (πρόβλημα). *A question proposed for solution, a problem, Suet.*

PRŌBO, āre, tr. (probus). I. (1) *To prove, examine, judge of, try.* II. *Meton.* 2. *To prove by experience, Pall.*—(3) *To consider as good, approve, be satisfied with.*—(4) *To make any thing pleasant or agreeable to one, to render one pleased or satisfied with a thing.*—(5) *To make any thing credible, to prove, demonstrate, show, to make out, to make good.*—(6) *To ascertain, prove.*—(7) *To exhibit, show, display, manifest.* EX. (1) p. amicitiam utilitate, Ov.;—p. ex tuo ingenio mores alienos, Plaut.—(3) p. domum, Cic.;—p. alqm, id.;—qui non probet, non laudet? id. *With inf.*: p. transire, Cæs. *With acc. and inf.* for probabilitate demonstrare, id.—(4) quod is probavi, Cic.;—p. alui de re, id.;—probavi alui, to please, gain approbation, to obtain anybody's favor; quos libros tibi probavi gaudeo, id.—(5) hoc difficile est probatu, Cic.;—crimen p., id.;—causam p. paucis verbis, id. *With acc. and inf.*: is plane mihi probabat, se bene sentire, Cic.;—perfacile factu esse illis probat, Cæs.;—patrio pater esse metu probor, my paternal anxiety for you proves that I am your father, Ov.—(6) tus probatur candore, the goodness of frankness is ascertained by, etc., Plin.;—p. equum animi, as to its mtle, Sil.;—p. alqm, to pronounce anybody fit for military service, Trajan. ap. Plin. E.;—se pro alqd p., to pass or give one's self out for anybody, Ter.—(7) p. virtutem, Cæs. **SYN.** **PROBO**; **APPROBO**; **COMPROBO**.—**Probare**, 1. *To prove.* 2. *To examine, make trial of.* 3. *To approve inwardly; video meliora proboque.*—**Approbare**, to approve also outwardly; una voce approbavit populus.—**Comprobare**, to approve entirely by all present or spoken of, a total and complete approbation; hunc orationem meam C. Cæsar comprobavit, Cic.

PRŌBOSCIS, idis, f. (προβόσκis). *The trunk or proboscis of an elephant, Plin.*

PROBRŌSE, adv. (probrosus). *In a disgraceful manner, shamefully; p. prostituere alqm.*

PROBRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (ignominus). (1) *Causing disgraceful, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.*—(2) *That acts infamously or disgracefully, infamous.* EX. (1) p. crimen, Cic.;—carmia p., lampoons, Tac.;—sermone

p. reviling speeches, id.—(2) p. vita, Tac.;—p. femina, Suet.;—p. natura, given to all sorts of vice, id.

PROBRUM, i, n. (1) *A shameful or disgraceful act.*—(2) *Disgrace, dishonor.*—(3) *A term of reproach, contumely, insult.* EX. (1) paterua p., Cic.;—qui probro atque petulantia præstant, id. *Esp. of adultery*: probri insinualati feminam, id.—(2) probro esse, to be disgraced, Cic.;—probro habere, to consider disgraceful, Sall.;—probrum inferre alui, to bring disgrace upon any one, Cic.—(3) literas plenas probrorum, Cic.;—bonos probris omnibus maledictisque vexavit, Cic.;—in illo maledicto probro mihi nullum objectas, id. **SYN.** See **IGNOMINIA**.

PRŌBUS, a, um, adj. I. *Gen.* (1) *Good, fit, able.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Morally good, honest, well-disposed, honorable, virtuous, upright, modest, unassuming.* EX. (1) p. artifex, Ter.;—cantores p., Plaut.;—ad istas res p., fit for, id.;—res p., Cic.—(2) p. filius, Cic.;—mulier p. et modesta, Ter.;—vir probissimus, Plin. E. **SYN.** See **BONUS**.

PRŌCĀCĪTAS, ōtis, f. (procax). *Boldness, shamelessness, pertness, petulance.* I. *Prop.* Nep. II. *Meton.* of animals, Col.

PRŌCĀCĪTER, ade. (id.). *Boldly, shamelessly, petulantly, Curt.*;—procacius Liv.;—procacissime, Curt.

PRŌCAS and **PRŌCA**, æ, m. *Procax, a king of Arabia, Liv.; Virg.*

PRŌCAX, ōcis, adj. (procō). I. *Prop.*: *Very coelestus, extravagant in demand, bold, impudent, shameless, wanton, petulant, pert; p. in facessendo, Cic.;—p. puella, Ov.;—aries procacior, Col. With genit.*: p. otii, i. q. in otio, Tac. II. *Meton.*: brachia p. vitis, the branches of a vine winding themselves round a tree, Plin.;—p. auster, Virg. **SYN.** **PRŌCAX**; **PETULANS**; **PROTERVUS**.—**Procax**, *brazen-faced, shameless, impudent, pert; procax musa, Hor.*—**Petulanus**, *petulant, abusive, quarrelsome.*—**Protervus**, *boisterous, that overthrows every thing; protervi venti, fig., insolent, licentious.* **Petulans** et **protervus** dictis simul et factis modestiam excedunt; procax dictis tantum, G. D.

PRŌ-CĒDO, ěre, cessi, cessum, intr. I. (1) *To go before anybody or any thing, to go forth.*—(2) *To come or step forth, e. g. in order to fight, Liv.;—in order to speak.*—(3) *Gen.*: *To show one's self, make one's appearance.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To project, extend.*—(5) *Fig.*: *To occur, to happen, Plaut.*—(6) *To originate or proceed from.* II. (7) *To proceed, advance; also, to put in motion.*—(8) *To advance, make progress, increase.*—(9) *To make progress in fortune, be fortunate, to get on, succeed.*—(10) *To advance, appear.*—(11) *To extend (geographically).*—(12) *To pass away, elapse (of time).*—(13) *To continue, last.*—(14) *To be reckoned, to be taken into account.*—(15) *To be, to go for, i. e. to be counted for.* Hence, *Id.* *To take place, to occur, Ulp.*—(17) *To proceed, go on, turn out.*—(18) *To succeed well, go on well.*—(19) *To benefit, be of use.* EX. (1) p. ante agmen, Hirt.;—p. castris, Virg.;—p. in solem, Cic.—(2) p. ad dissuadendum, id.—(3) volo p., Prop.;—quid juvat ornato p. capillo, id.—(4) fossa in pedes binos procedit, Cels.;—cubitus paululum procedit, id.—(6) res, quæ ab imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Just.—(7) funus procedit, Ter.;—longius p., Cæs.;—obriam p. alui, to go and meet, Cic. *Fig.*: longius processit, went too far in his speech, Cic.;—in multum vini processerat, had drunk much wine, Liv.—(8) p. in philosophia, Cic.;—ambitio et procedendi libido, of raising one's self (to a higher station), Plin. E.;—p. ætate, to advance in age, Cic.;—eo

vecordiae p., *to go so far, arrive at such a degree of perverseness*, Sall.; *mentio eo processit, ut, came to this*, Liv.—(9) pulchre p., Ter.—(10) altera jam pagella procedit, *I am already on the other page* (of my letter), Cic.;—*procedente libro, in the course of this work*, Quint.—(11) Lydia super Ioniam procedit, Plin.—(12) procedit dies, Cic.;—*procedente tempore, in course of time*, i. e. *after some time had passed*, Plin. E.—(13) stationes procedunt, Liv.—(14) procedunt stipendia, id.—(15) binæ oves pro singulis procedunt, *two will go for* (i. e. *be counted for*) one, Varr.—(17) p. prospere,—bene;—parum, Liv.—(18) consilia mihi procedunt, id. *Absol.*: procedit, *it prospers, turns out well*.—(19) p. alicui, Cat.; Sall. SYN. PROCEDO; PROGREDIOR.—*Procedere, to proceed, to stretch forward*.—*Progredi, to go forth to march on*; this word includes the idea of marching, which *procedo* does not. In virtute procedere et progredi, Cic.

PROCELLA, æ, f. (procello). I. (1) *A violent wind, a storm, tempest, hurricane* (throwing all to the ground). II. *Meton.* (2) *Violent attack, violence*.—(3) *Fig.*: *Storm, tempest*. EX. (1) imbres, nimbis, procellæ, turbines, Cic.;—*imber ingubres procellis fusus, Liv.*;—*creber procellis Africus, Virg.*—(2) *Prop.*, *of combatants*: p. equestri hostem circumfundere, *a shock, charge, attack*, Liv.;—*thus, sustinere primam procellam eruptionis, id.*—(3) *via remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic.*;—p. seditionum, Liv.;—p. civiles, *civil commotions*, Nep.;—p. eloquentiæ, *storm, violence*, Quint. SYN. SEE TEMPESTAS.

PROCELLIO, Ære, (pro, cello, *obsol.*). *To throw to the ground, throw down*; procellunt se et procumbunt dimidiati, Plaut.

PROCELLŌSUS, a, um, adj. (procella). *Stormy, tempestuous*; hence, I. *Full of storms, boisterous*; procellosum ver, Liv. II. *Exciting or raising storms*; p. ventus, Liv.

PROCER, Æris, m. *One of the nobles*; agnosco procerem, Juv. *Usually in the plur.*: PROCĒRES, um. I. (1) *The nobles, leading men, chief men, great men*. II. *Meton.* (2) *The first or principal persons in any thing, the leaders*. EX. (1) p. Latinorum, Liv.;—*audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic.*—(2) p. sapientia, Plin.;—p. artis ejus, id. SYN. SEE PRIMORIS.

PROCĒRE, adv. (procerus). *In length, Comp.*: procerius projectum brachium, *to a greater length*.

PROCĒRES. See PROCERE.

PROCĒRITAS, ātis, f. (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *Length*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Height*.—(3) *Of stature*: *Tallness*. EX. (1) p. collorum, Cic.;—p. pedum, in speech.—(2) p. arborum, Cic.—(3) candor hujus et et proceritas pepulerunt, Cic.;—p. corporis, Plin. E.

PROCĒRUS, a, um, adj. I. *Gen.* (1) *Long*. II. *Esp.* (2) *High, tall*. EX. (1) procerum collum, Cic.;—*procerum rostrum avis, id.*—(2) arbores proceræ, Plin.;—*procera statura, Suet.*;—*usus est calceamentis altiusculis ut procerior videretur, id.* SYN. SEE ALTUS and MAGNUS.

PROCĒSSIŌ, ōnis, f. (procedo). *A proceeding, going forward, advancing*; ut militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaeretur, Cic.

PROCESSUS, ūs, m. (id.). *A proceeding*; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *A progress, course*.—2. *Meton.*: *A projecting, Cels.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Progress*.—(4) *Good progress, advance, growth*.—(5) *Good fortune, success*. EX. (1) p. amnis, Sen. (3) quasi processus dicendi, Cic.—(4) tantos processus efficiebat, Cic.;—p. habere in literis, Suet.

(5) queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, Sen.;—p. alienus, *another's good fortune*, id.;—*via processus, the way to good fortune*, Juv.

PRŌCHŪTA, æ, and **PRŌCHŪTE**, Æs, f. *Procheta*, an island off the coast of Campania, now *Procidia*.

PRŌCIDENTĪA, æ, f. (procido). *A falling forward (of a part of the body) out of its place*; p. oculorum, Plin.

PRŌCĪDO, Ære, cīdi, intr. (pro, cado). I. *Prop.* (1) *To fall forward*. Hence, (2) *Subst.*: *Procidencia, ium, n.* *Parts of the body that fall out of their place*. II. *Meton.* (3) *To fall down*. EX. (1) si procidant vulvæ et interanea, Plin.—(2) procidentia sedis vulvæque, id.—(3) muri pars prociderat, Liv.;—*universi prociderunt, went down on their knees*, id.;—p. ad pedes alcis, Hor.

PRŌCĪDŪS, a, um, adj. (procido). I. *Prop.*: *That has fallen forward*; p. umbilicus, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *Fallen down, prostrate*; procidua salix, Plin.

1. **PRŌCINCTUS**, a, um, pt. of procingo.

2. **PRŌCINCTUS**, ūs, m. (procingo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A girding, getting ready for any occupation*; esp. for a battle. II. *Fig.* (2) in procinctu, *ready, prepared, in readiness*. EX. (1) testamentum in procinctu facere, *when on the point of engaging with the enemy*, Cic.;—*haec in procinctu carmina facta sunt, Ov.*;—in procinctu et castris habiti, *in the practice of arms*, Tac.;—*tendere ad procinctum, to go into battle*, Plin.—(2) oratorem armatum semper ac veluti in procinctu stantem, Quint.;—in procinctu habeo clementiam, Sen.

PRŌ-CINGO, Ære, xi, ctum, tr. *To gird, equip, arm*. Hence, *Procinctus, a, um, adj.* *Equipped or ready for combat*; procincta classis, Gell.;—*procinctum testamentum, i. e. in procinctu factum, Just.*

PRŌCLĀMĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (proclamo). *A crying out, calling out*, Quint.

PRŌCLĀMĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A vociferator, bawler*; said of a bad advocate, Cic.

PRŌ-CLĀMO, āre, intr. and tr. I. *Gen.* (1) *To call out, to cry out*. II. *Esp.* (2) *In Law*: p. pro alio, *ad or in libertatem, to defend, to assert one's liberty*. EX. (1) assunt, defendant, proclamant, Cic.;—*pater proclamante se judicare, Liv.*—(2) p. pro alio, *to defend anybody* (said of a bad advocate), Liv.;—p. ad libertatem, *to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty*.

PRŌ-CLĪNO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To incline or bend any thing forward*.—(2) *Proclinari* (pass. mid.). *To incline forward, to slope*. II. *Fig.* (3) *proclinari. To draw to a result or issue*.—(4) *To stand badly, to be in a bad state*. EX. (1) p. mare in litora, Ov.—(2) p. in alqum partem, Col.;—*curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, sloping toward*, Vitr.—(3) jam proclinata, Cæs.—(4) adjuvare rem proclinatam, *a matter that is bad enough of itself*, Cæs.

PRŌCLĪVE, adv. (proclivus). *Slopingly, in a sloping direction*; p. labuntur, downhill, Cic.

PRŌCLĪVIS, e, adj. I. *Prop.* (1) *Sloping, steep, going downward, downhill, with a descent*.—(2) *Subst.*: *Proclive, is, n.* *A steep place, a rapid descent*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Going downward, i. e. drawing to its end*.—(4) *Inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity*.—(5) *Easy*. Hence, (6) *Subst.*: in proclivi esse, *to be easy*. EX. (1) p. via, Liv.;—*cum te proclivior urges, Claud.*—(2) per proclive pelli, *downhill, downward*, Liv.;—*per proclivia devolare, Col.*;—*descendere in proclivi, where there is a slope*.—

(8) p. senectus, App.—(4) proclives ad eas perturbationes, Cic.;—ingenium proclive ad libidinem, Ter.;—p. secleri egestas, Sil.—(5) ut anteponanatur proclivia laboriosis, Cic.;—quibus erat proclive transare flumen, Cæs. SYN. PROCLIVIS; PROPEXUS.—Proclivis, *prop.*, leading downward; *fig.*, dictu est proclive, it is easy to say.—Propensus, hanging down; *fig.*, prone, inclined, propense to (used of a stronger inclination). Ut alius ad alium morbum proclivior, sic alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic. See PROPEXUS.

PROCLIVITAS, ātis, *f.* (proclivis). I. *Prop.* (1) A descent, declivity. II. *Fig.* (2) An inclination for a thing, disposition to any thing, propensity, proneness. EX. (1) parvulam proclivitatem digredi, Auct. B. Al.—(2) p. ad morbos, Cic.;—p. ad aegrotandum, id.

PROCLIVITER, *adv.* (id.). Easily, readily; comp., proclivius currit oratio, Cic.

PROCLIVUS, a, um, *adj.* Same as PROCLIVIS.

PROCNE or PROGNE, ēs, *f.* (Πρόκνη). *Procne*, 1. Daughter of Pandion king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of the Thracian king Tereus. When her husband had dishonored and mutilated Philomela, she avenged herself by killing her son Itys, whereupon she was changed into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale; according to another account, Procne was changed into a nightingale and Philomela into a swallow, Ov.—2. *Meton.*: A swallow, Virg.

PRŌCO, āre, and PRŌCOR, āri, *dep.* To demand, ask; a procando procacitas nominata est.

PRŌCONSUL, ātis, *m.* I. One that has been consul (an ex-consul); who, in going out of office, received the government of a province, or the chief command of an army. He performed the duty of a consul and that of a praetor, whence a praetor in command of an army is called also a proconsul, Liv. II. Under the emperors, the governor of a province, Suet.

PRŌCONSULĀRIS, e, *adj.* Proconsular; p. vir, proconsul, Tac.;—proconsulare jus, id.;—p. imperium, Gell.;—p. imago, the tribunate militum, because it was in the room of the consulate.

PRŌCONSULĀTUS, ātis, *m.* A proconsulship, Tac.

PRŌCOR. See Proco.

PRŌCRĀSTINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (procrastino). A delaying to the morrow, or from one day to another, procrastination; plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas aut procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic. SYN. See DILATIO.

PRŌCRĀSTĪNO, āre, *tr.* (pro, crastinus). To put off from one day to another, to procrastinate; rem deferre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic.

PRŌCRĒATĪO, ōnis, *f.* (procreo). I. *Prop.*: A begetting, procreating; p. liberorum, Cic. II. *Meton.*: An embryo, a fetus, Vitr.

PRŌCRĒATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. *Gen.*: A creator, author; p. mundi, Cic. II. *Esp.*: procreatores, parents, Cic.

PRŌCRĒATRIX, icis, *f.* (procreator). She that brings forth, a mother; p. artium, Cic.

PRŌCRĒO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To bring forth, give birth, beget, generate, engender. II. *Meton.* (2) To bring forth, bring to pass, make, establish. EX. (1) p. fetus, Cic.;—p. liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep.—(2) tribunatus ejus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.;—id procreat usum, Lucr.;—leges bonæ ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr.

PRŌCRESCO, āre. I. *Prop.* (1) To grow or come forth, to spring up. II. *Meton.* (2)

To grow up, grow larger. EX. (1) quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procreare, Lucr.;—vis morbi procreat, id.—(2) genitas procreare posse, Lucr.

PROCRIS, is and Idis, *f.* (Πρόκρης). *Procris*, a daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who accidentally killed her in a wood whither she had followed him from motives of jealousy.

PROCRUSTES, æ, *m.* (Προκρούστης). *Procrustes*, a noted highwayman of Attica (*prop.*, Damastes or Polypemon), who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until both were equal to the bed in length; he was killed by Theseus, Ov.

PRŌCŪBO, āre, ūi, Itum, *intr.* To lie along, lie at full length; procubuit . . . sus, Virg.;—p. in antro, Claud.;—ubi saxea procubet umbra.

PRŌCŪDO, ēre, cūdi, cūsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To forge, hammer out.—(2) *Meton.*: To bring forth, produce. II. *Fig.* (3) To shape, frame.—(4) To forge, contrive, invent, coin. EX. (1) p. enses, Hor.;—p. dentem durum obtusi vomeris, Virg.—(2) ignem ignes procedunt, Lucr.;—p. proles propagando, id.—(3) p. linguam, Cic.;—p. vitam legendo et scribendo, Varr.—(4) p. dolos, Plaut.

PRŌCUL, *adv.* (procello). I. *Prop.* (1) Afar, from or at a distance, far, far off. II. *Fig.* (2) Far, without. EX. (1) ut procul telae conjiciunt, Cæs.;—p. astare, Ov.;—vade p., id.;—abditis p. amotis, Sall.;—p. a conspectu, a castris, Cæs.;—p. oppido, Liv.—(2) homines p. errant, are widely mistaken, Sall.;—haud p. seditione res erat, Liv.;—p. dubio, far from doubt, i. e. without doubt, id.;—æs suo colore pretiosum procul a Corinthio (est), is much inferior to that of Corinth, Plin.;—non procul est, quin, there is not much wanting, Sil. SYN. See LONGE.

PRŌCULCĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (proculco). I. *Prop.* (1) A treading in any thing. II. *Fig.* (2) A treading down. EX. (1) obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin.—(2) p. regni, Sen.

PRŌCULCĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of proculco. (1) Trodden down, trampled upon. II. *Adj.* (2) Low, common. EX. (1) proculcato senatu, Tac.;—proculcata republica, trodden under foot, i. e. in a low condition, Suet.—(2) proculcata verba, Gell.

PRŌCULCO, āre, *tr.* (pro, calco). To tread down; p. segetem, Ov.;—p. solum, Col.

PRŌCŪLEIUS, i, *m.* *Proculcius*, a Roman knight who divided his property with his brothers when they had lost their own in the civil war, Hor.

PRŌCŪLIĀNUS or PRŌCŪLEIĀNUS, i, *m.* One of the school or followers of the lawyer Proculus, Dig.

PRŌCŪLUS, i, *m.* *Proculus*. I. A Roman senator who pretended to have seen Romulus as a god, Liv. II. A celebrated lawyer, Dig.

PRŌCUMBO, ēre, cūbūi, cūbĭtum, *intr.* (pro, cubo). I. *Prop.* (1) To bend (one's self) forward. Hence, (2) To fall forward, fall down, lie down, sink.—(3) To rush down or toward any thing, to fall upon, attack. II. *Fig.* (4) To let one's self down or condescend to any thing, give one's self up to.—(5) To go to ruin, to fall. EX. (1) olli certamine procumbunt, Virg.—(2) qui vulneribus confecti procubuisse, Cæs.;—frumenta imbris procubuerant, id.;—tecta super habitantes procumbunt, Quint.;—p. ad pedes, to fall at anybody's feet, Cæs.;—procumbentem venerari aliquem, falling at anybody's

feet, prostrating one's self before. Curt.—(3) *p. in armis.* Mart.—(4) *p. in voluptates, to give one's self up to.* Sen.—*p. ad infimas obstationes.* Tac.—(5) *republicam procumbentem restituere.* Vell.—(5) *res procubuerit mææ.* Ov.

PRŌCŪRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (procuro). *I. Prop.* (1) *A taking care of or discharging any thing; esp., an administration of office.*—(2) *Exp.: Expiation by sacrifice, an endeavoring to avert evil by offering a sacrifice.* *II. Meton.* (3) *A bestowing pains, or exerting one's self.*—4. *The office of a procurator or agent.* Tac. *EX.* (1) *p. annone.* Cic.;—*p. republicæ gerenda est.* id.—(2) *cum terræ motus factus esset ut sue plena procuratio fieret.* Cic.;—*p. prodigii.* Liv.—(3) *p. recipiende gratiæ.* Gell.

PRŌCŪRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *I. Gen.* (1) *One who manages or superintends any thing, an agent, manager, administrator.* *II. Esp.* (2) *A steward, manager, agent.*—(3) *In the time of the emperors: A steward of the imperial demesnes, or manager of revenue in the imperial and senatorial provinces.* *EX.* (1) *p. Quinctii, the proctor, attorney.* Cic.;—*p. regni.* Cæs.;—*p. peni.* Plaut.—(2) *si mandandum alqd procuratori de agricultura aut imperandum villico sit.* Cic.—(3) *p. Judææ.* Tac.;—*p. Asiæ.* id.;—*p. Cæsaris.* id. *SYN.* See **CRATOR**.

PRŌCŪRĀTRIX, tris, *f.* (procurator). *A governess, protectress.* Cic.

PRŌCŪRO, āre, *tr.* *I. Gen.* (1) *To take care of, attend to, look after a thing.* *II. Esp.* (2) *To take care that religious ceremonies are duly performed so as to avert bad omens or to prevent their fulfillment.*—(3) *To look after the affairs of another person, to act as agent or steward.* *EX.* (1) *p. celestia.* Cic.;—*p. sacrificia publica.* Cæs.;—*p. corpus.* Virg.;—*p. pueros.* Plaut.;—*p. aleni.* id.—(2) *p. monstra.* Cic.;—*p. signa quæ a diis hominibusque portenduntur.* id.;—*p. prodigia.* Liv.;—*p. fulgur.* Suet.—(3) *With acc.: procurat negotia Dionysii.* Cic.;—*procurator nimium multa procurat.* Ov. *Absol.*: *cum procuraret in Hispania.* Plin.;—*quomodo regnum illud se habeat, quis procuraret.* id. *SYN.* See **PRO**.

PRŌCURRO, ĩre, ēre, cĩcurri et curri, cursum, *ĩtr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To run forth, to run out.*—(2) *Exp.: To run forth in order to fight, to sally forth.*—(3) *Meton.: To run out, to project, extend.* *II. Fig.* (4) *To run on, run further, to increase.*—(5) *To go further.* *EX.* (1) *p. in vias.* Liv.;—*p. in publicum.* Cæs.;—*p. in jus.* Hor.—(2) *p. ad hostem repellendum.* Cæs.;—*p. cum infestis pilis.* id.;—*p. ex castris.* id.—(3) *nubes Miseni quod procurrit, abstulerat.* Plin. *E.*;—*promontorium procurrens per medium Euxinum.* Plin.—(4) *in ipso procurrentis pecuniæ impetu raptus est.* Sen.—(5) *ut productus studio ultra facile procurrat.* Auct. ad Her. *SYN.* See **PRŌCURRO**.

PRŌCURSĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (procuro). *A running or sallying forth; p. Numidarum.* Liv.;—*p. velitum.* id.

PRŌCURSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A forerunner; procuratores, light troops, skirmishers.* Liv.

PRŌCURSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (procuro). *I. Prop.* (1) *A running forward, stepping forth.* *II. Fig.* (2) *A digression.* *EX.* (1) *p. opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara.* Quint.—(2) *sed ut non semper est necessaria post narrationem illa pro-cursio, ita, etc.,* Quint.

PRŌCURSO, āre, *ĩtr.* *freq. ĩtr.* (procuro). *To run forth, sally out; cum ab stationibus pro-cursaretur.* Liv.

PRŌCURSU, ōis, *m.* (id.). *I. Prop.* (1) *A running forth or forward, an advancing.*—2. *Exp.: An advancing to an attack.* Liv.—(3) *Me-*

ton.: A jutting out, a projecting. *II. Fig.* (4) *Progress, advancement.* *EX.* (1) *p. pueri.* Stat.;—*vultur et feræ graviore (aliter) nisi ex procursu ... non evolant, unless they have previously run.* Plin.—(3) *p. angulosus.* Plin.—(4) *p. virtutis.* Val. Max.

PRŌCURVUS, a, um, *adj.* *Curved or bent forward.* Virg.

PRŌCUS, i, m. (proco). *I. Prop.* (1) *A suitor, wooer.* *II. Meton.* (2) *One who issuing or canvassing.* *EX.* (1) *Penelope diuicilis prociis.* Hor.;—*proci loripedes, bandy-legged suitors, said of slow people.* Plaut.—(2) *impudentes proci, impudent suitors.* Cic.

PRŌCYŌN, ōnis, *m.* (προκύων). *Procyon, a star in the constellation Canis minor, so called because it rises before Canis major.* Hor. *Pure Latin.* Antecanis.

PRŌDUCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prodigo.

PRŌDĒAMBŪLO, āre, *ĩtr.* *To walk or go forth.* Ter.

PRŌDĒO, ĩre, ĩi, ĩtum, *ĩtr.* *irr.* (pro, eo). *I. Prop.* (1) *To go or come forth.*—(2) *To go forward.*—(3) *Meton. of ships: To sail from or out of.*—(4) *Of plants: To come forth, spring up, grow.*—(5) *To project, jut out.* *II. Fig.* (6) *To make its appearance, show itself, to come up.*—(7) *To go on, proceed, advance.* *EX.* (1) *p. in publicum, to come out before the public.* Cic.;—*p. aleni obvium.* id.;—*p. ad colloquium.* Cæs.;—*p. in prælum.* id.;—*p. tumulo.* Ov.;—*p. foribus.* id.;—*p. toras.* Plaut.—(2) *p. longius.* Cæs.—(3) *p. ex portu.* Cæs.;—*naves ad fauces prodire jussit.* id.—(4) *folia ex radice produnt.* Plin.—(5) *rupes prodit in æquor.* Virg.;—*prodit talus.* Ov.—(6) *si consuetudo p. ceperit.* Cic.;—*vides, eloquentia quam sero prodierit in lucem.* id.—(7) *est quadam p. tenuis si non datur ultra.* Hor.;—*prodementibus annis, with advancing years.* Petr.

PRŌDESSE. See **PROSUM**.

PRŌDĪCO, ĩre, xi, ctum, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) *To tell beforehand, predict, foretell.*—(2) *To appoint or fix beforehand.* *II. Meton.* (3) *To put off, defer, prolong.* *EX.* (1) *predictiones ... quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea quæ sint ostendi, monstrari, portendi prodici.* Cic.—(2) *dies prodicta.* Liv.—(3) *p. diem, to adjourn.* Liv. *SYN.* See **PRŌDICO**.

PRŌDĪCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *A vice-dictator, one who has the power of a dictator but not the title.*

PRŌDICTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prodico.

PRŌDĪCUS, i, m. (Πρόδικος). *Prodicus, a celebrated sophist contemporary with Socrates, author of 'The Choice of Hercules.'* Quint. Hence, *Prōdicus, a, um. Of or belonging to Prodicus; P. Hercules.* Cic.

PRŌDĪGE, adv. (prodigus). *Prodigally; p. vivere.* Cic.;—*p. uti alqa re.* Sen. *SYN.* **PRŌDĪGE**; **PRODIGIALITER**.—*Prodige, wastefully, extravagantly.*—*Prodigialiter, prodigiously, wonderfully;* qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor.

PRŌDĪGĒNTĪĀ, æ, *f.* (prodigo). *Prodigality, profusion, wastefulness, extravagance;* p. opum.

PRŌDĪGĪĀLIS, e, *adj.* (prodigium). *Of or belonging to a prodigy, or a miraculous sign;* hence, *I. Marvellous, prodigious, monstrous;* p. res, Amm.;—*cometes prodigiale nitens.* Stat. *II. p. Jupiter, that averts bad omens.* Plaut. *SYN.* See **PRODIGIOSUS**.

PRŌDĪGĪĀLĪTER, adv. (prodigialis). *Marvellously, prodigiously;* p. variare rem unam, Hor. *SYN.* See **PRŌDĪGE**.

PRŌDĪGĪŌSE, *adv.* (prodigiosus). *In a strange or unnatural manner, prodigiously, marvelously*, Plin.

PRŌDĪGĪŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (prodigium). *Unnatural, strange, monstrous, prodigious*; prodigiosum corpus, Quint.; —p. defectus solis, Plin.; —p. mendacia, Ov. **SYN.** Prodigiosus; **PRŌDĪGĪALIS**.—Prodigiosus, *as here*.—Prodigialis, *that averts or expiates ominous prodigies*, Plaut.

PRŌDĪGĪUM, *n.* (prodigo). **I. Prop.** (1) *A prophetic omen, a sign by which any thing is foreshown, a miraculous sign.* **II. Meton.** (2) *A strange or unnatural thing or event, a prodigy.*—(3) *A monster.* **EX.** (1) prodigiorum celestium perita, Liv.; —prodigia piare, Tac.; —accipere alqd in prodigium, id.; —prodigii loco habere, id.; —(2) multa prodigia ejus vim decedant, Cic.; —non mihi jam furtum sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, id.; —(3) fatale portentum prodigique republicæ, of *Clodius*, Cic.; —monstrum atque prodigium, of *Catiline*, id.; —p. triplex, *Cerberus*, Ov. *Also*, in a good sense: prodigia Romana, *prodigies of courage* (said of brave Romans), Flor.; —prodigia municipalia, id. **SYN.** Prodigium; **PORTENTUM**; **OSTENTUM**; **MONSTRUM**.—Prodigium, *a general word said of all prodigies*.—Portentum, *especially said of prodigies that happen on land and in water; as, water changed into blood, a shower of stones or blood*.—Ostentum, *a vision, apparition*.—Monstrum, *a monster, any thing arising or beside the common course of nature*. Monstra et ostenta, deorum monita; prodigia, deorum minæ vel iræ; portenta, quæ aliquid imminere significant, G. D. Monstrum, portentum, and prodigium, *are also used figuratively*.

PRŌDĪGŌ, *ŕe, ŕgi, actum, tr.* (pro, ago). **I. Prop.** (1) *To drive forth.* **II. Fig.** (2) *To drive away; hence, (2) To lavish, waste, squander.*—3. *To use, consume, spend*, Dig. **EX.** (1) p. pullos, Varr.; —p. suos in limites lutosos, id.; —(2) p. aliena bene parata, Sall.; —festo die si quid proderis, Plaut.

PRŌDĪGUS, *a, um, adj.* (prodigo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Wasteful, prodigal.*—(2) *Meton.*: Rich or abounding in any thing, having abundance.—(3) *Copious, rich, great, strong.*—(4) *That causes waste, expense, costly.* **II. Fig.** (5) *Prodigal, lavish, profuse.* **EX.** (1) p. homo, Cic.; —p. animus, Suet.; —p. peculii, Plaut.; —p. aeris, Hor.—(2) prodiga tellus, Ov.; —locus prodigus herbarum, Hor.—(3) p. odor, Plin.; —p. alvus, Auson.—(4) margaritæ, res tam prodiga, Plin.—(5) p. suæ alienaque fortunæ, Vell.; —p. animæ magnæ, Hor.; —arcani fides prodiga, id.; —prodigis oculis intueri, *with lascivious eyes*, Quint. **SYN.** See **BENIGNUS**.

PRŌDĪTĪŌ, *ŕis, f.* (prodo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Betrayal, treachery, treason.* **II. Fig.** (2) *Faithlessness.* **EX.** (1) cum ab tribunis parari consules unus ex collegio proditiōne excepissent, Liv.; —p. arcanorum, Plin.—(2) multorum in nos proditiōnem notabilis, Cic.

PRŌDĪTŌR, *ŕis, m.* (prodo). **I. (1) A discoverer. **II. (2) A betrayer, traitor. **EX.** (1) p. culpæ, Ov.; —risus puellæ proditor, Hor.—(2) p. patriæ, Cic.; —exercitus proditor militaris discipline, Liv. **SYN.** See **DESERTER**.****

PRŌDĪTUS, *a, um, pt.* of prodo.

PRŌDŌ, *ŕe, ddi, ditum, tr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *To give or bring forth.*—2. *Meton.*: *To go further or to suffer to go further*; hence, (3) *To put out of its place.*—(4) *To defer, put off.*—(5) *To prolong.*—(6) *To propagate, continue.*—(7) *To dis- give over, to deliver up.* **II. Fig.** (8) *To discover, disclose, betray.* Hence, (9) *To expose to*

danger.—(10) *To betray, to deliver into the hands of an enemy.*—(11) *To betray, to abandon, forsake, to leave in the lurch.*—(12) *To make known, to publish.* Hence, (13) *To publish the name of one who has been appointed to an office, to proclaim.*—(14) *To relate, record, report.*—15. *To hand down, to deliver.* **EX.** (1) p. suspiria, *to heave sighs, to sigh*, Ov.; —Medusæ prodidit ora, *showed*, id.; —(3) in eandem partem inclinent prodita, Lucr.—(4) p. diem nuptias, Ter.—(5) p. aleui vitam, Plaut.—(6) p. genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg.—(7) p. classem prædonibus, Cic.; —p. alqm ad mortem, Virg.—(8) p. conscios, Cic.; —p. crimen vultus, Ov.—(9) ne fortunæ meas, ne meos omnes tam temere proderem, Cic.; —p. urbem, Liv.—(10) p. rempublicam hosti, Sall.—(11) p. officium, Cic.; —relictus, desertus, proditus, id.—(12) p. decretum, Cic.; —p. exemplum, *to set an example*, Liv.—(13) p. flammam, Cic.; —p. interregem, Liv.—(14) quæ scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; —p. cærimonias bellicas, Liv.; —ut produnt, *as they say*, Plin.—(15) qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic.; —religio a majoribus prodita, id.; —regnum a Tantalō proditum tenebant, *left*, id. **SYN.** See **EXERO**.

PRŌDŌCĒŌ, *ŕe, tr.* *To teach publicly*, Hor.

PRŌDRŌMUS, *i, m.* (πρόδρομος). **I. Gen.** (1) *A forerunner, harlinger.* **II. Esp.** (2) *prodromi, North-east winds, which blow eight days before the rising of the dog-star.* **EX.** (1) Pompeiani prodromi, Cic.—(2) prodromi nulli.

PRŌDŪCŌ, *ŕe, xi, ctum, tr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *To lead or bring forth, or out, to lead forth.*—(2) *To carry out, conduct.*—(3) *To lead or bring away.*—(4) *To draw before any thing.*—(5) *Meton.*: *To produce, make, effect.* Hence, (6) *To bring into the world, bring forth, produce, beget.*—(7) *To lead, bring, or conduct to a place.* Hence, (8) *Exp.*: p. alqm (of an actor) *to bring forward.*—(9) *To stretch out, draw out in length, prolong, extend.* Hence, 10. p. literam, *to pronounce long, to lengthen* (opp. corrĕpere). Cic.; Quint. **II. Fig.** (11) *To draw forth from obscurity, to raise, advance, promote.*—(12) *To bring out from secrecy, to lay open, discover, disclose.*—(13) *To lead to any thing, to induce, entice, incite, prevail upon.*—(14) *To draw one thing before another, to retard, check.*—(15) *To guide, educate, instruct.*—(16) *To carry on, to prolong, protract, continue.*—(17) *To put off, to defer, procrastinate.*—(18) *To delay, detain.*—(19) *To lengthen out, to spend slowly.* **EX.** (1) p. legionem, Cic.; —p. copias pro castris, id.; —p. alqm in concionem, and simply, *produce, to bring before the assembly of the people*, Cic.; —p. alqm e carcere, id.; —p. servos, *for sale*, Ter.—(2) p. funus, Lucan.—(3) p. bovem cunctantem, Col.—(4) p. scamnum lecto, Ov.—(5) fici producunt folia, Pall.; —p. vocem, *to allure forth, draw forth by false means*, Sen. poet.—(6) ex eo quem produxit, Cic.; —diva producas sobolem, Hor.; —qui te produxi, Plaut.—(7) p. alqm rus, Ter.; —p. hospitem ad balneas, App.—(8) erat ante manumissus, quam productus, Cic.; —p. histriōnem, Suet.—(9) p. aciem, Cæs.; —p. supercilium, Juv.—(11) p. alqm ad dignitatem, Cic.—(12) p. crimina, Juv.—(13) quadam notitia Septimii productus, Cæs.; —p. alqm dolo in prælium, Nep.; —p. alqm falsa spe, Ter.—(14) p. malo moram, Ter.; —p. nubila menti, Stat.—(15) Cicero nostro produendo, Cic.; —nil ab hoc Roscio pravum produci posse, *nothing bad could be formed*, Cic.—(16) p. convivium ad multam noctem, Cic.; —p. sermonem in noctem, id.; —p. vinum et testam vini, *to go on drinking*, Suet.; —p. amphoram dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus, Hor.—(17) dies producta est in tertio Idus, Febr., Cic.—(18) p. alqm conditionibus, Cic.—(19) p.

cœnam jucunde, Hor. ;—p. diem, Ter. SYN. See PROLOGO.

PRODUCTE, *adv.* (productus). *In a long or lengthened manner*; p. dicere literam, Cic.

PRŌDUCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (produco). I. Gen. (1) *A drawing out, lengthening, prolonging.* II. Esp. (2) *A lengthening in pronunciation.* EX. (1) p. temporis, Cic.—(2) voces productione mutatae, Quint.

PRŌDUCTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of produco. II. Adj. (1) *Prop.*: Long, lengthened, extended. —(2) *Fig.*: Long, lengthened.—s. Producta, ōrum, n. (προγνῖνα). With the Stoics: *Preferable things*, which, although not constituting the chief good, are nevertheless to be preferred to others; such as *beauty, riches*, etc., Cic.

PRŌELIĀRIS, e, *adj.* (prælium). *Of or belonging to a battle*; p. pugna, a pitched battle, Plaut.;—p. dea, Minerva, App.

PRŌELIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (prælior). *A fighter, combatant*, Tac.

PRŌELIOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (prælior). I. *Prop.*: To fight, engage in battle, Cic. II. *Meton.*: To contend with words; acriter præliatus sum, Cic. SYN. See BELLO.

PRŌELIUM, ii, n. (unc). I. *Prop.* (1) *A fight, combat, contest, battle.* Hence, (2) *A single combat, duel.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Concr.*: Prælia, ōrum, n. *Combatants*.—(4) *Strife, contention, contest.* EX. (1) p. committere, facere, Cic.;—p. male pugnatum, Sall.;—p. consensere, id.—(2) nec id prælium fuit, Liv.—(3) Colchis . . . armigera prælia sevit humo, Prop.—(4) prælia te mea causa sustinere, Cic.;—ventorum prælia, Virg.;—p. committere (of a carousal), Plaut. SYN. I. PRÆLIUM; PUGNA; CERTAMEN; CERTATIO; DIMICATIO.—Prælium, a battle (of a general nature, as the battles at Cannæ and Pharsalia), as here.—Pugna (from pugnus, a fist), a close engagement (often of a private nature, as of the Horatii and Curatii).—Certamen, any quarrel in which parties contend for the mastery, also the thing contested for, Donatus.—Certatio, the act of fighting or striving, either in a natural or moral way.—Dimicatio, a decisive contest or battle. II. Prælium facere, to stand out a battle.—Prælium committere, to begin or engage in a battle.

PRŌETUS, i, m. (Προῖτος). Prætus. I. The twin-brother of Acrisius, king of Tirynthus, and husband of Sthenobœa, who, by a false accusation, induced him to send Bellerophon to his father-in-law Jobates, in order to get him put out of the way, Hyg. II. *Ilncæ*, Prætidæ, um, *f.* The daughters of Prætus, who were mad, and imagined themselves to be cows; they were cured by Melampus, with hellebore, Or.

PRŌFĀNO, āre, *tr.* (profanus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To desecrate, profane.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To discover, disclose, reveal.* EX. (1) p. dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.—(2) p. secreta.

PRŌFĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (pro, fanum, lit., before the temple, i. e. without the temple, hence). I. *Prop.* (1) *Not dedicated to a god, and may be applied to common use, not sacred, common, profane.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Not consecrated for divine service, not initiated into sacred mysteries, profane.*—(3) *Not initiated into any thing, ignorant.*—(4) *Impious, wicked.* Hence, (5) *Subst.*: Prŏfānum, i, n. *Impiety, wickedness*.—(6) *That gives a bad omen, ill-boding.* EX. (1) cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecissent, Cic.;—secernere sacra profana, Hor.;—miscere sacra profana, to confound things sacred and profane, id.—(2) profana animalia, Tac.;—profanum vul-

gus, Hor.;—procul, O procul este, profani, Virg. —(3) p. literarum, Macr.—(4) profana mens, Ov.;—profana verba, id.—(5) profana civilium bellorum, Plin.—(6) profana avis, Ov.

PRŌFĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (profor). *A speaking out, pronouncing*; p. vocis, Sen.

PRŌFECTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (proficiscor). I. *Prop.* (1) *A coming or proceeding from.* II. (2) *A setting out, departure on a journey.* EX. (1) p. pecuniæ inquiratur, whence the money had been obtained, Cic.—(2) nihil tamen de profectioe cogitavi, Cic.;—omnibus rebus ad profectiōnem paratis, Cæs.

PRŌFECTO, *adv.* (pro, facto). *Indeed, certainly, truly, surely*; nunc quidem profecto Romæ es, Cic.;—p. edepol, Plaut.;—p. hercle.

1. PRŌFECTUS, ūs, *m.* (proficio). I. Gen. (1) *Increase, progress, growth.* II. Esp. (2) *Advantage, profit.* EX. (1) firmiores in literis profectus alit æmulatione, progress, Quint.;—puer magni profectus in arte obiit, Plin.—(2) perveni ad profectum tuum, Plin.;—sine profectu, Ov. SYN. See PROGRESSUS.

2. PRŌFECTUS, ūs, *m.* (proficiscor). *An arising, beginning*; ab illo profectu viribus datis tantum valuit, Liv.

3. PRŌFECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of proficio and proficiscor.

PRŌ-FĒRO, ferre, tūli, lātum, *tr. irr.* To bring forth. I. *Prop.* (1) *To carry, fetch, bring forth.* Hence, (2) *se proferre, to come forth, show itself, appear.*—(3) *To put forward, extend further, advance.*—(4) *To stretch out, extend.*—(5) *Meton.*: To cause to grow, to bring forth, produce.—(6) *To pronounce.* II. *Fig.* (7) *To cause, produce.*—(8) *p. se, to show or display itself, to appear.*—(9) *To invent, discover, bring to light.*—(10) *To make known, spread abroad, publish.*—(11) *To cite, quote, bring forward, mention.*—(12) *To carry away.*—(13) *To put off, defer.* EX. (1) p. pecuniam ex ærario, Cic.;—p. arma ex oppido, Cæs.;—p. in conspectum liberos, id.—(2) dracone e pulvino se proferente, Suet.—(3) p. munitiones, Cæs.;—p. terminos, Liv.;—p. pomerium, id.—(4) p. digitum, Cic.;—p. pedem, to give one side of a sail to the wind, Plin.—(5) cœlum laurum patitur atque etiam nitidissimum profert, Plin.—(6) p. syllabam, Quint.—(7) p. umbras, Val. Flac.—(8) hos maxime laudat, qui se ipsi protulerunt, that raised themselves, Sen.—(9) p. artem, Cic.;—p. enses, Tibull.—(10) p. judicia, Cic.;—p. secreta animi, Plin.—(11) p. paucos, Cic.;—p. violentiam alcis, id.—(12) si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic.;—prolatus ab ira, Lucan.—(13) p. diem auctionis laxius, Cic.;—res prolatae, adjournment of public business, public holidays, id.;—p. diem de die, id.;—p. annum, to prolong by intercalation, Macr. SYN. See EXERO.

PRŌFESSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (profiteor). I. Gen. (1) *A public acknowledgment, confession, declaration.* II. Esp. (2) *A declaration or public acknowledgment of one's business, profession.*—3. *A public declaration or return respecting a person's name, Liv.*—(4) *A return or statement with regard to a person's property.*—(5) *A register of persons or property officially returned.* EX. (1) p. flugiti, Tac.;—p. pietatis, id.;—memor professionis, of the declaration made respecting the character of the work, Vell.—(2) p. bene dicendi, Cic.;—p. grammaticæ, Suet.;—p. sapientiæ, Plin.;—p. salutaris, medicine, Cels.—(4) tu vero confice professionem si potes, etsi hæc pecunia ex eo genere, ut professione non

egant, Cic.—(5) in Leontino iugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus XXX. millium, Cic.

PROFESSOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *A public teacher, professor* artium professores, Quint.;—p. eloquentia, Suet. II. *Absol. (without genit. of the science taught), Quint.*

PROFESSORICUS, a, um, adj. (professor). *In the manner of a public teacher or professor, professorial*; professoria lingua, Tac.

PROFESSUS, a, um, pt. of profiteor.

PRO-FESTUS, a, um, adj. *Not kept as a holiday, common*; prop., dies profesti, working-days, Liv.;—lucres profestae, Hor.;—profestum facere, on a day that is not kept as a holiday, Ter.

PROFICĪO, ēre, fēci, fectum, intr. (pro, facio). I. *Prop. (1) To come forward or forth.*—(2) *Meton.: To grow, increase.*—(3) *To increase, to rise.* II. *Fig. (4) To advance, make progress, to effect any thing.*—(5) *To be useful or serviceable, to conduce or contribute.* EX. (1) cum e tota classe quinquemris sola non proficeret, Plin.—(2) id (genus) vitis, quod humore proficit, Col.—(3) pretio non proficiente, Plin.—(4) p. in philosophia, Cic.;—adeo loci opportunitate profecit, ut, etc., Cæs.;—p. nihil mandatis, id.;—p. nihil in aliqua re, id.—(5) radix ferula in febris proficit, Plin. SYN. See PROSUM.

PROFICISCO, ēre, intr. *To set out on a journey, Plaut.*

PROFICISCOR, sci, fectus sum, intr. dep. (pro, facio, facesso, faciscor). I. *Prop. (1) To go forth, to go or march away, to set out.*—(2) *To go, travel, journey, march.* II. *Fig. (3) To proceed, take its origin, arise, to spring or originate from.*—(4) *To set out, to begin, make a beginning with, start with.*—(5) *To go or come to, i. e. to speak of, proceed to.*—(6) *To strive, endeavor, aspire.* EX. (1) ille Idibus a me profectus est, Cic.;—p. e castris, Cæs.;—p. ex portu, to sail from, leave, id.;—p. domo, Sall.—(2) p. ad dormiendum, to retire to rest, Cic.;—p. in pugnam, Cæs.;—p. Romam, Sall.;—p. in cœlum, to die, Cic.—(3) ea proficiscuntur a natura, Cic.;—p. a metu, id.;—p. ab ostentatione magis, id.;—ab Aristotele profecti, the disciples of Aristotle, id.;—genus a Pullante profectum, Virg.;—Tyria de gente profecti, Ov.—(4) p. a lege, Cic.;—ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, id.—(5) omnia quæ a me in te profecta sunt, Cic.;—nunc proficiscimur ad reliqua, id.—(6) animus proficiscitur ad perniciem, Auct. Her. SYN. See ABEO.

PROFITEOR, ōri, fessus sum, tr. dep. (pro, fateor). I. *Prop. (1) To declare publicly, confess openly, acknowledge, own, avow.*—(2) *Pass.: professus, a, um, pt., Acknowledged, confessed, openly avowed, owned.*—(3) *To profess or declare that one practices or applies one's self to a thing, to profess (an art, etc.).*—(4) *Esp.: To make an official return respecting one's name, occupation, property, etc.*—(5) *To offer freely or of one's own accord, to promise.* II. *Meton. (6) To declare publicly.* EX. (1) profiteor me relaturum, Cic.;—profiteorur se recusare, Cæs.;—vultu proficiente dolore, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.;—p. iudicium, to give notice, Sall.—(2) vota professæ, Sen.;—dux professus, Just. Hence, ex professio, openly, designedly; æ, ex professio ostentare philosophiam, Quint.;—ex professio petere securitatem, Sen.—(3) p. se graminaticum, Cic.;—p. scientiam rei, id.;—me jurisconsultum esse profitebor, id.;—cum omnes, qui profiteorur audire, ad public teachers, Plin. E.—(4) plura, quam professus esset, Cic.;—p. frumentum, Liv.;—p. æs alienum, Sen.;—p. nomen, Liv.; and simply, profiteri, to have one's name put on a list for that purpose;—professus est apud prætorem, Cic.;—

p. se candidatum, Suet.—(5) p. operam suam in aliqua re, Cic.;—profiteorur se venturum, Cæs.;—quis profiteorur? Plaut.—(6) in his profiteorur nomen suum, he reckons himself among those, Ter. SYN. See FATEOR.

PROFLICTUS, a, um, pt. of profligo.

PROFLĪGATOR, ōris, m. (profligo). *A spend-thrift, prodigal*; p. ac ganeo, Tac.

PROFLĪGĀTUS, a, um, I. pt. of 1. profligo. II. *Adj. (1) Prop.: Downcast, wretched, miserable.*—(2) *Fig.: Morally bad, wicked, dissolute, profligate.* EX. (1) p. homo, Cic.;—judicia senatoria perditæ et profligata, id.—(2) p. homo, Cic.;—tu profligatissime, id. SYN. See PERDITUS.

1. **PRŌ-FLĪGO**, āre, tr. I. *Prop. (1) To throw, dash, or strike to the ground, to overthrow, overcome.* II. *Fig. (2) To ruin, overthrow, destroy.*—(3) *To bring nearly to a conclusion, to finish almost.*—(4) *To do a great deal in a matter, to carry on to a great extent.* EX. (1) p. copias hostium, Cic.;—p. classem hostium, Cæs.;—p. proelia, i. g. proeliantes, Tac.—(2) p. rempublicam, Cic.;—se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv.—(3) bellum profligatum, Cic.;—profligatum jam rem esse, id.;—atas profligata, old age, Sen.;—in profligato esse, to be nearly ready, Gell.—(4) sperans profligari plurimum posse, Suet. SYN. PROFLIGO; STERNO; PROSTERNO.—Profligare, as here (1). *Fig.: To rout, put to flight, ruin.*—Sternere, to lay flat along; s. locum saxi, Liv.—Prosternere, to lay flat or prostrate, to overthrow; aciem p., Liv.

2. **PRŌ-FLĪGO**, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. *To strike down, ruin, destroy, (post-class.);* profligate res.

PRŌ-FLO, āre, tr. I. *Prop. (1) To blow forth.*—(2) *Meton.: To blow or puff up.*—(3) *To melt by blowing, to liquefy.* II. *Fig. (4) To blow forth.* EX. (1) p. flammæ, Ov.—(2) p. naves, App.—(3) massa (æris) proflatur in primis, Plin.—(4) p. iras, Plin.;—p. somnum toto pectore, to snore, Virg.;—p. anhelum deum, i. e. Bacchum, Stat.

PROFLŪENS, tis, I. pt. of profluo. II. *Adj. (1) Flowing; subst. f. (sc. aqua). Running water, a river, Cic.*—(2) *Fig.: Flowing, fluent (of rhetorical delivery).* EX. (1) aqua p., Cic.;—in profluentem deferri, id.—(2) p. genus sermonis, orationis, Cic.; hence

PROFLŪENTER, adv. I. (1) *Flowingly, fluently.* II. (2) *Abundantly, copiously.* EX. (1) profluentius exsequi, in a flowing discourse, Gell.—(2) ergo omnia profluentur, Cic.

PROFLŪENTĪA, æ, f. (profluo). *A streaming forth; inanis quædam p. loquendi, Cic.*

PRŌ-FLŪO, ēre, fluxi, fluxum, intr. *To flow forth or forward.* I. *Prop. (1) To flow forth.*—(2) *To flow toward a place, or simply, to flow.*—(3) *Meton.: To be relaxed, not cordie.* II. *Fig. (4) To flow, to be fluent (of speech).*—(5) *To come, reach, arrive at, fall or get into.* EX. (1) p. ex monte, Cæs.;—sanguis a cerebro profluens, Plin.;—Pactolus ex Tmolio profluens, id.—(2) p. in mare, Cic.;—aqua profluens, running water, id.—(3) venter profluit, there is a looseness of the bowels, Cels.—(4) cuius ore melle dulcor sermo profluebat, Auct. Her.—(5) ego ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. SYN. See CONFLUO.

PRŌ-FOR, fāri, fātus sum, dep. I. (1) *To say or speak out.* Hence, (2) *Subst., profātum, i. n. A saying, axiom.* II. (3) *To speak forth, predict, prophesy.* EX. (1) tum brevis profatus Virg.;—sic ille profatus, Luc.—(2) προφητῶν dicendum quæ M. Varro alias pro-

fata alias proloquia appellat, Gell.—(3) *Pythia*, quae tripode ex Phœbi lauroque profatur, *Lucr.* **SYN.** PROFOR; PRÆFOR.—Profari, to say openly, loudly, publicly.—Præfari, to say beforehand, to foretell.

PRŌ-FŪGIŌ, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum, *intr.* and *tr.* **I. Intr.** (1) *To flee, run away, escape.*—(2) *To flee or run to a place.* **II. Tr.** (3) *To flee before or from any thing, to avoid, shun.* **EX.** (1) p. domo, Cic.;—p. ex oppido, Cæs.;—p. e carcere, Vell.—(2) p. ad alqm, Cic.;—p. in Galliam, Sall.—(3) p. conspectum civium, Sen.;—p. dominos, Curt.;—p. agros, Hor. **SYN.** PROFUGIO; REFUGIO.—Profugere, to flee away far off.—Refugere, to run or fly back; trepidusque repente refugit, *Virg.*

PRŌ-FŪGIŪM, ī, n. (profugio). *A place of refuge*, Cic.; doubtful, others, Perfugium. **SYN.** SÆ ASYLUM.

PRŌ-FŪGUS, a, um, *adj.* (profugio). *Fugitive, fleeing.* **I. Gen.** (1) *That flees or has escaped by flight.*—(2) *Wandering about, unsettled.* **II. Esp.** (3) *Driven away.*—(4) *Put to flight.*—(4) *Driven from one's native country, banished, exiled.* Hence, (5) *Subst.*: Prōfūgus, i, m. *A banished person, an exile.* **EX.** (1) p. domo, Liv.;—p. ex prælio, Tac.;—p. regni, Tac.;—p. vinculorum, Cic.—(2) profugi Scythiæ, Hor.—(3) profugi discedunt, Sall.—(4) Hannibal p. patriâ, Liv.;—profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall.—(5) profugo aliter opem, Ov. **SYN.** SÆ ERRABUNDUS.

PRŌFUNDE, *adv.* (profundus). *Deeply, profoundly; comp., profundius naves mergere.*

PRŌ-FUNDO, ēre, fudi, fūsum, *tr.* **I. Prop.** (1) *To pour forth or out.*—(2) *To spill or shed profusely.*—(3) *Meton.* *To pour forth, bring forth, raise, utter.*—(4) *To pour forth or out, to spread out, stretch at full length.* **II. Fig.** (5) p. se, to rush forth.—(6) *To pour itself out or abroad.*—(7) *To throw away, spend uselessly.*—(8) *To squander, lavish.*—(9) *To spend entirely, to consume, waste.* **EX.** (1) lacrimæ se profulerunt, *gushed forth*, Cic.;—Nilus ex hoc lacu profusus, *Plin.*;—profusus e cervice cruor, *Ov.*—(2) p. sanguinem sum, *Cic.*;—p. vim lacrimarum. *id.*;—p. vinum. *id.*—(3) p. clamorem, *Cic.*;—p. vocem, *id.*;—insula profusa ab Ænuriâ, *risen from*, *Plin.* *Repl.* p. se: multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, *were pouring forth.*—(4) ea quæ se nimium profuderunt, *Cic.*;—somnus membra profudit, *Lucr.*—(5) voluptates se profundunt, *Cic.*—(6) si totum se in me profundisset, *Cic.*;—p. se in questus flebiles, *to give way to.*—(7) quasi non profundere ac perdere videbor, *Cic.*;—p. verba ventis, *Lucr.*—(8) p. patrimoniâ, *Cic.*;—p. pecuniâ, vitam pro patriâ, *id.*;—p. divitiis, *Sall.*—(9) p. omnes vires animi atque ingenii, *to exert*, *Cic.*;—p. vocem, *id.*;—p. nimis omnia, *to carry to an excess, id.*

PRŌFUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* **I. Prop.** (1) *Deep.* Hence, (2) *Subst.*: Profundum, i, n. *Depth.*—(3) *High.* Hence, (4) *Subst.*: Altitudo.—(5) *Esp.* of the infernal regions: *Below.* **II. Fig.** (6) *Deep, bottomless, immeasurable, immoderate, profound.*—(7) *Deep, unknown, unfathomable.* Hence, (8) *Subst.*, as above (2). *Depth.* **EX.** (1) p. mare, *Cic.*;—p. Danubius, *Hor.*;—p. fornax, *Ov.*—(2) p. aquæ, *Cic.*;—p. maris, *Ov.*;—p. silvarum et montium, *Tac.*—(3) cælum profundum, *Virg.*—(4) p. cœli, *Manil.*—(5) p. Jupiter, *Pluto*, *Stat.*;—profunda Ceres, *Proserpine*, *id.*;—males profundi, *Virg.*—(6) profunda libidines, *Cic.*;—p. avaritiâ, *Sall.*;—ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, *Hor.*—(7) profunda ars, *Quint.*—(8)

naturam accensa, quod in profundo veritatem penitus abstruserit, *Cic.* **SYN.** SÆ ALTRUS.

PRŌFŪSE, *adv.* (profusus). **I. Gen.** (1) *Immoderately, without restraint.* **II. Esp.** (2) *With immoderate expense, lavishly.* **IX.** (1) p. tendere in castra, *Liv.*—(2) p. exstructa, *Suet.*

PRŌFŪSIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (profundo). **I. Prop.** (1) *A pouring out, shedding.* **II. Fig.** (2) *An imparting abundantly, spending much.*—(3) *Prodigality.* **EX.** (1) p. sanguinis, *Cels.*;—p. alvi, *looseness of the bowels.*—(2) p. sumptuum, *extravagance*, *Vitr.*—(3) nimia profusio, *Plin.*;—p. divitiarum et pecuniarum, *Suet.*

PRŌFŪSUS, a, um. **I. pt. of profundo.** **II. Adj.** (1) *Prop.*: Hanging down.—(2) *Fig.*: Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive.—(3) *Extravagant, profuse, lavish.*—(4) *Liberal.* **EX.** (1) cauda profusa usque ad calcēs, *Varr.*;—equi coma et cauda profusior, *Pall.*—(2) profusa hilaritas, *Cic.*;—p. sumptus, *id.*;—p. cupidus, *Tac.*—(3) p. nepos, *Cic.*;—profusa in ædificiis luxuria, *Sall.*;—p. sui, *id.*—(4) p. homo, *Mart.* **SYN.** SÆ BENIGNUS.

PRŌ-GĒNER, i, m. *The husband of a grand-daughter*; compressit conjugationem L. Pauli, progeneri sui, *Suet.*

PRŌGĒNĒRĀTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (progenero). *A generating, engendering*; p. mularum, *Plin.*

PRŌ-GĒNĒRO, āre, *tr.* *To beget, bring forth, generate*; p. fetus (*of bees*), *Plin.*;—nee imbellem feroces progenerant aquilæ columbam, *Hor.*

PRŌGĒNĒS, ēi, *f.* (proginio). **I. Prop.** (1) *A lineage, race, family.* Hence, (2) *Offspring, progeny.* **II. Meton.** of animals: (3) *Soma* as (2).—(4) *Of plants*: Shoot.—(5) *Of other things*: Offspring. **EX.** (1) quo propius aberat a divina progenie, *Cic.*—(2) veteres se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, *Cic.*;—Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, *id.*;—ex magna progenie liberum, *from many children*, *Liv.*;—p. vitiosior, *Hor.*—(3) progeniem nidosque forent, *Virg.*—(4) p. vitis, *Col.*—(5) p. mea, *my poems*, *Ov.* **SYN.** PROGENIES; PROLES; SOBOLIS.—Progenies, a progeny, offspring, as above.—Proles, prop., the shoots which grow at the top of olives or other trees; fig., descendants, issue, progeny. Felix Roma prole virum, *Virg.*—Soboles, prop., a young shoot from the root of a tree; hence, fig., offspring; favete soboli imperatorum, *Liv.*

PRŌGĒNĪTOR, ōris, m. (*id.*). *The founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor, Ov.*

PRŌGĒNĪTUS, a, um, *pt. of prognio.*

PRŌ-GĒRO, ēre, gessi, gestum, *tr.* *To bear, bring, or carry forth or out*; hence, *I.* (1) *To carry in front.* **II. To carry, throne, or cast out.** **EX.** (1) p. divinas effigies, *App.*—(2) p. ora, *Plin.*;—p. defunctas (apes), *id.*

PRŌ-GIGNO, ēre, gēnti, gēntum, *tr.* *To bring forth, beget, generate*; qui lumen illud progeniuit, *Cic.*;—te sævæ progenuere feras, *Ov.*

PRŌGNĀRĪTER, *adv.* (gnarus). *Distinctly, exactly, accurately*; iudica p., *Plaut.*

PRŌGNĀTUS, a, um, *pt. (obsol. prognascor).* **I. Prop.** (1) *Born or sprung from.* Hence, (2) *Subst.*: Prōgnātus, i, m. *A child, Plaut.*—(3) *Descend-d from ancestors.* Hence, (4) *Subst.*: A descendant. **II. Meton.** (5) *Of plants*: Sprung or grown forth. **EX.** (1) deo prognatus, *Liv.*;—Mosco prognatus patre, *Plaut.*;—Castor ovo prognatus eodem, *Hor.*—(3) qualis tibi ille videtur Tantalos prognatus, *Cic.*;—ipsi erant ex Cimbris prognati, *Cæs.*—(4) Herculei prognati, *Plaut.*—(5) arundines in palude prognatæ, *Plin.*;—pinus prognata vertice Pelicæo.

PROGNE. *See* PROCNE.

PROGNOSTĪCUM, i, n. (προγνωστικόν). *A sign or token of any thing future, a prognostic.*

PRŌGRĒDĪOR, di, gressus sum, *intr. dep.* (pro, gradior). *To step or go forth, out, or before.*
I. Prop. (1) *To go out.*—(2) *To go forth or away, to march forward, advance, proceed, go on.*—(3) *Meton. of ships: To sail away, proceed on their course.* **II. Fig.** (4) *To go forward, advance,*

procedi, make progress. EX. (1) *p. ex domo, Cic.*; — *p. porta, Ov.*—(2) *ab eo loco progressus.* Cæs.; — *tridui viam progressi revertuntur, id.*; — *p. longius a castris, id.*; — *p. ad narbem, Liv.*; — *p. in locum iniquum, Cæs.*—(3) *uives audacious progressæ, Cæs.*—(4) *ætate progressus, Cic.*; — *progredientibus ætibus, id.*; — *videamus quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id.*; — *p. digitum, to advance an inch, i. e. a trifle, id.* SYN. See *PROCEDO*.

PRŌGRESSIO, ōnis, f. (progredior). *A going forth or forward; hence, I. Prop.: A using stronger terms in progression, a climax, Cic. II. Increase, growth, progress; p. rei militaris, Cic.; —p. dicendi, a progress in the art of speaking, id.*

1. PRŌGRESSUS, a, um, *pt. of* progredior.

2. **PROGRESSUS**, *us, m.* (progredior). I. *Prop.* (1) *A going forth or forward.*—(2) *Meton.*: (1) *A projecting, running out.* II. *Fig.* (3) *A beginning.*—4. *Advancement, development.* Cic.—(5) *Increase, growth, progress.* EX. (1) *progressum præcipitem, inconstantem reditum videt*, Cic.—(2) *arcere alqm progressu*, id.—(2) *aggeribus expeditiur progressus (ac. in aquam)*, Vitru.—(3) *primo progressu*, Cic.—(5) *p. ætatis*, Cic.—(5) *tantos progressus habeat in Stoicis*, id. SYN. **PROGRESSUS**; **PROFECTUS**.—**Progressus**, *a proficiency, progress, an improvement*; *facere progressus in studiis*, Cic.—**Profectus**, *progress, success* in any thing (not in Cic.); *firmiores in literis profectus alit æmulatio*, Quint.

PRŌGYMNASTES, is, *m.* (προγυμναστής).
One who exercises another and gives lessons in
gymnastics, Sen.

PROH! *See PRO.*

PRŌHIBĒO, ēre, ſi, Itum, tr. (pro, habeo), [prohibeſſit for prohibuerit, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) *To keep back or off, reſtrain, check, hinder, prevent.* Hence, (2) Prōhibita, ſtrum, n. *Forbidden things.* II. Medon. (3) *To ward off, avert, forbid, prohibit.*—(4) *To protect, defend.* EX. (1) p. alqm cibo tectoq; Cic.;—p. hoſtem a pugna, Cæs.;—p. exercitum itinere, id.—(2) prohibitis abſtinere, Sen.—(3) p. vim hoſtium appoſidit, Cæs.;—(4) mala prohibeant! Ter.—(4) p. cives calamitate, Cic.;—p. rempublicam a periculo, id. SYN. See ARCEO.

PRŌHIBĪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (prohibeo). *A restraining, forbidding, prohibiting; prohibitio sceleris fuit, Quint.*

PRŌHĪBĪTUS, a, um, *pt. of* prohibeo.

PRŌ-IN, *adv.* Hence, therefore, Ter. See
PROINDE.

PRŌ-INDE, *adv.* I. Hence, therefore, Cic. II. *Just so, in like manner*; p. ac et ess merita, Cic.; —p. *estimans ac si usus esset, Cæs.*; —ut . . . *proinde, just as if*, Ter. SYN. I. PRO-INDE; IDEO.—*Proinde, as here*, is placed in the second member of a sentence.—*Ideo, on account of that*, is placed either in the first or second. II. *Proinde ac, just so, in the same manner as*.—*Proinde quasi, all one as if*; *proinde quasi isti aliter sentiant, Cic.*

PRŌJECTĪCIUS [-tīlius], a, nm, *adj.* (projicio). *Exposed (at a place); projecticia puella.*

PRŌJECTĬO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A throwing forward, a stretching out; p. brachii, Cic.*

PRŌJECTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (projicio). I. To throw forward. II. To reproach, accuse.

PROJECTUS, a, um. *I. pt. of projicio.* **II.**
Adj. : Thrown forward or forth; hence, (1) *Projecting, prominent, jutting out.*—(2) *Stretched out, lying prostrate, extended.*—(3) *Fig. : Immoderate, excessive.* Hence, (4) *Inclined, disposed.*—(5) *Vile, low, contemptible, abject.*—(6) *Downcast, dejected.* **EX.** (1) *urbs projecta* in altum, *Cic.*;—*ora projecta*, *Liv.*—(2) *projectum mortuum vidisset*, *Cic.*;—*p. ad pedes*, *Cæs.*—(3) *projecta audacia*, *Cic.*—(4) *homo ad audendum projectus*, *Cic.*—(5) *projectum consulare imperium*, *Liv.*—(6) *p. vultus*, *Tac.*

PRŌJĪCĪŌ, žre, jēci, jectum, tr. (pro, jacio). To throw or cast forth, out, or away; hence, I. Prop. (1) To throw, cast, or push forth, out, or from.—(2) To throw before anybody or any thing.—(3) To throw away.—(4) To pour out or forth.—(5) To throw or stretch out, to extend.—(6) To drive out, to banish.—(7) To throw down or away.—(8) Middle: To throw one's self down, away, or out, to rush forth. II. Fig. (9) To bring forth, utter.—(10) To give up, desert, or expose to danger.—(11) se p.: To throw one's self away, to degrade one's self.—(12) To throw away, disclaim, esteem lightly.—(13) To put off, defer,

delay. EX. (1) p. ab urbe, Ov.; — projecta villor alga, Virg. — (2) p. galeam ante pedes, Virg.; — p. cibum, Hor. — (3) p. aquilam intra vallum, Cæs.; — p. prædam fluvio, Virg.; — jussit parvum projici, to be exposed, Plaut. — (4) septem projectus in amnes Nilus, Val. Flac.; — p. lacrimas, to shed tears, Auct. B. Alex. — (5) brachium projectum, Cic.; — p. hastam, to hold forth or before, Nep.; — p. pedem lævum, to put forth, Virg. — (6) p. Agrippam in insulam, Tac.; — Sarmaticus projectus in oras, Ov. — (7) p. arma, Cæs.; — p. tela manu, to throw out of one's hand, Virg. — (8) p. se ex navi, Cæs.; — p. se in forum, to hasten to the forum, Liv.; — p. se super amicum, Virg. — (9) p. verba, Sen. — (10) p. paratos, Cæs.; — p. milites ad inconstantem pugnam, Liv. — (11) p. se in fletus muliebres, Liv. — (12) p. libertatem, Cic.; — p. pudorem, Ov.; — p. animum, to kill one's self, Virg. — (13) p. in quinquennium, Tac. SYN. SE ABICJO.

PRŌ-LĀBOR, bi, lapsus sum, intr. dep. *To glide or fall forward or down.* I. Prop. (1) *To glide or move forward.*—(2) *To fall or glide down.* II. Fig. (3) *To fall, come, or get into.*

(-4) *To escape, to slip.*—(5) *To fall, sink, decline, go to ruin.*—(6) *To fall, i. e. to fail, etc.* EX. (1) *ad canis caudam serpens prolapsus* Varro, Cic. (2) *p. ex equo*, Liv. (3) *huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam*, ut, etc., Cic. (4) *p. in misericordiam*, Liv.; (5) *p. longius, to run on, to become prolix.*—(4) *ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum esse videntur*, Cic. (5) *ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coercenda sit*, Cic.; *disciplina militaris prolapsa*, Liv. (6) *p. cupiditate*, Cic.

PROLAPSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (prolabor). I. (1) *A*
gliding or slipping. II. (2) *A fall.* EX. (1)
 ingredi sine casu et prolapsione, Cic.—(2) p. ædi-
 ficiorum, Suet.

PRŌLAPSUS, a, um, *pt. of* prolabor.

PRŌLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (profero). *A bringing or carrying forth or out.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A carrying forward, an extending, enlarging.*—(2) *Utterance, pronunciation.* II. *Fig.* (3) *A delaying, deferring, protracting.*—(4) *A prolonging.*—(5) *A bringing forward, relating, mentioning, quoting.* EX. (1) *p. finium*, Liv.—(2) *p. Latinorum nominum*, Liv.—(3) *p. iudicii*, Cic. *j.*

quantumvis prolationum, Cic.—(4) p. temporum perditionum, Cic.—(5) p. exemplorum, Cic. SYN. See DILATIO.

PROLĀTO, āre, tr. freq. int. (profero). To carry on further; hence, I. Prop. (1) To extend, enlarge, amplify, dilate. II. Fig. (2) To put off, defer, delay, protract. EX. (1) p. vitam, to prolong life, Tac.; —p. effugium, Lucr.—(2) id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic.; —p. diem belli, Sall. SYN. See PROPRAGO.

PROLĀTUS, a, um, pt. of profero.

PROLECTO, āre, tr. freq. int. (prolicio). I. Prop.: To entice, decoy or allure forth, Ap. II. To entice, allure, incite, decoy; p. aliquid spe lurgitionis, Cic.; —tuis me prolectus probris, Plaut.

PROLEPSIS, is, f. (προλήψις). Anticipation, i. e. A foretelling of an objection that may be raised by an opponent, by refuting it beforehand.

PROLES, is, f. (pro, oleo). That which has grown forth; hence, Descendants, progeny. (1) Of man: Offspring, race, family, child, children, posterity.—(2) Of animals: Young.—(3) Of plants: Shoots, plants. EX. (1) proletarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis expectari videretur, Cic.; —tua postuma proles, Virg.; —p. Latoia, Apollo and Diana, Ov.; —Saturni altera proles, Juno, Virg.; —Bacchi rustica proles, Priapus, Tibull.—(2) p. equorum, Lucr.—(3) p. olive, Virg. SYN. See PROGENIES.

PROLETĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (proles). Relating to descendants, or progeny; hence, I. Prop.: Proletarian, ii, m. One of the poorer class of Roman citizens, who, on account of their poverty, could serve the state only by their children, without contributing to the revenue, Cic. See PROLES. II. Fig.: Low, common, vulgar; p. sermo, Plaut.

PROLICĪO, āre, lixi, tr. (pro, lacio). To allure or entice forth, to allure, draw on, Plaut.

PROLIXE, adverb. (prolixus). I. Prop. (1) Largely, copiously. II. Meton. (2) Willingly, readily, freely. EX. (1) p. promittere, Cic. Compar.: prolixius accipere, to entertain more liberally.—(2) libenter, prolixo, celeriter aliquid facere, Cic.

PROLIXUS, a, um, adj. (pro, latus). Wide-spreading; hence, I. Prop. (1) Long.—(2) Hanging down far. II. Meton. (3) Strong, robust. III. Fig. (4) Fortunate, successful.—(5) Kindly, complaisant, ready and willing.—(6) Prolix, diffuse.—(7) Comprehensive, copious. EX. (1) p. ramus, Suet.—(2) p. capillus, Ter.; —prolixa barba, Virg.—(3) prolixo ictu, Lucr.; —p. orator, Col.—(4) cetera spero esse prolixa, Cic.—(5) prolixa beneficaque, Cic.—(6) ne sim prolixus, Macr.—(7) longe esse amplius prolixius, Gell. SYN. See LATUS.

PROLŪGUS, i, m. (πρόλογος). I. Prop.: A prologue, poem. II. Meton.: One that recites a prologue, Ter.

PROLŪQUOR, lŏqui, lŏcŭtus [quŭtus], sum, tr. and intr. dep. I. (1) To say any thing beforehand, to make a prologue. II. (2) To speak out, to say freely. EX. (1) omitto proloqui, Ter.—(2) audeat Cannuleius in senatu p. se prohiberi, Liv.; —p. mendacium parenti, Plaut. SYN. See PRĒLŪQUOR.

PROLŪBIUM, ii, n. (pro, lubet). Desire, liking, humor, caprice, whim; quid istuc? quæ res tam repente mores mutavit tuos? quod prolium, Ter.

PROLŪDO, āre, si, sum, intr. To make a prelude, to make trial beforehand; fig.: p. sententiis, Cic.

PRŌ-ĪŬO, āre, ūi, ūtum, tr.. To wash, rinse, or throw forth or out; hence, I. Prop. (1) To wash forth, to throw up (on shore).—(2) To rinse, wash out.—(3) To wash away. II. Meton. (4) To wash over, to wet.—(5) To moisten, wash, wet.

EX. (1) fluctus proliuit genis natantum, Virg.—(2) p. cloacam, i. e. ventrem, to drink much, Plaut. Hence, as a medical t. t.: p. ventrem, to relax the bowels, to purge, Cels.—(3) tempestas nives proliuit, Cæs.—(4) imbribus proliutus esse regiones, App.—(5) p. manus in rore, Ov. Hence, p. labra fonte, to drink, Pers.; —pleno se proliuit auro, drained the golden cup, Virg.; —proliutus vappa nauta, drenched, soaked, Hor.

PRŌLŪSIO, ōnis, f. (proludo). A prelude, an essay or trial beforehand, Cic.

PRŌLŪTUS, a, um, pt. of proludo.

PRŌLŪVIES, ei, f. (proluo). I. Prop.: An inundation, Cic. II. Meton.: Felted forth; p. alvi, Lucr.; —p. ventris, excrements, Virg. SYN. See ALLUVIES.

PRŌMERCALIS, e, adj. (merx). That may be bought, for sale; promercales vestes, Suet.

PRŌ-MĒRĒO, āre, ūi, ūtum, tr. and PRŌ-MĒRĒOR, ēri, ūtum sum, tr. dep. I. Prop. (1) To deserve, merit. Hence, (2) Subst., promeritum, i, n. Desert, merit. II. Meton. (3) To acquire, gain, earn.—(4) To act meritoriously, to deserve well. EX. (1) levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; —promerui panem, Ov.; —quid mali sum promeritus, Plaut.—(2) vestrum in nos promeritum, Auct. red. Quir.; —male promerita, bad actions, ill desert, demerit, Plaut.—(3) p. amorem, Suet.—(4) bene promeruit, Ter.; —ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. SYN. See MEREO.

PRŌMĒRĪTUM, i, n. See PROMEREO (2).

1. PRŌMĒTHĒUS, (trispill.), ēi, and ēos, m. (Προμηθεΐς). Prometheus, a son of Japetus, brother of Epimetheus, father of Deucalion. He framed men from clay, and animated them with fire taken clandestinely from heaven; for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture preyed upon his entrails, until it was killed by Hercules, Ov. II. Meton.: A framer, maker.

2. PRŌMĒTHĒUS, a, um, adj. (Προμηθεΐος). Of or belonging to Prometheus, Promethean; Promethea juga, Caucasus, Prop.

PRŌMĒTHĪDES, ē, m. (Προμηθεΐδης). Son of Prometheus, i. e. Deucalion, Ov.

PRŌMĪNENS, tis, adj. (promineo). (1) That projects, prominent. Hence, (2) Subst., prominens, tis, n. A prominence, projection. EX. (1) p. collis, Liv.—(2) in prominenti litoris, Tac.

PRŌ-MĪNĒO, āre, ūi, intr. To project, be prominent. I. Prop. (1) To stand or jut out.—(2) To hang over. II. Fig. (3) To extend. EX. (1) pectoris sine prominentes, Cæs.; —p. in altum, Liv.—(2) prominet coma in vultus, Ov.—(3) maxima pars ejus (gloriæ) in posteritatem promineat, Liv. SYN. See EMINEO.

PRŌMISCAM, PRŌMISCE, adv. i. q. Promiscue.

PRŌMISCĒE, adv. (promiscuus). Without distinction, promiscuously, in common; p. haurire ex fonte, Cic.; —suffragium promiscue omnibus datum, Liv.

PRŌMISCŪUS, a, um, adj. (promisceo). I. Prop. (1) Common, promiscuous, mixed. II. (2) One and the same.—(3) Common, usual, ordinary. EX. (1) comitia plebi et patribus promiscua multitudo, composed of the people and the senators, Tac.; —in promiscuo esse, to be in common, Liv.; —in promiscuo habere, to possess

in common, id.—(2) *divina atque humana promiscua habere, to make or consider them one and the same, to make no difference between*, Sall.—(3) *promiscua et vilia mercari*, Tac.

PROMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (promitto). *A promising, promise*; p. auxilii Cic. **SYN.** PROMISSIO; PROMISSUM.—*Promissio, the act of promising, the promise that is made.—Promissum, the thing promised, prop. an adj., stare promissis.*

PROMISSOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One who promises, a promiser*; quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, Hor.

PROMISSUM, i, *n.* (id.). *A promising, a promise*; p. facere, Cic.;—*promissis stare—promissa servare, to keep*, Cic.;—*solvere promissa alicui, to fulfill*, id.;—*promisso teneri, to be under promise*, id.;—*promissa dare, to fulfill*, Catull.;—*promissis manere, to keep*, Virg. **SYN.** See PROMISSIO.

PROMISSUS, a, *um*. **I.** *pt.* of promitto. **II.** *Adj.*: *Hanging down in front, hanging down long*; p. capillus, Cæs.;—p. barba, Virg.

PROMITTO, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* [*promisti for promisti, Ter. and Catull.*;—*promisse for promissae, Catull.*] *To let go forward, or forth.* Hence. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *p. se, to grow forth or up*.—(2) *To let grow long, to let hang down*.—(3) *To draw out or dwell upon (a note or sound)*. **II.** *Fig.*: *To let go out of the mouth*; hence (4) *To say, assure*.—(5) *Exp.*: *To promise, give one's word*.—(6) *To promise to a deity, to vow*.—(7) *p. ad alqm, to engage one's self, to be engaged to*.—(8) *To bid, to offer a price*.—(9) *To foretell, predict*.—(10) *To forebode, portend*. **EX.** (1) *nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit*, Plin.—(2) *p. capillum et barbam*, Liv.—(3) *sonus (lusciniæ) promittitur revocato spiritui*, Plin.—(4) *promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum*, Cic.—(5) *faciat ea, quæ promittit*, Cic.;—*de me tibi sic promitto, with acc. and inf.*, id.;—*p. damni infecti, to make an engagement respecting a possible loss, to incur*, id.;—*p. sibi omnia, to promise to one's self (i. e. hope for) every thing*, Luc.;—*p. se oratorem, to entertain hopes of becoming an orator*, Sen.—(6) *donum Jovi dicatum et promissum*, Cic.—(7) *ad fratrem promiserat* Cic.;—*ad camam alio promisi foras*, Plaut.—(8) *pro domo sestertium millies promittens*, Plin.—(9) *si mihi alterutrum de eventu . . . promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, etc.*, Cic.—(10) *stella . . . vindemiæ maturitatem promittens*, Plin. **SYN.** See POLLICEOR.

PROMO, ĕre, prompsi, promptum, *tr.* (pro, emo). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To take, give, or bring out or forth, to produce*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To bring forth, to let see or hear, show*.—(3) *p. se, to bud, sprout, shoot forth*.—(4) *p. se, to go forth*. **II.** *Fig.* (5) *To give or take forth*.—(6) *To make known, to draw forth, to bring to light*.—(7) *To raise, exalt*. **EX.** (1) *p. medicamentum de nartheccio*, Cic.;—*p. tela e pharetra*, Ov.—(2) *promet sua sidera Chiron*, Ov.;—*alne sol diem qui promisi*, Hor.—(3) *vites se promunt*, Col.—(4) *cavo se robore promunt*, Virg.—(5) *nullum video finem mali; nunc certe promenda tibi consilia*, Cic.;—*p. alqd in medium*, Plin. Pan.—(6) *promendo, quæ acta essent*, Liv.;—*p. rerum ordinem, to relate*, Vell.;—*p. jura clienti*, Hor.—(7) *p. obscura people of low rank*, Hor. **SYN.** See EXERO.

PROMONTORIUM, i, *n.* (pro, mons). **I.** *Gen.*: *A projecting part of a mountain, e. g. of the Alps*, Liv. **II.** *Exp.*: *A part of a mountain that projects into the sea, a promontory, cape*.

PROMOTUS, a, *um*. **I.** *pt.* of promoveo. **II.** *Adj.*: *Preferred*; hence, *promotum*, i, *n.* *That which is preferable or worthy of choice*;

vel promotæ et remotæ, vel, ut dudum diximus, præposita, vel præcipua, Cic.

PRŌ-MŌVĒŌ, ĕre, mōvi, mōtum, *tr.* *To move forth, forward, or along*; hence. **I.** *Prop.* (1) *To place or put forth*.—(2) *To move onward, to bring or convey further, move or bring to a place, to advance*.—(3) *Meton.*: *To put off, defer, protract*.—(4) *To enlarge, increase*. **II.** *Fig.* (5) *To bring or move forward*.—(6) *To further, advance, increase*.—(7) *To prefer to a post of honor, promote, advance*. **EX.** (1) *p. pedem triclinio*, Phædr.—(2) *in balneariis assa in alterum apodyterii angulum promovi*, Cic.;—*p. machinationes*, Cæs.;—*p. calculum, to move, make a move*, Quint.—(3) *p. nuptias alicui*, Ter.—(4) *p. mœnia*, Suet.—(5) *p. parum*, Ter.—(6) *doctrina vim promovet insitam*, Hor.—(7) *p. alqm in amplissimum ordinem*, Plin. E.;—*promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones*, id.

PROMPTE, adv. (promptus). **I.** *Prop.* (1) *Without delay or hesitation, quickly, expeditiously*; hence. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Easily*.—(3) *Willingly, readily*. **EX.** (1) *p. operam dare*, Tac.—(2) *promptus expeditum*, Juv.—(3) *remanerunt promptius quam ut retenti viderentur*.

PROMPTO, ĕre, *tr.* *freq. int.* (promo). *To give out, distribute*; p. Jovis thesauros, to be treasurer.

PROMPTUARIUS, a, *um*, *adj.* (promptus). (1) *That serves for giving out*; and hence, *for keeping in store*.—2. *Subst.*: *Promptuarium*, i, *n.* *A store house or store-room, a magazine*, App. **EX.** (1) *armarium promptuarium*, Cat. *Facile*: *cella promptuaria, a prison*, Plaut.

1. PROMPTUS, a, *um*. **I.** *pt.* of promo. **II.** *Adj.*: *Taken out*; hence, (1) *Prop.*: *Brought forth or forward, brought to light, apparent*.—(2) *Prepared, ready at hand*.—(3) *Easy*.—(4) *Meton.* of persons: *Prompt, ready, active, vigorous*.—(5) *Well inclined toward, willing to serve, favorably disposed*. **EX.** (1) *tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut, etc.*, Cic.;—*prompta et aperta*, id.—(2) *quæ tibi a multis prompta esse scio*, Cic.;—*prompta audacia*, Sall.—(3) *prompta defensio*, Cic.;—*mœnia haud quaquam prompta oppugnanti*, Liv.—(4) *tres fratres summo loco natos, promptos, etc.*, Cic.;—*laudat promptos*, Cæs.;—*p. in pavorem*, Tac.;—*p. ingenio*, Liv.;—*promptior lingua quam manu*, Sall.;—*p. seditioni*, Tac.—(5) *p. alicui*, Tac. **SYN.** See CIRUS.

2. PROMPTUS, ōis, *m.* (promo). *A taking forth*; hence, **I.** *Prop.* (1) *A making visible, an exposing to public view*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Readiness, a being at hand*.—(3) *Easy*.—(4) *in promptu esse, to be apparent*. **EX.** (1) *in promptu ponere figuram, to render visible*, Cic.;—*in promptu scrinia habet, they may be seen*, Ov.—(2) *a me, quæ in promptu erant, dicta sunt*, Cic.;—*omnia quæ in promptu erant diripere*, Liv.—(3) *quadrupedes regere in promptu est, it is easy*.—(4) *cum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus*, Cic.

PROMULGATIO, ōnis, *f.* (promulgo). *A proclaiming in public, promulgation*; p. legis.

PROMULGO, ĕre, *tr.* **I.** *Prop.* of bills, edicts, and the like; (1) *To proclaim in public, to promulgate, publish*. **II.** *Meton.* of other things; (2) *To make known, teach*. **EX.** (1) *p. legem*, Cic.;—*p. de aliqua re*, id.—(2) *p. prælia*, Cic.;—*p. conjurationes*, Suet.

PROMULSIS, idis, *f.* (pro, mulsam). *A dish served up before the ordinary course, consisting of eggs, olives, salt fish, etc., with which mead (mulsam) was drunk*, Cic.

PROMUS, a, *um*, *adj.* **I.** *Prop.*: *That serves for giving out, of or belonging to giving*

out; hence, *Subst.* : Prōmus, i, m. *A steward, butler*; condus promus sum procurator peni, Plaut.; —p. librorum, a librarius, App. II. *Fig.*: ego meo sum promus pectori, *I keep the key of my own breast, I conceal my sentiments.*

PRŌ-MŪTŪS, a, um, *adj.* *That is advanced as a loan, Cæs.*; —insequentis anni vectigal promutuum imperabatur, *was demanded beforehand as a loan, Cæs.*

PRŌ-NĒPOS, ōtis, m. *A great-grandson.*

PRŌNĪTAS, ātis, f. (*pronus*). *Proneness, inclination*; p. naturæ ad malum, Sen. (*doubtful*).

PRŌNĒA, æ, f. (πρόνοια). *Providence, Cic.* (*Pure Latin, providentia*).

PRŌ-NŌMEN, inis, n. *A pronoun, Quint.*

PRŌ-NŌMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *A figure of rhetoric, when, for a proper name, another word is substituted, e. g. Africanus nepos for Gracchus.*

PRŌNŪBUS, a, um, *adj.* (*pro, nubo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *That presides over marriage, matchmaking.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of or belonging to marriage.* EX. (1) Juno pronuba, Virg.; —Tisiphone pronuba, *at an unhappy marriage, Ov.*; —Bellona pronuba, *when the bride is obtained in war, Virg.*—(2) pronuba nox, Claud.

PRŌNŪNCĪĀTĪO [-tiatio], ōnis, f. (*pronuncio*). *A pronouncing; hence, I. Prop.* 1. *A speaking, speech, Dig.*—(1) *A public intimation, publication, declaration.*—(3) *Delivery, pronunciation, action, including the regulation of the voice, etc., of an actor or orator.* II. *Meton.* (4) *A word, expression.*—(5) *A proposition.*—6. *A judicial sentence, Cic.* EX. (2) *qua pronuntiatio facti . . . omnes Uticam relinquunt, Cæs.*—(3) *p. est ex rerum et verbo rum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, Cic.*—(4) *p. Græca, Val. Max.*—(5) *quid est cur non omnis p. aut vera aut falsa sit, Cic.*

PRŌNŪNCĪĀTOR [-tīātor], ōris, m. (*id.*). *One that makes known, a narrator, relater; p. rerum gestarum, Cic.*

PRŌNŪNCĪĀTUM [-tīātum], i, n. (*id.*). *A proposition (= Gr. ἀνίμωα); id ergo est p., quod aut verum, aut falsum est, Cic.*

PRŌNŪNCĪO [nūncio], āre, tr. *To say out or beforehand; hence, I. Prop.* (1) *To speak out, to pronounce.*—(2) *To pronounce publicly, to make known, divulge, publish, proclaim.*—(3) *To recite, repeat, rehearse.*—(4) *To recite, narrate.*—(5) *To predict.*—(6) *Esp.: To proclaim by a herald.*—(7) *To nominate or appoint to an office.*—(8) *To act (on the stage).*—9. *p. sententias, in the senate, to state the different opinions offered by senators, and put them to vote.*—(10) *Of a judge: To pronounce sentence.* II. *Meton.* (11) *To disclose, discover.*—(12) *To promise.* EX. (1) *p. sententiam, Cic.*—*pronunciatus civis, publicly declared a citizen, Suet.*; —*p. perperam, to pronounce badly, Plin. E.*—(2) *p. leges, Cic.*; —*p. prelium in posterum diem, Liv.*—(3) *p. versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.*; —*gravior et venuste pronunciare, Auct. Her.*—(4) *p. quæ gesta sunt, Cæs.*—(5) *ut ipse pronunciaverat, Cæs.*—(6) *p. victorum nomina, Cic.*—(7) *p. aliqui præterem, Liv.*—(8) *Luceia mima centum annis in scena pronunciavit, Plin.*—(10) *de tribunali pronunciavit sese recepturum, Cic.*; —*quam sententiam pronunciat ratio, id.*—(11) *cum rem eam scisset et non pronunciasset, Cic.*—(12) *p. pecuniam pro reo, Cic.*; —*p. præmia alicui, Liv.* SYN. See DECLAMO.

PRŌ-NŪPER, *adv.* *Lately, Plaut.*

PRŌ-NŪRUS, ūs, f. *A grandson's wife, Ov.*

PRŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Turned*

or inclined forward, bent, leaning or hanging forward.—(2) *Going or inclining downward.*

(3) *Meton.: Running or rushing forward.* II.

Fig. (4) *Inclined, disposed to anything, prone.*—

(5) *Inclined to favor, favorable, well disposed.*—

(6) *Easy, without difficulty.* EX. (1) *p. corporis metus, Cic.*; —*Urbs prona in paludes, Liv.*; —*ilex prona, Sall.*—(2) *prona via, Ov.*; —

annis, Virg.—(3) *p. lepus, Ov.*—(4) *p. ad eju-*

cusque necem, Suet.; —*p. in obsequium, Hor.*—

(5) *p. alicui, Suet.*; —*p. in alquem, Tac.*; —*promis*

aurebus accipere alqd, id.—(6) *omnia virtuti*

prona, Sall.; —*pronus est, it is easy, Tac.*; —

pronus ad fidem, more credibile. SYN. PRŌNUS;

SUPINUS; CERNUUS.—*Pronus, as here, No.*

(1).—*Supinus, with the face upwards, lying on*

the back; cubat in faciem mox, deinde supinus,

Juv. Fig.: animus supinus, iners, Catull.—

Cernuus, hanging down, the head and face down-

ward, prostrate; incumbit cernuus, Virg.

PRŌEMĪOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (*proæmium*). *To*

make an introduction or preface, Plin.

PRŌEMĪUM, ī, n. (προομιον). I. *Prop.*:

An introduction, preface, Cic. II. *Meton.*:

Beginning; p. rixæ, Juv. SYN. See INITIUM.

PROPAGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (1. *propago*): I.

Prop. (1) *A propagating (of trees, etc.).* II.

Meton. (2) *A propagating (of a family, name,*

etc.).—(3) *An extending, enlarging.* EX. (1)

p. vitium, Sen.—(2) *p. nominis, Cic.*—(3) *p.*

linium imperii nostri, Cic.; —*p. vitæ, id.* SYN.

See 2 PROPAGO.

PROPAGĀTOR, ōris, m. (*id.*). *A propaga-*

tor; hence, fig., one who extends or enlarges; p.

provinciæ, that causes a governor to hold his pro-

vince beyond the usual time, Cic.

1. PROPĀGO, āre, tr. (*pro, pago or pango*).

I. *Prop.* 1. *Of plants: To propagate, Plin.*—(2)

Meton.: To propagate (a race). II. *Fig.* (3)

To extend, enlarge, widen.—(4) *To prolong,*

protract, extend the duration of. EX. (2) *p.*

stirpem, Cic.—(3) *p. terminos urbis, Tac.*—(4)

p. bellum, Cic.; —*p. vitam aucupio, to get a live-*

lihood by, id.; —*p. imperium alicui in annum,*

Liv. SYN. PROPAGO; PROLATO; PORRIGO.—

Propagare, as here, Nos. (1) & (2).—*Prolatere, to*

dilate, to make larger, to extend; p. comitia, Cic.

—*Porrigere, to stretch out; manum in mensam*

p., Cic. Fig.: ne digitum quidem p. in alqm, to

take no concern in a business, Cic.

2. PROPĀGO, inis, f. (*propago*). I. *Prop.*

(1) *Of plants: A set, layer (as of a vine), Cic.*; —

also, a branch that may be used as a layer. II.

Meton. (2) *A descendant, a race.* EX. (1) *vitium*

propagines, Hor.—(2) *Romana propago,*

Virg.; —*p. Memmi, Lucr.*; —*virorum propagines,*

the race, breed, Nep. SYN. PROPAGO; PRO-

PAGATIO.—*Propago, a shoot of a vine stock, cut*

down and set deep into the earth; also, as (2).

Propagatio, a planting of young vines. See the

word (1) and (2).

PRŌ-PĀLAM, *adv.* I. (1) *Openly, publicly.*

II. (2) *Evidently, manifestly.* EX. (1) *propa-*

lam collocare, Cic.—(2) *timeo ne hoc propalam*

fiat, Plaut.

PRŌPĀTŪLUM, i, n. (*pro, patulus*). I.

Prop. (1) *An open or uncovered place.* II. *Me-*

ton. (2) *In propatulo, adverbially: publicly,*

openly. EX. (1) *in propatulo sedium, Liv.*; —

nec in propatulo sed in curia, Plin. E.—(2) *pu-*

dicitiam in propatulo habere, to offer it, as it

were, for sale, Sall.

PRŌPĀTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (*id.*). *Open in*

front, not covered up, open, uncovered; in aperto

ac propatulo loco, Cic. Subst.: See PROPATULUM.

SYN. See PATENS.

PRŌPE, *adv.* (*comp.* propius, proxime Gr. 234). I. *Prop.* (1) Of space: *Near*. II. *Meton.* (2) Of time: *Near*.—(3) *Superl.*: *Shortly before, a little before*.—(4) *Next time*.—(5) *With ab.*: *Near, close to, toward*.—(6) *Very near, not far from*.—(7) *Nearly, almost*.—(8) *In like manner*.—(9) *Exactly, accurately*.—(10) *Next in order or rank, next to, after*. EX. (1) volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.;—propius accedere alqd, id.;—with ab.: p. a Sicilia, id.;—with dat.: propius Tiberi . . . dimicasset, Nep.;—proxime hostium castris castra communit, Cæs.;—with acc.: ut non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare possis, Cic.;—p. oppidum castra movere, Cæs.;—propius mare, Sall.;—proxime Hispaniam sunt, Cic.—(2) p. adest alieuo more cum vivendum est mihi, Ter.—(3) quem proxime nominavi, Cic.;—feralia quæ proxime fuissent, Liv.—(4) velim ergo cum proxime iudices contrahentur, quid sit juris indices, Plin. E.—(5) eum defecisse p. lucem, Suet.—(6) virtuti tuæ proxime accedo, Cic.;—vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall.;—proxime morem Romanum, *very much like, very similar to*, Liv.—(7) p. desperatis rebus, Cic.—(8) insanis et tu stultique prope omnes, Hor.;—proxime atque ille aut æque, *nearly the same as*, Cic.—(9) propius aspicere, Virg.—(10) proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus utiles esse possunt, Cic. SYN. See COMINUS.

PRŌPĒ-DĪEM, *adv.* *Within a few days, shortly, soon*; ergo ut spero, propediem te videbo, Cic. SYN. See BREVI.

PRŌ-PELLO, *ĕre, pŭlli, pulsum, tr.* (*the first syllable is short in Lucr.*). *To drive forth, forward or out*. I. *Prop.* (1) *To drive forth or out*.—(2) *To drive before one*.—(3) *To drive on, to propel, push on, move onward*.—(4) *Meton.*: *To throw or hurl down*.—(5) *To throw away or down, to hurl forward*. II. *Fig.* (6) *To drive, urge, impel, incite*.—(7) *To drive forward or on*.—(8) *To drive forth, hurry forth*.—(9) *To drive away, remove, keep off, repl.* EX. (1) p. pecus extra portam, Liv.—(2) p. aera prae se, Lucr.—(3) p. navem remis, Cic.;—p. navem in altum, Ov.;—p. multitudinem equitum, *to put to flight, to drive away*, Cæs.—(4) p. corpora in profundum e scopulo, Ov.—(5) p. crates, Cæs.—(6) p. animos ad corrumpendum morem, Tac.—(7) p. orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic.—(8) p. cruda studia in forum, Petr.—(9) p. periculum vitæ ab alqo, Liv. SYN. PROPELLO; PROPULSO. Propellere, *to drive on, push forward*; p. navem remis, Cic.—Propulsare, *freg., to keep off*, denotes more energy than propellere.

PRŌPĒ-MŌDO, *adv.* *Nearly, almost*, Liv.

PRŌPĒ-MŌDUM, *adv.* I. *Nearly, almost*, Cic. II. *In like manner*; utrisque est prope-modum comparanda, Cic.

PRŌ-PENDĒO, *ĕre, pendi, pensum, intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To hang down, hang forth*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To have the preponderance*.—(3) *To incline to any thing*. EX. (1) lanx propendet, Cic.—(2) bona propendunt, Cic.—(3) p. inclinatione voluntas in alqm, Cic.

PRŌ-PENDŌ, *ĕre, i. q. propendeo*. *To hang down, Plaut.*

PRŌPENŒ, *adv.* (*propensus*). *Readily, willingly*; conspiratio propense facta.

PRŌPENSĪO, *ŏnis, f.* (*propendeo*). *Inclination, propensity*; p. ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. SYN. See STUDIUM.

PRŌPENSUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of propendeo*. II. *Adj.*: *Hanging down*. *Fig.* (1) *That has the preponderance, weighty, heavy, rich*.—(2) *Inclined or disposed to any thing, propense*.—(3) *Coming near, approaching*. EX. (1) munera

propensa, Plaut.—(2) p. ad misericordiam, Cic.;—p. ad descendum, id.—(3) disputatio Balbi mihi ad veritatis similitudinem videretur esse propensior, Cic. SYN. See PROCLIVIS.

PRŌPĒRANTER, *adv.* (*propereo*). *Hastily, quickly, speedily*, Tac. *Comp.*, properantius, properantissime.

PRŌPĒRANTIĀ, *æ, f.* (*id.*). *A making haste, hastening*, Sall.

PRŌPĒRATIŌ, *ŏnis, f.* (*id.*). *Hastening, haste*, Cic.

PRŌPĒRĀTO, *adv.* (*id.*). *Hastily, quickly, speedily*; p. agere, Tac.

PRŌPĒRE, *adv.* (*properus*). *Hastily, quickly, speedily*; p. convolare, Liv.

PRŌPĒRĪPES, *ĕdis, adj.* (*properus, pes*). *Swift-footed, hastening, nimble*, Catull.

PRŌPĒRO, *ĕre, intr. and tr.* (*properus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Intr.*: *To hasten*.—(2) *Tr.*: *To hasten, forward, accelerate, prepare in haste*. II. (3) *In narration*: *To hasten, i. e. to proceed to without dwelling on other subjects*. EX. (1) p. in patriam, Cic.;—p. ad prædam, Cic.;—p. alio, Sall.;—p. sacris, *from a sacrifice or offering*, Ov.;—properato opus est, *the matter requires dispatch, you must make haste*, Plaut.—(2) p. obsonia, Plaut.;—p. mortem, Virg.;—p. opus, *to apply one's self diligently to it*, Hor.;—p. ferire hostem Sall.—(3) de Carthagine silere melius puto, quoniam alio properare tempus monet, Sall. SYN. See CELERO.

PRŌPĒRUS, *a, um, adj.* *Quick, speedy, hasty*; propero agmine subvenit, Tac.;—p. auriga, Virg. SYN. See CITUS.

PRŌPEXUS, *a, um, adj.* (*pro, pecto*). *Combed down in front, combed forward*; propeexam in pectore barbam, Virg.

PRŌPHĒTA, *æ, or PRŌPHĒTES*, *æ, m.* (*προφητης*). *One that foretells or predicts, a prophet, diviner*, App. SYN. See DIVINUS.

PRŌPINĀTIŌ, *ŏnis, f.* (*propino*). *A drinking to a person*; lacessere alqm crebris propinationibus, Sen.

PRŌPĪNO, *ĕre, tr.* (*προπινω*). [*in Mart. prō is long*]. I. *Prop.* (1) *To drink to any one*. Hence, (2) *To give to drink*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To give over, deliver up*. EX. (1) propino inquit hoc pulchro Critici, Cic.;—p. salutem, *to drink any body's health*, Plaut.—(2) propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart.—(3) hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.

PRŌPINQUE, *adv.* (*propinquus*). *Not far off, near*; p. adesce, Plaut.

PRŌPINQUITAS, *ŏtis, f.* (*id.*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Nearness*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Relationship*. EX. (1) p. loci, Cic.;—ex propinquitate pugnare, *in the neighborhood*, Cæs.—(2) maximus vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus cum alqo, Cic. SYN. See AFFINITAS.

PRŌPINQUO, *ĕre, intr. and tr.* (*id.*). I. *Intr.* (1) *To draw near, to approach*. II. *Tr.* (2) *To bring near, to hasten, accelerate*. EX. (1) non ante regressus est, quam domui ejus ignis propinquaret, Tac.;—Sergestus scopulo propinquat, Virg.;—p. fluvio, id.;—p. amnem, Sall.—(2) p. augurium, Virg. SYN. See ACCEDO.

PRŌPINQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (*prope*). *Near*. I. *Prop.* (1) Of place: *Near, not far off*. Hence, (2) *Subst.*: Propinquum, *i. n. Neighborhood, nearness*.—(3) *Meton.* of time: *Near, at hand*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Near (as to resemblance), similar, like*.—(5) *Near (in relationship), closely allied or*

related. Hence, (6) *Subst.*: Propinquus, i, m. *A relation, relative, kinsman*; and propinqua, æ, f. *A kinswoman.* EX. (1) propinqua provincia, Cic.—colles inter se propinqui, Sall.—in propinquis urbis locis, Nep.—(2) in propinquo eas, *to be near, only a short distance off*, Liv.—ex propinquo cognoscit, *near, close by*, id.—(3) p. reditus, Cic.—spem rei propinquam facere, Liv.—(4) motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.—(5) tibi genere propinqui, Sall.—(6) tot propinqui, Cic.—Vestalis hujus propinqua, id. SYN. See AFFINIS.

PRŌPIŌR, us, adj. (*Compar. of the obsol. propius*). *Superl.*, proximus, Gr. 113, 4. I. *Comp.* (1) Of place: *Nearer.* Hence, (2) *Subst.*: Propiora, um, n. (*sc. loca*). *The places adjacent.*—(3) Of time: *Nearer, later.*—(4) Fig.: *More nearly related, more closely connected.*—(5) (*Of nearer import, concerning or affecting more closely, more intimate.*)—(6) *Nearer* (in respect of resemblance), *more nearly resembling, more like.*—(7) *More befitting or becoming, more suitable.*—(8) *More favorable, more favorably inclined.* II. *Superl.*: Proximus, a, um.—(9) Of place: *The next, nearest, very near.* Hence, (10) *Subst.*: Proximum, i, n. *The neighborhood.*—(11) Of time: *That follows next.*—(12) Of time past: *Just past, latest, last.* Hence, (13) *Adv.*, proximo, lately, of late.—(14) Fig. of relationship: *The next of kin, nearest.*—(15) *That stands next, in rank, order, or otherwise.* Hence, 16. Proximus, i, m. *A neighbor.* Auct. Quint.—proximi, attendens, a household, Phedr.—(17) *That lies very close by, nearest at hand.*—(18) *Most like or similar.* EX. (1) propior tumulus, Liv.—p. montem, *nearer to the mountain*, Sall.—(2) læva ac propiora fluminis, Tac.—(3) propior epistola, Cic.—ad propiora vocor, Ov.—(4) quibus propior Quinto nemo est, Cic.—gradu sanguinis propior, Ov.—(5) p. societatis, Cic.—p. amicus, Hor.—(6) propiora scelere quam religioni, Cic.—propius vero, *more probable*, Liv.—(7) alium portum propiorem huic ætati videmus, Cic.—Latium supplemento propius esse, Liv.—(8) iræ quam timori propiorem cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear*, Tac.—(9) p. vicinus, Cic.—proxima oppida, Cæs.—proximi sunt Germanis, id.—(10) in proximo, *in the neighborhood*, Ter.—(11) proxima petito, Cic.—(12) quid proximi, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic.—proxima nocte convenit, Cæs.—(13) accepi literas datas proximo; bellum tanto majore, quam proximo conatu apparatus est, quanto plus, etc., Liv.—(14) p. cognatione, Cic.—memoria a proximis retineatur, Cæs.—(15) amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.—proximus est huic dignitati equester, id.; cum hæc omnia . . . tuis proximis plana fecero, *to your friends or protectors*, id.—p. religioni suæ, *devoted, attached to*, id.—proximus lictor Jugurthæ, *chief lictor*, i. e. *chief attendant*, Sall.—(17) proximum argumentum, Quint.—(18) deo proximum est, Cic.—proxima veris, Hor.

PRŌPITĪO, Ære, tr. (propius). *To render propitious, to propitiate*; p. Venerem, Plaut.

PRŌPITĪUS, a, um, adj. (pro, peto). *Favorably inclined, or disposed, propitious*; propitii dii, Cic.—alqm propitium facere, Plaut. SYN. See FAVORABILIS.

PRŌPIŪS. I. *Adv.* See PROPÆ. II. *Adj.* n. See PROPIOR.

PRŌPLASMA, Ætis, n. (πρόπλασμα). *A model, pattern*, Plin.

PRŌPNĪGEON [-um], i, n. (προπνίγειον). *The place before a stove or furnace*, Plin. (*Pure Lat. præfurnium*).

PRŌPŒTĪDES, um, f. pl. *Some Cyprian*

girls who, having denied the deity of Venus, were changed into stones, Ov.

PRŌPŌLA, æ, m. (προπόλης). *A retailer, huckster*; panis et vinum emitur de propola et cupa, Cic.

PRŌPŌLIS, is, f. (πρόπολις). *The third layer in a honey-comb, bee-glue*, Plin.

PRŌPŌNO, Ære, pŏsui, pŏsŭtum, tr. *To put, place, lay out or forth.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To put before any thing.*—(2) *To lay before, to offer, present.*—(3) *Medon.*: *To set out or expose to view, display.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To set before one's eyes, to propose to one's self, to imagine.*—(5) *To report, declare, point out, relate, tell, mention.*—(6) *To publish, make known.* Hence, (7) *To announce, offer, promise, threaten.* Hence, (8) proponi, *to be before one, to impend.*—(9) p. sibi alqd, *to propose any thing to one's self, to resolve.*—(10) *To suggest, prompt.*—(11) *To set (as a task), to propose.*—(12) *To maintain, assert.*—(13) *To state the first premises of a syllogism.* EX. (1) p. ante oculos, Lucr.—(2) p. oculis, id.—(3) p. manibus factum, Lucr.—(4) p. mensas palam, Cic.—p. legein in publicum, id.—p. fastos populo, id.—proponere, *to expose for sale*, Suet.—p. honorem pugnae, *to offer a prize*, Virg.—(4) p. alqm sibi ad imitandum, Cic.—p. metum, *to cause*, id.—(5) ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, Cic.—quo paulo ante proposui, id.—p. voluntatem senatus alui, Cæs.—(6) p. epistolam in publico, Cic.—(7) p. premia alui, Cic.—p. servis libertatem, Liv.—(8) contentiones quæ mihi proponuntur modice me tangunt, Cic.—(9) quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, Cic.—quod animo proposuerat, Cæs.—in proposito susceptoque consilio permansit, Cic.—(10) nihil erat propositum ad scribendum, Cic.—(11) quod propositum sit arti, Cic.—(12) sicut plerique proponunt, Cels.—(13) cum proponimus, Cic.

PRŌPONTĪACUS, a, um, adj. (Propontis). *Of or belonging to Propontis*, Ov.

PRŌPONTIS, is and Idis, f. (Προποντις). *The Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus*, Liv.

PRŌ-PORRO, adv. I. *Moreover, still further*, Lucr. II. *Nothing but*, id.

PRŌ-PORTŌ, ōnis, f. *Proportion, symmetry*; cum omnes Asiæ civitates proportionem in provinciis dividisset, Cic.

PRŌPŌSĪTIO, ōnis, f. (propono). *A placing before*; hence, I. 1. *The first premises of a syllogism*, Cic. II. *Fig.* (2) *A representation.*—(3) *A proposal, resolution, determination.*—4. *A theme, subject*, Cic.—(5) *A proposition, sentence.* EX. (2) p. vitæ, Cic.—(3) p. animi, Cic.—(5) diverse propositiones, Quint.

PRŌPŌSĪTUM, i, n. (propositus). *That which has been proposed*; hence, I. 1. *The first premises of a syllogism*, Cic. II. *Fig.* (2) *A design, intention, purpose.*—(3) *A way or manner of living, course of life.*—(4) *An assertion.*—(5) *A theme, principal subject, main point.*—6. *A general consideration of a subject, a treating of a subject in general, without entering into particulars*, Cic. EX. (2) p. assequi, Cic.—propositum tenere, Cæs.—tenax propositi, Hor.—(3) vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell.—(4) responderet propositis, Quint.—(5) ad propositum revertamur, Cic.—aberrare a proposito, id.

PRŌPŌSĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of propono. II. *Adj.*: *Placed before or in front*; hence, (1) *Exposed.*—(2) *Prescribed, appointed.* EX. (1) mulier proposita omnibus, *common*, Cic.—p. bello, Liv.—(2) qui ordo industriæ propositus

est, is intended for it, Cic.;—propositum genus questionum, prescribed, determined, id.

PRŌ-PRÆTOR, ōris, m. A pro-prætor, i. e. a governor in a province in which there was no army, Cic.

PROPRIË, adv. (proprius). I. Prop. (1) Properly, peculiarly, for one's own person. II. (2) Properly, correctly, strictly speaking.—(3) Particularly, principally, especially. EX. (1) promiscue toto (campo) quam proprie parva frui parte malletis, Cic.—(2) p. dicere, Cic.;—societatem proprie non violavi, Liv.—(3) id est proprie tuum, Cic.;—p. rei militaris peritis, Liv.

PROPRIËTAS, atis, f. (id.). That which is peculiar to any thing; hence, I. Prop. (1) Peculiarity in respect of property or nature, a quality, property. II. Meton. (2) The right of property. EX. (1) singularum rerum singulares proprietates esse, Cic.;—p. terræ cœlique, Liv.;—p. verborum, proper signification (not improper or figurative), Quint.;—p. jumentis.

PROPRITIM, adv. (id.). Properly, Lucr.

PROPRIUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Proper, not common with others, one's own.—(2) With meus, tuus, suus, etc., it renders the idea of property more emphatic. Hence, (3) Subst.: Proprium, ū, n. A possession, property. II. Fig. 4. Peculiar. Hence, (5) Proprium, ū, n. A characteristic mark, sign, characteristic.—(6) Suitable, proper, fit.—(7) Peculiar, extraordinary, strange, singular.—(8) Separate, apart.—(9) Lasting, constant. Hence, (10) Proprium, ū, n. A continual action or mode of procedure.—(11) Sure, to be relied upon, certain. EX. (1) vitium proprium senectutis, Cic.;—bono publico sibi proprias similitudes irritavit, Liv.;—libertatem propriam generis Romani, Cic.;—amor proprius mulieris, love bestowed upon one person only, Lucr.—(2) sua propria facultate, Cic.;—suo proprio proelio, Liv. Hence, it is used in contradiction to whatever is held in common, or possessed by way of loan only, instead of the pronoun personal or possessive, my, thy, etc.; as, propria familia, Liv.;—proprio cognita Marte tibi, Or.—(3) id enim est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic.—(5) quod est oratoris proprium, Cic.—(6) tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium, quam ceteris, Cic.—(7) superbo decreto addidit propriam ignominiam, Liv.—(8) an quoties propria lex non est simili sit utendum? Cic.—(9) ut illi sit proprium atque perpetuum, Cic.;—alqd alciui proprium facere, Hor.—(10) p. hujus imperii disciplinæque majorum, Cic.—(11) proprium et expeditum Cæsaris victoriam interpellavere, Cæs. SYN. PROPRIUS; SCUS.—Proprius, private, peculiar, proper, one's own; hence, firm, stable, lasting, natural, that belongs to a thing and is fit for it.—Suus, one's own. Proprius is opposed to communis; suus to alienus.

1. PROPTER, adv. (prope). Near, hard by; p. est spelunca, Cic.

2. PROPTER, prep. with acc. (before or after the substantive). (1) Of place: Near, nigh, close to.—(2) Fig.: With regard to, in respect of, as to.—(3) In alleging a cause or reason: On account of, from, owing to.—(4) Denoting effective cause: Through, by means of. EX. (1) insulæ propter Siciliam, Cic.—(2) p. quæ, Quint.—(3) amicitia propter se expetenda, Cic. Hence, facellæ: p. viam illi sunt vocati ad prandium, Plaut.—(4) p. se liberos esse reliquos, Cic.;—quem propter urbs incensa non est, id. SYN. See Juxta.

PROPTER-ËA, adv. Therefore; p. ut, Cic.;—p. quia, id.;—p. ue, Ter.;—p. quod, id.;—id p., id.

PRŌPŬDĬUM, ū, n. (pro, pudet). I. Prop. (1) Shameless or disgraceful conduct, a vile action. II. Meton. 2. As a term of reproach: A shameless person, a vile wretch, Cic. EX. (1) propudii insimulare aliqui, Plaut.

PRŌPUGNĀCŬLUM, i, n. (propugno). I. Prop. (1) That by which one is protected from an enemy, a defence, bulwark, barricade. II. Fig. (2) Protection, defence. EX. (1) domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic.;—p. Siciliæ, the fleet, id.;—propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies, id.;—propugnacula navium, ships furnished with towers, Hor.—(2) lex Ælia et Fusia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.;—firmissimo propugnaculo uti, proof, Liv. SYN. PROPUGNACULUM; PROPUGNATIO.—Propugnaculum, a fortress, bulwark, rampart, as above.—Propugnatio, only fig., a defending or fighting for a thing; p. ac defensio dignitatis, Cic.

PRŌPUGNĀTĬO, ōnis, f. (id.). A defending of, fighting for any thing, Val. Max. Fig.: p. pro ornamentis tuis, Cic. SYN. See PROPUGNACULUM.

PRŌPUGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop. (1) A defender, one who defends or fights for a place. II. Fig. (2) A defender, champion. EX. (1) a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Cæs.;—classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, of the marines, Cic.—(2) quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. SYN. PROPUGNATOR; DEFENSOR.—Propugnator, he who fights for.—Defensor, a defender (not an aggressor). Mutus paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic.

PRŌ-PUGNO, āre, tr. and intr. To fight for or before any thing; hence, I. Prop. (1) To come forth to fight.—(2) To fight for any thing, to defend. II. Fig. (3) To fight or contend for. EX. (1) ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs.—(2) bestię pro partu suo propugnant, Cic.;—p. pro vallo, Liv.—(3) p. pro salute, Cic. SYN. See TUOR.

PRŌPULSĀTĬO, ōnis, f. (propulso). A driving back, keeping off, averting; p. periculi, Cic.

PRŌPULSĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One that averts or wards off, Val. Max.

PRŌPULSO, āre, tr. freq. intens. (propello). I. Prop. (1) To drive or beat back, repel.—(2) Meton.: To keep off, avert. EX. (1) p. hostem, Cæs.—(2) p. frigus, Cic.;—p. bellum a mœnibus, Liv. II. Fig.: p. periculum a capite, Cic. SYN. See PROPELLO.

PRŌPULSUS, ūs, m. (propello). A pushing forth, an impulse, force; p. venti, Sen.

PRŌPYLÆON [-um], i, n. (προπύλαιον). A place before a door or porch, esp. of a temple; hence, Prōpylæa, ōrum, n. A vestibule, built by Pericles, leading to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, Cic.

PRŌ-QUÆSTOR, ōris, m. A proquæstor, vice-quæstor, i. e. a quæstor whose office was to superintend the revenue of a province, and to pay the troops that might be stationed there.

PRŌ-QUAM, conj. Accordingly as, Lucr.

PRŌRA, æ, f. (πρόρα). Prop. (1) The prow or fore part of a ship, Cæs.—2. Meton.: A ship, Virg. EX. (1) proræ tutela, the second pilot, Virg. Pro.: p. et puppis mihi fuit, my whole plan, Cic.

PRŌ-RĒPO, ēre, psi, ptum, intr. To creep forth or along; hence, I. Prop. (1) To creep forth, to come forth imperceptibly.—(2) To creep forward. II. Meton. (3) Of inanimate objects: To break forth, to come forth. EX. (1) cum

propreperunt primis animalia terris, Hor.—(2) propepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.—(3) sudant prorepunt balsama liquo, Claud.

PRŌRĒTA, æ, m. (πρωρετής). He that sits at the prow of a ship and guides it, an under pilot.

PRŌREUS, ēi, and eos, m. (πρωρεύς), i. q. proreta, Ov.

PRŌRĪPIŌ, ēre, rīpiī, reptum, tr. (pro, rapio). To drag or snatch forth; hence, I. Prop. (1) To pull or tear forth.—(2) To tear along, to drag away. II. Fig. (3) p. se, to show one's self.—(4) To urge any body to do any thing, to hurry away. EX. (1) p. hominem, Cic.—p. pedes, to jump or rush forth, Ov.—p. se ex curia, Sall.—(2) p. se in publicum, Liv. Intr.: quo propripis? Virg.—(3) quae libido non se propripit ac projiciet, Cic.—(4) p. aliqui in caedem, Hor.

PRŌRITO, āre, tr. (from obol. rito). I. Prop. (1) To bring forth, to excite. II. Meton. (2) To incite, allure. EX. (1) p. prociidentiam sedis, Plin.—(2) quem spes aliqua proritat, Sen.

PRŌRŌGATIO, ōnis, f. (prorogo). An asking of the people whether an office shall be prolonged to any one; hence, I. Prop. (1) A prolongation. Hence, (2) A deferring, postponing. II. Meton. (3) An application to a greater extent, a further extending.—(4) An enlarging, augmenting. EX. (1) p. imperii, sc. of one's command, Liv. 8, 26.—(2) p. dici, Cic.—(3) p. legis, an application to a given case, Cic.—(4) p. imperii.

PRŌRŌGATIVUS, a, um, adj. (id.). That admits delay, Sen.

PRŌRŌGO, āre, tr. To ask the people whether an office may be prolonged to any one; hence, I. Prop. (1) To continue, to prolong.—(2) Meton.: To prolong.—(3) To keep or preserve for a long time.—(4) To defer, put off, prorogue. EX. (1) p. alicui provinciam, Cic.—(2) p. alicui vitam, Plaut.—(3) p. latium in alterum lustrum, Hor.—(4) p. dies ad solvendum, Cic. SYN. PROROGO; PRODIGO.—Prorogare, to prorogue, defer, put off, prolong a condition or state already begun, as above.—Producere, prop., to produce or bring out, to lead out; p. testes, Cic.; fig., to lengthen out or prolong; p. convivium.

PRORSUM, adv. (pro, versum). I. Prop. (1) Forward, turned forward. II. 2. Turned upside down; hence, (3) fig., altogether, wholly, utterly, entirely. EX. (1) cursari prorsum, hither and thither, Ter.;—simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem, straight before or straight on, Plaut.—(3) p. nihil intelligo, Ter.

PRORSUS, adv. (pro, versus). Forward. I. Prop. (1) Straight on, right onward. II. Turned upside down; hence, (2) Fig.: Wholly, entirely, completely, altogether.—(3) Surely, certainly, truly.—(4) In short, in one word. EX. (1) p. cedit, Plaut.—p. Athenas abibo, straight to Athens, id.—(2) ita prorsus existimo, Cic.—p. tacere nequeo, Ter.—(3) hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic.—(4) prorsus multae facetiae multusque lepos inerat, Sall. SYN. PRORSUS; OMNINO; PENITUS.—Prorsus and Prorsum, forward, altogether, throughout, generally, as above (2).—Ommino, in every thing, wholly, entirely, utterly.—Penitus, in the inmost and most secret part, thoroughly, out and out.

PRŌRUMPO, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, tr. and intr. To rush, break or burst forth. I. Tr. (1) To cause to rush, break, or burst forth. II. Intr. prop. (2) To rush or press forward.—(3) Meton.: To break forth, break or burst out, to make its appearance.—(4) Fig.: To break out or forth. EX. (1) p. nubem atram ad sidera, Virg. Hence, se prorumpere and prorumpi (Müller). To rush forth or forward; prorumpitur in mare venti

vis, Lucr.—(2) per medios audacissime prorumpant, Caes.—(3) illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. (4) eo prorumpere audaciae, to go so far as, etc., Cic.:—p. in scelera atque dedecora, Tac.;—ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, broke silence, i. e. began to speak, id.

PRŌRŪŌ, ō, ēre, ūi, ūtum, intr. and tr. To rush forth or out. I. Prop. intr. (1) To rush forth.—(2) To rush upon.—(3) Tr.: To tear out.—(4) To rush out. II. Meton. intr.: To rush over its front; hence, (5) To rush down, fall down.—(6) Tr.: To throw or cast down, to demolish, overthrow. EX. (1) qua proruebat (dextrum cornu), Caes.—(2) p. in hostem, Curt.—(3) cinis prorutus tumulo, Sen.—(4) p. se foras, Ter.—(5) motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac.—(6) his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes.;—p. vallum, Liv.

PRŌRUPTUS, a, um. I. pt. of prorumpo. II. Adj.: Unrestrained, boundless; protupta audacia, Cic.

PRŌSA, æ, f. (for prorsa from prorsus, a, um, [sc. oratio]). Prose (written straight forward, whereas in writing verse, there is a turn (versus) at the end of every line, quod rarum in prosa est, Quint. Adj.: p. oratio, id.

PRŌSĀPIA, æ, f. [prosapias, ei. Non]. A race or family from which one derives one's descent; p. vetus, Sall. SYN. SE GENEA.

PRŌSĀTUS, a, um, pt. of prosero.

PRŌSCĒNIUM, ii, n. (προσκήνιον). I. The place before the scene in a theatre, where the actors performed, Plaut.;—also the whole stage, Liv. II. Meton.: A theatre, Claud.

PRŌSCINDO, ēre, scidi, scissum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To tear or pluck up, to tear or split to pieces.—(2) Meton.: To farrow, plough. II. Fig. 3. To cut up with words, to lash, censure, recite, taunt, Suet. EX. (1) p. arva, Plin.;—p. campum ferro, to plough, Ov.;—p. quercum, to cleave, Luc.—(2) proscinde terram juvenis.

PRŌSCISSUS, a, um, pt. of proscindo.

PRŌ-SCRĪBO, ēre, psi, ptum, tr. To write out; hence, I. Prop. (1) To publish any thing by writing, to publish, advertise.—(2) To offer or advertise any thing to be sold.—(3) p. aliqui, to make any body publicly known in a certain character or capacity, to declare any body to be any thing.—(4) To confiscate any body's estates by public advertisement.—(5) To outlaw, to proscribe any body. EX. (1) tabulam proscrisbit se familiam venditurum, id.—(2) p. iusulam, Cic.;—possessions provinciarum venales ac proscriptas hac lege video, id.—(3) (edicta) quibus proscrisbit collegam suum Bithynicam regnam, Suet.—(4) p. Pompeium, Cic.—(5) cum proscriverentur homines, Cic. SYN. SE PUBLICO.

PRŌSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. (proscribo). A publishing in writing; hence, I. (1) A public advertising for sale. II. (2) An outlawing, outlawry, proscription. EX. (1) p. bonorum, Cic.—(2) cum de capite civis et de bonis proscriptio ferretur, Cic.;—proscriptio, at the time of the proscription, Suet.

PRŌSCRIPTŪRĪO, ire, intr. desid. (proscribo). To desire to proscribe or outlaw, Cic.

1. **PRŌSCRIPTUS**, a, um, pt. of proscribo.

2. **PRŌSCRIPTUS**, i, m. (proscribo). An outlaw, one that has been proscribed or outlawed.

PRŌ-SĒCO, āre, sēcūi, sectum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To cut in front, to cut off from before. Hence, (2) To cut off in sacrifice, to sacrifice or offer. Hence, 3. Subst.: Prosectum, i, n. The entrails of a victim, Varr.;—prosecta, Cic. II. Meton. (4) To cut to pieces. EX. (1) prosecta pectora, V. Flac.—(2) p. exta, Liv.—(4) p. solum, to plough.

PROSEDA, æ, f. (prosedeo). *A common prostitute*, Plaut.

PROSELÉNUS, i, m. (προσέληνος). *Older than the moon*, so the Arcadians called themselves, Cic.

PRO-SEMÍNO, Ære, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To sow about, to sow.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To propagate, disseminate.* EX. (1) p. ostreas, Cic.—(2) familiae proseminatae sunt (i. e. ortae), Cic.

PRO-SENTIO, Ære, si, sum, tr. *To perceive beforehand*, Plaut.

PRO-SÉQUOR, sēqui, cūsus or quātus sum, tr. dep. I. *Prop.* (1) *To accompany, to follow, attend, go with any body.*—(2) p. exsequias, to attend a funeral procession, to follow to the grave, Cic.—(3) *To pursue.*—(4) Meton.: *To accompany.*—(5) *To attend.* II. *Fig.* (6) *To accompany.*—(7) *To attend or accompany any body that is departing.* Hence, (8) p. alqm and alqd alqa re, to honor, present, adorn with any thing; to affect with or make one the object of any thing.—(9) *To continue or proceed with a discourse, to proceed, speak further, describe more at large.*

EX. (1) is me nec proficiscentem Apameam prosequutus est, Cic.;—speculatores qui prosequerentur agmen missi cesserant, id.—(2) p. hostem, Cæs.—(3) prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg.—(4) Catos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deposuit, extends as far as their country, and then ceases, Tac.—(5) existimatio usque ad rogum eum prosequitur, Cic.—(7) p. alqm votis, omnibus, lacrimis, Cic.;—alqm verbis vehementioribus, to use violent language against any one.—(8) p. alqm beneficiis et liberalitate, Cic.;—p. alqm omnibus officiis, id.;—p. alqm verbis honorificis, to address, id.—(9) quod non longius prosequar, quam, etc., Cic.;—prosequitur pavitans, Virg. SYN. PROSEQUITOR; PERSEQUITOR.—Prosequi, to follow, accompany, attend upon, generally in a good sense, from respect or esteem, as above.—Persequi, to pursue, go through with, generally (not always) in a bad sense implying hostility.

PRŌ-SĒRO, Ære, sēvi, sātum, tr. *To bring forth or produce by sowing*; p. segement, Lucan.

PRŌSERPĪNA, æ, f. (Περσεφόνη). *Proserpina*, the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, wife of Pluto, who carried her off from Sicily while she was gathering flowers; she was queen of the infernal regions, Or.

PRŌ-SERPO, Ære, intr. *To creep forth or forward.* (1) *To creep forth.*—(2) *To creep forward.* EX. (1) p. in lucem, App.—(2) bestia proserpens, Plaut.

PRŌSEUCHA, æ, f. (προσηχή). *A sacred place set apart for prayer*, etc., on mountains, rivers, etc., among the Jews (not a synagogue); in qua te quæro proseucha (sarcastically), in what begging place? Juv.

PRŌSĪCO, Ære (seco), ī, q. proseco, Plaut.

PRŌSĪLĪO, Ære, īi (more rarely īvi and īii), intr. (pro, salio). *To leap or jump forth*; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *To spring or jump forth, to jump up.*—(2) *To leap, jump, or spring to a place.*—(3) Meton.: *To burst or rush forth.*—(4) *To shoot forth, to sprout.*—(5) *To jut out.* II. *Fig.* (6) *To break forth, to make way.* EX. (1) repente prosiliunt, Cic.;—p. a sede sua, Liv.—(2) p. in concionem, to hasten to, Liv.—(3) sanguis prosilit, Or.—(4) frutices qui in altitudinem prosiliunt, Col.—(5) quod prosiliet villæ, projects, Plin.—(6) natura prosiliet frenis remotis, Hor.

PRŌ-SŌCER, Æri, m. *A wife's grandfather.*

PRŌSŌDĪA, æ, f. (προσῳδία). *Prosody*, the

accent of a word in writing or in speaking, and the rules which regulate it, Varr.

PRŌSŌPŌPŌŌIA, æ, f. (προσωποποιία). *Personification*, i. e. an introducing of inanimate objects as speaking, or an introducing of absent persons as present, Quint.

PROSPĒCTO, Ære, tr. freq. int. (prospicio). *To look forth, to look out.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To look out.*—(2) *To look at, to look toward.*—(3) Meton.: *To see, to look out to see.*—(4) *To lie in a certain direction, to lie or look toward.* II. *Fig.* (5) *To look out for, to expect.*—(6) *To await, impend.* EX. (1) p. ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv.;—p. Capitolia ex arce, Ov.—(2) p. prolium equestre, Sall.—(3) prospectat euntem, Virg.;—hæc super e vallo prospectant Troes.—(4) septentrionem prospectant, Tac.;—locus late prospectans, extending itself, id.—(5) p. exsilium, Cic.—(6) fata te prospectant eadem, Virg.

PROSPĒCTUS, ūs, m. (id.). *A looking forward*; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *A view, prospect.*—(2) *Light view.*—(3) Meton.: *A place from which one has a view.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Appearance.*—(5) *regard, respect.* EX. (1) delectari prospectu, Cic.;—prospectum adinere, Cæs.;—prospectum prohibere, Sall.—(2) in prospectum populi producere, Cic.;—esse in prospectu, to be in sight, Cæs. Hence, aquora metior prospectu, with the eyes, Ov.—(3) ex omni prospectu locum spectaculo capere, Auct. B. Al.—(4) porticus pulcherrimo prospectu, Auct. Or. Dom.—(5) prospectum officii cepovere, Val. Max.

PRŌ-SPĒCŪLŌR, Æri, intr. and tr. dep. I. *Prop. intr.* (1) *To look toward any place.*—(2) *Tr.* *To look out for any thing, to watch for.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To explore.* EX. (1) p. de vallo, Auct. B. Afr.—(2) p. adventum regis e munit, Liv.—(3) Siccium prospectulatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv.

PROSPER or **PROSPĒRUS**, a, um, adj. (pro, spero). *Answering one's expectation or hope*; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *Fortunate, prosperous, agreeable to one's wishes.* Hence, (2) *Subst.*: *Prospera*, ōrum, n. *Prosperity, good fortune.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Propitious, favorable.* EX. (1) prospera fortuna, Cic.;—p. successus operis tanti, Liv.—(2) Germani prosperi feroces, Tac.—(3) deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.;—prosperam (Lamam) frugum, Hor. SYN. See FAVORABILIS.

PROSPĒRE, adv. (prosperus). *Prosperously, fortunately*; p. procedere, Cic.;—p. cedere.

PROSPERGO, Ære, si; sum, tr. (pro, spargo). *To besprew, besprinkle*; p. templum hausta aqua.

PROSPĒRĪTAS, ātis, f. (prosper). *Good fortune, prosperity*; p. vitæ, Cic.

PROSPĒRO, Ære, tr. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of persons: To make fortunate or prosperous, to prosper.*—(2) *Of things: To prosper, to give a favorable result to.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To render favorable or propitious.* EX. (1) p. alqui, Plaut.;—hanc tibi veniam prospero, I make you happy with it, Plaut.—(2) p. victoriam, Liv.—(3) deus prosperatus, Prud.

PROSPERSUS, a, um, pt. of prospergo.

PROSPĒRUS, a, um, adj. See PROSPER.

PROSPĒCIĒTIA, æ, f. (prospicio). I. (1) *Foresight, forethought.* II. 2. *A view, a shape, appearance.* Ter. EX. (1) ut vacuum populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic.

PRŌSPĒCĪŌ, Ære, pexi, pectum, intr. and tr. (pro, specio). *To look forward, forth, or out.* I. *Prop. intr.* (1) *To look out, to look forward, to*

look to a distance.—(3) *Tr.*: To see any thing before one's self, to see at a distance.—(4) To look at any body.—(5) *Meton.*: To look or be situated toward, command a prospect of. II. *Fig.* (6) To watch.—(7) To take care of, to attend to any thing.—(8) To foresee.—(9) To provide, supply, procure, look to.

EX. (1) p. ex castris in urbem, Cæs.—(2) multum prospicere, to see far, Cic.;—parum prospiciunt oculi, do not see well, Ter.;—Venus prospiciens, a statue, Ov.—(3) p. alqm procul, Virg.—(4) p. alqm, Nep.—(5) cernatio mare, litus, villas prospicit, Plin. E.;—domus prospicit agros, Hor.—(6) puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep.—(7) quod ad vestram famam attinet prospicite atque consulite, Cic.;—p. sibi et salutis suae, id.—(8) ut spero, vel potius, ut prospicio, Cic.;—p. mente et cogitatione, id. Hence, p. senectutem, to foresee old age, i. e. to expect it, Sen.—(9) p. sedem senectutis, Liv. SYN. See PROSPICIO.

PRO-STERNO, ēre, strāvi, strātum, *tr.* To *strew before or along*; hence, I. (1) To throw to the ground, throw down, prostrate. II. *Fig.* (2) To lay under, lay as a foundation.—(3) To throw away, to prostitute.—4. p. se: To throw one's self away, to demean one's self, Cic.—(5) To overthrow, subvert, ruin. EX. (1) p. hostem, Cic.;—p. corpora humi, Liv.;—p. silvam pondere, Ov.—(2) tuis laudibus materiam prostrerni, Plin. Pan.—(3) p. sorores alcuī, Suet.—(5) p. omnia furore, Cic. SYN. See PROFLIGO.

PROSTĪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (prōsto). Offering one's self publicly, prostituting one's self; hence, prostibilis, is, *f.* A prostitute, Plaut.

PROSTĪBŪLA, æ, *f.* PROSTĪBŪLUM, i, *n.* (*id.*) A prostitute, harlot, Plaut.

PROSTĪTŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* (pro, statuo). 1. To place before or in front, to expose publicly for sale; hence, (2) *Fig.*: To prostitute for hire.—(3) *Gen.*: To prostitute, give up, throw away. EX. (2) p. pudicitiam suam, Suet.;—meretricis, quæ sese toto corpore prostituit, Catull.—(3) p. famam, Cat.

PROSTĪTŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of prostituo. II. *Adj.*: Prostituted, unchaste; p. infans, Mart. Hence, prostituta, æ, *f.* A common prostitute, a harlot, Plin.; Suet.

PRO-STO, ēre, stŭti, stātum, *intr.* To stand in front or before; hence, (1) To project, jut out.—(2) To stand any where in public, sc. as a dealer, i. e. to carry on a trade.—(3) To stand in public, sc. as goods to be exposed to sale.—(4) *Exp.*: To prostitute one's self. EX. (1) angellis prostantibus, Lucr.—(2) hi saltem in oculis prostant, Plaut.—(3) vox prŏstitit, Cic.;—liber prostat, Hor.—(4) si mater tua prŏstitisset, Sen.

PROSTRĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of prosterno. SYN. PROSTRATUS; AFFEUS; PROVOLUTUS.—Prostratus presents the idea of a man lying flat on the ground.—Affeus, of a man sticking close to the feet and knees of him whom he entertains.—Provolutus, who advances stooping, rolling himself, as it were, on the ground with his head down upon his knees. Jacet ille prostratus, Cic.;—O potui . . . amplexique pedes, affusaque poscere vitam, Ov.;—ad pedes ejus provolutus.

PRO-SŪBĪGO, ēre, *tr.* To dig or cast up; hence, 1. To work beforehand; p. terram, Virg.—2. To prepare; p. fulmina, Val. Flac.

PRO-SUM, prodessē, profiŭi, *intr.* irr. I. *Gen.* (1) To be useful or advantageous, to profit, avail, do good service. II. *Exp.* in Med. (2) To be good, serviceable or wholesome.—(3) To be favorable. EX. (1) p. nec tibi nec alteri, Cic.;—literæ Græcæ ad virtutem nihil doctoribus profuerunt, Sall.—(2) balneum assumo, quia

prodest, vinum quia non nocet, Plin. E. (3) prosunt alcuī venti, Prop. SYN. PROSUM; PROFICIO.—Prodessē, to do good, to be useful to others.—Proficere, to do good to one's self, to profit; nihil proficisci, Cic.

PRŪSŪMĪA, æ, *f.* A spy-boat, Cæcil in Non. SYN. See NAVIS.

PRŌ-SŪMO, ēre, sumpsi or sumsi, sumptum, *tr.* To spend, Plaut.

PRŪSUS, a, um, *adj.* See PROSA.

PRŌTĀGŌRAS, æ, *m.* (Πρωταγόρας). Protagoras, a Greek sophist of Abdera, a contemporary of Socrates, banished from Athens on a charge of atheism, Cic.

PRŌTECTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of protego. II. *Adj.*: Protected, guarded, safe, secure; sapientia . . . est omni ratione protectio, Cic.

PRŌ-TĒGO, ēre, xi, etum, *tr.* To cover in front or before; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) To furnish with a projecting roof or eaves.—(2) To cover, shelter, screen. II. *Fig.* (3) To cover, defend, protect.—(4) To cover, conceal, hide. EX. (1) qui aedes protexisset, Cæs.—(2) p. alqm scuto, Cic.;—p. tabernaculum hedera, Cæs.—(5) p. juvenem, Cic.;—qui (locus) eas (naves) a quibusdam protegebant ventis, Cæs.—(4) p. nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell. SYN. See TUEO.

PRŌTELO, āre, *tr.* (pro, telum). To put to flight, to drive or chase away, to repulse; p. equites, Siseun.;—p. alqm dictis, Ter.

PRŌTELUM, i, *n.* I. *Prop.* (1) A pulling or drawing forth or forward. II. *Fig.* (2) A line, row, continued succession, continuation. EX. (1) (Silurus) protelis boum extrahitur, Plin.—(2) p. plagarum, Lucr. Hence, protelo, in a line, Lucr.

PRŌ-TENDO, ēre, tendi, tensum and tentum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To stretch forth, to stretch or hold out before one's self, to extend. Hence, (2) protendi (middle), to stretch itself forth or out, to extend (itself). II. *Meton.* (3) To make long, lengthen, prolong. EX. (1) p. cervicem, Tac.;—p. hastas, Virg.—(2) inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, Plin.—(3) prepositiones . . . produci atque protendi, to be pronounced long, Gell.

PRŌ-TENTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of protendo. II. *Adj.* 1. Projecting, that projects, Avien.—2. Stretched out, i. e. long, extended; temo p. in octo pedes, Virg.

PRŌ-TENUS or -TĪNUS, *adv.* I. *Prop.* (1) Of place: Before one's self, far, onward, further on.—(2) Of time and on. So on, further, immediately after, hereupon. Immediately, as soon as. II. *Meton.* place: Uninterruptedly, without any thin. ning.—(5) Of time: Same. EX. (1) vire, Cic.;—p. capellas ago, Virg.—(2) ios Africæ regulos jussi adire, Liv.;—p. A certare sagitta invitat, Virg.—(3) p. auditorem benevolum, Cic.;—p. de alqa —non protinus, not immediately, Quint.—protenus utraque tellus una foret, Virg.—erunt . . . quem protenus coluere sacrum, SYN. See CONTINUO.

PRŌ-TĒRO, ēre, trīvi, trītum, *tr.* I. *P.* (1) To rub to pieces, crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot.—(2) *Meton.*: To throw to the ground, overthrow, beat, defeat.—(3) To drive away, push aside. II. *Fig.* (4) To render common by frequent use, to wear out.—(5) To destroy.—(6) To maltreat, abuse, trample upon. EX. (1) equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Cæs.;—p. januam lima, Plaut.—(2) p. Pœnos, Hor.—(3) ver proterit æstas, Hor.—(4) verba protrita,

Gell.—(5) ruina sua proteri, Vell.—(6) p. alqm, Cic.;—p. inanem umbram, Ov.

PRŌ-TERREŌ, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. *To frighten, to scare*; hostibus proterritis, Cæs.;—p. alqm, adverso equo, Virg.

PRŌTERVE, *adv.* (protervus). *Without fear, fearlessly*; hence, I. (1) *Boldly, courageously.* II. (2) *Impudently, shamelessly, wantonly, petulantly.* EX. (1) p. loqui, Plaut.—(2) p. ades arietare, Plaut.

PRŌTERVITAS, ātia, f. (id). I. (1) *Petulance, forwardness, insolence.* II. (2) *Shamelessness, impudence, boldness.* EX. (1) urit me Glycere nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor.—(2) de adulteriis, de protervitate, Cic.

PRŌTERVUS, a, um, *adj.* (protero). *Treading every thing under foot*; hence, I. Prop. (1) *Violent.* II. Fig. (2) *Petulant, forward, insolent.*—(3) *Shameless, impudent, bold.* EX. (1) p. Africus, Hor.;—proterva stella canis, *op pressive* (on account of the great heat), Ov.—(2) protervae rixae, Hor.;—juvenes protervi, Ov.—(3) proterva vidua, Cic.;—protervis oculis spectare alqm, Ov.;—sal protervum, *sarcastic wit*, Mart. SYN. See PROCAV.

PRŌTESİLĀEUS, a, um, *adj.* Of *Protesilaus*, Catull.

PRŌTESİLĀUS, i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος). *Protesilaus*, son of Iphiclus, and husband of Laodamia; he was the first of the Grecians who fell before Troy, where he was killed by Hector immediately on disembarking, Ov.

PRŌTEUS, ōi and ōos, m. (Πρωτεύς). *Proteus*, a sea-deity who kept the sea-calves of Neptune on the coast of Egypt; he possessed the gift of divination, but would prophesy only when bound or compelled; otherwise, by transforming himself into various shapes, he used to escape those who came to consult him, Virg.

PRŌTHYME, *adv.* (πρόθυμος). *Willingly, readily*, Plaut.

PRŌTHYMĀ, æ, f. (προθυμία). *Inclination, willingness*, Plaut.

PRŌTINAM or PRŌTĒNAM, *adv.* I. *Forth*; se protinum dare, *to go forth, proceed*, Plaut. II. *Immediately*; me continuo contuli protinum in pedes, Plaut.

PRŌTINUS, *adv.* See PROTECUS.

PRŌTŌGĒNES, is, m. (Πρωτογένης). *Protagenes*, a celebrated Greek painter, about A. C. 300, Cic.

PRŌ-TOLLO, ēre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To stretch forth.* II. Fig. (2) *To delay, defer, put off, protract.* EX. (1) p. manum, Plaut.—(2) p. vitam in crastinum, Plaut.

PRŌTRACTUS, a, um, *pt.* of protraho.

PRŌ-TRĀHO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. *To draw or drag forth, to bring forth.* I. Prop. (1) *To draw forth.*—(2) *To draw to a place.* II. Fig. (3) *To bring to light, discover, disclose, betray.*—(4) *To bring or reduce to.*—(5) *To increase.*—(6) *To defer, protract, put off.* EX. (1) p. alqm e tentorio, Tac.;—p. alqm ad iudicium, Liv.;—p. alqm in medios, Virg.—(2) p. alqm ad operas mercenarias, Cic.—(3) p. facinus per indicium, Liv.;—p. se auctorem facinoris, id.—(4) ad paupertatem protractus, Plaut.—(5) p. insolentiam, Val. Max.—(6) p. stipendia militum, Suet.;—quingule horas protraxit, *lived five hours*, id.

PRŌ-TRŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To push or thrust forward.* II. (2) *To put off,*

defer. EX. (1) p. cylindrum, Cic.—(2) p. comitia in mensem Jan., Cic. SYN. See PROTRUBO.

PRŌ-TURBO, ēre, tr. *To drive forth or forward.* I. Prop. (1) *To send forth, utter.*—(2) *To drive or push away.*—(3) *To push down, to overthrow.* II. Fig. (4) *To drive away, not to listen to.* EX. (1) p. murmur de pectore, Sil.—(2) his facile pulsus ac proturbatis, Cæs.—(3) p. silvas pectore, Ov.—(4) proturbatis qui de Othone nuntiabant, Tac. SYN. PROTRUBO; PROTRUBO.—Both mean *to push or thrust forward*; the former, with *trouble and disorder*, the latter with *force or strength*.

PRŌ-ŪCT, *conj.* According as; p. res postulatur. PROVECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of proveho.

PRŌ-VĒHO, ēre, vxi, vectum, tr. *To draw, lead, convey forth, before, or forward.* I. Prop. (1) *To conduct or convey forth.* Hence, (2) *pass, provehi, to drive, ride, or sail forth.*—(3) *To carry or convey on, away, along, or forward.* Hence, (4) *pass*: *To go, move, rule, or sail on.* II. Fig. (5) *To advance, promote, raise, exalt.*—(6) *To carry away, transport.*—(7) *To lead on, carry forth.*—(8) *To draw out, protract.*—(9) *To advance, increase, make progress.* EX. (1) pol provexi, avehere non quivi, Plaut.—(2) cum classe fretu provehitur, Cæs.;—provecti portu, Virg.—(3) ingentia saxa latissima navis provehit, Plin. E.;—aer a tergo quasi provehit, *carries forward*, Lucr.—(4) huc se proVecti deserto in litore condunt, Virg.—(5) equo te tua virtus provexisset, Cic.;—p. alqm in lucum famanque, Plin. E.—(6) imbecillitas in altum provehitur, Cic.;—proveni in nuda dicta, Liv.—(7) p. vitam in altum mare (into trouble), Lucr.—(8) p. orationem, Auct. Or. Dom.;—quid ultra provehor? *why do I say more?*—(9) ut in eo, quo quisque eminet, provehatur, Quint.;—proVectus ætate, *advanced in years*, Cic.

PRŌ-VĒNIO, ire, vēni, ventum, *intr.* *To come forth or forward.* I. Prop. (1) *To come forth, appear.*—(2) Of inanimate objects: *To grow, to come forth, to spring up, to come.*—(3) *To thrive, take root.* II. Fig. (4) *To come to pass, to occur, happen.*—(5) *To turn out or come off well or ill, to fall out, succeed.* EX. (1) oratores novi proveniebant, Næv. ap. Cic.;—p. in scenam, *to (come forth) appear on the stage*, to act, Plaut. Meton.: huic fena proveni, Ov.;—scriptorum magna ingentia provenere, *have made their appearance, have come forth*, Sall.—(2) trumentum angustius provenerat, Cæs.—(4) Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet.—(5) ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.;—curmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.;—hence, proveni nequiter, *I have come off badly*, Plaut.

PRŌVENTUS, ūs, m. (provenio). *A coming or growing forth.* I. (1) *A coming up, growth.*—(2) *Produce, store, supply, stock.*—(3) *An appearing or making one's appearance.* II. Fig. (4) *Event, issue, success.* EX. (1) p. papilionis, Plin.;—p. vinearum, Suet.—(2) magnus poetarum proventus, Plin. E.;—p. scelerum, Suet.—(3) clarorum virorum proventus, Just.—(4) p. pugnae, Cæs.;—p. rerum secundarum, Liv. SYN. See REDITUS.

PRŌVERBĪUM, ū, n. (pro, verbum). *A proverb*; quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio, Cic.;—venit in proverbium, Liv. SYN. PROVERBIUM; AXIOMA.—Proverbium, a *proverb*, an old and popular saying generally expressed in few words; tritum sermone p., Cic.—Axioma, a *general maxim and rule established in science, a self-evident proposition*: verum axioma.

PRŌVĪDENS, tia, I. *pt.* of provideo. II. *Adj.*: *Cautious, provident, prudent*; dux cautus et providens, Cic. Hence,

PROVĪDENTER, adv. *Cautiously, providently, prudently*, Sall.

PROVĪDENTĪA, æ, f. (provideo). *A foreseeing, foresight*; hence, *fig.* I. *Gen.* (1) *A knowing before, anticipation.* II. *Exp.* (2) *Foresight, precaution, forethought.*—(3) *Divine Providence.* EX. (1) p. est per quam futurum alqd videtur antequam factum est, Cic.—(2) p. deorum, Cic.;—p. neque ferendi, neque declinandi, Tac.—(3) dono providentia, Quint.;—vel prudentia, vel providentia (Græce enim πρόνοια dicitur), etc., Cic. SYN. See FATUM.

PRO-VĪDĒO, Ære, vīdi, vīsum, intr. and tr. *To see before one, to look forward*; hence, I. *Prop. Intr.* (1) *To look or see before one.*—(2) *Tr.:* *To see at a distance.*—(3) *To see beforehand.* II. *Fig. intr.* (4) *To be provident, or cautious, to act with foresight.*—(5) *To make provision, take care of any thing; to provide, look after, see to.*—(6) *Tr.:* *To foresee.* EX. (1) ubi quid petatur procul provideri nequeat, Liv.—(2) nave provisā, Suet.—(3) quod non providisset eum, Hor.—(4) actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.—(5) p. vitæ hominum, Cic.;—p. rei frumentariæ, Cæs.;—p. de rei frumentariâ, id. *Tr.:* p. rem frumentariam, id.;—cura et provide ne quid ei desit, Cic.;—provisio (*adv.*), *with caution or foresight.*—(6) p. morbum, Cic.;—quod adhuc conjectura provideri possit, id. SYN. See PRAVIDEO.

PROVĪDUS, a, um, adj. (provideo). *That sees beforehand*; hence, *fig.* I. (1) *Foreseeing.* II. (2) *Cautious, prudent.*—(3) *Providing for, taking care of any thing.* EX. (1) p. rerum futurarum, Cic.—(2) p. homo, Cic.;—animal hoc providum, sagax, id.—(3) (natura) provide utilitatum omnium, Cic. SYN. See CAUTUS.

PROVĪNCĪA, æ, f. (*abol.* provinco). I. (1) *A province, a country out of Italy acquired by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, or in any other manner, and added to their empire as tributary.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The district of a province.*—(3) *An office of government, official duty, charge, or employment, as 1. The chief command in time of war.*—2. *Any duty, office, or business.* EX. (1) Sicilia prima omnium provinciarum appellata, Cic.;—in provinciam redigere, Cæs.—In provinces where there was an army, the government was carried on by a proconsul; but in such as had no army, by a prætor; as, p. consularis, Cic.; p. prætoria. *See* PROCONSUL and PRÆTOR. (2) qui per provinciam (tuam) atque imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, Cic.;—provinciarum questoriæ, in Italy, e.g. p. Ostiensis, id.—(3) 1. Consules partiri provinciarum jussi, Liv.;—comparare provincias, to settle who is to carry on the war, id.—(3) 2. p. urbana et peregrina, Liv.;—p. juris dicendi, id.;—provinciam deposcit, ut me in meo lecto trucidaret, the task, id.;—abi in tuam provinciam, id. SYN. See REGIO.

PROVĪNCĪALIS, e, adj. *Provincial*; hence, I. (1) *Of or belonging to a province.* Hence, (2) *Subst.:* Provincialis, is, m. *An inhabitant of a province.* II. (3) *Usual in a province, provincial.* EX. (1) p. scientia, Cic.;—p. abstinentia, in a province, id.;—p. molestia, displayed in the government of a province, id.;—provincialia crimina, committed in a province, Tac.—(2) Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. E.;—provinciales, Cic.—(3) aditus ad me minime provinciales, difficult.

PROVĪNCĪATIM, adv. (provincia). *By provinces, province by province*; p. distribuere, Suet.

PROVĪSIO, ðnis, f. (provideo). *A seeing beforehand*; hence, *fig.* I. (1) *Gen.:* *A knowing beforehand, foreseeing.* II. (2) *Exp.:* *A preventing, obviating.*—(3) *Foresight, caution.*—

(4) *A providing for any thing.* EX. (1) p. animi, Cic.—(2) p. vitiorum, Cic.—(3) longa animi provisione fugiendum, Cic.—(4) p. posteritatis, Cic. SYN. See PRÆPARATIO.

PRŌ-VĪSO, Ære, tr. *To go to see or look at or for any thing; provisam quam mox vir meus redeat*, Plaut.

PRŌVĪSOR, ðnis, m. (provideo). I. *Prop.* (1) *He that foresees any thing.* II. *Fig.* (2) *He that takes care of any thing.* EX. (1) p. ingrutuum domi nationum, Tac.—(2) utilium tardus provisor, Hor.

1. **PRŌVĪSUS**, a, um, pt. of provideo.

2. **PRŌVĪSUS**, ðs, m. (provideo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A seeing beforehand, foreseeing.* II. *Exp.* (1) *A taking care, providing, foresight.* EX. (1) p. periculi, Tac.—(2) p. rei frumentariæ, Tac.

PRŌ-VĪVO, Ære, vixi, intr. *To live longer*; quam . . . spe sustentatum provixisse reor.

PRŌVŌCĀTĪO, ðnis, f. (provoco). *A calling forth*; hence, I. (1) *A challenging to fight, challenge, defiance.* II. (2) *An appeal to a superior court or judge.* EX. (1) ex provocacione hostem interimere, Vell.;—sortiri contra provocacionem, to determine by lot who is to accept a challenge, Plin.—(2) provocacionem patronam illam civitatis ac vindicem libertatis, Cic.;—pæna sine provocacione, id.;—est provocatio, there is a right to appeal, an appeal lies, Flor.

PRŌVŌCĀTOR, ðnis, m. (provoco). I. *Gen.:* *One that challenges, a challenger, Just.* II. *Exp.:* *A peculiar kind of gladiator*, Cic.

PRŌ-VŌCO, Ære, tr. and intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To call forth or out.* Hence, (2) *To call out, to challenge.*—(3) *To appeal.*—(4) *To summon, cite, call.* II. *Fig.* (5) *To call forth, draw forth, occasion.*—(6) *To stimulate, excite, stir up, rouse, encourage.*—(7) *To emulate, vie with, be a match for.* Hence, (8) *To exert one's self, to take pains.* EX. (1) p. alqm, Plaut.—(2) p. alqm ad pugnam, Cic.;—provocatus hæc spolia porto, Liv.—(3) provoco, Liv.;—p. ad populum, Cic.—(4) provocator pædagogus, Plaut.—(5) p. officia comitate, Tac.—(6) provocatus beneficio, Cic.;—provocati sermonibus fidem ab imperatore petunt, Cæs.—(7) Græcos elegia provocamus, Quint.;—p. auram cursibus, Virg.—(8) Apicius e jecore nonnullorum alecem excogitare provocavit, Plin. SYN. PROVOCO; APPELLO.—*Provocare, to challenge, to propose proving matters before judges.*—Appellare, to call for help, to appeal to superior judges. *See also* LACESSO, SYN. with provocho No. (2).

PRŌ-VŌLO, Ære, intr. I. *Prop.:* *To fly forth*, Plin. II. *Meton.:* *To come forth in haste, to run forth or forward, come forward quickly*; subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Cæs. SYN. See PRÆVOLO.

PRŌ-VOLVO, Ære, volvi, vōlūtum, tr. *To roll forward.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To roll or push along.*—(2) *Meton.:* *To roll down.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To carry away, to transport.*—(4) *To let one's self down.*—(5) *To snatch away, drive from.* EX. (1) p. se cum armis, Liv.;—p. alqm in medium viam, Ter.;—p. nymphas in freta, Ov.—(2) p. se alqui ad pedes, to throw one's self at any body's feet, Liv.;—provolutus genibus, alcis, Tac.—(3) provolutus in iram, Gell.—(4) ad libita Pallantis provoluta, Tac.—(5) Fortunis provolvi, to be driven from one's property, to become bankrupt.

PRŌVŌLŪTUS, a, um, pt. of provolvo. SYN. See PROSTRATUS.

PRŌ-VŌMO, Ære, tr. *To vomit or cast forth, to emit*, Lucr.

PRO-VULGO [-volgo], āre, tr. *To publish, make publicly known; conjurationibus provulgatis*, Suet.

PROXĒNĒTA, æ, m. (προξενήτης). *A negotiator in making bargains, a broker, go-between.*

PROXĪMITAS, ātis, f. (proximus). I. Prop. 1. *Nearness, proximity, neighborhood*, Ov. II. Meton. (2) *Closeness or nearness of relationship.*—(3) *Resemblance, likeness.* EX. (2) *proximitate nitatur*, Quint.—(3) *p. boni, to what is good.*

1. **PROXĪMO**, āre, intr. (id.). *To draw near, approach; capiti autem equi proximat* Aquarii dextra, Cic.

2. **PROXĪMO**, adv. (proximus). *Quite latterly, very lately*, Cic.

PROXĪMUS or **PROXĪMUS**. See **PROPIOR** II.

PRŪDENS, tis, adj. (providens). *That sees beforehand; hence*, I. (1) *Foreseeing, foreknowing.* II. Meton. (2) *Knowingly, designedly, on purpose.*—(3) *Learned, intelligent, skillful, experienced, or versed in any thing.*—(4) *Cautious, considerate.* EX. (1) *ob ea se peti prudens*, Plin.—(2) *p. et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus*, Cic.—(3) *p. orator*, Cic.—(4) *malobant me nimis timidum quam prudentem existimari*, Cic. SYN. I. **PRUDENS**; **SAPIENS**; **CORDATUS**; **CATUS**.—**Prudens**, *prudent, sagacious, knowing*.—**Sapiens**, *wise, judicious*. A prudent man (*prudens*) foresees things, he is more circumspect; a wise man (*sapiens*) weighs matters and is more enlightened.—**Cordatus**, *discreet, considerate*; *egregie cordatus homo* Aelius Sextus, Cic.—**Sapiens**, *the practical sage*; *Philosophus, the speculative thinker*; *Cordatus, the sensible, honest man*.—**Catus**, *who discovers and knows secret means and ways, clear-sighted, acute, wise.* II. PHRASES. **Prudens feci**, *I did it knowingly, with reflection*;—**prudenter feci**, *I have acted prudently*.—**Sciens feci**, *I have done it intentionally or with design*; **scienter feci**, *I have acted as a learned man*.

PRŪDENTER, adv. (prudens). I. Prop. (1) *Cautiously, prudently.* II. (2) *Intelligently, cleverly, skillfully.* EX. (1) *p. facere*, Cic.—(2) *num vates belli administrationem prudentius quam imperator conjectura assequitur?*

PRŪDENTĪA, æ, f. (prudens). *A seeing beforehand; hence*, I. Gen. (1) *A foreseeing, knowing beforehand.*—(2) *Knowledge, science.* II. Esp. (3) *Foresight, precaution.*—(4) *Prudence.*—(5) *Understanding, intelligence, capacity.* EX. (1) *p. futurorum*, Cic.—(2) *sapientiam existimari nemo potest in ea prudentia, quæ, etc.*, Cic.;—*prudentia juris*, id.—(3) *prudentiam adhibere ad alqd.*, Cic.—(4) *p. cernitur in detectu bonorum et malorum*, Cic.—(5) *p. auditurum*, Cic.

PRŪNA, æ, f. I. Prop. 1. *Hoar-frost, rime.* II. Meton. (2) *Snow.*—(3) *Winter.* EX. (2) *stant circumfusa pruinis corpora magna boum*, Virg.—(3) *ad medius sementem extendere pruinas*, Virg. SYN. See **GELU**.

PRŪNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (pruina). *Full of hoar-frost, hoary; pruinosa nox*, Ov.

PRŪNA, æ, f. *A burning or live coal*, Plin. SYN. **PRUNUS**; **CARBO**.—**Pruna**, *a burning coal, but not blazing*.—**Carbo**, *a coal either burning or not burning*; *pecta carbone prælia*, Hor.;—*lensis urere carbonibus*, Ov.

PRŪNĪTUS, a, um, adj. (prunus). *Of a plum-tree; p. torris*, Ov.

PRŪNUM, i, n. (prunus). *A plum*, Plin.;—*pruna cerea, very soft and large plums*, Virg.

PRŪNUS, i, f. *A plum-tree*, Plin.

PRŪRĪGO, Inis, f. (prurio). *An itching; p. cutis*, Plin.

PRŪRĪO, Ire, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To itch.*—(2) *Meton. : To have an itching for any thing; esp., to long for blows.*—(3) *To be afraid of blows.*—4. *To be lascivious*, Mart. II. Fig. (5) *To be desirous of, to long for.* EX. (1) *ocelli angulus fractus prurit*, Juv.—(2) *num male an dentes tibi pruriunt?* Plaut.—(3) *perii, dentes pruriunt, I am afraid I shall have a blow on the cheek*, Plaut.—(5) *p. in pugnam*, Mart.

PRŪSĪAS, æ, m. *Prusias, a king of Bithynia who delivered up Hannibal to the Romans, when he had fled to him for protection; he was slain by his son Nicomedes*, Nep.

PRŪTĀNES or **PRŪTĀNIS**, is, m. (Πρύτανις). *A prytanis, one of the chief magistrates in some Grecian states*, Liv.; Sen.

PRŪTĀNĒUM, ei, n. (πρυτανειον). *Prytaneum, a public building in some Grecian towns, where the Prytanæ assembled, and men of merit were maintained during life, at the public expense*, Cic.

PSALLO, ĩre, psalli, intr. (ψάλλω). *To play on a stringed instrument, esp. on a lyre or cithern; to sing to the cithern or lyre; p. et saltare*, Sall.;—*p. docta, to sing to the lyre*, Hor. SYN. See **CANO**.

PSALTĒRĪUM, ii, n. (ψαλτήριον). *A psalter, an instrument resembling a lyre or cithern.*

PSALTES, æ, m. (ψάλτης). *One who plays on a stringed instrument, or sings to it*, Quint.

PSALTĒRIA, æ, f. (ψαλτήρια). *She that plays on a stringed instrument*, Cic.

PSĀMĀTHE, ēs, f. *Psamathe*. 1. A daughter of Crotopus; mother of Linus by Apollo, Ov.—2. A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Or.

1. **PSĒCAS**, ādis, f. (ψεκάς, sprinkling). *A female slave who dressed and perfumed her mistress's hair*, Juv.

2. **PSĒCAS**, ādis, f. *Psocas, a nymph in the train of Diana*, Ov.

PSĒPHISMA, ātis, n. (ψηφισμα). I. *A decree of the people (with the Greeks)*, Cic. II. *A public record belonging to a town or community*, Plin. E.

PSEUDŌCĀTO, ōnis, m. (Ψευδοκάτων). *A false Cato*, Cic.

PSEUDŌDĀMĀSIPPUS, i, m. *A false Damasippus; an imitator of Damasippus*, Cic.

PSEUDŌLUS, i, m. *The liar, a comedy of Plautus*, Cic.

PSEUDŌMĒNOS, i, m. (Ψευδόμηνος). *A false or captious syllogism*, Cic. [Pure Latin, mentions].

PSEUDŌPHĪLIPPUS, i, m. (Ψευδοφίλιππος). *A false Philip, i. e. the slave of Andronicus, who gave himself out for the son of Perseus*, Cic.

PSEUDŌTHŪRUM, i, n. (Ψευδοθύρον). *A back door, a private door; p. palatii*, Amm. Fig.: *per p. revertantur (numi), clandestinely, by stealth*, Cic.

PSĪLŌCĪTHĀRISTA, æ, m. (ψιλοκιθαρίστης). *One that plays the cithern or lyre without singing*, Suet.

PSITTĀCUS, i, m. (ψιττακος). *A parrot*.

PSŌRA, æ, f. (ψώρα). *The itch, scab*, Plin. [Pure Latin, scabies].

PSYCHE, ἥ, *f.* (Ψυχή). *Psyche*, a king's daughter who, by command of Jupiter, was married to Cupid, App.

PSYCHOMANTĪUM, ī, or **-ĒUM**, *i. n.* (ψυχομαντήριον). A place where one inquires any thing of the spirits of the dead, Cic.

PSYCHROLŪTA and **PSYCHROLŪTES**, æ, *m.* (ψυχρολούτης). *One that bathes in cold water*, Sen.

PSYLLĪON, ī, *n.* (ψύλλιον). *Fleu-wort, fladane*, Plin.

PSYTHĪUS or **PSITHĪUS**, a, um, *adj.* (ψύθιος or ψίθιος). The name of a kind of vine in Greece; *p. vitis*, Virg. *Pythium*, ī, *n.* (ec. vinum). *Raisin-wine*.

PTE, *enclitic*. A postfix joined emphatically to possessive pronouns in the ablative of all genders: *Self or own*; *suoapte pondere*, Cic.; *—suoapte ingenio*, Plaut. In earlier Latin, it is found also in conjunction with other cases, and after the personal pronoun, *suoapte*; *mepte*, Plaut. Gr. 121, Obs. 4.

PTĒLĒON or **PTĒLĒUM**, *i. n.* (Πτελέων). *Preleum*, a town and harbor of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa, Liv. Also a town of Peloponnesus and of Ionia, Plin.

PTĪSĀNA, æ, *f.* (πτισάνη from πτίσσω). Crushed or bruised barley, *barley-grits*, Cels.; *—a decoction of barley, barley-broth*; *a ptisan*.

PTĪSĀNĀRIUM, ī, *n.* (ptisana). *A decoction of barley or rice, a ptisan*; *p. oryzae*, Hor.

PTŌLĒMĒĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Πτολεμαῖος). *Ptolemæan*; also, poet., *Egyptian*, Prop.

PTŌLĒMĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ptolemy*; *P. gymnasium*, Cic.

PTŌLĒMĒUS, *i. m.* (Πτολεμαῖος). *Ptolemy*. I. The first king of Egypt, after the death of Alexander the Great, Curt. II. An astrologer in the time of the emperor Otho, Tac.

PTŌLĒMĀIS, *Idis, f. adj.* (Πτολεμαῖς). *Ptolemæan*; poet., *Egyptian*; *P. aula*, Aus. *Subst.* I. (*ec. femina*), *Cleopatra*, daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes, Luc. II. *Ptolemæis*, the name of several towns in Egypt, Cic.; *—in Phœnicia*, formerly *Acs* (Ἀκί), now *St. Jean d'Acre*, Plin.; *—in Cyrene*, with the surname *Barca*, id.

PŪBĒO, ěre, *intr.* (pubes). *To be of the age of puberty*; *pt. pubens, arrived at the age of puberty*; *p. fratres*, Claud. *Meton.*: *p. herbæ, swollen, full of juice*, Virg.

PŪBER, ěris. See 2. **PUBES**.

PŪBERTAS, ātis, *f.* (puber). I. (1) *The age of manhood, manhood, puberty*. II. *Meton.* (2) *The signs of puberty, as the beard* (Cic.), *power of generation*.—3. *Youth of the age of puberty, young men*, Val. Max. EX. (1) *pubertatis tempus*, Suet.; *—pubertatem ingredi*, Tac.—(2) *p. inexthausta*, Tac.

1. **PUBES**, *is, f.* I. 1. *A sign of puberty, as the beard*, Cels. II. (2) *Young men of the age of puberty, a body of young men*. Hence, (3) poet.: *People, men*. EX. (2) *omnem Italiæ pubem*, Cic.—(3) *pube præsentī*, Plaut.; *—p. agrestis, country people*, Virg. SYN. See **EPHEBUS**.

2. **PUBES** or **PŪBER**, ěris, *adj.* (1) *Arrived at the age of puberty, of ripe years, grown up*. Hence, (2) *puberes, grown up people, adults*.—(3) *Meton.* of plants: *Full grown*. EX. (1) *cum parentibus p. filii non lavantur*, Cic.—(2)

omnes p. armati convenire coguntur, Cæs.—(3) *puberibus caulem foliis, with soft down*, Virg.

PŪBESCO, ěre, būi, *intr. incept.* (pubeo). I. (1) *To begin to have a beard*; hence, II. (2) *To arrive at the age of puberty*.—(3) *Meton.* of plants: *To grow up*.—(4) *To become downy, mossy*. EX. (1) *pubescunt dulces malæ (cheeks)*, Val. Flac.; *—mollī p. veste, i. q. barba*, Lucr.—(2) *Hercules quum primum pubesceret*, Cic.—(3) *quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt*, Cic.—(4) *prata pubescunt flore*, Ov. SYN. **PUBESCO**; **ADOLESCO**.—*Pubescere, prop., to begin to have a beard, to enter the age of puberty*.—*Adolescere, to grow, to become stronger*; *fig.*, *adolescit ratio*.

PUBLĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or relating to Publius*; *P. sententia*, Sen.

PUBLĪCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (publicum). 1. *Of or belonging to the public revenue or the farming of the same*.—(2) *Subst.* *Publicānus, i. m.* A farmer of the Roman revenues (vectigalia), of which there were three different classes, *pasturage, tithes, customs*. EX. (2) *fortissimus et maximus p. Cic.* In an ambiguous sense: *muliercula publicana, a female farmer of the revenue*. SYN. See **REDEMITTOR**.

PUBLĪCĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (publico). *Confiscation, an appropriating to the public revenue*; *p. bonorum*, Cic.

PUBLĪCE, ad. (publicus). I. *Concerning the state*; hence, (1) *In the name of a state, town, community*.—(2) *In respect of a state, town, or community, with reference to the whole state*.—(3) *On account, or at the expense of the state*. II. (4) *Without exception, all together*. III. (1) *Publicly, before the whole state, etc., before the whole community or all the people*. EX. (1) *p. de fuga dicere*, Cic.; *—frumentum p. polliceri*, Cæs.—(2) *præmia civitatibus et viritum p. tribuit*, Hirt.; *—p. esse laudem, quam latissime vacare agros, that it was an honor or a credit to the state*, Cæs.; *—p. scribere, or literas mittere, to write to the state, i. e. to the Roman senate*, Cic.—(3) *p. alere*, Nep.; *—tegula p. præbita est*, Liv.—(4) *p. ire exsultatum*, Liv.—(5) *is prætor eodem die p. est interfectus, in the street*, Cic. SYN. See **PALAM**.

PUBLĪCIANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Publicius*; *P. locus, the clivus Publicius*, Cic.

PUBLĪCĪTUS, adv. *i. q. publice*. I. (1) *At the expense or by order of the state*. II. (2) *Publicly, before every one*. EX. (1) *p. hospitio accipi*, Plaut.—(2) *p. auctionem facere*, Plaut.

PUBLĪCĪUS, a, um. The name of a Roman gens, of which were the two brothers *L. and M. Publicius Malleolus*, both ædiles, Varr. Hence, *adj.*, *P. clivus, the name of a hill near Rome*.

PUBLICO, ěre, tr. (publicus). (1) *To give or impart any thing to the state or community*.—(2) *To make publicly known, to publish*.—(3) *To make public property, appropriate to the state, to confiscate*. EX. (1) *For public use*: *p. pudicitiam, to be a common prostitute*, Tac.; *—p. corpus suum vulgo*, Plaut.; *—p. bibliothecam, to establish for the use of the public*, Suet. Hence, *p. se, to cause to be heard in public, to appear in public*, Suet.; *—to cause to be publicly seen, to show to the public*; *p. simulacrum*, id.—(2) *p. liberos*, Suet.—(3) *p. bona*, Cic.; *—p. pecuniam*, Liv.; *—p. Ptolemæum, to confiscate the property of Pt.*, Cic. SYN. I. **PUBLICO**; **VULGO**; **DIVULGO**; **PERVULGO**.—*Publicare, to publish, to make public*.—*Vulgare, to make common, to disperse*; *vulgari cum privatis, to live on a level with private people*, Liv.—*Divulgare, to divulge, spread abroad*; *d. consilium alcijs*, Cæs.—*Pervulgare, to spread abroad thoroughly*; *apud omnes pervul-*

gata, Cic. II. PUBLICO; PROSCRIBO.—Publicare, to cause a thing to be publicly cried for sale; p. bona, agros, Cic.—Proscribere, to post up in writing the thing to be sold; p. venale, Cic.—p. cives, to proscribere or outlaw citizens. The names of those who were without protection of law, and whose lives might be taken away, were posted up at the corners of the streets.

PUBLICŌLA, æ, m. (old form Poplicola, from populus, colo). Decoated to the people, a friend of the people; a cognomen given to Valerius who assisted in expelling the kings, Liv.

PUBLICUS, a, um, adj. (i. q. populeus, from populus). That relates to the state or commonwealth. I. (1) Belonging or relating to the state or the people, proceeding from the people, in the name, by order, or at the expense of the state; public.—(2) Subst.: Publicum, i, n. Public property, property or lands of the state or the community.—(3) The revenue of the state, etc.—(4) A contract with the state, a public contract.—(5) The public chest, treasury.—(6) The public, the whole community, the state.—(7) The public, a public place. II. (8) General, common, universal. Hence, (9) Common, usual.—(10) Ordinary, poor, indifferent, bad. EX. (1) negotii ac numeris publici procuratio, Cic.;—sumptu publico, at the public expense, id.;—p. magnificentia, splendor of the state, id.;—pessimum publicum, detriment, injury of the state, Liv.;—p. funus, at the expense of the state, at the public expense, Plin.;—p. judicia, criminal courts, Cic.;—causam publicam dicere, to plead for the defendants in a criminal cause, id.;—p. homo, or simply publicus, a public officer, Plaut.—(2) p. Campanum, Cic.—(3) publica conducere, to contract for the public revenues, Hor.—(4) in eo publico essent, Liv.—(5) in publicum redigere, Liv.;—publico teneri, to be in debt to the public treasury or exchequer, Suet.—(6) in publico animadvertebatur, in the name of the state, Liv.;—in p. emere, at the expense of the state.—(7) prodire in p., Cic.;—blandiores in publico quam in privato, in the open street, Liv.;—publico carere or abstinere, not to go out or show one's self in public, Cic.—(8) p. cura juvenum, Hor.;—p. favor, the favor of all, Ov.;—p. lux mundi, the sun, id.—(9) p. verba, id.—(10) p. structura carminis, id. SYN. PUBLICUS; COMMUNIS.—Publicus is said of any thing relating to the rights, customs, and government of the people; as, p. via; p. pecunia, Cic.;—publica privatis accernere, Hor.—Communis is said of things the use of which belongs equally to all. Mure est commune omnibus, Cic.

PUBLIŪS, a, um. I. The name of a Roman gens, of which was Publius the father of Publilia, the second wife of Cicero, Cic. II. Adj.: of or belonging to Publius; P. tribus.

PUBLIPOR, ðris, m., i. q. Publii puer, Quint.

PUBLIUS, ñ, m. A Roman prænomen, abbreviated P.

PUDENDUS, a, um. See PUDEO.

PUDENS, tis, adj. (pudeo). I. Shamefaced, modest, bashful; p. homo, Cic. II. Loving honor; pudentes ac boni viri, men of honor, Cic. SYN. See CASTUS.

PUDENTER, adv. (pudens). Modestly, bashfully, shamefacedly; p. appellare, Cic.;—pudentissime hoc petierat, id.

PUDEO, ðre, ñi, ñtum, intr. To be ashamed; pudeo, I am ashamed, Plaut. It is usually impersonal, when the person ashamed is put in the acc., and the object of which one is ashamed; 1st in the genit., as, homines quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taceat, Cic.;—pudet me tui, I am

ashamed of you, Ter. 2d. In the inf.; as, pudeat dicere, Ter. (Gr. 419). 3d. Rarely in the nom.; non te hæc pudet? Ter. Pl.: Pudendus, a, um. Shameful, vile, disgraceful; p. vita, Ov.;—p. vulnera, Virg. Subst.: Pudenda, ðrum, n. (sc. membra). The privy members or parts, Aus.;—thus, pars pudenda, Ov. SYN. See FIGET.

PUDET. See PUDEO.

PUDIBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (pudeo). Shamefaced, ashamed; p. celat ora, Ov. SYN. See CASTUS.

PUDICE, adv. (pudicus). With a sense of shame; hence, honorably, decently, modestly.

PUDICITIA, æ, f. (id.). Bashfulness, modesty, chastity; pudicitiam alcis expugnare, Cic.—Personified as a deity Pudicitia, Liv. SYN. See CASTITAS.

PUDICUS, a, um, adj. (pudeo). I. That is ashamed, shamefaced, Plaut. II. Modest, sober, chaste, virtuous; p. homo, Cic.;—p. uxor, id. Fig.: p. mores, Ov. Poet.: p. fama, an unspected reputation, Prop. SYN. See CASTUS.

PUDOR, ðris, m. (id.). I. (1) A sense of shame, shame. Hence, (2) pud.: A blushing, blush. II. (3) Recreational fear, awe, respect. Hence, (4) Love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty.—(5) A sense of honor. III. (6) A reason for being ashamed, disgrace, shame. EX. (1) pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.;—p. est referre, I am ashamed to, etc.—(2) p. fumosus, Ov.—(3) p. patris, for one's father, Ter.;—p. famæ, fear of a bad reputation, Cic.—(4) homo summo honore, pudore, id.—(5) pudore liberos retinere, Ter.—(6) nec p. est, Ov.;—cum pudore populi, to the disgrace of, Liv.;—proh pudor! Oh shame! Flor. SYN. See CASTITAS.

PUELLA, æ, f. (puellus). Any young woman, whether married or not. I. (1) A girl, female child (to distinguish the sex). II. (2) A young woman (said of an individual), e. g. Penelope, Ov.;—Lucretia, id. III. 3. A mistress, Prop. IV. (4) A daughter. EX. (1) puellam parere, Ter.;—pueri inuuptæque puellæ, Virg.—(2) p. Lesbis, Sappho, id.—(4) Danaë puellæ, Hor. SYN. See VIRGO.

PUELLARIS, e, adj. (puella). I. Prop. (1) Of or relating to a girl or young woman, youthful. II. Fig. (2) childish. EX. (1) praeda (i. q. flores) puellares animos prolecat, Proserpine, Ov.—(2) p. augurium, Plin. SYN. See PUERILIS. Hence

PUELLARITER, adv. In the manner of a girl, like a girl, girlishly; p. alqd nescire.

PUELLULA, æ, f. dim. (puella). A little girl, Ter.

PUELLUS, i, m. (contr. for puerulus). A little boy, Plaut.

PŪER, ðri, m. (from the Laconian πωρ i. q. παις) [a secondary form puerus; hence voc. puer, Plaut.; adj., pueram faciem, childish, P. Nol.]. I. Gen. (1) A child, whether boy or girl. II. Esp. (2) A boy, young man; usually from the age of twelve to eighteen, but said also of Octavius at the age of nineteen, Cic.—(3) With respect to the father: a son. III. (4) A boy in waiting, an attendant (παις); then, also, a slave, servant.

IV. (5) With respect to married men: a bachelor. EX. (1) Proserpina p. Cereris, Næv. Esp. plur.: pueri, children.—(2) a puero, or of several, a pueris, from childhood; ex pueris excedere, to pass the age of boyhood.—(3) p. Latona, Apollo, Hor.;—Ledaë pueros,

Castor and Pollux, id.—(4) *pueri regii*, *pages*, youths in attendance on a king, Liv.; —p. *litteratissimus*, an educated slave, Nep.—(5) *fac p. esse velis*, Ov. SYN. See INFANS.

PUÉRASCO, *ēre*, *intr.* (puer). *To arrives at the age of youth, to grow up to be a youth*, Suet.

PUÉRILIS, *e*, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or like a boy, youthful, childlike, boyish*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Childlike, puerile, absurd, trivial*. EX. (1) *p. ætas*, boyhood or childhood, Cic.; —p. *regnum*, Liv.; —p. *delectatio*, youthful merriment, id.—(2) *p. sententia*, Ter.; —puerile est, id. SYN. **PUERILIS**; **PUELLARIS**.—*Puerilis*, of or belonging to a child, childlike.—*Puellaris*, proper to girls, girlish.

PUÉRILITAS, *ātis*, *f.* (puerilis). I. *Boyhood, childhood*, Varr. II. *Boyishness, childishness*, Sen. SYN. See **PUERTIA**.

PUÉRILITER, *adv.* (id.). I. *Like children, in a childlike manner*; p. *blandiri*, Liv. II. *Childishly, foolishly*; p. *facere*, Cic.

PUÉRITIA, *æ*, *f.* (puer). *The age of a boy or girl* (until seventeen or eighteen), *childhood, boyhood*; *pueritia* *adolescencia* obrepit, Cic.; —a *pueritia*, from one's infancy, id. SYN. **PUERTIA**; **PUERILITAS**; **ISPANTIA**.—*Pueritia*, a child's age, as above.—*Puerilitas*, silliness, childishness.—*Infantia*, infancy, childhood.

PUERPĒRA, *æ*, *f.* (puer, pario). I. *A woman in child-bed*, Ter.; —also, *a woman in labor*, Plaut. II. *Adj.* p. *verba*, words (supposed) to assist child-birth, Ov.; —p. *uxor*, Sen.

PUERPERIUM, *ii*, *n.* (puerpera). I. (1) *Child-birth, child-bed, a lying in*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A new-born child*. EX. (1) *puerperio cubare*, to be in child-bed, Plaut.—(2) *numerus puerperii*, the number of children born together, Gell.

PUERTIA, *æ*, *f.* (contr. for *pueritia*), Hor.

PUÉRŪLUS, *i*, *m.* *dim.* (puer). *A little boy, lad*; a young slave, Cic.

PŪGIL, *ilis*, *m.* (pugnus). *One that fights with the cestus, a pugilist, boxer*, Cic.; —*os pugilis*, a bold forehead, a brazen face, Asin. Gall. ap. Suet. SYN. See **ATHLETA**.

PŪGILATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (pugilo). *A fighting with the cestus, pugilism, boxing*, Cic.

PŪGILATŌRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to pugilism*; p. *foliis*, a ball struck by the fist, Plaut.

PŪGILATUS, *us*, *m.* (id.). *A fighting with the cestus, pugilism, boxing*, Plaut.

PŪGILĒCE, *adv.* (pugil). *In the manner of a boxer or pugilist*; p. *valet*, he is as strong as a boxer, Plaut.

PŪGILLĀRIS, *e*, *adj.* (pugillus). I. *That can be held in one's fist, that fits a hand, as big as a fist*; p. *testiculi*, Juv. 2. *Subst.* *Pugillares*, ium, *m.* (sc. *libelli* or *codicilli*). *A writing-tablet*, Plin.

PUGILLO, **PUGILLOR**. See **PGILO**.

PŪGIO, *ōnis*, *m.* (pungo). *A kind of short sword or dagger, poniard, dirk*, Cic. *Fig.* p. *plumbeus*, a weak proof or argument, Cic. SYN. See **GLADIUS**.

PŪGIUNCŪLUS, *i*, *m.* *dim.* (pugio). *A little dagger or poniard, fig.*, Cic.

PUGNA, *æ*, *f.* (pugnus). I. *Prop.* (1) *A fight, combat, encounter* (either with weapons or the fist) of single combatants, or of armies; an engagement, action, conflict, battle. II. *Fig.* (2) *A contest, dispute, debate*.—(3) *A cunning*

trick, artifice. EX. (1) *nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat*, Cic.; —p. *singularis*, a single combat, a duel, Macr.; —*pugnare pugnam clarum*, Liv.; —p. *mala*, an unfortunate battle, id.; —*pugnam medium tueri*, the engagement in the centre, Liv.—(2) *p. doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.—(3) *dabit pugnam denuo*, Ter. SYN. See **PUGILUM**.

PUGNĀCITAS, *ātis*, *f.* (pugnax). *Desire or inclination to fight, quarrelsomeness, pugnacity*, Plin. *Fig.* p. *argumentorum*, Quint.

PUGNĀCITER, *adv.* (id.). *Contentiously, impetuously, vehemently*; p. *certare*, Cic.; —*pugnacissime* defendere, id.

PUGNĀCŪLUM, *i*, *n.* (pugno). *A fortified place, from which to fight, a bulwark, fort, fortress*, Plaut.

PUGNĀTOR, *ōris*, *m.* (pugno). *A fighter, combatant*, Liv.; —p. *gallus*, a fighting cock, Plin. SYN. **PUGNATOR**; **PUGNAX**.—*Pugnator*, a fighter, one in the act of fighting.—*Pugnax*, warlike, fond of fighting, in the habit of it, also fig.

PUGNĀTŌRIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to combatants, used in fighting*; p. *arma*.

PUGNAX, *ācis*, *adj.* (pugno). I. *Prop.* (1) *Fond of fighting, contentious, warlike, pugnacious*.—(2) *Meton.* *Contentious, warlike*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Refractory, obstinate*. EX. (1) *p. centurio*, Cic.; —*pugnacissimus quisque*, Tac.—(2) *oratio pugnator*, Cic.; —*with dat.*, *ignis aquæ* p., Ov.—(3) *p. contra senatorem*, Cael. ap. Cic. SYN. See **PUGNATOR**.

PUGNĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (pugnus). *Of or relating to the fist*; p. *merge*, i. e. *blows with the fist*, Plaut.

PUGNO, *āre*, *intr.* (pugna). I. *Prop.* (1) *To fight, combat, contend, engage* (in single combat or with armies). II. *Fig.* (2) *To struggle or strive against, to be at variance with, to resist, oppose*.—(3) *To contradict, to be repugnant or inconsistent*. Hence, (4) *To maintain the contrary part*.—(5) *To take pains, to strive, exert one's self, to endeavor to attain or accomplish any thing*.—6. *To resort to artifice*. EX. (1) *pugnatur omnibus locis*, Cæs.; —p. *in nuda hostium latera*, Liv.; —p. *adversus multitudinem*, Sall.; —p. *ex equo*, on horseback, Cic.—(2) *p. cum alio*; —*frigida pugnant calidis*, Ov.—(3) *pugnantia loqui*, Cic.; —*fortuna mortalis cum immortalī natura* p. videtur, id.—(4) *ne cupias p. puellæ*, Prop.—(5) *With ut*, Cic.; —*with ne*, id.; —p. *de diis*, to maintain their existence, id.

PUGNUS, *i*, *m.* *A fist*; *pugnum facere*, to clench the fist, Cic.; —*superare pugnis*, in boxing, Hor. SYN. See **MANUS**.

PULCHELLUS or **PULCELLUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* (pulcher). *Pretty*; p. *Bacchæ*, statues of the Bacchæ, Cic. *Ironically*: *audiamus pulcellum puerum*, id. Also said contemptuously of Clodius, whose surname was *Pulcher*, id.

1. **PULCHER**, *chra*, *chrum*, or **PULCER**, *cra*, *crum*, *adj.* (πῶλινχος or πῶλινχοις). *Having many colors, variegated*; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *Beautiful in shape and appearance, handsome, fair*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Excellent, magnificent, noble, illustrious*.—(3) *Fortunate*. EX. (1) *p. puer*, Cic.; —*urbs pulcherrima*, Cæs.—(2) *p. atque præclarum*, Cic.; —*nihil virtute pulcrius*, id.—(3) *ne se pulcrum ac beatum putaret*, i. e. *that he might not think too much of himself*, id. SYN. **PULCHER**; **FORMOSUS**; **VENUSTUS**; **SPECIOSUS**; **BELLUS**.—*Pulcher*, beautiful, stately (of very extensive signification); p. *dies*—*domus*—*mors*, etc., Cic.—*Formosus*, charming, handsome, as to the face and whole person; *mulier f. superne*,

Hor.—Venusus, graceful, gentle, lovely.—Speciosus, specious, apparent, beautiful to look upon or in appearance.—Bellus, pretty, nice, neat; bella puella, epistola.—b. convivium, etc., Cic.

2. PULCHER, *chri, m.* I. A Roman surname, e. g. *Claudius P.*, Liv. II. Pulchri promontorium, a promontory of Africa, N. E. of Carthage, now *Cap Bono*, Liv.

PULCHRE or PULCRE, *adv.* (pulcher). I. (1) *Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly.*—2. As an exclamation: *Well done! excellent! bravo!* Ter.—(3) *Ironically: Finely, utterly, entirely.* EX. (1) *p. dicere, Cic.*;—*p. asseverat, excellently, cleverly, id.*;—*p. vendere, well, at a high rate, Plaut.*;—*p. sum, I am all right, I take good care of myself, id.*—(3) *p. peristi, Plaut.*

PULCHRITUDO (*pulcr.*), *Inis, f. (id.).* *Beauty, excellence; venustus et p. corporis, Cic.*;—*animal nullum pulchritudinem sentit, id.* SYN. See SPECIES.

PULĒIUM, *i*, and PŪLEGIUM, *fi, n.* *Penny-royal, flea-wort, Cic. Fig.: ad cujus rutam pulcio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, the agreeableness of your conversation, id.*

PULEX, *Isis, m.* *A flea, Cels.*

PULLĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (pullus). I. (1) *Of or belonging to young animals.* II. 2. *Subst.: Pullarius, fi, m. One that fed the sacred chickens, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting their food, Cic.* EX. (1) *p. collectio, Veg.*

PULLĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (pullus). *Dressed in black, in mourning, Juv.*; said of the dress of artisans or the common people; hence, *pullati, or pullata turba, common people, Suet.*; Quint.

PULĒIĀCEUS, *a, um, adj.* (a word used by Augustus instead of *pullus*). *Black, Suet.*

PULLŪLO, *āre, intr.* (pullulus). *To put forth buds, to sprout out, germinate, Virg. Fig.: p. luxuria incipiebat, began to spread, Nep.*

PULLŪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (pullus). *Young.* Hence, *Subst.: Pullulus, i, m.* I. *A young animal, a chick, App.* II. *Meton.: A young branch or a shoot, sprout, Plin.*

1. PULLUS, *a, um, adj. (contr. for puellus).* *Young; meus p. passer, Plaut.* SYN. See ATER.

2. PULLUS, *i, m.* (pullus, *adj.*). *Any thing young, a pullet.* I. (1) *A young animal.*—(2) *As a term of endearment applied to children: Chick.* II. *Meton. 3. A young branch, sprout or shoot, Cat.* EX. (1) *p. equinus, a colt, Plin.*;—*pulli gallinacei, Liv.*—(2) *pullum et pupum, Suet.* SYN. See CATULUS.

3. PULLUS, *a, um, adj. (πῦλλός).* (1) *Black* (whether by nature or made so by dirt), *blackish, dark-colored.*—2. *Subst.: Pullum, i, n., and plur. Pulla, ōrum, n. Black clothes or dress, Ov.* EX. (1) *p. capilli, Ov.*;—*p. myrtus, Hor. Esp.: p. vestis, p. toga, a dark-colored dress worn by artisans or common people (Culp.); also by persons in mourning.*

PULMENTĀRIUM, *fi, n.* (pulmentum). *Any thing eaten with bread* (i. q. *osonium*), *pulmentaria quere sudando, Hor.* SYN. See PULMENTUM.

PULMENTUM, *i, n.* (*contr. for pulpamentum from pulpa*). *That which is eaten with bread, Varr.* Hence, *fish, meat, food, Plaut.*;—*singula pulmenta, single portions or pieces of fish, Hor.* SYN. *Pulmentum, porridge, hashed or minced meat.*—*Pulmentarium, chopped meat with pottage or broth in use among the ancients. It is used for victuals in general.*

PULMO, *ōnis, m.* (πνεῦμα i. q. πνεύμων). I. (1) *The lungs.* II. 2. *p. marinus, a marine animal, sea-lung, Plin.* EX. (1) *p. incisus, Cic.*;—*pulmones, the lobes of the lungs, id.*

PULMŌNĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (pulmo). I. (1) *Of or belonging to the lungs.* II. (2) *As soft as the lungs.* EX. (1) *vomitum pulmonem vomere, to vomit the lungs, Plaut.*—(2) *p. mala, a kind of apples, Plin.*

PULPA, *æ, f.* (πόλπος). I. *The fleshy part of animal bodies, Cat.* Hence, *scelerata p., cursed flesh, i. e. cursed men, Pers.* II. *Meton.: The pulp of fruit, the pith of trees, Plin.* SYN. *PULPA; PULPAMENTUM.*—*Pulpa, the pulp, the fleshy part or brawn of any meat, a piece of meat without bones, Mart.*—*Pulpamentum, and pulpamen, a delicate dish of meat finely reasoned, a dainty bit; mihi pulpamentum est fames, Cic.*

PULPAMEN, *Inis, n.* (pulpa). *That which is eaten with bread; esp., meat, Liv.*

PULPAMENTUM, *i, n.* (id.). I. *The fleshy part of animals, fishes, etc., Plin.* II. *Meton.: A dainty bit, a tit-bit, Plaut.*;—*any thing eaten with bread, a relish; p. fames est, Cic.* SYN. See PULPA.

PULPITUM, *i, n.* *A stage or scaffold made of boards, a raised floor, platform, Hor.* For actors: *A stage, id.* SYN. See SCÆGNUM.

PULS, *tis, f.* (πόλτος). *A kind of pap made of flour, etc., the ordinary food of the ancient Romans, Plin.*;—*afterward, the food of poor people, Juv.* *Offa pulvis, the food of the sacred chickens, Cic.* SYN. *PULS; POLENTA.*—*Puls, as here.*—*Polenta, barley-flour dried at the fire and fried after it has lain soaking in water one night; this food was used by the Grecians. Videtur tam puls ignota Græciæ quam Italiæ polenta, Plin.*

PULSĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (pulso). *A beating, knocking, striking; p. Alexandrinorum, Cic.*;—*p. scutorum, Liv.*

PULSO, *āre, tr. freq. intens.* (pello). I. *Prop. (1) Gen.: To push or strike forward, to give an impulse to, propel.*—(2) *To put in motion by pushing, to beat to pieces.*—(3) *To touch, strike, play upon (a musical instrument).*—(4) *Fig.: To strike, move, touch, make an impression upon.* II. (5) *To strike against any thing, to beat or hit.* Hence, (6) *Of persons dancing: To touch the ground.*—(7) *To strike or knock against or at any thing.*—(8) *Poet.: To run through, ride over.* III. *Fig. (9) To remove, ward off.* EX. (1) *ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatisini, Cic.*;—*pulsatos se querentes, Liv.*—(2) *p. semen in pila, to bruise, pound, Plin.*—(3) *p. chordas pectine, Virg.*—(4) *imagines quibus pulsatur animus, Cic.*;—*pulsat alqd pectus meum, puts me out, disturbs me, Plaut.*—(5) *fluctus pulsant latera navis, Ov.*—(6) *p. tellurem libero pede, Hor.*—(7) *p. ostium, Plaut.*—(8) *curru Phæbe pulsabat Olympum, Virg.*—(9) *p. pericula, Claud.* SYN. See ICO.

PULSUS, *us, m.* (pello). I. *Prop. (1) A pushing, striking, beating, stamping.* II. *Fig. (2) Impulse, impression, excitement.* EX. (1) *p. remorum, Cic.*;—*p. lyre, Ov.*;—*pulsus venarum attingere, to feel the pulses, Tac.*—(2) *exterius p. animos commovet, Cic.*

PULTĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (pulto). *A knocking at the door, Plaut.*

MULTIPHAGŌNĪDES, *es, m.* (λύτρ., pula, πεινῶ). *An eater of pulse or pap, Plaut.*

MULTIPHAGUS, *i, m.* (id.). *An eater of pulse or pap. Facès, a Roman, Plaut.*

PULTO, āre, *i. q.* pulso. *To beat, knock, or strike at any thing; p. januam*, Plaut.

PULVERĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (pulvis). I. (1) *Consisting of dust.* II. (2) *That causes or raises dust.* III. (3) *Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty.* EX. (1) *p. nubes*, a cloud of dust, Virg.—(2) *p. palla*, Ov.—(3) *p. solum*, Ov. SYN. **PULVERĒUS**; **PULVERULENTUS**.—**Pulvereus** (*consisting of dust; p. nubes*—**Pulverulentus**, *dusty, full of dust; aestas p.*, Virg.

PULVERULENTUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: *Full of or covered with dust, dusty; p. via*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *Attended with labor; p. premia*, Ov. SYN. See **PULVERĒUS**.

PULVILLUS, *i. m. dim.* (pulvinus). *A little cushion or pillow*, Hor.

PULVINAR or **POLVINAR**, āris, *n.* (id.). I. (1) *A cushion, a bolster, or a place covered with cushions or tapestry; a couch on which the images of the gods were placed, that they might partake of the banquet called lectisternium.*—(2) *Esp. in the circus near the spina: The cushioned seats from which the emperor looked at the games.* II. *Meton.* (3) *A temple or chapel in which these cushions were kept.*—4. *An entertainment at these sacred couches*, Cic. EX. (1) *p. suscipere* *ē. q. instituere, ponere*, Liv.—(2) *spectabat e pulvinari*, Suet.—(3) *suplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria*, Cic. SYN. See **CULCITRA**.

PULVINĀRIUM, *li, n.* I. *ē. q. pulvinar*, a cushion, pillow; as, of a deity in a temple, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *A dock-yard*, Plaut.

PULVINUS, *i. m.* *A cushion, squab*, Cic.;—*esp. a pillow*, Sall. SYN. See **CULCITRA**.

PULVIS, āris, *m.*, rarely *f.* [genit. pulvis, Cat.;—genit. plur. pulverum, Hor. and Plin.]. I. (1) *Dust, powder.* II. *Meton.* 2. *A field in which wrestling was practised*, Cic. Hence, (3) *Fig.*: *A field of activity.*—(4) *Poet.*: *Work, exertion, labor.*—(5) *Earth, soil.* EX. (1) *multis in calceis p.*, Cic.;—*p. carbonis*, Ov.;—*p. eruditus*, the sand in which the old mathematicians drew their figures with a *radius*, id.;—*homunculum a pulvere et radium excitabo*, the mathematician, id. *Prov.*: *sulcos in pulvere ducere, to take pains in vain or to no purpose*, id.—(3) *doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, before the public*, id.—(4) *palma sine pulvere, without labor*, Hor.—(5) *p. Etrusca*, Prop.

PULVISCŪLUS, *i. m. dim.* (pulvis). *Fine dust or powder*, Sol. Hence, *fig.*, of *a very small thing; rem auferre cum pulvisculo, entirely, thoroughly*, Plaut.

PŪMEX, icis, *m.* (*f.*, ap. Cat.). I. *Pumice-stone*, Plaut. *Prov.*: *aquam a pumice postulare, to ask a person for any thing which he does not possess*, Plaut. II. *Poet.*: *Any soft or brittle kind of stone*, Virg.

PŪMICEUS, a, um, *adj.* (pumex). *Of pumice-stone; p. mola*, Ov.;—*p. oculi*, that cannot shed tears, Plaut.

PŪMILIO, ōnis, *m.* (pumilus). *A dwarf, pygmy*, Sen.

PŪMILUS, *i. m.* *A dwarf, pygmy*, Suet.

PUNCTIM, *adv.* (pungo). *With the point of a weapon; p. petere hostem*, Liv. SYN. **PUNCTUM**; **CÆSIM**.—**Punctim**, *with the point.*—**Cæsim**, *with the edge; Hispano p. magis, quam cæsim assueto hostem petere*, Liv.

PUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A pricking, stinging, puncture; punctiones sentire*, Cels.

PUNCTIUNCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (punctio). *A slight stinging or pricking; p. sentire*, Sen. *Fig.*: *p. voluptatum*, id.

PUNCTUM, *i. n.* (pungo). I. 1. *That which is made by pricking*, Mart.;—*a puncture, hole, point*, Plin.—(2) *A small portion of a weight or measure, etc.* II. 3. *Any point, spot or dot in writing* (because the ancients wrote by way of puncture on wax with an iron style), Aus.;—*a mathematical point*, Cic.;—*a point on dice*, Suet.—4. *Meton.*: *A vote at the comitia, a suffrage, ballot* (because anciently the votes were marked by points on wax tablets), Cic. Hence, (5) *fig.*, *Approbation.* EX. (2) *puncto certo*, Pers. *Fig.*: *p. temporis, a moment*, Cic.;—*p. horæ*, Hor.—(5) *omne tulit p., gets every vote, the approbation of all*, Hor. SYN. See **MOMENTUM**.

PUNGO, ēre, pūpūgi, punctum, *tr.* I. (1) *To prick, sting.*—(2) *To penetrate.*—(3) *To touch sensibly.*—(4) *Fig.*: *To sting, i. e. to mortify, grieve, vex.* II. (5) *To make a point, only in the part.*, punctus, a, um. EX. (1) *vulnus quod acu punctum videretur*, Cic.—(2) *p. corpus*, Lucr.—(3) *p. sensum*, Lucr.—(4) *pungit dolor*, Cic.—(5) *puncto tempore, or puncto in tempore, in a moment*, Lucr. SYN. See **ACCO**.

PŪNICĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Punicus). *Punic, Carthaginian*, Cic.

PŪNICIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ποινικός). I. *Punic, Carthaginian; P. dux*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *Reddish, approaching to purple*, Tib.

PŪNICUS [Punicus], a, um, *adj.* I. (1) *Phœnician*. Hence, (2) *Punic, Carthaginian* (because Carthage was a Phœnician colony). II. *Meton.* (3) *poet.*: *Of a purple red, approaching to purple* (because the Phœnicians invented the art of dyeing it). EX. (1) *P. regna*, Virg.—(2) *P. litere*, Cic.;—*P. pomum, or fig.*, Punicum, *i. n.* *A pomegranate*, Ov. *Prov.*: *P. fides, perfidy, Punic faith*, Sall.;—*perfidia plus quam Punica*, Liv.—(3) *p. sagum*, Hor.

PŪNTO, Ire, Ivi and Ii, itum, and Pūntor, Iri, itus sum, *dep.* [also Pōnio and pēnior] (pēna). I. (1) *To punish.* II. (2) *To revenge, avenge.* EX. (1) *prohibenda in puniēda ira est*, Cic.;—*p. alqm supplicio*, id. *Dep.*: *puniri alqm*, Cic.—(2) *p. dolorem*, Cic. *Dep.*: *puniri necem*, Cic. SYN. See **CASIGO**.

PŪNTOR, ōris, *m.* *A punisher*, Val. Max.;—*a revenger, an avenger; p. doloris sui*, Cic.

PŪNUS, a, um, *adj.* [Pēnus]. *Carthaginian; Compar.*, Pūnior, *more versed in the language of the Carthaginians*, Plaut.

PŪPA, *æ, f.* (pupus). I. *A girl*, Mart. II. *A doll, puppet*, Varr.

PŪPILLA, *æ, f. dim.* (pupa). *Prop.*: *A little girl; hence, I. An orphan girl under age, who is under the care of a guardian, a ward*, Cic. II. *The apple or pupil of the eye*, Plin. SYN. See **PALPEBRA**.

PŪPILLĀRIS, *e, adj.* (pupillus). *Of or belonging to wards or minors; p. pecuniæ*, Liv.;—*p. ætas, minority*, Suet.

PŪPILLUS, *i. m. dim.* (pupulus). *A little boy; hence, an orphan under age, a ward, minor*, Cic. In Law: *One fatherless and under fourteen years of age, expressed thus, impubes sui juris*.

PUPINIĀ, *æ, f. sc. regio*. *Pupinia*, a district of Latium, remarkable for the fertility of its soil, Cic.;—also a tribe of the same name, Cœl. ap. Cic. Hence, *Pupiniensis ager*, Liv.

PŪPIUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *A Roman gens of which the most celebrated is a tragic poet mentioned by Horace.* II. *Adj.*: *Of or belonging to the Pupian gens; lex P.*, Cic.

PUPPIS, *is, f.* I. (1) *The hinder part of a*

ship, the stern.—(2) *The stern, the place of the pilot.*—(3) *Facetē, for the back* (of a man). II. *Meton.* 4. *A ship, Virg.* Hence, 5. *A certain constellation, Cic.* EX. (1) *navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic.*—stant litore puppes, turned toward the shore, i. e. at landing, Ov.; Virg.—(2) *clavum tenens sedent in puppi, Cic.*—hence *fig.*, *sedebamus in puppi, I was at the helm of the ship of state.*—(3) *p. pereunda est, my back will suffer for it, Plaut.*

PŪPŪLA, æ, f. dim. (pupa). I. *Girl*; as a term of endearment, “*My love*,” “*My dear girl*,” mea pupula, App. II. *The apple or pupil of the eye, Cic.* *Meton.*: *The eye, Hor.*

PŪPŪLUS, i, m. dim. (pupus). *A little boy.*

PŪPUS, i, m. *A boy or child, Varr.* As a term of endearment, Suet.

PŪRE, adv. (purus). I. *Purely, cleanly.* Hence, (2) *Fig.*: *Purely, free from fault, unspottedly.*—(3) *Exp.*: *Purely, chastely.*—(4) *Purely, without fault, correctly* (of speaking).—(5) *Meton.*: *Without covering, naturally.* II. (6) *Brightly.* EX. (1) *p. lavare, Liv.*—(2) *quiete et p. et eleganter acta ætas, Cic.*—(3) *p. a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.*—(4) *p. loqui, Cic.*—(5) *p. apparere, Hor.*—(6) *marmor purius, Hor.*

PURGĀMEN, inis, n. (purgo). I. *Filth, dirt, Ov.* II. *A means of purging or cleansing*; hence, *expiation, atonement*; p. mali, Ov. III. *Purity, cleanliness, clearness, Prud.*

PURGAMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *Dirt, filth, off-scouring*; p. urbis, Liv. Hence, a term of reproach: *Dregs, scum, off-scouring* (καθαγμῆ); p. servorum, the worst of servants, Curt. SYN. See PURGATIO.

PURGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (id.). (1) *A making clean, scouring, cleansing.* Hence, 2. *Fig.*: *Expiation, atonement, Plin.*—(3) *Justification, apology.* EX. (1) *menstruæ purgationes, the monthly courses, Plin.*—(2) *p. alvi, a purging of the bowels, Cic.*—(3) *p. est quum factum conceditur, culpa remouetur, Cic.* SYN. PURGATIO; PURGAMENTUM.—Purgatio, as here (1) and (3).—Purgamentum, the filth out of any thing cleansed, the scouring; *fig.*, dregs or refuse.

1. PURGĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of purgo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Purged, purified.*—2. *Justified, cleared of a charge, Sall.* EX. (1) *somnia pituita purgatissima, Pers.*

2. PURGĀTUS, ūs, m. (purgo). *A purging, cleansing, or purifying, Cic.*

PURGĪTO, āre, tr. intens. (purgo). *To purify, Plaut.*

PURGO, āre, tr. (purum, ago). I. (1) *To make clean or pure, to clean, cleanse.*—(2) *Fig.*: *p. se, to purge one's self, Cels.*—(3) *To make straight, to prepare, make even or level.* II. *Fig.* (4) *In a moral sense: To clear from a charge*; hence, *to justify, excuse.*—(5) *With acc. and inf.*: *To plead in one's defence or as an excuse, that, etc.* Hence, (6) *To refute, rebut, contradict.*—(7) *To purify, sanctify.* EX. (1) *p. locum, Cic.*—(2) *purgatum te illius morbi esse, Hor.*—(3) *p. viam, ūlp.*—*p. rationem, to get off, to settle, Suet.*—*p. metum doloris, to pay rid of, to remove, Quint.*—(4) *p. se alui, to excuse one's self with any body, Cic.*—*p. alqm de luxuria, on account of, respecting, id.*—*p. alqm crimine, to clear, acquit, Tac.*—(5) *qui purgarent, nec accitos abo Bastarnas, Liv.*—(6) *p. crimina, Cic.*—(7) *p. populos, Ov.*—*p. nefas, to make expiation or atonement for, id.* SYN. See EXCUSO.

PURĪFICO, āre, tr. (purificus). *To clean, cleanse.* I. *To make clean from dirt, cleanse*;

p. favum, Plin. II. *To cleanse from sin, to purify*; p. se, Suet.

PURPŪRA, æ, f. (πορφύρα). I. 1. *A shell-fish which produces purple dye, Plin.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Purple, purple color or dye.* Hence, (3) *Any thing purple or dyed with purple; a purple garment, or a garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by kings, etc.* Hence, (4) *A high dignity or office.*—5. *Wool dyed purple, purple stuffs, purple, Sen.*—6. *A purple cloth or covering, Quint.* EX. (2) *certantem uvam purpuræ, Hor.*—(3) *usque ad talos demissa p., Cic.*—*qui fulgent purpura, id.*—(4) *septima p., the consulate, Flor.*

SYN. PURPURA; MUREX; OSTREUM.—Purpura, as I. 1; but generally said of the purple color and of purple garments. II.—Murex, a small shell-fish, of the liquor of which a purple color is made.—Ostrum, the purple color made from a liquor found in a certain kind of oysters; *velare humeros ostro, Virg.*

PURPŪRASCŌ, ēre, intr. (purpura, Gr. 227. 2 Note). *To turn purple, Cic.*

PURPŪRĀTUS, i, m. (id.). *One dressed in purple, an officer at court; purpuratis tuis ista mimitur, Cic.*

PURPŪRĒUS, a, um, adj. (πορφύρεος). I. (1) *Of a purple color, purple*; hence also (on account of the various shades of purple dye), *darkish violet, reddish, deep or of a deep color.*—(2) *On account of the beauty of the color: brilliant, shining, splendid.* II. *Meton.*—(3) *Dressed or clothed in purple (= purpuratus).*—(4) *adorned with purple.* EX. (1) *p. vestis, Cic.*—*p. genæ, Ov.*—*p. arcus, a rainbow, Prop.*—*p. anima, with blood, Virg.*—*p. mare, dark-colored, Virg.*—(2) *p. olores, Hor.*—*p. lux, Ov.*—*p. lumen, Virg.*—*p. orbes (i. e. oculi), beautiful eyes, Val. Fl.*—*brachia purpurea candidiora nive, shining, Albin.*—(3) *p. rex, Ov.*—(4) *p. pennis, with a purple crest, Virg.* SYN. See RUBER.

PURPŪRISSĀTUS, a, um, adj. (purpurissum). *Painted or dyed with purpurissum; p. buccæ, Plaut.*

PURPŪRISSUM, i, n. (πορφύρισον). *A kind of dark red color* (approaching to purple), used in painting, Plin.;—*color used for reddening the complexion, rouge, Plaut.*

PURPŪRO, āre tr. (purpura). (1) *To make a purple color, to purple.* Hence, (2) *Meton.*: *To clothe in purple.* EX. (1) *p. undas, Fur. ap. Gell.*—(2) *mulier purpurata, Plaut.*

PŪRUS, a, um, adj. *Pure.* I. (1) *Free from any thing, free from filth, faults, or any extraneous mixture, pure, neat.*—2. *Subst.*: *Purum, i, n. (se. cælum). A clear sky or atmosphere, Hor.* II. (3) *That is still in its natural state, free, pure, unmixed, simple, unadorned, inartificial, plain.* Hence, 4. *Subst.*: *PŪrum, i, n. The open air, Virg.*—(5) *Exp.*: *Clear, bright.*—(6) *Just, honest, upright.*—(7) *Clear*; that remains after the deduction of expense, *net.*—(8) *Unmixed, neat, by itself.*—(9) *That is without conditions or exceptions.* EX. (1) *quicquid hauseris purum liquidumque te haurire, Cic.*—*p. locus, undified, Liv.*—*p. cælum, clear, serene, Tib.* *With genit. (poet.)*: *sceleris p., free from, Hor.*—(3) *p. campus, a clear or open country, Liv.*—*puræ . . . plateæ, clear, Hor.*—*p. toga, without purple, Phædr.*—*p. hasta, without the iron head, Plin.*—*p. argentum, plain, without figures, not chased (opp. cælatum), Cic.*—*p. oratio, unadorned, id.*—(5) *p. sol, Hor.*—*dies puri, Ov.*—(6) *p. bellum, Liv.*—*p. anima, pure, unspotted, uncontaminated, Cic.*—(7) *quod possit uld dominum puri ac reliqui pervenire, id.*—(8) *esse utramque sihi per se puram.*

que necesse est, Lucr.—(9) p. iudicium, Cic. SYN. See LIQUIDUS.

PŪS, pūris, n. (πῶς τό). I. *White and viscous matter, pus*, Cels. II. *Fig. : Of malicious or bitter speech*, Hor. SYN. See LUS.

PŪSILLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (pusus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Small, little in size or circumference.*—(2) *Subst.* : Pusillum, i, n. *A trifle.*—(3) *Adv.* : *A little.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Small, little, mean, poor.* EX. (1) p. testis, Cic.; —p. vox, *a weak voice*, Quint.—(2) pusillo altior, Plin.—(3) pusillum discedere, Quint.—(4) p. animus, Cic.; —p. homo, *mean*, Vat. ap. Cic.; —*of low extraction*, Sen. SYN. See BREVIS.

PŪSĪO, ōnis, m. (pusus). *A little boy*, Cic.

PUSTŪLA, æ, f. *A blister, pimple on the skin, a bladder, pustule*, Cels.; Sen.

PUSTŪLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (pustula). *Full of pustules, pimples*; p. argenteum, *purified silver*, Suet.

PŪSUS, i, m. (puer). *A boy, little boy*, Varr.

PŪTA (imper. of puto). *For instance, for example, to wit*, Pers., ut p., *as for instance, as for example*, Sen.

PŪTĀMEN, inis, n. (puto). *That which is cut off as useless*; hence, *a shell or husk of a nut, etc.*, Cic.

PŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A purifying, trimming, adorning*; hence, *a pruning or lopping of trees*; p. arborum et vitium, Cic.

PŪTEALĪ, ōlis, n. I. (1) *A marble edge or border of a well or fountain.* II. 2. *A puteal, i. e. an uncovered piece of masonry in the shape of a well, such as was constructed at Rome in commemoration of Attus Nuciū, and afterward rebuilt by Scribonius Libo*; this puteal stood near the arcus Fabianus, and was called puteal Libonis; it served as an exchange, Hor.; Pers. EX. (1) putealia sigillata duo, Cic.

PŪTEALĪS, e, *adj.* (puteus). *Of or belonging to a well*, Lucr.; Ov.

PŪTĒO, ēre, ūi, intr. (πτῆω, πτῆουαι). I. *To stink*, Cic. II. *To be foul or rotten*, Plant.

PŪTĒOLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Of or belonging to Puteoli*; P. prædia, Cic.; —P. pulvis, Vitr.—2. *Subst.* : Puteolanum, i, n. *An estate of Cicero, near Puteoli*, Cic.—3. Puteolani, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Puteoli*, Cic.

PŪTĒOLĪ, ōrum, m. *Puteoli, a town of Campania on the sea-coast with mineral springs, now Pozzuolo*, Cic.

PŪTER or putris, putre, *adj.* Gr. γρ. 5. (puteo). I. *Foul, rotten, putrid*. II. (2) *Loose, friable, brittle, rotten.* EX. (1) p. ulcus, Cels.; —p. navis, Prop.; —p. poma, Ov.—(2) p. solum, Virg.; —p. tellus, *reduced to dust*, Prop. *Melon.* : p. mamme, *slack, flabby, withered*, Hor.; —p. oculi, *languishing*, id. SYN. PŪTER or PUTRIS; PUTRIDUS.—Puter, putris, *rotten, dissolved, reduced to dust*.—Putridus, decays, *rotten, corrupt, full of putrefaction, a stronger term than puter*.

PŪTESCO and PŪTISCO, ēre, ūi, intr. incomp. (puteo). *To rot, putrefy*, Cic.

PŪTĒUS, i, m. I. (1) *A (dug) well*, Cic.—2. *A cistern*, Hirt. II. (3) *A pit*. Hence, 4, in mines, *A pit, shaft*, Plin.—5. *A subterraneous place of confinement for slaves*, Plant. EX. (1) puteum fodere, Plant.—(3) puteum demitti, *to be sunk*, Virg. SYN. See FOSS.

PŪTĪDE, adv. (putidus). *Disgustingly, in an*

unnatural or affected manner, excessively; p. dicere, Cic.; —putidius literas exprimere, *with excessive distinctness*, id.

PŪTĪDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (putidior). *Rather more unpleasant or disgusting*.

PŪTĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (puteo). I. *Foul, fetid, stinking*; hence, II. (2) *Disgusting, disagreeable, affected.*—(3) *Disagreeable or affected in speaking, tedious.* EX. (1) p. caro, Cic.; —cerebrum putidius, *somewhat decayed*, Hor.—(2) p. homo, Plant.; —p. femina, Hor.—(3) putidum sit scribere, Cic.; —ne obscurum esset aut putidum, *tediously explicit or clear*, id. SYN. See FETIDUS.

PŪTILLUS, i, m. *dim.* (putus). *A very little boy or lad*, Plaut.

PŪTISCO. See PUTESCO.

PŪTO, āre, tr. (perhaps allied to putus). I. (1) *To clean, cleanse.* (In this sense very rare). —(2) *Esp.* : *To prune (trees or vines) by cutting off useless or injurious parts.* Hence, (3) *Fig.* : *To adjust, arrange.* II. (4) *To reckon, count.* Hence, (5) *Melon.* : *To estimate, value, esteem.*—(6) *To judge in consequence of previous calculation, i. e. to suppose, believe, consider, think, imagine.*—(7) *To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to think upon.*—(8) *To reason, dispute, prove by argument.* EX. (1) p. lanam, Titin. ap. Non.—(2) p. vites, Virg.—(3) p. rationes cum algo, *to settle accounts with any one*, Cic.; —rationem puto, *I am thinking of*, Plaut.—(4) pro binis putabuntur, *will be reckoned as two*, Cat.—(5) p. magni, Cic.; —p. alqd denariis quingentis, *id.* : —*with in* : *to hold, set down, consider, take for*; as, imperatorem in aliquo numero puto, *id.* : —*so with pro*, *id.* : —*with supra* : as, ratio supra hominem putanda, *to be considered as superhuman*, id.—(6) non putaram, *I should not have thought or supposed*, Cic.; —recte putas, Ter. : —*with acc. and inf.* : noli p. me maluisse, *do not believe that, etc.*, Cic.; —p. hominem præ se neminem, *to consider or esteem beneath one's self*, id.; —*putes, one would say, believe, or imagine*, Ov.; —*ut puto, as I think, in my opinion*, id.—(7) illud debes p., Cic.—(8) mecum argumentis puta, Plaut. SYN. See ARBITROR.

PUTRĒFACĪO, ēre, fēci, factum, tr. Pass. : PUTRĒFĪO, fieri, factus sum (putreo, facio). I. *To cause any thing to rot or corrupt, to make rotten.*—(2) *Pass.* : *To become rotten or putrid.* II. (3) *To make loose or brittle.* EX. (2) tectum imbris putrefieri, Liv.—(3) p. saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

PUTRĒO, ēre, ūi, intr. (puter). *To be rotten or putrid*, Pacuv.

PUTRESCO, ēre, ūi, intr. incomp. (putreo). I. (1) *To grow putrid or rotten, to putrefy, rot.* II. *Melon.* (2) *To become loose or friable.* EX. (1) humine a subline putrescat, Cic.—(2) solum putrescit, Col.

PUTRĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (putreo). I. *Rotten, putrid*; p. dens, Cic. II. *Melon.* : *Loose, friable*; p. pectora, Cat. SYN. See PUTER.

PUTRIS. See PUTER.

PUTROR, ōris, m. (putreo). *Putridity, rottenness, corruption*, Lucr.

1. PŪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (perh. pt. of an obsol. verb puo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Cleaned, cleansed, bright, polished.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Shining, bright.* EX. (1) Usually with purus by way of adverb; argentum purum p., *pure silver*, Alf. ap. Gell.; —purus p. hic scyphanta, *this man is a true or regular scyphanta*, Plaut. —Polymachioroplacides purus p. est ipsus, *the very incarnation of*, id.—(2) putissimæ orationes, Cic.

2. PŪTUS, i, m. ἰ. q. pusus, a boy, lad, Virg.
PYCTA, æ, or PYCTES, æ, m. (πίκτες). A boxer, pugilist, Sen. (*Pure Latin pugil*.)

PYDNA, æ, f. (Πύδνα). *Pydna*, a town of Macedonia, on the Theraic gulf, celebrated for the battle between Paulus Æmilius and Perseus, Liv. Hence,

PYDNÆUS, a, um, adj. *Of Pydna. Subet. plur.* : Pydnæi, drum. *The inhabitants of Pydna, Liv.*

PŪGA or PŪGA, æ, f. (πυγή). *The seat, the buttocks, Hor. (P. L. nates).*

PYGMÆI, drum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι, from πυγμή, the fist). *Pigmies, a race of dwarfs in Ethiopia.*

PYGMÆUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Pygmæi, Pygmy; P. sanguis, Ov.*

PYGMALION, ðnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων). *Pygmalion. I. The grandson of Agenor, Ov. II. A king of Tyre, brother of Dido, Virg.*

PŪLĀDES, æ and is, m. (Πυλάδης). *Pylades. 1. The son of king Strophius, the faithful friend of Orestes, Cic. Hence, prov., a Pylades, i. e. a true and faithful friend, Ov.—2. A celebrated pantomimist of Cilicia, at Rome in the time of Augustus, Suet.*

PŪLĀDEUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Pylades, e. g. P. amicitia, intimate, firm, Cic.*

PŪLĒ, drum, f. (πύλαι). I. Gen.: *Gates; hence, a defile or narrow pass between mountains; p. Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic. II. Esp. : i. q. Thermopylae, Liv.*

PŪLĒMĒNES, æ, m. *Pylæmènes, an old king and chief of the Heneti in Paphlagonia, who was killed before Troy, Liv.*

PŪLĀICUS, a, um, adj. (πυλαϊκός). *Of or at Thermopylae; p. conventus or concilium, a convention or congress of the Grecian states held there, Liv.*

PŪLIUS, a, um, adj. (Πύλιος). *Of or from Pylos. Subet. : said of Nestor, Ov. Plur. : Pylīi, the inhabitants of Pylos, Mel. Poet. : Of or belonging to Nestor; P. dies, Ov.;—P. senecta, extreme old age, Mart.*

PŪLUS or PŪLOS, i, f. (Πύλος). *Pylus, a town of Messenia, the birth-place of Nestor; now Old Navarino, Liv.*

PŪRA, æ, f. (πυρά). I. *A burning funeral pile, a pyre = rogos. II. A place on Mount Æta, where Hercules burned himself, Liv. SYN.*

PYRA; ROGUS; BUSTUM.—*Pyra, a pile of wood made for the burning of a dead body; innumeras struxere pyras.—Rogus, the same when burning; ascendere in rogam ardentem, Cic.—Bustum, the place where dead bodies were burned (quasi ustum). Construxere pyras, subjectisque ignibus atris ter circum accensos decurrere rogos.*

PŪRACMON, ðnis, m. (Πυράκμων). *Pyracmon, one of the Cyclopes, Virg.*

PŪRACMOS, i, m. *Pyracmus, one of the centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous, Ov.*

PŪRĀMĪDĀTUS, a, um, adj. (pyramis). *In the shape of a pyramid, pyramidal, Cic.*

PŪRĀMIS, Idia (πυραμῖς). *A pyramid, Cic.*

PŪRĀMUS, i, m. (Πύραμος). *Pyramus. I. The unfortunate lover of Thisbe, who killed himself under a mulberry-tree, Ov. II. A river of Cilicia formerly called Leucocyrrus, Cic.*

PŪRĒNEUS (Pyreneus), a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Pyrenees; P. montes, the Pyrenees, Liv.*

PŪRĒNE, æ, f. (Πυρήνη). *Pyrene, one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs, Hyg. II. Mont. : The Pyrenean mountains, the Pyrenees.*

1. PŪRĒNEUS (trisyll.), ði and ðeos, m. (Πυρηνεύς). *Pyreneus, a king of Thrace, an enemy of the Muses, Ov.*

2. PŪRĒNEUS (tetrasyll.). *See PYRENEUS.*

PYRGI, drum, m. (Πύργοι, towers). *Pyrgi, a town of Etruria, now S. Severa, Liv.; Virg. Hence, Pyrgensis, born at Pyrgi; P. Antistius.*

PYRGO, ðs, f. *Pyrgo, the nurse of Priam's children, Virg.*

PYRGUS, i, m. (Πύργος). *Pyrgus, a fortress of Elis, Liv.*

PŪRĪTES, æ, m. (πυρίτης). I. *A fire-stone, Plin. II. Pyrites, a stone from which metal is extracted by melting, id.*

PŪRŌIS or PŪRŌEIS, entis, m. (Πύρροις, fiery). *Pyrois, the name of one of the horses of the sun, Ov.*

PŪRŌPUS, i, m. (πυρρόπος, fire-colored). *A certain mixture of brass and gold, in the proportion of three to one, Plin.*

PYRRA, æ, and PYRRHE, æ, f. (Πύρρα). *Pyrrha. I. 1. Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion, Ov.—2. A mistress of Horace, Hor. II. The name of several towns in Lesbos, Eubœa, Lycia, etc., Plin.*

PYRRHEUM, i, n. *Pyrrheum, a place in Ambracia, Liv.*

PYRRHĀ, æ, f. *Pyrrhia, the name of a female slave in one of the plays of Titinius, Hor.*

1. PYRRHĀS, æ, m. *Pyrrhias, a leader of the Ætolians, Liv.*

2. PYRRHĀS, ædis, f. *Of or belonging to Pyrrha (in Lesbos); P. puellæ, Ov.*

PYRRHĪCA, æ, and PYRRHĪCHE, æ, f. (πυρρήχη). *A kind of dance in armor, performed by boys and girls, pyrrhic dance, Plin.*

PYRRHĪCHŪS, a, um, adj. (πυρρήχιος). *Pyrrhic; p. pes, a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables, Quint.*

PYRRHO, ðnis, m. (Πύρρων). *Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Alexander the Great, and founder of the sceptic philosophy, Cic.*

PYRRHŌNĪ, drum, m. *Followers of the sceptic philosopher Pyrrho, Cic.*

PYRRHUS, i, m. (Πύρρος). *Pyrrhus. 1. The son of Achilles and Heidemida, called also Neoptolemus, Virg.—2. A king of Epirus, famous for his war with the Romans, Cic.*

PŪRYM and PŪRYUS. *See PYRUM and PYRUS.*

PŪTHĀGŌRAS, æ, m. (Πυθαγόρας). *Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher of Samos (about B. C. 550) who taught in Lower Italy, at Croton and Metapontum. He was the founder of a sect of philosophers called after his name, Cic.; Ov.;—litera Pythagoræ the letter γ, by which Pythagoras designated the two paths of life, that of virtue on the right, narrow; and that of vice on the left, broad, Pers.;—bivium Pythagoræ, Aus.*

PŪTHĀGŌRĒUS, a, um, adj. (Πυθαγόρειος). *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean; P. somnia, Hor. Plur. : Pythāgōrēi, drum, m. Followers of Pythagoras, Pythagoreans, Cic.*

PŪTHĀGŌRĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Πυθαγόρειος). *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean; P. libri, Liv. Subet. : Pythagorici, drum, m. Pythagorean philosophers, Cic.*

PŶTHAULES, æ, m. (πυθαῖλος). I. *One who plays on the flute a hymn in honor of the Pythian Apollo*, Hyg. II. *Gen.: One who plays on the flute an accompaniment, in the theatre*, Varr.

PŶTHĪA, æ, f. and -ŭrum, n. See **PŶTHICS**. II.

PŶTHĪCUS, æ, um, adj. (Πυθικός). *Pythian*; P. Apollo, Liv.

PŶTHĪUS, æ, um, adj. (Πυθιος). I. *Pythian, Delphic*; P. Apollo, Cic.; Liv.; —P. regum, Delphi, Prop.; —P. vates, the *Pythia*, Juv. II. *Subst.* 1. *Pythia*, æ, f. (Πυθία, ἡ). *The priestess of Apollo, at Delphi; the Pythian prophetess*, Cic.—2. *Pythia*, ōrum, n. (Πυθία, τὰ, sc. ἱερά). *Games celebrated every four years in honor of Apollo at Delphi, the Pythian games*, Ov.; Hor.

PŶTHO, ūs, f. (Πυθώ). *Pytho*. I. *The ancient name of Delphi and the surrounding country*, Tib. II. *m.* A proper name of a man.

PŶTHON, ōnis, m. (Πύθων). *Python*, a large serpent killed by Apollo near Delphi, from which Apollo was surnamed *Pythius*, Ov.

PŶTISMA, ātis, n. (πίτισμα). *That which one spits out (in tasting wine)*, Vitr.; Juv.

PŶTISSO, āre, intr. (πιτίζω). *To spit out (wine that one has tasted)*, Ter.

PYXIS, idis, f. (πυξίς). *A box, a small box; as, for unguents, medicines, etc.; properly, one made of box-wood, but said also of a box made of any sort of wood, or of metal*, Quint.; —P. aurea, Suet.

Q

Q, q. The sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, occurring only in connection with *u*. As a prænomen, it denotes *Quintus*. It also stands for *q* in the abbreviation S. P. Q. R., i. e. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

QUĀ, adv. (qui). I. (1) *On which side, where*. II. *Meton.* (2) *How, in what way, by what method or means*.—(3) *As far as*.—(4) *Qua . . . qua; sometimes . . . sometimes; partly . . . partly. . . both . . . and*. EX. (1) *ad omnes aditus, qua adiri poterat*, Cic.—(2) *Antonium delectus, qua possit, habiturum*, Cic.—(3) *veterem tutare sodalem qua datur*, Ov.—(4) *qua dominus, qua advocati*, Cic.; —*qua consules, qua exercitum increpando*, Liv.

QUĀCUMQUE [quācumque], adv. (abl. of quicumque). *Wherever, whenever; q. iter fecit*, Cic.; —*q. nos commovimus, architectos, ut quicunque part, corner, place, etc., id.; —also separately, qua se cumque tulit*, Virg.

QUĀDAM-TĒNUS [quādamtenus], also separately. I. (1) *Up to a certain point*. II. 2. *Somewhat, to some degree, in some measure*, Plin. EX. (1) *est quadam prodire tenus*, Hor.

QUADI, ōrum, m. *Quadi*, a Germanic tribe in the moderna Moravia, Tac.

QUADRĀGĒNĀRIUS, æ, um, adj. (quadragenī). *Of or belonging to the number forty, of forty; q. pupillus, forty years of age*, Sen.

QUADRĀGĒNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (quadraginta). *Forty each or apiece*, Cic.

QUADRĀGĒSĪMUS, æ, um, adj. num. ord. (quadraginta). I. (1) *The fortieth*. II. 2. *Subst.*: *Quadragesima*, æ, f. (sc. pars). *The fortieth part, paid as a tax*, Tac. EX. (1) *q. pars*, Cat.; —*q. post annum*, Tac.

QUADRĀGĒS, adv. num. *Forty times; q. quater accusatus*, Aur. Vict.; —HS. *q., forty times a hundred thousand sesterces (i. e. four millions)*, Cic.

QUADRĀGINTA, adj. num. card. indecl. *Forty*, Cic.

QUADRĀNGŪLUS, æ, um, adj. (quatuor, angulus). *Quadrangular, having four corners or angles; q. figura*, Plin.

QUADRANS, tis, m. [sc. as], (quadro). I.

(1) *The fourth part, a quarter*. II. *Esp.* (2)

As a coin: The fourth part of an as, i. e. three unciae, Liv.; —*as the lowest price of bathing*,

Hor.—3. *As a weight: A quarter of a pound*,

Mart.—4. *As a measure of liquids: The fourth part of a sextarius, i. e. three cyathi*.—5. *As a measure of length: A quarter of a foot*, Gell.

EX. (1) *q. dici noctisq.*, Plin.; —*creditoribus quadrante solvi*, i. e. *twenty-five per cent.*, Vell.

QUADRANTAL, ālis, n. (quadrantalīs). *A measure for liquids, i. q. amphora, holding eight congi*, Cat.; Plaut.

QUADRANTĀLIS, e, adj. (quadrans). *Containing the fourth part of a measure*, Plin.

QUADRANTĀRIUS, æ, um, adj. (id.). *Of or pertaining to the quarter of a thing; as, of an as or that may be had or bought for it; q. res, a bath (see Quadrans (2))*, Sen. *Meton.*: *q. mulier, a common prostitute (said of Clodia the wife of Metellus)*, Cic.

QUADRĀTUM, ī, n. (quadratus). *A square*, Cic.; Hor. *In Astron.*, said of a planet standing at a distance of three signs from another, Cic. See **QUADRO**.

QUADRĀTUS, æ, um, adj. (quadro). I. (1)

Four-cornered, square. II. *Meton.* (2) *Well-proportioned; esp. of stature: of middle size, middling*.—(3) *Fig.*: *Fit, suitable*. EX. (1)

q. turris, Lucr.; —*q. saxum*, Liv.; —*q. agmen, an army marching in a square or rectangle*. See

AGMEN (4).—(2) *q. statura*, Suet.—(3) *q. compositio (verborum)*, Quint.

QUADRĪENNIS, e, adj. (quatuor, annus). *Of four years; q. homo*, A. Vict.

QUADRĪENNĪUM, ī, n. (id.). *The space of four years, four years*, Cic.

QUADRĪFĀRIAM, adv. (quatuor). *In four parts; q. dividere*, Liv.

QUADRĪFĪDUS, æ, um, adj. (quatuor, findo). *Cl. fit into four parts; q. sudes*, Virg.; —*q. quercum scindebat cuneis, he divided into four parts*.

QUADRĪGĒ, ōrum, f. (for quadrijugæ, from quatuor, and jugum, conf. BIGÆ). I. (1) *A set or team of four, as of horses (Liv.; Virg.); esp. of the chariots in the circus*.—2. *s. s. of a team of four asses*, (Varr.); —*of camels*, Suet.—3. *In the sing.*: *quadriga*, æ, Prop.—4. *Meton.*: *A vehicle drawn by four horses abreast*, plur., Liv.; sing., Suet. II. *Fig.* (5) *The rapid course of any thing*. EX. (1) *curru quadrigarum vehi*, Cic.—(5) *q. poetice, poetry*, Cic.; —*navibus atque quadrigis petere alqd, with eagerness, with might and main*, Hor. SYN. **QUADRĪGĒ**; **QUADRĪJUGUS**.—*Quadriga, a chariot drawn by four horses; quadrigis vehi*, Cic.; —*said also of the horses, quadrigæ albæ*, Plaut.—*Quadrijugus, drawn with four horses abreast; quadrijugo vehitur curru*, Virg.

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2. **QUADRIGĀRIUS**, *n. m.* *Quadrigarius*, a surname of the historian Q. Claudius, Liv.

QUADRIGĀTUS, *a. um, adj.* (quadrigæ). *Marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga*; *q. numus, a silver coin*, Liv.

QUADRIGŪLE, *ārum, f. dim. (id.)*. *A small quadriga*, Cic. *Sing.*: *quadrigula, æ*, Plin.

QUADRĪJŪGIS, *e, and* **QUADRĪJŪGUS**, *a. um, adj.* (quatuor, jugum). *Yoked four together, or, for four horses, four horse*; *q. equi, a yoke of four horses*, Virg.; *Or.*; *or simply, quadrĭjugi*, Ov.; *q. currus*, Virg. *SYN.* See **QUADRIGÆ**.

QUADRĪLIBRIS, *e, adj.* (quatuor, libra). *Weighing four pounds*, Plaut.

QUADRIMATCS, *ās, m.* (quadrimus). *The age of four years*, Plin.

QUADRĪMESTRIS, *e, adj.* (quatuor, mensis). *Of four months*; *q. consiliatus*, Suet.

QUADRĪMŪLUS, *a. um, adj. dim.* (quadrimus). *Of four years, four years old*; *q. puer*.

QUADRĪMUS, *a. um, adj.* (quatuor). *Of four years, four years old*; *q. homo*, Liv.;—*q. merum*, Hor.;—*de quadrino Catone*, i. e. *Cato the Younger* (of Utica), who manifested great intrepidity when a boy of four years old, Cic.

QUADRINGĒNĀRIUS, *a. um, adj.* (quadringenti). *Of four hundred each*; *q. cohortes, each of four hundred men*, Cic.

QUADRINGĒNI, *æ, a. adj. num. distr.* (quadrigeni, Varr.) (quadringenti), *Four hundred each, four hundred*, Liv.

QUADRINGENTĒSIMUS, *a. um, adj. num. ord.* (quadringenti). *The four hundredth*; *q. annus*, Liv.

QUADRINGENTI, *æ, a. adj. num. card.* (quatuor, centum). *Four hundred*, Cic.; hence,

QUADRINGENTĒS, *adv. num.* *Four hundred times*; *q. HS., forty millions of sesterces*.

QUADRĪNI, *æ, a. adj. num. distr.* (quatuor). *Four each, four*; *q. dies*, Plin.;—*febreum quadri circuitus, returning or coming on or round every fourth day*, id.

QUADRĪPARTĪTUS [quadrĭpert.], *a. um, adj.* (quatuor, partior). *Divided into four parts, quartered, fourfold, four*; *q. divisio*, Cic.;—*q. ratio*, Quint.

QUADRĪRĒMIS, *is, f. (sc. navis)*. *A ship with four benches of oars*; *a quadrĭreme*, Cic.

QUADRĪVĪUM, *n.* (quatuor, via). *A place where four roads meet, cross-roads*, Catull.

QUADRO, *āre, tr. and intr.* (quadrus). *I. Tr.* 1. *To make, shape, cut, etc., square, to square*, Col.—(2) *Meton.*: *To give perfect symmetry to anything, to arrange properly, to complete*. *II. Intr.*: *To be square*; hence, (3) *Meton.*: *To suit, to be fit, answer, square with*.—(4) *To agree, square* (of accounts). *EX.* (2) *quadrante orationis industria*, Cic.;—*pars quadrat acervum, make the heap complete*, Hor.—(3) *visum est hoc mihi ad multa q.*, Cic.;—*quoniam tibi ita quadrat, since it so pleases you*, id.—(4) *quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint*, id. *SYN.* See **CONCORDO**.

QUADRU. See **QUADRUS**, *a. um*.

QUADRŪPĒDANS, *tis, adj.* (quatuor, pes). *Prop.*: *That goes on four feet, four-footed*; hence, *of a horse, galloping*; *equo juxta quadrupedante*, Plin.;—*q. sonitus, of or made by a horse galloping*, Virg. *Subst. poet. for equus, a horse*, Virg. *SYN.* See **QUADRUPE**.

QUADRŪPES, *ēdis, adj.* (quatuor, pes). *That walks on four feet*. *I. Of animals*: 1. *Four-*

footed; hence, (2) *Subst. f. and m.*: *A four-footed animal, a quadruped*. *II.* (2) *Of men* (in as far as their hands are considered as forefeet): *Same*. *EX.* (2) *vectiones quadrupedum*, Cic. *Meton. masc.*: *quadrupedes cursus for cursus equorum*, Ov.—(3) *quadrupedes receptus, on all four*, Suet.;—*quadrupedem constringito, bind him hand and foot*, Ter. *SYN.* **QUADRUPE**; **QUADRUPEDANS**.—*Quadrupes, having four feet, going on all four*; nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem interest, Cic.—*Quadrupedans, that goes on four feet, prancing, galloping*; *quadrupēdante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum*.

QUADRUPLĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (quadruplo). *I. Prop.* 1. *One who multiplies or makes fourfold*, App. *II. Meton.* (2) *One who magnifies*.—(2) *A public informer, one who accuses another person for unworthy ends* (perhaps because such a one received a fourth part of the property of the accused person). *EX.* (2) *q. beneficiorum, one who requires a fourfold return of favors conferred*, Sen.—(3) *si a quadruplatoribus accusandi voluntas ad viros fortes translata sit*, Cic. *SYN.* **QUADRUPLATOR**; **SECTOR**.—*Quadruplator, a public informer, see above* (3).—*Sector, a cut-purse*; also, *an informer who expects to get half or part of the property of the person informed against*.

QUADRUPLĒX, *leis, adj.* (quatuor, plico). *I. Quadruple*; hence, *four-fold*; *q. ordo*, Liv. *II. Four*; *q. stellæ*, Cic.

QUADRUPLĪCĀTO, *adv.* (quadruplico). *Four times as much*, Plin.

QUADRUPLĪCO, *āre, tr.* (quadruplex). *To make four-fold*; *q. rem, (one's property)*, Plaut.

QUADRUPLĪOR *āri, intr. dep.* (quadruplus). *To be a public informer*, Plaut.

QUADRUPLUS, *a. um, adj.* (τετραπλοῦς). *Four-fold*; *q. strenā*, Suet. *Subst.*: *Quadruplum, i. n.* *Four times as much, the four-fold*.

QUADRUS, *a. um, adj.* (quatuor). *I.* (1) *That has four corners, four-cornered, quadrangular, square*. *II.* 2. *Subst.*: *Quadra, æ, f.* *A square*.—3. *In Archit.*: *A plinth, a square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar*, Vitr.—4. *A square table*, Varr.; hence, (5) *quadra, slices of bread used by the Trojans instead of plates or dishes*, Virg.—(6) *Gen.*: *A small square piece*.—(7) *Quadrum, i. n.* *Something square, a square*. *EX.* (1) *q. cella*, Pall.—(5) *aliena quadra vivere, to live at other people's expense*, Juv.—(6) *findetur munere quadra, a small piece of bread or cake*, Hor.—(7) *dolantur in quadrum*, Col. Hence, *Prov.*: *in quadrum redigere, to bring into proper order, to arrange properly*; *in q. redigere sententias*, Cic.

QUÆRĪTO, *āre, tr. freq. intens.* (quæro, Gr. 227, Obs. 1.). *I.* (1) *To seek, search, or look for eagerly*. *II.* (2) *To search or inquire into, to be anxious to know accurately*. *EX.* (1) *q. aliquem*, Ter.;—*q. hospitium ab aliquo, of any body*, id.—(2) *q. aliquid*, Plaut.

QUÆRO, *ēre, ātri, sstam, tr.* (old form, quæro). *I.* (1) *Gen.*: *To seek any thing, to look after*. *II.* (2) *To seek in vain, to miss*.—(3) *To require, have need of, demand*.—(4) *To seek to gain, obtain, procure*. Hence, (5) *To bring or draw upon one's self, to excite, raise*.—(6) *To try to find out, to endeavor to learn*.—(7) *To put or propose a question*.—(8) *To be desirous to know*.—(9) *To inquire or examine into, investigate, institute an inquiry*.—(10) *To earn, gain, acquire*.—(11) *To seek, i. e. desire, have in view, to meditate, to aim at, endeavor after*. *EX.* (1) *fore ut a multis illis in lautumis verus ille dux quæreretur, would be sought there*, Cic.;—*q.*

exitum, id.—(2) *q. Siciliam* in Sicilia, Cic.;—*q. occasionem amissam*, Liv.—(3) *quærit alqd oratoris eloquentiam*, Cic.;—*bellum dictatoriam majestatem quæsisset*, Liv.—(4) *q. dignitatem ex domo*, Cic.;—*q. amicitiarum præsidia*, id.—(5) *q. invidiam in alqm*, Cic.;—*mors quæstia, a violent death*, Tac.—(6) *q. alqd ab or ex alqo, to ask any body*, Cic.;—*q. de alqo, to inquire about any body*, Ov.—(7) *si quis quid quæreret*, Cic.—(8) *si verum querimus*, Cic.—(9) *q. de morte*, Cic.;—*q. de tanta re*, Nep.;—*q. de servo in dominum, to extort information from a slave against his master*, Cic.—(10) *diu nihil quæsierat*, Cic.;—*mihî opus est quæsito (i. q. quærere), I must earn something*, id.—(11) *q. fugam*, Cic.;—*id quod quærebat*, Liv. **SYN.** See **INDAGO**.

QUÆSITIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (quæro). I. *A seeking or searching after*, App. II. *An examining by torture, question by torture*, Tac.

QUÆSITOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *An examiner, inquisitor in criminal matters; q. criminum*, Liv. *Exp. of the pretor who presided at the public trials*. **Gen.**: quasi quæsitores et consideratores, of the Skeptics. **SYN.** See **COGNITOR**.

QUÆSITUM, i, *n.* (id.). *A question*, Ov.;—*something gotten or obtained*, Virg.

I. **QUÆSITUS**, a, *um*. I. *pt. of quæro*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Sought for, far-fetched, affected*.—(2) *Extraordinary, uncommon*. **EX.** (1) *q. comitus*, Tac.;—*q. asperitas*, id.—(2) *quæsitior adulatio*, id.;—*epulæ quæsitissimæ*, Sall.

2. **QUÆSITUS**, ūs, *m.* (quæro). *A seeking, searching*, Plin.

QUÆSO, ōre, ūvi, *tr.* (old form of quæro). I. (1) *To seek*. II. (2) *To ask, beg, entreat*.—(3) It is also used as an interjection: *I pray!* **EX.** (1) *liberos q.*, Enn. ap. Fest.;—*quæse tili medicum*, Plaut.—(2) *a vobis quæso, ut mihi detis*, Cic.;—*quæsumus*, Liv.—(3) *tu, quæso, scribe*, Cic.;—also, as an expression of astonishment: *quæso etiamne tu has ineptias*, id.

QUÆSTICŪLUS, i, *m. dim.* (quæstus). *Slight profit or gain*, Cic.

QUÆSTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (quæro). I. (1) *A seeking, searching*. II. **Gen.** (2) *An asking, questioning, interrogating, investigating, inquiry*.—(3) *Exp.*: *A public inquiry, examination or investigation*.—(4) *A judicial examination or trial; also, question by torture*.—(5) *Meton.*: *The judge or inquisitors*.—(6) *A question, i. e. a subject for scientific investigation or inquiry*. Hence, *Exp.* (7) *A subject of debate (with orators)*. **EX.** (1) *esse in questione, or, esse questioni, to cause one's self to be sought for, make one's self scarce*, Plaut.—(2) *q. captivorum, an examining*, Cæs.;—*q. magna est, it is a great question or matter of dispute*, Cic.;—*in questionem vocare*, id.—(3) *q. in senatu habita*, Cic.—(4) *questionem exercere inter scarios, a trial for assassination*, Cic.;—*q. habere de viri morte*, id.;—*q. ponere in alqm*, id.;—*th- crime preceded by the proposition de*: *q. de furto*, Cic.;—*q. de pecuniis repetundis*, id.;—*or in the genit.*: *q. veneni*, id.;—*q. peculatus*, id.—(5) *questionem dimittere*, Cic.—(6) *habere questionem de finibus bonorum et malorum*, Cic.;—*q. de natura deorum*, id.—(7) *questionem appellat rem positam in infinita dubitatione*.

QUÆSTIUNCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (questio). *A scientific disquisition or investigation*, Cic.

QUÆSTOR, ōris, *m.* (for quæstor, from quæro). I. *A searcher, examiner; q. pæriodii*, XII Tab. ap. Fest.; Varr.; hence, II. *A quæstor, a magistrate at Rome, who superintended the revenues of the state*. It was also the office of a quæstor to superintend the pecuniary affairs of a campaign, the payment of the sol-

diers, and the distribution of booty. In the provinces, the quæstors collected the revenue, and transmitted the proceeds to Rome. *Fig.*: *q. non imperii sed doloris mei*, Cic.

QUÆSTŌRIUS, a, *um, adj.* (quæstor). I. (1) *Of or pertaining to a quæstor, quæstorial*.—2. *Subst.*: Quæstorium, ū, *n.* 1. (sc. tentorium), *the quæstor's tent in a camp*, Liv.—2. (sc. adificium), *the quæstor's residence in a province*. II. (3) *Quæstorium, i. e. filling the office of a quæstor, of quæstorian rank*.—4. *Subst.*: Quæstorius, ū, *m.* (sc. vir). *One who has been quæstor*, Cic. **EX.** (1) *q. officium*, Cic.;—*q. scelus, committed by a quæstor*, id.;—*Scriptum quæstorium comparare, the office of secretary to a quæstor*, Suet.—(3) *q. legatus*, Cic.

QUÆSTŪRIUS, a, *um, adj.* (quæstus). *That carries on a trade or profession; q. mancipia*, Ulp. Dig.; *q. mulier, a prostitute*, id. Also, *Subst.*: Quæstuaria, æ, *f.* (sc. mulier), Sen.

QUÆSTŪSE, ade, (quæstuosus). *Advantageously, with gain or profit*, Plin.

QUÆSTŪSUS, a, *um, adj.* (quæstus). *Fall of gain; hence*, I. (1) *Advantageous, profitable, gainful*. II. (2) *That obtains great gain or advantage, that enriches himself*.—(3) *Intent upon gain, greedy of gain*. **EX.** (1) *q. mercatura*, Cic.—(2) *q. homo, miles*, Tac.—(3) *q. homo*, Cic. **SYN.** See **LUCROSUS**.

QUÆSTŪRA, æ, *f.* (quæstor). I. *The office of quæstor, the quæstorship*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *The quæstor's chest; translator quæsturae, said of Verres who robbed the chest*, Cic.

QUÆSTUS, ūs, *m.* (quæro). I. (1) *A seeking, gaining, making (of money)*. II. (2) *Profit, gain, advantage*.—(3) *Any employment, trade, or profession, attended with profit, a lucrative employment, money-making*. **EX.** (1) *q. pecunie*, Cæs.—(2) *questui habere alqd*, Cic.;—*pecuniam in questu relinquere, to put out money at int rest*, id.—(3) *q. turpis odiosus*, Cic.;—*artificia et questus*, id. **SYN.** See **LUCRUM**.

QUŪLIBET, as *adv.* (abl. of quilibet). I. (sc. parte). *Where one will, anywhere*, Quint. II. (sc. ratione). *Any how, any way you please*.

QUŪLIS, e, *adj.* I. (1) *Interrogative, or in an exclamation: Of what kind or manner, what*. II. (2) *Relative: Of what kind, such as, as*. III. 3. *Indefinite: Of what kind soever*.—(4) *Subst.*: *Quale. That which has any quality soever*. **EX.** (1) *q. est eorum oratio*? Cic.—(2) *In connection with talis*: *si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset*, Cic.;—*qualis, i. q. ut talis*, id.;—*fruit talis, quales si omnes fuissent, nunquam desideratus esset tribunus (for ut si omnes tales essent)*, id.—(4) *que appellant qualia*.

QUŪLIS-CUMQUE, quale-cumque. I. (1) *Relat.*: *Of what kind soever, such as may be*.—(2) *Followed by talis*: *Such as . . . such*. II. (3) *Whatsoever, any, be it what it may*. **EX.** (1) *homines q. sunt, be they as they may be*, Cic.—(2) *qualescumque fuerint, talem civitatem fuisset*, Cic.—(3) *sin qualescumque locum sequimur*, Cic. Also separately: *quale id cumque est*, id.

QUŪLIS-LIBET, quāle-libet. *Whatsoever, any you please, any, no matter what*: *literarum formæ q.*, Cic.

QUŪLĪTAS, ōtis, *f.* [a word formed by Cicero from the Greek ποιότης] (qualis). *The quality of a thing*, Cic. Also, *i. q. modus verbi*, Quint.;—*q. lineamentorum, the form of the features*, Just.

QUŪLĪTER, ade, (qualis). I. *After what manner, how*, Col.;—*qualiter-qualiter, in what manner soever, however*, Dig. II. *Just as, as*

QUALĪTER-CUMQUE, *adv.* *i. q.* utcumque, *in what manner soever, howsoever, just.*

QUĀLUM, *i. n.* and **Qualus**, *i. m.* (καλον, a wand). *A wicker basket*; *e. g.* for spinning materials, *Cat.* **SYN.** See **FISCINA**.

QUAM, *adv.* (*prop. acc. fem. of qui*: *in how far*). I. (1) In exclamations and interrogations: *How, how much.* II. (2) In comparisons: *As, than.*—(3) After other particles of comparison, *e. g.* *magis, potius*, or words implying comparison; *as, praestat, it is better, malo, I had rather, after aequo, contra, secus, alius, a, ud, supra, ultra, etc.* *Than.*—(4) So also after numerals, and words denoting multiplication, when used in comparisons: *Than, as.*—(5) After words of time: *After.*—(6) After the Superl. used intensively: *Exceedingly, very, quite.*—(7) *Quam* is often so used that the comparatives *magis* or *potius* must be understood: *Than.* III. (8) *for nisi*: *But only, except, besides.* IV. (9) *As if.* V. (10) Intensive: *Very, very much, quite.* Gr. 591, 4th. VI. (11) *As much as, how much soever.* **EX.** (1) *q. valde universi admirumrunt, Cic.*;—*q. multa, id. Hecce, q. possum, as well as I can, as I can*;—*q. quisque potest, Ov.*;—*vino q. possit excellent, as excellent as possible, Plin.* *Often in this sense with the superl.*: *q. queas minimo, as cheap as possible, Ter.*;—*q. asperissime poterat, Liv.*;—*agam quam brevissime potero, Cic.* *Also without posse*: *ut q. maximas, q. primum, q. sepiissime gratias agat, Cic.*—(2) *After tam*: *non tam vitandi laboris causa, q. quod, etc., not so much, as, Cic.*;—*non tam in bellis, q. in promissis, id.* *Also without tam*: *homo non q. illi sunt gloriosus, Liv.* *With the Superl., or magis*: *quam . . . tum may be rendered the . . . the, adolescens q. minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime conficiet, Cic.*;—*q. magis . . . tam refert, Plaut.*—(3) *Crassus fuit plenior, q. quomodo a vobis inductus est, Cic.*;—*nihil est timendum magis, q. ille consul, id.*;—*ob nullam aliam causam, q. ne, etc., Liv.*—(4) *dimidium tributiq. quod pendere soliti erant, Liv.*;—*duplex stipendium accipere, q. a Turdetanis pepegissent, twice as much, id.*;—*multiplex q. pro numero damnum, too great for, id.*—(5) *septimo die q. profectus erat, Liv.*;—*postero die q. acta erant, Cic.*—(6) *bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam sevisissimo, certainly the most cruel that ever lived, Liv.*—(7) *ipsorum, q. Hannibalis interesse, Liv.*—(8) *ne quis rex sit q. iste, Curt.*—(9) *utor tam bene, q. pararim, Cat.*—(10) *mire q.*;—*admodum q. saevius est, Plaut.*;—*pleraque oppido q. parva erant, Liv.*—(11) *q. potest (see above 1.). Hecce, q. longus, a, um (for totus); ea nocte quam longa est, = ea tota nocte, Virg.*;—*hiemem quam longam, i. q. totam hiemem, id.*

QUAMDIU, *adv.* *interrog. and relat.* I. *As long as, how long*; *q. diceret, Col.* II. *So long as, during the time that, while, Col.* III. *Until, Lampr.* IV. *How long? how long since? when before? Plaut.* **SYN.** See **QUANDO**.

QUAM-DŪDUM, *adv.* See **DUDUM**.

QUAM-LĪBET [-libet], *adv.* I. (1) *As it pleases, at pleasure*; *hence,* II. (2) *How much soever, ever so.* **EX.** (1) *uti concedam q. esto, Lucr.*—(2) *occupat cressas q. ante rates, how far soever they may have gone, Ov.*;—*q. parvum sit, Quint.*

QUAMOBREM or **QUAM OB REM**, *adv.* *interrog. and rel.* I. (1) *Wherefore, why.* II. 2. *At the beginning of a sentence: Wherefore, and for which cause, Cic.* **EX.** (1) *cum quaereret q. Ariovistus non decertaret, Cæs.*

QUAM-PLŪRES, *a. adj.* *Very many, Plant. Superl.*: *Quamplurimus, a, um (usually plur.).*

Very many; *q. colles, Cæs.* *Hence, subst., quamplurimum, very much, a great deal; quamplurimo vendere, Cic.*;—*q. eruditionis, Quint.*

QUAMPLŪRIMUS, *a, um.* See **QUAMPLURES**.

QUAM-PRĪDEM, *adv.* *How long since.* See **PRĪDEM**.

QUAM PRĪMUM, *adv.* *As soon as may be, as soon as possible*; *q. perierit literas, Cic.*

QUAM-QUAM, *conj.* *Usually with the indicative (with the subjunctive only when a thing is expressed as possible, or as an idea in the mind of the speaker, and in indirect phrases).* I. *Although, though*; *with ind. (or subj.), Cic.* II. *Although, yet, but yet*; *with ind. (or subj.); q. quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire velim, Cic.* *With acc. and inf.*: *q. ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse, Tac.* *Often used parenthetically*: *q. quid loquor? Cic.* **SYN.** **QUAM-QUAM**; **ETSI**; **QUAMVIS**; **TAMETSI**; **LICET**.—*Quamquam* and *Etsi*, with the ind. have more elevation, and are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

In the middle of a sentence, *quamquam* is sometimes used as a term of correction: *omnia jucunda, quamquam sensu corporis judicantur, ad animum referuntur tamen, Cic.*—*Quamvis, although*, is placed at the beginning, or in the middle of a sentence, *with the subj. or ind.* after it.—*Tametsi and licet, although, seldom at the beginning of a sentence. Tametsi is usually with the ind.; licet, with the subj.*

QUAM-VIS, *adv.* I. (1) *As you will, as much as you will or like, nec so*; *hence,* II. (2) *Without a verb: How much soever, never so much.*—(3) *Very, as much as possible.* III. (4) *Although, ever so much, however much.* IV. (5) *Although, though, albeit.* **EX.** (1) *auctior q. dicto, as boldly as you will, Plaut.*;—*q. multos proferre, Cic.*—(2) *q. parvis Italiae latebris contentus essem, Cic.*;—*q. longum tempus, Liv.*—(3) *q. copiose, Cic.*;—*q. callide, id.*—(4) *Utiq. subj.*: *q. in rebus turbidis sint, Cic.*;—*q. prudens sit, tamen, id.*—(5) *With ind.*: *q. perveneras, Liv.*;—*q. carebat nomine, Nep.* **SYN.** See **QUAMQUAM**.

QUANAM, *adv.* (*abl. of quisnam*). I. (*sc. parte*). *By what way, where, Liv.* II. (*sc. ratione*). *How then, in what manner, Plin.*

QUANDO, *adv.* I. 1. *Interrog. or relat.* *When, Cic.* *Hence, (2) At the time that, when, Cic.* *Because, since.* II. (4) *At any time, ever.* **EX.** (2) *tum q. misimus, Cic.*—(3) *q. unam societatem esse volumus, id.* *With subj., Plin.*—(4) *After num, ne, si, e. g. si q. umquam meminert, Liv.*;—*si q. auditum sit, Cic.* **SYN.** I. **QUANDO?** **QUAMDIU?**—*Quando? at what time?—Quamdiu? during what time? how long? II. QUANDO? CUM (quādo).*—*Quando, when* (denoting a circumstance of time): *Utinam tum natus essem, quum Romani, etc., Cic.*—*Cum (quum), when*, denoting more properly the circumstance of the occasion or opportunity; *thus, Labori incumbendum, quando vires sinunt; dociles simus cum (quum) opportune corripimur, G. D.*

QUANDŌ-CUMQUE or **CUNCQUE**, *adv.* I. (1) *At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, whenever.* II. (2) *At some time, one time or other.* **EX.** (1) *q. fors obtulerit, Auct. B. Alex.*;—*q. trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor.*—(2) *q. mihi pœnas dabis, Ov.* *Also separately, quando consumet cunque, Hor.*

QUANDŌ-QUE, *adv.* I. 1. *i. q. quandocumque, whenever, at what time soever, as often as, Liv.* *Hence, 2. Seeing that, id.*—(3) *At one time or other, at some time.* *Hence, 4. Sometimes, Cels.* II. 5. *i. q. et quando, Hor.* **EX.** (3) *quod ille q. veniat, Cic.*;—*scire quid q. decaat prudentiae est, id.*

QUANDŌ-QUĪDEM, *adv.* *Since, as, seeing that*; q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.

QUANQUAM. See **QUAMQUAM**.

QUANTILLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (quantulus).
I. *How great*; *diminut.*, i. e. *how small*, Plaut.
II. *How much*, *dim.*, i. e. *how little*; q. argentum id.;—quantillum, *how much*, i. e. *how little*.

QUANTĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (quantus). *Greatness, extent, number, amount*; pro quantitate levitatis, Plin.

QUANTO. See **QUANTUS**, a, um.

QUANTŌPERE, *adv.* (*i. q.* quanto opere). *How much, how very much*; q. expetenda esset, dictum est, Cic. Also as a relative word after *tantopere*, and rendered as, *tantopere desiderabam*, q. detector, id.

QUANTŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (quantus).
I. (1) *How great*; *dim.*, i. e. *how small, how trifling, how little*. Hence, (2) *Quantulum, how much*. II. (3) *As great as, i. e. as small as*; hence, *quantulum, as much as, i. e. as little as*. EX. (1) q. sol nobis videtur, Cic.—(2) q. judicare possemus, Cic.—(3) mulieri reddidit, q. visum est, Cic. Hence, *quantulum quantulum, however little it may be, be it ever so little*, App.

QUANTŪLUS-CUMQUE, acumque, umcumque. (1) *How great soever, however great*; or, when speaking of a trifle, *however small, how small soever*. Hence, (2) *quantulumcumque, u. How much soever, how mean soever*. EX. (1) *With ind.*: de hac mea, q. est, scientia, Cic.—(2) q. dicebamus, id.;—also separately, *quantulum id cumque est, id.*

QUANTUM. See **QUANTUS**, a, um, II. **SYN.** See **QUANTUS**.

QUANTUMVIS, *adv.* I. (1) *As much as you will*; hence, II. (2) *Very, very much*.—(3) *Although*.—(4) *However, ever so*. EX. (1) q. licet excellas, *never so much*, Cic.—(2) q. facinus, Suet.—(3) ille catus, q. rusticus, Hor.—(4) q. exigua sint, in majus excedunt, Sen.

QUANTUS, a, um, *adj.* I. (1) *How great*. Hence, (2) *With or without tantus*: *As great as, great as*.—(3) *As great as*.—4. *quantus quantus, for quantuscumque, Ter.*—*however great*; ironically, i. e. *however small, Plaut.*—also *quantum, how little, Luc.* II. (5) *How much, how many, as much as, as many as*.—(6) The genitive *quantis* is used with words of valuing, buying, selling: *At how much? at what rate? how high? at as much as, as high as, or simply as, if tantis precedes*.—(7) The abl. *quanto* is frequently used with *magis*, and with *Compar.*: *By how much, by as much as, the*; Gr. 500. EX. (1) quot, quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic.;—quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? id.—(2) si, quantam voluntatem habent tantum habent animum, Cic.;—nox acta, quanta fuit, i. q. tota, Ov.—(3) quantus non unquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv.—(4) q. pecunia, Cic.;—q. argentum, Liv.;—quantum, as much as; q. audio, as far as I hear, Cic.;—q. potest, as much as possible, id.;—q. ad, as far as regards, id.;—in q., how far, so far as, as much as, Plin.;—also, with a superl., q. plurimum posset adjicere, Liv. Also used adverbially for *quantopere*, Liv.—(6) emit tanti quanti Cythius voluit, Cic.;—vide quanti apud me sis, *how much I esteem you, id.*—*quanti quanti, however dear it may be, at how much soever, id.*—(7) quanto gravior tanto crebriores, Cæs.;—quanto diutius tanto obscurius, Cic. Also with words implying superiority: *quanto præstat, Cæs.* Also with *Positives*: *quanto modicus, the more moderate,*

Tac. Also with *ante, secus, aliud*: *quanto ante viderit, by how much sooner, Cic.*—q. sit aliud, *how far different, Quint.*

QUANTUS-CUMQUE, acumque, umcumque.
I. (1) *How great soever, however great*. II. (2) *How much soever*. EX. (1) *With ind.*: bona quantacumque erant, Cic.;—q. præsidium est, Liv.;—also for *quantuliscumque*; q. victoria, *how inconsiderable soever, id.*—(2) q. possim, as much as I can, Cic.

QUANTUS-LIBET, libet, umlibet. I. (1) *How great soever*. II. 2. *How much soever, Cic.* EX. (1) q. magnitudo, Liv.;—quantalibet facilitate, Tac.

QUANTUS-QUANTUS. See **QUANTUS**.

QUANTUS-VIS, āvis, umvis. I. (1) *As great as you please, as great as it may be, how great soever*. II. (2) *As much as you like*. EX. (1) quantavis magnæ copie, Cæs.;—portum satis amplum quantavis classi, *for any fleet however great, Liv.*—(2) videtur esse quantvis pretii, Ter.

QUĀ-PROPTER, *adv.* I. *For what reason, wherefore, why, Ter.* II. *For which reason, wherefore, Cic.*

QUĀ-QUĀ, *adv.* (abl. of *quisquis, sc. parte*). *Whosoever, or whithersoever, Plaut.*

QUĀQUĀVERSUS, i. q. quoquoversus.

QUĀ-RE, *adv. interrog. and relat.* I. (1) *Whereby, by which*.—2. *How, by what means, Ter.* II. 3. *Why, wherefore, on what (or which) account, in interrogations and otherwise, Cic.*—4. At the beginning of a sentence: *For which reason, wherefore, Cic.* EX. (1) multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep.;—permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. **SYN.** See **CUR?** and **ITAEQUE**.

QUARTĀ-DĒCĪMĀNUS or **DĒCŪMĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (quartus, decimus). *Of or belonging to the fourteenth legion.* Subst.: *Quartā-dēcīmāni, ōrum, m.* The soldiers of the fourteenth legion, Tac.

QUARTĀNA, æ, *f.* See **QUARTANUS**.

QUARTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (quartus). *Of or belonging to the fourth.* I. (1) *To the fourth day.* Also, (2) Subst.: *Quartana, æ, f.* The quartan ague, i. q. q. febris (1), Cic.—3. *Belonging to the fourth legion.*—4. *Quartani, ōrum, m.* The soldiers of the fourth legion, Tac. EX. (1) q. febris, a quartan ague, a paroxysm of which occurs every fourth day, Cic.—(2) in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, id.

QUARTĀRIUS, ſi, *m.* (quartus). *The fourth part of a measure; esp. of a sextarius, a quartern, Liv.*

QUARTO, *quartum, adv.* *For the fourth time.* See **QUARTUS**.

QUARTUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* (τῆταρος).
I. (1) *The fourth.* II. (2) *Adv. quartum, for the fourth time*.—3. *Adv. quarto, in the fourth place, fourthly, Varr.*—*quartum, Ov.* III. 4. Subst.: *Quarta, æ, f. (sc. pars).* The fourth part or portion; esp. of an inheritance, Quint.—(5) *quartum, i. n.* The fourth grain. EX. (1) q. vigilia, Cæs.;—q. pars, id.;—q. decimus, the fourteenth, Cic.—(2) q. consul, Liv.—(3) frumenta cum quarto responderint, produce the fourth grain, yield fourfold, Col.

QUARTUS-DĒCĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* The fourteenth.

QUĀSI, conj. (quamsi). I. (1) *As if, as it were, Cic.* II. (2) *As, just as, Plaut.*; for si-

ent, so as. III. (3) *As if, as it were.* IV. (4) *About, almost, nearly.* EX. (1) q. rogem, as if I were asking, as if I were to ask, Ter.; —q. vero debuerint, just as if they ought, Cic. *It is found also with many words of comparison, sic, ita, perinde, proinde, etc.: sic avide arripui, q. vellem, as if; —q. agatur, ita, Cic.; —assimulabo, q. exeam, Ter. Also with si, Plaut.—(2) quasi Augusti ita Livie filius, Suet.—(3) q. parens, Cic.—(4) q. pedalis, Cic.; —q. decem fiscos, id.* SYN. I. QUASI; TAMQUAM.—Quasi, adv. of comparison, almost, so as, to the same purpose, as if; quasi talenta ad quindecim, almost fifteen talents.—Tamquam, as, as much as; nosco eum tamquam te, Cic. II. PROINDE QUASI. See PROINDE AC.

QUASILLUS, i, m., or QUASILLUM, i, n. dim. (qualulus). *A small basket, esp. for wool, a cork-basket; inter quasilla, in the spinning-room, Cic.* SYN. See FISCINA.

QUASSABILIS, e, adj. (quasso). *That may be shaken, Luc.*

QUASSATIO, ðnis, f. (id.). I. *A shaking; q. capitum, Liv.* II. *A striking together; q. cymbulorum, Sen.*

QUASSATURA, æ, f. (id.). *A shaking; hence, I. Meton.: The effect of shaking, i. e. injury, a shake, Plin.* II. *A part injured by shaking, Veg.*

QUASSO, ðre, tr. and intr. freq. int. (quatio). I. Tr. (1) *To shake violently, to cause to totter.—(2) To beat violently.* Hence, (3) *To dash to pieces, injure, crush, batter in, smash.—(4) Fig.: To shake, shatter, ruin.* II. Intr. (3) *To shake, shake one's self.* EX. (1) q. tecti, Plin.—(2) q. ramum super tempora, Virg.—(3) classem ventis quassatam, Virg.; —quassata muri relucere, the breaches in the wall, Liv.—(4) respublica quassata, Cic.; —quassatus tempora Lyco, intoxicated, Sil.—(5) capite quassanti, Plaut. SYN. See LABEFACIO.

1. QUASSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of quatio.* II. *Adj. fig. (1) Broken, shaken, feeble.—(2) Ruined, destroyed.* EX. (1) q. vox, Curt.; —q. litera, Quint.—(2) anima q. malis, Sen.

2. QUASSUS, ðs, m. (quatio). *A shaking.*

QUATĒFACIO, ðre, fcei, tr. (quatio, facio). *To shake, to cause to totter; q. Antonium.*

QUATĒNUS, adv. (prop. qua tenus, sc. parte). I. (1) *How far, to what extent.—(2) Meton.: How long?*—(3) *Fig.: So far as.—(4) In consideration of, seeing that, since.* II. (5) *Where, as far as.* EX. (1) q. progredi debeat, Cic. *Substantively: ut mala in re statuerè possimus, q., id.—(2) q. haberem (fascies) cui traderem.—(3) q. de religione dicebat, Cic.—(5) pars q. inhabitari videtur, Col.* SYN. QUATENS; QUANTUM.—Quatenus, *how long, how far; videamus q. amoe progredi debeat, Cic.; —also, seeing that, since; jubeas miserum esse libenter, q. id facit, Hor.—Quantum, as far or as much as; quantum in me est, Cic.*

QUATER, adv. num. (quatuor). *Four times, Hor.; —q. tantum, four times as much, Hirt.; —q. decies, fourteen times; —quater decies HS, fourteen hundred thousand sesterces, Cic.; —q. deni, forty, Ov.; —ter et q., Hor.; —terque quaterque, id.*

QUATERNARIUS, a, um, adj. (quaterni). *Consisting of four each, containing four; q. scrobs, four feet deep and wide, Col.; —q. numerus, a square number, Plin.*

QUATERNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (quatuor). I. *Four each, four each time, four, Cic.; —q.*

centesima, four per cent. interest per month, id. II. *Four at once, four at a time, or together.*

QUATERNI, ðnis, m. (quaterni). *The number four, four (ou dice), Marc. Cap.*

QUATIO, ðre, (quassi), quassum, tr. I. (1) *To shake, move violently.—(2) Esp.: To agitate, disturb.—(3) Fig.: To move, touch, agitate, disturb.*—II. Meton. (4) *To strike, beat; to chase, drive.—(5) To shake to pieces, shatter, batter, break.* EX. (1) q. alas, Virg.; —q. scuta, Tac.; —q. caput, Ov.—(2) ventus quatit aquas, Ov.; —q. alqm risu, to make any one laugh heartily, Hor.—(3) quod ægritudine quatitur, Cic.; —q. mentem, Hor.; —q. oppida, to harass, Virg.; —creber anhelitus artus quatit, tires, enfelles, id.—(4) quatit ungula campum, Virg.; —Arctophylax præ se quatit Arcton, drives before it, Cic.; —q. alqm foras, Ter.—(5) q. muros arctibus, Liv.; —quassæ naves, weather-beaten, shattered, id.; —quassi muri, id.; —tempora quassa mero, intoxicated, drunken, Ov. SYN. See LABEFACIO.

QUATRIDIUM, i, n. (sc. spatium). *A space of four days, four days; quatrديو quo hæc gesta, Cic.*

QUATUOR or QUATTUOR, adj. num. indecl. (τεσσαρες or τετραρες). *Four, Cic.*

QUATUORDECIES, adv. num. *Fourteen times, Plin.*

QUATUORDECIM, adj. num. indecl. (quatuor, decem). *Fourteen; sedere in q. ordinibus, Cic.; or simply, in q., to sit on one of the fourteen benches set apart for the knights in the theatre; to be a knight, Suet.*

QUATUORVIR, See QUATUORVIRI.

QUATUORVIRATUS, ðs, m. (quatuorviri). *An office held by four men in certain towns, answering to the consulate at Rome.*

QUATUORVIRI, ðrum, m. *Four men associated in one office, a board of four commissioners, or delegates for the performance of some public business; also in many municipal and colonial towns the chief magistrates were called quatuorviri, Cic.*

QUE (the Greek τε = xai), usually enclitic. I. Gen. = And. II. Esp. (2) *que ... que, As well ... as also; partly ... partly.—(3) It sometimes denotes a transition of thought from the particular to the general: And in general, and generally.—(4) Or it is explicative: That is to say, namely, (Cæs.); (5) or it denotes an inference from what precedes: And thus, and consequently; or it is adversative, but.—(6) It also denotes similarity or the opposite: Also, or. EX. (1) ex quibusque rebus efficiatur, idque ... concludimus, Cic.; —teque hortor, id.; —contra deos arasque et focos, id.; —adque regem, Nep. It is sometimes placed by the poets before the word to which it is usually joined, or inserted elsewhere in the sentence: pacis mediisque belli, for bellique, Hor.; —terra dum sequiturque mari for murique, Tibull.—(2) seque remque publicam, Sall. Instead of the second *que*, ac is sometimes used; e. g. satique ac supra, Ov. Sometimes it is interchanged with et; hastaque et gladius, Liv.; —et saluum incolumeque, Cic.—(3) eloquentiam studique liberalia exercuit, Suet.—(4) non nobis solis nati sumus ortusque, etc., Cic.—(5) imprimis ac magna dissensio est, Cic.; —precipitare subjectisque urere flammis.*

QUEIS. *An old form for quis, quibus, Lucr.*

QUEMADMODUM or QUEM AD MODUM, adv. I (1) *In what manner, how.* II. (2) *As, just as.* EX. (1) *In interpositions or otherwise; q. est adservatur?* Cic.; —scripsit q. ducta esses, id.—(2) q. spero, Cic. SYN.

QUEMADMODUM; **SICUT**.—*Quemadmodum* denotes a comparison of manner; thus, *he does quemadmodum as other men do*.—*Sicut*, as, like as, such as, denotes a comparison about the quality of a thing; thus, *as white (sicut) as snow*; *sicut alterum parentem amo*, Cic.

QUĒO, *ire*, *ivi* and *ii*, *Itum*, *irreg.* *I can, I am able*; non *queo scribere*, Cic.;—*quit*, Ter. Also, a passive form in connection with an inf. pass.: *forma nosci non quita est*, Ter.

QUERCĒTUM, *i*, *n.* (*quercus*). *A forest of oaks*, Varr.

QUERCĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*id.*). *Of oak, oaken*; *q. corona*, Tac.

QUERCUS, *ds*, *f.* **I.** *An oak*; **Q. Robur**: *esp.*, an oak sacred to Jupiter, Cic. **II.** *Meton.* *poet.*: Any thing made of oak, e. g. *a ship*, Val. Flac.;—*a drinking-vessel*, Sil.;—*a javelin*, Val. Flac.;—*a wreath of oak leaves*, Juv. Hence, *q. civilis*, Virg.—*The fruit of the oak-tree*, an acorn, Juv. **SYN.** **QUERCUS**; **ILEX**; **ESCULUS**; **ROBUR**.—*Quercus*, *prop.*, the oak.—*Ilex*, a kind of oak-tree, called by some the holm.—*Esculus*, the oak with large leaves.—*Robur*, oak of the hardest kind, heart of oak, *fig.*: strength.

QUĒRĒLA, *æ*, *f.* (*queror*). **I.** (1) *A complaint, lamentation*.—2. *Exp.*: *A complaint before a court of justice, an accusation*, Petr. **II.** *Petr. 3.* *A wailing or plaintive sound uttered by certain animals*, Ov.—(4) *A complaint, indisposition, disorder*. **EX.** (1) *epistola plena querelarum*, Cic.;—*q. de injuriis*, id.;—*q. cum alqo, against any body*, id.—(4) *q. quæstum*, Sen. **SYN.** **QUĒRĒLA**; **QUERIMONIA**; **QUESTUS**; **LAMENTATIO**; **LAMENTUM**; **PLANGOR**; **PLANGTUS**; **GEMITUS**.—*Querela*, a complaint, discontent, often ill-founded; *tolle querelas*, Hor.—*Querimonia*, a just complaint.—*Questus*, a complaint expressing pain or sorrow; et *mestis jam loca questibus implet*, Virg.—*Lamentatio*, the act of bewailing or bemoaning in cases of severe losses or cutting grief.—*Lamentum*, the wailing itself; *dedere se lamentis muliebritur*.—*Plangor* and *planctus*, the blows one gives himself in the violence of his affliction; *ingentes iterasti pectore planctus*, Stat.—*Gemitus*, sobs or groans coming from a heart overwhelmed with grief; *fit fletus gemitusque tota urbe*, Cic.

QUĒRĒBUNDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*id.*). *Complaining*; *q. vox*, Cic. **SYN.** See **QUERULUS**.

QUĒRĒMŌNĪA, *æ*, *f.* (*id.*). *A complaint, lamentation*; *justa patriæ q.*, Cic.;—*nulla inter eos q. intercessit*, Nep. **SYN.** See **QUĒRĒLA**.

QUĒRĒTOR, *eri*, *intr. int. dep.* (*queror*). *To complain, lament*, Tac.

QUERNĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*for quercineus, from quercus*). *Of oak, oaken*; *q. frons*, Cat.;—*q. corona*, Suet.

QUERNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*i. q. quercinus, from quercus*). *Of oak, oaken*; *q. glans*, Virg.;—*q. corona*, Ov.

QUĒROR, *quĕri*, *questus sum*, *intr. and tr. dep.* **I.** (1) *To complain, lament*.—(2) *To complain before a court of justice, to lodge a complaint*. **II.** *Meton.* (3) *Of animals or things: To utter or make a plaintive or mournful sound*. **EX.** (1) *q. de Milone expulso*, Cic.;—*q. de injuriis*, Cæs.;—*q. fata sua, to bewail*, Ov.;—*q. cum alqo, to complain to any body respecting an injury or wrong received from him*, Cic.;—*q. apud alqm, Plaut.*—(2) *q. de proconsulatu alqis*, Plin.—(3) *Of a flute*, Ov.;—*of birds, to warble, chirp, sing*, Hor.;—(*Philomela*) *amissos queritur fœtus*, Virg.

QUERQUĒRUS or **QUERCĒRUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*καρκαίσιμος*). *Cold*, so that one shivers; *q. febris*, a cold fever. *Subst.*: *Querquerum*, *l*, *n.* *i. q. febris q.*, App.

QUĒRULUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*queror*). **I.** (1) *Complaining*. **II.** *Meton.* (2) *Plaintively warbling, gently sounding, chirping*. **EX.** (1) *q. senex, eccr complaining, querulous*, Hor.;—*q. vox, plaintive, mournful*, Ov.—(2) *q. tibi*, Hor.;—*q. cicada*, Virg. **SYN.** **QUĒRULUS**; **QUĒRIBUNDUS**—*Querulus*, full of complaints, in the habit of complaining.—*Queribundas*, complaining or making moan.

QUESTUS, *us*, *m.* (*id.*). *A complaint, lamentation*, Cic.;—*q. in aera effundere, to pour forth or utter*, Virg. *Meton.* of the nightingale, Virg. **SYN.** See **QUĒRĒLA**.

QUI, *quæ*, *quod*. **Pron. rel.** [*old form of the genit. quojus, Plaut.*; *dat. quoi, id.*; *quo*, Varr.; *abl. qui (in connection with cum for quon, quicum, Cic.*;—*for qua, Virg.*—*for quibus, Plaut.*—*plur. nom. ques for qui, Enn.*;—*dat. queis, Lucr.*;—*quis, Hor.*]. **I.** **Pron. rel.** (1) *Who, which, or what, referring to an antecedent, is, ea, id, or to some other word or phrase expressed or understood. Concerning the use and construction of this pronoun, see Gr. 284-296, and for its case, see Gr. 297-299.*—(2) With a conjunction to connect the parts of a sentence it serves instead of *is, ea, id* with *et* prefixed, and means *and he, and she, and it*, Gr. 296.—(5) It often expresses the idea of, *By virtue of, according to, such*.—(4) With the subj. *qui* is often equivalent to *ut* with a pronoun, and means *that he, that she, that it, etc.*, Gr. 612-643.—(5) Also for *quum* with a pronoun, and signifies *since or because, etc.*, *I, thou, etc.*, Gr. 643-646.—(6) *In the neut. sing.*, *quod* (= *quantum*) *As much as, as far as, as to*, Gr. 296.—(7) With a genit. *quod* is used to express universality and means, *whatever, all*, Gr. 347.—(8) In the *abl. quo* is used adverbially and means, *by how much*, and with comparatives *the, Gr. 350.* **II.** **Pron. int. rog.** (9) commonly as an *adj.* and followed by its substantive (Gr. 127). *Who? which? what?*—(10) Sometimes as a *subst.*, *i. e.* without a substantive following, and relating to the station, rank, or character of an individual. *Who, which, what.* **III.** **Pron. indef.** (11) *Adj.*: *Any, some*.—(12) *Subst.*: *Somebody, any body; something, any thing.* **EX.** (1) *qui mentiri solet, pejus con-suevit*, Cic.;—*Cominus, quem supra demonstravam a Cæsare in Britanniam prænissum, ideo, as I mentioned before, or of whom I ret. d., that he, etc.*, Cæs.—(2) *qui quum discessisset, and when he had set out on his journey*, Cic.—(3) *qui meus amor in te est, by virtue of (or such is) my love to you*, Cic.;—*que tua consuetudo est*, id.;—*pater qua severitate fuit, since he was a man of such severity*, id.—(4) *dignus est quem laudemus, for ut eum*, Cic.;—*nemo est tam afflictus, qui non posset, etc. for ut is, that he cannot, or as not to be able*—(5) *hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, since or because he did not suspect*, Cic.—(6) *ad-jutabo quod potero*, Ter.—(7) *quod operæ poneretur*, Cic.—(8) *quo snaviores es eo, etc.*, Cic.;—*homines quo plura habent, eo cupiunt ampliora, the more*, Just.—(9) *qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest, quod carmen aptius?* Cic.—(10) *qui prius Ameriam nunciat?* Cic.;—*te velle scire qui sit reipublicæ status*, id.;—*considera, qui sis*, id.—(11) *nisi qui deus subvenerit*, Cic.;—*si qui etiam inferis sensus est*, id.—(12) *si qui rem negligenti-
us gessisset*, Cic.

QUI, *adv.* (*an old abl. of the rel. qui*). **I.** (1) *Wherewith, by means of which*. **II.** (2) *Would but! O that!* **III.** (3) *How? in what manner or way?* **IV.** (4) *Why? wherefore?* Ter.

Hence, qui dum, how so? why so? Ter. V. 5. For this reason, because, etc., Plaut. EX. (1) in tanta paupertate decessit ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, to be buried with, Nep.;—qui utar? what shall I live on?—(2) i. q. Utinam: qui te Jupiter dique omnes perduint! Plaut.—(3) qui fit, ut? how does it happen? Cic.;—qui convenit? how can it be reconciled? id.

QUĪA, conj. (the old neut. plur. of quis). I. Prop. (1) With regard to, or considering that, or simply that.—(2) It usually serves to assign a reason for a given statement, and has reference to the particles *ideo, idcirco, propterea*, etc.: Because. II. (3) Quiane (in a question), is it because? III. (4) Quianam, for cur, for what reason? why? EX. (1) irata est, quia non redderim, Plaut.—(2) q. mutari natura non potest, idcirco veræ amicitie sempiternæ sunt, Cic.;—ob hoc q. parum dignitatis in legatione erat negaverunt pacem, Liv.—(3) q. te voco, bene tibi ut sit? Plaut.—(4) heu q. tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbis, Virg. SYN. See QUOD.

QUĪANAM, QUĪANE. See QUIA.

QUIC (QUID) —QUAM, etc. See QUISQUAM, etc.

QUICUMQUE, quæcumque, quodcumque, pron. interrog. and relat. (1) Whichever (whatever), *whosoever* (whatsoever), any one who (any thing that). Hence, (2) neut. quodcumque, whatever, however much. EX. (1) quicumque is est, ei me, etc., Cic.;—quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep.;—de quæcumque causâ, Liv. (2) hoc quodcumque est, all that, Virg. With genit.: quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, all the soldiers that, Pomp. ap. Cic. Esp. i. q. qualiscumque; quæcumque mens fuit. It is frequently separated, qua re cumque possemus, Cic. SYN. See QUIBET.

QUĪDAM, quædam, quoddam and (Subst.) quiddam, pron. indef. I. (1) A certain one (of persons and things which we do not choose to designate more particularly).—(2) It is very frequently used in connection with substantives and adjectives, by way of limitation or qualification, and means, as it were, to some degree. II. (3) Plur.: quiddam, quædam, some, a few, several, to denote an indefinite number. EX. (1) quiddam ex advocatis, Cic.;—quoddam tempore, at a certain time, id. Hence, Subst.: quiddam divinum, Cic.;—and with genit.: quiddam mali, id.—(2) te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum genuit, Cic.;—commune quoddam vinculum, id.—(3) quosdam dies, Cic. SYN. QUĪDAM; ALIQUIS; QUISQUAM; QUISPIAM.—Quidam, some certain person or thing.—Aliquis, some one indeterminate, eximunt unum aliquem, Cic.—Quisquam, any one, used 1st in asking questions; Et quisquam numen Junonis adoret præterea, and will any one, etc. 2d, when there is a negation: nec q. est, qui, etc. 3d, instead of aliquis.—Quispiam, same as quisquam in the 3d sense.

QUĪDEM, conj. I. (1) In concessions: Indeed, certainly, truly, at least, at all events.—(2) s. s. in expressions denoting a high degree of displeasure or indignation.—(3) By way of limitation, especially with pronouns: At least, at all events.—(4) It is sometimes adversative: But yet, however. II. (5) In explanations: Indeed. For ne-quidem, see NE III. EX. (1) misera est illa q. consolatio, sed tamen necessaria, Cic.—(2) ista q. vis est, that forsooth is violence, Suet.—(3) at id q. nostris moribus nefas habetur, Nep.—(4) vagabitur nomen tuum longe atque late; sedem q. stabilem non habebit, Cic.—(5) oritur et q. aliquot diebus, Cic.;—tres epistolæ et q. uno die, id. Hæc, si quidem, if indeed, Cic. SYN. QUĪDEM; EQUIDEM.—Quidem and equidem in signification the same; quidem is used with

all persons.—Equidem, almost always with the first person.

QUĪES, Ætis, f. I. (1) Rest, cessation from labor or trouble, repose. II. (2) Rest, quiet life, sitting still; neutrality. Hence, (3) Pace.—(4) Rest, repose, sleep. Hence, (5) The sleep of death, death.—(6) The time of rest, i. e. night.—7. A place of rest; hence, poet., a lair or covert of wild beasts, Lucr. EX. (1) mors laborum ac miseriarum q. est, Cic.;—q. a præliis, Liv.;—neque vigiliis neque quietibus, Sall.—(2) Attici q. tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, Nep.—(3) diuturna q., Sall.;—ingrata gentibus q., Tac. Of things without life: q. ventorum, Plin.—(4) ire ad quietem, to go to rest, Cic.;—per quietem, in sleep, Suet.—(5) q. dura, Virg.—(6) trahere quietem, Prop. SYN. QUIES; REQUIES.—Quies, as here (1), absolute rest or quiet.—Requies, repose, in reference to the labor that has preceded; animus defatigatus nunc requietem intrat ex magnis occupationibus, Cic.

QUĪESCO, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, intr. and tr. (quies). I. Intr. (1) To rest, repose, take rest, cease from labor. Hence, (2) To rest, i. e. to be at rest or inactive, to be quiet. Hence, (3) To keep one's self quiet, i. e. to remain neutral, to take no part in.—(4) To lead a private life, not to be engaged in public business.—(5) To be quiet or still, to hold one's peace.—(6) To rest, to sleep.—(7) To let any thing pass quietly, to suffer or allow.—(8) To stop, cease, leave off.—(9) To remain undisturbed. II. Tr. (10) To render quiet, to still, to cause to cease. EX. (1) ut ipse quoque quiescat, Ov.;—priusquam sedibus ossa quietunt, Virg.—(2) potentia quiescit, Cic.;—non potest q., id.—(3) si vixinti quiessem dies, Cic.—(4) in republica q., id.—(5) ut quiescant moneo, Ter.;—quiescebant voces, Ov.—(6) q. sine cura, Cic.—(7) q. rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic.—(8) aliquanto prius q., Cic.—(9) quietura fœdera, Liv.—(10) q. rem, Sen. SYN. QUIESCO; REQUIESCO.—Quiescere, to rest, to sleep.—Requiescere, like requies, supposes past labor or trouble.

QUĪETE, adv. (quietus). Quietly; ætas q. et pure acta, Cic.

QUĪETUS, s, am, adj. (quies). I. (1) Quiet, at rest, enjoying rest or tranquillity. II. (2) Peaceable, that maintains peace, quiet.—(3) Esp. (1) q. animis, Cic. Of things without life: q. sermo, Cic.—(2) homo quietissimus, Cic.;—Gallia quietior, Cæs.;—q. annis, Hor. SYN. QUIETUS; TRANQUILLUS.—Quietus, that is at rest, peaceable, as above, said of persons and things.—Tranquillus, calm, smooth, undisturbed; prop., said of the sea, also of things and of the mind.

QUĪ-LĪBET, quallbet, quodlibet and quidlibet, pron. indef. (1) Whosoever will, any one that pleases, any one without distinction, any, all.—2. Subst., quidlibet, any thing, Hor. Hence, s. adv., quollbet, to any place you like, Lucr.;—quallbet, adv., wherever you like, any where, Quint.; Plaut.;—any how, any way you choose, Cat. EX. (1) quallbet vel minima res, Cic.;—quibushibet temporibus, Liv.;—adhibebatur peritus nunc quillbet, Cic. SYN. QUIBET; QUIVIS; QUICUMQUE; QUISQUE.—Quilibet, any one you choose, if the choice is left to mere inclination.—Quivis, every one you choose, if the choice is determined by will.—Quicumque, any one (no matter who), expresses indifference as to choice.—Quisquis, any one without distinction between the individuals of a number, and always requires a verb after it; quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, Cic.

QUIN, conj. (for quine, i. e. qui and ne). I. (1) With the subj. = qui, quæ, quod non, that

not.—(2) *i. q.* quod non, *that not, as if not*; non quin, *not as if not.*—(3) *i. q.* ut non, *but that*; or, with the same subject in the principal and secondary member of the sentence, *without.*—(4) *Quin* is especially used after verbs that denote hindrance; facere non possum, and ieri non potest, after a negative, and after the phrases non dubito, quis ignorat, and the like: *But.* II. (5) *With an ind., subj., or imperat.,* in urgent requests or the like: *Why not?* Hence: (6) Used adverbially: *Of a truth, really.* EX. (1) Messauium nemo venit, q. videret, Cic.;—nemo fuit, q. illud videret, nemo q. audierit, id.—(2) non q. ipse dissentiam, Cic.—(3) Timoleontem mater nunquam adspexit, q. eum fratricidam compellaret, *without calling him*, Nep.—(4) facere non possum q. mittam, Cic.;—prorsus nihil abest quin sim miserimus, id. After non dubito, non is added to quin when the following clause is a negative: non dubito, q. offensionem negligentiae vitare atque effugere non possim, Cic.—(5) q. consensimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* i. e. let us mount by all means, Liv.;—q. igitur ista ipsa explicu, Cic.;—q. age istud, Plaut.;—q. omittite me, *why not leave me?* i. e. do let me be in peace, etc., Ter.;—q. continetis vocem, do, pray, hold your tongue, id.—(6) q. hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic.;—q. etiam, q. imo, nay, even; q. etiam hoc ipso tempore, id. SYN. QVIN; QUOMINUS.—Quin, as above.—Quominus = ut non, *that not.*

QUI-NAM. See QUINAM.

QUINARIUS, a, um, adj. (quini). *Containing five*; q. numerus, a *five, the number five*, Macr.;—q. fistula, a *pipe made of a plate five inches broad*, Vitr.;—q. unius, a *half denarius*, Varr.

QUINCUNCIALIS, e, adj. (quincunx). I. (1) *Combining five twelfths of a whole.* II. (2) *In the form of a quincunx.* EX. (1) q. magnitudo, *the dimension of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin.—(2) q. ratio ordinum, Plin.

QUINCUNX, eis (quinque, uncia). I. Adj.: *Amounting to five twelfths*; q. usurae, *five twelfths per cent.* a month, i. e. *five per cent.* a year, Scæv. Dig. II. Subst.: Quincunx, unciis, m. 1. *Five twelfths of a whole, of an as, etc.*, Hor.;—of an inheritance, Plin.;—*five per cent.*, Pers.—2. Esp.: *The five spots on dice* (•••); hence, *meton., a number of trees planted in the form of a quincunx, thus:*

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consequently in an oblique direction; arbores in quincuncem serere, Varr.;—directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic.

QUINDÉCIES, adv. num. (quinque, decies). *Fifteen times*; q. sestertium, *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic.

QUINDÉCIM, adj. num. indecl. (quinque, decem). *Fifteen*, Cass.

QUINDÉCIMVIR. One of the quindécimviri. See QUINDÉCIMVIRI.

QUINDÉCIMVIRĀLIS, e, adj. *Relating to a board of fifteen commissioners, etc.*, Tac.

QUINDÉCIMVIRI, ōrum, m. *Fifteen men, who jointly held office, or transacted some public business, a board of fifteen (commissioners, etc.)*; q. Sibyllini, *who had the charge of the Sibylline*

books, Tac.;—q. agris dandis, *for the distribution of lands*, Plin.

QUINDĒNI, æ, a. See QUINDENI.

QUINGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (quingeni). I. *Distr.*: *Of five hundred each*; q. cohortes, Curt. II. *Consisting of five hundred*; hence, q. thorax, lanx, *five hundred pounds weight*.

QUINGĒNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (quingenti). *Five hundred each* (gen.). *five hundred*; quingenos denarios dat veteranis, *five hundred to each*.

QUINGENTĒSIMUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. (quingenti). *The five hundredth*; q. anno, Cic.; urbis anno q. quinto, Plin.

QUINGENTI, æ, a, adj. num. (quinque, centum). *Five hundred*; non plus mille quingentum eris, Cic.;—quingentis drachmis, Hor.

QUINGENTĒS, adv. num. (quingenti). *Five hundred times*, Vitr.;—q. HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. See SESTERTIUS.

QUINI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (quinque). I. (1) *Five each.* II. (2) *Gen.*: *Five.* EX. (1) Græci stipati, quini in lectulis, sæpe plures, Cic.;—perpetuae fosse quinos pedes alte, Cæs.—(2) q. nomina principum, Liv.

QUINĒNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (quindecim), [also quini deni, or contr. quindenii]. I. (1) *Fifteen each.* II. (2) *Gen.*: *Fifteen.* EX. (1) q. jugera agri data in singulos pedes, Liv.—(2) quindenis hastis corpus transligi, Plaut.

QUINĒVICENI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (quinque viginti), [also quini vicieni]. *Twenty-five each, twenty-five*; q. denarii dati militibus, Liv.

QUINQUĀGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (quinquageni). *Consisting of or containing fifty years old*; q. grex equarum, *of fifty mares*, Varr.;—q. dolium, *that holds fifty congi*, Cat.;—q. homo, *fifty years old*, Quint.

QUINQUĀGĒNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (quinquaginta). *Fifty each, fifty*; in singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damuari mavultis? Cic.

QUINQUĀGĒSĒS, or rather, QUINQUĀGĒS (q. v.), Plaut.

QUINQUĀGĒSĒMUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. (quinquaginta). I. (1) *The fiftieth.* II. 2. Subst.: quinquagesima, æ, f. (sc. pars). *The fiftieth part, as a tax*, Cic. EX. (1) anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic.

QUINQUĀGĒS, adv. num. (quinquaginta). *Fifty times, Cels.* With sestertii, *five millions of sesterces*, Plaut.

QUINQUĀGINTA, adj. num. indecl. (quinque, ginta; see viginti). *Fifty*; ducenta q. millia, Cic.;—q. iustus famulæ, Virg.

QUINQUĀTRUS, ōrum, f. pl. (quinque). *A festival in honor of Minerva, that lasted at first one day, but afterward for five days* (from the 19th to the 23d of March), Cic.

QUINQUE, adj. num. indecl. (πέντε). *Five.*

QUINQUELIBRĀLIS, e, adj. (quinque, libra). *Of five pounds weight*; q. pondus, Col.

QUINQUEMESTRIS, e, adj. (quinque, mensis). *Of five months, five months old*; q. pulli, Varr.;—q. agni, Plin.

QUINQUENNĀLIS, e, adj. (quinquennis). I. (1) *That happens every five years.* II. 2. Subst.: Quinquennalis, is, m. A magistrate in the municipal towns whose office lasted five years. This office was called magistratus quinquennalis.—3. Quinquennalia, ūrum, n. (sc. sollemnia). *A festival that returns every five years.*

EX. (1) q. celebritas ludorum, *The Olympic games*, Cic.;—thus, q. certamen, Suet.;—q. censura, *that lasts five years*, Liv. SYN. See QUINQUENNIS.

QUINQUENNIS, e, *adj.* (quinque, annus). *Of five years, five years old*; q. ūlia, Plaut.;—q. vinum, Hor. SYN. QUINQUENNIS; QUINQUENNIALIS.—Quinquennis, *as here*.—Quinquennialis, *that comes to pass every fifth year*; q. celebritas ludorum, Cic. *Lasting five years*; q. censura.

QUINQUENNĪUM, ū, n. (quinquennis). *A space or period of five years, five years*, Cic.;—quinquennio aute quam consul sum factus, *five years before*; tria quinquennia, i. e. *fifteen years*, Ov.;—i. q. quinquennalia, *a festival that is celebrated every five years*, Stat.

QUINQUE-PARTĪTUS, [part.], a, um, *adj.* (quinque, partio). *Divided into five parts, fivefold*; q. argumentatio, Cic. *Adv.*: quinque-partito, Plin.

QUINQUE-PRĪMI, ōrum, m. (a translation of the Greek πρῶταπρωτοι; *conf.* DECEM-PRIMI). *The five chief men of a town (not holding a public office)*, Cic.

QUINQUE-RĒMIS, e, *adj.* (quinque, remus). *Having five benches of oars*; q. navis, Liv. *Subst.*: Quinquē-rēmīs, is, f. *A galley with five benches of oars, a quinquereme*, Cic.; Liv.

QUINQUEVĪRĀTUS, ūs, m. (quinqueriri). *The office or dignity of a quinquerir*, Cic.

QUINQUEVĪRI, ōrum, m. (quinque, vir). *A college, bench, or board of five persons, who jointly held office or transacted any public business; five delegates or commissioners, for the distribution of lands, for the settlement of debts, etc.*, Cic.; Liv. *In the sing.*, quinquevir, *a member of such college*, Cic.; Hor.

QUINQUES, *adv. num.* (quinque). *Five times*; q. absolutus est, Cic.;—q. quinque numerare, Cat.

QUINQUIPLICO, āre, tr. (quinque, plico). *To make fivefold*; q. magistratus, Tac.

QUINTADĒCĪMĀNI, ōrum, m. *Soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac.

QUINTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (quintus). I. *Gen.* 1. *Belonging to the fifth*; q. Nonæ, Varr.—2. *Subst.* 1st. Quintana, æ, f. (*sc.* via). *A street in a Roman camp, dividing the fifth from the sixth maniple, where provisions were sold, and the soldiers disposed of their booty*, Liv.—2d. *Meton.*: *A place where plunder was sold*, Suet. II. *Esp.* 2. *Belonging to the fifth legion*. *Subst.*: quintāni, *soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac.

QUINTĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Quintus*; Q. exercitus, *Commanded by Quintus Cincinnatus*, Liv.

QUINTĪLIĀNUS, [Quinct.], i, m. *Quintilian*, a Roman surname; e. g. M. Fabius Quintilianus, a rhetorician of Calagurris in Spain, the author of a work *De Institutione Oratoria*.

QUINTĪLIS (Quinct.), e, *adj.* (quintus). *Of or belonging to the fifth month (reckoning from March inclusive)*; Q. mensis, *the month afterward called Julius mensis*, July, Cic.—Idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of Quintilis (on the 15th July)*.

QUINTIUS [Quinct.], a. A Roman family name, e. g. L. Quintus Cincinnatus, T. Quintius Flaminius, etc. *Adj.*: Quintia prata, *named after L. Q. Cincinnatus*, Liv.

1. QUINTUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* (quinque). I. *The fifth*; q. natura, *the fifth element*, Cic.;—quinto mense, *quinto die*, Liv. Hence, II. *Adv.* 1. *Quinto, for the fifth time, fifthly*, Liv. 2. *quintum, for the fifth time*, Liv.

2. QUINTUS, a. A Roman prænomen, usually written Q.

QUINTUS-DEĆĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* *The fifteenth*, Liv.

QUĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* See QUINI.

QUIPPE, conj. (quia-pe, *as nempe from nampe*). *Indeed, in fact, to be sure, to wit*, Ter.;—*for, for as much as*, Cic.;—*as, as being*, id.;—*why*, Plaut.;—quippe qui, *as who, inasmuch as he, seeing that he*, Cic.;—quippe ubi, *particularly when*, Prop.;—*where, indeed, since where, for or because there*, Virg. Also, *absol.*: quippe! *Well! well then!* It is often used ironically: quippe, *inquiet, to be sure*. SYN. QUIPPE; Ut pote; Quoniam.—Quippe, *truly, surely*; quippe qui, *since he*.—Ut pote, *inasmuch as, considering or seeing that*.—Quoniam, *because, since*.

QUIPPĪNI? *adv.* (quippe, ne). *Why not*.

QUI-QUI, i. g. quiquis. *Whosoever*; quicumque; qui qui est, Plaut.

QUĪRĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Quirinus). I. *Of or belonging to Quirinus* (i. e. to Romulus after his apotheosis): Q. flamen, Varr.;—Q. lituus, Virg.;—Q. trabea, id.—Q. mons or collis, *one of the hills on which Rome was built, now Monte Cavallo*, Cic. II. *Subst.*: Quirīnālia, ūm, n. (*sc.* sollemnia). *A festival celebrated on the 17th February in honor of Quirinus (i. e. Romulus)*.

QUĪRĪNUS, i, m. (curis, a Sabine lance). *Quirinus*. I. *The man of war, a name given to Romulus after his apotheosis*, Cic.; Virg.; Ov. *Poet.*: populus Quirini, *the Romans*, Hor.;—urbs Quirini, *Rome*, Ov.;—gemini Quirini, *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. *Adj. for Quirinalis*; Q. collis, Ov. *Esp.*: Quirina (*sc.* tribus). *The Quirine tribe*, Cic. II. *Meton.* 1. *A surname of Janus*, Suet.—2. *Said of Antony and of Augustus*.

1. QUĪRIS or QUĪRĪTIS, is, m. (Cures). I. *An inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures*, Virg. II. *The Sabines for the most part passed over to Rome; hence, meton., they were called Roman citizens (in a civil, not in a military or political point of view), or Quirites*, Liv.;—*frequently used in formal addresses or set phrases*: populus Romanus Quiritum, Liv.;—*jus Quiritium, civic right (different from jus civitatis, i. e. political right)*, Cic. Hence, milites and Quirites are opposed to each other, Liv. Hence, applied to soldiers as a term of reproach, i. e. *no soldiers, mere citizens*, Tac. *Poet. meton. of bees*, Virg.

2. QUĪRIS or CŪRIS (a Sabine word). A *par.*

QUĪRĪTĀTIO, onis, f. *A crying out for help, a plaintive cry*, Liv.

QUĪRĪTĀTUS, ūs, m. *A plaintive cry*, Plin.

QUĪRĪTES, ūm, m. See QUIRIS.

QUĪRITO, āre, intr. and tr. (queror; or, *as some suppose*, Quirites, *as if to implore the aid of the Romans*). I. *Intr.* (1) *To raise a plaintive cry, to cry*.—2. *Esp. of an orator: To scream, to cry*, Quint. II. *Tr.* (3) *To cry or utter anything aloud*. EX. (1) vox quirititum, Liv.;—q. de alio, Varr.—(3) misero illi quiritanti; *'Civis Romanus, natus sum'*, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.;—q. casum, *to bewail, lament*, App.

1. QUIS, Quid, *pron. indef.* (qui, tic). *Any, any one, some (person or thing)*: Usually after the particles si, nisi, num, ne, quando, etc.; illis promissis standum non est, quæ coactus quis metu promiserit, Cic.;—*dictetur male de se quis mereri, id.*;—*si quis quid rumore acceperit, Cæs.*

2. QUIS? (*adj. also f. quis?*), quid? *pron. interrog.* I. (1) *Who? what?* II. *Deut.* (2) *quid, how? why? what?* EX. (1) quis clarior in

Græna Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. — quid dicam de moribus facillimis? id. *Adj.* : What? i. e. *what sort of a person or thing?* quis ego sum? aut quæ es in me facultas? id. — quis *for the fem.* : quis tu es mulier? In indirect discourse: *Who, what?* as, quis sim, ex eo quem ad te misi cognoscere, *who I am*, etc., Sall. — (2) quid? eundem nomine destituisti? Cic. — quid ita? *why? how so?* id. — quidni? *why not?* id. — quid? quod, etc., *how is it that?* id. Quid *with the genit.* : *What?* i. e. *what sort of?* — quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what sort of a woman have you for a wife?* Gr. 121, 2.

8. QUIS, i. q. quibus. *See Qm.*

QUIS-NAM and Qui-nam? quemnam? quodnam and quidnam? *Who? which? what?* or *who then? which then?* etc.; quisnam igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. — quidnam hostes putarent? id.

QUIS-PIAM, quempiam, quodpiam or (*Subst.*) quippiam (quidpiam), *pron. indef.* : *Anyone (any thing), some one (some thing);* si cuiuspiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic. — quapiam cohors, Cæs. — ut ea vis ad alium rem quampiam referatur, Cic. — si grando quippiam nocuit, id. *Plur.* : *aliæ quæpiam rationes.* SYN. *See QUIDAM.*

QUIS-QUAM, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam. *pron. indef.* [*fem. acc. quamquam*, Plaut.]. *Any one, any (emphatic);* quanto terrior hic tyrannus quam quicquam superiorum, Cic. — estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes? id. — quicquam tu illa putas fuisse? id. — nec q. unus, *and not a single one*, Liv. — nihil quicquam, *nothing whatever*, id. *Followed by a plur.* : quisquam a quibus, etc., Liv. *Also*, quisquam *for the fem.* : quisquam aha mulier, Plaut. — illarum neque te quisquam novit, Ter. SYN. *See QUIDAM.*

QUISQUE, quæque, quidque, and *adj.* quodque, *pron. indef.* : *Whoever he be, everyone, every;* ut in quo quisque excelleret artificio, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. — statuere quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat, id. *It is used 1. Often with sui, sibi, se, suos:* suo cuique iudicio utendum, Cic. — 2. *With comparatives and superlatives:* quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. — optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. — recentissima quæque, id. Hence, 3. *With ordinal numbers to express universality, and is rendered, Every;* quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year*, Cic. — tertio quoque verbo, *at every third word*, id. — primo quoque die, *with the first day, as soon as possible*, id. — primum quodque videamus, *the very first*, id. — 4. *With verbs in the plural, to distribute the subject*, Gr. 281, ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut. — pro se quisque . . . debemus, Cic. — 5. *It is used for uterque, of two:* oscula quique suæ matri properata tulerunt, Liv. — 6. *Quisque is used by Plaut. in the fem.* II. 7. *Quisque is used for quicumque, whosoever;* quemque videritis hominem, *whosoever you shall see*, Plaut. — cuiusque populi ciues vicissent, Liv.

QUISQUILIAE. *Brun. f.; also*, Quisquilla, *Drum. n.* 1. *Rubbish, trash*, Petr. — 2. *Any thing that is idle or worthless, that which is thrown away, refuse, offscourings, sweepings*, Cæs. ap. Fest. — 3. *Medon.* : *Refuse, outcast, dregs (of persons);* q. seditionis Clodianæ, Cic.

QUIS-QUIS, quæque, quidquid or quicquid, and (*adj.*) quodquod, *pron. indef.* : *Whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever; every one who, all that.* — (2) *Adv.* : quidquid, *How much soever, the farther, the more.* — (3) *By how much, how much.* — (4) *quoquo, Whithersoever, to whatever place or part.* II. (5) *Whoever, whosoever he (she) be, whatever, whatsoever (it be).* — 6. *Adj.* :

quidquid: suum q. genus, Cat. EX. (1) q. ille est, Cic. — q. ades, faveas, Virg. — quoque consilio fecit, fecit certe suo, Cic. — quoquo modo res se habeat, id. *Also Subst.* : quidquid, *with a genit.* Gr. 347, per q. decorum est, Liv. — (2) q. progredior, Liv. — q. ab urbe longius profuerunt aram, id. — (3) q. unare patrem videntur, Gell. — (4) ita q. sese verterint Stoici, Cic. *With genit.* : q. gentium terrarum, Plaut. — (5) ut ubi quidquid esset alga ratione invenient, Cic. — quoquo modo, *in any way whatever, some how or other, by hook or by crook*, Suet. — quisquis *fem. ap. Plaut.* SYN. *See QUILIBET.*

QUITUS, a uin, *pt. of QUERO.*

QUÍ-VIS, quævis, quidvis, and (*adj.*) quodvis, *pron. indef.* : *I. (1) Any you please, any soever, any or any one.* II. (2) *Subst.* : Quivis. *Any thing whatsoever, any thing without distinction.* — 3. *Absol. adv.* : quovis, *Whithersoever, to every place*, Plaut. *With gentium*, Ter. EX. (1) quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic. — ut homines quidvis perpeti mallent, Cic. — ad quemvis numerum, Cæs. — quodvis genus, id. Hence, *with unus:* si tu solus, aut q. unus impetum in me fecisset, *any one whoever he be*, Cic. — non q. unus ex populo, id. — (2) quidvis enim potius, quam ut, *any thing rather than*, Cic. — *with a genit.* : oneris q. impone, Ter. — q. anni, i. q. quovis anni tempore, Cat. SYN. *See QUILIBET.*

QUÔ, *adv. (from the abl. of quod).* : *I. (1) With verbs denoting a state of being and rest: Where.* II. (2) *With verbs denoting motion or direction: Whither, to where, to whom, to which or to what (place, person, or thing).* Hence, (3) *Fig.* : *How far, to what degree, to what pitch.* — (4) *For what purpose, to what end.* III. (5) *Because that, or as if.* IV. (6) *With compar., followed by eo or hoc: The.* V. (7) *Wherefore, for which reason, on which account.* Hence, (8) *In order that, that.* — 9. *Esp. after ellicere, That*, Liv. Hence, (10) quominus, *that not, lest, after verbs denoting to hinder, keep off or prevent.* — (11) *quo ne, that not.* — 12. *Si quo, if peradventure*, Liv. EX. (1) respondet se nescire, quo loci esset, Cic. — (2) quo telum adici potest, Cæs. — ad eam partem provinciae venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer, Cic. — (3) quo amenitæ progressi sitis, Liv. — (4) dixit q. vellet aurum, Cic. — q. tantam pecuniam, id. — i. q. aliquo: ne q. incidere, Cic. — si q. erat prodendum, id. — (5) non q. libenter male audiam, sed, Cic. — non eo dico, q. mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, id. — (6) literæ q. erant suaviores, eo maiorem dolorem, etc., Cic. — and without eo: quo plures erant, maior cædes fuit, Gr. 580. — (7) q. etiam scripsit, Cic. — q. factum est, Nep. — (8) q. gravior viderere, Cic. — (10) stetisse per Tribonium quominus, *it was owing to Trebonius that they did not*, Cæs. — (11) præiunxi quo ne pluris emerim, Cic.

QUÔ-AD, *adv.* : *I. (1) Until when, i. e. how long.* — (2) *As long as.* II. (3) *Until.* III. (4) *How far.* — (5) *As far as.* Hence, (6) *Fig.* : *So far as.* IV. (7) i. q. quo, qua: *Until when or when.* V. (8) *As to, with regard to, in respect of, touching.* EX. (1) q. expectat? Ter. — (2) q. potui, Cic. — tamdiu q. id. — (3) q. senatus dimissus est, Cic. — q. dedita arx est, Liv. — (4) videte nunc q. fecerit iter, Cic. — (5) q. insequi poterat, Liv. — (6) ut q. possem et liceret, numquam cederem, Cic. *Also*, i. q. quantum, *as much as; with genit.*, ejus; q. ejus facere possum, *as well as I am able*, Cic. — q. ejus fieri potest, *as well as possible*, id. — (7) dies q. referret the term to which he referred it, Plaut. — (8) q. sexum, Varr.

QUÔ-CIRCA (*also separately quo bene circa*, Hor.) *conj.* : *Hence, therefore, wherefore; q. nihil*

esse tam detestabile quam voluptatem, Cic. SYN. QUOCIRCA; IDIRCIRCO.—Quocirca, *wherefore, therefore*.—Idircirco, *for that reason, thereupon*. It is generally followed by *ut*.

QUO-CUMQUE (also separately, quo ea cumque, Cic.), *adv.* *Whithersoever, to whatever place; q. venerint, Cic.; —to whichever place it be, Virg.*

QUOD, *conj.* (*from the neut. of qui*). I. (1) *That, why, wherefore*. II. (2) *That, because, in that*. III. (3) *With regard to, as regards, as to*. Hence, (4) *Although*.—IV. (5) *Therefore, on that account, for that reason*. V. (6) *Since, that*. VI. (7) *That, instead of an acc. and inf. after many verbs*. VII. (8) *So far as, as much as*. EX. (1) *in viam q. te des hoc tempore nihil est, there is no reason why, Cic.; —est magis q. gratulari, id.—(2) quum tibi agam gratias q. me vivere cogisti, Cic.; —mirari se q. non rediret, id.—(3) q. scribis, te venturum, Cic.—(4) q. dicas, Ter.—(5) q. vobis venire in mentem necesse est, Cic. Hence the PHRASES:*

1. *quodsi, if now, if then; q. si te fors Afris prefecisset, Cic.; —quod nisi, if not; quod nisi invidia debilitatus esset, Nep.—2. quod utinam, would that; quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuisset, Cic.—3. quod ubi, quod quum (for ubi, quum), with close reference to what precedes, id.; Cæs.—(6) diu est. . . q. dabis, Plaut.; —inde q., since the time that, Ter.—(7) Scis jam quod amet (= eum amare), Plaut.; —recordans, quod nihil, etc., Suet. *Esp. after illud; videndum est illud, q. in illo uno manet gratia, Cic.—(8) q. ad me attinet, as to myself, as far as I am concerned; q. fieri posset, Liv.* SYN. QRON; QUIA.—Quod and quia, *because*, in meaning the same, but differ in construction; *quod* is used with either the indicative or subjunctive mood; *quia*, always with the indicative only; *urbis quæ quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolis nominatur, id.**

QUODAM-MODO, *adv.* *In some measure, in a manner; voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa q., Cic.*

QUOI, *i. q. cui, Plaut.*

QUOJAS or QUOJATIS, *e. adj., i. q. cujas or cujatis, e.; quojates estis, Plaut.*

1. QUOJUS, *a, um, adj. pron. i. q. cujus, a, um.*

2. QUOJUS, *genit., i. q. cujus, Plaut.*

QUOLIBET. See QUILIBET.

QUOM. See QUUM.

QUO-MINUS. See QRO (10). SYN. See QVIN.

QUO-MODO, *adv.* I. (1) *In interrogations and otherwise: In what manner, how.* II. (2) *i. q. quocumque modo: In whatever manner, howsoever.* EX. (1) *et q. hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, Cic.; —hæc negotia q. se habeant, ne epistolâ quidem narrare audeo, id. As an exclamation in astonishment: q. mortem filii tulit? id.—(2) q. potuissim, Cic.*

QUOMODO-CUMQUE, *adv.* I. (1) *Howsoever, in whatever manner.* II. 2. *In some manner, somehow, Plaut.* EX. (1) *q. dicitur intelligi tamen potest, Cic.*

QUOMODO-NAM, *adv.* *How then? Cic.*

QUO-NAM, *adv.* I. (1) *To what place? whither.* II. (2) *To what? whereto?* III. 3. *q. usque? how long? how far? Gell.; Stat. EX. (1) eam si nunc sequor, q.? Cic.—(2) q. pertinere, Cæs.*

QUONDAM, *adv.* (*for quumdam*). I. Gen. (1) *At a certain time, at one time, once.—(2) At times, sometimes, now and then.* II. Esp. (3) *Of time past: Formerly, of yore, once.—4. Of time to come: Hereafter, some time or other, Hor.; Virg. EX. (1) ratio consuetudinis meæ, qua*

q. solitus sum uti, Cic.—(2) quid quum sæpe lapidum . . . terræ interdum, q. etiam lactis imber effluit? id.—(3) populus Romanus qui q. in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore, etc., Cic. Also with olim: olim isti fuit generi q. quæstus, Ter. SYN. See OLIM.

QUONIAM, *adv.* (*quom, jam*). I. *After that, now that, Plaut.* II. *Since now, since, seeing that; id quod in hac causa est satis, q. quidem suscepit, non deest profecto, Cic. SYN. See QUIPPE.*

QUO-PIAM, *adv.* *To any place, any whither.* QUO-QUAM, *adv., i. q. quopiam, Cic.; —neque se q. movit ex urbe, Nep.*

QUOQUE, *adv.* (*always following one or more words*). Also, *sed proxime illum q. fefellissem, Cic. With etiam, Ter. Whæ quot: totidem lixas . . . quot milites q., Quint. Exp.: ne q., i. q. nequidquam, Gell. SYN. See ADHUC.*

QUOQUO, *adv.* See QUISQUIS.

QUOQUO-VERSUS (-um), or -VORSUS (-um), *adv.* *Every way, in all directions, on all sides, Cic.; —quoquoversum, Cæl.*

QUORSUS or QUORSUM, *adv.* (*for quo versus or -um*). I. *Prop. (1) Whither, toward what place.* II. *Fig. (2) Whither, to what.*

EX. (1) *nescio q. eam, Ter.—(2) verebar q. evaderet, how it would turn out, Ter.; —q. recidat responsum, how your answer might run, Cic.; —q. hæc pertinet? with what view? to what end or purpose? id.; —q. hæc disputo, id.; —q. hæc tam putida tendant? Hor.*

QUOT, *adj. plur. indecl.* I. (1) *How many.* II. (2) *Every.* EX. (1) *q. dies erimus in Tusculano, Cic.; —q. homines, tot cause, id.; —q., quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates? id.—(2) q. annis, quot mensibus, etc., every year, every month. SYN. Quor; Quotquot.—Quot requires a determinate number, so many as; q. homines tot sententiæ, Ter.—Quotquot, as many as there are, said of an undetermined number; quotquot cuncti dies, Hor.*

QUOTANNIS. See Quor (2).

QUOTCUMQUE. *How many soever, as many as, Cic.; —tot q., Man.*

QUOTENNI, *æ, a, distr. (quot). How many.*

QUOTIDIANUS [quotid. and cotid.], *a, um, adj. (quotidie).* I. (1) *Of every day, i. e. that is, happens, is done, or is used every day, daily.*

II. Meton. (2) *Of every day, i. e. common, usual.* EX. (1) *q. usus et exercitatio, Cæs.; —q. victus, Cic.; —q. vita, id. Hence, quotidiano (sc. tempore), daily.—(2) epistolam quotidianis verbis teneri, Cic.; —q. formæ, Ter. SYN. See DIURNUS.*

QUOTIDIE [cotidie], *adv.* (*quot, dies*). *Daily; q. minari, Cic. Meton.: Every night, Quint. SYN. QUOTIDIE; INDIES SINGULOS; SINGULIS DIEBUS.—Quotidie, every day, said of a continuation of time.—Indies singulos, daily, from day to day; quotidie, vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto, Cic.—Singulis diebus, every or each day, said of a time finite and determinate, whereas in singulis dies denotat progression of time; thus, Ludos publicos rex in singulos annos Lutetia instituit, qui singulis annis celebrantur, G. D.*

QUOTIES, or QUOTIENS, *adv.* (*quot*). *How often? how many times? Cic.; —as often; toties . . . quoties, as often as, Cic.*

QUOTIES-CUMQUE, *adv.* *How often soever, as often soever as, Cic.*

QUOT-QUOT, *adj. num. indecl.* I. (1) *How many soever, as many soever as.* II. (2) (*i. q.*

singuli) *Each*. EX. (1) si leges plures, aut q. erunt, conservari non possint, Cic.—(2) q. annis, every year, Alf. ap. Gell. ;—q. mensibus, every month, Varr. SYN. See Quot.

QUOTŪMUS, a, um, adj. (quotus). *How many*.

QUOTUS, a, um, adj. (quot). (1) *Of what number, how many, what number*.—(2) *Quotus with quisque, following or in one word (quotus-quisque). Very few*. EX. (1) q. erit iste denarius qui non sit fereundus? Cic.;—*quota hora est? what is it o'clock?* Hor.;—*and simply, quota? by what o'clock, id.*;—tu q. esse velis rescribe, *of what number you wish to be one, i. e. how much company or how many guests you wish to be invited with you, id.* In order to express universality quisque is sometimes added: *quoto quoque loco libebit, wherever it shall please*, Auct. Hor.—(2) q. enim quisque disertus, q. quisque juris peritus est, Cic.;—*forma q. quæque superbit*.

QUOTUS CUMQUE, -acumque, -uncumque. *Whatever in number, how many, or how few soever; q. pars*, Tibull.

QUO-USQUE, adv. I. (1) *Of place: How far?* II. (2) *Of time: How long?* EX. (1) q. penetratura sit avaritia? Plin.;—unde et q. jam provecta sit orandi facultas, Quint.—(2) q. humi defixa tua manus erit? Cic.;—q. tandem abutere patientia nostra, id.

QUOVIS, adv. (quivis). *Whithersoever, to any place soever*, Plaut.;—q. gentium, Ter.

QUOM or CUM. [old orthography, quom], adv. relat. (qui). I. (1) *Of time: When, whenever, after, since, as soon as, at the time that*. II.

(2) *As a casual particle, with a subjunctive: Since, because, as*. EX. (1) It is used 1. with an indicatives: qui non defendit injuriam propulsant a suis, quom potest, injuste facit, Cic.;—tum, quom Sicilia florebat opibus, id.;—quom recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id.;—multi anni sunt quom ille in ære meo est, *since, since that, id.* Thus, in animated narratives: legebam tuas epistolas, quom mihi epistola allaturus a Lepta, Cic.;—dixerat hoc ille, quom puer nunciavit, venire ad eum Læbium, id.—2. In historical narrative, to denote the connection of two actions as cause and effect, i. e. when one action is the result of the other, etc., in which case the imperf. and pluperf. of the subjunctive are used: Zenonem, quom Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic.;—quom tridui viam processisset, nuntiatus est ei, etc., Cæs.;—quom in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, tum demum literæ a Terentio consule allatæ sunt, Liv. PHRASES. 1. quom (cum) maxime (also as one word, quommaxime), particularly, especially; nunc quom maxime, at present particularly so, Cic.;—quæ fuerit quom maxime, which happens very frequently now, id.—2. quom . . . tum, as . . . so also, not only . . . but also, both . . . and; quæ (virtus) quom in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, Cic.;—quom ob ea, quæ ad te scripsi, tum quod Cæsar adest, id.—(2) quom sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum hæc ipsa habere majora, Cic.;—quæ quom ita sint, *since these things are so, id.*;—sed quom statuissem scribere ad te aliquid hoc tempore, multa posthac, ab eo ordiri volui maxime, id.

R

R, r. The seventeenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, in the middle and at the end of a word is sometimes used as a later form instead of s. Thus we have the two forms *honos* and *honor*, *arbo*s

and *arbor*, *lepos* and *lepor*; *quæso* and *quæsumus* for *quæro* and *quærimus*; *asa*, *lases*, *plusima*. As now *ara*, *lares*, *plurima*, and *dirimo* is formed from *dis-emo*. R is sometimes assimilated with l; hence, *libellus* from *liber*, *intelligo* from *inter-lego*, *pellicio* from *per-lacio*. It is sometimes used for d, as *meridies* for *medidies*. As an abbreviation, R stands in most cases for *Romanus* in S.P.Q.R.; or in R.P., for *res publica*.

RABĪDE, adv. (rabidus). *Ravily, madly, furiously; furentem videmus omnia r. appetentem*, Cic.

RABĪDUS, a, um, adj. (rabies). *Raving, raging, wild, mad, furious*, Plin. SYN. RABĪDUS, *madness, frenzy*, Plin. II. Fig. (2) *Fury, rage, fierceness*. EX. (2) Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem lingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. *Of things without life: r. fatalis temporis*, Liv. SYN. See FUROR.

RABĪOSE, adv. (rabiosus). *Ravily, madly, furiously; nihil iracunde r.ve fecerunt*, Cic.

RABĪOSŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (rabiosus). *Somewhat raving, wild; r. sat fatue literæ*.

RABĪOSUS, a, um, adj. (rabies). *Raving, mad, furious; r. fortitudo*, Cic. SYN. See RABĪDUS.

RABĪRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Rabirius; R. domus*, Cic.

RABĪRIUS, a. *Rabirius*, a Roman family name. I. C. R., a tribune of the people. II. C. R. *Postumus*; this and the former were defended by Cicero in orations still extant. III. A bad philosophical writer, Cic. IV. A poet.

1. RĀBO or RĀBĪO, ēre, intr. *To rage, rave, be mad or furious*, Sen.

2. RABO, ōnis, facit for arrhabo, Plaut.

RĀBŪLA, æ, m. (1. rabo). *A bad advocate that only vociferates; a bawler, puff-blower, noisy speaker; non declamatorum aliquid de ludo, aut rabulæ de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum querimus*, Cic. SYN. See CLAMATOR.

RĀCĒMĪFER, ēra, ērum, adj. (racemus, fero). *Bearing clusters of grapes* (poet.), Ov.

RŪCĒMŌSUS, a, um, adj. (racemus). *Full of clusters of grapes; r. flos*, Plin.

RĀCĒMUS, i, m. I. *A cluster or bunch of grapes or similar fruit*, Plin. II. Meton.: *A berry; esp., a grape*, Ov. Poet. for wine, Ov. SYN. RACEMUS; UVA.—*Racemus, as here—Uva, a single grape; tumet uva racemis*, Ov.

RĀDĪĀTŌ, ōnis, f. (radio). *A radiating or emitting rays; r. marmoris*, Plin.

RĀDICESCO, ēre, intr. (radix). *To strike root*, Sen.

RĀDĪCĪTUS, adv. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *From the root, by the roots*. II. Fig. (2) *With the very roots, radically, entirely, utterly, thoroughly*. EX. (1) r. evellere arborem, Suet.—(2) r. tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.;—r. excutere opinionem alicui, id. SYN. See FUNDITUS.

RĀDĪCOR, āri, intr. dep. (radix). *To take root, to strike root*, Plin.; *radicatus*, a, um, *that has a root; r. semina*, Col.

RĀDĪCŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Full of roots*.

RADICŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (radix). I. A little root, Cic. II. *Esp.* 1. *Soap-weed*, a kind of herb, Plin.—2. A kind of small radish, Col.

RADIŌ, āre, tr. and intr. (radius). I. Tr. 1. To furnish with spokes, Varr. II. 2. To furnish with beams or rays, to cause to radiate; used only in the pass., to be furnished with beams or rays, to emit rays, to beam, shine, radiate.—3. *Prop. esp. in perf. pt.*: radiatus, a, um. *Furnished with rays, shining*; r. sol, Cic.—4. *Fig.*, Flor.—5. *Intr.*: To beam, emit rays, shine; telum in tenebris radiant oculi, Plin. SYN. See FULGEO.

RADIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (radius). Full of rays, radiant, resplendent, Plaut.

RADIŪS, li, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A rod, staff.—2. *Esp.*: The spoke of a wheel, Plin.—3. *In Math.*: A rod or staff for measuring, Cic.—4. A line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, a radius, Cic.—5. A weaver's shuttle, Ov.—6. *In Zool.*: The spur of certain birds, Plin.—7. The sting about the tail of the fish *pastinaca*, Plin.—8. *In Bot.*: A kind of oblong olive, Plin.—9. *Meton.*: A bone of the arm, between the elbow and the wrist, the radius, Cels. II. *Meton.* (10) A ray of light, a beam, Cic. EX. (1) adeo acuti aliusque peralium immisi r. locum ad inserendam manum non relinquunt, *gules, stakes*, Liv.

RADIX, icis, f. (ῥίζα). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A root of plants or trees.—2. *Esp.*: A root that serves for food, an edible root, Cæs.—(3) *Meton.*: The lower part, root, or foot of any thing, as of a hill or mountain.—4. That to which any thing adheres or is fixed, a root, etc., Ov. II. *Fig.* (5) Root, ground, foundation, origin (mostly in the plur.). EX. (1) arbores ab radicibus subruere, Cæs.—(3) in radicibus Caucasii natus, Cic.; in radicibus Amani, id.—(5) vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic.; virtus altissimam defixa radicibus, id.; eo robore vir, his radicibus, i. e. of such firmness or stability, id.; ex isdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), born in the same town, id. SYN. RADIX; STIRPS.—Radix, as above (1) and (5).—Stirps, the stump of a tree, fig.; stirpe questionis.

RADO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To scrape, scratch (of hair), to shave (with a razor); while tondere means, to clip with scissors.—(2) *Meton.*: To scrape, touch, esp., to touch in going past.—3. To scrape or shave off, to scrape or scratch out, Pers. II. *Fig.* (4) To injure. EX. (1) r. caput et supercilia, to shave off, Cic.—(2) trajectos surculus rasis, *except through*, Suet.—(4) quorum ne jejuna atque arida traditio aures præsertim tam delicatas raderet, grate, offend, Quint. SYN. RADO; ERADO.—Radere, to scrape or shave off, to graze.—Eradere, to scrape off or out, to erase; eradendi pravi sunt elementa cupidinis, Hor.

RADŪLA, æ, f. (rado). An instrument for scraping with, a scraper; a wooden spatula, Col.

RÆTI (Rhæti), ōrum, m. Ræti, a people north of the river Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, Plin.

RÆTIA (Rh.), æ, f. Rætia, the country of the Ræti, now the country of the *Grisons* and the *Tyrol*.

RÆTUS, a, um, adj. Rætian, Hor.

RALLUS, a, um, adj. *dim.* (for rarus, from rarus). Somewhat thin; r. tunica, Plaut.

RĀMĀLE, is, n. (ramus). A dead or withered branch, more commonly plur.: Rāmālla, lum. Faggots, a bundle of sticks or branches, Ov. SYN. See RAMUS.

RĀMENTA, ōrum, n. [seldom sing.: rāmentum, i, n. Ramenta, æ, f., Plaut.] (for radimentum from rado). I. (1) Bits that fall from metal, wood, etc., in scraping, cutting, etc.; scrapings, filings, shavings, chips. II. *Meton.* 2. A little piece or bit, Plaut. EX. (1) sunt qui malunt uvas scobe rumentive abietis, populi, fraxini, servare, Plin.

RĀMĒUS, a, um, adj. (ramus). Of branches or boughs, Virg. SYN. RAMETUS; RAMOSUS.—Rameus, of or belonging to a branch.—Ramosus, full of boughs or branches; Ramosa ilex, Ov.

RĀMEX, icis, m. (id). I. Plur.: Pulmonary vessels, Plaut II. Sing. and plur.: A rupture, hernia, Cels.

RAMNES and **RAMNENSES**, ium, m. I. One of the three original tribes of Rome (the Latin tribe), from which, in connection with the *Tities* (Sabines) and the *Luceres* (Etruscans), the ancient Roman state was formed, Liv. II. One of the three centuries of equites chosen by Romulus, Liv. *Poet.* for a patrician, one of the old nobility, Hor.

RĀMŌSUS, a, um, adj. (ramus). Full of boughs or branches; r. lappago, Plin. SYN. See RAMETUS.

RĀMŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (id.). A small bough or branch, a branch of a branch, Cic.

RAMUS, i, m. (1) A bough, a branch, arm of a tree.—2. *Meton.* of things of a similar form: The tip or point of a horn (esp. of a stag), Cæs.—3. A branch or part of a chain of mountains, Plin.—4. A club, *Prop.*—5. Plur.: The branches of the letter T, which was used by Pythagoras as an image of the two roads of virtue and vice, Aus. Hence, Samius r. EX. (1) in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non r., non folia sunt denique, nisi, Cic. SYN. RAMUS; RAMALE; SURCULUS; TERMES.—Ramus, a branch of a tree, as above.—Ramale, a dead bough cut from a tree.—Surculus, a shoot, a sprig, a graft, cut from one tree to be grafted on another.—Termes, a branch of a tree with its leaves and fruit; numquam fallentis termes olivæ, Hor.

RĀNA, æ, f. I. 1. A frog, Plin. II. *Meton.* 2. r. marina, a kind of sea-fish, Cic., also, simply rana, Plin.—3. A swelling on the tongue of cattle, Col.

RANCIDE, adv. (rancidus). Rancidly, nauseously, Gell.

RANCIDŪLUS, a, um, adj. *dim.* (rancidus). I. *Prop.*: Somewhat rancid, Juv. II. *Fig.*: Nauseous, Pers.

RANCIDUS, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.*: Rancid, rank, musty, Hor. II. *Fig.*: Nauseous, loathsome, disgusting; r. aspectus, Plin.

RĀNUNCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (rana). I. A little frog, Cic. *Meton.*: facete of the inhabitants of Ulubæ (near the marshes), Cic. II. A kind of herb, called also *batrachion*; R. acris, meadow-crow-foot, Plin.

RĀPĀCIDA, æ, m. (rapax). A robber, Plaut.

RĀPĀCĪTAS, ōtis, f. (id.). Robbery, rapacity, Cic. SYN. See RAPTOR.

RĀPAX, ōcis, adj. (rapio). I. *Prop.* (1) Rapacious, ravenous, greedy of plunder. II. *Fig.* (2) With genit.: That seizes quickly or greedily, that snatches at or away. EX. (1) olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam r., Cic. Of things without life, with genit.: chryseleum r. ignium, that easily catches fire, Plin.—(2) nihil est appetentius simulum sui, nec r. quam natura, Cic. SYN. See RAPTOR.

RĀPHĀNUS, i, m. (ῥάφανος). A radish.

RĀPĪDE, *adv.* (rapidus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Rapidly, swiftly.* II. *Fig.* (2) *a. s.* EX. (1) *r. dilapsus (dūvius), Cic. Comp. : r. venit Rigodulum, Tac.*—(2) *quod quum r. fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic.*

RĀPĪDITAS, *ātis, f.* (rapidus). *Rapidity, swiftness; r. fluminis, Cæs.*

RĀPĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (rapio). I. *Prop.* 1. *Taring or hurrying away, Ov.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Rapid, swift, moving impetuously.*—(3) *Fig. : Impetuous, vehement, violent.* EX. (2) *r. flumen, Cæs.*—(3) *nusquam orationem rapidam coerceas, Cic.* SYN. See **CITUS**.

RĀPĪNA, *æ, f.* (rapio). I. (1) *Rapine, robbery, usually plur.*—(2) *Concr. : Booty, prey, plunder, Virg.* II. (3) *A removing or carrying away quickly.* EX. (1) *nihil cogitant, nisi cæles—nisi rapinas, Cic. Sing. : r. alimentis, a seizing or snatching greedily, Plin.*—(2) *abstractæque boves abjurataque rapine, Virg.*—(3) *r. opum suarum, Auct. Aetu.* SYN. **RAPINA; PRÆDA; RAPTUM.**—*Rapina, rapine, pillage, a taking by force, depredation.*—*Præda, a prey, a booty taken from the enemy.*—*Raptum, prop. adj. : the thing carried away by force; raptio vivere.*

RĀPĪO, *ëre, pûi, ptum, tr.* (ἀρπίζω). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen. : To tear, rend, pull, drag, or snatch away violently or hastily.*—(2) *Exp. : To tear away as a robber, to rob, carry off or away.*—(3) *To carry off by death, to snatch or tear away, Plin.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To carry away, transport, to carry along, to sweep violently or quickly.*—(5) *Exp. : To carry away or along by kindling a passion, to impel to any thing (usually in a bad sense).*—(6) *To catch or snatch at.*—(7) *To seize any thing quickly, to snatch (poet.), Hor.* EX. (1) *rapuntur a domo, Cic.*—*r. ad supplicium ob facinus, id.*—(2) *ut tantum haberet quantum r. potuisset, Cic.*—*virgines r. id. Absol. : ut Spartæ r. ubi pueri et elepere discunt, Cic.*—(4) *cum enim fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cuiusque modi rapiat, Cic.*—*ipsæ res verba rapiunt, carry along with them, id.*—*opinionibus vulgi rapitur in errorem, id.*—(5) *præda ac rapinarum cupiditas cæca te rapielbat, Cic.*—*amentia r. id. In a good sense, qui se a corpore avocet ad divinarum rerum cognitionem rapiantur, id.*—(6) *r. illicitas voluptates, Tac.* SYN. See **CAPIO**.

RAPTUM, *adv.* (rapio). I. (1) *By robbery, rapaciously.* II. (2) *In a great hurry, hastily, precipitately.* EX. (1) *semine r. avium fame devorato, Plin.*—(2) *hæc scripsi r., ut tuos elicerem dialogos, Cic.*

RAPTIO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). *A carrying off by force, Ter.* SYN. **RAPTIO; RAPTUS; RAPACITAS.**—*Raptio, a violent taking away of any person, a raving.*—*Raptus, a rape, a carrying away forcibly; Ganymedis raptus, Cic.*—*Rapacitas, rapaciousness.*—*Raptio ad personam refertur; raptus ad stuprum, G. D.*

RAPTO, *äre, tr. freq. int.* (rapio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To drag along forcibly.*—(2) *Exp. : To r. b. plunder.* II. *Fig.* 3. *Gen. : To carry off, to draw away, Prop.*—4. *Exp. : To carry away with passion, to sweep, Plaut.* EX. (1) *eversa domus est, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic.*—(2) *igitur r. inter se, immittere latronum globos, Tac.* SYN. See **TRAHO**.

RAPTOR, *ōris, m.* (rapio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A robber, plunderer.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Robber, destroyer.* EX. (1) *With genit. : r. orbis, Tac. Adj., Ov. Absol., Tac.*—(2) *nunquam defuturos raptores Italice libertatis lupos, Vell.* SYN. **RAPTOR; RAPAX.**—*Raptor, a taker away by force,*

is said of the act; audax raptor, Hor.—*Rapax, rapacious, denotes the habit; fig. ignis rapax.*

1. **RAPTUS**, *a, um, pt.* of rapio.

2. **RAPTUS**, *ūs, m.* (rapio). I. (1) *Gen. : A carrying or taking away violently.* II. *Exp.* (2) *A forcible abduction, rape.* EX. (1) *r. runcinarum, Plin.*—(2) *quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat, Cic.*—*r. virginis, id.* SYN. See **RAPTIO**.

RĀPŪLUM, *i, n. dim.* (rapum). *A little rape or turnip, Hor.*

RĀPUM, *i, n.* [rapa, æ, f., Col.] *A turnip, rape, navew, i. q. Brassica rapa, Plin.*

RĀRE, *adv.* (rarus). I. (1) *In a scattered manner, dispersedly.* II. 2. *Of time: Rarely, seldom.* EX. (1) *nisi r. conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col.*

RĀRĒFĀCIO, *ëre, fëci, factum, tr.* (rarus, facio). *To make thin, rarely, Lucr.*

RĀRESCO, *ëre, intr. incomp.* (rarus). *To become loose or thin, to be rarefied, to open, to become less or finer; quadrupedibus senectute crassescunt (pili) lanæque rarescunt, Plin.*

RĀRITAS, *ātis, f.* (rarus). I. *Prop.* (1) *A being not close together, looseness, rarity.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Feuness of number, paucity, scarcity, scantiness.*—(3) *Concr. : A rarity.* EX. (1) *in pulmonibus inest r. quadam et assimilis spongiis molliudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic.* *In the plur. : humore penetrante in foruminum raritates, Vitr.*—(2) *r. dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurra, Cic.*—(3) *eidem Alexandro et equi magna r. contigit, Plin.*

RĀRO, *adv.* (rarus). *Rarely, seldom; si id quod r. fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.*—*insolenter et r., id.*

RĀRUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Loose, not dense, thick, or close, thin [opp. densus].* II. *Meton.* (2) *Scattered, far apart, dispersed.*—(3) *Exp. Milit. : Separated, in small bodies, single, not close together [opp. confertus].*—(4) *Rare, infrequent, scanty, few.*—5. *Poet. esp. : Rare of its kind, excellent, extraordinary, Ov.* EX. (1) *r. silvæ, not thick, thin.*—(2) *vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, dispersed, Cic.*—(3) *accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, sed r. magnisque intervallis præliarentur, Cæs.*—(4) *in omni arte, optimum quidque r., Cic.*—*for raro, r. qui tum procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint.* SYN. See **PAUCUS**.

RĀSĪLIS, *e, adj.* (rado). *That is made smooth; hence, smooth, polished; r. argentum, polished, burnished, Vell.*

RASTRUM, *i, n.* *Usually plur., RASTRI, orum, m.* (Rado). *A hoe, mattock, rake, Virg.*

1. **RĀSUS**, *a, um, pt.* of rado.

2. **RĀSUS**, *ūs, m.* (rado). *A scraping off, a shaving, Varr.*

RĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (reor). I. *Prop.* (1) *A reckoning, calculating, calculation, account.*—(2) *Meton. : A register, list.*—(3) *A sum, number.*—(4) *A matter of business, a business, affair, transaction.* II. *Fig.* (5) *A reckoning, account.*—(6) *Meton. : Relation, reference.* Hence, (7) *Exp. : Regard, respect, consideration, care, concern.*—(8) *A mode of managing or proceeding, procedure, measure; manner, way, plan; nature, kind.*—(9) *Reason.* Hence, (10) *A rational ground, a reason, motive.*—(11) *Dialect. : A reason, ground, argument.*—(12) *Consistency with reason, reasonable conduct, reasonableness; a principle, rule.*—(13) *A doctrine, theory, system. (more rarely) knowledge.*—(14) *A view, opinion.*—(15) *A course of reasoning, argumen-*

tation. EX. (1) *Sing.* : ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit r. acceptorum et datorum, Cic. ;—r. (pecuniae), id. ;—auri r. constat, *the account or reckoning agrees*, id. ;—rationem ducere, *to make calculations, to reckon, calculate* ; in rationem inducere, *to set down in an account, to reckon*, id. *Plur.* : ut r. cum publicanis putaret, *settle*, Cic. ;—referre r., *to render*, id. —(2) cedo rationem carceris, quæ diligentissime conficitur, Cic. —(3) pro ratione pecuniæ liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. —(4) de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. ;—Ex domestica ratione, id. *Esp.* : meæ (tuæ, etc.) rationes, *my (thy, etc.) interest or advantage* ; ego quidem ut debeat me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. ;—meis alienissimum rationibus, id. —(5) (Medea et Atreus) inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic. ;—hanc rationem habere, *to make the following calculation*, id. ;—habere rationem, *to calculate, reckon*, id. ;—rationem reddere, *to give an account*, id. ;—negotii rationem exstare oportere, *that an account ought to be given*, id. —(6) (agricolæ) habent rationem cum terra, quæ nunquam recusat imperium, *stand in relationship*, Cic. ;—cum omnibus Musis rationem habere, id. ;—quæ r. tibi cum eo intercesserat? id. —(7) (usually habere et ducere alqjs rei rationem), quorum nobis habenda est r. diligenter, Cic. ;—vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, id. ;—habeo rationem, quid acceperim, *take into consideration*, id. —(8) *Subjctive* : scribendi r., Cic. ;—tua r. est, ut mihi respondere incipias, id. ;—r. in dicendo, id. ;—inita r. est, ut, id. *In the plur.* : hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas, sed meæ vitæ r. ab incunte ætate susceptæ prohibuerunt, *a plan of life*, Cic. *Objective* : qui hunc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus, Cic. ;—r. rerum civilium, id. ;—quoniam eadem est r. juris in utraque, id. —(9) homo rationis est particeps, Cic. ;—vi rationis, id. ;—lex est ratio summa, id. ;—iracundia, videlicet dissidens a ratione, id. ;—quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *hast acted prudently or conformably to reason*, id. —(10) r. querenda, Cic. ;—facti alqm rationem afferre, id. ;—nihil rationis affert, quamobrem, id. ;—non deest copia rationum, id. ;—tertium rationem affertis, quod, id. —(11) R. est, quæ continet causam, Cic. ;—ad propositum subjecta r., et item in distributis supposita r., Cic. —(12) in omnibus quæ ratione deocentur, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *in a rational manner, according to some rule or principle*, Cic. ;—modo et ratione omnia facere, id. ;—moderata ratione, *in equal proportion*, id. —(13) erat enim tunc hæc nova et ignota r., solem lunæ oppositum solere deficere, Cic. ;—Epicuri r., *doctrine, system, philosophy*, id. ;—Cynicorum r., id. ;—de ratione vivendi, *method or course of life founded on reason*, id. ;—r. civilis et disciplina populorum, *politics*, id. —(14) duabus epistolis tuis perditigenter in eandem rationem scriptis, Cic. —(15) concludatur igitur r., Cic. ;—summa unius cujusque rationis, id. ;—r. ipsa cogat, id. PHRASES. Rationem habere alqjs, *to have regard for* ; rationem habere cum alqo, *to do business with*. —Rationem inire, *to cast up an account* ; rationem subducere, *to set down at the end the total sum* ; rationem putare, *to settle an account* ; rationem edere, *to give out an account* ; rationem conficere, *to complete or close an account*. —Rationem reddere, *to give an account, to account for one's conduct*, in a moral sense : rationem referre, *to give up one's account*, in a natural sense. SYN. *See CAUSA.*

RATIOCINATIO, ðnis, f. (ratiocinor). I. *In Dialect.* (1) Rational reflection or consideration, reasoning [opp. impulsio, impulse, excite-

ment]. —(2) Reasoning, a syllogism, argument. —(3) A reasoning with one's self in the form of question and reply (Gr. διαλογισμός). II. *In Archit.* (4) Theory [opp. fabrica, practice]. EX. (1) r. est diligens et considerata faciendi alqd aut non faciendi excoctatio, Cic. —(2) r. est oratio ex ipsa re probabile aliquid eliciens quod expositum et perse cognitum, suase vi et ratione confirmet, Cic. —(3) r. est per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, Auct. Her. —(4) r. est, quæ res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare ac explicare potest, Vitruvius. SYN. *See ARGUMENTUM.*

RATIOCINATIVUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *In Dialect.* : Of or belonging to reasoning or argumentation ; r. genus, Cic.

RATIOCINATOR, ðris, m. (id.). I. *Prop.* : A reckoner, accountant, Cic. II. *Fig.* : One that considers ; ut boni r. esse possumus, et addendo deducendo videre, quæ reliqui summa fiut, Cic.

RATIOCINOR, ðri, dep. (ratio). I. (1) *To reckon, calculate, cast up accounts.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To draw a conclusion, reason, argue, infer.* EX. (1) ratiocinandi utilitas, Cic. ;—de pecunia r., id. —(2) r. quid in similibus rebus fieri solet, Cic. ;—et enim sic ratiocinabantur, id. *Pass.* : omnes proportionibus eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex proposita sagittæ longitudine, Vitruvius.

RATIONABILIS, e, adj. (id.). *According to reason, reasonable* ; rationabilem sortiris naturam, quæ melius res, quam ratio proponitur? Sen. SYN. *See RATIONALIS.*

RATIONALIS, e, adj. (ratio). I. 1. *Of or belonging to accounts*, Inscr. —2. *Subst.* : Rationalis, is, m. One who has the management of accounts ; *esp.*, a receiver, Lampr. II. (3) *Of or belonging to reason, reasonable, rational.* —(4) *In Dialect.* : Of or belonging to syllogism, syllogistic, argumentative. EX. (8) falsa est (initio), si dicas, Equus est animal r. nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. ;—r. philosophia, i. e. logic, Sen. ;—r. disciplina, i. e. theoretical knowledge, theory, Cels. ;—r. medicina, theory of curing diseases, id. ;—r. medici, they who follow such theory, id. —(4) r. causa, Auct. Her. SYN. RATIONALIS ; RATIONABILIS. —Rationalis, endowed with reason, reasonable, reasoning ; r. animal, Quint. —Rationabilis, conformable or agreeable to reason ; sententia r., Ulpian.

RATIONABILITER, adv. (rationalis). Reasonably, rationally ; hominem movere r. non potest, nisi homo, Sen.

RATIONARIUM, ði, n. (ratio). A statistical table or list, an official return ; r. imperii, an inventory of state property, Suet. (for which see find brevium imperii, id.).

RATIS, is, f. I. (1) Pieces of timber joined together for floating, a raft, float. II. *Meton.* 2. *poet.* : A bark, boat, small vessel, Virg. EX. (1) quum aut navibus aut ratibus conarentur accedere, Cic. ;—ratibus ac lintribus junctis, Cæsar. *Prov.* : Servavisti omnem ratem, you have kept your property well together, Plautus. SYN. *See NAVIS.*

RATIUNCULA, æ, f. (ratio). I. 1. A small reckoning or account, Plautus. II. (2) A slight ground, reason or argument. —(8) *Dialect.* : A trifling syllogism. EX. (2) r. leves, Cic. —(3) concludunt ratiunculas stoici, Cic.

RATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of reor.* II. *Adj.* : Reckoned, calculated ; hence, fixed, established, firm, valid, settled, unalterable ; quorum (siderum) vagi motus rata tamen et certa sui cursus spatia definiant, Cic. ;—astrorum in omni

æternitate r. cursus, id. ; —rato tempore, id. ; —ilud certum, r., firmum, fixum, id. PHRASES : 1. pro rata parte (portione) ; secundum ratam partem : and absol. pro rata, in a certain proportion or in certain proportions, proportionally ; (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, sed tamen, pro rata parte, ratione distinctis, at intervals, though unequal, still according to rule and in proper proportion, Cic. 2. ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also, ratum aliquid esse, to make valid, to approve, confirm, ratify ; quid augur (habet), cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum ? make a good omen, Cic. ; —ista non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, id. SYN. See CERTUS.

RAUCITAS, Ætis, f. (raucus). I. Prop. : Hoarseness, Cels. II. Meton. : A snoring, M. Cap. ; —the grave or deep sound of the tuba, Plin.

RAUCUS, a, um, adj. (contr. for ravidus from ravis). I. Prop. (1) Hoarse.—2. Meton. of things without life : With a dead sound ; hoarse, deep, harsh, grating, Virg. II. Fig. (3) Hollow, faint, feeble. EX. (1) Nos raudus saepe attentissime audiri video : at Æsopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi, Cic.—(3) te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam r. erit factus, ad Baias venire, shall always have subsided or have become faint.

RAUDII CAMPI, m. A plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri, Vell.

RAUDUS (also rodus and rudus), Æris, n. (related to rudis). A rough mass ; hence, esp., a piece of brass or copper serving as a coin ; seris accervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post protectionem Hannibalis magni inventi, Liv.

RAUDUSCULUM (also rod. and rud.), i, n. dim. (raudus). I. A piece of brass or copper serving as a coin ; acc. to Fest. II. Meton. : A small sum of money ; de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, concerning the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

RAURACI, Ærum, m. [Raurici, Plin.]. Rauraci, a Gallic tribe on the Rhine next to the Helvetians in the vicinity of Basle, Cæs. ; their chief town was *Rauracum*, now *Augst*, on the Rhine.

RAVENNA, æ, f. *Ravenna*, a town with a port in Cisalpine Gaul, still called *Ravenna*, Cic.

RAVENNAS, Ætis, adj. Of or belonging to *Ravenna* ; R. vir, Cic. Subst. plur. : *Revennates* and *Ravennatenses*, Ium, m. The inhabitants of *Ravenna*, Inscr.

RAVĪDUS, a, um, adj. (ravidus). Somewhat gray, grayish ; r. vel nigrantes oculi, Col.

RAVĪO, Ære, intr. (ravis). To speak till one is hoarse, Plaut.

RAVĪS, im, f. (only in acc. sing.) (allied to ravis and raudus). Hoarseness [raucitas], Plaut.

RAVUS, a, um, adj. (allied to raudus). Of a gray color, tawny ; r. mare, Cic. ; —r. lupa. Meton. for raudus, hoarse, Sid.

RĒ [red before vowels, and before do ; but redi before vivus]. An inseparable particle signifying back, again, in return, contrary or against.

RĒA, æ, f. See RECA.

REAPSE, adv. (re, eapse, an old form for ipsa). Indeed, in fact, in reality, really, as a matter of fact ; earum ipsarum rerum r., non oratione perfectio, Cic. ; —que r. nullæ sunt, id. ; —quod idem r. primum est, id.

RĒATE, is, n. *Rente*, an ancient town of the Sabines, now *Rieti*, Plin.

RĒATĪNUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to *Rente* ; R. præfectura Cic. Subst. plur. : *RĒatini*, Ærum, m. The inhabitants of *Rente*, Cic.

RĒATUS, Æs, m. (reus). The state of a person accused or impeached, Just.

RĒBELLATĪO, Ænis, f. ð. g. rebellio. A renewing of war, rebellion, Tac.

RĒBELLATRIX, Æis, f. She that renews a war or rebels, insurgent ; r. provincia, Liv.

RĒBELLĪO, Ænis, f. (rebellio). A renewal of war (on the part of a conquered people), a revolting, rebellings, rebellion ; r. facta post deditionem, Cæs. Plur. : multis *Carthaginiensium* rebellionibus, Cic.

RĒBELLIS, is, adj. (id.). I. Prop. : That renews a war, rebellious, revolting, insurgent ; r. colonia, Tac. Subst. : rebelles, rebels, insurgents, Tac. II. Fig., Ov.

RĒBELLĪUM, Æi, n. ð. g. rebellio (id.). Renewed warfare, a rebellion ; qui pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv.

RĒ-BELLĪO, Ære, intr. To renew a war (said of a conquered people), to rise again, to rebel, revolt. I. Prop. : si diversis in locis plures r. consilia inissent, Hirt. II. Fig. : credunt r., que curaverint vitia, to break out again, break forth anew, Plin. SYN. See DEFICIO.

RĒ-BĪTO, Ære, intr. (bĕto). To return, Plaut.

RĒ-BŪO, Ære, intr. and tr. To resound, re-echo (poet.), Virg.

RĒ-CALCITRO, Ære, intr. To strike with the heel, to kick ; then (poet.) meton., to refuse approach, to wince, Hor. SYN. See CALCITRO.

RĒ-CALCO, Ære, tr. (calc). To tread upon again, to tread afresh or anew ; r. humum, Col.

RĒ-CALĒO, Ære, intr. To become warm again, to become warm, Virg.

RĒ-CALĒSCO, Ære, Æi, intr. incept. (recaleo). I. Prop. (1) To grow warm again, to begin to feel warm. II. Fig. (2) To revive, become active. EX. (1) quum motu atque exercitatione recalescent (corporal), Cic.—(2) r. ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omisumque, Plin.

RĒ-CALFACĪO, Ære, fĕci, tr. To make warm again, to warm up, Ov. Fig., Ov.

RĒ-CALVASTER, tri, m. (recalvus). Bald on the forehead, Sen.

RĒ-CALVUS, a, um, adj. With a bald forehead, Plaut.

RĒ-CANDESCO, Ære, dūi, intr. incept. I. To grow white again, Ov. II. To grow warm again, Ov.

RĒ-CĀNO, Ære, tr. I. (1) To sing back, draw back by singing. II. (2) To destroy an enchantment, break a spell. EX. (1) ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin.—(2) pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas r., Plin.

RĒ-CANTO, Ære, Ætum, intr. and tr. int. (poet.). I. Intr. 1. To sing back, give back a sound, echo back, Mart. II. Tr. 2. To recall, call back, recant, Hor.—3. To disenchant, to break a charm or spell, Ov. SYN. See RECINO.

RĒ-CĒDO, Ære, cessi, cessum, intr. I. Prop. (1) To step back, fall back, retreat.—(2) Esp. : To retire (to a sleeping apartment), to go to rest.—(3) Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects : To go back, recede. II. (4) Gen. : To depart, go away, remove, withdraw [discedere].—(5) Meton. of inanimate objects : To separate from. (6) Fig. a. s. EX. (1) non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem r., Cic. ; —recede

de medio.—(2) pigritiam recedendi imposuerat hilaritas longior, Petr.—(3) ut illæ undæ ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. *Of places or localities*: contra parietem medium zotheca perquam eleganter recedit, Plin.—(4) nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, Plin.—(5) in aliis ossibus ex toto sæpe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels.—(6) quam (formulam) si sequemur, ab officio numquam recedemus, Cic.;—r. ab armis, to lay down, id.;—r. a vita, to kill one's self, id.;—(nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit, has ceased to have the meaning of a FOREIGNER. *Abol.* Ov. *With in*, Virg.

RĒ-CELLO, ěre, intr. and tr. I. Intr.: To bound, strike, fall or bend back; gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv. II. Tr.: To bend back, throw back, App.

1. **RECENS**, tis, adj. [abl. sing., recenti; genit. plur., recentium]. I. Prop. (1) Fresh, young, late, recent.—(2) With ab: Not long after.—3. Adv., Recenti re: Immediately, presently, while an affair is fresh, Cic. Also, recenti negotio, Cic.—(4) Subst. and Adj., Recentiores: Moderns, later (writers). II. Fig. (5) Fresh in power or strength, unimpaired, vigorous, strong, robust. EX. (1) (Verres) cum e provincia r. esset, invidiæque et infamia non recenti flagraret, Cic.;—conglutinati r., id.—(2) Hæmærus qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, Cic. *With in and an abl., or simply an abl.*: quod comitatum Agrippinæ longo mœre fessum obviæ et r. in dolore et ira, id.—(4) attulisti aliud humanis horum recentiorum, Cic.—(5) ut alios alii duces exipiente integre et r. defatigatis succederent, Cæs. SYN. See **NOVUS**.

2. **RĒCENS**, adv. *Of late, lately, latterly, newly*; r. coria detracta, Sall. *Superl.*: quam r. stercorato solo, Plin.

RĒ-CENSĒO, ěre, sũi, sum [situm, Claud.]. I. Prop. (1) To relate from the beginning, to go through, to run over any thing, recount. II. Fig. 2. To go through, run through or over, survey, review, Ov.; Plin. EX. (1) hæc in Æduorum finibus recenscebantur numerusque inibat, Cæs. SYN. See **NUMERO**.

RĒCENSĒO, ōnis, f. (recenseo). A reviewing, surveying; a review, survey; qui ædem Nympharum incendit ut memoriam publicam recensionis fabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, recension, Cic.

RĒCENSĒTUS, a, um, pt. of recenseo, q. v.

1. **RĒCENSUS**, a, um, pt. of recenseo.

2. **RĒCENSUS**, ūs, m. (recenseo). A going through or over, a review, recension; r. populi (for the distribution of corn), Suet.

RĒCEPTĀCŪLUM, i, n. (recepto). I. Gen. (1) A place for holding or keeping any thing, a magazine, reservoir, receptacle. II. Esp. (2) A place of refuge, a retreat, shelter.—(3) A lurking place, a place to conceal any thing. EX. (1) corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi r., Cic.—(2) (Sicilia) illud et rei frumentariæ subsidium et r. classibus nostris, Cic.;—Capua r. oratorum, id.;—illud tibi oppidum r. prædæ fuit, id.—(3) (mors) æternum nihil sentiendi r., id. SYN. See **RECEPTUS**.

RĒCEPTĒO, ōnis, f. (recipio). A receiving, reception, Plaut.

RĒCEPTO, ěre, tr. freq. int. (id.). To take or receive again, to recover, retake; r. ob aratos suspectosque capitalium criminum, Tac.;—r. se, to retire, Ter.

RĒCEPTOR, ōris, m. (id.). One who receives, a harbinger, concealer; ipse ille latronum occultator et r. locus, Cic.

RĒCEPTUM, i, n. (id.). That which one has taken upon himself; hence, an obligation, engagement; satis est factum Siculis, satis promissum nostro ac recepto, Cic.

1. **RĒCEPTUS**, a, um, pt. of recipio.

2. **RĒCEPTUS**, us, m. (recipio). I. Act. (1) Prop.: A taking back, a withdrawing.—(2) Fig.: A taking back, a retaking, recovering. II. Middle, (3) A falling back or retiring, retreat (as of an army).—(4) Fig. s. s. EX. (1) spiritus nec in receptu difficilis, in drawing the breath, Quint.—(2) libenter se daturum tempus iis fuisse ad receptum nimis pertinacis sententiæ, Liv.—(3) receptui signum aut revocationem a bello audire non possumus, Cic.—(4) habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum, Cæs. SYN. **RECEPTUS**; **RECEPTACULUM**.—Receptus, a retreat, a retiring; nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, Cic.—**RECEPTACULUM**, a receptacle, a place of receiving; receptaculum classibus, harbor, id.

RĒCESSIO, adv. (recedo). Backward, Plaut.

RĒCESSIO, ōnis, f. (id.). A going or stepping back, a retiring, receding; ventus vagando, inclinationibus et recessibus varietates, mutatione flatus facit, Vir.

1. **RĒCESSUS**, a, um. I. pt. of recedo. II. Adj.: Receding, distant, retired; ampliorum habent orchestram Græci et scenam recessiorem.

2. **RĒCESSUS**, ūs, m. (recedo). I. Prop. (1) A going back, retiring, receding.—(2) Meton.: A retired or sequestered place, a corner, recess, retreat, nook. II. Fig. (3) s. s. EX. (1) luna accessu et recessu, Cic.—(2) mihi solitudo et r. provincia est, Cic.—(3) tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum r., ut, advancing and withdrawing, Cic.;—habet illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram alquam et recessum, quo, etc., shade and background (in a picture), Cic. SYN. See **SECESSUS**.

RĒCHARMĒDO, ěre, intr. (re, Charmides, a character in Plautus). To cease to be Charmides; proin tu te rursum recharmida, dismiss the joy which you felt at the mention of the money.

RĒCĪDĪVUS, a, um, adj. (recedo). That falls back; fig., that returns, returning; r. febris, Cels. *Poet.*: r. Pergama, restored or built up again, Virg. SYN. **RECIDIVUS**; **REDIVIVUS**.—**RECIDIVUS**, destined to be ruined a second time.—**REDIVIVUS**, renewed again, old made new, made use of again, Cic.

RĒ-CĪDO [recedo], ěre, cĭdi, cĭsum, intr. (cādo). I. Prop. (1) To fall back.—(2) Fig.: To fall back, return, relapse, decrease. II. Prop. (3) To fall, get, or come to, followed by ad, in, or an adv. denoting tendency. EX. (1) quia et recidunt omnia in terras et oriuntur e terris, Cic.;—ramulum in oculum recidit, flies back, recoids, id.—(2) post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.;—contentio vocis reciderat, had decreased, id.—(3) With ad: quam cito illa omnia ex latitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas reciderunt, Cic.;—apparatum ad nihilum r., to come to nothing. With in: qui si in nostrum annum reciderit.

RĒ-CĪDO, ěre, si, sum, tr. (cādo). I. (1) To cut away, to shorten. II. Fig. 2. To cut down, lop off, retrench, Cic. EX. (1) r. malleolæ ad anum articulum, Plin.

RĒ-CINGO, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. To ungird, to loosen that which was girded (*poet.*), Ov. Middle, id.

RĒ-CĪNO, ěre, intr. and tr. (cano). I. Intr. (1) To sound again, to resound, re-echo.—2. Gen.: To cause to resound, Hor. Tr., Hor. II.

8. *To recant, retract*, App. EX. (1) quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. SYN. RECISO; RECASTO.—Recinere, *to sing again, to repeat*, as here.—Recantare, *the same*, with emphasis; also, *to recant, unsay, disavow*.

RECĪPERATIO. See RECUS.

RE-CĪPIO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (capio). I.

Prop. (1) *To take back or again*.—(2) *r. se, to betake one's self back, to retire; (mutū) to retreat*.—3. Meton.: *To keep back a part or portion, to reserve*, Cic.—(4) Fig. s. a.—(5) *r. se, to return to, to betake one's self again*.—(6) *To recover one's self, to collect one's self*. II. (7) *To receive, admit, take into, receive among a number, with a simple acc. or abl. or with ad, in and acc., in and abl.*—(8) Meton.: *To receive the produce of any thing*.—(9) Fig.: *To receive, take up, i. e. to adopt, approve, admit of*.—(10) *To take upon one's self, to accept, to take charge of*.—(11) *To take upon one's self, i. e. to pledge one's self, warrant, engage, give security, promise, assure solemnly*.—12. In Law: *r. nomen (of the praetor), to admit or entertain a charge against any one*, Cic. EX. (1) oppidum *r.* *to retake, recover*.—(2) *r. se ex hisce locis*, Cic.—*r. se e Sicilia*, id.;—*r. se ad nos*, id.—(4) (Graeci vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt et quasi quodam modo colligunt, *bring back*, Cic.—(5) *r. se ad frugem bonam*, Cic.—(6) quae cum intueretur stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic.—(7) Prop. with acc.: *ut in urbe manerent Xerxeique reciperent*, Cic. With ad: *r. alqm ad epulas*, Cic. With acc. of place: *r. alqm domum suam*, Cic. Absol.: *plerosque hi, qui receperant celant*, Caes.—(8) *r. pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus*, Cic. Of gladiators: *recipe ferrum, receive the deadly blow*, an exclamation of the people when they demanded the death of the vanquished; num repugnavit? num, ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, ferrum non recepit? Cic.—(9) antiquitas recepit fabulas . . . haec aetas autem respuit, Cic.—(10) recepi causam Siciliae, Cic.;—*r. mandatum*, id.;—*r. officium*, id.—(11) promitto in meque recipio, fore eum tibi voluptati et usui, Cic.;—promitto, recipio, respondeo. C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. With dat. (analogous to promitto, polliceor, spondeo): *ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio*, Cic.;—*quid sibi de me recepisset*, id.;—*mibi se defensurum receperat*, id. SYN. RECIPIO; SUSCIPIO.—Recipere (syn. with recipere), *to undertake a thing whether desired or not so to do*.—Suscipere, *to take upon one's self a thing without being desired so to do*.

RECĪPRŌCATIO, ōnis, f. *A returning by the same way*; *r. aestus, ebb and flow*, Plin.; from

RECĪPRŌCO, āre, tr. and intr. (reciprocus). I. Tr. (1) Prop.: *To move backward, or hither and thither*.—(2) Fig.: *To be convertible, to admit of being interchanged*. II. Intr. (3) *To move to and fro, to move back*. EX. (1) quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic.—(2) si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic.—(3) fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statim reciprocatur, *risers and falls*, Liv. SYN. See MECO.

RECĪPRŌCUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. 1. *That returns by the same way*; *exp. of water*, Plin. II. Fig. 2. *r. voces, reverberating, echoing*, Plin.;—*r. ars, alternate, reciprocal*, id.—3. Gramm.: *r. prouomen, a reciprocal or reflexive pronoun*.

RECĪSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of recido*. II. Adj.: *Shortened, short, Vell.*

RECĪTATIO, ōnis, f. (recito). I. *Plit.*: *A reading over of documents relating to a lawsuit, in a court of justice*, Cic. II. *A reading out a literary work (to a friend, etc.)*, Plin.

RECĪTATOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *A reader of documents, etc., in a court*, Cic. II. *One that reads his writings to a friend, etc.*, Sen.

RE CITO, are, tr. I. (1) *To read documents, etc., in a court of justice or otherwise in public*; *to rehearse, read off*. II. (2) *Gen.*: *To read publicly, to lecture*.—3. *To repeat from memory, to recite*, Cels. EX. (1) quid ego hic nunc Sex. Pompeii Chlorig testimonium recitem, Cic.;—*litteras in concione r.*, id.;—*r. litteras in senatu*, id. Of persons: *testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius*, Cic.—(2) nec illi . . . verba ultra suppediavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. SYN. See LEGO.

RECLAMATIO, ōnis, f. (reclamo). *A crying out against, a loud expression of disapprobation*; *r. vestra* (sc. in Antonium), Cic.

RECLAMITO, āre, tr. freq. int. (reclamo). *To cry out against; fig., reclamitasti istiusmodi suspensibus ipsa natura*, Cic.

RE-CLAMO, āre, intr. (1) *To cry out against, to express disapprobation or dissent by crying out, to gainsay*.—2. *Poet.*: *To resound, to resound*, Virg. EX. (1) in his, si paulum modo offensus est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic.;—*una voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, r.*, id.

RECLINIS, e, adj. (reclino). *Bent back, reclining*, Tac.

RE-CLINO, āre, tr. (clino, xlvim, to bend). I. Prop.: *To bend or lean back*; *alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinate quatenus capiunt*. Huc quam se consuetudine reclinauerint, Caes. Middle: *r. ad suos (in dicendo)*, Quint. II. Fig.: *in quem onus imperii reclinaret, may lean upon*, Sen. SYN. See ACCLINO.

RE-CLŪDO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. Prop. 1. *To open (that which was shut), to uncover, reveal*, Tac.—2. Fig.: *subdolos avaritiam se libidinem occultans; quae postquam pecunia reclusa sunt*, Tac. II. 3. *To lock or shut up*, Just. SYN. See PANDO.

RECLŪSUS, a, um, pt. of recludo.

RECŌCTUS, a, um, pt. of recoquo. SYN. RECŌCTUS; RETORRIDUS.—*Recoctus, scethed again, done again, cooled, thoroughly dyed*; hence, *fin., clever, skillful, experienced*.—*Retorridus, roasted again, shrunk, parched with heat*; *pruta r.*

RE-CŌGITO, āre, intr. *To think over, to consider or weigh over again and again*, Cic.

RECŌGNITIO, ōnis, f. (recognosco). I. (1) *A thinking or pondering over again, reconsideration*. II. (2) *A reviewing, examining*. EX. (1) *r. scelorum suorum*, Cic.—(2) *r. equitem, a review*, Suet.

RE-COGNOSCO, ēre, gnōvi, gnitum, tr. I. (1) *To call to mind again, to recollect, remember*. II. (2) *To go through or over, to examine, review*.—(3) *Exp.*: *To go over a writing or document for the sake of discovering its correctness, to look over, examine, revise*. EX. (1) *se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo r.*, Cic.—(2) quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Romani, Cic.—(3) *r. decretum Pompeii, id.*;—*r. codicem*, id. SYN. See COGNOSCO.

RE-COLLIGO, ēre, lēgi, lectum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To collect what has been scattered about, to gather up*. II. Fig. (2) *To collect, recover, regain*. EX. (1) *r. sparsa*, Sen.—(2) quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensus

stor, a me r. oportere, *to become reunited or reconciled*, Cic.

RĒ-CŪLO, ěre, cŭlŭi, cultum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To cultivate, or till again*.—(2) *To visit a place again*, Phaedr. II. *Fig.* (3) *To cultivate or apply one's self to again, to resume, practice, or exercise again*.—(4) *Esp.*: *To call to mind, to think over again, to reflect upon*. EX. (1) omnes arare, serere; desertam r. tandem terram, frugiteram ipsis cultoribus, Liv.—(2) ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic.—(4) quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.

RĒ-COMMĒNSCOR, nisci, tr. dep. *To recollect, call to mind, remember*, Plaut.

RĒ-COMPŪNO, ěre, pŏsŭi, pŏstum, tr. *To put together again, to reunite*, Ov.

RĒ-CONCĪLIĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (reconcilio). I. *A restoring, re-establishing* (fig.).—2. *Abstr.*: *Reconciliation*. EX. (1) r. concordiae, Cic.—(2) irridebatur haec illius r., Cic.

RĒ-CONCĪLIĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One that re-establishes, a restorer*; r. pacis, Liv.

RĒ-CONCĪLO, ěre, tr. I. (1) *To bring, put, or join together again, to reunite*. II. 2. *To act back again, bring back*, Plaut. EX. (1) reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic.;—eum respublica reconciliavit, *his reconciled*, id.;—r. alqm alicui, id.;—r. voluntatem senatus nobis, *to gain, or acquire again*, id.;—Pompeium darem operam ut reconciliarem, *reconcile, reunite*, Caes.;—r. gratiam, Cic. SYN. See CONCILIO.

RĒ-CONCINNO, ěre, tr. *To set right again, repair, repair*; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

RĒCONDĪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of recondo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *In the back ground, retired, hidden, concealed, sequestered*.—(2) *Subst. n. pl.*, *rēcondita*, ōrum, *remote or retired places*.—(3) *Fig.*: *Hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite*. EX. (1) neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic.;—ut r. est! id.;—r. venae auri argenteae, *lying low or deep*, id.—(2) Pergami in reconditis templi, *qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas literas*, Cic.;—natura tristis ac recondita, *a close or reserved disposition*.

RĒ-CONDO, ěre, dīdi, dītum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To put back, lay by, put up, put away*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Same*. EX. (1) gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic.;—quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, id.—(2) quae (odia) reconderet auctaque promeret, Tac. SYN. See ABDO.

RĒ-CONDŪCO, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. *To hire, farm or contract for again*, Plin.

RĒ-CŪQUO, ěre, coxi, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To boil or cook again*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Prop.*: *To prepare again by means of heat or fire, to melt again, to remodel by melting, to forge anew*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To recast, remould*. EX. (1) r. Peliam, Cic.—(2) carbo quercus desinente statu protenus emoriens sapius recoquitur, Plin.—(3) (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni, quem Romae quoque audierat, Rhodi rursus formandam ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to be melted over again*, Quint.

RĒCORDĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (recorder). I. *A recollecting, remembering*; quorum memoria et r. iucunda sane fuit, cum in eam nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, Cic.;—veteris memoriae r., *recollection of a former circumstance*, id. *In the plur.*: *da* mihi iucundas recordationes, Cic. II. *Abstr.*: *sapientes bona prae-*

terita grata recordatione renovata delectant, Cic.;—*plur.*, recordationes fugio, Cic.

RĒ-CORDŌR, āri, dep. I. (1) *To remember any thing past, to bethink one's self*. II. 2. *To take into consideration any thing to come, to reflect upon, lay to heart*, Ov. EX. (1) r. omnes gradus atatus, Cic.;—r. huius meritum in me, id.;—r. tua in me studia et officia multum tecum, id. *With genit.*: *flagitiorum suorum r.*, Cic. SYN. See MEMINI.

RĒ-CORRĪGO, ěre, rexi, rectum, tr. I. *Prop.*: *To correct or mend again, to r-form, rectify*; r. costas, *to put straight*, Petr. II. *Fig.*: r. animum, Sen.

RĒ-CRĀSTĪNO, āre, tr. (crastinus). *To put off until the next day, to defer*, Plin.

RECRĒTĪO, ōnis, f. (recreo). *A restoring*; r. ab aegritudine, *recovery*, Plin.

RE-CRĒO, āre, tr. I. (1) *To make or create again, to renew*. II. (2) *To set up again, restore, repair, recruit, refresh*. *Middle*: *To recover one's self*. EX. (1) r. carnes, Plin.—(2) *Of the body*: quum recreandae voculae causa necesse esset mihi ambulare, Cic.;—facile ex vulnere recreatus, id. *Of the mind*: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restituerunt: recreatum enim me non quoque dicere, *revived, invigorated*, Cic.;—perditum recreavit, *gave new vigor to*, id.;—recreatur civitas, id.;—(animus) quum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered*, id. SYN. See REPARO.

RE-CRĒPO, āre, intr. and tr. *To resound*.

RE-CRESCO, ěre, crevi, crētum, intr. *To grow again*; favete nomini Scipionum, velut accisis recrecenti stirpibus, Liv.

RE-CRŪDESCO, ěre, dūi, intr. inep. *To become raw again*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of wounds*: *To break open afresh*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To break out again, be renewed*. EX. (1) nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic.—(2) recrudescente Manliana seditione, Liv. SYN. See CREDESCO.

RECTA, adv. (sc. via) (rectus). *Straightforward, directly*; ceteri quidem alius alio, Marinus a subscillis in nostra r., Cic. SYN. See RECTE.

RECTE, adv. (rectus). I. *Prop.* (1) *In a straight direction or line, straight on*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Rightly, correctly, properly, well*.—(3) *Gen.*: *Very well, all well, good*.—4. *A polite way of evading an answer or declining any thing*: *I thank you, very well*, Plaut. EX. (1) sive aliae (atom) declinabunt, aliae suo nutu r. ferentur; primum erit hoc quasi provincius atomis dare, quae oblique ferantur, Cic.—(2) recte tu quidem et vere, Cic.;—r. atque ordine factum, id.;—non r. iudicis de Catone, id.;—r. literas dare, *emph.*, id.;—r. ambulare, *straightforward*, id.;—tabernaculum r. captum, *in the regular way*, id.;—apud matrem r. est, *it is all right, all is well*, id.;—r. vendere, *well, i. e. dear, at a high price*, id. *With adj.*, Plaut.—(3) Cicero audita falsa Vatinii morte, cum Oviniu libertum ejus interrogasset, R. ne omnia? dicenti, R.; Mortuus est, inquit, Quint. SYN. RECTE; BENE; RITE; RECTA.—Recte, *as here* (1) and (2).—Bene, *well, good, very*; bene facis, Cic.;—bene longa oratio, *a very long speech*, id.—Rite, *said of things pertaining to religion: in due form, rightly, properly*.—Recta, *sc. via, straight forward, in a direct line, directly*.

RECTĪO, ōnis, f. (rego). *A ruling, governing, administration*; r. rerum publicarum, Cic. SYN. RECTIO; REGIMEN.—Rectio, *prop.*, *the act of making straight*; hence, *ruling, etc., as ubora*

—Regimen, government, authority; r. totius magistratus.

RECTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *One who guides or leads, a leader, ruler, director, governor.* II. Fig. (2) s. s.—3. A tutor, Plin.

EX. (1) Achivorum exercitus et tot navium r., Cic.—(2) sed etiam rectorem tanti operis, Cic.;—r. civitatis, ruler, king, id. Also of inanimate or abstract objects: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum cœlique r., Plin. SYN. Rector; Moderator—Rector, as (1) r. juvenum—navis—reip.—Moderator, a mod-rator, he that sets bounds to; rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.

RECTRIX, icis, f. (rector). She that rules or governs, a directress; artes ministræ sunt, sapientia domina r.que est, Sen.

RECTUS, a, um. I. pt. of rego. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: In a straight line or direction, straight, direct, not crooked.—(2) Fig. Gen.: Right, proper, fit [opp. falsus].—(3) Esp. in a moral sense: Right, regular, proper, correct, good [opp. pravus].—(4) Subst.: Rectum, i, n. The right, the good, or that which is right, good, virtuous, etc.—(5) Uprightness, rectitude, virtue.—6. In Gramm.: r. casus, the nominative case; obliqui casus, the oblique cases, Quint. EX. (1) ut rectis oculis, hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic.;—ut hæ (partes) rursum rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, in perpendicular lines, id.—(2) mentes rectæ quæ stare solebant, Enn.; ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, Ter.—(3) omnes tacito quodam sensu quæ sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, Cic.;—dissere et quid verum, quid falsum, quid r., in oratione sit, id.—(4) animus secundis temporibus dubiusque rectus, Hor.;—vir r. et sauctus, Plin.—(5) illud r., quod *κατόρθωμα* dicebat, Cic. SYN. Rectus; Directus.—Rectus, straight, not crooked, (1). Fig. conscientia recta, Cic.;—more recto.—Directus, direct, laid out by a line; directæ acies, Cic.;—fig., just, firm, inflexible; d. homo, Cic.

RĒ-CŪBO, āre, intr. To lie on the back, to be in a reclining or recumbent posture, to recline; ubi recubans mollior et delicate nos advocat a rostris, Cic.

RĒCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (res). A small matter.

RECULTUS, a, um, pt. of recolo.

RECUMBO, ēre, cūbī, intr. (recubo). I. Of persons: (1) Gen.: To lie down on the back, to lean backward, to be in a reclining posture.—2. Esp.: To recline at table, Plin. II. Of things without life: (3) To sink or fall down. EX. (1) eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic.;—r. in cubiculo, id.—(3) vitem liberatam vinculo in terram r., Plin.

RĒCŪPĒRĀTĪO (recip.), ōnis, f. (recupero). I. (1) A recovering, recovery. II. 2. In Law: A judicial sentence pronounced by the recuperatores, Fest. EX. (1) ita præclara est r. libertatis, ut, etc., Cic.

RĒCŪPĒRĀTOR (recip.), ōris, m. (id.). I. Gen.: One that obtains again or recovers, a recapturer; r. urbis, one that takes or conquers again, Tac. II. In Law: Recuperatores, a college or court composed of three or five judges, originally established for the decision of causes between Romans and foreigners; afterward also, in general, for the more speedy settlement of disputes about money matters, damages etc., Cic. Liv. SYN. See ARBITER; hence

RĒCŪPĒRĀTORIUS (recip.), a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the recuperatores; r. iudicium.

RĒCŪPĒRO (recip.), āre, tr. (re, capio). I. Prop. (1) To obtain again, recover, regain, re-take. II. Fig. (2) To regain, recover. EX. (1) qui consumpta replere, crepta r. vellet, Cic.;—r. suum,—pecuniam, id.;—r. captivos, Liv. Also of abstract objects: r. vim suam, Cic.;—r. voluntatem ejus, id.—(2) si in vestrum complexum venero, ac si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic.;—r. illum per te, id. SYN. See REPARO.

RĒ-CŪRO, āre, tr. To restore, refresh [recreare]; me otio et urtica r., Catull.;—r. chartam, to work or prepare with pains, Plin.

RĒ-CURRO, ēre, curri, intr. I. Prop. (1) To run or hasten back. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: To return, revert, recur.—3. Esp.: To have recourse to, to resort to, Quint. EX. (1) r. ad me, Cic.;—r. in Tusculanum, id.;—luna tum crescendo, tum defectioem in initia recurrendo, id.—(2) cum cælum . . . unde generata, quo recurrant videbit, whether they return, Cic.

RĒCURSO, āre, intr. freq. int. (recurro). To run or come back, to return. I. Prop., Plaut. II. Fig.: r. animo vetera omnia, Tac.

RĒCURSUS, ūs, m. (1) A running back, a returning, return.—(2) A return, i. e. a path, way, or road by which one may return, a way back. EX. (1) ut subcuncti saepe ad mœnia urbis r. pateret, Liv.—(2) (Labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, Plin.

RĒ-CURVO, āre, tr. To bend backward or back; r. radicem, Col.

RĒ-CURVUS, a, um, adj. Bent backward, curved; concavæ ad buccinum r., Plin. SYN. See UNCUR.

RĒCŪSĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (recuso). I. (1) A refusing, declining, refusal.—(2) Meton. of the stomach: Loathing, nausea. II. Esp in Law (3) Objection, opposition, protest.—4. An exception, counter-plea. EX. (1) hæc ipsa r. disputationis disputatio quædam fuit, Cic.;—sine ulla recusatione, id.—(2) de stomachi tui recusatione non habeo, quod timeam, Petr.—(3) neque hæc tua r., confessio sit capta pecunie, Cic.;—justam recusationem habet, id.

RĒ-CŪSO, āre, tr. (re, causa). I. (1) To refuse, decline, reject, to be reluctant, not to be willing, inclined, or disposed. II. Esp. 2. To bring forward an exception, to make or raise an objection against; esp. in judicial matters. EX. (1) With acc. and inf., or with an objective clause preceded by de, ne, quin, quominus: populum Romanum disceptatorem non modo non recuso, sed etiam depono, Cic. (Of things: (falsæ gemmæ) recusant limæ probationem, Plin. With inf.: neque adhuc repertus est quisquam, qui mori recusaret, Cæs. With de: desinimus de iudiciis transferendis r., Cic. With quin: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant r. Cic. With quominus: nec vero ut noster Lucilius, recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, id. SYN. See ABCTO.

1. RĒCUSsus, a, um, pt. of recutio.

2. RĒCUSsus, ūs, m. (recutio). A rebounding, recoiling (only in the abl.), Plin.

RĒCŪTĪO, ēre, —, cūssum, tr. (re, quatio). To cruse to rebound or recoil, Virg.

RĒDACTUS, a, um, pt. of redigo.

RĒD-AMBŪLO, āre, intr. To come back.

RĒD-AMO, āre, tr. To love again or in return; animo virtute prædido, eo, qui vel amare, vel r. possit, non admodum delectari? Cic. SYN. See AMO.

RĒD ARGŪO, ēre, ūi, tr. (re, arguo). To con-

fute, refute. I. *With acc.*: nosque ipsos, r. patiamur? Cic.;—r. contraria, id. II. *Absol.*: id Sextilius factum negabat; poterat autem inponere: quis enim redarguerit? Cic. SYN. See COARGUO.

RED-AUSPICO, āre, intr. *To take auspices again*; r. in catenas, *to return*, Plaut.

REDĪTIO, ōnis, f. (reddo). *A giving back, returning, redoring*, Cic. *The second clause or after-part of a period, answering to an antecedent*, Quint.

REDĪTUS, a, um, *pt. of reddo*.

RED-DO, ēre, didi, dītum, tr. (re, do). I. (1) *To give back, restore, return.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To give or deliver up, to hand over, render, give.*—S. In Law: r. iudicium, *to appoint an inquiry*, Cæs.—(4) *To render, translate, turn.*—(5) *To relate, narrate.*—6. *To reply, answer* (poet.), Virg.—(7) *To give back, i. e. to represent, imitate.*—8. *To return a thing although in an altered state*, Plaut.—(9) *To make like, to turn into.* EX. (1) *ea quæ utenda acceperis, majore mensura, si modo possis, jubet r. Hesiodus*, Cic.;—r. suum cuique, id.—(2) r. literas (alcui), Cic.;—r. vitam naturæ reddendam, id.;—quod reliquum vitæ virium, id.;—ferro potissimum r. valebant, *to deliver up*, id.—(4) quum ea, quæ legeram Græcè, Latine redderem, Cic.;—r. verbum pro verbo, id.—(5) ut quæ secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic.—(7) r. in loquendo paternam elegantiam, Quint.—(9) studemus nostris consiliis et laboribus tutiorem vitam r., Cic.;—omnes Catilinas, Acidinos reddidit, *has made them all like, or turned them all into*, etc., id.

SYN. REDDO; RESTITUO.—Reddere, *to return what we have received or what has been entrusted to us*; depositum r., Liv.; *fig.*, *to return, make, render*; clamorem r., Liv.—Restituere, *prop.*, *to re-establish*; r. aedes, Cic.;—in pristinam dignitatem r., id. Also, *to restore a thing lost or alienated, to return it in its former state to the first owner*; restituit uxorem, reddat misero patri filiam, Cic.—Reddere gratiam, See AGERE, gratiam.

REDĒPTIO, ōnis, f. (redimo). I. (1) *A buying back, redeeming.* II. (2) *A bribing, corrupting* (of a court or judge). III. 3. *A farming* (of the revenue), Cic. EX. (1) quum captivis r. negabatur, Liv.—(2) r. iudicii, Cic.

REDĒPTO, āre, tr. *freq. int.* (redimo). *To redeem*; (captivi) a propinquis adfinibus occulte redemptabantur, Tac.

REDĒPTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. (1) *A contractor, farmer* [opp. conductor]. II. 2. *A purveyor, provider, commissary*, Liv. EX. (1) r. qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. SYN. REDĒPTOR; PUBLICANUS; MANCEPS.—Redemptor, *an undertaker of a work, of a building*, Ex. (1).—Publicanus, a publican, a farmer of customs, an exciseman.—Manceps, a farmer of any part of the public revenue, Cic.

REDĒPTŪRA, æ, f. (id.). *The undertaking of any thing, a contracting*; qui redempturis auxissent patrimonialia, Liv.

REDĒPTUS, a, um, *pt. of redimo*.

RED-ĒO, ire, īi, itum, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To go or come back or again, to return.*—(2) *Fig. s. s.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To return to a former subject, to resume.* II. *With the sense of ire prevailing*: (4) *To proceed, to arise as proceeds.*—(5) *To pass over, to arrive at, or approach.* EX. (1) r. e. provincia, Cic.;—r. in viam, id.;—r. Romam, id. *Of things without life*: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierunt,

Cic. *Impers.*: manerent induciæ, dum ab illo r. posset, Cæs.—(2) r. cum alio in gratiam, Cic.;—se nunquam cum matre in gratiam r., *had never been obliged to return into her good graces*, i. e. *had never lost them*, Cic.;—r. in memoriam (alcis), id. *Impers.*: tum exuto iustitio reditum ad munia, Tac.—(5) sed de hoc alias; nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic.—(4) pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, Nep.—(5) *Usually wish ad, sed-dom with in*: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, Cæs.;—aut hæc bona in tabulis publicis nulla redierunt, aut si redierunt, *have been entered*.

RED-HIBĒO, ēre, itum, tr. (re, habeo). I. *To give back*, Plaut. II. *To return a thing that is found defective or bad to the seller; hence, to take back on the part of the seller*; in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quæ nisi dixeria redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.

REDHIBĪTIO, ōnis, f. (redhibeo). *A taking back of a thing sold; a giving back, returning of a thing bought*, Quint.

REDĪENS, ēntis, *pt. of redeo*. *Returning, coming back*. SYN. See REDUX.

RED-ĪGO, ēre, ēgi, actum, tr. (re, ago). I. *Prop.* (1) *To drive back, force back.*—(2) *s. s.* II. (1) *With the sense of agere prevailing*: (3) *To get back* (money), collect, raise, to receive, to make, or get a return.—(4) *To bring or put any thing into a certain position or state, to turn into, to reduce.*—(5) *To bring down, to depreciate*, i. e. *diminish, lessen, reduce*. EX. (1) oppidani fenum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv.—(2) r. alqd ad ultimum sui generis formam speciemque, Cic.;—r. in memoriam, id.—(3) cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhausisset, ex vectigalibus religisset, Cic.;—r. pecuniam ex bonis patris, id.—(4) *With in, ab, sub, an adverb of place*; also *absol.*, or *with a double acc.*: r. alqos in ditionem, Cic.;—si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought together, reduced to one body*, id.;—prope ad interuentionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Cæs.;—sub populi Rom. imperium r., id.—(5) ex hominum millibus I.X. vix ad D., qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Cæs. SYN. REDIGO; REDUXO.—Redigere, *to bring back again, speaking of men and animals*; *fig.*, of things, as above.—Reducere, *to bring or lead back, speaking of men*; *fig.*, r. alqd in memoriam, Cic.;—somnia r., Hor.;—r. lucem, Ov.

REDĪMĪCŪLUM, i, n. (redimio). *A band, tie*. I. *Prop.*: *A frontlet, fillet*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *A tie, means of uniting*, Plaut. SYN. See CINGULUM.

REDĪMĪO, ire, īi, itum, tr. (unc.). *To bind or wind round or about, to surround*; sertis redimiri et rosa, Cic.;—r. caput corollis, Lucr.;—redimibat [for redimebat] tempora vitæ, Virg. SYN. See AMBIO.

REDĪMO, ēre, ēmi, emptum, tr. (re, emo). I. (1) *Gen.*: *To buy back or again, to repurchase.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To buy back and free from slavery, to ransom, redeem.*—(3) *Gen.*: *To buy off, to set free, deliver by paying a certain sum.* II. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To buy up.*—(5) *Exp.*: *To undertake a thing, contract for, farm, rent.*—(6) *Fig.*: *To buy, i. e. to acquire, obtain.*—(7) *To remove, avert* (an evil).—(8) *To reduce a wrong, i. e. to make amends for.* EX. (1) Pompeio sua domus patebit, eamque non minoris quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic.;—de fundo redimendo, id.—(2) r. captivos ab hoste, Cic.—(5) pecunia se a iudicio palam redemerat, Cic.—(4) statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mel fuerant, Petr.—(5) r. picarias de censoribus, Cic.;—r. litem, *to undertake the risk of a lawsuit*,

on consideration of a certain premium, id.—(6) vitam r., Cic.;—r. sepeliendi potestatem pretio, id.—(7) quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meae privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic.;—metum virgarum pretio r., id.—(8) qui alienum aēs grande confaverat, quo flagitium aut facinus redimeret, Sull. SYN. See **REPARO**.

REDINTEGRATIO, ōnis, f. (redintegro). *A renewing, restoring, re-establishing; r. ejusdem verbi, Auct. Her.*

RED-INTEGRO, āre, tr. *To make whole or complete again, to renew; r. memoriam, Cic.*

RED-ĪPISCOR, ei, tr. dep. (re, apiscor). *To get or obtain again, Plaut.*

REDITIO, ōnis, f. (redeo). *A returning, return; celeritas reditiōis, Cic.* SYN. See **REDITUS**.

REDITUS, ūs, m. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *A coming back or returning, return.*—(2) *Fig. a. s.* II. 3. *Proceeds, income, revenue; sing., Nep.; plur., Liv.* EX. (1) reditu (return) vel potius reversione (turning round) mea latatus, Cic.;—inter profectiōem reditumque, id.;—reditum in cœlum patere, id.—(2) r. in gratiam cum inimicis, pax cum multitudine, Cic. SYN. I. **REDITUS**; **REVERSIO**; **REDITIO**.—**Reditus**, a return, a coming again; profectio et r. Sullæ, Cic.—**Reversio**, a turning back again; reversionem ad terram faciunt, Plaut. **Reditus** is the return of a man from a place where he wanted to go; **reversio** is the turning back of a person before he reached that place.—**Reditio**, a returning, a coming again or back; domum reditiōis spe sublata, **reditus domum** is bad Latin II. **REDITUS**; **PROVENTUS**.—**Reditus**, a periodical, fixed income or revenue, yearly profit.—**Proventus**, production, is more variable in time and quantity; superioris temporis **proventus**, Cæs.

REDĪ-VIVUS, a, um, adj. (re, vivus, see **RE**). *Restored to life, living again, revived, renewed, Cic.* SYN. See **RECIDIVUS**.

RED-ŌLEO, ēre, ūi, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) *To emit a scent, to smell, to smell of or like.*—(2) *Fig. s. s.* II. Tr. 3. Prop., Ov.—(4) *Fig. s. s.* EX. (1) vomens, frustis esculentis, vinum redolentibus, **redolent of wine**, Cic.—(2) orationes r. magis antiquitatem, Cic.;—r. doctrinam exercitationemque pæne puerilem, Cic.;—r. nihil, id.—(4) mihi quidem ex illius orationibus r. ipsæ Athenæ videntur, Cic.

RE-DŌMITUS, a, um, pt. (domo). *Tamed or subdued again; improbi ac perditivices, r. atque victi.*

RE-DŌNO, āre, tr. I. Gen. : *To give back again, to return, restore, Hor.* II. *To allow to pass unpunished, to overlook, Hor.*

RED-ORDĪOR, īri, tr. dep. *To unravel, unwind; r. fila, telas rursusque texere, Plin.*

RE-DŪCO, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) Gen. : *To lead or bring back.*—2. Esp. : r. alqm domum, to lead or conduct a person home, Cic.—(3) *Milit. : To withdraw.*—(4) *Fig. : To bring back, restore.* II. Sometimes with the sense of *ducing* prevailing, for *redigere* : (1) *To produce or bring out a certain quantity.*—(6) *To bring or reduce into a certain shape or condition.* EX. (1) r. alqm de exsilio, Cic.;—r. in carcerem, id.;—r. regem, to restore to his kingdom.—(3) vastatis omnibus eorum agris Cæsar exercitum reduxit, Cæs.—(4) r. alqm in gratiam, Cic.—(5) LX. pondo panis e modio reducunt, Plin.—(6) exeroscentes carnes in ulceribus ad æqualitatem efficacissime reducunt, Plin. SYN. See **REDIGO**.

REDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (reduco). *A leading or bringing back; quoniam senatus consultum nul-*

lum exstat, quo r. regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, i. e. the restoration, Cic.

REDUCTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop. : *One who brings back or restores; r. plebis Romanæ in urbem* (Menenius Agrippa), Liv. II. Fig. : capite ipsarum literarum plum senescentium r. ac reformator, i. e. restorer, Plin.

REDUCTUS, a, um, I. pt. of **reduco**. II. Adj. 1. Prop. : *Retired, lying in the back-ground, remote* (of places), Virg.; Hor.—2. Fig. : *producta et r. (bona), things to be preferred, and others to be placed in the back-ground, or regarded as inferior, Cic.*

RED-ULCERO, āre, ātum, tr. *To cause to ulcerate again, make sore again; r. scabrum partem pumice, Col.*

RED-UNCUS, a, um, adj. *Bent or curved back; jamque aliis (cornua) adunca, aliis r., Plin. Pict. : Bent or curved inward, Ov.* SYN. See **UNCUS**.

REDUNDANS, antis. I. pt. of **redundo**. II. Adj. : *Overflowing, redundant, Tert.*

REDUNDANTER, ade. (redundans). *Redundantly superfluously; audis frequenter, ut illud immodice et r., ita hoc jejune et infirme, Plin.*

REDUNDANTIA, æ, f. (id.). I. Prop. : *A streaming or flowing over, an overflow; ac crassus, qui perflatus non habet neque crebras redundantias, Vitr.* II. Fig., of style : illa pro Roscio juvenilis r. multa habet attenuata, Cic.

REDUNDATIO, ōnis, f. *An overflowing; meton., r. stomachi, a rising of the stomach, Plin.*

RED-UNDO, āre, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To run over, to stream or flow over, to overflow.*—(2) *Meton. : r. alqa re, or absol. To overflow with anything, to swim with anything.* II. Fig. (3) *To be superfluous or redundant, to be copious, to be over and above, to remain.*—(4) *To flow back, redound.*—(5) *Meton. : To exist or be at hand in abundance.* EX. (1) si lacus redundasset, Cic.;—quum pituita redundat aut bitis, id.—(2) quæ (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, Cic.;—r. sanguine hostium Africa, id.—(3) oratores nimis r., Cic.;—verbis paulo nimium redundantibus, id.—(4) fluctus qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundant, id.;—ad amicos redundat infamia, the shame falls upon, id.—(5) r. alqa re, to have abundance of, to have in abundance; in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque r., Cic.;—ornamentis vel præsidis r., id. SYN. See **ABUNDO**.

REDUX, ūcis, adj. (reduco). I. Act. : *That leads or brings back, Ov.* II. Pass. : *Brought back, returned; quid me reducem esse voluisti? an ut, inspectante me, expellerentur ii, per quos essem restitutus? Cic.* SYN. **REDUX**; **REDIENS**. **Redux**, brought or returned back again; of a man who has escaped from danger.—**Rediens**, returning, coming back; annus rediens, Hor.

REFECTIO, ōnis, f. (reficio). I. Prop. (1) *A restoring, repairing.* II. Fig. (2) *A recovering, r. freshment.* EX. (1) Capitoli, Suet.—(2) etiam febre liberatus vix refectiōi valebit.

REFECTUS, a, um, pt. of **reficio**.

RE-FELLIO, ēre, fellii, tr. (re, fellio). *To prove to be erroneous or false, to refute, rebut; nosque ipsos r. patiamur, Cic.;—r. ea exemplis, id.* SYN. See **CONFUTO**.

RE-FERCIO, īre, si, tum, tr. (re, fercio). I. Prop. (1) *To stuff full, to fill up, cram.* II. Fig. (2) s. s. : *to crowd.* EX. (1) meninistis tum iudices, corporibus civium cloacas r., Cic.—(2) perferre, ut Crassus quæ conaretur et perangere, ferferit in oratione sua, dilatat nobis atque explicet.

RĚ-FĚRĚIO, ire, tr. *To strike again, to strike back or in return*, Plaut.; Ov.

RĚ-FĚRO, ferre, tūli [also rettuli], lātum, tr. irr. I. Prop. (1) *To carry or bring back or again, to draw or give back; to take or carry to a place*.—(2) *r. se, to go back, to return*.—(3) *Esp.: To give back or in return, to repay, to pay back*.—(4) *Milit.: r. pedem, to retire, retreat*.—(5) *Meton.: To retreat, recede, Quint.* II. Fig. (6) *Gen., as (1)*.—(7) *Esp.: To pay back, to return, render in return*.—(8) *To repeat, renew, to restore*.—(9) *To report, announce, relate, narrate, say*.—(10) *To give in return; hence, to say in return, to reply, answer*.—(11) *In a political sense: To make an official report, to return or give in an account [renunciare]*.—(12) *r. ad senatum de alqā re (rarely with the acc., a relative clause, or absol.)*, to propose, to lay before the Senate, to make a motion in the Senate. —(13) *r. ad populum, for denuo ferre, to bring again before the people, propose again*.—(14) *To enter or put on a list, to register, to mark or set down*.—(15) *r. alqm (alqd) in numero; in numerum: To reckon or number among*.—(16) *r. alqd ad alqd, to refer one thing to another as belonging to it, to declare the relation of one thing to another*.

EX. (1) *Auster adversus maximo flatu me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium rettuli*, Cic.;—*me referunt pedes in Tusculanum*, id.—(2) *causam Cleanthæ offert, cur se sol referat nec longius progrediatur*, Cic.—(3) *r. patrum (surreptam)*, Cic.—(4) *r. sonum, to return a sound*, Cic.;—*repulsum r., to bear back or away, to receive*, id.;—*r. animum ad studia*, id.—(7) *r. gratiam (rarely gratias)*, to make a grateful return, to repay, *return thanks (by deeds)*, Cic.—(8) *eandem descriptionem r., Cic.;—mysteria r., id.;—veterem in liberanda patria laudem reipublicæ r., to restore to the state*, id.—(9) *refero ad Scaptium, I report or announce it to Scaptius*, Cic.;—*sæpe est aliter ad nos relatum, it has often been reported differently, a different report has been made*, id.;—*nullo referente*, id.—(10) *id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensionis r., Cic.;—ego tibi refero, I reply to*, id.—(11) *r. responsa, Cic.;—rumores ad se referrent*, id.—(12) *uti L. Paulus, C. Marcellus Coss. de consularibus provinciis ad Senatum referrent*, S. C. ap. Cic.;—*ad senatum r., id.;—refer, inquit, ad senatum*, Non refertur, id.—(13) *ut quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur*, Cic.—(14) *in tabulis publicis r., Cic.;—r. in commentarium, id.;—r. epistolas in volumina, to arrange, enter, id.;—r. rationes or alqd (in rationibus, ad ærarium, ad alqm, alcut), to render or deliver an account;—r. pecuniam operi publico, to report as having expended on*, id.—(15) *r. in numero, prop., to reckon in, as having belonged for some time to a certain class of objects: r. in numerum, to place any thing among a number of objects with which it has not been reckoned before; as, 1. Democritus qui imagines eorumque circuitus in decorum numero refert, Cic. On the contrary, 2. Ponticus Heraclides terram et cælum refert in deos*, id.—(16) *qui pædum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic.;—r. omnia ad ignem vim*, id. **SYN.** 1. *See DIFFERRE*. 2. *Referre ad populum; see FERRE ad populum*. 3. *Referre alqd alcut, To relate to one; also, to bring back*. *Referre ad alqm, to consult somebody about a thing*.—*Referre cum alqo, to hold a conference with one*. 4. *Referre gratiam; see AGERE gratiam*.

RĚ-FĚRT, rēferre, retūlit [plur. referunt, Plaut.], intr. and impers. (res, fero). I. Prop.: *It profits or conduces (ex re fert, ex re est); hence, it is the interest of or more generally, it concerns, imports*. **USAGE.** (1) *Refer hoc (id, illud, a subjective clause), mea, tua (as if,*

fert re mea, tua, Gr. 417), magni, pluris, quanti, nihil, quid, or absol. 1. *Hoc mea r.: non ascripi id, quod tua nihil referebat*, Cic. *With a subjective clause*, Plaut. 2. *Hoc r.: primum illud parvi r. nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare*, Cic. *With inf. pass.*: *plures a familia cognosci referre arbitror*, Suet. *With relative and subjective clauses*: *quasi referat quam id sæpe fiat, Cic.;—quid r. qua me ratione cogitas? id.* 3. *Referat: quid r., si hoc salsum et venustum videbatur?* 4. *Abzol.*: *bona Sejani ablata ærario ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, as if there was any difference*, Tac. II. *Refer hoc (once referunt hæc): quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharæus demoveretur et tragædus succederet, Tac.*

RĚFĚRTUS, a, um, I. pt. of refercio. II. Adj.: *Filled up, quite full, crammed full*. **USAGE.** 1. *With abl. (of things): Verres ornamentis sanorum atque oppidorum habent plenam domum, villas refertas*, Cic.;—*Xerxes r. omnibus præmiis donisque fortunæ, id.*—2. *Of persons: domus erat aleatoribus r., Cic.;—quibus (invidis) r. sunt omnia, id.*—3. *With genit. (of persons): r. Gallia negotiorum est, Cic.;—r. Italia Pythagæorum, id.;—mare r. prædonum, id.* **SYN.** *See CONFERVUS*.

RĚ-FĚRVĚO, Ære, bti, tr. *To boil again, boil up*. I. Prop.: *teberinthiam in sartagine referventi*, Plin. II. Fig.: *sic refervens falsum crimen*, Cic.

RĚFĚRVESCO, Ære, intr. incep. (referveo), *To boil up*, Cic.

RĚFĚCĚIO, Ære, fcti, sectum, tr. (re, facio). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.: To make again, to make anew, to repair, restore, mend*.—(2) *Esp.: To receive back or in return, to receive out of, to get from*.—(3) *r. consulem, tribunum, etc.; To appoint or elect again*. II. Fig. (4) *Gen.: To re-establish*.—(5) *Esp.: To restore, refresh, recruit [recreate, renovare]*. Of the body: *To restore to health, cure, heal, recover*.—(6) *Of the mind: To refresh, recreate, revive*. **EX.** (1) *curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, Cic.;—ades r.,—r. fana, Cic.*—(2) *numquam eris dives ante quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic.*—(3) *r. tribunos, Cic.*—(4) *in quo (naufragio reip.) colligendo ac reficiendo salute communi, Cic.*—(5) *Tironis reficiendis spes est in M. Curio, hope of curing, Cic.;—r. se, id.*—(6) *nunc vester conspectus et consensus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic.;—ad vultum reficiendum, to cheer up*, id. **SYN.** *See REPARO*.

RĚ-FĚGO, Ære, fixi, fixum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To pluck down or away what is fastened, to tear off, unfix*. II. Meton. (2) *To take down the tables on which a law was written; hence, to abolish, annul, abrogate*.—(3) *To take away, remove, render portable*. **EX.** (1) *uim figentur rursus eæ tabulæ, quas vos decretis vestris relixistis, Cic.*—(2) *leges relixistis, Cic.;—ara r., id.*—(3) *quo facilius nostra r. deportareque tuto possimus, Curius ap. Cic.* **SYN.** *See CONFIGO*.

RĚ-FĚNGO, Ære, tr. *To form again*, Virg.

RĚFĚIXUS, a, um, pt. of refugio.

RE-FLĚGĚTO, Ære, tr. *To demand again*.

REFLĚTUS, ūs, m. (reflo). I. (1) *A blowing back or against*. II. Concr. (2) *A contrary wind*. **EX.** (1) *unum (navigium) mergi vidimus reflatu beluæ (sc. balænæ), oppletum unda, Plin.*—(2) *L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc*.

RE-FLECTO, Ære, xi, xum, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) *Propt.: To bend or turn back or backward*.—(2) *Fig.: To turn away, to avert*. II. Intr.

2. *To bend or turn back, to yield*, Lucr. EX. (1) caudam suam intorquent, cautum de genere sub alvum reductant, Plin. *Middle*: longosque reflectitur ungues, *gets long claws*, Ov.—(2) nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam reflecto, Cic.—mentes reflectuntur.

1. **REFLEXUS**, a, um, *pt.* of reflecto.

2. **REFLEXUS**, ūs, m. (reflecto). *A bending back.*

RE-FLO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To flow back or against*.—(2) *Fig.*: s. s. II. *Tr.* 3. *To blow away from one's self*. EX. (1) sin refrantibus ventis rejiciemur, tamen eodem paullo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic.;—Etesiae valde refrant, id.—(2) ad exitus pervehimur optatos, et, cum refravit, alligimur, Cic.

RE-FLORESCO, ēre, rūi, *intr. incip.* (floreo). *To begin to blossom again, to blossom or flourish again*, Plin.

RE-FLŪO, ēre, *intr.* *To flow back, to overflow*; nec unquam eodem tempore quo pridie r., Plin.

REFLŪUS, a, um, *adj.* (refluo). *Flowing back*, Plin.; Ov.

REFORMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (reformo). *A reforming, re-shaping, ameliorating*, Sen.

REFORMATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A transformer, a reformer*; ipsarum literarum jam sevescentium reductor ac r., Plin.

REFORMIDATIO, ōnis, *f.* (reformido). *A shuddering with fear, a fearing, dread*; in suasionem aut opem aut reformationem deliberantis, Cic.

RE-FORMĪDO, āre. *To start back or shrink from with fear, to dread, stand in awe of*. I. *Of persons*. With acc.: si qui illum (Theophrastum) secuti imbecillius dolorem reformidant, Cic.;—r. bellum,—r. crimen, id. II. *Of things, with acc.*: r. medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. *Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, *should be checked, should cease growing*, Col.

RE-FORMO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: *To give another shape, to remodel, transform*, Ov. II. *Fig.*, App. *Esp.*: *To reform, improve*; corruptos depravatosque mores principatus parens noster reformet, Plin.

REFOSSUS, a, um, *pt.* of refodio.

REFŌTUS, a, um, *pt.* of refoveo.

RE-FŌVĒO, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.*: *To warm again, to refresh, to cherish, revive*; r. oculos, Plin. *Of things*: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *reviving*, Plin. II. *Fig.*: studia prope extincta refoventur, Plin.

REFRACTARIOLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (refractorius). *Somewhat stubborn, refractory*, Cic.

REFRACTARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (refringo). *Refractory, unruly, quarrelsome*, Sen.

REFRACTUS, a, um, *pt.* of refringo.

REFRÆNATIO and **REFRÆNO**. See **REFREN**.

RE-FRĀGOR, āri, *intr. dep.* [opp. suffragor], (*perh. obsol.* frango, *to bend*; hence, frango, *refringo*).

I. *Prop.* (1) *To oppose or resist* (a person who is suing for any thing). II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To oppose, resist, be against, vote against, thwart*. EX. (1) tota illa lex accusationem tuam fortasse armasset, petitioni vero refragata est, Cic.;—r. homini—petenti, id.—(2) tacita quædam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. SYN. See **ADVERSOR**.

REFRĒNATIO [refren.], ōnis, *f.* *A bridling, curbing, restraining*; r. doloris, Sen.

RE-FRĒNO [-fræno], āre, *tr.* I. *To hold in with a bridle*. II. *Gen.*: *To check, restrain, keep back*.—1. *Prop.*, Ov.—2. *Fig.*: semper magno ingenio adolescentes refruendi a gloria, Cic.;—r. libidines, id.

RE-FRĪCO, āre, ūi, ātum, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To rub or scratch open again*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To renew, excite afresh*. II. *Intr.* (3) *To break out afresh, to break forth again*. EX.

(1) Appii vulnera non refrico, *not open afresh*, Cic.;—r. obductam jam cicatricem, id.—(2) quum illam pulcherrimi facti memoriam refricant, Cic.;—animum memoria r. cæperat, id.—(3) crebro refricant lippitudo, Cic.

REFRIGERATIO, ōnis, *f.* (refrigero). I. *Prop.* (1) *A cooling*. II. *Meton.* 2. *A mitigating*, Veg. EX. (1) et r. æstate et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic.

REFRIGERATORIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Cooling, that serves to cool*; r. natura (lentis).

REFRIGERATRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). *She that cools, cooling*; est quidem natura omnibus (lactucis) r., Plin.

RE-FRIGĒRO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To make cold or cool again, to cool*.—2. *Middle*: *To cool one's self*. II. *Fig.* 3. *To cool down, to deprive of ardor or zeal*. Hence, (4) *Pass. Mid.*: *To grow cold, to become languid*. EX. (1) ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic.;—membra refrigerata, id.—(4) ita defessa ac refrigerata accusationem rem integram ad M. Metellum prætorem esse venturam, Cic.

RE-FRIGESCO, ēre, frixi, *intr. incip.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To grow cold or cool again, to cool*. II. *Fig.*: *To cool down, i. e. to lose vigor or energy, to abate in strength or vigor, to grow stale or flat, subside*. EX. (1) r. ager, Col.—(2) illud crimen nunc in causa refixit, Cic.;—belli apparatus refrigescit, id.;—r. hasta Caesaris, *goes on coldly*, id.;—r. sortes plane, *are altogether out of fashion or use*, id.;—quum Romæ a iudiciis forum refrixerit, *when there shall be little business in the forum, shall be few judicial proceedings*, id.;—Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scæurus refrixerat, *had no prospect* (of election), id. SYN. See **DEFERVESCO**.

REFRINGO, ēre, frēgi, fractum, *tr.* (re, frango). I. *Prop.* (1) *To break open, to open by force*.—(2) *Gen.*: *To break to pieces*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To break, i. e. to repress, check, destroy*. EX. (1) r. claustra, Cic.—(2) r. mucronem, Plin.—(3) disposito equitatu (*sc. in vado*) qui vim luminis refringeret, Cæsar.

RE-FŪGIO, ēre, fūgi, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To flee back, to retreat*.—(2) *Of places*: *To be remote, to recede in the distance, to be in the background*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To flee, shrink from, be afraid of, to avoid*.—(4) *Esp.*: *To have recourse to any body or any thing, to flee to*. II. *Tr.* (5) *Prop.*: *To flee from any thing, to shun, avoid*.—(6) *Fig. s. s.* EX. (1) r. Syracusas, Cic. *Of inanimate things*: vites a caulibus ut a pestiferis r. dicuntur, Cic.—(2) Pontus Euxinus longe refugientes occupat terras, Plin.—(3) ne recodatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugatis, Cic.;—r. a genere hoc toto sermonis, id.;—refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic., id.—(4) quum esset productus et quum tecum fuisset, refugit ad legatos, Cic.—(5) quem ego si ferrem iudicem r. non deberet, Cic.—(6) r. hæc vitia, Quint. SYN. See **PAORUGIO**.

REFŪGIUM, ii, n. (refugio). *Refuge; concer., a place of refuge*. I. *Prop. abstr. plur.*, Just. *Concer.*, silvæ tutius dedere r.: nam castra in campis sita eadem die capiuntur, Liv. II.

Fig.: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat, et r. senatus, Cic. SYN. See ASYLUM.

RĒFŪGUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Fleeing back, receding*; r. Nilus, Plin. *Subst.*: ut instantibus comminus resisterent, refugos non sequerentur.

RĒFULGĒO, ěre, fulsi, intr. *To lighten back, to reject light, to shine or glitter forth.* I. Prop.: r. corpus versicolori veste pictisque et auro caelatis armis, Liv. II. Fig.: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell.

RĒFUNDO, ěre, fudi, fūsum, tr. I. Prop. 1. *To pour back, to give back*; quibus (vaporibus altæ et renovatæ stellæ atque omnis æther refundunt eodem et rursus trahunt indidem, Cic. 2. Meton.: si angustius vulnus est quam ut intestina commodè refundantur, incidendum est, donec satis pateat, Cels. II. Fig., Ov.

RĒFŪSUS, a, um, pt. of refundo.

RĒFŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (refuto). *A refutation.*

RĒFŪTO, ěre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To damp, quell, drive back again.* II. Fig. (2) *Gen.*: To repress, repel, resist.—(3) *To refute, confute, disprove.* EX. (1) semper illas nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam lacesandas putaverunt, Cic.—(2) cupiditatem r., Cic.—libidinem r., id.—(3) nostra confirmare argumentis, deinde contraria r., Cic.;—perjuria testimonii r., Cic. SYN. See CONFUTO.

RĒGĀLIS, e, adj. (rex). I. Prop. (1) *Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely.* II. Meton. (2) *In the manner of kings, worthy of a king, splendid.* EX. (1) r. genus civitatis, Cic.;—r. nomen (shortly after, nomen regis), id.;—r. imperium, id.—(2) pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali in solio sedentem, Cic. SYN. REGALIS; REGIUS.—Regalis, worthy of or belonging to a king, i. e. his rank, condition.—Regius, what belongs to a king, i. e. to his person; animus regius, the courage or sentiments of a king; animus regalis, courage or sentiments becoming a king.

RĒGĀLĪTER, ade. (regalis). *Like a king, royally, regally, splendidly* (in good or bad sense), imperiously; sacrificio r. Minervæ confecto, Liv. SYN. REGALITER; REGIE; REGIFIC.—Regaliter, kingly, royally, nobly.—Regie, like a king, as an absolute master; regie seu potius tyrannice.—Regius, with royal pomp and magnificence; regiliæ exstructis mensis, Sil.;—Instructus regiliæ, Cic.

RĒGĒLO, ěre, tr. I. Prop.: *To thaw again, to warm again*; r. solum ædificii, Col. II. Fig.: jam ætas mea contenta est suo frigore; vix media regulatur ætate, Sen.

RĒGĒNĒRO, ěre, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To bear, bring forth, or begot again, to reproduce.* II. Meton. (2) *To produce the like, to represent again, to reproduce.* EX. (1) signa quædam nervosque et cicatrices etiam r. quarto partu, Plin.—(2) ipse avum regeneravit Æthiopem, Plin.;—r. patrem Tiberium, id.

RĒGERMINO, ěre, intr. *To put forth buds again*, Plin.

RĒGĒRO, ěre, gessi, gestum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To bear or carry back.*—(2) Meton. of written notes: *To enter, transcribe.* II. Fig. 3. *To throw back, to give in return, retort.* EX. (1) litribus afferuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin.—(2) r. alqd in commentarios, Quint.

RĒGESTUS, a, um, pt. of regero.

RĒGĪĀ, æ, f. (rex). I. (1) (sc. domus). *A royal palace, residence of a king, court.*—2. Esp.: *The castle or palace of Numa on the Via Sacra, near the temple of Vesta, which was after-*

ward used for religious purposes, Cic.—(3) Meton.: A royal tent.—(4) *The court, i. e. the king and courtiers, the government.* II. (5) sc. urbs: *The town in which a king resides, a royal residence.* III. (6) (pure Latin for basilica). *A magnificent hall, or other public building.* EX. (1) In regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.—(3) ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habes regie, Liv.—(4) tulit et Romana r. sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv.—(5) Cæsarea, Jubæ r., Plin.—(6) dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Suet. SYN. See AULA.

RĒGĪĒ, adv. (regius). *Like a king, despotically, imperiously*; quæ r. seu potius tyrannice statuit in oratore Appronius, tyrannically, Cic.;—crudeliter et r. factum, id. SYN. See REGALITER.

RĒGĪFĪCE, adv. (regificus). *Royally, in a princely manner, splendidly*, Sil. SYN. See REGALITER.

RĒGĪFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (rex, facio). *Royal, princely, splendid*, Virg.

RĒGĪFŪGIUM, ī, n. (rex, fuga). *A feast celebrated on the 24th of February, in commemoration of the expulsion of the last king from Rome, Ov.*

1. **RĒGILLUS**, a, um, adj. dim. (regius). *Royal, princely, splendid*, Plaut.

2. **RĒGILLUS**, ī, m. *Regillus*. I. *A town of the Sabines from which Appius Claudius came to Rome, Liv. Hence, Claudius Appius Regillanus, Suet., and Claudius Regillensis, Liv.* II. *A lake of Latium, where the Romans, under Postumius, obtained a victory over the Latins, called Lacus Regillus, Cic.; Liv.* III. *A Roman surname, M. Æmilius R. Liv.*

RĒGĪMEN, īnis, n. (rego). I. Prop. (1) *A leading, guiding.*—2. Poet. concr.: *A rudder, helm, Ov.* II. Fig. (3) *A governing, directing, leading.*—(4) Esp.: *A ruling of the state, government, command.*—5. Concr.: *A leader, guide, ruler, Cic.* EX. (1) cautus aut r. equarum exercere, Tac.—(3) r. totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.—(4) ad vana revolutus de reddenda republica utque consules seu quis alius r. susceperent, Tac. SYN. See RECTIO.

RĒGĪNA, æ, f. (rex). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *A queen*, Plaut.—2. Esp. of Cleopatra, Cic.—3. Meton. 1. *Of goddesses, Cic.—2. A king's daughter, princess of the blood royal, Ov.—4. A lady of rank*, Plaut.—5. *Gen.*: *A chief person or thing, mistress, Stat.* II. Fig.: *Chief, first, best*; hæc una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et r. virtutum, Cic.

RĒGĪO, ōnis, f. (rego). I. Prop. (1) *A direction, line.*—(2) Adv. Phrase: e regione. 1. *In a straight direction or line, straight forward.*—2. Opposite, directly opposite, over against; with genit., dat., or absol.—3. Fig.: *On the contrary, on the other hand* [e contra], Hier.—(3) Meton.: *A boundary line, esp. in augury.*—(4) *Gen.*: *A boundary, limit.*—(5) *A region or quarter of the heavens, etc.—(6) Prop. Gen.*: *A region (of country).*—7. Esp.: *A tract of land, district, territory*; often in the plur.: lands, territories, regions, Cic.—8. *A large part of Rome or of the country round about, a district, region, ward, of which there were, under Servius Tullius, four in the city itself, and twenty-six altogether in Rome and the neighborhood; under Augustus, the city alone numbered fourteen regiones, Suet.—(9) Fig.*: *A sphere, territory, department.* EX. (1) si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.;—eam esse naturam et regionem provinciarum, the position.—(2) 1. ut cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum e regione moveatur, alterum declinet, Cic.—2. With genit.:

(luna) quum est e regione solis interpositu inter-
jectuque terræ repente deficit, Cic. *With dat.* :
dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte
terræ, id. *Abol.* : acie e regione instructa, Nep.
—(3) nempe eo (lituo) Romulus regiones direxit
tum, quum urbem condidit, Cic. ;—regionibus
ratis, id.—(4) *Prop. plur.* : res eae orbis terræ
regionibus definiuntur, Cæs. *Fig. plur.* : quibus
regionibus vitæ spatium circumscriptum est,
Cic. ;—sese regionibus officii continent, id.—(5) r.
aquilonaris, australis, Cic.—(6) locum delegit et
fontibus abundantem et in regione pestilenti salu-
brem, Cic.—(9) bene dicere non habet definitam
aliquam regionem, cuius terminis septa teneatur,
a definite territory, Cic. ;—nostræ rationis r. et
via, range and course, id. *SYN.* REGIO ; PRO-
VINCIA ; PLAGA ; TRACTUS.—Regio, a region, a
vast extent of country, a country according to its
direction, situation, limits, before the eyes of the
observer.—Provincia, a country without Italy
proper, as Roman conquest ; Sicilia prima om-
nium provincia appellata, Cic.—Plaga, climate,
the zone, as a band defined in the heavens or on
the earth ; totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur,
Ov.—Tractus, a tract, a space extended longitu-
dinally, of indefinite magnitude ; totus ille tractus
Venefranus, Cic. ;—alti nubium tractus, Hor.

REGIŌNĀTIM, adv. (regio). *By districts or*
regions, from quarter to quarter, ward by ward ;
r. commercii interruptis, Liv. *SYN.* REGIO-
NATIM ; E REGIONE.—Regionatim, as here.—E
regione oer against, opposite. *See* REGIO (2) 2.

REGIŪS, a, um, adj. (rex). *I. Prop.* (1)
Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal. *II.*
Fig. (2) *Royal, princely, magnificent.* *EX.* (1)
cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio
natus esset, Cic. ;—r. potestas, id. ;—r. insignia,
id.—(2) post hunc anulum (Polycrati) r. fama est
gemmæ Pyrrhi, most illustrious fame, Plin.
SYN. *See* REGALIS.

REGIŪTĪNO, Ære, tr. *I. To unglue, to*
loosen, separate, Catull. *II. To glue together*
again, Prud.

REGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (regno). *A ruler, so-
vereign, regent ; r. omnium deus, Tac.*

REGNĀTRIX, icis, f. adj. *Royal, imperial ;*
prima ab infantia educum in domo regnatrice.

REGNO, Ære, intr. and tr. (regnum). *I. Intr.*
(1) To have kingly power, to be a king, to reign.
(2) Gen. : To be a master, to rule, govern,
command ; esp. in a bad sense : to domineer.—3.

Of inanimate things : To rule, to prevail, Virg.
4. Fig. : To prevail, be the strongest, have the
upper hand, Cic. *II. Tr.* 5. To rule, govern,
Plin. *EX.* (1) Romulus cum septem et triginta
regnasset annos, Cic. ; annum tertium et vices-
imum regnat, et ita regnat, id. *Impers.* : quia
post Titii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnan-
dum, Liv.—(2) quoniam equitum centurias tenes,
in quibus regnas, Cic. ;—r. paucos menses, id.

REGNUM, i, n. (rex). *I. (1) Royal domin-
ion or government, royalty.*—(2) *Gen.* : Domi-
nion, government, rule.—(3) In a bad sense : Des-
potism, tyranny, arbitrary power.—(4) *Fig.* :
Power, authority, control. *II. Meton.* (5)
(abstr. for concr.) : A kingdom, realm.—(6)
Meton. : Possession, territory. *EX.* (1) cum
penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem
illius unum vocamus, et r. ejus reipublicæ statum,
Cic. ;—regno spoliare, id.—(2) quod imperium,
qui magistratus, quod r. potest esse præstantius,
Cic.—(3) ait r. meum ferre non posse, Cic. ;—r.
occupare, id. ;—omnis dominatio r.que judicio-
rum, id.—(4) abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno
et licentia, Cic.—(5) grates tibi ago, summe sol,
quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. cor-
nelium Scipionem, Cic.—(6) id, nisi hic in tuo

regno essemus, non tulissem, on your estate, in
your possessions or territory, Cic. *SYN.* *See*
IMPERIUM I. and II.

RĒGO, Ære, rexi, rectum, tr. (rex). *I. Prop.*
(1) To lead, guide, to direct in a straight line.—(2)
Esp. as a legal t. t. : r. fines, to mark or point out
boundaries. *II. Fig.* (3) *Gen.* : To guide, gov-
ern, manage, direct.—(4) *Esp.* : To rule, govern,
have dominion over, to reign.—(5) *To set right,*
to correct. *EX.* (1) deus est, qui regit, Cic. ;—
coercet et regit beluam, id.—(2) nec Mumilia
lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regimus,
Cic.—(3) deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit,
Cic. ;—totum domum r., id. ;—r. animi motus,
id.—(4) r. rempublicam, Cic. ;—r. civitates, id. ;—
r. summam rerum, id.—(5) ut errantem r. posset,
Cæs. *SYN.* *See* MODEROR.

REGREDĪOR, di, gressus sum, intr. d. p. (re,
gradior). *I. Prop.* (1) *To go or come back,*
to return.—(2) *Milit.* : To retreat, retire. *EX.* (1)
ut r. quam progredi mallet, Cic.—(2) illi autem
hoc acrius instabant neque r. nostros patiebantur,
Cæs. *II. Fig.* : r. infinite, Cic.

REGRESSĪO, ōnis, f. (regredior). *I. A going*
back, retiring, return.—2. *Fig.* : Repetition, a
repeating of the same word in a sentence, Quint.

1. REGRESSUS, a, um, pt. of regredior.
2. REGRESSUS, ūs, m. (regredior). *I.*
Prop. (1) *A return.*—(2) *Milit.* : Retreat. *II.*
Fig. (3) *Return, a retracing of one's steps.*
EX. (1) nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate con-
servat progressus et r., Cic.—(2) periculoso in-
ceptum ratus, ne qua sentirent Romani et r. inde
in tutum non esset, Liv.—(3) quod adeo festina-
tum ad supplicium neque locus poenitentis aut r.
ab ira relictus esset, Liv. *Meton.* : ut contra ju-
dicioium varietates superasset artificis r. ad ve-
niam, Plin.

RĒGŪLA, æ, f. (rego). *I. Prop.* (1) *A straight*
piece of wood, etc., for ruling, a ruler, rule.—
(2) *Meton.* : A straight staff, stick or bar.—3.
The piston-rod of a forcing pump, Vitr.—4. *The*
shank of a triglyph, Vitr. *II. Fig.* (5) *A*
standard, rule, pattern. *EX.* (1) atque si id
crederemus non egeremus perpendiculis, non nor-
mis, non regulis, Cic.—(2) quadratas regulas,
quatuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Cæs. ; Col.—
(3) fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse ;
hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc præscriptio-
nem esse naturæ, Cic. ;—r., qua vera et falsa ju-
dicarentur, id. *SYN.* *See* FORMULA.

RĒGŪLĀRIS, e, adj. (regula). *Of or be-
longing to a bar ; r. æs, or æs ductile, that can*
be formed into bars, Plin.

1. RĒGŪLUS, i, m. dim. (rex). *I. A petty*
king, a prince, chieftain ; regulos se acceptos in
fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv. *II.*
Meton. (1) *Of bees, Varr.*—2. *A prince royal,*
king's son, Liv.

2. RĒGŪLUS, i, m. *A Roman surname, a. g.*
M. Atilius Regulus, who was made prisoner in
the first Punic war, Liv.

RĒ-GUSTO, Ære, tr. *I. Prop.* : *To taste*
again ; hi quicquid biberint, vomitu remetiuntur
tristes et bilem suam regustantes, Sen. *II.*
Fig. : illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen
r., to read again, Cic.

REJĒCTĀNEŪS, a, um, adj. (rejicio). *To be*
rejected, Cic.

RĒJĒCTĪO, ōnis, f. (rejicio). *I. Prop.* (1)
A throwing back. *II. Fig.* (2) *A rejecting, re-*
fusing to accept.—(3) *Esp. in Law t. t. : A chal-*
lenging or objecting to judges.—(4) *Meton.* :
A challenging, rejecting.—5. *In Rhet.* : r. (al. tra-
jectio) in alium, a retort, Cic. *EX.* (1) r. san-

guinis, i. e. a *throwing up*, Plin.—(2) *ut ea quæ secundum naturam sunt, ipsa propter se sumenda sint contrariaque item rejicienda*, Cic.—(3) *posteaquam r. judicium facta est*, Cic. *Abol.*, Cic.—(4) *velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire*, Quint.

REJECTO, Ære, tr. freq. intens. (reicio). *To throw back, to reject*, Lucr.

REJECTUS, a, um, pt. of reicio.

RE-JICIO Ære, jēci, jectum, tr. (re, jacio) [reicio, reicis, dissyl., Stat. 7.—reice, Virg.]. I. Prop. (1) *Gen.* of inanimate objects: *To throw back*.—(2) *Of living objects: To drive back, push back, to remove*, Plant.—(3) *r. se: To throw one's self again; or to throw one's self to a place*.—(4) *Esp. Milit.*: *To drive back or repel the enemy, to repulse*.—(5) *Puss.*: *To be driven back (by storm)*. II. Fig. (6) *Gen.*: *To beat back, to repel, to remove*.—(7) *Esp.*: *To reject, despise, disdain, spurn away*.—(8) *In Law t. t.*: *r. judices, to challenge or reject judges (as, with us, to challenge jurors)*.—9. *According to the philosophy of the Stoics: rejicienda and rejecta, things to be rejected*, Cic.—(10) *To refer, to turn over to*.—(11) *Polit. t. t.*: *r. alqd and alqm ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices), to refer to*.—(12) *To put off, defer*.—(13) *r. se alqo, to apply one's self to any thing, to have to do with*. EX. (1) *r. penulam, Cic.*; *—r. sagulum, id.*; *—r. scutum, to put on one's back (in flight)*.—(3) *r. se in grabatum, Petr.*.—(4) *Cassius noster feliciter ab Antiochea hostem rejecerat, Cic.*.—(5) *a Leucopetrâ profectus . . . rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic.*.—(6) *(hanc proscruptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, Cic.*.—(7) *Socratem omnem istam disputationem r., Cic.*.—(8) *quum ex CXXV. judicibus, principibus equestris ordinis quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, Cic.*.—(10) *ne his eadem legas, ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic.*.—(11) *legati senatum quum adissent, ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. Abol.*, Liv.—(12) *a Kal. Febr., legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic.*.—(13) *Crede mihi, Cæsarem . . . maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse indicaturum, si huc te rejiciis, Balb. ap. Cic.* SYN. See REPROBO.

REJICULUS (reiculus), a, um, adj. (reicio). I. Prop.: *Rejected, useless; r. mancipia, Sen.* II. Fig.: *r. dies, spent uselessly, lost, Sen.*

RE-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus sum, intr. dep. I. Prop.: *To fall or slide back, to glide back, flow back, Ov.*; Virg.; Hor. II. Fig.: *To return*.

RE-LANGUESCO, Ære, gūi, intr. incep. I. Prop. 1. *To grow languid again, to become faint or feeble again, Ov.*.—2. Meton.: *To abate, slacken, as the wind, Sen.* II. Fig.: *quod autem r. se dicit, to have abated his anger, Cic.*

RELĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (refero). I. Prop. (1) *A carrying or bringing back*. II. Fig. (2) *Gen.*: *A relating*.—(3) *Esp.*: *A requiting, returning*.—(4) *A relating, giving in an account, reporting*.—(5) *Meton.*: *A report, account*.—6. A certain figure of Rhetoric, Cic.—(7) *In Philos. and Gramm.*: *Respect, relation, reference*. EX. (1) *(membranæ) crebra relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, by a frequent motion of the hand toward the inkstand, i. e. by frequently dipping the pen in the ink*.—(2) *r. criminis, Cic.*.—(3) *r. gratiæ, Sen.*.—(4) *ecquis audit non modo actionem alqam aut relationem, sed, etc., Cic.*.—(5) *accedit his et jucunda in sermone bene a quoque dictorum r. et in causis utilis, Quint.*.—(7) *illud est ex relatione ad alqd.*

RELĀTOR, ōnis, m. (id.). *One who relates, a reporter; auctore to, illo (sc. Lentulo consule) relatore, Balb. ap. Cic.*

1. RELĀTUS, a, um, pt. of refero.

2. RELĀTUS, ōis, m. (refero). I. (1) *An official report*. II. (2) *Gen.*: *A relating, narrating*. EX. (1) *abnuentibus consulis ea de re relatum, Tac.*.—(2) *carmina quorum relatu, quem baritum (al. barditum) vocant, accendunt animos, by the recital of which, Tac.*

RELAXATIO, ōnis, f. (relaxo). *An extending; hence, a lightening, easing; verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed r., Cic. Abol.*: (dolor) *dat intervalla et relaxat . . . quæ est ista r. ? relif, abatement, Cic.* SYN. RELAXATIO; REMISSIO.—*Relaxatio, the making loose what is tied fast, loosening, fig.*: *r. animi, Cic.*—*Remissio, the making yield what is drawn tight, e. g. the cord of a bow; animi relaxatio, recreation by leisure; remissio animi, recreation by cheerful occupation*.

RE-LAXO, Ære, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To make aside again, to widen, loosen, open*. II. Fig. (2) *To relax, relieve, alleviate, lighten, mitigate, ease*. EX. (1) *alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.*.—(2) *an tu existimas ferre animos tantum posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus, Cic.*: *—r. se occupationibus, id.* *Middle.*: *homines interdum animis relaxantur, Cic.*: *—insani relaxentur, in their lucid intervals, id.*

RELECTUS, a, um, pt. of 2. relego.

RELĒGĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A sending away, a banishing, with amandatio, Cic.*; *—with exsilium*.

1. RE-LEGO, Ære, tr. I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *To send away, remove*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To remove from a place*.—3. *Esp.* of the milder form of banishment: *To send away to a certain distance from Rome for a limited period of time without capitis diminutio, Cic.*.—(4) *Fig.*: *To send back, reject, refuse to accept*.—5. *Esp.*: *To turn over or refer to, Plin. Poet. with dat., Tib.* EX. (1) *quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset, Cic.*.—(2) *Taprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin.*.—(4) *apud quem ille (M. Curius) sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat (for which we find repudiati Samnites), had refused or declined to accept, Cic.* SYN. See AMANDO.

2. RE-LEGO, Ære, lēgi, lectum, tr. *To go over anew*. I. 1. *To gather up again, Ov.*.—(2) *Also, absol. of localities: To go or travel over again*. II. 3. *To go over again by reading, speaking, or thinking, Cic.* EX. (2) *relegit Asiam appellique Colophona, Tac.*

RE-LENTESCO, Ære, intr. incep. *To become slack again, to slacken, relax; fig., Ov.*

RE-LEVO, Ære, tr. I. Prop. 1. *To raise up again, Ov.* II. Meton. (2) *Prop.*: *To lighten again, or simply to lighten*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To relieve, alleviate, assuage, to diminish, lessen*. EX. (2) *quotus enim quisque est, qui epistolam paulo graviores ferre possit, nisi eam pellectione relevavit, Cic.*.—(3) *videbimur cura et metu esse relevati, Cic.*: *—primo r. videntur, id.*: *—cujus mors ex alqa parte relevavit, relieved thee from a burden, id.*: *—ut potius relevares me, mightest comfort me, id.* SYN. See REPARO.

RELICTIO, ōnis, f. (relinquo). *A leaving behind, forsaking; vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicæ, Cic.*

RELICTUS, a, um, pt. of relinquo.

RELICŪS, a, um, adj. See RELIQUUS.

RELĪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (religo). *A binding or tying to any thing; r. et propagatio vitium, Cic.*

RELĪGĪO, ōnis, f. [relligio] (2. relego). I. (1) *Divine adoration or worship, religious rites or institutions, religion*. II. Meton. Subj. (2) *A religious feeling, awe, or fear, conscience*.

sense of religious duty.—(3) *Guilt producing uneasiness of conscience.*—(4) *Exp.* : r. jurisjurandi *or absol., obligation arising from an oath.*—(5) *Strict conscientiousness*; or sometimes, *excessive scrupulosity, punctiliousness.*—(6) *Object.* : *Sacredness, sanctity.*—(7) *Concr.* : *An object of religious veneration.* EX. (1) religione, id est cultu deorum, Cic.;—religionum cæremoniis, id.;—tollere religionem, id.;—fanum tanta religione fuit, *enjoyed such honor or respect*, id.;—hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, *of religious matters, of religion*, Cic.;—*en plur.* : contra omnium religiones, Cic.—(2) obstrinxisti religionem populum Romanum, Cic.;—quæ r. Mario non fuerat, id.—(3) ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, Cæs. *In the plur.* : an me censetis decretum fuisse, ut inexpectabiles r. in republicam inducerentur? Cic.—(4) an vero istas nationes religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimonium dicendis commoveri arbitramini? Cic.—(5) religione a conatu repelli, Cic.;—propter fidem et religionem iudicis, id.;—facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem exquirere, id.—(6) propter singularem ejus fani religionem, Cic.—(7) sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis prædico, Cic.;—religiones esse violatas, id. SYN. RELIGIO; SUPERSTITIO.—Religio, quæ Deorum cultu pio continetur.—Superstitio in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic.—Superstitiosus deum timet; religiosus veretur et colit. G. D.

RELIGIOSE, *adv.* (religious). I. (1) *Religiously, piously.* II. (2) *Considerately, anxiously, conscientiously.* EX. (1) templum Junonis quod r. colebant, Cic.—(2) an vir gravis r. testimonium dixisse videatur, Cic.

RELIGIOSUS [reilig., a, um, *adj.* (religio). I. (1) *Full of veneration for the gods, devout, religious.* II. *Meton. subj.* : (2) *Exp.* : *Full of scruples of conscience, scrupulous.*—3. *Too scrupulous, superstitious.*—(4) *Gen.* : *Conscientious, strict.*—(5) *Of objects of religious veneration: Holy, sacred.* EX. (1) sunt dicti r. ex relegendo, Cic.;—(majores nostri) mortuis tam religiosa jura tribuerunt, *religious rites or ceremonies*, id.—(2) civitas r. in principis maxime novorum bellorum, etc., Liv.;—quia r. erat, *since it was a matter of conscience*, id.—(4) quod et in re misericordem se præbuerit et in testimonium religiosum, Cic.—(5) Herculis templum est apud Agrigentinos sane sanctum apud illos et r., Cic.;—dies r., *a day of bad omen* on which persons hesitated to undertake any thing of importance, e. g. dies Alliensis, the dies atri, id. SYN. See SACER.

RĒ-LĪGO, *ĕre, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To bind back; to fasten, tie.*—(2) *Exp.* : *To moor a ship, to fasten to the shore.*—(3) *Fig.* : *To bind, connect.* II. 4. *To untie, loosen, Catull.* EX. (1) trahit Hectorē ad currum religatū Achillis, Cic.—(2) neque naves ad terram religandi potestas fiebat, Cæs.—(3) quæ (prudētia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *connected with external things*, Cic.

RĒ-LĪNO, *ĕre, lvi, tr.* [*perf. subj. sync. relemus, Plaut.*]. *To open any thing that has been closed with pitch, resin, etc., to tap, broach, Ter.*

RĒ-LINQUO, *ĕre, lqui, lictum, tr.* *To leave behind.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *To leave any body or any thing behind one's self by going to a distance from it.*—(2) *Exp.* : *To leave behind as by death.*—(3) *To leave, forsake, abandon, desert.*—(4) *Fig. e. a.*—(5) *To leave any thing in a certain state or condition (construed with a double predicate).* II. (6) *Gen.* : *To leave any body or any thing again, to separate one's self from, to go away.*—(7) *Fig.* : *To abandon, forsake.*—(8)

Exp. : *To let go or slip, to give up, to neglect, to let pass.* EX. (1) quem (Quintum fratrem) si reliquissem, Cic. *Fig.* : *aculeos r. in animis, id.*

—(2) *Prop.* : heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintum, Cic.;—memoriam aut brevem aut nullam r., id.—(3) *Prop.* : multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne palcæ quidem relinquerentur, Cic.;—relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, *was left, remained*, Cæs.—(4) *Fig.* : nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus reliquit locum, i. e. *makes them superfluous*, id.;—hunc facilem et quotidianum novisse sermonem, nunc pro relicto est habendum, *may be considered as yet left*, Cic.;—r. urbem direptioni et incendiis, *to deliver up*, id.;—ne reliquus hominem innocentem ad alcis dissimilis questum, *do not abandon*, id. *In Syllogismis* : reliquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *it remains*, Cic.—(5) præsertim quum integrum rem et causam reliquerim, *have left it unchanged*, Cic.;—tantum in medio relinquam, id.—(6) non sine magna spe magnisque præmiis domum propriam quosque r., Cæs.—(7) nemo est inventus tam profligatus, tam perditus, tam ab omni honestate relictus, *abandoned, or forsaken by*, Cic.—(8) rem et causam et utilitatem communem non r. solum, sed etiam proderē, Cic.;—quod mercandi cupiditate et navigandi et agrorum et armorum cultum reliquerant, *had neglected*, Cic.;—relicte possessiones, *uncultivated lands*, id.;—cædes relinquo, *leave unmentioned*, id.;—injuriæ r., *to leave unnoticed or unrequited*, id. SYN. See LINQUO.

RELĪQUĒ [reliquo], *ĕrum, f.* (relinquo). *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *The remains of any thing, residue, remnant, remainder.*—(2) *Exp.* : *Remnants of the table, scraps*; also, with a double sense.—(3) *The remains of a corpse, ashes, etc., relics.*—4. *The flesh of a victim which was not burned*, Suet.—5. *Animal excrements*, Sen. II. *Fig.* (6) *What is left, remainder, remnant.* EX. (1) quemadmodum r. cibi depellantur tum astringentibus so intestinis tum relaxantibus, Cic.—(2) vellem Idivus Martiis me ad cœnam (i. e. *at the murder of Cæsar*) invitasse : reliquiarum (i. e. *Antonius*) nihil fuisset, Cic.—(3) C. Marii atias reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic.—(4) ut avi reliquias persequere, *that which the grandfather left, the finishing of the Punic war*, Cic. SYN. RELĪQUĒ; RELĪQUA.—Reliquæ, the remainder, rest, or remnant.—Reliqua, the remains of a reckoning, arrears of debts, Cic.

RELĪQUUS (relicuus and relicus), a, um, *adj.* (relinquo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Remaining, left.*—(2) *Subst.* : Reliquum, i. n., and pl., reliqua, *with genit.*—(3) PHRASES. 1. reliquum est, *ut, or with inf.* *It remains, that, etc.* 2. reliquum (alqm), alqd or alqd reliqui, facere, *a periphrasis for relinquere*; viz., *to leave behind or remaining.* 3. *To leave out or omit any thing (only with a negative).*—(4) *Exp.* : *That remains in point of time, future.*—(5) *Of debts: Outstanding; subst., reliqua (rarely reliquum), outstanding debts, arrears.* II. *Meton.* (6) *The other, the rest, that which is left or remains.* EX. (1) *With dat.* : potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum mihi dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. *Without dat.* : ex qua (familia) r. est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. *Neut.* : cum reliqui nihil sit, id.—(2) Agrigentum, quod belli r. erat, duxit legiones, Liv.—(3) 1. r. est ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. 2. ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius reliquum fecit, Cic.;—reliquis feci agros, *have left for consideration*, id. *Neut.* : quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id. 3. cum ex equitum et calorum fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerant, *they did not leave any thing untied, they did every thing, i. e. they made all the*

haste they could, Cæs.—(4) declinasse me paululum et spe reliquæ tranquillitatis præsentis fluctus tempestatemque fugisse, Cic.;—in reliquum, *adv.*, in future, for the future, Planc. ap. Cic.—(5) ut pecuniam reliquam Bathroti ad diem solveret (*al.* pecuniam reliquam), Cic. *Sing.*, in a double sense, with allusion to the continuation of a story or narrative, Plaut.—(6) *Plur.*: murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic. *Or Subst.*: commune reliquis otium, id. *Sing.*: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, id.;—C. Verri ex omni reliquo vectigales fuisse, id.;—quod r. est, with regard to the rest, respecting what remains, id. *SYN.* Reliqui (6). See ALII.

RELISUS, a, um, *pt.* of relido.

RELIG. and RELIQU. See RELIG. and RELIQU.

RE-LŪCĒO, ěre, xi, *intr.* To shine back, or simply, to shine, be bright; relucens flamma, Liv.

RE-LŪCESCO, ěre, luxi, *intr. incomp.* (reluceo). To begin to shine again, to become bright again; cæco reluxit dies, Tac.

RELUCTOR, ěri, *intr. dep.* [*abl. pt. præc.*, reluctanti, Ov.]. I. *Prop.* (1) To struggle or wrestle against, to resist. II. *Fig.* (2) To be repugnant, reluctant or adverse to, to be unwilling. EX. (1) reluctantes dracones, Hor.—(2) cum a me quidem postulerent, ut . . . , diu sum reluctatus, Quint. *SYN.* RELUCTOR; RENITOR.—Reluctari, *prop.*, to struggle or wrestle against; ore reluctanti it equus, Ov.—Reniti, to oppose a resistance to another, Liv.

RE-LŪDO, ěre, si, *intr. and tr.* To play or jest in return; temerarios mariti jocos reluxit.

RE-MACRESCO, ěre, crui, *intr. incomp.* To grow lean again, or simply, to grow lean, Suet.

RE-MĀLEDĪCO, ěre, *intr.* To return reproachful language, to render railing for railing; r. civile fasque esse, Vespas. up. Suet.

RE-MANCĪPO, ěre, *tr.* To emancipate again.

1. RĚ-MANDO, ěre, *intr.* To send word in return, Eutr.

2. RĚ-MANDO, ěre, *tr.* To chew again, Plin.

RE-MĀNĒO, ěre, mansi, *intr.* I. (1) *Gen.*: To remain or stay behind. II. *Esp.* (2) To remain behind permanently, to be left remaining. (3) (With *adj.* as predicate). To remain in a certain state or condition, to be left, to remain, continue. EX. (1) ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, Cic.—(2) expone igitur primum animos r. post mortem, Cic.;—id nomen in eo remansit, id.—(3) quæ (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. *SYN.* See MANEO.

RE-MĀNO, ěre, *intr.* To flow back, Lucr.

RĚMANSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (remaneo). A remaining or staying behind or at a former place; profectio animum tuum non debet offendere; num igitur r. Cic.

RĚMĒDĪUM, ū, *n.* (re, medeor). A remedy. I. *Prop.* (1) Means against a disease, remedy, medicine. II. *Fig.* (2) Any remedy or means against anything. EX. (1) pantheras r. quoddam habere, quo cum essent usæ, non morerentur, Cic.;—tanti vulneris r., id.—(2) r. sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, id. *SYN.* See MEDICINA.

RĚMĒLĪGO, ūnis, *f.* She that delays, Plaut.

RĚMENSUS, a, um, *pt.* of remetior.

RĚ-MĒO, ěre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To go or come back again, to return. II. *Fig.* (2) To go back over, to live over. EX. (1) remeabo intro,

Plaut.;—si victor remeassem ad Argos, Virg.;—neque terra ali posset neque remearet acir, *stecora* back, Cic.—(2) With *acc.*: ævum remeare peractum, Hor.; Tibull.

RĚ-MĒTĪOR, ěri, mensus sum, *tr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) To measure again or back.—(2) *Meton.*: To go or travel over again.—(3) To go or discharge again. II. *Fig.* (4) To repeat, relate again.—(5) To measure back.—6. *Pass.*: remensus, a, um. Gone back, returned, Virg. EX. (1) frumentum pecunia r., to measure in return, Quint.—(2) r. stadia, Plin.—(3) r. vinum omne vomitu, Sen.—(4) totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen.—(5) transmissumque discrimen convalescendo r., to mend gradually, to recover by degrees, Plin. E.

RĚMEX, ěgis, *m.* (remus, ago). I. A rower. II. *Collect.* for remiges, Liv.

RĚMI, ōrum, *m.* Remi, a Gallic tribe, near the modern Rheims, Cæs.

RĚMĪGĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (remigo). A rowing; remigationis navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. *SYN.* REMIGATIO; REMIGIUM.—Remigatio, the act of rowing with oars.—Remigium, 1, the rowing apparatus; 2, the company of rowers; 3, the motion of the oars.

RĚMĪGIUM, ū, *n.* (remex). I. *Prop.* (1) A rowing. II. *Meton.* 2. *Abstr.* for *concr.*: The whole apparatus or furniture of a vessel connected with rowing, the rowing apparatus, oarage.—3. *Poet.* of wings, Ov.—(4) The rowers, a whole company of rowers. EX. (1) Isidis portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido Adulitarum distans, Plin.—(4) quæ pugna, quæ acies, quod r., etc., Cic. *SYN.* See REMIGATIO.

RĚMĪGO, ěre, *intr.* (remex). To row; alio modo remigant, Cic.

RĚ-MIGRO, ěre, *intr.* I. *Prop.*: To return, to remove back again; r. in domum suam, Cic.;—r. Roman, id. II. *Fig.*: r. ad justitiam, Cic. *SYN.* See COMMO.

RĚ-MĪNSCOR, sci, *intr. and tr. dep.* I. (1) To call to mind, to remember, recollect. II. (2) To find out by recollection. EX. (1) se non tum illa discere sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. With *gent.*: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Cæs.—(2) ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona r. neque majora posset consequi, Nep. *SYN.* See MEMINI.

RĚ-MISCĒO, ěre, misceti, mixtum or mistum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To mix again. II. *Fig.* (2) To mingle together. EX. (1) venenum remixtum cibo, Sen.—(2) veris falsa remiscet, Ilor.

RĚMISSĒ, *adv.* (remissus). Gently, mildly.

RĚMISSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (remitto). I. *Prop.* (1) A yielding or giving way, a lowering, letting down. II. *Fig.* (2) Abatement, remission.—(3) Remission of punishment, pardon. EX. (1) ex oculorum obtutu, ex superciliorum aut remissione aut retractione, Cic.—(2) remissione autem (animus) sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic.;—r. animi, id.;—r. animorum, or simply r., recreation, id.—(3) ne remissione pœnæ crudeles in patriam videamur, Cic. *SYN.* See RELAXATIO.

RĚMISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of remitto. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: Relaxed, languid, loose, slack. *Fig.*: Not severe or vehement (in good or bad sense).—(2) In a good sense: Gentle, soft, subdued, indulgent, mild.—(3) In a bad sense: Slack, remiss, negligent, careless. EX. (1) ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissio opprimunt, Cic.—(2) modos et cantus remissiores esse facturum, Cic.;—sermo quietus

est r., id.—(3) quom te, Servi, remissorem in petendo putarent, Cic.

RĒ-MITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum, tr. and intr. I. *Tr. prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To send back, to let go back, to remove or send away.—(2) *Esp.*: To let go, to slacken.—(3) In Law: r. nuncium or repudium, to dissolve a marriage contract, to send a bill of divorce (see NUNCIUS and REPUDIUM).—(4) *Fig. gen.*: To send or give back, to restore, not to keep, renounce.—(5) *Esp.*: To let go, to set at liberty, to release.—(6) With an objective clause: To cease doing any thing.—(7) r. se, or Middle: To give way, abate.—(8) Middle: To take recreation, to relax.—(9) To concede, grant, allow, yield. II. *Intr.* (10) To give way, decrease.

EX. (1) r. mulieres Romam, Cic.;—Demetrii librum de concordia tibi remisit, id.—(2) habenas vel adducere vel r., Cic.—(4) ne repugnanti eam (sententiam) animis vestris aut libentibus aut æquis remittatis, renounce, Cic.;—id reddo ac remitto, give it up, id.—(5) omnes sororum tum intendens tum remittens persequitur gradus, Cic.;—animum relaxare ac r., to unbend, relax.—(6) neque remittit ubi ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sull.—(7) ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels.—(8) eundem quum scripsi, eundem etiam quum remittor, lego, Plin. E.—(9) r. multam, Cic.;—memoriam mihi remittas oportet, that you grant, id.;—tibi remittunt istam voluptatem, grant you that pleasure, id. *Abol.*: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, permitting it, Liv.—(10) cum remiserant dolores pedum, non deerat in causis.

RĒMIXTUS [remistus], a, um, pt. of remisceo.

REMMIUS, ii, m. Remmius, a Roman family name, Tac. Hence, *Adj.*: Of Remmius; lex Remmia, Cic.

RĒ-MŌLIOR, Iri, tr. dep. To move or push back or away; proxima quæque remolitur et jactat, Sen.

RĒ-MOLLESCO, ēre, intr. insep. I. *Prop.*: To become soft again, Ov. II. *Fig.*: To grow effeminate; quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum r. homines arbitrantur, to lose strength, Cæs.

RĒ-MOLLIO, Ire, Itum, tr. I. *Prop.*: To make soft again, or simply, to make soft; r. terra debet æqualiter, Col. II. *Fig.*: se inhibitum ac remoluitum, moved, mollified, Suet.

RĒ-MŌRA, æ, f. A delay, hinderance, Plaut.

RĒ-MŌRĀMEN, Inis, n. (remoror). That which hinders, a hinderance, impediment, Ov.

RĒ-MORDEO, ēre, morsum, tr. To bite again; only fig. for, to torment or disturb again; sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. SYN. See MORDEO.

RĒ-MŌRIS, e, adj. (remoror). Slow, dilatory.

RĒ-MŌROR, āri, intr. and tr. dep. I. *Intr.* (1) To delay, loiter, tarry. II. *Tr.* (2) To keep back, delay, retard, hinder. **EX.** (1) r. Italia, Liv.—(2) eæ res quæ ceteras r. solent, non retardarunt, Cic. *Pass.*: remoratus a, um.

RĒ-MŌTE, adv. (remotus). At a distance, afar off, remotely; r. ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic.

RĒ-MŌTIO, ōnis, f. (removeo). A removing, removal, putting away; r. criminis est, a uis-avocing, denying, Cic.

RĒ-MŌTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of removeo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: Remote, distant, far off.—(2) *Fig.*: Far from any thing, having nothing to do with, not connected with.—(3) *Philos.*: remota; things of secondary worth or value. **EX.** (1) remoto, salubri, ameno loco, Cic.;—remoti ab oculis populi, id.—(2) quæ jam diu gesta et a

memoria r., Cic.;—sermo a forensi strepitu r., id.;—ab omni minimi errati suspitione r., id.—(3) quæ secundum locum obtinent, Cic.

RĒ-MŌVĒO, ēre, mōvi mōtum [*sync. plup.*, remorant, Hor.; remosse, Lucr.], tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To move back, to remove, put aside, take away; remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic.

II. *Fig.*: sic (Numa) religionibus colendis operam addidit, sumptum removit, id.;—remove isthæc, leave that, i. e. do not speak of it, id.;—r. alqm ab hoc sermone, id. SYN. See DEMOVEO and SEGREGO.

RĒ-MŪGIŌ, Ire, intr. To bellow again or in return, to resound, re-echo, to sound back (poet.), Ov. SYN. See MUGIO.

RĒ-MULCĒO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. *Prop.*: To stroke back, bend back, Virg. II. *Fig.*: To soothe, appease, quiet, Stat.

RĒMULCUM, i, n. and REMULCUS, i, m. (*ῥομολκίον*). *Naut.*: A cable or rope by which a ship is towed, a towing-rope; navem remulco abstraxit, Cæs. SYN. See NAVIS and REMUS.

REMULSUS, a, um, pt. of remulceo.

1. **RĒMŪSUS**, i, m. dim. (remus). A small oar, Turp. ap. Non.

2. **RĒMŪLUS**, i, m. A proper name. 1. Remulus Silvius, king of Alba, Ov.—2. For Remus.—3. The name of a fictitious hero, Virg.

RĒMŪNERATIO, ōnis, f. (remuneror). A remunerating, a remuneration, requital, recompense; r. benevolentiae, Cic.

RĒ-MŪNEROR, āri, tr. dep. To repay, recompense, remunerate; with acc., r. alqm munere, Cic. *Abol.*: remunerandi voluntas, Cic. SYN. See MUNEROR.

RĒMURĪA, ōrum, n. i. q. Lemuria, Ov.

RĒ-MURMŪRO, ēre, tr. and intr. To murmur back, to resound, re-echo; fracta r. unda, Virg. Tr.: carmina remurmurat Echo, Calp.

1. **RĒMUS**, i, m. (*ῥέμπος*). An oar. PHRASES. incumbere remis, to bend to, to ply the oars, Virg.;—remos ducere—impellere, Ov.; Virg., to row. *Prov.*: remis relisque, with oars and sails, i. e. with all possible speed. *Poet. meton.* of the wings of birds. *Fig.*: querelam, utrum panderem vela orationis, an eam remis propellerem, Cic. SYN. REMUS; TONSÆ; REMULCUS; CONTUS.—Remus, an oar.—Tonsæ, the blade of an oar, only in Poetry.—Remulus, the rope used by bargemen to pull their barge along, against the stream.—Contus, a long pole used to govern a boat, or push it along.

2. **RĒMUS**, i, m. Remus, the brother of Romulus, Cic.

REN, rēnis, m. (*ῥήνιν*). See RENES.

RĒ-NARRO, ēre, tr. To relate again (poet.).

RĒ-NASCOR, nasci, nātus sum, intr. dep.

I. *Prop.*: To be born again, to take rise or spring up again; nolunt easdem r. sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. II. *Meton.*: velut ab stipibus lætius feraciusque renatæ urbis, Liv. SYN. RENASCOR; REVIVISCO; RESURGO; RESUSCITO.—Renasci, to be born again, to rise again in the room of what was dead.—Reviviscere, to recover life, to revive again, said of the human kind.—Resurgo, to rise or get up again.—Resuscitare, to rouse, to set up again, always tr.

RĒNĀTUS, a, um, pt. of renascor.

RĒ-NĀVIGO, ēre, intr. and tr. To sail back; post in hæc Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic.

RĒ-NĒO, ēre, tr. To spin back, i. e. to undo the texture of a web (poet.), Ov.

RĒNES, rēnum, *m.* [renium, Plin., *sing. once*, shine, Plaut.]. I. (1) *The kidneys*, Cic. II. 2. *The loins*, Nemes. EX. (1) laborare ex renibus, to have a pain in the kidneys, have a nephritic disease. SYN. See LUMBI.

RĒ-NĪDĒO, ēre, *intr.* I. 1. *Prop.*: To shine, glitter, be bright or resplendent, Virg. II. Fig. 2. *Gen.*: Claud.—(3) *Exp.*: To be cheerful or gay, to rejoice.—(4) To smile, to laugh. EX. (3) quod cum contingit, nescio quomodo hilarior protinus rendit oratio, Quint. With an objective clause, Hor.—(4) homo rendens, Liv.

RĒ-NĪDESCO, ēre, *intr. incep.* (renideo). To grow bright, to shine, Lucr.

RĒ-NTOR, nti, *intr. dep.*: To struggle against, resist, withstand; quum illi renitentes pactos discerent sese, Liv. SYN. See RELUC-
TOR.

1. **RĒ-NO**, ēre, *intr.* To swim back, Hor.

2. **RĒNO** or **RĒHĒNO**, ōnis, *m.* I. *Prop.* (1) A northern animal, probably a rein-deer. II. *Meton.* (2) *The skin of a rein-deer*, worn as a garment by the ancient Germans. EX. (1) (Germani) pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, Cæs.—(2) Germani intectum renouibus corpus tegunt, Sall.

RĒ-NODO, ēre, *tr.* I. To tie back or up, Hor. II. To unbind, loosen; teque renodatum pharetris ac pace fruentem, Val. Flac.

RĒ-NŌVĀMEN, inis, *n.* (renovo). A renewing, a forming anew, Ov.

RĒ-NŌVĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (renovo). (1) A renewing, renovating.—(2) *Exp.*: A renewing of interest, compound interest. EX. (1) r. mundi, Cic.—(2) centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic.

RĒ-NŌVO, ēre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To renew, restore.—(2) *Exp.*: To reckon interest upon interest, to take compound interest. II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: To renew, repeat.—(4) *Exp.*: To renew in strength, to refresh, revive. EX. (1) altæ renovatæque stellæ, Cic.—r. veteres (colonias), id.—(2) Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos feiore, contentus non fuit, Cic.—(3) curam molestiamque r., id.—r. illud, to repeat, id.;—with ut, (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renoverunt, repeated, that, etc., Liv.—(4) r. animum auditoris ad ea quæ restant, Cic. SYN. See INSTAURO.

RĒ-NŪMĒRO, ēre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To pay back, pay again, repay. II. *Fig.* 2. To pay back, repay, pay off, Plaut. EX. (1) millia sagittarum circiter triginta in castellum conjuncta Cæsari renumeraverunt, counted or numbered to Cæsar, Cæs.

RĒ-NŪNCĪATĪO, ōnis, *f.* (renuncio). A declaring, reporting; public information, intelligence; cognoscite renunciationem ex literis publicis, Cic.

RĒ-NUNCĪO (rēnūntio), ēre, *tr.* I. (1) *Gen.*: To carry or bring back word, to announce, report.—(2) *Exp.*: To report officially, to give formal notice, to make a report or return.—(3) *Meton.*: To announce, report. II. (re with a negative force) (4) To give up, renounce, to retract, recall, revoke. EX. (1) quia nihil a quoquam renuncibatur, ipse hospitium singulorum adiit, since no answer was brought back, Suet. Imper.: mihi renunciatum est, Cic.—(2) si ille vir (Ser. Sulpicius) legationem r. potuisset, could have given an account of his embassy. Of an official report of an election to a public office proclaimed by a *græco* or by a *commission*: quum esset prætor

renunciatus, Cic.;—prætor renunciatus sum, id.;—sacerdos renunciatus est, id.—(3) renuncio vobis, nihil esse, quod, etc., Cic.—(4) iratus iste vehementer Sthenio, et incensus hospitium renunciat, Cic. *Abso.*: quid impudentis publicanis renunciantibus? id. SYN. See DEXTERO.

RĒ-NŪNCĪUS, ū, *m.* (renuncio). That brings back intelligence or reports, Plaut.

RĒ-NŪO, ēre, ūi, *intr. and tr.* To signify refusal or disapprobation by nodding; to decline, refuse, deny. I. *Intr. with dat.*: quibus superciliis renuentes huic crimini, contradicting this charge, Cic. II. *Tr.*: si fas est defendi a me eum, qui nullum convivium renuerit, has declined, not accepted, Cic. SYN. See ABNUO.

RĒ-NŪTO, ēre, *intr. freq. int.* (renuo). To deny, not to admit, to refuse, Lucr.

RĒ-NŪTUS, ūs, *m.* (renuo). A denial, refusal; simili nūta ac renutu respondere, voto tuo possum, Plin. E.

RĒOR, rēri, rātus sum, *tr. dep.* (res). To believe, think, suppose, judge. I. With obj., Cic.;—hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut. II. *Abso.*: plures quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. SYN. See ARBITRO.

RĒPĀGŪLA, ūrum, *n.* I. *Prop.* (1) Bars or bolts for fastening doors. II. *Fig.* (2) Boundaries, limits. EX. (1) in templo Herculis valvæ clausæ repagulis subito se ipsæ aperuerunt, Cic. II. (2) ut vi et auctoritate omnia repagula pudoris perfringeres, Cic. SYN. See CLAVIS.

REPANDĪ ROSTRUS, a, um, *adj.* (repandus, rostrum). With a snout bent upwards.

RĒ-PANDUS, a, um, *adj.* Bent backward or upward; r. calceoli, Cic.

RĒ-PANGO, ēre, *tr.* To set or plant into; r. semen ferule, Col.

RĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (reparo). That may be repaired, recovered, or renewed, Ov.;—r. Echo, repeating, Pers.

RĒ-PARCO, ēre, *intr.* To be saving or sparing, to abstain from, Plaut.;—ex nulla facere id si parte reparcant, not abstain from doing this.

RĒ-PĀRO, ēre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To prepare again or anew, to restore, to renew, repair.—2. *Exp.*: To purchase in return or exchange, to get or procure in return, Hor. II. *Fig.* 3. To refresh, restore, revive, recreate, Plin. EX. (1) id perdere videbatur, quod alio prætor eodem ex agro r. posset, Cic. SYN. I. **REPARO**; **REDIMO**; **RECUPERO**.—Reparare, to recover, regain, reconquer; amissas res r., Hor.—Redimere, to recover by paying a price, redeem; redimere captivos, Cic.—Recuperare, to recover what has been lost, to recoup, get again; recuperare imperium. II. **REPARO**; **REFICIO**; **RECROO**; **RELEVIO**.—Reparare, as above, 3. reparare vires, Tac.—Reficere, to make again, rebuild; as, rates, templa, ædes, etc., r. fig. reficere exercitum, to refresh an army; r. magistratus, re-elect.—Recroare, prop., to create again; r. consules, Cic. *Fig.*: To comfort, encourage, to remove fear; r. animos, Cic.—Relevare to lift up again; e terra corpus relevare, Ov. *Fig.*: casum r., to relieve;—sitim r., to quench, etc.

RĒPĀSTĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* A digging round again; quid fossiones agri repastinationesque præferam? Cic. SYN. See FOSSIO.

RĒ-PECTO, ēre, xum, *tr.* To comb again, Ov. **RĒ-PĒDO**, ēre, ēvi, *tr.* (pes). To go back, recede, Lucr.

RĒ-PELLO, ēre, rēpŭli [repp.], rēpŭlsus, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To drive, push or thrust back to

drive away. II. *Fig. (2) To repel, remove, keep off, turn away, prevent.* EX. (1) homines inermes armis viris, terrore, periculoque mortis repulerit, Cic.—(2) r. oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic.—r. furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. SYN. See AMOLIO.

RĒPENDO, ēre, di, sum, tr. I. *Prop. (1) To weigh back, weigh to again or in return.* II. *Meton. (2) Prop. : To pay in the same weight, to weigh in return.—(3) Fig. : To give an equivalent, to requite, return, recompense, return like for like.* EX. (1) Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, three pieces of asparagus weigh a pound, Plin.—(2) cui (Septimuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic.—(3) r. decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. SYN. **REPENDO**; **COMPENSO**.—*Rependere, prop. as above (1) gen. to recompense, repay; r. grates, to return thanks.—Compensare, prop., to weigh one thing with another; triticum cum hordeo compensat. Fig. : To compensate.*

1. **RĒPENS**, entis. I. *pt. of repo.* II. *Adj. (1) Prop. : Sudden, unexpected.—(2) Meton. : New, fresh.* EX. (1) r. adventus hostium, Cic.—(2) neque discerneres, quid r. aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. SYN. **REPENS**; **REPENTINUS**; **SUBITUS**.—*Repens, prop. creeping on; hence, fig., unlooked for, unexpected; hostium r. adventus, opp. expectatus.—Repentinus, only fig. : Unforeseen, unawares.—Subitus, sudden, unexpected; magis subita tempestas, quam ante provisa, terret navigantes, Cic.—Casu tecti repentino obrutus est; subitum e terra monstrum erupit, G. D.*

2. **RĒPENS**, *adv. Suddenly, Ov.*

RĒPENSUS, a, um, *pt. of rependo.*

RĒPENTE, *adv. (repens), i. q. subito. Suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.;—r. præter spem, id. SYN. See CONTINGO.*

RĒPENTINO, *adv. (repentinus). Suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.*

RĒPENTINUS, a, um, *adj. (repens). Suddenly, unexpected, unawares; amor tam improvisus ac tam r., Cic.;—ignoti homines et r., become suddenly known, upstart, id.;—de repentino, adv. All on a sudden, App. SYN. See I. REPENS.*

RĒPERCUSSIO, ōnis, *f. (repentio). A striking or beating back, a repercussion, reflection; r. vicinorum siderum, Sen.*

1. **RĒPERCUSSUS**, a, um, *pt. of repercutio.*

2. **RĒPERCUSSUS**, ōis, *m. (repercutio). A beating or striking back, r-percussion, reflection (as of light); also, a re-echoing, resounding, reflection (as of sound), Plin.*

RĒPERCŪTIO, ēre, cussi, cussum, tr. I. *Prop. 1. To strike back, to cause to rebound. Of light: To reflect, Plin. Of sound: To re-echo, Plin. II. Fig. 2. To drive back, to avert, repel, retort; aliena aut . . . repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint.*

RĒ-PĒRĪO, īre, rĕpĕrī, rĕpĕrtum, tr. (re, pario), [*perf.*, reperī, old *ful.*, reperibitur, Plant;—*inf. pass.*, reperier, id.]. I. *Prop. (1) To find out, to find, meet with.* II. *Fig. (2) Esp. with a double predicate: To find any thing as such or such, to recognize, experience. In the pass. with a double subject: To be found or recognized as such or such.—(3) To find out any thing new, to invent, discover, contrive, devise.* EX. (1) reperiam multos non tam curiosos nec tam molestos, quam vos estis, Cic.—(2) ceteris rebus (nos) aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, Cic.;—ut vestræ sententiæ infestissimæ atque inimicissimæ reperiantur, Cic.—(3) mihi met inunda ratio et via repertiunda est, qua, etc., Cic.;—nihil

novi r., id.;—Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. SYN. See INVENIO.

RĒPERTA, ōrum, *n. (reperio). Inventions, devices, Lucr.*

RĒPERTOR, ōris, *m. (id.). One that finds out, an inventor, discoverer; r. legum, Quint.*

RĒPERTUS, a, um, *pt. of reperio.*

RĒPĒTĒNTĪA, æ, *f. (repeto). A remembering, recollecting, Lucr.*

RĒPĒTITIO, ōnis, *f. (id.). 1. A repeating, repetition; r. frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint.—2. Esp. in Rhed. : A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences or clauses, Cic.*

RĒPĒTITOR, ōris, *m. (id.). One that demands back, Ov.*

RĒPĒTUS, a, um, *pt. of repeto.*

RĒ-PĒTO, ēre, īvi or īi, tum, tr. I. *Prop. (1) Gen. : To strive again after any thing.—2. Esp. : To prosecute or arraign again.—(3) To return to any body or any thing. II. Meton. (4) Prop. : To fetch, call, or take back.—(5) Esp. : To begin again, to recommence, enter upon again, resume.—(6) To trace back, to trace or derive from the very beginning.—(7) r. alqd memoria, inemoriam rei, or (less frequently) r. alqd, to call any thing again to remembrance, to call to mind again, to recollect, rememb. r.—(8) Gen. : To ask or demand back, to ask for the payment of a debt, to claim as one's own, demand as due.—(9) Esp. of the fectiales : r. res, to claim from the enemy what has been carried off; hence, to demand reparation or satisfaction.—(10) In Law : r. res, to demand restoration of one's property, to claim restitution.*

EX. (1) assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat repetitumque sæpius cuspidē ad terram affixit, after having attacked him repeatedly, Liv. Absol. : ut bis cavere bis r. oportnerit, to strike back, Quint.—(2) ut, si quem quis r. vellet, par periculum pœnæ subiret, Suet.—(3) With acc. : utrum pergere, quæ cœpisset ire viā, an eam, qua venisset, r. melius esset, Liv. With prep. Liv. or absol., id.—(4) Lysias esse Atticus, quamquam Timæus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic.—(5) prætermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. With de : de mutatione literarum nihil r. hic necesse est, Quint. With an objective clause : repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, Quint. Poet. : Repetitus, a, um. Repeatedly, anew, oftentimes, Ov.—(6) noster hic populus, quem Africanus hesterno sermone a stirpe repetivit, Cic.;—sententiæ gravitas a Platonis auctoritate repetatur, id.;—r. paulo altius, id.;—repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backward, Cæs.—(7) cogitanti mihi sæpenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. With an objective clause : memoria repeto, convictos a me qui reprehenderent, Quint.;—repeto me corruptum ab eo, cur ambulare, Plin. E. Also absol., Cic.—(8) repetere bona sua, Cic.;—r. quæ erepta sunt, id.;—Homerum Salaminii repetunt, id.—(9) mittebantur qui res repererent, Varr.—(10) quod si in iis rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, Cic.

RĒPĒTUNDÆ, ōrum, (pecuniæ) (repeto). Money, etc., extorted by a governor or by any corrupt public officer which is to be restored, extortions; L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetendis primus tulit, Cic.;—repetundarum causæ, crimen, lex, relating to extortions, Quint. SYN. See PECCULATUS.

RĒPEXUS, a, um, *pt. of repecto.*

RE-PLĒO, ēre, tr. I. *Prop. (1) To fill again, replenish, to fill up, complete a number.—(2) Fig. : To supply. II. Gen. (3) Prop. : To*

fill, fill up, make full, satiate.—(4) *Fig. middle: To fill.* EX. (1) *ut exhaustas domos r. possent, Cic.;*—*r. consumpto, to restore.*—(2) *quæ (in oratione) replenda vel deicienda sunt, to be supplied (shortly before adiciere, detrachere), Quint.*—(3) *r. campus strage hominum, Liv.*—(4) *r. iusta juris civilis scientia, Cic.* SYN. See IMPLEO.

REPLETUS, a, um. I. *pt. of repleo.* II. *Adj.: Filled up full, replete.* I. *retero foro repletis omnibus templis, Cic.*—2. *With abl.: r. exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copii), richly provided, Cæs.*—3. *With genit.: repletas semitas puerorum et mulierum, Liv. Gr. 361.* SYN. See CONFERTUS.

REPLICATIO, ðnis, f. (replico). *A rolling back (of the leaves of a book), i. e. an opening of a book to find a passage, etc.; meton., ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueretur, as it were a winding up, drawing up again, Cic.*

RE-PLICO, ðre, tr. I. *Prop.: To fold, roll or bend backward; r. labra, Quint.* II. *Fig.: ut ne replices annuum memoriam, turn to, look for (in order to read), Cic.;*—*transductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, unfolding, id.*

RE-PLUMBO, ðre, tr. *To deprive of lead, to unsolder, Sen.*

RE-PLŪO, ðre, intr. *To rain down again.*

RĒPO, ðre, repsi, reptum, intr. (ῥέπω). I. *Prop. (1) To creep, crawl.* II. *Fig. (2) To creep along, travel slowly.* EX. (1) *r. cochleæ inter saxa, Sall.*—(2) *tria millia r., Hor.* SYN. REPO; REPTO; SERPO.—*Repere, to creep or crawl as serpents do, also of persons who creep or move slowly.*—*Reptare, freq., to go slowly as snakes do; et adhuc reptabat Africum Tacfarinas, Tac*—*Serpere, to slide on the belly as serpents do, to wind about; vipera serpit humi, Ov.* Repunt quæ parvos pedes habent, serpent quæ pedibus carcut, say *Grammarians.*

RĒPŌNO, ðre, pōsi, positum, tr. [repositi, Plant.; *part. sync.*, repositus, a, um, Virg.]. I. *With the force of re prevailing.*—(1) *Prop.: To lay, place, put or bring a thing in or to its former place, to return any thing to any one, to restore, replace.*—(2) *Fig.: To bring or lead back.*—(3) *To bend back.*—(4) *Prop.: To put a thing by in order to keep it, to lay by or aside, to keep, to store up.*—(5) *Fig. s. s.*—(6) *Prop.: To put in the place of any thing, to place in return.*—(7) *Fig. s. s.*—(8) *Prop.: To lay down, to put aside.*—9. *Fig., Stat.* II. *With the meaning of the verb prevailing: (10) Prop.: To lay a thing down any where, to put, place, set.*—(11) *Fig. s. s.*

EX. (1) *quid erat, quod rescinderet, cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret? Cic.*—(2) *ne tibi ego idem reponam cum veneris, Cic.*—(3) *hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt, Quint.*—(4) *neque condendi ac reponendi (fructus) illa pectum scientia est, Cic.*—(5) *opus est studio precedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint.*—(6) *non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.*—(7) *at vero præclarum diem illis reposituisti, Cic.*—(8) *quum arma omnia reposita contactaque essent, Cæs.*—(9) *grues in terga prævolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic.*—(11) *r. omnem spem in se, Cic.;*—*quos in deorum numero repono, place or reckon among, Cic.*

RĒ-PORTO, ðre, tr. I. *Prop. (1) Gen.: To carry or bring back.*—(2) *Esp.: To carry off, as a conqueror, to bear off victoriously.* II. *Fig. (3) Gen.: To bring back or home.*—4. *Esp.: To bring back word, to report, Virg.* EX. (1) *candela-*

brum secum in Sigariam, Cic.;—*r. se ad Didium, to return, Auct. B. Hisp.*—(2) *cum ipse nihil ex præda domum suam reportaret (for which also deportaret), Cic.*—(3) *sed ex tua calumitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquid r., Cic.* SYN. See EXPORTO.

RĒ-POSCO, ðre, tr. I. *Prop. (1) To demand back or again, with alqd, alqd ab alqo, frequently alqm alqd Gr. 508-512, and absol.* II. *Fig. (2) To ask for, demand, claim as a debt, Cic.* EX. (1) *r. eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic.*—(2) *r. rationem (rei) ab alqo, Cic.*

RĒPŌSŪTUS, a, um [repostus]. I. *pt. of repono.* II. *Adj.: Remote, far off, Virg.*

RĒPOSTOR, ðris, m. (repono). *One who replaces or restores, a restorer, Ov.*

RĒPOSTUS, a, um, *pt. (adj.) of repono.*

RĒPŌTĪA, ðrum, n. (poto). *A drinking or carousing after an entertainment, Hor.*

REPRÆSENTATIO, ðnis, f. (represento). I. (1) *A making present, a placing before the eyes, a representing.* II. *Payment in ready money, Cic.* EX. (1) *plus est evidentiæ, vel ut alii dicunt, r., quam perspicuitas, Quint.*

RE-PRÆSENTO, ðre, tr. I. *Gen. (1) To make present again, to place before the eyes as if present, to represent, portray.* II. *Esp. (2) To make present payment, to pay ready money.*—(3) *Meton. gen.: To do or undertake immediately, to do any thing at once or without delay.* EX. (1) *quod ipsum templum representabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.*—(2) *reliquæ pecuniæ vel usuram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab alqo qui Faberio debet representabimus, will be able to pay immediately, Cic.;*—*quem representabo, I will settle at once.*—(3) *neque expectare temporis medicinam quam r. ratione possumus, to apply immediately, Cic.;*—*r. improbitatem suam, to hasten, dispatch, id.;*—*si r. morte mea libertas civitatis potest, can be furthered, id.*

RE-PRĒHENDO, ðre, di, sum, tr. [repræhendo, contr. reprehendo and reprehendo]. I. *Prop. (1) To catch again, to draw or pull back, hold back.* II. *Fig. (2) Gen.: To hold fast, retain.*—(3) *Esp.: To reprore, censure, reprehend.*—4. *Rhet.: To refute, Cic.* EX. (1) *r. quodam manu, Liv.*—(2) *revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic.*—(3) *quum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.;*—*sum reprehendendus, id.* SYN. See INCREPO.

REPRĒHENSIO, ðnis, f. (reprehendo). I. (1) *A holding back, a stopping or pausing in speaking.* II. (2) *Censure, blame, reproach.*—(3) *Meton.: That which deserves censure, a fault.*—4. *Rhet.: A refuting, refutation, Cic.* EX. (1) *orationem concinnam . . . fectivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, Cic.*—(2) *With genit.: non culpæ reprehensionem et stultitiæ vituperationem relinquere, Cic.*—(3) *ut ipsa ejus r. laude alqo non indigna sit, Quint.* SYN. REPRĒHENSIO; CRIMINATIO; VITUPERATIO; VITUPERIUM.—*Reprehensio, fig., reprehension, blaming one of guilt, also, refutation.*—*Criminatio, the accusing or impeaching; falsa criminatio, Cic.*—*Vituperatio, a blaming or finding fault with; culpæ reprehensio, et stultitiæ vituperatio, Cic.*—*Vituperatio expresses less than reprehensio.*—*Vituperium (i. q. Vituperatio), not used by good writers.*

REPRĒHENSŌ, ðre, tr. *freq. int. (reprehendo).* *To draw or keep back eagerly; reprehensans singulos, Liv.*

REPRĒHENSOR, ðris, m. (reprehendo). I. (1) *One who blames or censures.* II. *Meton. (2) One who improves, an improver, reformer.*

EX. (1) restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. —(2) r. comitiorum, Cic.

REPRĒHENSUS, a, um, *pt. of reprehendo.*

REPRESSOR, ōris, m. (reprimō). *One who represses or restrains; video Milonem represso-rem cædis quotidianæ, Cic.*

REPRESSUS, a, um, *pt. of reprimō.*

RE-PRĪMO, ēre, pressi, pressum, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) To press back, to keep back, check, curb, hinder. II. Fig. (2) To check, repress, restrain, keep within bounds. EX. (1) si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam periturum; si repressus esset, Veios, Cic.—(2) furorem r., Cic.;—pestem r., id.;—impetus hostium r., id.;—repressa (memoria) vetustate, weakened, debilitated, id. Of personal objects: reprimam me, I will refrain.

RE-PRŪBO, āre, *tr.* To disapprove, reject, reprobate; quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic. SYN. REPROBO; REPUDIŌ; RESPUO; REJICIO.—Reprobare, to reprove, disallow, condemn.—Repudiare, to divorce, to reject as a shameful thing; repudiare uxorem, Suet.—Respuere, to reject with contempt; respuere alqd et pro nihilo putare, Cic.—Rejicere, to reject, throw back, repel; telum rejicere, Cæs. Fig.: rejicere iudices, to except against, challenge judges.

REPRŌMISSŌ, ōnis, f. (repromitto). A promising in return, Cic. SYN. See COMPROMISSUM.

RE-PRŌMITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum, *tr.* I. To promise in return, Cic. II. To promise anew or again; imperaturum quoque brevi repromittens, Suet.

REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (repto). Creeping, crawling, Sen.

REPTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (id.). A creeping, or crawling; r. infantium per manus et genua.

REPTO, āre, *intr.* and *tr. freq. int.* (repo). To creep, crawl. I. Prop.: Of animals and persons, Plin.—2. Meton.: of slow or dilatory motions: To creep along, go slowly, Plaut; Hor. SYN. See REPO.

REPŪDIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (repudio). A rejecting, refusing, casting off; r. supplicum, Cic.

REPŪDIŌ, āre, *tr.* (repudium). I. (1) Of betrothed or married persons: To reject or repudiate the other party or partner; to effect a divorce (of married persons), to put away, repudiate. II. Meton. (2) Gen.: To reject, refuse, cast off. EX. (1) virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet.—(2) cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus r. debetis, Cic.;—r. consilium senatus a republica, to remove or withdraw it, id.;—virtus minime repudianda est, id. SYN. See REPROBO.

REPŪDIŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (repudium). To be rejected, offensive, Plaut.

REPŪDIUM, ūi, n. (pudet). Of married or betrothed persons: A putting away or repudiating the other party, a breaking off an engagement, a separation, divorce; r. remittere uxori, Suet. SYN. See DIVORTIUM.

RE-PŪERASCO, ēre, *intr. incomp.* I. Prop. (1) To become a boy again. II. Fig. (2) To become childish, to play the child. EX. (1) ut ex hac ætate repueruscam, Cic.—(2) (Lælium et Scipionem) incredibiliter r. esse solitos, Cic.

REPUGNANS, antis. I. *pt. of repugno.* II. *Adj.*: Contrary to, opposed to, repugnant; subst., repugnantia, terms opposed to each other, contraries; locus ex repugnantibus, Cic.

REPUGNANTER, *adj.* (repugnans). With

repugnance, unwillingly; alterum patienter accipere, non r., Cic.

REPUGNANTĪA, æ, f. (repugno). I. (1) A struggling or fighting against any one. II. (2) Contradiction, contrively, repugnance, incompatibility. EX. (1) (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), weapon, means of defence, Plin.—(2) qui tantam rerum repugnantiam non videas, nihil profecto sapis.

RE-PUGNO, āre, *intr.* I. Prop. milit. 1. To fight or contend against, to offer resistance. II. Meton. (2) Gen.: To contend against, to offer resistance, to oppose, resist.—(3) Esp.: To be opposed in nature, to be contrary to or against, to be inconsistent, incompatible, or repugnant, to be contradictory. EX. (2) consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic.;—adversante et repugnante natura, id. With dat.: r. his perturbationibus, id.—(3) sed hæc inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic. SYN. See ADVISOR.

RE-PULLŪLO, āre, *intr.* To bud or sprout forth again, Plin.

REPŪLSA, æ, f. (repello, *prop. pt. sc. petitiō*). I. Prop. (1) A failing in one's endeavors or in asking for a public office, a repulse. II. 2. Meton. gen.: A refusal, denial, repulse, rejection. EX. (1) sine repulsa consules facti sunt, Cic.;—repulsam ferre, to fail in one's application, meet with a repulse, id. SYN. REPULSA; REPULSUS.—Repulsa, a repulse, a denial.—Repulsus, a repulsion, a reversion; repulsus scopulorum, Cic.;—r. umbonum, Claud.

RE-PULSANS, antis, *pt.* (pulso). I. Prop.: Beating or driving back, Lucr. II. Fig.: Refuting, id.

REPŪLSUS, ūs, m. (repello). A beating or driving back, a reverberating (e. g. of sound), Cic. poet.;—a reflection (of light), Claud;—r. dentium, a striking together, Plin. SYN. See REPULSA.

RE-PUNGO, ēre, *tr.* To sting again; fig., to vex again; r. leviter illorum annos, Cic.

RE-PURGO, āre, *tr.* I. Prop.: To clean again; r. iter, Liv. II. Meton.: To remove for the sake of cleaning; r. interanea, Plin.

REPŪTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (reputo). A reckoning, consideration, reflection; sed me veterum, novorumque morum r. longius tulit, Tac.

RE-PŪTO, āre, *tr.* I. Prop. (1) To reckon or count over, to calculate. II. Fig. (2) To weigh over, to think upon, resolve in one's mind. EX. (1) ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones reputatæ sunt usque ad illam, Cic.—(2) hæc ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Absol.: vere reputantibus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, if one considers the matter in its right light, Tac.

RE-QUIĒS, ētis, f. [genit., requie, Sall.; requietis, Cic.; voc. requies, Lucr.; acc. requietem and requiem in Cic.; abl. requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.; dat. sing. and plur. not found], (as it were after rest, i. e.). I. (1) Rest after labor, repose, relaxation, recreation, respite. II. Poet. gen.: (for quies). Rest, quietness, Ov. EX. (1) sive oblectatio queritur animi r.que curarum, Cic. SYN. See QUIES.

RE-QUIĒSCO, ēre, ūvi, ūtum, *intr.* and *tr. incomp.* I. Intr. (1) To rest, repose, take rest.—(2) Esp.: To rest in one's grave.—(3) Fig.: To find repose or consolation in any thing. II. Tr. 4. To let rest, to set to rest (poet.), Virg. EX. (1) paulisper ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. Also of inanimate and abstract objects; r. aures a strepitu hostili, Liv.—(2) ubi (sc. in

sepulchro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic.—(3) defessus jam labore atque itinere disputationis meae requiescam in Caesaris sermone, Cic. SYN. See QUIESCO.

REQUIETUS, a, um, I. *pt.* of requiesco. II. *Adj.*: Having rested, refreshed, Liv.

REQUIRITO, āre, tr. *freq. int.* (requiro). To inquire after, Plaut.

REQUIRO, ēre, sivi or sli, sītum, tr. (quæro). I. *Gen.* (1) To seek again, to inquire after, to ask, look, or search for. Hence, (2) r. ex or ab alqo (alqd), to inquire of any one (respecting any body, or any thing), to inquire about, to ask for information about any thing, to inquire into. II. *Esp.* (3) With the collateral notion of necessity. *Act.*: To ask for any thing necessary, to demand, to be in want of, to feel the loss or absence of, to require.—(4) *Pass.*: To be necessary or requisite.—(5) *Meton.* [desiderare]. To miss, to find any thing wanting, to look in vain for. EX. (1) r. libros, Cic.;—illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, etc., id. *Abstr.*: ut pueri requirant et alqd scire se gaudeant? id.—(2) ex quibus (fortibus viris) requiram, quoniam modo latuerint aut ubi, Cic.—(3) quid requirat, ut sit beator, Cic.;—adulescentiam r., id.;—non ex liberis populis reges r. aut potestatem atque opes optatum, demanded, Cic.—(4) in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnæ et multæ requiruntur, Cic.—(5) r. et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, Cic.;—in quo quidem majorum nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, id.;—r. libertatem meam, id. SYN. See EXPLORO.

REQUISITUM, i, n. (requiro). Need, necessity; ad requisita naturæ, for the needs of nature.

REQUISITUS, a, um, *pt.* of requiro.

RES, rei, f. [rei with long ē, *genit.*, Lucr.; *dat.*, id.; *rei genit.* one syll., id]. I. *Gen.* (1) A thing (in the widest sense of the word); a matter, object, being, concern, accident, event, circumstance, situation, something. II. *Esp.* (2) A real thing, a reality, truth, fact, deed. In the *abl. sing.*, it is sometimes strengthened by vera and written revera, i. e. in reality, in truth, as a matter of fact.—(3) Possession, property, estate, goods.—4. Interest, advantage, use, Plaut.—(5) Cause, reason; but only in connection with ea (hac) res, and eam ob rem, *adv.*, on that account.—(6) A matter of business, affair, transaction. Hence, (7) *Meton. gen.*: r. alicui est cum alqo, to have some business or transactions with any body.—(8) A judicial affair, a legal cause, a matter of law, a suit at law, or lawsuit (more general in its acceptance than causa).—(9) r. publica, also in one word respublica; the commonwealth, state; also, government, public administration, chief authority or power. EX. (1) divinarum humanarumque rerum cognitio, Cic.;—si r. postulabit, the nature of the thing, id.;—homines nulla re bona digni, good for nothing, vile.—(2) rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.;—non re, sed opinione, id.;—et re vera, in fact, id.;—pro re nata, according to circumstances, for a particular occurrence.—(3) r. eos quampridem, fides delictæ nuper cæpit, Cic.;—r. familiaris, private property, one's estate, id.—(4) illud ea re a se esse concessum, quod, Cic.—(5) rem cum alqo transigere, id.—(6) tecum mihi r. est, T. Rosci, id. *Also* without *dat.*: quoniam cum senatore r. est, Cic.—(8) utrum . . . rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic.—(9) rem publicam sustinere, Cic.;—ratio rei totius publicæ, id.;—de tribus generibus rerum publicarum, id.;—republica frui, id.;—ad rempublicam, id. Sometimes simply res, nec rem Romanam tam desiderem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

Pur.: incruenta urbs et r. sine discordia translata, Tac. SYN. See NEGOTIUM.

RĒSACRO, āre. See RESECO.

RĒSÆVIO, īre, *intr.* To rage again, Ov.

RĒSĀLŪTATIO, ōvis, f. A greeting again or in return, Suet.

RĒSĀLŪTO, āre, tr. To salute again, to return a salutation or compliment, Cic. SYN. See SALUTO.

RĒSĀNESCO, ēre, nūi, *intr. incomp.* Fig.: To be healed again, to become sound again, Ov.

RĒSARCĪO, īre, sartum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To mend, patch up, to repair, refit. II. *Fig.* (2) To repair, make good. EX. (1) discidit vestem? resarciatur, Ter.;—r. tecta, Liv.—(2) damnum r., Suet.

RESCINDO, ēre, scēdi, scissum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To cut or tear off again, to tear away.—(2) *Meton.* (cause for the effect): To open. II. *Fig.* (3) To annul, cancel, make void, abolish, r. *peul.* EX. (1) r. pontem, i. e. to break down, Cæs.—(2) r. locum præsidii firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic.—(3) acta M. Antonii rescistis, leges rehixistis, Cic.;—r. testamenta mortuorum.

RESCISCO, ēre, īvi or īi, ītum, *intr. incomp.* (re, scio, not used as a compound). To learn again, or simply, to learn, ascertain, gain information, Cic.

RESCISSUS, a, um, *pt.* of rescindo.

RESCRĪBO, ēre, scripsi, scriptum, tr. To write again. I. (1) *Gen.*: To write back, to write in reply or against.—(2) *Esp.* of the emperors: To reply to a petition; and of lawyers: To answer a question on a point of law.—(3) To write back, i. e. to transfer from one account book to another; hence, to settle, to pay.—(4) *In Milit.*: To transfer from one sort of troops to another, e. g. from infantry to the cavalry. II. (5) To write again or anew, to write over or out again.—(6) *Esp. Milit.*: To enroll again. EX. (1) antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi, Cic.;—ei rescripsi; cantus tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina, corresponding to the notes, Cic.—(2) Tiberio pro cliente Græco petenti rescripsi (Augustus), Suet.—(3) qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. præsentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, will pay by bills, Cic.—(4) pollicitum, in cohortis prætorie loco decimam legionem habiturum; nunc ad equum r. Cæs.—(5) existimatque rescripturum (Cæsarem) et correcturum fuisse, to revise, make emendations, etc., Suet.—(6) rescriptæ ex eodem milite novæ legiones.

RESRIPTUM, i, n. (rescribo). An imperial rescript, Tac.

RESRIPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of rescribo.

RĒSĒCO, āre, cūi, etum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To cut off. II. *Fig.* (2) To cut off, curtail, restrain, remove. EX. (1) eæ (linguæ) scalpello resectæ liberarentur, Cic.—(2) ut ressecanda esse fateatur, Cic.;—nactus locum ressecandæ libidinis, id.;—neque id ad virum reseco, ut illi qui hæc subtilius disserunt, do not take this in too strict a sense, Cic.;—de vivo alqd erat ressecandum, was to be cut out of the living flesh, id. SYN. See CÆDO.

RĒSECO, āre, tr. (sacro), [resacro, Nep.]. I. To pray again or repeatedly, Plaut. II. To free from a curse or execration; Eumolpidæ sacerdotes rursus r. sunt coacti, Nep.

RĒSECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of reseco.

RĒSECŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of resequor.

RĒSĒMĪNO, āre, tr. To sow again; poet., to bring forth again, Ov.

RĒ-SĒQUOR, sēqui, sēcūtus, *tr. dep.* [only in the perf. and pt. perf.]. To follow any one in speaking, to reply, *Ov.*

RĒ-SĒRO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To unlock, open.—II. *Fig. 2.* To lay open, to disclose, reveal, *Ov.* EX. (1) r. Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. SYN. See **PANDO**.

RĒ-SERVO, āre, *tr.* To keep, lay by, reserve; alqd (alqm), ad alqd, in alqd, with an adl. or abol.: r. philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculanum requiem atque otium, Cic.;—r. scientiam rei mihi, id.

RĒ-SES, Idis, *adj.* (resideo) [*nom. sing. unusual*]. That sits or remains sitting, that does not move or stir, inactive, sluggish, inert; r. plebs in urbe, remaining behind, Liv.

RĒ-SEX, ōcis, *adj.* [only *rescem* and *resceces* are used] (reseco). A young vine branch, cut to make it more fruitful, Col.

RĒ-SĪDEO, ēre, sēdi, *intr. and tr.* (sedeo). I. *Prop.* (1) To remain sitting, to remain behind, to loiter or linger behind.—(2) *Meton.*: To be idle or inactive; hence, to celebrate (a festival). II. *Fig.* (3) To remain behind, to remain as a remnant, to be over or above, to be left; r. in alqua re. EX. (1) sed resideamus, inquit, si placet. Itaque fecimus, let us stay a while, let us remain here, Cic.;—in villa r., id.—(2) nec vero tam de nicales (quæ a nece appellatæ sunt, quia residentur mortuis), etc., because they were celebrated in memory of the dead, Cic.—(3) in corpore perspicuum est, extincto animo, nullum r. sensum, Cic.;—r. ulla pars iracundiæ in te, id.;—in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. SYN. **RESIDEO**; **RESINO**.—Residēre, to sit down again, and as (1).—Residēre, to decrease, assuage. Si montes resedissent, amnes exaruiscent, Cic.;—fig. corda ex ira residunt, Virg.

RĒ-SĪDO, ēre, sēdi [sidi, Cic.], *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To sit down any where, to take a seat, to seat one's self, to settle.—(2) *Meton.* of inanimate objects: To sink down, to settle. II. *Fig.* (3) To go down, to subside, become still or calm. EX. (1) cetera genera residunt et insistant, Plin.—(2) si montes resedissent, amnes exaruiscent, Cic.—(3) cum tumor animi resedisset, id. SYN. See **RESIDEO**.

RĒ-SĪDŪS, a, um, *adj.* (resideo). I. (1) That remains behind or is left over and above, remaining, residuary. Subst.: A residuum, rest, remainder. II. (2) In arrears, unpaid, owing.—(3) Subst. plur.: Residua, orum, n. *Arrears*. EX. (1) quid potest esse in calamitate residui? Cic.—(2) r. pecuniæ, Cic.—(3) r. vectigaliorum, Suet. SYN. **RESIDUUS**; **RELIGUUS**; **CÆTERUS**.—Residuum, as (1).—Reliquus, that which remains, which is behind, to be done, to be seen, to come, etc.; in reliquum tempus, Cic.;—in reliqua Græciā, id. Residuas pecunias exigere, to require rigorously old debts; reliquas pecunias exigere, to demand the money that remains, the balance due.—Cæterus and Cæter, the other, the rest; cætera vita, Sall.;—cæteri nobilium, Tac.;—cæteræ navium, id.;—fig. cætera, in other respects; cætera lætus, Hor.

RĒ-SIGNO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To unsal, open.—(2) *Fig.*: To dissolve, destroy.—3. To disclose, reveal, develop (poet.), *Ov.* II. 4. To give back, return, pay, *Hor.* EX. (1) r. litæras, Cic.—(2) calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Cic.

RĒ-SĪLIO, ire, ūi, *intr.* (salio). I. *Prop.* (1) To leap or spring back.—(2) *Meton.* of inanimate objects: To rebound. II. *Fig.* (3) To recoil, start back, shrink. EX. (1) ac deinde resiliit,

Plin.—(2) r. ignis ab ictu, Plin.—(3) ut non modo ab hoc crimen r. videas, Cic.

RĒ-SĪMUS, a, um, *adj.* Bent back or upward; r. rostrum hippopotami, Plin.; *Ov.*

RĒ-SĪNA, æ, f. Resin, Plin.

RĒ-SĪPIO, ēre, *tr.* (sapio). To taste or have the flavor of any thing, to savor of, smack of. I. *Prop.*: r. picem (uvæ), Plin. II. *Fig.*: Epicurus minime respiciens patrium, Cic.

RĒ-SĪPISCO, ēre, ūi or ūi, *intr. incept.* (respio). To recover one's senses, to come to one's self again, Cic.

RĒ-SISTO, ēre, stitī, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To stand still, halt, stop, stay.—(2) *Fig. s. s.* II. (3) To place one's self opposite, to resist, offer resistance. III. (4) To rise again. EX. (1) Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione r. (al. constitisse), ever to have entered into conversation with, Cic.—(2) sed ego in hoc resisto, I abide by it, id.—(3) In a military sense with dat. or abol.: quum diversis locis legiones alie alia in parte hostibus resisterent, Cæs. Imper.: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie restituit, Cæs. 1. Gen.: quibus illi tribuno plebis pro republica restituissem, Cic.;—r. defensionī, to reply to, id.—2. *Meton.* of inanimate and abstract objects: quia vis tribunicia nunquam libidini restitit consulari, Cic.—(4) nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistimus, raise ourselves again, Cic. SYN. See **ADVERSOR**.

RĒ-SŌLŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of* resolvō. II. *Adj.*: Effeminate, voluptuous, Mart.

RĒ-SOLVO, ēre, solvi, solūtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To untie again; to loosen, unbind.—(2) *Exp.*: To make slack, to relax, to enfeeble, enervate.—3. To pay, Plaut. II. *Fig.* (4) Gen.: To dissolve, annul, destroy, annihilate.—(5) *Exp.*: To slacken, relax, mitigate.—(6) To pay. EX. (1) r. alqm vinculum, Col.—(2) felicitas hoc inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen.—(4) ipsos periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint.—(5) quam disciplinam militarem in pace inexorabilem discordiæ civium resolvunt, Tac.—(6) ea summo studio, republica recuperata, resoluturum, Cic.

RĒ-SŌNĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (resono). Resounding, re-echoing, *Ov.*

RĒ-SŌNO, āre, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr. prop.* (1) To return a sound, to re-echo, resound.—(2) *Fig. s. s.* II. *Tr.* (3) To cause to resound, to fill with sound. EX. (1) theatrum natura ita resonans, ut, etc., Cic.;—with abl., *Ov.*:—with ad alqd, Cic.;—with dat., *Hor.*—(2) in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.;—gloria virtutis resonat tamquam imago, id.—(3) sonus in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic.

RĒ-SŌNUS, a, um, *adj.* (resono). Resounding, re-echoing, *Ov.*;—r. ictus, Val. Flac.

RĒ-SORBEŌ, ēre, *tr.* To swallow or suck up again; mare in se r. et tremore terræ quasi repellī videbatur, Plin. E.

RESPECTO, āre, *intr. and tr. freq. int.* (respicio). To look back, look round or behind. I. *Prop.* 1. *Intr. absol.*, Liv.—2. *Tr.*: r. sine fine Cæsarem, Vell. II. *Fig.* 3. *Intr.*: To care for, regard, respect; verum hæc ita prætercamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.;—animus respectans, id.—4. *Tr.*: ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, look out for, expect, Cic.

RESPECTUS, ūs, m. (respicio). I. *Prop.* (1) A looking back.—(2) *Meton.*: A refuge, place of refuge, retreat. II. *Fig.* 3. *Respect*, regard, consideration, Liv. EX. (1) fugientibus mis-

erabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic.—(2)
quum respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non
haberet, Cic.

RE-SPERGO, ſre, ſi, ſum, *tr.* (ſpargo). I. *Prop.*: To ſprinkle back; hence, to beſprinkle, ſprinkle with any thing; cum prætoris oculis prædonum remi reſpergerent, Cic. II. *Fig.*: ſerviſi deinceps probro reſperſus eſt, Tac.

RESPERSIO, ōmis, *f.* (respergo). *A sprinkling, besprinkling*; r. pigmentorum, Cic.;—ne sumptuosa r., *a sprinkling of wine on a tomb.*

RESPERSUS, a, um, *pt. of* respergo.

RE-SPĪCĪO, Źre, exi, ectum, *intr.* and *tr.* (specio) [*an old form of the subj. perf., respexis, Plant.*] — I. *Prop.* (1) To look back, look behind.

Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) *To look back, look behind one's self, look round.* II. Fig. (2) Gen.: *To look at or to.—*(3) Esp.: *To look at with solicitude, to care for, be mindful of, to look to any thing, attend to.—*4. With an objective clause: *To consider, Plaut.* EX. (1) *Intr.* *r. longe retro, Cic.—Tr.* *proxima respiciens signa, Cæs.—*(2) *Intr.* *ad hunc summam imperii respiciebat, was directed toward him, looked to him, Cæs.—*(*Tr.*) *quoad longissime potest mens mea r. spatium præteriti temporis, Cic.—*(3) *d. homines respiciunt, Plaut.,—*hercle alius nemo respicit nos, *carex for, Ter.;—r. se, to think of one's self, id. With ad: non solum ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, sed, etc., looks to the interest of, Quint.* SYN. RESPICIO; SUSPICO.—*Respicere, to look back upon, fig., to regard favorably, commiserate; nisi quis hos deus respexerit, Cic.—*Suspicio, *to look up; s. in cælum, Cic.;—fig., to regard with admiration.*

RESPIRĀMEN, Inis, n. (respiro). *The wind-pipe, or, a fetching of breath, Ov.*

RESPIRATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* 1. *The act of fetching breath, breathing, respiration*, Cic.—(2) *Meton.*: *An exhaling, exhalation*. II. *Fig.* (3) *A taking breath, a resting, pausing*. EX. (2) *r. aquarum*, Cic.—(3) *distincta alios et interpuncta, morae r.que delectant*, Cic.

RESPIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). *A fetching breath, Cic.*

RE-SPĪRO, *Āre, tr. and intr.* *Ā. Prop.* 1. *To breathe back, to blow back or against,* Cic. II. *Meton.* 2. *To fetch breath, breathe, respire,* Cic.—(3) *Fig.:* *To take breath, i. e. to recover, to be relieved or refreshed; absol., or ab alq re.—*(4) *To abate, cease.* *EX.* (3) (improbatus) cujus in animo versatur, numquam sint eum r., Cic. *Impers.:* Ita respiratum mittique legationes coepit, Liv. *With ab:* et paulum r. a metu coepit, began to breathe again, Cic.—(4) *ne punctum quidem temporis oppugnatu respiravit,* Cic. *SYN.* RESPIRO; EXSPIRO.—Respirare, *as above* 2; *fig. as* (3) respiravi; liberatus sum, Cic.—Exspirare, *to breathe forth, to exhale; animam exspirare, to die,* Liv.

RE-SPLENĎEO, ěre, intr. *To reflect light, to be resplendent (poet.),* Virg.

RE-SPONDEO, 3re, di, sum, tr. I. (1) To promise in return. II. Esp. (2) To answer, respond, reply to, give an answer or reply.—(3) Of answers or replies, given by persons consulted as lawyers; also of priests, oracles, etc.: To give counsel, to give a reply or decision.—(4) Of persons summoned before a tribunal: To answer to their name when called; hence, *meton.*, i. q. to appear.—(5) *Meton. gen.*: To appear, to be at hand, make one's appearance.—(6) To correspond with, to answer to, to suit, to agree with. EX. (1) sed paria paribus respondimus, Cic.—(2) *With* alqd alciui, ad, adversus, contra alqd.—(alqd). *Prop.*: ab his sermo oritur, respondet Lælius, Cic.;—r. supremæ paginae, id. *Fig.*:

urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catiline tumultis
sivestribus, *will make resistance, will oppose*,
Cic.—(3) quasi quisquam sit qui sibi hunc fulem
de jure r. dicat, Cic. :—consulentiibus respondebo,
id.—(4) quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.—
(5) ipsi (pes pæon et herous) inquam se offerent
et respondebunt non vocati, Cic.—(6) *usually*
with a dat., or absol. : verba verbis respondeant,
Cic. :—respondent extrema primis, id. :—*utrum*
(rhetoricum) quasi r. dialectica, may be placed by
the side of, id. :—r. fortuna meis optatis, id. :—
Papirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit,
Liv. SYN. RESPONDEO; RESPONSO.—Respon-
dere, to answer, etc., as (1).—Responsare, *freq.*
inc., to answer with decision and eagerness.

RESPONSIO, ōnis, *f.* (respondeo). I. (1) *An answering, responding, reply; a refutation.* II. *An Rhēt.* 2. *sibi ipse r., a replying to one's self* in a speech, Cic. EX. (1) *in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione*, Cic. SYN. **RESPONSIO**; **RESPONSUM**.—**Responsio**, *the act of answering*.—**Responsum**, *the answer itself, the thing answered*, *prop. adj.*: *a me quoque id responsum tulisti*, Cic. **Responsio** *would be improper*.

RESPONSĪTO, *Are, tr. freq. int.* (responso).
To give an answer, as lawyers to their clients, to
give counsel, Cic.

RESPONSO, *are, tr. freq. int.* (respondeo).
I. *Prop.*: To answer, reply, Plaut. II. *Fig.*,
Virg. SYN. See RESPONDEO.

RESPONSOR, *ōris, m. (id.). One who an-*
svers or replies, Plaut.

RESPONSUM, *i. n.* (id.). I. *Gen.* (1) *An answer, reply, response.* II. *Exp.* (2) *The opinion of a lawyer, the response of an oracle.* EX. (1) *r. dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic.*; — *r. ferre* (ab alqo), *to receive, id.*; — *r. referre* (ab alqo), *to deliver, id.*—(2) *Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fati Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse, Cic.* SYN. *See RESPONSIO.*

RESPONSUS, a, um, *pt. of* respondeo.

RESPUBLICA, æ, f. See RES (9).

RE-SPŪO, ěre, ti. I. *Prop.* (1) *To spit back, to spit out, to discharge by spitting.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To cast out, repel, reject, disdain.* EX. (1) *quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit.* C.—(2) *quum id dicat quod omnium mentes asperantur ac respuant.* C. ;—*interdicta respunant, are rejected or disregarded.* id. SYN. See РЕПКОВО.

RE-STAGNO, āre, intr. *To overflow, run over. Meton. of a place under water; late is locus restagnat, Cæs.*

RE-STAURO, āre, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To restore, repair.* II. *Fig.* 2. *To renew, repeat, recompense, Just.* EX. (1) *r. theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac.*

RESTICŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (restis). *A litt. a rope, a cord, Cic.*

RE-STILLO, *Re, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.*: To drop back or again, Prud. II. *Tr.*: To let fall or flow by drops; quæ (tuæ literæ) mili quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt (*al. instillarunt*), have instilled again, Cic.

RESTINCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (restinguo). *A quenching* (of thirst), Cic.

RESTINCTUS, a, um, *pt. of restinguo.*
 RE-STINGUO, ēre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* I.
Prop. (1) *To extinguish, quench.* II. *Fig.* (2)
To quench, put down, quell, allay, extinguish.
EX. (1) *r. ignem (with refrigerare), Cic. Absol. :*
ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum
concurreret, to put out the fire, Caes. Meton. :
r. sitim, Cic. -(2) ut dicerent animos hominum

sensusque morte r., Cic.;—restinctum bellum, id.;—r. omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id.

RESTIO, ōnis, m. (restis). *A rope-maker.*

RESTIPŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (restipulor). *A counter-engagement, Cic.*

RE-STIPŪLOR, āre, tr. dep. *To stipulate or promise in return, Cic. SYN. See STIPULOR.*

RESTIS, is, f. [acc. restim, Plant.; abl., reste, Liv.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *A rope, cord.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The leaves of garlic or onions.* EX. (1) per manus reste datū, Liv. *Prov.*: ad restim rea rediit, one may as well go and hang himself, i. e. it is all over with one, Ter.—(2) restes allui, capis, the leaves or herbage of leek or onion, Plin. SYN. RESTIS; FUNIS; RUDENS.—Restis, *A small rope or cord, a packthread.*—Funis, *A thick rope; tortos incidere funes, Virg.*—Rudens, *A cable or great rope of a ship; insequitur... clangorque rudentum, Virg.*

RESTITO, āre, intr. freq. int. (resto). *To hang back, to loiter, tarry, hesitate, Liv.*

RESTITRIX, icis, f. (resisto). *She that remains behind, Plaut.*

RE-STĪTŪO, ēre, āi, ātum, tr. (statuo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Prop.*: To put or place again, i. e. to put in its former place; and also, to put in a former condition or state, to restore, to put on the old footing. II. *Esp.* (2) *To restore to its former state or condition, to bring back.*—(3) *To restore to one's possessions or rights, to re-establish, to reinstate.*—(4) *Meton.* of things: To restore, replace.—(5) *To reverse a (wrong) sentence, to make up for (an injury), to repair (a loss).*—(6) *Fig.*: To restore, re-establish. EX. (1) senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. *Fig.*: r. veterem illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic.—(2) (Siciliam) iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea r. in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic.—(3) restituebat multos calamitosos... Licinium Lenticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic.—(4) in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod r. possit, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic.—(5) alia iudicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti, alia Panormi restituta sunt, Cic.—(6) ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, re-established, Cic. SYN. See REDDO.

RE-STĪTŪTIO, ōnis, f. (restituo). I. *Gen.* (1) *A restoring.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A reinstating, reinstatement.* EX. (1) r. domus incendio absumptae, a rebuilding, Suet. *Fig.*: r. omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet.—(2) r. damnatorum, Cic.;—salus r.que, a recalling from exile, id.

RE-STĪTŪTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A restorer; r. temporum omnium, Liv.*

RE-STĪTŪTUS, a, um, pt. of restituo.

RE-STOP, stāre, stīti, intr. [perf. subj. restave-rit, Prop.]. *To stay or remain behind.* I. *Prop.* 1. *To stand still, stand firm, Pacuv. ap. Non.*—2. *Fig., Prop.* II. (3) *In Milit.* (usually absol., seldom with the dat., or adversum: To stand against, i. e. to resist, to offer resistance, to withstand, oppose. III. *Gen.* (4) *To remain, to be left.*—5. *Esp.* with reference to future time: To remain, Cic. EX. (3) validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall. *Gen.*, Ov.—(4) ego conviviis delector nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, Cic. SYN. RESTO; SUPERESSE.—Restare, as 1. *fig.*, longa sunt quae restant, Cic.—Superesse, to be over and above. Restare is spoken of what remains after a portion has been taken away. *Superesse*, of what remains over and above a certain

measure which has been filled up: cui tanta erat res, et supererat, Ter.

RESTRICTE, adv. (restrictus). I. (1) *Closely, sparingly, restrictedly.* II. (2) *Exactly, strictly, precisely.* EX. (1) r. facere (with parce), Cic.—(2) cetera non tam r. praestitio, Cic.

RESTRICŪS, a, um. I. *pt. of restringo.* II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: Narrow, confined.—(2) *Fig.*: Close, stingy, niggardly.—(3) *Moderate, modest.*—(4) *Strict, severe.* EX. (1) togis neque restrictis neque fuis, Suet. *Compar.*: r. digiti (pedum), shorter, Suet.—(2) in iis, qui se adjuvari volent, r. omnino esse nullo modo debemus, Cic.—(3) an restrictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare? Plin. E.—(4) summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. SYN. See PARCUS.

RE-STRINGO, ēre, strinxi, strictum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To draw or pull back, to tighten, bind.*—(2) *Fig.*: To restrain, limit, confine, check, restrict. II. (3) *To untie, make loose, to open.* EX. (1) cum laevam r. prolata longius dextra sit odiosum, Quint.—(2) cum homines ad custodiam ejus (pecuniae) natura restrinxerit, Plin. E.—(3) restrictis labris, Quint.

RE-SŪDO, āre, intr. and tr. *To sweat forth, to exude, Curt.*

RESULTO, āre, ātum, intr. and tr. freq. int. (resilio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To spring or leap back, to rebound.*—(2) *Meton.*: To rebound, re-echo. II. *Fig.* (3) *To leap, jerk, hop.* EX. (1) r. aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. *Exp.*: inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin.—(2) r. saltus, Tac.—(3) (verba) ac brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent ac sonum reddant, leap, hop, Quint.

RE-SŪMO, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To take again, take up again, resume.*—(2) *To renew, repeat.*—3. *Fig.*: r. animum, to take courage again, Suet. EX. (1) r. librum perfectum utique ex integro, Quint.—(2) r. pugnam, Tac.

RE-SŪPĪNO, āre, ātum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To bend or turn backward.* II. *Fig.* 2. *To make proud, to puff up, Sen.* EX. (1) assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv.

RE-SŪPĪNUS, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.* (1) *Bent back or backward, lying on one's back or with the face upward, supine.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Laz, negligent, supine.* EX. (1) lentas tendo r. habenas, Ov.;—r. caput, Plin.—(2) licet hanc libidinosam (eloquentiam) resupina voluptate auditoria probent, Quint.

RE-SURGO, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, intr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of things:* To raise again, recover. EX. (1) cupressus arbor repente proceriderat ac postero die resurgens, etc., Tac.—(2) quum res Romana contra spem votaque ejus velut resurgeret, Liv. SYN. See RENASCOR.

RE-SUSCĪTO, āre, tr. *To rouse or excite again, revive, Ov. SYN. See RENASCOR.*

RE-SŪTUS, a, um, pt. (suo). *Unsewed, ripped; r. tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.*

RE-TARDĀTIO, ōnis, f. (retardo). *A delaying, retarding, Cic.*

RE-TARDO, āre, tr. and intr. I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: To keep back, detain, stop, delay, impede, hinder, check. II. *Intr.* 2. *To be detained, to tarry or stay behind, Cic.* EX. (1) quorum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic.;—r. animi vires (corporis infirmitas), id.;—ad (agrum) fruentum non modo non retardat senectus, Cic.

RĚ-TAXO, āre, tr. *To blame again or in return*, Suet.

RĚTE, is, n. [abl. reti, Plaut.; rete, Suet.; acc. rete[m], Plaut.; fem., Varr.]. I. Prop. (1) *A net*. II. Fig. 2. *A net, toil, snare*, Prop. EX. (1) araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut si quid inhaeserit conficiant, Cic. SYN. Retia, see PLAGE.

RETECTUS, a, um, pt. of retego.

RĚ-TĚGO, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. (1) Prop.: *To uncover, lay open, to open*—(2) Fig.: *To reveal, disclose, discover*. EX. (1) r. thecam numarium, Cic.—(2) r. ocula conjurationis, Tac. SYN. REVELO.

RĚ-TENDO, ěre, di, tum or sum, tr. I. Prop.: *To unbend, unstirring, slacken, relax*, Ov. II. Fig.: *velut altera quiete retenduntur*, Quint.

RĚTENSUS, a, um, pt. of retendo.

RĚTENTĪO, ōnis, f. (retineo). *A holding or keeping back*. I. 1. *A drawing back, or withholding, a checking; r. aurigae, a holding in*, Cic.—2. Fin.: *r. assensionis* (the ἐποχή of the Acad.), *withholding assent*, Cic. II. 3. *A retaining, preserving*, plur., Vitr. SYN. RĚTENTĪO; RETINACULUM.—*Retentio, the retaining or keeping back; fig., Assensionum retentio, the keeping of the mind in suspense*—Retinaculum, *that which with another is holden back; retinacula solvit*, Virg.

1. **RE-TENTO**, āre, tr. freq. int. (retineo). I. Prop. 1. *To keep or hold back, to detain*, Liv. II. Fig. 2. *r. iras, to restrain*, Val. Flac.—3. Meton.: *To retain, keep up, preserve; (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat*, Cic.;—*cælum a terris r., to separate*, Lucr.

2. **RĚ-TENTO**, āre, tr. *To attempt or try again; r. memoriam meam*, Sen.

RETENTUS, a, um. I. pt. of retendo. II. pt. of retineo.

RĚ-TEXO, ěre, xūi, xtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To uncover, untwist, untwine, unravel*—(2) Fig.: *To reverse, cancel*. II. 3. *To weave again or anew, to renew, repeat* (poet.), fig., Ov. EX. (1) illa ars (dialectica), quasi Penelope telam retexens, etc., Cic. Pict. melon., Ov.—(2) sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retextantur, Cic.;—*r. illa (dicta), to retract*, id. SYN. See DETEXO.

RETEXTUS, a, um, pt. of retexo.

RĚTĪARIUS, ii, m. (rete). *A net-fighter, i. e. a gladiator who sought to entangle his adversary (micinilla or secutor) by throwing a net over his head*, Quint. Proor.: *contra retiarium ferula, to contend with inadequate means against one who is well prepared*, Mart.

RĚTICENTĪA, æ, f. (reticeo). I. (1) *A keeping secret, concealing*. II. 2. *A figure of rhetoric, otherwise called aposiopesis*, Cic.

RĚ-TĪCĚO, ěre, ctī, intr. and tr. (taceo). I. Intr. (1) *To pass over a question in silence*—(2) *To be silent to a question, to refrain from giving an answer*. II. Tr. (3) *To keep secret, conceal*. EX. (1) r. de intrinseco vestrum errore, Cic.—(2) nunc interroganti senatori penitentie . . . si reticem, superbus videar, Liv.—(3) r. nihil, Cic. SYN. See CELO.

RĚTĪCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (rete), [reticulus, i, m., Plin.]. *A small net, a cloth in the shape of a net, a small bag, reticule*, Cic. SYN. See PLAGE.

RĚTĪCŪLUS, i, m. i. q. reticulum.

RĚTĪNACŪLUM, i, n. [contr. retinaculum, Prud.], (retineo). I. Prop.: *A tie, stay, cord*

(esp. plur.), Liv. II. Fig.: *A fetter, shackle; r. vitæ abruptit*, Plin. SYN. See RETENTIO.

RĚTĪNENS, entis. I. pt. of retineo. II. Adj.: *That holds fast, clings, or cleaves to any thing; with genit., homo et mei observantissimus et sui juris dignitatisque r., tenacious*, Cic.

RĚ-TĪNĚO, ěre, ūi, tentum, tr. (teneo). I. Prop. (1) *To keep or hold back, restrain, check*. II. Prop. (2) *To retain, preserve, maintain*. EX. (1) concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Cæs. Fig.: *r. gaudia,—rabiem*, Ov.—(2) r. oppidum, Cæs.;—*r. servareque amicos*, Hor. Fig.: *r. pristinum virtutem*, Cæs. SYN. See DETINEO.

RĚTIS, is, and **RĚTIUM**, ii. See RETE.

RĚ-TŪNO, āre, intr. *To thunder back*, Catull.

RĚ-TORQUEŖO, ěre, torsi, tortum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To turn, twist, or bend back, to cast back*—(2) *To throw back*, Virg.—(3) *To drive or hurl back, repel, repulse*. II. Fig. (4) *To turn*. EX. (1) r. oculos sapere ad hanc urbem, Cic.—(3) undas violenter r., Hor.—*r. crinem, to crisp, frizzle*, Mart. Middle: *ubi paulatim r. agmen ad dextram, to wheel round*, Cæs. Pers. part.: *retortus, a, um, manibus retortis, with the hands tied behind the back*, Hor.—(4) r. animum ad præterita, Sen.;—*r. mentem, to change one's mind*, Virg.

RĚ-TORRĪDUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop.: *Dried, parched, burned up; r. fructus*, Plin. II. Fig., Gell. SYN. See RACCTUS.

RĚTORTUS, a, um, pt. of retorqueo.

RETRACTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (retracto). *A taking of a thing in hand again; refusal, hesitation (only with sine), quum sine ulla retractatione propria vitam profunderet*, Cic.

RETRACTĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of retracto. II. Adj.: *Revised, corrected; idem ἀνταγγρα retractatus*, Cic.

RE-TRACTO, āre, tr. [also RETRECTO]. I. Prop. (1) *To touch or handle again, to take in hand again or anew*—(2) Fig.: *To reconsider, examine again, revise*. II. (3) *To refuse, to decline, be reluctant*—(4) *To disparage, find fault with, censure*, Gell. EX. (1) tutius visum est, defendi inermes Latinos, quam pati r. arma, Liv.—(2) locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic. Impers.: *postera die retractatur, matters are now over or discussed again*, Tac.—(3) Absol.: *veniet tempus sive retractabis sive probabis*, Cic.

RETRACTUS, a, um. I. pt. of retraho. II. Adj.: *Remote, concealed, hidden; r. empurion in intimo sinu Corinthiaco*, Liv.

RE-TRĀHO, ěre, xi, ctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To draw back, withdraw*—(2) Esp.: *To bring back (a fugitive)*, Cic.—(3) Fig.: *To withdraw, remove*. II. 4. *To draw forth anew, to bring to light again*, Tac. EX. (1) r. alqm, Cic. Middle, Lucr.—(3) r. alqm a republica, Cic.;—*genus ejusmodi, calliditatis et calumnia retrahetur in odium judicis, will render odious*, id.;—*r. alqd, to keep secret, conceal, suppress*, Liv.;—*r. verba*, Sen. SYN. RETRAHO; REVOCO.—*Retrahere, to draw or pull back*. Fig. absol.: *quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur*, Virg.—*Revocare, to recall, to call back*.

RETRECTO, ěre. See RETRACTO.

RE-TRĪBŪO, ěre, ūi, ctum, tr. Prop.: *To give back, restore, return; cum illis fructum retribuam*, Cic. SYN. See MUNEROR.

RETRO, ade. (from re and a pronominal suffix tro, as in citro, retro, intro). I. Prop. of space. (1) *Denoting direction: Backward, on the back side, behind*—(2) *same denoting rest*. II. Fig. (3) *Of time: Before, formerly, in time past*.

—(4) Of other relations: *Backward, back, behind*. EX. (1) *r. inhibita nave*, Liv.—(2) *quid r. atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret*, Cic.—(3) *S. Quid supra? L. Justissimus: et deinde r. usque ad Romulum, back to Romulus*, Cic.—(4) *honestatem sic complectitur ut omnia, quæ sine ea sint, longe et r. ponenda censeat*, Cic.;—*vide rursus retro*.

RETRO-AGO, Ære, Ægi, actum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To drive, lead, or turn back*. II. Fig. (2) *To go through or repeat backward, turn aside, reverse, interl.* EX. (1) *r. capillos a fronte contra naturam, to turn back*, Quint.—(2) *r. ordinem, to reverse*, Quint.;—*r. iram, to turn aside*, Sen.;—*daedylus retroactus, an anapest*, Quint.

RETRO-EO, Ære, intr. *To go back, retire, recede*. RETRORADUS, a, um, adj. (retrogradior). *That goes backward or back, retrograde*; usually of the stars, Sen.

RETRORSUM, adv. I. Prop. (1) *Backward, turned back*. II. (2) In other relations: *Backward, back, reversely*. EX. (1) *r. redire pari velocitate*, Plin.—(2) *deinde r. vicissim ex æthere*.

RETRORSUS, adv. i. q. retrorsum, Val. Flac.

RETRO-SPICIO, Ære, tr. *To look backward or back*; *r. orbem lunæ (sol)*, Vitr.

RETRO-VERSUS [vorsus and contr. retrorsus], a, um, adj. (verto). *Turned backward, turned about (retroversus)*, Ov.;—(retrorsus).

RE-TRŪDO, Ære, sum, tr. *To thrust or push back*, Plant.

RETRŪSUS, a, um, I. pt. of retrudo. II. Adj.: *Remote, concealed, hidden*. Prop.: *r. simulacra decorum*, Cic. Fig.: *r. voluntas*, id.

RĒ-TUNDO, Ære, tūdi [rettudi], tūsum, tr. [retunsus, Plant.]. I. Prop. (1) *To make blunt, to blunt*. II. Fig. (2) *To check, damp, restrain, repress*. EX. (1) *cujus nuper ferrum retulerim*, Cic.—(2) *(censorium stilum) ejus micro-nem multis remediis majores nostri retulerunt*.

RĒTŪSUS [retunsus], a, um, I. pt. of retundo. II. Adj.: *Made blunt, blunt, dull*; *ingenia retusa*, Cic.

REUDIGNI, Ærum, m. *Reudigni*, an ancient tribe in the north of Germany, near the Angles.

RĒUS, i, m. and RĒA, æ (res). I. Originally a person whose cause was tried before a court whether plaintiff or defendant; hence, *A party*: in later times, its meaning was that of one bound or obliged to a certain performance, and thus, *one called upon to perform a duty*; as, *reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes quorum de re disceptatur*, Cic. II. In a stricter sense: (1) *McLan. gen.: One that is liable or obliged, a debtor*.—(2) *A party accused or impeached, a defendant, criminal*.—(3) *Same, with a word expressing guilt or crime*. EX. (1) *ut sue quisque partis tutandæ r. sit, responsabile*, Liv.;—*reus voti, bound to the fulfillment of a vow (by having obtained his wish)*, Virg.—(2) *quis erat petitor? Tannius. Quis r? Flavius*, Cic. Fem.: *ut socrus adolescentis r. ne fiat*, id.—(3) *rei capitalis reum facere*, Cic.;—*r. avaritiæ*, id.;—*agere alqm reum legum spretum, to accuse one of having violated the laws*, Ov. SYN. I. RETS; NOCENS; SONS.—REUS, as above I. In good writers it never means *guilty*, but only *accused*; si haberes nocentem reum, Cic. Also, *obliged to perform*; *Reus suæ stationis tutandæ, obliged to guard a post at his own risk and peril*.—*Nocens, guilty [opp. innocens]*; *nocens nisi accusatus fuerit, condemnari non potest*, Cic.—*Sons, guilty, criminal, an offender*; *punire sones*, Cic.;—*protegere sones*, id. II. REUM FACERE; REUM PERAGERE.—*Reum facere, to impeach one*.—*Reum peragere, to prosecute one*

impeached until he be condemned; Vos, si reum perago, quid acturi estis? Liv.

RĒ-VĀLESCO, Ære, valūi, intr. incep. I. Prop.: *To recover from sickness, to grow well again*, Ov. II. Fig.: *To gain again former power or authority*, Tac.

RĒ-VEHO, Ære, vexi, vectum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To bring or carry back*.—(2) *Midlle.: To go, ride, sail, etc., back, to return*. II. Fig. (3) *To return*. EX. (1) *Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta*, Cic.—(2) *ne quis reveleretur inde ad præcium*, Liv.—(3) *ad paullo superiorem ætatem reveci sumus, hæc returned to*, Cic.

RĒ-VELLO, Ære, velli, vulsum, tr. I. Prop.: *To pull or tear away again, to tear up, out, or off, to separate from*; *r. tela de corpore*, Cic.;—*r. tabulam,—gradus,—septia,—vincula*, id. II. Fig.: *cujus totius consilium est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus*, Cic.

RĒ-VĒLO, Ære, tr. I. Prop.: *To unveil, to disclose, uncover*; as, *r. caput [opp. involvere]*, Suet. II. Fig.: *To disclose, lay open, reveal*, App. SYN. REVELLO; RETEVO.—*Revelare, as I.—Retegere, to uncover, lay open*.

RĒ-VĒNIO, Ære, vēni, ventum. I. Prop.: *To come back, to return*; *r. domum*, Cic.;—*r. in gratiam, to be reconciled*, Plaut.

RĒ-VENTO, Ære, intr. freq. int. (revenio). *To come back, to return*, Lucr.

RĒVĒRA, adv. See RES II. (2).

RĒ-VERBERO, Ære, tr. *To beat, strike, or throw back, cause to reverbate*, Sen.

RĒVĒRENDUS, a, um, I. pt. of revereor. II. Adj.: *Reverend, venerable*, Ov.

RĒVĒRENS, entis. I. pt. of revereor. II. Adj.: *Reverent, respectful, full of awe*; sermo erga patrem imperatoremque r., Tac.

RĒVĒRETER, adv. (reverens). *Respectfully*.

RĒVĒRENTIA, æ, f. (revereor). *Reverence, awe, respect, regard*; *adhibenda est quedam adversus homines*, Cic. Pass.: *ego reverentia vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), reverence toward you, your honor*, Plin.

RĒ-VĒRĒOR, Æri, veritus sum, tr. dep. *To stand in awe of, to revere, honor, respect*; *dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem*, Cic. SYN. See ADORO.

RĒ-VERRO, Ære, tr. *To scatter that which has been swept together*, Plaut.

RĒVERSIO [revorsus], Ænis, f. (revertor). I. Prop. (1) *A turning round or back before arriving at the place of destination*.—(2) *Of things without life: A return, reappearing*. II. Fig. 3. In Gramm.: *An inversion of the usual order of words such as mecum, secum, quibus de rebus*, Quint. EX. (1) *quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea letatus*, Cic.—(2) *r. febrium*, Cic. SYN. See REDITUS.

REVERSUS, a, um, pt. of revertor.

RĒ-VERTOR, verti, versus sum [vortor, vorus], intr. dep. (verto), [in the perf. the active reverti is usual]. I. Prop. (1) *To turn or come back, to return*; also, of things without life, Hor. II. Fig. (2) *Gen.: s. æ.—(3) Esp.: To return, in speaking, to the principal topic, after a digression, to revert*. EX. (1) *quam revertisset aqua læ admonitus volatu*, Cic.;—*r. Epheso Laodiceam*, id.—(2) *r. ad superiorem consuetudinem*, Cic.—(3) *ut ad propositum revertamur*, Cic.

RĒVICTUS, a, um, pt. of revinco.

RĒ-VĪDEO, Ære, tr. *To look at again*, Plaut.

RĒ-VILESCO, Ære, intr. incep. *To grow vile again, to lose its value*; *r. virtus admota oculis*.

RE-VINCĪO, īre, vīnxi, vīnctum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To bind back or backward, to tie round, to fasten by tying.*—2. *Fig.*, Catull. II. (3) *To untie, unbind.* EX. (1) ancora pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs.—(8) r. quempiam.

RE-VINCŌ, ēre, vīci, victum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To conquer again.* Tac. II. *Fig.* (2) *To refute, disprove.* EX. (1) cæptam adultamque et revictam conjurationem, suppressed again, Tac.—(2) numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revinctur, Cic. SYN. See CONVINCŌ.

REVINCTUS, a, um, *pt. of revincio.*

RE-VIRESCO, ēre, vīrūi, *intr. insep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To become green again.*—2. *Meton. poet.* : *To grow young again.* Ov. II. *Fig.* (5) *To recover one's former strength or vigor, to revive.* EX. (1) r. arbor Ruminialis in novos fetus, Tac.—(3) ad auctoritatis pristinae spein, r., Cic. SYN. See VIREO.

RE-VISĪTO, āre, *tr. freq.* (reviso). *To visit frequently, to revisit; r. urbem nuundinis, Plin.*

RE-VISŌ, ēre, *intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* : *To look at any thing again, to come back to see,* Plaut. II. *Tr.* : *To visit again, to go to see again, to revisit; r. aliquem, Cic.;—r. rem Gallicanum, id. SYN. See VIDEO.*

RE-VIVISCO, ēre, vīxi, *intr. insep.* (reviro), [revivesco, Cic.]. *To come to life again, to revive.* I. *Prop.* : *reviviscat M' Curius aut eorum aliqui eorum, Cic. Meton.* : *r. avulsæ pennæ (insectorum), Plin.* II. *Fig.* : *ipsa causa ea est ut necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic.;—r. respublica, id. SYN. See RENASCOR.*

RE-VIVŌ, ēre, victum, *intr.* *To live again.*

REVŌCĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (revoco). *That may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.), Ov.*

REVŌCAMEN, Iuis, n. (id.). *A calling back, recall, Ov.*

REVŌCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A calling back, recalling.* I. *Prop.* : *r. a bello (with receptui signum), Cic. II. Fig. 1. et r. ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic.—2. In Rhet.* : *r. verbi, perhaps, a recantation, Cic.*

RE-VŌCO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *To call again, to call back.*—(2) *Meton.* of things without life : *To turn back.*—(3) *Exp. in Milit.* : *To call back or recall soldiers from a march, etc., to countermand.*—(4) *To recall an orator, actor, etc., for the repetition of a passage in a speech or vocal performance, to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it, to encore.*—(5) *Fig. gen.* : *To recall, i. e. to draw away from, to draw off, withdraw.*—(6) *r. se, to collect one's thoughts, to compose one's self, Cic.—(7) r. ad alqd.* : *To refer to, to consider or treat as belonging to.*—(8) *To recall, revoke, recant.* II. (9) *To invite again or in return.* III. (10) *To call anew, to call again.* EX. (1) r. alqm ex itinere, Cic.—(2) r. deficientem capillum a vertice, *to stroke or put back.*—(3) ut eos etiam revocent, qui jam processerint, Cic.—(4) quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Cic.;—*primos tres versus r. dicitur Socrates, is said to have encored, called for again.*—(5) facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quæ sese nimium profuderunt, *are kept short, pruned, Cic.;—illa revocabo, will bring back, id.—(6) quum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicina, had recovered herself, Cic.;—r. se non poterat, was not able to withdraw himself from his society, id.—(7) impuri ejusdam et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic.—(8) r. promissum anum, Sen.—(9) qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocatu-*

rus esset, Cic.—(10) revocatosque se eadem tribus renunciaverunt, Liv. SYN. See RETRAHO.

RE-VŌLO, āre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To fly back.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To hasten back.* EX. (1) r. grus, Cic.—(2) his auditus revolat ad patrem, Cæs. SYN. See AVOLO.

REVŌLŪBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (revolve). *That may be rolled back, Ov.*

REVŌLŪTUS, a, um, *pt. of revolve.*

RE-VOLVO, ēre, volvi, vŏlūtum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *To roll or wind back, to revolve.*—(2) *Middle.* : *To return.*—(3) *Exp.* : *To unroll a parchment, or, as we say, to open a book, in order to find a passage, or to read.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen. esp. middle.* : *To return to any thing, to take up again, resume.*—(5) *To relate again, repeat, think over again.* EX. (1) (pelagus) ab imo fluctum revolvit in partem superiore, Col.—(2) Itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic.—(3) tuus adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv.—(4) ad patris revolvor sententiam, Cic.;—*r. ad seposita argumenta, id.—(5) ut omnia dicta factaque ejus secum revolvant, Tac. SYN. See DEVOLVO.*

RE-VŌMO, ēre, ūi, *tr.* I. *Prop.* 1. *To spit out again, to disgorge, Plin.—2. Ibid. meton.* : *To beat back, Luc. II. Fig., Flor.*

REVORSĪO. See REVERSIO.

REVORTO and **REVORTOR**. See REVERT.

REVULSUS, a, um, *pt. of revello.*

REX, rēgis, m. (rego). I. *Prop.* (1) *The ruler of a state, a king, sovereign.*—(2) *As a religious t. t. : A priest.*—(3) *Ibel. adj.* : *Ruling, governing.*—4. *Exp.* : *The king of Persia, Nep.—(5) Meton.* : *Of Jupiter as the king or ruler of gods and men.*—(6) *A head, chief, leader, principal, first.* II. *r. Rex*, a surname of the gens Marcia : e. g. *Q. (Marcus) R.*, the brother-in-law of Clodius, Cic. EX. (1) quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. *Plur.* : *reges, a king and his consort Liv.* In the time of the republic this term was very odious and used in the sense of *tyrant, despot*; ut tum (post obitum Romuli) carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Rom.), Cic.—(2) r. Neio-rentis, the priest of Diana Aricina, Suet.;—*thus, rex sacrorum, Cic.—(3) Hinc populum late regem, Virg.—(5) quem (Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse expolitii consentiunt, Cic.—(6) Of Æneas, Virg.;—flavium rex Eridanus, id. SYN. Rex; TYRANNUS.*—*Rex, a king as above; in a more general sense as (6); sive reges sive inopes, whether rich or poor.—Tyrannus, anciently in a good sense for a master or sovereign; reges qui et tyranni ob fortitudinem vocabantur, Trog.—Omnes enim habentur et dicuntur tyranni qui potestate sunt perpetua in ea civitate quæ libertate usa est, Nep.;—latterly it acquired a bad sense, a tyrant; non legatum populi Rom. sed tyrannum crudelem, Cic.*

RHĀDĀMANTHUS, i, m. (Ῥαδάμανθος). Rhadamanthus, son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, and judge of the infernal regions, Cic.

RHĀDĀMAS, antis, m. A fictitious name.

RHĒTI, ōrum. See RĒTI.

RHAMNUS, untis, f. (Ῥαμνός). Rhamnus, a small town in the north of Attica, celebrated for its statue of Nemesis, Plin.

RHAMNŪSĪA, æ, f. (sc. dea). Nemesis, Plin.

RHAMNŪSIUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Rhamnus; R. Antiphon, Cic.

RHAMNŪTIS, Idis, f. The Rhamnusian, i. e. Nemesis, Ov.

RHAPSŌDĪA, *æ, f.* (ῥαψῳδία). *A rhapsody; r. secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.*

RHĒA, *æ, f.* *Rhea*. I. An old Italian proper name; thus, *Rhea Silvia*, the daughter of Numinor and mother of Romulus and Remus, Liv. II. ('Ρέα). A goddess, same as *Cybele*.

RHĒDA, *æ, f.* (a Gallic word). *A four-wheeled travelling carriage, a coach.* SYN. *See CURRUS.*

RHĒDĀRIŪS, *li, m.* (rheda). I. *The driver of a rheda, or carriage, a coachman.* II. *A rheda (or coach) builder, Capit.*

RHĒDŌNES, *um, m.* *Rhedones*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the neighbourhood of the modern Rennes in Brittany, Cæs.

RHĒGINI, *drum, m.* *The inhabitants of Rhegium, Cic.*

RHĒGINUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Rhegium, Sil.*

RHĒGIŪM (Rēgium), *li, n.* ('Ρήγιον), [Greek acc., Rhegium, Ov.]. *Rhegium, a town in the extreme south of Italy on the Straits of Sicily, now Reggio, Cic.*

RHĒNĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Rhine, Mart.*

RHĒNUS, *i, m.* I. *The Rhine, Cic.* II. *Meton.: Dwellers on the Rhine, Germans, Ov.*

RHĒSUS, *i, m.* ('Ρῥῆος). *Rheus*, a son of one of the Muses, king of Thrace; he was killed before Troy by Diomedes and Ulysses, Cic.

RHĒTOR, *dris, m.* (ῥήτωρ). I. (1) *A teacher of elocution, a rhetorician.* II. *An orator, speaker, Nep.* EX. (1) eos qui r. nominarentur et qui præcepta dicendi traderent nihil plane tenere, Cic. SYN. *See ORATOR.*

RHĒTŌRĪCA, *æ, f.* *Rhetoric; hæc rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensis, Cic.*

1. **RHĒTŌRĪCE**, *es, f.* *Rhetoric; r., cui nomen vis eloquendi dedit, Quint.*

2. **RHĒTŌRĪCE**, *adv.* (rhetoricus). *Rhetorically, with rhetorical ornament; r. igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic.*

RHĒTŌRĪCŌTĒROS, *i.* (ῥητορικώτερος). *More rhetorical, Lucil. ap. Cic.*

RHĒTŌRĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (ῥητορικός). *Of or relating to rhetoric; more rhetorico loqui, Cic.; —r. ars, the art of oratory, rhetoric; r. doctores, masters of rhetoric, id.; r. libri, works on rhetoric or oratory, id. Subst.: Rhētorici, drum, m., and Rhētorica, drum, n. Works or books on rhetoric, Quint.; Cic.*

RHĒNŌCĒROS, *dris, m.* (ῥηνόκερος). I. *A rhinoceros, Plin.* II. *Meton.: Made of the bone of a rhinoceros, Juv.*

RHINTHON, *dris, m.* *Rinthon*, a native of Tarentum, originator of the serio-comic drama.

RHIPĒI or **RHIPHĒI** [Rip.] **MONTES**. *The Rhipæan Mountains, a ridge of mountains in the north of Scythia, where the river Tanais rises, Plin. Seldom Sing.*

RHIPĒUS (Rhiphæus), *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Rhipæi, Rhipæan, Virg.*

RHO, *indecl.* (ῥῶ), the name of the Greek *R*.

RHŌDĀNUS, *i, m.* I. *A river of Gaul, the Rhone, Cæs.* II. *Meton.: The dwellers on the Rhone, the Gauls, Luc.*

RHŌDIACUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian; R. spongia, Plin.*

RHŌDIENSIS, *e, adj.* *Of or belonging to Rhodes; r. hospes, Suet. Subst. pl.: The Rhodians, Cato ap. Gell.*

RHŌDIŪS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian; R. arores, Cic.*

RHŌDŌPE, *ēs, f.* (Ρόδον). *Rhodope*. I. *A ridge of mountains in Thrace, forming part of the Hæmus, Mel.* II. *Meton. for Thrace.*

RHŌDŌPĒIŪS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Rhodope, Thracian, Virg.*

RHŌDŌPĒUS, *a, um, adj.*, i. q. *Rhodopeius.*

RHŌDOS (rarely *Rhodus*), *i, f.* ('Ρόδος, *Rhodes*), an island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and its school of rhetoric; also for the maritime skill of its inhabitants, Cic.

1. **RHĒTĒUS**, *a, um, adj.* ('Ροιτωος). *Of or belonging to Rhætum, a town and promontory of Troas; R. litorea, Plin. Subst., Ov. Pœt. gen.: Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, Virg.*

2. **RHĒTEUS** (disyll.), *ēi, m.* *Rhætus*, the name of one of the Rutuli, Virg.

RHĒTUS, *i, m.* *Rhætus*. 1. *A giant, Hor.—* 2. *A centaur, Ov.—* 3. *A companion of Phineus, Ov.—* (4) *A king of the Marsi, Virg.*

RHOMBUS, *i, m.* (ῥόμβος). I. *A reel or whirl, such as was used by sorcerers, Prop.* II. *A kind of flat-fish.* III. *A rhomb, i. e. a parallelogram with equal sides but not having right angles, a diamond, Front.*

RHOMPHĒA, *æ, f.* (ῥομφαία). *A long javelin used by barbarous tribes, Liv. Pure Lat. rumpia, Gell.*

RHŌSIACUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Rhosus; R. vasa, Cic.*

RHŌSOS, *i, f.* ('Ρῥῶος). *Rhoros*, a town of Cilicia, celebrated for the manufacture of various vessels and utensils, Mel.

RHŪPŌDES, *is, f.* (ῥυπῶδες). *Filthy, foul; r. emplastrum, a drawing plaster, a blister, Cels.*

RHYTHMICUS, *i, m.* (ῥυθμικός). *One who observes or teaches the rules of rhythm; nec sunt hæc rhythmicorum acerrima norma dirigenda.*

RHYTHMOS or **-US**, *i, m.* (ῥυθμός). *Rhythm, harmony (in music or speech), Quint.*

RĪCA, *æ, f.* *A head-dress of the Roman ladies, a kind of veil or hood, Plaut.*

RĪCĪNĪUM, *li, n.* (rica). *A kind of veil or hood worn by Roman ladies, especially in mourning, Cic.*

RĪCĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (rica). *Veiled, Varr. ap. Non.*

RĪCTUS, *dris, m.* (ringor), [rictum, i, n., Cic.; ricta, pl., Lucr.]. I. 1. *The mouth wide open as in laughing, Quint.—* 2. *Of animals: The jaws, Ov.* II. 3. *Pœt. Also of the eyes wide open, Lucr.* SYN. *See RIMA.*

RĪDĒO, *dre, si, sum, intr. and tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Gen.: To laugh.—* (2) *Exp.: To laugh in a friendly manner, to smile.—* (3) *Meton. of things without life: To smile, to look cheerful or pleasant, to be gay.—* (4) *To sneer at any thing, to deride, to jeer.* II. *Tr.* (5) *Gen.: To laugh at any thing, to treat with derision or contempt.—* 6. *Exp.: To smile at or upon any body.—* (7) *To sneer at, to jeer.* EX. (1) semel in vita r., Cic. —2. r. ad alqm or alci, to smile at or upon any body, Ov.; —ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? Hor.—(3) almus ridet ager, Ov.—(4) largis muneribus riserit æmuli, Hor.—(5) risi "niven atram," Cic.; —hæc rideo, I say in jest, id.—(7)

quem semper r. possemus, Cic. *Puss.*: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, id. *SYN.* RIDEO; ARRIDEO; IRRIDEO; DERIDEO; SCRIBIDO; CACHINNOR.—Ridere, to laugh, *meton.*: as (3), ridet argento domus, Hor.—Arridere, to look pleasantly upon; ridentibus arrident, Hor.—Irridere, to mock, to laugh to scorn; deos irridens, Cic.;—also, to speak in jest; Cæsar mihi irridere visus est, Cic.—Deridere, to deride, scorn, to make a fool of, rises above irridere.—Subridere, to smile, to laugh in one's scere; olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum, Virg.—Cachinnari, to laugh aloud and, as it were, in a forced manner; ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipse Apronius.

RIDIBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (rideo). Laughing, waggish, Plaut.

RIDICŪLA, æ, f. *dīm.* (ridica, a vine-prop). A small prop, stay, or fork, Sen.

RIDICŪLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (ridiculus). Laughable, droll, Plaut. *Subst.* sing: Riçicula-rius, li, m. A jester, buffoon, Gell.

RIDICŪLE, adv. (id.). I. Ridiculously, humorously, Cic. II. Laughably, Cic.

RIDICŪLŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Ridiculous, laughable, Plaut.

RIDICŪLUS, a, um, adj. (rideo). That excites laughter. I. (1) In a good sense: Exciting laughter, droll, humorous, pleasant.—2. *Subst.*: ridiculus, i, m. A jester, buffoon, Plaut.—(3) ridiculus, i, or ridicŭla, ōrum, n. That which excites laughter, a joke, jest, bon-mot, a witty saying, fun, etc. II. (4) In a bad sense: Deserving only to be laughed at; silly, ridiculous. *EX.* (1) cavillator facie magis quam facietis r., Cic. *Poet.* with inf., Hor.—(3) locus autem et regio quasi ridiculi, Cic.;—in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo, id.—(4) hujus tamen insania, quæ r. est aliis, mihi tam molesta sane fuit, Cic. *SYN.* See JOCOSUS.

RIGENS, entis. I. *pt.* of rigeo. II. *Adj.* 1. Prop.: Stiff, hard, inflexible; r. caput (with prædurum), Quint.—2. Fig.: Rigid, inflexible.

RIGĒO, ěre, intr. I. Prop.: To be stiff, hard, or inflexible. 1. With cold: To be benumbed; r. frigore, gelu, Cic.—2. Of any other bodily stiffness, Ov.—3. *Meton. poet.*: To be stiff or straight, to stick out, to stand on end, as bristles, Ov. II. Fig.: Hor.

RIGESCO, ěre, gŭi, intr. incept. (rigeo). I. Prop. (1) To grow stiff, to stiffen, to become hard, inflexible, or rigid.—2. *Meton.*: To stand erect, to stick out, Ov. II. Fig.: Claud. *EX.* (1) r. aquæ in grandine, Plin.

RIGĪDE, aŭe. (rigidus). I. Prop.: Stiffly, straightly, Vitruv. II. Fig.: Strictly, severely, rigidly, Ov.

RIGĪDUS, a, um, adj. (rigeo). I. Prop. (1) Stiff, hard, inflexible. II. Fig. (2) Rigid, severe, rough. *EX.* (1) Comp.: Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitetur veritatem, Cic.—(2) vox immanis, dura, r., inflexible, harsh, Quint. *SYN.* See AUSTERUS.

RIGO, ěre, tr. To water. I. Prop. (1) To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew. II. (for irrigo) (2) Prop.: To lead or convey water, etc., to a place.—3. Fig.: Lucr. *EX.* (1) r. lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. *Meton. poet.*, Cic. *Poet.* Fig.: isti quom non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant et omnium r. debeant ingenia, A. Her.—(2) aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, etc., an old oracle, Liv. *SYN.* See ASPERGERE.

RIGOR, ōris, m. (rigeo). I. Prop. (1) Stiffness, hardness, inflexibility, rigidity. II.

Fig. (2) Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness, rigor, severity. *EX.* (1) r. Septentrionis, Tac.—(2) accentus cum rigore quodam, tum similitudine ipsa minus suaves habemus, Quint. *SYN.* See DEDITIA.

RĪGŪS, a, um, adj. (rigo). I. Act. (1) Watering, that waters or moistens. II. *Puss.* (2) Watered; hence, 3. *Subst.*: Rīgŭa, ōrum, n. Places that are well watered, meadows, Plin. *EX.* (1) rigui amnes, Virg.—(2) r. mons scutebris fontium, Plin.

RĪMA, æ, f. A chink, fissure, cleft, crack; reliquæque (tabernæ) rimas agunt, gel cracks. *SYN.* RIMA; HIATUS; RICTUS.—Rima, as here, fig., plenus rimarum sum, I am chinky, leaky, i. e. I cannot keep any thing secret, Ter.—Hiatus, an opening; hiatus terre, Cic.—Rictus, said only of the opening of the mouth, and of the mouth itself; risu diducere rictum, Hor.

RĪMOR, ōri, tr. dep. (rima). I. Prop. (1) To make chinks; hence, to tear open, to dig, or throw up. II. *Meton.* (2) Prop.: To seek all over or in every corner, to rummage, pry into, ransack.—(3) Fig.: To search into, explore, investigate. *EX.* (1) rastris terram rimantur, Virg.—(2) viscera rimatur epulis, Virg.—(3) id quoque rimatur, quantum potest, Posidonius, Cic. *SYN.* See INDAGO.

RĪMŌSUS, a, um, adj. (rima). I. Prop. (1) Full of chinks or clefts. II. Fig. (2) Leaky, not close. *EX.* (1) cymba rimosa, leaky, Virg.—(2) rimosa in aure, i. e. that can keep nothing secret, Hor.

RINGOR, gŭi, rictus sum, intr. dep. To open the mouth wide, to show the teeth; fig., to fret, snarl, be in an ill humor, to fume, chafe, Sen.

RĪPA, æ, f. (unc.). The bank of a river [litus, sea-coast]; Romulus urbem perennis annis posuit in ripa, Cic. *SYN.* See LITUS.

RIPĒUS. See RHIP. RIPHĒUS. See RHIPH.

RĪPŪLA, æ, f. *dīm.* (ripa). A little bank (of a river), Cic.

RISCUS, i, m. (ρίσκος). A trunk, chest, coffer.

RĪSĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (rideo). That can laugh, risible.

RĪSĪO, ōnis, f. (rideo). A laughing, Plaut.

RĪSOR, ōris, m. (id.). A laughter, derider, mocker, Hor.

RĪSUS, ūs, m. (id.). A laughing, laughter; de risu quinque sunt quæ quærentur, Cic.;—est autem plane oratoris movere risum, Cic. *SYN.*

PHRASES. RISUM COMPESCERE, to stop one's laughing; r. compescere, mappā, Hor.—RISUM TENERE, to keep from laughing; risum tenentis amici, Hor.—RISUM MOVERE, to create or excite laughing; mihi risum non moverunt.—RISUM FACERE, to laugh, to create laughing.—RISUM CAPTARE, to seek for raising laughter; captat risus hominum, Hor.

RĪTĒ, adv. I. Prop. (1) With proper ceremony, in due form. II. *Meton.* (2) Gen.: Correctly, rightly, well, properly, in a proper manner.—3. In the usual way, according to custom or habit, Virg. *EX.* (1) quæ (sacrificia) pro populo r. sunt, Cic.—(2) hunc deum r. beatum dixeris, vestrum vero laboriosissimum, with right, with reason, Cic.;—rite appellare, habere, id. *SYN.* See RECTE.

RĪTUS, ūs, m. [abl. rite, Stat.]. I. Prop. (1) A religious rite or ceremony. II. *Meton.* 2. Gen.: A custom, habit, usage.—(3) In abl. sing. with genit.: After a certain custom or habit, in the manner of, like, as.—4. With adj., Plaut. *EX.* (1) quo modo ritque fiant, Cic.;—ex patrii ritibus, Cic.—(3) qui pecundum ritu

ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. SYN. See CÆRIMONIAE.

RIVALIS, e. *adj.* (rivus). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a brook.*—(2) *Meton.*: Rivales, Ium, m., neighbors, persons using the same brook. II. *Fig.* (a) Rivalis, is, m. *A competitor in love, a rival.* EX. (1) r. alecula, Col.—(2) si inter rivales contentio sit, Ulp. Dig.—(3) amare sine rivali, to be the only lover, Cic.

RIVALITAS, itis, *f.* (rivalis). *Rivalship, rivalry*, Cic. SYN. See EMULATIO.

RIVULUS, i, m. *dim.* (rivus). I. *Prop.*: A little brook, rill, rivulet, Prud. II. *Fig.*: tardii ingenii est rivulos consecrari, Cic.

RIVUS, i, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *A small stream, a brook.*—(2) *Meton.*: A water-pipe, conduit, canal, gutter, Vitr. II. *Fig.* (3) *A stream.* EX. (1) rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.—(3) r. lactis, Hor.;—r. sanguinis, Virg. SYN. See FLUVIUS.

RIXA, æ, *f.* I. *Esp.* (1) *A quarrel, dispute, squabble.* II. *Gen.* 2. *A combat, struggle, contest, debate*, Plin. EX. (1) ecce nova turba atque r., Cic. SYN. See CONTROVERSIA.

RIXATOR, ðris, m. (rixor). *A quarreller, disputer*, Quint.

RIXOR, ðri, *intr. dep.* (rixar). I. *Prop.* (1) *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: To carry on strife, to dispute, contend. EX. (1) quum esset cum eo de amulica rixatus, Cic.—(2) r. rami arborum inter se, growing one into the other, Plin.

RÖBĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠ [Rubig.], Ium, n. *Robigalia*, a festival celebrated on the 25th April in honor of the deity Robigus, for preserving the corn from mildew.

RÖBĠĠNÖSUS, [rubig.], a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.*: Rusty, rusted, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: Envious, Mart.

RÖBĠGO, Inis, *f.* (robustus for ruber), [rubigo]. *Rust*. I. *Prop.* 1. *The rust of metal*, Plin.—2. *Meton.* of things resembling rust: Blight in corn, mildew, Plin.—3. *Mouldiness, smut, etc.*, e. g. on mill-stones, Plin. II. *Fig.*: r. animorum, Sen. SYN. See ERUGO.

RÖBĠGUS [Rubig.], i, m. (robigo). *Robigus*, a deity supposed to keep mildew or blight from corn, Plin.

RÖBÖRĠUS, a, um, *adj.* (robur). *Of oak, oaken*; r. pons, Ov.

RÖBÖRO, ðre, *tr.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, to make fast.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To strengthen, invigorate.* EX. (1) r. nidos stramento, Plin.—(2) eamque ipse perpetua constantia roboravisset, Cic.

RÖBUR, ðris, n. I. (1) *A very hard species of oak*, Plin.;—*oak timber, oak.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of things made of oak, or other hard material:* (3) *Prop.*: Hardness, strength, firmness.—(4) *Fig.*: Power, strength, vigor.—(5) *Concr.*: The strongest or firmest part of any thing, the best, the pith, marrow; the kernel, heart, strength; the choice, the most excellent. EX. (1) (sapienti) non est e robore dolatus, Cic.—(2) Lacedæmonii quotidiania epulis in robore accumbunt, on hard oaken benches, Cic.—(3) (Messala) si jam satis ætatis atque roboris haberet, Cic.—(4) alter virtutis robore firmior quam ætatis, Cic.;—multo plus firmitatis ac roboris, id.—(5) versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. SYN. See QUERCUS.

RÖBUSTUS, a, um, *adj.* (robur). I. (1) *Of oak, oaken.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust.* EX. (1) r. cau-

dices, Plin.—(2) his robustis et audacibus decemviri satellitibus, Cic. *Fig.*: r. et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. SYN. See LACERTOSUS.

RÖDO, ðre, si, sum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To gnaw.*—(2) *Meton.*: To rub off, corrode, eat away. II. *Fig.* (3) *To slander, calumniate.* EX. (1) r. clipeos (mures), Cic.—(2) r. toplum (calx), Plin.—(3) more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, disparage, depreciate, Cic. SYN. See CARPO.

RÖGĠĠIS, e, *adj.* (rogus). *Of or belonging to a funeral pile*, Ov.

RÖGĠTĠO, ðnis, *f.* (rogo). I. (1) *A proposal to the people for the passing of a law, a bill.* II. *Meton.* (2) *gen.*: A question, interrogation (a figure in rhetoric).—(3) *A demand, request, suit.* EX. (1) quæ (r.) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo consulibus lata est, was proposed, Cic.;—rogationem ferre (de aliqua, in aliquo, ad populum, ad plebem), id.;—intercedere rogationi, was opposed to it, was against it, id.;—per vim rogationem perferre, to carry it (by force).—(2) r. atque huic finitima quasi percentatio, Cic.—(3) ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. SYN. ROGATIO.

ROGATUS; **ROGATUM**.—*Rogatio, a prayer, the act of demanding, and as above* (1).—*Rogatus, a solicitation, only in abl. sing.*—*Rogatum, prop. adj., the demand itself, the thing asked*; ad r. respondere. PHRASES. Facere rogationem ad populum, to propose a new law to the people, in order to get from them the confirmation of it, Cic.—Accipere rogationem, to receive or confirm a law, id.

RÖGĠTĠUNCŬĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠ, æ, *f. dim.* (rogatio). I. *A bill or proposal for a law of minor importance*, Auct. Or. pro Dom. II. *A trifling or short question*; r. Chrysippi, Cic.

RÖGĠTOR, ðris, m. (rogo). I. 1. *One who proposes a law, i. e. brings a bill before the people*, Lucil.—2. *One who asked the people for their votes in the comitia, a collector of votes*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Also in private transactions: (3) *One who proposes a thing.*—4. *One who entreats*; hence, a petitioner, Mart. EX. (3) quinquam hæc epistola non suavis est sed rogatoris, Cic.

RÖGĠTUS, us, m. (rogo). *A prayer, entreaty, request (only in abl. sing.)*. Cluilius to rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic. SYN. See ROGATIO.

RÖGĠTĠTĠO, ðnis, *f.* q. rogatio. *A question*; hence, a proposed law, a bill, Plaut.

RÖGĠTO, ðre, *tr. freq. intens.* (rogo). I. *To ask earnestly*, Plaut. II. *To pray earnestly*.

RÖGO, ðre, *tr.* [old form rogassit, Cic.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* alqm, alqd, or simply alqm, alqd, with de, a rel. clause, or absol. Gr. 508—513.—(2) *Esp.* of an official inquiry or investigation: r. alqm (sententiam), to ask anybody's opinion or for his vote.—(3) r. populum or legem or absol. prop., to ask the people respecting a law; hence, in general, to bring in a bill, to propose a law.—(4) r. populum magistratum, and simply, r. magistratum, to propose to the people for election to office.—(5) *Milit.*: r. milites sacramento, to ask (as it were) for the oath, i. e. to administer the oath, Cæs.—6. *To ask consent to the stipulation of a contract*, Plaut. II. *Meton.* (7) *To ask a person for any thing, to entreat, beg for.*—8. *Prov.*: malo emere quam r., I had rather buy than borrow them (of cheap goods), Cic. EX. (1) alqm alqd, Plaut.;—alqm or alqd: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoiceos roga, Cic. With de: r. de te ipso, Cic. With rel. clause, Cic. Absol.: Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? Cic.—(2) quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.—(3) consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit,

Cic. *Impers.* : nunc r. ut populus consules creet, Liv.—(4) Cæsar vult, ut consules roget prætor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic.—(5) quos consulis sacramento rogavisset, Cæs.—(7) hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.;—Cæsar consolaturs rogat, finem orandi faciat, Cæs. *Abso.* : neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, begged so as to appear to demand, Cic. **SYN.** See **Ouo**.

RÖGUS, i, m. [rogum, i, n. *Arfran.*] *A funeral pile; rogum ascia ne polito*, Cic. **SYN.** See **PYRA**.

RÖMA, æ, f. (*Ρώμη*). *Roma*, the capital of the Roman empire; also, as a goddess, Liv.

RÖMÄNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Rome, Roman; R. Juno*, Cic.;—*R. ludi*, called also ludi magni, the oldest games at Rome celebrated on the 4th of September, id.;—*R. more*, in the Roman fashion, according to Roman custom, id. *Plur.* : Romani, Romans, Cic.

RÖMİLĪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Roman*, Cic.

RÖMİLĪDÆ, ærum, m. *Descendants of Romulus, Romans*, Virg.

1. **RÖMĪLUS**, i, m. *Romulus*, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus, Liv.

2. **RÖMĪLUS** [Römülus], a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Romulus*, Ov.

RÖRÄRĪ, ærum, m. (ros). *A kind of light troops in the Roman army, who generally made the first attack, and then fell back on the main body*, Liv. **SYN.** RORARI; FERENTARI; RORARI, *deceit-beaters, light armed troops*, as above.—Ferentarii, *light-harnessed soldiers coming quickly to succor, slingers*; eo unde a ferentariis prælium committi posset, Sall.

RÖRĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (ros). *Moistened with dew, bedewed*, Prop.

RÖRĪFER, æra, ærum, *adj.* (ros, fero). *Bringing dew (poet.)*, Lucr.

RÖRO, ære, *intr.* and *tr.* (ros). [*only in the third person*]. I. *Prop.* 1. *Intr.* : To dew, usually *Impers.*, Plin.—2. *Tr.* : To bedew, Ov. II. *Meton.* 3. *Intr.* : To drop, i. e. to cause to drop or fall in dew-drops, sprinkle, Ov.—4. *Tr. absol.* : pocula rorantia, dropping, which shed the wine in drops, Cic. **SYN.** RORO; STILLO.—Rorare, to drop and fall down like dew; rorantia vidimus astra, Virg.—Stillare, to drop or trickle down, to distil; Stillabant ilice mella, Ov.

RÖS, roris, m. I. *Prop.* (1) *Dew*. II. *Meton.* 2. *Any other liquid falling in drops, as the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin.—(3) *r. marinus* r., or rosmarinus, also in a neuter form; rosmarinum, rosemary. EX. (1) ut ex pelibus nocturnum excipere rorem cogerentur, Cæs.—(3) marino rore, Hor.;—r. maris, Ov.;—simply r.

RÖSA, æ, f. I. *Prop.* (1) *A rose*.—(2) *Collect.* : Rosæ, a garland of roses. II. *Meton.* 3. *Oil of roses*, Cels. EX. (1) sed cum rosam viderem, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.—(2) et sentis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic.;—in rosa dicere, on a bed of roses, id.

RÖSÄCEUM, i, n. (rosa). *Essence or oil of roses*, Plin.

RÖSÄCEUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Made of or prepared from roses*; r. corona, Plin.

RÖSÄRIUM, i, n. (rosa). *A plantation of roses, a rose-garden*, Col. *In plur.* : Virg.

RÖSÄRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (rosa). *Of roses*; r. absorptio. *A potion flavored with roses, or the like*, Suet. (*doubtful*).

RÖSCĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Roscius*; R. imitatio senis, of Roscius, Cic.

RÖSCĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (ros). I. *Prop.* : *Dreary*; r. humor, i. e. dew, Plin. II. *Meton.* : *Moistened, bedewed, watered*, Virg.

RÖSCĪUS, a, *Roscius*, a Roman family name; hence, I. *Lucius R. Utho*, a friend of Cicero who proposed a law that fourteen benches in the theatre be set apart for the knights (A. U. C. 686), Cic. II. *Quinctius R.*, a celebrated actor at Rome, a native of Lanuvium; a confidential friend of Cicero, by whom he was defended in a speech still extant, Cic. Hence, any one who excelled in his own art or science was called a Roscius; ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere R. diceretur, Cic. III. *Sextus R.*, a native of America, likewise defended by Cicero (A. U. C. 674).

RÖSĒA [Rosia], æ, f. *Rosea*, a fertile district near Reute; now *Le Roscie*, Cic.

RÖSĒTUM, i, n. (rosa). *A hedge of roses*.

RÖSĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (rosa). I. (*for rosa-ceus*). *Of roses, full of roses*, Virg. II. *Rose-colored, rosy*; r. pannus, Plin.

RÖSMÄRINUS. See **ROS** (3).

RÖSTRA, ærum, *See ROS*.

RÖSTRÄTUS, a, um, *adj.* (rostrum). *Having a beak or hook, furnished with a crooked point, bent at the end*; r. navis, Cic.

RÖSTRUM, i, n. (rodo). I. *Prop.* (1) *The snout or muzzle of an animal, the beak or bill of a bird*.—2. *A mouth*, of men. II. *Meton.* (3) *The beak of a ship*.—(4) *rostra*, *The Rostra*, i. e. a stage or platform, with the space round it in the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses; so called from the beaks of ships with which it was adorned, taken (A. U. C. 416) from the inhabitants of Antium. EX. (1) aves corneo proceroque rostro, Cic.—(3) neque his (navibus) nostræ rostro nocere poterant, Cæs.—(4) ut semper in Rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic.;—descendere de Rostris, id.

RÖSUS, a, um, *pt* of rodo.

RÖTA, æ, f. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *A wheel*.—(2) *Exp.* : *A potter's wheel*.—(3) *An instrument of torture, the rack*.—(4) *Meton.* : *A carriage*, Ov.—5. *Of other things in the shape of a wheel, as 1. The disk of the sun*, Lucr.—2. *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. II. *Fig.* (1) *Same*. EX. (1) orbes rotarum, Plin.—(2) currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor.—(3) in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Græcos, Cic.—(6) ne tum quidem fortunæ rotam pertimescebat, the wheel of fortune, vicissitude, Cic. **SYN.** See **CIRCULUS**.

RÖTO, ære, *tr.* and *intr.* (rota). I. *Tr. prop.* (1) *To turn round like a wheel or in a circle, to whirl round*.—(2) *Meton.* : *To turn (itself) round in a circle, to roll, revolve*.—3. *Fig.*, Juv. II. *Intr.* 4. [*for rotari*] (of a peacock). *To make a wheel of his tail, i. e. spread it out in a circular form*, Col. EX. jactare caput et comas excutientem r. fanaticum est, Quint.—(2) circum caput igne rotato insequitur, Ov. **SYN.** RORO; ROTUNDO; TORNO.—Rotare, to swing or whirl about.—Rotundare, to make round; mundum rotundavit deus, Cic.—Tornare, to turn or work with the wheel, as turners do; mundum ita tornavit, ut nihil effici posset rotundius, Cic.

RÖTĪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (rota). *A little wheel*.

RÖTUNDE, ade. (rotundus). I. (1) *Roundly*. II. (2) *In well turned phrases, with smooth or regular diction*. EX. (1) ut in orbem quam r. formetur, Col.—(2) a te quidem apte ac r.; quippe habes enim a rhetoribus, Cic.

ROTUNDO, āre, tr. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *To make round or circular, to round.* II. Fig. 2. *To make up a round sum of money.* Hor. EX. (1) quum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Middle: herbae in caulem rotundatur, Plin. SYN. See **ROTOR**.

ROTUNDUS, a, um, adj. (rota). I. Prop. (1) *In the shape of a wheel, i. e. round.* II. Fig. (2) *Round, elegantly or tastefully formed, as the periods of a speech, well arranged, so as to produce a harmonious effect on the ear, flowing.* EX. (1) quadratum, r., Cic.;—mundum r. esse volunt, id.—(2) erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi r. constructio, Cic.;—ore rotundo loqui, *to speak in round periods, with full and flowing diction*, Hor. SYN. **ROTORUNDUS**; **TERES**.—**Rotundus**, round, globular, of a round form; stellae rotundae, Cic.;—fig., r. orator, id.—**Teres**, long and round; incumbens tereti olivae, Virg. *Aures teretes, quick and delicate.*

RŌXĀNE, ōs, f. (Ροξάνη). *Roxane*, daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great, Curt.

RŪBĒ-FĀCĪO, ōre, fēci, factum, tr. *To make red, to reddens*, Ov.

RŪBENS, entis. I. pt. of rubeo. II. Adj. (1) Gen.: *Being red, reddened, red, reddish.*—2. Esp.: *Blushing.* EX. (1) in rubente folio.

RŪBĒO, ōre intr. (ruber). *To be red, esp., from a sense of shame, to blush; rubeo, mihi crede*, Cic.

RŪBER, bra, brum, adj. I. Prop.: *Red; sanguis r.*, Hor.;—*r. flamma, red, ruddily*, Ov. II. **Rubrum Mare**, the Red Sea, the gulfs of Arabia and of Persia, Cic. III. **Saxa R.**, a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with quarries, Cic. SYN. **RUBER**; **RUBICUNDUS**; **RUFUS**; **RUSSUS**; **PURPUREUS**.—**Ruber**, red, blood-red; r. sanguis, Hor.—**Rubicundus**, bright red; ore rubicundum, Plaut.—**Rufus**, light-red, fox-red, natural color.—**Russus**, red, of artificial color; lutea russataque vela, Lucr.—**Purpureus**, purple-colored. It is also used by poets to express a high shining color, even great whiteness; brachia purpurea candidiora nive, Ov.

RŪBESCO, ōre, būi, intr. incep. (rubeo). *To become red, to reddens, blush; Aurora r.*, Virg.

RŪBĒTA, ōrum, n. pl. (rubus). *A thicket of brambles*, Ov.

RŪBĒUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to brambles*, Virg.

RŪBI, ōrum, m. *Rubi*, a town of Calabria, now *Rivo*, Hor.

RŪBICO [Rubicon], ōnis, m. *Rubicon*, a small river dividing Italy from Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated by the passage of Cæsar at the beginning of the civil war; now *Pesello*, Cic.

RŪBICUNDŪS, a, um, adj. dim. (rubicundus). *Ruddier reddish*, Juv.

RŪBICUNDUS, a, um, adj. *Of a red color, red, rubicund; r. luna*, Plin. SYN. See **RUBER**.

RŪBĪDUS, a, um, adj. (rubeo). *Red, reddish; r. facies ex violentia*, Suet.

RŪBĪGO, **RŪBĪGĀLIA**, **RŪBĪGUS**. See **ROBIO**.

RŪBOR, ōris, m. (rubeo). I. Gen. (1) *Redness, red color, in all its different shades.* II. Esp. (2) *A blush.*—8. Meton. (causa pro effectu). *Shamefacedness, modesty*, Cic.—(4) *A cause or reason of shame, a shame, disgrace.* EX. (1)

ille fusus et candore mixtus r., Cic.—(2) pudorem r., terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.—(4) censoris iudicium nihil fere dampnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.

RUBRĪCA, æ, f. (contr. for rubrica from ruber) (sc. terra). I. Gen. 1. *Red earth*, Vitr. II. Esp. 2. *Red earth used in coloring, red chalk, ruddle*, Auct. Her.—3. Meton.: The title of a law written with red chalk, a rubric, Dig.—4. *A law; alii se ad album et ad rubricas traustulerunt.*

RŪBUS, i, m. [f., Prud.] (allied to ruber). I. *A bramble, blackberry-bush; ramis et rubis interjectis*, Cæs. II. *A blackberry*, Prop. SYN. See **DUMUS**.

RUCTO, āre, intr. and tr. [dep. ructor, Varr.; ructatur, Hor.; ructaretur, Cic.]. I. Intr. 1. Prop.: *To belch*, Cic.—2. Tr.: *To bring up, spit out; r. acida, to rise with a sour taste (of the stomach)*, Plin.—3. Meton.: *To exhale*, Pall. II. Fig. 4. *To eject any thing*, Hor. SYN. **RUCTO**; **ERUCTO**.—**Ructare**, as above; fig., sublimis versus ructari, *to write hastily very incorrect verses*, Hor.—**Eructare**, to belch or throw up; fig., eructant sermonibus cœdem bonorum, Cic.

RUCTŪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (ructus). *Full of belching*, Quint.

RUCTUS, us, m. *A belching, rising of the stomach*, Cic.

RŪDENS, entis, m. [genit. pl., rudentium, Vitr.;—f., Plant.]. *A strong rope*, Cic. Plur., of a ship: *Cordage*, id. SYN. See **RESTITIS**.

RŪDĪÆ, ōrum, f. *Rudiae*, a town of Calabria, the birth-place of the poet Ennius, Plin.

RŪDĪĀRIŪS, ūi, m. (2. radis). *A gladiator presented with a radis, and so discharged*, Suet.

RŪDĪMENTUM, i, n. (1. rudis). I. (1) Usually of military service: *A first essay or attempt, a beginning, trial.* II. (2) Of other things: *A trial, essay.* EX. (1) nos minime decet, juventutem nostram pro militari rudimento assuefacere libidini prætorum, Liv.—(2) inter muliebrei tutelam rudimentumque puerilis regni (sc. Ascanii), Liv.;—prima rudimenta rhetorices, the rudiments, first principles of rhetoric, Quint. SYN. See **TIROCINIUM**.

RŪDĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Of Rudiae*, said of the poet Ennius, Cic.

1. **RŪDIS**, e, adj. I. Prop. (1) *Unwrought, unshaped, undressed, rough, raw.*—2. Meton. poet.: *Young, new*, Catull. II. Fig. (3) *Uncultivated, rude, uncivilized, uninformed, inexperienced, i. q. ignarus with genit.* EX. (1) r. atque infecta materies, Petr.—(3) formam quandam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic.;—r. rei militaris, id.;—Græcarum literarum r., id. *With in or a simple abl.: r. in jure civili*, Cic.;—r. studiis, Vell. *With ad:* rudem ad pedestria bella, Liv. SYN. See **IMOTES**.

2. **RŪDIS**, is, f. *A slight staff or wand, a stick, a rod.* I. (1) *A lalle, for stirring liquors.* II. (2) *A kind of foil with which gladiators or soldiers fought for exercise; it was also presented to gladiators when discharged from service.* EX. (1) r. ferreæ, Plin.—(2) tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; Hor. SYN. rude donare. See **EMANCIPŌ**.

RŪDO [rūdo, Pers.], ēre, īvi, Itum, intr. and tr. *To bellone, to roar.* I. Prop. of animals; esp. of an ass: *To bray*, Ov.; Virg. II. Fig. of men, Virg.

1. **RŪDUS**, ēris, n. I. Gen. 1. *Fragments of stone, broken stones, gravel, hirt.* II. Esp. 2. *Old fragments of walls, etc., rubbish; ruderi*

accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. SYN. RUDUS; CADAVER; FUNUS.—Rudus, *rubbish* of old ruinous houses fallen to the ground.—Cadaver, *a carcase, a dead body*. Cicero uses cadavera, speaking of towns; cum uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jacent, Cic.—Funus, *syn. with the others*, of a corpse that has been buried; funus lacerum tellus habet, Virg.

2. RUDUS, *ëris, n.* *A piece of ore or brass.* See RAUDUS.

RUDUSCULUM, *i, n.* See RAUDUSCULUM.

RUFESCO, *ere, intr. incep.* (rufus). *To grow red, Plin.*

RUFULLI. *Military tribunes* who were chosen by the general, whilst those appointed by the people were called *comitatus*; the former derived their name from *Rutilius Rufus*, Liv.

RUFFLUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (rufus). *Reddish*; *r. radices maudragore, Plin.*

RUFUS, *a, um, adj.* *Red* (in all its different shades); *r. sanguis, Cels.*—*rufus quidam, red-haired, red-headed, Plaut.* *Rufus, a Roman surname, Quint.* SYN. See RUBER.

RUGA, *æ, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A wrinkle* (commonly plur.). Hence, *fig., 2. Sainess, grief.* II. *Meton.* (3) *A fold, plait.* EX. (1) non cani non r. repente auctoritate arripere possunt, Cic.—(3) margaritæ flavescent senectæ rugisq; torpescunt, Plin.

RUGII, *ërum, m.* *Rugii, a Germanic tribe, in the modern Rügen, Tac.*

RÜGO, *äre, intr. and tr.* (ruga). I. *Intr.* *To wrinkle, to fall into wrinkles* (of a garment), Plaut. II. *Tr.* *To fold* (in general), Plin.

RÜGÖSUS, *a, um, adj. (id.).* *Full of wrinkles or folds, wrinkled, shrivelled, Ov.*

RÜINA, *æ, f.* (ruo). I. *Abstr. prop.* (1) *Gen.* *A fall, downfall, falling, overthrow.*—(2) *Esp. of buildings:* Downfall, tumbling down.—(3) *Fig.* *A downfall, overthrow, destruction, breaking down, misfortune, ruin,*—also (4) *A mistake, blunder.* II. *Concr.* 5. *Gen. (poet.):* *That which has fallen down, a ruin, Virg.*—(6) *Esp.* *A building that has fallen down, ruins* (usually only in plur.). EX. (1) *r. jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv.*—(2) *ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis interisse, Cic.*—(3) *vis illa fuit et, ut sepe jam dixi, r. quadam atque tempestas, fall, overthrow, Cic.*—(4) *Academia si invaserit in hæc, nimias edet ruinas, id.*—(6) *ruinis templorum templa ædificantem, Liv.* SYN. See PERNICIES.

RÜINÖSUS, *a, um, adj.* (ruina). I. *That is about to fall, ruinous*; *r. ædes, Cic.* II. *Pot. meton.* *That has fallen in, ruined, Ov.*

RULLUS, *a.* *Rullus, a Roman surname, Cic.*—*P. Servilius R., a tribune of the people during the consulship of Cicero, id.*

RÜMEX, *icis, f.* *Sorrel, Plaut.*

RÜMIFICO, *äre, tr.* (rumor, fucio). *To spread a report, Plaut.*

RÜMINA FICUS. *The fig-tree of Romulus and Remus, Ov.*

RÜMINALIS FICUS, *æ, g.* *Rumina Ficus.*

RÜMINALIS, *e, adj.* (rumen, the throat, acc. to Feut.). *That chews the cud, ruminating*; *r. hostis, Plin.*

RÜMINATIO, *önis, f.* (rumino). I. *Prop.* (1) *A chewing the cud, a ruminating.*—(2) *Meton.* *A repeating, repetition.* II. *Fig.* (8) *Repeated conversation.* EX. (1) *r. animalium, Plin.*—(2) *r. corticis, Plin.*—(3) *quanto magis*

vidi quid ageretur, de ruminatione quotidiana, de cogitatione Publii, Cic.

RÜMINOR, *äri, tr. dep., and RÜMINO, äre, intr. and tr.* (rumen, see ruminalis). I. 1. *Intr. prop.* *To chew the cud, to ruminate.* Plin.—2. *Tr., Ov.* II. *Fig.* 3. *To repeat, Varr.*

RÜMIS, *is, f.* *A suckling breast, Plin.*

RÜMOR, *önis, m.* (rumo, prop., a *cheering again*; hence, *fig., a repeated telling or relating.* Common talk. I. (1) *A common report, a rumor, either absol. or with a statement of the substance of the rumor.*—(2) *rumor est, there is a report, report goes, it is said, they say*; with the substance of the rumor stated in an objective or relative clause, or with *de*, rarely with *a genit.*—(3) *The voice of the people, fame, reputation.* II. *Meton.* 4. (of a river): *A murmuring, rippling, Aus.* EX. (1) *Absol.* scribebat alii, multi nunciabant, perferret multa etiam ipse r., Cic.—(2) *rem te valde bene gessisse r. erat, Cic.*—(3) *totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic.* SYN. See FAMA.

RUMPIA, *æ, f.* See RHOMPHÆA.

RUMPO, *äre, rupi, ruptum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To break, tear, rend, rice, burst; to break open or to pieces.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To break, break up or off, to interrupt, injure, destroy, violate, mar, damage.* EX. (1) *Middle:* qua (licentia audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne moveor quidem, I should have burst, Cic.—(2) *hunc quæsum federa scientem r. dicere audebit? Cic.*—*r. testamentum, to annul, id.*—*r. visum, to interrupt, id.* SYN. See FRANGO.

RÜMUSCULUS, *i, m.* (rumor). *A rumor, report, talk, gossip; qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic.*

RÜNA, *æ, f.* I. (1) *A kind of missile weapon, a dart.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Runic writing, or letters written with a stick.* EX. (1) *runis et siciis, Cic.*—(2) *barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Venant.*

RÜNCINA, *æ, f.* *A plane, Plin.*; hence, RÜNCINO, *äre, tr.* *To plane off, Varr.*

RÜNCO, *äre, tr.* (runca *obsolet.*, runcina). 1. *To weed, to root up, Plin.*—2. *Meton.* *To pluck.*

RÜO, *äre, rui, rütum, intr. and tr.* (rüturus, *a, um, Plin.*). I. *Intr. prop.* (1) *To fall or tumble down, to fall to the ground.*—(2) *Meton.* *To rush, run, hasten.*—(3) *Fig.* *To go down, fall to ruin, sink.*—(4) *To run, speed, haste.* II. *Tr. prop.* 5. *To throw a thing down, to throw to the ground with violence, dash down, hurl to the ground.*—6. *Pot. meton.* *To uproot, to throw or tear out or up, Virg.* EX. (1) *r. illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefacta motu concidunt, Cic.*—(2) *at id ne feræ quidem faciunt ut ita ruant atque turbentur, etc., Cic.*—*ruebant in tenebris, they rushed blindly on, id.*—(3) *nemo est quin intelligat, r. illam rem publicam, Cic.*—(4) *emptorem pati r. et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, to run or rush into wildly, Cic.* *Impers.* *ut feræ fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv.* SYN. See CADO and CURBO.

RÜPES, *is, f.* *A rock, also a cliff, a rock in the sea; ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Cæs.* SYN. RUPES; SCOPULUS.—*Rupes, a rock, a mass of stone fast in the ground, or in the bottom of the sea.*—*Scopulus, a high pointed rock commanding an extensive view.* Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur in cælum scopuli, Virg.

RÜPI-CAPRA, *æ, f.* *A chamois, Plin.*

RÜPILUS, *a.* *A Roman family name.* I. *Publius R. with Popilius Lanæ, consul (A.U.C.*

622), Cic. II. *Aulus R.*, a physician, Cic. III. An actor in the time of Cicero's youth, Cic. IV. *Publius R. Rex*, a contemporary of Horace, a native of Præneste, Hor.

RUPTOR, *ōris, m.* (rumpo). *One who breaks, violates, or injures; r. federis* (with violator juris), Liv.

RUPTUS, *a, um, pt.* of rumpo.

RŪRICŌLA, *æ, c.* (rus, colo). I. *That cultivates the ground, that lives in the fields, rural*, Ov. II. *Masc.*: *A peasant, rustic, countryman*, Col. SYN. See **AGRICOLA**.

RŪRIGĒNA, *æ, m.* (rus, gigno). *Born or living in the country; subst., a countryman*, Ov.

RŪRO, *āre, intr.*, or *Rŭror, āri, intr. dep.* (rus). *To live in the country, Plaut.*

RURSUS or **RURSUM** [rursus better than rursum], *adv.* (contr. for revorsus or revorsum from revertō). I. 1. *Backward, back*, Ter. II. *Meton.* (2) *On the contrary, on the other hand, again*.—(3) *Again, anew*. EX. (2) sic hæc r. rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic. Hence, *sometimes with retro, contra, invicem*: concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi . . . Vide r. retro, Cic.—(3) ut r. plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. SYN. See **ITERUM**.

RUS, *rŭris, n.* [in pl. only rura, nom. and acc.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *The country, fields, a country estate, country seat, Cic.* II. *Fig.* 2. *Country habits, rusticity, rudeness, uncouthness*, Hor. EX. (1) rura colere, to till the fields, Hirt.;—rus ire, to go into the country, Ter.;—vivere ruri (Cic.), or rura (Hor.), to live in the country. SYN. See **AGER**.

RUSCUM [rustum], *i, n.* A kind of shrub, butcher's broom, knee-holly, or wild myrtle, Virg.

RUSSĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (russus). *Dressed in red, a distinction of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus; r. auriga*, Plin.

RUSSUS, *a, um, adj.* Red, Lacr. SYN. See **RUBER**.

RUSTICA, *æ, f.* I. *A country woman, country girl*, Ov. II. (sc. gallina). *A kind of wood-hen*, Mart.

RUSTICĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (rusticus). *Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural; homines r. ex municipiis*, Cic.;—*r. vir; r. alquis; plane r.*, id. SYN. See **RUSTICUS**.

RUSTICĀTIŌ, *ōnis, f.* (rusticor). I. *A living in the country, country life; peregrinationes r. que communes*, Cic. II. *Agriculture, husbandry*, Col. SYN. See **RUSTICITAS**.

RUSTICE, *adv.* (rusticus). *Like a rustic, rustically, clownishly; non aspere, non vaste, non r.*, Cic.

RUSTICĪTAS, *Ātis, f.* (rusticus). *Rural economy*. I. *Prop.* 1. *Husbandry*, Pall.—2. *Concr.*: *Country people*, Pall. II. *Meton.* 3. (in a good sense): *Country occupation, rustic life, manners and habits of the country; also (in a bad sense), rusticity, clownishness; urbanitas cui contraria sit r.*, Quint. SYN. **RUSTICITAS**; **RUSTICATIO**; **RUSTICATUS**.—**Rusticitas**, *rusticity, rudeness*.—**Rusticatio**, *administering rural property, living in the country; also, travelling in the country*.—**Rusticatus**, *dwelling in the country; dum consisto in Tuscolano, sciam quid garriat in rusticatu*, Cic.

RUSTICOR, *āri, intr. dep.* (rusticus). (1) *To live in the country, rusticate*.—2. *To practise husbandry, to be a farmer*. EX. (1) socerum suum Lælium semper fero cum Scipione solum r., Cic.

1. **RUSTICŪLUS**, *a, um, adj. dim.* (rusticus). *Rather or somewhat rustic, unmannerly, clownish*.
2. **RUSTICŪLUS**, *i, m. dim.* *A countryman, peasant*, Cic.

1. **RUSTICUS**, *a, um, adj.* (rus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to the country or the fields, rustic*. II. *Meton.* (2) *In the manner of the country; (in a good sense), simple, artless, undorned; (more frequently in a bad sense), clownish, rustic, unmannerly, coarse*.—3. *Indifferent to love, unsusceptible, cold-hearted*. EX. (1) *r. prædia*, Cic.;—*r. homo* (with agricola), id.—(2) neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus, Cic. In a good sense: *r. mores*, Cic. SYN. **RUSTICUS**; **RUSTICANUS**; **AGRESTIS**; **AGRARIUS**; **VICANUS**.—**Rusticus**, *pertaining to the country, as above*.—**Rusticanus**, *rustic, concentrated in the country; rusticana vita, wholly spent in the country, rural*, Cic.—**Agrestis**, *rural, growing in the country; arbor agrestis*, Cic.; *fig., wild, coarse*.—**Agrarius**, *concerning the fields; agrarium rem tentare*, Cic.;—*agrarii honores*, Cic.—**Vicanus**, *a villager, peasant; vicani homo*, Cic.

2. **RUSTICUS**, *i, m.* 1. *A countryman, peasant*.—2. *Pur.*: *Country people, the peasantry; omnes urbani r.*, Cic. *Pur.*, Ov.—3. *A boor, lout, clown, clodpole*, Plaut.; Ov.

RŪTA ET CÆSA or **RŪTA CÆSA** (ruo). Every thing on a landed estate that has been dug out of the ground (*ruta*), or cut down (*cæsa*), without being wrought, and which the proprietor keeps to himself if he sells the estate; *raw materials*, Cic.

RŪTA, *æ, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Rue, a bitter herb*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Bitterness, unpleasantness*. EX. (1) *r. graveolens*, Plin.—(2) *cras exspecto Leptam, ad ejus rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est*, Cic.

RŪTĀBŪLUM, *i, n.* (ruo). An instrument for raking or stirring. 1. *An oven-rake, a poker*, Suet.—2. An instrument for stirring liquids, a ladle, Col.

RŪTĀCEUS, *a, um, adj.* (ruta). *Made of rue; r. oleum*, Plin.

RŪTĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Furnished or prepared with rue; r. mustum*, Plin.

RUTĒNI, *ōrum, m.* *Ruteni*, a tribe in Gallia Aquitania, neighbors of the Cadurci, now Rhodes, Cæs.

RŪTILANS, *antis*. I. *pt. of rutilo*. II. *Adj.*: *Glittering or shining with a red tint, gleaming; r. color*, Plin.

RŪTILŪS, *a, um* (rutilus). *A Roman family name*. I. *Publius R. Rufus*, who was consul A. U. C. 649, an orator, lawyer and historian. II. *Publius R. Lupus*, a rhetorician, Quint.

RŪTĪLO, *āre, tr. and intr.* (rutilus). I. *Tr.*: *To make red or reddish; r. comas, capillos*, Liv. II. *Intr.*: *To be red or reddish, to shine with a reddish color*, Virg. SYN. See **FULGEO**.

RŪTĪLUS, *a, um, adj.* I. (1) *Red* (with a shade of gold color).—2. *Meton.*: *Glittering, shining, gleaming*, Val. Flac. II. *Rutulus*, a Roman surname, e.g. of the augur, T. Virginus, Liv. EX. (1) fulgor r. horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic.

RUTRUM, *i, n.* (ruo). An instrument for turning up, grubbing, or digging, a spade, mattock, Liv.;—also used by masons in mixing mortar, a trowel, shovel, Vitr.

RŪTŪLI, *ōrum, m.* *Rutuli*. I. An old Latin tribe, whose capital was Ardea, Cic. 835

Sing. : Rutulus, i, m., Virg. II. *The inhabitants of Saguntum*, so called because they were said to be a colony from Ardea, Sil.

RUTULUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the Rutuli, Rutulian*, Virg.

S

S, s. Pronounced sharp in the middle of a word, when preceded by a long vowel, Quint. As an abbreviation it usually signifies *sacrum*, *sibi*, or *sui*. S. C., *senatus consultum*; S. P., *sua pecunia*; S. P. Q. R., *Senatus Populusque Romanus*; S., *Sextus*; (L. S.) *locus sepulchri*; D. M. S., *divis manibus sacrum*; S. V., *sicte viator*; also, see SALUS, (2). In *Med.*: S. A., *secundum artem*; S. or SS., after any quantity, means *semis*, half.

SABA, æ, f. (Σάβα). *Saba*, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for its frankincense and myrrh; S. turifera, Plin.

SABÆA, æ, f. *The territory of Saba*, Hor.

SABÆI, ðrum, m. *Sabæi*, a tribe in Arabia Felix, named after their chief town, Saba, Plin.

SABÆUS, a, um, adj. (Σαβαῖος). *Of or belonging to the territory of Saba, Sabæan*, Virg.

SABATINUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the small town of Sabate* (in Etruria); S. lacus, a lake in that neighborhood, now *Lago di Bracciano*, Col.

SABAZIUS, ii, m. *Sabazius*, a surname. I. *Of Bacchus*, Cic. II. *Of Jupiter*, V. Max. *Subazia*, æ, f. A festival in honor of Bacchus.

SABBATA, ðrum, n. (σάββατα). I. *The Sabbath*, Aug. ap. Suet.;—also the seventh day of the week to denote *Saturday*, id. II. *Meton.*: also, of other festivals among the Jews, Ov.

SABELLI, ðrum, m. *Sabelli*, the more ancient name of the Sabines, Plin. *Sing.*: Sabellus, i, m. *The Sabine*, i. e. *Horace*, because he had a country seat in the Sabine territory, Hor.

SABELLUS, a, um, adj. *Of the Sabines*, Liv.

SABINI, ðrum, m. *Sabines*. I. An old Italian people, neighbors of the *Latini*, united by Romulus, in some degree, with the Romans as one nation, under the name of *Quirites*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *The territory or country of the Sabines*, Liv.

SABINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to the lawyer Sabinus; Sabiniani*, the disciples or followers of Sabinus, Dig.

1. SABĪNUS, a, um, adj. *Sabine*, Cic. *Esp.*: S. herba, a shrub used for frankincense, *savin* or *sabine*, Plin.

2. SABĪNUS, i, m. 1. *A Sabine*, Liv.—2. The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid, Ov.

SABIS, is, m. *Sabis*. I. A river of *Gallia Belgica*, now *Sambre*. II. A river of *Carmania*, Plin. III. A deity of the Sabines, Plin.

SABŪLO, ðnis, m. *Coarse sand*, Col.

SABŪLŌSUS, a, um, adj. (sabulo). *Full of coarse sand, sandy, gravelly, sabulous*; s. terra.

SABŪLUM, i, n. *Coarse sand, gravel*, Plin.

SĀBURRA, æ, f. *Sand used for ballast*, Liv. SYN. See ARENA.

SĀBURRO, ðre, ðrum, tr. (saburra). I. *Prop.*: To lade or fill with ballast; s. sese arena (echini), Plin. II. *Meton.*: *Struffed or crammed with good cheer*, Plaut.

SĀCÆ, ðrum, m. (Σάκας). *Sacs*, a tribe of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians, Plin. *Sing.*: Saces (Σάκας), Claud.

SACCELLUS, i, m. dim. (saccus). *A little bag or sack*; s. sonantes ære, Petr.

SACCHĀRON or -UM, i, n. (σάκχαρον). The juice or saccharine matter obtained from the sugar-cane, *sugar*, Plin.

SACCIPĒRIUM, ii, n. (saccus, pera). *A pocket for the purse*, Plaut.

SACCO, ðre, ðrum, tr. (saccus). I. *Prop.*: To sift or strain through a coarse linen; non saccata aqua lavabatur, sed sæpe turbida, Sen.

SACCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (saccus). *A small sack or bag, esp. for money; a purse*, Plin.

SACCUS, i, m. (σάκκος). *A sack, bag*; cum iste civitatis frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. SYN. See CULETUS.

SĀCELLUM, i, n. dim. (sacrum). *A small sanctuary*, any small uncovered place consecrated to a deity; a chapel; sunt loca publica urbis, sunt s., Cic. SYN. See CELLA.

SĀCER, cra, crum, adj. [*plur.*, sacres, Plant.], (ἱερός). I. Gen. (1) *Dedicated to a deity, consecrated, sacred*.—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *Venerable, sacred*. II. *Esp.* (3) In a bad sense: *Devoted to a deity for destruction, cursed, execrated, accursed*.—(4) *Meton. gen.*: *Execrable, detestable, accursed*. EX. (1) *edificiis omnibus publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis, sic pepercit, Cic.*—s. ædes, id.;—s. commissum, a religious offence, offence against religion, id. *With dat.*: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac.—(2) s. quædam patris memoria, Quint.—(3) *With dat.*: qui tribunis plebis ædilibus judicibus decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi s. esset, an ancient plebiscitum, Liv. *Abol.*: eum, qui cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv.—(4) 1. *Of persons*, Plaut.—2. *Of things*: s. aurum fame, Plin. SYN. SACER; SACRATUS; SANCTUS; SACROSANCTUS; RELIGIOSUS.—*Sacer, sacred*, as above (1) (3).—*Sacratus, consecrated or devoted to God*; opus alicui sacrum, Ov.—*Sanctus, holy, inviolable*; sancti legati—sanctas leges, not to be violated; Sanctas Virgines, festales; sanctus judex, upright, incorruptible, Cic.—*Sacrosanctus, adds to the idea of sanctus, sacrosancta potestas tribunorum*, Liv.—*Religiosus*. *Of things*: *Consecrated or set apart for religion*. *Of persons*: *Religious, devout*; religiosus testis, Cic. Religiosus opp. impius; sacer opp. profanus.

SĀCERDOS, ðtis, c. (sacer). *A priest or priestess*; divis aliis aliis s. sunt, Cic.;—collegium sacerdotum, id. *Fem.*: Sacra Cereris per Græcas semper curata sunt s., Cic. *In apposition*: proximi a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. SYN. See PONTIFEX.

SĀCERDŌTĀLIS, c, adj. (sacerdos). *Of or belonging to a priest or priestess, sacerdotal*; s. ludi, given by priests at their consecration, Plin.

SĀCERDŌTIUM, ii, n. (id.). *The office or dignity of a priest or priestess, priesthood*, Cic.; amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id.

SACRĀMENTUM, i, n. (sacro). *That by which a person binds himself or another to perform any thing*. I. (1) *A sum of money deposited at the commencement of a lawsuit by both parties, in the hands of the tresviri capitales*; instead of which, in later times, a security only was given.—(2) *Meton.*: *A suit at law, lawsuit*. II. 3. *Milit.*: *A preliminary engagement or promise of newly levied recruits, followed by the formal military oath (jusjurandum)*, Liv.—

(4) *A military oath.*—(5) *Meton. gen. : An oath, obligation, bond.* EX. (1) de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic.—(2) non posse nostrum s. iustum judicari, quod, etc., Cic. *Hence more generally :* agerent tecum lege primum Pythagorei, quibuscum tibi iusto sacramento contendere non liceret, *without losing your cause*, Cic.—(4) secundo eum obliget militis sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic.—(5) in verba Eumolpi s. juravimus, Petr. SYN. See JUS-JURANDUM.

SACRĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Sacra*nī, an ancient Italian tribe, Virg.

SACRĀRIUM, ī, n. (sacer). I. *Prop.* (1) *A place in which sacred things are kept, a sacristy ; hence, a sanctuary, a chapel.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Shrine, oratory.* EX. (1) in tuo sacratio, Cic. ;—ante ipsum s. Bonae Deae, id. *Hence*, Cere, where the sacred things of Rome were kept is called Sacrarium populi Romani, Liv.—(2) domitiae s. scelerorum tuorum constitutum fuit, Cic. SYN. See CELLA.

SACRĀTUS, a, um. I. *pl. of sacro.* II. *Adj. : Consecrated, sacred ; nomen gentibus illis sacratissimum*, Plin. SYN. See SACER.

SACRĪCŌLA, æ, c. (sacer, colo). *An overseer of sacred rites, a sacrificer, a sacrificing priest or priestess*, Tac. SYN. See SACRIFER.

SACRĪFER, æra, ūrum, *adj.* (sacer, fero). *That carries sacred things or vessels*, Ov.

SACRĪFĪCĀLIS, e, *adj.* (sacrificium). *Of or belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial ; s. apparatus.*

SACRĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (sacrificio). *A sacrificing ; s. omnis*, Cic.

SACRĪFĪCIUM, ī, n. (id.). *A sacrifice ; M. Pompilius cum s. publicum cum laena ageret*, Cic. ;—sollemne s., id. SYN. See SACRUM.

SACRĪFĪCO, āre, *intr. and tr.* (sacer, facio) [sacrifico, Plaut.]. I. *Int.* (1) *To offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice.* II. *Tr.* (2) *Same.* EX. (1) principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, Cic. *Impers.* : pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.—(2) s. lustra Apollini pro me, Liv. SYN. See LIBUO.

SACRĪFĪCŪLUS, i, m. (sacrificio). *A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest ; s. ac vates ceperunt hominum mentes*, Liv.

SACRĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to a sacrifice* (i. q. sacrificialis), Ov.

SACRĪLĒGIŪM, ī, n. (sacrilegus). I. (1) *A stealing of sacred things, robbing a temple, etc., sacrilege.* II. (2) *A violation of religious duties, or rites, desecration.* EX. (1) s. est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint.—(2) cum in cælum insauitis, non dico s. facitis, sed operam perditis.

SACRĪLĒGUS, a, um, *adj.* (sacer, lego). I. *Prop.* (1) *That steals sacred things, robbing a temple, etc., sacrilegious.*—(2) *Subst.* : Sacrilegus, i, m. *Prop.* : *A robber of a temple.* II. *Meton. gen.* 3. *That violates religious duties, or rites, irreligious, impious, profane*, Ov.—4. *Subst.*, Sall. *Adj.*, Ov. EX. (1) Sacrilegus admovere manus intactis thesauris, Liv.—(2) sacrilego pœna est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed, etc., Cic. SYN. See IMPĪUS.

SACRĪPORTUS, ūs, m. (sacer). 1. *A place of Latium near Præneste, where Sylla conquered Marius the Younger*, Liv.—2. *A town on the Gulf of Tarentum*, id.

SACRO, āre, *tr.* (sacer). I. *Prop.* (1) *To dedicate to a deity, consecrate.*—(2) *In a bad sense : To devote to destruction, to doom.*—3. *Meton. gen.* : *To devote, dedicate, present any*

body with any thing, to destine, appoint, Virg. II. *Meton.* (4) *To make or render any thing sacred or inviolable, to consecrate.*—(5) *Of a deity : To pay divine honor to, to worship.*—(6) *Meton.* : *To render imperishable, to immortalize.* EX. (1) eum prædium Veientanum publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter inciperant, Liv.—(2) de sacrandu cum bonis capite . . . gratæ in vulgus leges fuere, Liv.—(4) sanctiones sacrandæ sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut, etc., Cic. ;—sacrata lex, a law, the violation of which incurs a penalty, id.—(5) haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, Liv.—(6) vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv.

SACRŌSANCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (sacer, sancio) [*frequently written as two words, sacro sanctus ; and per metonymiam, sacroque sanctus*, Plin.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Inviolably established, inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Most sacred, venerable.* EX. (1) s. esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebsque sanxisset, Cic. ;—si quid s. esset, an old form, ap. Cic.—(2) cuius (Rufi) mihi memoria s. est, sacred, imperishable, Plin. SYN. See SACER.

SACRUM, i, n. (sacer). I. *Prop.* (1) *Any thing sacred, a sanctuary, a religious rite, or sacrifice ; plur. gen., divine worship or service.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Plur.* : sacra, any thing secret, secrets. EX. (1) Sing. : s. sacrove commendatum qui cleperit rapissime parricida esto, Cic. ;—s. facere, id. *Plur.* : verum etiam s. deoque penates ex ædibus suis eripuisse dixit, sacred vessels, holy things, Cic. *Of divine worship or religious rites in general* : quo fœdere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascrivit, sacris communicatis, id. ; propter religionem sacrorum, id. ;—s. Orphica, celebration, id. *Of the private worship or religious rites of the Roman gentes or families, family devotions (in our sense) ; s. privata perpetua memento*, Cic. *Proc.* 1. inter s. saxumque stare, *To stand between the victim and the knife, i. e. to be driven to one's last resource, to be in a great dilemma*, Plaut.—2. hereditas sine sacris, great privilege without trouble or cost (because it devolved on some of the first families to offer private sacrifices, which were connected with great expense), Plaut.—(2) peregrisse mihi videor s. tradentium artes, Quint. SYN. SACRUM ; SACRIFICIUM.—Sacrūm, any thing devoted to the gods—said of any religious worship ; ne quid de sacrorum religione mutetur, Cic. ;—jugalia sacra, the sacred ties of matrimony, Ov.—Sacrificium, is said only of a sacrifice ; sacrificium lustrale in diem posterum parat, Cic.

SÆCLUM, etc. See SECLUM.

SÆPE, adv. I. (1) *Often, frequently, repeatedly.* II. (2) *Denoting any thing which takes place often in the common course of events : Mostly, in most cases, for the most part.* III. 3. *It is often found with numero, also, as one word, sæpenumero : On various occasions, frequently, very often.* EX. (1) scio tibi ita placere : s. enim ex te audiui, Cic. ;—cum s. mecum ageres, ut, id. ;—s. redeo ad Scipionem, id.—(2) in quo deficit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum naturas, rationem, Cic. SYN. SÆPE ; FREQUENTER.—Sæpe, often, at various times (opp. semel).—Frequenter, frequently close on one another (opp. raro). Sæpe denotes a repetition of the same actions ; quod antea tibi suppo significavi, Cic. Frequenter denotes a plurality of objects ; frequenter et assidue aliquid consequi studio ex exercitatione, id.

SÆPENŪMERO, adv. See SÆPE.

SÆPES, is. See SEPES.

SÆPIO, ire. See SEPIO.

SÆPIUSCULE, *adv.* (sæpius, from sæpe). *Rather often*, Plaut.

SÆTA, SÆTIGER. See **SER**.

SÆVE, *adv.* (sævus). *Ferociously, fiercely*; s. et atrociter facitavit, Suet.

SÆVIDICUS, a, um, *adj.* (sævus dico). *Talking fiercely*, Ter.

SÆVIO, *ire, intr.* (sævus). **I. Prop.** (1) Of animals: *To be furious, raging or fierce*. **II. Meton.** (2) Of persons: *To rage, to be wild, to rage*.—(3) Of inanimate and abstract objects: *To rage, be tempestuous, violent*. **EX.** (1) sævit pariter rabique fameque, Ov.—(2) s. Fortuna ac miscere omnia cepit, Sall. **Impers.**: per sex dies, . . . ea clade sævitum est, Suet.—(3) s. ventus, Cæs. **SYN.** SÆVIO; DESÆVIO; EXSÆVIO.—*Sævire, to use ill, to act cruelly toward one*.—*Desævire*, = valde sævire, *to rage violently, a stronger term than sævire*; dum pelago desæviret hyems, Virg.—*Exsævire, to cease raging*; dum reliquum tempestatis exsæviret, Liv.

SÆVITER, *adv.* (sævus). *Ragingly, fiercely*.

SÆVITIA, æ, f. (id.). **I. Prop.** (1) Of animals: *A raging, raging, fierceness, violence*. **II. Meton.** (2) Of persons: *Violence, fierceness, severity*. **EX.** (1) sicut aves ad volutum, equi ad cursum, ad sævitiam feræ gignuntur, Quint.—(2) in iudicio aut sævitiam aut elementiam iudicis (sibi proponet), Cic. *Of inanimate and abstract objects*: s. maris, Vell.

SÆVITÛDO, inis, f. (id.). *Wildness, violence, fierceness (for sævitia)*, Plaut.

SÆVUS, a, um, *adj.* **I. Prop.** (1) Of animals: *Wild with excitement, fierce, raging, raging, violent*. **II. Meton.** (2) Of persons: *Wild, violent, raging, cruel, severe*.—(3) *Terrible, powerful, mighty*.—(4) Of inanimate and abstract objects: *Wild, violent, fierce*. **EX.** (1) animalia s. dentibus, Plin.—(2) cum tyranno sævisimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. **Poet. inf.**, Hor.—(3) *Æneas s. in armis, i. e. terrible to his enemies, or brave, valiant*, Virg.;—so, s. Hector, brave, id.—(4) s. ventus—procella—gelu—scopulus, etc., Cic.; Virg.;—ex sævis et perditis rebus, Cic. **SYN.** See **BARBARUS**.

SÆGA, æ, f. (sagus). *A fortune-teller, sorceress, witch*, Cic.

SÆGACITAS, ætis, f. (sagax). **I. Prop.**: *The power of quick perception, acuteness of sense*. (1) Of dogs: *Quickness of scent*.—(2) Of huntsmen: *Sagacity, quickness of perception*.—(3) Of other senses: *Quickness, keenness*. **II. Fig.** (4) Of mental perception: *Sharpness, acuteness, keenness, penetration, ingenuity*. **EX.** (1) canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum s. narium, Cic.—(2) ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin.—(3) vires, forma, s. sensum, hæc omnia æstimatorem desiderant, Sen.—(4) an qua est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, nescio, Cic.

SÆGACITER, *adv.* (sagax). *Quickly, sharply*. **I. Prop.** 1. *With quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell*, Cic. **II. Fig.** (2) *Keenly, sharply, acutely, sagaciously*. **EX.** (2) homine acute nobis opus est qui s. pervestiget, Cic.

SÆGANA, æ, f. i. q. sæga, a fortune-teller, enchantress, witch, Prisc. Also, nom. prop., Hor.

SÆGATUS, a, um, *adj.* (sagum). **I.** *Wearing a sagum*, Cic. **II. Meton.**: *Made of thick coarse cloth, such as the sagum was made of*; s. cuculli.

SÆGAX, æcis, *adj.* *Endowed with acute senses or perception*. **I. Prop.** (1) Of smell, esp. of dogs: *Quick-scented*.—(2) Of other senses: *Quick, keen, acute*. **II. Fig.** (3) Of the mind:

Perceiving easily, sagacious, keen, shrewd, penetrating, acute, far-seeing. **EX.** (1) s. canes, Cic.—(2) quorum (nurium) palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin.—(3) *Abol.*: (homo) animal hoc providum, s. multiplex, acutum, Cic. *With ad ulqd*: quem (M. Marcellum) tu ad suspicandum sagacissimum fore putasti, Cic. *With genit.* (Gr. 3-1, 1st), s. rerum nature. *With in, or a simple ablative*: civitas rimandis offensis s. Tac. *With inf.*, Ov. Gr. 353. **SYN.** See **ACUTUS**.

SÆGINA, æ, f. **I. Prop.** (1) *Abstr.*: *A fattening*.—(2) *Concr.*: *Fodder, feed, food, nourishment, support*.—3. *A fattened animal*, Plaut. **II. Meton.** (4) *Fatness* produced by feeding. **EX.** (1) qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate, sed sagina tenebat, Cic.—(2) singulis ibi militibus Vitellius paratos cibos, ut gladiatorum saginam dividebat, Tac. *Meton.*: velut s. dicendi, *nourishing speech, as it were*, Quint.—(4) qui colorem furo et verum robur inani sagana mentiuntur, Quint. **SYN.** See **ADERS**.

SÆGINATÛO, ònis, f. (sagino). *A fattening of animals*, Plin.

SÆGINO, ære, *tr.* (sagina). *To fatten*. **I. Prop.**: s. glires fagi glande, Plin. **II. Meton.** qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio cive jampridem republicæ sanguine saginantur, Cic.

SAGIO, *ire, intr.* (sagus). *To trace, scent, or perceive any thing easily*; s. sentire acute est, Cic.;—is igitur qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur presagire, id.

SAGITTA, æ, f. **I. 1. An arrow**, Cic. **II. Meton.** 2. *Of things in the shape of an arrow*: *The extreme thin part of a young branch on a tree or vine*, Plin.—3. *The herb alder's tongue*, Plin.—4. *Sagitta*, a constellation, the Arrow, Cic. **SYN.** See **TELMX**.

1. **SAGITTARIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (sagitta). *Of or belonging to an arrow*; s. calamus, fit for arrows, Plin.

2. **SAGITTARIÛS**, ii, m. **I. An archer** (archers formed part of the light troops among the Romans, both horse and foot), Cic. *In the sing., collect.*: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. **II. Sagittarius**, a constellation of the Zodiac, sometimes called *Arctæus*, Cic. **SYN.** **SAGITTARIUS**; **SAGITTFER**; **FUNDITOR**.—*Sagittarius, an archer, shooter, Bowman*.—*Sagittifer, that bears or wears arrows*; sagittiferosque Gelonus finxerat, Virg.—*Funditor, a slinger, one that throws stones with a sling*; funditores Buleares.

SAGITTFER, æra, ærum, *adj.* (sagitta, fero). **I.** *That carries arrows (poet.)*, Ov. **II. Sagittifer, i. q. Sagittarius, a constellation, Man. **SYN.** See 2. **SAGITTARIÛS**.**

SAGITTIPOTENS, entis, m. (sagitta, potens). *Powerful with arrows*; for the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

SAGMEN, inis, n. (*allied to sacer and sancio*), *Turf* plucked up by the consul or prætor on the Capitol, by which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors in general were rendered inviolable, Plin.

SAGÛLUM, i, n. dim. (sagum). *A small military cloak (that of the general was usually purple)*, Cic.

SAGUM, i, n. [sagus, i, m., Varr. ap. Non.] (σαγος). *A kind of thick short cloak worn by the Germans*, Tac., usually a military cloak; sagum sumit, Cic.;—in sagis esse, *to be under arms*, Cic.;—saga ponere, *to lay aside arms*; s. posita sunt, Liv. **SYN.** See **TOGA**.

SAGUNTINUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Saguntum*; S. clades, Liv. *Subst. plur.*

SAGUNTINI, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Saguntum, Saguntines, Liv.*

SAGUNTUM, *i. n.* and **SAGUNTUS** (-os), *i. f.* (*Σαγουντόν*). *Saguntum*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean Sea, beyond the Ebro, the siege of which by Hannibal was the commencement of the second Punic war, now *Murciadro*, Cic.

SAIS, *is, f.* (*Σαῖς*). *Sais*, in early times, the principal town of Lower Egypt, Plin.

SĀITÆ, ārum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Sais.*

SĀITES, æ, *m.* (*Σαῖτες*). *Of or belonging to Sais, Saitic; S. (nomos), Plin.*

SĀL, sālis, *m.* (*σῶς*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Salt*.—2. *Meton. poet.*: *The sea; Sing., Virg.; Plur., Luc.*—3. *A flaw in a precious stone resembling a grain of salt; sing., sal, Plin.; plur., sales, id.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Mental acumen, wit, humor; a witty saying, repartee.*—(5) *Good taste.*—(6) *An incentive, stimulus.* EX. (4) *Cæsar inusitatum nostris oratoribus quendam salem est consecutus, Cic.*;—*omnes sale facietisque superare, id.*;—*huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam s., id.*—(5) *tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep.*—(6) *quæ (calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin.* SYN. See *LEPOS*.

SALAMANDRA, æ, *f.* (*σαλαμάνδρα*). *A salamander, a kind of lizard, Plin.*

SĀLĀMINIUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Of or belonging to Salamis; S. tropæum, Cic. Subst. plur., Sālāmini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Salamis, id.* II. *Of Salamis; S. Jupiter, who was worshipped at Salamis, Tac.*

SĀLĀMIS, *is, f.* (*Σαλαμίς*). *Salamis*, an island on the western coast of Attica in the Sinus Saronicus, opposite Eleusis, famous for the celebrated naval battle of Xerxes; now *Koluri*, Cic.

SĀLĀRIUM, ū, *n.* (*sc. argentum*). Originally, *money given to soldiers for salt*; hence, in general: *Pay, salary, allowance, fee* (sal) honoribus etiam militiæque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin.

SĀLAX, ācis, *adj.* (salio). I. *Lustful, salacious, lecherous, lewd; s. mare, Col.* II. *Poet. meton.*: *That provokes desire, Ov.*

SĀLEBRA, æ, *f.* (*orig. adj. sc. via, salio*). I. *Prop.* 1. *A rough, jolting, rugged road, Col.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of style: Roughness, ruggedness.*—3. *s. tristitia, a cloud of sadness, a dark cloud, a mournful event, Val. Max.* EX. (2) *oratio . . . hæret in salebra, is fast in the ground, Cic.*

SĀLEBRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (salebra). I. *Prop.*: *Rugged, uneven, rough, App.* II. *Fig.* *Of style: interruptus actionis impetus et resistens ac s. oratio, Quint.* SYN. See *ASPER*.

SĀLENTĪNI [Salentinii], ōrum, *m.* *Salentini, a people of Calabria, at the southern point of Italy, Plin.*;—also, the territory of that people, in Salentinis aut in Bruttii, Cic.

SĀLENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Salentini; S. promontorium, the most southern point of Italy, Plin.*

SĀLERNUM, *i. n.* *Salernum, a town of the Picentini in Campania in Italy, now Salerno.*

SĀLĪĀRIS, e, *adj.* (Saliū). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to the Saliū (the priests of Mars).* II. *Meton.* (2) *Sumptuous, excellent (of feasting).* EX. (1) *S. sultus, Sen.* *At the processions of the Saliū, sumptuous feasts were given; hence, as (2) cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic.*

SĀLĪĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (Saliū). *The office or dignity of a priest of Mars (Salius), Cic.*

SĀLICTĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (salicetum) *Of or belonging to willows; s. lupus, a wild hop that grows in willow grounds, Plin.*

SĀLICTUM, *i. n.* (*contr. for salicetum, from salix*). *A willow-bed, a plantation of willow-trees, Cic.*

SĀLIGNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (salix). *Of the wood of willows, Col.*

SĀLIGNUS, a, um, *adj.*, *i. q. saligneus, Ov.*

SĀLII, ōrum, *m.* (salio). *The Leapers, the priests of Mars who danced in procession through the city on the first of March yearly, carrying small bucklers (ancilia), armed with swords and singing an old hymn composed in very ancient language, which had become nearly unintelligible in the time of Cicero, Cic.; Hor.*

SĀLILLUM, *i. n.* (*dim. for salinulum from salinum*) *A little salt cellar, Catull.*

1. **SĀLĪNÆ**, ārum, *f.* (*sc. fodinæ*). *Salt-pits, salt-works, Cic.*

2. **SĀLĪNÆ**, *nom. prop.* I. *The salt-pits near Ostia, Liv.* II. *A place at Rome near the Porta Trigemina, Front.*

SĀLĪNĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (salinæ). *Of or belonging to a salt-pit; s. areæ, Vitr.*

1. **SĀLĪNĀTOR**, ōris, *m.* (salinæ). *A dealer in salt, Arn.*

2. **SĀLĪNĀTOR**, oris, *m.* *Salinator, a Roman surname, given at first, in derision, to M. Livius, when censor, for having imposed a tax on salt, and afterward hereditarily in the family, Cic. [A].*

SĀLĪNUM, *i. n.* (*sc. vas*). *A salt cellar, Liv.*

1. **SĀLIO**, ĩre, saltum, *tr.* (salo or sallo, saltum). *To salt, Cels.*

2. **SĀLIO**, ĩre, ūi, saltum, *intr. and tr.* (*ἀλλομαι*). I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To leap, jump.* II. *Tr.* 2. *Of the copulation of animals: To leap, cover.* EX. (1) *ambulant aliquæ (aves), ut cornices; saliant aliæ, ut passeræ, merule, Plin.*

Meton. of inanimate objects, Plin. Fig., Hor. SYN. **SALIO**; **SALTO**; **TRIPUDO**.—*Salire, to leap, jump, skip; salire de muro, Liv.*—*Saltare, freq., to leap often, i. e. to dance, oper.* Nemo fero saltat sobrius, Cic. *Salire alacritas est; saltare elegantie, G. D.*—*Tripudiare, to trip, to dance in beating the ground with the feet, Hor.*

SĀLĪSUSŪLI, ōrum, *m.* *The dancing priests of Mars, Catull.*

SĀLĪTŪRA, æ, *f.* (1. salio). *A salting, seasoning with salt, pickling, Col.*

SĀLĪTUS, a, um, *pt. of 1. salio.*

SĀLĪVA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* 1. *Spittle, Sen.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Moisture like spittle, spittle like humor.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Taste, appetite.* EX. (2) *s. cochlearum, slime, Plin.*—(3) *suo cuique vino s., Plin.*

SĀLĪVĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (saliva). *Like spittle, slimy, salivary; s. lentor (muricum),*

SĀLĪVO, āre, ātum, *tr.* (saliva). I. (1) *To spit forth, to discharge by spitting.* II. (2) *To cure by salivation, to salivate.* EX. (1) *s. lentorem ejusdam ceræ (purpure), Plin.*—(2) *s. ægrotum pecus, vaccam, admistratum, Col.*

SĀLĪVŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Full of spittle, App.* II. *Like spittle, slimy; s. humor (cortice ulmorum), Plin.*

SĀLIX, ĩcis, *f.* I. *A willow, willow-tree, willow, osier, Plin.*

SALIO and **SALO**, ĩre. See 1. **SALIO**.

SALLUSTĪANUS [Sallustianus], a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Sallust; S. illa brevitās*

Quint. *Subst.*: Sallustianus, i, m. *An imitator of Sallust*, Sen.; —S. horti, named after Crispus Sallustius, a great-nephew of the historian, Tac.

SALLUSTIUS [Salustius], li, m. A Roman name. 1. *C. S. Crispus*, a Roman historian.—2. A client of Cicero, Cic.—3. *Crispus S.*, the great-nephew of the historian who possessed great wealth, Hor.

SALMÁCIS, Idis, f. *Salmacis*. I. A fountain of Caria, said to render persons effeminate and voluptuous, Vitr. II. *Meton.*: *An effeminate person*, Enn.

SALMO, ōnis, m. *A salmon*, Plin.

SALMŌNEUS (*trisyll.*), ōs, m. (*Σαλμωνεύς*). *Salmoneus*, son of Æolus, and brother of Sisyphus; he attempted to imitate lightning by means of blazing torches, and for this he was hurled into the infernal regions by lightning from Jupiter, Virg.

SALMŌNIS, Idis, f. (*Σαλμωνίς*). *Tyros*, daughter of Salmoneus, and mother of Neleus and Pelias, by Neptune changed into the form of Enipeus, Ov.

SALŌNÆ, ōrum [Salona, æ, Plin.], f. *Salona*, a town and harbor of Dalmatia. Near this, Diocletian had a splendid villa, Plin.

1. SALSAMENTĀRIUS, li, um, adj. (*salsamentum*). *Of or relating to salted fish*, or *its pickle*; s. cadi, Plin.

2. SALSAMENTĀRIUS, li, m. *A dealer in salt fish*, Auct. Her.

SALSAMENTUM, i, n. (*salsus*). I. (1) *Fish-pickle, brine*. II. 2. *Salted or pickled fish*; plur., Plin. EX. (1) *de vino alio salsamento putes loqui, quæ evanescent vetustate*.

SALSE, adv. (*salsus*). *With salt*; *fig., with wit, witty, acutely, sharply*; s. dicere alqd, Cic.

SALSĪPOTENS, entis, m. (*salsus, potens*). *The lord of the sea*, Plaut.

SALSŪRA, æ, f. (*salsus*). I. *Abstr.* (1) *A salting, pickling*. II. *Concr.* 2. *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*, Varr.—3. *Pickled fish*, Col. EX. (1) *de suicidia et salsura facienda, Col. Meton.*: *ita mea animæ s. evenit, I am not in good humor*.

SALSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of 1. salio*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Salted, salt (sal.)*—(2) *Fig.*: *Facetious, sharp, witty, acute*. EX. (1) (*gravidus*) *salsioribus cibis usæ, Plin.*—(2) *accidunt non Attici, sed s. quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic.*—*genus perelegans et cum gravitate s., id. Subst. n. plur.*: *inveni ridicula et s. multa Græcorum, Cic.* SYN. SALSUS; FACETUS; DICAX.—*Salsus, prop.*, *salted or salt*, as above (1) and (2).—*Facetus, facetious, pleasant*; erat salsus et facetus, Cic.;—serino facetus, d.—*Dicax, a maker of satirical pleasant-ries, a poignant jester*. Salsus homo, delicæ conviviorum, si præsertim facetus est, dicax non semper convivarum rationem habet, G. D.

SALTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (*salto*). *A dancing, dance*, Cic. SYN. See SALTUS.

SALTĀTOR, ōris, m. (*id.*). *A dancer*, Cic.

SALTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (*id.*). *Of or belonging to dancing*; s. orbis, a dance in a circle.

SALTĀTRIX, Icis, f. (*saltator*). *A female dancer*, Cic.

SALTĀTUS, ūs, m. (*salto*). *A dancing (in religious ceremonies)*; (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv.

SALTEM, adv. [*sometimes saltim*], (*contr. for saltum, from saltus*). I. *Affirmative*: (1) *With-*

out hurt or injury (salva re). It is also a restrictive particle (*certe*): *Yed, at least, at all events*. II. *Negative*: (2) *With non, neque, i. q. nequidem: Not even, not so much as*. EX. (1) *With statement of the opposite*: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati s. revertantur, Cic.;—fratres s. exhibe, id.;—si non bono, ut s. certo statu, id. *Without statement of the opposite*: a. aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic.;—nunc s. ad illos calculos revertamur, id.—(2) *ibi tribuni militum non prænuunt vallo, non deorum s., si non hominum memores, nec auspicio . . . instruunt aciem, Liv.*

SALTĪTO, ōre, intr. freq. intens. (*salto*). *To dance much or eagerly*, Quint.

SALTO, ōre, intr. and tr. freq. (2. salio). I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To dance*.—(2) *Fig.* Of a speaker: *To hop, as it were, i. e. to speak in abrupt clauses*. II. *Tr.* (3) *To express or represent anything by dancing or gesticulation*. EX. (1) *negarem posse eum (oratore) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palæstram, nisi s. didicisset, Cic.*—(2) *Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic.*—(3) *pantomimus Muester tragediam saltavit, Suet.* SYN. See 2. SALIO.

SALTŪĀRIUS, li, m. (*saltus*). One who has the care of a forest, a forester, ranger, Petr.

SALTŪŌSUS, a, um, adj. (*id.*). *Full of woods or forests*; s. loca, Sall.

1. SALTUS, us, m. (2. salio). *A leap, spring, bound*; nec enim excursionē nec saltu nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. SYN. SALTUS; SALTATIO.—*Saltus, a leap, friar, skip*; viam superare saltu, Virg.—*Saltatio, the act of dancing, a dance, Cic.*

2. SALTUS, ūs, m. (*akin to ἄλσος*), [*genit. alti, Att. ap. Non.*]. *An uncultivated tract of woodland used for pasture, a wooded chain of mountains, a forest*. I. *Prop.*: *de saltu agroque communi a servis communibus vi detrudatur, Cic.* II. *Fig.*: *ex hoc saltu damni, out of this forest of harm or injuries, Plaut.* SYN. SALTUS; SILVA; NEMUS; LUCUS.—*Saltus, ad f. n. narrow passage to be got out of only by leaping*; Pyrenæos saltus occupari jubet, Cæs.; *also, as above 1.*—*Silva, the general word for a wood*.—*Nemus, a wood of high and lofty trees, a grove, a park well planted*; nemus quod nulla ceciderat tetas, Ov.—*Lucus, a dark grove or wood consecrated to some god*; pios errare per lucos, Virg.

SĀLUBRIS, e, adj. (*salsus*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Conducive to health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, serviceable, profitable*. II. *Meton.* (2) *in a neutral sense, of t. e. body for sanus: Whole, healthy, sound*. EX. (1) *Absol.*: s. locus, Cic.;—Baie s., id.;—s. et moderatus cultus atque victus, strengthening, wholesome, id.;—quicquid est saltum ad s. in oratione, vigorous, sound, id. *With dat.*: ad alqd, contra; hoc vinum erit suave, firmum, corpori s., Col.—(2) *genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall.* SYN. SĀLUBRIS; SĀLUTARIS.—*Salubris, healthful, wholesome*; *and only of things*.—*Salutaris, salutary, relating to health, to the preservation of dignity, situation, fortune, and of life itself*; cultura agrorum generi humano salutaris, Cic.

SĀLUBRĪTAS, ūtis, f. (*salubris*). I. (1) *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*. II. (2) *Well-being, health*. EX. (1) *salubritatis signa percipi, Cic.*—*salubritatem sequor, id.*—*omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, has lost that vigorous spirit of Attic diction, and, as it were, its health, id.*—(2) *quæ ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum darentur, Tac.* SYN. See SALTUS.

SĀLUBRĪTER, adv. (*salubris*). *Wholesomely,*

healthfully, salubriously; ubi potest illa ætas umbris aquisve refrigerari s. 7 Cic.

SALUM, i, n. (σάλος) [only in the sing.]. I. Prop. 1. *The open sea*, Cic.—2. *Meton. Gen.*: *The sea in general* (poet.), Ov.—(3) *Tossing at sea*.—4. *The waves of a river*, Stat. EX. (3) *triones salo nauseaque coacti*, Cæs. SYN. *See MARE*.

SĀLUS, ōtis, f. (salvus). I. Prop. (1) *Uninjured condition, freedom from injury, safety, welfare, well-being, prosperity*.—(2) *Exp.*: *Health, welfare, etc.*, wished to any one, a *greeting, salutation*. II. Personified (3) *Salus*, a Roman deity who had a temple upon one of the points of the *mons Quirinalis*. EX. (1) *agrorum salutem non ab Hippocrate potius quam ab Æsculapio datam iudico*, Cic.;—s. civitatis, id.;—s. desperanda, id.—(2) *Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem*, Cic. *Usually abbreviated*, S. D. (salutem dicit); S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam); S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam), in the *supercriptions of Cicero's epistles*; also elliptically without dicit: *Anacharsis Hannoni salutem*, Cic. (*abbreviated*, e. g. *Cicero Attico S.*); *Dionysio plurimam salutem*, id.;—salutem dicere alcuī, to bid farewell to, is unusual;—salutem ei nunciet verbis patris; *thus*, verbis tuis, Cic.;—salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, *adds a very sincere salutation*, id.—(2) *augurium salutis, undertaken for the welfare of the state*, Cic. In a double sense, with reference to the appellative signification of the name: S. ipsa virorum fortium innocentium tueri non potest, Cic. SYN. SALUS; VALETUDO; SANITAS; SANATIO; SALUBRITAS.—*Salus, health of body or mind, safety*.—*Valetudo, health, whether good or bad*; bona, valetusa valetudo, Cic.—*Sanitas, health, soundness of body or mind*.—*Sanatio, a healing, a curing*.—*Salubritas, wholesomeness of the air, of victuals, etc.* Fig.: *dictionis salubritas, the good taste of a style*, Cic.

SĀLŪTĀRIS, e, adj. (salus). I. Gen. (1) *Belonging to health, well-being, or welfare; wholesome, healthful, salubrious*. II. Esp. 2. Appell.: S. litera, i. e. the letter A, as an abbreviation for absolvo, on the tablets used for voting [opp. litera tristis, i. e. C., for condemnō]. S. digitus, i. e. the forefinger (perhaps as used in salutation), Suet.—3. Adj. propr.: *Jovem quum Salutarem dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutela*, Cic. EX. (1) Absol.: *ut quæ mala sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus*, Cic.;—res s., id. *Of persons*: *agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem civem desiderant*, Cic. With dat.: ad, contra alqd.: *ratio quoniam admodum paucis s., Cic.*;—consilium s. utrique, id.;—*stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum s. sit*, id. SYN. *See SALUBRIS*.

SĀLŪTĀRĪTER, adv. (salutaris). *Salutarily, beneficially, profitably*; s. uti armis, Cic.

SĀLŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (saluto). I. Gen. (1) *A greeting, saluting, salutation, salute*. II. Esp. (2) *Of complimentary visits*: *Court, attendance*.—3. *Under the emperors*: *Attendance at court*, Suet. EX. (1) *quis te communi salutatione dignum putet?* Cic.—(2) *ubi salutato defluxit, literis me involvo*, Cic.

SĀLŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Gen. (1) *One that greets or salutes*, Stat. II. Esp. 2. *One that makes a call, a visitor, or that waits upon any body*, Q. Cic.—3. *Under the emperors*: *One that appeared at court, a courtier*, Suet. SYN. *See ASSŒCLA*.

SĀLŪTĀTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to a salutation*; s. cubile, a hall for giving audience, Plin.

SĀLŪTĀTRIX, Icīs, f. I. Gen.: *She that salutes*, Mart. II. Esp.: *She that pays a complimentary visit, a female visitor*, Juv.

SĀLŪTĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (salus, fero), poet for salubris. *That brings health, healthful*.

SĀLŪTĪGĒRŪS, a, um, adj. (salus, gero). *Conveying a salutation or compliments*; s. pueri, errand boys, messengers, Plaut.

SĀLŪTO, ōre, tr. (salus). I. (1) *To preserve uninjured*. II. Gen. (2) *To wish health to, to salute, to greet*.—3. *To bid farewell, take leave*, Plaut.—(4) *To visit in order to show respect, to pay a complimentary visit, to pay court*.—(5) *To salute or receive visitors*.—6. *Under the emperors, used of the attendance at court in the morning*, Suet.; Tac. EX. (1) *sequeuti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini*, Plaut.—(2) *quum in hunc ordinem venerint, salutabunt benigne*, Cic.;—*quem sui Cæsarem salutabant, salutet Cæsar*, i. e. *saluted him as Cæsar*, id.;—te salutet, salutes, or sends to, greeting, id. *Of the adoration of a deity, Cic.* *Of the custom of saluting when a person sneezes*: *cur sternumentis salutamus?* Plin.—(4) *paulo post Curtius venit salutandi causi*; sed mansit invitatus, Cic.—(5) *mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos*, Cic. SYN. SALUTO; PERSALUTO; CONSALUTO; RESALUTO; SALVEO.—*Salutare, to salute at meeting, to greet*.—*Persalutare, to salute or compliment often, to salute all in a body*.—*Consalutare, to salute or greet all in a body or one another*; qui cum inter se consalutassent, Cic.—*Resalutare, to salute again*.—*Salvere, prop., to be well or in good health, often, to receive a salute from*. *Salvabis a meo Cicero, my dear Cicero commends or remembers himself unto you*, Cic.

1. SALVE, adv. (salvus). *Well, as well as may be wished for* (ellipt.); *satin salve?* (sc. agis? agitur?), *is all well? is it all well with you? how are you?* quum pater 'satin' salve? interrogaret eum, Liv.

2. SALVE, imperat. *See SALVEO*.

SALVĒO, ēre, intr. I. Gen. 1. *To be well or in good health*, Plaut. II. Esp. 2. *In greeting or salutation, in paying or returning a compliment*; *Salve? salveto? salvete? How do you do, how are you, good-day to you? and s. jubeo, to wish good-day, to greet or salute*. *Dionysium jube s., make my compliments, remember me to*, Cic.;—*salvabis a meo Cicero, you are saluted by my son, my son desires to be remembered to you*, id. *Of saluting, i. e. adoring or addressing a deity*, Virg. *A salutation when any one is sneezing*: *God bless you!* *Giton ter continuo sternutavit . . . Eumolpus s. Gitona jubet*, Petr. *Sometimes like vale*: *Farewell, good-bye, adieu; vule, salve, Cic.* SYN. *See SALUTO*.

SALVĪA, æ, f. (salvus). *The herb sage*, Plin.

SALVUS, a, um, adj. (salus). I. Gen. (1) *Unhurt, uninjured, safe, sound, preserved inviolate, in good condition*.—(2) *With a noun, in the abl. absol.*: *Without violating, with the reservation of*. II. Esp. 3. s. sum, I am safe, all is well with me;—s. res est, that matter is all right, all is well in that quarter;—ne sim s., si alter scribo ac sentio, may mischief befall me, if, Cic.—4. s. sis (as a term of salutation, for salve), Plaut.

EX. (1) *ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes s. conservaremini*, Cic.;—*salvum revertisse*, id.;—*utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, since every thing is still in proper order*, id.—(2) *salvis auspiciis, aut salvis legibus*, Cic.;—*salvo jure nostræ amicitiae*, id. SYN. *See INCOLUMIS*.

SAMÆI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Sama*.

SAMĀRĪĀ, æ. f. (Σαμάρια). *Samaria*, a district of Palestine, Plin.;—also, the chief town of the district.

SAMĀRĪTĒ, ærum, m. *The inhabitants of Samaria, Samaritans*, Tac.

SAMĀRŪHRĪVA, æ. f. *Samarobriua*, a town of *Gallia Belgica*, in the territory of the *Ambiani*, now *Amiens*.

SAMBŪCA, æ. f. (σαμβύκη). I. *A triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp tone*, Pers. II. *Meton.*: *A military machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could mount the wall, a kind of wooden bridge*, Vitr.

SAMBŪCĪNA, æ. f. (*sambuca*, cano). *A female player on the sambuca*, Plaut.

SĀMĒ, ēs, f. [*Samos*, Ov.], (Σάμος). *Same*, a name (from its capital) of the island *Cephalenia*, in the *Ionian sea*, Ov.

SĀMĪOLUS, a, um, adj. (*Samius*). *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian*, Plaut.

SĀMIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian*.—S. *Juno, worshipped at Samos*, Cic. *Subst.*: *Sāmiī*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Samos, Samians*, Cic.

SAMNIS, itis. *Of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite*; S. *ager*, Liv. *Collect.*: *The Samnites*, Liv.;—*gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

SAMNĪTES, tum, f. [*Samnium*, Cic.], m. *The inhabitants of Samnium, Samnites*, Cic.;—*gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons*, id.

SAMNĪUM, īi, n. (*contr. from Sabinum, for Sabini*). *Samnium*, an ancient Italian tract of country near *Latium*, the inhabitants of which were descended from the *Sabines*, Liv.

SĀMOS. See **SAMUS**.

SĀMOTHRĀCA, æ, f. *Samothrace*, an island off the *Ægean Sea*, near *Thrace*, Liv.

SĀMOTHRĀCE, es, f. i. q. *Samothrace*, Plin.

SĀMOTHRĀCĒNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Samothrace*; S. *Zancles*, a native of *Samothrace*, Plin.

SĀMOTHRĀCES, cum, m. *The inhabitants of Samothrace*, Varr. *Adj.*: S. *dii, gods worshipped in that island*, Varr.; also *absol.*, Juv.

SĀMOTHRĀCĪA, æ, f. i. q. *Samothrace*, Cic.

SAMPŪCHUM, ī, n. (σάμυχον). *Misjoram*.

SĀMUS or **SĀMOS**, ī, f. [*acc. Samum*, Cic.]

(Σάμος). *Samos*. I. An island on the coast of *Asia Minor*, opposite *Ephesus*, the birth-place of *Pythagoras*, famous for its earthenware, Virg. II. *The island of Cephalenia*. See **SAME**.

SĀNĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (*sano*). *Curable*, Cic.

SĀNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). *A curing, healing*; s. *corporum*, Cic.;—s. *malorum*, id. SYN. See **SALUS**.

SANCAPTIS, Idis, f. *A fictitious spice*, Plaut.

SANCĪO, īre, sanxi, sanctum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of legal statutes or other documents: To establish as sacred or inviolable, by a religious act.*—(2) *To establish irrevocably, to fix, to ordain, order, appoint.* II. *Meton.* (3) *Of crimes: To forbid under a penalty.* EX. (1) s. *legem* (jus, fœdus);—s. *lege* (edicto or without this word), alqd, de alqa re, ut, ne;—lex sancit. *Poet. impers. with a rel. clause.*—(2) 1. s. *legem*, Cic.;—hæc igitur lex sanciat, ut, id.;—sacrosanctum esse, nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, id.;—s. *fœdus*, to conclude a treaty, id.—2. s. *lege* alqd, de alqa re, ut, ne: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus,

Cic.;—*Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne (aurum) ex Asia exportari liceret*, id. *Without abl.*: s. *acta Caesaris*, Cic.;—augurem s. *Pompeium*, id.—3. *lex sancit: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Cornelius leges non sancit*, Sulla ipse non postulat, Cic.—(3) incestum pontifices supplicio sanciunt, Cic.;—*naturæ lege sanctum est*, id. SYN. **SANCIO**; **SCISCO**.—*Sancire, to enact, establish or command*;—*leges sancire, to make laws*;—*sancire capite, to command under pain of death*;—*sanxerunt inter se jurejurando, they bound themselves (to each other) by an oath*. Used for religious matters.—*Sciscere, to ordain, to decree*, both of religious and profane concerns, quæ scisceret plebs, aut quæ populus juberet, Cic.

SANCTE, adv. (sanctus). *Conscientiously, religiously, scrupulously, carefully*; pie s. que colimus naturam excellentem, Cic.;—*auguste a. que consecrare*, id.

SANCTĪMŌNĪA, æ, f. (id.). *Conscientiousness, uprightness, virtue, probity, purity of morals*; quæ (fortissimorum civium mentes) milii videntur ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. SYN. See **SANCTITAS**.

SANCTĪO, ōnis, f. (sancio). *An establishing or decreeing strictly under the penalty of execration*; s. *sacrandæ sunt genere ipso aut obestatione legis, aut pœna, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur*, Cic.

SANCTĪTĀS, ātis, f. (sanctus). I. (1) *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity.* II. (2) *A high degree of morality, purity of morals, sanctity, piety, integrity, virtue, chastity.* EX. (1) *fretus sanctitate tribunatus*, Cic.—(2) *exemplum veteris sanctitatis*, Cic.;—*sanctitate suâ se tuebuntur, higher dignity*, id.; *deos placatos pietas efficit et s.*, id. SYN. **SANCTITAS**; **SANCTIMONIA**.—*Sanctitas, the virtue of sanctity, of uprightness.*—*Sanctimonia, holiness, integrity*; femina s. insignis, Tac.

SANCTĪTŪDO, īnis, f. (sanctus), ī. q. *sanctitas. Sacredness*; s. *sepulture*, Cic.

SANCTOR, ōris, m. (sancio). *One who establishes, appoints, or ordains*; præcipuus *Servius Tullius* s. *legum fuit*, Tac.

SANCTŪĀRIUM, īi, n. (sanctus), ī. q. *Sacarium. The cabinet of a prince*; s. *Mithridatis*, Plin.

SANCTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of sancio*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Originally, Established as inviolable*; hence, *gen.*: *inviolable, sacred.*—(2) *Holy, sacred, venerable, divine.* EX. (1) *qui sanctum campum . . . defendo*, Cic.;—*nullum jus tm s. atque integrum*, id.;—*Ennius sanctos appellat poetas*, id.—(2) s. *augustusque fons*, Cic.;—*tu scilicet homo religiosus et s. fœdus frangere noluit*, Cic.;—*ne amores quidem sanctos a sapiente alienos esse arbitrantur, pure, chaste.* SYN. See **SACER**.

SANCUS, ī, m. *A Sabine deity worshipped at Rome, the same as Deus Fidius, and Semo*, Liv.

SANDĀLĪĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (*sandalium*). *Of or belonging to sandals or slippers*; *Apollo S.*, who had a statue at *Rome in Sandal Street*, Suet. *Subst.*: in *Sandalario, in the Sandal* (i. e. *Shoemaker's*) *Street*, Gell.

SANDĀLĪGERŪLÆ, ōrum, f. (*sandalium, gerulus*). *A female slave that carried her mistress's sandals behind her*, Plaut.

SANDĀLIUM, īi, n. [*plur.*: *Sandalia*, Albin.], (σανδάλιον). *A sandal, slipper*, Ter.

SANDĀPĪLA, æ, f. *A bier for persons of inferior rank*; the corpses of persons of a higher rank were carried on a *lectica*, Suet.

SANDIX [sandÿx], *icis, f.* (σάνδις, σάνδρις). A kind of red pigment, composed of red ochre and cinnabar; according to others *cinnabar*.

SĀNE, *adv.* I. 1. In a sound state, *Charis*. II. (2) Reasonably, with reason.—(3) Gen.: Truly, indeed, verily, very.—(4) In replies: Yes, certainly.—(5) In restricted concessive clauses: To be sure, certainly, no doubt, in fact, indeed.—6. With imperatives: Then, but, only, *Plaut.* EX. (2) s. sapio et sentis, I am in full possession of my senses, *Plaut.*—(3) dabant hae forae tibi opportunitatem s. facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, *Cic.*;—odiosum s. genus, id.;—explicit orationem s. longam, id.—(4) s. et libenter quidem, *Cic.* With another *adv.*: res rustica s. bene culta, id.;—s. quam, exceedingly, very much;—conclusa est a te tam magna lex s. quam brevi, id.—(5) sit ita s., *sed, Cic.*;—sint falsa s.;—invidiosa certe non sunt, id. SYN. See CERTI.

SANGUEN, *Inis, See SANGUIS.*

SANGUICŪLUS, *i, m.* (sanguis). A black pudding, *Plin.*

SANGUINĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) Of or belonging to blood. II. Fig. (2) Bloodthirsty, sanguinary. EX. (1) s. herica, an herb that has the property of staunching blood, *Plin.*—(2) s. juvenis, *Cic.* SYN. See SANGUINER.

SANGUINĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) Of or belonging to blood, consisting of blood, bloody. II. Meton. (2) Of the color of blood. EX. (1) lapideus aut s. imber, *Cic.*—(2) s. color vini, *Plin.* SYN. SANGUINER; SANGUINARIUS; SANGUINOLENTUS; CRUENTUS.—Sanguineus, as above.—Sanguinarius, sanguinary, bloodthirsty, fig., cruel.—Sanguinolentus, covered with blood, made bloody; s. palma.—Cruentus, be-mixed with blood, daubed with blood, gory; cruentum cadaver, *Cic.*;—cruenta victoria, in which much blood has been shed. Cruentus implies cruelty, sanguinolentus does not.

SANGUĪNO, *āre, intr.* (sanguis). I. Prop. 1. To be bloody, to drip or drop with blood, *Tert.*—2. Meton.: To be of the color of blood, *Virg.* II. Fig. 3. To be bloodthirsty or sanguinary; lucrosa hujus et sanguinantis eloquentiae usus, *Tac.*

SANGUINŌLENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (sanguis). I. Prop. 1. Full of blood, bloody, *Ov.*—2. Meton.: Red as blood, of the color of blood, *Ov.* II. Fig. 3. Filled with blood, bloody; s. centesima, sucking blood (as it were), *Sen.* SYN. See SANGUINER.

SANGUIS, *Inis, m.* [nont. sanguen, *Enn. ap. Cic.*]. I. Prop. (1) Blood.—(2) Meton.: Blood, i. e. descent, parentage, race, consanguinity.—3. Poet.: A action, shoot, *Ov.*—(4) Of other fluids: Blood, i. e. produce, offspring. II. Fig. (5) Liveliness, vigor, spirit, strength. EX. (1) sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, *Cic.*;—Atratus sanguine fluxit, *Cic.*;—mittere sanguinem, to bleed, to let blood, id.—(2) pietas est, per quam sanguine conjunctus officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, relations, those connected by ties of consanguinity, *Cic.*—(4) vinum poturus memento te bibere sanguinem terrae, *Plin.*—(5) amissum omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, *Cic.* (Of energy or power of speech: sacus ille et a. in corruptus usque ad hanc ætatem oratorum fuit, *Cic.* SYN. See CRUOR.

SANGUISŪGA, *æ, f.* (sanguis, sugo). A leech.

SĀNĪES, *em, e, f.* (probably another form or corruption of sanguis). I. 1. Bad or corrupted blood, *Cels.*;—bloody matter, *Virg.* II. Meton. 2. Any thing resembling matter, humor, moist-

ure, *Ov.*, e. g. of the matter that discharges itself from the ear, *Plin.*—3. Poison, venom, *Hor.* SYN. See LUS.

SĀNĪTAS, *Ātis, f.* (sanus). I. Prop. (1) Soundness or health of body or mind; s. est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, *Cic.* II. Fig. (2) Soundness of mind, reason, discretion; sanctity, sound judgment, good sense.—(3) Of diction: Propriety, correctness, purity.—(4) Also (but rarely) of other abstract objects: solidity, permanence; regularity, correctness. EX. (1) qui incorrupta sanitas sunt, *Cic.*—(2) audacia de sanitate ac mente deturbat, *Cic.*;—ad sanitatem se convertere, id.—(3) s. orationis, *Cic.*;—ut omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, that has lost all that purity, and (as it were) health of Attic style, id.—(4) sin victorie s., sustentaculum, columen in Italia verteretur, completeness, *Tac.* SYN. See SALUS.

SANNA, *æ, f.* (σάννα). A wry mouth, esp. as a scornful grimace, *Pers.*

SANNŌ, *gnis, m.* (sanna). One who makes a wry mouth, or who ridicules another with grimaces, *Cic.*

SĀNO, *āre, tr.* (sanus). I. Prop. (1) To make sound or healthy; to cure, heal. II. Fig. (2) To heal, cure, correct, repair, restore, set right. EX. (1) Ptolemæum s., *Cic.*;—tumor sanatur, id.;—s. dolorem, id.—(2) quæ s. poterunt sanabo, *Cic.*;—causa s. non potest, id. SYN. See MEDER.

SANTŌNI, *drum, m.* [Santonos, *Plin.*; *sing.* Santonus, *Luc.*]. Santones, a people of Aquitania, at the mouth of the Garumna, opposite Burdigala, now Saintes, *Cæs.*

SANTŌNICUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to the Santones or Santoni; S. absinthium, *Plin.*;—S. cucullus, *Juv.*

SĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (σάος). I. Prop. (1) Sound, in health (bodily or mentally), well, whole, sane. II. Fig. (2) Of sound mind, in one's senses, in one's right mind, rational, reasonable.—(3) Of diction: Correct, pure, sound. EX. (1) non est ea medicina, quum sanæ parti corporis scalpellum adhibetur atque integræ, *Cic. Meton.*: s. res publica, *Cic.*—(2) sana mente, *Cic.*;—ego illum male sanum semper putavi, not right in his mind, crack-brained, id. With ab: s. ab illis (vitiis), sound, healthy, i. e. not infected by them, *Hor.*—(3) nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque s., *Cic.* SYN. See INCOLUMIS.

SĀPA, *æ, f.* New wine boiled down, thickened must, *Plin.*

SĀPERDA, *æ, m.* (σαπίδης). A fish of small value, caught in the Black Sea, a sort of pilchard.

SĀPIENS, *entis.* I. pt. of sapio. II. Adj. (1) Gen.: Acquainted with the true value of things, well-advised, reasonable, prudent, judicious.—(2) Subst.: sapiens, a wise, rational, prudent, discreet man.—(3) Of abstract objects: Wise, reasonable, proper.—(4) Subst.: A wise man, sage.—5. Sapiens, a Roman surname of Lælius, *Cic.*;—of Fabricius, etc., id. EX. (1) sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem, *Cic.*;—rex æquus ac s., id.—(3) nihil prætermisum est, quod non habeat sapientem excusationem, non modo probabilem, *Cic.*—(4) is est s. quem quaerimus, is est beatus, *Cic.*;—quos cognosse sapientis est, id. Esp. of the seven wise men of Greece: septem quos Græci sapientes nominaverunt, *Cic.* SYN. See PRUDENS.

SĀPIENTER, *adv.* (sapiens). Wisely, discreet-

ly, prudently; quum s. jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic.; —provisa s., id.

SĀPIĒNTĪA, æ, f. (sapient). I. 1. *A deep insight into things, discernment; discretion, prudence*, Hor. II. (2) *Wisdom*.—(3) *Exp.: Practical wisdom or philosophy*. EX: (2) princeps omnium virtutum illa s., quam σοφία Græci vocant, Cic.; —mater omnium bonarum rerum sit s., id.; —virtute et sapientia munitus, id.—(3) s. ars vivendi putanda est, Cic. *Of eloquence*: hanc cogitandi pronuntiandiue rationem vimque dicendi veteres Græci sapientiam nominabant, Cic.

SĀPIŌ, ēre, Ivi or Ii, intr. and tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *Of food: To have a taste, to taste, savor*.—(2) *Of one who tastes: To taste, to have a perception of taste*.—(3) *Meton.: To smell of any thing*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Intr.: To perceive mentally, to possess good sense, to have discernment or discretion, to be prudent or discreet*.—(5) *Tr.: To understand any thing, to have an insight into any thing*. EX: (1) nec dubium, quin fici ramulus glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. *With acc. of that of which any thing tastes*: quis (piscis) superet ipsum mare, Sen.—(2) nec enim sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic.—(3) Cicero, meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quæ terram quam crocum sapiunt, Plin.—(4) populus est moderatio, quoad sapit tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic.; —s. cepit, id.—(5) ista quidem conjunctio facile opprimeretur, si recta saperet Antonius, Cic.; —s. nihil, id.; —sapiamus patruos, we follow them, strive to imitate, Pers. *Prop.*: sero sapiunt Phryges, grow wise too late. SYN. See LIBO.

SĀPOR, ōris, m. (sapiō). (Objective). I. *Prop.* (1) *Taste, flavor, savor* [gustatus, (subjective), taste, perception of a taste].—2. *Meton.: Subject, for gustatus; taste, Lucr.*—3. *Concr. (usually plur.): Things of a good flavor, dainties, delicacies*, Plin.—(4) *Smell*.—5. *Concr.: Sapoires, odoriferous things, scents*, Virg. II. *Fig., of style* (6) *Taste, elegance*. EX: (1) si quem forte inveneritis, qui asperserit oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiat, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. *In plur.*, Plin.—(4) gravitati saporis occurrunt tactus narius unguento aut odoribus, Plin.—(6) s. vernaculus, elegant maner; Tineam multa ridicule dicentem Granius obrebat nescio quo sapore vernaculo, Cic.

SAPPHĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Sappho; S. musa, i. e. Sappho (considered as the tenth Muse)*, Catull.

SAPPHĪRUS, i, f. (σάπφειρος). *A kind of precious stone, a sapphire; lapis lazuli*, Plin.

SAPPHŌ, us, f. (Σαπφώ). *Sappho, a celebrated poetess, a native of Mytilene*, Cic.

SAPROPHĀGO, ēre, intr. (σαπροφάγειν). *To eat putrid meat*, Mart.

SARCĪNA, æ, f. (sarcio). I. *Prop.*: *A burden, bundle; frequently plur., luggage, baggage; sing., Petr. Mur.*, Cæs. II. *Fig.*: *A burden, weight, load; care, trouble*, Ov.; Hor. SYN. See IMPEDIMENTA.

SARCĪNARIUS, a, um, adj. (sarcina). *Of or belonging to luggage or baggage; s. jumenta*.

SARCĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. (sarcio). *One who mends or patches clothes*, Plaut.

SARCĪNĀTUS, a, um, (sarcina). *Loaded with baggage*, Plaut.

SARCĪŌ, Ire, sarsi, sartum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To mend, make whole, repair*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To mend, i. e. repair, retrieve, make up for*. EX.

(1) s. seminaria, Plin.—(2) s. damna, Cic.; —a injuriam, id. SYN. See INSTAURŌ.

SARCŌPHĀGUS, a, um, adj. (σαρκοφάγος). I. *That eats or devours flesh; s. lapis, a kind of lime-stone with which coffins were lined, so named because it had the property of consuming corpses quickly*, Plin. II. *Subst. meton.: Sarcophagus, i. m. A tomb*, Juv.

SARCŪLUM, i, n. (sario, sarrio). *A rake, hoe, or weeding-hook, also used for breaking up clods of earth*, Plin.

SARDĀNĀPĀLUS, i, m. (Σαρδανάπαλος). *Sardanapalus, an effeminate king of Assyria, who set fire to his palace, and burned himself, together with his treasures*, Cic.

SARDES [Sardis, Hor.], Ium, f. (Σάρδεις). *Sardis, the capital of Lydia, on the river Pactolus, the residence of Croesus*, Cic.

SARDI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Sardinia, notorious for their perfidy and venality; hence, prov., Sardi venales alius alio nequior, Cic.*

SARDĪĀNI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Sardinia*, Cic.

SARDĪĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Sardinia; S. balani*, Plin.

SARDĪŪŪ, æ, f. (Σαρδόνιος, Sardinian). *Sardinia, an island near Italy*, Cic.

SARDĪŪNIENSIS, e, adj. *Sardinian; S. triumphus, for the reduction of Sardinia*, Nep.

SARDŌNYX, ŷchis, c. (σαρδόνις). *A precious stone, sardonyx, cornelian*, Plin.

SARDŌUS, a, um, adj. (Σαρδός). *Sardinian; S. mare*, Plin.

SARDUS, a, um, adj. *Sardinian; S. triticum*, Plin.; —S. lapis, the cornelian (found in Sardinia), Cic.

SARISSA, æ, f. (σάρισα). *A long (Macedonian) lance or pike*, Liv. SYN. See TELUM.

SARISSŌPHŌROS, i, m. (σαρισσοφόρος). *A Macedonian lance-bearer*, Liv.

SARMĀTÆ, ōrum, m. [*Greek form Sauromatæ, Plin.; and Sauromates, Ov. Sing., Sarmāta, æ. A Sarmatian, Luc.; Sauromata, Plin. E.]*, (Σαρματῆραι). *Sarmatians, a people in modern Poland, Russia, and the adjoining countries, from the Vistula to the Don*, Plin.

SARMĀTĪA, æ, f. *The country of the Sarmatæ*, Plin.

SARMĀTICE, adv. *Like the Sarmatians*, Ov.

SARMĀTĪCUS, a, um, adj. *Sarmatian*, Suet.

SARMĀTIS, Idis, f. [*a Greek form Sauromatides Amazones, Mel.*]. *Sarmatian*, Ov.

SARMEN, Inis, n. (sarpo), i. g. sarmentum. *Small twigs, brush-wood*, Plaut.

SARMENTŌSUS, a, um, adj. (sarmentum). *Full of twigs or thin branches; s. psyllion*, Plin.

SARMENTUM, i, n. (sarpo). *A twig or thin branch of trees, plants, or vines, whether green or dry, such as was used for fagots, brush-wood, usually plur.*, Cic.

SARNUS, i, m. *Sarnus, a river of Campania, near Pompeii*, now Sarno, Plin.

SARPĒDON, ōnis, m. (Σαρπηδών). *Sarpēdon, son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, slain before Troy by Patroclus*, Cic.

SARPO, ēre, sarptum, tr. *To cut or lop off, to clear*, Fest.

SARRA [Sara, Plaut.], æ, f. *Sarra, the ancient name of Tyre, famous for its purple dye*.

SARRACUM, *i. n.* I. A kind of wagon for heavy loads, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Of the constellation Charles's Wain [Ursa Major], Juv.

SARRANUS, *a, um, adj.* I. Of or belonging to Sarra, Tyrian; S. violæ, purple, Col. II. *Meton.*: Carthaginian, Sil.

SARRASTES, *um, m.* *Sarrastes*, a people of Campania, in the neighborhood of Sarnus, Virg.

SARRIO (*sario*), *ire, ñi and ñvi, Itum, tr.* To rake or hoe, Plin.

SARRITIO (*sartio*), *ñnis, f. (sarrio).* A raking or hoeing, Col.

SARRITOR (*sartor*), *ñris, m.* I. *Prop.*: One who rakes or hoes, Col. II. *Fig.*: One who fosters, Plaut.

SARRITURA (*sarit.*), *æ, f. (sarrio).* A raking or hoeing, Col.

SARRITUS, *a, um, pt. of sarrio.*

SARSINA (*Sassina*), *æ, f.* *Sarsina*, a town of Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus, now the same.

SARSINATES, *Ium, m.* The inhabitants of Sarsina, Plin.

SARTAGO, *inis, f.* I. *Prop.*: Kitchen utensils or vessels, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *s. loquendi*, a motley mixture, medley, mingled mass, Pers.

SARTOR, *ñris, m., i. q. SARRITOR.*

1. **SARTURA**, *æ, f. (sarcio).* A mending, repairing, Col.

2. **SARTURA**, *æ, f. (sarrio).* A hoeing, Plin.

SARTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of sarcio.* II. *Adj.*: Mended, repaired, put in repair (only in the phrase *sartus tectus*, or more freely, in the neut. plur., *sarta tecta*, buildings in good repair). I. *Prop.*: *sarta tecta . . . sartum tectum*, Cic.;—*s. tecta ædium sacrarum*, id. II. *Fig.*: hoc mihi da, ut M' Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic.

SASSINA and **SASSINATIS.** See **SARSINA**.

SASSIUS, *a.* The name of a Roman gens: *Sassia, æ, f.* The name of the mother of Cluentius, Cic.

SAT. See **SATIS**.

SATAGÆUS, *a, um, adj. (satago).* Fretting, over-anxious; ut istos satageos ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen.

SATÁGO, *ñre.* See **SATIS**.

SATELLES, *Itis, c.* I. *Prop.* (1) One who guards the person of a prince, a life-guard; plur., attendance, retinue, train. II. *Fig.* (2) An associate.—(3) Frequently in a bad sense: A partner in crime, an accomplice. EX. (1)

administri et s. sex Nævii, Cic.;—ista, quæ modo Mago jactavit, Himilconi ceterisque Hannibalis satellitibus jam læta sunt, *satellites*, adherents, party, Liv. *Meton.*, of similar attendants, Cic.

—(2) hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tanquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic.—(3) stipatores corporis instituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic.;—*s. scelorum*, id. SYN. **SATELLES**; **STIPATOR**; **APPARITOR**; **LICTOR**; **ACCENSUS**;

SATELLES, a life-guard of a prince, as above, Regii s.—*Stipator*, an attendant, one of the squires of the body.—*Apparitor*, an apparitor, sergeant, marshal; a summoner, an inferior officer that waits upon a superior magistrate; apparitores regii.—*Lictor*, a lictor, one carrying before the consuls a bundle of birch tied up with an ax to perform executions, an executioner; 1, lictor, colliga manus, etc., Liv.—*Accensus*, a purveyor, mace-bearer, said also of recruits of soldiers.

SATIAS, *ñtis, [sätles, ñi], f. (satis).* I. *Gen.* (1) A sufficient number, sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness. II. *Exp.* 2. *Subjct.*: Satiety, disgust; s. (with tædium), Tac. EX. (1) agros invasere, frumentique ex inopia gravi s. fucta.

SATIATE, *adv.* Sufficiently, abundantly [ad satietatem, affatim]: tilla ignis et aeris habendo s. atque humoris temperate, Vitr.

SATICULA, *æ, f.* *Saticula*, a town of Campania, Liv.

SATICULANI, *ñrum, m.* The inhabitants of Saticula, Liv.

SATICULANUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to Saticula; S. ager, Liv.

SATICULUS, *i, m.* An inhabitant of Saticula, Virg.

SATIETAS, *ñtis, f. (satis).* I. *Gen.* (1) in the plur.: A sufficient number or quantity, sufficiency, fulness. II. *Exp.* (2) *Subst.*: Satiety, desire, a being satisfied, satiety, disgust, loathing. EX. (1) quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens humoris et aeris, Vitr.—(2) *Prop.*: cibi s., Cic.;—facillime fugere satietatem, id. *Fig.*: ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic.;—*s. provinciarum*, id.;—studiorum omnium s. vitæ facit satietatem, id. *Plur.*: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum s., Cic. SYN.

SATIETAS; **SATURITAS**; **FASTIDIUM**.—*Satietas* and *Satias*, satiety, is said of all the senses.—*Saturitas*, is said mostly of what relates to the body, satiety, plenteousness; it does not like *satietas* imply disgust and loathomeness.—*Fastidium*, disgust arising from satiety; variâ fastidia vincere cenâ, Hor.

SATIN' and **SATISNE.** See **SATIS**.

1. **SATIO**, *ñre, tr. (satis).* I. *Prop.* (1) To fill sufficiently with food, to satiate, sat. satisfy.—(2) *Meton.*: To fill up, to provide sufficiently. II. *Fig.* (3) To satiate, content, satisfy.—(4) *Exp. subjct.*: To satiate, to disgust, to glut, cloy; in the pass.: to be disgusted with any thing, to have enough of it. EX. (1) veniebat ad cenam, ut animo quieto satiaret desideria naturæ, satisfy, content.—(2) Tyrium colorem pelagio, to sat. Plin.—(3) s. libidines, Cic.;—*s. populum libertate*, id.;—*s. delectatione*, id. *Poet. with gent.*, Ov.—(4) primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.;—horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque is satientur, qui audient, id. SYN. **SATIO**; **SATURO**.—*Satiare*, to satisfy so that one has taken enough of nourishment.—*Saturare*, to satisfy to such a degree that no further food can be received, to cram, gorge, a stronger term than *satio*.

2. **SATIO**, *ñnis, f. (sato).* A sowing or planting; in jugero Leontini agri mediuum fere tritici seritur perpetua atque æquali satione, Cic. SYN. **SATIO**; **CONSITIO**; **INSITIO**.—*Satio*, a sowing of seed, or planting, sowing-time; vere fabis satio.—*Consitio*, a sowing, setting, planting together; non consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones.—*Insitio*, a grafting; venerit insitio, fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov.

SATIRA, *æ.* See **SATURA**, II.

SATIRICUS, *a, um, adj. (satira).* Belonging to the Roman satire, Lact. *Subst.*: satiricus, *i, m.* A writer of satire, Sid.—[from a confounding of the Roman *satira* with the Greek *satyra*, it is often written *satyricus*, but incorrectly; hence, we often find it with the Greek neuter termination, *Satyricon*].

SATIS, abbrev. **SAT.** (*satini' i. q. satisne*), *adj. and adv.* I. *Adj.* 1. *Form.* Satis, Enough (of any thing), sufficient, so as to suffice, so that no

more is wanting (objectively) [affatim, so that one likes no more, subjectively]. EX. 1. s. est tibi in te, s. in legibus, s. in mediocribus amicitiiis præsidium, Cic.;—s. habere, id.;—avidior quam s. est, id.—2. s. est (habeo), credo, *with inf. or a subjective or objective clause*: s. est ceteris artificibus perficiendis tantummodo similem esse hominis, Cic.;—s. erat respondere, id. *With perf. inf.*: quod hactenus ostendisse s. est, Quint.—3. *With genit.*: ea amicitia non s. habet firmitatis, Cic.;—temporis s., id.;—s. superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Wi. 2. FORM. Sat. 1. tantum quantum sat est, Cic.—2. sat est (habeo, credo), *with inf. or a subjective or objective clause*, Ov. 3. *With genit.*, Plant. II. Adv. 1. FORM. Satis. *Enough, sufficiently.* 1. *With verbs*: qui si unus s. omnia consequi posset, Cic.;—contra Epicurum s. superque dictum est, id.—(2) *With adj.*: s. multa restant, Cic.;—s. instructum, *fairly, pretty well, tolerably (like the French assez)*, videor mihi nostrum illud consulare exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam s. bonorum habere firmissimum, Cic.—3. *With adverbs, or adverbial phrases*: satis audacter, Plant.;—s. certo scio, id.;—s. bene ornata, *dressed well enough; hence, satis bene well enough (like the French assez bien)*, i. e. *pretty well, pretty fairly, tolerably*, Cic.—2. FORM. Sat. 1. *With verbs*, Plant.—2. *With adj.*: te pugna Cannensis accusatorem s. bonum fecit, Cic. (*like the French assez*), *pretty fairly, tolerably well*; quas tunc opera officii potuerunt, instantibus omnibus bonis, etiam s. bonis, Cic.; *thus, s. bonus, denotes rather less than bonus*.—3. *With adv.*, Plant.—3. Compar., Satius. 1. Adj.: *More satisfactory; hence, gen.: better, more serviceable, more proper*; s. est, 1st. *with a subjective clause*: repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret s. esse, Cic.—2d. *In a positive signification*: It conduces, *it profits, it avails*, Plant.—2. Adv., *with a verb*: *Rather, sooner.* III. Observe the following PHRASES. 1. Sat agito (satagito). *To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it*, Plant.—2. Satis ago or sat ago (satago). *To satisfy a creditor, to pay*, Plant.;—*To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it*.—Satis ago, *impers.*: pugnatur acriter; agitur tamen s., Cic.—Sat ago (satago): Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr.—3. *To take great pains with any thing, to be very busy in doing any thing, to be much engaged about*; (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem salientem, manus jactantem... non agere dixit, sed satagere, Quint.;—*also, Tr.*, interea hæc satagens, *carrying on busily*, Petr.—4. Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero. *To receive or have, to give, to demand, to offer a sufficient security*; s. accipio, Cic.;—a. do (satisdo), id. *By way of bail, security, etc.*, id.—5. Satis facio, or satisfacio, 1st. *To give satisfaction, to satisfy, content.* Gen. with dat.: s. Siculis, Cic.;—s. alcuī petenti, id.;—*causæ atque officio s. facere, id.* 2d. *To satisfy a creditor (either by payment or by giving security, etc.)*; pecunia petitur ab Hermippo; Hermippus ab Heracleide petit, ipse tamen Fusius satisfaciit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic.—3d. *To give satisfaction, to make reparation or amends.* With dat.: ita predicabas, te non existimare, nisi illum interfecisset, umquam mihi pro tuis in me injuriis s. esse facturum Cic. SYN. I. SATISDO; SATISFACIO; PRÆSTO.—Satisdare, *to put in sufficient surties, to give bail*; *to give security for the payment of a fine*.—Satisfacere, *to satisfy, to give satisfaction, to discharge a debt in any way*.—Præstare; *Tr.*, *to make good, to answer for, to exonerate*; præstabo, sumptum, periculum, *I will be accountable for the expense, for*

the danger.

II. SATISHABEO; SATISACCIPERE.—Satishabere, *to be satisfied, to have no claim upon*.—Satisaccipere, *to receive a security; abste satisaccipiam, Cic.*

SĀTISDĀTĪO or SĀTIS DĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A giving or offering of security or bail, Cic. SYN. See CAUTIO.

SĀTISDĀTO. See SATIS, III. 4.

SĀTISDĀTOR, ōris, m. A security, i. e. a person that gives security or bail, a guarantee.

SĀTISDO. See SATIS III. 4. SYN. See SATISDARE under SATIS.

SĀTISFĀCĪO. See SATIS III. 5. 1st. SYN. See SATISFACERE, under SATIS.

SĀTISFĀCTĪO, ōnis, f. (satisfacio). I. A satisfying of a creditor by giving security, Cic. II. Satisfaction, i. e. apology, excuse; hic tu me etiam insimulas nec satisfactionem meam accipis.

SĀTĪUS, Compar. See SATIS, II. 3. SYN. See POTIUS.

SĀTĪVUS, a, um, adj. (1. sero). Sown or planted; s. morus, Plin.

SĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop. 1. A sower, planter, Cic.—2. Poet. meton.: One who begets, a father, Virg. II. Fig. 3. One who sows; an author, creator, originator; s. litis, Liv.

SĀTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to sowing or planting; s. trimodia, Col.

SĀTRĀPEĀ, æ, f. (σατράπεια). The government of a satrap, satrapy, Plin.

SĀTRĀPES, is, Plur.: Satrapæ, m. (σατράπης) (a Persian word). The governor of a province in Persia, a satrap, Nep.

SĀTRĪCĀNI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Satricum, Liv.

SĀTRĪCUM, i, n. Satricum, a town of Latium on the Via Appia, Cic.

SĀTUR, ūra, ūrum, adj. (satis). I. 1. Full of food, satiated, that has eaten enough, Cic.—2. With abl. Ov.—3. With genit. in the Comp.: agnus s. lactus, Col.—4. Meton. of inanimate things, of color: Strong, deep, full; s. color, Plin.—5. Gen.: Rich, full, abundant, Virg.—6. Fat, fattened, well fed, Mart. II. Fig. 7. Rich, copious, in contradistinction to what is simple or meagre, Cic.

SĀTŪRA, æ, f. (sc. laux). I. (1) Originally, a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, a dish of fruit; hence, food made of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, ogleo; hence, meton., per saturam, mixed, mingled, all in a heap. II. SĀTŪRA and SĀTIRA, æ, f. Satire, i. e. a kind of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek satyre), of a dramatical, and afterward of a didactic kind; it was introduced by Ennius in a poetic form, and was subsequently cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal.

SĀTŪRÆ PĀLUS. A lake or marsh in Latium, formed by the river Nymphæus and near the promontory Circeium, now Lago di Palo.

SĀTŪRĀTUS, a, um, I. ph. of saturato. II. Adj. of color: Strong, full, deep; color in his plerumque s., Plin.

SĀTŪRĒIANUS, a, um, adj. Relating to Satureium, a district in Appulia, Saturean, Appulian, Hor.

SĀTŪRĪTAS, ōtis, f. (satur). I. Prop. 1. The state of being saturated, satidy, fulness, Plaut. II. Meton. 2. Of colors: Fulness, d-ph. Plin.—3. Abundance, copiousness; a. copiose

rerum omnium quæ ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic. SYN. See SATIETAS.

SĀTURNĀLIA, ōrum, ūbus. *The Saturnalia*, a festival in honor of Saturn, celebrated yearly, for several days from the 17th of December, Cic.; S. prima, *the first day of the Saturnalia*, Liv.;—S. secunda, *tertia*, *the second, third day of the same*, Cic.

SĀTURNĪA, æ, f. I. *Juno*, daughter of Saturn, Ov. II. A town of Latium said to have been built by Saturn on the Capitoline hill, where Rome was afterward built, Plin.

SĀTURNĪNUS, i, m. A Roman surname, e. g. L. Appuleius S., a tribune of the people (A. U. C. 654), who, with C. Servilius Glaucia, was, for high treason, condemned to death, Cic.

1. **SĀTURNĪUS**, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Saturn*; S. stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic.

2. **SĀTURNĪUS**, ū, m. I. *Jupiter*, son of Saturn, Ov. II. *Pluto*, Ov. III. *Plur.*: Sāturnī, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of the town Saturnia*, acc. to Fest.

SĀTURNUS, i, m. *Saturn*, according to some the most ancient king of Latium. He came to Italy in the reign of Janus, and was worshipped as the god of Agriculture and of social life, identified with the Greek Χρόνος; Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic.

SĀTŪRO, āre, tr. (satur). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make fat, to fatten*.—(2) *Meton. gen.*: To fill with any thing, to provide richly or copiously, to satisfy, satiate. II. *Fig.* (3) s. s.—4. *Exp. subjectively* for satiare: To fill so as to produce disgust or loathing, to clog, Plaut. EX. (1) ea (animalia) quæ paulo ante nata sunt, sine magistro duce natura mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic.—(2) s. uotalia stercore, Col.—(3) mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.;—homines s. honoribus, id.—saturavit se sanguine civium, id. SYN. See SATIO.

SĀTŪRUM or **SĀTŪREIUM**, i, n. *Saturum* or *Satureium*, a town in the south of Italy near Tarentum, famous for its horses, now *Satura*.

SĀTUS, a, um, pt. of sero.

SĀTUS, ūs, m. (sero). I. *Prop.* (1) *A sowing or planting, abstr.*—(2) *Meton.*: A begetting, producing. II. *Fig. concr.* (3) *Seed*. EX. (1) herbam asperam, credo (sc. existitis), avium congestum, non humano satu, Cic.—(2) a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic.;—Jovis satu, id.—(8) cultura animi philosophia est; hæc extrahit vitia radicitus et præparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic.

1. **SĀTŪRĪCUS**, a, um, adj. (σατυρικός). I. *Of or belonging to the satyrs, in the manner of satyrs*; s. signa, i. e. *images in the shape of satyrs*, Plin. II. *Of or belonging to the Greek satire*; s. genus scenarum (with tragicum and comicum), Vitr.

2. **SĀTŪRĪCUS**, a, um, adj. i. q. *Satiricus*. *Of or belonging to the Roman satire*.

SĀTŪRISCUS, i, m. (σατυρικός). *A little satyr*, Cic.

SĀTŪRI, ōrum, m. (Σάτυροι). I. *The Satyrs*, a kind of semi-deities, with goats' feet, supposed to inhabit woods and forests, Cic.;—sing., id. II. *Like the Greek Σάτυρος*. *Satyræ*, a stage play in which satyrs were introduced.

SAUCIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (saucio). *A wounding*; et s. queretur, cum fugam factam esse constabit? Cic.

SAUCIŌ, āre, tr. (saucius). I. *Prop.* (1) *To wound, hurt, injure*.—(2) *Exp.*: To stab.—

(3) *Meton.* of the cultivation of the soil: To break up, plough, cultivate.—4. s. se, to get intoxicated, to intoxicate one's self. Eun. ap. Fulg. II. *Fig.*, Plaut. EX. (1) ipse Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic.—(2) meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, has stabbed, Cic.—(3) s. terre summam partem levi vomere, Col. SYN. See LEXO.

SAUCIUS, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.* (1) *Wounded, hurt, injured*.—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *Weakend, debilitated, injured*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Hurt, troubled, grieved, vexed*. EX. (1) videmus ex acie cesserit, saepe saucios, Cic.—(2) *Of living creatures*: gladiatori illi saucio, Cic. *Of things without life*, Ov.—(3) saucium animum, Cic.

SAUROCTŌNOS, i, m. (Σαυροκτόνος). *The Lizard-killer*, a surname of Apollo; Leuce, the name of a statue of Praxiteles, Plin.

SAUROMĀTE. See SARMATÆ.

SĀVĪO, SĀVĪOR, SĀVĪUM. See SCĀV.

SAXA, æ, m. A surname of L. Decidius, an adherent of Caesar, Cæs.

SAXĀTĪLIS, e, adj. (saxum). *That is or dwells among rocks*; s. pisces, *found near rocks, on the rocks*, Col.

SAXĒTUM, i, n. (id.). *A rocky place*; quod est tum asperum s. in quo agriculturalum cultus non elaborat, Cic.

SAXĒUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of rock or stone, rocky, stony*.—2. *Meton.*: *As hard as a stone*, App. II. *Fig.* (3) *Unfeeling*. EX. (1) s. est verruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. ap. Quint.—(3) quem (Isæum) nisi cognoscere concupiscis, s. ferreusque es, Plin. SYN. SAXEUS; SAXOSUS.—Saxeus, *of stone, stony, rocky*; tecta saxea, Ov.—Saxosus, *full of stones or rocks*; saxosi montes, Virg.;—s. flumina, id.

SAXĪFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (saxum, facio). *That turns into stone, petrifying*, Ov.

SAXĪFRĀGŪS, a, um, adj. (saxum, frango). *That breaks rocks or stones*; s. adiantum, *which breaks stones in the body*, Plin.

SAXŌSUS, a, um, adj. (saxum). *Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony*; s. Euphrates, Plin. *Plur.*: saxōsa, ōrum, n. *Rocky or stony places*; piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. SYN. See SAXES.

SAXŪLUM, i, n. dim. (saxum). *A little rock*; ut Ithacam illum, in asperissimis saxulis tamquam nidulum affixam, immortalitati anteponeret, Cic.

SAXUM, i, n. I. *Gen.* (1) *Any unheven, hard stone, a rock, a piece of rock, a crag*. II. *Exp.* 2. *The Tarpeian rock*, Cic.—3. A superior kind of chalk (creta Cimolia), Plin.—4. *Saxa Rubra*. See RUBER III. EX. (1) in glebis aut saxis aut fustibus alqm de fundo præcipitem egeris, Cic. SYN. See LAPIS.

SCABELLUM [also scabillum], i, n. (scamnum). I. *A little bench, foot-stool*, Varr. II. *Meton.*: *A stringed instrument played by the pressure of the foot, used especially on the stage*. SYN. See SCAMNUM.

SCĀBER, bra, brum, adj. (scabo). 1. *Gen.*: *Rough, not smooth*, Suet.—2. *Exp.*: *Scabby*; s. genæ, Plin. SYN. SCABER; SCABIUS.—Scaber, *rough, rugged, uneven, also filthy, dirty, nasty*; pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. Scaber is said of the state, scabiosus, of the habili.

SCĀBIES, em, e, f. (scabo). I. *Prop.* 1. *Gen.*: *Roughness, want of smoothness*, Virg.—2. *Exp.*: *The scab, itch, mange*, Cels. II. *Fig.* 3. *An itching sensation, an itching, a strong desire*.

SCĀBILLUM, i. See SCABELLUM.

SCĀBĪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (scabies). I. *Rough, not smooth*; s. corallum, Plin. II. *Scabby, itchy*; s. anguli (oculorum), id. SYN. See SCABER.

SCĀBĪTŪDO, Inis, *f.* (id.). *An itching sensation, an itching (fig.)*, Petr.

SCĀBO, ěre, scābi, *tr.* To scratch, rub; to scratch off; s. aures, Plin.

SCĀEA PORTA, æ, *f.* (Σκαῖα πύλαι). *The Scæan gate, a gate of Troy, the western gate.* Plur., after the Greek: scææ portæ, Virg.;—and simply, scææ, Aus.

SCĒNA, æ. See SCENA.

1. SCĒVA, æ, *f.* (scævus). *An omen taken from an observation of the heavens (on the left).*

2. SCĒVA, æ, *m.* A Roman surname, *e. g.* D. Junius Brutus S., a consul (A. U. C. 42^o), Liv.;—Cassius S., an adherent of Cæsar, Cic.

SCĒVOLA, æ, *m.* A surname of Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsena, in order to kill him; and, when detected, thrust his right hand into the fire, Cic.;—hence, this became a common surname in the gens Mucia; thus, P. Mucius S., a consul (A. U. C. 621), a friend of Tiberius Gracchus, Cic.;—Q. Mucius S., an augur and lawyer in the time of Cicero, son-in-law of C. Lælius, Cic.

SCĒVUS, a, um, *adj.* (σκάωός). I. *Prop.* (1) *Left, that is on the left.* II. *Fig.* 2. *Awkward, stupid, silly, perverse*, Gell.—3. *Unpropitious, unfavorable, contrary*, App. EX. (1) s. itinera portarum, from the left side, Vit.

SCĀLE, ærum, *f.* (scando). I. A ladder, stair-case, flight of stairs, Cic. II. *Poet. meton.*: Steps, Mart.

SCALDIS, is, *m.* (acc. Scaldim). *Scaldis, the river Scheldt*, Cæs.

SCALMUS, i, *m.* (σκαλμός). A piece of wood in which an oar works, a thole, row-lock, Cic.;—venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, not any vestige or trace of boats, Cic.

SCALPELLUM, i, *n.* dim. (scalprum). A surgical instrument for cutting, a little knife, a lancet, scalpel; non est ea medicina, quum sanæ parti corporis s. adhibetur, Cic.

SCALPO, ěre, psi, ptum, *tr.* (γλίσσω). I. *Prop.*: To cut, grave, carve; to scrape, scratch, Cic. II. *Fig.*: To tickle, Pers. SYN. See CÆLO.

SCALPRUM, i, *n.* (scalpo). An instrument for cutting or carving, a knife, a chisel, Liv.

SCALPTŪRA, æ, *f.* (id.). I. A carving or graving on stone; s. gemmarum, Plin. II. *Concr.*: Carved work, a figure graven; Zophori sculpturis ornati, Vit.

SCALPTŪRIO, ěre, *intr.* desid. (scalpo). To scratch, scrape, rub, Plaut.

SCĀMANDER, dri, *m.* (Σκάμανδρος). *Scamander*. I. A river of Troas, called also Xanthus, Plin. II. A freedman of C. and L. Fabricius, Cic.

SCĀMILLUS, i, *m.* dim. (scamnum). A little bench, footstool; s. impares, unequal projections on columns, Vit.

SCAMNUM, i, *n.* I. *Gen.*: A little bench, foot-stool, a bench, seat, Cels. II. *Exp. in Agric.*: A bank or ridge of earth, soil left unploughed in a ploughed field, a balk, Plin. SYN. SCAMNUM; SCABELLUM; SEDILE; SELLA; SUBSELLIUM.—Scamnum, a foot-stool; ante focos olim scamnis considere longis mos erat, Ov.—Scabellum, dim., a small stool or form to sit on.—

Sedile, any kind of seat; vivoque sedilia saxo, Virg.—Sella, a chair; sella curulis, Cic.—Subsellium, a low bench.

SCANDĪA, æ, *f.*, or SCANDĪNĀVĪA, a large and fruitful island in the north of Europe, also the name given by the ancients to Norway, Sweden, and the surrounding islands, Plin.

SCANDO, ěre, di, sum, *tr.* and *intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: To mount, ascend, climb, get up.—2. *Fig.*, Hor. II. *Intr.* (3) *Prop.*: To mount, climb, rise, ascend. EX. (1) quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, Cic.—(3) scandenti circa ima labor est; ceterum quantum processeris, Quint. Meton. of inanimate things: in tecta jam silvæ scandunt, Plin. Fig.: suadere etiam Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac.

SCANSĪLIS, e, *adj.* (scando). I. *Prop.*: That may be climbed; s. ficus, Plin. II. *Fig.*: s. lex annorum, the advancing, as it were, step by step, to a certain age or period of life, Plin.

SCANSĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: A climbing, Varr. II. *Fig.*: A rising, ascending; s. sonorum, a musical scale, Vit.

SCĀPHA, æ, *f.* (σκάφη). A small sailing-vessel, a boat, skiff, bark, Cic. SYN. See NAVIS.

SCĀPHŪM, ūi, *n.* (σκαφίον). I. *Gen.*: A vessel in the shape of a boat, a basin, Vit. II. *Exp.*: A cup or goblet like a boat, Cic.

SCAPTĒSŪLA [Scaptensula], æ, *f.* (Σκαπτῆς ὑλή). *Scapteyle, a small town on the coast of Thrace, famous for its silver mines*, Lucr.

SCĀPŪLA, æ, *m.* Scapula. I. A Roman surname. 1. An adherent of Pompey, a fomenter of the Spanish war, Cic. 2. A certain usurer in the time of Cicero, Cic. II. Scapulānus, a, um, *adj.* Named after Scapula; Horti Scapulani.

SCĀPŪLÆ, ærum, *f.* I. The shoulder-blades, shoulders (of men and animals), Cels. II. *Meton.* 1. The back, Sen. 2. Of inanimate objects: s. machinæ, the upper arms, Vit.

SCĀPUS, i, *m.* (σκάπος). A shaft, shank, stalk, trunk, beam, pillar, stem, Plin.; Varr.

SCĀRĀBĒUS, i, *m.* (σκαράβιος from σκάρα-βος). A beetle, Plin.

SCĀRUS, i, *m.* (σκάρος). A sea-fish, regarded as a great delicacy by the Romans, Plin.

SCĀTEBRA, æ, *f.* (scateo). A springing or gushing forth of water; s. fontium, Plin. SYN. See FONS.

SCĀTĒO, ěre, *intr.* I. 1. *Prop.*: To gush or spring forth, bubble up. II. *Meton.* (2) *q.* abundare: To be plentiful, to abound.—(3) *With abl.*: To overflow with, to be full of, to abound in anything. EX. (2) cuniculi scatent in Hispania Balearibusque, Plin.—(3) 1. *Prop.*: arx scatens fontibus, Liv. *With genit.*, Lucr.—2. *Fig.*: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. *With acc.*, Plant. SYN. SCATEO; SCATURIO.—Scatere, to spring out, abound in; pontus scatens belluis, Hor.;—scatere verbis, to talk at random, Gell.—Scaturire, to stream or gush out, to flow abroad plentifully; solum hoc fontibus scaturit, Cic.

SCĀTŪRĪGINES, um, *f.* (scaturio). Waters gushing forth, springs, Liv.

SCĀTŪRIO, ěre, *intr.* (scateo). I. *Prop.* 1. To spring or bubble forth, Pall. II. *Meton.* 2. To come forth or exist in great numbers, to swarm, Cat.—3. To be full of any thing. 1st. *Prop.*: eligendum est solum, quod fontibus non in summo, non in profundo terræ scaturiat, Col.—

2d. *Fig.* : (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *is full of*, Cael. ap. Cic. SYN. See SCAURO.

SCAURUS, a, um, *adj.* (σκαῦρος). I. *Having crooked ankles, club-footed*, Hor. II. Scaurus, i, m. A surname in the gens *Emilia*; e. g. *M. Emilii Scaurus*, defended by Cicero in a speech which is still extant.

SCAZON, ontis, m. (σκάζων, *limping*). A *lame iambic trimeter*, with a spondee in the last foot, Plin.

SCĒLĒRĀTE, *adv.* (sceleratus). *Wickedly, viciously*; peccavi s. que feci, Cic.

SCĒLĒRĀTUS, a, um, *I. pt. of sceleros.* II. *Adj.* 1. *Prop. gen.* : *Polluted by vice or crime.*—(2) *Esp. of places where crime has been committed or punished*: *Same.*—(3) In a subjective sense: *Vicious, criminal, bad, wicked, infamous, abominable*; also, *subst. masc.*, a *vicious or wicked person*, a *criminal, scoundrel*.—(4) *Noxious, pernicious, injurious, disastrous, unfortunate, ill-fated*. Hence, *alj. propr.*: S. Porta (also Porta Carmentalis), the gate through which the three hundred Fabii went to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished, Flor.;—S. Castra, the camp in which Drusus died, Suet. EX. (2) Ist. S. Vicius, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over the corpse of her father, Liv.—2d. S. Campus, where the priestesses of Vesta were buried alive for incontinency, Liv.—3d. S. Sedes, the abode of the wicked in Tartarus, Ov.;—also, s. limen, Virg.—(3) s. preces, Cic.;—s. arma, id.—(4) s. serpentum hamorrhoids et prester, Plin. SYN.

SCĒLĒRĀTUS, s. SCĒLĒROSUS; SCĒLĒSTUS.—*Sceleratus* (of a person) *that plans or executes crimes*; illum impurum et s. puto, Cic. *Fig.*: S. hasta, a *sale of property without any authority whatever*; S. campus, as above (2);—s. amor habendi, as above, 3.—*Scelerosus*, *polluted with crimes*.—*Scelustus*, *wicked, guilty of criminal actions*; quo, quo, scelusti, ruitis? Hor.

SCĒLĒRO, āre, ārum, tr. (scelus). *To pollute by wickedness or crime, to contaminate*, Virg. SYN. SCĒLĒRO; TEMERO.—*Scelerare*, as above.—*Temerare*, *to violate or profane sacred things*.

SCĒLĒRŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Full of wickedness and crime, impious, execrable*, Ter. SYN. See SCĒLĒRĀTUS.

SCĒLESTE, *adv.* (scelestus). *Wickedly, impiously, wickedly, detestably*; also (facete), *roguishly*: tu s. suspicaris, ego ἀπειλῶς scripsi, *arably*, Cic.

SCĒLESTUS, a, um, *adj.* (scelus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Wicked, impious, accursed, execrable, roguish, vicious*; also, *subst.*, an *impious or wicked man, a rogue*. II. *Meton.* 2. (for sceleratus): *Unfortunate, ill-fated, calamitous*, Plaut. EX. (1) quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic.;—res s., id. SYN. See SCĒLĒRĀTUS.

SCĒLUS, ōris, n. I. (1) *A wicked action, crime, enormity, misdeed, sin, vice*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Of animals and things*: *Viciousness, vice, mischievous nature*.—3. *Concr.*, as a term of reproach: *A rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue*, Plaut.—4. *Misfortune, disaster*, Plaut. EX. 1. facinus est vincire civem Romanum, a. verberare, Cic.;—tam nefarius sceleribus, id.;—detestabili scelere, id.;—s. nefarium facere, id.—(2) nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum a. sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. SYN. See FACINUS.

SCĒNA [scēna], æ, f. (σκηνή), lit. *A place shaded by branches of trees*; hence, *tum silvis scena coruscis desuper*, etc., Virg. In ancient

times plays were acted under a shade, natural as of trees, or artificial. Hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *The place in a theatre where the actors perform, a stage, scene*.—(2) *Meton.*: *A school of rhetoric*. II. (3) *Publicity, the public, the world*.—(4) *Mere external appearance, show, state, parade*. EX. (1) in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic.;—scenæ magnificentiā, id.;—s. referta est his sceleribus, id.—(2) at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac.—(3) quia maxima quasi oratori s. videatur concionis, Cic.—(4) s. rei totius hæc; Pompeius, tamquam Cæsarem non impugnet, Col. ap. Cic. SYN. SCĒNA; THEATRUM.—*Scēna*, *the scene or stage of a theatre*; Orestes agitur scenis, Virg.—*Theatrum*, *a theatre*, a place for the exhibition of public shows.

SCĒNICE, *adv.* (scenicus). *Theatrically, scenically, dramatically*; cum alqa velut s. fiunt.

SCĒNICUS, a, um, *adj.* (σκηνικός). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of or belonging to the scene, stage or theatre*; *scenic, theatrical, dramatic*.—(2) *Subst.*: Scēnicus, i, m. *An actor*. II. *Meton.* 3. *Fictitious, specious, feigned*; s. rex, a *stage-king*, Flor. EX. (1) s. gestus, Cic.;—s. venustus, id.—(2) ne s. plus quam nos videantur habere prudentiæ.

SCĒPSIS, is, f. (Σκήψις). *Scēpsis*, a town of Mysia, Plin.

SCĒPSIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Scēpsis*; s. Metrodorus, of Scēpsis, Cic.

SCĒPTRIFĒR, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* (sceptrum, fero). *That bears a sceptre* (poet.), Stat.

SCĒPTRĪGER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* (sceptrum, gero). *I. q. sceptrifera* (poet.), Stat.

SCĒPTRUM, i, n. (σκήπτρον). I. *Prop.* (1) *A royal staff, a sceptre*.—2. *Poet. plur.*: *Any wand or staff*, Ov.—3. *Meton.*: *The stick or cane of a schoolmaster, a rod*, Mart. II. *Fig.* 4. *Government, empire, dominion, kingdom* (poet.), Ov. SYN. See LITUS.

SCĒPTŪCHUS, i, m. (σκηπτούχος). *A sceptre-bearer, a high officer in the East, a viceroys*, Tac.

SCHĒDA, æ, f. [schēda, Cic.], (σζιδή, σζιδη). *A sheet or leaf of paper*, Cic.

SCHĒDĪUM, ū, n. (sc. carmen). *An extemporary poem, an impromptu*, Petr.

SCHĒMA, æ, f., and ūtis, n. (σχῆμα). I. *Gen.* (1) *Fem.*: *Figure, form, shape, fashion*. II. *Esp.*, as a *figure of rhetoric*, Quint. (*Pure Latin*, figura). EX. (1) ne cui in opera (libidinis) edenda exemplar imperatæ schemæ deesset, Suet. *Neut.*: Aristippus naufragio cum eiectione ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitruv.

SCHĒMĀTISMUS, i, m. (σχηματισμός). *A figurative manner of speaking*, Quint.

SCHISTOS, a, on, *adj.* (σχιστός). *Cleft, split, separated or divided*; s. lapis, a kind of stone that easily breaks into pieces, schist (slate), Plin.

SCHŒNĒIA, æ, f., i. q. Schœneis, Ov.

SCHŒNĒIS, ūdis, f. *Daughter of Schœneus*, i. e. *Atalanta*, Ov.

SCHŒNEUS, ūi, m. (Σχώνευς). *Schœneus*, a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta, Hyg.

SCHŒNĪCŪLÆ, ōrum, f. (schœnum). *Women anointed with a coarse ointment made of schœnum*, Plaut.

SCHŒNUM, i, n. and SCHŒNUS, i, m. (σχοῖνος). I. *A rush, reed*. It was used by the Romans for seasoning wine, Col. (*Pure Latin*, juncus). II. *A measure of distance with the Persians*, Plaut.

SCHŌLA, *s. f.* (σχολή, *leisure*). I. (1) *Leisure devoted to study, a learned conversation or disputation, a lecture.*—2. *Melon.*: A place for literary instruction, a school.—(3) The disciples of a teacher, a sect, school. II. 4. A waiting room in a bath, Vitr. EX. (1) dierum quinque scholas, ut Græci appellant, in totidem libris contuli, Cic.;—hæc in singulas scholas disperiunt, id.;—scholam alquam explicare, to deliver a philosophical lecture, id.—(2) toto hoc de genere commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ulla in scholâ disputatur, Cic.;—e philosophorum scholis, id.—(3) clamabant omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum s., Cic. SYN. See CLASSIS.

SCHŌLĀRIS, *e. adj.* (schola). *Of or belonging to a school.* Subst. Scholāris, *is, m.* SYN. SCHOLARIS; 2. SCHOLASTICUS; DISCIPULUS.—Scholaris, one who goes to schools, a learner.—Scholasticus, a pleader of feigned controversies, i. e. in falsis litibus opp. versis litibus, Plin.—Discipulus, one that takes lessons of another, a learner; auditor et discipulus Platonis, Cic.

1. **SCHŌLASTĪCUS**, *a, um, adj.* (σχολαστικός). *Of or belonging to a school, scholastic, school; s. controversiæ*, Quint. *Neut. plur.*: That which is taught in a school, schooling; in scholasticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint.

2. **SCHŌLASTĪCUS**, *i, m.* I. A scholar, student; esp., a student of rhetoric, Plin. II. Gen.: A scholar, learned man, Veg.

SCIDA, *s.* See SCHEDA.

SCIENS, *entis*. I. *pt. of scio*. II. *Adj.*: *Knowing.*—(1) *Having knowledge with a purpose or design.*—(2) *Skillful, expert, versed, experienced in any thing.* EX. (1) te sciente, Cic.;—calumniari s.; me oblinam s.—(2) *Abol.*: quis igitur hoc homine s. unquam fuit? Cic.;—s. gubernator, id. *With genit.*: M. scaurus, vir regendæ reipublicæ scientissimus, Cic. *Poet. with inf.*, Hor. SYN. SCIENS; SCITUS; SCITULUS.—Sciens, *knowing*; sciens pugnæ, Hor.—Scitus, *skillful, expert, dexterous*; Scitus homo, a *skillful man*; sciens homo, a *learned man*.—Scitulus (*dim. of scitus*), *pretty, darling*.

SCIENTER, *adv.* (sciens). *Knowingly, skillfully, cleverly*; bene dicere, quod est s. perite et ornate dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. SYN. See PRUDENS. SYN. II.

SCIĒNTĪA, *s. f.* (id.). *Knowledge, science, skill, expertness*; nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiore esse possumus, Cic.;—scientiæ delectatio, id.;—ad scientiam pervenire, id.;—ars scientia ipsa teneri potest, in theory, id.;—s. dialecticorum, id.;—s. juris, id. SYN. See ARS.

SCĪLICET, *adv.* (contr. from scire licet). I. *Prop.* (1) *It is evident, it is clear or manifest, plainly, certainly, really, truly, indeed, doubtless.*—(2) *Esp. in speaking ironically or sarcastically: Of course, indeed, so then, forsooth.* Cic. II. *Fig.* (3) *Namely, that is to say.* EX. (1) 1st. *With an objective clause on account of scire*, Plaut. 2d. *As a particle*; consilii s. Cic.;—tale s., *that of course*, id.—(2) *Irasci, a, id.*—(3) *Quædam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum s. et uxoris sororisque fecit*, Suet. SYN. See VIDELICET.

SCILLA [squilla], *s. f.* (σύνλλα). I. A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill; a. maritima, Plin. II. A kind of shell-fish which protects the pinna, in which sense we usually find squilla, Cic.

SCĪN', for scisne. See SCIO.

SCINDO, *ſre, scldi, scissum, tr.* (σύνδω). I. *Prop.*: To tear to pieces, rend, split, cleave, to divide or separate by force; a. epistolam, Cic. Middle, Ov. *Abol.*, Plaut. *Proc.*: s. penulam alcui, to tear one's cloak to pieces; i. e. to urge him to stay; sed ego ita egi, ut non scinderem penulam, Cic. II. *Fig.*: ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, lest I should tear open, i. e. renew, my grief, Cic. SYN. See FIDO.

SCINTILLA, *s. f.* (ἀκίνη to σπινθήρ). I. *Prop.* (1) A spark, Quint.—(2) *Melon.*: A light or bright point. II. *Fig.* (3) A spark, sparkle, vestige, the smallest part of a thing. EX. (2) s. argenti, auri, Plin.—(3) non latuit s. ingenii, quæ jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. SYN. See CINIS.

SCINTILLĀTĪO, *ſnis, f.* (scintillo). A sparkling, glittering; s. oculorum (a disease), Plin.

SCINTILLO, *ſre, intr.* (scintilla). I. *Prop.*: To sparkle, glitter; s. fulgura, Plin. II. *Fig.*, Sil. SYN. SCINTILLO; FULGURIO.—Scintillare, to sparkle; ut oculi scintillant vide, Plaut.—Fulgurare, to lighten; ex omnibus cæli partibus fulgurabit, Plin.

SCINTILLŪLA, *s. f. dim.* (scintilla). A little spark, a sparkle; eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillas videmus, Cic.

SCĪO, *ſre, scſvi or scſi, scſtum, tr.* [old form imperf. scibam, Plaut.;—fut., scibo, id.;—scibit, id.;—scibimus, scibunt, id.;—pass., scibitur, id.;—scin' for scisne, id.]. I. (1) To know, understand, have knowledge of. II. *Melon.* 2. (scisco) of the people: To decree, ordain (perhaps scisceret is more correct). EX. (1) With acc.: literas s., Cic.;—quod sciam, as far as I know, id. *Pass.*: ars earum rerum est quæ sciuntur, Cic.;—id de Marcello s. potest, may be learned, id. *With inf. or objective clause*, Cic. *Abol.*: quem (Catonem), ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic.;—s. luculenter Græce, id. *With de*: de legibus institutis s., id. *Ellipt.*: scin' quomodo? do you know how I shall treat you? i. e. what I shall do with you (as a menace)? Plaut. SYN. SCIO; RESCIRE.—Scire, to know, to be skillful in; s. Latine, Cic.—Rescire, to hear of a matter, to come to the knowledge of it; ne rescirent Carthaginienses, Liv. See also CALLO.

SCIPIĀDES, *s. m.* One of the Scipio family (*post. for Scipio*), Hor.

1. **SCIPIO**, *ſnis, m.* (σκήπτω, σκήπτω, σκήπτω). A staff (carried by the higher officers, and by other leading men), a wand, Plin.; Plaut. SYN. See BACULUS.

2. **SCIPIO**, *ſnis, m.* Scipio, the name of a celebrated family belonging to the gens Cornelia; esp., the two conquerors of Carthage, P. Cornelius S. Africanus Major, in the second, and P. Cornelius S. Emilius Africanus Minor, in the third Punic war.

SCĪRON, *ſnis, m.* (Σκίρων or Σκίρων). Sciron. I. A highwayman who dwelt on the rocks between Megaris and Attica, slain by Theseus, Ov. II. The north-west wind, with the Athenians, Plin.

SCĪRŌNĪUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Sciron, Scironic*; S. saxa, Plin.

SCIRPĒA [sirr.], *s. f.* A basket or hurdle for a wagon or carriage, esp. used in carrying manure, Ov.

SCIRPĒUS [sirr.], *a, um, adj.* (scirpus). Made of rushes, wicker, Ov.

SCIRPUS [sirpus], *i, m.* I. A rush, bulrush, Plin. *Proc.*: nodum in scirpo querere, i. e. to seek difficulties where there are none (be-

cause rushes have no knots, Plaut.; Ter. II. *a piece of wicker-work*; then, *meton.*, a riddle.

SCIRRHOS -US, i, m. (σκιρρός). *A hard swelling, scirrhus tumor* (i. q. scirrhoma, ātis).

SCISCITATIO, ōnis, f. (sciscitor). *An inquiring, inquiry*; cuius esset puer, diligentissima sciscitatione quaesivit, Petr.

SCISCITOR, āri, tr. dep. (scisco). *Act.*, Plaut. *To ask, to inquire, to make an inquiry to investigate, to seek to be informed*: ex (ab) alqo alqd, de alqo re. *With acc.*: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. *With de*: de victoria sciscitantes, Cic. *With rel. clauses*: ab utroque sciscitor, cur, id. *Absol.*: elicit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, Liv. SYN. *See PERCONTOR.*

SCISCO, ēre, scīvi, scitum, tr. incip. (scio). I. *Prop.* 1. *To seek to learn or to know, to inquire, investigate, Plaut.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of the people*: *To approve of a motion, to consent to a proposed law (after having inquired into its nature); to enact or make a law, to ordain, decree.*—(3) *Sometimes (as decerno) of a private person or single individual*: *To approve of, to vote for, to give one's vote in favor of.*—4. *To ascertain, learn, know, Plaut.* EX. (2) nullam illi (maiores nostri) vim concionis esse voluerunt, quae scisceret plebes, Cic.;—populusque iure scivit, id.—(3) primus scivit legem de publicanis, Cic. SYN. *See SANCIO.*

SCISSOR, ōris, m. (scindo). *One who cleaves, cuts, or carves, e. g. meat, a carver, Petr.*

SCISSURA, ae, f. (id.). *A cleaving, splitting, dividing*; hence, *dissension, division, Sen.*

SCISSUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of scindo. II. *Adj.*: *Cloten, cleft.* 1. *Prop.*: s. folia pluribus divisuris, Plin.—2. *Fig.*: s. genus vocum, interrupted, broken off, or broken, Cic.

SCITAMENTA, ōrum, n. (scitus). I. *Prop.*: *Dainties, delicate food, tit-bits, Plaut.* II. *Fig.*: *Rare expressions, picked words or phrases, morsels, Gell.*

SCITE, ade. (scitus). *Expertly, skillfully, cleverly*; s. et literate, Cic.;—s. et venuste facta.

SCITOR, āri, tr. dep. freq. int. (scio). *To inquire after any thing, to desire to know, to ask, Ov.* SYN. *See PERCONTOR.*

SCITULUS, a, um, adj. dim. (scitus). *Pretty, neat, handsome, fine, Plaut.* SYN. *See SCIENS.*

SCITUM, i, n. (scisco). I. (1) *An ordinance, decree, statute (of the people).* II. *Meton.* 2. *A dogma, maxim, axiom, Sen.* EX. (1) plebis (plebei) scitum, also as one word, plebiscitum [like senatusconsultum, a decree of the senate]; plebiscito Canuleio, Cic.;—plebiscitis consularem potestatem minui, id. *Instead of plebis we find populi, if it relates to the decrees of any other people than the Romans*; quum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi s. faceret, ut quisquam coronā donaretur, Cic.;—nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, id. *Also, scita simply, if relating to the decrees of the Roman people*; quum s. ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobant, Cic.

1. SCITUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of scisco. II. *Adj.* (1) *Middle*: *Experienced, knowing, shrewd, expert, skillful.*—(2) *Of things*: *Clever, shrewd, fine.*—(3) *Absol.*: scitum, i, n. *A shrewd saying, acute or keen remark, a bon-mot.*—(4) *Meton. gen.*: *Fine, pretty; fit, proper.* EX. (1) s. convivator, a clever, excellent host, Liv. *With passiv.*: s. Ethenelus pugnandi, Quint.—(2) *scito illis quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic.*—(3) *vetus illud Catonis admodum s. est, Cic.*—(4) s. Iphias, Petr. SYN. *See SCIENS.*

2. SCITUS, ūs, m. (id.) [with plebis, for ple-

biscitum]. *A decree of the people*; si ... neque populi jussu aut plebis scitu id facere jussus esset, Cic.

SCIŪRS, i, m. (σκίουρος). *A squirrel, Plin.*

SCIŪS, a, um, adj. (scio) [opp. nescius]. *Knowing, having knowledge of*; mulieres plus s., Petr.

SCŌBIS and SCOBIS, is, f. (scabo). *Small particles or dust, produced in filing, rasping, sawing, etc.; filings, saw-dust, etc., Plin.*

SCOMBER, bri, m. (σκόμβρος). *A kind of fish, perhaps a mackerel, Plin.*

SCŌPÆ, ōrum, f. I. *Prop.* 1. *Thin twigs or branches, Auct. B. Afr.* II. *Meton.* 2. *A broom or beam (because it is made of twigs), Plaut.*—3. *scopas dissolvere, to put any thing out of order, to render useless, Cic.*

SCŌPAS, ae, m. (Σκόπας). *Scopas*. 1. *A Greek statuary of Paros, B. C. between the 97th and 105th Olympiads, Cic.* 2. *A rich Thessalian in the time of Simonides, Cic.*

SCŌPES, um, (σκόπες). *A kind of owl, Plin.*

SCŌPŪLA, ae, f. dim. (scopæ). *A little broom or beam, Col.*

SCŌPŪLŌSUS, a, um, adj. (scopulus). *Full of rocks, cliffs, etc., rocky, cliffy, craggy*; s. difficilisque locus, Cic.

SCŌPŪLUS, i, m. (σκόπιλος). I. *Prop.* (1) *Any projecting peak, rock, crag; esp. in the sea, a cliff, rock.* II. *Fig.* (2) *A rock, cliff.* EX. (1) ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos alissa interficeretur, Cæs.—(2) rationes ad eos scopulos appellere, Cic.;—in scopulos incidere vitæ, id. SYN. *See RUPES.*

SCŌPUS, i, m. (σκόπος). *A mark to shoot at, a butt, Suet.*

SCORDALIA, ae, f. (scordalus). *Contention, quarrel*; agite scordalias de medio, Petr.

SCORDALUS, i, m. *A quarrelsome fellow.*

SCŌRIA, ae, f. (σκωρία). *The dross or refuse of metal, Plin.*

SCORPIO, ōnis, m. (σκορπίων). I. 1. *A scorpion, Plin.* II. *Meton.* 2. *The constellation Scorpio, Petr.*—3. *A sea-fish, Plin.*—4. *A kind of prickly plant, scorpion-grass, scorpion-wort, Plin.*—5. *A shrub, otherwise called tragos, id.*—6. *A military engine for discharging stones and other missiles, Cies.* SYN. *See CATAPULTA.*

SCORPIOS, -US, ūs, m. i. q. scorpio. *A scorpion, Virg.; Ov.*

SCORTĀTOR, ōris, m. *A fornicator, Hor.*

SCORTĒA, ae, f. (sc. vestis). *A leathern garment, Sen.*

SCORTĒUS, a, um, adj. (scortum I.). *Of or belonging to a hide or leather, made of leather, leathern*; s. fascinum, Petr.

SCORTOR, āri, intr. dep. (scortum II.). *To commit fornication, to vench, Plaut.*

SCORTUM, i, n. I. *Prop.*: *Skin, leather, Varr.* II. *Meton.*: *A harlot, Cic.*

SCŌTI, ōrum, m. *A people in the north of Britain, the Scotch, Amm.*; also as inhabitants of Ireland, Claudian.

SCRĒĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who hawks or hunts, Plaut.*

SCRĒĀTUS, ūs, m. (soreo). *A hawking or hemming, Ter.*

SCRĒŌ, ēre, intr. *To hawk, hem, Plaut.*

SCRĪBA, ae, m. (scribo). *A public writer, clerk, secretary, notary, librarian, a private*

secretary]; (*scribarum*) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellæ publicæ pericula quæ magistratum committuntur, Cic. SYN. See LIBRARIUS.

SCRIBLITA (*scribilita*), æ, f. *A kind of tart.*

SCRIBLITARIUS, ii, m. (*scriblita*). *A pastry-cook (who bakes tarts)*, Afran. ap. Non.

SCRIBO, Ære, scripsi, scriptum, tr. I. Gen. (1) *To write, to draw or trace lines, letters, or figures.* II. Esp. (2) *To write, couch in writing, to set forth, explain or represent by writing, to inform by writing.*—(3) Of public documents or instruments of various kinds: *To draw up, compile, or compose a public document, as, a law, a decree of the senate, etc.*—4. *Milit.*: s. milites [legiones, supplementum], *to levy troops, to make a levy*, Cic.; Cæs. *Poët. meton.*, Hor.—(5) Of lawyers: *To draw up a written formulary; s. dicam (alciui), to bring an action against any one; it is also used of drawing up contracts, wills, etc.*—(6) *Meton. with a personal object*: s. alqm heredem, *to appoint, nominate, designate by writing, as an heir.*—(7) Of contracts, bills of exchange. EX. (1) Diodotus stoicus verbis præcipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic.—(2) *With acc.*: quoniam de re publica multa quæsierint et scripserint, Cic.;—Græciam s. historiam, id.;—scripsi versus tres libros, id. *Of written communications, as letters, etc.*;—duabus epistolis tuis perdiligenter in eandem rationem scriptis magno opere sum commotus, Cic.;—litteras, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, id. *With dat.*: consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisio, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clisium admoveant, scribunt, Liv.—(3) s. leges, Cic.;—senatus consulta s., id. Esp., senatus consulto scribendo (or simply scribendo) adesse, or ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the senate, to subscribe; scribendo* Lamiam affuisse, Cic.—(5) Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic.—(6) testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic.;—s. alqm tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint in one's will as the guardian of one's children*, id.—(7) s. numos usuras (alciui), *to sign a bill or bond*, Plaut.;—scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *write ten obligations for the repayment of the money after the form devised by Nerius*, Hor. SYN. See COMPONO.

SCRIBŌNIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. S. *Laryus Designianus*, a physician in the time of Tiberius, author of a work *De Compositione Medicamentorum*.

SCRINIUM, ii, n. I. (1) *A wooden case for keeping writings, books, papers, letters, etc.* II. (2) *A small chest or box.* EX. (1) Flaccum prætorem s. cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat eodem afferre jubet, Sall.; Hor.—(2) inter spolia Darii Persarum regis unguentorum scrinio capto, Plin. SYN. See ARCA.

SCRIPTIO, ðnis, f. (*scribo*). I. Gen. (1) *The act of writing.* II. Esp. (2) *Any written deed or instrument, any thing couched in writing, a draught, writing.*—3. *A bond, bill, any writing issued as an acknowledgment of a debt*, Varr. ap. Non. SYN. See I. SCRIPTURA.

SCRIPTITO, Ære, tr. freq. (*scribo*). *To write frequently or repeatedly.* I. Gen.: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. II. Esp.: et hæc et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptitæ, Cic. SYN. See COMPONO.

SCRIPTOR, ðris, m. (*scribo*). I. Gen. (1) *One who writes, a writer.* II. Esp. (2) *A writer, author, composer, compiler.*—(3) *A public writer, one who draws up deeds or documents, a notary, secretary, scribe.* EX. (1) scriptore

et lectore, Cic.—(2) *With genit.*: omnium bonarum artium s. atque doctores et legendi et pervolvendi, Cic.;—s. rerum, *a reporter*, id. *Abstr.*: vetustissimus ille s. ac politissimus Lysias, Cic.—(3) s. legum (Numa), Cic.;—s. alieni testamenti, Suet. SYN. See AUCTOR.

SCRIPTULA, ðrum, n. (*scriptum*). *Lines drawn on a playing-board for the game called duodecim scripta, Ov.*

SCRIPTUM, i, n. (*scribo*). *Anything written, a writing.* I. (1) *A line.* II. (2) *Anything drawn up in writing; as, a written document, a memorandum, pamphlet, writing, book, work.*—(3) s. legis, *and simply s.*, *a written statute, law, ordinance.* EX. (1) duodecim scripta, *a kind of game played on a board marked with twelve lines crossing each other; tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scripta olim, ut calculum reduces si te alcius dati pœuisset*, Cic.—(2) incredibile dictu est, quam multi Græci de harum valvarum pulchritudine s. reliquerunt, *have left in writing, relate in their writings*, Cic.;—scriptis actiones mandare, id.;—de scripto dicere, *to deliver from a writing, i. e. to read a written speech; recitetur oratio, quæ propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est*, id.;—scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, id.—(3) quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. SYN. See I. SCRIPTURA.

SCRIPTURA, æ, f. (id.). I. Gen. (1) *That which is couched in writing, a writing.*—(2) *Concr.*: *A line.* II. Esp. (3) *A written composition, a writing, written draught.*—(4) *Concr.*: *A writing, a written work or production.*—5. *A tax on public pastures*, Cic.—(6) *A written law.*—7. *An appointment by will.* EX. (1) minium in voluminibus quoque s. usurpatur clarioresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin.—(2) *scrupilia* usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the line or boundary between the cheeks and the eyelids*, Petr.—(3) *Abstr.*: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens s. superabit, Cic.—(4) s. diurna actorum, i. e. acta diurna, Tac.—(6) ejusmodi vectigalibus indictis neque propositis quum per ignorantiam scripturæ multa commissæ fierent, Suet. SYN. I. SCRIPTURA; SCRIPTIO; SCRIPTUM.—Scriptura, *a writing or making of a book.*—Scriptio, *the act of writing or composing; oratio digna scripture*, Cic.—Scriptum, *a writing, a work, a book; scripta* Græcorum, Cic. II. SCRIPTURA; PORTORIUM; DECUMÆ.—Scriptura, *as above*, 5, because they wrote down in books the number of beasts each person might send.—Portorium, *the duties paid at the custom-house.*—Decumæ, *the tithes or tenths of corn that were paid for the lands that were held from the public; Itaque neque ex portu, neque ex decumis, neque ex scriptura, vectigal conseruari potest*, Cic.

SCRIPTUS, a, um, pt. of scribo.

SCRŌBIS and SCROBS, is, m., more rarely f. *A pit, ditch, furrow*, Cic.;—*a grave*, Tac. SYN. See FOSSA.

1. SCRŌFA, æ, f. *A breeding sow*, Col.

2. SCRŌFA, æ, m. A Roman surname (derived from keeping swine), Cic.

SCRŌFIPASCUS, i, m. (*scrofa, pasco*). *That feeds or keeps breeding sows*, Plaut.

SCRŪPEUS, a, um, adj. (*scrupus*). *Consisting of sharp or rough stones; rough, stony, pebbly*, Virg. SYN. SCRUPUS; SCRUPULUS.—Scrupeus, *of stones; apulena scrupea*, Virg.—Scrupulosus, *full of little gravel-stones; scrupulosa via*, Plaut.

SCRŪPŌSUS, a, um, adj. (*scrupus*). I. Prop.: *Full of sharp or rough stones; rough, rugged, pebbly.* II. Fig.: *Rough, difficult.*

SCRŪPŪLOSE, *adv.* (scrupulosus). *Exactly, scrupulously; tenuis illa et s. in partes secta divisionis diligentia*, Quint.

SCRŪPŪLOŒSUS, *a, um, adj.* (scrupulus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Full of sharp or rough stones, sharp, rough, rugged, jagged.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Very exact or careful, scrupulous, precise.* EX. (1) *tamquam scrupulosus cotibus enavigavit oratio*, Cic. —(2) *scio quam multiplicem habeant quaque scrupulosam disputationem*. SYN. See SCRUPETS.

SCRŪPŪLUM, *i, n.* See SCRUPETUS.

SCRŪPŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (scrupus), [scrupulum, scrupulum, scriptulum, scriptulum, i, n.] I. *Prop.* 1. *A little sharp or rough stone*, Sol. —(2) *Gen.*: *The smallest part of a weight, i. e. the 24th part of an ounce*. —3. *Meton.* of other measures; as, 1. *The 24th part of an uncia of land* (288th part of a iugerum), Col. —2. *The 24th part of an hour*, Inscr. —3. *Of any other small measure*, Plin. II. *Fig.* (4) *An uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble, doubt, hesitation, scruple*. EX. (2) *neque argenti scrupulum esse ullum in ulla insula*, Cic. —(4) *hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, ut evellatis, postulat*, Cic.

SCRŪPUS, *i, m.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A sharp or rough stone*. II. *Fig.* 2. *A poignant or uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble*, Cic. SYN. See TALUS.

SCRŪTA, *ŕum, n.* *Frippery, trumpery, trash, lumber*, Petr.

SCRŪTATIO, *ŕnis, f.* (scrutor). I. *Prop.*: *A searching, examining; s. domus, a visiting or searching*, Sen. II. *Fig.*, Gell.

SCRŪTATOR, *ŕnis, m. (id.)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *One who searches, examines or explores*. II. *Fig.* 2. *An inquirer, one who searches into a thing*, Luc. EX. (1) *saluatoribus scrutatores semper appositus, searchers, examiners, visitors*.

SCRŪTATUS, *a, um, pt.* of scrutor.

SCRŪTILLUS, *i, m.* *A kind of black pudding or sausage*, Plaut.

SCRŪTOR, *ŕri, tr. dep.* (scruta). I. *Prop.* (1) *To explore, search, rummage, search through, to search the person, examine*. —(2) *Meton.*: *To search after an object, to look for*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To inquire into, to investigate, examine*. —(4) *Meton.* of the object searched for: *To inquire after, seek for*. EX. (1) *quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissime scrutarere*, Cic. —*scrutatus sum quæ potui et quæ vidi omnia*, id. —(2) *s. venas melini inter saxa*, Plin. —(3) *neque mihi placet, s. te omnes sordes*, Cic. —*s. locus*, id. —(4) *s. finem principis per Chaldaeos*, Tac. SYN. See INDAGO.

SCULPO, *ŕre, psi, ptum, tr.* (sibilated from *ŕliŕm*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To form or fashion any thing by cutting, carving, graving in wood, bronze, stone, etc., to graze, cut, work, form*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To form, elaborate, work out*. EX. (1) *non est e saxo sculptus, aut e robore dolatus*, Cic. —(2) *dicit scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, that have been wrought out*, Quint. SYN. See CÆLO.

SCULPŒNÆ, *ŕrum, f.* (sculpo). *A kind of inferior wooden shoes*, Plaut.

SCULPTILIS, *e, adj. (id.)*. *Formed by graving or carving, sculptured, Ov.*

SCULPTOR, *ŕris, m. (id.)*. *A sculptor, engraver, carver*, Plin.

SCULPTŪRA, *ŕe, f. (id.)*. *A carving, engraving in stone, wood, etc.*, Quint.

SCULPTUS, *a, um, pt.* of sculpo.

SCURRA, *ŕe, m.* I. *A fine gentleman, gallant, man about town*, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *A jester, mimic, buffoon*, Cic. It was thus that *Zeno* called *Socrates* *s. Atticus*, id. *Prov.*: *vetus est; de scurra multo facilius divitem quam patrem familiam fieri posse*, Cic.

SCURRILIS, *e, adj.* (scurra). *Buffoon-like, scurrilous; vitandum est oratori, ne aut s. jocus sit aut inimicus*, Cic. —*s. dicacitas*, id.

SCURRILITAS, *ŕtis, f.* (scurrilis). *Drollery, buffoonery*, Quint.

SCURRILITER, *adv. (id.)*. *Like a buffoon, scurrilously; qui in tanta re tam serio tempore tam s. ludat*, Plin.

SCURROR, *ŕri, intr. dep.* (scurra). *To act the part of a jester or scurra, to play the buffoon*.

SCŪTĀLE, *is, n.* (scutum). *The thong of a sling*, Liv.

SCŪTĀTUS, *a, um, adj. (id.)*. *Armed with a scutum; s. cohortes*, Cæs. *Abol.*: *scutati, troops armed with shields, targeteers; opp. equites*.

SCŪTELLA [scŕtella], *ŕe, f.* (scutra). *A small flat dish, almost square; s. dulciculæ potiohis*.

SCŪTICA, *ŕe, f.* (σκιτικός, leather). *A thong, lash, or strap (more severe than ferula, but less so than flagellus, the scourge)*, Hor. SYN. See VERBER.

SCŪTIGERŪS, *i, m.* (scutum, gero). *One carrying a shield, a shield-bearer*, Plaut.

SCUTRA, *ŕe, f.* *A flat tray, dish, plate, or platter, almost square*, Plaut.

1. **SCŪTŪLA**, *ŕe, f. dim.* (scutra). I. *A small plate or dish, almost square*, Mart. II. *Meton.*: *Any rhomboidal, diamond, or lozenge-shaped figure; (pavimenta) si scutilla sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis extent*, Vitr.

2. **SCŪTŪLA** [also scytala or scytale], *ŕe, f.* (σκιτάλη). I. (1) *Any long, round piece of wood, a roller, cylinder*. II. 2. *A private message, a secret order, such as the Lacedæmonians sent to their generals, written on a strip of leather rolled round the σκιτάλη (cylindrical stuff); it was read by wrapping it round another of exactly the same size; scytala, Nep.* III. 3. *A snake in the shape of a cylinder, i. e. of the same thickness all over*, Plin. EX. (1) *quatuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in anteriorem partem transduxit*, Cæs.

SCŪTŪLUM, *i, n. dim.* (scutum). I. *A little shield or buckler*, Cic. II. *Plur.*: *scutula aperta, the shoulder-blades*, Cels.

SCŪTUM, *i, n.* (σκιτός). I. *Prop.* (1) *An oblong shield or buckler, made of wood and covered with leather*. II. *Fig.* (2) *A shield, defence, protection*. EX. (1) *ut ignavus miles abjecto scuto fugiat quantum possit*, Cic. —*re-jecto scuto*, id. —(2) *scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est*, Liv. SYN. See CLYPEUS.

SCŪLACŒUM [Scŕlŕcium], *i, n.* (Σκυλακίον). *Scylaceum, a town on the coast of Bruttium, now Squillace; s. naufragum, because without a harbor*, Virg.

SCŪLACŒUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Scylaceum*, Plin.

SCYLLA, *ŕe, f.* (Σκυλλα). I. (1) *A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charibdis*. —2. *Personified*: *The daughter of Phorcys who was changed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs round her middle*, Cic. II. 3. *Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, out of love for Minos, cut off her father's hair on which his*

life depended, and was changed into the bird *Ciris*, Hyg. See NISUS. EX. (1) in eo freto est scopulus S., item Charybdis mare vorticosum ambo clara sævitia, Plin. *Scylla and Charybdis were equally dangerous to sailors; hence, the proverb, incident in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.*

SCYLLÆUS, s, um, adj. I. (1) *Of or belonging to Scylla.* II. *Of or belonging to Scylla the daughter of Nisus; poet., Megærean, Stat.* EX. (1) *Meton.: ne Scyllæo illo æria alieni in freto ad columnam adhaeresceret, Cic.*

SCYPHUS, i, m. (σκιφος). *A cup, goblet, Cic.;—inter scyphos, over the glass, id.* SYN. SCYPHUS; CALIX.—Scyphus, a large wooden vessel covered with pitch to prevent it from rotting; fraxineus scyphus, Catull. —also a large jug or bowl to drink out of; (scyphis) natis in usum lætitiæ, Hor.—Calix, a cup, pot, or other vessel to drink in; hence English, *chalice*.

SCYRIAS, ædis, f. *Of or belonging to Scyros, Or. Subst.: Scyriades, women or girls of Scyros, Stat.*

SCYROS or SCYRUS, i, f. (Σύρος). *Scyros, one of the Sporades opposite Eubœa, where Lycomedes kept Achilles in concealment, now Scyro, Cic.*

SCYTALA. See SCUTULA.

SCYTHÆ, Ærum, m. (Σκυθæ). *Scythians, a general appellation of the northern nomadic tribes of Europe and Asia, north and east of the Black and Caspian Seas, Cic. Sing.: Scythæ.*

SCYTHIA, æ, f. *Scythia, the country of the Scythians, Cic.*

SCYTHICUS, a, um, adj. *Scythian; S. tegimen, Cic.*

SCYTHIS, Idis, f. *A Scythian woman, Or.*

SCYTHISSA, æ, f. *A Scythian woman, Nep.*

1. SE, pron. reflex. pers. See SCI.

2. SE, prep. See SINE. Also insep. prep. = sine, only in composition: *Without, aside, by itself.*

SEBETHIS, Idis, f. *Of Sebethos, Virg.*

SEBETHOS, i, m. *Sebethos, a small river of Campania near Neapolis, now Maddalena, Stat.*

SĒBO, Ære, tr. (sebum). *To prepare from suet or tallow; s. candelas, to dip tallow candles.*

SĒBOSUS, a, um, adj. (sebum). *Full of tallow or suet; s. medulla, Plin.*

SĒBUM [sævum], i, n. *Tallow, suet.* SYN. See ADIPS.

SĒ-CĒDO, Ære, cessi, cessum, intr. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To withdraw, depart, separate or secede from.*—(2) *To depart; and perf., to be at a distance from.*—(3) Esp.: *To go aside, to retire.*—(4) *To retire from public life.* II. Fig. (5) *To withdraw, dissent from.* EX. (1) *secedant improbi, secerant se a bonis, unum in locum congregatur, Cic.*—(2) (villa) decem et septem millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin.—(3) s. in abditam partem ædium, Sall.—(4) integra æta': ac valetudine statuit repente s. seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet.—(5) antequam ego incipio s. et alia parte considerare, to change opinion, Sen.

SĒ-CERNO, Ære, crēvi, crētum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To set apart from the rest, to separate, sever, part, or remove from, with acc., or ab aliqua re, seldom ex aliqua re, poet. with abl.* II. Fig. (2) *To separate, distinguish, discern.* EX. (1) *With acc. simply: quum s. minus idoneos senatores*

removerique placuisset, Suet. *With ab: mure denique secerantur a nobis, Cic.;—s. se a bonis, id.*—(2) *With acc.: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic.;—frugalissimum quemque s., to reject, id. With ab: s. animum a corpore, Cic.;—a clarissimis viris s., id.* SYN. See DISCERNO.

SECESSIO, Ænis, f. (secedo). I. (1) *A going aside or away, a withdrawing, retiring.* II. (2) *A separating, separation, secession.* EX. (1) *seductiones testium, secessionem subscriptionum animadvertunt, Cic.*—(2) *secessionem tu illam existimasti, Cæsar, initio, non bellum, Cic.* SYN. See DISCESSIO.

SĒCESSUS, Æs, m. (id.). I. Gen. (1) *A departing, separating, withdrawing.* II. Esp. (2) *Retirement, solitude (concr. and abstr.*—(3) *secessio, political separation, secession.* EX. (1) s. avium, a leaving (for other countries), Plin.—(2) Prop.: medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Fig.: s. studiorum, a remote field of study, Quint.—(3) nemo Sacros Aventinosque montes et iratæ plebis secessus circumspexerit, Plin. SYN. SECESSUS; RECESSUS; SECRETUM; SOLITUDO.—Seccus, a retirement, retreat, said of a quiet and retired place.—Reccus, a recess, place of retirement, denotes something more remote.—Secretum, a place secret or apart from company, secluded from intrusion; secreta Sibyllæ, immane antrum, Virg.—Solitudo, a solitude, a wilderness, fig., a being alone, assisted by few, Cic.

SĒCIUS, adv. See SECCUS.

SĒ-CLŪDO, Ære, si, sum, tr. (claudio). I. Prop. (1) *To shut up apart or in a separate place, to lock up.*—(2) Gen.: *To separate, to set apart from the rest.* II. Fig. (3) *To shut out.*—4. *To separate, remove, Plaut.* EX. (1) *illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquila teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, a small piece of water inclosed all round, Cic.*—(2) dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Cæs.—(3) supplicium a conspectu parentum ac liberum seclusum, Cic.

SECLUM, i. See SECLUM.

SĒCLŪSUS, a, um. I. pt. of secludo. II. Adj.: *Separated, removed, remote; his devium quoddam iter esse s. a concilio deorum, Cic.* SYN. See SECRETUS.

SĒCO, Ære, cūi, etum, tr. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To cut, cut off, to cut in pieces.*—(2) Esp. in Surgery: *To cut off, take off, amputate.* Hence also, (3) *Abstr.: secta, Ærum, n. Parts of the body that have been operated upon.*—4. *Meton.: To slit, tear, wound, hurt, Plaut.*—(5) *To cut through, to divide, cleave, separate, to cut through or divide a space by motion or moving through; hence, to run, sail, fly, etc., through.* II. Fig. 6. *To cut up, to lash (by speech), Pers.*—(7) *To divide, distinguish.* EX. (1) *omne animal s. ac dividi potest, Cic.*—(2) varices Mario, Cic.;—*Marius cum seceraret, was undergoing an operation, id.*—(3) *spongias s. recentia non patiuntur intumescere, Plin.*—(5) s. medios Æthiopus (Nilus), Plin.;—*hinc velut diversæ s. cæperunt viæ, Quint.*—(7) *quum causas in plura genera sece-runt, Cic.* SYN. See CÆDO.

SĒCORDIA, æ. See SOCORDIA.

SĒCRĒTIO, Ænis, f. (secerno). *A separating, parting, secreting, secretion, Cic.*

SĒCRĒTO, adv. (secretus). I. (1) *Separately, apart, aside.* II. (3) *Secretly, privately.* EX. (1) *de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam s. Col.*—(2) s. hoc audi; tecum habeto; ne Apellæ quidem, liberto tuo, dixeris, Col. SYN. See CLAM.

SĒCRĒTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of* secerno. II.

Adj. (1) *Gen.*: *Separate, separated*; hence, *private, apart*—(2) *Esp. of localities*: *Remote, far off, at a distance, solitary*.—(3) *Subst.*: *Secretum, i. n. Retirement, solitariness* (abstr. and concr.), *a being alone, or a lonely place, solitude*.—(4) *That is remote or concealed from human knowledge, concealed, secret*.—(5) *Subst.*: *Secretum, i. n. Any thing secret, secret intercourse, a secret*.—(6) *Set apart, i. e. rare, select*.—7. *Deprived of, wanting*; with *abl. or genit.*, *Lucr.* EX. (1) *ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium* propriave signa habent, miscuit manipulos, *Liv.*—(3) *s. locus, Quint.*—(3) *cum stilus secreto* gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, *Quint.*—(4) *s. ars, Petr.*—(5) *s. petenti non nisi adhibito* Druso filio dedit, *Suet.*—(6) (figur.) *s. extra vulgarem* sumo posita, *Quint.* SYN. I. **SĒCRETUS**; **SĒCRĒTUS**; **SĒCLUSUS**.—*Secretus, apart from, far off*; *secreta loca petere, Hor.*—*Sejunctus, separated, put asunder*; *sejunctus ab Antonio, Cic.*—*Seclusus, shut up apart from others, situated by itself*; *seclusum in valle reducti, Virg.* II. *Secretum, Subst. See SĒCLUSUS.*

SECTA, æ, f. (*part. perf. of seco, sc. via*). I. *Gen.* (1) *A path, track*; *fig., a mode of proceeding, procedure, rule, method*. II. *Esp.* (2) *A philosophical school, sect*. EX. (1) *nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, Cic.*;—*cujus sectam sequi vellet, id.*—(2) *quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, quorum in doctrinâ atque præceptis, Cic. SYN. See HÆRESIS.*

SECTĀTOR, ōris, m. (sector). I. *Gen.* (1) *An attendant, follower, adherent*. II. *Esp.* (2) *The follower of a school or sect, a disciple*. EX. (1) *quid opus est sectoribus? of the friends of a candidate who accompany him in his canvass (shortly before, associatio and assectari), Cic.*—(2) *hic (Valerius Probus) non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquo habuit, Suet.*

SECTĪLIS, e, adj. (seco). I. *Cut, cleft, divided*; *s. laminæ, Plin.* II. *That may be cleft or cut*; *s. lapides, id.*

SECTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *A cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces*.—(2) *Esp.*: *A cutting of a diseased part of the body, a surgical operation*.—(3) *A dividing, distributing of booty or of confiscated goods*. II. *Fig.* (4) *A distributing of the parts of a speech*. EX. a. *corporum, Vitr.*—(2) (*mandragora*) *bibitur ante sectiones ne sentiantur, Plin.*—(3) *si dici possit, ex hostibus equus esse captus, ejus prædæ s. non venierit, Cic.*—(4) *ut te ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, Quint.*

1. **SECTOR**, ōris, m. (seco). I. *Prop.* (1) *One who cuts off*. II. *Fig.* (2) *One who buys the goods of proscribed persons, and retails them afterward, Cic.* EX. (1) *s. collorum, a cut-throat, Cic.*—(2) *Ambiguously*; *nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? a cut-throat and cut-purse, Cic.*;—*s. favoris, one who sells his favor, Luc.* SYN. *See* **QUADRUPULATOR**.

2. **SECTOR**, ōris, tr. *dep. freq. int.* (sequor). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To follow eagerly or continually, in good or bad sense: to run after, to chase, pursue*.—2. *Esp.*: *To pursue wild beasts, to hunt, chase, Plaut.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To strive ardently or eagerly after any thing; to pursue, follow, to endeavor after*. EX. (1) *s. Chrysogonum (servi), Cic.*;—*homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri secentur, id.*—(3) *quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam? Cæs.* SYN. **SECTOR**; **SEQNOR**.—*Sectari, to follow after with affection or ardor*.—*Sequi, to follow, to go*

after; *a tergo sequi, Virg.*;—*fig., sequi militiam, to follow the profession of a soldier, Cic.*

SECTRĪX, icis, f. (I. sector II.). *She that buys confiscated property with a view to retail it afterward*; *s. proscriptio, Plin.*

SECTŪRA, æ, f. (seco). I. *Abstr.* (1) *A cut, a cutting*. II. *Concr. plur.*: *Cuttings in the soil*; hence, *pits, mines*. EX. (1) *calluides sectura formantur, alias fragiles, Plin.*—(2) *multis locis apud eos (Aquitanos) ærariæ s. sunt, copper mines, Cæs.*

SECTUS, a, um, *pt. of* seco.

SĒCŪBITUS, ūs, m. (secubo). *A sleeping by one's self, Ov.*

SĒ-CŪBO, ūre, ūi, intr. I. *To sleep apart or by one's self, Liv.* II. *Gen.*: *To live in retirement, Prop.*

SĒCŪLARIS [sæc.], e, adj. (seculum). *Belonging to a century, Suet.*

SĒCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (seculus indecl., a race, generation, i. q. sexus) [sæculum; poet. seculum]. I. 1. *A race, generation, Lucr.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The period during which men of one generation live together (usually reckoned at 83½ years), an age*.—(3) *Meton.*: *Age, time*.—(4) *The space of a hundred years, a century*.—(5) *Gen.*: *A century, i. e. a long time or period*. EX. (2) *cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint . . . tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest; in quo vix dicere, audeo, quam multa s. hominum teneantur, Cic.*—(3) *in hujus seculi errore versor, Cic.*;—*hujus seculi insolentiam vituperabat, id.*—(4) *quo etiam major vir habendus esset (Numa), quum illum sapientiam constituendæ civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Græci natam esse senserunt, Cic.*—(5) (*Saturni stella*) *nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum ætatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic.*;—*aliquot seculis post, id.* SYN. *See* **ÆTAS**.

SĒCUM, i, q. cum se. *See* **CUM** and **SCI**.

SECUNDĀNI, ōrum, m. (secundus) [sc. milites]. *Soldiers of the Second Legion, Liv.* SYN. *See* **SECUNDUS**.

SECUNDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (secundus). I. *Of or belonging to the second class, row, line, etc., Plin.* II. *Of abstract objects: habet statum secundarium, Cic.* SYN. *See* **SECUNDUS**.

1. **SĒCUNDO**, adv. (secundus). I. (1) *In the second place, secondly*. II. (2) *For the second time*. EX. (1) *equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, s., ut existimaret, tertium mihi fuit illud quod, Cic.*—(2) *Pontica legio quum fossam circumire aconata esset, Auct. B. Al.*

2. **SĒCUNDO**, ūre, tr. (secundus). I. *To manage or arrange properly, becomingly or suitably, Plaut.* II. *To favor, second, be propitious; absol.*; *relabente æstu et secundante vento, favorable, Tac.* SYN. *See* **FAVOR**.

1. **SĒCUNDUM**, adv. (secundus). 1. *After, behind, Plaut.*—2. *Next, in the second place, Cu. Genicio, L. Emilio Mamercino s. consulibus, for the second time, Liv.*

2. **SĒCUNDUM**, prep. with acc. 1. *Prop. of position: Following, i. e. behind, Plaut.*—(2) *Of extension: Along, all along, after*.—(3) *Of time or succession: Immediately after, after, next, next to*.—(4) *Fig.*: *After, according to, in conformity with*.—(5) *In favor of, to the advantage of*. EX. (2) *quæ (legiones) iter s. maresuperum faciunt, Cic.*—(3) *s. comitia, Cic.*;—*s. quietem, after falling asleep, in sleep, in a dream, id.*;—*s. te et liberos nostros, id.*—(4) *omnibus animalibus*

bus extremum esse, s. naturam vivere, Cic. —(5) nunciat populo, pontifices s. se decrevisse, Cic.; — multa s. causam nostram disputavit, id. SYN. See Juxta.

SECUNDUS, a, um, (*for sequendus = sequendus as gerundus for gerendus*). I. *pt. of sequor, following*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.* with reference to time or order: *Following, the next following, the next, the second*.—2. *Subst.*: Secundae, ārum, f. (*sc. membranae*). *The after-birth*, Cels.—(3) *Fig.*: *The next following, the next*.—(4) *Of streams of air or water, i. e. wind or tide, when following the navigator; hence, favorable, that suits, suitable*.—(5) *Fig.*: *Favorable, propitious, happy, fortunate*. EX. (1) cum de tribus unum esset optandum . . . optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserrimum digladiari semper, *next to that*, Cic.—secundo sacramento, id.;—incendium belli Punici secundi, id.;—secundum heredem instituit, *the next heir*, id.;—s. mensa, *second course*, i. e. *the dessert*, id.;—s. partes, *a second part or character*, i. e. *inferior part; absol.*, secundae, ārum; fuit quasi secundarum, id.;—secundas, Hor.—(3) quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut a sit ad regium principatum, Cic.—(4) quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. *Superl.*: quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, id.—(5) (est philosophia multitudini) suspecta et invisa, ut vel si quis universam velit vituperare, secundo id populo facere possit, *with the consent of the people*, Cic.;—s. adiminationes cuncti senatus, id.;—s. res [*opp. adverse*], *prosperity*, id.;—s. fortune [*opp. adverse*], id. SYN. SECUNDUS; SECUNDANS; SECUNDARIUS.—Secundus, *the second, that which follows the first* either in order or number; secundus a rege, Liv. *The first*, meaning the best, then secundus means inferior; panis secundus, *coarse bread*, Hor. *As above* (5) hence, avibus secundis, Liv.;—auspicia secunda, Hor.;—fama secunda, etc.;—amni secundo, *down stream, the stream favoring*, Virg.—Secundanus, *a soldier of the second legion*.—Secundarius, *of the second sort or order; panis secundarius*, Suet.

SECURE, adv. (securus). I. *With freedom from grief or care*, Suet. II. *Without incurring danger, securely*, Plin.

SECURICULA, ae, f. dim. (securus). I. *A small axe or hatchet*, Plin. II. *Archit. meton.*: A kind of joinery in the shape of a swallow's tail, a dove-tail, Vitruvius.

SECURIFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (securis, fero). *That carries a hatchet or axe*, Ov.

SECURIGER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (securis, gero, i. q. securifer, Ov.

SECURIS, is, f. (seco). *A hatchet, axe*. I. *Gen.*: Plin. II. *Esp.* (1) *Prop.*: *An axe for executing malefactors*.—(2) *Fig.* with subicere, indigere, *to finish, put an end to*.—(3) With reference to the axes in the faxes in the insignia of power; hence, *authority, dominion, sovereignty*. EX. (1) securi ferre, *to brand*, Cic.;—s. percutere, id.;—securibus cervices subicere, id.;—s. date, id.—(2) graviorem potuerunt rei publicae indigere securim, *to give the finishing blow*, Cic.;—securim incipere petitioni, id.—(3) Respicite finitima Galliam, quae in provinciam redacta, securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, Cas.—legum prima securis, Juv. SYN. SECURIS; BIPENNIS.—Securis, *as above*.—Bipennis, *a halbert, a pole-axe*; tonsa bipennis illex, Hor.

SECURITAS, itis, f. (securus). I. *Prop.* (1) A state of being free from care, *carelessness, quietness or calmness of mind*.—(2) In a bad sense: *Carelessness, negligence, remissness*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Meton. obj.*: *Freedom from danger, se-*

curity, safety. EX. (1) securitatem (securitatem appello vacuitatem aggritudinis) habere, Cic.—(2) frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell.—(3) cum innumerabilia sunt mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin.—Securitas, *personified*: *The tutelary goddess of the Roman state*, Tac.

SECŪRUS, a, um, adj. (se, cura). I. *Prop.* (1) *Without anxiety or care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet*.—(2) *Of inanimate objects: Calm, quiet*.—(3) In a bad sense: *Careless, unconcerned, negligent, remiss*.—(4) *Of inanimate objects: Secure, unconcerned*. II. *Meton.* (5) (in an objective sense): *That is not to be feared, or where there is nothing to fear, without danger, secure, safe*. EX. (1) s. Hermippus Tembum proficiscitur, Cic.;—de lingua Latina securi es animi, Cic.—(2) s. couvivia, Sen.—(3) iram offensio judicis facit, si contumax s. sit (reus), Quint.—(4) quia castrensis jurisdictio s. et obtusior, Tac.—(5) hostis qui nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. *With gentl.*, sulita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca, sed securaejmodi casuum implevit, *safe or secure in similar cases*, Tac. SYN. See TUTUS.

1. SECUS. *The sea*. See SEXUS.

2. SECUS, adv. (Comp., secius, also sequius) [*sectius contr. for secutius*, Plant.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Following* (with regard to rank); hence, *behind*, i. e. *inferior to, less than* anything mentioned before; hence, *otherwise, differently, not so; esp. with a negation, no other than, quite as*. II. (2) *Esp.*: *Differently from what it ought to be, not as may be wished or expected, i. e. badly, unluckily*.—(3) *Badly, ill*. EX. (1) Gen.: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tanquam poetarum. Id s. est, Cic.;—nemo dicet s., id.;—ad amicitiam esset aptissimus; quod longe s. est, id.;—recte an secus, *right or wrong*, id.;—bene aut secus, *well or ill*, Liv.;—beate aut s., *happily or not*, Cic.;—non multo secus, *not much less*. With quam or atque: ne quid f. t. s. quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Non (nec) s. or haud s.: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multa s., *or thereabout*, Cic.—(2) magna consolatio est, quum recordare, etiam si s. acciderit, te tamen recte vereque sensisse, Cic.;—nihil o secius, *nevertheless, for all that*, Cas.—(3) verecor ne homines de me sequius loquantur, Sen.

3. SECUS, prep. with acc. (1) *Near by, close to, along*.—(2) If appended to a pronoun, it signifies *on the side*. EX. (1) Chamaeluce nascitur s. fluvios, Plin.—(2) altrinsecus, *on the other side*; utrinsecus, *on both sides*; circumsecus, *all round*.

SECŪTOR [sequitor], ōris, m. (sequor). *One who follows, a follower*. I. *Gen.*: *An attendant*, App. II. *Esp.*: *A gladiator who fought with the retiarius*, Juv. See RETIARIUS. SYN. See ATHLETA.

SED [set], conj. [se, sed for sine, q. r.]. I. (1) *But, (exceptional)*. II. *Esp.* (2) *But*, in proceeding to another subject.—(3) Also in returning to a former subject, *same*.—4. Hence also, after parenthetical clauses: *But however, but now, I say, etc.*, Cic.—(5) In breaking off a discourse: *But, however*.—(6) After negative clauses: *But, but even*.—(7) *Emphatically*, in affirmative clauses: *But, but indeed, but even, usually with etiam (or et)*. EX. (1) perfectus literis, s. Graecis, Cic.;—s. tamen vincit natura, id.—(2) s. possumus audire alqd, Cic.;—s. ista mox, id.—(3) sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic.;—s. perge de Cesare, id.—(5) s., si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic.—(6) 1. *As a simple adversative*: quae (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus)

non ex agri constituta, s. ex doctrinae iudiciis interpretabatur, Cic.—2. *By way of climax*: non modo (solum) . . . s., or s. etiam (et, quoque), *not only* (merely, solely) . . . *but also*, *but even*, *nay even*; as, non modo falsum illud esse, s. hoc verissimum, Cic.;—omnia ejus non facta solum, s. etiam dicta meminisset, id.;—non modo (solum) non . . . s., s. etiam; s. ne . . . quidem, *not only not* . . . *but not even*, *nay even not*, *but not even so much as*; *thus*, ut non modo a mente deserat, s. id ipsum doleam, me, etc., Cic.—(7) hic mihi primum meum consilium deficit, s. etiam obfuit, Cic. SYN. SED; ARTEM; VERUM; VERO; AT; ATQUE, all mean *but*, and denote opposition in different ways.—Sed, *but*, denotes *direct opposition*; non numero hæc iudicantur, sed pondere.—Autem, *but*, denotes at once a connection and an opposition; Crassus hostium vim sese perversurum putavit, perverit autem suam, Cic.—Verum, *but*, *but rather*, corrects by the statement of the still more accurate truth. Non ego, *sed tu*, is simple opposition: non ego, *verum tu*, contains an assurance and explanation.—Vero, *but*, and in particular, connects things different and decides in favor of what follows it: Smyrnaei vero (Homerum) suum esse confirmant. *But the Smyrnaeans (with better reason) affirm*, Cic.—At, *but*, (*poet. Ast.*) denotes opposition as equivalent to that which precedes, e. g. non ego, at tu vidisti, *I have not seen it, but you have (and that is just as good)*.—Atque, *but still*, *but yet*, nevertheless, admits what precedes, but opposes something else to it; magnum miras vix credibile. Atque sic habet, *but still it is so*.

SEDARE, *adv.* (sedatus). *Composedly, calmly, tranquilly, Cic.*

SEDATIO, *ŏnis, f.* (sedo). *An allaying, stilling, assuaging, calming; temperantia et modestia omnisque s. perturbationum animi, Cic.*

SEDATUS, a, um. I. *pt. of sedo*. II. *Adj.*: *Composed, calm, still, quiet, tranquil; alter* (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi s. amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur, Cic.;—in ipsis numeris s., id.

SEDECIES, *adv. num.* (sedecim). *Sixteen times; s. centena millia passuum, Plin.*

SEDECIM, [sexdecim], *adj. num. indecl.* (sex, decim). *Sixteen, Cæs.*

SEDECULA, æ, f. *dim.* (sedes). *A little seat or chair, Cic.*

SEDENTARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (sedes). *Connected with sitting, sedentary; s. necessitas assentiendi, to give one's assent in a sitting posture.*

SEDEO, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To sit*.—(2) *Exp.* of public officers, esp. judges: *To sit in judgment*.—(3) *To remain sitting, to sit idle, delay, loiter, to be inactive*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.*: *To sit down, settle*.—(5) *Exp.*: *To remain, rest, stick fast*. EX. (1) *Absol.*: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeam, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting*, Cic.;—sedens iis assensi, id.;—malo in illa tua sedecula s. quam in istorum sella curuli, id. *With a simple abl.*: s. sede regia, Liv.—(2) *iisdem consulis sedentibus lata lex est, Cic.*—(3) *in Rostris s., id.*—(4) *sedissent iudices in Q. Fabricium, id.* *Abl. of ass-sors in court, or assistants of judges*: nobis i. tribunali Q. Pompeii prætoris urbani sedentibus, Cic.—(3) *iis ventis istine navigatur, qui si essent, nos Coreyræ non sederemus, Cic.*—(4) *s. nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv.* (5) *librata quum sederit (glans), Liv.*

SEDES, is, f. (sedeo). *A seat*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *That on which one sits, a seat, bench, chair, throne*.—2. *Exp.*: *That part of the body on which persons sit, the seat, Plin.* II. *Mélon.*

(3) *A seat, i. e. a dwelling-place, habitation, abode, residence* (also of a deity), i. e. a temple.—(4) *Of inanimate and abstract objects*: *Seat, place, ground, soil*. EX. (1) *tum Crassum pulvis poposcisse et omnes in iis sedibus, quæ erant sub platano consedissee sedebat, Cic.*—s. honoris, id.—(3) 1. *Sing.* (*Of the seat or residence of a single person or several persons*): sedem ac domum contemplari, Cic.;—cum sibi domum sedemque delegit, id.—2. *Plur.* (*usually of the habitation of several persons*): qui incolunt eas urbes (i. e. maritimas), non hærent in suis sedibus, Cic.;—s. sanctæ penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, id. *Of the habitation of a single person*: in sedibus meis, Cic.;—in meis urbibus, sedibus, delubris, id.—(4) 1. *Sing.*: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio præbaturam, Cic.—2. *Plur.*: Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, id. SYN. SEE DOMUS.

SEDILE, is, n. (sedeo). *A seat, stool, chair; sing., posito sedili, Ov. Plur.: s. lignea in Campo Martio, Suet.* SYN. SEE SCAMNUM.

SEDITIŏ, ŏnis, f. (sed=se [see sine] and itio; originally, a going aside). I. (1) *Civil discord, a popular commotion, sedition*. II. *Mélon.* (2) *Gen.*: *Discord, quarrel, altercation, strife, broil*. EX. (1) ea dissensio civium s. dicitur, Cic.;—seditionem commovere, id.—(2) Archytas iracundiam, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic. SYN. SEE FACTIO.

SEDITIŏSE, *adv.* (seditiosus). *Seditiously, tumultuously, Cic.*

SEDITIŏSUS, a, um, *adj.* (seditio). I. (1) *Full of civil discord, turbulent, mutinous, factious, seditious*. II. *Mélon.* (2) *Gen.*: *Quarrelsome, exciting commotion or tumult*. EX. (1) ut s., ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic.;—triumviri s., id.—(2) ea (Clodia) est enim s.; ea cum viro bellum gerit, Cic. SYN. SEDITIONES; TURBULENTES; TURBIDUS; TUMULTUOSUS; TUMULTUARIUS.—Seditiosus, *seditious, that raises seditions*.—Turbulentus, *turbulent, factious; s. et turbulentus civis, Cic.*—Turbidus, *muddy, thick, foggy, better said of things; fig., mores turbidi, a troublesome temper*.—Tumultuosus, *tumultuous, confused, alarming; s. et tumultuosa vita, Cic.*—Tumultuarius, *done in haste or in a hurry; tumultuaria pugna, Liv.*

SEDO, ēre, *tr. and intr.* (sedeo). *To cause any thing to settle or sink, to settle, still, calm, pacify; ut non facilius sit s. quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic.*—s. controversiam, id. *Middle*: sedatis fluctibus, ventis, *having gone down, id.* *With a personal object*: ut vix a magistratibus juvenitus sedaretur, *was put down, Liv.* SYN. SEE LENO.

SE-DUCO, ēre, duxi, ductum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To lead or take aside, to draw aside or away, to lead astray*. II. (2) *To separate, divide*. EX. (1) Scaptius me rursus seducit, Cic. *Absol.*: quod a te seductus est, *has been drawn aside*, Cic.;—te a peste seduxit, id. *Of abstract subjects*: et dum s. alqd cupit atque in suum vertere, omnia fecerit aliena, *to set aside, to put or lay apart, Sen.* *Fig. gen.*: patres consilia non publica, sed in privato seductaque a plurium conscientia habere, *distant, remote, Liv.*—(2) *Part.*: seducit terras hæc brevis unda duas, Ov. *With abl.*: cum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, Virg. SYN. I. SEDUCO; SEVOCO.—Seducere, *to lead aside or apart*.—Sevocare, *to call apart or aside from another; sevocat hunc genitor, Ter.* II. SEDUCO; SEBONO; APPONO.—Seducere, *to seduce, deceive*.—Subornare, *to send privily and underhand with instructions what to do or say; subornare testes, Cic.*—Apponere, *to set to, nigh,*

or before, to suborn, to bribe; accusator apponitur civis Romanus, Cic.

SĒDUCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (seduco). *A taking or leading aside; testificationes, s. testium, secessionem subscriptorum, Cic.*

SĒDUCTUS, a, um, *adj.* (seduco). *I. pt. of seduco. II. Adj.: Remote, distant; ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, that live in retirement.*

SĒDŪLITAS, ōtis, *f.* (sedulus). *I. Diligence, assiduity, industry, Cic. II. Too great readiness to serve or oblige, officiousness, Hor.*

SĒDŪLO, adv. (id.). *I. Gen.: Diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully, Cic. II. Esp.: With intention, i. e. designedly; ego s., ne esset, feci, Liv.*

SĒDŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (sedeo). *I. (1) Diligent, industrious, strenuous, assiduous, sedulous. II. 2. Too diligent, officious. EX. (1) eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, speakers, not merely those who exert themselves in oratory, Cic. SYN. See CURIOSUS.*

SĒDŪNI, ōrum, *m.* Seduni, a tribe of the Helvetii, near the modern Sitten, Cæs.

SĒGES, ōtis, *f.* *I. Prop. (1) A field which has been sown with corn, a corn-field.—(2) Meton.: Standing corn, a crop. II. Fig. (3) A ground, cause, occasion, material.—4. Produce, proceeds (poet.), Ov. EX. (1) segetes agricolæ subigunt aratris, Cic.—(2) lætæ s., Cic.—(3) quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suæ gloriæ? Cic. SYN. SĒGES; Messis. —Segetes, as above (2).—Messis, a harvest or crop of ripe corn; gravidis onerati messibus agri, Virg. Fig.: malorum messem metere, Cic.*

1. **SĒGESTA**, æ, *f.* (Ἐγέστα). Segesta, a town on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx.

2. **SĒGESTA**, æ, *f.* (seges). Segesta, a goddess supposed to protect the seed or young corn.

SĒGESTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Segesta; S. civitas, Cic. Subst.: in Segestano, in the territory of Segesta, Cic.—SĒgestāni, ōrum, m. Inhabitants of Segesta, Cic.*

SĒGESTES, is, *m.* Segestes, a German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, a friend of the Romans, Tac.

SĒGESTRE, is, *n.* [sĒgestria, æ, *f.*, Varr.]. *A coverlet, covering; segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet.*

SEGMEN, inis, *n.* (seco). *A small piece, a shred, cutting, segment, Vitruvius.*

SEGMENTĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* *Adorned, inlaid, set or bordered with small pieces, Juv.*

SEGMENTUM, i, n. (seco). *I. Gen. (1) A piece cut off, a shred, cutting (usually plur.), Plin. II. Esp. 2. A part or portion of the world, a division, section, Plin.—3. Plur.: segmenta, small pieces or plates of gold sewn on the borders of garments, strips of tinsel, brocade trimmings, Ov. SYN. See FRAGMENTUM.*

SEGNE, adv. (segnis). *Slowly, dilatorily.*

SEGNĪ, ōrum, *m.* Segni, a people of Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

SEGNIPES, ōdis, *m.* (segnis, pes). *Slow-footed, slow-paced, Juv.*

SEGNIS, e, *adj.* (sequor, orig. lagging behind). *Slow, inactive, dull, lazy, sluggish; si cui adhuc videor s. fuisse, Cic.;—s. ad respondendum, id. With genit.: occasionum haud s., Tac.*

SEGNITAS, ōtis, *f.* (segnis). *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, Cic.*

SEGNITER, adv. (id.). *Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully; s. otiose, omnia agere, Liv.*

SEGNITĪA, æ, *f.* (id.). *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, inactivity; sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. SYN. See DESIDIA.*

SEGNITĪES, em, e (id.), *i. q.* segnitia, Cic.

SEGONTĪACI, ōrum, *m.* Segontiaci, a British tribe, Cæs.

SĒGRĒGIS, e, *adj.* (segrego). *Separate, apart; animalia actura vitam segregem, armata sunt, Sen.*

SĒGRĒGO, ōre, *tr.* (grex). *I. To separate from the herd or flock, Phædr. II. Gen.: To separate, remove, put aside. 1. Prop.: segregavit scelus ipseus, Cic.;—s. a numero civium.—2. Fig.: s. virtutem a summo bono, Cic.;—s. pugnam eorum, to separate, divide, Liv. SYN. SĒGREGO; SEPONO; SEMOVO; REMOVO; SEJUNGO.—Segregate, as above 1.—Seponere, to lay apart, to reserve; seponere sibi tempus, Cic.—Semovere, to remove or put aside; disciplinam abs te moves, Plaut.—Removere, to remove, to displace; mensæque remotæ, Virg.—Sejungere, to disjoin, separate, to part or put asunder; sejungere tabulas, Col.*

SEGUŚĪANI, ōrum, *m.* Segusiani, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, Cic.;—called also Secusiani.

SĒJĀNĪANUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Sejanus, Sen.*

SĒJĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Sejus, Gell. Subst.: L. Ælius Sejanus, son of Sejus Strabo, a favorite of Tiberius, Tac.*

SĒJŪGĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (jugo). *Separated, separate; non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam.*

SĒJŪGIS, is, *m.* (se, currus), (sex, jugum). *A chariot drawn by six horses, a carriage and six, Inscr. Plur.: s. in Capitolio aurati a P. Cornelio positi, Liv.*

SEJUNCTIM, adv. (sejungo). *Separately, Tib.*

SEJUNCTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A separating, separation; propositio quod sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum s. (a figure of Rhetoric), Cic.*

SEJUNCTUS, a, um, *pt. of sejungo. SYN. See SECRETUS.*

SĒJUNGO, ōre, nxi, nctum, *tr.* *I. Prop. (1) To separate, part, divide, disjoin, sever, put asunder; s. aliquam ab aliquo, Cic.;—Alpes quæ Italianam Galliam sejungunt, Nep. Mfd.: sejungi ab aliquo, to separate one's self from a person, Lucr. II. Fig. common in Cic. SYN. See SEGREGO.*

SĒJUS, i, *m.* Sejus, a Roman name, Cic.

SĒLAS (*pl.* sēla), n. (σέλας). *A kind of fiery meteor, Sen.*

SELECTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (seligo). *A selecting, choosing; rerum s., Cic.*

SELECTUS, a, um, *pt. of seligo.*

SĒLENE, es, *f.* (Σελήνη). Selene, daughter of Ptolemy Physco, mother of Antiochus, Cic.

SĒLEUCĪA [Seleuceia], æ, *f.* (Σελείκη). Seleucia, the name of several towns in Asia. 1. S. Pieria in Syria on the Orontes, now Lépée.—2. The Capital of the Parthians, Plin.

SĒLEUCUS, i, *m.* (Σελεύκος). Seleucus. 1. The name of several kings of Syria, descendants of S. Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, Just.—2. A servant of Q. Lepia, Cic.—3. A certain player on the cithern, Juv.

SĒLIBRA [Sēlibra, Mart.], æ, *f.* (semi, libra). *Half a pound, Liv.*

SĒLIGO, ōre, lēgi, lectum, *tr.* (lego). *I. To choose, select, to cull or pick out, make choice*

of; sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. II. *Exp.* 1. judices selecti, judges selected by the praetor in criminal causes, Cic.—2. Dii Selecti, according to Varro, twenty deities (twelve male and eight female), Varr.

SĒLINUS, untis, *f.* (Σελινός). *Selinus*. I. A town on the coast of Sicily near Lilybaeum, now *Selinonto*, Virg. II. A town on the coast of Cilicia, now *Selenti*, Plin. III. A river of that name, Luc.

SELLA [sedda, Scaur.], *æ, f.* (contr. for sedula from sedes). A chair, seat, Cic.—a stool upon which mechanics work, id.;—a professor's chair, id.;—*esp.*, a curule chair on which the superior magistrates sat; sedebat, amictus toga purpurea, in sella aurea, Cic.—accedis ad sellam, id. **SYN.** See SCAMNUM.

SELLĀRIA, *æ, f.* (sella). A state-room, parlor, Plin.

SELLĀRIUS, *li, m.* (sellaria). A kind of lewd fellow, Tac.

SELLISTERNĀ, *ðrum, n.* (sella, sterno). A religious entertainment in honor of a goddess.

SELLŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (sella). A little chair or sedan, Tac.

SELLŪLĀRIUS, *li, m.* (sellula). An artist who works in a sitting posture, a sedentary mechanic.

SĒMEL, *adv. num.* I. (1) Once, a single time. II. *Meton.* (2) *Exp.*: Not more than once, once for all.—(3) In one word, in short.—(4) Once, at first, first.—5. *Gen.* (as primum) denoting simple antecedence; hence, specially with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si: Once, Cic. **EX.** (1) *s. risisse*, Cic.;—non *s. sed bis*, id.;—*s. atque iterum*, once and again, repeatedly, Cic.—(2) quum facile exorari, Cæsar, tum *s. exorari* soles, Cic.—(3) quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, *s. indicaretur* (instead of which, shortly before, non plus quam *s.*), Cic.—(4) cum ad idem, unde *s. profecta sunt*, cuncta astra redierint, Cic.

SĒMĒLA, *æ, f.* [Sēmēle, *es*] (Σμηλη). *Semela* or *Semelo*, daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus, by Jupiter, Cic.; Ov.

SĒMĒLĒIUS, *a, um, adj.* Of or belonging to *Semelo*, Ov.

SĒMEN, *inis, n.* I. 1. Any thing which serves for sowing, planting, or propagating, seed, Cic.—2. *Exp.*: A kind of corn, spelt, Plin.—3. *Meton.*: A slip or twig used for propagating, a scion, graft.—(4) A race, generation.—5. One that is begotten, a descendant, progeny, child, Ov. II. *Fig.* (6) Seed, i. q. origin, cause, rise, fountain, source. **EX.** (4) ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe generis ac seminis, quam, etc., Cic.—(5) *Sing.*: *s. malorum omnium*, Cic.;—belli *s.*, id. **Plur.**, Quint. **SYN.** **SĒMEN**; **SĒMENTIS**; **SĒMINARIUM**—Semen, seed, a corn or grain; committere semina sulcis, Virg.;—*Fig.*: *s. virtutum*—flamme, Cic.; Virg.—Sementis, seed or sowing-time; ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, Cic.—Seminarium, a nursery, Cic.

SĒMENTĪFER, *ðra, ðrum, adj.* (sementis, fero). Bearing seed, fruitful, Virg.

SĒMENTIS, *is, f.* (semen). I. *Prop.* (1) A sowing.—2. *Fig.*, Cic. II. *Meton.* (3) A seed-time.—(4) *Concr.*: Seed sown.—5. Sementes, seed that has sprung up, young corn, Ov. **EX.** (1) at quid sit *s. ac messis omnino nesciat*, Cic. **Plur.**: sementes quæ maximas facere, Cæs. *Prov.*: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as you sow, so shall you reap, Cic.—(3) media sementi, Col.—(4) ubi venit imber, multorum dierum, *s. uno die surgit*, Col. **SYN.** See **SĒMEN**.

SĒMENTO, *äre, intr.* (sementis). To produce seed, to go to seed, Plin.

SĒMERMIS. See **SĒMIERMIS**.

SĒMERMUS, *a, um, adj.* (semi, arma). Only half or partly armed; hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac.

SĒMESTRIS, *e, adj.* (sex, mensis). Of or lasting six months, half-yearly; *s. regnum*, Cic.

SĒMĒSUS, *a, um, adj.* (semi, edo). Half eaten; *s. obsonia*, Suet.

SĒMET. See **SUI**.

SĒMI (before vowels *sēm*, and before *libra* *mes-*tris and *modus*, *se, ipi*). An inseparable particle, half; also used to denote any thing small, weak, thin, etc., as in *semifunium*, *semipiscina*, etc.

SĒMĪ-ĀDĀPERTUS [*five syllab.*], *a, um, adj.* (adaperio). Half open, Ov.

SĒMĪ-AMBUSTUS, *a, um, adj.* (amburo). Half burned; *s. cadaver*, Suet.

SĒMĪ-ĀNĪMIS [tetrasyll.], *e, and SĒMIĀNĪ-*MUS, *a, um, adj.* (animus). Half dead, *s. corpora*, Liv. **SYN.** **SĒMIANIMIS**; **SĒMINEX**; **SĒMIVIVUS**—Semianimis, half dead, in a swoon.—Seminox, half dead with his wounds, half slain.—Semivivus, half alive, that has only half the usual strength; semineces et semianimes vix agere et moveri possunt; semivivus agit, ambulat, loquitur, sed timide et imbecilliter, G. D.

SĒMĪ-ĀPERTUS, *a, um, adj.* (aperio). Half open; *s. fores portarum*, Liv.

SĒMĪ-BARBĀRUS, *a, um, adj.* Half barbarian, *s. Galli*, Suet.

SĒMĪ-BOS, *bōvis, m.* Half ox, Ov.

SĒMĪ-CĀNALICŪLUS, *i, m.* A half tube; hence, the channel, chamfere, or fluting of a column, Vitruv.

SĒMĪ-CĀPER, *pri, m.* Half goat, Ov.

SĒMĪ-CRĒMATUS, *a, um, adj.* (cremo). Half burned, Ov.

SĒMĪ-CRĒMUS, *a, um, adj.* Half burned.

SĒMĪ-CRŪDUS, *a, um, adj.* Half raw; *s. exa*, Suet.

SĒMĪ-CŪBĪTĀLIS, *e, adj.* Half a cubit long; *s. hostile*, Liv.

SĒMĪ-DĒUS, *a.* Half divine, demigod, Ov.

SĒMĪ-DOCTUS, *a, um, adj.* Half-learned, half taught; et *s. ipse percurro*, Cic.

SĒMĪ-ERMIS, *e, adj.* (arma). Only half armed, half without arms; mille *s. per agros palati sunt*, Liv.

SĒMĒSUS, *a, um, adj.* (edo). Half eaten.

SĒMĪ-FACTUS, *a, um, adj.* (facio). Half made, half ready; *s. opera*, Tac.

SĒMĪ-FER, *ðra, ðrum*. (ferus). I. *Prop.*: Half beat, Ov. II. *Fig.*: Half wild; glires *s. animal*, Plin.

SĒMĪ-FORMIS, *e, adj.* (forma). Half formed; *s. pulli*, Col.

SĒMĪ-GERMĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* Half Germanic; *s. gentes*, Liv.

SĒMĪ-GRÆCUS, *a, um, adj.* Half Grecian; *S. poetæ et oratores*, Suet.

SĒMĪ-GRĀVIS, *e, adj.* Half intoxicated, Liv.

SĒ-MIGRO, *äre, ävi, intr.* To remove from any one in order to dwell apart; ab eo (patre) searigravit, Cic.

SĒMĪ-HĪANS, *antis, adj.* (hio). Half open.

SĚMĚ-HOMO, *inis, m.* I. *Prop.*: *Half man, i. e. half man and half beast*, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *Half wild*, Virg. **SYN.** SEMIHOMO; SEMIVIR.—Semihomo, *half a man, that has hardly the external appearance of a man*; s. Cacus, Virg.—Semivir, *effeminate*; cum semiviro comitatu.

SĚMĚ-HORA, *æ, f.* *Half an hour*, Cic.

SĚMĚ-JUGĚRUM, *i, n.* *Half an acre*, Col.

SĚMĚ-LACER, *æra, ærum, adj.* *Half torn*, Ov.

SĚMĚ-LAUTUS, *a, um, adj.* *Half washed*.

SĚMĚ-LIBER, *bæra, bærum, adj.* *Half free*; et s. saltem simus, Cic.

SĚMĚ-LIXA, *æ, m.* *Half a suttler, i. e. one not much better than a suttler*, Liv.

SĚMĚ-MĚRĚNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Half in the sea*.

SĚMĚ-MAS, *æris, m.* I. *Half male and half female, i. e. hermaphrodite*, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *Castrated, gelded*, Ov.

SĚMĚ-MORTUUS, *a, um, adj.* *Half dead*.

SĚMĚ-NĚRĚIUM, *ii, n.* I. *Prop.*: *A nursery, plantation of young trees*, Col. II. *Fig.*: *Nursery, seminary*; s. Catilinarium, Cic. **SYN.** See SEMEN.

SĚMĚ-NĚTOR, *æris, m.* I. *Prop.*: *A sower, originator, producer*; s. et sator, et puriens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic. II. *Fig.*, id.

SĚMĚ-NĚCIS, *adj. genit. (nex).* *Half dead*; seminecem eum in aceruo casorum corporum inventum, Liv. **SYN.** See SEMIANIMIS.

SĚMĚ-NĚIUM, *ii, n. (semen).* *A stock, race, breed (of animals)*, Plaut.

SĚMĚ-NO, *ære, tr. (semen).* 1. *To sow*, Col. 2. *Meton.*: *To beget, engender, generate*, Col.—3. *Of plants*: *To bring forth, produce*, Virg. **SYN.** See SERO.

SĚMĚ-NUDUS, *a, um, adj.* *Half naked*; primi consules prope s. sub jugum missi, Liv.

SĚMĚ-ORBIS, *is, m.* *A semicircle*, Sen.

SĚMĚ-PĚGĚNUS, *i, m.* *Half rustic*; half accomplished, not a true poet, Pers.

SĚMĚ-PĚRFACTUS, *a, um, adj. (perficio).* *Half finished*; s. opera absolvit, Suet.

SĚMĚ-PLĚCENTĚNUS, *i, m. (Placentia).* *A half Placentian*, Cic.

SĚMĚ-PLĚNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Half full*; s. naves, Cic.

SĚMĚ-PUTĚTUS, *a, um, adj. (puto).* *Half pruned or lopped*, Virg.

SĚMĚ-RĚMIS, *is or Idia, f. (Σειραμῖς).* *Semiramis, a queen of Assyria, wife of Ninus*, Just. *Sarcistically*, of the voluptuous *A. Gabinus*.

SĚMĚ-RĚMIUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of Semiramis*.

SĚMĚ-RĚSUS, *a, um, adj. (rado).* *Half shaven*.

SĚMĚ-RĚDUCTUS, *a, um, adj. (reduco).* *Half bent back*, Ov.

SĚMĚ-RĚFECTUS, *a, um, adj. (reficio).* *Half repaired*, Ov.

SĚMĚ-RUTUS, *a, um, adj. (ruo).* *Half destroyed or overthrown*; s. murus, Liv.

SĚMĚS, *issis, m. [indecl., Vitruvius], (semi, as).* I. *Gen.* (1) *The half of a unit or whole, a half*. II. *Esp.* 2. *As a coin*: *The half of an as*, Cic. Hence, non semissis homo, not worth a farthing, Vatin. ap. Cic.—(3) *A half per cent. (a month), i. e. according to our calculation, six per cent.*—(4) *As a measure of length*: 1. *Half a juger*.—2. *Half a foot*, Col. **EX.** (1) semissem Africa possidebant, Plin.—(3) semissibus magna copia (pecunie) est, Cic.—(4) bina jugera et s. agri assignati, Liv.

SĚMĚ-SĚNEX, *sĚnis, m.* *Half an old man, oldish, elderly*, Plaut.

SĚMĚ-SĚPULTUS, *a, um, adj. (sepelio).* *Half buried*, Ov.

SĚMĚ-SOMNUS, *a, um, adj. (somnia).* *Half asleep*; quum illi interea spectarent communes mimos s., Cic.

SĚMĚ-SUPĚNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Half bent back*.

SĚMĚ-ITA, *æ, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A narrow way, a footpath, path*.—2. *Meton.* of other ways: *A narrow street, a thoroughfare*, Plin. II. *Fig.* (3) *Way, method, means*. **EX.** (1) non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic.—(3) hanc pecuniam semita revertisse, Cic. **SYN.** See ITER.

SĚMĚ-TĚLIS, *e, adj. (semita).* *Of or on footways*, Virg.

SĚMĚ-TĚRIUS, *a, um, adj. (id.).* *Of or belonging to by-ways or narrow streets*, Catull.

SĚMĚ-TĚCTUS, *a, um, adj. (tego).* *Half covered*; nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen.

SĚMĚ-USTULO [semustulo, semistilo], *ære, itum, tr.* *To burn half, to burn to a half*; infelicissimis lignis semustulatum nocturnis, Cic.

SĚMĚ-USTUS, *a, um, adj. (uro).* *Half burned or roasted*, Virg.; Liv.

SĚMĚ-VIR, *i, m.* I. *Prop.* 1. *Half a man, half a man and half a beast, e. g. the centaur Chiron*.—2. *A hermaphrodite*, Plin. II. *Meton.* 3. *Castrated*. *Prop.*: *A priest of Cybele*, Juv.—(4) *Fig.*: *Unmanly, effeminate, womanish*, said esp. of lewd persons. **EX.** (4) qui tam atrocem cædem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent, Liv. **SYN.** See SEMIHOMO.

SĚMĚ-VĚVUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Half alive, half dead, almost dead*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Weak, faint, without force or energy*. **EX.** (1) ibi hominem semivivum reliquit, Cic.—(2) quum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, with voice only half alive, i. e. weak, faint, Cic. **SYN.** See SEMIANIMIS.

SĚMĚ-VĚOALIS, *e, adj.* *Only half sounding*, Varr. II. *In Gramm.*: *A semivowel*, Quint.

SĚMĚ-ZONĚRIUS, *ii, m.* *One that makes small girdles*, Plaut.

SEMNONES [Senones, Vell.], *um, m. (Σηνωνες).* *Semnones, a people of Germany*, Tac.

SĚMO, *ænis, m. (semen).* *A tutelary deity of sown corn*, Liv.

SĚMOTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of semoveo*. II. *Adj. prop.*: *Separate, apart, remote*; colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Cæsar. *Fig.*: *arcana semotæ dictionis peritus exciperem, confidential conversation*, Tac.

SĚ-MĚVĚO, *ære, mĚvi, mĚtum, tr.* *To put or set aside, separate, remove*; s. omnes sententias eorum a philosophia, Cic. **SYN.** See SEGREGO.

SEMPER, *adv.* I. *Gen.* (1) *Always, at all times, ever*. II. *Esp.* (2) *Of constant recurrence within a certain space of time*. **EX.** (1) s. ut timeas, s. ut adesces, s. ut impendere alquam poenam putes, Cic.;—with assiduus, id.—(2) quibus studiis s. fueris, tenemus, Cic. **SYN.** See USQUE.

SEMPĚTERNUM, *adv.* *Always, perpetually*.

SEMPĚTERNUS, *a, um, adj. (semper).* *Everlasting, constant, perpetual, eternal*; ævo sempiterno frui, Cic.;—s. ignis Vestæ, id. **SYN.** See ÆTERNUS.

SEMPRĚNIĚNUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Sempronius*; S. senatus consultum, promoted by Sempronius Rufus, Cic.

SEMPRŌNIŪS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. *Ti* and *C. S. Gracchus*, from whom the *leges Sempronias* were so called. *Sempronia* æ. *f.* The wife of *D. Junius Brutus*, involved in the conspiracy of *Catiline*, *Sall.*

SĒMŪNCĪA, æ. *f.* (semi, uncia). *Half an ounce*, i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as. I. *Gen.* (1) *The twenty-fourth part of a whole.*—2. *Meton.*: *A trifle*, *Pers.* II. *Exp.* (3) *Of weight: The twenty-fourth part of a pound.* EX. (1) *facit heredem ex deunce et semiuncia Cæcinam*, *Cic.*—(2) *ne qua mulier plus semiuncium auri haberet*, *Liv.*

SĒMŪNCĪĀRIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (semuncia). *Amounting to half an ounce*, i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as; *semunciarium tantum ex uncario fenus factum*, *one twenty-fourth per cent. a month*, i. e. *one-half per cent. a year*, according to our calculation, *Liv.*

SĒMŪRIŪM, ñ. n. *A field or open place near Rome*, where *Apollo* had a temple, *Cic.*

SĒMŪSTUS, a, um, *See* **SĒMŪSTRUS**.

SĒNA, æ. *f.* *Sena*, a town on the coast of *Umbria* where *Hasdrubal* was defeated by *Scipio*, now *Sinigaglia*, *Liv.*

SĒNĀRIŪS, i, m. *dim.* (senarius). *A little or trifling Senarius*, *Cic.*

SĒNĀRIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (seni). *Consisting of six things, containing six*, *Front.* II. *Exp.*: *s. versus, a verse consisting of six feet*, chiefly iambic, *Quint.* *Simply senarius, subst.*

SĒNĀTOR, ōris, m. (senex). *A member of the senate, a senator*; *huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt*, *ut assit*, *SYN.* *See* **PATRES CONSCRIPTI**.

1. **SĒNĀTORIŪS**, i, m. *a. senator*. *Of or belonging to a senator, senatorial*; *cujus ætas a senatorio gradu longe abesset*, *Cic.*;—*s. consilium, a college of judges composed of senators*, *id.*;—*s. literæ, speeches delivered in the senate*, *id.*

2. **SĒNĀTORIŪS**, ñ. m. *A senator*; *homines nobiles cum paucis senatoriis*, *Sall.*

SĒNĀTUS, ōis, m. (senex) [*genit. senati*, *Cic.*]. I. (1) *A council of elders, the senate or the supreme deliberative assembly at Rome.* II. *Fig.*: *Counsel, advice*, only in *Plaut.* EX. (1) *non summum consilium majores nostri appellasent senatum*, *Cic.*;—*convocare senatum*, *id.*;—*Tyris (legatis) est s. datus, an audience was given*, *id.*;—*in senatum venire, to get into the senate, to be elected a senator*, *id.*;—*senatum censores legerunt, septem e senatu ejeti sunt, called over . . . were expelled*, *id.*;—*censuit s., the senate resolved*, *SYN.* *See* **COMITIUM** and **DECRETUM** s.

SĒNĀTUSCONSULTUM, i, n. *See* **CONSULTUM**. *SYN.* *See* **DECRETUM** s.

SĒNĒCA, æ. m. *Seneca*, a surname in the gens *Annæa*. *Exp.* 1. *M. Annæus S. of Corduba*, an orator in the time of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*.—2. A son of the former, *L. Annæus S.*, a stoic philosopher, and teacher of *Nero*, whose philosophical writings and *Epistles* are still extant. *Abbreviated*, *Sen.*

SĒNĒCIO, ōnis, m. *Senecio*, a Roman surname, *Tac.*

SĒNECTA, æ. *f.* *See* **SENECTUS**, a, um. *SYN.* *See* 2. **SENECTUS**.

1. **SĒNECTUS**, a, um, *adj.* (senex). *Aged, in years, old*; *senectio corpore*, *Sall.* *Fem. subst.*: *senectas (sc. ætas)*. *Old age*, in *senecta*, *Ter.*

2. **SĒNECTUS**, ōtis, *f.* (*id.*). I. (1) *The age of an old man, old age, age.* II. *Meton.* 2. *Of speech*; *but always with quasi: as, quum ipsa oratio habet quasi senectutem, maturity*, *Cic.*—

(3) *The moroseness, gravity of old age.* III. *Concr.* (4) *Old age*, i. e. *an old man or old men.*—5. *Hoary hair, hoariness*, *Virg.*—(6) *The slough which serpents and other reptiles cast off yearly.* EX. (1) *quasi qui senectutem occasum vitæ velit definire*, *Cic.*—(3) *obducta solvatur fronte senectus*, *Hor.*—(4) *s. semper agens alqd.*, *Cic.*—(6) *angues et stelliones senectutem exuere, eamque protinus devorare*, *Plin.* *SYN.* **SENECTUS**; **SENECTA**; **SENIUM**.—*Senectus, old age.*—*Senecta, prop. adj., sc. ætas, but generally used as a substantive*; *hoc in senecta reputo miserrimum*, *Cic.*—*Senium, the state of old age, weariness, wasting of strength, etc.*; *curvata senio membra*, *Tac.*

SĒNENSIS, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Sena*; *S. prælium, in which Hasdrubal was defeated.*

SĒNĒO, ēre, *intr.* *To be old*, *Catull.*

SĒNESCO, ēre, nūi, *intr. incept. (seneco)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *To grow old.* II. *Meton.* 2. *To grow old over a work*, i. e. *to be too long employed upon it*, *Quint.*—(3) *Of persons: To grow old, weak, or feeble, to become infirm or languid.*—(4) *Of things and abstract subjects: to decay.* EX. (1) *ita sensim ætas senescit nec subito frangitur*, *Cic.*—(3) *Hannibalem jam et fama s. et viribus, was declining*, *Liv.*—(4) *arboresque ut bienniali tempore cum luna simul senescentes.* *SYN.* *See* **IN-VETERASCO**.

SĒNEX, *genit.*, ōnis, (*contr. for* *senicus, from seneo*) [*genit. senicis*, *Plaut.*]. I. *Adj.* (1) *Advanced in years, old.* II. *Subst.* (2) *An old man, a man in years.*—(3) *Compar.*: *The elder, the more advanced in years; also sometimes for senex, an old man.* EX. (1) *ille (Q. Maximus) admodum s. suavor legis Cinciae fuit*, *Cic.*—(2) *tum ad senem s. de senectute*, *Cic.*;—*stulti s. id.* *Fem.*, *Tib.*—(3) (*Servius Tullius*) *populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit*, *Cic.* *SYN.* **SENES**; **VETERES**; **ANTIQUI**.—*Senes, old people, persons advanced in years.*—*Veteres, persons that lived in time past, even if they did not attain to old age.* *Veteres auctores*, *Cic.*—*Antiqui, the ancients, persons that lived long ago, whether senes or veteres.* *Senibus et antiquis habendus honos, non item veteribus, nam quidam juniores sæpe sunt seniores veteribus*, *G. D.*

SĒNI, æ. a, *adj. num. distrib. (sex)*. I. (1) *Six (distrib.)*, *six each.* II. *Meton.* 2. *For sex*: *Six*, *Virg.*; *Ov.*—(3) *Sing.*: *senus, a, um (poet.)*. EX. (1) *senis horis*, *Liv.*;—*seni deni, senum each*; *pueri annorum senum septenumque dædum*, *Cic.*—(3) *bis senus labor*, *Sen.*

SĒNĒDENI *Sixteen (distrib.)*. *See* **SENI**.

SĒNĒILIS, e, *adj.* (senex). *Of or belonging to an old man, like an old man, senile*; *s. stultitia*, *Cic.*;—*s. statua incurva, of an old man*, *id.*

SĒNĒLĪTER, *adv.* (senilis). *In the manner of old people*; *s. tremere*, *Quint.*

SĒNĒO, ōnis, m. (seni). *The number six, a six (on a dice)*, *August. ap. Suet.*

SĒNĒIOR, *compar. of* **Senex**, q. v.

SĒNIŪM, ñ. n. (seneo). I. *Prop.* (1) *The state of old age; weakness, feebleness, debility attending old age, decline.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Grief, sorrow, mourning, vexation.* EX. (1) *quod omni morbo seniore careret*, *Cic.*;—*consumptione et senio sui, a decline of one's constitution, decrease of strength*, *id.*—(2) *tota civitas confecta senio est*, *Cic.* *SYN.* *See* **SENECTUS**.

SĒNO, ōnis, m. *One of the Senones.*

SĒNŒNES, *um*, m. (*Σηνωνες*). *Senones*. 1. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis*, whose capital was *Agendicum*, now *Seno*, *Cæs.*—2. *A people or*

tribe descended from the former in *Gallia Cisalpina*, Liv.

SENSA, ōrum, n. (sentio). *Things perceived by the senses, sensations; thoughts, sentiments; et quod (that) exprimeret dicendo sensa possumus*, Cic.; —s. mentis, id.

SENSIBILIS, e, adj. (sensus). *That may be perceived by the senses, sensible*, Sen.

SENSICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (sensus). *A small sentence, or a trifling thought or sentiment; inde minuti corruptique s. et extra rem petiti*, Quint.

SENSIFER, ēra, ōrum, adj. (sensus, fero). *That causes sensation*, Lucr.

SENSILIS, e, adj. (sensus). *Endowed with sensation, feeling*, Lucr.

SENSIM, adv. (sentio). *Gradually, slowly, by degrees, by little and little, imperceptibly; progredientibus s. tarde*, Cic. **SYN.** SENSIM; PENDINGIM; PAULATIM.—*Sensim, as here.*—*Pedetintim, step by step, with gentle steps.*—*Paulatim, by little and little, by degrees; paulatim adnabam terrae*, Virg.

1. SENSUS, a, um, pt. of sentio.
2. SENSUS, ūs, m. (sentio). *Feeling, perception, sensation, sense.* I. (1) Bodily feeling, sense. II. (2) Mental feeling, sense, disposition, sentiment, manner of thinking or feeling.—(3) Reason, understanding (mens, ratio), Ov.—(4) Of words: *Sense, meaning, notion, signification*, Hor.—5. *A sentence, period, Quint.* Hence, communes sensus, common-places (loci communes), Tac. **EX.** (1) Omne animal sensus habet, Cic.; —s. videndi, audiendi, id.—(2) vestri sensus ignarus, Cic.; —s. amoris existit, id.—intelligentia s. que, mode of feeling, id.; —s. communis, the view usually taken of a thing, the common notion or idea, a common sense view, id.—(3) s. communis, common (good) sense, good (common) sense, Phædr.—(4) verba duos sensus significantia, Quint. **SYN.** SENSUS; SENSUM.—*Sensus, sense, sentiment, sensation, feeling, as above.*—*Sensum, prop. adj., that which one conceives in his mind; quod erat sensu comprehensum, id sensum appellat*, Cic.

SENTENTIA, æ, f. (for sententia from sentio). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: The being in a certain state of mind with reference to an object; *a thought in the mind, an opinion, idea, sense, view taken of a thing, judgment, sentiment, way of thinking.*—(2) *Exp. t. t.: An official declaration of one's sentiments or wish, a vote.* II. Fig. (3) Of words: *Sense, notion, idea, meaning, purport.*—(4) *Concr. gen.: A sentence, period (inasmuch as it comprises certain thoughts conceived in words).*—(5) *Exp.: A philosophical proposition, saying, maxim, sentence, axiom, etc.* **EX.** (1) quoniam sententia mea voluntis esse participes, Cic.; —s. stat Hannibali, Liv.; —animi in contrarias sententias distrahantur, are of different opinions, take different views, Cic. **PHRASES.** ex sententia, according to one's wish, id.; —ex animi sententia, according to one's real opinion, sincerely, in earnest, id.; —mea (tua, etc.) quidem sententia, in my (thy, etc.) opinion, id.; —quot homines, tot sententiae, there are as many opinions as there are men, id.—(2) (patres) quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.; —ex senatus sententia, id.; —hence, the prescribed formula of an oath; jurare ex animi sui sententia, to take an oath according to the best of one's judgment (also ambigue, i. e. according to one's wish), ap. Gell.—(3) id habet hanc sententiam; cum virtute congruere semper, Cic.; —sub voce sententiam subducere, to attach a certain sense to a word, id.—(4) dam de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, Cic.—(5) selectos (Epicuri) breves-

que sententias, Cic. **SYN.** See CONSILIUM. **SYN. PHRASES.**—*Sententiam dicere, to give one's opinion, either in private or according to law.*—*Sententiam ferre, to always said of the judge; iudices cum de to sententiam ferrent*, Cic.—*Sententiam pronunciare, is said only of the chief magistrate.* *A friend, a judge; sententiam dicunt, a judge; sententiam fert, the chief magistrate; sententiam pronuntiat, G. D.*

SENTENTIOLA, æ, f. dim. (sententia). *A short sentence, maxim, etc.*, Cic.

SENTENTIŌSE, ade. *Sententiously; oratio graviter et s. habita*, Cic., from

SENTENTIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (sententia). *Full of thought, sententious; s. et argutum genus dictionis*, Cic.

SENTIŌRETUM, i, n. (sentis). *A place full of thorns, a brake, Plant.*

SENTINA, æ, f. I. Prop. (1) The fifth which collects in the bottom of a ship, bilgewater. II. Fig. (2) The lowest of the people, dregs of the people, rabble.—3. The refuse of an army, Val. Max. **EX.** (1) exhaurire sentinam, Cic.—(2) exhauritur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et pernicio s. rei publicæ, Cic. **SYN.** See FEX.

SENTINAS, ūtis, adj. *Of or belonging to Sentinum, a town of Umbria; S. ager*, Liv.

SENTIO, Ire, sensi, sensum, tr. [contr. perf. sensi, Ter.]. I. Bodily: (1) Gen.: *To perceive, to feel, discern, be sensible of.*—(2) *Exp.: To feel the effect of any thing (esp. an injurious effect), to find to one's cost.*—3. *To be susceptible of or liable to (a disease)*, Plin. II. Mentally: (4) *To perceive, to notice, observe, discover.*—(5) *Meton. gen. (in consequence of mental perception): To think about any thing, to form an opinion of, to judge of, to look upon in a certain light.*—(6) *t. t.: To pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote, to judge.* **EX.** (1) s. suavitatem cibi, Cic.; —s. varios colores, id.; —s. famem, Liv.; —s. alqm, to cohabit with, Cic. **Pars.** posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, before they would be observed, Cæs. *With the inf. or an objective clause: sentire sonare, to hear the sound*, Lucr.; —s. aperiri fores, Plaut.—(2) qui in urbe se commoverit ... sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, etc., Cic. **Abol.**: iste tuus ipse sentiet posterius, will find it, Ter.—(4) nullum aliud animal (ac homo) pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, Cic. **Ped.**: nec mania Tartara sentit, does not die, Ov. *With de: hostes posteaquam de protectione eorum senserunt, when they heard of their departure*, Cæs.—(5) si ita sentit, at loquitur, homo est impurus, Cic.; —bene s. de republica, to mean well toward, id.; —s. cum alqo, to agree with any one, to be of any body's opinion; nec cum Cæsare sentienti pugnandum esse cum Pompeio, id.; —abs te seorsum sentio, I judge differently, I differ from you, Plaut.—(6) quæ vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, Cic. **SYN.** See CENSIO.

SENTIS, is, m. (s. f., Ov.). *A thorn, bramble, briar (usually plur. and poet.) Cæs.* **SYN.** See DUMUS.

SENTISCO, ēre, intr. incep. (sentio). *To perceive, observe*, Lucr.

SENTUS, a, um, adj. (sentis). *Rough, thorny, not smooth, (poet. rare).* I. Prop.: loca senta situ, rough, uncultivated, Virg. II. Meton.: s. homo, a rough, disagreeable person, Ter.

SEORSUM [seorsus, Plant.], adv. (poet. also dimyll.). *Separately, apart, not in common with others; with ab: s. a collega omnia paranda*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; —s. ab alqo sentire, not to agree

with, to differ from, Afran. Absol.: ea dissen-
sio civium, quod s. eunt alii ad alios, Cic. SYN.
See SEPARATIM.

SEORSUS, a, um, adj. (contr. for *sevorsus*,
 from *se-vorto*). Separated, apart, not common
 with others; s. vocabulum, Cat.

SĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (separo). Separable;
 s. a corpore, Cic.

SĒPĀRĀTE, adv. (separatus). Separately,
 apart; separatus adiungi, Cic.

SĒPĀRĀTIM, adv. (separo). Separately,
 apart, in particular. With ab: (dii) s. ab uni-
 versis singulos diligunt, Cic. Absol.: qui non
 una aliqua in re s. elaboravit, Cic.;—s. dicere,
 to speak incoherently, id. SYN. SEPARATIM;
 SEORSUM.—Separatim, separately, in particular,
 opp. conjunctim.—Seorsum, to one side, apart,
 in a separate place. Opp. to una, similiter; often
 used promiscuously.

SĒPĀRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (id.). A separating,
 setting apart, separation; distributione partium
 ac separatione magnitudines sunt artium demit-
 tunt, Cic.

SĒPĀRĀTUS, a, um, I. pt. of separo.
 II. Adj.: Separate, apart, different or distinct.
 With ab: quæstiones separatæ a complexu re-
 rum spectari possint, Quint.;—s. juga, i. e. re-
 mota, Hor.

SĒPĀRO, āre, tr. I. Prop. (1) To separate,
 divide, part. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1)
 With ab: s. senatoria subsellia a populari con-
 sensu, Cic. With abl. (poet.), Ov. With acc., id.
 —(2) With ab: s. auum consilium ab reliquis, to
 take a resolution of one's own or by one's self,
 Cæs. SYN. See DIVIDO.

SĒPĒLĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (sepelio). That may
 be buried; hence, fig., that may be concealed; s.
 stultitia, Plant.

SĒPĒLĪŌ, īre, pēlivi or pēlli, pultum, tr.
 [perf., sepeli, Pers.; pt. perf., sepellitus, Cat.].
 I. Prop. (1) To bury, inter. II. Fig. (2) To
 destroy, oppress, ruin, finish, make an end of.—
 (3) Poet.: sepultus, buried alive in any thing,
 i. e. entirely wrapped up or lost in it. EX. (1)
 qui vos trucidatos sepelire conatus est, Cic.—
 (2) cerno animo sepulam patriam, my country
 ruined, Cic.;—s. dolorem, to suppress one's grief,
 id.;—s. somnum, to cease to sleep, Plant.;—sepul-
 tus sum, I am a ruined man, it is all over with
 me, Ter.—(3) somno vinoque s., Virg.;—s. in-
 tīa, remisse, lazy, Hor. SYN. See HUMO.

SĒPES (sepēs), īs, f. A hedge, fence; segeti
 pretendere sepem, Virg. Poet. of any other en-
 closure; s. portarum, Ov.

SĒPIĀ, æ, f. (σπία). The cuttle-fish (the
 black juice of which was formerly used for writ-
 ing), Cic.

SĒPIMENTUM [sæp., i, n. (sepio). A hedge,
 fence, enclosure, Cic.

SĒPIŌ [sæp., īre, sepsi, septum, tr. (sepes).
 I. Prop. (1) To hedge in, fence, surround with
 an enclosure. II. Fig. (2) To check, impede,
 guard, defend, protect. EX. (1) sepulcrum
 septum veribus, Cic.;—s. alqd veste, to cover,
 id.; s. se teetis, to shut one's self up at home,
 Virg.;—urbem presidio s., to occupy with a gar-
 rison, Liv.—(2) s. inventa memoria, to retain,
 Cic.;—septum esse legibus, to be protected, id.;—
 natura oculos membranis vestivit et sepsit, has
 guardat, id. SYN. See VALLO.

SĒPIŌLA, æ, f. dīm. (sepia). A small cuttle-
 fish, Plant.

SĒPŌNO āre, pōsti, pōstum, tr. I. Prop.
 (1) Gen.: To set apart for a particular purpose,

to separate from the rest, pick out.—(2) Esp.
 (post-Aug.): To remove any one, send into ban-
 ishment, put away. II. Fig. (3) To set apart,
 reserve, separate, distinguish. EX. (1) s. et
 occultare, Cic.;—s. captivam pecuniam in ædifi-
 cationem templi, Liv.;—s. de mille sagittis
 unam, to pick or choose one out of many, Ov.;—
 interesse pugnæ imperatorem an seponi melius
 foret, to keep one's self at a distance, Tac.;—s. ab
 alqo loco, to remove, id.—(2) suspectum in pro-
 vinciam Lusitaniam s., Tac.—(3) ut alius aſiam
 sibi partem seponeret, should choose, Cic.;—s.
 tempus sibi ipsi, to fix, id.;—s. senectuti, to save
 or lay by for old age [reservare], Tac.;—s. Ægyp-
 tum, to govern by a separate administration, id.;
 locus sepositus, a separate place, Quint.;—s. cu-
 ras, to put or lay aside, i. e. to dismiss for a time,
 Ov. Poet. with abl.: scimus inurbanum lepido
 seponere dicto, to discern, distinguish, Hor.
 SYN. See SEGREGO.

SĒPŌSĪTUS, a, um, I. pt. of sepono
 (poet.). II. Adj. 1. Distant, remote (remo-
 tus); s. fons, Prop.—2. Select, costly; s. vestis,
 a state dress, Tib.

SEPS, sepis, c. (σῖψ). I. A venomous ser-
 pent or lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh
 to putrefy, Luc. II. An insect, perhaps a
 millipede, Plin.

SEPSE, pron. refl. f. (se, ipse). Himself; quæ
 (virtus) omnes magis quam seipse diligit, Cic.

SEPTEM, adj. num. card. (allied to *επτά*). I.
 Gen. (1) Seven. II. Esp. (2) The seven wise
 men of Greece. EX. (1) s. menses, Plant.;—s.
 millia, id.;—sex aut s., Lucr.;—or without a
 conj., sex s., Ter.; Hor.—(2) Bias unus e s.,
 Cic.;—septem aquæ, a lake in the territory of
 Reate.—S. stella (for Septentriones), Sen.

SEPTEMBER, bris, m. (septem). The seventh
 month of the Roman year, reckoned from March,
 consequently our ninth month, September; usually
 with mensis, Cic.;—also, without mensis, ap.
 Auson. Adj.: Kalendæ Septembres, Cic.;—horæ
 Septembres, the September season, Hor.

SEPTEMDECĪM. See SEPTENDĒCIM.

SEPTEMFLŪS, a, um, adj. (fluo). That
 flows seven-fold; s. Nilus, having seven mouths.

SEPTEMGĒMĪNUS, a, um, adj. (poet.).
 Seven-fold; s. Nilus, Virg.

SEPTEM-PĒDĀLIS, e, adj. (pes). Seven feet
 high, of seven feet; s. status, Plant.

SEPTEMPLEX, leis, adj. (plicō). Seven-fold
 (poet.); s. clipeus (because it was made of ox-
 hide folded seven times, *επταπλοῦν σίκος*, Il.),
 Virg.;—s. Nilus (with seven mouths), Ov.

SEPTEMTRIŌ. See SEPTENTRIO.

SEPTEMVIR. See SEPTENVIRI.

SEPTEMVĪRĀLIS, e, adj. (septemviri). Of
 or belonging to the Septemviri; s. auctoritas, Cic.
 Subst.: Septemvīrēs, lum, m. The Septemviri.

SEPTEMVĪRĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). The office or
 dignity of a septemvir, Cic.

SEPTEMVĪRI, ōrum, m. (vir). A college or
 committee of seven men for a given office or duty.
 1. The Epulones (see EPULO II.), Tac. Sing.:
 Septemvir epulonum, Luc.—2. Seven overseers
 for the distribution of lands, Cic. Sing., Cic.

SEPTĒNĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (septeni). That
 holds seven, containing seven; s. numerus, the
 number seven, Plin. Absol.: septenarius fundere
 ad tibiam, Cic.;—s. synthesis, a set or service of
 seven vessels, Mart. SYN. See SEPTIMUS.

SEPTENDĒCIM, adj. num. indecl. card. (sep-
 tem, decem). Seventeen, Cic. [Septendecim not

quite so correct, as final *m* in the first part of a compound generally becomes *n* before *d* and *t*; as, *eundem, tantundem, septendecem, septentrio*, etc.]

SEPTĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distrib.* (septem). I. (1) *Seven (distrib.)*, *seven each*. II. *Meton.* (2) *for septem, seven*. EX. (1) *duo facies habuere septenos libros*, Liv.; —*puci annorum septenum denum*, Cic.—(2) *fistula septenis canis, with seven tubes*, Ov. *Poet. also sing.*: *Ister septenus*, Stat.

SEPTENNIS, e, *adj.* See **SEPTUENNIS**.

SEPTENNĪUM, īi, n. See **SEPTUENNĪUM**.

SEPTENTRĪO, ōnis, m. See **SEPTENTRIONES**.

SEPTENTRĪONĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Septentriones II.). *Northern*; s. *oceanus*, Plin. *Neut. pl. subst.*: *Septentrionālia*, Ium, n. *Northern regions*.

SEPTENTRĪONES [septentriones], um, m. (*prop.*, *the seven plough-oxen*). I. *The seven stars which form the Great Bear*, the constellation otherwise called *Arctos*, *The Great Bear*, *Charles's Wain*, Cic.; Plaut.; —also in *triseptem* . . . *Triones*, Cic.; Ov. *The two Bears are also called Septentriones*; S. *Minor*, *the Little Bear*; S. *Major*, *the Great Bear*, Vitruv. II. *Meton.*: *The north, northern regions*, Plur., ap. Cic. *Sing.*: ap. Liv.; Tac. *In triseptem* . . . *Trio*, Virg.; Ov.—2. *A north wind*, *Sing.* and *Plur.*, Cic.; Liv.

SEPTĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* See **SEPTENI** ad fin. SYN. See **SEPTIMUS**.

SEPTIES, *adv. num.* (septem). *Seven times*. SYN. **SEPTIES**; **SEPTIMUM**—**Septies**, *seven times*. —**Septimum**, *the seventh time*.

SEPTIMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (septem). I. (1) *Belonging to the number seven, relating to seven*. II. (2) *Subst.*: *Septimāni*, ōrum, m. *Soldiers of the seventh legion*, Tac.—3. *Septimāna*, æ, f., i. q. *hebdomada*, a *week*. EX. (1) s. *Nonæ*, *that fall on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October), Varr.

SEPTIMĪUS, a. The name of a Roman gens; e. g. *C. Septimius*, an augur, Cic.; —*P. Septimius Scaevola*, Tac.; —*Titus Septimius*, a poet, a friend of Horace, Hor.; to whom one of his Odes is addressed. *Septimia*, æ, f., Cic.

SEPTIMONTĪALIS, e, *adj.* (Septimontium II.). *Of or belonging to the festival of Septimontium*; s. *sacrum*, Suet.

SEPTIMONTĪUM, īi, n. (septem, mons). I. *The circuit or space of seven hills on which Rome was built*, Varr. II. *A festival celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to the city*, Varr.

SEPTĪMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* (septem). I. 1. *The seventh*; s. *Olympius*, Cic.—2. *Adv.*: *die septimi*, *like die crastini, quinti*, etc.—3. *Adv.*: *Septimum, the seventh time*; *Marius septimum consul*, Cic. II. *Esp.* 4. s. *casus*, i. e. *ablativus*, Quint. SYN. **SEPTIMUS**; **SEPTENUS**; **SEPTENARIUS**.—**Septimus**, *the seventh*.—**Septenus**, *seven*, *of or belonging to seven*; *Septenus numerus*, Cic.; —*ter septenis diebus*, Plin.—**Septenarius**, *that has or contains seven*; *Septenarius versus*, a *verse of seven feet*, Cic. *Adv.*: **SEPTIMUM**. See **SEPTIES**.

SEPTIMUSDĒCIMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* (septem, decem). *The seventeenth*, Cic.

SEPTINGĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distrib.* (septingenti). *Seven hundred (distrib.)*; s. *bractea*.

SEPTINGENTĒSIMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* (id.). *The seven hundredth*; supra s. *annum*.

SEPTINGENTĪ, æ, a, *adj. num. card.* (sep-

tem, centum). *Seven hundred*; *annorum septingentorum memoria*, Cic. *Plur. neut. subst.*: *Septingentia*, ōrum (sc. *sestertia*), Mart.

SEPTINGENTIES, *adv. num.* (septingenti). *Seven hundred times*, Plin.

SEPTĪRĒMIS, is, f. (septem, remus), (sc. *navis*). *A ship with seven rows or benches of oars*.

SEPTIZŌNĪUM, īi, n. (septem, zona). *Probably a building in Rome seven stories high*.

SEPTŪĀGĒNĀRIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (septuagēni). *Of the number seventy, containing seventy*.

SEPTŪĀGĒNI, æ, a, *adj. num. distrib.* (septuaginta). I. *Seventy (distrib.)*, i. e. *seventy each*; *pyramides late pedum quinquē septuagēnum*, Plin. II. i. q. *septuaginta, seventy*. *Sing.*: *Septŭāgēnus*, a, um. *The seventieth (distrib.)*, Plin.

SEPTŪĀGĒSIMUS, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* (id.). *The seventieth*; s. *annus*, Cic.

SEPTŪĀGĒS, *adv. num.* (id.). *Seventy times*, Col.

SEPTŪĀGINTA, *adj. num. indecl. card.* *Seventy*; centum s., Cic.

SEPTŪENNIS [septennis], e, *adj.* (septem, annus). *Seven years old*; s. *puer*, Plaut.

SEPTUM (sep.), i, n. (sepio). I. (1) *Any enclosure, a wall, a hedge, fence, boundary* (Cic. only in plur.). II. *Esp.*: 2. *Septa*, ōrum, n. *A large enclosed place in the Campus Martius where the Roman people assembled to vote*, Cic.; —here were many large shops, Mart.—3. s. *transversum*, *the diaphragm, the midriff*, Cels. EX. (1) *quibus enim septis tam immanes belluas continebimus*, Cic.; —*victima exit septo*, a *stall*, Virg.; —*septa domorum, the walls*, Lucr.

SEPTUNX, uncis, m. (septem uncia). I. *Seven-twelfths of a whole*; s. *auri*, *seven ounces*, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *Seven pieces*; also (in drinking), *seven glasses*, Mart.

SEPTUS (sep.), a, um, *pt. of sepio*.

SĒPULCRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (sepulchrum). *Of or relating to a sepulchre*; s. *fax*, a *funeral torch*.

SĒPULCRĒTUM, i, n. (id.). *A common burying-place*, Catull.

SĒPULCRUM [more correct than sepulchrum], i, n. (sepelio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A grave, sepulchre*. —(2) *A tomb*, i. e. *a grave with its monument and inscription*, etc. II. *Poet.* (3) *A corpse*. —(4) *A grave*, i. e. *abys of ruin or destruction*.—5. *Facete*: *An old man*, Plaut.—6. s. *habere et comburere diem, to prepare to bury the day*.

EX. (1) s. *Archimedis*, Cic.; —s. *pauperum*, Hor.—(2) s. *legere*, *to read the inscription or epitaph*, Cic.; —s. *extruere, condere*, Hor.—(3) s. *muta*, Catull.—(4) *Troja s. Europæ*, Catull. SYN. See **MONUMENTUM**.

SĒPULTŪRA, æ, f. (sepelio). *A burying, burial, interment, sepulture*; *humatio* et s., Cic. SYN. See **EXSEQUIÆ**.

* **SĒPULTUS**, a, um, *pt. of sepelio*.

SĒQUĀNA, æ, f. *The Sequana*, now the *Seine*, a river of France, Cæs.

SĒQUĀNI, ōrum, m. *The Sequani*, i. e. *the dwellers on the Sequana in modern Franche-Compté and Burgundy*, Cic.; Cæs. Hence, *SĒquānus*, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the Sequani*; S. *ager*, Plin.

SĒQUAX, æcis, *adj.* (sequor). I. *Prop.*: *That follows easily or quickly*; s. *Latium* (Latini), *pursewing*, Virg. II. *Esp.*: *That easily gives way, yielding, pliant, tractable, ductile*; s. *natura*, Plin.

SĒQUENS, entis, *pl.* and *adj.* (sequor). *Subst.* : *Used by some for inhibitor, Quint.*

SĒQUESTER, tris, *m.* (sequor), [*original form* sequester, trij. I. *Prop.* (1) *A mediator.* II. *Fig.* In Law, *t. t.* (2) *Esp.* in settling disputes: *An arbitrator, umpire.*—(3) *An agent, middle-man, go-between* (as in bribery, etc.). EX. (1) *s. pacis, a negotiator of peace, Luc.* : in this sense used also in the *fem.*; sequestra, *æ, she that mediates or negotiates*; pace sequestra, *by the mediation of peace, Virg.*—(2) *deponere apud sequestrem, Gell.*;—sequestro ponere, Plaut.—(3) *sequestres iudicii corrumperendi, Cic.*;—pudicitia sequester perjurii, *as a reward of perjury, said of judges who acquitted Clodius from improper motives, Val. Max.*

SĒQUESTRA, *æ.* See SEQUESTER (1).

SĒQUIOR and **SĒQUIUS**. See SECR.

SĒQUOR, qui, cūtus [sequūtus], *tr.* and *intr.* dep. (ἑκοντα). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *To follow any body, walk behind, attend, accompany.*—(2) *Esp.* : *To follow with hostile purpose, to pursue, prosecute.*—(3) *To go to a place, to set out for.*—(4) *Of time or order* : *To follow, to ensue.*—(5) *To follow or fall to as property, to come to as heir-at-law, full to the portion of.*—(6) *To follow easily or voluntarily, to adapt itself to, to attend, accompany, come of itself.* II. *Fig.* (7) *Gen.* : *To follow, to go by, to attend or adhere to.*—(8) *Esp.* : *To follow any body (e. g. any body's authority, party, example, plan), to take for a guide, to treat in any body's footsteps, to adhere to, to imitate.*—(9) *To follow after, to aim at, to live in view, to seek to attain, court.*—(10) *To follow, to come in its turn.*—(11) *Gen.* : *To follow as a consequence, to be the result of any thing.*—(12) *Esp.* in a syllogism : *To be the result of certain premises, to be deduced from, to follow as a conclusion.* EX. (1) *With acc.* : *s. Caesarem, Cæs.*;—*s. prætorē, Hor.* *Abol.* of persons : *Helvetii secuti, Cæs.*;—*jam ego sequar, Plaut.* *Of things* : *multitudo carrorum sequitur, Hirt.*—(2) *With acc.* : *s. hostes, Cæs.*;—*s. fugacem, Hor.* *Abol.* : *finem facere sequitur, Cæs.*—(3) *s. Formias, Cic.*—(4) *With acc.* : *sermo sequitur convivia, Cic.*;—*pax sequitur hunc annum, Liv.* *Abol.* : *et quæ sequuntur, and so on, et cetera, Cic.*—(5) *belli præda Romanos, ager urbesque captæ Ætolos sequuntur, Liv.*—(6) *oratio mollis ita flexibilis ut sequatur, etc., Cic.*;—*ramus volens facillime sequitur, Virg.*—(7) *s. formulam, Cic.*;—*pæna sequitur aliquā, comes upon any one, Cæs.*—(8) *With acc.* : *s. auctoritatem, Cæs.*;—*s. naturam, Hor.* *Abol.* : *senatus sequitur, Cæs.*—(9) *s. utilitatem, Cic.*;—*s. linguam, nomen, Liv.*—(10) *sequitur illa divisio, ut, etc., Cic.*—(11) *discordiæ sequuntur, Cic.*—(12) *With subjective clause* : *sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles, etc., Cic.* *With ut (which is the usual construction)* : *sequitur, ut falsa sit (enunciation), Cic.* SYN. See SECTOR.

SĒQUŦTĪO, **SĒQUŦTOR**, etc. See SEC.

SĒRA *æ, f.* (sero). *A bolt for fastening doors (not fixed, but movable), πόζιος (mostly poet), demere seras, Ov.* SYN. See CLAVIS.

SĒRĀPIO or **-ON**, ōnis, *m.* (Σεραπίων). *Serapio*. 1. A proper name of a certain Egyptian, Cæs.—2. A geographer of Antioch, Cic.—3. At Rome, probably the name of a slave, Cic.

SĒRĀPIS [sērāpis, Prud.], *is and Idis, m.* (Σεραπίς). *Serapis*, the principal deity of the Egyptians, in later times also worshipped among the Greeks and at Rome, Cic.

SĒRĒNTAS, ūtis, *f.* (serenus). *Serenity*. I. *Prop.* : *Fair or clear weather*; *s. cæli, Cic.* Ab-

sol. : *s. tranquilla, Liv.* II. *Fig.* : *Serenity, i. e. calmness of mind, cheerfulness* (seldom used in this sense); *s. fortuna, Liv.*

SĒRĒNO, āre, *tr.* (id.). I. *Prop.* : *To make clear or serene, to clear up*; *s. cælum, Virg.* *Abol.* : *serenans lux, Cic.* II. *Fig.* : *s. spem, Virg.* SYN. SĒRĒNO; TRANQUILLO.—*Serenare, to make serene or calm* [opp. obducere].—*Tranquillare, to make still or calm* [opp. perturbare, agitare]. *Tranquillum mare, serenum cælum, G. D.*

SĒRĒNUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Clear, serene, bright.*—(2) *Also as a subst.* : *SĒRĒNUM, i. n.* *A clear, bright, unclouded, serene sky, clear weather.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Cheerful, happy, calm, serene.* EX. (1) *s. cælum, Cic.*;—*s. regio cæli, Virg.*;—*s. stella, Ov.*;—*s. color, bright, clear, Plin.*;—*s. aqua, Mart.* *Of a wind that brings fair weather* : *s. Favonius, Plaut.*—(2) in *sereno noctu, in a clear night, Cato*;—*sereno, the sky being clear, with a serene sky, Liv.* *Plur.* : *serena aperta, Virg.*—(3) *s. frons, Cic.*;—*s. vultus, Hor.*;—*s. oculi, Sil.*

SĒRES, um, *m.* (Σῆρες). *The Seres*, a people in the east of Asia, celebrated for their manufacture of silks, the modern *Chinese* (or, as others say, a people of Central Asia), Plin. Hence, **SĒREUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Seres*; *S. sagitta, Hor.* *Abol.* : *SĒRICA, ōrum, n.* *Silken garments, Prop.*; *Mart.*

SĒRESCO, ēre, *intr.* (serenus). *To become or grow dry*; *vestes sereant, Lucr.*

SĒRGĒTUS, *i, m.* *Sergestus*, a pilot in the fleet of Æneas, Virg.

SĒRGIUS, *a.* I. A Roman family name, e. g. 1. *L. Sergius Catilina*, a notorious conspirator, Cic.—2. *C. Sergius Orata, Cic.* II. Hence, **SĒRGINS**, *a, um, and Sergianus, a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Sergius*; *Sergia tribus, Cic.*;—*Sergia olea, Cat.*;—*Sergia olea, Plin.*

SĒRIA, *æ, f.* A large earthen vessel or cask of an oblong shape, used for holding liquids, fruit, etc., Liv.; Varr. SYN. See DOLICUM.

SĒRĪCĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (sericus). *Clothed in silk, Suet.*

SĒRĒCUS, *a, um, adj.* See SERES.

SĒRIES, em, *e, f.* (2. sero). I. *Gen.* (1) *Prop.* : *A row, series, number of things put together.*—(2) *Fig.* : *Same.* II. *Esp.* (3) *A race of descendants, posterity.* EX. (1) *s. vinculo-rum, Curt.*;—*s. juvenum (in dancing), Tibull.*—(2) *continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic.*;—*s. annorum, Hor.* *Plur.* : *s. litium, Suet.*—(3) *vir dignus hac serie, Ov.* SYN. See DISPOSITIO.

SĒRIO, adē. (serius). *Earnestly, seriously, in good earnest*; *s. agere, Liv.*;—*nec joco nec s.*

SĒRĪOLA, *æ, f. dim.* (seria). *A little seria.*

SĒRĪPHUS or **-OS**, *i, f.* (Σερίφος). *Seriphus*, a small rocky island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades; now *Serfo* or *Serjanto, Cic.* Hence, **SĒRIPHUS**, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Seriphos*; *S. absinthium, Plin.* *Subst.* : *Seriphus, li, m.* *An inhabitant of Seriphos, Cic.*

SĒRIUS, *a, um, adj.* I. (1) *Of things* : *Earnest, serious, weighty, important.*—(2) *Subst.* : *serium, li, n.* and *seria, ōrum, n.* *Serious affairs, weighty matters.* II. 3. *Of persons* : *for severus, Afr. ap. Non.* EX. (1) *s. res, Cic.*;—*s. questiones, Suet.*;—*severus et s.*—(2) in *serium convertere, Plaut.*;—*joca atque seria.*

SĒRMO, ōnis, *m.* (2. sero). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *Speech, discourse, conversation.*—(2) *Esp.* : *A learned conversation, a disputation.*—(3) *Common or familiar conversation.*—(4) *The common*

talk of people about any thing, common report, rumor. II. *Melon.* (3) *Manner of expressing one's self, expression, diction, style.* EX. (1) *s. quietus et remissus.* Cic. —sermone serere, Plaut.; Virg. —s. habere de alqa re, to hold a conversation about any thing, id.; —sermone alqjs cupide frui, to enjoy one's converse or instruction, id.; —(2) *s. oritur ab alqa re, takes its beginning, commences.* Cic. —in sermone ingredi, to take an active part in, to enter into, id.; —vocare alqm in longum s., to invite any body to enter upon, id.; —(3) *cetus (amicorum) et sermones.* Cic.; —in alqm sermonem incidere, to begin a conversation, to happen to start a subject, id. Hence, a satire (as being similar to conversational language, in regard of its poetic composition), *s. Bionei*, Hor. —(4) *s. atque fama.* Cic.; —sermone lacessere, to cause or give rise to a conversation, id.; —dare sermonem alci, to give any one something to talk about, id.; —materiam sermonibus prebere, subject or material for conversation, Tac. —(5) *s. lenis minimeque pertinax.* Cic.; —s. Latinus; —s. delicatus; —s. festivus; —s. elegans, etc.; —sermoni noto uti, Cic. SYN. See ORATIO.

SERMOCINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (sermocinor). A conversation, disputation, dialogue, Quint.

SERMOCINATRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). Holding converse (as a translation of the Platonic *προφοιητική*), Quint.

SERMOCINOR, āri, *intr. dep.* (sermo). *¶ Gen.* To converse, to talk with any body; to speak, chat; *s. cum alqo.* Cic. II. *Esp.* (sermo (2)). To carry on a learned conversation, to dispute about any thing, Suet. SYN. SERMOCINOR; COLLOQUIOR. —Sermocinari, to talk, discourse. —Colloqui, to talk with one, to converse, to parley, to speak together; colloquimur inter nos, Cic.

SERMUNCULUS, i, *m. dim.* (sermo). The talk of the multitude, a report; sermunculi urbani, town-talk, gossip, Cic.

1. SĒRO, ēre, sēvi, sātum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To sow, plant, scatter seed. —2. *Perf. pt. Subst.*: Sāta, ōrum, *n.* Seed sown, young corn, Virg.; Ov. —(3) *Melon.* of men: To beget, bring forth (frequently used by poets in the *pt. perf.*, begotten, created, sprung). —(4) *Subst.*: Satus (sata) alqo, the son (daughter), offspring, of any one. II. *Fig.* (5) To sow, beget, occasion, produce, excite. EX. (1) *Of plants:* *s. oleam et vitem.* Cic.; —s. arbores —fructus, Cic.; —frumenta, Cæs. *Prov.*: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, I have no interest in it, it does not bring me either profit or loss, Plaut. —(3) *s. genus humanum.* Cic.; —satus ex alqo, id.; —with *abl.*, satus sanguine humano, Liv.; —satus gente deum, Virg. —(4) *s. Anchisa, Æneas.* Virg. —s. Hammone, Jarbas, id.; —sati Curibus, the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. —(5) *s. rempublicam.* Cic.; —s. diuturnam rem publicam, to lay the foundation of, id.; —s. rumores, Virg. SYN. SĒRO; SEMINO; PLANTO; SPARGO. —Serere, to sow, to plant, is said of corn and plants; serite hordea campis, Virg. —Seminare, to sow, to put the seed in the ground; seminare agrum. —Plantare, to plant or set, said of young plants; hoc modo plantantur coryli, mali, etc. —Spargere, to scatter seed with the hand; semen spargere, Cic.; —arenam spargere pedibus, Virg. *Fig.* spargere voces, id.

2. SĒRO, ēre, ti, tum, *tr.* (ἔρω, εἶρω). I. *Prop.* (1) To combine, connect, bind or tie together, to entwine. II. *Fig.* (2) To join, connect, interweave. EX. (1) *Only in pt. perf.*: sertæ coronæ, Luc. —(2) *s. causam, to join in order or succession.* Cic.; —s. colloquia, orationes, Liv.; —s. bellum ex bello, to join one war to an-

other, i. e. to carry on a continual war, Sall.; —s. negotium, to carry on, Plaut.; —s. moras lando, to cause delay by speaking, Sen.

3. SĒRO, adv. (serus). Late. I. Late in the day or at night. —(2) More frequently *gen.*: Late. II. (3) Too late. EX. (1) *s. venire.* Cic.; —s. redire domum, id. —(2) *s. prodire in lucem.* Cic. *Compar.*: serius notatus, Cic.; —s. egressus, id.; —s. trajicere, Liv.; —serius ocius or serius citius, sooner or later, one day, Hor.; Ov. *Superl.*, Cæs. —(3) sero est, Cic.; —s. resistere, id.; —s. venire, Plaut. In a double sense, with allusion to the meaning *Ō.* (1): cum interrogaret (accusator), quo tempore Clodius occisus esset? respondit (Milo), sero, Quint., and *Proc.*: s. sapienti Phryges, are wise too late, wise behind-hand, are stupid, Cic. SYN. SĒRO; LENTE; TARDE. —Sero, late. —Lente, slowly, slackly; lente ferre injurias, to bear injuries patiently, Liv. —Tarde, slowly. Sero opem ferimus ægro, cum nulla spes superest; tarde convalescit qui diu ægrotavit; lente agere, aut prudentiæ aut ignaviæ indicium est, G. D.

SĒRŌTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (8. sero). I. Late, i. e. that happens or comes late, that ripens or grows late; *s. pira.* s. flos, Plin. II. *Melon.*: s. raptor, that takes away too late, Sen.

SERPENS, entis, *f. æ.* bestia; *poet. m. æ.* draco. I. 1. A creeping animal, reptile. —2. *Esp.*: A snake or serpent, Cic.; Ov. —3. A worm, Plin. II. *Melon.* 4. The name of a constellation between Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, Ov. SYN. See ANGIUS.

SERPENTĠGENA, æ, *m.* (serpens, gigno). Born or sprung from a serpent, Ov.

SERPENTĠPES, pēdis, *m.* (serpens, pes). Serpent-footed; *s. Gigantes*, Ov.

SERPĒRASTRA [serpīr.], Grum, *n.* I. *Prop.*: A kind of splint used to straighten the crooked knees of children; *s. alligare*, Varr. II. *Fig.*: Faciē of officers employed to keep the army in check, Cic.

SERPO, ēre, psi, ptum, *intr.* (ἔρπω). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of animals:* To creep, slide, crawl. —(2) *Melon.* of things that come on imperceptibly: To creep, make way by degrees. II. *Fig.* (3) To spread or extend itself by degrees or imperceptibly. EX. (1) quædam bestię serpentes, quædam gradientes, Cic.; —serpentina secla ferarum, i. e. serpentes, Lucr. —(2) vitis serpens, Cic.; —s. tarda senectus per membra, Lucr. —(3) serpit respublica, Cic.; —s. malum, id. *Of style:* s. (poeta) humi, Hor. SYN. See RĒPO.

SERRA, æ, *f.* (for sagra, from seco). I. A saw, Cic. *Prov.*: serram ducere cum alqo de alqa re, to dispute with any body, to discuss a point, Varr. II. *Melon.* 1. A kind of sea-fish, Plin. —2. A kind of serrated battle array, Cic.

SERRĀNUS [Serānus], i, *m.* The surname of M. Atilius Regulus, who was called from the plough to the consulate; after him another Atilius, Cic.

SERRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (serra). In the form of a saw, jagged; *s. dentes*, Plin.; —s. numi, with a jagged edge, denticulated, Tac.

SERRŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (serra). A little saw. SERTA, ōrum [sing., sertum, i. Auson.], *n.* (2. sero). Wreaths of flowers, garlands, festoons, Cic. SYN. See CORONA.

SERTŌRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Sertorius; *S. bellum*, Cic.

SERTŌRIUS, i, *m.* Q. Sertorius, a general of Marius, who maintained himself a long time against the army of Sulla, but was at last treacherously slain by Perperna, Cic.

SERTUM, i, n. See SERTA.

SERTUS, a, um, pt. of 2. sero.

1. SĒRUM, i, n. (σῆρος). I. *The watery part of curdled milk, whey.* II. *Melon.* like σῆρος, *Serum*, the watery parts of other substances, e. g. of resin, Plin.

2. SĒRUM, i, n. (serus). *A late hour, late (in the day or at night); s. est diei, Liv.; —sero diei, late in the day, Tac.*

SĒRUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Late.*—(2) *Sera, adv. Late.*—(3) *serum, adv. Late at night.* II. *Exp.* (4) *Too late, delayed.* EX. (1) *s. gratulatio, Cic.; —s. anni, old age, Ov.; —seras ulnos, growing late, Virg. Poet. with genit.: o seri studiorum! that learn too late, i. e. ignorant (ὀσπυχθῆς), Hor. Compar.: serius bellum, Liv. Superl.: serissima omnium (pirorum), the latest to ripen, Plin. Poet.: serius instead of the adverb sero, said of a person that does any thing late (Gr. 274.); s. redire, Hor. With inf.: s. versare boves, Prop.—(2) s. tacere, Virg.—(3) nocte sedens a. canit, Virg.—(4) s. Kalendæ, Cic.—s. bellum, Sall.; —s. est, it is too late, Liv. Poet. for the adverb, sera assurgere, to rise too late, Virg. SYN. SERUS; TARDUS.—Serus, late, tardy, coming late, opp. tempestivus.—Tardus, slow, dull, heavy in doing a thing, opp. velox.*

SERVA, æ, f. (servus). *A female slave; servā natum, Liv.*

SERVĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (servo). I. *That may be kept, that will keep; s. uva, Plin.* II. *That may be saved; s. caput, Ov.*

SERVANS, antis. I. pt. of servo. II. *Adj.: Keeping, observant; with genit., observantissimus æqui, Virg.*

SERVĀTOR, ōris, m. (servo). I. (1) *One that observes or takes care of.* II. *Exp.* (2) *A preserver, savior, deliverer.*—(3) *Of abstract objects: One that keeps or fulfills.* EX. (1) s. Olympi, Luc.—(2) s. et liberator, Liv.—(3) s. rigidi honesti, Luc. SYN. SERVATOR; CONSERVATOR; LIBERATOR; SOTER.—Servator, as above No. (2). Servator urbis, Cic.—Conservator, a defender, a protector; custos et conservator imperii, Cic.—Liberator, a deliverer, a releaser; servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus.—Soter, he that gives health or safety.

SERVĀTRIX, icis, f. (servator). *She that preserves, saves, or delivers, Ter.; Ov.*

SERVĪLIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to (one) Servilius; S. horti, Suet.*

SERVĪLIS, e, adj. (servus). *Of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile; s. vestis, Cic.; —s. tumultus, the servile war, Cæs.; —s. terror, of slaves, or of disturbances by slaves, Liv.; —s. manus, a band of slaves, Hor. SYN. SERVILIS; FAMILIARIS.—Servilis, of or belonging to bondage, slavish, servile; indoles a, Liv.—Famularis, of or belonging to a servant; famulari veste, dressed like a servant, Cic.*

SERVĪLĪTER, adv. (servilis). *Slavishly, servilely; s. facere alqd, Cic.*

1. SERVĪLIUS [Servilius], a. A Roman family name; e. g. C. Servilius Ahala; Cn. Servilius Cæpio, Cic. Fam., Servilia, id.

2. SERVĪLIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to (one) Servilius; S. lex, Cic.; —Servilius lacus, a place at Rome in the eighth region, Cic.*

SERVĪO, ire, Ivi, or Ii, Itum, intr. (servus) [*imperf.* servības, Plaut.; —*ful.* servībo, Ter.; Plaut.; —servibit, id.]. I. Prop. (1) *To be a servant, or slave, to serve, to be in service, to be subject or liable to servitude.* II. Gen. (2) *Of persons: To serve, show kindness or do a favor*

to, to oblige or be obliging to, to please, humor, gratify, comply with.—(3) *Of things, as buildings, lands, etc.: To be subject to certain acts of servitude or burdens.* EX. (1) *Absol.: s. juste, Cic.; —s. per centum annos, Liv. With dat.: s. optimatibus, Cic. With apud: s. apud nos, Cic. With a homogeneous object, Gr. 438, s. servitum, Cic.; —s. servitum alicui and apud alqm, Plaut. With servitute: servientes servitute, only in Plaut.—(2) s. mihi, Cic.; —s. commodis alcijs, id.; —s. gloriæ, id. Imperf.: serviat utilitati, id. With a homogeneous object: meum animum tibi servitum servire æquum censui, Plaut.—(3) sedes servient, Cic. SYN. SERVĪO; SERVUM ESSE; DESERVĪO; INSERVĪO.—Servire, to serve, obey, be under the control of a master.—Servum esse, to be of a servile condition; qui servit servus non semper est.—Deservire, to be assiduous in service, constant in servitude, expresses more than serve.—Inservire, to do service to one, to mind and take care of a thing. Famulus domino servit; avarus cuius deservit, dum dtescat; amicus amico inservit, does a kindness, G. D.*

SERVĪTIUM, ii, n. (servus). *The condition of a slave.* I. Prop. (1) *Service rendered by or required from a slave, servitude, slavery.*—(2) *Melon. gen.: Any servitude, service, bondage.*

II. Concr. (3) *A household of slaves, the slaves (collectively).* EX. (1) s. pati, Liv.; —s. minari, Sall.; —servitio levare, to free from slavery, Hor.—(2) servitio corporis uti, Sall.—(3) Sing.: servitio dare agros, Cic.; —servitii decem millia, Tac. Plur.: incitare servitia, Cic. SYN. See CAPTIVITAS.

SERVĪTRĪTIUS, a, um, adj. (servus, tritus from tero). *Worn down, galled by slavery; s. stabulum, a term of reproach, Plaut.*

SERVĪTŪDO, inis, f. (servus). *Slavery, servitude; homo servitudinis expertus, Liv. SYN. See CAPTIVITAS.*

SERVĪTUS, ūtis, f. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *The condition of a slave, servitude, slavery.* II. Melon. (2) Gen. (servio No. (2)). *Servitudo, subjection, service, thralldom.*—(3) In Law, t. t. (servio No (3)), of buildings, lands, etc.: *Servitudo, liability to certain burdens or duties.*—(4) Concr. (for servitium): *A household of slaves, the slaves (collectively).* EX. (1) servitum pati, Cic. Also as a verbal noun with a dat., as if governed by the verb servire: opulento homini hoc servitius dura est, the serving a rich man, or with a rich man, Plaut.—(2) servitum astringere, Cic.; —s. muliebris, Liv.—(3) s. imponere, Cic.—(4) s. crescit nova, Hor. SYN. See CAPTIVITAS.

SERVĪUS, a. I. *Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.* II. A Roman surname, esp. of the Sulpicii; hence sometimes, *Servii* for *Sulpicii*, Oth. ap. Tac.

SERVĪO, ire, tr. and intr. [*old fut. perf.* servasso (for servavero), Plaut.; so servassis, Cat.; servassit, Plaut.; servassint, id.]. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To save, preserve, to keep uninjured or entire, to guard, protect.*—(2) Exp.: *To keep for a future time or a certain purpose, to save, lay by, reserve.* II. Melon. (3) Gen. with the idea of attention paid to anything: *To observe, watch, or wait for.*—(4) Exp. in the language of religion: *To observe a sign, e. g. in the heavens, etc.*—(5) As it were, *to keep watch, i. e. to remain, stay, be stationary at a place; hence, to dwell at a place.* EX. (1) s. urbem, Cic.; —s. rem publicam, id.; —s. rem suam posteris, Hor. Absol.: servaveria, you are the saving of me, Plaut. With abstract objects: s. iustitiam, Cic.; —stellæ servant cursum, id.—(2) s. se ad alqd, Cic.; —s. lectum Massicum, Hor. With dat.: s. rem iudicio vo-

luntatique multitudinis, Cic.—(3) *With acc.*: s. iter, Cæs.;—s. limen, Ov. *With relative and other clauses denoting intention or design*: quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. *Abol.*: serva intus, keep watch inside, Plaut.;—serva! mind! take heed! be on your guard! Hor.; Plaut.—(4) s. de celo, Cic.—(5) s. atria, Hor.;—nymphae servant silvas, flumina, Virg. SYN. SERVUS; ASSERVUS; CONSERVUS; CUSTODIO; SALVO.—Servare, to preserve, save, as No. (1).—Asservare, to observe, to keep, to watch what one does; asservabo hic quid rerum agat, Plaut.—Conservare, to preserve, to keep together; qui conservet omnia, Cic.—Custodire, to look to, to observe, to guard safely, to defend; c. alqm is to keep one lest he run away, or to protect and defend him; but, servare alqm is to save, to preserve one.—Salvare and salvator are not elegant Latin, and are seldom used by classical writers.

SERVULICOLA, æ, f. (servulus, colo). A woman that looks after slaves; s. sordidæ, harlots, prostitutes, Plaut.

SERVULA, æ, f. dim. (servus). A young female slave, Cic.

SERVULUS, i, m. dim. (id.). A young slave, servant boy, Cic.

1. SERVUS, i, m. A slave, servant; s. cupidatium, Cic.;—s. publici, slaves belonging to the state, id. SYN. I. See FAMULUS. II. Servum esse. See SERVIO. III. PHRASES. 1. Servus a manu, a secretary.—2. Servus ad manum, a secretary or a slave always at hand ready to do his master's commands.—3. Servus a pedibus, a messenger, one who goes on errands for his master.—4. Servus ad pedes, he who waited on his master at table; qui cœnanti ad pedes steterat.

2. SERVUS, a, um, adj. 1. (1) Of persons in slavery: Bound to service, slavish, servile, serving. II. (2) Of houses, lands, etc.: Subject to servitude, i. e. liable to certain burdens or duties. EX. (1) s. capita, i. e. servi, Liv.;—s. pecus imitatorum, Hor.;—s. aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov.—(2) s. prædia, Cic.;—s. fundus, Dig.;—s. ædes, id.

SESAMUM, i, n. (σῆσαμον). Sesamum or sesame, an Eastern oleaginous plant, Col.

SECUNCIA [seconcia], æ, f. (sesqui, uncia). A twelfth and a half, Cels. Adj.: copulæ seconcie, an inch and a half thick, Plaut.

SECUNCIALIS, e, adj. (seconcia). Of an inch and a half; s. crassitudo (mensæ), Plin.

SESCUPLEX, Icis. See SESQUIPLEX.

SESCUPLUS [sesquiplus, Plin.], a, um, adj. (sesqui). One time and a half as much, Plin.

SĒSELIS, is, f. (σίσελις). The plant hartwort, Cic.

SĒSOSTRIS [Sēsōstris, ap. Aus.], is, m. (Σίσωστρις). Sesostris, a celebrated king of Egypt, Luc. Abl.: Sesostride, Tac.

SESQUI, adv. num. indecl. As much and half as much more, more by one half. It is used as a separate word only once by Cicero. It is often joined to another word denoting number and measure, and then stands for one and a half. With numerals (octavus and tertius) as the Greek ἑνὶ (in ἑνὸνδος, ἑνιγυτος, etc.), it denotes that one such part as is indicated by the numeral (i. e. one-eighth, one-third, etc.), is to be added.

SESQUĀ-ALTER, æra, ærum. One and a half (ἑνδιήτερος), Cic.

SESQUĪ HŌRA, æ, f. An hour and a half.

SESQUĪ-MŌDIUS, ii, m. A modius and a half, Cic.

SESQUĪ-OCTĀVUS, a, um, adj. num. Containing one and one-eighth = nine-eighths. See SESQUI, Cic.

SESQUĪ-ŌPUS, æris, n. The work of a day and a half, Plaut.

SESQUĪ-PĒDĀLIS, e, adj. I. Prop.: A foot and a half long, Cæs. II. Poet.: Very long, of unnatural length, huge; s. verba, Hor. SYN. See AMPULLÆ.

SESQUĪ-PES, pēdis, m. A foot and a half (long, etc.), Plaut.

SESQUĪ-PLĀGA, æ, f. A blow or stroke and a half; sesquiplagā interficere, Tac.

SESQUIPLEX, Icic, adj. (plicio). One and a half time; s. aut duplex aut par, Cic. Also, sescuplex (conf. sescuplus), Quint.

SESCUPLUS, a, um. See SESCUPLUS.

SESQUĪ-TERTIUS, a, um, adj. num. (Gr. ἑνιγυτος). Containing one and a third = four thirds; s. intervallum, Cic.

SESSĪBŪLUM, i, n. (sedeo). A seat, chair.

SESSĪLIS, e, adj. (id.). I. (1) Of or for sitting easily. II. (2) Low. EX. (1) s. pira minimo pediculo, Plin.;—s. tergum, Ov.;—s. obba, i. e. with a broad bottom, Pers. Hence, (2) s. genus lactuce, growing low, dwarf, Plin.

SESSĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. Gen. (1) Prop.: A sitting.—(2) Concr.: A seat, place where one sits. II. Esp. (3) An abiding, staying, or tarrying in a place.—(4) A sitting (i. e. a session, seditur for disputation or discussion). EX. (1) status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, etc., Cic.—(2) s. gymnasium, Cic.—(3) s. Capitolina, Cic. (4) s. pomeridiana, Cic.

SESSĪTO, ære, intr. double freq. int. (sedeo). To sit long or often; dea (Suada) sessitat, Cic.

SESSĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (sessio, No. (4)). A short sitting: An assembly of persons sitting and conversing together; consuetari sessiuncula.

SESSOR, ōris, m. (sedeo). I. Gen. e. g. in the theatre: One that sits any where, a sitter, Suet.; Hor. II. Esp.: One who sojourns any where, an inhabitant; s. urbis, Nep.

SESTERTIUS, a, um (semis, tertius). Two and a half. I. Sestertius, ii, m., sc. numus.

A sesterce (marked HS., i. e. ii. and semis). A silver coin = two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius (value about two pence sterling = three cents and nine mills). I. Prop.: s. duodeni, Cic.;—s. singuli, Plin. Frequently with numus, Cic. In the genit. plur.: Sestertium (more rarely sestertiorum, Col.). Sestertium numum, Cic. Also with the symbol HS., ap. Cic.

From the frequent use of the genitive form sestertium with numerals above a thousand, it happened that very early (although not before Augustus), this genitive sestertium was mistaken for a nominative neuter, and so they not only formed the plural sestertia, but declined even sestertium as a noun singular. Hence it came that sestertium (with the omission of mille) denotes a sum of a thousand sesterces (= £8, 17s. 1d. English money, about 39 dollars of our money); and with the multiplicative adverbs decies, centies, etc. (omitting centena millia implied), it indicates a sum of a hundred thousand sesterces; consequently, decies sestertium, i. e. decies centena millia sestertiorum, ten times a hundred thousand sesterces, or a million; centia sestertium = ten million of sesterces; sexcenta sestertia = 600,000 sesterces, Cic. Maon.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, a small sum, a trifle, Cic. Under the emperors also, a copper coin of the value of four asses, Plin. II. Sestertium,

ſi, n. (as a measure). *Two feet and a half* in depth, Col. **SYN.** Sestertius, a *sesterce*, two asses and a half.—Sestertium (for sestertiorum mille), a *thousand sesterces*. See above.

SESTIANUS [Sext.], a, um, adj. (Sestius). *Of or belonging to one Sestius (Sextius); S. dicta.*

1. **SESTIUS** (Sestius), a, A Roman family name; e. g. *P. Sestius L. F.; C. Sestius Calvinius*.

2. **SESTIUS** (Sextius), a, um, adj. *(Of or belonging to a Sestius; S. mensa, the counter of a money changer or banker, Cic.*

SESTOS or -US, i, f. (Σηστός). *Sestus*. A town of Thrace on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the abode of Hero, Liv.

SESTUS, a, um, adj. (Sestos). *Of or belonging to Sestos; S. puella, i. e. Hero, Ov.*

SĒTA, æ, f. (also *seta*), (γᾱτή). **I. Prop.**: A thick strong hair of an animal, a bristle (usually in plur.). **Plur.**: setis obsita (Ion, Virg. *Sing.*: s. equina, horse-hair. *Fig.*: Also of the strong hair of men, Virg. **II. Meton.**: Any thing made of hair, a hair-brush, a fishing-line, etc., Mart. A painter's brush or pencil, Plin. **SYN.** See **COMA**.

SĒTANIA, æ, f., and **SĒTANIUM** (-ON), i, n. (σητανία, and σητανιον). A kind of large mellar, Plin.; Plaut.

SĒTIA, æ, f. (Σητία). *Setia*. **I.** An ancient town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes, now *Sezze* or *Sezze*, celebrated for its excellent wine, Liv. **II. Poet.**: Wine grown at *Setia*, Stat.

SĒTIGER [set.], Æra, Ærum, adj. (seta, gero). *Bearing bristles, bristly; s. sus, Virg. Subst.*: setiger, a bristle-bearer; poet. for a wild boar, Ov.

SĒTINUS, a, um, adj. (Setia). *Of or belonging to Setia; S. ager, Cic. Subst. plur.*: Sētini, Ærum, m. *The inhabitants of Setia*, Liv.

SĒTOSUS [set.], a, um, adj. (seta). *Full of bristles or strong hair, bristly, hairy; s. aper, Virg.; s. frons, Hor.; s. verbera, of hair.*

SEU, adv. See **SIVE**.

SĒVĒRE, adv. (severus). *Seriously, gravely, earnestly; graviter et s.*, Cic.;—*s. vindicare*.

SĒVĒRITAS, Ætis, f. (id.). *Seriousness, gravity, severity* (in a good or bad sense). **I.** s. adhibere in alqo, Cic. **II. Of things**: s. aurium, strict judgment, Plin. E. **SYN.** See **DURITIA**.

SĒVĒRĪTŪDO, Inis, f. (id.). *I. q. severitas; s. morum, Plaut.*

1. **SĒVĒRUS**, a, um, adj. **I.** Of persons, (1) In a good sense: *Earnest, serious, rigorous, strict, grave, weighty*, in looks, conduct, etc. (of persons and things, while *severus* is generally used of things only; see **SEMIUS**).—(2) In a bad sense: *Severe, austere, harsh*. **II.** Of things: (1) In a good sense, s. s. as No. (1).—(4) In a bad sense, as No. (2). **EX.** (1) s. et gravis, Cic.;—s. iudices, id.;—s. in alqm, id.;—migrare ad seve-ros, the sober, Catull.;—s. agricolæ, hardy, Læci.;—severus laudare, in earnest.—(2) *sævus severusque* (Neptunus), Plaut.—(3) *sententia graves et s.*, Cic.;—s. tragœdia, Hor.;—s. poena, Sall. *Subst.*: linque seve- ra, Hor.—(4) s. annis, Virg. *Subst.*: facere istuc seve- rum, this dreadful thing, Plaut. *Subst. with genit.*: seve- ra pelagi, Lucr. **SYN.** See **AUSTERUS**.

2. **SĒVĒRUS**, i, m. nom. pr.; e. g. *Cornelius Seve- rus*, a poet in the time of Augustus.

SĒ-VŪCO, Ære, tr. **I. Prop.** (1) To call apart or aside, to call away. **II. Fig.** (2) To separate, withdraw. **EX.** (1) s. plebem, Cic.;—s. alqm ab alqo, id.;—s. se, to separate one's

self from, Plaut. *More rarely of things*: quic- quid poterat, sevocabat ad se, look to himself, appropriated, Cic.—(2) s. animum ab alqo re, Cic.;—ab his hæc eloquentia sevocanda est, is t) be avoided, id.;—s. se in consilium, to consult one's self alone, Plaut. **SYN.** See **SEDUVO**.

SĒVUM, i. See **SEBUM**.

SEX, adj. num. card. inlecl. (ἑξ). *Six; s. suffragia, Cic.;—s. septem menses, six or seven.*

SEXĀGĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (sexageni). **I. Prop.**: Containing sixty, Front. **II. Esp.**: Sixty years of age; s. Cicero, Quint.

SEXĀGĒNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (sexaginta). *Sixty* (distr.), sixty each; s. (i. q. sexaginta) millia modium, Cic.

SEXĀGĒSĪMUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. (id.). *The sixtieth; s. dies, Cic. Subst.*: sexagesima denarii, a sixtieth part, Plin.

SEXĀGĒS, adv. num. (id.). *Sixty times; s. sestertium, six millions of sesterces, Cic.*

SEXĀGINTA, adj. num. card. inlecl. (ἑξή- xortα). **I. Prop.**: Sixty; s. anni, Cic. **II. Meton.**: Any large number, very many; s. limina.

SEX-ANGŪLUS, a, um, adj. *Sexangular, hexagonal; s. cera, Ov.*

SEXĒNĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (sexcenti). *Consisting of six hundred; s. cohortes, Cæs.*

SEXĒNI, æ, a, (secenti), adj. num. distr. (sexcenti). *Six hundred* (distr.), six hundred each; s. numi.

SEXĒNTĒNI, æ, a, [secenti], i. q. sexcenti.

SEXĒNTĒSĪMUS [secenti], a, um, adj. num. ord. (sexcenti). *The six hundredth; s. annus, Cic.*

SEXĒNTĒNI [secenti], æ, a, adj. num. card. (sex, centum). **I. Prop.**: Six hundred; s. anni, Cic. **II. Meton.** for any indefinite large number: *Very many, exceedingly numerous*, as we use the word *thousand* or *thousands*; s. cives multi- que Siculi, Cic.;—s. causa, Plaut.

SEXĒNTĒS [secenti], adv. num. (sexcenti). **I. Prop.**: Six hundred times; s. HS, six hun- dred times a hundred thousand sesterces, i. e. sixty millions, Cic. **II. Meton.** for any very large sum, as our *thousands and thousands*, Plaut.

SEXĒCĒM. See **SEDECIM**.

SEXENNIS, e, adj. (annus). *Six years old, of six years; s. herus, Plaut.*

SEXENNĪUM, ïi, n. (sexennis). *A space of six years, six years; ille biennium, hic s.*, Cic.

SEXIES, adv. num. (sex). **I.** Six times; s. per annos, six times a year, Plin. **II. i. q.** sextum, for the sixth time; s. deducta (colonia).

SEXPRĪMI, Ærum, m. (sex, primus). [Also sex primi conf. Decem l.]. *The six chief men of the council in smaller towns, the six principal citizens, Cic.*

SEXTA-DECĪMĀNI, Ærum, m. (sextus). *The soldiers of the sixth legion, Tac.*

SEXTANS, antis, m. (sex). **I. Prop.**: The sixth part of an as (see **AS**), Cic. *Esp. as a coin*: sextantia conferre, etc., Liv. *Of weight*: The sixth part of a pound, Ov. A measure for liquids: The sixth part of a sextarius, two cyathi, Plin.; Suet. **II. Meton.**: The sixth part (of any whole); (heredes) in sextante, Cic.

SEXTĀRIUS, ïi, m. (sextus). **I.** The sixth part of a measure, weight, etc., Plin. **II. Esp.** 1. A measure for liquids, the sixth part of a con- gius (about a pint and a half), Cic.—2. A dry measure, the sixteenth part of a modius, Plin.

SEXTIANUS, a, um, adj. See SESTIANUS.

SEXTILIS, is, (se. mensis), m. (sextus). The sixth month according to the Roman computation (reckoned from the month of March), afterward called Augustus; comitia in Sextilem, Cic.;—S. Calendæ, Liv.

SEXTILIUS, a. The name of a Roman gens.

SEXTIUS, a. See SESTIUS.

SEXTŪLA, æ, f. dim. (se. pars) (sextus). The sixth part of an uncia; hence, the seventy-second part of an as or whole. (See AS), Cic.

SEXTUM, adv. (sextus). For the sixth time; s. consul, Cic.

SEXTUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. (sex). The sixth, Ov.;—s. decimus annus, sixteenth. Also as one word sextusdecimus annus, dies, Liv.

SEXTUS-DECIMUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. The sixteenth. See SEXTUS.

SEX-UNGŪLA, æ, f. Six clawed, a name given to a rapacious prostitute, Plaut.

SEXUS, is, m. [secus, n. indecl.]. A sex, male or female (of men and animals). I. The form Sexus: genus in sexu consideratur, Cic.;—s. virilis, Suet. II. The form Secus: s. virile.

SI, conj. (si). I. Conditional (1) If. II. Elliptical (2) If at all, if indeed. III. In comparisons (3) With acc.: As if, just as if. IV. Esp. (4) Independent interrogative clauses, and such as express doubt, i. q. num: If, if perchance, whether perhaps.—(5) In expressing a wish: Would that, etc. EX. (1) With indicative of all tenses: si querimus, Cic.;—si audietis me, id. With subjunctive of all tenses: si cupiant, Cic.;—si affluisse, id.—(2) aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic.;—si quidem, if indeed. With quod: quod si interest, Cic.;—(3) ac si venissem, Cic.—(4) With a subj.: quominus experiretur, si ferre posset, Cic. Implying the notion of an attempt: præmittit, si possit, Cæs.—(5) si ostendat! Virg.; O si! Oh that! but! etc., Hor.

SIBILO, Ære, intr. and tr. (sibilus). I. Intr. (1) To hiss, to whistle. II. Tr. (2) To hiss any one, to hiss at. EX. (1) Of living creatures: serpens sibilat ore, Virg. Of things: ferrum sibilat unda, Ov.—(2) s. homines modestos, Cic. SYN. SIBILO; EXSIBILLO.—Sibilare, to hiss, of a serpent, or as a serpent does.—Exsibilare, to hiss off the stage; histrio exsibilatur et exploditur.

1. SIBILUS, i, m. [sibilu, abl.]. I. Gen. (1) A hissing, whistling. II. Esp. (2) A hissing (as a mark of disapprobation or contempt), (usually plur.). EX. (1) Sing.: s. rudentum, Poet. ap. Cic.;—sibilo dare signum, Liv. Plur.: sibilu: s. horrenda, Ov.—(2) Sing.: s. metueret, Cic. Plur.: sibilis consecrari alicui, Cic.

2. SIBILUS, a, um, adj. (1. sibilus). Hissing, whistling; s. colla colubæ, Virg.

SIBUZATES. Sibuzates, a people of Aquitania; now Sobusee, Cæs.

SIBYLLA [Sibylla, Tac.], æ, f. (Σιβυλλᾶ). A prophetess, fortune-teller; a sibyl; S. naturæ (Pythia), Cic. In Roman mythology: A celebrated sibyl at Cumæ, Ov.; Virg.;—another in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose prophecies were kept in the Capitol, Cic.

SIBYLLINUS [Sibylli], a, um, adj. Of or belonging to a sibyl, sibylline; s. vaticinationes, Cic.;—s. libri (also simply libri, or libri fatales).

SIC [sicce, like hicce, ecce, Plaut.], adv. I. Gen. (1) So, thus, in this manner, in such manner, etc.; hoc tali modo, οὕτως. II. Esp. (2)

In comparisons: So.—(3) Denoting degree, in a high degree: So, in such a manner.—(4) In a low degree: So.—(5) Denoting the quality of an object: So, of such description.—(6) In affirmations: So.—(7) In protestations, wishes, etc.: As true as, as sure as, etc. EX. (1) s. inflexerat, etc., Cic.;—s. loqui, in the following manner, as follows, id.—(2) ut ille... sic noster, Cic.—(3) s. diligere, Cic.—(4) s. temere, Hor.;—s. tenuiter, Ter.—(5) s. est habitus, Cic.;—s. sum, Ter.—(6) Placet? mihi s. placet, Cic.—(7) sic deus adjuvet, Ov.

SICA, æ, f. I. Prop.: A dagger, dirk; hinc sicæ, hinc venena, i. e. assassinations. Cic. II. Meton.: The point of a boar's tooth; s. dentium, Plin. SYN. See GLADIUS.

SICAMRI. See SIGAMRI.

SICĀNI, ðrum, m. (Σικανοί). Sicani, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, part of whom emigrated to Sicily, Virg.

SICĀNIA, æ, f. (Sicani). Sicily, Ov.

SICĀNIS, Idis, f. adj. Sicilian; S. Etna, Ov.

SICĀNIUS, a, um, adj. (Σικάνιος). Sicilian; S. latus, Virg.

SICĀNUS [Sicānus, Sil.], a, um, adj. (Σικανός). I. (1) Sicanian. II. (2) Pert.: Sicilian. EX. (1) S. gentes, i. e. Sicani, Virg.—(2) S. fluctus, Virg.;—S. Etna, Hor.;—S. portus, Virg.

SICĀRIUS, ii, m. (sica). An assassin, cut-throat, murderer, ruffian; s. vetus, Cic.;—questio inter sicarios, of assassination, id.;—questionem exercere de s., of assassination, Suet. SYN. See PERCUSSOR.

SICCA, æ, f. Sicca, an eastern frontier town of Numidia, with a temple of Venus; now Esf.

SICCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (sicco). A drying, Plin.

1. SICCE, adv. (the emphatic sic, see Cæ). Thus, so; s. placide, Plaut. Conf., SICCINE.

2. SICCE, adv. (siccus) [very rare]. I. Prop.: Dryly, without damp; s. stabulatur (bos), Col. II. Fig.: s. et integre, firmly, solidly, Cic. Conf., SICCUS, II.

SICCENSES, ium, m. (sicca). The inhabitants of Sicca, Sall.

SICCINE? adv. (sicce). Is it thus? Is it so? s. hoc fit? foras ædibus me eieci? Is this then the way I am treated? Plaut.

SICCITAS, ātis, f. (siccus). I.—Prop. (1) Dryness, want of moisture.—(2) Of the weather: Drought, dry weather.—3. Of the human body: Dryness, freedom from unhealthy humors, as from catarrh, etc., Cic. II. Fig. (rarely): s. orationis, jejuneness. EX. (1) s. uvæ, Plin. Of places: s. Siphontina, Cæs.—(2) s. maxima, Cic. Plur. ap. Cæs.

SICCO, Ære, tr. and intr. I. Tr. (1) Gen.: To make dry, to dry, drain.—(2) Esp.: To dry up, remove (an unhealthy humor). II. Intr. (3) To grow dry, to dry up. EX. (1) s. puldres, Cic.;—s. vellera, Virg.;—siccati agri, drained, Suet. Met.: s. ubera, to suck dry, Virg.;—siccata ovis, milked, Ov.;—siccati cadi, emptied, Hor.;—s. sacrum Permissida, to drink freely from the Muse's fountain, i. e. to be a great poet, Mart.—(2) s. pituitam oris, Plin.;—s. vulnera, Ov.—(3) ubi siccaverit, Cat.

SICCOCŪLUS, a, um, adj. (siccus, oculus). With dry eyes, dry-eyed; s. genus, Plaut.

SICCUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: Dry.—(2) Subst.: Siccum, i, and Sicca, ðrum, m. The dry land, a dry place, country, etc.—(3) Esp. of the weather: Dry, not rainy.—(4) Of the body: Dry, free from unhealthy humors, not

subject to rheum, catarrh, etc.; hence, firm, robust.—(1) With reference to drinking: *Dry, thirsty; hence, sober, abstemious, not intoxicated.* II. *Fig* (6) *Dry, meagre.* EX. (1) *s. panis, Plin.; s. lucus, Prop.; s. agri, Hor.* With *genit.*, enses sicci sanguinis, *not wet with blood, Sil.* With *abl.*, spolia s. sanguine, Prop.; —*utraque* Ursa s., *not dipping into the sea, i. e. not setting, Ov.; s. vox* (with heat), *Ov.*—(2) in sicco, Plin.; —*rostra tenent siccam, are on the dry land, or on the sands, etc., Virg.*—(3) *s. ver, Plin.; s. tempora (canis), Tibull.*—(4) *s. corpora, Plin.; s. mulier, Plaut.; s. os, without saliva, Catull.*—(5) *s. sum siti, Plaut.; Hor.*—(6) *s. atque sanum in oratione, Cic.; s. atque aridi pueri, unprepared, Suet.; s. medullis, cold, Prop.* SYN. *SICCUS; SOBRIUS.*—*Siccus, prop. dry, of one that drinks no wine, No. (5).*—*Sobrius, sober, not drunk. Siccus opp. madidus; sobrius, opp. ebrius. See also ARIDUS.*

SICĒLIS, Idis, (Siculi), *f. (Σικελίς).* *Sicilian.* Subst.: *A Sicilian; S. muse, of Theocritus, Bucolic, Virg.; S. nymphae, Ov.*

SICĒLĒUS, i, *m. Sichenus, the husband of Dido, Virg.* Also *adj. S. cinis, id.*

SICĪLĪA, æ, *f. (Σικελία).* *Sicily, Cic.*

SICĪLĪCŪLA, æ, *f. dim. (sicilis).* *A small sharp instrument, a little knife, Plaut.*

SICĪLĪCUS [siciliquus], i, *m.* I. *Gen.: The fourth part of an uncia, and so the forty-eighth part of an as, Scæv.; Dig.* II. *Esp. as a measure: A quarter of an inch, Plin.* Of a jugerum, Col.; —*as a weight: two drachmæ.* III. *Meton.: A comma.*

SICĪLIENSIS, e, *adj. (Sicilia).* *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian; s. quaestura mea.*

SICĪLIS, is, *f. (sica).* *An instrument for cutting, a sickle, scythe; similitudo s., Plin.*

SICĪLISSĪTO, āre, *intr. (Siculi).* *To imitate Sicilian manners, Plaut.*

SICINIŪS, a. *A Roman family name, e. g. Caius Sicinius, Cic.*

SICŌRIS, is, *m. Sicoris, a tributary of the river Ilerus, now Seyre, Caus.*

SICŪBI, *adv. (si, ubi, as sicunde from si, unde). If any where or at any place (rarely used); s. incideret, Cic.; s. nactus eris, id.; s. est certamen, Liv.; ac s. esset (exceptum), and if in any place, Cic.*

SICŪLA, æ, *f. dim. (sica).* *A little dagger or dirk.*

SICŪLI, ōrum, *m. (Σικελοί).* *The Siculi, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, who, when expelled thence, settled chiefly in Sicily. Hence, the inhabitants of Sicily, Sicilians, Cic.*

1. **SICŪLUS**, i, *m. A Sicilian.*

2. **SICŪLUS**, a, *um, adj. (Siculi).* *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian; S. tellus, i. e. Sicily, Virg.; S. tyrannus, i. e. Phalaris, Ov.; S. mare, Ilor.; S. conjux, i. e. Proserpine (because she was carried away from Sicily), Juv.; S. cantus, of the Sirens, id.*

SICUNDE, *adv. (si, unde, as sicubi from si, ubi). If from any place or quarter (very rare); s. potes erues, Cic.*

SICUT and **SIC-UTI**, *adv.* I. *Prop. (1) So as, just as, as if.* II. *Esp. (2) Implying a cause: Inasmuch as, since.*—(3) *Affirmative: As indeed it is (or was), as in fact.*—(4) *Comparative: As it were, as if.*—(5) *In citing an instance or example: As, as for instance or example, such as, etc.*—(6) *s. eram, erat, etc. i. q. ὡς ἔργον. Such or so as I (he, etc.) was.*—(7) *As if, just as*

though (hypothetical, only in Sall.). EX. (1) *With a verb: s. factum erat, Cic.; sicuti accepi, Sall.* With *ita, itidem, sic: s. . . ita, Liv.; s. . . sic, Cæs.; sicuti ita, id.; sicuti . . . itidem, Plaut.* Without a verb: *amplectitur me, sicuti neminem, Cic.* With *ita, item, etc.: s. in foro, item in theatro, id.*—(2) *s. cras aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut.*—(3) *quamvis felix sit, s. est, Cic.*—(4) *locus s. fundamentum, Cic.*—(5) *quibus in causis, s. in ipsa M. Curii, Cic.*—(6) *s. erat togatus, Suet.*—(7) *sicuti foret lacessitus, Sall.* SYN. *See QUEMADMODUM and VELUT.*

SICŶON, ōnis, *f. (Σικωνίη).* *Sicyon, the capital of Sicyonia in Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus of Corinth, the birthplace of Aratus, Cic.*

SICŶONIUS, a, *um, adj. (Sicyon).* *Of or belonging to Sicyon; S. magistratus, Cic.; S. Aratus, id.; S. calcei, a kind of soft shoe, Liv.* Subst. plur.: *Sicyonii, the inhabitants of Sicyon, Cic.; Sicyonia, ōrum, n. Shoes worn by the Sicyonians, Virg.*

SĪDA, m [Sīde, ēs, Plin.]. *f. (Σίδα).* *Sīda, a town of Pamphylia; now Eski, Cic.*

SĪDERĒUS, a, *um, adj. (sidus).* I. (1) *Of or belonging to the stars, starry.* II. *Meton. (2) Celestial, divine.*—(3) *Gen.: Beaming, shining, resplendent, glittering, etc.* EX. (1) *s. æthera, Virg.; s. arx mundi, the heavens, Ov.; s. ignes, stars, id.; s. Pedro, treating of the stars, id. Esp. of the sun: s. deus, i. e. the sun.*—(2) *s. sanguis, of the gods, Val. Flac.; s. arcus, Col.*—(3) *s. clipeus, Virg.*

SĪDERĒTES, æ, *m. (σιδηρέτης).* *A loadstone, magnet, Plin.*

SĪDĒTÆ, ōrum, *m. (Σιδῆται).* (Sida). *The inhabitants of Sida, Liv.*

SĪDĪCINI, ōrum, *m. Sidicini, a people of Campania whose capital was Teanum, Cic.*

SĪDĪCINUS, a, *um, adj. (Sidicini).* *Of or belonging to the Sidicini; S. ager, Liv.; S. cohors.*

1. **SĪDO**, ōra, *sidi, intr. (ἵκω).* I. *Gen. (1) Of living creatures: To sit down, to set one's self down, to settle.*—(2) *Of things: To settle, sink, go to the bottom.* II. *Esp. (3) To settle, to remain in a certain position whether by sitting, reclining, or otherwise, to stick fast.*—(4) *Naut.: To run aground, to stick fast.*—(5) *To sink down, sink, disappear by going down.* EX. (1) *colymbæ s., Virg.*—(2) *gummi sidit in aqua, Plin.; cælum sidet, Hor.; s. lectica, is put down, Prop.*—(3) *ancoræ s., Plin.; s. in lecto, Prop.*—(4) *s. cymbæ, Liv.*—(5) 1. *Prop.: arx Cadmi s., Prop.; sidentēs acervi, tumbling together, falling down, Luc.*—2. *Fig.: sidens civitatis, Sen.*

2. **SĪDO**, ōnis, *m. Sīdo, a chief of the Suevi, about the middle of the first century, Tac.*

SĪDON, ōnis, *m. [Acc. Sīdōna, Virg. Abl.: Sīdōne, Lucr., Sīdōne, Sil.] [sīdōnia, æ, Just.] (Σιδών, ὀνοχ).* *Sidon, a celebrated city of Phœnicia, the mother-town of Tyre, now Saida, Cic.*

SĪDŌNTICUS, a, *um, adj. (Sidon).* *Of or belonging to Sidon, Sall.*

SĪDŌNIS, Idis, *f. adj. Sidonian, i. q. Phœnician; S. tellus, i. e. Phœnicia, Ov.; S. concha, i. e. purple, id.* Subst.: *A Sidonian or Phœnician woman, Ov.*

SĪDŌNIUS, a, *um, adj. (Sidon).* (1) *Of or belonging to Sidon, Sidonian, Phœnician.*—(2) *Carthaginian.*—(3) *Theban (inasmuch as Thebes in Bœotia is said to have been founded by the Phœnician Cadmus).*—4. *Subst.: Sidonii, ōrum, m. The Sidonians, Sall.; Phœnicians, Ov.* EX. (1) *S. urbs, Sidon, Virg.; S. menia, Ov.; S. hospes, i. e. Cadmus, Ov. S. s. nautæ, murex,*

vestis, palla, etc.—(2) S. duces, Sil. :—S. miles, id.—(3) S. comites, i. e. *Ismeniles*, Ov.

SIDUS, *ōris*, *n.* (*sidus*). I. Prop. (1) A group or configuration of stars, a constellation (mostly in the plur.); also a star.—2. The sun, Tibull.—3. The moon, Plin. :—s. utrumque, the rising and setting sun, Petron.; also, the sun and moon, Plin. II. Meton. (4) Mostly poet. : The heavens.—(5) Fig. : The height of fortune, glory, etc.—(6) Meton. : Night.—(7) Of radiant beauty, or any thing that is noble or grand; pulchrior sidere, Hor. Hence, brightness, splendor.—(8) Denoting a season, clime, country, or region, weather, temperature.—(9) With regard to the supposed influence of the constellations on the lives and fortunes of mankind : Destiny, fate, fortune. EX. (1) Sidera et stelle, Cic. :—sol lunaque præcipua siderum, Quint. :—sidera Arcturi, Virg.—(1) Encas missus ad sidera, Juv.—(5) feriam sidera vertice, Hor. :—notus ad sidera, Virg. :—contingere sidera (of a perfectly happy person), to touch the stars (like gods), Prop.—(6) exigere sidera, to pass the night, Prop.—(7) Maximus, sidas Fabie, Ov.—(8) s. confectum, the weather that is over, Plin. :—s. hibernum, Virg. :—tot saxa sideraque, countries, regions, id. :—s. triste Minervæ, a storm raised by Minerva, Virg.—(9) ictus sidere pestifero, Liv. :—notare sidere natalicia, Cic. :—editus sidere dextro, Stat. SYN. See **ASTRUM**.

SIEM, **SIES**, etc. See **SUM**.

SIGAMBER, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* (Sigambri). Of or belonging to the Sigambri; S. cohors, Tac. Subst. : Sigambra, *æ, f.* A Sigambrian woman.

SIGAMBRI, *ōrum*, *m.* [Sic. Syg. Sug.] (Σίγαμβροι, and Σοίγαμβροι). Sigambri, a powerful Germanic tribe, Cæs.

SIGÆUM, *i*, *n.* (Σίγαυον). Sigeum, a promontory of Troas, with a town of the same name, on which was the tomb of Achilles; now *Jenischer*.

SIGÆUS [Sigæus, Ov.], *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Sigeum). Of or belonging to Sigeum; S. freta, Virg. :—Sigæia tellus, Ov.

SIGILLA, *ōrum*, *n.* dim. (signum) [Sing. : sigillum, Isacr.]. I. (1) Small images or figures, of the images on seal-rings, Cic. Hence, (2) poet. for a seal. II. 3. In the sing. : sigillum for signum : A token, mark, trace, Venant. EX. (1) s. egregia, Cic. :—s. grata, Hor. SYN. See **SIGNUM**.

SIGILLARIA, *ōrum*, (*ibus* and *iis*), *n.* (sigilla). I. The last two days of the Saturnalia, on which it was the custom to exchange presents of images, Macr. II. Meton. 1. The image presented during the Sigillaria, Sen.—2. A place at Rome where images were sold, Suet.

SIGILLATIM, *adv.* See **SINGILLATIM**.

SIGILLATUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sigilla). Adorned with images or little figures; s. scyphi, Cic. SYN. See **SIGNATUS**.

SIGILLUM, *i*, *n.* See **SIGILLA**.

SIGIMERUS, *i*, *m.* Sigimerus, a prince of the Cherusci, father of Arminius, Tac.

SIGLA, *ōrum*, *n.* (contr. for sigilla). Abbreviations, Just.

SIGNATOR, *ōris*, *m.* (signo). One who sets his seal to any thing as a witness, e. g. to a marriage contract, a will, etc., a sealer, signer, Suet.

SIGNATORIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (signo). Of or belonging to a sealing; s. annulus, a seal-ring.

SIGNATUS, *a*, *um*. I. pt. of signo. II. Adj. : Locked up, well-guarded; s. limina, Prop. SYN. **SIGNATUS**; **SIGILLATUS**.—**Signatus**, marked,

stamped, imprinted; signata saxo nomina, Ov.—**Sigillatus**, that has little images set in, or wrought on, Cic.

SIGNIA, *æ, f.* Signia, a very ancient town of Latium, where wine of a harsh flavor was grown, now *Segni*, Liv.

SIGNIFER. *ōra*, *ōrum*, *adj.* (signum, fero). I. Gen. (1) That carries or bears a sign, image, or figure. II. Esp. (2) That contains stars or constellations, starry.—3. Milit. : Signifier, *er*, *m.* A standard-bearer, Cic.—(4) Meton. for a leader, chief, guide. EX. (1) s. puppis, with images or figures painted on it, Luc.—(2) s. orbis, the Zodiac, Cic.—(4) s. juvenutis, Cic.

SIGNIFICANS, *antis*. I. pt. of significo. II. Adj. (1) Of speech : Expressive, striking, clear.—(2) Meton. of a speaker : Clear, intelligible. EX. (1) s. descriptio, Quint.—(2) Attici lucidi et s., Quint., hence

SIGNIFICANTER, *adv.* Expressively, strikingly, clearly; breviter ac s. proferre, Quint. Compar. : significantius defendere, Cic.

SIGNIFICANTIA, *æ, f.* (significo). Import, significance, force, meaning; s. verborum, Quint.

SIGNIFICATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (significo). I. (1) A pointing out, showing, discovering, signifying; indication, intimation; mark, sign, token, etc. II. Esp. (2) Like the Greek *ἐπιμαρτυρία*, a token or mark of approbation or esteem, applause.—(3) A sign or prognostic of the weather.—4. Energy of expression, emphasis, Cic.—5. The signification or meaning of a word, sense; s. scripti, Cic. EX. (1) Absol. : declarare aliquid significatione, Cic. With a subject, gent. : s. literarum, Cic. With an object, gent. : s. virtutis, Cic. :—s. victorie, Cæs. Plur. : s. valetudinis, Cic. Rarely with an objective clause : s. fit, non adesso constantium, Cic.—(2) significatione florere, Cic.—(3) murmur cœli habet s., Plin. SYN. **SIGNIFICATIO**; **INDICIUM**; **VESTIGIUM**.

Significatio, a sign or token; ignibus significationem facere, Cæs.—**Indicium**, a sign, a mark; doloris præsentis indicium, id.—**Vestigium**, prop., a footstep, a footprint, impression, trace, fig., mark; vestigia veneni, Cic.

SIGNIFICO, *āre*, *tr.* (signum, facio). I. Gen. (1) To give a sign, to give to understand, to give warning or notice, to signify, indicate, intimate, point out. II. Esp. (2) To announce beforehand, to betoken, portend; hence, (3) To prognosticate the weather.—(4) To mean, signify. EX. (1) With acc. : s. cogitationem, Cic. :—s. deductionem, Cæs. Followed by an objective or relative clause : s. nihil esse potuisse, etc., Cic. With de : s. de fuga, Cæs. Absol. : significare inter sese ceperunt, Cic.—(2) futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic.—(3) ventus Africus significat tempestatem, Col.—(4) carere hoc significat, Cic.

SYN. SIGNIFICO; **DECLARO**; **MONSTRO**; **INDICO**.—**Significare**, to acquaint by signs.—**Declarare**, to declare, show clearly; hoc non significandum solum, sed etiam declarandum, Cic.—**Monstrare**, to show, point out; digito indice monstrat, Hor.—**Indicare**, to indicate, proclaim; vultus indicat mores, Cic.

SIGNINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Signia). Of or belonging to Signia; S. pira, Plin. Subst. plur. : Signini, *ōrum*, *m.* The inhabitants of Signia.

SIGNO, *are*, *tr.* (signum). I. Prop. (1) To set a mark upon, to mark, mark or point out.—(2) Esp. : To mark with a seal, to seal, seal up (usually, obsignare).—(3) To close, to finish.—(1) To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp (coin), to coin.—(5) To adorn, distinguish. II. Fig. (6) To mark, indicate, point out, express (usually, significare).—(7) Pœd. : To mark, ob-

serve. EX. (1) *signare sonos vocis*, Cic.;—*s. humum, to tread upon*, Hor.;—*s. rem carmine, to express a thing in song*, Virg.;—*s. ceram figuris, to impress upon*, Ov.—(2) *signatum libellum*, Cic. Hence, poet.: *jura signata*, Luc.;—*s. jura Suevis, to fix, establish*, Claud. in Eutr.—(3) *signare quinquenna lustra*, Mart.—(4) *argentum signatum*, Cic.;—*s. pecuniam signo*, Liv. Hence, poet.: *nomen habere signatum pectore, impressed upon*, Ov.—(5) *s. honore*, Virg.—(6) *s. differentiam*, Quint.;—*nomen (Caieta) signat ossa*, Virg.—(7) *s. ora sono*, id. SYN. SIGNO; NOTO; DESIGNO; OBSERVO.—SIGNARE, to mark, stamp, engrave, as above.—NOTARE, to note, mark, observe; *digitis charta notata meis*, Ov.—DESIGNARE, to design, to show; *notat et designat oculis ad cædem*, Cic.—OBSERVARE, to observe. Notamus rem, ut memoria hæreat; observamus, ut iudicium feramus, G. D.

SIGNUM, *i. n.* I. Gen. (1) *A mark, sign, mark of distinction.* II. Esp. (2) *A sign to distinguish the different divisions of an army, a standard.*—(3) *The banner or ensign of a single cohort or manipulus (opp. aquila, the eagle, i. e. the standard of a legion).* Hence, (4) *Meton.*: *A small division of an army, a cohort, manipulus.*—(5) *A sign given by a musical instrument or by a tessera; a signal, watch-word, pass-word.*—(6) *A token, prognostic, ominous appearance, sign.*—(7) *Any image artificially made, a figure, statue, etc.*—Hence, (8) *The image on a seal, an impression.*—(9) *A constellation, sign (conf. SIMUS).* EX. (1) *signa alajs rei dare*, Cic.;—*s. mutare, id.*;—*s. imprimere pecori*, Virg.;—*s. pedum sequi, to follow or trace the footsteps*, Ov.;—*also simply, signa sequi*, Virg.;—*s. timoris mittere, to utter, express*; *s. est, dominum esse, etc.*, Ter.—(2) *s. conferre cum alio, to join battle*, Cic.;—*s. relinquere, to desert the standards*, Sall.;—*s. ferre, to break up*, Cæs.;—*s. convertere, to wheel about, id.*;—*for which also, s. vertere*, Liv.;—*s. inferre in alium, to advance to an attack, to attack*; *as, s. conferre above; but this means also, to bring the standards together to one place*, Cæs.;—*sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, etc., in rank and file, drawn up*, Cic.—(3) *s. militaria . . . aquila, Cic.*—(4) *octo cohortes . . . reliqua signa*, Sall.—(5) *s. tuba dare*, Cæs.;—*s. canere*, Sall.;—*s. Priapi aut Veneris, the watch-word, Priapius or Venus*, Suet.—(6) *s. se obijcit*, Cic.—(7) *s. fabricari*, Cic.;—*s. formatum marmore*, Ov.—(8) *s. integra*, Cic.;—*sub signo habere, to keep under seal, id.*—(9) *signorum ortus et obitus*, Cic.;—*nox cælo diffundere signa parabat*, Hor. SYN. SIGNUM (7); SIGILLUM.—SIGNUM, *a figure in rilievo, a statue*; *asperis signis pocula*, Virg.;—*s. de marmore factum*.—SIGILLUM, *dim.*, *a little image graven or molten; also of a seal.* II. SIGNUM (1); ISSIGNE; SPECIMEN.—SIGNUM, *as (1).*—*Issigne, a particular mark (hence our word "Ensign"); insignia virtutis*, Cic.—*Specimen, an image, example, specimen, pattern; unicum antiquitatis specimen, the only image of antiquity.* III. SIGNUM (2 and 3); VEXILLUM.—SIGNUM, *an ensign or standard, scil.* of the legions, a golden eagle on a hasta;—*of the manipulus, a haul stretched out, on a pole, under which were the names of the cohorts, and medallions with the images of the gods.*—Vexillum (*dim.* velum), *a standard for a smaller body of infantry*; *With the cavalry and allies, it was a square piece of cloth hanging down from a spear*; *Vitellius urbem introit inter signa atque vexilla*, Suet.

SILA, æ, *f.* *Sila*, a large forest of the Bruttii.

SILACEUS, a, um, *adj.* (sil, ochre). *Yellowish, like ochre*, Plin.

SILANUS, *i. m.* (Σιληνός Dor. Σιλονός). *A*

water-spout, conduit pipe (usually in the shape of the head of Silenus), Lucr.

SILĀRUS, *i. m.* (Σιλαῖος), [*Silerus*, Mel.; *Siler*, Luc.]. *Silarus*, a river between Lucania and Campania, now *Sile*, Plin.

SILENTIUM, *ii. n.* (silco). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *A being silent, silence.*—(2) *The stillness of the night, dead of night.*—(3) *The stillness or quietness of the country*; *said also of wood that does not make a crackling noise.*—4. *Esp.*: *A state of being undisturbed*; hence, *correctness in observing the signs in augury*, Cic. II. Fig. (5) *Stillness, a stand-still, stop, quietness, cessation, inactivity.* EX. (1) *s. est*, Cic.;—*s. facere, to keep silence, observe silence, id.*;—*silentio præterire, to pass over in silence*; *in another sense, ut nulla pars orationis silentio præteriretur, without noise or clamor*, id.;—*s. est de aliquo, nothing is said about, all is silent about, id.*;—*vindicare a s., i. e. absence of fame, obliation, id.*;—*demere silentia furto, to rescue from silence or obliation*, Ov.—(2) *in silentio noctis*, Cæs.—(3) *silentia ruris*, Ov.—(5) *s. iudiciorum ac fori*, Cic.;—*vitam transire silentio*, Sall. SYN. SILENTIUM; TACITERNITAS.—*Silentium, silence, secrecy.*—*Taciturnitas, an inclination to or obstinacy in silence, taciturnity.*

SILĒNUS, *i. m.* (Σιληνός). *Silenus*. I. The tutor and companion of Bacchus, represented with short horns, and riding on an ass, Cic. II. A Greek historian, Cic.

SILĒO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* and *tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To be silent or still*; also, *tr.* *to be silent about, to pass over in silence (not used by Cæsar).* II. Meton. (2) *To be still or inactive, to cease, to rest.* EX. (1) *With de: ceteri de nobis silent*, Cic. *Impers.*: *siletur de jurgio*, Ter.; *Sall.* *With acc.*: *tu hoc silebis*, Cic.;—*neque te silebo*, Liber.; *Hor.* *Puss.*: *res siletur*, Cic.;—*s. Agricola, not to make mention of*, Tac. *With rel. clause*: *qua tulerit merecedem, silet*, Ov. *With obj. clause*: *silent verbum facere*, Auct. B. Hisp.—(2) *Musæ s., Cic.*;—*si quando ambitus silet, ceased*, id. SYN. See CELO.

1. SILER, ēris, *n.* A kind of brook-willow.

2. SILER. See SILARUS.

SILESCO, ēre, *intr.* *incoq.* (silco). *To become still or silent*; *turbæ s., Ter.*;—*venti s., Ov.*

SILEX, leis, *m.* [*f.*, Virg.; Ov.]. I. (1) *Any hard stone found in fields, a flint, flint-stone.* II. Gen. (2) *A rock, large stone.* EX. (1) *cædere s., Cic.*;—*scintillam excudere silicii*, Virg. *Frequently with lapis or saxum*: *lapides s., Liv.* Meton. *of hard-heartedness*: *natus scilicet*, Cic.;—*s. stat in corde*, Tibull.—(2) *acuta s., Virg.* SYN. See LAPIS.

SILĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Silius). *Of or belonging to Silius*; *S. villa negotium*, Cic.

SILICERNIUM, *ii. n.* A funeral entertainment, Fest. Hence, as a term of reproach for an old man, Ter.

SILĠGINĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (siligo). *Of or made of wheat*; *s. farina*, Plin.;—*s. panis*, Varr.;—*s. cunni, leaves*, Mart.

SILĠGO, inis, *f.* I. A kind of superior wheat, winter wheat, Plin. II. Meton.: *Wheaten flour*, Juv.

SILĠQUA, æ, *f.* I. A pod, shell, husk of pulse, Virg.; Plin. Hence, Meton.: *Siliquæ, ærum, Pulse*, Juv. II. *Siliqua Græca, St. John's bread*, Col.

SILĠUS, *n.* *Silius*, a Roman family name; e. g. 1. *P. Silius Nervæ*, Cic.—2. *T. Silius*, Cæs.—3. *C. Silius Italicus*, a Roman poet of the first century, author of a poem entitled *P. nica*.

SILLYBUS, *i, m.* (σίλλυβος). *A strip of parchment appended to the rolled volumes of the ancients, on which the title of the work, the name of its author, etc., were written, a label, Cic.*

SİLO, *ŏnis*. See **SİLUS**.

SİLUS, *a, um, adj.* [sillo, ŏnis, Plaut.]. *Having the nose turned upward, snubnosed; σινός, dei s., Cic.* Also a Roman surname of the gens *Sergia*; e. g. *M. Sergius Orata Silus, Cic.*—*M. Sergius Silus, Liv.*—*Domitius Silus, Tac.*

SİLVA, *æ, f.* (σίλη), [svl. is less correct—old genit., silvai—silua, trisyll., Hor.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *A forest, wood.*—(2) *Meton.*: *A plantation of trees, an orchard.* II. *Fig.* (3) *A dense crowd, a multitude, number.* EX. (1) *memora silvaeque, Cic.*;—*dea silvarum, i. e. Diana, Ov.*—(2) *signa disposita in s., Cic. Poet. for tree, aliae silvarum, Virg.*—(3) *omnis ubertas et quasi s. dicendi, Cic.*;—*ferens s. in pectore, a forest or cloud (of missiles), Luc.*;—*horrida s. comæ, said of bristle-like hair, dishevelled hair, Juv.* SYN. See **SALTUS**.

SİLVĀNUS [svlv.], *i, m.* (silva). I. *Silvanus, a deity presiding over forests and plantations, a god of woods, Cic.* II. *Meton, plur.*: *Silvan delicias, Ov.*

SİLVESCO [svlv.], *ŕe, intr. incept.* (silva). *To grow too thick or woody [of vines], (vitis) ne silvescat, Cic.*

SİLVĒSTRIS [svlv.], *e, adj.* (silva). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a wood, grown over with wood, woody, silvan.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of animals and plants: Wild.*—(3) *Gen.* (for *agrestis*): *Rural, rustic.* EX. (1) *s. locus, Cic.*;—*s. belua, i. e. a she-wolf, id.*;—*s. homines, i. e. living in woods, Hor.*—(2) *s. tauri, Plin.*;—*s. oliva, Ov.*—(3) *s. Musa, Virg.* SYN. **SİLVĒSTRIS**; **SİLVOSUS**.—*Silvestris, of a wood or forest, bred in the country, wild, savage.*—*Silvosus, woody, abundant in woods, Liv.*

SİLVĀ. See **RİEĀ**.

SİLVĪCOLA [svlv.], *æ, c.* (silva, colo). *Dwelling in the woods; s. Faunus, Virg.*

SİLVĪCULTRIX [svlv.], *icis, f.* (silva). *Dwelling in the woods; s. cervæ, Catull.*

SİLVĪFRĀGUS [svlv.], *a, um, adj.* (silva, frango). *That breaks to pieces a wood or trees; s. flabæ venti, Lucr.*

SİLVĪGER [svlv.], *ŕa, ŕum, adj.* (silva, gero). *Bearing a forest or trees, woody, wooded; s. montes, Plin.*

SİLVĪUS, *ŕi, m.* *Silvius, the name of several kings of Alba Longa, Liv.; Virg.*

SİLVŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (silva). *Full of woods, well wooded, woody; s. saltus, Liv.* SYN. See **SİLVĒSTRIS**.

SİMBRŪNUS, *a, um, adj.* (Simbrivium). *Of or belonging to Simbrivium; S. stagna, Tac.*

SİMBRŪVĪUM, *ŕi, n.* *Simbrivium, a place in Latium, Sil.*

SİMĪA, *æ, f.*, and **SİMĪUS**, *ŕi, m.* (simus). 1. *An ape, Cic.* As a term of reproach: *A jackanapes, Cael. ap. Cic.* *Esp.* of persons who imitate others servilely or foolishly, *Plin. E.*

SİMĪLIS, *e, adj.* (ὁμός). *Compar., similior, simillimus. Like, resembling, similar. With genit.* (in case of a real connection between two things), *with dat.* (in mere comparisons), *also with inter, atque, and absol.* 1. *With genit.*: *s. hominis, Cic.*;—*s. reges Numæ, Liv.*;—*similiores Atticorum, Cic.*;—*simillima societas hereditatis, Cic.*—2. *With dat.*: *s. patri, Cic.*;—*s. Icilio, Liv.*;—*s. ceteris, Sall.* *Compar.*: *s. homini,*

Plaut. Superl.: *s. veris, Liv.*—3. *With genit. and dat. successively*: *s. illi . . . s. deorum, Cic.*;—*s. lacti . . . s. mei, Plaut.*—4. *With inter*: *s. inter se, Cic.*—5. *With atque (ac), ut si, tanquam si: s. . . . atque, etc., Cic.*;—*s. . . . ut si, etc., id.*—6. *Absol.*: *s. improbitas, Cic.*;—*s. culpa, Cæs. Gr. 385.* SYN. See **ÆQVUS**. **Similis** *alcjs, i. e. with a genitive case, is more commonly used in a moral sense. Majorum similis, Cic. With a dative (alci) it applies better to physical objects, deo similis, Virg. Cicero says verisimilia; and Quintilian, vero-similia.*

SİMĪLITAS, *âtis, f.* (similis). *I. q. similitudo, likeness, similitude; s. morum, Cæs.*

SİMĪLĒTER, *adv.* (similis). *Similarly, in like manner; s. atque uno modo, Cic.* *Compar.*, *similior; superl.*, *simillime, Cic.*;—*s. atque, or ac, id.*;—*s. ut si, id.* SYN. See **ÆQVE**.

SİMĪLĪTŪDO, *Inis, f.* (similis). I. (1) *Gen.*: *Likeness, resemblance, similitude.* II. *Esp.* 2. *A parable, comparison, simile.* EX. (1) *s. honesti, Cic.*;—*s. inter ipsos, id.*;—*s. cum alqo, id.*;—*s. regia, with royal power or regal authority, id.* *Plur.*: *s. animi, Cic.*

SİMĪLO, *ŕe.* See **SİMULO**.

SİMĪŖOLUS, *i, m. dim.* (simius). *A little ape, a young monkey (as a term of reproach), Cic.*

SİMITU (simitur), *adv.* (anteclassical form for simul). *At the same time; ut s., as soon as.*

SİMIUS, *ŕi, m.* See **SİMIA**.

SİMO, *ŏnis, m.* (simus). *Simo, a proper name.*

SİMŖIS, *entis, m.* (Σιμόρις). *Simois, a small river near Troy, now Mendes, Virg.*

SİMON or **SİMO**, *ŏnis, m.* (Σιμων). *Simon, the name of a Jewish leader, Tac.*

SİMŖNĪDES, *is, m.* (Σιμωνίδης). *Simonides, a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos, Cic.*

SİMŖNĪDEUS, *a, um, adj.* (Simonides). *Of or belonging to Simonides; S. lacrymæ, i. e. the poetry of Simonides, calling forth tears, Catull.*

SİMPLEX, *icis, adj.* (semel, plico; others, sine plica), [abl., simplice, Lucr.]. I. *Gen.* (1) *Simple, uncompounded, unmixed, pure.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Morally simple, plain, straightforward, upright, sincere, natural, unartificial, artless, without guile or pretence.* EX. (1) *s. sententia, Cic.*;—*s. ordo, Liv.*;—*s. genus mortis, without torture, id.*;—*s. viciis, once, one time, Hor.*;—*s. argumentum, Ter.* *Compar.*: *s. quantitas, Quint. Superl.*: *s. res, id.*—(2) *apertus et s., Cic.*;—*s. virtus, id.*

SİMPĪCĪTĀS, *âtis, f.* (simplex). I. *Gen.* (1) *Simplicity.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Moral simplicity, sincerity, open-heartedness, integrity, honesty.* EX. (1) *s. indigesta (ligni), i. e. straightforward, Plin.*—(2) *s. juvenis, Liv.*;—*s. puerilis, id.*;—*imitatio simplicitatis, Quint.* SYN. **SİMPĪCĪTAS**; **CANDOR**.—*Simplicitas, simplicity, ingenuousness, without scheming; nuda simplicitas, Ov.*—*Candor, prop., shining whiteness; candor niveus, Virg. Fig.: Candor, uprightness; candor animi, Cic.*

SİMPĪCĪTĒTER, *adv.* (id.). I. (1) *Simply, plainly, without ornament, naturally, απλῶς.* II. *Simply, sincerely, openly, candidly.* EX. (1) *s. videre rationem, Cic.*;—*frondes s. positæ, Ov.*—(2) *s. et candide, Cael. ap. Cic.*

SİMPĪLUS, *a, um, (allied to simplex).* I. *Adj.*: *Simple, single; s. mora, Prud.* II. *Subj.* 1. *simplum, i, n.* *That which is simple or single; duplum s., Cic.*;—*s. solvere, Plaut.*—2. *simpla, æ, f. (sc. pecunia).* *The simple purchase-money.*

SIMPULUM, *i. n.* *A small vessel or laile for pouring out wine, Varr. Prov.: excitare eluctus in s., to make much ado about nothing, "to raise a tempest in a tea-pot," Cic.*

SIMPULUM, *ii. n.* *A vessel used at sacrifices for pouring out libations, a bowl, Cui.*

SIMUL, *adv. (ἀμα).* **I.** *Together, in company.* 1. *Absol.* s. venire, Cic.; s. esse, to be together, id.; s. accumbere, Plaut.; rendered emphatic by una; s. libere una, id.—2. *With cum:* animi s. cum corporibus, Cic.; s. mecum una, Plaut.—3. *With et, et... et, que, atque, etc., s. et ostendi, Cic.—4. With abl.:* s. septemviris, Tac.

II. PHRASES. Observe the following constructions: 1. simul... simul, as well... as; both... and; on the one hand... on the other hand; partly... partly; s. spernebant, s. metuebant, Liv.; s. virtutibus, s. vitiis, Tac.—2. simul atque (simul ac), simul ut, *As soon as (or simply in this sense), s. atque inceptit, Cic.; s. atque cognitum est, Cæs.; s. inflavit tibicen, as soon as (for simul atque), Cic.* **SYN.** **SIMUL**; **UNA**.—Simul at the same time; duas res simul agere, Cic.—Una, in company with, together. Ambos una necavit, non tamen simul expiravit, G. D. Often used promiscuously.

SIMULACRUM, *i. n. (similis).* **I. Prop.** (1) Of images or figures made by art: *A likeness, image, picture, representation of any thing.*—(2) *An apparition, phantom, shade (eidolon).*—(3) *A portrait or character.*—(4) *A likeness.* **II. Fig.** (5) *An image, shadow, mere appearance.* **EX.** (1) *effigies simulacrumque, Cic.; s. Herculis, Liv.; simulacrum, of the Trojan horse, as a work of art, Virg. ADVERBIALLY, ad simulacrum, as ad similitudinem, ad formam, according to or after the pattern or model of; ad s. templi, Suet.—(2) s. functa, the shadows of the dead, Ov.; s. pallentia, Virg.—(3) inserere s. viri, Liv.—(4) habere s., Plaut.—(5) s. ac vestigium civitatis, Cic.; s. pugnae navalis, a mock fight, Liv.* **SYN.** **SIMULACRUM**; **EFFIGIES**; **IMAGO**; **STATUA**.—Simulacrum, a portrait, is only for resemblance or likeness; simulacra libertatis.—Effigies, an effigy, takes the place of the thing itself, not said of painting; Effigies simulacrumque Mithridatis, Cic.; *fig.* Ad effigiem justii imperii, to give an idea of a just government.—Imago, an image, merely represents the idea of a thing, said of painting and sculpture; *fig.* imago pacis; imago reipublicæ.—Statua, a statue, is a figure in relief representing the figure and body; imago represents only the figure, and is said only of God and man; statua equestris, Cic. Imago equestris would be bad Latin. Statue et imagines non animorum simulacra, sed corporum.

SIMULAMEN, *Inis, n. (simulo).* *An imitation, image, resemblance, Ov.*

SIMULANS, *antis.* **I. pt. of simulo.** **II. Adj.:** *Imitating; ales vocum simulantiior, Ov.*

SIMULĀTE, *adv. (simulatus).* *In appearance, feignedly, fictitiously; sive ex animo, sive s., Cic.*

SIMULĀTIŌ, *ōnis, f. (simulo).* *An appearance falsely assumed, a pretence, pret.-ct, color, simulation; s. insanie, Cic.; s. timoris, Cæs.; s. vulnerum, id.; simulatione numinum, under the pretence of divine inspiration. Absol.: s. et dissimulatio, Cic. Plur., Tac.*

SIMULĀTOR, *ōris, m. (id.).* **I.** *An imitator; s. figure, Ov.* **II.** *He who assumes the appearance of any thing, a counterfeiter, pretender, hypocrite, etc.; s. segnitie, Tac.; cuius rei libet s. ac dissimulatio, Sall. Absol.: callidus et s., Tac.*

SIMULATQUE. See **SIMUL**, **II. 2.**

SIMULO [*not similo*], *āre, tr. (similis).* **I.**

Prop. (1) *To make any thing like another, to imitate any thing, represent by imitation.* **II.** *Exp.* (2) *To simulate, to say or pretend that which is not true or real, to act as though a thing were what it is not, to assume the air or the appearance of any thing, to counterfeit, feign, pretend.* **EX.** (1) *Homeri Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic.; corpora igitur simulata, framed, made, or shaped like or after, Lucr.; s. Catonem, Hor.; s. cupressum, to imitate, Hor. With objective clause: simulat terram prodere... mirarique deos, Ov.; gen. of any work of art: aera simulantia vultum, Hor.—(2) With acc.: non simulabit vir bonus quicquam, Cic.; s. mortem, to simulate death, Ter.; s. deditionem ac metum, Sall.; s. egrum, to pretend to be ill, to feign illness, Liv. With object clause: simulat se proficisci, Cic. Pass.: schema quo simulatur dici, Quint. Absol.: non simulant sui commodi causa, Cic. Impers.: quid est quod amplius simuletur, Ter.* **SYN.** **SIMULO**; **DISSIMULO**.—Simulare, to make as if a thing was, which is not.—Dissimulare, to dissemble, to conceal what is. Simulare metum, to pretend to be afraid; dissimulare metum, to conceal one's fears; nec quidquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Simulamus quæ non sunt; dissimulamus quæ sunt, G. D.

SIMULTAS, *ātis, f. (simul).* [*genit. plur., simultatium, ap. Liv.*]. **I.** (1) *Contact of two persons or parties hostilely disposed toward each other; rivalry, enmity, grudge, ill-will.* **II. Gen.** (2) *A contest, fight for a prize.* **EX.** (1) *Plur.: s. quas mecum habebat, Cic.; s. exercere cum aliquo, id. Sing.: s. deponere, Cic.; s. cum Curione, Cæs.; s. gerere, to have or entertain a grudge, Suet.—(2) simultatem constituere, Hyg.* **SYN.** See **ODIUM**.

SIMULUS, *a, um, adj. dim. (simus).* *With a nose rather bent upward, rather snub-nosed, Lucr.*

SIMUS, *a, um, adj. (συμς).* *That has a nose bent upward, snub-nosed; s. rostrum delphini, Plin.; s. capellæ, Virg.*

SIN, *conj. (si, ne).* *But if, if however, if on the other hand or on the contrary.* **USAGE.** **I.** *Preceded by si, nisi, quando, dum.* 1. *After si: si est verus... sin falsus, Cic.; also with aliter, minus: si ita est... sin aliter, Cic.; s. poterit... si minus poterit, Cic. In the epistolary style, sin alone is used for sin aliter or sin minus: si pares... sin, Cic.* **II.** *Without si preceding: ne discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenierit, Cic.; also strengthened by autem, Cic.*

SINĀPI, *is, n. [sinapis, f., Plaut.], (σινῆνη).* *Mustard, Plin.*

SINCERE, *adv. (sincerus).* *Sincerely, honestly, candidly; s. loqui, Cic.; s. et ex animo.*

SINCERITAS, *ātis, f. (id.).* *Purity, incorruptness, integrity.* **I. Prop.:** s. pura (olei), Plin. **II. Fig.:** s. summa vitæ, morality.

SINCĒRUS, *a, um, adj. (etym. unknown, Al. fancifully fr. sine cera, pure, as honey without wax, Al. σιν κηρη, (syncērus), with the heart).* **I. Prop.** (1) *Uncorrupt, genuine, unmixed, pure.* **II. Fig.** (2) *Uncorrupt, sincere, upright, honest, ingenuous.* **EX.** (1) *sincera atque vera, Cic.; s. integerque, uninjured, id.; s. porci, sound, Plaut.; s. vas, clean, sweet, Hor.—(2) s. iudicium, Cic.; s. fides, Liv.; s. fama, unspotted, unpolled, Gell.; s. Minerva, chaste, pure, Ov.* **SYN.** See **INCORRUPTUS**.

SINCĪPUT, *pītis, n. (semi, caput).* **I.** *One-half of the head, the forehead, said of a smoked pig's head, Plin.* **II. Melon:** *The head, brain; s. sanum, Plaut.*

SĪNE, *prep. with abl. [archaic prim. form. SE*

or SED] (se-ne, se *adv.* separately). *Without.* I. *Form* se (sed), *secordia* compositum videtur ex se, quod est sine et corde, Fest.; —sed pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui, Fest.; —se fraude esto, Fragu XII. Tab. ap. Gell. II. *Form* sine; urbs sine regibus, Cic. *Without a case:* cum fratre aut s.? id. *Poet.*, it also follows its noun; vitilis nemo sine nascitur, Hor.

SINGILLATIM [singulātum, singultum, and sigillatim, different forms of the same word], *adv.* (singuli). *Singly, particularly;* s. potius quam generatim loqui, Cic.; —singultum, Hor. SYN. SINGILLATIM; SINGULATIM; SIGILLATIM; SINGULARITER. —Singillatim, singultum, sigillatim, every thing by itself, one by one, one after another; singultum unicuique respondere, Cic. —Singulater, singulariter, above all others; de pluribus singulariter, Quint.

SINGULĀRIS, e, *adj.* (singuli). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: Single, belonging to one individual, peculiar, singular in its kind. —(2) *Esp.*: Of or belonging to the singular number. —3. Singulāres, Ium, m. A peculiar kind of troops, perhaps life-guardsmen. —4. Under the later emperors, a kind of short-hand writers, Cod. Just. II. (') Peculiar, singular, particular, rare, extraordinary, distinguished. EX. (1) non s. nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), living singly or by itself, Cic.; —s. homo, a private man, id.; —s. imperium, monarchy, id.; —s. locus, private, secluded, Suet. —(2) s. numerus, Quint. —(3) Aristoteles s. in philosophia, Cic.; —s. et divina vis ingenii, id. In a bad sense: s. nequitia, unparalleled; hence,

SINGULARITER, *adv.* [constr. singulater, Lucr.]. I. 1. *Gen.*: Singly; s. apta, Lucr. —2. *Esp.* in the singular number; s. . . pluruliter, Quint. II. 3. Particularly, exceedingly; s. diligere, Cic. SYN. See SINGILLATIM.

SINGULĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (singularis). Single, particular, singular in its kind, simple; s. litera, abbreviations, Gell. —s. catena, Plaut.

SINGULATIM, *adv.* See SINGILLATIM.

SINGŪLI, æ, a, *adj.* num. distr. (not class. in the sing.). I. (1) *One* (distr.), one each, each single, each. II. *Gen.* (2) Each by himself or separately taken, each a part. EX. (1) s. civitates, Cic.; —singuli singulorum (deorum) sacerdotes, to each deity a priest, id.; —in dies singulos, *adv.*, from day to day, every day, daily; literas mitto in dies s., Cic.; —(2) honestius vos universi quam s., etc., Cic.; —s. conquistores, Plaut. *Sing.*: s. vestigium, Plaut. SYN. SINGULI; UNIVERSI. —Singuli, one by one, one after another. —Universi, all together and in general, all without exception; Dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur, fighting only one after another, they are all conquered in the end, Tac.

SINGULTIM, *adv.* See SINGILLATIM.

SINGULTIO, tre, *intr.* (singultus). I. To sob, Plin. II. *Meton.* 1. To cluck (as a hen with her chickens), Col. —2. To palpitate; s. vena, Pers.

SINGULTO, Ære, *intr.* and *tr.* (id.). I. *Int.* 1. To sob; modo singultantum, Quint. —2. *Poet. meton.* of persons dying: To rattle in the throat, Virg. II. *Tr.* 3. s. animam, to render up with sobs or gasping, to gasp out, Ov.

SINGULTUS, Æs, m. (singuli). I. *Prop.* 1. A sobbing, a sob; fletus cum s., Cic.; —hiccup, Plin. II. *Meton.* 2. A gasping, the rattles in the throat, Virg.; —the noise which water makes when rushing out of a narrow opening, gurgling, Plin. E. SYN. SINGULTUS; SUSPIRIUM. —Singultus, a sobbing, frequent sobs accompanied with interrupted utterance of the voice. —Suspirium, a sigh accompanied with short and difficult breathing caused often by some passion as by sadness.

SINGŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* See SINGULI.

SĪNIS, is, m. (Σινς). Sinie, a notorious robber on the isthmus of Corinth; he was killed by Theseus, Ov.

S.NISTER, tra, trum, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) Left, that is on or to the left, on the left side. II. *Fig.* (2) Left-handed, awkward, clumsy. —(3) Unlucky, adverse, contrary, unfortunate, inauspicious, bad. —(4) According to Roman ideas of propitious omens (inasmuch as the augur turning his face towards the south, had the east, i. e. the lucky quarter, to the left), lucky, favorable, of good omen, etc. —(5) Sometimes, according to the Greek ideas it is said of unfavorable omens, unlucky, unfavorable, etc. EX. (1) s. cornu, Cæs.; —s. humerus, Cic.; —sinisterior pars, Varr. *Superl.*: sinistimus, Prisc. —(2) s. instituta (Judæorum), Tac.; —s. mores, Virg. —(3) s. interpretatio, Tac.; —s. pugna Camensia, Prop. *Neut.*: matrona studiosa sinistri, of evil, Ov. —(4) sinistra nobis meliora videntur, Cic.; —fulmen s. auspicium optimum, id.; —s. cornu, Virg.; —s. tonitrus, Ov. —(5) di, remove omen s., Ov.; —proficisci pede s., with misfortune, App. SYN. See LÆVUS.

SINISTERĪTAS, ātis, f. (sinister). Unfavorableness, awkwardness (opp. dexteritas), Plin. E.

SINISTRA, æ, f. (id.). (sc. manus). I. (1) The left hand. II. *Meton.* (2) The left side. IX. (1) sinistra impedita, pugnare non poterat, Cæs. —(2) aspiciat a s., Cic.; —sub. s., Cæs.

SINISTRE, *adv.* (sinister). Badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely; exceptum s., Hor. SYN. SINISTRE; SINISTRORSUS and -UM. —Sinistre, *prop.*, on the left hand; used only *fig.*, unluckily, etc. —Sinistorsum, toward or on the left hand side, used only in the proper sense, Hor.

SINISTRORSUS [sinistorsum, Hor.], *adv.* (constr. for sinistorsorsus, from sinister, verto). To the left, to the left side; s. se flectere, Cæs. SYN. See SINISTRE.

SINO, Ære, sivi, sŭtum, *tr.* [subj. præ. sinit, Plaut.; Virg. —perf. sli, Varr.; Ter.; also sini, Scaur.; —synop. perf. sistis, Cic. —subj. siris, Enn. ap. Cic.; —sirit, Liv.; —siritis, Plaut.; —sirit, id. —pluprf. sisset, Liv.; —sissent, Cic.; Liv.]. *Prop.*: To let down, to lay down, only in the pt. situs, and in the compound pono (instead of pōsino); hence, I. *Gen.* (1) To allow any thing to take place or to happen, to suffer, permit; usually with an objective clause, or followed by the subj., or absol.; rarely with ut or with acc. II. *Esp.* (2) In familiar language: Sine, let or may, e. g. sine veniat, let him come, or he may come, Ter.; —also sine! alone, i. e. may or let it be so! very well! let the matter rest there, etc. —(3) sine modo, if only first. —(4) ne di sirit, ne Juppiter sirit, Heaven forbid it! for Heaven's sake not! EX. (1) non sinimus Transalpinas gentes aerere, Cic. *Puss.*: hic non est situs accusare eum, Cic.; —sine te exorem, Plaut.; —sine vivat ineptus, Hor.; —non sinam, Cic.; —sivi, ut expleret animum, Ter.; —with acc.: sinite arma viris, Virg. Sometimes the acc. is elliptical, so that an infinitive is to be supposed (e. g. to be, remain, do, go, etc.); siverim illum, I would let him (do), Ter.; —istuc sino, I leave that alone, I am not going to meddle with it, Plaut.; —sine me, let me (go my way), Ter. —(2) sic sine, Plaut. —(3) sine modo adveniat, Plaut. —(4) ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv.; —quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg. SYN. See ASSENTIO.

SINON, ōnis, m. Sinon, son of Æsimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to admit the wooden horse, Virg.

SINŌPE, Æs, (Σινώπη). Sinopa. I A town of Paplagonia on the Pontus Euxinus,

birthplace of the Cynic Diogenes, now *Sinub.*, Cic. II. A former name of the town *Sinuessa*.

SINŌPENSIS, *e*, *adj.* (Sinope). *Of or belonging to Sinope. Subst. plur.*: Sinopenses, Ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Sinope, Liv.*

SINŌPEUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Sinope). *Of Sinope.*

SINŪESSA, *æ*, *f.* *Sinuessa*, a colony of the *Latini* in Campania, near Minturnæ; more anciently called *Sinope, Cic.*

SINŪESSĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Sinuessa). *Of or at Sinuessa; S. deversoriolum, Cic.*

SINUM, *i*, *n.* [sinus, *m.*, Plant.]. A large round drinking-vessel, *esp.* for wine, Varr.

SINŪO, *āre*, *tr.* (sinus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To bend in the shape of a bow, to curve.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To hollow out in the form of an arch.* EX. (1) *Euphrates sinuat orbes, Tac.*;—angues sinuati terga, Virg.;—muri sinuati, *formed as a bow, Tac.*;—Chaucorum gens in Chattos usque sinuatur, *extends in a circular manner or in a curve, id.*—(2) *sana rodendo sinuare, Cels.*

SINŪŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Full of bendings, turnings, or windings; crooked, winding, bent, sinuous.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of style: Full of digressions, involved, intricate.* EX. (1) *s. Meander flexibus, Plin.*;—*s. flexus anguis, Ov.*—(2) *historia non s.*, Quint. *Also, in sinuoso pectore, in the recesses of my heart, in my inmost heart, Pers.* SYN. See TORTILIS.

SINUS, *ūs*, *m.* I. *Gen.* (1) *A bending, curving, the fold of a garment.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Prop.*: *The bosom or full part of a garment which covers the breast; it may sometimes be rendered the lap.*—(3) *Also (as we say) a pocket, or a purse (which was worn in the folds of the bosom).*—(4) *Poet.*: *A garment.*—(5) *Fig.*: *The bosom, i. e. love, care, protection.*—(6) *The inmost part of any thing, the heart.*—(7) *Relating to any thing secret: A hiding-place, place of concealment, secrecy.*—(8) *A bay, gulf, creek, inlet.*—(9) *Meton.*: *The land adjacent to a bay or gulf, a land's end or point that helps to form a bay.* EX. (1) *sinum facere ex toga, Liv.*;—*said of a spider's web, Plin.*;—*of a serpent, Ov.*;—*of a fishing-net, Juv.*;—*of a hunter's net, Mart.*;—*s. veli, of a belly or swelling sail, Prop.*;—*also, without velum, Virg.*;—*a hair-dress, Ov.*—(2) *cedo mihi literas ex ipsius sinu, Cic.*;—*ferre deos in s.*, Hor.;—*s. latus, Tibull.* *Prop.*: *sinu laxo alqd ferre, to neglect, Hor.*—(3) *pecunias abdere per sinus, Tac.*;—*Cynthia ponderat sinus armorum, Prop.*—(4) *s. Syrius, Tibull.*—(5) *iste (Cicero) sit in s. et complexu meo, Cic.*;—*negotium in s. alcis delatum, intrusted to his care or protection, id.*;—*res publica confugit in s. tuum, takes refuge in thy bosom, i. e. under thy protection, Plin.*—(6) *s. urbis, the interior or heart of a town, Sall.*;—*hostem excipere sinu, in the centre, Tac.*;—*s. intimus pacis, profound peace, Plin.*—(7) *gaudere in sinu, to rejoice in one's bosom, or, as we say, to laugh in one's sleeve, Cic.*;—*cubiculum ac s., secrecy of the bed-chamber, Tac.*—(8) *ex alto sinus inflectere ad urbem, Cic.*—(9) *omnis propior sinus tenebatur, Tac.* SYN. SINUS; GREMIUM.—*Sinus, the bosom, all within the compass of the breast and arms, all above the girdle; fovere dextram sinu, Ov.*—*Gremium, the lap, the space from the girdle to the knees of a person sitting. Puer lactens in sinu matris incumbit; sedet in gremio, G. D.*

SIPĀRIUM, *ī*, *n.* (σίπαρος). I. *Prop.*: *The smaller curtain in a theatre, Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *Comedy, Sen.* III. *A curtain spread over the seats of judges as a covering against the sun, Quint.*

SĪPHO [sifo], *ōnis*, *m.* (σίφων). I. *A pipe* by which liquids are drawn from a cask, a *siphon*, Luc. ap. Cic. II. *A kind of fire-engine, Plin. E.*

SĪPHUNCŪLUS, *i*, *m. dim.* (siphon). *A small water-pipe, Plin. E.*

SĪPONTĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Sipontum). *Of or belonging to Sipontum; S. siccitas, Cic.*

SĪPONTUM, *i*, *n.* (Σίποις). *Sipontum*, a considerable town with a harbor, in Apulia, now *Maria di Siponto, Cic.*

SĪPŪLUS, *i*, *m.* (Σίπυλος). *Sipylus*, a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, where Niobe is said to have been changed into stone.

SĪQUĪDEM, *for SI QUĪDEM.* See *SI*.

SĪREMPS [sirempse, Plaut.]. *The like, the same, Cat.*

SĪRĒN, *ōnis*. See **SĪRĒNES**.

SĪRĒNES, *um*, *f.* (Σειρήνες). I. *Prop.*: *The Sirens.* According to fable, they had the form of virgins above the waist, and the rest of the body like birds; with their sweet singing they allured persons sailing along the south coast of Italy, and then destroyed them, Cic.;—*Sirenium scopuli, three small rocky islands on the southwestern coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capree, called also Sirenium petre, Gr. Σειρηνόσκαλοι, Virg.* II. *Meton. poet.* (mostly in sing., Siren). *A siren; nullam sirena angellia comparat, does not consider the finest song of a siren equal to the cracking of his whip, Juv.*—*Siren Desidia, the seducer, Hor.*

SĪRĒNIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Sirenes). *Of or belonging to the Sirens; S. scopuli, Gell.*

SĪRĪĀCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sirius), (συνιαξός). *Of or belonging to the dog-star; s. calor, Avien.*

SĪRIM, *for siverim.* See **SINO**.

SĪRĪUS, *ī*, *m.* (σίριος). *The greater dog-star (Canis Major), Virg.* *Adj.*: *s. ardor, of Sirius.*

SĪRPE, *is*, *n.* (σίρπων). *A plant, otherwise called silphium and laserwort, Plaut.*

SĪRPĒA, *æ*. See **SĪRPEUS**.

SIS. I. *Subj. of Sum.* II. *Contr. for si vis.* See **VELO**.

SISĀPO, *ōnis*, *f.* *Sisapo*, a small town of *Hispania Bætica, Cic.*

SISENNA, *æ*, *m.* *Sisenna*. 1. L. Cornelius S., a Roman historian, born about A. U. C. 635. —2. The name of a notorious slanderer at Rome.

SĪSER, *ēris*, *n.* [*plur.*, siseres, *m.*, Plin.], (σίσαρον). *A plant with an edible root, skirret.*

SISTO, *ēre*, *sistī*, *stātum*, *tr.* and *intr.* (ίστημι).

I. *Tr.* (1) *Gen.*: *To place, put, set, cause to stand; bring or convey to a place.*—(2) *Esp.*, in Law. *Prop.*: *s. alqm, to cause any one to appear in court, to bring before a court, and sistere se, or sisti, to appear.*—(3) *Meton.*: *sistere se, to appear or make one's appearance before a person.*—(4) *To cause to stand still, to bring to a standstill, to arrest, put a stop to, check the progress of, stop.*—(5) *Esp.*: *To make firm, i. e. to establish, fix, fasten.*—(6) *To fix or determine any thing, appoint.*—(7) *Of buildings: To raise, erect, construct, build, pile up.* II. *Intr.* (8) *Gen.*: *To place one's self, take one's stand, to stand.*—(9) *Esp.*: *To appear before a court, to appear to one's recognizance.*—(10) *To stand still, to stop, stand, halt.*—(11) *To stand fast or firm, to exist.*—(12) According to Manilius, *q. q. existere: To show one's self as such or such, to be.* EX. (1) *s. cohortes, Tac.*;—*s. aciem, Virg.*;—*s. cadum capite, on the head, Plaut.*—(2) *vas factus*

est alter ejus sistendi, Cic. —s. vadimonium, id.; —s. puellam, Liv.—(3) ut te sistas, Cic.—(4) Prop.: s. invementem Samnitum, Liv.; —s. sanguinem, to staunch, Tac.; —s. equos, to pull up, Virg.; —s. gradum, Prop. Fig.: s. fugam, Liv.; —s. lacrimas, Ov.—(5) Prop.: s. mobiles dentes, Plin. Fig.: sistet rem Romanam magno tumultu, Virg.—(6) status dies, Cic.—(7) s. templum, Tac.—(8) s. capite, to stand on one's head, Plaut.—(9) P. Quinctium non sistisse, Cic.—(10) jubet s. legionem, Tac.; amnes sistunt, Virg.—(11) s. res publica, Cic.; —non sisti potest, one cannot keep one's ground, Plaut.—(12) judex sisti, Man.

SISTRUM, *i. n.* (σιστρον). A metal rattle used by the Egyptians in their worship of Isis, and at different religious feasts, Ov. Hence, sarcastically, as an instrument of war of the voluptuous Cleopatra, Virg.

SISYMBRIUM, *li. n.* (σισυμβριον). An odoriferous plant sacred to Venus, perhaps hedge-garlic, Ov.; Plin.

SISYPHIDES, *æ. m.* (Sisyphus). A descendant of Sisyphus, i. e. Ulysses, Ov.

SISYPHIUS, *a. um. adj.* (id.). Of or belonging to Sisyphus; Ulyxes cretus sanguine S., Ov.; —S. opes, i. e. of Creusa (daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), id.

SISYPHUS, *i. m.* (Σίσυφος). Sisyphus. 1. Son of Æolus and king of Corinth, notorious for his cunning and highway robbery; he was killed by Theseus, and punished in the infernal regions by being condemned to roll up hill a stone which continually rolled back again, Virg.; —prudentia Sisyphi, Cic. II. A dwarf of Antony so called by the latter on account of his great cunning.

SITELLA, *æ. f. dim.* (situla). A vessel into which, after being half filled with water, wooden ballots were thrown, a ballot-box, Liv. SYN. See SITULA.

SITHON, *ðnis, m. adj.* (Sithonii). Of or belonging to the Sithoniæ; S. triumpho, Ov.

SITHONIS, *Idis, f. adj.* (id.). Of or belonging to the Sithonii, Thracian; S. unda, Ov. Subst.: a Thracian woman, Ov.

SITHONII, *ðrum, m.* (Σιθόνιοι). A Thracian people; hence, poet. gen.: Thracians, Hor.

SITHONIUS, *a. um. adj.* (Sithonii). Of or belonging to the Sithoniæ; S. nives, Virg.

SITICULOSUS, *a. um. adj.* (sitis). I. Prop. 1. Full of thirst, thirsty; s. quidam, Sid.—2. Meton. of things: Very dry or withered; s. Apulia, Hor. II. Act.: That produces thirst.

SITIENS, *entis.* I. pt. of sitio. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: Thirsting, thirsty.—(2) Meton. of places, plants, etc.: Dried up, parched, arid.—(3) Fig.: Thirsting after, greedily longing, covetous. EX. (1) sitiens datur aqua, Varr.; —S. Tantalus, Hor.—(2) s. olea, Plin.; —S. Canicula, dr., burning, Ov. Abol. neut. plur.: sitiencia Africa, dry countries, places parched with heat, Plin.—(3) gravior s., Cic. With genit.: s. virtutis, Cic.

SITIENTER, *adv.* (sitiens). Thirstily; hence, fig., eagerly, greedily; s. expetere, Cic.

SITIO, *tre, tvi or ti, intr. and tr.* (sitis). I. Intr. (1) Prop.: To suffer from thirst, to be thirsty, to thirst.—(2) Meton. of things: To be parched up, to long for moisture, to be dried up. II. Tr. (3) Prop.: To thirst after a thing.—(4) Fig.: To long passionately for any thing. EX. (1) homines sitiunt, Suet.; —esurio et s., Plaut.

Prop.: sitire mediis in undis, to wend amid the greatest wealth, Ov.—(2) fontes sitiunt, Cic.; —vitio moriens sitit aeris herba, Virg.—(3) sitiam Tugum, Mart. Pass.: aquæ sitiuntur, one is thirsting after water.—(4) s. sanguinem, Cic. SYN. PHRASES. 1. Sitire alqd, to covet a thing earnestly, to long for it; honores s., Cic.—2. Ardere alqd re, to desire passionately, to be inflamed with; Ardere studio historia, Cic.; —a. invidia, to be an object of envy to others; ardere ira, dolore, etc. Sitire in such expressions would be improper.—3. Ardere alqd, poet. same as with the abl., Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg.

SITIS, *is, f.* I. Prop. (1) Thirst.—(2) Meton. of places, plants, etc.: Dryness, aridity, drought. II. Fig. (3) Great desire, ardent longing, a thirst after any thing, greediness. EX. (1) fames sitisque, Cic.; —s. restinguere, Virg.; —s. pellere, finire, Hor.—(2) regio siti deserta, Virg.—(3) s. libertatis, Cic.; —s. famesque argenti, Hor.

SITTACE, *es, f.* A parrot, Hor.

SITULA, *æ. f.* [situlus, m. Cat.; Vitr.]. 1. A small vessel, or pail or bucket for holding water and other liquids; also for drawing water out of a well, Plaut.—2. A vessel from which lots were drawn, a ballot-box, id. SYN. SITULA; SITELLA; CISTA; URNA.—Situla, as above.—SiteLLa, dim., a small pot, with or without water, from which lots were drawn, a ballot-box, Liv.—Cista, a pannier of wicker, a chest for books, money, etc.; also, a ballot-box.—URna, a water-pitcher, an urn to contain the ashes of the dead; also, an urn into which ballots were deposited, when the judges were giving their votes, Cic.

1. **SITUS**, *a. um, pt. and adj.* (sino). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: Placed any where, situate, met with, or found at a certain place.—(2) Esp. of places: Situate.—(3) Lying, buried, resting, interred.—(4) (in Tacitus often for conditus). Built, erected. II. Fig. (5) a. e. EX. (1) lingua s. in ore, Cic.; —aqua sita siet, be left there, Cat.; —aurum situm in latebris, Plaut. Rarely of persons: socii, amici procul justaque siti, Sall.—(2) locus s. in media insula, Cic.; —s. urbs ex adverso Carthuginis, opposite Carthage, Plin.—(3) dissipare reliquias s., Cic.; —Eneas s. est, Liv. Hence the inscriptions on tomb-stones: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, here lie, Tib. Fucæ, Plaut.—(4) Philippopolis a Philippo s., Tac.—(5) situm est in promptu, present or at hand, Eun. ap. Gell.; —lingua s. in melle, smooth, harmonious, Plaut. Esp.: situm esse in alqd or in alqd re, to rest or depend upon; assensio a. in nostra potestate, Cic.; —quantum s. est in nobis, as far as depends upon us, id.; —spes s. in fuga, Sall.

2. **SITUS**, *us, m.* (sino). A being placed any where; hence, I. Prop. (1) A manner of lying, i. e. situation, esp. of places.—(2) Meton. (of the four cardinal points): A region. II. (3) Prop.: That which is collected or produced by lying, i. e. rum, mould, mustiness, filth.—(4) Uncleanliness, filth (of the body).—(5) Fig. (of the mind): A getting rusty, as it were, from inactivity, rust. EX. (1) Sing.: s. terræ, Cic.; —a. castrorum, Cæs.; —s. Africæ, Sall. Post.: s. pyramidum, the structure, Hor. Plur.: s. opportunissimi urbis, Cic.; —revocare a. foliorum, to restore the order, Virg.—(2) s. terræ ad septentrionem, Plin.; —pantheræ repletur illos situs, id.—(3) squalere situ, Quint.; —corumpor situ, Plaut.; —loca senta situ, Virg.—(4) barba horrida situ, Poet. ap. Cic.—(5) civitas marcescit otio situque, Liv.; —s. premit verba, Hor.; —senectus victa situ, Virg. SYN. I. SITUS No. (1); POSITUS.—Situs, the situation, the standing of a place; terræ situs, Cic.—Positus,

the site, situation or placing of any thing; locorum positus, Tac. II. *SITUS* No. (3); *SQUALOR*; *SORDES*; *PÆDOR*; *ILLUVIES*; *FÆCES*.—*SITUS*, mouldiness, filthy deposit; situ corrupti, Plaut.—*Squalor*, filthiness, greasiness, nastiness; *Ob-sita squalore vestis, Liv.*—*Sordes*, filth, ordure; *sorde collecta, Hor.*—*Pædor*, prop., the filth of children, but used in a more general sense; *barba pædore horrida, Cic.*—*Illuvies*, uncleanness, opp. cultus.—*Fæces* (fæx), dregs or lees of wine; *peruncti fæcibus ora (as actors did), Hor. Fig.* : fæx populi, the mob, the baser sort of a town; *apud sordem urbis et faciem, Cic.*

SIVE, conj. (si, ve), [old orthog. seive, whence sen]. I. Occurring only once in a clause (1) Or if. II. Repeated. (2) *sive* (seu) . . . *sive* (seu) (ap. Cic. usually *sive* . . . *sive*), be it . . . be it; let the case be that . . . or that; whether . . . or if. EX. (1) With *si* preceding: *si omnes atomi . . . sive alie, etc., Cic.*;—*si arborum trunci, sive naves, Cæs.*;—*si ego volo seu nolo, Plaut.* Without *si* preceding: *hæc pars dialectica sive disputatrix, Quint.*;—*bis seu plures, Virg.*;—*nos cantamus sive quid urimur, Hor.*—(2) *sive* quid cogito, *sive* quid scribo, Cic.;—*servire sive regi sive optimatibus, id.*;—*sive elicere sive premere, Cæs.*;—*sive deæ sive diræ volucres, Virg.*;—*seu maneat, seu proficiantur, Cæs.*;—*seu, . . . sive, Virg.*—3. Repeated several times: *sive ancilla sive servus sive uxor, Plaut.*;—*sive dens sive natura sive loci situs, Cic.* Corresponding with *si*: *sive immolaris sive aspexeris*; *si Chaldeum, si haruspiciem videris, si fulserit, Cic.*—4. OTHER USAGES. 1. In the poets and post-Aug. prose, we sometimes find (instead of one *sive*), *aut, vel, ne, or, an*: *sive fatali recordia an ratus, Tac.*;—*fatone erepta, erravine via, seu lassa, Virg.* 2. Sometimes when alone *si* stands for *vel* (thus ap. Cic. *s. quis, s. potius, s. etiam*): *illud Platonis, seu quis dixit alius, or seu alie may have said it, Cic.*;—*miracula visa seu credita, Tac.* SYN. See *Cæu*.

SMARAGDINUS, a, um, adj. (*smaragdus*) [*smār*, Prud.]. Of or like an emerald; s. em-plastrum (on account of its green color), Cels.

SMARAGDUS, i, c. [m. Plin.] (*σμάραγδος*). A kind of precious stone of a light green color, and transparent; an emerald, and the like, Plin. SYN. See *ΓΕΜΜΑ*.

SMĀRIS, idis, f. (*σμάρις*). A small sea-fish of an inferior quality, Plin.

SMĪLAX, æcis, f. (*σμίλαξ*). I. Bind-weed, with-wind, Plin. Hence, *Smilax* personified: A maid changed into bind-weed, Ov. II. The yew-tree, Plin. III. A kind of oak, Plin.

SMINTHEUS (*disyll.*), ði, m. [acc. *Sminthea*, Ov.]. (*Σμινθεύς*). *Smintheus*, a surname of Apollo; either from *Smintha*, a town in the Trojan territory, or from *σμινθος*, the Cretan word for a mouse, and so *Mous*-killer, Ov.

1. *SMYRNA*, æ, f. (*σμίρνα*). *Myrrh*, Lucr.

2. *SMYRNA*, æ, f. (*Σμύρνα*). *Smyrna*, a well-known maritime town of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer, still called *Smyrna*, Cic.

SMYRNÆUS, a, um, adj. (*Smyrna*). Of or belonging to *Smyrna*; *S. conventus*, Plin. Subst.: *Smyrnæi, ñrum, m.* The inhabitants of *Smyrna*, Cic.; Liv.

SÖBÖLES, *SÖBÖLESCO*. See *SUBOL*.

SOBRĪE, adv. (*sobrius* II.). I. Temperately, soberly; *s. vivere, Cic.* II. Reasonably, prudently; *s. agere, Plaut.*;—*s. curare, accurare alqd, id.*

SOBRĪĒTAS, ætis, f. (id.). *Sobriety*. I. Prop.: Moderation in drinking, Sen.; hence, *Sobrietas personæ, the enemy of Venus*, App. II. Gen.: Temperance, abstinence, moderation; *s. vitæ, Sen.*

SOBRINUS i, m., and *SOBRĪNA*, æ, f. (contr. from *sororinus*). I. Masc.: A cousin-german by the mother's side, Cic. II. Fem., Tac.; Plaut. SYN. See *CONSOBRINUS*.

SOBRĪUS, a, um, adj. (contr. from *se, ebrius*, not drunk, sober). I. Prop. (1) Not intoxicated, sober. II. Gen. (2) Prop.: Moderate, temperate, abstinent, frugal.—(3) Fig.: Mentally sober, i. e. in the possession of one's senses, rational, prudent, sensible. EX. (1) *s. faciumt, Cic.*; male *s. t. e. ebrius, Tib.* Of things: *s. convictus, Tac.*;—*s. uva, that has no intoxicating effect, Plin.*;—*s. rura, where no wine is grown, Stat.*;—*s. nox, in which no wine is drunk, Prop.*;—*s. lymphia mixta mero, Tib.*—(2) *homines frugi ac s., Cic.*;—*s. caret invidenda aula, Hor.*—(3) *s. oratores, Cic.*;—*vigilantes s. homines, id.* Of things: *s. opera, Plaut.* SYN. See *SICCUS*.

SOCCĀTUS, a, um, adj. (*soccus*). Furnished with or wearing *socci*, Sen.

SOCCLUS, i, m. dim. (*soccus*). A little *socus*, Plin.;—*a sock or shoe worn by actors on the stage* (see *Soccus* II.), Plin.; Quint.

SOCBUS, i, m. (*σῖκκος*). A kind of low and light shoe worn by the Greeks, Cic.;—also worn by the Romans, but only by effeminate persons, Plin. II. The *soccus* was worn especially by comedians (the *cothurnus* by tragic actors); hence, *meton.* for comedy (as *cothurnus* for tragedy), Plin.; Hor. SYN. *Soccus*, a low shoe worn by women, also by actors in comedies.—*COthurnus*, a kind of high-heeled buskin used by hunters, also by actors in tragedies.

SÖCER [*söcërns*, Plant.], ðri, m. (*ἐκτερός*). A father-in-law, Cic. Plur.: *soceri, parents-in-law, Virg.* Meton. i. q. *consocer*: The father-in-law of a son, Ter.;—*s. magnus, a husband's or wife's grandfather, Dig.* SYN. See *VITRICUS*.

SÖCĒRA, æ, f. See *SOCRUS*.

SÖCIĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (*socio*). That can be joined or united easily; *s. consortio inter duos reges, Liv.*;—*natura facit nos s., Sen.*

SÖCIĀLIS, e, adj. (*socius*). Of or belonging to society. I. Gen. (1) Social. II. Esp. (2) Of or belonging to an ally, social.—3. *Sociulia*, um. Matters relating to the allies, Tac.—(4) *Matrimonial, conjugal*, i. q. *conjugalis* (*chirity* thus used by Ovid). EX. (1) *homo s. animal, Sen.*—(2) *a. lex judiciumque, Cic.*;—*s. fœdus, with the allies, Liv.*;—*s. exercitus, of the allies, id.*;—*s. bellum, the Social war, id.*;—*s. turme, Tac.*—(4) *s. amor, Ov.*;—*s. torus, id.* SYN. See *SOCRUS*; hence,

SÖCIĀLĪTER, adv. Sociably, in a social manner; *s. cedere, i. e. like a good comrade, good-naturedly, Hor.*

SÖCIENNUS, i, m. (*socius*). A companion, comrade, Plant.

SÖCIĒTAS, ætis, f. (id.). I. Gen. (1) Any mutual connection, association, communion, conjunction, society, fellowship, alliance. II. Esp. (2) Prop.: A commercial association, partnership.—(3) Meton.: A society or association of farmers-general.—(4) A political alliance. EX. (1) *s. conjunctioque hominum, Cic.*;—*nulla s. cum tyrannia, Cic.*;—*s. consiliorum, id.*;—*s. beate et honeste vivendi, id.*—(2) *facere s. alqis rei cum alqo, Cic.*—(3) *nulla s. vegetigalium, Cic.*;—*s. provinciarum, Cæs.*—(4) *facere s. cum Ptole-*

mæo, Cæs.;—amicitia et s., Sall.;—inducere s. alij, to enter into an alliance or connection with any body. Tac. SYN. SOCIETAS; SODALITAS; SODALITUM.—Societas, as No. (1).—Sodalitas, a fellowship or club, a fraternity, brotherhood.—Sodalitum, the assembly itself of those people; lex Lucinia de sodalitiis, Cic.

SOCIO, āre, tr. (socius). To associate, unite, join; to hold any thing in common, to share with any body, to make common cause with any body, etc.; s. regnum cum alqo, Cic.;—homines jure sociati, id.;—s. periculum vitæ cum alqo, to expose one's life for any body;—sociari facinoribus, to become the accomplice of crimes, Liv.;—verba socianda chordis, to be accompanied with the lute, etc., Hor.;—s. se alci vinulo jugali, Virg.;—s. juvenicos aratro, Stat.

SOCIOFRAUDUS, i, m. (socius, fraudo). One who deceives or defrauds his partners or comrades.

1. SOCIUS, ū, m. SOCIA, æ, f. I. Gen. (1) Masc.: An associate, companion, comrade, partner.—(2) Fem.: A female associate, partner. II. Esp. (3) In commercial language: A partner. (4) An ally, confederate. EX. (1) particeps et s. belli, Cic.;—s. regni, id.;—s. generis, a relation, Ov.—(2) eloquentia s. otii, Cic.;—s. generis torique, Ov.—(3) decumani s. istius, Cic.; thus, socii, a company of farmers of the public revenue, Cic. Hence, in Law: pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), an action brought on account of defrauding a partner, Cic.—(4) socii et Latini, or socii et nomen Latinum, nations in alliance with Rome, who lived without or beyond the borders of Latium, the Italian nations, Italian allies or confederates, Cic.; also, socii ac nominis Latini, Liv.;—or homines nominis Latini et socii Italici, Sall.: on the contrary, socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, the Latini, Liv.;—socii navales, See NAVALIS. SYN. See COMES.

2. SOCIUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) Joint, common, united, associated. II. (2) Allied, confederate. EX. (1) s. amœnitas, Plin.;—s. cum Jove nomen, Ov.;—s. regnum, sepulcrum, id.—(2) s. civitates, Liv.;—s. urbs, id.;—s. manus, of the allies or confederates (in the bellum sociale), Ov. SYN. SOCIUS; SOCIALIS; SOCIABILIS.—Socius, allied, associated; urbe socia frui, Virg.—Socialis, of or belonging to allies or confederates; sociale bellum, Liv.—Sociabilis, sociable, friendly, Liv.

SOCORDIA, æ, f. [sordidia] (socors). Dullness of mind. I. Imbecility, stupidity, Tac.; Suet. II. Carelessness, listlessness, inactivity; s. atque desidia, Auct. Her.;—s. atque ignavia, Sall. SYN. See DESIDIA.

SOCORDITER, adv. (socors). Carelessly, negligently, inactively; s. agere, Liv.; Tac.

SOCORS, ordis, adj. (se, cor, cordis). Mentally dull or blunt, not acute or shrewd. I. (1) Of limited mental capacity, weak in mind, stupid. II. (2) Careless, negligent, inactive. EX. (1) s. negligensque, Cic.;—s. ingenium, Tac.—(2) s. futuri, Tac.;—languidus et s., Sall.;—s. rerum.

SOCRATES, is, m. (Σωκράτης). Socrates. I. A well-known Greek philosopher; S. parens philosophiæ, Cic. Appellat. plur.: Socrate et Antisthenæ et Platones, Gell.—2. A Greek painter, Plin.—3. A Greek statuary, Plin.

SOCRATĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Socrates), (Σωκρατικός). Of or belonging to Socrates, Cic.;—S. sinus, devoted to philosophy, Pers.

SOCRUS, æ, f. [socera, æ, Inscr.] (ἐκρηός). A mother-in-law, Cic.;—s. magna, a husband's or wife's grandmother; s. major, i. e. proavæ uxoris.

SODALĪCIUM [sodalitium], ū, n. (sodalicius). I. Prop. 1. Intimate friendship, companionship,

brotherhood; s. fraternum, Catull. II. Meton. 2. Any comradeship, partnership, Inscr.—3. A party, association, society, Auct. Herr.—4. (in a bad sense). An unlawful or secret association; lex de sodaliciis, Cic. SYN. See SOCIETAS.

SODALICIUS or TIUS, a, um, adj. (sodalis). Of or belonging to partnership, etc., or to a comrade; jus s., Ov.; Just.

SODALIS, is, æ. (seden) [sdl., sodali, sodale, Plin.]. I. Gen. (1) An intimate friend, comrade, partner, associate, boon companion, crony. II. Esp. (2) A member of a college.—3. (in a bad sense), an accomplice, Cic.; Plaut. EX. (1) epulari cum s., Cic.;—sodalis istius (Verris), id.;—æqualis et s., Liv.;—adjectively used by poets: s. turba, Ov.;—s. Hebrus, Hor.;—s. cratera, id.—(2) s. Augustales, Titii, Silvani, et Larum, a college of priests, Cic. SYN. See COMES.

SODALITAS, itis, f. (sodalis). I. Prop. (1) Companionship, fellowship, brotherhood. II. Meton. 2. Any kind of connection, fellowship, association, partnership, Cic.—3. A meeting, society, club, a feasting or banqueting-club, Cic.—4. A secret or unlawful association or society, id. EX. (1) s. familiaritasque, Cic.;—intima s., Tac.;—orator de s., Plaut. Plur. ap. Gell. SYN. See SOCIETAS.

SODES (contr. from si audes, for audies), a term of entreaty, e. g. Pray do, if you please, will you? Imperat.: jube s., Cic.;—vescere s., Hor. In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes?

SOL, solis. (ἥλιος). I. Prop. (1) The sun, Cic.—2. also noun, prop., the god of the sun, i. e. Apollo, the Phœbus of the Greeks, Cic. II. Meton. (3) The light of the sun, sunshine, the warmth or heat of the sun.—(4) Poet. for a day.—(5) As an epithet of a celebrated man: A sun, a luminary. EX. (1) Prov.: nondum omnium dierum s. occidit, Liv.—(8) ambulare in sole, Cic.;—procedere in solem et pulverem, into the sun and dust, i. e. into battle or the public games, etc., id.;—cedat umbra soli, let the study of the law or jurisprudence give way to military service, id.;—patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Plur.: vitare soles, Quint.;—numerare s., sunshine, Ov.—(4) s. niger, Hor. Plur.: tres soles, Virg.—(5) P. Africanus s. alter, Cic.;—Brutus s. Asie, Hor. SYN. SOL; TITAN; PHÆBUS; HYPERION.—Sol, the sun.—Titan, son of Cœlus and Vesta, poet. for the sun himself; ubi primos crastinus ortus extulerit Titan, Ov.—Phæbus, poet.: the sun, the light; radiens fugat astra Phæbus, Hor.—Hyperion, the father of the sun, one of Titan's sons, Ov.

SOLAMEN, inis, n. (solor). A comfort, solace, consolation, relief, Virg. SYN. See CONSOLATIO.

SOLANUM, i, n. A plant, i. q. strychnos, nightshade, Plin.

SOLARIS, æ, adj. (sol). Of or belonging to the sun, solar; s. circulus, Plin.;—s. pars picæ, opposite the sun, id.;—s. herba, a plant, the heliotrope, Cels.;—s. lumen, Ov.

SOLARIUM, ū, n. (sol). I. (sc. horologium). I. Prop.: A sun-dial, Varr.—2. Meton.: ad solarium, a place in the forum where there was a sun-dial, Cic.—3. A clock, time-piece, Cic. II. The part of a house that has a southern aspect and is exposed to the sun, a balcony, terrace, etc.

SOLĀTIŌIUM, i, n. dim. (solatium). A little comfort or consolation. Catull.

SOLĀTIUM, ū, n. (solor). I. Prop.: Consolation, solace, comfort, relief; solatia servitutis, Cic.;—s. dolorum, id.;—officere alq. solatiis, i. e. to solace, Tac.;—præbere solatia, Ov.;—

aves s. ruris, *solace of the fields* (inasmuch as by their song they cheer the laborer in his work), id. SYN. See CONSOLATIO.

SOLĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A comforter; a mitis lugentium*, Stat.; —ipse ego s. Tibull.

SOLDŪRĪI, ōrum, m. Gallic word (English *Soldier*). A kind of *caesale* or *retainers in Gaul* who devoted themselves to the service of some great man, fought for him, and defended his person for pay, Cæs.

SOLDUS. See SOLIDUS.

SOLĒA, æ, f. (solum). I. 1. *A sole serving as a shoe*, tied to the foot with leathern thongs, a sandal, Gell.; worn by men only at home; out of doors it was considered a mark of effeminacy, Hor.; Plin. On reclining at table, the shoes (*solæe*) were put off; deme solæas, bibam, Plaut.; —cedo s. mihi; auferte mensam, *after the end of a meal*, Plaut.; —poscero s., Hor. II. *Meton.* 2. *A kind of fitter for the foot*, Cic.—3. *A covering of the foot of animals* (put on like a shoe), Plin.; Suet.—4. *An oil press*, Col.—5. *A kind of flat-fish, a sole.* (Pleuronectes solea L.), Plin.—6. *A threshold*, Fest.—7. *The sole of the foot* (of animals), Veg. SYN. See CREPIDA.

SOLĒĀRĪUS, ūi, m. (solea). *A maker of slippers or sandals*, Plaut.

SOLĒĀTUS, a, um, adj. (solea). *Wearing slippers or sandals* (solææ), Cic.

SOLEMNIS (solemnis). See SOLLENNIS.

SOLĒO, ēre, Itus, intr. (Gr. 213). *To be used, accustomed, or wont.* I. *With inf.*: solet mentiri, Cic.; —solum est accidere, id.; —rex solitus est potitare, Plaut.—2. *With inf. pass.*: solet dici, Cic.; —solet fieri, id.—3. *Absol.*: artior quam solebat, etc., Cic.; —sic soleo, Ter.; —solens sum, *according to my custom*, Plaut.; —s. facere, id. SYN. SOLEO; SUESCO; ASSUESCO; CONSUESCO; INSUESCO.—Solere, as above.—Suescere, *to contract or get the custom of, to be wont*; suetus latrocinii, Sall.—Assuescere, *to habituate one's self to*; servabo, sic enim assuevi, Platonis verecundiam, Cic.—Consuescere, *to be accustomed to, or intimate with*; qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.—Insuescere, *to train up or inure one's self to*; insuescere frui partā victoria, Liv.

SOLLERS, etc. See SOLLERS, etc.

SŌLI, ōrum, m. [Solæ, Plin.]. *Sol'i.* 1. *A town of Cilicia*, afterward called *Pompeiopolis*, Cic.—2. *A town of Cyprus*, Plin.

SŌLIDE, ade. (solidus). I. (1) *Solidly, firmly.* II. (2) *Surely, truly, for certain.* EX. (1) cista s. contexta, Col.—(2) a. scio, Plaut.

SŌLĪDITAS, itis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* 1. *Density, solidity*, Cic. II. *Meton.* 2. *Thick-ness*, Pall.—3. *Firmness*, Vitruv. Plur.: soliditates, *firm or solid masses*, Vitruv.

SŌLĪDO, āre, tr. (solidus). *To make solid, dense, fast, firm or whole; to secure, strengthen* (usually in pass.); solidarentur ædificia, Tac.; —a. ossa fracta, Plin.; —solidanda area, Virg.

SŌLĪDUS [soldus, Hor.], a, um, adj. (solum). I. *Prop.* (1) *Dense, solid, massive, compact, firm*, Cic.—(2) *Meton.*: Complete, whole [integer, totus]. II. *Fig.* (3) *Firm, solid, lasting; solid, real, true.* EX. (1) s. corpora, Cic.; —s. terra, id.; —s. columna aurea, id.; —crateres auro s., of massive gold, Virg. *Neut. absol.*: solida, solid bodies, Cic.; —nihil tangi potest quod caret solido, *has no solid mass*, id.; —inane abscindere solido, *the fulse from the true*, Hor.; —offendere dentem solido, *to hit upon something hard*, id.; —ad s., *down to the bottom*, Or.; —solido procedere, *on firm ground*, Liv.; —fundamenta subdere per

solidum, *on firm ground or foundation*, Cic.—(2) s. usura, Cic.; —s. stipendium, Liv. *Neut. absol.*: solidum, *the whole sum*; solvere s., Cic. *Esp.*: solidus, i, m. (sc. numus), under the emperors, a gold coin, Dig.—(3) s. gloria, Cic.; —s. nulla utilitas, id.; —s. fides, Tac.; —s. mens, *firm, unrelenting, inflexible*, Hor.; —s. beneficium, Ter.; —s. gratia, Ov.; —in solido, *in safety*, Virg. SYN. See CONSTANS. SOLIDUS DIES. See INTEGER DIES, under INTEGER.

SŌLINUS, i, m. *Solinus*, e. g. C. Julius S., a Roman writer of the third century, author of a work entitled *Polyhistor*, containing an abstract of Pliny's *Naturalis Historia*.

SŌLISTĪMUM TRĪPŪDĪUM. In the auspices, i. e. when the sacred fowls ate so greedily that the food fell out of their mouths on the ground, Cic.

SŌLĪTĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. (solus). *Solitary, lonely, single, alone, separate*; s. natura, Cic.; —s. virtus, id.; —s. homo, *that lives alone*, id. SYN. SOLITARIUS; SOLIVAGUS.—Solitarius, *solitary, retired*.—Solivagus, *wandering up and down alone, shunning company*; partim solivagus, partim congregatus, Cic.

SŌLĪTAURĪLĪA. See SUOVETAURILIA.

SŌLĪTŪDO, inis, f. (solus). I. *Gen.* (1) *A lonely state or condition* (of a person or a place), loneliness, solitariness, solitude, a desert, a lonely or solitary place. II. *Esp.* 2. *A being left alone or deserted by one's friends, relations, etc., bereavement, orphanage.* EX. (1) loqui secum in s., Cic.; —s. in agris, id.; —abdere se in s., Cæs.—(2) s. liberorum, Cic.; —s. magistratum, Liv.; —s. liberorum, Cic.; —s. magistratum, Liv.; —s. liberorum a parentum, Quint. SYN. See SECESSUS.

SŌLĪTUS, a, um, adj. (soleo). *Usual, customary, accustomed*; s. insolitæque alimenta, Tac.; —s. honores, id. *Neut.*: s. quicquam liberæ civitatis, *anything usual in a free state*, i. e. a practice, habit, etc., Liv.; —plus solito, id.; —supra solitum, unusual, Sen.; —præter solitum, Hor.; —ex solito, as usual, Vell. SYN. See VULGARIS.

SŌLIUM, ūi, n. I. *Prop.* (1) *A seat, esp., a throne*.—(2) *Meton.*: Dominion, kingdom. II. 3. *A tub, esp. for bathing*, Liv.; Plin.; —also for other uses, Plin. III. 4. *A stone coffin*, Suet. EX. (1) sedens in s., Cic.; —s. aureum, Virg.; —s. Jovis, Hor.—(2) potitur s. sceptroque, Or.; —majestas soliorum, Lucr. SYN. SOLIUM; TRIBUNAL.—Solum, *a throne, a royal seat*.—Tribunal, *a tribunal, any judgment seat*, Cic.

SŌLĪVĀGUS, a, um, adj. (solus, vagor). I. *Prop.* (1) *That wanders about alone* (esp. of an animal that lives by itself, not gregarious). II. *Meton.* (2) *Solitary, single, alone.* EX. (1) bestię partim s., partim congregatę, Cic.—(2) s. cognitio, Cic.; —cœlum s. et volubile, id. SYN. See SOLITARIUS.

SOLLENNIS, e, adj. (sollus, i. e. totus, annus), [sollemnis, sollemnis]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Annual, yearly*; hence, relating to appointed feasts or solemnities. II. *Meton.* (2) *Religious, festive, festival, solemn*.—(3) *Neut. subst.*: A religious or solemn custom, a festivity, solemnity, a feast, festival, offering, games.—(4) *Usual, customary, habitual.* EX. (1) s. et statum sacrificium, Cic.; —s. sacra, id.; —dies festi atque s., id.—(2) s. religiones, Cic.; —s. epulę, id.; —s. ludi, id.—(3) publicum s., Liv.; —s. clavi figendi, id.; —s. funeris, Tac.; —s. nuptiarum, Suet.—(4) s. erat, Suet.; —s. opus (venatio), Hor. *Neut. subst.*: servare illud s., *any thing usual, a custom, practice, habit, fashion*, Cic. Plur.: inter

cetera s., Liv.;—proin repetere s., *the usual mode of living*, Tac. *Adv.*: insanire s., *in the usual or every day fashion*, Hor. *SYN.* See ANXUS.

SOLLENNĪTER, *adv.* [sollemn., solennit. and sollemnit.]. I. (1) *In a religious or formal manner, solemnly, festively.* II. (2) *In a usual or customary manner.* EX. (1) instituire s. convivium, Justin.;—peragere s. sacra, Liv.—(2) s. aqua circumspergi, Plin.

SOLLERS [solers], *tis, adj.* (sollus, i. e. totus, ars). I. (1) *Of persons: Expert, skillful, clever, inventive, ingenious, dexterous, adroit.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of things: Ingenious.* EX. (1) s. in officio et sermone, Cic.;—pictor s. in arte, Plin.;—dare alqm sollertem, *to make any body fit*, Ter.;—s. omnium (Sulla), Sall.—(2) s. natura, Cic.;—s. animus, Liv.;—s. cor, Catull.;—s. custodia, Virg.;—sollertissimus fundus, *creative (as it were), fertile*, Cat. *SYN.* See ACUTUS.

SOLLERTER [solerter], *adv.* (sollers). *Skillfully, dexterously*; s. consequi, Cic.;—s. exprimere, Ov.

SOLLERTĪA [solert.], *æ, f.* (id.). *Skillfulness, cleverness, expertness, ingenuity, adroitness, genius.* I. *With subject, genit.*: s. naturæ, Cic.;—s. ingeniorum, id.;—s. placuit, *an ingenious plan*, Tac.;—s. ingenii, *dexterity*, Sall.—2. *With object, genit.*: s. agendi cogitandique, Cic.;—s. veri, *an ingenious way of coming at the truth*, id.

SOLLICĪTĀTĪO [solic.], *ōnis, f.* (solicito). *A troubling, disturbing, inciting, instigating, tampering with*; s. Allobrogum, Cic. *Plur.*: tot s., *seductions*, Sen.

SOLLICĪTĀTOR [solic.], *ōris, m.* *A tempter, enticer, seducer*, Sen.

SOLLICĪTE, *adv.* (solicitus). I. *In a troubled manner, anxiously*; s. lætus, Sil. II. *With anxious care, very carefully*; s. recitare, Plin.

SOLLICĪTO [solic.], *ire, tr.* (solicitus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To move violently, to shake, etc.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To trouble, render uneasy, to stir, shake, disturb, disquiet.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To rouse, excite, provoke (esp. to a bad action); to instigate, urge on.* EX. (1) s. stomachum, Cels.;—s. tela, Enn.;—s. mundum, Lucr.;—s. tellurem, *to plough*, Virg.;—s. freta remis, *to stir up*, id.;—s. spicula, *to shake*, id.—(2) multa me s. anguntque, Cic.;—cura s., id.;—s. pacem, *to disturb*, Liv.;—solicitus Jupiter, *troubled*, id.;—s. senectutem, Ter.—(3) s. civitates, Cæs.;—solicitus ab Avernis pecunia, id.;—s. servitia, Sall.;—multa me s., *provoke me to fight*, Plin. *Poet.* *with an inanimate object*: s. fidem, Ov.;—s. iudicium donis, *to offer to bribe*, id. *SYN.* SOLICITO; INQUIETO.—Solicitare, *to disquiet, trouble, disturb (both prop. and fig.)*; arcus s. feras, Ov.;—s. pretio animos, Cic.;—s. pacem, *to sue for peace*, id.—Inquietare, *to harass, molest, disturb*; victoriam inquietare, *to disturb a victory*, Tac.

SOLLICĪTŪDO [solic.], *Inis, f.* (solicitus). *Anxiety, painful solicitude, trouble, care, grief*; s. animi, Cic.;—solicitudine urgeri, id.;—cura et s., Ter. *With object, genit.*: s. nuptiarum, Ter.;—s. gemmarum, *care lest they should be broken*, Plin. *SYN.* See EGREDITUDO.

SOLLICĪTUS [solic.], *a, um, adj.* (sollus, i. e. totus, cieo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Violently moved, troubled, disturbed.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of mental commotion: Disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disquieted, agitated, solicitous.*—(3) *Meton.*: *Of inanimate objects: Anxious, uncertain.* EX. (1) s. mare, Virg.;—s. rates, Ov.;—s. motus, *strong, violent*, Lucr.—(2) s. civitas, Cic.;—s.

esse de alqa re, id.;—timor angit sollicitam, Virg.;—forma habet me sollicitum, *pula me out, disturbs me*, Plaut. *Of animals: canis, animal s. ad nocturnos strepitus, attentive, watchful*, Liv.; s. lepus, Ov.—(3) s. justitia, Cic.;—s. vita, Hor.;—s. prece, id. *SYN.* See INQUIET.

SOLLĪFERRĒUM [solic.], *i, n.* (sc. telum), (sollus, i. e. totus, and ferrum). *A military engine for discharging missiles, made entirely of iron*, Liv.

SOLLISTĪMUM. See SOLISTIMUM.

SOLLUS, *a, um* (ōlos), *i. q.* totus, Fest.

SOLE. See SOLI.

SOLĒCISMUS [solic., Aus.], *i, m.* (σολοικισμός). I. *Prop.*: *A fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism*, Auct. Her.; Quint. II. *Meton.*: *A mistake or fault in general*, Mart. *SYN.* See BARBARISMUS.

SŌLO (Cic.) or **SŌLON** (Plaut.), *ōnis, m.* (Σόλων). *Solon*. 1. *The celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, one of the seven wise men*, Cic.—2. *A military commander in Pydna*, Liv.

SOLŌXIUM, *li, n.* *Solonium, a district near Lanuvium*, Cic.;—also, Solonius ager, Liv.

SŌLOR, *āri, tr. dep.* I. (1) *Of persons: To console, solace, comfort.* II. (2) *Of inanimate objects: To allay, mitigate, soothe, ease, relieve, allay.* EX. (1) fatigatio s., Quint.;—s. dolentem, Virg.;—s. inopem et agrum, Hor.;—s. solantia verba, *consolatory words*, Ov.—(2) s. cludum Lugdunensem, Tac.;—s. desiderium fratris, Plin.;—s. famem, laborem, Virg.;—s. metum, amorem, curas, id.;—s. lacrimas, Ov. *SYN.* See CONSOLOR.

SOLSTĪTĪALIS, *e, adj.* (solstitium). I. (1) *Of or relating to the summer solstice, solstitial.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of or belonging to summer's heat, or to midsummer.*—(3) *Of or belonging to the sun, solar.* EX. (1) s. dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic.;—s. orbis, *the tropic of Cancer*; called also S. circulus, Varr.;—s. exortus, *the part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice*, Plin.;—s. tempus, Ov.;—s. nox, *the shortest night*, id.—(2) s. tempus, Liv.—(3) s. orbis, *the revolution of the sun*, Liv.

SOLSTITĪUM, *li, n.* (sol, sisto). I. *Gen.* 1. *The solstice, the time when the sun seems to come to a stand in Cancer or Capricorn*; s. æstivum, Plin.;—s. brumale, Col. II. *Exp.* 2. *Prop.*: *The summer solstice, the longest day*, Cic.—3. *Meton. gen.*: *The summer season, summer heat*, Virg. *SYN.* See BRUMA.

1. **SŌLUM**, *i, n.* *The lowest part of any thing, the bottom, ground.* I. *Prop.* (1) *The soil, floor of a room, a ground or foundation; the sole of the foot.*—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *A place, country, land.*—(3) *In Law*; res soli: *Ground, i. e. landed property, lands.* II. *Fig.* (4) *A ground, ground-work, foundation.* EX. (1) s. marmora, Cic.;—s. agri, Cæs.;—proscindere s. terræ, Lucr.;—s. fosse, *the bottom*, Cæs.;—s. hominis, *the sole of the foot*, Varr.;—s. Cereale, *a piece of bread that serves as a dish, as it were, a layer of bread*, Virg.;—s. cœlestis, *the canopy of the heavens*, Ov. *Proc.*: quodcumque or quod in a venit, *whatever comes uppermost*, Cic.—(2) amior solo, Cic.;—s. patriæ, id.;—s. natale, *one's native land*, *to emigrate (generally said of going into exile)*, Cic.—(3) partes patrimonii collocare in s., Suet.—(4) s. et quasi fundamentum, Cic.;—scamna solumque, *i. e. throna.* *SYN.* See HUMUS.

2. **SÖLUM**, *adv.* (solus). I. (1) Affirmatively: *Alone, only, merely*.—(2) Strengthened by *modo* and formed into one word *solummodo*. II. (3) Negatively: *non s., nec (neque) s. . . sed (verum) etiam (et), etc.* *Not only or not simply, or merely . . . but also, etc.* EX. (1) *res una s., Cic.*;—*nunciatio s., id.*;—*s. Græce loqui, id.*—(2) *una s. status, Plin.*—(3) *non s. multis periculis, sed etiam cæcis oppositæ (urbes), Cic.*;—*non inces s., sed etiam mores, id.* SYN. See **DUNTAXAT**.

SÖLUS, *a, um, adj.* (*genit. solius, dat. soli, Gr. 98, 4*), [*genit. m. soli, Cat. ap. Prisc.; dat. f., sole, Plaut.; Ter.*]. I. (1) *Alone, by one's self, sole, the only one*.—(2) *Exp.: Alone, i. e. without friends, relatives, etc.; forsaken, forlorn, destitute*. II. *Meton.* (3) *Lonely, unfrequented, deserted, etc.* EX. (1) *s. regnare, Cic.*;—*non mihi soli . . . sed etiam, etc., id.*;—*s. tu ex omnibus, id.*;—*s. novem menses, only, id.*—(2) *s. sum, habeo neminem, Ter.*—(3) *in s. locis errare, Cic.* SYN. **SOLUS**; **UXUS**; **UNICUS**.—**Solus**, *alone, only, solitary*.—**Unus**, *one only, one alone*.—**Unicus**, *no more than one, sole*; **solus**, *sine comite: unus, initium multorum, G. D.* A thing is *unica*, when there is no other of the same kind; *sola* when not accompanied. What is *unicum* is scarce; it is wearisome to be continually *solus*.

SÖLUTE, *adv.* (solutus). *Loosely, freely, without restraint, slackly, etc.*; *s. ac libere, Cic.*;—*s. dicere, easily, fluently, id.*;—*solutius eloqui, Tac.*

SÖLÜTILIS, *e, adj.* (solvo). *Easily loosed or undone, soluble, loose*; *s. navis, Suet.*

SÖLÜTIO, *önis, f. (id.)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: A loosing, unloosing, dissolution*.—(2) *Exp.: Payment*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Solution, explanation, key*. EX. (1) *s. totius hominis, Cic.*;—*s. lingue, id.* *Plur.*: *solutiones stomachi, weaknesses, Plin.*—(2) *s. rerum creditarum, Cic.*—(3) *s. argumentorum, Sen.*;—*s. captiosis sophisticæ, Gell.*

SÖLÜTUS, *a, um*. I. *pt. of solvo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.: Loosened, dissolved*.—(2) *Fig.: Unrestrained, loose, free, not bound, uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked, etc.*—(3) *Exp. of style: Without metre, in prose, prosaic*.—(4) *Gen.: Simple, natural, without ornament*. EX. (1) *s. solum, loose, Plin.*;—*s. stomachus, relaxed, Petr.*—(2) *s. a cupiditatibus, Cic.*;—*s. optio eligendi, unimpeded, id.*;—*omnia solutissima, are entirely at one's option, id.*;—*esse solutis-imæ lingue, to speak freely, Sen.*;—*s. in paupertate, careless, Hor.*—(3) *s. oratio, Cic.*;—*verba s. modis, Ov.*—(4) *s. verba, Cic.*;—*s. numeri, Hor.*

SOLVO, *öre, solvi, söllutum, tr. [perf. söllüt, Catull.]*;—*sölluisse, Tibull.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: To loosen, dissolve, separate*.—(2) *Exp.: s. or s. ancoram, navem, to weigh anchor, to set sail; prop., to loosen the ship from the shore*.—(3) *To release from obligation, i. e. to pay a sum that is due*.—(4) *Alco gen.: To pay*. II. *Fig.* (5) *To solve, explain, unravel*.—(6) *Exp.: To loosen, deliver, set at large, free*. EX. (1) *s. ergastula, to open so as to set the prisoners free, Brut. ap. Cic.*;—*s. epistolam, to break the seal, Cic.*—*s. pontem, to break or pull down, Tac.*;—*s. venam, to open, Col.*;—*s. ventrem, alvum, to open the bowels, id.*;—*membra solvantur frigore, are relaxed, benumbed, Virg.*;—*s. equum, to unharness, to take out*—*s. nirem, to melt, Ov.*—(2) *s. ancoram, Cic.*;—*s. Alexandræ, to sail from Alexandria, id.*;—*s. naves, Cic.*;—*naves solverunt, set sail, id.*—(3) *s. pecuniam debitam, Cic.*;—*non esse solvendo, not to be able to pay, to be bankrupt, id.*—(4) *s. vota, Cic.*;—*s. iusta funeri, to*

pay the last honors to a corpse, id.;—*s. fidem, to fulfill one's promise, Pl. ap. Cic.*;—*s. pœnas capite, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.*—(5) *s. captiosa, Cic.*;—*s. morem, to give up, Liv.*;—*s. latitudinem, to recover from fatigue, Plin.*;—*s. ebrietatem, to become sober, Cels.*;—*s. versum, to turn into prose, Hor.*—(6) *solutus sum somno, Cic.*;—*solutus lege, unrestrained, id.* SYN. **SOLVO**; **PER SOLVO**; **LUO**; **PERLUO**.—**Solvere**, *as (1)*.—**Persolvere**, *only fig., to pay thoroughly, but persolvere questionem, to solve a question, an argument*.—**Luere**, *to purge or wash away; fig.: luere peccata, to atone for, Liv.*;—**luere ies alienum, to pay, debts being regarded as a stain**.—**Perluere**, *to wash all over, to make very clean by washing; artus perluit fonte, Ov.*

SÖLYMA, etc. See **HIEROSOLYMA**.

SOMNĪATOR, *önis, m. (somnia)*. *One who has faith in dreams, a dreamer, Sen.*

SOMNĪCŪLOSE, *adv.* *Sleepily, drowsily, lazily, Plaut., from*

SOMNĪCŪLOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (somnia). *Full of sleep*. I. *Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, slothful; s. senectus, Cic.* II. *That renders drowsy, sleepy; s. aspis, that renders torpid, that kills, Cinna ap. Gell.* SYN. **SOMNĪCULOSUS**; **SOMNĪOSUS**; **SOPĪTUS**.—**Somniculosus**, *sleepy, drowsy*.—**Somniosus**, *full of dreams, troubled with dreams*.—**Somnius**, *brought or laid to sleep, sound asleep; subito ictu sopitus, Liv.*;—*sopite manus, benumbed hands, Ov.*

SOMNĪFER, *öra, örum, adj.* (somnia, fero). *That causes or brings on sleep, soporific; s. vis papaveris, Plin.*;—*s. virga (Mercurii), Ov.*;—*s. aspis, that causes numbness or death, deadly*.

SOMNĪFICUS, *a, um, adj.* (somnia facio). *That causes sleep, soporific; s. medicamentum*.

SOMNĪO, *äre, intr. and tr.* (somnia). I. *Prop.* (1) *To dream, see in a dream*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To dream, i. e. to imagine vainly, to think or believe against reason; also, to talk idly*. EX. (1) *s. orum, Cic. Absol.: s. totas noctes, Cic.*—(2) *somniales philosophi, Cic.*;—*quæ somnia? Plaut.*

SOMNĪOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (somnia). *Full of dreams, Plin.* SYN. See **SOMNĪCULOSUS**.

SOMNĪUM, *ii, n.* (somnia). I. *Prop.* 1. *A dream, Cic.*—2. *Somnia, personified as deities, Cic.* II. *Meton.* 3. *Any thing groundless or unreal, a dream, folly, imagination; s. delirantium philosophorum, Cic.* SYN. See **SOMNUS**.

SOMNUS, *i, m. (i'ννος)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Sleep*.—2. *Somnia personified as a deity, the son of Erebus and Nox, Ov.* II. *Poet. meton.*—3. *Night, Virg.*—4. *S. longus, frigidus, niger, death, Hor., etc.*—5. *A calm at sea, Stat.* EX. (1) *tenere s., Cic.*;—*dare se somno, Liv., id.*;—*capere s., id.*;—*oppressus somno, Cæs.*;—*quæ visa fuerant somno, Liv.*;—*servus ad s., that keeps watch during one's sleep, Curt.* SYN. **SOMNUS**; **SOPOR**; **SOMNIUM**; **INSOMNIUM**.—**Somnia**, *sleep; ferreus somnus, death, Virg.*—**Sopor**, *a sound, deep, or dead sleep, like that of a man in liquor or tired*.—**Somnium and Insomnium** (quasi in somno). *A dream, a vision in one's sleep; falsa somnia, Virg.*

SÖNĀBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (sono). *Sounding, ringing, Ov.* SYN. See **SONORUS**.

SÖNANS, *antis.* I. *pt. of sono*. II. *Adj.: Sounding, Plin.*

SÖNAX, *äcis, adj.* (sono). *Sounding, ringing; s. a concha, Ov.*

SÖNĪPES, *ödis, adj.* (sonus, pes). *Sounding*

with the feet. *Subst.*: A steed, horse, charger; s. insultans, Virg.

SONITUS, ōs, m. (sono). A sound, noise, rattling, crackling, ringing, etc.; s. verborum, Cic.; s. stertentium, Plin.; s. remorum, Cæs.; s. Olympi, the roaring of thunder, Virg. **SYN.** See SONUS.

SŌNIVŪS, a, um, adj. (sonus). *Sounding, making a noise*; used only with *tripudium*, i. e. noise which food makes in falling, while fowls used in auspices are eating, Cic.

SŪNO, āre, ūi, Itum, intr. and tr. [*fut.* sonaturum, Hor.; —*pres.* sonit and sonunt, Enn.; —*inf.*, sonēre, Alt. ap. Non.]. I. Intr. (1) To sound, resound, to make a noise, to jingle, rattle, etc. II. Tr. (2) To cause to resound, to sound forth, utter, pronounce. EX. (1) s. acute, Cic.; —*tympana* s., Cæs.; —*omnia* s. ploratibus, Liv.; —*mare, silvæ* s. Aquilone, Hor.—(2) s. contrarium Catulo, to speak, Cic.; —*homines sonantes* inchoatum quiddam, pronouncing, id.; —*s. unum*, to signify the same thing, id.; —*vox* s. hominem, sound like a human voice, Virg.; —*juvenci* s. furem, betray, Prop.; —*s. alqm.*, to sing any body's praise, Ov.; —*sonari*, to be praised in song, Hor.

SŪNOR, ōris, m. (sono). A sound, noise, a rumbling, rattling, etc., Tac. **SYN.** See SONOR.

SŪNŌRUS, a, um, adj. (sonor). *Sounding loud, sonorous, noisy, roaring, etc.*; s. tempestates, Virg.; —*s. flumina*, id.; —*s. cithara*, Tib.

SONS, sontis, adj. I. Hurtful, Fest. II. Meton.: Guilty, punishable, obnoxious to punishment. *Subst.*: That has committed a crime, a malefactor; s. anima, Virg.; —*s. sanguis*, Ov.; —*punire sontes*, Cic.; —*vincla sontium*, id.

SŌNTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (sons). *Dangerous, Plin. Meton.*: Important, serious, weighty; s. causa, Tib.

SŌNUS, i, m. (sono). A sound, noise, crackling, rumbling, etc.; s. dulcis, Cic.; —*s. acutissimus*, the treble or soprano, id.; —*s. gravissimus*, the bass, id.; —*funderes* s. inanes, to emit mere empty sounds, id.; —*s. tabulae*, signorum, Cæs. **SYN.** SONUS; SONOR; SONITUS; FRAGOR.—*Sonus*, prop. sound of the voice, or of an instrument, but said also of sound in general; *aures sonum recipiunt*, Cic.—*Sonor*, poet. the same; *sonorem dant silvæ*, Virg.—*Sonitus*, a sound, a great noise; more expressive than *sonus*; *fracti sonitus tubarum*, id.; —*clarescit sonitus*, id.—*Fragor*, a noise, a crash, as when a thing breaks; *fragor tectorum*, Liv.; —*also more general*, *ingens fragor intonat*, Virg.; —*pelagi fragor*, id.

SŌPHĪA, æ, f. (σοφία). Wisdom, Mart.

SŌPHISMA, ātis, n. (σόφισμα). A sophism, fallacy, Cic.; Sen.

SŌPHISTES, æ, m. (σοφιστής). A sophist; Protagoras s. maximus, Cic.

SŌPHOCLES, is, m. (Σοφοκλῆς) [genit. Sophocli, Gell.; —*voc.*, Sophocle, Cic.]. Sophocles, a celebrated Greek tragic poet, Cic.

SŌPHOCLEŪS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to Sophocles, Sophoclean, Cic.

1. **SŌPHOS**, or **SŌPHUS**, i, m. (σοφός). I. A wise man, a sage, Mart. Adj.: Wise, sage, Phædr. II. Nom. propr., Sophus, Liv.

2. **SŌPHŌS**, adv. (σοφῶς). Bravo! Well done!

SŌPHRON, ōnis, n. (Σόφρων). Sophron, a Greek writer of mimes, Varr.; Quint.

SŌPHUS. See SŌPHOS.

SŌPIŌ, Ire, Ivi or Ii, Itum, tr. (sopor). I. Prop. (1) To deprive of feeling or sense, to put or

lull to sleep, to make drowsy.—(2) Pass.: To faint away, swoon, become senseless.—(3) Act.: To put to the sleep of death, to kill. II. Meton. (4) To lay or put to rest, to lull to sleep, to tranquillize, still. EX. (1) sopire alqm, Liv.—

(2) pt. perf., sopitum corpus, Cic.; —*tempus sopitæ quietis*, of sound, profound sleep, Liv.—(3) s. fratrem, Sil.; Lucr.—(4) sopita virtus, lulled to sleep, Cic.; —*venti sopiantur*, Plin.; —*sopitum mare*, id.; —*sopiti ignes*, the sacred fire of Vesta which continues burning, sleeping inbers.

SŌPĪTUS, a, um, pt. of sopio. **SYN.** See SOMNICULOSUS.

SŌPOR, ōris, m. I. Prop. 1. The juice of poppy, opium, Plin. II. Meton. 2. A sleeping draught, a soporific medicine, Sen.—8. Stupification, insensibility, deep or profound sleep.—(4) Prol.: Sleep in general.—5. Sopor, personified, i. q. Somnus, Virg.—6. Meton.: Sleepiness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth, lassitude, Tac. EX. (4) placare artus sopore, Att. ap. Cic.; —*carpere* s., Virg. **SYN.** See SOMNUS.

SŌPORĀTUS, a, um, pt. of soporo.

SŌPORĪFER, ēra, ērum, adj. (sopor, fero). That causes sleep, soporific; s. lac, Plin.; —*a papaver*, Virg.; —*s. Lethe*, Ov.

SŌPŌRO, āre, — ātum, tr. (sopor). I. Prop. (1) To lay asleep, cast into sleep.—(2) Meton.: To lay or put to rest, to still, allay. II. (3) To endow with soporific properties. EX. (1) s. serpentes, Plin.; —*soporari*, to fall asleep, Ceis. (2) sopire: a. rogium, to cool, Stat.; —*soporatus dolor*, Curt.—(3) *soporatus ramus*, Virg.

SŌPŌRUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. Causing sleep; s. Nox, Virg. II. Heavy with sleep; s. vino, Val. Flac.

SŌRACTE [Saur.], is, n. Soracte, a high mountain of Etruria with a temple of Apollo, 24 miles from Rome, now Monte di S. Silvestro, or Oreste, Plin.

SŌRĀCUS, i, n. (σώρακος). A hand-basket, or little box, Plaut.

SŌRĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Sors). Of or belonging to Sora, a Roman colony near Arpinum, Cic.; —*S. ager*, Liv.

SORBEŌ, āre, ūi, tr. (σώβω). I. Prop. (1) To swallow, to suck up, to sup.—(2) Gen.: To swallow up, to devour, to absorb, drink up. II. Fig. (3) To swallow, endure, brook. EX. (1) s. sanguinem, Plin.; —*s. ovum*, id.; —*s. margaritas liquefactas*, Suet.—(2) *hiatus terræ sorbuit*, Plin.; —*charta sorbet*, sucks up the ink, id.; —*s. flumina*, Ov.—(3) s. animo, Cic. **SYN.** See HABEO.

SORBILLŌ, āre, tr. (sorben). I. Prop.: To sip; s. cyathos, Ter. II. Meton.: savia sorbillantia, App.

SORBIŌ, adv. (id.). By drops; s. vicitare, poorly, Plaut.

SORBITĪŌ, ōnis, f. (id.). A sipping, supping up; a drinking, draught, Plin.

SORBUM, i, n. (sorbus). The fruit of the sorb or service tree, a service-berry, Plin.

SORBUS, i, f. A sorb or service-tree (s. aucuparia), Plin.

SORDĒŌ, āre, intr. I. Prop. (1) To be filthy, dirty or sordid. II. Fig. (2) To be without splendor, to be mean or low.—(3) To be contemptible or not esteemed, to appear despicable, slight, or trifling. EX. (1) toga s., Sen.; —*manus* s., Att. ap. Non.—(2) dies festus sordet, is a poor or paltry affair, Plaut.; —*jacere atque* s., to be mean, Gell.; —*sordentia verba*, low, mean, id.—(3) s. suis, Liv.; —*munera tibi* s.

SORDES, is, *f.* (sordeo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Dirty, filthy.*—(2) *Meton.*: Dirty, soiled, or shabby clothes, i. e. mourning. **II. Fig.** (3) *Low condition or quality, lowness, meanness, baseness.*—(4) *Low people, the drags of the people, the rabble.* **EX.** (1) *s. aurium*, Cic.;—*s. tecti*, Hor.;—*s. collecta*, id.;—(2) *jacere in lacrimis et sordibus*, Cic.;—(3) *Gen.*: *s. vitæ et fortunæ, low descent or origin*, Cic.;—*s. verborum, a low vulgar saying*, id.;—(4) *s. urbis*, Cic.;—*s. et obscuritas partium*, Tac.;—*o lutum! o sordes! dirty, low fellows!* Cic.;—(5) *Plur.*: *s. et inhumanitas*, Cic.;—*obijcere alicui s.*, Hor. **SYN.** See SITES.

SORDESCO, ěre, dĩi, *intr. incept.* (sordeo). *To grow dirty or filthy*; *mel s.*, Plin.;—*manus s.*, id.;—*ager s.*, *s. uncultivatus*, Gell.

SORDĪDĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (sordidus). *Dressed in soiled or shabby clothes*; *s. servi*, Cic.;—*s. municipia*, id. *Exp.* as a sign of mourning (also on account of a misfortune); *senex mæstus ac s.*, Cic.;—*s. reus*, Liv. **SYN.** See SORDIDUS.

SORDĪDE, ade. (id.). **I. Prop.** (1) *Dirtyly, in a dirty or filthy manner.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Lowly, meanly.* **II. Fig.** (3) *Ignobly, shabbily, basely.*—(4) *Niggardly, penuriously, sordidly.* **EX.** (1) *sordidissime trahi, in the greatest dirt*, Lampr.;—(2) *sordidus et abjectus*, Tac.;—(3) *s. dicere*, Cic.;—*s. concionari*, id.;—(4) *s. dicere*, Cic.;—*s. gerere proconsulatum*, Plin.

SORDĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (sordeo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Dirty, filthy, foul, sordid.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Low, mean, slight, paltry, poor.* **II. Fig.** (3) *Gen.*: *Mean, base, ignoble, abject.*—(4) *Avaricious, niggardly, stingy.* **EX.** (1) *s. amictus*, Virg.;—*s. mappa*, Hor.;—*s. servulicolæ*, Plant. *Poet.*: *auctumnus s. calcatis uvis*, Ov.;—*s. terga suis smoked*, id. *Prov.*: *sepe est etiam sub pulliolo sordido sapientia, there is often great wisdom under a mean appearance*, Cæc. ap. Cic.;—(2) *humo egens*, s., Cic.;—*s. locus, low station or rank*, Liv.;—*sordidissimus quisque, the lowest of all*, id.;—(3) *turpissimus et sordidissimus*, Cic.;—*s. lucrum*, Quint.;—(4) *ita s.*, ut se vestiret, Hor. **SYN.** SORDIDUS; SORDIDATUS.—*Sordidus, filthy, slovenly.* *Fig.*: *mean, low.*—*Sordidatus, clad in dirty clothes*, as arraigned persons were wont to be. *Sordidus natura vel instituto, sordidatus necessitate*, G. D.

SORDĪTUDO, inis, *f.* (sordes). *Dirtyness, filthiness*; *abstergere s.*, Plaut.

SÖREX, Icis, *m.* (ἰσᾱξ). *A shrew-mouse*, Plin.

SÖRĪCINUS, a, um, *adj.* (sorex). *Of or belonging to a shrew-mouse*; *s. uenia*, Plaut.

SÖRĪTES, æ, *m.* (σώριτες). *A sorites*, i. e. a conclusion drawn from accumulated propositions, Cic.

SÖROR, ōris, *f.* **I. Prom.** (1) *A sister.*—2. *Exp. poet.*: *Sorores, The Muses, Prop.*;—*The Fates, Catull.*;—*The daughters of Danaus*, Ov. **II. Meton.** 3. *A female friend, a sweet-heart*, Virg.;—(4) *The sister of any thing (as we say, "the fellow of any thing")*. **EX.** (1) *s. germana, one's own sister*, Cic.;—*s. Jovis*, i. e. *Juno*, Virg.;—*s. Phœbi*, i. e. *Luna*, Ov.;—*s. doctæ*, i. e. *the Muses*, Tib.;—*novem s., the Muses*, Ov.;—*s. genitæ Nocte*, i. e. *the Furies*, id.;—*also a. crinitæ angue and viperæ*, id.;—*s. tristes*, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib.;—*also tres s.*, Hor.;—(4) *sorores sapore*, Plin.;—*sorores comæ*, Catull.

SÖRORCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (soror). *A little sister*; *s. germana*, Plaut.

SÖRÖRĪCIDA, æ, *m.* (soror, cædo). *The murderer of a sister*, Cic.

SÖRÖRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (soror). **I. Gen.** (1) *Of or belonging to a sister, sister-like, sisterly*; *s. mania*, i. e. *of Iulio*, Ov.;—*s. oscula, sisterly*, id. **II. Esp.**: *Sororium Tigillum, The sister's beam or rafters*, a place at Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was sentenced to pass under the yoke for the murder of his sister.

SORS, tis, *f.* [*nom. sortis*, Plant.; *abl. sorti*, id.] **I. Prop.** (1) *A lot.* **II. Meton.** (2) *A drawing of lots, a lot.*—(3) *A prophecy, response of an oracle.*—(4) *Gen.*: *Lot, destiny, fate, share.*—5. *Exp.*: *Capital, money put out at interest*, Cic. **EX.** (1) *conjicere s. in hydriam*, Cic.;—*ponere s. in sitellam*, Liv.;—*deijcere s.*, Cæs.;—*deijcere s. in id, to draw lots for, to determine by lots*, Virg.;—(2) *s. dedit quæstorem*, Cic.;—*res revocantur ad s., the matter is to be decided by lot*, id.;—*sorte ductus, chosen by lot*, id.;—*sorte, by lot*, id.;—*extra sortem, without drawing lots*, id.;—(3) *quæ erant parata ad sortem*, Cic.;—*edere s., to pronounce an oracle*, id.;—*sortes Lyciæ*, i. e. *of Apollo Lycius*, Virg.;—*s. Phœbeæ*, Ov.;—(4) *s. animi ingenique*, Liv.;—*natus in nullam s. bonorum, to have no share in the property*, id.;—*homines ultimæ sortis, of the lowest condition*, Suet.;—*juvenis tuæ sortis, of your condition or rank in life*, Hor. **SYN.** SORS; SORTES; SORTITIO.—*Sors, the lot or chance itself.*—*Sortes, the billets or ballots thrown into a vessel (hydria) to draw lots.*—*Sortitio, a choosing by lots, a casting of lots.* *Sortes ad sortem paratæ in urnam conjiciebantur, antequam sortitio fieret*, G. D. See also FOUS.

SORSUM. See SEORSUM.

SORTĪLEGUS, a, um, (sors, lego). **I. Adj.**: *Prophetic, divining*; *s. Delphi*, Hor. **II. Subst.**: *Sortilegus, i. m. A diviner, interpreter of oracles*, Cic. **SYN.** See ARMOLES.

SORTĪO, ire, *tr.* [*act. of sortior*]. *To draw or cast lots*; *sortire inter se*, Varr.;—*s. urbem atque agros*, Enn. ap. Non.;—*sortitus, a, um* (passive); *consilia s., drawn by lot*, Cic.

SORTĪOR, iri, itus, *intr. and tr. dep.* (sors). **I. Intr.** (1) *To draw or cast lots.* **II. Tr.** (2) *Prop.*: *To draw lots concerning any thing, to obtain by lot, or determine by lot.*—(3) *Meton.*: *To distribute, divide, share.*—(4) *To choose, elect, select.*—(5) *To obtain, receive.* **EX.** (1) *cum prætores sortirentur, appoint the judges by lot*, Cic.;—*s. de alqa re*, Tac.;—(2) *With acc.*: *s. provinciam*, Cic.;—*s. judices*, id.;—*s. regna vimi talis*, Hor. *With a rel. clause*: *s. quid loquere*, Cic.;—(3) *s. laborem, vices, pericula*, Virg.;—(4) *s. fortunam oculis, to choose*, id.;—(5) *s. mediterranea Asia*, Liv.;—*s. amicum*, Hor. **SYN.** SORTIOR; SUBSORTIOR.—*Sortiri, to cast or draw lots, to get by lots*, Virg.;—*Subsortiri, to choose by lot one who is to succeed*, Cic.

SORTĪTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (sortior). *A casting or drawing of lots*, Cic. **SYN.** See SORS.

SORTĪTO, ade. (sortitus). *By lot, by fate, or chance*; *s. capere sacerdotem*, Cic.;—*s. obtingit*.

1. **SORTĪTUS**, a, um, *pt. of sortio and sortior*.

2. **SORTĪTUS**, ūs, *m.* (sortior). **I.** (1) *A drawing or casting of lots.* **II. Meton.** (2) *A lot, Stat.*—3. *Lot, destiny, fate, share*, id. **EX.** (1) *referre uno sortitu*, Cic.

SOS, i. æ. EOS. See IS.

SÖSĪUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. C. Sosius, Cic.;—*Sösii*, booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace, Hor.

SOSPES, itis, *adj.* [*sospita and saspita*, æ, *f.*]. **I. Act.** (1) *Saving*; *subst., he or she who saves, a savior.* **II. Pass.** (2) *Uninjured, unhurt*, 885

sound, safe. EX. (1) Juno Sospita, Cic. ;—Sospita, an epithet of Juno, the *Greek Hygiea*.—(2) s. incolumbique, Plin. ;—s. res publica, Suet. ;—navis s. ab ignibus, Ov. ;—s. cursus, Hor. ;—s. dies, *favorable, lucky*, Plaut. SYN. See INCOLUMIS.

SOSPITO, āre, tr. (sospes). *To save, preserve*, Liv. ;—sospitari alicui rei, Plaut.

SÖTER, ēris, m. (Σωτήρ). *A giver of health or safety, a preserver, savior, deliverer*, Cic. SYN. See SERVATOR.

SOTIATES [Sottiates], um, m. *Sotiates, a people of Gallia Aquitania, now Sos, Cass.*

SPĀDIX, icis, c. (σπάδιξ). I. 1. *A palm-branch with its fruit*, Gell. II. *Meton.* 2. *Of a chestnut or date-brown color, chestnut-brown*, Virg. ; Gell.—3. *A musical instrument, like a lyre*, Quint.

SPĀDO, ōnis, m. (σπάδον). 1. *A male without generative power, one that has been castrated, a eunuch*, Liv.—2. *Of animals: A gelding*, Veg.

SPARGO, ěre, si, sum, tr. (σπρίγω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To strew, scatter, throw here and there, to sprinkle*.—(2) *Meton.* : *To distribute or divide a multitude, to disperse*. II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.* : *To spread abroad, disseminate*.—(4) *Exp.* in a speech : *To bring in* ; also of a rumor : *to spread, scatter abroad*. EX. (1) s. semen, Cic. ;—s. venena, Virg. ;—pelles sparse albo, Liv. ;—s. auro et coloribus, covered, Sen. ;—s. humum foliis, Virg. ;—s. corpus lymphā, id. ;—s. frondes, Hor. ;—s. hastas, tela, Enn. *Absol.* : qui spargunt, Cic.—(2) *classis sparsa tempestate*, Liv. ;—speculatorum sparsi per vias, id. ;—exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. ;—s. sua, to waste, spend, lavish, Hor.—(3) s. animos in corpora humana, Cic. ;—fama sparserat nomen per urbes, Ov.—(4) dictum est et adhuc spargetur omnibus locis, Quint. ;—s. argumenta libris, Juv. SYN. See SERO.

SPARSIM, adv. (sparsus from spargo). *Scatteredly, here and there, dispersedly* ; s. commeminisse, Gell. ; App.

SPARSIO, ōnis, f. (spargo). I. *A scattering, strewing, sprinkling (e. g. of incense)*, Sen. II. *A distributing of presents in the theatre*.

SPARSUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of spargo. II. *Adj.* : *Spread abroad, scattered*, Plin.

SPARTA, æ, f. (Σπάρτη). *Sparta, the capital of Laconia, usually called Lacedæmon*, Cic.

SPARTĀCUS, i, m. *Spartacus*. I. *A Thracian gladiator who carried on war against the Romans*, Liv. II. *Meton.* : *A name applied to Antony*, Cic.

SPARTĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Sparta). *Spartan* ; s. disciplina, Liv. *Subst. sing.* : Spartānus, i, m. *A Spartan*, Plaut. *Plur.* : Spartāni, ōrum, m. *The Spartans*, Just.

SPARTĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (spartum). *Of or producing broom*, Plin. *Plur. neut. subst.* : Spartāria, ōrum. *Places where broom grows*, id.

SPARTEUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of broom* ; s. solea, Col. ;—s. funes, Cat.

SPARTIATES, æ, m. *A Spartan*, Cic.

SPARTIATICUS, a, um, adj. (Sparta). *Spartan*, Plaut.

SPARTICUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Spartan*, Virg.

SPARTUM, i, n. (σπάρτον). I. *Spanish broom*, Liv. ; Plin. II. *Meton.* : *A rope made of spartum*, Plin.

SPĀRUS, i, m. (σπάρος). *A kind of missile, a short lance or spear*, Liv. SYN. See TELUM.

SPĀTHA, æ, f. (σπάθη). I. *A long broad instrument for stirring and mixing medicines, etc., a spatula*, Plin. II. *The stay or reed of a weaver's loom*, id. III. *A broad two-edged sword, without a point*, Tac. IV. *The stalk of palm-leaves, or the capsule containing the fruit*.

SPĀTIŌR, āri, ātus sum, intr. dep. (spatium). I. *Prop.* 1. *To walk about, to take a walk or an airing for pleasure*, Cic. II. *Gen.* (2) *To accede about, stride about*.—(3) *Meton.* of things : *To spread*. EX. (2) s. et fabulari, Quint. ;—Dido spatiat ad aras, Virg. ;—s. arvo, Ov.—(3) radices spatiantur in tellure, Plin. SYN. See AMBULO.

SPĀTIŌSE, adv. (spatiosus). I. *Widely, largely, extensively*, Plin. *Compar.*, Ov. II. *Long ; in the Compar.*, Prop.

SPĀTIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (spatium). I. *Prop.* (1) *Of great extent, spacious, wide, large, taking up much room, extensive*.—*Poet.*, great, lofty, broad, etc. II. *Fig.* (2) *Long, lasting long (of time)*.—(3) *Wide, comprehensive*. EX. (1) s. insula, Plin. ;—s. loca, Quint. ;—s. æquor, id. ;—s. corpora, Ov.—(2) s. tempus, Ov. ;—s. nox, id. ;—s. senectus, id.—(3) sapientia est res, Sen. SYN. See LATUS.

SPĀTIUM, ii, n. (perh. allied to patco). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.* : *Room, space*.—(2) *Exp.* : *A measured or limited space, a distance, a space that one has to go or run through*.—(3) *A place to walk in, promenade, walk*.—(4) *Meton.* : *A walking, promenading, taking a walk*. II. *Fig.* (5) *Gen.* : *A space of time, time*.—(6) *Time, leisure, opportunity*.—(7) *Metrical time, measure, quantity*.—(8) *Space, room for action*. EX. (1) s. locorum, Cæs. ;—s. cœli, Virg.—(2) s. siderum, Cic. ;—conferre s., to go or get over some distance or space, Cæs. ;—s. hominis, i. e. the size, Plin. ;—trahere aures in s., i. e. in length, Ov.—(3) pergere ad s. nostra, Cic. ;—s. communia, commons, id. ;—decurrere s., the race-course, id. ;—locus porrectus planis s., with plains, Hor. ;—s. Olympi, the course, id. ;—s. interior, the inner room of a building, Ov.—(4) facere s., to take a walk or an airing, Cic. ;—colloqui inter se spatium, in walking, id.—(5) s. annum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Cic. ;—s. temporis, id. ;—s. diem triginta, id. ;—sexagesimum s. vitæ, i. e. the sixtieth year, Plin.—(6) dare alqd, nihil, spatii alicui facendi or ad faciendum alqd, Cic. ;—postulare sex dies spatium, Cæs.—(7) trocheus, qui est eodem spatium, etc., Cic. ;—sermo subsulct et imparibus spatiis ac sonis, Quint.—(8) s. majorum, Cic. ;—persequi alqm in s., to follow any one, id. ;—s. excursum, a finished course, Ter. SYN. See DISTANTIA.

SPECĪĀLIS, e, adj. (species). *Of or belonging to what is single or peculiar, special, not general, particular* ; illud generale . . . hoc speciale, Quint. ;—s. quæstiones, id. ;—habere alqd speciale, something peculiar, Trebell. ; hence,

SPECĪĀLITER, adv. *Particularly, specially* ; generatim atque s. disponere alqd, Col.

SPECĪĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (species). *Peculiar* ; s. dona, consisting of oil, wine, wheat, etc., Cæs.

SPECĪĀTIM, adv. (species). *Especially* ; opp. generatim, p. cl. SYN. SPECIATIM ; NOMINATIM.—Speciatim, as here.—Nominatim, by name, namely, expressly, Cic.

SPECIES, ēi, f. (specio). I. (1) *A view, look, sight*, Lucr. ; Vitr. II. *Prop.* (2) *A look, mien, appearance, the outside of any thing, form, shape*.—(3) *Meton.* : *An idea, notion (an object mentally perceived)*.—(4) *Exp.* : *Appearance*,

semblance, image, show.—(5) *Brightness, sheen, splendor, show, ornament.*—(6) *Meton. concr. : A dream, apparition, vision.*—(7) *An image, likeness, statue.*—(8) *A kind, species.* EX. (2) *s. forma, outer, or external appearance, Cic.*;—*s. praeclara oppidi Athenarum, id.*;—*s. deformis, id.*;—*s. honesti, the appearance of what is morally good, id.*;—*s. nova atque inusitata, Cæs.*—(3) *s. eloquentia, Cic.*;—*ιδεῖν . . . non recte species possumus dicere, id.*;—*s. veri sceleris, Hor.*—(4) *forma, quæ nullas sunt speciem autem offerunt, Cic.*;—*Demetrius libera specie, Liv.*;—*ad s., for appearance, Cæs.*—(5) *fuit pompa, fuit s., Cic.*;—*præbere s., addere s., to give splendor to, Liv.*—(6) *s. viri visa dicitur, etc., Liv.*;—*per nocturnas s., id.*—(7) *s. Jovis, s. ex ære, Cic., poet.*—(8) *differre specie, Cic.*;—*homo s. est, canis s., Sen.* SYN. SPECIES; PULCHRITUDO; VENUSTAS; FORMOSITAS.—Species, a form, figure, an object presented to the sight.—Pulchritudo, fairness, beauty; prop. of what strikes the sight.—Venustas, gracefulness, comeliness; ex Venere venustas dicta est, Cic.—Formositas, handsomeness, charming countenance.

SPECILLUM, *i, n.* (specio). *A surgical instrument, a probe, Cic.*

SPECIMEN, *Inis, n.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) *A token, mark, proof.* II. Meton. (2) *A model, example, pattern.* EX. (1) *s. ingenii, Cic.*;—*dare s., to give a proof or specimen, id.*;—*s. securitatis, Plin.*—(2) *s. humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, Cic.*;—*Scaevola s. temperantiae prudentiaeque, id.* SYN. See SIGNUM.

SPECIO, *äre, spexi, tr.* [specio]. *To look at, behold, to catch a sight of; specimen specitur, Plaut.*;—*specie, look here, id.* (Used chiefly in compounds).

SPECIOSE, *adv.* (speciosus). *With good appearance, gracefully, handsomely, splendidly.* I. Prop. : *s. vehi, with a splendid equipage, Plin.* II. Fig. : *s. dictum, Quint.*

SPECIOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (species). I. Prop. (1) *Having a good shape or appearance, beautiful, well-shaped, handsome, fine, splendid, showy.* II. Fig. (2) *Remarkable, distinguished, considerable, striking.* EX. (1) *s. corpora, Quint.*;—*s. femina, id.*;—*speciosus pelle decora, Hor.*—(2) *s. causæ, Cic.*;—*speciosa dictu, Quint.*;—*s. vocabula, Hor.*;—*s. damnum, a striking calamity, Ov.* SYN. See PULCHER.

SPECTABILIS, *e, adj.* (specto). I. Gen. (1) *That may be seen, visible.* II. Meton. (2) *Considerable, well worth seeing, distinguished, remarkable.*—3. Under the emperors : *a title of officers of high rank, Cod. Just.* See PERFECTUS. SYN. II. EX. (1) *corpus cæli s., Cic.*;—*s. undique campus, open, Ov.*—(2) *s. victoria, Tac.*;—*s. mons, Plin.* SYN. See SPECTATUS.

SPECTACULUM, *i, n.* (id.). I. Gen. (1) *A sight, spectacle.* II. Esp. (2) *A public sight, show, spectacle.*—(3) *A place in which one sees spectacles, a theatre.* EX. (1) *s. superarum rerum, Cic.*—*o s. illud! what a sight! id.*;—*s. Euripi, Liv.*;—*sedere s., a sight or spectacle to all, Prop.*—(2) *s. sunt data, Cic.*;—*s. gladiatorum, Liv.*;—*s. circi, id.*;—*s. naumachia, Cæs.*—(3) *s. omnia, Cic.*;—*gradus spectaculorum, the steps of a theatre, Tac.*;—*s. resonant plausu, Ov.* SYN. SPECTACULUM; SPECTATIO.—Spectaculum, a thing to be seen and looked on, a spectacle (1) and (2).—Spectatio, a viewing or beholding, Cic.

SPECTAMEN, *Inis, n.* (id.). I. A proof, mark, sign, Plaut. II. A sight, spectacle.

SPECTATE, *adv.* (spectatus). *Splendidly, excellently, Plin.*

SPECTATIO, *ōnis, f.* (specto). I. Prop. (1) *Gen. : A seeing or looking at, a viewing, beholding.*—(2) *Esp. : An examining, trying.* II. Fig. (3) *Respect, consideration, regard.* EX. (1) *s. apparatus, a viewing of the preparations, Cic.*;—*levare animum spectatione, id.*—(2) *s. pecuniæ, Cic.*—(3) *s. gentis, for the nation, Flor.* SYN. See SPECTACULUM.

SPECTATIVUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Speculative, contemplative, theoretical, Quint.* SYN. See SPECTATUS.

SPECTATOR, *ōris, m.* (specto). I. Gen. (1) *A beholder, observer, looker-on.* II. Esp. 2. *A spectator (at a play), Plaut.*—(3) *An examiner, judge, critic.* EX. (1) *sunt homines quasi a superarum rerum atque celestium, Cic.*;—*s. certaminis, id.*—(3) *s. formarum, Ter.*

SPECTATRIX, *icis, f.* (spectator). *She that sees or looks at any thing, Plaut.*

SPECTATUS, *a, um.* I. pt. of specto. II. Adj. (1) *Proved, tried.*—(2) *Looked up to, esteemed, considerable, excellent, celebrated.* EX. (1) *homines s., Cic.*;—*fides s., id.*;—*virtus s. et nobilitas, id.*;—*s. et singularis integritas, id.*—(2) *s. vir, Cic.*;—*s. homines, id.* Of things : *spectator præinsula, Plin.*;—*s. spectatissima laurus, id.* SYN. SPECTATUS; SPECTABILIS; SPECTATIVUS.—Spectatus, noted, well tried, approved; virtus spectata belli domique, Cic.;—*fortes et spectati viri, id.*—Spectabilis, that may be seen or beholden, fig., brilliant; see PERFECTUS. SYN. II.—Spectativus, speculative, contemplative; ut illa sit spectativæ partis, hæc activæ.

SPECTIO, *ōnis, f.* (specio). *A looking at any thing; an observing of auspices, the right of a magistrate to command the augur to make observations or to make them himself, Cic.*

SPECTO, *äre, tr. freq. int.* (specio). I. Prop. (1) *Gen. : To look at attentively, to view, behold, contemplate.*—(2) *Esp. : To view a spectacle, to be a spectator of a play, etc.*—(3) *Of places : To look toward, to be situate toward, to face.*—(4) *To examine, prove, try.* II. Fig. (5) *Gen. : To look at, consider.*—(6) *Esp. : To have in view or mind, to keep one's eye upon, intend, endeavor, strive.*—(7) *To judge of.* EX. (1) *s. et visere alqd, Cic.*;—*s. acervos, Hor.*;—*spectans, quas res geras, Plaut.*;—*s. alte, Cic.*;—*s. in alqm, id.*—(2) *s. Circenses, Suet.*;—*s. pugiles, id.*;—*s. fabulam, Hor.*;—*s. ludos, id.*—(3) *with ad, in, inter, etc. : quæ (pars crucis) ad fretum spectaret, Cic.*;—*pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Cæs.*;—*Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, Cæs.*—(4) *hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, to stand the test, Cic.*—*aurum spectatur in ignibus, Ov.*—(5) *oratio s. ad te, Cic.*;—*specta audaciam meretricum, Ter.*—(6) *s. magna, to aspire after great things, Cic.*;—*s. fugam, to look out for, id.*;—*quem locum probandæ virtutis spectas? are you looking for? Cæs.*;—*respectat ad arma, ad perniciem patriæ, looks to, threatens war, etc.*—(7) *philosophi non spectandi sunt ex singulis viciis, Cic.*;—*ex meo otio tuum specto, id.* SYN. SPECTO; SPECTOR; CONTEMPLOR; CONSIDERO.—Spectare, as above (1).—Spectulari, to watch, observe, to descry, take a view of; signorum obitus specularum et ortus, Virg.—Contemplari, to look wishfully, to gaze upon.—Considerare, prop. to consider the stars, esp., to view, to behold heedfully; cognam considerare alqd, Cic.

SPECTRUM, *i, n.* (specio). *An apparition, vision, a form or image.* SYN. See UMBRÆ.

1. **SPECŪLA**, *æ, f.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) *A high place for viewing or watching any thing from, a beacon, watch-tower.* II. Gen. 2. In speculis esse, to be on the watch, to watch, Cic.—(3) *Pet. :*

An elevated place, an elevation. EX. (1) ignis e. s. sublatas, Cic.;—prospexi tempestatem ex s., id. *Fig.*: s. amicitiae, Plin.—(3) s. summusque vertex, Virg.;—*Of the high wall of a town*, id. SYN. I. SPECULA; SPECULUM; SPECULARIUM.—Specula, a prospect from the summit of any place.—Speculum, a looking-glass, Ov.—Specularium, a transparency, Sen.

2. SPECULA, æ, f. dim. (spes). *A faint or slight hope*, Cic.

SPECULABUNDUS, a, um, adj. (speculor). *Watching, on the look out*, Tac.

SPECULĀRIS, e, adj. (speculum). I. Gen.: *Of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror*, Sen. II. Esp.: s. lapis, a kind of transparent stone, used by the ancients as we use pines of glass, probably mica, Plin.—Specularia, ōrum, n. *A window*, Plin.

SPECULĀRIUM, ū, n. (id.). *A transparency*.

SPECULĀTOR, ōris, m. (speculor). I. Prop.: *One who watches or observes, a scout, spy*, Cic. These speculatores formed, in every legion, a separate division, Tac. Under the emperors, they formed a separate life-guard of the general, and were otherwise employed in his special service, Tac. II. Gen.: *A searcher, observer, examiner*; phycus, id est, s. venatorque naturae, Cic.;—s. futuræ grandinis, Sen. SYN. See EXPLORATOR.

SPECULĀTŌRIŪS, a, um, adj. (speculor). *Of or relating to spy or observation*; s. naves, spy-ships, watch-ships, Liv.;—s. navigia, Cæs., called also speculatoria, Liv.;—s. caligæ, i. e. such as was worn by the speculatores, Suet.

SPECULĀTRIX, icis, f. (speculor). *She that spies or watches*. I. Prop.: furia sunt deæ s., Cic.;—s. Juno, Val. Flac. II. Meton.: villa s. profundī, that looks toward the sea, Stat.

SPECULĀTUS, a, um, pt. of speculor.

SPECULOR, ōri, tr. dep. (1. specula). *To look around, to watch, explore, reconnoitre, investigate, examine, spy, pry into, etc.*; s. et perscrutari, Cic.;—s. consilia, dicta factaque alij, Liv.;—s. eventum, to watch, Hirt.;—s. in omnes partes, to spy about, Ov. SYN. See SPECTO.

SPECULUM, i, n. (specio). I. Prop. (1) *A mirror*.—(2) Meton. poet.: *The surface of water, a reflecting surface*. II. Fig. (3) *A mirror, a likeness, image*. EX. (1) inspicere, tanquam, or ut, in speculum, Cic.;—videris te alterum in s., Hor.—(2) s. lympharum, Phædr.—(3) bestiae, s. naturæ, Cic.;—s. futuri temporis, Lucr. SYN. See SPECULA.

SPECUS, ūs [i], m. [f. and n.] (σπέος). I. Prop. (1) *A cave, cavern, den, grotto*; also, a covered water-course, aqueduct. II. Meton. (2) *Any cavity or hollow*. EX. (1) Macr.: opacus s.; Liv.;—pauci specus, aqueducts or ducts, Cic. Fem.: concava s., Enn.;—s. remota, Gell. Neut.: s. horrendum, Virg.—(2) s. vulneris, Virg.;—s. capacis alvi, Phædr.—(3) *Of the belly of a serpent*, Sil.;—*Of the interior of the Trojan horse*, Petr. SYN. See CAVERNA.

SPELEUM, i, n. [speleum], (σπήλαιον). *A cavern, den, cave*; s. ferarum, Virg. SYN. See CAVERNA.

SPELUNCA, æ, f. (σπήλις, γρος). I. *A cave, cavern, den, grotto*, Cic. II. *The villa of Tiberius, near Terracina*, Tac. SYN. See CAVERNA.

SPERĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (spero). *That may be hoped for*, Plaut.

SPERĀTUS, a, um. I. pt. of spero. II.

Adj.: *Hoped for, longed for*; *one betrothed, a lover*; sperata salve, Plaut.;—sperata uxor, a wife that has not been seen for some time, Plaut.

SPERCHĒIS, Idis, f. (Spercheos). *Of or belonging to the river Spercheos*; S. undæ, Ov.

SPERCHĒOS and SPERCHĪUS, i, m. (Σπέρχης). *Spercheos, a river in Thessaly rising in Mount Pindus, now the Elladha*, Liv.

SPERCHĪŌNĪDES, æ, m. (Sperchius). *A dweller on the banks of the Spercheos*, Ov.

SPERNO, ōre, sprēvi, sprētum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To separate, sever, remove*. II. Meton. (2) *To reject, despise, contemn, scorn*. EX. (1) opes spernunt se a me, Plaut.;—æquum spernit se a malis, Enn. ap. Non.—(2) non spervit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.;—discipuli spernunt magistros, id.;—s. deos, Liv.;—s. imperium, id.;—Polybius, haudquam spernendus auctor, id.;—spernendus morum, on account of his character, Tac. SYN. See DESPICIO.

SPĒRO, āre, tr. (unc.). *To expect*. I. (1) *To expect something favorable, to hope, to promise to one's self, to flatter one's self*. II. (2) *To expect something unfavorable, to fear, apprehend*. EX. (1) s. non destitī, quoad Pompeius, etc., Cic.;—ut spero, as I hope, id.;—Argrippus exorari spero poterit, will, I hope, listen to the request, Plaut.;—s. alqd, nihil, Cic.;—s. meliora, id.;—s. alqd ab, or ex algo, ab or ex algo re, Cæs.;—s. deos, to trust in the gods, Plaut.;—spero non perventuros, etc., Cic.;—spero memoriam amicitiae fore sempiternam, id.;—s. fore, ut id contingat nobis, id. *Ellipt.*: sperat scumper vacuum (sc. to fore), Hor. *With a subjunctive clause*: speraret visura Ulixen (for se visuram esse), Prop.—(2) s. dolorem, Virg.;—s. bellum, Flor.;—quod non spero, which I hope not, Cic. SYN. SPERO; COSPERO.—Sperare, to hope; grata superveniet, quæ non sperabatur, Hor. *Hor.*—Confidere, to hope with confidence, to put one's trust in, Cic.

SPES, spēi, f. (probably for spes from spero). *Expectation*. I. (1) *Of any thing good or favorable*: *Hope*.—(2) *Esp.*: *Hope or prospect of an inheritance*.—(3) *As a term of endearment*.—4. *Spes, a Roman deity*, Cic.—(5) *Meton. gen.*: *An object of hope*. II. (6) *Of any thing bad or unfavorable*: *Apprehension, dread, fear*. EX. (1) est expectatio boni, Cic.;—habere s. in fide alqis, id.;—literæ tuæ adduxerunt me in tantum spem, id.;—præter spem, beyond one's hope, id.;—lapsus spe, Cæs.;—dejectus spe, id.;—adductus spe mercedis, by hope of gain, Cic.;—s. amplificandæ fortune, id.;—s. tenet me, hunc locum futurum, etc., id.;—veniebat in spem, fore uti, etc., Cæs.—(2) in spem secundam nequiores pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac.;—leviter in spem arripe officiosus, Hor.—(3) o spes meal Plaut.—(4) puppes, s. vestri reditus, Ov.;—hostis Argivus inimicæ castra, vestræ spes, Virg. *Esp. of promising children*: s. caputque nati, Ov.;—per spem surgentis Iuli, Virg.;—gemelli, spes gregis, id.—(6) nobis est s. multo superior, Sall.;—omnium spe celerius, Liv.;—s. necia, Stat.;—naufragii s. omnis abit, Lucr. SYN. SPES; EXPECTATIO.—Spes, a looking for any thing good or bad, but more frequently in a good sense; si spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse metum necesse est, Cic.—Expectatio, a more certain expectation of either good or evil.—Expectatio boni—mali, Cic.

SPEUSIPPUS, i, m. (Σπείσιππος). *Speusippus, sister's son of Plato, and his successor in the Academy*, Cic.

SPHÆRA [sphæra, Prud.], æ, f. (σφαῖρα). I. Gen.: *A ball, globe, sphere*; stellæ inerrantes

habent suam s., Cic. II. *Esp.*: *A celestial sphere or globe*, Cic.

SPHÆRISTĒRIUM, *ii*, *n.* (σφαῖριστήριον). A place for playing with balls, a tennis-court, a bowling-green, etc., Plin.

SPHÆRŌMĀCHĪA, *æ*, *f.* (σφαῖρομαχία). A mode of fighting with iron balls strapped to the hands, instead of the *castrus*, Sen.

SPHINX, *ngis*, *f.* [Greek genit., Sphingos, Stat.]. (Σφίγξ). I. The Sphinx, a female monster near Thebes, who gave travellers a riddle to solve, and tore to pieces those who could not guess it; it was represented as half woman and half lion, and afterward as bird, woman, and lion, or as lion and man, Stat.;—as the image on the seal of Augustus, Suet. II. A kind of ape, perhaps a chimpanzee, Plin.

SPHRĀGIS, *idis*, *f.* (σφραγίς). I. A kind of stone used for making mirrors, Plin. II. A name of the Lemnian earth (marked with a seal when sold), Plin. III. In *Med.*: A kind of pestile, Cels.

SPĪCA, *æ*, *f.* [spicum, Cic.; spicus, poet.]. Prop.: A point; hence, I. 1. An ear of corn, Cic. II. Meton. (2) Other plants, the tops of which resemble ears of corn, Plin.—3. The brightest star in the constellation of Virgo, Cic. poet.—4. An arrow, Lucr.—5. s. testacea, a stone with which floors were paved in the shape of ears of corn, Vitruv. SYN. See ARISTA and CULMIS.

SPĪCĀTUS, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of spico.

SPĪCĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (spica). Consisting of ears of corn; s. corona, Plin.;—s. coma, i. e. an ear of corn, Prop.

SPĪCIFĒR, *æra*, *rum*, *adj.* (spica, fero). Bearing or producing ears of corn; an epithet of Ceres, Sen.;—of the Nile, Mart.

SPĪCĪLĒGIUM, *ii*, *n.* (spica, lego). A leasing, gleaming, Varr.

SPĪCO, *ære*, *atum*, *tr.* (spica). To furnish with a point, or ear of corn; grana spicantur, come into ear, shoot ears, Plin.;—herbæ spicatae, id.;—testacea spicata, a pavement of bricks in the shape of ears of corn, id.; Vitruv.

SPĪCŪLO, *ære*, *tr.* (spiculum). To make pointed, to point; s. telum, Plin.

SPĪCŪLUM, *i*, *n.* dim. (spicum). I. Prop. 1. A little point or sting; the sting of a bee (Virg.); of a scorpion (Ov.); of a hornet, id. II. *Esp.* (2) The point of a javelin.—3. A javelin, arrow, Cic.;—also a later name for pilum, Veg.;—an arrow of Cupid. EX. (2) avellere s., Cic.;—scrutari Alpes spiculis. SYN. See TELUM.

SPĪCUM and SPĪCUS, *i*. See SPICA.

SPĪNA, *æ*, *f.* (unc.). I. Prop. (1) A thorn, prickly, Plin.—2. Meton.: The sting of animals, Cic.—3. A fish-bone, Quint.; Ov.—4. The backbone or spine, Plin.—5. Poet.: The back.—6. The low wall that runs along the circus, Schol. Juv.—7. A tooth-pick, Petr. II. Fig. plur. (8) Intricacies, subtleties, nice points.—9. Care, Hor. EX. (1) s. alba, hawthorn, or white thorn, Plin.;—s. Egyptia, perhaps a black thorn, id.;—s. Arabica, an Acacia-tree.—(4) s. disse-rendi, Cic.;—s. partiendi et definiendi, subtle or nice divisions or explanations, Poet. SYN. SPINA; SPINUS. Spina, a thorn, prickly; con-artum tegmen spinis, Virg.—Spinus, a sloe-tree; et spinos jam pruna ferentes, id.

SPĪNETUM, *i*, *n.* (spina). I. Prop.: A place full of thorns or briars, a thicket of thorns, Plin. II. Fig.: s. Aristotelis, Hieron in Helv.

SPĪNĒUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (spina). Thorny, Ov. SYN. SPINEX; SPINOSUS.—Spinex, of or be-longing to thorns; tæda spinea.—Spinosus, full of thorns or prickles; jugum spinosum.

SPĪNĪFER, *æra*, *rum*, *adj.* (spina, fero). Bear-ing thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly, Cic.

SPĪNŌSUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (spina). I. Prop.: Full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly, Plin. II. Fig.: Thorny; hence, intricate, involved, obscure; s. genus disserendi, Cic. Of cares: Stinging, poignant, Catull. SYN. See SPINEX.

SPINTHER, *æris*, *n.* (σφιγκτηρ). A bracelet.

SPINTĒRIA or SPHINTĒRIA, *æ*, *m.* (id.). A kind of lewd man, Tac.

SPINTURNĪCIUM, *ii*, *n.* dim. (spinturnix). A small bird foreboding misfortune, an inauspi-cious bird, Plaut.

SPINTURNIX, *icis*, *f.* (σπινθαρίς). An ugly bird, unknown to us, Plin.

SPĪNUS, *i*, *f.* (spina). A thorny bush, black-thorn, sloe-tree, Virg. SYN. See SPINA.

SPĪRA, *æ*, *f.* (σπίρα). A circular body in several wreaths or folds, a coil, any thing wreath-ed or contorted. I. Prop. 1. Of the veins or grain of wood (Plin.); of a serpent, Virg. II. Fig. 2. A part of the base of a column, a pedestal, Plin.; Vitruv.—3. A kind of pastry, a crackerel, Cat.—4. A twisted rope of a ship, Tac.—5. An ornament for the hair, a braid, Plin.; V. Fl.—6. A string or tie with which the bonnet (galerus) of the Sali was fastened under the chiu, Juv. SYN. See CIRCULUS.

SPĪRĀBĪLIS, *e*, *adj.* (spiro). I. 1. That can be breathed in, consisting of air or a similar substance, airy, Cic. II. Meton. 2. That con-tributes to life, Virg.—3. That can breathe or in-hale, Plin. SYN. SPĪRABILIS; FLABILIS.—Spirabilis, that which we breathe, or can breathe; hoc cœli spirabile lumen, Virg.—Flabilis, that may be blown, easily blown, a rial, Cic.

SPĪRĀCŪLUM, *i*, *n.* (spiro). A hole by which air is admitted, a vent-hole, spiracle, Plin.

SPĪRĀMENTUM, *i*, *n.* (id.). I. Prop. 1. An air-hole, vent-hole, Virg.; Ov.—2. A space, interval, pause, Tac. II. Meton. 3. A breath-ing; s. venti, a draught (of air), Vitruv.

SPĪRĀTUS, *us*, *m.* (id.). A breathing, breath.

SPĪRĪTUS, *us*, *m.* (spiro). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: A breath, breathing of the air, breath of air, air.—(2) *Esp.*: Air that is inhaled, the breath.—(3) Meton.: A breathing in of air, a fetching or drawing of breath.—(4) The breath of life, life.—5. Poet.: A sigh, Hor.—6. In Gramm.: The s. asper or hard breathing, and the s. lenis or soft breathing, Prisc. II. Fig. (7) Undue elevation of mind, haughtiness, a be-ing puffed up with pride, etc.—(8) Poet.: Mind, spirit.—(9) Also like anima, to express a beloved object, Dear heart. EX. (1) s. divinus, Cic.;—s. cœli, id.;—s. Austri, id.;—s. a ris, Plin.;—s. fœdi odoris, odor, exhalation, Cels.;—s. un-guenti, Lucr.—(2) s. diffunditur per arterias, Cic.;—vita tenetur spiritu, id.;—pronunciare versus uno s., id.;—excipere extremum s., id.—(3) anima ducitur spiritu, Cic.;—auræ spiritus, Ov.—(4) debere s. patriæ, Cic.;—privare spiritu, Vell.—(7) Sing. and plur.: s. regius, Cic.;—re-mittere spiritus, to leave off one's pride or haughti-ness, id.;—afferre spiritus alumi, to make any one proud or haughty, id.;—sumere tantos s., Cæs.;—frangere vim ac spiritus, Tac.—(8) tactus divino s., Liv.;—gerere hostiles s., id.;—s. regis artus, Virg.—(9) carissimus s., Vell. SYN. See ANIMUS.

SPĪRO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To breathe, blow, etc.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To breathe, to fetch or draw breath, to respire.*—(3) *Meton.*: *To live, to be alive.*—4. *To aspire*, Quint. II. *Fig.* (5) *To be favorably inclined toward.*—(6) *To be all alive.*—(1) *To be proud.* III. *Tr.* (5) *Prop.*: *To breathe out, exale.*—(9) *Fig.*: *To give forth.* EX. (1) *ventus spirat, is blowing*, Plin.;—*vada spirant, boil up, foam*, Virg.;—*ficta spirantia, id.*;—*flamma spirat pectore, breaks forth, id.*—(2) *s. sine metu*, Cic.—(3) *Clodius spirans, Cic.*;—*Catiline paululum spirans, Sall.*;—*exta spirantia, that are still palpitating*, Virg.—(5) *Cynthia spirat nobis, Prop.*—(6) *mens Laëli spirat in scriptis, Cic.*;—*amor s.*, Hor. *Of animated descriptions, etc.*: *signa spirantia, breathing, i. e. as if animated*, Virg.;—*spirantia æra, id.*—(7) *Poeni spirantes, Flor.*—(8) *boves spirantes flammæ, Liv.*;—*s. odorem*, Virg.—(9) *hiatus telluris spirant divinam fidem, i. e. Oracula, Luc.* SYN. See **FLO**.

SPISSE, *adv.* (spissus). I. *Thickly*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *Slowly*; *s. atque vix*, Cic.;—*s. atque tarde*, Næv. ap. Non.

SPISSIGRĀDUS, a, um, *adj.* (spisse, gradior). *That steps slowly*, Plaut.

SPISSITŪDO, Inis, *f.* (spissus). *Thickness, denseness*, Sen.

SPISSO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To make thick, to thicken.* II. *Fig.* 2. *To repeat in quick succession*, Petr. EX. (1) *lac spissatur igne*, Plin.;—*s. corpora, id.*;—*ignis spissatus, Ov.*

SPISSUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Thick, dense, compact, crowded.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Slow, tardy.*—3. *Frequent, uninterupted.* II. *Fig.* 4. *Difficult.* EX. (1) *s. navis*, Sen.;—*acies s. viris, Virg.*;—*s. arena, id.*;—*s. theatra, Hor.*;—*s. sedilia, id.*;—*spissa tunica, closely woven, of close texture*, Plaut.;—*s. caligo, Ov.*;—*s. umbræ noctis, Virg.*—(2) *tarda et s.*, Cic.;—*spissi exitus dicendi, id.*;—*s. verbum*, Plaut.;—*pro spisso evenire, slow, late, id.* SYN. See **CRASSUS**.

SPLEN, ōnis, *m.* (σπλήν). *The mill, spleen.*

SPLENDĒO, ēre, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To shine, to be bright, or resplendent.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To shine, be distinguished.* EX. (1) *cubiculum s. a marmore*, Plin.;—*pontus s.*, Virg.;—*focis s.*, Hor.—(2) *virtus s.*, Cic.;—*s. aliena invidia, Liv.* SYN. See **FULGEO**.

SPLENDESCO, ēre, *intr. incept.* (splendeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To begin to glitter or shine, to grow light, to brighten.* II. *Fig.* (2) *s. s.* EX. (1) *corpora s. succo olivi, Ov.*;—*vomer s.*, Virg.—(2) *canorum s. in voce*, Cic.;—*nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, id.*

SPLĒNDĪDE, *adv.* (splendidus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Brightly, splendidly, in a shining manner.* II. *Fig.* (2) *s. s.* EX. (1) *magnifice et s.*, Cic.—(2) *honeste ac s.*, gloriously, brilliantly, Cic.;—*s. merdax*, Hor.;—*splendidissime natus, of very high birth*, Sen.

SPLĒNDĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (splendeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *Bright, shining.*—(2) *Splendid, brilliant.* II. *Fig.* (5) *Gen.*: *Brilliant, splendid, renowned, famous, illustrious.*—(4) *Exp.*: *Shewy, glittering.* EX. (1) *splendidissimus candor*, Cic.;—*s. crinis*, Ov.;—*Galatæa splendidior vitro, id.*—(2) *nihil s.*, nihil ornatum, Cic.;—*splendida domus*, Virg.—(3) *eques Romanus s.*, Cic.;—*vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus, id.*;—*splendidiora verba, id.*;—*s. arbitria*, Hor.—(4) *s. nomen*, Cic.;—*prætendere s. verba culpa, Ov.*

SPLĒNDOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *Brightness, lustre.*—(2) *Exp.*: *Splendor,*

magnificence. II. *Fig.* (3) *Splendor, ornament, embellishment.*

EX. (1) *s. minii*, Plin.;—*s. argenti*, Hor.;—*s. flammæ*, Ov.;—*cælum plenum splendore*, Plaut.—(2) *gloria et s.*, Cic.;—*s. domus atque victus*, Gell.—(3) *s. animi et vitæ*, Cic.;—*s. imperii, id.*;—*s. nominis, id.*

SPŌLĒTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Spoletium). *Of or belonging to Spoletium*; *S. populus*, Cic.;—*S. lagenæ, vinea grown near Spoletium*, Mart. *Subst.*: *Spoleitini, ōrum, m.* *Inhabitants of Spoletium, Liv.*

SPŌLĒTĪUM, īi, *n.* [Spoletum, Prisc.]. *Spoletum, a considerable town of Umbria, now Spolto, Liv.*

SPŌLĪĀRIŪM, īi, *n.* (spolium). I. *The place where clothes are taken off*; *as, from slain gladiators in the amphitheatre*, Sen. II. *Meton.*: *A den of thieves, cut-throat place, slaughter-house*, Sen.

SPŌLĪĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (spolio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A robbing, plundering.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Taking, seizing unlawfully.* EX. (1) *s. omnium rerum*, Cic.;—*s. sacrorum, Liv.* *Plur.*: *spoliations fauorum atque oppidorum, id.*—(2) *s. consulatus.*

SPŌLĪĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A robber, plunderer, spoliator*; *s. eorum* (monumentorum), Cic.;—*s. templi*, Liv.

SPŌLĪĀTRIX, Icis, *f.* (spoliator). *She that robs or plunders*; *Venus, s.*, Cic.

SPŌLĪĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of spolio.* II. *Adj.*: *Plundered, emptied*; *nihil spoliatus illo reguo*, Cic.

SPŌLĪŌ, āre, *tr.* (spolium). I. *Prop.* (1) *To strip any one of his clothes.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To plunder, rob, strip (usually alqm (alqd., alqare) any one of anything, to deprive of any thing, to take away.* EX. (1) *spoliatus stipatusque*, Cic.;—*s. Gallum cæsum torque*, Liv.;—*s. magistrum equitum, id.*;—*s. corpus cæsi hostis, id.*—(2) *s. fana sociorum*, Cic.;—*s. domus*, Cæs.;—*spoliasti Apollonium omni argento*, Cic.;—*s. alqm regno, dignitate, id.*;—*s. alqm ornamento, id.* *Phel.*: *licens spoliata capillos, shorn of its locks*, Ov. SYN. See **DEPECULOR**.

SPŌLĪŪM, īi, *n.* (σπῆλον). I. (1) *The skin of an animal drawn or stripped off.* II. (2) *Armor taken from a slain enemy*; hence, *spoil, booty, plunder.* EX. (1) *pelles et spolia lerarum*, Lucr.;—*s. leonis*, Ov.—(2) *detrabere cruenta s.*, Cic.;—*spolia jacentis hostium exercitus*, Liv.;—*præferre spolia*, Cæs.;—*Turnus orat spolio*, Virg. SYN. See **MANUBIÆ**.

SPONDA, ōis, *f.* I. *Prop.*: *The frame or side of a bedstead*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *A bed-st, couch, sofa*, Suet.;—*s. interior, i. e. pars interior spondæ*, Mart.

SPONDĒUS, i. See **SPONDEUS**.

SPONDĀLIŪM or **SPONDAULIŪM**, īi, *n.* *A hymn sung at a sacrifice, accompanied by a lute.*

SPONDĒO, ēre, spōndi, sponsum, *tr.* (σπένδω), [sub] spūsus, i. e. spondonderis]. I. (1) *In Law*: *To promise any thing solemnly, to engage, to bind one's self, to pledge one's self, assure, make a promise.* II. *Gen.* (2) *To promise solemnly or sacredly, to vow, make a vow.* EX. (1) *si quis quod spondidit*, Cic.;—*s. pro multis, to give security, id.*;—*s. filiam, to promise one's daughter in marriage*, Plaut.—(2) *spondeo C. Cæsarem fore, etc.*, Cic.;—*quod ego non spondere tossum de me, id.* SYN. See **POLLICEOR**.

SPONDĒUS, i, *m.* [incorrectly spondeus] (σπονδιος). *A metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables (— —), a spondee*, Cic.

SPONDYLŌS (sphond.), *i. m.* (σπόνδυλος or σπόνδυλος). I. *A joint of the upper part of the spine*, Plin. II. *The hard white part of oysters, and other shell-fish*, Plin.

SPONGĪA, *æ, f.* (σπογγία). I. (1) *A sponge*, Cic. II. *Meton.* 2. *A coat of mail in the shape of a sponge*, Liv.—3. *The root of asparagus* (Plin.); *of mint*, id.;—*a kind of porous stone, pumice-stone*, Vitr.

SPONSA, *æ, f.* See **SPONSUS**.

SPONSĀLIS, *e, adj.* (sponsus). I. *Of or belonging to espousals or betrothing, sponsal; s. dies*, Varr. II. *Subst.*: Sponsālia, *īum* (genit. sponsalīorum, Sen.), *n.* 1. *A betrothing, espousals*, Cic.—(2) *A bridal-feast*, id.

SPONSĪO, *ōnis, f.* (spondeo). I. *Gen.* (1) *In Law*: *A solemn promise or engagement*. II. *Exp.* 2. *A reciprocal promise, a stipulation*, Cic.—3. *A sum of money deposited in stipulations, a wager at law*, Varr. EX. (1) *s. voti*, Cic.;—*facere s.*, Liv.;—*spondendorum consules, gave security or made themselves liable*, id.;—*facere s. pro aliquo, to give security for any one*, Plaut. SYN. SPONSIO; PACTIO; FŌDUS.—Sponsio, *an agreement between a foreign people and the Romans, in which the consent of the generals and contracting parties was sufficient, without the consent of the senate or people*.—Pactio, *a solemn covenant*.—Fŏdus, *a public treaty*.

SPONSOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *A bondsman, surety, bail; sponsors or creditores*, Cic.;—*s. promissorum*, id. SYN. See **Vas**, **vadis**.

1. **SPONSUS**, *a, um*. I. *pt.* of spondeo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Sponsus, i. m., and Sponsa, æ, f.* *A betrothed, i. e. a bridegroom or bride*.—(2) *Sponsum, i, n.* *An agreement, contract*. EX. (1) *nomen sponsi*, Cic.;—*s. regius*, Hor.;—*sponsi, the suitors of Penelope*, id.;—*suum cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i. e. every one according to his taste*, Cic.—(2) *agere ex sponso*, Cic.;—*sponsus contra sponsum rogatus*, Varr. SYN. See **CONJUX**.

2. **SPONSUS**, *ūs, m.* (spondeo). *A solemn promise or engagement; as, to give a daughter in marriage*, Cic.

SPONTANĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (sponte). *Voluntary, spontaneous; s. motus*, Sen. SYN. See **VOLENS**.

SPONTE, *abl., and spontis, genit.* (akin to spondeo). I. *Sponte*. (1) *Prop.* *in good prose always with meī tua suā: Of one's own free will, without compulsion, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously*.—(2) *Meton.*: *By one's self, without the aid of others*. II. *Spontis*, (3) *always in the phrase suā s. (esse): To be one's own master, to follow one's own pleasure or will*.—4. *Of things: i. q. sua sponte; voluntarily, spontaneously*, Col. EX. (1) *tua s. facere*, Cic.;—*initio mea s.*, id.;—*s. mea componere curas*, Virg. *Abol.*: *s. facere*, Plin.;—*s. judicioque*, Quint.;—*non s. sequor*, Virg. *With genit.*: *s. principis, incolarum, Tac.*;—*s. deorum*, Val. Flac.—(2) *nee tua sponte sed eorum auxilio*, Cic.;—*sua s. bellum facere*, id. *Of things: is autem ardor sua s. movetur*, Cic.—(3) *sanus homo, qui suā s. est*, Cels. SYN. See **ULTRO**.

SPORTA, *æ, f.* *An osier basket*, Plin. SYN. See **FISCINA**.

SPORTŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (sporta). I. *A little basket*, Plaut. *In these baskets presents of money, eatables, etc., were distributed or sent to clients*, Suet. Hence, the Emperor Claudius gave his name to some short games granted to the people, Suet. *Prov.*: *sportulam furunculus captat, wets his neighbor's goods*, Sen. II. *A present or gift in general*, Plin.

SPRĒTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (sperno). *A despising*.

SPRĒTOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *A despiser; s. deorum*, Ov.

SPRĒTUS, *a, um, pt.* of sperno.

SPŪMA, *æ, f.* (spuo). I. *Prop.*: *Foam, froth; agere spumas in ore*, Cic.;—*Venus spuma procreata*, id. II. *Exp.*: *s. argenti, litharge of silver*, Plin.;—*s. caustica, a kind of soap or caustic for dyeing the hair auburn (called also s. Batava)*, Mart.

SPŪMESCO, *ēre, intr. incēp.* (spuma). *To begin to foam*, Ov.

SPŪMĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Full of foam, frothy; s. succus malorum*, Plin.;—*s. Xereus*, Virg.;—*s. torrens*, Ov.

SPŪMĪFER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* (spuma, fero). *Containing foam or froth, foaming; s. amnis*.

SPŪMO, *āre, intr. and tr.* (spuma). I. (1) *To foam*. II. *Tr.* (2) *Prop.*: *To cause to foam, to cover with foam, to foam forth*. EX. (1) *postquam desierit spumare*, Plin.;—*spumans aper*, Virg.;—*pocula spumantia lacte*, id.—(2) *saxa spumata liquore*, Cic. poet. *Fig.*: *scelus spumans ex ore*, Auct. Her.

SPŪMŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Full of foam, foaming*. I. *Prop.*: *s. undæ*, Ov.;—*s. litora*, Catull. II. *Fig.*: *s. carmen, frothy, bombastical*, Pers.

SPŪO, *ēre, ūi, ūtum, intr. and tr.* (πτίω). *To spit, to spit up, spit out*. I. *Intr.*: *s. in sinum*, Plin. II. *Tr.*: *s. terram*, Virg.

SPURCE, *adv.* (spurcus). *Dirtyly, filthily, foully*. I. *Prop.*, Col. II. *Fig.*: *qui tam s. dixeris in illam miseram, hast spoken so badly of*.

SPURCĪDĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (spurcus, dico). *Speaking obscenely or filthily*, Plaut.

SPURCIFICUS, *a, um, adj.* (spurcus, facio). *That makes filthy or dirty*, Plaut.

SPURCĪTĀ, *æ, f.* (spurcus). *Filthiness, dirtiness, dirt, foulness, Prop. and Fig.*

SPURCO, *āre, ātum, tr.* (id.). *To be, to soil, to defile, dirt, soil, Prop.*; *Plaut. Fig.*, Catull.

SPURCUS, *a, um, adj.* (perh. porcus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Dirty, unclean, filthy, foul*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Dirty, nasty, low, mean, base*. EX. (1) *s. ager*, Col.;—*spurca aspectu et odore*, Lucil. ap. Non.—(2) *capita deterrima et spurcissima*, Cic.;—*homo spurcissimus*, id. SYN. See **IMMUNDUS**.

SPŪTĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (sputo). *One who spits*.

SPŪTO, *āre, freq.* (spuo). *To spit, spit out*.

SPŪTUM, *i, n.* (id.). I. *Spittle, that which is thrown up*, Cels. II. *Meton.*: *Of a thin sheet or plate*, Mart.

SQUĀLĒO, *ēre, ūi, intr.* (στέλλω). I. *Gen.* (1) *To be stiff, rough, hard, either of its own nature, or by reason of a coating or covering*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Prop.*: *To be stiff with dirt, to be dirty, foul*.—(3) *Meton.*: *To mourn in soiled garments*. EX. (1) *tunica squalens auro*, Virg.;—*squalentia tela Veneris*, Ov.;—*fauces squalabant pulvere, were dry*, Luc.—(2) *arma squalent situ et rubigine*, Quint.;—*squalens litus*, Tac.;—*arva squalent, lie uncultivated*, Virg.—(3) *civitas squalabat*, Cic.

SQUĀLĪDE, *adv.* (squalidus). *Without ornament, uncomely, plainly* (of style), Cic.

SQUĀLĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (squalo). I. *Gen.* (1) *Not smooth, rough*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Prop.*: *Dirty, foul, filthy, uncultivated*.—3. *Fig.* of style: *rough, unadorned*, Cic. EX. (1) *s. corpora*, Lucr.—(2) *s. homo*, Tac.;—*homo horridus et s.*, Plaut.

SQUALOR, ōris, *m.* *A being rough or hard.* I. *Gen.* (1) *Roughness.* Lucr. II. *Esp.* 2. *Dirtyness, filthiness, foulness, filth.* Prop.: plenus squaloris ac pulveris, Cic.;—vestis squalore obsta, Liv.—3. *Soiled garments* such as were worn in mourning;—s. sordesque sociorum, Cic. SYN. See SITUS.

SQUAMA, æ, *f.* I. 1. *The scale of a fish, serpent, etc.,* Cic. II. *Meton.* 2. *A fish,* Juv.—3. *The scale of a coat of mail,* Virg.;—a cataract in the eye, Plin.;—the husk of millet, id.;—iron dust, filings of metal, id.

SQUAMEUS, a, um, *adj.* (squama). *Scaly.* I. Prop.: s. anguis, Virg. II. *Meton.*: a. auro, with gold scales (of a coat of mail).

SQUAMIGER, ěra, ěrum, *adj.* (squama, gero). *Bearing scales, scaly,* Ov.

SQUAMOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (squama). *Full of scales, scaly.* I. Prop.: s. draco, Virg.;—s. orbes anguis, Ov. II. *Meton.*: s. smaragdi, Plin. *Poet.*: s. lingua, rough, Luc.

SQUILLA, æ. See SCILLA.

ST! *interj.* *Hist! hush! still!* Cic.

ST. *An abbreviation for est.* See SUM.

STABĪLE, ārum, *f.* *Stabie*, a small town on the coast of Campania, near Pompeii, famous for its mineral waters; it was partly destroyed by Sylla in the Social War, and at last overwhelmed with Heracleaneum and Pompeii, Plin.

STABĪĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Stabīæ). *Of or belonging to Stabie*, Sen. *Subst.*: Stabīānum, i, n. A villa of M. Marius near Stabīæ, Cic.

STABĪLĪMEN, Inis, *n.* (stabīlio). *A stay, support,* Cic.

STABĪLIMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *A stay, support; s. favorum,* Plin.

STABĪLĪO, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, (stabīlis). *To cause any thing to stand firmly, to fix, support, make stable or steady.* I. Prop.: confirmare et s., Cæs.;—quibus (sc. pedibus) se stabiliunt, Plin. II. *Fig.*: s. rem publicam, Cic.;—s. leges, id.;—s. aliqui, to make any body steadfast, Gell.;—s. regnum, Plaut.

STABĪLIS, e, *adj.* (sto). I. Prop. (1) *That stands firm, stable, fast.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Firm, steadfast, lasting, inflexible, unalterable, constant.* EX. (1) s. via, Cic.;—s. domus, id.;—s. locus ad insistentum, Liv.;—s. stabulum, Plaut.—(2) amici firmi et s., Cic.;—s. matrimonium, id.;—s. opinio, id.;—s. spondei, staid, Hor.;—stabile est (with a subjective clause), it is determined or settled; certum est, Plaut. SYN. See CONSTANS.

STABĪLITAS, ātis, *f.* (stabīlis). *Firmness, steadfastness, stability, a lasting condition.* I. Prop.: dare s. alui, Cic.;—s. peditum, Cæs. II. *Fig.*: s. fortunæ, Cic.;—s. amicitia, id.

STABĪLĪTER, ade. (id.). *Firmly, lastingly, durably; stabilius fundare molem, Suet.*

STABĪLĪTOR, ōris, *m.* (stabīlio). *An establisher,* Sen.

STABŪLĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (stabulum). *Of or belonging to a stable or stall. Only subst.*: StabŪlĀrius, ūi. 1. *A stable-boy, groom, hostler,* Coll. 2. *An inn-keeper, host, landlord,* Sen.

STABŪLOR, āri, *intr.* and *tr.* [stabulo] (stabulum). I. (1) *To have one's abode or stand somewhere; esp., to stand in a stable or stall.* II. 2. *To take into a stable or stall.* EX. (1) Depon.: bos s. sicce, Col.;—stabulans Phœbus, going down, setting, Sil. *Act.*: centauri stabulant, Virg.;—pecus stabulat, Stat.

STABŪLM, i, n. (sto). I. *Gen.* (1) *A stand, stall, abode, dwelling, habitation.* II. (2) *Esp. for cattle: Stabling, a stable, stall, etc.* —3. *An inn, house of entertainment,* Plin.—4. *A brothel* (inasmuch as the low inns were frequented by prostitutes), Cic. *Also, as a term of contempt,* Plaut. EX. (1) stabile s., Plaut.—(2) stabula pastorum, Cic. *Meton. poet.*: for a herd of cattle, Mart. SYN. See PRÆSEPE.

STACTA, æ, or **STACTE**, es, *f.* (στακτι). *Oil of myrrh.* I. Stacta, Plaut. II. Stacte.

STĀDIUM, ūi, n. (στάδιον). I. *A stadium*, A Grecian measure of distance, containing 125 paces, or 625 feet = 608½ feet English, Cic. II. *Esp.*: A race-course, Prop., Cic. *Fig.*: A race, Cic. SYN. See CURRICULUM.

STĀGĪRA, ōrum, n. (Στάγῖρα). *Stagira*, a town of Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle, hence called the *Stagirite*, Plin.

STĀGĪRĪTES, æ, m. (Σταγῖριτες) (*Stagira*). *The Stagirite*, a surname of Aristotle, Cic.

STAGNO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* (stagnum). I. Prop. (1) *To become a lake or standing water, to stagnate.*—(2) *Meton.* of places under water: *To be inundated or overflowed.* II. *Tr.* 3. Prop.: *To cause water to stand, Just.*—(4) *Meton.*: *To put a place under water, to inundate, overflow.* EX. (1) Nili aquæ ubi evagatæ stagnant, Plin.;—Nilus stagnans, Virg.—(2) solum s., Plin.;—orbis s. paludibus, Ov. *Abstr.*: stagnantia, Plin.—(4) Tiberis stagnaverat plana Urbis, Tac.

STAGNUM, i, n. (sto). I. Prop.: *A standing water, pool, pond, puddle,* Cic. *poet.* II. *Meton. poet.*: *Water or waters; stagna Neræi, Virg.*;—Phrixæ stagna sororis, i. e. the *Hellespont*, Ov. SYN. See LACUS.

STĀLAGMĪUM, ūi, n. (σταλάγιον). *A kind of car-drops,* Plaut.

STĀMEN, Inis, n. (στήμων). I. Prop. (1) *The warp* (in the ancient upright loom, at which the weaver stood), Varr. II. *Meton.* 2. *Gen.*: *A thread on a spindle, Ov.*—3. *The thread of the Fates, Tibull.*; Ov. *Poet.*: fellebam stamine sonnum, by spinning, Prop.—4. *Of other threads: e. g. that of Ariadne* (Prop.);—*of a spider* (Plin.);—*of a net, id.*;—*the stamen of a lily, id.*;—*the grain of wood, id.*;—*the string of an instrument, Ov.*—5. *A fillet, Prop.*; Sil.;—*a garment, Claud.* in Eutr. SYN. STAMES: SUBTEMEN.—*Stamen, a weaver's warp.*—*Subtemen, the thread in weaving called the woof.* Subtemen stamini insertum, Sen.

STANNĒUS, a, um [stagnus], *adj.* (stannum). *Made of or consisting of stannum,* Plin.

STANNUM [stagnum], i, n. *A composition of silver and lead,* Plin.

STĀTĀRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (sto). I. *Gen.* (1) *Of or relating to standing, standing firm or fast, standing, that acts or does any thing standing.* II. *Esp.* 2. s. comœdia, *a kind of comedy*, so called from the quiet attitude of the actors. Hence, 3. Stātārĭi, ōrum, *the actors in the comœdia stataria*, Cic. Said of an actor who stands still in his place, stationary, without running backward and forward, Cic. SYN. STATARUS; STATIVUS.—*Statarius, that keeps in his post.* Said of soldiers, orators, actors, etc.—*Stativus, fixed, set, stable; stativæ aquæ, standing waters,* Varr.

STĀTĒRA, æ, *f.* (στάνη, to weigh). I. Prop. 1. *A balance, steel-yard,* Cic.—2. *Meton.*: *The bar on the pole of a carriage, Stat.*—3. *A kind of dish or platter,* Nep. ap. Plin. II. *Fig.* 4. *The value of a thing.* SYN. See LIBRA.

STĀTĪCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (status). A kind of gentle dance, Plaut.

STĀTIM, *adv.* (sto). I. (1) *In standing, while on one's feet, on the spot where one stands.* II. (2) *Immediately, instantly, forthwith, straightway.* EX. (1) s. rem gerere, Plaut.;—delaborat quum s. puer, constantly, Afr. ap. Non.—(2) *Abol.*: s. dimittere, Cic.;—s. necari, Cæs. With ut simul ac, atque, quam, quum or with *abl. absol.*, ab, post, and the like: s. ut legeram, Cæs.;—s. se iterum, simul ac, etc., id.;—a prima s. maturitate, Plin.;—s. post civilia bella, Suet. SYN. See CONTINUO.

STĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (sto). I. *Prop.* (1) *A standing, a standing still.*—2. *Fig.*: That which has been established by custom, positive, fixed. Vitr. II. *Meton.* (3) *Gen.*: A place where persons or things stay or abide, a station, abode, quarter.—(4) *Esp.*: A military station, post.—*Meton.*: A guard, sentry, picket.—(6) *An anchoring-place, station for ships, a road.*—7. *A place of residence for the officers concerned with the treasury business in a province, quarters, residence.* Cod. Th. EX. (1) sidus facit s., stands still, Plin.;—manere in s., Lucr.;—in s., in the firm attitude or posture of a combatant, Ov.—(3) s. Athenis, Cic.;—qua positus fueris in s., Ov.;—s. equorum, i. e. a stable, stall, Pallad. *Post. of things*: pone comas in s., Ov.;—s. rerum, Petr.—(4) esse in s., Cæs.;—cohorts ex s. emissæ, id. *Meton.*: manere in s., to be on guard, Ov. *Fig.*: s. vite, Cic.;—s. imperii, Ov.—(5) s. crebræ, Cæs.;—custodiæ et s. equitum, id.;—disponere s., id.;—assumere s. militum, *life-guard*, Suet.—(6) s. quieta, Cæs. SYN. I. *In Milit.*: STATIO; VIGILIA; EXCUBIÆ.—*Statio*, a post or station, a guard-house, a sentry; *disponere stationes*, Cæs.—*Vigilia*, a watch, the fourth part of the night. *Vigiliæ* is said of the night watch, as *statio*, of the guard in the day time.—*Excubiæ*, more general, commonly of the watch by night, also by day, the sentries themselves. II. *In naval affairs*: STATIO; PORTUS; NAVALE.—*Statio*, as above (6); *statio malefida carinis*.—*Portus*, a haven, port, harbor; hence, *fig.*, of any place of rest; *portus otii*, Cic.—*Navale*, the dock, ship-yard; *diripere rates navaliibus*, Virg.

STĀTIUS, ii, m. I. *Orig.* The name of a slave, Gell.; thus a slave of Cicero's was named, Cic.; also a prænomen of free-born men, id. II. A surname, e. g. *Cecilius Statius*, a writer of Comedy;—*P. Papinius Statius*, a poet who lived under Domitian.

STĀTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (sto). I. *Gen.* (1) *Standing fast or firm, standing still, stationary.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Of or belonging to a military post, station or quarters.*—3. *Meton.*: *stativa*, a station or quarters for travellers, a resting place, halting or baiting place, Plin.—4. *stativa feriæ*, appointed, fixed, stated, Macr. EX. (1) s. aquæ, Varr.—(2) s. præsidium, picket, outpost, Cic.;—s. castra, a standing camp, station, head-quarters. Also, *absol.*: *Stativa*, Liv. SYN. See STATARIUS.

1. **STĀTOR**, ōris, m. (sto). *An attendant, servant, waiter*; mittere, s., Cic. SYN. STATOR; VIATOR.—*Stator*, as here.—*Viator*, a traveller, passenger.

2. **STĀTOR**, ōris, m. (sisto). *One who establishes or places firmly, a founder, preserver* (an epithet of Jupiter), Cic.

STĀTŪA, æ, f. (statuo). *A statue*; s. et imagines, Cic.;—s. equestris, id. *Fig.* denoting immovableness, muteness, etc.: *statuâ taciturnius erat*, Hor.;—*volo erogitare ex hac s.*, Plaut. SYN. See SIMULACRUM.

STĀTŪĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (statua). I. *Of or belonging to statues*; s. ars, statuary, the art of making statues, Plin. Also, simply, *statuaria*, æ, f., Plin.—2. *Subst.*: *Statuarius*, ii, m. *One who makes statues, a statuary, sculptor*, Plin.

STĀTŪMEN, Inis, n. (statuo). That on which any thing stands or supports itself, a support, prop., Plin. *Plur.*: *The ribs of a ship*, Cæs.

STĀTŪMINO, āre, tr. (statumen). *To make firm by a prop, support or ground-work*, Plin.

STĀTŪO, ōre, ūi, ūtum, tr. (status). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To cause to stand, place, set, put.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To set up, erect, rear, build, raise.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To place before or represent to one's mind, i. e. to imagine, believe, suppose, think, be of opinion* (with an objective clause; seldom with a simple acc., a rel. clause, or *absol.*).—(4) *To establish, appoint, fix, decide, determine, resolve, decree.* EX. (1) s. patrem ante oculos, Cic.;—*captivos statuî in medio*, Liv.;—s. milites, id.;—s. aciem arte, Sall.;—*puer statuatur ad cytharum*, Hor.—(2) s. statuam, Cic.;—s. tropæum, id.;—s. tabernacula, to pitch, Cæs.;—s. mœnia, Virg.;—s. arborem agro, to plant, Hor.;—s. machinas, Plaut.—(3) *statuo et judico, neminem habuisse*, etc., Cic.;—*Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuî*, Cæs.;—*vix statuere apud animum meum possum*, Cic.—(4) s. penam improbis, Cic.;—s. tempus locumque colloquio, Liv.;—*statuta die, on the appointed day*, id.;—s. modum cupidinibus, Hor.;—*natura s. herum*, id.;—s. de lege, de religione, Cic.;—s. de aliquo causa cognita, Cæs.;—*qui de se statuabant, have sentenced themselves, have taken their own lives*, Tac.;—*ne quid gravius in fratrem statuere*, Cæs.;—*quum statuere*, ut naves conscenderent, Cic. SYN. See DECIDO.

STĀTŪRA, æ, f. (status). I. *Prop.* (1) *Stature, size, or height of body.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Size, height* (of animals or plants). EX. (1) *qua facie fuerit, qua statura*, Cic.;—*homines tantulæ stature*, Cæs.—(2) *Altitude vacce sunt humilis stature*, Col. SYN. See 2. STATUS.

1. **STĀTUS**, a, um. I. *pt.* of sisto. II. *Adj.* (of time). *Fixed, appointed, stated*; s. sacrificium, Cic.;—*ut hi ludi in s. diem voverentur*, Liv.

2. **STĀTUS**, ūs, m. (sto). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *A standing*; hence, *position.*—(2) *Esp.*: *Posture, carriage, attitude* (of a combatant).—(3) *Meton.*: *Position, situation.*—(4) *Stature, size.* II. *Fig.* (5) *Gen.*: *State, condition, situation, circumstance.*—(6) *Esp.*: *Good condition, prosperity.*—(7) *Station in life, rank, position in society.*—8. *In Rhet.*: *A point at issue, question, στανς*, Cic.; Quint.—9. *The mood of a verb*, Quint. EX. (1) s. erectus et celsus, Cic. *Plur.*: *commutat status*, Plaut.—(2) *movere hostem statu*, Liv.;—*Porphyrion minaci statu*, Hor.—(3) *quæ (vis) animum certo de statu demoret*, Cic.—(4) s. altior, Col.—(5) *With genit.*: s. rerum communium, Cic.;—s. civitatis, id.;—s. vitæ, id. *Abol.*: *restituere in antiquum s.*, Cic.;—*res est eo statu, ut, etc.*, Cæs. *Plur.*: *omnes s. vitæ*, Cic.;—s. regum, *circumstances*, id.—(6) *multorum excisi status*, Tac.;—*habere nullum s. Vell.* (7) *in civitate distinguuntur s.*, Cic. SYN. STATUS; STATURA.—*Status*, a posture, the situation of a man standing; *status erectus et celsus*, Cic.—*Statura*, stature, height of body; *statura arboris*, the height of a tree, Col. See also CONDITO.

STĀTŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of statuo. II. *Adj.*: *Tall, of high stature*, Plaut.

STĒGA, æ, f. (στέγη). *The deck of a ship.*

STĒLA, æ, f. (στήλη). *A pillar*, Plin.

STELLA, *æ, f.* (for *sterula*, *dim.* of *ἀστρον*).
I. Prop. (1) *A star, a single star.*—(2) *Poet.* for *sidus, a constellation.* **II. Meton.** (3) *The figure of a star.*—(4) *A bright spot, or sparkle on a precious stone.* Plin.—(5) *A star-fish.* Plin.—(6) *A glow-worm.* Plin. **EX.** (1) *sidera et stellæ*, Cic.;—*errantes s., planets*, id.;—*s. comans, a comet*, Ov.—(2) *s. Saturni*, Virg.;—*s. Coronæ*, Hor.;—*s. vesani leonis*, Ov.—*the sun* id.—(3) *aureæ s.*, Suet. **SYN.** See **ASTRUM**.

STELLANS, *antis, pt.* of *stello*. **I. Prop.** (1) *Starry, with stars.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Bright, shining, sparkling.* **EX.** (1) *s. Olympus*, Cic. poet.;—*s. cælum*, Virg.;—*s. ora Tauri*, Ov.—(2) *s. volatus (cicindelarum)*, Plin.;—*s. gemmæ pavonis, shining, sparkling*, Ov.

STELLATUS, *a, um, pt.* of *stello*. **I. Prop.** (1) *Starry.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Studded, sparkling, shining.* **EX.** (1) *s. Cepheus, placed in the heavens as a constellation*, Cic.;—*s. æther*, Val. Flav.—(2) *s. gemma*, Plin.;—*variis stellatus corpora guttis, richly studded*, Ov.;—*s. Argus, i. e. with many eyes*, id.;—*s. ensis, shining*, Virg.

STELLIFER, *ëra, ërum, adj.* (*stella, fero*). *Bearing stars, starry*; *s. cursus cœli*, Cic.;—*s. polus*, Sen.

STELLIGER, *ëra, ërum, adj.* (*stella, gero*). *Bearing stars, starry*; *s. orbes*, Cic.;—*s. polus*, Stat.;—*s. Olympus*, Sen.

STELLIO, *önis, m.* (*stella*). **I. 1. A kind of spotted lizard, Plin.—**2. Meton.**: *A cunning or deceitful person*, Plin. **II. 3. Stellio, a Roman surname, Liv.****

STELLO, *äre, ätum, intr. and tr.* (*stella*). **I. Intr.**: *To be set or studded with stars*; *only in pres. part.*; *stellans, antis, as above*. **II. Tr.**: *To set with stars* (See **STELLATIS** above); *gemmas stellantur, are marked with stars*, Plin.

STEMMA, *ätis, n.* (*στῆμα*). **I. Gen. 1. A wreath, crown, garland, chaplet, Prud. **II. Esp.** (2) *A wreath with which the effigies of ancestors were adorned*, Plin.—**3. Meton. prop.**: *A genealogical tree, a pedigree, genealogy*, Suet.—**4. Fig.**: *Nobleness, high worth*; *s. argenti*.**

STENTOR, *öris, m.* (*Στέντωρ*). *Stentor, a well-known crier or herald in the Greek army before Troy, remarkable for his loud voice*, Juv.

STERCORÄRÛS, *a, um, adj.* (*stercus*). *Of or belonging to dung*; *s. crates*, Varr.

STERCORÄTIO, *önis, f.* (*stercoro*). *A manuring with dung*, Plin.

STERCORÄTUS, *a, um, pt.* of *stercoro*. *Manured*, Col.

STERCORËUS, *a, um, adj.* (*stercus*). *Dirty, filthy, as a term of contempt*, Plaut.

STERCÖRO, *äre, tr.* (*stercus*). **I. To manure, Cic. **II. To cleanse from dung, Col.****

STERCÖRÖSUS, *a, um, adj.* (*id.*). *Well manured with dung*; *s. aqua, full of dung or filth*.

STERCUS, *öris, n.* (*perh. tergeo*). *Dung, manure, ordure, dirt*, Cic.;—*also as a term of contempt*, id. **SYN.** **STERCUS**; **FIMUS**.—*Stercus, dung, manure, muck*.—*Fimus and Fimum, dung or ordure of man, birds, cattle, etc.*

STËRILESCO, *ëre, intr. incep.* *To become unfruitful*, Plin.

STËRILIS, *e, adj.* (*στῆρὴς, στῆρῆός, stiff, hard*). **I. Prop.** (1) *Unfruitful, barren, sterile*.—(2) *Meton.* of things that produce sterility or render barren.—(3) *Gen.*: *Empty, destitute of any thing*. **II. Fig.** (4) *Fruitless, useless, unprofitable*. **EX.** (1) *s. ova*, Plin.;—*s. avenæ*, Virg.;—*s. platani*, id.;—*s. palus*, Hor.—(2) *ster-*

ile est serere, produces sterility or renders barren, Plin.;—*s. rubigo*, Hor.;—*s. hiems*, Mart.—(3) *s. epistola*, Plin.;—*s. numi, that bear no interest*, Dig.;—*s. amicus*, Juv.;—*s. corpora sonitu, without sound*, Lucr.;—*s. amator, without gifts, barren of presents*, Plaut.—(4) *s. Februarius*, Cic.;—*s. pax*, Tac.;—*s. amor, i. e. not returned*, Ov.;—*s. seculum virtutum*, Tac.;—*s. veri*, Pers. **SYN.** **STËRILIS**; **INFËCUNDUS**.—*Sterilis, sterile, that does not bear, fruitless*; *vaccæ s.*—*Infecundus, barren, addle, unfruitful*; *Sterilem campum frustra colueris, nihil prorsus elicies; ager infecundus parce et maligne laboris emolumentum rependet*, G. D.

STËRILITAS, *ätis, f.* (*sterilis*). *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility*. **I. Prop.** 1. *s. agrorum*, Cic.;—*s. arborum*, Plin.—**2. Meton.**: *s. cœlestis, weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin.;—*s. fortune, indigence*. **II. Fig.** 3. *majestas emarcuit in s.*, Plin.

STERNAX, *äcis, adj.* (*sterno*). *Throwing to the ground*; *s. equus, that throws his rider*, Virg.

STERNO, *äre, strävi, strätum, tr.* (*στροπῆναι*). **I. Prop.** (1) *Gen.*: *To spread, spread out or abroad, to stretch*.—(2) *Esp.*: *to level, make straight*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To calm, pacify*. **II. Meton.** (4) *To spread, cover*.—(5) *To stretch a'ong, by throwing down, to throw down, throw to the ground*. **EX.** (1) *strati humi*, Cic.;—*fessi sternunt corpora, Liv.*;—*insulæ sternuntur inter, etc., extend*, Plin.;—*s. virgas*, Ov.;—*s. arcum*, id.;—*s. se somno*, Virg.—(2) *s. mare*, Plin.;—*stratum iter*, Quint.;—*s. æquor*, Virg.;—*venti straverunt æquora*, id.;—*s. viam per mare, to make*, Lucr.—(3) *s. odia militum*, Tac.—(4) *s. lectulos pelliculos*, Cic.;—*locus sternendus, i. e. to be paved*, id.;—*s. vias lapide*, Liv.;—*s. equos, to saddle*, id.;—*sterni sibi jubet, a couch to be prepared*, Plin.;—*s. valles cadibus*, Sil.;—*s. lectum, triclinium*, Plaut.—(5) **1. Prop.**: *s. proximos*, Liv.;—*stratis arietæ muris*, id.;—*s. viros cæde*, Virg.;—*s. alqm morti*, id.;—*s. mœnia*, Ov.;—*s. duces*, Tib.—**2. Fig.**: *afflicti et strati*, Cic.;—*pavor stravit corda*, Virg. **SYN.** See **PROFLIGO**.

STERNÜMENTUM, *i, n.* (*sternuo*). **I. A sneezing, Plin. **II. A powder to promote sneezing, snuff, Plin.****

STERNÜO, *äre, üi, intr.* **I. Prop.** 1. *To sneeze*, Plin.—**2. Of a lamp: *To crackle*; *lumen sternuit*, Ov. **II. 3. To give a good omen by sneezing, Prop.****

STERNÜTAMENTUM, *i, n.* (*sternuto*). *Same as sternumentum*, Cic.; *Cels.*

STERNÜTO, *äre, intr. freq.* (*sternuo*). *To sneeze*, Petr.

STËRÖPE, *is, f.* (*Στέροπη*). *Sterope*. **I. One of the Pleiades, Ov. **II. One of the horses of the Sun, Hyg.****

STËRÖPES, *is, m.* (*Στέροπης*). *Steropes, one of the Cyclops in the workshop of Vulcan*.

STERQUILINIUM, *fi, n.* [*stercul. and stercil*; *sterquilinum, i. Phædr.*] (*stercus*). **1. A dunghill, mizen, Varr.—**2. A term of reproach, Plaut.****

STERTINIUS, *fi, m.* *Sertinius, a Stoic philosopher*, Hor.; *adj.*, Hor.

STERTO, *äre, üi, intr.* (*δέρθω, θάρθαι*). *To smore*, Cic. **SYN.** See **DORMIO**.

STËSCHÖRUS, *i, m.* (*Στῆσιχορος*). *Stesichorus, a lyric poet of Himera, contemporary with Sappho*, Cic.

STHËNËLËIS, *Idis, f.* (*Sthenelus*), *adj. Sthenelian*; *s. volucris, i. e. the son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan*, Ov.

STHĒNĒLĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Sthenelian*, Ov.

STHĒNĒLUS, i, m. (Σθένης). *Sthenelus*, father of Eurystheus. He commanded the Argives at the siege of Troy, Hor.

STĪRĀDIUM, ſi, n. (στίριδιον). *A semi-circular couch or seat*, Plin.

STĪBIUM, ſi, n. (stibi, is, and stimmi) (στίβη, στίμμα). *Antimony*, a powder used by women for making the eyebrows black, and in medicine as an eye-salve, Plin.; Cels.

STIGMA, ſtis, n. (στίγμα). I. *Prop.* 1. *A brand*, with which runaway slaves were marked, Plin.—2. *Fig.* : *Disgrace, infamy*, Suet. II. 3. *A cut made in the face by an unskilful barber*.

STIGMĀTIAS, æ, m. (στυγματίας). *One that has been brand-marked*; said of a slave, Cic.

STILĪCHO [Stelicho, Inscr.], ōnis, m. *Stilicho*, a famous general, father-in-law of the Emperor Honorius (celebrated by Claudian, de Laudibus Stilichonis).

STILLA, æ, f. (stiria). I. *Prop.* : *A drop*, Cic. II. *Meton.* : *A small quantity*; s. olei, Mart. SYN. See GUTTA.

STILLĀTIM, adv. (stilla). *By drops*, Varr.

STILLĪCĪDIUM, ſi, n. (stilla, cado). I. *Gen.* : *A falling in drops, a dripping*, Varr.;—s. urinae, Plin. II. *Fig.* : *Rain-water falling down from the eaves of houses*, Cic.

STILLO, ſre, intr. and tr. (stilla). I. *Intr. prop.* : (1) *To drop, distil, fall in drops*. II. *Tr.* : (2) *To let drop or fall*. EX. (1) s. pugio, Cic.;—aqua stillat, Varr.;—mella stillant de viridi ilice, Ov.;—unguenta stillant e capillo, Tib. *Fig.* : s. orationem, Sen.;—dies s. plumis, is fall, Stat.—(2) s. lacrimam, Plin.;—stillata electra, dropped, Ov.;—s. rorem ex oculis, Hor. SYN. See RORO.

STĪLUS [stylus], i, m. (στίλος). I. *Gen.* 1. *A pale, picket stake, post*, Auct. B. Afr.—2. *A pointed instrument for clearing plants of worms, removing shoots which spread too much, etc.*, Col.—3. *The stem or stalk of a plant*, id.—*Meton.*, Cic. II. *Esp.* (4) *A style for writing with, usually made of iron with a sharp point with which to write on waxen tablets, and at the other end broad and smooth, used to smooth the tablet and erase what was written; hence, vertere stilum, to erase*—(5) *Meton.* : *A penning, writing, composing, composition*, Cic.—(6) *The manner of expressing one's self, style*. EX. (4) vertere s. in tabulis, to erase what has been written, Cic.;—s. Atticus, an Attic pen, id.;—sæpe veritas s., be frequent in your corrections, Hor.—(5) s. exercitatus, frequent composition, Cic.;—s. dicendi effector, id.—(6) s. diligens, Tac.;—s. pressus demissusque, Plin.

STIMMI. See STIBIUM.

STĪMŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (stimulo). *An inciting, incitement, instigation*; s. privata cuique.

STĪMŪLĀTRIX, icis, f. (id.). *She who excites or stimulates*, Plaut.

STĪMŪLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (stimulus). *Provided with a sting*, Plaut.

STĪMŪLO, ſre, tr. (stimulus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To prick with a goad, to prick*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To prick, sting, torment*—(3) *Meton.* : *To put in motion, stir up, instigate, incite, stimulate*. EX. (1) aries stimulatus, Col.;—s. equos calcarius, Val. Max.;—s. turbatus currus, Luc.—(2) te conscientiae stimulant malefactorum, Cic.;—cura s. consulem, Liv.—(3) gloria animum stimulabat, Liv.;—tibia s. mentes, Lucr.;—cupido im-

perii populos ad arma stimulat, Liv.;—s. animum in hostes, id.;—stimulabat, ut caverem, Cic. SYN. See ACRO.

STĪMŪLUS, i, m. [stimulum, i, n., Plant.] (for stimulus, from ἔστιμα, ἄτιμον, to prick).

I. *Prop.* (1) *A goad, used in driving cattle*—(2) *Fig.* : *A sting, goad, pang, cause of uneasiness*.

II. 3. In military language: *A sharp stake or other pointed thing concealed under the surface of the ground, in order to annoy an advancing enemy*, Cæs.

EX. (1) fodere alqm stimulis, Cic.;—increpare boves stimulo, Ov.;—stimulum in manu est, agite boves, Plaut. *As a term of reproach applied to slaves*; seges stimulorum, id.

Prov. : si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. you make a bad thing worse by a foolish resistance, Plaut.;—adversum stimulum calces, to kick against the pricks, Ter.—(2) virtus quæ animum stimulis concitat, Cic.;—s. nature, id.;—s. doloris, id.;—s. amoris, Liv. SYN.

See CALCAR.

STINGUO, ſre (poet. for exstinguo), tr. *To extinguish*; stinguens insignia cæli, Cic. poet.

STĪPĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (stipo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A crowd surrounding any one, attendants*. II. *Fig.* (2) *A number of things crowded together*.

EX. (1) s. greges hominum, Cic.—(2) s. enthyematum, Quint.

STĪPĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *An attendant; plur.* : attendants, retinue, suite, body-guards; Alexander præmittebat de stipatoribus suis, Cic.;—stipatores corporis, id.;—catervæ flagitiorum atque facinorum, tamquam stipatores, Sall. SYN. See SATELLES.

STĪPĀTUS, a, um, *pt. of stipo*.

STĪPENDĪĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (stipendium). I. (1) *Tributary, liable to pay taxes or tribute*.

II. (2) *Of soldiers: Serving for pay, receiving pay, stipendiary*, Liv. EX. (1) s. vectigal, a contributor in money, Cic.;—s. civitas, Cæs. *Plur.* : Stipendiarii, ōrum, m. *Persons liable to be taxed*, Cic. SYN. See TRIBUTARIUS.

STĪPENDĪŌR, ōri, ſtus sum, *intr. dep.* (id.). *To serve, to be liable to serve*, Plin.

STĪPENDĪUM, ſi, n. (stipi-pendium, from stips, pendo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A tax, tribute, contribution*—(2) *Meton.* : *That which one is obliged to pay or suffer, a tribute*. II. *Gen.*

(3) *Pay, stipend.*—(4) *Meton.* : *Military service (mostly in the plural)*—(5) *Esp.* : *One year's military service, a campaign*—(6) *Service*. EX.

(1) pendere s., Cæs.;—liberare alqm stipendio, id.—(2) s. me manet, Hor.—(3) numerare s. militibus, Cic.;—augere s., Cæs.—(4) merere stipendia, Cic.;—emereri stipendia, to complete the time of one's service, id.;—milites stipendiis confecti, id.;—facere stipendia, Liv.;—homo nullus stipendii, Sall.—(5) habere multa s., Liv.;—quadragesa s., Tac.—(6) stipendia vitæ, i. e. duties, Sen. SYN. See PENSIO.

STĪPES, Itis, m. (στῖπος). I. 1. *A pale, post, trunk of a tree*, Cæs.—2. *As a term of contempt: A block, blockhead; qui tamquam truncus ac s., Cic.; Ter.* II. *Meton.* for a tree, Ov.;—for a branch of a tree, Mart.; Luc. SYN. See 1. PALUS.

STĪPO, ſre, tr. (στίψω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To press or cram together*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To throng, crowd, surround, or attend in great numbers*.

EX. (1) Græci stipati, Cic.;—stipata phalanx, Liv.;—s. ingens argentum, Virg.;—apes stipant mella, id.;—gregibus quum se stipat euntem, joins to, Prop.;—secula stipantar, press on each other, Claud.—(2) Catilina stipatus choro juvenutis, Cic.;—stipatus sicariis, id.;—stipati gregi-

bus amicorum, id.;—Roma stipata theatro, Hor. SYN. See COMITOR.

STIPS, stipis, *f.* (stipo). *A contribution in money, a gift; conferre s. Apollini, Liv.;—thus, of money given for religious purposes, Cic.;—colligere s. a tyrannia, Liv.;—also, of alms: quis beneficium dicat stipem eris, Sen.*

STIPŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (stips). *The stalk or stem of corn, Plin.;—of reeds, id.;—of beans, Ov. Prov.: flammaque de stipula nostra brevisque fuit, i. e. a fire which soon goes out again, Ov. SYN. See CULMUS.*

STIPŪLATIO, ōnis, *f.* (stipulor). *A formal demand, a promise formally demanded and given, an engagement, stipulation; pacta conventa, stipulationes, Cic.;—pecunia debetur ex s., id.;—alligare alqm stipulatione, id. SYN. See PACTUM.*

STIPŪLATIOŪNCŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (stipulatio). *A small or trifling promise or engagement, Cic.*

STIPŪLATOR, ōris, *m.* (stipulor). *One who demands a formal promise, a contractor, Suet.*

STIPŪLOR, āri, *tr. dep.* (stips). I. *To demand a verbal promise, Cic. II. To promise, stipulate, engage; s. usuras, Dig. Puss.: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. SYN. STIPULOR; RESTIPULOR.*—Stipulari, to make a bargain by asking or offering.—Restipulari, to engage mutually, to enter into a mutual covenant, Liv.

STIRĀ, æ, *f.* (στειρόν). *A frozen drop, or globe of ice, an icicle, Plin.; Virg. SYN. See GUTTA.*

STIRPITUS, adv. (stirps). I. *Prop.: With the stem and roots, Dig. Meton., Sid. II. Fig.: Root and branch, utterly; extrahere a.*

STIRPS, stirpis, *f.* (m. Plin. and others). I. *Prop. (1) The lowest part of a tree including the root; also, the root of a tree.—(2) Meton.: A plant, shrub.—3. A trunk, stalk; sprout, Cat.; Col.—(4) Of men: A stock, lineage, family.—(5) Offspring, race, posterity. II. Fig. (6) A root, origin, beginning, source, foundation. EX. (1) radices stirpesque, Cic.;—alebantur stirpibus palmarum, id.;—urbis renata velut ab stirpibus, Liv.—(2) naturæ stirpium, Cic.;—arbores et stirpes, id.;—stirpes et herbe, id.—(4) s. et genus, Cic.;—homines qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id.;—orti antiquissima stirpe, id.;—s. divina, Virg.—(5) s. et progenies tot consulum, Tac.;—relinquere s. ex sese domi, Liv.—(6) stirpes stultitiae, Cic.;—ejicere stirpes superstitionis, id.;—repetere stirpem juris a natura, id. SYN. See GENUS and RADIX.*

STĪVA, æ, *f.* *A plough-tail or handle, Virg. SYN. See ARATRUM.*

STILOPPUS, i, *m.* *A sound made by striking on the cheeks when inflated, Pers.*

STO, stāre, stēti, stātum, *intr.* [stētērunt, Virg.; Ov.] (ίστημι). I. *Prop. (1) Gen.: To stand, remain standing, stand still.—(2) Esp.: To stand firm or unshaken, to hold on, continue, last.—(3) To remain, stop, stay.—(4) In Milit.: To stand in battle array or under arms, to fight.—(5) To hold out in a combat, maintain one's ground.—(6) Meton. of a battle: To continue, last.—(7) To lie or ride at anchor.—(8) Of servants: To wait, attend.—(9) To stand, to have been built.—(10) To stand up, stand out, stand on end.—(11) With abl.: To stand thick or full, be full, be overrun. II. Fig. (12) To stand, remain, continue.—(13) Esp.: To stand firm or unshaken, to continue, subsist, last, remain.—(14) To stand one's ground (in a struggle or contest).—(15) s. in alqa re, alqa re, or alci rei, to stand to or abide by, to continue or persist in.—*

(16) Of plays and actors: *To stand, i. e. to be approved.—(17) s. ab, cum or pro alqo, or alqa re, to stand on one's side, stand by, side with, adhere to any one.—(18) s. per alqm, to be owing to a person, to be his fault.—(19) Of price: To stand in cost. EX. (1) s. ad januum, Cic.;—qui proximi steterunt, Cæs.;—quorum statuae steterunt in Rostris, Cic.;—stans pede in uno, Hor.—(2) nec domus nec urbs s. poterit, Cic.;—vide-runt muros stare, Liv.;—stat glacies incers, Hor. (3) s. ad curiam, Cic.;—s. paulisper in nidore atque fumo, id.—(4) stetero haud impari acie, Liv.—(5) s. in acie ac pugnare, Liv.—(6) pugna stetit, Liv.;—dicitur certamen stetitisse, id.—(7) classis instructa s. in portu, Liv.;—naves regis s. in sinu Meliaco, id.—(8) s. ad cyalum et vinum, Suet.—(9) mœnia jam stabant, Ov.;—stet Capitolium, Hor.—(10) mammas s., Plin.;—comas steterunt, Virg.—(11) cœlum s. pulvere, Virg.;—ut stet nive Soracte, Hor.;—stant pulvere campi, Enn.—(12) utinam respublica stetitisset quo cœperat statu, Cic.;—stetitisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint.—(13) res publica staret, Cic.;—stans animis, id.;—disciplina militaris qua stetit Romana res, Liv.—(14) cum in senatu pulcherrime starentur, Cic.—(15) se in fide non stetit, Cic.;—s. opinione, id.;—s. conditionibus, id.;—stat sententia alqd, or simply stat (impers.), a resolution is firmly fixed, it is resolved or determined; nobis stat illud, id.;—sententia ipsi (Hannibili) stetit, Liv.—(16) cadat an stet fabula, Hor.;—vix steti, Ter.—(17) ut nemo steterit a senatu et a bonorum causa, Cic.;—s. a se potius quam ab adversariis, id.;—cum dii cum Hannibale starent, Liv.—(18) per alteros s. quo minus, etc., Liv.;—s. per Afranium, Cæs.;—per me stetitisse, Ter.—(19) rem stetitisse Achæis centum talentis, Liv.;—victoria stetit Pœnis multo sanguine ac vulnerebus, id.;—quæ neque magno stet pretio, Hor. SYN. STAT (impers.). See LIQUET.*

STECĤADES INSŪLÆ (Στοιχάδες). *The Stœchades, a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul near Massilia; now Isles d'Hyères.*

STŌICE, adv. (Stoicus). *Like a Stoic, stoically; austere et s., Cic.*

STŌICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Στοικός). I. *Of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy, Stoic; a schola, Cic. Subst.: Stoicus, i, m. A Stoic philosopher, a Stoic; freq. in the plur., Stoici, ōrum. The Stoics, Cic.*

STŌLA, æ, *f.* (στολή). I. *Gen. (1) A long upper garment. II. Esp. (2) A lady's robe or gown, a stole.—3. Meton.: A woman of rank, a lady. EX. (1) septus stola, Enn.;—s. muliebris, Varr.—(2) signum (Dianæ) cum s., Cic.;—s. demissa, Hor. SYN. See TOGA.*

STŌLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (stola). 1. *Wearing a stola; s. mulieres, Vitr. Subst.: Stolutæ, ūrum, f, i. q. matronæ, ladies, Petr.—2. Meton.: s. pudor, i. e. lady-like, Mart.;—s. Ulixes, a female Ulixes, a name applied to Livia on account of her craftiness, Suet.*

STŌLĪDE, adc. (stolidus). *Foolishly, stilly, stupidly, Liv.*

STŌLLŪS, a, um, *adj.* *Foolish, stupid, blockish, doltish, silly; a. genus Æacidarum, Cic.;—indocti stolidique, Hor.;—o vatum stolidissime, Ov. Meton. of inanimate or abstract objects: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quæta, nihil agentia, stolidia quodammodo, Cic.;—s. audacia, Tac.;—s. aures, Ov. SYN. See BARBUS.*

STŌLO, ōnis, *m.* I. *A side-shoot, sucker, water-shoot, Varr. II. A surname in the gens Licinia, Plin.*

STŌMĤCHĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (στομαχικός).

Afflicted with a disorder of the stomach, having a weak stomach, disordered in the stomach, Plin.

STOMACHOR, ἔρι, ātus, *intr.* and *tr. dep.* (stomachus). I. *Intr.* (1) *To be angry or greatly displeased, to be indignant, Cic.* II. *Tr.* (2) *To be angry with any thing.* EX. (1) s. cum alqo. *to quarrel with any one, Cic.*—(2) s. omnia, Cic.;—id. equidem adveniens mecum stomachachabar modo, Ter. SYN. STOMACHOR; IRASCOR; SUCCESSERO; INDIGNOR.—Stomachari, *to be in a great fume, to be in a fit of passion, to be highly displeased and vent one's passion by words;* et prave sectum stomachacheris ob unguem, Hor.—Irasci, *to put one's self in a passion, to be angry.*—Successere, properly said of a friend that believes himself injured, and expresses less than the preceding: *to be displeased or vexed at;* nec tamen irascor, quis enim succenset amanti? Ov.—Indignari, *to be indignant, to express disapprobation with energy and contempt;* et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici, Virg.

STOMACHŌSE, *adv.* (stomachosus). *Angrily, peevishly;* rescripsi stomachosius, Cic.

STOMACHŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (stomachus). *Full of indignation, passionate, fretful, peevish;* genus acuminis saepe s., Cic.;—s. eques, Hor. SYN. STOMACHOSUS; IRACUNDUS.—Stomachosus, *as here.*—Iracundus, *soon angry, irascible, inclined to anger;* morosi, anxii, iracundi senes, Cic.

STOMACHUS, i, m. (στόμαχος). I. 1. *The oesophagus, by which food is conveyed to the stomach, Cic.; Cels.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The stomach.*—(3) *Fig.: Taste.*—(4) *Disquiet, distaste, indignation, vexation, anger.* EX. (2) movere s., Plin.;—esse boni s., of good digestion, Quint.—(3) ludi non tui stomachi, Cic.; Plin.—(4) locus animi, ubi s. habitat, Cic.;—epistola plena stomachi, id.;—gravis s. Pelidæ, Hor.

STORĒA [storia], æ, f. (στορέννυ). *A covering of platted straw, a mat, Liv.*

STRĀBO, ōnis, m. (στραβών). I. *Prop.* 1. *A squint-eyed person, Cic.*—2. *An envious person, envier, Lucil.* II. 3. *Strabo, a Roman surname, Cic.* SYN. See COCLĒS.

STRĀGES, is, f. (sterno). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: A throwing down, a throwing to the ground, a striking down.*—(2) *Esp.: A defeat, overthrow, slaughter, carnage.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Same.* EX. (1) s. armorum, Liv.;—s. boum hominumque, id.;—s. ædificiorum et hominum, Tac.;—nimbus dabit s. satis, Virg.—(2) facere strage, Cic.;—acies et s., Virg.—(3) quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi, Cic. SYN. See CLADES.

STRĀGŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *That serves for spreading or covering any thing with;* stragula vestis, a covering, coverlet, carpet, Cic. II. *Subst.* Strāgŭlŭs, i, n. *A covering, coverlet, Cic.*—a covering for a horse, a housing, horse-cloth, Mart.—a soft substance placed under birds when brooding. SYN. STRAGULUM. See PERIPETASMA.

STRĀMEN, inia, n. (id.). *Straw scattered, a litter, Plin.; Plur., Ov.; Stat.* SYN. See STRAMENTUM.

STRĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (stramentum). *Of or belonging to straw, Cat.*

STRĀMENTUM, i, n. (sterno). *That which serves for covering any thing with, or strewn under any thing.* I. (1) *Straw.* II. (2) *A covering, coverlet.* EX. (1) desecta cum s. seges, Liv.—(2) s. mulorum, Cæs. SYN. STRAMENTUM; STRAMEN; PALĒA.—Stramentum, *straw, wheat-straw.*—Stramen, *the same, but used only in poetry;* contexta stramine casa, Ov.—Palæa, *the chaff.*

STRĀMINĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (stramen). *Made of straw, Ov.*

STRANGĪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (strangulo). *A choking, strangling, Plin.*

STRANGŪLO, āre, *tr.* (στραγγαλίζω). *To strangle, choke, suffocate;* Dumitium strangulavit, Cæ. in Cic.;—strangulata laqueo, Tac.;—piro strangulatus, Suet. *Of inanimate and abstract objects;* hederæ arbores s., destroys, makes barren, Plin.;—s. sata, Quint. SYN. See ELIDO.

STRANGŪRĪA, æ, f. (στραγγουρία). *A difficulty of urine attended with pain, a strangury.*

STRĀTĒGĒMA, ātis, n. (στρατήγμα). I. *Prop.: A military stratagem, Cic.* II. *Meton.: Any stratagem or artifice, Cic.*

STRĀTĒGUS, i, m. (στρατηγός). I. *Prop.: A general, Plaut.* II. *Meton.: The president or master of a feast, Plaut.*

STRĀTĪŌTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (στρατιωτικός). I. *Of or belonging to soldiers, soldier-like, Plaut.* II. *Subst.: Stratioticum, i, n. A kind of eyeglass, Scrib.*

STRĀTŌNĪCĒA, æ, f. *Stratonicea, a considerable town of Caria, now Eskî Hissar, Liv.*

STRĀTŌNĪCENSIS, e, *adj.* (stratonicea). *Of or belonging to Stratonicea, Liv.* Plur.: Stratonicensis, ium, m. *Inhabitants of Stratonicea.*

STRĀTUM, i, n. (sterno). *That with which any thing is covered.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A cover for a bedstead, a mattress, etc.*—(2) *Meton.: A couch, bed.* II. 3. *A horse-cloth, housing; a pack-saddle.* EX. (1) propripere se e strato, Suet.; Lucr.—(2) molle s., Liv.; Virg. SYN. See LECTUS.

STRĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of sterno.

STRĒNA, æ, f. (στῆνος). I. *Prop.: A sign, omen, Plaut.* II. *A new year's gift or present given for the sake of an omen, Suet.*

STRĒNĒE, *adv.* (strenuus). *Actively, briskly, busily, strenuously, promptly;* s. ædificare domum, Cic.;—s. capere arma, id.;—s. facere.

STRĒNŌ, āre, *intr.* (id.). *To be active or prompt, Plaut.*

STRĒNŪS, a, um, *adj.* (στρονός). I. *Prop.* (1) *Active, agile, ready, brisk, strenuous.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of inanimate and abstract things: Quick, nimble, dexterous, brave, etc.* EX. (1) cognoscere alqm strenuum, Cic.;—imperator s. et fortis, Quint.;—nullites strenuissimi, Cat.;—s. militiæ, Tac.—(2) s. manus (chirurgi), Cels.;—s. inertia, busy illness, Hor. SYN. See GENEROSUS.

STRĒPŌ, āre, *intr.* freq. int. (strepo). *To make a great noise, to sound, rustle, rattle, etc., loudly;* corvi s., Virg.

STRĒPĪTUS, us, m. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A noise, rattling, cracking, clattering, din.* II. *Poet. meton.* (2) *A sound.* EX. (1) s. fori, Cic.;—s. fluminum, id.;—s. tot bellorum, Liv.;—s. ac tumultus, Cæs.—(2) s. citharæ, Hor. SYN. See CREPITUS.

STRĒPO, ēre, ūi, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To make a noise or sound, to rattle, roar, rustle, murmur, ring.* II. (2) *To cause to resound.* EX. (1) cum Achivi cæpissent inter se s., Cic.;—apes strepunt, Plin.;—fluvii s., Hor.;—litui s., id.;—omnia strepunt terrore ac tumultu, Liv. Fig. Plin.—(2) cum streperet hæc, uttered aloud, Liv. SYN. See FRENDO.

STRĪA, æ, f. *A furrow, channel, chamfres, hollow, flut of a pillar, Plin.*

STRICTE

STRICTE, *adv.* (strictus). *Narrowly, closely, Pullad.* **SYN.** See **STRICTIM**.

STRICTIM, *adv.* (id.). **I.** Prop. (1) *Narrowly, closely.* **II.** Fig. (2) *Gen.: Lightly, superficially.*—(3) *Exp. of style: Briefly, summarily, in general.* **EX.** (1) *s. attendere, Plaut.*—(2) *s. aspicere, Cic.*—(3) *breviter et s., Cic.*—*s. dicere, id.* **SYN.** **STRICTIM**; **STRICTE**.—*Strictim, lightly, superficially, by the by.*—*Stricte, strictly, severely.*

STRICTŪRA, *s. f.* (stringo). **I.** *A drawing together, compression.* **II.** *A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron, Plin.; Virg.*

STRICŪS, *a. um.* **I.** *pt. of stringo.* **II.** Adj. (1) *Prop.: Drawn together, tight, close, narrow.*—(2) *Fig. of style: Brief, concise.*—(3) *narrow.*—*EX.* (1) *strictissima janua, Græce, severe.*—(2) *Demosthenes strictior quam Cicero, Quint.*—(3) *s. lex, Stat.*

STRĪDĒO, *ēre, di, and STRĪDO*, *ēre, di, intr.* (*tridō*). *To whiz, hiss, roar, whistle, crackle, crack (of arrows, serpents, winds, carriages, hinges of door, and the like), Ov.; Virg.* **SYN.** See **FRENDO**.

STRĪDOR, *ōris, m.* (strideo). *A whizzing, hissing, roaring, whistling, crackling, creaking, and the like (of arrows, serpents, and other animals, as swine, elephants, etc., of the wind, the hinges of a door, and the like), Ov.; Virg.; Liv.; Quint.* **SYN.** See **CREPITUS**.—*s. tribuni plebis, Cic.*

STRĪDŪLUS, *a. um, adj.* (strideo). *Whizzing, hissing, creaking, rustling, and the like; of an arrow, Virg.; of the trunk of an elephant, Sil.; of a carriage, Ov.; s. et tenuis vox, Sen.*

STRĪGA, *s. f.* (stringo). **I.** *A row of cut corn or grass, a swath, Col.* **II.** *A furrow running from south to north, Frontin.*

STRĪGĪLIS, *is, f.* (id.). **I.** 1. *A scraper (made of horn or metal), used by the Romans in bathing to rub the skin, Cic.; Hor.* **II.** *Meton.* 2. *In Surg.: An instrument for dropping any thing into the ear, Cels.*—3. *In Spain: A piece of pure gold, Liv.*

STRIGMENTUM, *i. n.* (stringo). **I.** *Any thing scraped or scratched off, Plin.* **II.** *Exp.: Filth, dirt (scraped off), Plin.*

STRĪGŌSUS, *a. um, adj.* (id.). **I.** Prop. (1) *Lean, thin, lank, scraggy, meagre.* **II.** Fig. (2) *Of an orator: Meagre.* **EX.** (1) *s. equus, Col.*—(2) *In Lysia saepe sunt etiam lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius; verum est certe genere toto strigosior, Cic.*

STRINGO, *ēre, strinxī, strictum, tr.* (*στέγω*). **I.** Prop. (1) *To tie, draw, or bind together.*—(2) *Meton.: To touch lightly, graze.*—(3) *To strip off, pluck, cut off, take away, and the like.* **II.** Fig. (4) *To compress one's speech, to touch briefly.*—5. *To keep in check, rule, Claud.*—(6) *To wound mentally, affect, hurt.* **EX.** (1) *stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv.; s. habebam, to draw tight, Stat.; s. rotam, to triga a wheel, Juv.*—(2) *s. cautes, Virg.; s. summas undas, Ov.; tela stringentia corpus, grazing, Virg.*—(3) *s. folia ex arboribus, Cæs.*—*s. gladios celeriter, to draw from the sheath, to draw, id.; thus, a. ense, ferrum, Virg.; Ov.; s. pectora, Liv.*—(4) *narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint.*—(5) *s. animum patriæ, Virg.; s. pectora, Ov.* **SYN.** **STRINGO**; **ADSTRINGO**; **CONSTRINGO**; **OBSTRINGO**.—*Stringere, to tie hard or close to graze, touch slightly; metas stringere rota, Ov.*—*Adstringere, to bind, to fasten close to; adstringite ad columnam fortiter hunc, Plaut.*—*adstringere beneficiis alqm, Cic.*—*Constringere, to bind fast together, to tie strait or up, to strain;*

constringere quadrupedem, to bind one hand and foot, Ter.—*Obstringere, to tie about hard.*

STRĪO, *āre, ātum, tr.* (stria). *To furnish with furrows, channels or channels, to groove, chamfre, channel; s. coucham, Plin.*

1. STRIX, *strigis, f.* (*στρίξ*). *A horned owl, supposed to suck the blood of infants, Plin.*

2. STRIX, *strigis, f.* *A channel, furrow, hollow, chamfre, flute of a pillar, Vir.*

STRŌPHA, *s. f.* (*στροφή*). **I.** *A strophe in the choruses of the Greek drama, Macr.* **II.** *Dexterity, wile, artifice, Plin.*

STRŌPHĀDES, *um, f.* (*Στροφάδες*). *Strophades, two islands, anciently called Plata, opposite the Messenian coast, said to have been the abode of the harpies, now Strivali, Plin.*

STRŌPHĪĀRĪUS, *ii, m.* (strophium). *He who makes or deals in strophias, Plaut.*

STRŌPHĪŌLUM, *i. n. dim.* (id.). *A little garland, Plin.*

STRŌPHĪUM, *ii, n.* (*στροφίον*). **I.** *A band worn by women round the breast, a stomacher, Plaut.* **II.** *A head-band, worn esp. by priests, Fest.* **III.** *A rope, App.*

STRŌPHĪUS, *ii, m.* (*Στροφίος*). *Strophius, a king of Phocis, father of Pylades, Ov.*

STRUCTĪLIS, *e. adj.* (struo). *Of or pertaining to joining or building; s. canales, cloacæ, built, Vir.; s. cementum, serviceable for building.*

STRUCTOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). **I.** *A builder, carpenter, master mason, Cic.* **II.** *One who serves up food at table, Juv.*

STRUCTŪRA, *s. f.* (id.). **I.** Prop. (1) *Gen.: A joining or putting together.*—(2) *Exp.: A building, constructing, etc.* **II.** Fig. (3) *Structure, arrangement, disposition.* **EX.** (1) *s. membranarum, Plin; Cels.*—(2) *genus structuræ, Liv.; s. parietum, Cæs.*—(3) *s. verborum.*

STRUCTUS, *a. um, pt. of struo.*

STRŪES, *is, f.* (struo). **I.** Prop. (1) *A heap, pile.* **II.** Exp. 2. *A heap of small offering-cakes, Ov.* **EX.** (1) *s. laterum, Cic.*—*s. corporum, Liv.*—*s. rogi, a funeral pile, Tac.* **SYN.** See **ACERVUS**.

STRŪMA, *s. f.* (*στέμμα*). **I.** *A wreath, a glandular swelling, Plin.* **Fig.:** *exsecrare pestem, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic.* **II.** *Struma, a Roman surname, Plin.; Catull.*

STRŪO, *ēre, xi, ctum, tr.* (*στέρο*, *sterno*). **I.** Prop. (1) *Gen.: To join together, to pile up, heap up.*—(2) *Exp.: To erect, build, construct, prepare, make.*—(3) *To put in order, arrange, set in array.* **II.** Fig. 4. *Gen.: To join together, compose.* **Quint.**—(5) *To prepare, contrive, occasion, or design any thing injurious.*—(6) *To arrange.* **EX.** (1) *quasi structa et nexa verborum, etc., Cic.*—*lateres qui nuper musculo struuntur, Cæs.*—*s. congeries armorum, Tac.*—*s. apertur, Cæs.*—*s. domos, Hor.*—*s. structa savorum, piles of rocks, s. domos, Hor.*—*s. aciem, Liv.; Virg.*—*s. armatos, Liv.*—*s. copias, Cæs.*—(5) *alqd calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic.*—*s. sollicitudinem, s. a. insidias alui, Liv.*—*s. a. mortem, canisibi, id.*—*s. componere et s. verba, Cic.*—*s. orationem, Quint.* **SYN.** See **ADSTRICO**.

STRUPPUS [*stroppus, Plin.*], *i. m.* (*στέρο*). *A band, tie, strap, thong, Plin.*

STRŪTHĪOCAMELINUS, *a. um, adj.* (*στέρθιοκαμήνηρος*). *Of or belonging to an ostrich, Plin.*

STRUTHIÖCAMELUS, i, m. (στρουθιοκάμηλος). An ostrich, Plin.

STRYCHNOS, i, m. (στρυχνος). A kind of night-shade; s. uux vomica, Plin.

STRYMON [Strymo, Sen.], ὄνις, m. (Στρυμών). The river Strymon in Thrace, on the frontier of Macedonia, now *Struma*, Plin.; Virg.; —cranes abounded on its banks, Luc. *Poet. for Thrace*.

STRYMONIS, Idis, f. (Strymon). Of or belonging to Thrace, a Thracian woman, Prop.

STRYMONIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or on the Strymon, Virg. *Poet. for Thracian or northern, Ov.*

STÜDEÖ, ēre, ūi, intr. (σπουδῇ ἑὸς σπουδῇ).

I. Gen. (1) To pursue any thing with eagerness, to bestow great pains upon, to apply the mind to, to labor or exert one's self to do or obtain a thing. II. Esp. (2) To exert one's self for any one, i. e. to favor, bear good will to. —(3) To apply one's self to the study of any thing, to study, cultivate.

EX. (1) *Absol.*: ut studui, Ter.; —s. in alga re, Cat. ap. Gell. With acc.: illud quod studet, Cic.; —s. id, ut, etc., Ter.; —s. id, ne, etc., Liv.; —studēbat rem ad arma deduci, Cæs.; —homines qui sese student pręstare, Sall. With dat.: studemus isdem rebus, Cic.; —studuisse pecunię, imperiis, opibus, glorię, id.; —s. alciui scientię, alciui arti, id.; —studendum huic rei, ut, etc., Cæs. —(2) With dat.: ut studeat tibi, Cic.; —multi adolescentes illi homini studuerunt, id. —(3) videatur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studiuisse, Tac.; —Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, Quint.

SYN. I. **STUDERE**; DISCO; —STUDERE, prop., to care for a thing, to give one's self to it; Syn. with disco, to endeavor and labor to become learned.—Discere, to learn, to strive with success to become learned; multa discere, Cic. II. Studere alciui rei (i. e. with dat.), to have a taste or inclination for a person or thing, to keep close to it; studere artibus et literis, Cic.; —studere rebus novis, to rebel, disturb the state; studere (with acc.) alquam rem, to search earnestly for a thing, to desire and covet it; hoc studet unum, Hor.; —litteras studere, to love belles-lettres passionately; but literis studere, is to apply one's self to them, to acquire them by dint of study.

STÜDIÖSE, adv. (studiosus). Eagerly, carefully, studiously; s. diligenterque, Cic.; —s. discunt (pueri), id.; —s. cavere, id.

STÜDIÖSUS, a, um, adj. (studium). I. Gen. (1) Eager after, desirous of, eagerly bent on any thing, diligent, zealous. II. Esp. (2) Eager on behalf of any one, i. e. well inclined, partial, favorable, attached to. —(3) Desirous of learning, studious. EX. (1) With genit. Gr. 851, 3d: s. venandi aut pilę, Cic.; —s. dicendi, id.; —s. doctrinarum, id. —(2) s. mei, Cic.; —s. nobilitatis, id. —(3) copia studiosorum, Plin.; —s. juvenis, Quint.; —s. cohors, Hor. Meton. of abstract subjects: s. disputatio, Quint.; —s. otium, Plin. SYN. See **CURIOSUS**.

STÜDIUM n, n. (σπουδῇ ἑὸς σπουδῇ). I. Gen. (1) Earnest application, endeavor, eagerness, zeal, Cic. II. Esp. (2) Eagerness on behalf of any one, devoted attachment, partiality, favor. —(3) Study; plur., studies. EX. (1) studium ... opera, Cic.; —s. curaque, id.; —quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorem millia, Hor. —(2) s. ac suffragium, Cic.; —s. in omni genere officii, id.; —s. partium, party spirit, id. —(3) s. et doctrina, Cic.; —doctrina et studia, id.; —exercere studia, id.; —dare studis septem annos, Hor.; —o seri studiorum, s. e. οὐρανόθεν, late-learned, id. SYN. **STUDIIUM**; **PROPEUSIO**.—Studium, inclina-

tion, fancy, temper, desire; incensus studio descendit, Cic.—Propensio, more forcible than studium; proneness, propensity.

STULTE, adv. (stultus). Foolishly, silly; (stultus) verum si quarimus, stulte; quid enim stultus, etc., Cic.; —stultissime creduntur, id.

STULTILOQUENTIA, æ, f. (stultiloquus). Foolish or silly talk, Plaut.

STULTILOQUIUM, n, n. (id.). Foolish or silly talk, Plaut.

STULTILOQUUS, a, um, adj. (stultus, loquor). That talks foolishly or silly, Plaut.

STULTITIA, æ, f. (stultus). Foolishness, folly, silliness; s. loquax, Cic.; —est proprium stultitie aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum.

STULTIVIDUS, a, um, adj. (stultus, video). That sees things in a wrong light or incorrectly.

STULTUS, a, um, adj. (for stolidus). Foolish, silly, stupid, simple; o stultos Camillos, Furios! etc., Cic.; —s. atque inscita mulier, Plaut. Meton. of things or abstract subjects: s. civitas, Cic.; —quid stultius, quam, etc., id.; —s. lætitia, Sall.; —s. dies, foolishly spent, Tibull. SYN. See **BARDUS**.

STÜPA. See **STUPPA**.

STÜPĒFACIO, ēre, fēci, factum, tr. Pass., **STÜPĒFACIO** (stupeo). To render insensible, to stupefy, benumb, stun; privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.; —stupefacti intuentur, Cic.; —stupefactus motu aquarum, Virg.

STÜPEÖ, ēre, ūi, intr. and tr. (perh. sibilated from ΤΥΠ, τύπτω, to strike, stun; hence), I. Prop. (1) To be stunned, benumbed, or torpid, to be amazed or astonished. —(2) Meton. of things: To be torpid, stand still, stop. II. (3) To be amazed at, gaze at with astonishment. EX. (1) *Absol.*: nos barones stupemus, Cic.; —cum stupens intuerer, ut, etc., id. With abl., or in and abl.: s. expectatione, Liv.; —s. in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. With ad: mater stupuit ad audientias voces, Ov. —(2) stupens seditio, Liv.; —stupuit orbis Ixionis, Ov. —(3) pars s. donum, Virg. SYN. See **MIROR**.

STÜPENDUS, a, um, pt. and adj. To be amazed at, astonishing, stupendous, Val. Max.

STÜPESCO, ēre, intr. incip. (stupeo). To become astonished or surprised, Cic.

STÜPEUS, a, um. See **STUPREUS**.

STÜPIDITAS, ātis, f. (stupidus). Dullness, insensibility, stupidity, Cic. SYN. See **STUPOR**.

STÜPIDUS, a, um, adj. (stupeo). Stunned, amazed, aghast; also, stupid, dull, blockish; Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, Cic.; —s. stare, Plaut. SYN. See **BARDUS**.

STÜPOR, ōris, m. (id.). Numbness, stupor, senselessness; astonishment, amazement, stupefaction; s. in corpore, Cic.; —s. debilitasque lingue, id.; —s. urget oculos, Virg. SYN. **STUPOR**; **STUPIDITAS**.—Stupor, a state of insensibility which may be accidental and transitory.—Stupiditas, habitual insensibility, in a moral sense, whereas stupor is properly a bodily affection.

STUPPA, æ, f. [stupa and stipa], (στῖππη or στῖππη). Tow, oakum, Liv.; Cæs.

STUPPEUS [stüpeus], a, um, adj. (stuppa). Of tow, hempen; s. vincula, Virg.

STUPRO, ēre, tr. (stuprum). I. Gen.: To defile, Cic. II. To ravish, debauch; s. filiam.

STUPRUM, i, n. I. Gen.: Contamination, disgrace, shame. II. Esp.: Debauchery, lewdness, fornication, adultery; inferre s., Cic;

—facere s., Plaut.;—domus polluitur stupris, Hor. SYN. See ADULTERIUM.

STURNUS, i, m. *A starling or stare*, Plin.

STŪGĪALIS, e, adj. (Styx). *Stygian*, Virg.

STŪGĪUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to the Styx*, and (poet.) *to the infernal regions, Stygian*, Virg. Poet. *for dreadful, deadly, fatal*; S. vis, mortal, fatal, Virg.;—S. nox, i. e. death.

STŪLUS, i. See STILUS.

STYMPHĀLICUS, a, um, adj. (Stymphalus). *Stymphalic*, Plaut.

STYMPHĀLIS, Idis, f. (id.). *Stymphalian*, Plin.;—S. aves, Ilyg. Also absol.: Stymphalides.

• STYMPHĀLIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Stymphalian*, Catull.

STYMPHĀLUS, i, m., or STYMPHĀLUM, i, n. (Στυμφαλός). *Stymphalus*, a district of Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, famous in fable for a kind of monstrous birds of prey, which greatly annoyed the inhabitants, and were at last killed by Hercules.

STYPTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (στυπτικός). I. *Astringent, binding, styptic*, Plin. II. Subst.: Stypticum, i, n.

STŪRAX [storax, Sol.], ācis, m. (στυράξ). *Storax*, a kind of resin, Plin.; Virg.

STYX, stŷgis and stŷgos, f. (Στῆξ). *Styx*. I. A fountain of Arcadia, the icy cold water of which was fatal, Plin. II. In fable, a river of the infernal regions by which the gods swore.

SUĀDĒIA, æ, f. (suadeo). I. *An advising, persuading*, Plaut. II. *Suādēia*, the goddess of Persuasion, the Greek Πειθώ, Hor.

SUĀDĒO, ēre, si, sum, tr. I. Gen. (1) *To advise, counsel, exhort, recommend, persuade*. II. Esp. (2) *To recommend a project of law, to speak for*. EX. (1) Absol.: non jubeo sed suadeo, Cic.;—s. alui, id.;—s. recte, pulchre, Ter. With acc. of the thing: s. pacem, Cic.;—s. quietem et concordiam, Suet. Pass.: quod suadetur, Plaut. With obj. clause: succurrere fratri suasi, Virg. With ut or ne: suades ut scribam, Cic.;—suadere Prisco ne scanderet, etc., Tac. With a simple subj.: se s., dare, Nep. With acc. of person: s. alqm, Cic.;—suasi uxorem, Plaut. Of things: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. E.;—sidera s. somnos, Virg.—(2) *suasi legem Voconiam*, Cic.;—s. rogationem, id. SYN. See HORTOR.

SUĀDUS, a, um, adj. (suadeo). I. Prop.: *Advising, persuading*, Stat. II. Suāda, æ, f. *The goddess of Persuasion, the Greek Πειθώ*.

SUĀSĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. Gen.: *An advising, exhorting*, Sen. II. Esp.: *The recommendation of a project of law*; s. legis Serviliæ, Cic. III. *A recommendatory oration*, Cic.

SUĀSOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *An adviser, exhorter, counsellor*. II. Esp. (2) *One who recommends a project of law, or speaks in favor of a bill*. EX. (1) s. facti, Cic.;—s. et impulsor, Plaut.—(2) non s. sed rogator, Cic.;—suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. SYN. See AUCTOR.

SUĀSŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. Gen. (1) *Of or belonging to advice*. II. Esp. 2. *Of or belonging to a recommendatory oration*, Quint.—2. Subst.: Suāsōria, æ, f. (ec. oratio). *A recommendatory oration*, Quint. EX. (1) s. oscula.

1. SUĀSUS, a, um, pt. of suadeo.

2. SUĀSUS, ūs, m. (suadeo). *An advising, exhorting*, Plaut.

SUĀVĒ-ŌLENS, entis, adj. *Sweet-smelling*.

SUĀVĪĀTĪO [sav.], ōnis, f. (suavior). *A kissing*, Plaut.

SUĀVĪLŌQUENS, entis, adj. (suavis, loquor). *Speaking pleasantly or charmingly*, Quint.

SUĀVĪLŌQUENTĪA, æ, f. (suaviloquens). *Agreeable or pleasant speech*, Cic.

SUĀVĪO, āre, (active for suavior). *To kiss*, Pomp. Pass.: Suaviatus, a, um, pt. Front.

SUĀVĪŌLUM [sav.], i, n. dim. (suavium). *A little kiss*, Catull.

SUĀVĪOR, āri, ātus, dep. (id.). *To kiss*.

SUĀVIS, e, adj. (probably sibilated from āvis, īdis). I. (1) *To the senses: Sweet, agreeable, pleasant*. II. (2) *To the mind or feelings: Same*. EX. (1) odor s., Cic.;—s. accentus, appellatio literarum, Quint.;—suavior color, Plin.;—suavissimus gustus, id. Poet.

suave, adv., suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg.;—suave resonare, Hor.—(2) s. homines, Cic.;—s. amicitia, Lucr.;—suave est vivere, Ter. SYN. See BLANDUS.

SUĀVĪTAS, ātis, f. (suavis). I. (1) *To the senses: Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness*. II. (2) *To the mind or feelings: Same*. EX. (1) s. piscium, Cic.;—s. cibi, id.;—s. odorum, id. Plur.: conquerere suavitates, Cic.—(2) s. delectatio in cognoscendo, Cic.;—s. sermonum atque morum, id. Plur.: suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis, Cic.

SUĀVĪTER, adv. (id.). *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly* (to the senses or to the mind); s. loqui, Cic.;—s. blandiri, id.;—literæ suavissime scriptæ, id.

SUĀVĪTŪDO, ōnis, f. (id.). *Agreeableness, pleasantness*, Plaut.

SUĀVĪUM [sav.], ūi, n. (suavis). I. *A little mouth*, Plaut. II. Meton.: *A kiss*; dare s., Cic. As a term of endearment: meum s., Plaut. SYN. See AMPLEXUS.

SUB, prep. with acc. or abl. Gr. 607, 609, (ὑπό). I. OF SPACE, (1) *With an abl.: A being under or beneath any thing, or a coming forth or beneath any thing*.—(2) *Denoting the immediate proximity of two things: Beneath, at the foot of; before*. II. OF TIME.—(3) *During, in, at, toward*.—(4) *Under, with, on* (denoting the relation of two things to each other). III. OF PLACE.—(5) *With acc. it denotes motion: Under, beneath any thing*.—(6) *Close or near to any or beneath any thing*.—(7) *Denoting approximation: Toward, about*.—(8) *Immediately after*.

EX. (1) habitare s. terra, Cic.;—sæpe est s. palio sordido sapientia, Cæcil. ap. Cic.;—ingenium latet sub hoc corpore, Hor.;—dimissi sunt viri s. terra, Liv.;—non parvum furtum s. hoc verbo latet.—(2) s. mœnibus Numantia, Cic.;—s. monte considerare, esse, Cæs.—(3) s. adventu Romano, rum, Liv.;—s. ipsa profectio, Cæs.;—s. luce, Hor.;—s. eodem tempore, Ov.—(4) s. armis, Hor.;—s. onere, Cæs.;—s. regno esse, Cic.;—s. sarcinis, s. onere, Cæs.;—s. noctem, Cæs.;—his s. dictione atque imperio alcis esse, Cæs.;—his est sub iudice, Hor.—(5) quum tota se luna s. orbem solis subiecisset, Cic.;—mittere subjugum, Cæs.;—ire s. furcam, Hor.;—cadere sub iudicium sapientis, Cic.—(6) ædes suas detulit s. Velam, Cic.;—milites succedunt s. montem, Cæs.;—struere aciem s. ipsos muros, Tac.—(7) s. dies festos, Cæs.;—s. lucem, s. vesperum, s. noctem, Cæs.;—s. tempus edendi, Hor.;—s. galli cantum, id.—(8) s. eas (literas) statim recitate sunt tue, Cic.;—s. hæc dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv.;—s. hanc vocem fremitus fuit, id.;—s. hoc herus inquit, Hor. SYN. See SUBTER. V. Is Composition. I. Signification. 1. Prop.: generally the same as the simple word, also, s.

crecy, concealment, as, sub ausculto.—2. *Meton.*: *Diminution*, i. e. being or doing any thing in a less degree, expressed thus: a little, somewhat, rather, slightly, etc.; as, subsurdus, subacidus, subaccusare, subirascor. II. *Form.* *b* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v*. Before *c, f, g, m, p, r*, it is regularly assimilated. Before some words beginning with *c, p, t*, it is changed into *s*, e. g. suscipio, suspendo, sustineo. Before *s* with a consonant following, *b* is often rejected, e. g. suspicio, suspiro; sometimes retained, e. g. substerno, etc.

SUB-ABSURDE, *adv.* Somewhat absurdly.

SUB-ABSURDUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat absurd; suut illa *s.*, Cic.; —dicere subabsurda, id.

SUB-ACCŪSO, *āre, tr.* To accuse, criminate, or blame slightly; reprehendere et *s. discessum*, Cic.; —subaccusa quāso Vestprum, id.

SUB-ĀCIDUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat sour, sourish, subacid, Plin.

SUBACTIO, *ōnis, f.* (subigo). I. *Prop.*: A working or kneading thoroughly, Vitr. II. *Fig.*, Cic.

SUBACTUS, *a, um, pt.* of subigo.

SUB-ÆRATUS, *a, um, adj.* Having copper inside, coppered, Pers.

SUBĀGITO, *āre.* See SUBIGITO.

SUB-AGRESTIS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat rustic, or clownish; *s. et subrusticum*, Cic.

SUB-ĀLĀRIS, *e, adj.* That is under the shoulders or armpits; *s. telum*, Nep.

SUB-ALBIDUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat white, whitish, Plin.

SUB-ALPĪNUS, *a, um, adj.* That is near the Alps, Plin.

SUB-ĀMĀRUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat bitter, bitterish, Cic.

SUB-ĀQUĪLUS, *a, um, adj.* Of a dark color, brownish, Plant.

SUB-ARRŌGANTER, *adv.* Somewhat proudly, or haughtily, Cic.

SUB-ASPER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* Somewhat rough, Cels.

SUB-ASSENTĪENS, *entis, pt.* (assentio). That assents a little, Quint.

SUB-AUSCULTO, *āre, tr.* To listen secretly, to hearken; excipere voces subauscultando, Cic.

SUB-BALLIO, *ōnis, m.* Under-Ballio, Vice-Ballio; *a comic word*, Plant.

SUB-BĀSILICĀNUS, *i, m.* (basilica). One who walks about near the basilica, a street-lounger, idler, Plant.

SUB-BĪBO, *ēre, bibi, tr.* To drink a little.

SUB-BLANDĪOR, *īri, (fut. subblandibitur, and inf. subblandirier, Plant.).* To flatter a little, Plant.

SUBC. See SCCC.

SUB-DEBĪLIS, *e, adj.* Slightly lame, Suet.

SUB-DEBĪLĪTĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (debilito). Somewhat weakened. *Fig.*: Somewhat downcast.

SUB-DEFĪCIO, *ēre, intr.* To become somewhat weak, Curt.

SUB-DIFFĪCĪLIS, *e, adj.* Somewhat difficult; *a. quæstio*, Cic.

SUB-DIFFĪDO, *ēre, intr.* To be somewhat distrustful, Cic.

SUBDĪTĪCIUS, or -TĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (subdo). Supposititious, pretended, feigned, Plant.

SUBDĪTIVUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). Supposititious, substituted, spurious, counterfeit; *s. archipirata*, Cic.

SUBDŪTO, *āre, tr. freq. int.* (subdo). To subjoin, add, Lucr.

SUBDĪTUS, *a, um, pt.* of subdo.

SUB-DO, *ēre, didi, ditum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To set, place, put or lay under.—(2) *Exp.*: To subject, subjugate.—(3) *Fig.*: To put or give to, add. II. (1) *Gen.*: To put in the place of another, to substitute.—(5) *Exp.*: To forge, counterfeit.

EX. (1) *s. ignem*, Cic.; —*s. calcaria equo*, Liv.; —*s. pugionem pulvino*, Suet.—(2) *proles subdita regno*, Tibull.—(3) *s. animis ignem ac materiam*, Liv.; —*s. facies ad studia dicendi*, Quint.—(4) *s. alqm in loco alejs*, Cic.—(5) *subditus et pollice genitus*, Liv.; —*liberi subditi*, Quint. SYN. See SUBJICIO.

SUB-DŌCĒO, *ēre, tr.* To instruct as an under-teacher or assistant, Cic.

SUB-DŌLE, *adv.* (subdolus). Somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully, Cic.

SUB-DŌLUS, *a, um, adj.* (dolus). Somewhat crafty, cunning, or deceitful; Jugurtha *s.*, Sall.; —*homo s.*, Plaut. Of inanimate or abstract objects: *s. oratio*, Cæs.; —*s. lingua*, Ov. SYN. See CAPTIOUS.

SUB-DŌMO, *āre, tr.* To tame, subdue, Plaut.

SUB-DŪBĪTO, *āre, intr.* To doubt or hesitate a little, Cic. SYN. See ADDUBITO.

SUB-DŪCO, *ēre, xi, ctum, tr.* [perf. syncope, subdixi, Ter.]. I. (1) *Gen.*: To draw, bring, take, or get forth from below.—(2) *Exp.*: To draw ashore.—(3) To lead or place soldiers any where. II. *Prop.* (4) *Gen.*: To draw from under, withdraw, take away, remove.—(5) *Exp.*: To withdraw or remove secretly, to steal, rob.—(6) *Fig.*: *s. rationem*, to cast up an account, to reckon, compute.

EX. (1) *s. cataractam funibus*, Liv.; —*subductis tunicis usque ad inguen*, drawn up, Hor.—(2) *classis subducta ad Gylhem*, Cic.; —*naves, quas in aridum subdixerat*, Cæs.—(3) *cohortes subducere*, Liv.; —*s. copias in collem*, Cæs.—(4) *s. fundamenta rerum*, Cic.; —*s. lapides ex turri*, Cæs.—(5) *s. se, to withdraw one's self by stealth*, steal away, slip away; *s. obsides*, Liv.; —*viatica subducta*, Hor. *Poet.*: *colles incipiunt se subducere*, to lose themselves in the plain, Virg.; —*fons subducitur, loses itself*, Plin.—(6) *subducamus summam*, Cic.; —*rationiculum*, Plaut. SYN. SUBDUCO; SUBTRAHO.—Subducere, to take or draw away, also as above (2) and (3).—Subtrahere, to subtract, take away privately, a stronger term.

SUBDUCTIO, *ōnis, f.* (subduco). I. A drawing of a ship to land, a hauling to shore; *s. navium*, Vitr. *Abol.*: subductiones, Cæs. II. A reckoning, computing, Cic.

SURDUCTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt.* of subduco. II. *Adj.*: *i. q. remotus*, remote, retired; *s. cubiculum*, Plin. E.

SUB-DŪRUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.*: Somewhat hard, hardish; *s. genus verrucæ*, Cels. II. *Fig.* Q. Cic.

SUB-ĒDO, *ēre, ēdi, tr.* To eat or wear away; quem (scopulum) subederat unda, Ov.

SUB-ĒO, *īre, īi, itum, intr. and tr. irreg.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop. gen.*: To go or come under any thing, to approach underneath, to go or come underneath.—(2) *Exp.*: To come on secretly, steal upon, steal into, Prop.—(3) *Gen.*: To come gradually or steal upon.—(4) *Exp.*: To occur to the mind or thoughts, come into one's mind. II. *Tr.* (5) *Gen.*: To go or come under a thing.—(6) To approach any thing secretly, to steal upon.—

(7) *Fig.*: To come upon, *strike*.—(8) *Exp.*: To come into one's mind, to strike.—(9) To submit to any thing bad, to undergo, endure, suffer. EX. (1) legio subit ad portum castrorum, Liv.;—s. ad tecta, Virg.;—s. muro, id.;—dexteræ alæ sinistra subiit, followed, Liv. *Of things*: venæ subeunt, sink, Cels.;—ne subeant herbae, shoot, Virg.;—barba subit, grows up, Mart.—(3) subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg.—(4) sententia verbaque sub acumen stili subeant, Cic.;—subit, with a subject, or rel. clause: subit fana detexisse, Ov.—(5) s. maros, Liv.;—asellus subiit onus, Hor.;—s. paludem, to dive, Ov. *Of things*: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, rises up to its level, Plin.;—quos (lucos) aquæ subeunt et auræ, Hor.—(6) multi thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov.—(7) pœnitentia subit regem, Curt.—(8) cogitatio animus subiit, Liv.—(9) inimicitia sunt: subeantur, Cic. SYN. SUBEO; SUCCEEDO.—Subire, to go under or into; subire aquam, tecta, Hor.—Succedere, to come under or into; conditionem pacis subire, to accept conditions of peace, Cæs.;—succedere in paternas opes, Liv. Omnia ex sententiâ succedunt, Cic.;—here subeunt would not do.

SUBER, *ëris, n.* The cork-tree, Cic.

SUBF. See SUBF.

SUBG. See SUBG.

SUB-HEREO, *ëre, intr.* To hang or stick under or behind any thing, Val. Max.

SUB-HORRIDUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat rough, Cic.

SUBIGITATIO, *önis, f.* (subigito). A touching in a lewd manner, Plaut.

SUBIGITATRIX, *icis, f.* (id.). A lewd woman.

SUBIGITO, *äre, [subagito], intr.* (sub, agito). To touch lewdly, Plaut.

SUBIGO, *ëre, ëgi, actum, tr.* [subigito, Cic. poet. Div.] (sub, ago). I. Prop. (1) To drive under, or to drive forth under any thing, etc.—(2) Gen.: To work throughout or thoroughly. II. Fig. (3) To subject, subjugate, conquer, subdue.—(4) With ut, ad, or in aliquid, rarely with an inf.: To compel, force, constrain, bring to any thing.—(5) Of the mind: To form, cultivate. EX. (1) s. naves ad castellum, Liv.;—s. ratem, Virg.;—s. sonipedes jugo, under the yoke, Sen.—(2) s. glebas, Cic.;—s. locum, to break, Cat.;—s. securas in cote, i. e. to sharpen, Virg.—(3) s. tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.;—s. urbes atque nationes, Sall.—(4) tu me nunquam subiges ut reddam, Plaut.;—s. urbes in ditionem, Liv.;—s. præbere frumentum, id.—(5) ingenium subactum, Cic. SYN. See DOMO.

SUB-IMPUDENS, *entis, adj.* Somewhat impudent, Cic.

SUB-INANIS, *e, adj.* Somewhat empty or vain, Cic.

SUBINDE, *adv.* I. Gen. (1) Immediately after, soon after. II. Esp. (2) In succession, repeatedly, from time to time. EX. (1) s. bellum ortum, Liv.—(2) s. mittere spolia, Liv.—SYN. SUBINDE; INTERDEUM; IDENTIDEM.—Subinde, upon which, whereupon.—Interdum, sometimes, now and then; interdum fio Jupiter, quando lubet, Plaut.—Identidem, ever and anon, sundry times, pretty often; revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic.

SUB-INFLUO, *ëre, intr.* To flow into or under any thing, Sen.

SUB-INJECTUS, *a, um, pt.* (injicio). Laid on beneath, Sen.

SUB-INSULSUS, *a, um, adj.* Somewhat insipid, Cic.

SUB-INVIDEO, *ëre, di, sum, intr.* To envy a little; s. aleni, Cic.;—pt. perf., Somewhat hateful or odious; subinvisum nomen, Cic.

SUB-INVITO, *äre, ïvi, tr.* To invite privately.

SUB-IRASCOR, *irasci, iratus, intr. d.p.* To be or become somewhat angry; soleo subirasci, Cic.;—also, with dat., or in aliquid, id.

SUBITARIUS, *a, um, adj.* (subitus). That is done suddenly or hastily, hasty, sudden; s. milites, suddenly raised, Liv.;—s. res, Plaut.;—s. dictio, extemporaneous, Gell.

SUBITO, *adv.* (subitus). Suddenly, unexpectedly; s. candens, Cic.;—s. timor occupavit, Cæs. SYN. See CONTRIVO.

SUBITUS, *a, um, adj.* (subeo). I. (1) Sudden, unexpected. II. (2) Subst.: Subitum, i. m. Any thing unexpected or sudden, an unexpected occurrence. EX. (1) s. res, Cic.;—s. consilia, Cæs.—(2) s. estei remigrare, Cic.;—subita rerum bulli, Liv. SYN. See REPERNS.

SUB-JACEO, *ëre, cûi, intr.* I. Prop. (1) To lie under any thing. II. Fig. (2) To be under, be subject or exposed to any thing, to belong to, to be connected with any thing. EX. (1) femina (felis) subjacens, Plin.;—vestibulum a fenestris, Cic.—(2) causa, cui subjacent litæ.

SUBJECTO, *äre.* See SUBJECTO.

SUBJECTE, *adv.* (subjicio). Submissively; demississime atque subjectissime, Cæs.

SUBJECTIO, *önis, f.* (id.). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: A laying or putting under.—(2) Esp.: A forging. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: An answering, subjoining.—4. Esp.: An answer immediately subjoined to a question asked, Auct. Her. EX. (1) s. sub aspectum, Cic.—(2) s. testamentorum, Liv.—(3) a. rationis, Auct. Her. SYN. See DEBITO.

SUBJECTO [subjecto, Varr.], *äre, tr. freq.* (subjicio). To lay or put under, Varr.; to apply beneath or to; s. lasso stimulus, Hor.;—to throw, cast up; unda s. arenam, Virg.

SUBJECTOR, *öris, m.* (subjicio). He that puts one thing for another, a substitutor, a forger, falsifier; s. testamentorum, Cic.

SUBJECTUS, *a, um.* I. pt. of subjicio. II. Adj. (1) A lying under or near any thing, neighboring, bordering upon.—(2) Subject or liable to.—(3) Subst.: A subject. EX. (1) hic alter (cingulus terræ) s. aquiloni, Cic.;—rivus s. castris, Cæs.—(2) s. invidiæ, Hor.;—s. esse, to be subject, Ov.—(3) Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis exquirens, Plin.

SUBJICIO, *ëre, jëci, jectum, tr.* [subjicio subjicis, subjicito] (jacio). I. Prop. (1) To throw, bring, put or place under or from below.—(2) Esp.: To substitute, put in the place of, counterfeited, forge. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: To submit, subject.—(4) Esp.: To render subject, submit, expose.—(5) To range or arrange under, to subordinate; pass, to be subordinate, contained or included.—(6) To place one thing after another, to add, annex, let follow.—(7) To represent, suggest, hint, prompt, bring to mind. EX. (1) s. faces, Cic.;—s. ignem, id.;—s. aliquid oculis, id.;—s. terram ferro, to plough, id.;—s. regem in equum, to help to mount, Liv.;—alnus se subjicit, rises, Virg.—(2) s. testamenta, Cic.;—s. testes, Quint.;—s. aliquid falsum, id.—(3) subjecta sub sensus, Cic.;—s. sententiam, to assign, attribute, id.;—s. aliquid pro aliquid, id.—(4) s. se imperio et potestati, Cic.;—natura deorum subjecta vel necessitati vel naturæ, id.;—s. bona civium voci præconis, id.;—s. navigationem, to expose, Cæs.;—s. reliquias spectaculorum, to expose for sale, Suet.—(5) quæ cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic.—

(6) s. rationem, Cic.;—s. breves (litteras) longis, Quint.—(7) cupio mihi ab illo subijci, si quid prætereo, Cic. SYN. SUBJICIO; SUBDO.—Subjicere, *as* (1) *above* and (2).—Subdere, *to put under, put in the place of another, to substitute*; subdere spiritus, *to raise the soul*;—subdere stimulos, *to animate, excite*;—s. testamentum, *to forge a will*, Tac.

SUBJUNCTUS, *a, um, pt. of subjungo.*

SUBJUNGO, *êre, nxi, nctum, tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To yoke, harness.* II. Meton. (2) Prop.: *To add, annex, subjoin.*—(3) *To subjugate, subdue, make subject.*—(4) *To lay under*; hence, *to substitute, put one thing in the place of another.* EX. (1) s. equas carpento, Plin.;—s. tigres curru, Virg.—(2) *Æneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, i. e. huciq, Virg. Fig.* s. omnes artes oratori, Cic.;—s. verbum cum verbo, Quint.—(3) s. urbes sub imperium ditionemque, Cic.;—s. res sibi, non se rebus, Hor.—(4) s. immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr.

SUBLĀBOR, *lābi, lapsus, intr. dep.* I. Prop. (1) *To fall under or down, fall in, sink.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To slip in, slide in.* II. Fig. (3) *To slip or glide imperceptibly.* EX. (1) ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. E.;—(2) lues sublapsa veneno, Virg.—(3) spes retro sublapsa.

SUBLAPSUS, *a, um, pt. of sublabor.*

SUBLĀQUEŪM, *i, n.* Sublaqueum, a small town of the Æqui in Latium, now Subiaco, Tac.

SUBLĀTE, *adv. (sublatus). Highly, loftily*; genus oratorum s. ampleque dicentium, Cic.

SUBLĀTIŌ, *ōnis, f. (tollo).* I. Prop. (1) *A raising, lifting up.* II. Fig. (2) Gen.: *Same.*—(3) *Exp.*: *An annulling.* EX. (1) a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, Quint.—(2) s. animi, Cic.—(3) s. iudicii, Quint.

SUBLĀTUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of tollo.* II. Adj.: *Elated, haughty*; s. hac victoria, Cæs.;—s. rebus secundis, Virg.

SUBLECTO, *êre, tr. (sub, lacto, freq. from lacio). To allure, entice, decoy*, Plaut.

SUBLECTUS, *a, um, pt. of sublego.*

SUBLĒGO, *êre, lēgi, lectum, tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To gather underneath or from below.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To rob secretly, to steal.* II. (3) *To choose or elect in the place of another.* EX. (1) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor.—(2) s. liberis, Plaut. Fig.: s. carmina, Virg.;—s. sermonem, *to listen secretly, overhear*, Plaut.—(3) s. in locum demortuorum, Liv.

SUBLESTUS, *a, um, adj. Weak, little*; s. fides, Plaut.

SUBLĒVĀTIŌ, *ōnis, (sublevo). An alleviation, mitigation*; s. et medicina, Cic.

SUBLĒVO, *êre, tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To raise or erect from below, lift up, elevate.* II. Fig. (2) *To lift up, elevate, exalt, support, assist, encourage*; *to comfort, console, ease, relieve, mitigate, and the like.* EX. (1) sublevati júbis equorum, Cæs.;—apes regem fessum humeris sublevant, Plin.—(2) s. homines, Cic.;—s. calamitatem, id.;—s. laborem, Cæs. SYN. See LEVO.

SUBLĪCA, *æ, f. A pile, stake*, Liv.

SUBLĪCIUS, *a, um, adj. (sublica). Consisting of or resting on piles*; s. pons, a wooden bridge over the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

SUBLĪGĀCŪLUM, *i, n. (subligo). An apron, any covering worn round the loins*, Cic. Afterward, subligar, *aris, n.*, Plin.

SUBLĪGAR, *aris, n. See preceding article.*

SUBLĪGO, *êre, tr. To tie or bind from below, to tie or bind up*; s. vites, Cat.;—s. eusem

lateri, Virg.;—subligata ludit, *tucked or girded up*, Mart. SYN. See SUBNECTO.

SUBLĪME, *adv. (sublimis). I. Prop. (1) On high, aloft.* II. Fig. (2) *In a lofty or elevated manner, sublimely.* EX. (1) humine an s. putrescat, Cic. Compar.: sublimius attolere caput, Ov.—(2) sublimius dici, Quint.

SUBLĪMIS, *e, adj. [sing. f. and plur. n. sublima, Att. and Sull.; Lucr.]. I. Prop. (1) Lifted or raised up, high, lofty.*—(2) Absol.: *Sublime, is, n. Height.* II. Fig. (3) Gen.: *Lofty, exalted, dignified, excellent, sublime.*—(4) *Exp. of style: High, lofty, grand, sublime.* EX. (1) sublimem rupere alqum, Plaut.; Virg.;—s. abire, *aloft through the air*, id.;—s. os, *looking toward heaven, directed upward*, Ov.;—s. flagellum, *uplifted*, Hor. Compar.: Atlas sublimior, Juv.—(2) in sublime, Plin. Plur.: sublimia casus, Ov.;—sublima cæli, Lucr.—(3) s. viri, Varr.;—s. mens, pectora, Ov.—(4) s. oratio, genus dicendi, Quint. Meton. of poets and orators: s. natura et acer, Hor. SYN. See ALTUS.

SUBLĪMITĀS, *âtis, f. (sublimis). Height, loftiness, sublimity.* I. Prop.: s. corporis, Quint. II. Fig. 1. Gen.: s. animi, Plin.—2. *Exp. of style: s. carminis, Quint.*

SUBLĪMITĒR, *adv. (id.). Highly, on high, aloft*; s. stare, upright, Cat.

SUBLINGIŌ, *ōnis, f. (sub, lingio). An under scullion, kitchen-boy*, Plaut.

SUBLĪNO, *êre, lēvi, litum, tr. [pt. perf. sublitum, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) To smear underneath or from beneath, to lay on a ground color.* II. Meton. (2) *To underlay.*—(3) s. os alciui, *to mock, make sport of, etc.* EX. (1) s. chrysocolam atramento, Plin.—(2) Sardonyche sublinitur argenteis bracteis, Plin.—(3) os sublevit patri, Plaut.

SUBLĪNUS, *a, um, pt. of sublino.*

SUBLĪCĒŌ, *êre, intr. To shine or beam forth*; aries s. corpore, Cic.;—purpura violæ s.

SUBLĪŌ, *êre, litum, tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To wash from below, to wash, bathe.* II. Meton. of rivers: *To wash underneath, to flow by.* EX. (1) s. alqd aqua, Cels.—(2) flumen s. montem.

SUBLĪSTRIS, *e, adj. (sub, lux). Somewhat light or clear*; s. nox, Liv.

SUBLĪTUS, *a, um, pt. of subluo.*

SUBM. See SUMM.

SUB-NASCOR, *nasci, nātus, intr. dep. To grow up under or after*; cortex subnascens.

SUBNĀTUS, *a, um, pt. of subnascor.*

SUB-NECTO, *êre, nxi or xi, xum, tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To tie or bind under, tie underneath.* II. (2) *To subjoin, add.* EX. (1) s. velum antennis, Ov.;—s. cingula mammae, Virg.—(2) s. iudiciurū inventioni, Quint. SYN. SUBNECTO; SUBLIGO.—Subnectere, *to bind, to fasten under with a knot*; subnectit fibula vestem.—Subligare, *to bind under, to tie under*; subligat ensemlateri, Virg.

SUB-NĒGO, *êre, avi, tr. To deny slightly.*

SUBNEXUS, *a, um, pt. of subnecto.*

SUB-NĒGER, *gra, grum, adj. Somewhat black, blackish*, Plaut.

SUB-NIXUS or SUBNĪSUS, *a, um, pt. (nitor).* I. Prop. (1) *Supported by, resting on, leaning on, and the like.* II. Fig. (2) *Relying or depending on.* EX. (1) circuli cæli verticibus a., Cic.;—a. muro, Virg.;—a. crinem, *tied under*, id.—(2) *With abl.*: s. victoriis divitiisque, Cic.;—s. victoria, Liv. Absol.: s. et fidens animus, Liv.

SUB-NŌTO, āre, *tr.* To mark or note underneath, *subscribe*; s. libellos, *to sign*, Plin.

SUBNŪBA, æ, *f.* (sub, nubō). A concubine.

SUB-NŪBILUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat cloudy, overcast, gloomy; s. nox, Cæs.

SŪBO, āre, *intr.* (sus). To brim, desire to copulate (of sows), Plin. *Fig.*: To be grossly lascivious, Hor.

SUB-OBSCĒNUS, a, um, *adj.* Smutty, somewhat obscene, Cic.

SŪB-OBSCŪRUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat obscure (of style), Cic.

SŪB-ODĪOSUS, a, um, *adj.* Somewhat odious or vicious, Cic.

SŪB-ŌLĒO, ēre, *intr.* *Prop.*: To emit a smell; hence, subolet mihi, or simply subolet (alci). I get a scent of, smell, perceive any thing, Plaut.

SŪBŌLES [sŭbŏles], is, *f.* (sub, olesco). I. *Prop.* (1) A young shoot, sprout. II. *Fig.* (2) A descendant, posterity, offspring. EX. (1) cæpa non habuit suboles, Col.—(2) propagatio et s. Cic.;—s. deum, Virg. *Of animals*: s. armentorum, Plin. SYN. See PROGENIES.

SŪB-ŌLESCO, ēre, *intr.* *insep.* (2. oleo). To grow up; juvenus subolescens, Liv.

SŪB-ORĪOR, īri, *intr.* *dep.* To spring forth, grow up, Lucr.

SŪB-ORNO, āre, *tr.* I. To fit out, equip, furnish; subornatus a natura, Cic. II. To instruct privately, to instigate, suborn; s. fictum testem, Cic. SYN. See SEDUCO.

SŪBORTUS, ūs, *m.* Rise, origin, Lucr.

SUBP. See SUPP.

SUBR. See SURR.

SUB-SCRĪBO, ēre, psi, ptum, *tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) To write below, or under, to subscribe.—(2) *Exp.*: To subscribe a charge; hence, to accuse, commence a process or suit against any one.—(3) *Of the censor*: To sign his report (in removing persons from their rank).—(4) *Prop.*: To put one's name to any writing, to sign, subscribe.—(5) *Meton.*: To approve of, assent, support. II. (6) To write or note down, register. EX. (1) s. statusis, Cic.;—s. sepulcro, Ov.—(2) s. causam paricidii, Cic.—(3) s. causam, Cic.;—quod censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint.—(4) ut ex more subscriberet (capite damnatus), Suet.—(5) consul subscripsit orationi ejus, Liv.—(6) numerus aratorum subscribitur publice apud magistratus, Cic. SYN. PHRASES. Subscribere causæ (dat.): To subscribe the accusation of one, and become a sharer in the same.—Subscribere causam, to subscribe the condemnation of the accused party.

SUBSCRIPTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (subscribo). I. (1) *Gen.*: A signature, subscription.—(2) *Exp.*: A subscription or joint subscription of a charge or prosecution.—(3) *Of the censor*: A remark in writing accompanied with his signature, declaring the delinquencies of a person removed from his rank.—(4) The contents of a document, subscribed or annexed thereto. II. (5) A list, register. EX. (1) s. Scæpionis, Cic.—(2) postulare s., Cic.—(3) s. censoria, Cic.—(4) literæ publicæ sine s., Suet.—(5) s. iugurum, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). One who subscribes, signs, or joins in subscribing a charge or prosecution, an (associate) accuser, prosecutor, Cic. SYN. Subscriptor, an assistant of Ascriptor, i. e. of him who supported the cause of the accused, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTUS, a, um, *pt.* of subscribo.

SUBSĒCIVUS [subsĕcivus, subcĕsivus, sucĕsivus], a, um, *adj.* (subseco). That is left, remaining; hence, I. *Prop.*: Subsecivum, a piece of land left in measuring, a small patch of land, Suet. II. *Meton.*: That is done besides the principal business, or remains from a principal thing; s. operæ, works done in leisure hours, Cic.;—tempora s., spare time, leisure hours, id.

SUB-SĒCO, āre, cŭi, etum, *tr.* To cut away (below); s. unguis ferro, Ov.

SUBSECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of subseco.

SUBSELLĪUM, ūi, *n.* (sub, sella). I. *Gen.* (1) A low bench or seat. II. (2) *Exp.*: A judge's seat, bench.—(3) A court of justice, tribunal. EX. (1) locus in subselliis, Cic.—(2) accusare ad subsellia, Cic.—(3) judicatio et mora longi subsellii, Cic.;—subsellia pleniorē vocem desiderant, id. SYN. See SCAMNUM.

SUBSENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (sub, sentio). A flatterer, Plaut.

SUB-SENTĪO, īre, si, *tr.* To notice secretly, to perceive somewhat, smell out, Ter.

SUB-SEQUOR, qui, cŭtus, *tr.* and *intr.* *dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) To follow, follow upon, come after. II. *Fig.* (2) To follow, conform or attack one's self to, imitate. EX. (1) With acc.: s. signa, Cæs.;—s. cohortes, id. *Absol.*: Cæsar s. copiis, Cæs. *Of things or attractions*: Hesperus tum antecessens, tum subsequens, Cic.—(2) Speusippus subsequens Platonem, Cic.

SUB-SERVĪO, īre, *intr.* I. *Prop.*: To be subject to, to serve; s. alciui, Plaut. II. *Fig.*: To be subservient to, comply with, accommodate one's self to; s. orationi, Ter.

SUBSĒCIVUS, a, um, *adj.* See SUBSECVS.

SUBSĒDEO, ēre. See SUBSIDO. SYN. SUBSIDEO; SUBSIDO.—Subsĕdere, to rest, stay, or remain in a place; circa silvas subsident, Liv.—Subsĕdere, to sink down, to descend to the bottom; hence, to stop, to stay.

SUBSĒDIĀRIUS, a, um, (subsĕdium). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary*.—2. *Subst.*: Subsidiarii, ōrum, *m.* Troops in reserve, a reserve, Liv. II. (3) That serves for a reserve. EX. (1) s. cohortes, Liv.—(3) s. palmes, Col.

SUBSĒDIŌR, āri, *intr.* *dep.* (subsĕdium). To be in reserve, Hirt.

SUBSĒDIUM, ūi, *n.* (subsĕdeo). I. (1) The place in which a body of reserve is posted, the rear. II. *Gen.* (2) *Prop.*: A body of troops in reserve, a reserve.—(3) *Meton.*: Help, assistance, succor, reinforcement. EX. (1) subsidia et secunda acies, Liv.—(2) proficisci cum exercitu subsidio, Cic.;—ferres, id.;—collocare subsidia, id.—(3) comparare sibi s., Cic.;—subsidia industria, id.;—fidissimum s. annonæ, Liv.

SUB-SĒDO, ēre, sēdi, assum, *intr.* [subsĕdient, Luc.; Amm.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To sit down, sink down, stoop or crouch down.—(2) *Exp.*: To establish one's self, settle, remain sitting, stop, halt, etc., in a place.—(3) To be in ambush, lie in wait.—(4) To copulate (of female animals), to take the male.—(5) *Fig.*: To abate, decrease, subside. II. (6) To lie in wait for. EX. (1) subsident Hispani... inde consurgunt, Liv.;—subsidents in armis, Virg. *Of things*: flumina s., to full lower, Ov.;—undæ s., subside, become calm, Virg. *Poet.*: Acentes s. ima galea, remans at bottom (when lots are drawn), id.—(2) subseidi in via, Cic.;—navicula subseidi in Nilo, Liv.—(3) s. in loco, Cic.—(4) tigres s. cervis, Hor.—(5) impetus s. in controuersis, Quint.—(6) devictam Asiam (s. e. Azamemnonem) subseidi adulter, Virg. SYN. See SUBSIDO.

SUBSIGNANUS, a, um, *adj.* (subsignum). *That is under the standards; s. milites, a kind of troops who served for supporting the centre of an army, Tac.*

SUB-SIGNO, āre, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To sign, subscribe.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To note down, register.*—(3) *To pledge, engage.* EX. (1) s. notas, Plin.—(2) subsignari apud ædarium, Cic.—(3) s. alqd apud alqm, Plin. É.

SUB-SILIO, īre, lūi or lūi, *intr.* (salio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To leap up or upward.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To leap into.* EX. (1) canes subsiluire, Prop.—(2) s. Fortunam, Sen.

SUB-SIMUS, a, um, *adj.* *With a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed; s. boves, Varr.*

SUB-SISTO, ēre, stīti, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: To stand still, to stop, halt.*—(2) *Exp.: To remain, stay.*—(3) *To resist, withstand.*—(4) *Fig. gen.: To stand still, stop.*—(5) *Exp.: To cease.*—(6) *To be a match for, to be equal to, to stand.* II. *Tr.* (7) *To stop, stay, detain, check any one.* EX. (1) s. in itinere, Cæs.:—occultus subsistebat, took up a post in a retired place, Liv.:—unda s., Virg.—(2) s. intra testa, Plin. E.—(3) s. Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv.:—s. clipeo, Virg.—(4) s. in dicendo, Quint.:—nomen subsistebat, remained, Plin.—(5) nescio quo modo se debet hoc, illud subsistet, Quint.:—clamor s., Ov.—(6) s. sumptui, Brut. ap. Cic.—(7) s. præpotentem Romanum, Liv.

SUB-SOLANUS, a, um, *adj.* *That lies under the east, oriental, Eastern; s. montes, Plin. Ab-sol.: subsolanus, i, m. (sc. ventus). The east wind, Sen.*

SUB-SORTIOR, īri, itus, *tr. dep.* *To choose by lot (other judges in the place of those rejected); s. judicem, Cic. SYN. See SORTIOR.*

SUBSTANTIĀ, æ, f. (substo). *The substance, contents, essence, nature of a thing; s. hominis, Quint.:—s. facultatum, the amount of property.*

SUB-STERNO, ēre, strāvi, strātum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To strewn, scatter, spread, or lay under.*—(2) *Meton.: To bestrew or cover any thing below.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To put under, give or deliver up.* EX. (1) s. semina hordei, Col.:—s. fucum marinum, to make a layer of, Plin.:—substratus Numida mortuo Romano, lying under, Liv.—(2) gallinæ cubilia mollissime substernunt, Cic.—(3) s. rem publicam libidini, Cic.

SUBSTITŪO, ēre, ſi, ſitum, *tr.* (statuo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To put or place under or after a thing.*—(2) *Fig.: Same.* II. (3) *Gen.: To put in the place of, substitute.*—4. *Exp.: s. heredem (alciui), to constitute a joint or second heir, Suet.* EX. (1) s. post elephantos armaturas leves, Ilirt.:—(2) s. speciem animo, to represent to one's mind, Liv.:—substituēbantur crimini, became subject or liable, Plin.—(3) s. et supponere cives Romanos, Cic.:—consules substituti, Liv. SYN. SUBSTITTO; SUPPONO; SUBROGO.—Substituere (2), to substitute, put in the place of another; s. alqm pro altero, Cic.—Supponere, to put under; anatium ova gallinis supponere, Col.; also, to put after.—Subrogare, to propose to the people for election one person in place of another; subrogare consulem in demortui locum, Liv.

SUBSTITŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of substituo.

SUB-STO, āre, *intr.* I. (1) *To wait under, among, or along with.* II. 2. *To resist.* EX. (1) nullo dolore substantive, Cels.

1. **SUBSTRĀTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of substerno.

2. **SUBSTRĀTUS**, ſis, m. (substerno). *A strewn or laying under, Plin.*

SUBSTRACTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of substringo. II. *Adj.* 1. *Small, narrow, tight, close, Plin.;—*

s. tunicæ, Gell.—2. Drawn up, meagre, lean; substrictor venter, Ov.

SUB-STRINGO, ēre, nxi, etum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To bind underneath, undergird.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To draw together, conjoin, stop, check, repress, restrain.* EX. (1) s. crinem modo, Tac.—(2) *Prop.: s. aurem, to prick up, Hor. Fig.: s. effusa, Quint.*

SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. (substruo). *A sub-structure, foundation, Cic.*

SUBSTRUCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of substruo.

SUB-STRŪO, ēre, xi, etum, *tr.* *To build underneath, lay a foundation; Capitulum substructum saxo quadrato, Liv.;—s. vias glareæ, to pave. SYN. See ASTRUO.*

SUBSULTIM, adv. (subsilio). *With jumping up, by bounds or leaps, Suet.*

SUBSULTO, āre, *intr.* *freq. int.* (id.). I. *Prop.: To jump or leap up, Plaut.* II. *Fig.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint.*

SUB-SUM, esse, *intr.* *To be underneath, near, at hand, or behind; ubi non subest, quo præcipitet ac decidat, there is nothing below, Cic.;—subucula subest tunicæ, Hor.;—plantities subest, is near, Liv.;—amica suberit notitiæ tuæ, will be subject to your knowledge, Ov. SYN. SUBSUM; INTRA.—Subesse, as here.—Inesse, to be in; inest in verbis fides, Ter.;—inest nobis spes, we entertain some hope, Plaut. But subest spes signifies that there is some latent hope.*

SUBSŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* (suo). *Seized underneath; s. vestis, trimmed, Hor.*

SUBTEGMEN, inis. See SUBTEMEN.

SUBTEMEN [subtegnien]. Inis, n. (subteximen, subtemen, from subtego). I. *Prop.: The roof of a web, Plin.* II. *Meton.: Any thing spun or woven, thread, yarn; s. Tyrium, Tibull.: of the thread of the Fates; ducere subtemina, Catull. SYN. See STAMEN.*

1. **SUBTER**, adv. (sub, conf. inter, præter). *Below, underneath, beneath; s. medium regionem sol obtinet, Cic.*

2. **SUBTER**, *prop.* with acc. or abl. Gr. 607, 608, etc. (id.). *Underneath, under, below, from below, from under, near.* 1. *With acc.: locare cupiditatem s. præcordia, Cic.;—exorse manum s. togam, Liv.—2. With abl.: s. densa testudine, Virg. SYN. SUBTER; SUB; INFRA.—Subter, underneath, below in relation to an object above, at a greater or less distance.—Sub, under, below an object properly in contact with and supporting it, hence, near, close to.—Infra = subter, but usually fig., denoting inferiority.—Sub arbore frigus captivum; subter radices montium habunt flumina; in cœna alii infra alii supra sedent, G. D. In COMPOSITION, like sub it denotes underneath, beneath, and also secretly, privately, clandestinely.*

SUBTER-DŪCO, ēre, xi, *tr.* *To withdraw secretly, Plaut.*

SUBTER-FŪGIŌ, ēre, fugi, *intr.* and *tr.* *To flee away or from secretly, to escape, withdraw, shun, avoid.* I. *Intr.*, Plaut. II. *Tr.: s. vim criminum, Cic.;—s. militiam, id. SYN. See AUFUGIO.*

SUBTER-LĀBOR, lābi, lapsus, *intr. dep.* *To slip away, to flow away under a thing, escape.*

SUB-TĒRO, ēre, trivi, tritum, *tr.* *To rub off below, to wear away; boves ne pedes subterant, Cat.:—s. sal, Plin.*

SUB-TERRĀNEUS, a, um, *adj.* (terra). *Subterranean, underground; s. specus, Cic.*

SUBTER-TĒNŪO, āre, *tr.* *To make thin below, Lucr.*

SUB-TERTIUS, a, um, adj. *Smaller by one-third*, M. Cap.

SUBTER-VACANS, antis, adj. (vaco). *That is empty below*, Sen.

SUB-TEXO, ēre, xul, xtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To weave below or under a thing, to join to*. II. Fig. (2) *To join to, annex, add*.—(3) Gen.: *To put together, compose, prepare*. EX. (1) s. lunam alutæ, Juv.;—sol diem s. Olympo, spreads round Olympus, V. Fl.;—s. cælum fumo, Virg.—(2) subtextit fabulæ huic, legatos esse, etc., Liv.;—s. argumentationem, Quint.—(3) s. carmina, Tibull.;—s. originem familiarum, Nep.

SUBTEXTUS, a, um, pt. of subtexo.

SUBTILIS, e, adj. (sub, tela). I. Prop. (1) *Fine, thin, delicate, slender*.—(2) Meton. of the senses: *Having a fine taste, nice, delicate*. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: *Fine, accurate, exact*.—(4) *Having fine feelings, fine, nice*.—(5) Esp. of Style: *Simple, plain, without ornament*. EX. (1) s. farina, Plin.;—s. filus, Lucr.—(2) s. palatum, Hor.—(3) s. descriptio, Cic.—(4) s. iudicium, Cic.—(5) s. oratio, Cic.;—s. disputator, id. SYN. See ACUTUS.

SUBTILITAS, ātis, f. (subtilis). I. Prop. (1) *Fineness, delicacy*. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: *Accuracy, exactness, acuteness, subtlety*.—(3) Esp. of style: *Unaffectedness, plainness, simplicity*. EX. (1) s. linearum, Plin.—(2) s. sententiarum, Cic.;—s. sermonis, id.—(3) s. orationis, Cic.

SUBTILITER, adv. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Finely, delicately*. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: *Accurately, exactly*.—(3) Esp. of style: *Unaffectedly, with simplicity, or plainness*. EX. (1) res s. connexæ, Lucr.—(2) s. iudicare, Cic.;—s. exsequi numerum, Liv.—(3) s. dicere, Cic.

SUBTÍMEO, ēre, intr. *To be somewhat afraid*.

SUBTRACTUS, a, um, pt. of subtrahō.

SUB-TRAHŌ, ēre, traxi, tractum, tr. *To draw away from under or secretly, to withdraw, remove, take away*. I. Prop.: s. vicarium diligentiae, Cic.;—s. se a curia et ab omni parte publicæ, *to retire, withdraw*, id.;—s. hastatos, Liv.;—s. oculos, *to turn away*, Tac.;—subtrahere, *to retire*, Suet.; Plin.;—solum subtrahitur, *slips away underneath, gives way*, Virg. II. Fig.: s. rem, Cic.;—s. alqm iudicio, Liv.;—s. se, *to withdraw, retire*, id. SYN. See SUBDUCO.

SUB-TRISTIS, e, adj. *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*; s. visus est, Ter.

SUBTRĪTUS, a, um, pt. of subterō.

SUBTURPÍCULUS, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat base or mean*, Cic.

SUBTUS, adv. (sub, like intus from in). *Below, underneath, beneath*; s. oppugnare caniculis, Liv.

SUB-TŪSUS, a, um, pt. (tundo). *Somewhat pounded or bruised*, Tibull.

SŪBŪCŪLA, æ, f. (sub, ūO not used, for subduo, like ex, ūo for exduo, exdūm, see INDO). *A man's undergarment, a shirt*, Suet.; Hor. SYN. See TUNICA.

SŪBŪLA, æ, f. I. *A shoemaker's awl*, Mart.—2. Meton.: *A very small weapon*; subula leonem excipis, Sen.

SŪBŪLO, ōnis, m. I. *(a Tuscan word for tibicen). A flute-player*, Fest. II. *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. III. *A Roman surname*, Liv.

SŪBŪRA or **SŪBURRA** (abbrev. S V C), æ, f. *The Subura, a street in Rome, in the second region, in which provisions were sold and prostitutes lived*, Varr.; Quint.

SŪBŪRĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Subura). *Of or belonging to the Subura*; s. tribus, Cic.;—s. magistra, i. e. *a prostitute*, Mart.

SŪBURBĀNĪTAS, ātis, f. (suburbanus). *Nearness to the city (home)*, Cic.

SŪB-URBANUS, a, um, adj. I. 1. *Near to the city (Rome), suburban*; s. rus, Cic. II. Subst. 2. Suburbanum, i, n. (sc. prædium). *A estate near Rome*, Cic.—(3) Suburbāni, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of towns near Rome*. SYN. See SUBURBIUM.

SŪBURBIUM, īi, n. (urbis). *A suburb*, Cic. SYN. SUBURBIUM; SUBURBANUM.—Suburbium, the suburbs of the city.—Suburbanum, prop. adj. (sc. rus), *a house or lands without the walls of a city*; s. emere, Cic.

SŪB-URGĒO, ēre, tr. *To drive or press close to*.

SŪB-ŪRO, ēre, utrum, tr. *To burn slightly, to singe, scorch*; s. crusta, Suet.

SŪBUSTUS, a, um, pt. of suburo.

SUBVECTĪO, ōnis, f. (subveho). *A carrying up, a bringing or conveying to, transporting*; a. frumenti, Liv.;—duræ s. (frumenti), Cæs.

SUBVECTO, āre, tr. freq. int. (subveho). *To carry, bring, or convey to*; naves, quæ frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac.;—s. saxa humeris, Virg.

1. SUBVECTUS, a, um, pt. of subveho.

2. SUBVECTUS, ūs, m. (subveho). *A conveying*; s. commestum, Tac.

SUB-VĒIO, ēre, vxi, vectum, tr. (1) *To carry forth from below, carry or bring to, convey up a river, against the stream, etc.*—2. Pass. and mid.: subvehi, *To be conveyed or brought up, to go or ride up*, Ov.;—*to sail up a river*, Tac. EX. (1) Philippus subvectus adverso flumine, Liv.;—s. frumentum, Cæs.

SUB-VĒNĪO, ire, vni, ventum, intr. [subvenio, Plant.]. I. (1) *To come to, come to one's help, to assist, to obviate or remedy any thing bad*. II. (2) *To come on, come after*. EX. (1) With dat.: s. patriæ, Cic.;—s. homini, id. Impers.: huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, Cic. Absol.: nisi subvenitis, Cic. Impers.: priusquam subveniretur, Sall.—(2) quod nocte subvenit, Plin. SYN. See AUXILIO.

SUBVENTO, āre, intr. freq. int. (subvenio). *To hasten to one's help, Plaut.*

SUB-VĒREOR, ēri, intr. dep. *To be a little afraid or anxious*; s. ne te delectet, etc., Cic.

SUBVERSO [subvorsor], āre, tr. freq. int. (subverto). *To overthrow, destroy, subvert*.

SUBVERSOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who overthrows, a subverter, destroyer*; s. legum, Tac.

SUBVERSUS, a, um, pt. of subverto.

SUB-VERTO [vorto], ēre, ti, sum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To overturn, overthrow*. II. Fig. (2) *To overthrow, destroy, subvert*. EX. (1) s. mensam, Suet.;—s. tantas operum moles, Ov.;—calcaens . . . subvertet, trip up, throw to the ground, Hor.—(2) avaritia s. fidem, ceterasque bonus artes, Sall. SYN. See PERVERTO.

SUBVERVO, āre, utrum, tr. (subveho). *Slanting upward, of a gentle ascent*, Liv.

1. SUB-VŌLO, āre, intr. *To fly up*; hæ (partes corporum) in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic. SYN. See PERVELO.

2. SUB-VOLVO, ēre, tr. *To roll up*; s. saxa.

SUBVOLSCUS or **SUBVULSUS**, a, um, pt. of subvello.

SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, um, adj. *Somewhat vulture-like*, Plaut.

SUC CĀVUS, [subc.], a, um, adj. *Hollow below*; s. loca, Lucr.

SUCCĒDĀNĒUS or SUCCĪDĀNĒUS, a, um, adj. *Subsequent, that steps in the place of another or is put for it, substituted*; s. hostia, Serv.

SUC-CĒDO, ēre, cessi, cessum, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To go forth from under a thing, or from below, to ascend.*—(2) *Fig. To be subject.*—(3) *To mound, rise, ascend.* II. *To go to or toward.*—(4) *To advance toward, approach.*—(5) *Prop. To succeed, supply the place of.*—(6) *Fig. To follow, succeed in order of time or in value.* EX. (1) s. tectis, Virg.;—s. (corporā) tumultu terrae, *to enter*, id.;—nubes s. soli, *come under the sun*, Lucr.;—s. tumultum, Liv. *With in*: cogeant silvas in montem s., *to retire up the mountains*, Lucr.—(2) s. sub acumen stili, Cic.—(3) s. ad summum honorem, Lucr.—(4) s. ad castra hostium, Liv.;—s. portas, Cæs.;—sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, id.;—successum est iniquo loco, Liv.—(5) haeres successerat, Cic.;—s. in pugnam, Liv.;—ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Cæs.—(6) 1. successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic.;—horum ætati successit Isocrates, id.;—succedo ei orationi, *Ispeak after that speech*, Cic.—2. res (alcui) succedit, *or simply succedit, things succeed, prosper, go on well, turn out well*; ut, si ex sententiā successerit, Cic.;—res nulla successerat, Cæs.; postquam inceptum non succedebat, Liv. SYN. See SUBEO.

SUCCENDO, ēre, di, sum, tr. (sub, cando, cando). I. Prop. (1) *To kindle or set fire to from below*; hence, *gen., to kindle, set fire to.* II. *Fig. (2) To kindle, inflame.* EX. (1) s. ignes, Cic.;—s. aggerem, Cæs.—(2) Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore, Ov.;—succensus dulcedine formæ, Juv.;—ruber s. ora, reddens, Luc. SYN. See ACCENDO.

SUCCENSĒO, ēre, sūi, sum, intr. (succensus from succendo). *To be inflamed with anger, to be angry or enraged.* *With dat.*: irasci id. s. hominibus, Cic.;—ne tu illi succensus, id. *Absol.*: quis tandem succenseat, Liv. SYN. See STOMACHOR.

SUCCENSUS, a, um, pt. of succendo and succenso.

1. SUC-CENTŪRĪO (subc.), āre, ātum, tr. *To supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged*; hence, *fig., to supply, put in the place of*, Fest.;—ego hic ero succenturiatus, a substitute, Ter.

2. SUCCENTŪRĪO (subc.), ōnis, m. *An under-centurion, a non-commissioned officer*, Liv.

SUC-CERNO (subc.), ēre, crēvi, crētum, tr. I. *To sift through*, Plin. *Jocosely*, Plaut. II. *Meton.*: *To shake*, Sever.

SUCCESSĪO, ōnis, f. (succedo (5)). I. (1) *A succeeding, succession (to a thing).* II. 2. *A good issue, success*, August. EX. (1) amotio doloris afficit s. voluptatis, Cic. SYN. See SUCCESSUS.

SUCCESSOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who follows or succeeds another, a successor*; s. conjunctissimus, Cic. SYN. SUCCESSOR; VICARIUS.—*Successor, as here*.—Vicarius, *he that supplies another's place in his absence, a deputy*, Cic.

1. SUCCESSUS, a, um, pt. of succedo.

2. SUCCESSUS, ūs, m. (succedo). I. (1) *An advancing toward, approach.* II. Prop. (2) *A succession.*—(3) *Fig. Good progress, prosperous issue, success.* EX. (1) s. et incursus hostium, Cæs.—(2) continuus s. temporis, Just.—(3) audaciam crescere successu, Liv.;—successus anni, Ov. SYN. SUCCESSUS; SUCCESSIO.—*Successus, as here*.—Successio, *the coming into*

the place of another, the act of succeeding to a person, place, or thing.

SUCCIDĀNĒUS, a, um, adj. See SUCCEDA NĒUS.

SUCCĪDĪA, æ, f. (succido). I. Prop.: *A fish or side of bacon*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: succidius humanitas facere, *to slaughter*, Cat.

1. SUC-CIDO, ēre, cidi, intr. (cado). I. Gen. 1. *To fall under a thing*, Varr. II. Esp.: *To sink, sink down, drop (under one).*—2. Prop.: *genus succident*, Plaut.;—ægri succidimus, Virg.—3. *Fig.*: mens s., Sen.

2. SUC-CIDO, ēre, cidi, elsum, tr. (cado). *To cut from below, cut off or away, cut down*; vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv.;—s. florem aratro, Virg.;—succisa libido, castrata, Claud. SYN. See EXCIDO.

SUCCIDUS, a, um, adj. See SUCIDUS.

SUCCĪDŪS, a, um, adj. (succido). *Falling down, sinking*; s. genu, Ov.

SUCCINCTUS, a, um. I. pt. of succingo. II. Adj. (1) *Ready, prepared.*—(2) *Contracted, short, small.* EX. (1) proni atque s., Quint.—(2) succinctiores arbores, Plin.

SUCCINĒUS, a, um, adj. See SUCINEUS.

SUC-CINGO (subc.), ēre, nxi, nctum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To gird below, or to gird or tuck up, gird about.* II. *Meton.*: *To furnish, provide, equip with a thing.* EX. (1) succinctus cultro, Liv.;—pinus succincta comas, *with a bare stem*, Ov.—(2) s. se canibus, Cic.;—succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. SYN. See ACCINGO.

SUCCINGŪLUM [subc.], i, n. (succingo). *A girdle, belt*, Plaut.

SUC-CINO, ēre, intr. (sub, cano). I. Prop. (1) *To sing to, accompany.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To answer.* EX. (1) s. cantibus, Calp.—(2) clamat . . . succinet alter, etc., Hor.

SUCCĪNUM, SUCCĪNUS. See SUCINUM, SUCINUS.

SUCCĪPĪO, ēre. See SUCSCIPIO.

SUCCISĪVUS, a, um, adj. See SUBSECVTS.

SUCCĪAMĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *A shouting, calling out*, Liv.; from

SUC-CLAMO [subcl.], āre, tr. *To cry to or after*; multitudo succlamabat, Liv.;—succlamatus invidia, *I am called or cried out against*.

SUCCO, ōnis. See SUCCO.

SUC-CENŌ [subc.], āre, tr. *To eat or consume from below, or underneath*, Quint.

SUC-COLLO [subc.], āre, tr. (collum). *To take upon the neck or shoulders*; vicissim subcollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

SUC-CONTUMĒLIŌSE [subc.], adv. (contumeliosus). *Somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously*, Cic.

SUCCŌSUS, a, um, adj. See SUCOSUS.

SUC-CRESCO [subc.], ēre, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To grow forth from below, grow up, grow after.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To grow up after, succeed.* EX. (1) mores mali quasi herba succreverunt, Plaut.—(2) ille orator vestræ quasi ætati, Cic.

SUCCRĒTUS, a, um, pt. of succerno.

SUC-CRISPUS [subc.], a, um, adj. *Slightly curled*; s. capillus, Cic.

SUC-CUMBO [subc.], ēre, cūbui, cūbitum, intr. I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *To place one's self or fall under a thing, to fall down, sink.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To cohabit.* II. *Fig.* (3) *To submit, fall, be overwhelmed or conquered, yield, succumb.*

EX. (1) *victima succumbens ferro*, Catull.;—Augustus Nola succubuit, *was attacked with illness, took to his bed*, Suet.—(2) *ante nuptias ut succumberent quibus vellent*, Varr.—(3) *With dat.*: philosopho succubuit orator, Cic.;—s. oneri, doloribus, id.;—s. tempori, *to accommodate one's self to*, Liv. *Abol.*: non esse viri succumbere, Cic.

SUC-CURRO [subc.], ēre, curri, cursum, *intr.* I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *To run underneath or below, to run or hasten to, toward, or near.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To hasten or come to one's help, to aid, help, succor.* II. Fig. (3) *Gen.*: *To encounter.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To occur to one's mind, come into one's thoughts.* EX. (1) *s. corpus lunæ*, Lucr.—(2) *s. laborantibus*, Cic.;—*s. suis cedentibus auxilio*, Cæs.;—*canabis s. alvo iumentorum, is good for, etc.*, Plin.—(3) *s. atque subire terrores periculaque*, Cic.—(4) *quicque s. licet scribere*, Cic. SYN. See AUXILIOR.

SUCCO. See SUCRA. SYN. See LIQOR.

SUCCUSSIO [subc.], ōnis, *f.* (succutio). *A shaking, tossing, jolting*, Sen.

1. SUCCUSSUS, *a, um, pt. of succutio.*

2. SUCCUSSUS [subc.], ōis, *m.* (succutio). *A shaking, jolting*, Pac. ap. Cic.

SUC-CUSTOS [subc.], ōdis, *m.* *An under-keeper*, Plaut.

SUC-CŪTIO [subc.], ēre, cussi, cussum, *tr.* (sub, quatio). *To shake and toss, jolt*; *s. mare*, Sen.;—*s. caput*, Lucr.

SUCŪDUS [succ.], *a, um*, (sucus). *Juicy*; *s. lana, recently shorn and not yet cleansed*, Plin.;—*s. puella, plump*, Plaut.

SUCŪNEUS [succ.], *a, um, adj.* (sucinum). *Of amber*; *s. novaculae, with handles made of amber*.

SUCŪNUM, *i, n.* (sucus). *Amber, usually called electrum*, Plin.; Juv.

SUCO [succo], ōnis, *m.* (sugo). *One that sucks out, a sucker, said of a usurer*, Att. ap. Cic.

SUCŌSUS [succ.], *a, um, adj.* (sucus). *Full of juice, juicy*; *s. resina*, Plin.;—*s. poma*, Cels.

SUCTUS, *a, um, pt. of sugo.*

1. SŪCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (sus). I. Prop.: *A little sow*, Plaut. II. *A windlass, winch*, Cat.

2. SŪCŪLA, *æ, f.* (iuv). *Suculae, plur., a constellation, the Hyades*, Cic.

SŪCUS [succus], *i, m.* (sugo). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *Juice.*—2. *Exp.*: *A medical juice, syrup*, Ov.

II. Fig. (3) *Vigor, vital power, spirit*, EX. (1) *stipes trahunt s. ex terra*, Cic.;—*s. ambrosia*, Virg.—(3) *s. ac sanguis (civitatis)*, Cic.

Of strength or energy of style: *s. et sanguis oratorum*, Cic. SYN. See LIQOR.

SŪDĀRIUM, *li, n.* (sudor). *A handkerchief or towel for wiping away perspiration, a pocket-handkerchief*, Suet.

SŪDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sudo). I. *A sweating*, Sen. II. *A sweating-room*, Vitruv.

SŪDĀTŌRIUM, *li, n.* (sudatorius). *A sweating place or room, sudatory*, Sen.

SŪDĀTŌRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (sudo). *Belonging to sweating*; *s. unctiones*, Plaut.

SŪDĀTRIX, *icis, f.* (id.). *She that sweats, apt to sweat or cause to sweat*; *s. toga*, Mart.

SŪDES or SŪDIS, *is, f.* I. *A pale, stake*; *s. stipitesque*, Cæs.;—*s. saxæ, crags*, App. II. *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. SYN. See PALUS, i.

SŪDICŪLUM, *i, n.* (sudor). *A kind of whip*.

SŪDO, *ire, intr.* and *tr.* I. Prop. (1) *To sweat.*—(2) *With an abl.*: *To sweat or drop with*.

—(3) *Poet.*: *To distil, drop.*—(4) *Fig.*: *To labor, toil hard, to exert one's self, take much pains.*

II. (5) *Prop.*: *To exude, sweat out, emit by sweating.*—(6) *Fig.*: *To prepare or work with great labor.*—(7) *Prop.*: *To wet or saturate with perspiration.*

EX. (1) *Abol.*: *s. sine causa*, Cic.;—*sudavit et alsit (puer)*, Hor.—(2) *scuta sudasse sanguine*, Liv.—(3) *sudantia ligno*, Virg.—(4) *sudandum est pro communibus commodis*, Cic.;—*sudabis satis*, Ter.—(5) *ubi tura et balsama sudant*, Tac.—(6) *thorax sudatus multo labore*, Suet.;—*s. deinceps*, Pers.—(7) *s. vestem*, Quint.

SYN. SUDO; EXSUDO; DESTRO.—*Sudare, to sweat, to be in a sweat.*—*Exsudare, to sweat out*; *exsudat inuitiles humor, fig., to take much pains with.*—*Desudare, to sweat much, to labor earnestly*; *desudans atque elaborans*, Cic. *In damp weather sudant parietes.*

SŪDOR, ōris, *m.* (sudo). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *Sweat, perspiration.*—(2) *Exp.*: *Moisture.* II.

Fig. (3) *Exertion, fatigue, labor, toil.* EX. (1) *s. e corpore*, Cic.;—*s. fluit rivis*, Virg. I. *Lucr.*—(2) *s. picis*, Plin.;—*s. veneni*, Ov.—(3) *s. ac labor*, Cic.;—*phalaræ sudore receptæ*, Virg.

SYN. See HUMOR.

SŪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (se, udus). I. *Unclothed, clear, serene, fair and dry*; *s. ver*, Virg. II.

Subst.: *Sudum, i, n.* *Fair weather, a clear sky*; *si erit s.*, Cic.;—*cum s. est*, Plaut.

SŪEO, ēre [suemus dissyll., Lucr.], *intr.* *To be used or accustomed*; *s. appellare*, Lucr.

SŪESCO, ēre, sŭēvi, sŭētum, *intr.* *sucep. (sueo), [contr. suesti suerunt, suesse, etc.]*. (1) *To accustom one's self, to be used or accustomed.*—(2) *pt. perf.* *Accustomed.* EX. (1) *ut suesceret militiae*, Tac.;—*suerunt vocitare*, Cic. poet.—(2) *suetus abstinere*, Liv.;—*suetæ aquis volucres*, Tac.

SYN. See SOLDO.

SŪESSA, *æ, f.* *Suessa, a very ancient town of Latium, called also Annetia and Arunca, birth-place of the poet Lucilius*; now *Sessa*, Cic.

SŪESSIONES [Suessones, Luc.], *um, m.* *Suessiones, a people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons, Cæs.*

SŪETŌNIUS, *li, m.* *Suetonius, a Roman family name; Suetonius Tranquillus, the biographer of the first twelve emperors; his father, S. Lenis, was a tribune in the 13th legion*, Suet.

SŪETUS, *a, um, pt. of suesco.*

SŪEVI, ōrum, *m.* *Suevi, a considerable people who overspread Germany from the north-east*, Cæs.

SŪEVIA, *æ, f.* *The country of the Suevi.*

SŪEVICUS, *a, um, adj.* (Suevi). *Suevic*; *S. mare*, Tac.

SŪEVUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Suevian*; *S. natio*, Cæs.

SŪFES [suffes], ōtis, *m.* (Phœnic. *A judge*). *The chief magistrate at Carthage*, Liv.

SUF-FARCINO [subf.], ēre, *tr.* *To stuff full, to cram*; *suffarcinatus cum libris*, Plaut.

SUFFARRANEUS or -IUS [subf.], *a, um, adj.* (sub, far). *That brings or conveys corn*; *s. mulier*, Cic.

SUFFECTUS, *a, um, pt. of sufficio.*

SUFFERO [subf.], sufferre, sustŭli, sublŭtum, *tr. irreg.* I. Prop. (1) *To carry under a thing, lay under.* II. (2) *Gen.*: *To supply.*—(3) *Prop.*: *To bear, uphold, sustain.*—(4) *Fig.*: *To bear, endure, suffer.* EX. (1) *s. corium*, Plaut.—(2) *s. lac*, Varr.—(3) *s. se, to sustain one's self*, Suet.—(4) *s. pœnam and pœnas*, Cic.;—*s. plagas*, Plaut. *Abol.*: *vix suffero*, Ter.

SUFFERTUS, a, um, *adj.* (sub, farcio). *Stuffed full, full*; alqd sufferti se tinniturum, *something that fills the ear*, Suet.

SUFFES, *ctus*. See **SUFES**.

SUFFICIO [subf.], *ēre, feci, sectum, tr.* (sub, facio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To put or bring under, to present with, supply, furnish.*—(2) *To choose, elect, or put in the place of another.* II. (3) *To be sufficient or enough, to be equal to, to suffice, to be able to withstand or resist.* EX. (1) s. milites excursuibus, *to cause to take part in*, Liv.;—s. lanam medicamentis, *to dye*, Cic.;—nubes sole suffecta, *penetrated with rays*, Sen. Fig.: s. animos, *to grieve heart*, Virg.—(2) s. collegam, Cic.;—filius patri suffectus, Tac.—(3) *Absol. with dat.: s. ad, adversus, in; with inf., or ut, or ne; nec scribā s. potuerunt*, Cic.;—s. alimentis, Liv.;—vires sufficere cuiquam, Cæs.;—s. ad tributum, Liv. *With inf.*: sufficimus tendere, Virg. SYN. Sufficio; Suppeto.

—Sufficere, *to supply or furnish with.*—2. *To put in the place of another.*—3. *To suffice, as above.*—Suppetere, *to be sufficient, to serve the turn*; non suppetit consilium, *I am at a loss what to do*.

SUF-FIGO [subf.], *ēre, xi, xum, tr.* *To join to below, to join, fasten, or fix to*; s. cruci, *to fasten on a cross, crucify*, Cic.;—caput hasta suffixum, Suet.

SUFFIMEN, Inis, *n.* (suffio). *Incense, perfume*, Ov.

SUFFIMENTUM, i, *n.* (id.). I. *q. suffimen*.

SUF-FIO [subf.], *ire, ivi or ii, itum, (obsol. fio, i. q. θίω)*. *To fumigate, perfume*; s. et purgare domos, Plin.;—s. thymo, Virg.

SUFFITIO, *ōnis, f.* (suffio). *A perfuming, fumigating*, Plin.

1. **SUFFITUS**, a, um, *pt. of suffio*.

2. **SUFFITUS**, *ūs, m.* (suffio). I. *A fumigating, fumigation*, Plin. II. *Vapor or smoke caused by fumigation*, Plin.

SUFFIXUS, a, um, *pt. of suffigo*.

SUFFLĀMEN, Inis, *n.* I. *A trigger or catch to hold a wheel, a drag-chain, drag*, Juv. II. *A hindrance, impediment*, id.

SUFFLĀMĪNO, *ēre, tr.* (sufflamen). *To stop, check by a trigger or drag*, Sen.

1. **SUFFLĀTUS**, a, um, *i. pt. of suffio*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Swollen up*; s. corpus, Varr.—2. *Fig.*: *Puffed up with anger or pride*; s. ille veniet, Plaut.

2. **SUFFLĀTUS** [subf.], *ūs, m.* (id.). *A blowing, Sen.*

SUF-FLĀVUS [subf.], a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat light-colored, flaxen (of hair)*; s. capillus, Suet.

SUF-FLO, *ēre, tr. and intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To blow forth from below, blow up, blow out.*—2. *Fig.*: s. se, *to inflate one's self with anger*. II. 3. *Prop.*: *To blow at, against, or upon*; s. buccis, Mart.—4. *Fig.*: *suffla, donat*, Pers. EX. (1) *cutis sufflata*, Plin.;—s. buccus, Plaut.

SUFFOCATIO [subf.], *ōnis, f.* *A suffocating, choking*; s. mulierum, *hysterical affections*.

SUFFOCO [subf.], *ēre, tr. (faux)*. *To suffocate, choke, strangle*. I. *Prop.*: s. patrem, Cic.;—suffocata mulieres, *hysterical*. II. *Meton.*: s. urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve*, Cic. SYN. See ELIDO.

SUF-FODIO [subf.], *ēre, fodi, fossum, tr.* *To dig under, undermine*; s. illa, Liv.;—s. equos.

SUFFOSSIO [subf.], *ōnis, f.* (suffodio). *An undermining. Plur.*: mines, Sen.

SUFFOSSUS, a, um, *pt. of suffodio*.

SUFFRAGATIO [subf.], *ōnis, f.* (suffrago). *A favoring, recommending any one (for an office)*; s. militaris, Cic.;—s. consularis, *a recommending to the consulate*, id. SYN. **SUFFRAGATIO**; **SUFFRAGIUM**.—**Suffragatio**, *a voting for one.*—**Suffragium**, *a voting tablet, ballot, a vote, the suffrage itself*; privare populum suffragiis.

SUFFRAGATOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *One who recommends a person by his vote, a recommender, adherent, supporter*; comparatio suffragatorum.

SUFFRAGATORĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (suffragator). *Of or belonging to recommendation, commendatory*; s. amicitia, Qu. Cic.

SUFFRAGĪUM, *īi, n.* (sub, frango, *a broken piece, shard, potsherd*); hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *A voting-tablet, ballot*; a suffrago, vote. II. *Fig.* (2) *The right of voting.*—(3) *A favorable judgment, consent, approbation, approval, recommendation.* EX. (1) *ferre suffragia*, Cic.;—mittere centurias in s. Liv.;—tacita s., *a secret voting*, Plin.—(2) *ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur*, Cic.;—reddere suffragia populo, *elections*, Suet.—(3) *rheter suffragio et compotiorum tuorum*, Cic.;—non ego ventosie plebis suffragia venor, Hor. SYN. I. See **SUFFRAGATIO**. II. *Suffragia oblandita, votes obtained by flattery, fair words.*—*Suffragia enucleata, votes granted after mature deliberation*, Cic.

SUFFRAGO, *ōnis, f.* (sub, FRAG. frango). I. *The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped, the pastern*, Plin. II. *A shoot of a vine, joint*. SYN. **SUFFRAGO**; **POPLES**.—**Suffrago**, *the joint of the hind legs of quadrupeds, called the hough or pastern.*—*Poples, the ham of a man's leg behind the knee.*

SUFFRAGOR, *āri, ātus, intr. dep.* (suffragium). I. *Prop.* (1) *To give one a vote, to vote for one, support, or recommend*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To favor, support, recommend*. EX. (1) *ut suffragantur*, Cic.;—convenerant... suffragandi causā, Liv.—(2) *With dat.*: domus suffragata domino, Cic.;—s. consilio, Cæs. *Absol.*: fortuna suffragante, Cic.

SUFFRINGO [subf.], *ēre, tr.* (sub, frango). *To break to pieces below*; s. crura alci, Cic.;—s. talos alci, Plaut.

SUF-FUGIO, *ēre, fugi, intr. and tr.* I. (1) *To flee to a place*. II. (2) *To escape, flee from a person or thing*. EX. (1).

SUFFUGĪUM, *īi, n.* (suffugio). I. *Prop.* (1) *A place of refuge*. II. *Fig.* (2) *A refuge, preservative*. EX. (1) s. et receptaculum, Tac.—(2) s. malorum, Tac.

SUF-FULCIO [subf.], *ire, fulsi, fultum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To prop underneath, underprop, support*. II. (2) *To place under by way of support*. EX. (1) *porticus suffulta columnis*, Lucr.;—*nisi suffulcis firmiter*, Plaut. *Fig.*: s. artus, Lucr.—(2) s. columnam, Plaut.

SUFFULTUS, a, um, *pt. of suffulcio*.

SUF-FUNDO [subf.], *ēre, fudi, fūsum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To pour under or underneath, to cause to flow or run under*. II. (2) *To overspread, i. e. stain, defile*. EX. (1) *animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem*, Cic.;—*aqua suffunditur, flows underneath*, Sen.;—*intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, with the dropsy*, Ov.;—*suffusi cruore oculi, bloodshot*, Plin.;—s. ora rubore, *to spread over, suffuse, tinge*, Ov.;—*rubor suffusus, a blush*, Liv. PHRASE. s. aquam frigidam, *to pour cold water under, i. e. to speak coldly or contemptuously (as we say), to throw cold water on a thing, to speak discouragingly*, Plaut.—(2) *animus suffusus malevolentia*, Cic.

SUF-FŪROR [subf.], ūri, *tr. dep.* To rob secretly, to steal, filch, purloin, Plaut.

SUF-FUSCUS [subf.], a, um, *adj.* Somewhat brown, brownish; s. margarita, Tac.

SUFFŪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of suffundo.

SUGAMBRI, ōrum. See SAGAMBRI.

SUG-GĒRO [subg.], ġre, gessi, gestum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To carry under, carry near or to, to lay or put under, present, give, bring. II. *Fig.* (2) To put or set under, to carry to, to add to, to prompt, suggest. EX. (1) s. cibum animalibus, Tac.; s. divitiis alimentaque, Ov.—(2) s. lusum Druso, to impose upon, blind, Cic.; s. firmamenta causæ, id.; s. verba quæ desunt, id.; s. materiam interrogationi, Quint. SYN. See MIXISTRO.

SUGGESTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (suggero). I. *Prop.* (1) An adding to. II. *Fig.* (2) Addition (of an answer to one's own question). EX. (1) potius suggestione auctus, Cael. Aur.—(2) schema per s., Quint.

1. **SUGGESTUS**, a, um, *pt.* of suggero.

2. **SUGGESTUS** [subg.], ūis, *m.* and **SUG-GESTUM**, i, n. (suggero). I. *Prop.* (1) Gen.: An elevation.—(2) Esp.: A raised place to speak from, a platform.—(3) *Fig.*: A height, eminence. EX. (1) s. insule, Plin.; s. in orchestra, a raised seat, Suet.—(2) communia suggesta, Cic.; pro suggestu, Cæs.—(3) s. fortunarum, App. SYN. SUGGESTUS and SUGGESTUM; **PULPITUM**.—Suggestus, as (2).—Pulpitum, the higher part of the stage where the poets recited, or actors performed; ludibria scenæ et pulpito digna, Plin.

SUG-GRANDIS [subg.]. Somewhat large.

SUGGRĒDIOR [subg.], grēdi, gressus, *intr. dep.* (sub. gradior). I. To go near or to; s. propius, Tac. II. To approach, attack; quos dux Romanus acie suggestus, Tac.

SUGILLATIO, ōnis, *f.* (sugillo). I. *Prop.*: A black or blue mark made by a blow upon the body, Plin. II. *Fig.*: An insulting, an affront or insult; s. consulum, Liv.

SUGILLO, ġre, tr. (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) To beat black and blue. II. *Fig.* (2) To insult, affront.—(3) To beat or flag in, to suggest. EX. (1) qui nunquam sugillatus est, Sen.—(2) viri sugillati, Liv.—(3) s. verba, Prud.

SŪGO, ġre, xi, ctum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To suck. II. *Fig.* (2) To suck in, imbibe. EX. (1) (animalium) alia sugunt, Cic.—(2) s. errorem cum lacte nutritis, Cic. SYN. See LAMBO.

SŪI, sibi, se or sese [old dat. sibe, sibe], *pron. recipr. nom.* wanting. I. Gen. (1) Of himself, of herself, of itself; dat. to himself, etc., himself, etc.—(2) With cum: With himself, herself, etc. II. Esp. (3) ad se, apud se, to, or near himself, etc. EX. (1) virtus est amans sui, Cic.; facultas sui colligendi, Cæs.; contentio inter se, Cic.—(2) quæ secum possit efferre, Cic. Met is appended for emphasis; ne aperiret regem semet, Liv.; quæ (artes) doceat semet prognatos, Hor.—(3) rogat ut veniam ad se, Cic.; apud se esse, to be in one's senses, Ter.—Sibi 1. Redundant, Gr. 377, 3, quidnam sibi clamor vellet, Liv.; quid sibi vult pater, Ter.—2. Emphatic, with suus: sibi suo tempore, Cic.

SŪILE, is, n. (sus). A pig-sty, Col.

SŪILLUS, a, um, *adj.* (sus). I. Of or belonging to swine; s. grex, Liv. II. Subst.: Suilla, æ, *f.* (sc. caro). Swine's flesh, pork, Plin. **SŪIONES**, um, m. Swiones, a people inhabiting the modern Sweden, Tac.

SULCO, ġre, tr. (sulcus). I. *Prop.* (1) To

furrow, mark with furrows. II. *Meton.* (3) To furrow, plough, soil, pass or flow through, etc. EX. (1) s. agros, Tib.; s. humum, Ov.—(2) s. fossas, Varr.; s. vada carina, Virg.; s. cutem rugis, to wrinkle, Ov.

SULCUS, i, m. (ὄλκος). I. (1) A furrow. II. *Meton.* (2) A ploughing.—3. A hollow, cavity, trench, ditch, Plin. Of a furrow in the water, Virg. Of a meteor cutting the air, Virg.—4. i. q. pendulum muliebri, Virg. EX. (1) cum s. esset impressus, Cic.; committere semina sulcis, Virg.—(2) hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col.

SULFUR [sulphur and sulphur], ūris, n. I. Brimstone, sulphur, Plin.; plur., Virg. II. *Meton.*: Lightning; s. æthereum, Lucr.

SULFŪRATIO [sulph.], ōis, *f.* (sulfur). A vein or layer of sulphur, Sen.

SULFŪREUS, [sulph.], a, um, *adj.* (id.) Of sulphur, sulphureous, like sulphur; s. aqua, Virg.; s. lux fulminum, Plin.

SULLA [less correct, Sylla], æ, m. Sulla, a surname in the gens Cornelia. Thus, L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the well-known Roman dictator, rival of Marius.

SULLĀNUS, a, nm, *adj.* (Sulla). Of or belonging to Sulla; S. ager, Cic.; S. tempus, id.

SULLATŪRIO, ġre, *intr.* To imitate Sulla, act the part of Sulla, Cic.

SULMO, ōnis, m. Sulmo. I. A town in territory of Peligni, near Corfinium, the birth-place of Ovid, Cic. II. The name of a hero.

SULMŌNENSIS, e, *adj.* (Sulmo). Of or belonging to Sulmo; S. ager, Plin. Plur.: Sulmonenses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Sulmo.

SULPHUR, etc. See SULFUR.

SULPICIĀNUS, a, nm, *adj.* (Salpicius). Of or belonging to Sulpicus; S. classis, commanded by the prætor P. Sulpicus, Cæs.

1. **SULPICĪUS**, a, Sulpicus, a Roman family name, e. g. Sc. Sulpicus Galba, consul A. U. C. 610, an excellent orator, Cic.

2. **SULPICĪUS**, a, nm, *adj.* Of or belonging to a Sulpicus; s. horrea, Hor.

SULTIS = si vultis, as sis = si vis. See VOLO.

SUM, esse, fūi [fut. subj. forem, fores, etc.; inf., fore.—Old forms; indic. præx., esum for sum acc. to Varr.; Augustus used to say sinus for sumus, Suet.; fut., escit for erit, acc. to Festus; perf. fuimus for fuimus, Enn. ap. Cic.; subj. præx., siem, sies, siet, very common, esp. in Plaut.; fuam, Plaut.; fuas, Liv. Andr. ap. Non.; fuisset, Enn. ap. Gell.; pt. præx., ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc.]. (The root es is allied to the Greek ἐσσι, ēsi, Gr. 187, 13, Note.) To be. I. Subst. (1) Gen.: To be, be present, exist, dwell, to be found, be at a place, have or take place.—(2) Esp.: sunt, qui (quæ), There are some who, some.—(3) With dat. Gr. 303, 344, To have.—(4) esse cum aliquo (alq), to have carnal intercourse with.—(5) Euphemist. in the past tense: To be deceased, to be no more.—(6) To be real, to be the case, to have place; thus, esp., est, esto, it is so, be it so, well. Hence (7) PHRASES. est ut, ubi, quum, quod, or with a subj. clause: It happens that, there are cases in which, or there is reason for, it is allowed or permitted that, one may.—(8) To be, i. e. to come. II. Copulat. (9) Gen.: To be any thing or any how.—(10) Esp. in the following varieties: 1. With an adj. in the genit. or abk.: To be of.—2. With genit. or abk. of the value: To cost, to be worth.—3. With a possessive genit.: To belong to, Gr. 384.—4. With dat., denoting the end and

the like: *To be for or as*.—5. *With another dat.* denoting the person: *To be for, to bring*, Gr. 427, 428.—6. *id est* (abbrev. i. e.), or *hoc est, that is, that is to say*. EX. (1) definitionum duo sunt genera, Cic.;—esse aut non esse, id.;—qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, id.;—(solis defectio) fuit Romulo regnante, took place, id.;—esse in servitute, id.—(2) *With indic.* sunt qui colligunt, Cic.;—sunt, qui putant, some think, id.;—fuere complures, qui profecti sunt, Sall.—*With subj.* sunt qui putent, Cic.;—nemo erat, in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. *Poet.*: est quibus (ἐστὶν οἷς), Greek Gr. 415: est quibus concurrit, Prop.—(3) cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic.;—esse alui cum alpo, to have to do with, or be in connection with any one; sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum, Cic.—(4) cuius soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic.;—cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens fuerit, id.—(5) sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent, Tib.;—fimus Troes, are no more, Virg.;—ita pene tibi fuit Phronesium, he was nearly dead, almost gone, Plaut.—(6) sunt ista, Laeli, Cic.;—esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest.—(7) *est ut*: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic.;—*est ubi*: est, ubi id valeat, Cic.;—*est quum*: est quum non est satius, Auct. Her.;—*est quod*: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv.;—non est quod multa loquamur, Hor.;—*est with a subj. clause*: verbo negare sit, Liv.;—erat conjectare, Tac.;—non est dicere, Hor. *With dat.*: ne tibi sit adire, Prop.;—fuerit mihi equisse, Sall.—(8) quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic.;—equid in mentem est tibi, Plaut.—(9) praelara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.;—ego tu sum, tu es ego, unanimi sumus, Plaut.—(10) 1. esse nullius animi, nullius consilii, Cic.;—ut bono essent animo, id.—2. frumentum tanti fuit quanti iste aestimavit, Cic.;—magnum erunt mihi tuae literae, id.;—sextante sal erat, cost, Liv.—3. quorum summa est auctoritas, Cic.;—qui Romanæ partis erant, Liv.;—est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut, etc., Cæs.—4. esse crimini, Cic.;—qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv.—5. esse saluti huic civitati, Cic.—6. sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. SYN. *See* EXISTO.

SŪMEN, Inis, n. [sugimen, sugmen, from sugo]. I. Prop. 1. Gen.: *An udder, teat*; manus lactanti in s. sidat, Lucil.—2. Esp.: *A sow's udder* (regarded as a delicacy by the Romans), Plin. II. Meton. 3. *A sow, pig*, Juv.—4. *A fat part or piece*, Plin.

SUMMA, æ, f. [genit. summai, Lucr.] (summus) (sc. res). I. Gen. (1) *That which is chief or uppermost, a chief matter, a chief or main point, the sum and substance*. II. Esp. (2) Prop.: *A principal number, amount, sum*.—(3) Meton.: *The whole quantity or amount, the totality of a thing*. EX. (1) summæ rerum, the chief subjects or points, Cic.;—s. universi belli, Liv.;—hic habet s. apud nos, the first place, Plaut.;—dare s., to put the finishing stroke to, Quint.—(2) videre quæ reliqui s. fiat, Cic.;—de s. nihil decedet, Ter.;—s. summærum, the general contents, Plaut.;—ad s., in a word, in short, Cic.;—in s., in general, on the whole, id.—(3) s. exercitus, Cæs.;—s. totius belli, the whole conduct, id.;—discrimen summæ rerum, Liv.;—s. victoriæ, the entire decision, Cæs.

SUMMĀNO [subm.], ære, (Summannus). *To hold fast like Summanus* (Pluto), Plaut.

SUMMĀNUS (Subm.), i, m. Summanus, a Roman deity, to whom lightning during the night was ascribed, (perhaps Pluto), Cic.; Ov.

SUMMĀRIUM, ï, n. (summa). *An abstract, abridgment, epitome, summary*, Sen.

SUMMAS, Atis, c. (summa). *High-born, of noble extraction, high, noble*; s. vir, Plaut.

SUMMATIM, adv. (summa). I. Prop.: *On the surface, above, on the upper part*; s. erudere, Col. II. Fig.: *Superficially, cursorily*; s. perscribere alqd, Cic. SYN. *See* SUMMA.

SUMMATUS, us, m. (id.). *Supremacy, Iucr.*

SUMME, adv. (summus, superl. of superus). *In the highest degree, highly, extremely*; s. sollicitare, Cic.;—s. munus locus, Hor.

SUM-MERGO [subm.], ære, si, sum, tr. *To plunge under or into a fluid, submerge, sink*; summersus equus voraginibus, Cic.;—ipso potuit s. ponto, Virg.

1. SUMMERSUS [subm.], a, um, pt. of sum-mergo.

2. SUMMERSUS [subm.], us, m. (summergo). *Submersion, Tert.*

SUM-MÉRUS [subm.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat pure or unmixed*; s. vinum, Plaut.

SUMMĪNĪA [subm.], æ, f. (sub, minium). *A kind of garment for women*, Plaut.

SUMMĪNISTRĀTOR [subm.], ðris, m. *A supporter, promoter*, Sen.

SUM-MĪNISTRO [subm.], ære, tr. *To reach forth, furnish, supply, administer*. I. Prop.: s. tabellarios, Cic.;—s. auxilia hostibus, Cæs. II. Fig.: s. adjuvamenta atque ornamenta, Cic.

SUMMISSĒ [subm.], adv. (summitto). *Softly, gently, mildly, humbly, modestly, submissively*. I. *Of speech*: s. dicere, in a low voice, Cic. II. *Of temper or manner*: s. supplicare, Cic. Compar.: summisus se gerere, Cic.

SUMMISSIM [subm.], adv. (summisus). *Calmly, gently, in a low voice*; s. fabulantes.

SUMMISSĪO [subm.], ðnis, f. (summitto). *A letting down, lowering, falling*; s. vocis, Cic.

SUMMISSUS [subm.], a, um. I. pt. of sum-mitto. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: *Let down, fallen*.—(2) Fig.: *Fallen, lowered, in a low voice, gentle, soft, not vehement* (of voice or speech).—(3) *Of disposition*: low, mean, servile, cringing.

—(4) *Yielding, gentle, mild, humble, submissive*. EX. (1) secundis summissioribus, in a lower posture, Liv.;—summissior capillus, hanging down more, Suet.—(2) s. vox, Cic.;—lenior atque summissior oratio, Quint.—(3) facere alqd s., Cic.;—s. adulation, Quint.—(4) s. preces, Luc.;—civitates summissiores calamitate, Hirt. SYN. *See* ABIECTUS.

SUM-MITTO [subm.], ære, misi, missum, tr. I. (1) Gen.: *To send forth from below, to place or lay under, raise, lift up, extend upward*.—(2) Esp.: *To let grow, leave behind*.—(3) *To let down, lower, sink*. II. (4) *To send to, furnish, supply*. EX. (1) s. equas alternis annis, Mart.;—s. vaccas tauris, to put to, Pall.;—tellus s. flores, Lucr.—(2) s. arietes, Varr.;—s. prata, to let grow for hay, Cat.—(3) Prop.: s. ac ad pedes, Liv.;—s. aures, Plin.;—s. capillum, barbam, crinem, to let grow, Plin.;—Tiberis æstate summittitur, sinks, falls, id. Fig.: s. se in amicitia, Cic.;—s. multum, to yield, id.;—s. animos amori, Virg.;—s. se culpa, i. e. to commit it, Ov.—(4) summittebat Timarchidem, sent privately, Cic.;—huic vos non summittitis? send a successor, id.;—s. imperium alui, Liv.;—vineæ s. capreas, yields, Hor.

SUMMŌLESTE [subm.], adv. *With some degree of vexation*; s. fero, Cic., from

SUM-MŌLESTUS [subm.], a, nm, adj. *Some-what troublesome or vexatious*; illud mihi est s.

SUM-MŌNĒO [subm.], ære, ūi, tr. *To ad-*

monish secretly, give a hint; nullo summonente, Suet.;—summonuit me Parmeno, quod, etc., Ter.

SUMMOPÈRE, SUMMO OPÈRE, *adv.* (summo opus). *With great pains, very much*; quæ (vilia) summo opere vitare oportebit, Cic.

SUM-MOKŌSUS [subm.], a, um, *adj.* *Some-what peevish or morose*; s. ridicula, Cic.

SUM-MŌTOR [subm.], ōris, m. (summoveo). *He who removes persons or clears the way*; hence, a lictor, Liv.

SUMMŌTUS [subm.], a, um, *pt. of* summoveo.

SUM-MŌVĒO [subm.], ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *tr.* [*pluperf. subj.* summosse, Hor.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To remove, send away, keep off.—(2) *Esp. of* lictors: To clear the way, remove the people.—(3) *To get rid of, to sell.* II. *Fig.* (4) *To remove, keep off or at a distance.* EX. (1) s. concionem, Cic.;—s. hostes ex muro, Cæs.;—s. litora, to remove (by buildings), Hor.;—Alpes summoveo Germaniam ab Italia, separate, Plin.;—silva s. Phæbeos ictus, keeps off, Ov.—(2) s. turbam, Liv.;—summoto, after the way had been cleared, id.;—lictor s. tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.—(3) s. oves, agnos, Col.—(4) summovei maleficio, Cic.;—s. reges a bello, Liv.

SUMMŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (summa). *A little sum.*

SUMMUS, a, um, *adj.* *Superl. of* superus (sup-imus, supmus, summus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Uppermost, highest, extreme, the uppermost, highest, extreme part*, Gr. 273.—(2) *Adv.*, summum, *at the highest, at the utmost, or at most.* II. *Fig.* (3) *In respect of time and order: Last, extreme.*—(4) *Adv.*, summum, *for the last time.*—(5) *In respect of quality, rank, authority, and the like: Highest, greatest, chief, most excellent, very high, etc.* EX. (1) s. aqua, Cic.;—s. sacra via, id.;—s. jugum montis, Cæs.;—s. mons, the top of the mountain, id.;—hæc Janus summus ab imo prodocet, from one end to the other, Hor.;—s. digiti, the tips of the toes, Quint. *Absol.*: petere summa, Mart.—(2) hodie aut s. cras, Cic.;—triduo aut s. quatrduo, Liv.—(3) s. senectus, Cic.;—potentissima ponere prima et s., first and last, Quint.—(4) s. teneo, Albin.—(5) s. amores puerorum, Cic.;—summo jure, with the utmost rigor of the law, id.;—s. hiems, the depth of winter, id.;—vir optimus et s., id.;—s. salus, the greatest safety of the state, Cic.;—s. tempus rei publicæ, in the greatest danger, id.;—s. res publicæ, at the most critical juncture, id.;—s. amicus, the best friend, Ter.;—quo res summa loco, the chief matter, Virg. SYN. I. See SUPRE-MUS. II. SUMMUS; SUMMATIM—Summum, *at most, to the utmost* (2).—Summatim, *summarily, briefly*; a me pauca cognosces et summatim, Cic.

SUM-MŪTO [subm.], ēre, *tr.* *To change, exchange*; s. verba, Cic.

SŪMO, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, *tr.* (*perh. contr. for* subumo, sub, emo), [*inf. perf.* sumpse, Næv. ap. Gell.]. I. *Gen.* (1) *To take, take up, assume.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To take to one's self, choose, select.*—(3) *To take as one's property, assume to one's self, arrogate.*—(4) *To take for any purpose or use, to use, employ.*—(5) *In speech, disputation, etc.: To suppose, take for granted, affirm, maintain.*—(6) *To adduce, cite, bring forward.*—(7) *To take to one's self, to buy.*—S. s. algam, (in an obscene sense) to enjoy, Mart. EX. (1) s. legem in manus, Cic.;—s. literas, to take or receive, id.;—s. inimicitias, to assume; s. supplicium de aliquo, to take vengeance, inflict punishment on any one, id.;—s. bellum cum aliquo, to undertake, engage in, Liv.;—s. arrogantiam, to assume; s. anrum mutuum, to borrow, id.;—s. animum, to take courage.—(2) s. studium philosophiæ, Cic.;—s. montem officii, Sall.;—s. libe-

ros, to adopt. *Poet. with an obj. clause*: s. celebrare virum, Hor.;—s. scribere res gestas, id.—(3) non sumo mihi tantum, Cic.;—s. imperatorias partes, Cæs.—(4) s. dies ad labefactandam dignitatem, Cic.;—s. frustra laborem, Cæs.;—sumptus curis, consumed, Poet. ap. Cic.—(5) s. alqd ad concludendum, Cic.;—beatos esse deos sumpsi, id.;—s. alqd pro certo, id.;—s. pro non dubio, Liv.—(6) s. homines notos, Cic.—(7) tanti ista (genera signorum) quatuor aut quinque sumpsi, Cic.;—quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, Hor. SYN. I. See CAPIO. II. PHRASES. SUMERE SIBI, to assume, to take upon one's self.—ARROGARE SIBI, to arrogate to one's self, to be self-conceited; mihi non sumo tantum, neque arrego, ut, etc., Cic. III. SUMERE SUPPLICIUM, to inflict a public punishment.—SUMERE PŌNAS, to punish in any way.—SUPPLICIUM DARE, to undergo a public punishment.—DARE PŌNAS, to undergo a punishment; dedi satis superque pŏnas tibi.

SUMPTĪFĀCĪO, ēre, feci, factum, *tr.* (sumptus, facio). *To lay out, expend*, Plaut.

SUMPTĪO or **SUMTĪO** [sumpsio, Cat.], ōnis, f. (sumo). I. *Prop.*: A taking, Vitr. II. *Fig. in a syllogism: The assumption*; dare a.

SUMPTŪĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (sumptus). *Of or relating to expense*; s. rationes, Cic.;—s. lex, a sumptuary law, id. SYN. See SUMPTUOSUS.

SUMPTŪŌSE, *adv.* *With great expense, expensively, sumptuously*, Cic., from

SUMPTŪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (sumptus). *Of great expense.* I. *Of things*: (1) *Costly, expensive, dear.* II. *Of persons*: 2. *Spending much, prodigal, extravagant*, Cic. EX. (1) s. cœnæ, Cic.;—s. hostia, Hor. SYN. SUMPTUOSUS; SUMPTUARIUS.—Sumptuosus, *sumptuous, fond of expending much, costly*; homo s., Cic.;—hostia s., Hor.—Sumptuarius, *of or belonging to expense*; as, lex s., above. See the word.

1. **SUMPTUS**, a, um, *pt. of* sumo.

2. **SUMPTUS** or **SUMTUS**, ūs, m. (sumo). *A sum of money spent, expense, cost*; parcere sumptu, Cic.;—publicus s., Hor.;—suppedite alculi sumptibus, to supply one with money for his expenses, Ter. SYN. I. SUMPTUS; IMPENSA; IMPENDIUM.—Sumptus, *expense in general*; minuire sumptum, Cic.—Impensa, *charge, expenses of money or other things, a disbursement*; impensa funeris, Phædr.—Impendium, *cost, expenses*; also, *interest that is above the principal*; rationem impendiorum reposcere, to ask for the account of what has been paid. II. PHRASES. Sumptum insumere, to spend, make expense.—Sumptum exercere, to earn by labor or other means the expenses of living, to make (earn) expenses; opere rustico faciendo sumptum exercere, to make a living on a farm, Ter.

SUMTĪFĀCĪO, SUMTĪO. See SUMPT.

SUNICI [Sunuci, Plin.], ūrum, m. *Sunici, a people of Belgium, Tac.*

SŪNIUM or **SŪNIŌN**, ū, n. (Σούνιον). *Sunium, a promontory of Attica with a town; now Capo Colonna, Liv.*

SŪO, ēre, sūi, sūtum, *tr.* (unc). *To sew, sew or join together.* I. *Prop.*: suta tegumenta corporum, Cic., *pt. perf.* Subst. : sœra suta, a coat of mail, Virg. II. *Fig.*: ne quid suosuat capiti, devise, contrive, Ter. SYN. SRO; INSUO.—Suere, to sew, to stitch.—Insuere, to sew or stitch in, to join.

SŪOPTĒ. See SUTS.

SŪŌVĒTAURILĪA [solitaurilia], ūm, n. (sus, ovis, taurus). *A sacrifice offered at lustrations, consisting of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, Tac.*

SUPAT = JACIT = JACITUR subupo, *obol.* = jacio, to throw, Fest.; hence, dissipo.

SŪPELLEX, lectilia, *f.* Household stuff, furniture; parare amicos, optimam vitæ supelectilem, Cic.; —copiosa verborum s., Quint. SYN. See INSTRUMENTUM.

1. SŪPER, *adj.* See SUPERS.

2. SŪPER, *adv.* Above, over. (1) *Prop.* of place: Above, upward, over.—(2) *Meton.* as to number or measure: More, above, moreover, besides.—(3) Of that which is left remaining: Over and above. EX. (1) eo s. tigna bipedalia injiciunt. Cæs.; —reponunt purpureas s. vestes, Virg.—(2) satis superque, Cic.; —usque superque quam satis est, Hor.—(3) quid s. sanguinis, Liv.; —præter arma et naves nihil erat s., Nep.

3. SŪPER, *prep.* With acc. or abl. (*intēq*). I. With acc. (1) *Prop.* of place: Over, upon, on.—(2) Of space or locality: Above, beyond.—(3) *Meton.* to denote duration of time: During, at.—(4) With respect to number or measure: Over, above, upon, besides. II. With abl. (5) *Prop.* denoting position: Above, on, upon.—(6) *Meton.* of duration of time: During, in.—(7) Upon, concerning, about. EX. (1) statuere s. terræ tumulum, Cic.; —s. lateres coria inducuntur, Cæs.; —præcipitare s. vallum, Sall.—(2) s. Numidia, beyond Numidia, Sall.; —Nomentanus erat s. ipsum, Porcius infra, lay above (at table), Hor.—(3) loqui s. cœnam, Plin. E.—(4) Punicum exercitum s. morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv.; —vulnus, s. vulnus, id.; —savia s. savia, Plaut.; —s. omnia, above all, Liv.—(5) s. qua (navi) opposuit, Cæs.; —ensis pendet s. cervicē, Hor.; —requiescere s. fronde viridi, Virg.—(6) s. nocte media, Virg.—(7) scribere s. aliquid, Cic.; —cura s. urbe, Hor.; —multa s. Priamo rogitant, Virg. SYN. I. See SUPRA. II. SŪPER CENAM. See INTER CENAM.

IN COMPOSITION. Super denotes above, over, with regard both to place and quantity; as, superfluo, supergredior, etc. Sometimes a being left over or remaining; as, supersum, superstes, superuo.

SŪPERA. See SUPRA.

SŪPERABILIS, *e, adj.* (supero). I. *Prop.*: That may be surmounted or passed over; s. murus, Liv. II. *Fig.*: Conquerable; invicti et nullis casibus s. Romani, Tac.

SŪPER-ADDO, *äre, dñtum, tr.* To add above; s. carmen tumulo, Virg.

SŪPER-ADORNATUS, *a, um, adj.* Adorned moreover; s. materia, Sen.

SŪPERANS, *antis.* I. *pt. of supero.* II. *Adj.* (1) Prominent, high.—(2) Getting the upper hand. EX. (1) mons superantissimus, Sol.—(2) ignis superantior, Lucr.

SŪPERATOR, *ōris, m.* (supero). One who overcomes, a conqueror; s. populi Etrusci, Ov.

SŪPERBE [superbiter, Næv.; Ean.], *adv.* (superbus). Proudly, haughtily, Liv.

SŪPERBIA, *æ, f.* (id.). I. (1) Pride, haughtiness. II. (2) Honorable pride, high spirit. EX. (1) divitiæ plene sunt insolentis s., Cic.—(2) s. quesita meritis, Hor.

SŪPERBIFICUS, *a, um, adj.* (superbus, facio). That renders arrogant or proud; s. manus, Sen.

SŪPERBILŌQUENTIA, *æ, f.* (superbus, loquor). Arrogant or proud speech, Poet. ap. Cic.

SŪPERBIO, *ire, intr.* (superbus). I. *Prop.* (1) To be arrogant or proud. II. *Meton.* (2) To be splendid or magnificent, to shine forth. EX. (1) si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, Cic.; —s. spoliare Cnides, proudly dis-

dains, Stat.—(2) et quæ sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop.

SŪPERBUS, *a, um, adj.* (super). I. (1) That thinks himself superior, that lifts himself above others, haughty, proud.—2 Superbus, a name given to Tarquinius the younger, the last king of the Romans, Cic. II. (3) Gen.: Prominent, conspicuous, distinguished.—4. Esp.: s. pira, a kind of delicate pears.—5. s. olive, a fleshy kind of olives, Plin. SYN. See ARROGANS.

SŪPERCILIŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (supercilium). Austere, strict, severe; proud, haughty, Sen.

SŪPER-CILIUM, *ii, n.* I. *Prop.* (1) The eye-brow.—(2) *Meton.*: The projecting part of a thing, a top, height, eminence, brow. II. (3) Pride, haughtiness. EX. (1) Plur.: remissio aut contractio superciliorum, Cic. Sing.: deprimere s., id.; —s. salit, as a favorable omen, Plaut.—(2) s. tumuli, Liv.; —stare infimo s., at the bottom of the projection, id.—(3) s. ac regius spiritus, Cic. SYN. See PALPERRA.

SŪPER CORRŪO, *äre, intr.* To fall down upon, Val. Max.

SŪPER-CRESCO, *äre, crevi, intr.* To grow upon, Quint.

SŪPER-CURRO, *äre, intr.* To exceed, surpass.

SŪPER-EMINEŌ, *äre, tr. and intr.* To project over or above, be prominent. I. Tr.: s. viros, Virg.; —s. undas humero, id. II. Intr.: herba supereminens, Plin.

SŪPER-ENATO, *äre.* To swim over; s. amnem, Luc.

SŪPERFICIĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (superficies). That is upon another's ground; s. prædia, Dig. mathematica, ut ita dicam, s. est; in alieno aedificat, Sen.

SŪPERFICIĒS, *ōi, f.* (super, facies). I. Gen. 1. The upper part of any thing; s. ædis, the roof, Plin. II. Esp. (2) In Law: A building in respect of the ground on which it stands, æstimare s., Cic.—3. In Mathem.: Superficies, length and breadth without thickness, Plin.

SŪPER-FIŌ, *fiēri, intr. irreg.* To be over and above, to be remaining; si superfiat locus, Plaut.

SŪPER-FIXUS, *a, um, adj.* (figo). Fastened or fixed upon, stuck up; s. capita hostium, Liv.

SŪPER-FLŪO, *äre, intr. and tr.* I. Intr. *prop.* (1) To overflow, stream over.—(2) Fig.: To be in superabundance or redundancy.—(3) To have a superabundance. II. Tr. (4) To flow by. EX. (1) fons s., Plin.; —Nilus superfluenus, Tac.—(2) nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint.—(3) orator superfluenus, overflowing, Tac.—(4) nec quæ dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint.

SYN. SUPERFLCO; DIFFLUO.—Superfluere, to run over, overflow.—Diffluere, to flow every way, in different directions; amnis diffuit, dividit into several branches. Diffuere sudore, to be all in a sweat.

SŪPERFLŪUS, *a, um, adj.* (superfluo). I. *Prop.* (1) Overflowing. II. *Fig.* (2) Superfluous, unnecessary. EX. (1) s. humina campis, Plin.—(2) querere superflua, Sen.

SŪPER-FUNDO, *äre, fudi, fūsum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To pour over or upon.—(2) Pass. *mut.*: To overflow, spread abroad abundantly.—(3) Fig. *pt. pres.*: Overflowing. II. (4) To pour any thing over or upon another, to cover by pouring. EX. (1) s. unguentum, Plin. E.; —s. magnam vim telorum, Tac.—(2) Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus, Liv.; —jacentem hostem superfluo oppresserunt, rushing upon, id.—(3) superfundens lætitia, overflowing, Liv.—(4) s. compositum oleo, Col.; —s. ac operire equites equosque, Tac.

SUPERFŪSUS, a, um, *pt.* of superfundo.

SUPER-GRĒDIOR, grēdi, gressus, *intr.* and *tr.* dep. (gradior) [supergradior, Plin.]. I. *Prop.*: To step over, overstep; s. limen, Col. II. *Fig.*: To pass beyond, exceed, surpass; s. necessitates, Sen.;—s. feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

SUPERI, ōrum, *m. sc.* dii (superus). The superior gods, the gods above; also, the gods (in general); quæ superi manesque dabant, Virg.;—superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor.;—vi superum, Virg.

SUPER-IMMĒŌ, ēre, *intr.* To overhang, jut over or beyond; terra s., Sen.

SUPER-IMPENDENS, entis, *pt.* and *adj.* (impendeo). Hanging over; s. silvæ, Catull.

SUPER-IMPLEŌ, ēre, *intr.* To overfill, fill too much, Virg.

SUPER-IMPŌ, ēre, pōsitum, *tr.* To put, lay, or place upon or over; s. saxum, Liv.

SUPERIMPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of superimpono.

SUPER-INCĪDENS, entis (incido). Falling down into; s. tela, Liv.

SUPER-INCUBANS, antis (incubo). Lying over or upon; s. Romanus, Liv.

SUPER-INCUMBO, ēre, cūbui, *intr.* To lie over or upon, Ov.

SUPER-INDŪCO, ēre, duxi, ductum, *tr.* To draw over; s. corpus, Quint.

SUPER-INDŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* To put on over other clothes; s. pænulam, Suet.

SUPER-INJĪCIO, ēre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* To cast or throw over or upon; s. finum, Plin.;—s. raras frondes, Virg.;—s. togas, Ov.

SUPER-INSTERNO, ēre, strāvi, *tr.* To spread or lay over or upon; s. tabulas, Liv.

SUPERIOR. See SUPERUS.

SUPER-JĀCIO, ēre, jēci, jectum, *tr.* [superjactus, Sall.]. I. *Prop.* (1) To throw or cast over or upon.—(2) *Fig.*: To go too far, overdo. II. (3) To cover, cover over. EX. (1) s. semina de tabulato, Col.;—membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.;—æquor superjectum, overflowing, Hor. Phrygia Troadi superjecta, lying above Troas.—(2) s. fidem, Liv.—(3) unda s. scopulos.

SUPER-JACTO, ēre, *tr.* freq. I. To throw up; s. infantes, V. Max. II. To spring or leap over; s. transversa navigia, Plin.

SUPERJACTUS, a, um. See SUPERJACTO.

SUPERJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (superjicio). I. *Prop.*: A throwing over; s. vestium, Arn. II. *Fig.*: An exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint.

SUPERJECTUS, a, um, *pt.* of superjacio.

SUPER-JŪMENTĀRIUS, īi, *m.* A superintendent of drivers of beasts of burden, Suet.

SUPER-LĀBOR, labi, *intr.* dep. To glide or run over; s. sidera s., Sen.

SUPERLĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (superfero). I. An exaggeration, hyperbole; s. atque trajectio, Cic. II. In Gramm.: The superlative, Quint.

SUPERLĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of superfero. II. *Adj.*: Excessive, exaggerated, hyperbolic;—s. verba, Cic.

SUPER-MITTO, ēre, misi, *tr.* To throw or pour over or upon, Just.;—to put in afterward, to add.

SUPER-MŪNIO, tre, *tr.* To fortify above.

SUPERNE, ade. (supernus). From above, above, upward; gladium s. jugulo defigere, Liv.;—s. desinare, Hor.

SŪPERNUS, a, um, *adj.* (super). That is above, upper; s. statio, Lucr.;—s. Tusculum, situate on a hill, Hor.;—s. numen, celestial, Ov. SYN. See SUPERUS.

SŪPERŌ, ēre, *intr.* and *tr.* (super). I. *Intr.* *prop.* (1) To go or come forth over, to project, stand out, jut, rise above, etc.—(2) *Fig.*: To have the upper hand, superiority or preference, to be superior, prevail.—(3) To be redundant, to abound.—(4) To be left or remaining, to remain. II. *Tr.* *prop.* (5) *Gen.*: To pass or go over, to cross, pass by.—(6) *Esp.*: To sail past or by, to double.—(7) *Fig.*: To surpass, exceed, excel.—(8) To overcome, conquer, vanquish. EX. (1) s. jugo, Virg.;—sol, s. ex mari, Plaut.;—s. saltu, Enn.—(2) milites superabant, Cæs.;—s. numero, virtute, Liv.—(3) deesse et s., Cic.;—superante multitudine, Liv.;—humor s. in arvis, Lucr.—(4) quod superaret pecunie, Cic.;—uter eorum vita superaret, should survive, Cæs.;—si de quinque remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.—(5) tempestas superavit summas ripas fluminis, Cæs.;—s. montes, jugum, Virg.;—s. insidias, Liv.;—s. fastigium fontis, to rise above, Hirt.;—Parnasus s. cacumine nubes, Ov.—(6) s. promontorium, Liv. *Poet.*: s. scopulos Musarum, Enn.—(7) *Gen.*: s. virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.;—qui summam spem virtute superavit, id.—(8) hos armatos ac victores superassent, Cæs.;—s. incautum ferro, Virg. SYN. See EXPUGNO.

SŪPER-OBŪŌ, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *tr.* To pour or cover over, Prop.

SŪPER-PENDENS, entis, *adj.* *pt.* (pendeo). Overhanging; s. saxa, Liv.

SŪPER-PŌNO, ēre, pōsti, pōsitum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To set, place, or put over or upon.—2. *Esp.*: To apply a plaster, Cels. II. *Fig.*: To place over.—(3) To set or appoint over an office, etc.—4. To prefer, Sen.—(5) To place after, postpone. EX. (1) superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.—Galatia superposita, situate above, Plin.—(3) Perperna superpositus, ut tueri posset, Liv.—(5) huic deinde aliquid superpositum, Quint.

SŪPERPŌSĪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of superpono.

SŪPER-SCANDO [superascendo], ēre, *tr.* To step or climb over; s. corpora, Liv.

SŪPER-SCRIBO, ēre, pai, ptum, *tr.* To write over or above, Suet.

SŪPER-SĒDĒŌ, ēre, sēdi, sessum, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To sit over or upon any thing. II. *Fig.* (1) To preside.—(3) To omit doing a thing, to forbear, let pass, give over, desist. EX. (1) s. elephanto, Suet.—(2) s. litibus familiarum, to decide them, Cat.—(3) With *abl.*: s. labore, Cic.;—s. prælio, Cæs. With *dat.*: s. pugna, Auct. B. Afr. With *an obj. clause*: s. persedissem loqui, Liv.;—superedit spectare.

SŪPER-STAGNO, ēre, *tr.* To overflow, become standing water, Tac.

SŪPER-STERNO, ēre, strāvi, strātum, *tr.* To strew or spread over or upon, to cover over; superstrati cumuli, Liv.

SŪPERSTES, stitis, *adj.* (super, sto). I. He who stands by or is present at any thing, a witness, Fest. II. Remaining, remaining alive, surviving, outliving.—1. With *dat.*: s. rei publicæ, Cic.;—s. pater filio, Liv.—2. With *genit.*: non solum vitæ, sed etiam dignitatis s., Cic.—3. *Abol.*: liberis superstitibus, Quint.;—s. fama, Hor.

SŪPERSTĪTĪŌ, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) Superstition.—2. *Fig.*: A fearful thing, Virg. II. (3) Religious reverence, awe, veneration, worship. EX. (1) tollere s., Cic.;—victi su-

perstitione animi, Liv.;—s. præceptorum, *the scrupulous observation*, Quint.—(3) s. virtutis, Sen.;—s. templi, Just. SYN. See RELIGIO.

SUPERSTITIOSE, *adv.* I. (1) *Superstitiously*. II. *Melon*. (2) *Scrupulously, too nicely or exactly*. EX. (1) s. aut aniliter dicere, Cic.—(2) s. inhærare cogitatis, Quint.; from

SUPERSTITIOSUS, a, um, *adj.* (superstitio). I. (1) *Full of superstition, superstitious*. II. (2) *Prophetic*. EX. (1) superstitiosum et religiosum, Cic.;—s. principes, Liv.—(2) s. hariolationes, Poet. ap. Cic.

SUPERSTITO, *äre, tr. and intr.* (superstes). I. *To leave in existence, to preserve*; s. regnum, Enn. II. *To be over or remaining, to remain*.

SUPER-STO, *äre, intr.* *To stand over or upon*; with *dat.*: quibus (columnis) superstant, Liv. Absol.: pondus superstantium, Liv.

SUPERSTRATUS, a, um, *pt.* of supersterno.

SUPER-STRŪO, *äre, xi, ctum, tr.* *To build up, over, or upon*; s. ligneam compagem, Tac.

SUPER-SUM, *esse, fūi, intr. subst. irreg.* [*per tmesin*, super unus eram, Virg.]. I. *To be remaining*. (1) *Gen.*: *To be left behind, to remain, to exist still*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To survive, be still alive, outlive*.—(3) *To be over and above, be in great plenty, abound*.—(4) *To be unnecessary or superfluous*. II. (5) *To come to one's help, to assist*. EX. (1) *dua partes, quæ mihi supersunt illustrandæ orationis*, Cic.;—*quod superest, for the rest*, id.;—*biduum supererat*, Cæs.;—*qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu*, Pollio ap. Cic.—(2) *Lucumo superfuit patri*, Liv.—(3) *verba s.*, Cic.;—*cui tanta res erat et supererat*, Ter.;—*s. labori, to be a match for*, Virg.—(4) *ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit*, Cic.—(5) *si superasset ... sin deesset*, Aug. ap. Suet. SYN. See RZSTRO.

SUPER-TĒGO, *äre, xi, ctum, tr.* *To cover above, cover*; s. alqui tunica, App.;—*candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit* (*per tmesin*), Tibull.

SUPER-URGENS, *entis, adj.* (urgeo). *Pressing from above*; s. fluctus, Tac.

SUPERUS, [super, Cat.; Lucr.], a, um, *adj.* (super). I. *Posit.* (1) *Gen.*: *That is above, upper, above*.—2. *Exp. Subst.*: Sūp̄eri, ōrum, m. (sc. di). *The gods*. See SUPER.—(3) *That is in the upper world, or on the earth*. II. *Compar.*: superior, us, (4) *Prop.*: *That is higher, upper, superior*.—(5) *Fig.*: *Former, previous, past*: (of age) *advanced, older*.—(6) *Superior, higher, more distinguished or noble*. III. *Superl.*: sup̄erius, a, um (also summus, q. v.), (7) *Prop.*: *The highest, extreme*.—(8) *Fig. gen.* of time or succession: *Last, latest, extreme, final, the last part* (Gr. 278).—(9) *Adv.*: *supremum, For the last time*.—(10) *Exp.* concerning the end of life: *Last*.—(11) *Subst.*: *Suprema, ōrum, n.* *The end or term of life, the last hours*. Also, (12) *A funeral, funeral ceremonies*. Also, (13) *A last will, testament*.—(14) *Extreme, highest, greatest, supreme, chief*. EX. I. (1) *ad s. deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse*, Cic.;—*s. mare, the upper sea, i. e. the Adriatic (in opposition to inferum, the lower, i. e. the Etrurian or Tuscan sea)*, Plin.;—*adv.*, *de supero, from on high, from above*, Plaut.—(3) *s. ardua linquens*, Virg.;—*magnitudo apud superiores*, Vell. II. (4) *tota domus s. vacat*, Cic.;—*dicere de s. loco, from the tribunal*, id.;—*ex loco superiore, from an eminence*, Cæs.;—*neque s. accumbere possum*, Plaut.—(5) *s. defectiones solis*, Cic.;—*s. vita*, id.;—*s. Africanus, the elder*, id.—(6) *With abl.* Gr. 467; *s. pecuniis*, Cic.;—*loco, fortuna, fama superiores*, id.;—*hostes superiores equitatu* (Gr.

585), Cæs. Absol.: *qui superiores sunt*, Cic.;—*hoc ipso sunt superiores, victorious*. III. (7) *s. montes*, Virg.—(8) *s. sol, sunset*, Hor.;—*impugnare bellis s. manum, the last hand*, Ov. Absol.: *suprema, æ, f. (sc. tempestas), sunset*, Varr.—(9) *tunc est conspecta supremum*, Ov.—(10) *PHRASES*. *s. dies*, Cic.;—*s. supplicium, capital punishment*, id.;—*s. tituli, i. e. an epitaph, inscription on a tomb*, Plin.;—*s. ira, the agony of death*, id.;—*s. judicia hominum, a last will or testament*, Quint.;—*s. honor, the last honor, funeral ceremonies*, Virg.;—*s. os, dying lips*, Ov.;—*s. tori, i. e. funeral piles*, id. *Adv.*: *supremum and supremo*: *animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremum vixie clemus, bid farewell*, Virg.—(11) *ut me in supremis consolatus est*, Quint.; Tac.—(12) *s. divi Augusti*, Plin.—(13) *suprema Augusti*, Tac.—(14) *s. Juppiter*, Plaut.; *s. macies*, Virg. Summus, a, um. See SUMMUS. SYN. I. *SUPERUS*; *SUPERUS*.—*Superus, above, the upper*.—*Supernus, from on high*; *superna regio*, Plin. *Superus opp. inferus*; *Supernus opp. infernus*. II. *Superior*. See PRIMUS. III. *SUPREME*; *SUMMUS*.—*Supremus, the highest, supreme, in relation to lower ones*; used chiefly in poetry.—*Summus, the highest, greatest, most perfect, in relation to high and superior ones*, Summus, quo nihil sit superius, Cic.; used chiefly in prose. Summus opp. imus; *Supremus opp. infimus*.

SUPER-VACĀNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (vacuus). *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless*; s. opus, done in leisure hours, Cic.;—*s. defensio Pauli*, Liv.;—*supervacaneum est disserere*, Sall. SYN. See SUPERVACUUS.

SUPER-VACŪUS, a, um, *adj.* *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless*; non tam obst. audire supervacua quam ignorare (opp. necessaria), Quint.;—*s. facta*, Suet.;—*s. Bala, inefficacious*, Hor. SYN. *SUPERVACUUS*; *SUPERVACANEUS*.—These words are often used indiscriminately; when distinguished, *Supervacuum* means *superfluous, serving no use or purpose*.—*Supervacaneus, needless, not fit for use*; quicquid usum non habet, supervacaneum est, Cic.

SUPER-VADO, *äre, tr.* *To go or walk over, surmount*; s. omnes asperitates, Sall.

SUPER-VĒHOR, *vēhi, vectus, intr. dep.* *To go, ride, sail over or past, pass by*; s. promontorium Calabria, Liv.;—*s. montem*, Catull.

SUPER-VĒŦO, *Irē, vēni, ventum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To come over, upon, or in addition*.—2. *Esp.* of the coupling of animals: *To cover*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To come above, over, or upon*.

EX. (1) *vincē s. jugum, Col.*;—*heres heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam, presses or urges on*, Hor.;—*terra supervenit crura loquentis, covered*, Ov.;—*ægris animis legat. s.*, id.; Liv.;—*Lælius Fulviusque supervenerunt*, id.—(3) *aliud majus alio s., comes upon*, Quint.;—*vis teneros supervenit annos, attacks suddenly*.

SUPERVENTUS, *ūs, m.* (supervenio). *A coming to or upon*, Tac.

SUPER-VIVO, *äre, vixi, intr.* *To outlive, survive*; s. gloriæ suæ triginta annis, Plin. E.

SUPER-VOLĪTO, *äre, intr. freq.* (vōlo, äre). *To fly frequently over, to keep flying or fluttering over*; sua tecta s. alis, Virg.

SUPER-VŪLO, *äre, tr. and intr.* *To fly over*; s. orbem, Ov.;—*hasta s.*, Virg.

SŪPĪNE, *adv.* (supinus). *Carelessly, negligently*; s. accipere beneficium, Sen.

SŪPĪNĀTIS, *ätis, f. (id.)*. *A bending backward*; et est odiosa omnis s., Quint.

SŪPĪNO, *äre, tr. (id.)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *To*

bind, stretch, or lay backward, place on the back or in a supine posture. II. *Fig.* (2) *Bend back, strut.* EX. (1) *manus supinata, Quint.*; — *supinata testudo, Sen.* *Poss. mick.*: *Supinari, to lay one's self down, lie down, Stat.*; — *supinate Aquiloni glebae, ploughed up, Virg.*—(2) *quid tantopere te supinet, i. e. makes you bend back with pride, Sen.*

SUPINUS, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *Bent back, bending back, backward, on the back, supine.*—(2) *Esp.*: *Retrograde, going back.*—(3) *Of places*: *Inclined, sloping gently, slanting.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Of the mind*: *Indolent, negligent, careless.*—(5) *Proud, elated.*—6. With the Latin Grammarians, *supinum* (*sc. verbum*). *A supine, Gr.* 1-3, 2. EX. (1) *s. motus, Cic.*; — *vana plerumque (utpote s. jactu) tela mittebant, Liv.*; — *s. cubitus, on the back, Plin.*; — *s. caput, bent over, Quint.*; — *stertitque s., stretched on his back, Hor.*; — *tendere s. manus ad cælum, turned toward heaven, Virg.*—(2) *nec redit in fontes unda s. suos, Ov.*; — *s. carmen, i. e. an alternate song, strophæ and antistrophe, Mart.*—(3) *s. vallis, Liv.*; — *s. colles, Virg.*—(4) *otiosi et s. oratores, Quint.*; — *s. animus, Catull.*—() *hæc et talia dum refert supinus, Mart.* SYN. See **PRONUS**.

SUPPACTUS, a, um, *pt.* of *suppingo*.

SUP-PALPOR [subp.], *âri, intr. dep.* To stroke, caress, coax, wheedle, Plaut.

SUP-PAR [subp.], *âris, adj.* Almost equal; huic ætati suppare Alciades, Critias, Cic.; — *s. ætas, Vell.*

SUP-PĀRĀSĪTOR [subp.], *âri, dep.* To flatter somewhat like a parasite, to fawn, Plaut.

SUPPĀRUM (siparium), i, n., and **Suppārus**, i, m. (an Oscan word). I. A linen garment, acc. to Fest.; — *s. angusta, Luc.* II. A small sail on the foremast, a top-sail, Fest.; *conf.* Sen.

SUPPĒDĪTĀTĒO, *ōnis, f.* A rich supply or store; *superabundance*; *s. bonorum, Cic.*

SUPPĒDĪTO [subp.], *âre, intr. and tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To be copiously at hand or in store.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To have abundance, to be rich.*—(3) *To be sufficient, suffice, to be equal, to be a match for.* II. *Tr.* (4) *To furnish, supply, procure, give copiously or sufficiently.* EX. (1) *P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, Cic.*; — *ne charta quidem tibi s., id.*; — *nec consilium nec oratio s., is present, at hand, Liv.*; — *suppeditat dicere, it is easy.*—(2) *quibus (rebus) nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic.*; — *gaudiis gaudium s., is abundantly supplied with other pleasures, Plaut.*—(3) *parare ea, quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic.*; — *s. amori, to be enough for, Ter.*; — *s. labori, to be a match for, Plaut.*—(4) *s. sumptum, Cic.*; — *s. cibos, id.*; — *s. rem frumentariam, id.* *Abso.*: *quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic.*; — *s. alicui sumptibus, Ter.* SYN. See **MINISTRO**.

SUP-PĒDO [subp.], *âre, intr.* To break wind slightly or gently; *pedo* *ad, Cic.*

SUPPĒTĪÆ [subp.], *ârum, f.* (suppeto). *Help, aid, assistance, Suet.*; — *acc. suppetias, to one's aid; advenire suppetias, Plaut.* SYN. See **ACILIVM**.

SUPPĒTĪOR [subp.], *âri, âtus, intr. dep.* (suppetiæ). *To come to one's help, to aid, assist; quod mihi suppetiatus es, Cic.*

SUP-PĒTO, *âre, tri or li, itum, intr.* I. (1) *To be at hand, or present in plenty, to be in store.* II. *Meton.* (3) *To be sufficient, suffice; to be a match for; to answer, correspond.* EX. (1) *qui res non suppetat, Cic.*; — *copia frumenti s., Cæs.*; — *nec consilium sibi s. diceret, Liv.*—(2) *ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus,*

copiæ suppetant, Cic.; — *novis in suppetas doloribus, may be abandoned to, Hor.* SYN. See **SUFFICIO**.

SUP-PILO [subp.], *âre, âtum, tr.* (pilus). To steal craftily, to pilfer, purloin, filch, Plaut.

SUP-PINGO [subp.], *âre, pactum, tr.* (pango). To fasten under, to caud or coher below; *s. crepidas aureis clavis, Plin.*; — *s. fulmentas soccis.*

SUP-PLANTO [subp.], *âre, tr.* (planta). I. *Prop.*: *To trip up one's heels, Cic.* II. *Gen.*: *To throw to the ground, to throw down; s. vites in terram, Plin.*; — *s. iudicium, to upset, Quint.*; — *s. verba pulato, to trip, mince, Pers.*

SUPPLAUDO [subp.]. See **SUPPLODO**.

SUPPLAUSIO [subp.], *ōnis, f.* See **SUPPLO-SIO**.

SUPPLĒMENTUM [subp.], i, n. (suppleo). I. (1) *Gen.*: *That by which any thing is filled up or supplied, a supplement.* II. (2) *Esp.*: *A supplying an army with new men, a recruiting, reinforcement; scribere s. legionibus, Cic.*; — *in s. classis, Liv.* SYN. See **COMPLEMENTUM**.

SUP-PLĒO [subp.], *âre, plēvi, plētum, tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) *To fill up or complete, to supply, to add as a supplement.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To make up the number of an army, make complete, supply, recruit.* EX. (1) *s. bibliothecam, Cic.*; — *s. damna exercitus, Tac.*; — *s. damna incendiorum multis, to repair, make good.*—(2) *legiones suppletæ, Cic.*; — *s. naves remigio, to furnish with the full complement of rowers, Liv.*; — *s. legiones delectu, Tac.*; — *s. remigio, Virg.*

SUPPLĒTUS [subp.], a, um, *pt.* of *suppleo*. **SUPPLEX** [subp.], *icis, adj.* (supplico). I. *Prop.* (1) *Humbly entreating, imploring, suppliant.* II. *Meton.* of things: (2) *Same.* EX. (1) *Abso.*: *s. te ad pedes abjiciebas, Cic.*; — *s. pro alquo, id.*; — *do manus supplex, Hor.* With *dat.*: *s. iudiciis, Cic.*; — *ut tibi fierem s., Plaut.* Sometimes *subst.* with *pron. possess.* or *genit.*, *vester est s., iudices, Cic.*; — *tuus s., Hor.*—(2) *s. manus, Cic.*; — *s. verba, id.*; — *s. vox, Sall.* SYN. See **ABJECTUS**.

SUPPLICĀTĒO, *ōnis, f.* (supplicio). A public application or thanksgiving, divine service; *s. diis immortalibus decreta est, Cic.* Often in honor of victorious generals: *cui uno togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic.* SYN. **SUPPLICATIO**; **OBSECRATIO**.—*Supplicatio, a public extraordinary feast of prayer and thanksgiving, when all the temples were open, processions and prayers were held, games exhibited, and lectisternia were prepared for the gods.*—*Obsecratio, a solemn prayer to the gods, to deprecate some misfortune.* *Supplicatio circum omnia pulvinaria, et obsecratio in unum diem indicta, Liv.*

SUPPLICĒTER [subp.], *adv.* (supplex). Suppliantly, humbly; *s. demisseque, Cic.*

SUPPLICĒCIUM [subp.], *li, n. (id.), lit.* A kneeling down either as a suppliant or to receive punishment; hence, I. *Prop.* (1) *Public prayer, an act of religious worship, supplication.*—(2) *Meton.*: *Humble entreaty.* II. (3) *Punishment, torture.* EX. (1) *fatigare deos supplicis votisque, Liv.*; — *s. deorum, Sall.*—(2) *Supplicis alqm fatigare, Sall.*—(3) *sumere s. de alquo, to inflict severe punishment on any one, Cic.*; — *afflicere alqm supplicio, Cæs.*; — *ferre s., to suffer punishment, id.*; — *dabitur s. mihi de tergo vestro, I will take satisfaction on your body, inflict severe punishment on your body, Plaut.*; — *dare alicui supplicium, to be punished by any one; supplicis delicta coeret, Hor.* SYN. See **CRUCIATUS**.

SUPPLĒCO [subp.], *âre, intr.* [perf. *supplicassis, Plaut.*]. I. *Gen.* (1) *To entreat or supplicate with submission or humility, to implore,*

supplicate. II. *Exp.* (2) *To supplicate or worship the gods, to pray, to perform divine service.* EX. (1) *With dat.:* s. populo Romano, Cic. *Absol.:* precari ... s. Cic.;—supplicantes legati, Sall.—(2) s. Lari, Plant.;—s. diis per hostias, Sall. SYN. See ORO.

SUP-PLŌDO, ēre, tr. [supplodo, supplaudo; supplaudo]. *To stamp with the foot; s. pedem, Cic.* SYN. See DISPLODO.

SUPPLŌSIO [subp.], ōnis, f. (supplodo). *A stamping with the foot; s. pedis, Cic.*

SUP-PENĪTET [subp.], ēre, impers. *To repent a little, to be slightly dissatisfied, Cic.*

SUP-PŌNO [subp.], ēre, sūi, sītum, tr. [perf. supposivi, supposivit, Plant.; pt. supposita, Virg.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.:* *To put, place, lay, or set under.*—(2) *Exp.:* *To substitute, put in place of.*—(3) *To substitute falsely, or fraudulently, to counterfeit, forge, falsify.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.:* *To subjoin, annex, add.*—(5) *Exp.:* *To subject.*—(6) *To esteem less.* EX. (1) s. anatum ova gallinis, Cic.;—s. fulcem maturis aristis, Virg.;—s. cultros of butchers in order to kill, id.;—ignes suppositi cineri doloso, being or lying under, Hor.;—s. pecus fano, to drive under, Ov.;—s. ignem tectis, to set fire to, id.—(2) substitueret s. Cic.;—s. alqm in loco alijs, id.—(3) s. personam, Cic.;—supposita mater, pretended, Virg.—(4) s. exemplum epistolae, Cic.—(5) s. aethera ingenio, Ov.;—me tibi suppositi, Pers.—(6) s. Latio Samon, Ov. SYN. See SUBSTITUO.

SUP-PORTO [subp.], ēre, tr. *To carry, convey, bring to a place; s. frumentum, ligna, auxilia, etc., navibus, Caes.;—s. omnia in castra.*

SUPPOSĪTĪCIUS [subp.], ōnis, a, um, adj. (suppono). I. *Gen.:* *Substituted, put in the place of another; s. gladiator ipse sibi, Mart.* II. *Exp.:* *Supposititious, not genuine, false.*

SUPPOSĪTIO [subp.], ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Gen.:* *A laying under; s. ovorum, Col.* II. *The changing of a child, substitution, Plant.*

SUPPOSĪTRIX [subp.], leis, f. (id.). *She who substitutes or changes; s. puerorum, Plant.*

SUPPOSĪTUS, a, um, pt. of suppono.

SUPPRESSIO [subp.], ōnis, f. (supprimo). I. (1) *Embarrassment.* II. (2) *Oppression in sleep, the night-mare.* EX. (1) praedae ac suppressiones, Cic.—(2) s. nocturnae, Plin.

SUPPRESSUS [subp.], a, um, I. pt. of supprimo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Kept back, i. e. short.*—(2) *Of voice:* *Suppressed.* EX. (1) s. mentum, Varr.—(2) s. vox, Cic.

SUPPRĪMO [subp.], ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. (sub, premo). I. *Gen.* (1) *To press under or down (only as a nautical t. t.).* II. *Exp.* (2) *Prop.:* *To keep down or back, to check, restrain, suppress.*—(3) *Prop.:* *To keep back wrongly, withhold, suppress, conceal.* EX. (1) suppressere naves, Liv.—(2) s. hostes, Caes.;—s. alvum, to bind, render costive, Cels.;—s. habenas, Ov. *Fig.:* s. aegritudinem, Cic.;—s. impetum militum, Liv.—(3) s. pecuniam, Cic.;—quae antea arbitrio consulum suppressiebantur, Liv. *Fig.:* s. famam, Liv.;—s. nomen Vespasiani, Tac.

SUP-PRŌMUS [subp.], i, m. *An under-butler.*

SUP-PŪDET [subp.], ēre, impers. *To be somewhat ashamed; eorum me suppedebat, Cic.*

SUPPŪRATIO [subp.], ōnis, f. (suppuro). *An imposthume, abscess, suppuration, Plin.*

SUP-PŪRO [subp.], ēre, intr. (pus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To suppurate, imposthume, fester, Plin.* II. *Prop.:* *To cause to suppurate. Thus only in the pt. perf., suppuratus.*—(2) *Suppurated, full of ulcers.*—3. *Subst.:* *Suppurata,*

Drum. Ulcers, Plin. EX. (1) *Fig.:* voluptates angusto corpori ingestae s. corporant, Sen.—(2) s. aures, Plin. *Fig.:* suppurata tristitia, concealed, festering, Sen.

SUP-PŪTO [subp.], ēre. I. *To cut off or prune below; s. oleas, Cat.* II. *To reckon, calculate, Ov.*

1. SUPRĀ [sūpērā, Cic. poet.; Lucr.], adv. (1) *Prop.:* *On the upper side, above.*—(2) *Fig.:* *Before, in the foregoing part, above.*—(3) *Above, beyond, more.* EX. (1) quae sunt infra ... qua autem s. Cic.;—toto vertice s. est, overtops, Virg.;—victor s. hostem, i. e. standing above, Ov.;—superius rapi, on high, id.—(2) quae s. scripsi, Cic.;—s. repetere from times past, farther back, Tac.—(3) s. adiecit Aeschrio, offered more, Cic.;—tantum ut nihil s. possit, id.;—nihil s. deos lacerasso, Hor. SYN. See ANTEA.

2. SUPRĀ, prep. with acc. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.:* *Above, over, beyond.*—(2) *Exp.:* *Above, beyond.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Of time:* *Past, before.*—(4) *Of number and measure:* *Above, beyond.* EX. (1) nec exisset unquam s. terram, Cic.;—esse s. caput, to be burdensome, id.—(2) s. Suessulam, Liv.;—s. Maotis paludes, Enn.—(3) s. hanc memoriam, Caes.;—s. septingentesimum annum, Liv.—(4) s. millia viginti, Liv.;—s. tres cyathos, Hor.;—s. vires, id. SYN. SUPRA; SUPER.

Supra, above, as here, beyond, more than.—Super, on, upon, beyond; fronde super viridi, Virg. Super, contiguous importat; supra spatium quoddam. Sedemus super herbā; supra caput nostrum volant aves, G. D.

SUPRA-SCANDO, ēre, tr. *To step or climb over; s. fines, Liv.*

SUPRĒMUS, a, um. See SUPERS, III.

SŪRA, æ, f. I. *The calf of the leg, Plin.;*—the lower part of the leg; suras vincire coturnum, Virg. II. *The smaller bone of the leg, shin-bone, Cels.* SYN. See TIBIA.

SURCŪLUS, i, m. (surgo). I. *Gen.:* *A young twig or shoot, a shoot, sprout; defringere s. Cic.* II. *Exp.:* *A young shoot for setting, a set, slip, graft; serere s. Cic.* SYN. See RAMUS.

SURDASTER, tra, trum, adj. (surdus). *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing, Cic.* SYN. See SURDUS.

SURDĪTAS, ātis, f. (id.). *Deafness, Cic.*

SURDUS, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.* (1) *Deaf.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Unwilling to hear, insensible, that does not comprehend or conceive.*—(3) *That gives a hollow or dull sound, when sound is not well heard.*—(4) *Silent, still.*—(5) *Dim, weak, faint, dull, dead.* EX. (1) si s. sit, varietates vocum aut modos noscere possit? Cic. *Prov.:* surdo narrare, canere, etc., to preach to deaf ears, Liv.—(2) s. iudex, Cic.;—leges rem s., inexorabilem esse, Liv.;—s. tellus, not susceptible of culture, Plin.;—s. vota, to which the gods are deaf, Prop.;—surdior scopulis, Hor.—(3) s. vox, Quint.—(4) s. ictus, Plin.;—s. buccina, Juv.;—s. lyra, Prop.—(5) s. color, Plin.;—cinnama surdum spirant, Pers. SYN. SURDUS; SURDASTER.

Surdus, deaf, hard of hearing.—Surdaster, half or somewhat deaf, deafish.

SURENA, æ, f. I. *A kind of fish, Varr.*

II. *A grand vizier, grand duke, the name of the highest office next to that of the king, in Parthia.*

SURGO, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, tr. and intr. (surrigo, from sub-rego) [surrigit, surriguntur, Sen.; Virg.]. I. *Tr.* (1) *To lift up, raise, set up, erect.* II. *Intr. prop.* (2) *Gen.:* *To rise, arise, get up, stand up.*—(3) *Exp.:* *To rise from bed.*—(4) *To rise, spring up, grow up.*—(5) *Fig.:* *To rise, grow, increase.* EX. (1) surriguntur ca-

pilli, Sen.;—surrecta cuspis, Liv.;—s. aures, Virg.—(2) s. e lectulo, Cic.;—s. ab umbris ad lumina vitæ, Virg.;—mare s., id.;—sol s., Hor.—(3) s. ante lucem, Cic.;—s. ad lites novas, Hor.—(4) surgens arx, Virg.;—Ceres s. culmo alto, Hor.—(5) rumor s., Tac.;—sententia s. animo, Virg. SYN. SURGO; ASSURGO; CONSURGO; INSURGO.—Surgere, to rise, get up, properly said of a person that was sitting or lying down.—Assurgere, to rise up to one, to do him reverence; nemo tibi in Curiam venienti assurrexit, Cic. Fig.: assurgere ex morbo, to recover from a disease, Liv.—Consurgere, to rise up together; consurrexisse omnes dicuntur, Cic.—Insurgere, to rise up against, to make head against; nunc insurgite remis, rise upon, Virg.

SUR-RANCIDUS [subr.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat rancid*; s. caro, Cic.

SUR-RAUCUS [subr.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat hoarse*; s. vox, Cic.

SURRECTUS, a, um, pt. of surgo.

SUR-RÉFECTUS [subr.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat refreshed*, Vell.

SUR-RÉMIGO [subr.], āre, intr. *To row gently along*; s. undis, Virg.

SURRENTINUS, a, um, adj. (Surrentum). *Of or belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine*; S. montes, Plin. Plur.: Surrentini, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Surrentum, Liv.*

SURRENTUM, i, n. *Surrentum, a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento, Mel.*

SUR RĒPO [subr.], ěre, repsi, reptum, [perf. surrepsi, Catull.]. I. Prop.: *To creep forth, beneath or from below; to creep, steal, or sneak to a place*; s. sub tabulas, Cic.;—s. mœnia, Hor. II. Fig.: quies s. oculis, Ov.;—iners ætas s.

SURREPTICIUS [subr.] or -TIUS, a, um, adj. (surripio). I. Prop.: *Stolen*; s. filius, Plaut. II. Fig.: *Clandestine, secret*; s. amor.

SURREPTUS [subr.], a, um, pt. of surripio.

SUR-RIDĒO [subr.], ěre, si, intr. *To smile*, Cic. SYN. See RIDĒO.

SURRIDĪCŪLE, adr. (ridiculus). *Somewhat laughably*, Cic.

SUR-RINGOR [subr.], gi, intr. dep. (ringor). *To make a somewhat very mouth, to be somewhat indignant*, Cic.

SUR-RĪPĪO [subr.], ěre, rīpīi, reptum, tr. [surpiti, Hor.; surpere, Lucr.; surpuit, Plaut.; surpuerit, Hor.; perf. subj. surrepsit, Plaut. (sub, rapio). I. Prop.: *To take away secretly, withdraw privily, to pilfer, steal, filch*; s. vasa et privato sacro, Cic.;—s. puerum, liberos, Cic.; Plaut.;—surripuisti te mihi de foro, you have withdrawn from my sight, id. Absol.: surripis, Hor. II. Fig.: s. alqd spatii, Cic.;—s. crimina oculis patris, Ov. SYN. See AUFERO.

SUR-RŌGO [subr.], āre, tr. *To elect or procure the election of one in the place of another*; s. alios (decemviro), Cic.;—s. collegam in locum Bruti, Liv. SYN. See SUBSTITUO.

SUR-ROSTRĀNI [subr.], ōrum, m. (rostrum). *Idlers about the rostra, loungers*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

SUR-RŌTUNDUS [subr.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat round, roundish*, Cels.

SUR-RŪBĒO [subr.], ěre, intr. *To be reddish*; ura s. purpureo mero, Ov.

SUR-RŪBER [subr.], a, um, adj. *Reddish*.

SUR-RŪBĪCUNDUS [subr.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat ruddy, reddish*, Sen.

SUR-RŪFUS [subr.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat reddish*; s. color, Plaut.

SUR-RŪO [subr.], ěre, ūi, ūtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To pull down from below, to undermine, dig out, and the like*. II. Fig. (2) *To undermine, sap, destroy*. EX. (1) s. arbores, Cæs.;—s. murum cuniculo, Liv.;—ætas s. speluncas, Lucr.—(2) s. libertatem, Liv.;—s. reges muneribus, Hor. SYN. See OBRO.

SUR-RUSTĪCUS [subr.], a, um, adj. *Somewhat clownish*; pudor pæne, Cic.

SURRŪTUS, a, um, pt. of surruo.

SURSUS [sursus, Lucr.], adv. (sub, versum). I. (1) Denoting motion: *From beneath, upward, up*. II. (2) Denoting rest: *Above, upward*. EX. (1) s. deorsum, up and down, Cic.;—cursitare s. deorsum, Ter.;—versare omnia s. deorsum, tropy tury, Petr. Pleonast. with versus: versum, vortum): quum gradatim s. versum reditur, Cic.—(2) nares recte s. sunt, Cic.

1. **SUS** and **SUSUM**, adr. for sursum. Hence, susque deque and susdeque, for sursum deorsum, up and down. Prov.: denoting neglect, contempt, or carelessness, Nam de Octavio susque deque (dero). I do not care about, Varr.;—susque deque esse, i. e. to be of no consequence, not worth thinking of, Cic.

2. **SUS**, sūs, c. [nom. suis, Prud.; genit. sueris, Plaut.; dat. plur. subus, Plin.; Lucr.] (fē, σῆς). I. A swine, pig, sow or boar, Cic. Prov.: sus Minervam (sc. doctet), said of one who attempts to teach one better informed of which he himself is ignorant, Cic. II. A kind of fish, Ov. SYN. Sus; Porcers; Porca.—Sus, a male or female swine; amica luto sus, Hor.;—immundi sues, Virg.—Porcus, a hog, said of the male only, but not of the boar.—Porca, a sow-pig.

SUSCEPTIO, ōnis, f. (suscipio). *An undertaking, taking in hand*; s. laborum, Cic.

SUSCEPTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who undertakes, an undertaker, attempter*, Just.

SUSCEPTUS, a, um, pt. of suscipio.

SUSCĪPIO [suscipio], ěre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. (sub, capio). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To take up, to keep or prop up, support*—(2) Esp.: *To take up a new born child from the ground, to acknowledge it, own it, bring it up as one's own*—(2) *To get children, beget*—(4) *To take, receive, take under one's protection*. II. Fig. (3) Gen.: *To take upon one's self, undertake, undergo, subn. it to*—(6) Esp.: *To take up, resume, or continue a discourse*. EX. (1) s. dominam ruentem, Virg.;—s. ignem foliis, id.;—s. labentem domum, Sen.—(2) simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic.;—s. puerum, Ter.—(3) s. liberos ex libertini filia, Cic.;—s. filiam ex uxore, Ter.;—s. sobolem de alqna, Virg.—(4) s. alqm in civitatem, Cic.;—s. alqm erudiendum, Quint.—(5) s. inimicitias, laborem, sumptus, Cic.;—s. partem rei publicæ, id.;—s. res alienum amicorum, id.—(6) s. sermonem, Quint. SYN. See RECIPIO.

SUSCĪTO, āre, tr. (sub, cito). I. (1) Gen.: *To raise up, raise or lift up*. II. Esp. (2) *To erect, build*—(3) *To rouse, excite, awaken, set in motion*. EX. (1) s. terga, Virg.;—aura s. lineæ, Ov.;—s. vulturium a cano capite, to scare or frighten away from, Catull.—(2) s. delubra, Lucr.—(3) s. alqm et somno, Cic.;—s. e molli quiete, Catull.;—s. viros in arma, Virg.;—s. ægrotum, to restore. Of things: s. ignes, stir up, rekindle, Virg. SYN. See EXPERGEFACIO.

SUSPECTO, āre, tr. freq. int. (suspicio). I. (1) Gen.: *To look at accurately, to observe carefully*. II. Esp. (2) *To suspect, entertain suspicion of, mistrust*. Pass.: *To be suspected*. EX. (1) s. tabulam, Ter.—(2) s. Agrippinam, Tac.;—suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quæ, etc., id.

1. SUSPECTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of suspicib.*
Adj.: *Suspicious, under suspicion.* I. *Of persons*: quo quis versatur et callidior est, hoc invisor et suspectior, Cic.;—habere alqm s., Sall. *With dat.*: s. civibus, Cic.—2. *Of things*: omnia s. atque sollicita, Cic.;—s. locus, unsafe, Liv.;—suspectum, non dare, Ov. SYN. SUSPECTUS; SUSPICAX; SUSPICIOSUS.—*Suspectus, suspected.*—*Suspiciax, ready or quick to suspect; animus suspiciax, Tac.*—*Suspiciosus, full of suspicion, suspicious; civitas suspiciosa, Cic.;—suspected, much to be feared; suspiciosissimum tempus, a very critical time.*

2. SUSPENDO, ōre, di, sum, tr. (sub, pendo).
 (1) *A looking up.*—(2) *Meton.*: *View upward, height.* II. *Fig.* (3) *An esteeming, honoring, admiring.* EX. (1) *aspectus et suspectus, Plin.*—(2) *s. celi, Virg.*—(3) *nimius sui s., Sen.*

SUSPENDIUM, ū, n. (suspendo). *A hanging one's self, hanging; mors ac s., Cic.;—finire vitam suspendio, Suet.*

SUSPENDO, ōre, di, sum, tr. (sub, pendo).
 I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *To hang up, suspend, hang.*—(2) *Esp.*: *To hang (in order to kill).*—(3) *To hang up an offering in a temple, to dedicate, consecrate.*—(4) *To cause any thing to be suspended, to erect a building on an arch or vault.*—(5) *To prop, support.* II. *Fig.* 6. *Gen.*: *suspensae rationes, dependent.* *Esp.*: *To cause to hang or be suspended; as, (7) To make uncertain, place in uncertainty, keep in suspense.*—(8) *To check, restrain, interrupt.*—(9) *To fix upon.*—(10) *PHRASE.* s. alqm oralqd naso (adunco), *to turn up one's nose at a person or thing.* EX. (1) *suspensus recte ad pinnam muri, Liv.*;—*oscilla s. ex alta pinu, Virg.*;—*s. arcum humeris, id.*;—*pueri levo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, with their satchels hanging on, Hor.*—(2) *Dioclem hominem locupletem suspendisse se constat, Cic.*;—*s. se ex ficu, Quint.*—(3) *s. votas vestes, Virg.*;—*s. insignia, Tibull.*—(4) *ut (opus) suspendi non posset, Cic.*;—*duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, i. e. hold up.* *Cæs.*;—*pes suspenditur summis digitis, is carried, supported, Quint.*—(5) *tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin.*—(7) *s. diu iudicium animos, Quint.*—(8) *s. spiritum, Quint.*;—*s. fletum, Ov.*—(9) *s. vultum mentemque tabella, Hor.*—(10) *s. ignotos naso adunco, Hor.* SYN. See APPENDO.

SUSPENSURA, æ, f. (suspendo (4)). *An arching or vaulting; s. calidarium, Vitr.; Sen.*

SUSPENSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of suspendo.*
 II. *Adj.* (1) *Raised, elevated, high, suspended.*—(2) *Moving gently over a surface, superficial, gentle, light.*—(3) *Fig.*: *In suspense, wavering, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.* EX. (1) *Roma canaculis sublata atque s., Cic.*;—*rupes s. saxis, Virg.*;—*s. mare, high, Sil.*—(2) *s. gradus, Ter.*;—*s. vestigia, Virg.*—(3) *s. et incerta plebs Romana, Cic.*;—*s. animus et sollicitus, id.*

SUSPICAX, ācis, adj. (suspico). I. *Suspicious, distrustful; s. frater, Liv.* II. *That excites suspicion, suspicious; s. silentium, Tac.* SYN. See 1. SUSPECTUS.

1. SUSPICIŌ, ōre, spexi, spectum, tr. (sub, specio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To look from below, to look up or upward, to look at.*—(2) *Fig.* of the mind: *To look up to, to raise one's thoughts.*—(3) *To look up to with admiration, to esteem, admire.* II. (4) *To suspect, be suspicious or distrustful of (mostly in the pt. perf.).* EX. (1) *s. cœlum, Cic.*;—*s. in cœlum, id.*;—*tellus s. matrem (i. e. Pleiadem) a parte sinistra, ius toward, Ov.*—(2) *nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum s. posunt, Cic.*—(3) *itaque eos viros suspiciunt maximique laudibus, in quibus, etc., Cic.*;—*s. argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artes, Hor.*—(4)

Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. SYN. See RASPIO.

2. SUSPICIŌ, ōnis, f. (suspico). I. (1) *Suspicion, mistrust, distrust.* II. *Meton.* (2) *An opinion, notion, conception, idea.*—(3) *Appearance.* EX. (1) *Abso.*: *s. insequitur facta improborum, Cic.*;—*segregare s., Plaut.*;—*venire in s.; cadere in s., to fall into or incur suspicion, Cic.*;—*s. habere, to suspect, mistrust; also, to be suspected, id.*—*in suspitione esse, to be suspected, Liv.* *With obj. genit.*: *dare alcuī s. fiete reconciliatæ gratia, Cic.*;—*s. belli, Cæs.*—(2) *s. deorum, Cic.*—(3) *s. vulneris, Petr.* SYN. SUSPICIO; CONJECTURA; CONJECTIO.—*Suspicio, a suspicion, an opinion accompanied with doubt.*—*Conjectura, a conjecture, an opinion founded on appearances, a probable judgment; it has something more positive than suspicio.*—*Conjectio, prop., a casting, a throwing or flinging; conjectio telorum, Cic.*;—*conjectio somniorum, the interpretation of dreams, id.*

SUSPICIŌSE, adr. *Suspiciously, in a manner that excites suspicion; s. dicere, Cic., from*

SUSPICIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (suspicio). *Full of suspicion or mistrust.* I. (1) *Having suspicion, suspicious.* II. (2) *Exciting suspicion, suspicious.* EX. (1) *consuetitia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat, Cic.*;—*s. vita, Sen.*—(2) *timor perturbatio . . . quæ erant ante suspiciosa, Cic.*;—*hæc sunt, quæ suspiciosum crimen efficiunt, id.* SYN. See SUSPECTUS.

SUSPICŌR, āri, ātus, tr. dep. (suspico, āre, Plaut.), (1) *suspicio, II. (4) .* I. *Prop.* (1) *To suspect.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To conjecture, suppose, think.* EX. (1) *With acc.*: *s. alqd, Cic.*;—*s. nefas de uxore, Quint.*;—*s. ancillas, Plaut.* *With an obj. clause*: *s. Cæsarem habere, etc., Cæs.* *Abso.*: *fuge s. (sc. me), Hor.*—(2) *With acc.*: *s. figuram divinam et sensum, Cic.* *With obj. clause*: *ante . . . quam quispiam venturum (hostem) esse s. queat, Cic.*

SUSPIRATIŌ, ōnis, f. (suspiro). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh; suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint.*

SUSPIRATŪS, ūs, m. (id.). I. *g. suspiratio; aspicere sine s., Cic.*

SUSPIRĪTUS, ūs, m. (id.). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh; s. et gemitus, Liv.*;—*emicare suspiritus, Plaut.*

SUSPIRĪUM, ū, n. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh.*—(2) *Shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, asthma.* II. *Meton.* 3. *A breathing, breath, Luc.* EX. (1) *sine s., Cic.*;—*trahere s. ex intimo ventre, id.* *Plur., Prop.*—(2) *laborare suspirio, Col.* SYN. See SINGULTUS.

SUSPIRŌ, āre, intr. (sub, spiro). I. (1) *To fetch a deep breath, to heave a sigh, to sigh.* II. (2) *To sigh after any thing, to utter with a sigh.* EX. (1) *s. occulte, Cic.*;—*s. ab inis pectoribus, Ov.*;—*sola suspirat in illa, sighs after her (with love), id.* *Of things*: *curæ suspirantes, Poet.* *ap. Cic.*—(2) *s. nebulas, Luc.*;—*s. Chloen, Hor.*;—*s. amores, Tib.*

SUSQUE-DĒQUE, adr. (sub, que and de, que). *Up and down, above and below (used to denote neglect or indifference), Cic.* See 1. SUS, SUSUM.

SUSTENTACŪLUM, i, n. (sustento). I. *Prop.*: *A support, stay, Tac.* II. *Meton.*: *Support, nourishment, August.*

SUSTENTATIŌ, ōnis, f. 1. *Gen.*: *A deferring, keeping back, stopping, delay; mora et s. Cic.*—2. *Esp.* as a figure of rhetoric: *A keeping the audience in suspense, Cels. ap. Quint.*

SUSTENTO, āre, tr. freq. intens. (sustineo).

I. Prop. (1) *To keep up or upright, to uphold, support.* **II. Fig.** (2) *Gen.*: *To sustain, uphold, support, preserve, confirm.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To support, maintain, nourish.*—(4) *To endure, bear, sustain.*—(5) *To delay, defer, put off.* **EX.** (1) *s. fratrem ruentem, Virg.*—*sustentata moles, Lucr.*—(2) *s. civitatem exsangui jam et jacentem, Cic.*—*s. valetudinem, id.*—*spes sustentata inopiam, Cæs.*—*s. pugnam, aciem, to support, Tac.*—(3) *quum esset silvestris bellus sustentatus uberibus, Cic.*—*s. pibem frumento, Liv.*—*s. saucios largitione et cura, Tac.*—*sustentari, to maintain or support one's self, id.*—*also, simply sustentare, Plaut.*—(4) *s. vix mororem et dolorem, Cic.*—*agere dies sustentatur, Cæs.*—*nec sustentaturi fuerint, Liv.*—(5) *s. edificationem, Cic.* **SYN.** See **FULCIO**.

SUSTINĒO, ēre, tñūi, tentum, tr. (teneo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Gen.*: *To keep from below, keep up or upright, support, uphold, bear.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To check, keep back, stop, restrain.* **II. Fig.** (3) *Gen.*: *To keep upright, hold, support, sustain, uphold, preserve.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To support, maintain, sustain, nourish, feed.*—(5) *To bear, endure, suffer, undergo, take upon one's self.*—(6) *To keep back, restrain, stop, delay, put off.* **EX.** (1) *s. locum humeris, Cic.*—*s. se, Cæs.*—*s. arma membraque, Liv.*—*s. infirmos artus baculo, Ov.*—(2) *s. currum, Cic.*—*s. equos, Cæs.*—(3) *s. dignitatem et decus, Cic.*—*memoria s. historiam antiquam, Plaut.*—(4) *alere et s., Cic.*—*s. necessitates aliorum, Liv.*—*s. patriam nepotesque, Virg.*—(5) *ferre et s. mala, Cic.*—*s. suspicionem, Plaut.* *With obj. clause:* *sustinebant tules viri, se... non credidisse? restituisse sustineant, they may endure that charge, Cic.*—(6) *s. ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic.*—*s. impetum hostis, Cæs.* **SYN.** See **FULCIO**.

SUSTOLLO, ēre, tr. (sub, tollo). **I. Gen.** (1) *To lift up, raise.* **II. Esp.** (2) *To erect, build.*—(3) *To remove, destroy, pull down.* **EX.** (1) *s. amiculum, Plaut.*—*s. vela, Catull.*—(2) *s. opus, Cod. Th.*—(3) *s. filiam herilem, Plaut.*—*s. vides, id.*

SUSURRĀTOR, ōris, m. A murmurer; from SUSURRO, āre, intr. and tr. (susurrō). To murmur, whisper. **I. Intr.: *spes s., Virg.*—*s. cum alio de alio, Ov.* **II. Tr.: *susurrat aure quid velit, Ov.* **SYN.** See **MURMUR**.****

1. SŪSURRUS, i, m. A murmuring, whispering, whistling, etc.; s. muliereule, Cic.—*concipere vota tacito s., with a gentle prayer, Luc.*—*susurri, the attendants of Fama, Ov.* **SYN. See **CREPITES**.**

2. SŪSURRUS, a, um, adj. (1. susurrus). That murmurs or whispers, murmuring, Ov.

SŪTĒLA, æ, f. (suo). Prop.: *A sewing together; hence, fig., an artifice, cunning trick.*

SUTHUL, indecl. Suthul, a town of Numidia.

SŪTĪLIS, e, adj. (suo). Sewed or fastened together; s. cymba, Virg.—*s. coronæ, garlands of roses entwined in the hair, Ov.* **SYN. See **SUTORIS**.**

SŪTOR, ōris, m. (id.). A shoemaker, cobbler, Plaut. It is frequently used of the lower class of people, *Cic.*; *Juv. Prov.*: *s. ne supra crepidam (judicaret), the cobbler must not go beyond his last, Plin.*; *Vell.*

SŪTŌRĪUS, a, um, adj. (sutor). Of or belonging to shoemakers; s. atramentum, blacking, Cic.—*Turpio s., who was once a shoemaker, id.*—*s. fistula, a shoemaker's knife, Plin.*—*atrium s., the shoemaker's hall, a place in Rome, Varr.* **SYN. **SUTORIS**, as here. **SŪTĪLIS**, that is sewed, stitched, or patched; *sutulis balteus, Virg.***

*** 1. SŪTRĪNUS, a, um, adj. (sutor). I. 1. Of or belonging to shoemakers; s. taberna, Tac. II. Subst. 2. SŪTRIUA, æ, f. (se. officina). A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall, Plin.—3. (se. ars). The shoemaking trade, Vir.**

2. SŪTRĪNUS, a, um, adj. (Sutrium). Of or belonging to Sutrium; S. ager, Liv. Subst.: **SŪTRIUI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Sutrium.**

SŪTRĪUM, ū, n. Sutrium, a town of Etruria; now Sutri, Liv. Prov.: *quasi cant S., i. e. to set about a thing well prepared for it (as Camillus marched out to conquer Sutrium), Plaut.*

SŪTŪRA, æ, f. (suo). A sewing, a seam, Liv.

SŪTUS, a, um, pt. of suo.

SŪUS, a, um, pron. poss. [genit. plur., suum, Ter.], (sus, sa, sum (ōg)). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: *His, her, its, their, Gr. 121, Obs. 3.*—(2) *Exp.*: *Proper, own, peculiar.*—(3) *Fervorale, pious, devout.* **II. Meton.** (4) *i. q. ejus.*—(5) *for the obj. genit. sui.* **EX.** (1) *1. Absol.*: *suo magis, quam suorum civium tempore, Cic.*—*si suum numerum naves haberent, their full freight.* *2. With sibi or proprius:* *suo sibi succo vivunt, Plaut.*—*s. proprium prelium, Liv.*—3. *Strengthened by pte or met appended:* *suo pte nutu, Cic.*—*neque suamet ipsa scelera occultare, id.*—4. *Subst.*: *Octavius quem sui Cæsarem salutabant, his friends, followers, his own, Cic.*—*Cæsar suos a prelio continet, Cæs.*—*tribuere suum cuique, his own, Cic.*—(2) *semper esse in disputando suos, Cic.*—*ancilla, mea quæ fuit hodie nunc sua est, independent, Plaut.*—*vix sua erat, in her right mind, Ov.*—(3) *Alphænus utebatur populo suo, Cic.*—*s. venti, Hor.*—*vota suos habuere deos, Ov.*—(4) *hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic.*—*suffereit suos servus pœnas Sosia, Plaut.*—(5) *neque cuique mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur, Sall.* **SYN.** See **PROPRIUS**.

SŪBĀRIS, is, f. (Σιβαρίς). Sybaris. I. A town of Magna Græcia, noted for the luxury and profligacy of its inhabitants, afterward called Thuris, Cic. II. The river on which Sybaris was situate, Plin.

SŪBĀRĪTA, æ, m. (Sybaris). An inhabitant of Sybaris, Sybarite, Quint.

SŪBĀRĪTĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Sybaris). Of or belonging to Sybaris; S. exercitus, Plin.

SŪBĀRĪTIS, Idia, f. (Sybaris). The name of a lascivious poem, Ov.

SYCOLATRONĪDÆ, ōrum, m. The name of a fictitious people, facetiously formed, in Plaut.

SŪCŌPHANTA, æ, m. (συνκοφάντης). Prop.: *One who informed against persons who clandestinely exported figs from Attica; hence, An informer; a false accuser, knave, calumniator, cheat, Plaut.*; *Ter.* Sometimes a cunning flatterer, parasite, Plaut.

SŪCŌPHANTĪA, æ, f. (συνκοφάντια). Artifice, knavery, deceit, Plaut.

SŪCŌPHANTĪOSE, ade. (sycophanta). Deceitfully, artfully, Plaut.

SŪCŌPHANTOR, ōri, intr. dep. (id.). To act a double part, or deceitfully, to play the knave.

SŪĒNE, es, f. (Σύνη). Syene, the southern frontier town of Upper Egypt; now Assuan.

SŪĒNĪTES, æ, m. (Syene). Of or belonging to Syene; S. lapis, red granite, Plin.; *Ov.*

SYGAMBRI, ōrum, See SIGAMBRI.

SYLLA, æ. See SULLA.

SYLLĀBA, æ, f. (συλλαβή). I. Prop.: *A syllable; numerus syllabarum, Cic.*—*s. brevior*

aut longior: juris consultus, auctor syllabarium, a sister of the precise liberal sense. II. *Melon.* plur.: Verses, poems, Mart.

SYLLABATIM, *adv.* (syllaba). *By syllables; s. dictare, Cic.*

SYLLEPSIS, *is, f.* (σύλληψις). *Syllepsis. In Gramm.*: A figure whereby a word is referred to another to which it does not grammatically belong; see examples, Gr. 266, 267.

SYLLOGISMUS or -OS, *i, m.* (συλλογισμός). *A syllogism, Quint.*

SYLLOGISTICUS, *a, um, adj.* (συλλογιστικός). *Of or relating to a syllogism, syllogistic.*

SYLVA, SYLVANUS, etc. See SILVA, etc.

SYMÆTHEUS, *a, um, adj.* (Symæthum). *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian; S. aquæ, Ov.*

SYMÆTHIS, *Idis, f. adj. (id.).* *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian; S. nymphæ, Ov.*

SYMÆTHIUS, *a, um, adj. (id.).* *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian; S. flumina.*

SYMÆTHUM, *i, n., or SYMÆTHUS, i, m.* *Symæthus, a river and town on the eastern coast of Sicily, near Catina, Plin.*

SYMBOLA, *æ, f.* (συμβολή). *A contribution of money given toward an entertainment, Plaut. Melon. of blows, Plaut. ;—of conversational questions for mutual entertainment, Gell.*

SYMBOLICE, *adv.* (symbolum). *Symbolically, figuratively; s. appellare, Gell.*

SYMBOLUS, *i, m., and SYMBOLUM, i, n.* (σύμβολος or -ον). *A mark, sign, token, Plin.*

SYMMACHUS, *i, m.* *Q. Aurelius S., consul and prefect of the city toward the end of the fourth century; he was an orator, and author of epistolæ, still extant (in 10 books), Macr.*

SYMMETRĪA, *æ, f.* (συμμετρία). *Proportion, harmony, symmetry, Plin.*

SYMPHONĪA, *æ, f.* (συμφωνία). I. *A concert of musical instruments, symphony, harmony of mingled sounds; quum s. caneret, Cic.* II. *Melon.*: *A musical instrument, Isid.*

SYMPHONĪACUS, *a, um, adj.* (συμφωνιακός). *Belonging to music or a concert; s. pueri, belonging to a musical band, choristers, Cic.*

SYMPLEGADES, *um, f.* (Συμπληγάδες). *Symplegades.* I. *Two small islands or rocks of the Black Sea, which, according to fable, alternately struck against and separated from each other, until the Argo passed between them, after which time they remained fixed.* II. *Melon.*: *A combination, junction, connection, Mart.*

SYMPLEGMATIS, *ætis, n.* (σύνπλεγμα). *A group (of wrestlers and the like), Plin.*

SYMPŌSIACUS, *a, um, adj.* (συνποσιακός). *Of or belonging to a banquet, Gell.* *Sympōsiaca, drum, n.* *A writing of Ptolemy so called, Gell.*

SYMPŌSIUM, *ii, n.* (Συνπόσιον), *a banquet.* *The name of a well-known dialogue of Plato.*

SYNARISTŌSÆ, *ærum, f.* (Συναριστώσαι). *Women breakfasting together, the name of a comedy by Menander, Plin.*

SYNECDŌCHE, *es, f.* (συνεκδοχή). *Synecdoche, a figure of Rhetoric by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part; a cause for an effect, or an effect for a cause; or a proper name for an appellative, Quint.*

SYNEDRUS, *i, m.* (συνεδρός). *A member of a council, a councillor, a professor in a college (with the Macedonians), Liv.*

SYNĒPHĒBI, *drum, m.* (Συνήηβου). *The Fellow Youths, the name of a comedy by Statius Caecilius, Cic.*

SYNGRĀPHA, *æ, f.* (συγγράφη). *A bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, Cic.* SYN. See CHIROGRAPHUM.

SYNGRĀPHUS, *i, m.* (συγγραφός). I. *A written contract, Plaut.* II. *A passport, safe-conduct, id.*

SYNIZĒSIS, *is, f.* (συνίζησις). *A contraction of two concurrent vowels into one syllable, Serv.*

SYNNĀDA, *drum, n.* *Synnada, a city of Phrygia Major, famous for its marble, Cic.*

SYNNĀDENESIS, *e, adj.* (Synnada). *Of or belonging to Synnada, Plin.*

1. SYNŌDUS, *i, f.* (σύνδοδος). I. *A college of priests, Inscr.* II. *An assembly of ecclesiastics, a synod, Cod. Just.*

2. SYNŌDUS, *ontis, m.* (συνόδοις). *A fish, a kind of dream, Ov.*

SYNONYMĪA, *æ, f.* (συνωνυμία). *A sameness of meaning in words, a synonymy, Mart.* SYN. SYNONYMIA, as here. HOMONYMUS, *adj.* *That has the same name, agreeing in sound but differing in meaning; as, radices montium, r. arborum.*

SYNTAXIS, *is, f.* (σύνταξις). *A putting together in order, construction, syntax, Prisc.*

SYNTĒSINUS, *a, um, adj.* (συνθῆσις). *Of a dressing-gown; s. vestis, a dressing-gown.*

SYNTĒSIS, *is, f.* (σύνθεσις). I. *In Med.*: *A composition, mixture.* II. *A service, set of vessels, Mart.* III. *A set or suit of garments, Mart.* *Melon.*: *A dressing-gown, Mart.*

SYNTŌNUM, *i, n.* (σύντονον). *A musical instrument, Quint.*

SYPHAX, *ætis, m.* *Syphax, a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war, Liv.*

SYRĀCŌSIUS, *a, um, adj.* (Συρακοσίος). *(Syracuse).* *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan; s. versus, Virg.*

SYRĀCŪSÆ, *ærum, f.* (Συρακοῦσαι). *Syracuse, a city of Sicily, now Siracusa, Cic.*

SYRĀCŪSĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (Syracusæ). *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan, Cic. Subst.*: *Syracusani, drum, m.—The inhabitants of Syracuse, Syracusans, Cic.*

SYRĀCŪSIUS, *a, um, adj. i. q.* Syracosius.

SYRIA, *æ, f.* (Συρία). *Syria, a country of western Asia on the Mediterranean between Cilicia and Palestine, Cic.; sometimes for Assyria.*

SYRIACUS, *a, um, adj.* (Syria). *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian, Cic.*

SYRINX, *ingis, f.* (Σύριγξ). I. *A nymph said to have been changed into a reed, Ov.* II. *syringes, um, f.* *Caves, cavernæ, catacombs.*

SYRISCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Syria). *Syrian, of Syria, Virg.*

SYRIUS, *a, um, adj. (id.).* *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian; S. triticum, Plin.*

SYRMA, *æ, f.* (σύρμα). *A robe with a long train, Sen.; worn esp. by tragedians, Juv.; hence, melon., for tragedy, Juv.; Mart.*

SYROPHENIX, *ætis, m.* (Συροφαίνις). *A Syrophenician (on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia), Juv.*

SYRTICUS, *a, um, adj.* (Syrtis). *Of or belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtic; S. solitudines.*

1. SYRTIS, is, *f.* (Συρτις). *Syrtis, a sand-bank, or sandy place in the sea, sands; esp. on the northern coast of Africa. S. Major, near Cyrenaica, now Sidra, and S. Minor, near Byzacene, now Gabes, Liv. Fig. for scopolus, Cic. SYN. SYRTIS; BREVIA; VADUM.*—SYRTIS, a quicksand; also, arid fields of sand in Libya; inhospita Syrtis, Virg.—BREVIA, shelves or shallow places, flats where there is little water, shoals.—VADUM, a ford, a shallow place in a river, where one can go over on foot; pontem, quia vado nusquam transitus erat facere instituit. *Fig.:* Omnis res in vado est, the business is safe, Ter.

2. SYRTIS, Idis, *f.* *Syrtic, of or near the Syrtes; S. gemmae, Plin.*

1. SÝRUS, a, um, *adj.* (Συρία). *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian; S. vina, Hor. Plur.:* Syri, ðrum, *m.* The Syrians, Cic.

2. SÝRUS, *m.* A broom, besom, Varr.

SYSTÓLE, es, *f.* (συστολή). In Gramm.: *Systole, a figure when a long syllable is used as a short one, Diomed.*

SÝZYGIA, æ, *f.* (σύνζυγος). *A joining together, conjunction, syzygy, Quint.*

T

T. t. The nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. The sibilant sound of this letter before a vowel, as in *nuntius, quatio, etc.*, is perhaps of comparatively modern date. T is assimilated to s in *quatio, quasi, etc.*; entirely suppressed in *usus* from *utor, mens* from *ment-s* (Gr. Gr. 448). As an abbreviation, T. stands for *Titus; Ti. for Tiberius; Tr. for Tribunus; T. F. for testamenti formulæ; T. P. for tribunicia potestas.*

TĀBANUS, i, *m.* A horse-fly, ðrese, gad-fly.

TABELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tabula). I. *Gen.* (1) *A small board or table, a tablet.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A writing tablet; and meton., any writing, letter, note; a contract, will, etc.*—(3) *A voting-tablet.*—(4) *A little picture.*—(5) *A votive-tablet.* EX. (1) *t. ærea, Plin.*—*t. capit lapillos, a small gaming board, Ov.*—*pistor struit tabellas, small slices of cake, Mart.*—*of the little cradle of Romulus and Remus, Ov.*—(2) *insculpere literas tabellæ, Quint.*—*recitatæ sunt tabellæ, Cic.*—*t. allatæ sunt, Plaut.*—*t. publicæ, public papers laid up in the archives, Cic.*—*tabellæ questionis, verbal processes, id.*—*t. dotis, a marriage-contract, Suet.*—*t. falsæ, counterfeit wills, Juv.*—*t. laureatæ, the dispatch containing the news of a victory, Liv.*—(3) *Voting-tablets were used different ways on different occasions; as, 1. At the comitia, for electing a magistrate or for deciding upon a motion. In the former case, the elector wrote down the name of his candidate; in the latter, every voter received two tablets, the one with the assenting letters U. R., i. e. uti rogas, the other with the dissenting superscription A., i. e. antiquo; civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic.*—2. *In courts of Law.* Here they generally voted with three tablets, of which the one inscribed with A. (absolvo) acquitted; another with C. (condemno) condemned; and the third, with N. L. (non liquet), left the matter undecided; quum t. vobis dabitur, Iudices, non de Flacco dabitur solum, dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic.—(4) ornare tabellis, Cic.—*precisæ sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov.*—(5) *rotivæ t., Hor.*—*t. memores, Ov.*—*ponere t. deæ, id.*

TĀBELLĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (tabella). *Of or relating to tablets.* I. 1. *Of or relating to*

writings or letters; t. naves, packet-boats, Sen.—2. *Subst.:* Tabellarius li, *m.* A letter-carrier, Cic. II. 3. *Of or relating to voting-tablets; t. lex, concerning voting, of which there were four, viz.: lex t. Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Cælia, Cic. SYN. See NUNCIUS.*

TĀBĒO, ðre, *intr.* (τήνω, τάω). *To melt, melt or waste away, decay; genæ t., Virg.*—*artus sale tabentes, dripping, id.*

TĀBERNA, æ, *f.* (tabula). I. *Gen.* (1) *A booth, hut, stall, shed.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A retail shop, shop, stall.*—3. *Tres Tabernæ, The three Tavernæ, a place on the Appia Via, near Ulubræ and the Forum Apii, Cic.* EX. (1) *t. pauperum, Hor.*—(2) *t. librariæ, a bookeller's shop or stall, Cic., called also simply t., Hor.*—*t. argentaria, Liv.*—*t. cretaria, unguentaria, Varr.*—*t. sutrina, Tac.*—*t. deversoria, a tavern, Plaut., and sometimes simply t., devertere in t., Cic.*—*concursare circum tabernas, id.* SYN. *See APOTHECA and POPINA.*

TĀBERNĀCŪLUM, i, n. (taberna). I. *Gen.* (1) *A tent.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A place or tent to take the auspices in.* EX. (1) *perpotare totos dies in t., Cic.*—*statuere t., Cæs.*—*t. regium, Liv.*—*qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocarunt, established themselves, settled in, Cic.*—(2) *capere te recte, Cic.*—*vitio t. capere, not properly, id.* SYN. *See TENTORIUM.*

TĀBERNĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (taberna). I. (1) *Of or belonging to booths.* II. *Subst.* (2) *tabernarii, ðrum, m. Shopkeepers.* EX. (1) *t. blanditiæ, low, common, App.*—*t. fabulæ, a low or common kind of comedy, Fest.*—(2) *optices et t., Cic.*

TĀBES, is, *f.* (tabeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A consuming or wasting away; a wasting disease, consumption, decline.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A dissolving, melting, moisture.* EX. (1) *t. cruciatus, afflictio, feditas, Cic.*—*t. cadaveris, Liv.*—*fames consumit nos lenta tabe, Plin.*—*t. soli, sterilitas, id.*—*quos durus amor crudeli tabe peiemit, Virg.*—(2) *t. liquentis nivis, Liv.*—*t. pituitate, Plin.*—*vis æque resolvit margaritas in t., id.* SYN. *See LUES.*

TĀBESCO, ðre, ðui, *intr. incep.* (tabeo). *To melt away, dissolve, waste away, consume away by degrees; humor tabescit calore, Cic.*—*corpora t. calore, Ov.*—*conscnescere et t., Plaut.*—*t. dolore ac miseria, Ter.* SYN. *See FLACCESCO.*

TĀBĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (tabeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Melting or wasting away, decaying, pining; putrefying.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Consuming, wasting, destroying.* EX. (1) *t. nix, Liv.*—*t. corpus, Suet.*—(2) *t. venenum, Tac.*—*t. lues, Virg.*—*t. vetustas, Ov.*

TĀBĪFĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (tabes, facio). *Melting, consuming, wasting; t. venenum, Suet.*—*t. mens, Cic.*

TĀBLĪNUM, i. *See TABELINUM.*

TĀBŪLA, æ, *f.* I. *Gen.* (1) *A board, plank.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A tablet on which any thing is or has been written; hence, any writing, a letter, contract, account, will.*—(3) *A board on which any thing is painted, a painting or picture.*—(4) *A votive-tablet (provided with a graphical representation of the disaster of shipwrecked persons).* EX. (1) *arripere t. de naufragio, Cic.*—*t. inauratæ, Plin.*—(2) *tabulæ confectæ literis Græcis, Cæs.*—*t. literaria, a writing-tablet, Varr.*—*suspensi tabulam lacerto, Hor.*—*t. cerata, Plaut.*—*t. novæ, new account-books by which the old debts were annulled, an abolition of debts, Cic.*—*Sall.*—*t. publicæ, state papers or documents, Cic.*—XII. *T., id.*—*t. Sullæ, a list*

of proscription, Juv.;—*tabulae*, a testament or will, Plin.—(3) *t. picta*, Cic. *Prov.*: manum de t., take the hand away from the board, enough, add no more, Cic.; Plin.—(4) *me tabula sacer votiva paries indicat*, etc., Hor. SYN. I. **TABULA**; **PICTURA**.—*Tabula*, *prop.*, a board or plank; *meton.*, that on which a picture is drawn or painted; hence, a picture.—*Pictura*, a painting, the art of painting; ut *pictura poesis erit*, Hor. II. **TABULA**; **TABULARIUM**.—*Tabula*, (2) *A register or record*; *tabulae accepti et expensi*, Cic.—*Tabularium*, a register office wherein public registers or records are kept; *signatis tabulis publicis, clausoque tabulario*, Liv. III. *Tabulae*, a register. See **ADVERSARIA**.

TABULĀRIUM, *li*. See **TABULARIUS**; III. SYN. See **TABULA**.

TABULĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tabula*). *Belonging to papers or records*; used only as a subst. I. 1. *Tabularius*, *li, m.* A book-keeper, registrar, keeper of archives, etc., Sen. II. 2. *Tabularia*, *æ, f.* (sc. *ades*). A building for keeping the public archives, Suet.—3. *t.* (sc. *res*). A keeping of accounts, or archives, etc., *registry*, Cod. Just. III. 4. *t.* (sc. *edificium*). Archives, a building containing the public records, Suet.

TABULĀTIŌ, *ŏnis, f.* (*tabula*). A boarding, wainscoting, flooring; *a floor, a story*; ne *tela tabulationem perfringerent*, Cæs.;—*complures t. theatrorum ligneorum*, Vitruvius. SYN. See **TABULATUM**.

TABULĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tabula*). I. *Prop.* 1. *Furnished with boards, boarded, floored*; *t. transitus*, Plin.—(2) *Subst.*: *Tabulātum*, *i, n.* Any thing covered with boards, wainscot, floor, a story. II. *Meton.* 3. *A layer, row, bed*. EX. (2) *turris quatuor tabulatorum*, Cæs.;—*exstruere t.*, id. SYN. **TABULATUM**; **TABULATIO**; **CONTIGNATIO**.—*Tabulatum*, *—a floor, the inner roof of a room, ceiling*.—*Tabulatio*, a boarding, a flooring; ne *tela tormentis missa tabulationem perfringerent*, Cic.—*Continuatio*, the raftering or rearing up of a house, either in the roof or floors.

TABULĀNUM [*tablinum*], *i, n.* (id.). I. Any floored place, a balcony, terrace, Varr. II. Archives, Plin. III. A picture-gallery, App.

TĀBUM, *i, n.* (usually in *abl.* *tabo*), (tabes). I. 1. *Corrupt moisture, clotted or foul blood, gore, matter*, Tac.—2. *Pest.* (like *sanies*), the liquor of the purple fish, Stat. II. 3. *A consuming or wasting disease, pestilence*; corpora affecta *tabo*, Liv.;—*turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo*, Virg. SYN. See **LUES**.

TABURNUS, *i, m.* *Taburnus*, a small chain of mountains south of Caudio, between Samnium and Campania, fruitful in olives, now *Taverno* or *Rocca Ratinola*, Virg.

TĀCĒŌ, *ŕe, cŕi, citum, intr.* and *tr.* I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To be silent, not to speak, hold one's peace, say nothing*.—(2) *To be silent or still, to be quiet*. II. *Tr.* (3) *To keep silence about, not to speak of, to hush up*. EX. (1) *de aliqua re t.*, Cic.;—*in quibus (rebus) de se et de suis factis taceri velit*, id.—(2) *tacentes loci, not frequented*, Tac.;—*tacet omnis ager pecudes pictæque volucres*, Virg.;—*cessedo tacente, without noise*, Mart.;—*Ister tacens, standing still, frozen*, id.;—*indoles t.*, does not show itself, Liv.—(3) *enunciabo ... quod adhuc semper taciui, et tacendum putavi*, Cic.;—*t. commissa*, Hor.;—*ut alios taceam, not to mention others*, Ov. SYN. See **CELO**.

TĀCĪTE, *adv.* (*tacitus*). *Silently, in silence, tacitly*; *t. non tulit verecundiam senatus*, Liv.; *t. auscultare*, Plaut.

TĀCĪTO, *adv.* (id.). *Silently, tacitly*; *t. moliri fugam*, Just. SYN. See **CLAM**.

TĀCĪTURNĪTAS, *ātis, f.* (*taciturnus*). *Silence, taciturnity, secrecy*; *experiri t. alejs*, Cic.;—*t. testium*, id. SYN. See **SILENTIUM**.

TĀCĪTURNUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tacitus*). *Silent, taciturn, still, quiet*; *quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum ... videbant*, Cic.;—*t. obstinatio*, Nep.;—*t. ripa*, Hor.;—*t. liber, unread*, id. SYN. See **TACITUS**.

1. **TĀCĪTUS**, *a, um*. I. *pt.* of *taceo*. II. *Adj.*: (1) *Prop.*: *That is passed over in silence, unmentioned*.—(2) *Meton.*: *That is admitted tacitly, without any particular agreement, as a matter of course, tacit*.—(3) *That happens or is done in silence, still, secret*.—(4) *That does not speak, silent*; *quiet, close, reserved*. EX. (1) *prima duo capita epistolæ tuæ tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt*, Cic.—(2) *non omnia scriptis sed quædam, quæ perspicua sunt, tacitis exceptionibus caveri*, Cic.;—*t. induciæ*, Liv.—(3) *lex de t. judicio*, Cic.;—*t. vulnus vivit sub pectore*, Virg.;—*tacitus decedere terrâ, secretly*, id.—(4) *t. figura corporis*, Cic.;—*t. expectatio*, id.;—*mori tacitum, without defence*, Liv.;—*t. lumina, staring eyes*, Virg.;—*t. nemus, quiet*, id.; *legens aut t., reflecting*, Hor. SYN. **TACITUS**; **TACITURNUS**.—*Tacitus*, *prop.*, not spoken of, not mentioned. Offener, not speaking, saying nothing.—*Taciturnus*, *silent, of few words*; *taciturnior status*, Hor.

2. **TĀCĪTUS**, *i, m.* *Tacitus*. A Roman surname. 1. *Caius Cornelius T.*, a celebrated Roman historian.—2. *Marcus Claudius T.*, a Roman emperor, A. D. 275.

TACTILIS, *e, adj.* (*tango*). *Tangible*, Lucr.

TACTĪŌ, *ŏnis, f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) as a verbal noun with an acc. (Gr. 44⁶): *A touching*. II. *Meton.* (2) *The sense of feeling, feeling*. EX. (1) *quid tibi hæc digito t. est?* Plaut.—(2) *tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et saporum (voluptates)*, Cic. SYN. **TACTIO**; **TACTUS**.—*Tactio*, the act of touching.—*Tactus*, the touching itself, the sense of touching or feeling; *tactus toto corpore æquabiliter fusus est*, Cic.

1. **TACTUS**, *a, um, pt.* of *tango*.

2. **TACTUS**, *ūs, m.* (*tango*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A touching, touch*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Influence, effect*.—(3) *The sense of feeling, feeling*. EX. (1) *quæ (chordæ) ad quemque t. respondent*, Cic.;—*leo asper tactu*, Hor.—(2) *t. solis, lunæ*, Cic.;—*t. cœli, Virg.*—(3) *habere t. atque gustatum*, Plin. SYN. See **TACTIO**.

TĀEDA [*tæda*], *æ, f.* (*δαῖς*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A pine tree, resinous fir-tree*. II. *Meton.* (2) *The wood of the pine-tree, a torch, plank, or board of pine wood, and the like*.—(3) *Pæd.* for marriage, love, and the like. EX. (1) *Sextum genus (arborum) est tæda*, Plin.—(2) *cupæ tæda ac piceæ refertæ*, Cæs.;—*t. ardentis Furarius*, Cic.;—*tædas Hymenæus Amorque præcutiunt*, Ov.—(3) *t. ad funera versæ, funeral torches (reversed)*, Sil. SYN. See **FAX**.

TĀEDĒT, *ŕe, dŕit* or *tæsum est, impers.* *To be disgusted, to feel disgust, to loathe, be sick of*. Constr. Gr. 419; *t. eos vitæ*, Cic.;—*t. vos talium civium*, id.;—*t. sermonis tui*, Gr. 421 ad fin., Plaut.;—*t. omnium*, Ter. SYN. See **PICTET**.

TĀEDĪFER, *ŕa, ŕum, adj.* (*tæda, fero*). *Barrying a torch*; *t. Dea, i. e. Ceres* in search of Proserpine, Ov.

TĀEDĪUM, *li, n.* (*tædet*). I. (1) *Disquiet, weariness*. II. (2) *A tedious or wearisome thing; any thing loathsome or irksome*. EX. (1) *With a genit.*: *t. belli*, Liv.;—*t. rerum adversarum*,

Sall.;—tædio curarum fessus, Tac.;—t. laboris, Quint. *Abstr.*: afferret, Liv.;—parere t., Quint. —(2) vetustus oleo tædium affert, a rancid taste.

TĒNĀRIDES, æ, m. (Tenarius). One of Tenarum, a Tenarian, Lacedæmonian, poet. for Lacedæmonian, said of Hyacinthus, Ov.

TĒNĀRIS, Idis, f. (id.). Tenarian; poet. for a Lacedæmonian. T. ora, Ov.;—T. terra, id.

TĒNĀRIUS, a, um; adj. (id.). Of or belonging to Tenarus; poet. also, i. q. Lacedæmonian, Spartan; T. litus; T. lapis, Plin.;—T. columnæ, of Tenarian marble, id.;—T. fauces, i. e. the entrance into the infernal regions, Virg.;—T. Deus, i. e. Neptune.

TĒNĀRUS (-OS), i, c., and TĒNĀRUM (-ON), i, n. (Ταινάρως and Ταινάρων). Tenarus or Tenarum, a promontory and town in Laconia, with a temple of Neptune, where was a cavern said to be one of the entrances to the infernal regions; now Cape Matapan. Here are celebrated quarries of black marble, Plin. *Poet.* for the infernal regions; horrida sedes invisi Tartari, Hor. SYN. See ACHERON.

TĒNĀ, æ, f. (ταινία). I. Prop. (1) A band, head band, fillet, or ribbon for the hair. II. *Meton.* 2. A tape worm, Plin.—3. A kind of fish, Plin.—4. A border or frieze on a pillar, Vitruvius.—5. A streak or stripe in paper, Plin.—6. A row of projecting pointed rocks in the sea; hence, the purple fish found in these rocks are called tæniæna genus purpurarum, Plin. EX. (1) Punicis ibant evincti tempora tæniis, Virg. SYN. See FASCIA.

TĒNĪOLA, æ, f. dim. (tænia). A little band of ribbon, Col.

TĒTER, tra, trum, adj. See TETER.

TĒGAX, æcis, adj. (tago). Light-fingered, thievish, Cic.

TĒGO, Ære, i, q. tango, ut ego, si quisquam me tagit, Pac.

TĒGUS, i, m. Tagus, a river of Lusitania celebrated for its golden sand; now Tajo (the Tagus), Plin.

TĒLĀIONĪDES, æ, m. (Talaus). A descendant of Talaus; Adrastus, Stat.;—of Eriphyle, Ov.

TĒLĀRIA, lum, n. (talaris). 1. The parts about the ankles, the ankles.—2. (sc. calceamenta). Ankle-shoes, winged shoes or sandals; of Mercury (Virg.; Ov.); of Perseus (Ov.); of the fifth Minerva (Cic.). *Prov.*: talaria videamus, l'is us think of flying away, Cic.—3. t. (sc. vestimenta). A long garment reaching to the ankles, Ov.

TĒLĀRIS, e, adj. (talus). I. (1) Of or belonging to the ankle. II. (2) Of or belonging to dice. EX. (1) t. tunica, i. e. reaching to the ankles, long, Cic.;—(2) t. ludi, Quint. SYN. TALARIS; TALARIUS.—Talaris, as No. (1).—Talaris, of or belonging to dice or huckle-bones; Talaris ludus, Cic.

TĒLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (talus). Of or belonging to dice; t. lex, concerning games at dice, Plaut. SYN. See TALARIS.

TĒLASSIO [Talsio], ðnis, or TĒLASSIUS, li, m. A congratulatory exclamation to brides dating from the time of Romulus, like the Greek ἑμὴν ὁ ἱμεῖραι, Liv.

TĒLĀUS, i, m. (Ταλαός). Talaus, an Argonaut, father of Adrastus and Eriphyle, Ov.

TĒLĒA, æ, f. I. Prop. (1) A little piece of any thing cut off, a cutting, branch, stake.—2. *Esp.*: A scion, sel, Varr.—3. A small beam used for binding the junctures of a wall, Vitruvius. EX.

(1) t. in terram infodiebantur, Cæs.;—t. ferrea, little iron bars, used as money in Britain, id.

TĒLENTUM, i, n. (τάλαντον, a balance; any thing weighed). A talent. I. A Greek weight, varying in amount in the different states; the Attic talent was about 33 lb.; t. auri eborisque, Virg. II. A sum of money, also varying in amount; the Attic talent, containing 60 minæ, may be estimated at 24*l.*, 1*ss.* = £10*ss.* of our currency, Cic.;—sometimes called T. magnum, Plaut. There was another talent containing 50 minæ, Liv.

TĒLĪO, ðnis, f. (talīs). In Law: A repaying like for like, retaliation, Plin.

TĒLIS, e, adj. (τοῖος). I. Gen. (1) Of such a nature or kind, so conditioned, such, with the correl. qualis, atque, ut, qui, or *absol.* II. *Esp.* (2) Of a peculiar nature or kind, distinguished or excellent, such. EX. (1) t. est quæcumque respublica, qualis, etc., Cic.;—quales simus, tales esse videamur, id.;—faxo talum eum mac-tatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.;—talis et jure laudetur, Cic.;—talem te esse oportet, qui (= ut ille, Gr. 643, 2d) te sejunctas, etc., id.;—talia commemorat, Enn.;—talia fatur; salve, etc., Virg.—(2) quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic.;—tot et t. viri, id.;—pro tali facinore, Cæs.; t. tempus, so critical, Liv.

TĒLĪTER, adv. (talīs). In such a manner, thus, so, Plin.

TĒLPA, æ, f. [m., Virg.], (σπάλαξ). A mole.

TĒLTHÿBÿUS, li, m. (Ταλθύβιος). Talthÿ-bius, a herald of Agamemnon, Ov.; Plaut.

TĒLUS, i, m. I. Prop. 1. The ankle, the ankle-bone, Cels. II. *Meton.* (2) The lower part of the foot, the heel.—(3) An oblong die, of which two sides were round, and hence only four were marked (whereas the tesserae had six sides marked), they played with four tali, but with only three tesserae. EX. (2) purpura ad talos demissa, Cic.;—pulchra a vertice ad imos t., Hor.;—cadat an recto stet fabulo talo, stand up-right, i. e. gain approbation, Hor.;—vivere recto t., to act well, Pers.—(3) ad pilam se, aut ad talos, aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. SYN. I. TALUS; CALX.—Talus, the pastern, heel; as, No. (2).—Calx, m., the heel; ibi cum pugnis et calcibus concisus esset, Cic. *Fig.*: a calce ad carceres, from the beginning to the end, Cic.—Calx, f., lime. II. TALUS; TESSERA; ALEA; SCRUPUS.

—Talus, a bone for children to play with.—Tessera, a die to play with, see above (3).—Alea, gaming of all sorts, any play of hazard or chance; vetita legibus alea, Hor.—Scrupus, a chess-man, a table-man, a draught-man; scruporum ludas.

TĒM, adv. 1. So far, so very, in such a degree; followed by quam, atque, ut, qui, quasi, or *absol.*; as, t. esse elemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.;—t. tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Plaut.;—t. comissim' est atque ego, id.;—t. barbarus, ut non sciret, Cæs.;—t. lyncus qui nihil offendet, Cic.;—t. pudica, quasi soror mea sit, Plaut.;—rationes t. certe tamque illustres, Cic.—2. PHRASES. 1. With a superl.: By so much the; t. paucissimos (canes) reliqueris, t. optimi, etc., Varr.;—quam citissimè conficies, t. maxime expedies, Cat.;—t. gravissima tamque multa judicia, Cic.—2. non tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as, less . . . than; non t. imbecillitas quam naturalis congregatio, Cic.;—non t. patri quam patrie.—3. tam modo or tammodo, but just now, Plaut.

TĒMĀRICE, es, Plin. }
TĒMĀRIX, Icīs, f. } A tamarisk, Col.

TĀMĀSEUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Tamasus* (an ancient town of Cyprus), *Ov.*

TAM-DĪU [*also, tandiu and tam diu*]. *adv.* *So long, followed by quamdiu, quam, dum, quoad, ut or absol.; t. requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic.; —vivit tam quam licuit vivere, id.; —t. autem velle delebis, quoad, etc., id.; —t. subigenda est (inductio), ut, etc., Pallad.; —tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac.* **SYN.** See **TANTIDEM**.

TĀMEN, *adv.* (tam). *Yet, but, notwithstanding, however, but yet, nevertheless; dependent on quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, licet, si, quum, or absol.; as, verumtamen quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione t. non caret, Cic.; —tamen si miserum est, t. possim ignorare, id.; —quamvis sit magna (expectatio), t. eam vinces, id.; —etsi abest maturitas ætatis, jam t., etc., id.; —equidem ut verum esset . . . t. arbitrarer, id.; —si omnes deos hominesque celare possumus, nihil tamen, etc., id.; —quum eo consecutus eram . . . tamen, etc., id.; —sed conabor tamen, id.* **SYN.** See **NIBILOMIDUS**.

TĀMENETSI. See **TAMETSI**.

TĀMĒSIS, is, m. [**Tāmēsa**, æ, Tac.]. *The Thames, a river of Britain, Cæs.*

TĀMETSI, *conj.* (tamen etsi, often separated, Cic.). *Although, though, albeit, notwithstanding that.* 1. *With the indic.:* tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi, etc., Cic.—2. *With subj.:* t. nulus moneas, Ter. **SYN.** See **QUAMQUAM**.

TAMQUAM [tanquam], *adv.* I. *Gen.* (1) *Just as, as, as it were.* II. *Esp.* (2) *With si, i. e. tamquam si, as if.* (3) *Without si, as if, as though.* **EX.** (1) tibi etiam t. mihi, Cic.; —repente t. serpens, id.; —apud eum ego si Ephesi fui, t. domi meæ, id.—(2) omnes t. si tu esses, ita fuerunt, Cic.; —t. si tua res agatur, id.—(3) t. clausa sit Asia, Cic.; —t. nesciamus, Plin. **SYN.** See **QUASI**.

TĀNĀGER, gri, m. *Tanager, a river of Lucania, now the Negro, Virg.*

TĀNĀGRA, æ, f. (**Távρα**). *Tanagra, a town of Bœotia, now Grinadula or Grimala.*

TĀNĀGRÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tanagra). *Of or belonging to Tanagra, Stat.*

TĀNĀIS, is, m. (**Távαις**). *Tanaïs.* I. *The river Don, Mel.* II. *A male proper name.*

TĀNĀITĒ, ārum, m. (Tanaïs). *Inhabitants of the country on the Tanaïs or Don, Plin.*

TĀNĀITIS, Idis, f. (id.). *One who lives on the Tanaïs, i. e. an Amazon, Sen.*

TĀNĀQUIL, Iliis, f. *Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, Liv.; —hence, gen., an impetuous woman, Juv.; Aus.*

TANDEM, *adv.* (tam, dem, a demonstrative suffix as in pridem). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: At length, at last.—(2) *Esp.* in questions: Then, pray. II. *Meton.* i. q. *denique.* **EX.** (1) t. vulneribus defessi, Cæs.; —ut pœnas t. rogat, *Ov.* Strengthened by jam, aliquando, denique; ut jam t. illi fateantur, Cic.; —t. aliquando . . . ejecimus, id.; —t. denique ductus, App.—(2) *quid tandem agebatis, Cic.; —quonam t. modo? id.; —quousque t. abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? id.; —A? tandem ita esse ut dicis? id.; —itane t.? Ter.* **SYN.** See **DEMUM**.

TANGO, āre, tāgi, tactum, tr. (**τῶγαν**). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To touch.—(2) *Esp.*: To touch, take, taste, eat.—(3) *Of places:* To enter, come to, reach, arrive at.—(4) *To touch by being contiguous to, to border upon.*—(5) *To touch, strike, beat.*—(6) *To besmear, anoint, wet.* II. *Fig.* (7) *Of the mind:* To move, touch, affect,

make an impression upon, incite.—(8) *To cheat, cozen, choose, deceive.*—(9) *To sting or vex with pointed speech, to nettle.*—(10) *To touch upon, mention.*—(11) *To take in hand, undertake.* **EX.** (1) t. terram genu, Cic.; —t. os, *Ov.*—(2) de præda mea teruncium nec attigit, nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic.; —quia tangam nullum ab invito, id.; —lupi t. corpora, *Ov.*; —t. calicem, *to drink, Plaut.*—(3) t. provinciam, Cic.; —t. portus, *Virg.*; —t. domos, *Ov.*; —t. limina, *Juv.*—(4) qui (fundi) Tiberim tangunt, Cic.; —quæ (villa) t. viam, id.; —hæc civitas t. Rhenum, Cæs.—(5) t. chordas, *Ov.*; —t. Chloen flagello, *Hor.*; —statua de cælo tacta, Cic.; —ulmus fulmine tacta Jovis, *Ov.* *Prov.*: tetigisti acu (rem), you have hit the right nail on the head, *Plaut.*—(6) t. palpebram saliva, *Plin.*; —t. corpus aqua, *Ov.*—(7) minus Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic.; —si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, *Liv.*; —tactus religione hospes, id.; —mortalia mentem tangunt, *Virg.*—(8) t. senem triginta minis, *Poet.* *ap. Cic.*; —t. lenunculum are militari, *Plaut.*; —tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am caught, id.*—(9) quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, *Ter.*—(10) tametsi neque omnia dicam et leviter unum quodque tangam, *Cic.*—(11) t. carmina. **SYN.** I. **TANGO**; **TRACTO**—Tangere, *to touch; tangere aras, Virg.*—Tractare, *to handle; fig., aliam artem tractare, to exercise an art; tangere, to touch lightly; tractare, with the whole hand, thoroughly.* II. **TANGIT**; **SPECTAT**; **PERTINET**.—Tangit, as *No. (7)*, illud me tangit, that concerns me; illud me spectat, that is my business; illud ad me pertinet, that belongs to me. In these synonymous phrases, spectat expresses any concern or interest however small; pertinet, a greater degree of concern; and tangit, that concern which moves and interests us greatly; beneficia quæ ad singulos spectant, et quæ ad universos pertinent, *Liv.*

TANQUAM. See **TAMQUAM**.

TANTĀLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tantalus). *Of or belonging to Tantalus; T. sors, Prop.; —T. mensa, Stat.*

TANTĀLĪDES, æ, m. (id.). *A male descendant of Tantalus; said of Pelops, Ov.*

TANTĀLIS, Idis, f. (id.). *A female descendant of Tantalus; said of Niobe, Ov.; —T. matres, descendantes of T.*

TANTĀLUS, i, m. (**Távταλος**), [*dat. Tantalæo, Gr. Τανταλῆϊς*]. *Tantalus, a king of Phrygia; acc. to the fable, a son of Jupiter and father of Pelops and Niobe: he was admitted to the table of the gods, but, having betrayed their secrets, was sent to the infernal regions, and condemned to suffer perpetual hunger and thirst; he stood up to the chin in water, and the most beautiful fruits hung all around him; but the water and fruit fled from his lips whenever he attempted to taste them (hence the English word tantalize); at the same time a rock hanging over him threatened his destruction every moment, Hyg.*

TANTĪDEM (*genit. of prius from tantus dem*), used adverbially: *So much, for so much; tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter.* **SYN.** **TANTIDEM**; **TANTISPER**; **TAMDIU**.—Tantidem, *so much, as much, said of quantity; ab alquo tantidem accipere, Cic.*—Tantisper, *said of time, a little while, for a little while; cogitare tantisper de alquo reo, Cic.*—Tamdiu, *so long as, denotes wearisome duration; te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis dolui, Cic.*

TANTILLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (tantulus). *So small or little; subet., such a trifle; febris t. ut, etc., Cels.; —tantillum loci, ubi, etc., Plaut.; —t. puer, Ter.* **SYN.** See **TANTULUS**.

TANTISPER, *adv.* (tantus). *So long, for so long a time; also, in the mean time, mean while.* 1. *Followed by dum:* ut ibi esset t. dum culeus compararetur, Cic.—2. *Followed by quoad:* ut viveret t., quoad fieret permutatio, Gell.—3. *Ab-sol.:* t. impediō, Cic.—t. et res repetiverant, Liv. **SYN.** See **TANTIDEM**.

TANTŌPĒRE, *adv.* (tanto, opere). *With so great pains, so very, so much, Cic.*

TANTŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (tantus). *So little, so small.* *Subst. n.,* Such a trifle, only so much; t. granum fici, Cic.—t. statura, Cæs.;—non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem, Cic.;—tantulum moræ, id. **SYN.** **TANTULUS; TANTILLUS.**—Tantulus, *dim.* of tantus, so little, so small, never so small.—Tantillus, *dim.* of tantulus, expresses something still smaller.

TANTUM, *adv.* (tantus). I. (1) *So very, so much.* II. (2) *Only.* **EX.** (1) t., quantum me amas, Cic.;—id t. abest ab officio, ut, etc., id.;—motus t. auctoritate, Nep.;—nec t. dulcia, quantum et liquida, Virg.;—Marius quantum bello optimus t. pace pessimus, Vell.—(2) Socratem t. de vita et de moribus solitum esse querere, Cic.;—nomen t. virtutis, id.;—dixit tantum, nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. **PHRASES.** 1. tantum non (*νόον οὐκ*), almost, nearly; quum vinceat t. non jam inunctæ manibus essent, Liv.;—t. non jam captam Lacedæmonem esse, id. *From this must be distinguished those cases in which non does not belong to tantum, but to the verb;* as, t. non cunctandum esse, Liv.;—t. non defuisse, id.—2. tantum quod, just then, just, at the moment; t. quod ex Arpinati veneram, Cic.;—t. quod pueritiam egresso, Suet.—3. tantum quod non, only that not, all but; t. quod hominem non nominat, Cic. **SYN.** See **Non tantum, under Non.**

TANTUMMŌDO, *adv.* (tantum, modo). *Only; ut t. per stirpes alantur suas, Cic.;—velis t., if you but wish, you have only to entertain the wish.*

TANTUNDEM. See **TANTUSDEM.**

TANTUS, a, um, *adj.* (tam, with the adjective ending tus). I. (1) *So great.*—(2) *Neut. absol.:* *So much.*—(3) In conversation: tantum est, nothing else, this is all.—(4) *Prop. genit. of estimation or value:* tanti quanti, as much as, Gr. 582.—(5) *Fig.:* esse tanti (alciui), to be highly esteemed or valued, to be worth much, to be of importance.—(6) *abl. tanto*, Gr. 583, 584. *As much, so much.* With the compar., the more, the less.—Gr. 579, 580.—7. In familiar language: tanto melior; so much the better, well done! excellent! bravo! Plaut.—(8) in tantum, so far, so very, so much. II. (9) *Only such, a little, so small; in the neut., such a trifle.* **EX.** (1) *Usually followed by quantus, ut, qui, or absol.;* less frequently followed by quam: nullam (concionem) unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestra est, Cic.;—non fuit t. homo Roscius, ut, etc., id.;—t. illud esse maleficium, quod, etc., id.;—t. et tam infinitæ pecunie, id.;—t. vestis, such a quantity, id.—(2) tantum molestie, quantum glorie, Cic.;—tantum præsidii, Cæs.;—tantum hostium, Liv.;—tantum abest ut (see **ABEST**).—(3) num quid amplius? tantum est, Cic.—(4) frumentum tanti fuit quanti iste æstimavit, Cic.—(5) etsi id quidem non tanti est, Cic.;—est mihi tanti, id.—(6) quanto erat gravior oppugnationis, tanto crebriores literæ mittebantur, Cæs.;—bis tanto amici sunt, twice as much, Plaut.;—post tanto, Virg.;—tanto prestare, Nep.—(8) in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.;—quædam aquæ fervent in tantum ut non possent esse usui, Sen.—(9) ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis vix contenti esse

possimus, Cic.;—præsidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Cæs.

TANTUS-DEM, tantadem, tantundem, adj. (tantus and *emphatic demonstrative suffix dem.* I. (1) *Just so much, just so great.* II. (2) *Neut. tantundem, just so much.* **EX.** (1) t. est periculum, Plaut.—(2) tantundem, quantum tu, Plaut.;—tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Cæs.;—tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter.

TĀPĒTE is, n. [*sing. acc. m.* tapeta fulgentem, Sil.; *plur. acc. m.* tapetas pulcros, Virg.; *abl.* tapetis, id.; Mart.]. Cloth wrought with figures of various colors, tapestry, arras, carpeting, Virg.

TAPRŌBĀNE, ĕs, f. (Ταπροβάνη). *Taprobane, an island in the Indian sea, now Ceylon.*

TĀRANDUS, i, m. A northern quadruped; acc. to Cuvier, a rein-deer, Plin.

TĀRĀNIS, is, m. Jupiter, among the Gauls.

TĀRAS, antis, m. (Τάρας). *Taras.* I. A son of Neptune, founder of Tarentum, Stat. II. *Tarentum, Luc.*

TĀRĀTANTĀRA. *An onomatopœia to denote the sound of the tuba, Eun.*

TARBELLI, ōrum, m. *Tarbelli, a people of Aquitania, whose country extended southward from Burdigala to the Pyrenees, now Dax (d' Aqs), Cæs.*

TARDE, *adv.* (tardus). *Slowly, tardily; tarde percipere, Cic.;—tardius moveri, id. SYN. See **SERO.***

TARDIGRĀDUS, a, um, *adj.* (tardus, gradior). *That walks slowly, slow-paced, slow, Pac. ap. Cic.*

TARDILOQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (tardus, loquor). *Slow of speech, Sen.*

TARDĪPES, pēdis, *adj.* (tardus, pes). *That walks slowly; hence, meton. poet. for limping, an epithet of Vulcan, Catull.*

TARDĪTAS, ĕtis, f. (tardus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Slowness.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Slowness of intellect, dullness.* **EX.** (1) t. pedum, Cic.;—gravitas et t. navium, Cæs.;—t. operis, Cic.;—t. venci, slow operation, Tac.—(2) t. ingenii, Cic. **SYN.** See **CUNCTATIO.**

TARDITŪDO, inis, f. (id.). *Slowness, Plaut.*

TARDIŪSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (id.). *Somewhat slow, Ter.*

TARDO, ĕre, tr. and *intr.* (tardus). I. *Tr.* (1) *To render slow, retard, delay, impede, stop.* II. *Intr.* (2) *To loiter, be slow, delay.* **EX.** (1) t. profectioem, Cic.;—negligentia t. animum, id.;—ut tardarentur adire, Cæs.—(2) numquid putes rei publicæ nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic.;—apes tardantes, Plin. **SYN.** See **MOROS.**

TARDUS, a, um, *adj.* (βαδύς). I. *Prop.* (1) *Slow, tardy.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.:* *Slow in intellect, dull, stupid.*—(3) *Exp. of style:* *Slow, measured.* **EX.** (1) t. alga et languida pecus, Cic.;—tardior ad iudicandum, id. *Of things:* omnia t. et spissa, Cic.;—t. tempora, Hor.;—t. noctes, coming late, Virg.;—t. menses, long summer months, id.;—t. podagra, rendering slow, Hor.—(2) sensus t., Cic.;—indocilis et t., id.;—t. ingenii esse, id.—(3) principia (dicendi) tarda sunt, Cic.;—t. stilus, Quint.;—t. et supina compositio, id. **SYN.** See **SERUS.**

TĀRENTĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tarentum). *Of or belonging to Tarentum; T. sinus, Mel.;—T. oves, Col. Subst.:* Tarentini, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tarentum, Cic.*

TARENTUM, i, n. (Τάρας). *Tarentum, a town of Lower Italy on the Gulf of Tarentum,*

founded by *Taras*, with an excellent harbor, now *Taranto*.

1. **TARPEIUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Tarpeian*. *T. mons*; the name of a rock of the Capitoline Hill, from which malefactors were thrown, Varr.; it is called also *T. saxum*, Liv.; also, absol.: *in Tarpeio fodientes*, Plin.;—*T. arx*, the Capitoline citadel, Ov.;—*T. coronæ*, given to the victors at the Capitoline games, Mart.;—*T. lex*, so called from one *Tarpeius*, Cic.

2. **TARPEIUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Tarpeian*. *T. mons*; the name of a rock of the Capitoline Hill, from which malefactors were thrown, Varr.; it is called also *T. saxum*, Liv.; also, absol.: *in Tarpeio fodientes*, Plin.;—*T. arx*, the Capitoline citadel, Ov.;—*T. coronæ*, given to the victors at the Capitoline games, Mart.;—*T. lex*, so called from one *Tarpeius*, Cic.

TARQUINIENSIS, e, *adj.* (*Tarquinius*). *Of or belonging to Tarquinius*; *T. ager*, Cic. *Plur.*: *Tarquinienses*, Ium, m. *The inhabitants of Tarquinius*, Liv.

TARQUINIÏ, ñrum, m. *TarquiniÏ*, a very ancient city of Etruria, now *Corneto*, Cic.

1. **TARQUINIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (*Tarquinius*). *Of or belonging to Tarquinius*, *Tarquinius*;—the name of the fifth Roman king, a native of Tarquinius, and his descendants; esp. *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last Roman king, Cic.

2. **TARQUINIUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the TarquiniÏ*, *Tarquinius*; *T. nomen*.

TARRACINENSIS [Terr.], e, *adj.* (*Tarracina*). *Of or belonging to Tarracina*, *Tarracinian*; *T. Ceparis*, of *Tarracina*, Sall. *Plur.*: *Tarracineses*, Ium, m. *The inhabitants of Tarracina*.

TARRACINA [Terr.], æ, f. *Tarracina*, a town of Latium formerly called *Anxur*, now *Terracina*, Cic.

TARRACO, ñnis, f. *Tarraco*, a town of Spain, now *Tarragona*, Plin.

TARRACONENSIS, e, *adj.* (*Tarraco*). *Of or belonging to Tarraco*; *T. conventus*, Liv.;—*T. colonia*, Tac.

TARSENSES, Ium, m. (*Tarsus*). *The inhabitants of Tarsus*, Cic.

TARSUS, i, f. *Tarsus*, the chief city of Cilicia, on the river Cydnus, about twelve miles from its mouth, Cic.

TARTAREUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Tartarus*). *Of or belonging to Tartarus*, *infernal*; *T. tenebrica*, Cic. poet.;—*T. custos*, *Cerberus*, Virg.;—*T. sorores*, the *Furies*, id.;—*T. antrum*, the *infernal regions*, Lucr.

TARTARUS or -OS, i, m.; or plur., **TARTARA**, ñrum, n. (*Tάρταρος*, plur., *Tάρταρα*). *The infernal regions*, *Tartarus*, Virg. *SYN.* See *INFERI*.

TARTESSĪACUS [Tartēssĭacus], a, um, *adj.* (*Tartessus*). *Of or belonging to Tartessus*, *Tartessian*; *T. Thyrsi*, i. e. *lactuca*, Col. *Poet.* for *Spanish*, Sid.

TARTESSIS [Tartēsis], Idis, f. (id.). *Of or belonging to Tartessus*, Col.

TARTESSIUS [Tartēsius], a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of Tartessus*; *T. litora*, Ov. *Poet.* for *Spanish*.

TARTESSUS [Tartēsus], or -OS, i, f. *Tartessus*, an ancient seaport of Spain, as some suppose at the mouth of the Bætis (the Guadalquivir), now according to some *Gades* (*Cádiz*), Mel.

TARUSATES, Ium, m. *Tarusates*, a people of Aquitania, Cæs.

TĀT and **TĀTÆ**, interj. *Strange! wonderful! Plaut.*

TĀTĪENSES (*Tatius*), or **TĪTĪENSES** (*Titus*, *prænomen of Tatius*), Ium, m. *One of the three centuries of cavalry in the time of Romulus*, Cic.

TĀTIUS, ti, m., i. e. *Titus Tatius*, a king of the Sabines, afterward joint sovereign with Romulus.

TĀUM, i, n. *The Tug*, a river and long arm of the sea on the east of Britain.

TAURĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (*taurus*). *Of a bull or bulls*; *T. vincla*, *leathern*, Lucr.;—*t. terga*, *bull's hides*, Virg. *Meton.* for *timber* or *drum*, Ov. *Subst.*: *Tauræa*, æ, f. *A thong made of ox-hide*.

TAURI, ñrum, m. *Tauri*, a people of Thrace in the modern Crimea, noted for their human sacrifices, Cic.

TAURĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (*Tauri*). *Of or belonging to Tauri*, *Tauric*; *T. Chersonesus*, Plin.

TAURIFORMIS, e, *adj.* (*taurus*, *forma*). *Like a bull*, *Bull-shaped*, *tauriform*, an epithet of the river *Audisus*, Ilor.

TAURĪNI, ñrum, m. *Taurini*, a people of northern Italy on the Po; their capital is now *Turin*, Plin.

1. **TAURĪNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (*taurus*). *Of or belonging to bulls*; *t. fel*, Plin.;—*t. tergum*, a *bull's hide*, Virg.

2. **TAURĪNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (*Taurini*). *Of or belonging to Taurini*; *T. saltus*, Liv.;—*T. campi*.

TAURŌIS, entia, *Tauris*, a fortress of Marseilles, near the sea, now *Taranto*, Cæs.

TAURŌMENĪTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Tauromenium*; *T. civitas*, Cic. *Plur.*: *Tauromenitani*, ñrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Cic.; from

TAURŌMENĪUM, ti, n. (also *Taurominium*). *Tauromenium*, a town in the eastern part of Sicily, on Mount *Taurus*, now *Taromina*, Cic.

1. **TAURUS**, i, m. (*ταῦρος*). I. 1. *A bull*, oz, Cic. II. *Meton.* 2. *A brazen bull*, constructed by *Perillus* for the tyrant *Phalaris*, and used as an instrument of torture, Cic.—3. The constellation *Taurus*, Plin.—4. *A bird that imitates the bellowing of bulls*; perhaps the *bittern*, Plin. *SYN.* See *Bos*.

2. **TAURUS**, i, m. *Taurus*, a high mountain range in Lycia, Cic. Hence, *Tauri Pylæ*, a defile between *Cappadocia* and *Cilicia*, Cic.

TAX. A word formed to express the sound of blows; *tax*, *tax meo tergo erit*, *my back will get smack smack*, Plaut.

TAXA, æ, f. *A kind of laurel*, Plin.

TAXĀTĪO, ñnis, f. (*taxo* (3)). I. *A valuing, rating*; *facere t. rei*, Cic. II. In Law: *A limiting clause in a document*, Dig.

TAXĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (*taxus*). *Of yew-trees*.

TAXĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of yew-trees*, Plin.

TAXO, ñre, tr. (*tago*, *tango*). I. *Prop.* 1. *To touch sharply*, Gell. II. *Fig.* (2) *To revile, reproach, cut, reprove, censure*.—(3) *To estimate, value, rate*. EX. (2) *in piris taxatur superbia cognomine*, i. e. *are called superba*, Plin.;—*t. alqm*, Suet.—(3) *t. modum summæ*, Suet.;—*quanti illud (malum) taxavimus*, Sen.

TAXUS, i, f. (*ταῦχος*). I. *A yew-tree*; *Taxus baccata*, Plin. Considered as the tree of the infernal regions, on account of its poisonous berries, Ov. II. *Meton. poet.*: *A javelin* (made of the wood of the yew-tree), Sil.

TĀYĠĒTE, æ, f. (*Ταῖγῆτη*). *Taygete*, a daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, one of the *Pleiades*.

TĀYĠĒTUS, i, m., and **TĀYĠĒTA**, ñrum, n. (*Ταῖγῆτος*). *Taygetus*, a lofty range of moun-

tains of Laconia, and terminating the promontory of Tænarus, Virg.

1. TE. *Thee*, acc. sing. of tu.

2. TE. A pronominal suffix; as, tute, tete. See Tu.

TEANUM, i, n. *Teaunum*, the name of two towns. I. *T. Apulum*, in Apulia, now *Civitate*, Cic. II. *T. Sidicinum*, in Campania, now *Teano*, Cic.

TECHNA, æ, f. (τεχνη). *A wife, artifice, stratagem*, Plaut.; Ter.

TECHNICUS, i, m. (τεχνικός). *A teacher of art, technologist*, Quint.

TECMESSA, æ, f. *Tecmessa*, daughter of Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax son of Telamon.

TECTE, adv. (tectus). *In a covert or indirect manner, covertly*, Cic.

TECTORIUM, ii, n. (tectorius). I. 1. *A cover, covering*, Cat. II. Prop. 2. *Plaster, parget, stucco, painting in fresco*, and the like, Cic.—3. *Sarcas*, of a paste with which the face was covered in order to preserve its beauty, Juv.—4. *Fig. of style: Smooth words, flattery*; t. pictæ linguæ, Pers. SYN. See TEGMENTUM.

TECTORIUS, a, um, adj. (tego). I. Gen. (1) *That serves for or belongs to covering*. II. Esp. (2) *That belongs to covering or overlaying walls, floors, etc.* EX. (1) t. panicula, Plaut.—(2) t. opus, Cic.

TECTOSAGES, um, m. *Tectosages*, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, betwixt the Pyrenæes and the Rhone, Cæs.;—called also Tectosāgi, ðrum.

TECTUM, i, n. (tego). I. Prop. 1. *A roof*, Cic. II. Meton. 2. *Any covered place, a shelter, dwelling, house, lodging, etc.*; recipere exercitus tectis, Cic.;—subire l., Cæs.;—recipere in tectum, Plaut.;—solidat., apison, Ov. SYN. See DOMUS.

TECTUS, a, um. I. pt. of tego. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: *Covered, concealed, secret*.—(2) Fig.: *Covert, hidden, close, deep*. EX. (1) t. cuniculi, Hirt.—(2) t. sermo, covert, Cic.;—t. verba.

TEGUM. See Tu.

TEGNILŌQUIDES, is. A name facetiously formed, i. q. te digna loquens, Plaut.

TEGEA, æ, f. (Τέγεια) [Tegee, Stat.]. *Tegea*, a city of Arcadia, now *Pali*, Plin.

TEGEËUS, or TEGEËUS, a, um, adj. (Tegea). *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegean*; Poet. also for *Arcadian*; T. virgo, i. e. *Callisto*, daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, Ov.;—T. parens, mother of Eeander, id.;—T. volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat.

TEGEATÆ, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tegea*, Cic.

TEGEATĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Tegea). *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegeatic*; T. volucer, T. ales, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat.

TEGEATIS, Idis, f. (id.). *Tegeatic*, poet. *Arcadian*; T. mater, the *Arcadian Atlanta*, Stat.

TEGILLUM, i, n. dim. (tegulum). *A small covering or hood, veil*, Plaut.

TEGIMEN [tægmen, tegmen], Inis, n. (tego). *A covering*; t. Scythicum, Cic.;—consertum tegmen spinā, Virg.;—nec res ulla geri sub cœli tegmine posset, vault of heaven, firmament, Lucr.;—tegmen fluminis, crust of ice.

TEGMEN, Inis. See TEGIMEN.

TEGMENTUM, i. See TEGMENTUM.

TĒGO, ðre, texti, tectum, tr. (τῆγο). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To cover, cover over*.—(2) Esp.:

To cover, hide, conceal.—(3) *To cover, defend, protect, shelter*.—(4) *To cover, bury*. II. Fig.

(5) Gen.: *To protect, shield, defend*.—(6) Esp.: *To cover, conceal, disguise, cloak*.—(7) *To shelter, protect*. EX. (1) t. corpus pallio, Cic.;—

tectus esse soleo, Plaut.;—Mars tunica tectus, Hor.;—casæ stramentis tectæ, Cæs.;—naves tectæ, having decks, Cæs.;—t. latus alcis, to walk by one's side, Hor.;—t. alqm, to accompany or attend any one, Stat.—(2) ferre latibulis se tegunt, Cic.—(3) t. alqm, Cic.;—abscedere tecto, safe, Ter.—(4) te modo terra tegat, Prop.;—hæmus t. ossa, Ov.—(5) tectus modestia, Plaut.;—

t. verecundiam et virtutis modum, id.—(6) t. prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ, Cic.;—t. rem turpissimam honesta præscriptione, Cæs.;—t. commissa, Hor.—(7) talis improborum consensio non modo excusatione amicitia tendenda non est, sed, etc., Cic.;—tecti innocentia, id. SYN.

TĒGO; OPERIO; COOPERIO.—Tegere, to cover, hide.—Operire, to shut up or close, to wrap about in; pellis operit latus humeros, Virg. Fig.: operitus dedecore et infamia; here tectus would not do.—Cooperire, to come all over, to envelop, to overwhelm; c. alqm lapidibus, Liv. Fig.: coopertus sceleribus, Cic.;—miseriis, Sall.;—famosis versibus dishonored by satirical verses; operitus would express less.

TĒGŪLE, ðrum [rarely, and mostly poet., tegula, æ], f. (tego). I. Plur. (1) *Tiles*; a tiled roof. II. Sing. (2) *A tile*. EX. (1)

demitti per tegulas, Cic.;—tempestas confringit tegulas, Plaut.;—anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter.—(2) relinquere nullam t., not a tile, Cic.;—t. prohibet imbrem, Ov. Proc.: extrema tegula stare, on the last tile, i. e. to stand on the very edge of the roof, to be near falling.

SYN. TEGULA; IMBEX.—Tegula, a tile.—Imbex, a gutter tile, a roof tile; quod meas confragisti imbrices et tegulas, Plaut.

TĒGŪMEN, Inis. See TEGIMEN.

TĒGUMENTUM, i, n. (tego) [tegimentum and tegmentum]. I. Prop. (1) *A covering, cover*. II. Fig. (2) *Shelter, protection*. EX.

(1) tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.;—detrahere tegumenta, Cæs.—(2) habui tegumentum ætati, Plaut. SYN. TEGUMENTUM; OPERCULUM; TECTORIUM.—Tegumentum, any sort of covering.—Operculum, a cover, a lid.—Tectorium, any kind of plastering, etc., over wall; tectorium vetus delere, et novum inducere, Cic.

TEIUS, a, um, adj. (Teos). *Of or belonging to Teos, Teian*; T. Anacreon, Hor.;—T. Musa, Ov. Plur.: Teii, ðrum, m. *The inhabitants of Teos*, Liv.

TELA, æ, f. (contr. for texta from texo). I. Prop. (1) *A web*.—(2) Meton.: *The warp* (into which the wool is woven), thread.—(3) *A weaver's beam or loom*, Cat. Ov. II. Fig. (4) *A series, tissue*. EX. (1) plena domus telarum, Cic.;—Penelope telam retexens, id.;—tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg.;—lana et tela victum quarunt, Ter. Of a spider's web, Catull.—(2) firma conductis annectit licia telis, Tib.—(3) quamquam ea tela textitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., Cic.

1. TELĀMO, or TELĀMON, ðnis, m. (τελαμών, supporter). In Archit.: *A male figure supporting parts of a building (cornels or cornices)*.

2. TELĀMO or TELĀMON, ðnis, m. (Τελαμών). *Telamon*, an Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer.

TELĀMŌNIĀDES, æ, m. (Telamo). *A male descendant of Telamon*, i. e. his son Ajax, Ov.

TĒLĀMŌNIUS, a, um, adj. (2. Telamo). *The Telamonian*, i. e. son of Telamon, for Ajax, Ov.

TELCHINES, um, *m.* (Τελχίνες). According to fable, *Teletines*, a family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their sorcery, and also for their skill in working brass and iron, Ov.; Stat.

TELEGŌNUS, i, *m.* (Τηλέγονος). *Telegonus*, son of Ulysses and Circe. When he was grown up he went to see his father, whom, on his arriving in Ithaca, he killed, without knowing him. On his return he built Tusculum, Hyg. *Appell.*: Τηλέγονι, ὄρουμ, *m.* The erotic poems of Ovid, so called because they were pernicious to their author, Ov.

TELĒMĀCHUS, i, *m.* (Τηλέμαχος). *Telemachus*, son of Ulysses and Penelope, Hyg.

TELĒMUS, i, *m.* (Τηλέμος). *Telemus*, a certain augur, Ov.

TELĒPHUS, i, *m.* (Τηλέφος). *Telephus*. 1. Son of Hercules and the nymph Auge, and king of Mysia; he was wounded at Troy by Achilles, and cured again by the rust of the spear that inflicted the wound, Ov.—2. A contemporary and friend of Horace, Hor.—3. The title of a poem.

TELĒGER, ἔρα, ἔρουμ, *adj.* (telum, gero). *Bearing darts or arrows*, an epithet of Cupid.

TELLUS, flris, *f.* (akin to terra). I. 1. *The terrestrial globe, the earth*, Cic. II. (2) *Personified: The Earth as a nourishing deity*.—(3) *Meton.*: *A land, region, country*. EX. (2) *aedes Telluris*, Cic.;—in *Telluris* (sc. aede), id.;—*piare Tellurem porco*, Hor.—(3) *barbara t. Scythiae*, Tib.;—*t. Gnosia*, Virg. SYN. See HUMUS.

TELMESSĪCUS [Telmess.], a, um, *adj.* (Telmessus). *Of Telmessus, Telmessic*; T. sinus.

TELMESSIUS [Telmis.], a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian*; T. Ptolemaeus, *of Telmessus*, Liv. *Subst.*: *Telmislii, ὄρουμ, m.* *The inhabitants of Telmessus*.

TELMESSUS or **TELMISSUS**, i, *f.* (Τελμισσός or Τελμισσός). *Telmessus*, a city of Lycia near the borders of Caria, famous for the skill of its inhabitants in augury and divination, Plin.

TELUM, i, n. (τήλη). I. *Prop.* (1) *A missile, weapon, as a dart, etc.*—(2) *Meton. gen.*: *Any offensive weapon*; as, a dagger, sword, axe.—(3) *Exp. poet.* like the Greek βέλος. *A sunbeam, lightning*. II. *Fig.* (4) *A weapon, arrow, dart*. EX. (1) *depellere tela*, Cic.;—*conjicere tela*, Cæs.;—*dirigere tela arcu*, Hor.;—*volatile t.*, Lucr.—(2) *stare in comitio cum telo*, Cic.;—*esse cum t.*, *to be armed*, id.;—*velinquere t. in vulnere*, Liv.;—*t. frontis*, a horn, Ov.—(3) *tela diei*, Lucr.;—*tela Jovis*, Ov.—(4) *t. ad res gerendas*, Cic.;—*necessitas, quæ ultimum ac maximum t. est*, Liv.;—*t. scelorum*—*fortuna*, Cic. SYN. I. *TELUM*; *HASTA*; *HASTILE*; *GESUM*; *SARISSA*; *SPARUS*; *LANCEA*; *PILUM*; *SPICULUM*; *SAGITTA*; *JACULUM*; *FALARICA*.—*Telum, generic for any kind of a weapon*.—*Hasta, a pike or spear*.—*Hastile, the staff of a halbert or pike*; *debilis hastili nixus*, Cic.—*Gesum, a kind of javelin proper to the Gauls, and used by the Romans*; *fulcibus gesisque binis armati*, Liv.—*Sarissa, a long spear or pike used by the Macedonians*; *prælongarum hastarum, sarissas Macedones vocant*, Liv.—*Sparus, a rough dart used by the country people*.—*Lancea, a lance, a kind of long javelin*, Tac.—*Pilum, the javelin of the Romans, the staff of which was long, and the dart of a triangular form, with hooks*; *agmina horrentia pilis*, Hor. *Primum pilum, the first company of a regiment*. Cæs.—*Spiculum, a sharp point*; hence, *a small dart or arrow*; *hastarum spicula, also, the head of a javelin or arrow*; it was of a triangular form. *Alexander sagitta ictus est, quæ in medio crure reliquerat spicu-*

lum, Q. Curt.—*Sagitta, an arrow*; *aptare nervo sagittas*, Virg.—*Jaculum, a dart, a javelin, any thing that may be thrown or shot off*; *missa jaculorum turba*, Ov.—*Falarica, a kind of dart used to fight from an eminence and to shoot out of an engine*; *magnum stridens contorta falarica venit*, Virg. II. *TELA*; *ARMA*.—*Tela, arrows, javelins, darts, offensive arms, to fight with at a distance*.—*Arma, arms, both offensive and defensive, more comprehensive than tela*.

TEMĒRĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (temere). I. (1) *That happens by chance, accidental, casual*. II. (2) *Inconsiderate, rash, imprudent*. EX. (1) *non temerarium est*, Plaut.—(2) *cæca ac dominatrix animi cupiditas*, Cic.;—*t. consilium*, Planc. ap. Cic.;—*t. animus*, Liv.;—*t. mulier*, Ter.;—*t. homo*, Cæs.;—*t. tela, discharged at random*, Ov. SYN. See AUDAX.

TEMĒRE, *adv.* I. *Gen.* (1) *Accidentally, casually, thoughtlessly, by accident or chance*; *at random, inconsiderately, rashly*. II. *Exp.* 2. *Non t. est. It is not by chance or accident, it is not unimportant*, Plaut.—(3) *Non t. Not easily*. EX. (1) *forte, t. casu*, Cic.;—*non t. nec fortuito*, id.;—*non scribo hoc t.*, id.;—*t. insecutæ Orpheæ silvæ*, id.;—*Hor.*—(3) *qui hoc non t. nisi libertis suis deferebant*, Cic.;—*non t. adire*, Cæs.;—*non t. reputare*, Liv. SYN. TEMERE; FORTUITO. *Temere, inconsiderately, rashly*; *temere et nullo consilio*, Cic.—*Fortuito, by mere chance, accidentally*; *non temere, nec fortuito sati*, Cic.

TEMĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* (temere). I. (1) *Hap, chance*. II. (2) *Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness, rashness, an unfounded or rash judgment*. EX. (1) *t. fortune*, Cic.;—*declinare fortunam in t.*, Sall.—(2) *omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia*, Cic.;—*t. et cupiditas militum*, Cæs. SYN. TEMERITAS; INCONSIDERANTIA.—*Temeritas, temerity, inconsiderateness, foolhardiness*; *temeritas est florentis ætatis*; *sapientia, senectutis*, Cic.—*Inconsiderantia, want of consideration, imprudence, indiscretion*. *Temeritas opp. sapientia*; *Inconsiderantia opp. prudentia*.

TEMĒRO, āre, *tr.* (temere). *To dishonor, profane, violate, pollute*; *t. templa Minervæ*, Virg.;—*t. sacra hospitii*, Ov.;—*sepulcra majorum te nerata ac violata*, Liv.;—*castra temerata, disgraced by the crime of sedition*, Tac. SYN. See SCLEERO.

TEMĒSA, æ; **TEMĒSE**, ἔς, and **TEMPSA** [Temsæ], æ, *f.* (Τεμψα or Τίμψα). *Temesa*, a town in the territory of the Brutii, with copper mines; now *Torre del Lupi*, Mel.; Plin.

TEMĒSEUS, a, um, *adj.* (Temesa). *Of or belonging to Temesa*; T. æra, Ov.

TEMĒTUM, i, n. *An intoxicating liquor, mead, wine* (Plaut.) *facet*; *temeti timor, to denote a parasite*, Nov. ap. Fest. SYN. See MERUM.

TEMNO, ἔρε, *tr.* (τίμνω). *To despise, contemn*; *haud temnendæ manus ductor*, Tac.;—*presentia*, Lucr.;—*jejunum raro stomachus vulguria temnit*, Hor.;—*t. divos*, Virg. SYN. See DESPICIO.

TEMŌ, ōnis, *m.* I. *Prop.* 1. *The beam or pole of a carriage*, Varr. II. *Meton.* 2. *A carriage, wagon, wain*; *t. Britannus*, Juv. Hence also, the constellation *Charles's Wain*, Cic. poet.—3. *Any pole*, Col. SYN. See GUBERNACULUM.

TEMPE, indecl. plur. n. (Τέμπη τὰ). *Tempe*. I. A valley of Thessaly, famous for its beautiful situation between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, on the Peneus, Mel.; Plin. II. *Meton.*: *Any pleasant or beautiful valley*, Virg.

TEMPERAMENTUM, *i, n.* (tempero). *Right distribution, proportion, measure or quality, due temperature*; inventum est t., quo tenuiores cum principibus equari se putarunt, Cic.;—egregium t. principatus, Tac. **SYN.** **TEMPERAMENTUM**; **TEMPERANTIA**.—*Temperamentum, a tempering, a moderation, a means, as above.*—*Temperantia, temperance, a moral virtue that regulates and keeps the passions in subjection, Cic.*

TEMPERANS, *antis.* **I. pt. of tempero.** **II. Adj.** : *Moderate, temperate*; aut temperantem (dices) qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic.;—t. fama, Ter.;—temperantior potestatis, Tac. **SYN.** **See ABSTINENS.**

TEMPERANTER, *adv.* (temperans). *With moderation, moderately, Tac.*

TEMPERANTIA, *æ, f.* (id.). *A moderating, moderation*; quæ (scil. virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus, regem lisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est manus in agendo cui temperantia nomen est, Cic. **SYN.** **See TEMPERAMENTUM.**

TEMPERATE, *adv.* (temperatus). *With moderation, moderately.* **I. Prop.** : arbores humoris t., parum terreni habentes, Vitruvius;—t. tepabit, Cat. **II. Fig.** : t. agere, Cic.;—temperatius scribere, id.

TEMPERATIO, *ōnis, f.* (tempero). *Right distribution, measure or proportion, a right quality, proper condition*; t. aeris, Cic.;—t. cœli, id.;—t. caloris, id.;—t. civitatis, organizationis, id.;—sol mens mundi et t., the regulating principle, id. **SYN.** **TEMPERATIO**; **TEMPERIES**.—*Temperatio, the act of tempering.*—*Temperies, temperature*; cœli temperies.—*Temperatio est rerum*; temperies est aeris, ventorum, aquarum, G. D.

TEMPERATOR, *ōnis, m.* (id.). *One who duly regulates or moderates any thing*; t. voluptatis, one who enjoys it with moderation, Sen.

TEMPERATŪRA, *æ, f.* (id.). *(same as temperatio).* *Right distribution, measure, proportion, or quality, due temperature of a thing*; t. aeris, Plin.;—t. cœli, Varr.

TEMPERATUS, *a, um.* **I. pt. of tempero.** **II. Adj.** (1) *Properly constituted or arranged, regular.*—(2) *Prop.* : *Moderate, temperate.*—(3) *Fig.* : *Sober, steady, calm.* **EX.** (1) t. prela, Cat.—(2) t. potiones, Cic.;—temperatiora loca, Cæsar;—mitis ac t. annus, Col.—(3) t. mores, Cic.;—justus, t., sapiens, id.;—mens t. ab insolenti lætitia, Hor. **SYN.** **See ABSTINENS.**

TEMPĒRI or **TEMPŌRI** and **TEMPŌRE**, *adv.* (tempus). *At the right time, at the time appointed, seasonably, in due time*; renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic.;—qui (homo) vult sua temporis conficere officia, Plaut.;—venire adversum tempus, id.;—data tempore prosunt, Ov.;—temperius fiat, Cic.;—modo surgis Eo temperius cœlo, earlier, Ov.

TEMPĒRIES, *ēi, f.* (tempero). *Same as temperatio*; magna est in colore t., Plin.;—ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov.;—t. cœli, id. **SYN.** **See TEMPERATIO.**

TEMPĒRO, *āre, tr.* (tempus). **I. Prop.** (1) *To distribute properly, to mingle in due proportion, mix, temper*; to moderate, mitigate, allay.—(2) *To direct with regulation*; to regulate, arrange, manage, rule.—(3) *Fig.* : *To regulate, restrain, mitigate.* **II.** (4) *Gen.* : *To observe due measure, be moderate or temperate, to restrain, refrain, set limits to.*—(5) *Esp.* : *To spare.* **EX.** (1) nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic.;—t. sœ, Plin.;—t. ferrum, id.;—t. acetum melle, id.;—t. vinum, id.;—t. unguentum, id.;—t. venæsum,

Suet.;—t. arva scatēbris, to water, Virg.—(2) t. rem publicam, Cic.;—t. orbem, Ov.;—t. undas, id.;—t. citharam nervis, to tune, Ov.—(3) *temperata libertas, Cic.*;—amara lento temperet risu, Hor.;—Æolus t. iras, Virg.—(4) *With a dat.* : t. lingue, Liv.;—t. manibus, id.;—t. victorie, Sall.;—t. sibi, id. *With ab or a simple abl.* : t. ab injuria et maleficio, Cæsar;—t. risu, Liv. *With inf.* : t. timere, Plaut. *With sibi or animis.* homines sibi temperaturos, Cæsar;—vix temperare animis, quin, etc., Liv. *Impers.* : ægre temperatum est, quin, etc., Liv.—(5) *With dat.* : si cuiquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic.;—t. superatis hostibus, id. **SYN.** **See MODIFICOR.**

TEMPESTAS, *ætis, f.* (tempus). **I. Prop.** (1) *A certain space or point of time, a period, time.* **II. Prop.** (2) *Temperature, weather.*

(3) *A storm, tempest.*—4. *Tempestates*; Goddesses of the weather, Cic.; Hor.—(5) *Fig.* : *Disquietude, calamity, trouble, misfortune.* **EX.** (1) ea tempestate flos poetarum fuit, Plaut.;—qua tempestate egerat juvenos a stabulis, Prop.;—tertia t., the third day, Cic. poet.;—carmen illa tempestate laudabile, Liv.;—multis tempestatibus, Sall.; Liv.—(2) bona et certa t., Cic.;—clara t., Virg.;—turbida t., Cæsar;—fœda t., Liv.;—sæva t., Plaut.—(3) tanta t. cooritur, ut, etc., Cæsar;—vis tempestatis, id.;—maximo imbrī, tempestate, ventis, procellis, Cic.;—tempestates commoventur, id.;—(5) t. populi et fluctus, Cic.;—t. invidia nobis impendit, id.;—t. horribilis Gallici adventus, id. **SYN.** **I. TEMPESTAS**; **PROCELLA**.—*Tempestas, as above (3), a tempest, a hurricane either on land or sea, also fig.*—*Procella, a great storm of wind and rain, especially on sea.* **II. TEMPESTAS**; **TEMPESTIVITAS**.—*Tempestas, as above (1), time, season.*—*Tempestivitas, the season or time convenient for doing a thing, seasonableness, opportunity*; sua cuique parti ætatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

TEMPESTIVE, *adv.* (tempestivus). *In good or proper time, in due season, seasonably, Cic.*

TEMPESTIVITAS, *ætis, f.* (id.). **I. Prop.** (1) *Seasonableness, proper time, due season.* **II. Meton.** (2) *Proper or due condition.* **EX.** (1) suæ cuique parti ætatis est data, Cic.—(2) tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin. **SYN.** **See TEMPESTAS, II.**

TEMPESTIVO, *adv.* (id.). *At the right time, seasonably, Hor.*

TEMPESTIVUS, *a, um, adj.* (tempestas). **I. Gen.** (1) *Belonging to the right time*; done or happening at the proper time, seasonable, proper, suitable, fit, and the like. **II. Esp.** 2. *Mature, ripe.*—8. *Of persons*: *Grown up, mature, adult,* Hor.; Ov.—(4) *Premature, untimely, early.* **EX.** (1) t. venti, Cic.;—t. mare ad navigandum, id.;—t. tempora, Liv.;—t. oratio, id.;—multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, suitable circumstances, Cic.—(2) t. maturitas, Cic.;—t. fructus, id.—(4) sani atque tempestivi, early risers, Plin.;—t. convivia, commencing before the close of the day, Cic.;—t. epulæ, Tac. **SYN.** **See MATURUS.**

TEMPLUM, *i, n.* (for templum, dim. of tempus, root TEM, Gr. *tem* voc. out off). **I. Any space limited, marked, cut off by real or imaginary lines or boundaries; hence, (1) *An augur's open place of observation*, Serv.—(2) *Meton.* : *Any open space, any place that commands an extensive view, a circle.*—(3) *Gen.* : *Any consecrated place.*—(4) *Esp.* : *A sanctuary.*—(5) *A temple.* **II.** 6. *A piece of wood placed cross-wise upon the rafters.* **EX.** (1) capere templa, Liv.—(2) deus cujus hoc t. est omne quod conspicias, Cic.;—globus (terre) quem in hoc templo medium**

vides, id.;—*cœrulea t. cœli*, Enn.;—*lucida t. cœli*, Lucr.;—*t. mundi*, id.;—*Acherusiat. t.*, Enn.;—*Neptunia templa*—*templa Neptuni*, Plaut.;—(3) *t. inauguratum*, Cic. *Thus also of the rostra*, Cic.;—*fecit t. curiam*, Liv.—(4) *(curia) t. sanctitatis*, Cic.;—*templa mentis*, Lucr.—(5) *t. Herculis*, Cic.;—*t. Jovis*, id.;—*reficere templa*, Hor. *Thus also of the sepulchral monument of the deified Sichæus*, Virg. SYN. See *ÆDES*.

TEMPORĀLIS, *e. adj.* (tempus). *Belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary*; *t. causa*, Sen. *Exp.*: *t. verbum, denoting time*, Varr.;—*t. nomen (as, annus, mensis, dies)*, Prisc.;—*t. adverbium (as, pridem, nunc, modo)*, id.

TEMPORĀRIUS, *a. um, adj.* (id.). *Belonging to time, happening at times, lasting for a time, temporary*; *t. mora*, Plin.;—*t. motus animi*.

× **TEMPUS**, *ōris, m.* (*Root TEN, akin to tem-no, tēno, to cut, tēn-vo.*). I. (1) *A certain part or space of duration (as it were, cut off or separated; hence, limited duration)*.—(2) *Meton. prop. gen.*: *Time*.—(3) *Exp.*: *The time, a right, proper, or convenient time, the right or favorable moment*.—4. *tempora, um (rā xaiqut, the right places for a mortal blow, a vital part, the right spot for a wound or blow). The temples of the head (rarely sing.)*, Cels.—(5) *Meton. poet.*: *The face, the countenance, the head*.—(6) *Meton.*: *The times with regard to their circumstances (as they are, as we find them), state of affairs (as dangerous, critical, or otherwise), individual interests*.—(7) *Circumstances, occasions*.—(8) *Time required for pronouncing a syllable, measure, quantity (long or short)*.—9. *The tense of a verb*, Varr.; Quint. EX. (1) *extremum t. diei*, Cic.;—*matutina t., early hours*, id.;—*hibernum t. anni*, id.;—(2) *t. est, id quo nunc utimur*, Cic.;—*ex quo tempore tu me diligere cœpisti, from the time in which, ever since*, id.;—*per idem t.*, id.;—*id temporis* (Gr. 345), id.;—*t. edendi*, Hor.—(3) *t. habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam*, Cic.;—*occasio et t.*, Plaut.;—*t. conari majora*, Liv.—(4) *temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus*, Virg.—(5) *jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, upon his three heads*, Prop.;—*tremulum movens t.*, Catull.—(6) *si ad tuum t. perducitur, period of office, consulate*, Cic.;—*cedere tempori*, id.;—*in summo reipublicæ tempore*, Cic.;—*suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex tempore necessarium*, id.;—(7) *in hoc tempore, under these circumstances*, id. *Plur.*: *incidunt sæpe tempora, quum ea, etc., occasions*, Cic.—(8) *idem facit in trochæo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo*, Cic.;—*tempora modique*, Hor.;—*rhythmi spatium tempora constant*. II. *Adverbial expressions or PHRASES*. 1. *Tempore, tempori, or temperi (see TEMPERI)*.—2. *Ad tempus, at the right time, at the time appointed, in time*; *as, redire ad t.*, Cic.;—*venire ad t.*, Liv.;—*also, for a time, for the present*; *as, quo (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est ad t.*, Cic.;—*dux lectus est ad t.*, Liv.—3. *ex tempore, extemporaneously, impromptu, without preparation*; *as, fundere versus ex tempore*, Cic.;—*dicere ex tempore*, id.—4. *in tempore, at the right or proper time, in due season, in time*; *as, subvenire in tempore*, Liv.;—*memorare in tempore, in time*, Tac.;—*in tempore ad eum veni*, Ter.—5. *per tempus, at the right time, in time*; *as, advenire per t.*, Plaut.;—*subvenire per t.*, id.—6. *pro tempore, according to circumstances, as the occasion requires (or requires)*; *as, capere consilium pro t. et pro re, Cæs.*;—*paucæ pro t. hortatus milites*, Sall. SYN. See *ÆTAS*.

TEMŪLENTER, *adv.* (temulentus). *Drunk- enly*, Col.

TEMŪLENTĪA, *f.* (id.). *Drunkenness*, Plin.

TEMŪLENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (temetum, like vinolentum from vinum). *Drunk, intoxicated*; *temulentus tueri tempestatem*, Cic;—*t. mulier*, Ter. SYN. See *VINOSUS*.

TĒNĀCĪTAS, *ātis, f.* (tenax). I. *Gen.*: *A holding fast, tenacity*; *t. unguium*, Cic. II. *Exp.*: *Parsimony, niggardliness*, Liv. SYN.

TENACITAS; **TENOR**.—**TENACITAS**, *holding fast, tenacity, tenaciousness*.—**Tenor**, *a tenor, continuance or constant course of acting*; *pugna tenor*, Liv.;—*tenore uno rem peragere*, id.

TĒNĀCĪTER, *adv.* (id.). *Firmly, fast. Prop. and Fig., Ov.*

TĒNAX, *ātis, adj.* (teneo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Holding fast, tenacious*.—2. *Subst.*: *Tenaces, lum. Things that hold fast, bands, cords, and the like*.—(3) *Exp.*: *Parsimonious, stingy, niggardly*.—(4) *Meton.*: *Holding fast, fast, firm, tight*. II. *Fig.* (5) *Holding fast, persevering, reticence, tenacious*.—(6) *Obstinate, stubborn*. EX. (1) *ferrum tenaci forcepe*, Virg.;—*ancora dente tenaci*, id.;—*t. hedera*, Catull.—(3) *pater parens ac t.*, Cic.;—*tenax quæsti*, Ov.;—*tenaciores eorum (armorum) in prælio*, Suet.—(4) *t. gramen, firmly adhering to the ground*, Virg.;—*t. passus*, Ov.;—*pondere tenacior navis*, Liv.—(5) *memoria tenacissima*, Quint.;—*t. propositi*, Hor.;—*t. justitia*, Juv.;—*t. ficti praviæ (fama)*, Virg.—(6) *t. equus*, Liv.—*t. morbi*, Suet.;—*t. fata*, Ov. SYN. See *AVARUS*.

TENCHTERI [Tencētri], *drum, m.* *Tenchteri*, a people of Germany, on the Rhine, in the territory of modern Cleves, Essen and Bergen, Cæs.

TENDĪCŪLA, *as, f. dim.* (tendo). *A little snare, springs, or gin*; *tendiculæ literarum*.

TENDO, *ēre, tēdenti, tentum and tensum, tr. and intr. (tēivm)*. I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To stretch, stretch out, dislend, extend*.—(2) *Fig. s. s.* II. *Intr.* (3) *Prop.*: *To bend one's way toward, tend toward, to aim at, to travel, go, march, or the like*.—(4) *Fig. gen.*: *To aim at, have in view, be directed or inclined to*.—(5) *followed by a clause expressing the end at which one aims: To exert one's self, take pains, strive after any thing*.—(6) *Exp.*: *To strive against, oppose, fight, contend against*.—(7) *For tentoria tendere: To pitch tents, to be in tents, be encamped*. EX. (1) *sunt ne igitur insidiæ, tendere plagas?* Cic.;—*t. arcum*, Virg.;—*t. chordam*, Plaut.;—*t. sagittas arcu*, Hor.;—*t. barbiton, to tune*, id.;—*Noti tendunt vela, swell*, Virg.;—*t. pretorium, to pitch*, Cæs.;—*t. manus ad cœlum*, id.;—*supplex manus tendit patria*, id.;—(conjux) *parvum patri tendebat lulum, stretched out*, Virg.;—*plaga se tendit, spreads*, Lucr.—(2) *insidiæ tenduntur aleni, are spread*, Cic.;—*t. omnes insidias animis*, id.;—*t. cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii, to stretch out or offer like a hand*, id.;—*t. noctem sermone, to prolong*, Hor.;—*t. iter ad naves*, Virg.;—*t. cursum ex acie in Capitolia*, Sil.—(3) *t. Venusiam*, Cic.;—*t. ad domum*, Suet.;—*t. ad limina*, Virg.;—*fragor t. æthera*, Luc.;—*via t. sub mœnia*, Virg.;—*Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, stretching, reaching*, Plin.;—*portæ Caspiæ, quæ per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt*, id.—(4) *ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo*, Cic.;—*quorsum hæc tendant, aim*, Hor.—(5) *t. imponere leges*, Liv.;—*manibus tendit divellere nodos*, Virg.;—*aqua t. rumpere plumbum*, Hor.—(6) *quid tendit? why does he take such trouble?* Cic.;—*t. summa vi*, Liv.;—*t. acrius contra*, id.—(7) *t. sub vallo*, Cæs.;—*ut iisdem castris tenderet*, Liv.;—*iisdem hibernis tendentes*, Tac.;—*hic sevens tendebat Achilles, was encamped*, Virg. SYN. *TENDERE MANUS*. See *DARE MANUS*.

TĒNEBRÆ, *īrum, f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *Darkness, gloom*.—(2) *Exp.*: *The darkness of*

night, night.—3. *The dimness of a swoon, a swoon.*—(4) *The darkness of death.*—(5) *Melon.* : *A dark, gloomy place (of a prison).* II. *Fig.* (6) *Dimness or confusion (of the mind), obscurity (of condition), calamity, disturbance, etc.* EX. (1) *obscurato sole t. factæ, Cic.* ;—*t. noctis, Quint.*—(2) *classum primis tenebris movit, Liv.* ;—*tenebris, by night, Tibull.* ;—*per t., Lucr.*—(4) *juro, me tibi ad extremas mansuram, vita, tenebras, Prop.*—(5) *clausi in tenebris, Sall. (Of a dark place for bathing, Mart. Of lurking places, retreats, Catull. Of the infernal regions : t. infernæ, Virg.* ;—*t. Stygiæ, id.* ;—*quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis ? Ov.*—(6) *offusus tenebris, Cic.* ;—*obducere t. rebus clarissimis, id.* ;—*quas tu mihi tenebras cudas ? tricks, Plaut.* ;—*t. vitæ, obscure destiny, Lucr.* SYN. *See CALIGO.*

TĒNEBRĪCŌSUS, a, um, adj. (tenebricus). *Full of darkness, dark, that is in darkness, obscure ; t. sensus, Cic.* ;—*t. popina, id.* ;—*t. iter, Catull.* SYN. *See TENEBRŌSUS.*

TĒNEBRĪCUS, a, um, adj. (tenebræ). *Dark, obscure ; Tartarea t. plaga, Cic. poet.*

TĒNEBRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Dark, obscure ; t. aer, Virg.* ;—*t. pulvis, id.* ;—*t. Tartara, Ov.* SYN. **TENEBRŌSUS** ; **TENEBRICOSUS**.—*Tenebrosus, dark, gloomy, cloudy, as here.*—*Tenebriocus, very dark, fond of darkness, a stronger term.*

TĒNĒDĪUS, a, um, adj. (Tenedos). *Of or belonging to Tenedos ; T. securis, prob. acc. to the scarce justice of King Tenes, Cic. Subet. : Tēnēdii, Ærum, m. The inhabitants of Tenedos.*

TĒNĒDOS or **-US**, i, f. (Tēnēdos). *Tenedos, an island in the Egean Sea, on the coast of Troas, named after Tenes or Tennes (Τέννης), who was worshipped as a deity, now Tenedos.*

TĒNELLŪS, a, um, adj. dim. (tenellus). *Extremely tender ; t. hædus, Catull.*

TĒNELLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (tener). *Very tender ; t. ungulæ pullorum equinorum, Varr.* ;—*bella et t. Casina, Plaut.*

TĒNĒO, ēre, tēnti, tentum, tr. and intr. I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop. gen. : To hold, have.*—(2) *Esp. : To occupy, possess, keep possession of, have in one's power or at one's command.*—(3) *To hold fast, keep, preserve.*—(4) *To reach, get to a place.*—(5) *To hold, stop, keep back, detain.*—(6) *Fig. gen. : To grasp with the mind, comprehend, understand, know.*—(7) *Esp. : To occupy, possess.*—(8) *To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain.*—(9) *To obtain, gain.*—(10) *To keep back, detain ; to convict ; to hold, bind.*—(11) *To contain, comprehend, comprise ; pass : to be included in, founded on, consist in, belong to.* II. *Intr.* (12) *Prop. : To keep or maintain one's ground.*—(13) *To make for, make way toward.*—(14) *Fig. : To last, continue.* EX. (1) *quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic.* ;—*leges quatenus manu tenere possunt, to have in the hand as something palpable, id.* ;—*t. alqm in sinu or sinu, Ov.*—(2) *multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.* ;—*t. provinciam, id.* ;—*t. rem publicam, id.* ;—*t. loca, Liv.* ;—*t. summam imperii, Cæs.* *Of the possession of a beloved object : te tenet, Tibull. In familiar language, of seeing a beloved person after absence : teneo te, I have you again, Cic. Absol. : qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), they who guide the helm of the state : qui tenent, qui potentiuntur, Cic.*—(3) *t. oleam sempiternam in arce, Cic.* ;—*t. cursum secundissimum vento, id.* ;—*vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Cæs.*—(4) *t. montes, Liv.* ;—*t. regionem, terram, id.* ;—*t. Hesperiam, Ov.* ;—*t. portus, id.*—(5) *quem diutius tenui, Cic.* ;—*si id te non tenet, id.* ;—*sed tamen tenco (me), I check myself, id.* ;—

castris sese tenebat, Cæs.—(6) *t. sensus (sermonis), Cic.* ;—*tenes, quorsum hæc tendant, quæ loquor ? Plaut.*—(7) *quum rem publicam opes paucorum, non virtutes tenere cœperunt, Cic.*—(8) *t. consuetudinem, Cic.* ;—*t. ordinem, id.* ;—*t. memoriam alqis, id.* ;—*t. memoriâ, id.*—(9) *t. regnum, Cic.* ;—*t. multa vi, dolo, Liv.*—(10) *iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coerceat, Cic.* ;—*t. dolorem, id.* ;—*t. cupiditates, id.*—(11) *hæc magnos formula reges tenet, Hor.* ;—*quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, id.*—(12) *statio armatorum tenebat, Liv.* ;—*duo extra ordinem millia tenere, id.* ;—*tenent Danai qua deficit ignis, Virg.*—(13) *tenuere ad Mendin, Liv.* ;—*t. Diam, Hesperiam, Ov.*—(14) *imber tenuit per noctem totam, Liv.* ;—*incendium tenuit per duas noctes ac diem unum, id.* ;—*per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id.* SYN. *See POSSIDĒO.*

TĒNER, ēra, ērum, adj. (τήνερ). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen. : Tender, soft.*—(2) *Esp. : Tender of age, young.* II. *3. Gen. s. s. as (1).*—(4) *Esp. of any thing tender or young.* EX. (1) *procera et t. palma, Cic.* ;—*t. radices, Cæs.* ;—*t. plantæ, Virg.* ;—*t. gramen, Hor.* ;—*t. aer, transparent, Lucr.*—(2) *t. et rudis, Cic.* ;—*t. puer in cunis, Prop.* ;—*t. manes, children æho did young, Stat.* ;—*a teneris (sc. annis), from childhood, Cic.* ;—*de tenero ungui, Hor.* ;—*in teneris, Virg.*—(3) *naturale tenerum quiddam et molle in animis est, Cic.* ;—*t. virtus, id.* ;—*teneræ mentes, Hor.* ;—*t. poeta, an elegiac poet, Catull.*—(4) *t. animus ejus (pueri), Anton. ap. Cic.* ;—*t. adhuc mentes, Quint.* SYN. *See MOLLIS.*

TĒNĒRE, adv. (tener). *Tenderly : t. recitare.*

TĒNĒRESCO, ēre, (id.). *To grow tender or soft ; in tantum tenerescere acinos ut rumpantur.*

TĒNĒRĪTAS, ātis, f. (id.). *Tenderness, softness.* I. *Prop. : t. uvarum, Plin.* II. *Fig. : in primo ortu (rerum), inest t. quedam, Cic.* ;—*t. ætatis, Vitr.*

TĒNĒRĪTŪDO, Inis, f. (id.). *Tenderness, softness ; terra habet t., Varr.* ;—*t. casei, Pall.* ;—*pueri primæ teneritudinis, of tender age, Suet.*

TENES [Tennes]. *See TENEDOS.*

TĒNESMOS, i, m. (τενέσμος). *Tenesmus, a disease of the lower part of the rectum producing a frequent desire to go to stool, and attended sometimes with a discharge of blood, etc., Plin.*

TĒNOR, ōris, m. (teneo). *Continuance, uninterrupted course ; t. rerum, Liv.* ;—*servare t. pugne, id.* ;—*t. vitæ, id.* ;—*servare tenorem in narrationibus, connection, id.* ;—*(aulæa) placido educta tenore patent, in an uninterrupted course, Ov. Ade. : uno tenore, in one course, without interruption, uninterruptedly ; isque (stilus medius) uno tenore fluit, Cic.* SYN. *See TENACITAS.*

TĒNOS, or **-US**, i, f. (Τήνος). *Tenos, one of the Cyclades, near Delos, now Tino, Mel.*

TĒNSA, æ, f. *The chariot on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses : via tensarum atque pompæ, Cic.*

TĒNSĪO, ōnis, f. (tendo). *A stretching, extending, straining ; t. papilionum, Hyg.* ;—*brachia, quæ in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitr.*

TĒNSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of tendo.* II. *Adj. : Stretched, strained, tight ; via rectissima linea tensa, Quint.* ;—*t. collum, id.*

TĒNTĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (tento). *Attempting, trying, Liv.*

TĒNTĀMEN, Inis, n. (id.). *A trial, attempt, essay, Ov.* SYN. *See TENTATIO.*

TĒNTĀMENTUM, i, n. (id.). *A trial, attempt, essay ; tentamenta civiliū bellorum, Tac.* ;—

mortalia t., Ov.; —tentamenta tui, Virg. SYN. See TENTATIO.

TENTATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. (1) *An attack, assault.* II. (2) *A trial, proof.* EX. (1) valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse, et a vetere morbo et a novis t., gaudeo, Cic.—(2) t. perseverantiae, Liv. SYN. TENTATIO; TENTAMENTUM; TENTAMEN.—Tentatio, the act of trying, temptation; hence, an attack.—Tentamentum and Tentamen, a proof, a trial, an attempt.—Tentamen, used only in poetry.

TENTATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who tries, an attempter; t. integræ Dianæ (Orion),* Hor.

TENTIGO, inis, f. (tendo). *A stretching out, extension,* Hor.

TENTO [tempto], āre, tr. freq. (tendo). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.:* To touch, handle, feel.—2. *Esp. in Medic.:* t. venas, to feel the pulse, Suet.—(3) To attack, assail. II. Meton. (4) *Gen.:* To examine, try, put to the test, prove.—(5) To try, tempt, incite, endeavor to gain over, to tamper with. EX. (1) t. flumen pede, Cic.; —t. rem manu, Auct. Her.; —t. pectora manu, Ov.; —t. aciem pugionum, Suet.—(3) t. moenia oppidi, Cæs.; —t. opera, id.; —t. urbem, Liv.; —t. munitiones, id.; —t. gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Cæs.; —tentari a morbo, Plin.; —vina t. caput, affect.—(4) t. se ipsum, Cic.; —t. scientiam alcijs, id.; —t. chordas pollicio, Ov.; —t. iter per provinciam, Cæs.; —t. Oceanum, Tac.; —t. pericula, Cic.; —t. fortunam belli, Cæs.; —t. carmina, Hor.; —tentavi quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; —tenta, quia lubet, Plaut.—(5) t. aliquem omni ratione, Cic.; —t. animos servorum spe et metu, id.; —t. iudicium pecuniā, id.; —t. animos popularium, Sall.; —t. deos multa cæde bidentium, Hor. SYN. See EXPERIOR.

TENTORIUM, ii, n. (tendo). *A tent, Virg. SYN. TENTORIUM; TABERNACULUM.*—Tentorium, a tent, pavilion, made by stretching canvas on poles; niveis tentoria velis, Virg.—Tabernaculum, a small lodging, a temporary dwelling, a military pavilion; it may be a tent or any other kind of temporary erection. Tentorium, so denominated from its form and structure; —tabernaculum, from its use.

TENTUS, a, um. I. pt. of tendo. II. pt. of teneo.

TENTYRA, ōrum, n. (Τένυρα, τή). *Tentyra, a town of Upper Egypt on the west bank of the Nile, now Denderah, Juv.*

TENTYRITES, æ, (Tentyra). *Of or belonging to Tentyra, Plin. Plur.:* Tentyritæ, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tentyra, Plin.; Sen.*

TENŪCŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (tenuis). *Very thin, common, poor; t. apparatus, Cic.*

TENŪIS, e, adj. (τριῦν). I. Prop. (1) *Thin, fine, tender, subtle, narrow, small.*—(2) *Meton.:* Small, trifling, weak, poor, etc. II. Fig. (3) *Fine, nice, subtle, accurate.*—(4) *Meton.:* Weak, insignificant, low, trivial, feeble. EX. (1) t. subtemen, Plaut.; —t. vestes, Tibull.; —toga tenuissima filo, Hor.; —t. agmen (militum), Liv.; —t. vinum, Plin.; —t. nitedula, slender, id.—(2) t. oppidum, Cic.; —t. rivulus, id.; —tenuem victim, id.; —tenuissimum lumen (lunæ), id.; —t. prada, Cæs.—(3) t. distinctio, Cic.; —t. orator, id.; —t. aures, having a fine sense of hearing, Lucr.—(4) t. exsanguisq; sermo, Cic.; —minimæ tenuissimæque res, id.; —inanis et t. spes, id.; tenuissima valetudo, Cæs.; —t. curæ, Virg.; —tenuiores, the lower class of people, populace; t. homines, Cic.; —commoti animi tenuiorum, id.; —ortus tenui loco, Liv. SYN. See EXILIS.

TENŪITAS, ātis, f. (tenuis). I. Prop. (1)

Thinness, fineness, slenderness.—(2) *Meton.:* Little-ness, pooriness, poverty. II. Fig. (3) *Delectacy, fineness (of speech).* EX. (1) t. ejus animi, Cic.; —t. delectat, slenderness, id.; —t. crurum, Phædr.; —t. aeris, Sen.—(2) t. Magii, Cic.; —t. ærarii, id.—(3) limata t. et rerum et verborum, Cic.

TĒNŪTER, adv. (tenuis). I. Prop. (1) *Thinly, poorly.* II. Fig. (2) *Exactly, acutely.*—(3) *Lightly, slightly.* EX. (1) alutæ t. confectæ, Cæs.—(2) t. disserece, Cic.—(3) t. colligere argumenta voluntatis, Cic.

TĒNŪO, āre, tr. (tenuis). I. Prop. (1) *To make thin, fine, slender, or lean.* II. Fig. (2) *To lessen, weaken.* EX. (1) sol matutinum tenuat aera spissum et humidum, Sen.; —corpus parco victu tenuatum, Tac.; —t. chartam interpolatione, Plin.; —t. vocem, Quint.; —vociis via est tenuata, narrowed, id.—(2) t. famam culpæ, Ov.; —t. iram, id.; —t. vires amoris, id.; —t. magna parvis modis, to debase, Hor. SYN. See MINUO.

1. TĒNUS, ōris, n. (τένος). *A cord, snare, gin, springe,* Plaut.

2. TĒNUS, prep. with genit. or abl., *selvum with acc.* I. Gen. (1) *As far as, up or down to.* II. Esp. (2) *verbo tenuis (less frequently) nomine tenuis, according to the word or name, as far as the meaning of the word extends.* EX. (1) *With genit.:* lumborum t., up to the loins, Cic.; —aurium t., Quint.; —laterum tenuis, Virg.; —laborum t., along the lips, Lucr.—Cumarum t., Cæll. ap. Cic. *With abl.:* Taurus t., Cic.; —Arimino t., Suet.; —summo t. ore, Virg.; —capulo t., id.—(2) *veteres verbo t. disserebant, Cic.; —usurpatus nomine t. urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac. SYN. See USQUE.*

TĒOS or TĒUS, i, f. (Τέως). *Teos, a town of Ionia, birthplace of the poet Anacreon, now Sigkajik, Mel.*

TĒPĒFACIO, ěre, fēcī, factum, tr. (tepeo, facio). *To make tepid, lukewarm or warm, to warm; non ut tepificat solum, sed etiam sæpe comburat, Cic.; —t. corpus, t. ova, Plin.; —t. ferrum, Hor.*

TĒPĒO, ěre, intr. I. Prop. (1) *To be tepid, lukewarm, or warm.* II. Fig. (2) *To be warm with love, to be enamored.*—(3) *To be lukewarm, i. e. cold or indifferent, to have lost its fire (of love or the like).* EX. (1) carnes gallinacearum ut tepebant avulse, Plin.; —tepeutes auræ Zephyri, Virg.; —ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor.—(2) nescio quem sensi corde tepente deum, Ov.; —virgines tepebant, Hor.—(3) sæpe tepent alii juvenes; ego semper amavi, Ov.

TĒPESCO, ěre, pūi, intr. incep. (tepeo). *To become lukewarm.* I. (1) *To grow warm, to warm.* II. Prop. (2) *To lose its warmth, to cool.*—(3) *Fig.:* To cool, abate. EX. (1) maria agitata tepescunt ventis, Cic.—(2) incipiat positus quam tepuisse calix, Mart.—(3) mentes tepescunt, Luc.

TĒPĪDĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (tepidus). *Of or belonging to lukewarm water or baths; t. athenum, Vitruv. Subst.:* Tepidarium ii, n. *A room where lukewarm baths are taken, Cels.; Vitruv.*

TĒPĪDE, adv. (tepidus). *Lukewarmly, tepidly.*

TĒPĪDUS, a, um, adj. (tepeo). I. Prop. (1) *Lukewarm, moderately warm.* II. Fig. *Lukewarm, cool, indifferent.* EX. (1) t. lac, Ov.; —t. jus, Hor.; —t. sol, id.—(2) t. mens, Virg. SYN. TĒPIDUS; CALIDUS.—Tepidus, lukewarm, neither hot nor cold; lac tepidum, Virg.—Calidus, hot, scalding; sol calidus, a scorching sun; sol tepidus, a moderate sun.

TEPOR, ὄρις, *m.* (tepeo). I. (1) *Mild heat, lukewarmness.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Languor, want of animation or vigor (in style).* EX. (1) I. *Not cold:* t. uræ, Cic.; —t. solis, Liv. —2. *Not warm:* balineas petit: excepta vox est, quum teporem incusaret, statim futurum ut incalesceret, Tac. — (2) libri lentitudinis ac teporis, Tac.

TER, *adv. num.* (tres). I. *Prop.* (1) *Three times, thrice;* uude vix t. in uno audire nuncium possunt, Cic.; —t. aut quater die, Cels.; —is de se t. sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæs.; —t. amplius Geryon, having three heads, Hor.; —ter centum (or tercentum), Virg. II. *Meton.:* For any indefinite large number, or to denote repetition or frequency; ludos apparat . . . bis terque, Cic.; —terque quaterque, Virg. With *adj.* To denote a very high degree; o terque quaterque beati, Virg.; —o ego t. felix, Hor.

TERCENTUM. See **TER.**

TER-DECIES, *adv. num.* Thirteen times, Cic.

TEREBINTHUS, i, f. (τερίβινθος). The turpentine-tree, Plin.

TEREBRA, æ, f. (tero). An instrument for boring, a borer, Plin. As a surgical instrument, Cels. As a military engine for making a breach in the walls of a besieged town, Vitr.

TEREBRATIO, ōnis, f. (terebro). I. A boring, Col. II. A hole bored, Vitr.

TEREBRO, Ære, tr. (terebra). I. *Prop.* (1) *To bore, bore through.* —(2) *Meton.:* To search. II. *Fig.* 8. *To bore, to endeavor to carry a point,* Plaut. EX. (1) t. ossa (capitis), Liv.; —t. lumen telo acuto, Virg.; —t. buxum per rura foramina, Ov. —(2) t. digito regustatum salinum, Pers. SYN. See **FORO**.

TEREDO, inis, f. (τερήδωρ). A worm that gnaws wood, a wood-fretter, a wood-worm, Plin.

TERÉIDES, æ, m. A male descendant of Tereus, i. e. his son Itys, Ov.

1. **TERENTIĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Terentius). Of or belonging to Terentius, Terentian; T. Chremes, i. e. found in the writings of the poet Terentius, Terence.

2. **TERENTIĀNUS**, i, m. S. T. Maurus, a grammarian of the first century, author of a treatise on Metres.

TERENTIUS, a, A Roman family name; e. g. M. T. Afer, the well-known writer of comedies. Terentia, æ, f. Terentia, the wife of Cicero.

TĒRES, ætis, *adj.* (tero). I. *Prop.* (1) *Made round, rounded, finished off, polished, round and smooth.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Polished, fine, elegant.* EX. (1) t. stipites, Cæs.; —t. bastule, Liv.; —t. membra, Suet.; —t. collum, id.; —t. suræ, Hor. —(2) t. aures, Cic.; —t. vox in disputationibus, without stammering or hesitation, Quint. SYN. See **ROTUNDUS**.

TĒREUS, ἔι or ἔος, m. (Τηρέϊς). Tereus, a king of Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela, whom he dishonored, Hyg. Also the title of a tragedy by Attius, Cic.

TER-GĒMINUS, a, um, *adj.* See **TRIGEMINUS**.

TERGĒO, Ære, or **TERGO**, Ære, si, sum, tr. (τιγνν τιγνν). To wipe, scour, clean. I. *Prop.* t. frontem sudario, Quint.; —t. arma, to scour, Liv.; —t. argentum, vasa, Juv.; —t. palatum, to tickle, Hor. Absol.: qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. II. *Fig.* t. librum, to correct, Mart.; —t. scelus, to atone for, Sen. SYN. **TERGO** or **TERGO**; **VERRO**. —Tergere, to make clean, to wipe. —Verrere, to sweep; Verrere pavimenta Juv. *Fig.* sequora verrunt, Virg.

TERGESTE, is, n. Tergeste, a town on the northern coast of Istria; now Trieste, called also Tergestum, Mel.

TERGESTINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tergeste). Of or belonging to Tergeste, Plin. Subst.: Tergestini, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Tergeste, Hist.

TERGĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (tergum). Of or belonging to a skin or hide of leather. As a subst., Terginum, i, n. A leather scourge, Plaut.

TERGIVERSANTER, *adv.* (tergiversor). With hesitation, unwillingly, Vell.

TERGIVERSATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). Hesitation, delay; mora et t., Cic.

TERGIVERSATOR, ōris, m. One who hesitates or is reluctant, Gell.

TERGIVERSOR, āri, ūtus sum, *intr. dep.* (tergum, versor). To turn the back upon any thing; hence, to be backward or reluctant, to hesitate, shuffle; eam (vitam beatam) tergiversari non sinunt (virtutes) eumque rapiunt, Cic.; —huic æstuantem et tergiversantem iudicio ille persequitur, id.; —consules ipsos tergiversari.

TERGO, Ære. See **TERGO**.

TERGUM, i, n. I. *Prop.* (1) *The back.* II. *Meton.* (2) *The back, hinder part, part turned away.* —(3) *Prop.* The covering of the back, hide, skin, leather. —(4) *Fig.* Any thing made of leather. EX. (1) terga boum, Cic.; —manus ad t. rejectæ, Asin. Poll.; —dare supplicium de t., Plaut.; —tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. —(2) vertere terga, to turn the back, i. e. to flee, Cæs.; —dare terga, Liv.; —præbere terga fugæ, Ov.; —terga collis, Liv.; —retro atque a tergo, on one's back, behind, Cic.; —qui jam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, has behind him, Juv. Of animals: terga suum, Virg.; —tergum bovis, Ov. —(3) taurinum tergum, Virg. —(4) venti bovis tergo inclusi, the skin, Ov.; —ferire tauræ terga, i. e. timbrele, id.; —terga ferri, a shield, Virg. SYN.

TERGUM; **TERGUS**; **DORSUM**. —Tergum, as *domus* (1) and (2). —Tergus, the skin or hide of any beast; tergora diripiunt costis, Virg. —Dorsum, the round part of the back of a man or beast; fig. montis dorsum. —Dorsum in mari, a quicksand or shelf, Virg. —Dorsum opp. venter; and tergum opp. frons.

TERGUS, ōris, n. (tergum). The back, Virg.; bacon, Ov.; —a skin, hide, Virg.; —a covering, Mart. SYN. See **TERGUM**.

TĒRINA, æ, f. Terina, a town of the Bruttii, now Eufemia, Liv.

TĒRINÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (Terina). Of or belonging to Terina; T. Elysius, of Terina, Cic.

TERMES, itis, m. An olive branch cut off, Hor. SYN. See **RAMUS**.

TERMESUS, i, f. Termessus, a town of Pisidia, now Schenét. —Termesseuses, ūm, m. The inhabitants of Termessus, Liv.

TERMINĀLIS, e, *adj.* (terminus). I. (1) Of or belonging to boundaries, boundary. II. (2) Of or relating to an end. EX. (1) t. lapides, Amm. Subst.: Terminalia, ium, n. Annual festivals in honor of Terminus (god of landmarks) celebrated on 23d February, Cic. —(2) t. sententia, definitive, Cod. Just.; —t. tuba, announcing the end of the games, App.

TERMINATIO, ōnis, f. (termino). I. *Prop.* A fixing of limits, determination of boundaries, Sen. II. *Fig.* A fixing determining, limitation; quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, Cic.

TERMINO, Ære, tr. (terminus). I. *Prop.* (1) To furnish with limits or bounds; to fix bounds or limits, limit, bound. II. *Fig.* (2) To limit,

fix the limits of, determine, define.—(3) *Melton.*: To end, terminate, conclude, settle. EX. (1) t. fines, Cic.;—quem (finem) oleæ terminabant, id.;—t. agrum publicum a privato, Liv.—(2) si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam essem terminaturus? Cic.;—t. bona voluptate, mala dolore, id.;—t. summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id.—(3) t. sententiam, Cic.;—imperio annuo terminato, id. SYN. See *FINIS*.

TERMINUS, i, m. (*τῆρας τῆρας*). I. *Prop.* (1) A boundary, line of demarcation, bound.—2. Terminus, i, m. Terminus, the god of land-marks, Varr.; Liv. II. *Melton.* (5) A bound, limit, end. EX. (1) contentio de terminis, Cic.;—t. possessionum, id.;—t. templi, Liv.;—t. urbis, Tac.;—t. agrorum, Plin.—(3) constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, ut quasi termini deligendi, Cic.;—t. vitæ, id.;—termini egestatis, Plaut. SYN. See *FINIS*.

TERNARIUS, a, um, adj. (terni). I. *Containing the number three*, Col. II. *Subst.*: Ternarius, ii, m. I. q. triens, the third part of an as, Pelag. Vet.

TERNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. I. (1) Three each. H. *Melton.* for tres. (2) Three. EX. (1) ternæ sunt utrinque partes, Cic.;—t. juvenici, Virg.;—ter t. cyathi, Hor. Sing.: ternus, a, um; terno consurgunt ordine remi, Virg.;—te Gratia terna afflavit, the three Graces, Claud.—(2) tres equitum numero turme ternique vagantur ductores, Virg.;—terna guttura monstri, Ov.;—dare terna millia maelio, Hor. SYN. **TERNUS**; **TRINUS**; **TERTIUS**; **TRIPLEX**; **TRIPARTITUS**.—Ternus, Terni, three and three.—Trinus, three, three together; reddidit trinus literas, Cic.—Tertius, the third (one); tertio quoque die, Cic.—Triplex, triple, threefold.—Tripartitus, divided into three parts; tripartita oratio, id.

TERNI-DĒNI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. Thirteen each, thirteen; t. ova, Plin.

TERNIO, ōnis, m. (terni). The number three, a three, τρεῖς, Gell.

TĒRO, ēre, trivi, tritum, tr. (*τριγν*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To rub, rub to pieces, grind.—(2) *Esp.*: To tread out or thresh (corn).—(3) To rub, rub off, smooth, polish.—(4) To rub or wear away, wear out.—(5) To tread or walk upon often, to frequent (a place or road). II. *Fig.* (6) To spend, pass (time).—(7) Of speech: To render common, familiar, or trite.—(8) To trample upon, violate. EX. (1) t. alqd in mortario, Plin.;—t. alqd in farinam, id.;—t. cibum in ventre, to digest, Cels.;—ubi lapis lapidem terit, i. e. a mill, Plaut.;—t. labelum calamo, to touch (in order to play upon it), id.—(2) t. frumentum, Varr.;—area dum messes teret, Tibull.;—area t. culmos, Virg.;—bis frugibus arena trita est, there have been two harvests, Ov.—(3) t. vitrum torno, Plin.;—hinc radios trivere rotis, turned (by a lathe), Virg.;—t. crura punice, Ov.;—t. catillum manibus, Hor.—(4) tempus adamantina terit, Ov.;—t. ferrum, to make blunt, id.;—dii terant illum, rub hard, Plaut.—(5) t. iter, Virg.;—longa terenda via est, Ov.;—t. Appiani mannis, Hor.—(6) t. tempus, Cic.;—t. ætatem in discendis rebus, id.;—t. tempus in convivio luxuque, Liv.;—t. diem sermone, Plaut.;—t. alteram ætatem bellis civilibus, Hor.—(7) jam enim hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivium, Cic.—(8) majestas deorum teritur, Claud. SYN. See *CALCO*.

TERPSICHŌRE, ēs, f. (*Τερψιχόρη*). *Terpsichore*, the Muse who presided over dancing; hence, *gen.*, for a Muse, poetry, Juv.

TERRA, æ, f. (unc.). I. *Gen.* (1) The earth (opp. the heavens, sea, air), the globe, land, soil, ground.—(2) Terra, The Earth as a goddess: usually called Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres,

Cybele, etc. II. *Esp.* (5) A land, country. EX. (1) principio terra universa cernatur, Cic.;—t. in medio mundo sita, id.;—fremitus terre, an earthquake; ipse terra eodem pergit, Liv.;—in t. atque in tuto loco, on terra firma, Plaut.;—terra marique, by sea and land; sub terris, in the lower world, Prop.;—qui terrā dicuntur orti, earth-born, indigenous, Quint.;—petere aquam terramque ab Lacedæmoniis (as a token of submission), Liv.—(2) nam si est Ceres a gerendo, t. ipsa dea est, Cic.—(3) qui in hac terra fuerunt Magnamque Græciam erudiverunt, Cic.;—usque terræ Galliæ, Cæs.;—t. Italia, Liv.;—t. Hispania, id.;—pecunia tanta, quanta sit in terris, on earth, Cic.;—orbis terrarum, the whole world, id.;—ubicumque terrarum, id. SYN. See *HMUS*.

TERRĒNUS, a, um, adj. (terra). I. (1) Consisting of earth, earthen.—2. Subst.: Terrenum, i, n. Earth, ground, field, Liv. II. (5) Of or belonging to the earth, on the earth, lying on land. EX. (1) t. tumulus, Cæs.;—t. colles, Liv.;—t. agger, Virg.—(3) t. concretæ corpora, Cic.;—terrena et humida, id.;—t. iter, by land, Plin.;—t. eques Bellerophon, mortal, Hor.;—t. numina, subterranean, infernal. SYN. See *TERRESTRIS*.

TERRĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) To frighten, terrify, alarm. II. *Melton.* (2) To frighten off or away.—(3) To keep off or back by fear, to deter. EX. (1) nec me ista terrent, Cic.;—t. adversarius, id.;—terrītus hoste novo Cadmus, Ov.;—terrūt per totum orbem, Gentes, Hor.—(2) t. profugam ubi orbem, Virg.;—Deus t. fures vel fulce vel inguine, Cic.;—arundo t. volucres, Hor.—(3) si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quominus libere hostes insequerentur, terretet, Cæs.

TERRESTRIS, e, adj. (terra). Of or belonging to the earth or land; res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic.;—in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id.;—t. iter, by land, Plin.;—t. prælia, on land, Nep.;—t. cæna, rustic, poor, Plaut. SYN. **TERRESTRIS**; **TERREUS**; **TERREUS**.—Terrestris, belonging to, on, or upon the earth or land; presidium terrestre.—Terrenus, belonging or peculiar to the earth; humor marinus vel terrenus, Cic.;—contagio terrena, id.—Terreus, earthen, consisting of or made of earth; tumulus terreus, Cæs.;—vas terreum, Col.

TERRĒUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or from earth; t. agger, a bank of earth, Varr.;—t. murus, id. SYN. See *TERRESTRIS*.

TERRĒBĪLIS, e, adj. (terreo). Dreadful, terrible; quam t. aspectu, Cic.;—t. mors, id.;—t. et inuisus cunctis, Suet.;—t. noverca, Ov.;—t. caligo, Lucr.

TERRĒCŪLA, ōrum, n. (id.). Means of terrifying, bugbears, scarecrows, terrors; nullis t. se motos, Liv.;—t. tribunicia potestas, id.

TERRĒFĪCO, āre, tr. (terrificus). To frighten, terrify; ignes terrificant animos, Virg.

TERRĒFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (terreo, facio). That excites terror, terrific; t. vates, Virg.;—t. caesaries capitis, Ov.

TERRĒGENA, æ, c. (terra, gigno). Born or produced from the earth, earth-born; a poetical epithet of the first men, Lucr.;—the men said to have sprung from dragon's teeth, sown by Cadmus, Ov.

TERRĒŌQUUS, a, um, adj. (terreo, loquor). That speaks terrible things, Lucr.

TERRĒTO, āre, tr. freq. intens. (terreo). To frighten, alarm, terrify; alius (civitates) territando, alius cohortando, etc., Cæs.;—t. urbes.

TERRITORIUM, *li, n.* (terra). *The land or fields belonging to a town, a territory; t. coloniarum, Cic.* **SYN.** See **FUNDUS**.

TERRITUS, *a, um, pt. of terreo*.

TERROR, *ōris, m.* (terreo). **I. Prop.** (1) *Fright, terror.* **II. Meton.** (2) *An object of fright, a terror* (thus mostly in the plur.). **EX.** (1) *definitum terrorem metum contentum, Cic.*; —*t. periculumque mortis, id.*; —*inferre terrorem alui, id.*; —*arcanus t. secret fear, Tac.*; —*t. belli, the dread of war, Cic.*; —*nullum terrorem externum esse, fear of foreign enemies, Liv.*; —*t. servilis, of slaves, id.*; —*vis dicendi terrorque, a fearful power, Cic.*—(2) *duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic.*; —*non mediocres terrores jactat atque denunciat, id.* **SYN.** See **TREPIDATIO**.

1. **TERSUS**, *a, um.* **I. pt. of tergeo.** **II. Adj.** (1) *Prop.* *Clean, neat.*—(2) *Fig.* *Pure, nice, fine, terse.* **EX.** (1) *t. mulier, Plaut.*; —*t. plantae, Ov.*—(2) *judicium acre tersumque, Quint.*; —*t. atque elegans elegiae auctor Tibullus, id.*; —*multo est tersior et purus magis Horatius, id.*; —*tersissimus vir, Stat.*

2. **TERSUS**, *ūs, m.* (tergeo). *A wiping, cleansing, App.*

TERTIADĒCĪMĀNI, *ōrum, m.* (sc. milites) (tertius). *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac.*

TERTIANUS, *a, um, adj.* (tertius). **I. Of or belonging to the third; t. febris, tertian fever, Cic.** **II. Subst.**: 1. *Tertiāna, ō, f.* *A tertian fever, Cels.*—2. *Tertiāni, ōrum, m.* (sc. milites). *Soldiers of the third legion, Tac.*

TERTIARIUS, *a, um, adj.* (tertius). *Containing a third part; t. stannum, containing a third part of white, and two-thirds of black lead, Plin.* **Subst.**: *Tertiarius, li, n.* *A third part, a third.*

1. **TERTĪO**, *adv. num.* (tertius). **I. (1) For the third time.** **II. (2) Thirdly.** **EX.** (1) *ille iterum, ille t. pecuniam dedit, Cic.*; —*semel . . . iterum . . . tertio, Liv.*; —*venire t., Ter.*—(2) *spectans . . . tertio, ut auctoritatem inueneret.*

2. **TERTĪO**, *āre, ātum, tr.* (tertium). *To repeat for the third time; t. iugerum, to plough, Col.*; —*t. campos, agrum, Pall.*; —*tertiata verba, stammered out, App.*

TERTIUM, *adv. num.* (tertius). *For the third time; consules creati Q. Fabius Maximus tertium, etc., Liv.*; —*mori consulem t. oportuit, id.*; —*iterum tertiumque, Plin.*

TERTIUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (ter). **I. (1) The third.** **II. Subst.** (2) *Tertīae, ōrum* (sc. partes), *A third part.*—(3) *The third part or character.*—4. *Tertia, ō, f.* *A woman's name, ambiguous for Tertia, daughter of Servilia; or a third part of the purchase money, Suet.* **EX.** (1) *t. annus, Cic.*; —*t. sententia, id.*; —*mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, on the third day of the Saturnalia, id.*; —*ab Jove t. Ajax, the third generation, great grandson, Ov.*; —*t. regna, the infernal regions, id.*; —*t. numina, the infernal gods, id.*—(2) *t. aeris Cyprii, Plin.*—(3) *Spiuthier secundarum, tertiarumque Pomphilus, Plin.* **SYN.** See **TERNS**.

TERTIUS-DECĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* *The thirteenth; t. legio, Tac.*; —*t. dies, Col.*

TERTULLIANUS, *li, m.* *Tertullian. Q. Septimius Florens, a learned theological writer, a native of Carthage who flourished in the first half of the third century.*

TERUNCĪUS, *li, m.* (uncia) (sc. numus). **I. The fourth part of an as, Varr.**, usually to denote a trifle; ut nullus t. insumatur in quinquam, not a farthing, not a cent. **II. The fourth part of an inheritance; facere alqm heredem ex teruncio, Cic.**

TER-VĒNĒFĪCUS, *i, m.* *A knave thrice over, a thorough knave, Plaut.*

TESCA [tesqua], *ōrum, n.* [tescum, *i, n.* in a religious formula, ap. Varr.]. *Rough, wild, or desert places; deserta et t. loca, Att. ap. Varr.*

TESSELLA, *ō, f. dim.* (tessera). *A small square piece of stone for pavements, etc., Sen.*

TESSELLĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (tessella). *Furnished with small square stones, tessellated; t. pavimenta, a tessellated pavement, Suet.*

TESSĒRA, *ō, f.* (τῆσσις, *ō, Ion.* for τῆσσις, *ō*). *A square, a square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes; as 1. A die for playing with, marked on six sides; homines se conferunt ad tesseras, Cic.*—2. *A square tablet on which the watchword or word of command was inscribed, a watchword, signal; t. per castra ab Livio consule data erat, ut, etc., Liv.*—3. *T. hospitalis, a tablet by which friends recognized each other, a tally; conferre t. hospitalem, Plaut.*—4. *A small square piece of stone used for ornamenting any thing, Plin.*—5. *A ticket or token entitling one to receive corn or money; t. frumentariae, Suet.*; —*t. numariae.* **SYN.** See **TALUS**.

TESSERĀRIŪS, *a, um, adj.* (tessera). **I. Of or belonging to a tessera; t. ars, the art of playing at dice, Amm.** **II. Subst.**: *Tesserarius, li, m.* *One who received the watchword from a general, and passed it on, Tac.*

TESSERŪLA, *ō, f. dim.* (id.). *A small tessera.* **I.** *A small square piece of stone for laying floors, Lucil. ap. Cic.* **II.** *A small tablet for voting with, Varr.* **III.** *A small ticket or token, Pers.*

TESTA, *ō, f.* (unc. *perh.* *tosta, pt. of torreo*). **I. 1. Burned clay, a tile, brick (δορυχαυρ), *Varr.* **II. Meton.** 2. *Any baked earthen vessel, an earthen pot, jug, or the like, Plin.*—3. *A potsherd, sherd, Tac.* Hence also, *meton.* 4. *A piece of bone, Cels.*—5. *A potsherd used as a tablet by the Greeks in voting, i. q. δορυχαυρ, Nep.*—6. *The hard shell of testaceous animals, native t., Cic.*; —*t. ostreae, cochleae, muricium, Plin.* Hence *Meton.* (7) *A testaceous animal, Hor.*—8. *A shell or hard covering; t. premebat aquas, a crust of ice, Ov.*—9. *The skull, Aus.*—10. *A spot on the face, of the color of a tile, Plin.*—11. *A manner of applauding with flat hands, contrived by Nero, Suet.* **SYN.** **TESTA**; **CADUS**.—*Testa, as above* 2.—*Cadus, a wine cask, Hor.***

TESTĀCĒUS, *a, um, adj.* (testa). **I. (1) Consisting of tiles or bricks.**—2. *Subst.*: *Testācĕum, i, n.* *A kind of brick, Plin.* **II. (3) Covered with a shell.** **III. (4) Having the color of a tile.** **EX.** (1) *t. opus, Plin.*; —*t. pavimentum, Vitr.*—(3) *t. cperimentum, Plin.*—(4) *t. gemmae.*

TESTĀMENTĀRIŪS, *a, um, adj.* (testamentum). **I. 1. Belonging to wills or testaments; t. lex Cornelia, Cic.** **II. Subst.**: 2. *Testamentarius, li, m.* *One who draws up wills, Dig.*—3. *In a bad sense: One who forges wills, Cic.*

TESTĀMENTUM, *i, n.* (testor). *That by which one declares his last will, a last will, testament; factio testamenti, Cic.*; —*obsigna t., id.*; —*rumpere t., id.*; —*supponere t., id.*

TESTĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (id.). **I. A witnessing, attesting, Quint.** **II. A calling to witness; inter fœderum ruptorum testationem, i. e. a calling the gods to witness, Liv.**

TESTĀTOR, *ōris, m.* (id.). *One who makes a will, a testator, Suet.*

TESTĀTUS, *a, um.* **I. pt. of testor.** **II. Adj.**: *Testified, proved, evident, clear, manifest*

TESTIFICATIO, ōnis, *f.* (testificor). I. *An attestation, proving by witnesses; t. rei, Cic. II. Gen.: An attestation, evidence, proof, testimony; t. sculpipterna repudiata legationis, Cic. SYN. See TESTIMONIUM.*

TESTIFICOR, āri, ātus sum, *tr. dep.* (testis, facio). I. (1) *To bear witness, testify, attest.*—(2) *Meton.: To make known, show, manifest, exhibit.* II. (3) *To call to witness.* EX. (1) hæc quum maxime testificaretur, Cic.;—testificor, denunciō, ante prædico, nihil M. Antonium, etc., id.—(2) t. sententiam, Cic.;—t. amorem, id.;—t. lenitatem, Tac.—(3) deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, Cael. ap. Cic.;—t. numen Stygiæ aquæ, Ov. *Pæss.*: testificata tua voluntas, manifestest, Ov. SYN. See TESTOR.

TESTIMONIUM, ūi, *n.* (testor). I. (1) *Testimony.* II. *Meton. (2) Proof, evidence.* EX. (1) dicere t. in alqm, Cic.;—dicere t. de conjuratione, id.;—falsa t., Liv.—(2) t. iudicii, Cic.;—t. laudum suarum, id.;—testimonio sunt clarissimi poete, Quint. SYN. I. TESTIMONIUM; TESTIFICATIO.—Testimonium, testimony, proof, evidence by witnesses as above (1) and (2).—Testificatio, a giving of testimony, a testifying, a certificate, declaration. II. PHRASES. 1. Testimonium dicere (= testificor), to swear to the truth of a thing, to bear witness before a tribunal.—2. Testimonium dare, to give a testimony, a proof.—3. Pro testimonio dicere, to declare in bearing witness; Curius pro testimonio dixit se sibi reddidisse, Cic.

TESTIS, is, *e.* I. (1) *He or she who attests any thing, a witness.* II. *Meton. (2) An eye-witness, = ARBITER.* EX. (1) apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic.;—quo me teste convincas? id.;—idonei t. et conscii, id.;—dare testes, id. So, proferre, adhibere testes;—uti testibus, id.;—anulus mecum t. est, Ter.;—t. Metaurum flumen, Hor.—(2) fucies caret bona teste, Ov.;—ac luna teste moventur, Juv. SYN. See CONSCIOUS.

TESTOR, āri, *tr. dep.* (testis). I. *Prop. (1) To witness, testify, give evidence, depose.*—(2) *Meton. gen.: To attest, prove, manifest, show, exhibit, assure, certify.*—(3) *Exp.: To make a will or testament.* II. (4) *To call to witness.* EX. (1) quasi inelamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint.;—testere licet, Ov.—(2) nunc illa testabor, Cic.;—testatur isto audiente, se id primum petere, id.;—campus sepulcris prælia testatur, Hor.—(3) t. de filiis pupilli re, Cic.;—decedere in testando, Liv.;—nomen testatus intulit in tabulis, in the will.—(4) vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor, Cic.;—t. deos hominesque, id. SYN. TESTOR; TESTIFICOR.—Testari, as above in all the senses.—Testificari, to bear witness, to call to witness; testificor me belli expertem fuisse, Cic.;—Deos hominesque testificor, id.

TESTU (*indecl.*), or **TESTUM**, i, *n.* (testa). I. 1. *An earthen lid or cover, Plin.* II. *Meton. 2. An earthen vessel, Ov.—3. A lid or cover; gen., æreum t., Plin.*

TESTUDINĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (testudo). *Of or belonging to a tortoise; t. gradus, a tortoise pace, Plaut.;—t. lyra, inlaid with tortoise shell, Prop.*

TESTUDO, Inis, *f.* (testa). I. 1. *A tortoise, Cic. Prop.: t. volat, (of any thing impossible, Claud.* II. *Meton. 2. A tortoise shell, used for inlaying, Plin.;—hence, 3. Meton.: Any arched stringed instrument, a lute, a lyre, Cic.—4. An arch or vault of a building, Cic.—5. In Milit.: A wooden covering or shield used for the protection of besiegers, Cæs.—6. A covering or shield made of shields, held together by soldiers over their heads, the edge of one shield overlapping the edge of another like the scales of a tortoise shell, Cæs.;*

Liv.—7. The covering of a hedgehog, Mart. SYN. 4. See FORNIX. Nos. 5 and 6, see VINEÆ.

TESTŪLA æ, *f.* dim. (testa). I. *A small potsherd or stone, Col.* II. *Meton.: A potsherd used by the Athenians as a tablet or ballot in voting, Nep.*

TĒTĀNUS, i, *m.* (τέτανος). *A stiffness or cramp of the nerves and muscles of the neck.*

TĒTE. See TU.

TĒTER [tæter], tra, trum, *adj.* I. *Prop. (1) Ugly, shocking, hideous, nasty, foul.* II. *Fig. (2) Abominable, horrid, disgraceful, shameful, vile, base.* EX. (1) t. et immanis belua, Cic.;—t. tenebra et caligo, id.;—teterrima hiems, Cael. ap. Cic.;—t. odor, Cæs.;—mulier teterrima vultu, Juv.—(2) teterrimus homo, Cic.;—cupidity, quibus nihil tetrius excogitari potest, id.;—teterrimum facinus, id.;—t. libido, Hor. SYN. See BARBARUS.

TĒTHYS, ūos, *f.* (Τηθίς). *Tethys. I. A sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the Oceanides, Ov. II. Meton.: The sea, Ov.*

TETRĀCHORDOS, on, *adj.* (τετραχόρδος). I. 1. *Having four strings or notes; t. machina, a water-organ, Vittr.* II. *Subst. 2. Prop.: tetrachordon, i, n. A harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Vittr.—3. Fig.: t. anni, the four seasons, Varr.*

TETRĀCŌLON, i, *n.* (τετρακόλιον). *A period of four members, Sen.*

TETRĀDRACHMUM, i, *n.* (τετραδράχμιον). *A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmæ, Cass. ap. Cic.; Liv.*

TETRARCHES, æ, *m.* (τετράρχης). *A prince who rules over the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch; gen., any petty prince, Cic.*

TETRARCHĪA, æ, *f.* (τετταρχία). *The territory subject to a tetrarch, a tetrarchy, Cic.*

TĒTRĀSTĪCHIOS, on, *adj.* (τετραστάχιος). I. *Containing four rows or lines; t. porticus, Treb. Gall.* II. *Subst.: Tetrastichon, i, n. A poem of four verses, a tetrastich, Quint.*

TĒTRĀSTŪLOS, on, *adj.* (τετραστάυλος). I. *Having four columns, Vittr.* II. *Subst.: Tetrastylon, i, n. A building with four columns, a tetrastyle, Capitolin.*

TETRE, adv. (teter). *Foully, hideously, shockingly, disgracefully, Cic.*

TETRĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* I. (1) *Morose, evil-n, stern, severe, rigid.* II. 2. *Tetrica Rupes, a mountain in the Sabine territory, Sil.; also simply, Tetrica, æ, f., Virg. EX. (1) t. ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv.;—t. animus, Sen.;—t. deæ, i. e. The Fates, Mart.*

TEUCER [Teucrus, Virg.], cri, *m.* (Τεύχερος). *Teucer. 1. A son of king Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Ajax, Hor.—2. A son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy, Virg.*

TEUCRI, ōrum, *m. poet. for* Trojani, Virg.

TEUCRĪA, æ, *f.* *The Trojan territory, Virg. SYN. See PERGAMA.*

TEUCRĪON [teucurium and teucuria], ūi, *n.* (τεύχεριον). I. *The herb germander, Plin.* II. *The herb spleen-wort, Plin.*

1. **TEUCRUS**, i. See TEUCER.

2. **TEUCRUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Teucer 2). *Of or belonging to Teucer; poet. for Trojan, Ov.*

TĒUS, i, *f.* See TEOS.

TEUTHRĀNĪA, æ, *f.* *Teuthrania. I. That*

part of Mysia over which Teuthras ruled, Plin.
II. A river of Campania, Prop.

TEUTHRANTEUS, a, um, adj. (Tenthras).
Of or belonging to Teuthras; poet. for Mysian;
T. Caicus, Ov.

TEUTHRANTĪUS, a, um, adj. (Teuthras).
Of or belonging to Teuthras; T. turba, the
daughters of Thespis, son of Teuthras, Ov.

TEUTHRAS, antis, m. (Τεύθρας). Teuthras,
a king of Mysia, father of Thespis, Hyg.

TEUTONI, ōrum, [Teutōnes, um, Vell.], m.
Teutoni, a people of Germany, Mel.; Cic.

TEUTONĪCUS, a, um, adj. Teutonic; poet.
for Germanic; T. opes, Prop. Subst.: Teuto-
nici, ōrum, m. The Teutoni, Sen.

TEXO, ēre, xui, xtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To
weave.—(2) Meton.: To put together, make,
frame, construct, build. II. Fig. (3) To
weave, compose, frame, form. EX. (1) teg-
menta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.; —t. ves-
tes, Tib.; —t. telam, Catull.—(2) t. basilicam,
Cic.; —texta hibernacula, Liv.; —t. sepes, Virg.;
—t. crates, Hor.; —t. coronam, Mart.; —t. varios
flores, Ov.—(3) t. epistolas quotidianis verbis,
Cic.; —t. sermones, Plaut. SYN. Texo; IX-
TEXO.—Texere, to weave, is properly said of the
weaver; also of a house, ship, and works of ge-
nius.—Intexere, to interlace, to interweave; pur-
pureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov.

TEXTĪLIS, e, adj. (texo). I. Prop. (1)
Woven, embroidered.—(2) Subst.: textile, is, n.
(sc. opus). Any thing woven, cloth, linen, stuff.
II. Meton. (3) Platted, intertwined, joined to-
gether. EX. (1) t. strangulum, Cic.; —t. dona,
Virg.; —t. tegmen, Lucr.; —t. pestis, an empoi-
soned garment.—(2) nego picturam in t. fuisse,
Cic.—(3) t. sarta, festoons of roses, Mart.

TEXTOR, ōris, m. (id.), A weaver, Hor.

TEXTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. (textor). I. Prop.
1. Of or pertaining to weaving or plating; t.
opus, platted work, Col. II. Fig.: alqd est
textorium, deceitful, artful, Sen.

TEXTRĪNUS, a, um, adj. (contr. for textori-
nus, from textor). I. 1. Of or pertaining to
weaving; t. ars, the art of weaving, Firm.—2.
Subst.: Textrinum, i, n., sc. opus. Weaving, Cic.
—3. Subst.: Textrina, æ, f. (sc. officina). A
weaver's shop or factory, Vitr. II. 4. Of or
belonging to joining together or constructing.—5.
Subst.: Textrinum, i, n. A dock-yard, Eun.

TEXTRIX, icis, f. (textor). A female weaver,
Mart.; —Textrices anus, the Fates, App.

TEXTUM, i, n. (texo). I. Prop. (1) A web.
—(2) Meton.: A texture, any thing joined to-
gether, util. or constructed. II. Fig. (3) A
style, manner of writing. EX. (1) t. pretiosa,
Ov.—(2) t. non enarrabile clipei, Virg.; —t. pinea
carinae, Catull.—(3) t. dicendi, Quint.

TEXTŪRA, æ, f. (texo). I. A web, Plaut.
II. Meton.: A putting together, constructing.

1. TEXTUS, a, um, pt. of texo.

2. TEXTUS, ūs, m. (texo). I. Prop.: A
weaving, web, texture, construction, Plin. II.
Fig. of speech: Connection, connected order, con-
struction; jungere verba in textu, Quint.

THĀIS, idis, f. (Θαῖς). Thais, a famous
courtesan of Athens, Prop.

THALĀ, æ, f. Thala, a town of Numidia.

THĀLĀMĒGUS, i, f. (Θαλαῆγος). A yacht
or pleasure-boat, with apartments, Suet.

THĀLĀMUS, i, m. (Θάλαμος). I. 1. A sleep-
ing-room, bed-room, Virg. II. Meton. 2. A

marriage-bed, Prop.—(3) Marriage.—(4) A sit-
ting-room; abode, dwelling, lodging. EX. (3)
degere vitam expers thalami, Virg.—(4) delubra
(Apis) quæ vocant thalamos, Plin.; —t. ferrei
Eumeuidum, Virg. SYN. See LECTUS.

THĀLASSĪCUS, a, um, adj. (θαλασσιός).
Sea-green; t. vestis, Plaut.

THĀLASSĪNUS, a, um, adj. (θαλασσίμος).
Sea-green; t. vestis, Lucr.

THĀLES, is, m. (Θαλῆς). [dat. Thaleti, V.
Max.]. Thales, a celebrated Ionic philosopher,
and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He
was born at Miletus about 686 B. C., Cic.

THĀLIĀ, æ, f. (Θάλια). Thalia. I. One
of the Muses, the Muse of comedy, Virg.; Ov.
II. One of the Graces, Sen. III. A sea-nymph.

THĀLIĀRCHUS, i, m. The name of a youth,
a friend of Horace, to whom one of his odes (1,
v) is addressed.

THĀMŪRAS, æ, m. Thamyras, an ancient
Thracian poet, who challenged the Muses in their
own art, and, being defeated in the contest, was
deprived by them of his sight, Prop.

THAPSUS or -OS, i, f. (Θαψία). Thapsus.
1. A peninsula and town on the eastern coast of
Sicily, Ov.—2. A town in Africa propria where
Cæsar obtained a decisive victory over the Pom-
peians, which ended the civil war, Liv.; Plin.
Thapstanti, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Thap-
sus, Auct. B. Afr.

THĀSIUS, a, um, adj. (Thasus). Of or be-
longing to Thasus; T. nuces, Plin.

THĀSUS or -OS, i, f. (Θάσος). Thasus, an
island on the Thracian coast of the Ægean sea.

THAUMANTEUS, a, um, adj. (Thaumas). Of
or belonging to Thaumas, Thaumantian; T.
virgo, i. e. Iris, Ov.

THAUMANTĪAS, ædis, f. (Thaumas).
Daughter of Thaumas; T. iris, Ov.; also simp-
ly, Thaumantias, Virg.

THAUMANTIS, idis, f. (id.). Daughter of
Thaumas, Ov.

THAUMAS, antis, m. (Θαῦμας). Thaumas,
the father of Iris, Cic.

THĒĀTRĀLIS, e, adj. (theatrum). Of or be-
longing to a theatre, theatrical; t. gladiatorique
concessus, Cic.; —t. operæ, Tac.; —t. lex, concern-
ing the order of sitting in the theatre, Plin.; —t.
humanitas, false, Quint.

THĒĀTRUM, i, n. (Θέατρον). I. Prop. (1)
A theatre.—(2) Meton.: Any place in which
public games were exhibited.—(3) The spectators
at a theatre, a house, audience. II. Fig. (4) A
theatre, a stage, i. e. space and opportunity for
the exercise or display of one's powers. EX.

(1) num t. . . rem publicam effiebat? Cic.; —
vacuum t., Hor.; —of the Greek theatre which
served as a public place for deliberation, Cic.—
(2) mediæque in valle theatri circus erat, Virg.—
(3) frequentissimum t., Cic.; —spissa theatra,
Hor.—(4) nullum t. virtutis conscientia majus est.
Cic.; —optimus præceptor majore se theatro
dignum putat, Quint. SYN. See SCENÆ.

THĒBÆ, ōrum [Thēbe, ōs, Plin.; Juv.], f.
(Θῆβαι or Θῆβη). Thēbæ, the name of several
ancient towns; of which the most celebrated
were, I. A town of Upper Egypt, with a
hundred gates, Mel. II. The capital of Bœotia,
Mel.; Cic. III. A town of Mysia, destroyed
by Achilles, Mel.

THĒBĀICUS, a, um, adj. (Thēbæ). Of or
belonging to Thēbæ, Thēban; T. Palmæ, Plin.

THEBĀIS, Idis, *f. adj.* (*sc. terra*). I. A country of which Thebes was the capital, the Thebaid. II. Theban; T. chelys, of the Theban Amphion, Stat. III. Subst.: A Theban woman, Ov.;—also the name of a poem by Statius, on the expedition of the seven against Thebes, in Bæotia.

THEBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thebæ). I. (1) Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban. II. Subst. plur. (2) Thebāni, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Thebes, Thebana, Cic.—3. Thebāna, *w, f.* A Theban woman; said of Andromache, daughter of King Ætion of Thebes in Mysia. EX. (1) T. urbs, *i. e.* Thebes, Hor.;—T. Semele, *id.*;—T. deus, *i. e.* Hercules, Prop.;—T. duces, *i. e.* Eleacles and Polyneices, *id.*;—T. modii, *i. e.* Pindarie.

THEBE, ēs. See **TUEBÆ**.

THECĀ, æ, *f.* (θήκη). A covering, case, sheath, Cic. SYN. **THECĀ**; **VAGINA**.—**THECĀ**, said of any thing used to shut things in; theca nummaria, Cic.—**VAGINA**, a sheath; gladius in vagina reconditus, Cic.

THEMĀ, ūtis, *n.* (θήμα). I. A subject treated on, a theme, Quint. II. The position of the heavens or planets at one's birth, horoscope, nativity, Suet.

THEMIS, Idis, *f.* (Θέμις). Themis, the goddess of justice and prophecy, Ov.

THEMISTA, æ, *f.* Themista, a female Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus, Cic.

THEMISTOCLES, i anlīs, *m.* (Θημιστοκλῆς). Themistocles, a well-known general of the Athenians, whose life has been written by Nepos, Cic.

THEMISTOCLEŪS, a, um, *adj.* (Themistocles). Of or belonging to Themistocles; T. consilium, Cic.

THENSA, æ, *f.* Same as **TENSA**, q. v.

THEOCRĪTUS, i, *m.* (Θεόκριτος). Theocritus, a well-known Greek Idyllic poet, Quint.

THEODĀMANTEŪS, a, um, *adj.* (Theodamas). Of or belonging to Theodamas.

THEODĀMAS, antis, *m.* (Θεοδάμας). Theodamas, a king of the Dryopes, father of Hylas.

THEODECTES, æ, *m.* (Θεοδέκτης). Theodectes, a Greek orator of Cilicia, Cic.

THEODORĒS, a, um, *adj.* (Theodorus). Of or belonging to Theodorus. Only in plur.: The pupils and adherents of Theodorus, Quint.

THEODŌRUS, i, *m.* (Θεόδωρος). Theodorus. 1. A Greek atheist.—2. A famous rhetorician of Gadara, Quint.

THEOGNIS, Idis, *m.* Theognis, an ancient Greek poet, Lucil.

THEOGŌNĪA, æ, *f.* (Θεογονία). The Theogony, a poem by Hesiod, Cic.

THEŌLŌGUS, i, *m.* (Θεολόγος). One who treats of God or the gods, a theologist, Cic.

THEŌNINUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to one Theon, a slanderous and calumnious fellow.

THEŌPHĀNES, is, *m.* (Θεοφάνης). Theophanes, a historian and friend of Pompey, Cic.

THEOPHRASTUS, i, *m.* (Θεόφραστος). Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher of Eressus, pupil of Plato and Aristotle, Cic.

THEŌPOMPEŪS or **IUS**, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Theopompus, Theopompean; T. genus (dicendi), Cic.

THEŌPOMPUS, i, *m.* Theopompus, a Greek historian and orator, pupil of Isocrates, Cic.

THERAPNÆ [Theramnæ], ōrum, or -E, ēs, *f.* Therapnæ, a small town of Laconia, near Sparta, birth-place of Helena, Mel.; hence,

THERAPNÆUS [Theramn.], a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnæan; poet. for Laconic, Spartan; T. marita, *i. e.* Helen, Ov.;—T. frater, *i. e.* Castor and Pollux, Stat. Also for Tarentine; T. Galesus, Stat.;—for Subinian.

THERĪĀCUS, a, um, *adj.* (θηριακός). I. Good against the venom of poisonous animals, esp. of serpents; t. pastilli, Plin. II. Subst.: Theriāca, æ, or -E, ēs, *f.* A medical preparation against the bite of serpents and poison in general.

THERICLĒUS, a, um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Thericles, a celebrated potter of Greece; T. vasa, Cic.

THERMÆ, ōrum, *f.* [*sc. aquæ*], (θερμαῖ ὕδρατα). I. Warm or hot springs, warm baths, Plin.; Cic. II. Thermæ, a town of Sicily near Himera, Cic. SYN. See **BALNEUM**.

THERMĪTANUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thermæ). I. Of or belonging to Thermæ; T. homo, of Thermæ, Cic. II. Subst. plur.: Thermītai, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Thermæ, Cic.

THERMŌDON, ontis, *m.* (Θερμόδων). Thermodon, a river of Pontus, near which the Amazons lived, now *Terma*, Mel.

THERMŌDONTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thermodon). Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian; poet. for Amazonian; T. agui, Prop.

THERMŌDONTĪACUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Same as preceding; T. aurum, Ov.

THERMŌDONTĪUS, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. Thermodonteus; T. ripæ, Sen.

THERMŌPŌLIUM, īi, *n.* (θερμοπόλιον). A place in which warm drink is sold, a public house, coffee-house, Plaut.

THERMŌPŌTO, ūre (ποτὶ ὑλὴν θερμός, ποτό). To refresh with warm drink, Plaut.

THERMŌPŪLÆ, ōrum, *f.* (Θερμοπύλαι). Thermopylæ, the well-known pass of Mount Œta, where Leonidas and his three hundred brave Spartans fell, Mel.; Cic.

THERŌDĀMANTEŪS, a, um, *adj.* (Therodamas). Of or belonging to Therodamas, Therodamantian; T. leones, Ov.

THERŌDĀMAS, antis, *m.* (Θεροδάμας). Therodamas, a Scythian king who fed lions with human flesh, Ov.

THERSĪTES, æ, *m.* (Θερσίτης). Thersites, a Grecian commander before Troy, noted for his deformity and propensity to scurrility and abuse, Ov. Hence, for a very deformed person, Juv.;—also for an abusive fellow, Sen.

THĒSAURĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (thesaurus). Of or belonging to a treasure, Plaut.

THĒSAURUS (thensaurus), i, *m.* (θησαυρός). I. Prop. (1) A treasure laid up, store.—(2) Fig.: A great amount. II. Prop. (3) A treasure-chamber, treasury, a subterranean repository for the public treasures.—(4) Fig.: A store, collection. EX. (1) qui thesaurum solus invenit, Cic.;—obruere, t., Cic.;—thesauri præsidia regni, Sall.;—effodere t., Plaut.—(2) t. mali, Plaut.;—t. stupri, Frag. ap. Non.—(3) effringere t., Plin.;—thesauri cavernarum, *id.* Pict. of the cells in a bee-hive, Virg.;—t. publicus, Liv.—(4) memoria t. rerum, Cic.;—thesauri argumentorum, *id.* SYN. See **GAZA**.

THĒSĒIS, Idis, *f.* (Theseus). *The Theseis*, a poem on Theseus, Juv.

THĒSĒIUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Theseus*; T. heros, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov.

1. **THĒSEUS**, ἔι and -εος, *m.* (Θησεύς). *Theseus*, a king of Athens, son of Ægeus and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and Phædra, father of Hippolytus by the Amazon Hippolyte, friend of Pirithous, vanquisher of the highwayman Periphetes, Sinis, etc., and of the Cretan Minotaur, Ov.; Cic.

2. **THĒSEUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Theseus). *Of or belonging to Theseus, Thesean*; poet. for *Athenian*; T. fides, Ov.;—T. crimen, i. e. *the abandoning of Ariadne*, id.;—T. Hymettus, *Athenian*.

THĒSIDES, æ, *m.* (id.). *A male descendant of Theseus*, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov.

THĒSIS, is, *f.* (Θήσις). *A proposition, question, or supposition (esp. when of general nature)*.

THESMOPHORIA, ðrum, *n.* (Θησμοφορία). *The Thesmophoria*, a festival among the Greeks in honor of Ceres (as lawgiver), Plin.

THESPIÆCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thespiæ). *Of or belonging to Thespiæ*; T. luci, on *Mount Helicon*, Stat.

THESPIÆDES, æ, *m.* (id.). *A native of Thespiæ*, said of *Argus*, builder of the ship *Argo*.

THESPIÆ, ðrum, *f.* (Θησπιά). *Thespiæ*, a town of Boeotia, at the southeastern foot of Mount Helicon, now *Neochorio*, Plin.

THESPIAS, ædis, *f.* (Thespiæ). *Thespiæ*; T. Musæ (on *Mount Helicon*), Ov.;—also simply, *Thespiædes*, Cic.

THESPIÆNSES, lum, *m.* (id.). *The inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Cic.

THESPIS, is, *m.* (Θησπύς). *Thespiæ*, the founder of the Greek drama, Hor.

THESPIUS, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. *Thespiacus*, q. v.

THESPRŌTIA, æ, *f.* (Θησπρωτία). *Thesprotia*, a maritime district of Epirus, Plin.

THESPRŌTIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thesprotia). *Thesprotian*; T. Sinus, Liv.

THESSALIA, æ, *f.* (Θησσαλία). *Thessaly*, a country of Greece, bounded by Macedonia, Epirus, Doris, Locris, and the Ægean Sea, Mel.; Cic.

THESSALĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thessalia). *Thessalian*; T. Tempe, Plin.;—T. dux, i. e. *Jason*, V. Fl.;—T. trabs, i. e. *Argo*, Sen.;—T. axis, i. e. *The chariot of Achilles*, Ov.;—T. clades, i. e. *the battle of Pharsalia*, Luc.

THESSALIS, Idis, *f.* *adj. Thessalian*; T. umbra, i. e. of *Protesilaus*, Prop. Subst.: *A Thessalian woman*, Ov.

THESSALŌNĪCA, æ, or -E, æs (Θησσαλονίκη). *Thessalonica*, a city of Macedonia, now *Salonica*.

THESSALŌNĪCENSES, lum, *m.* (Thessalonica). *The inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Cic.

THESSALUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thessalia). *Thessalian*; T. tela, i. e. of *Achilles*, Stat.;—T. ignes, in the camp of *Achilles*, Hor.;—T. dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Flac. Subst. plur.: *Thessali*, ðrum, *m.* *The Thessalians*, Cæs.

THESTĪADES, æ, *m.* (Thestius). *A male descendant of Thestius*; T. duo, i. e. *Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov.

THESTĪAS, ædis, *f.* (id.). *Daughter of Thestius*, i. e. *Althæa*, Ov.

THESTĪUS, ði, *m.* (Θηστίος). *Thestius*, a king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althæa, of *Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov.

THESTOR, ðris, *m.* (Θηστωρ). *Thestor*, the father of the soothsayer *Calchas*, Hyg.

THESTŌRIDES, æ, *m.* (Thestor). *Son of Thestor*, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov.

THĒTA, indecl. *n.* (Θῆτα). *The Greek letter Θ* (theta). As the initial letter of the word *θάνατος* (*death*), it was with the Greeks a token of condemnation on the voting-tablets (Mart.). In Latin epitaphs, it is = *obit* (Inscr.). Also, a critical mark of censure when added to a writing.

THĒTIS, Idis or Idos, *f.* (Θητώ). *Thetis*. I. A sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus*, and mother of *Achilles*, Hyg. II. *Mtton. for the Sea*, Mart. *Hyperbol.*, of a large bath, Mart.

THĪA, æ, *f.* (Θηία). *Thia*, wife of *Hyperion*, mother of *Sol*, Catull.

THĪASUS, i, *m.* (Θηάσος). *A Bacchic dance*.

THISBÆUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thisbe). *Thisbean*.

THISBE, æs, *f.* (Θησβή). *Thisbe*. I. A small maritime town of *Boeotia*, famous for its wild doves, Plin. II. A maiden beloved by *Pyramus*, Ov.

THŌANTĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thoas). *Of or belonging to Thoas*, poet. for *Taurian*; T. *Diana*.

THŌANTĪAS, ædis, and **THŌANTIS**, Ides, *f.* (Thoas). *Daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*.

THŌAS, antis, *m.* (Θηάας). *Thoas*. I. A king of the *Chersonesus Taurica*, Ov. II. A king of *Lemnos*, father of *Hipsipyle*, Hyg.

THŌLUS, i, *m.* (Θόλος). *A cupola, round roof, dome*, Vitruv. Votive gifts were suspended in the *tholi* of the temples, V. Fl.; Virg.

THŌRĀCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (thorax). *Har- ing on a cuirass*, Plin.

THŌRAX, æcis, *m.* (Θώραξ). I. *The breast*, Cels. II. *Mtton.*: *A breast-plate, cuirass, corselet*, Liv. SYN. See *LORECA*.

THŌRĪCUS, a. A Roman family name, Cic.

THOTH, indecl. (an Egyptian word). *Thoth*. The Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury, Cic.

THRĀCĪA, æ, *f.* [Thracæ, æ; Thræce, æs; Thræce, æs, *f.*] (Θρηάκω). *Thrace*, a country bounded by Macedonia, Mount *Hæmus*, the Ægean Sea, the Hellespont, the Propontis, and the Bosphorus, Mel.; Plin.

THRĀCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Thracia). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian*; T. notæ, Cic.;—T. *Orpheus*, Virg.;—called also simply *Thracius*.

THRĀCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian*; T. natio, Gell.

THRĀX [Threx], æcis, *m.* (id.), *adj. Thracian, or subst., a Thracian*; esp. the name of a kind of gladiators, so called from their Thracian armor, Cic.

THRĀSO, ðnis, *m.* *Thraso*, the name of the braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuch*. Hence, **THRĀSŌNĪANUS**, a, um, *adj. Braggart*, Sid.

THRĀSYŪLUS, i, *m.* (Θρασυβούλος). *Thrasymbulus*, an Athenian, the deliverer of his native city from the thirty tyrants, Nep.

THRĀSYMĀCHUS, i, *m.* (Θρασυμαχος). *Thrasymachus*, a celebrated Greek sophist of *Chalcedon*, Cic.

THRAX, æcis, *m. adj. Thracian*. Subst.: *A Thracian*, Liv.

THREĪCĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (Θρηάκιος). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian*; T. sacerdos, Virg.;—T. *Boreas*, Ov.;—T. *Orpheus*, Hor.

THREISSA, or **THRESSA**, æ, *f.* (*Θρηῖσσα* or *Θρηῖσσα*), *adj.* *Thracian*; or *Subst.*, a *Thracian woman*; *T. Harpalyce*, *Virg.*;—*caræ Thressæ*, *V. Fl.*

THREX, *æcis*. See **THRÆX**.

THRONUS, *i, m.* (*θρόνος*). *A raised seat, throne*; *t. Jovis*, *Plin.*;—*t. Caesaris*, a *constellation*, *id.*

THUCYDIDES, *is, m.* (*Θουκυδίδης*). *Thucydides*, a well-known Greek historian, *Cic.*

THUCYDIDĪUS, æ, *um, adj.* (*Thucydides*). *Of or belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian*; *T. genus (orationis)*, *Cic. Subst. plur.*: *Thucydidi*, *ſtrum, m.* *Imitators of Thucydides*, *Cic.*

THŪLE (*Thyle*), *æ, f.* (*Θούλη* or *Θύλη*). *Thule*, an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps Iceland or one of the Shetland islands; others take it for part of the coast of Norway.

THUNNUS [*thynn.*], *i, m.* (*θύννος*). *A tunny-fish*, *Plin.*

THŪRIÆ, *ſtrum, f.* *Thuriæ*, a town of Calabria, *Liv.*

THŪRII, *ſtrum, m.* (*Θούριοι*) [*Thūrium*, *li, n.* (*Θούριον*), *Cic.*]. *Thurii*, a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, on the site of the ancient Sybaris.

THŪRĪNUS, æ, *um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Thurii*; *T. ager*, *Cic.*;—in *Thurinum*, into the country of the *Thurini*, *Cæs. Subst. plur.*: *Thūrii*, *ſtrum, m.* *The inhabitants of Thurii*.

THUS, *thūris*. See **TUS**.

THŪMIS, *is, m.* (*Θύμις*). *Thymis*, a river of Epirus, *Cic.*

THYBRIS, *is*. See **TIBERIS**.

THŸESTES, æ, *m.* (*Θυῆστας*). *Thyestes*, son of Pelops, brother of Atreus (who served up to him his own sons as food), and father of Ægisthus.

THŸESTĒUS, æ, *um, adj.* (*Thyestes*). *Of or belonging to Thyestes*; *T. exsecratio*, *Cic.*

THŸESTĀDES, æ, *m.* *A male descendant of Thyestes*, *Ægisthus*, *Ōv.*

THŸIAS or **THŸAS**, *ſdis, f.* (*Θυῖας* or *Θυῖας*). *A Bacchanal*, *Virg.*

THYMBRA, æ, or *Thymbre*, *æ, f.* (*Θυμβρη*). *Thymbra*, a town of Troas, with a temple of Apollo, *Plin.*

THYMBRÆUS, *i, m.* (*Thymbra*). *The Thymbrean*, an epithet of Apollo, from his temple at Thymbra, *Plin. Virg.*

THŸMĒLA, æ, and **THŸMĒLE**, *æ, f.* (*Θυμῆλη*). I. A raised part of the old Greek stage, in the form of an altar, on which stood the corypheus or leader of the band. Hence also, the orchestra or stage itself. II. *Thymele*, a famous female dancer, *Juv.*

THŸMĀMA, *ſtis, n.* (*Θυμιαμα*). *Frankincense*, *Cels.*

THŸMĀMUS, æ, *um, adj.* (*thymus*, *amo*). *Fond of thyme*, *Plaut.*

THŸMUM, *i, n.* (*Θύμω*). *Thyme*, *Virg.*

THŸNI, *ſtrum, m.* *Thyni*, a Thracian people who migrated to Bithynia, *Plin.*

THŸNĪA, æ, *f.* *The country of the Thyni* in Bithynia, *Catull.*

THŸNIAS, *ſdis, f.* *Thynian*; poet.: *Bithynian*, *Prop.*

THŸNNUS, *i*. See **THUNNUS**.

THŸNUS, æ, *um, adj.* (*Thyni*). *Of or belonging to the Thyni, Thynian*; poet.: *for Bithynian*.

THŸŌNEUS, *ſi, m.* *Son of Thyone*, *i. e. Bacchus*; *T. intonsus*, *Ōv.*

THŸRSĀGĒTÆ [*Thyssagetæ*], *ſtrum, m. plur.* [*sing.*, *-æ*, *æ, Val. Flac.*]. *Thyssagetæ*, a people in Asiatic Sarmatia, *Mela*; *Plin.*

THŸRSUS, *i, m.* (*θύρσος*). I. *The stalk or stem of a plant*, *Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *The Thyrsus*, a staff wound round with ivy and vine-shoots, carried by the Bacchanals at their orgies, *Hor. Poet. meton.*: *for a sting*, *Ōv.*; *Lucr.*

TĪĀRA, æ, *f.* or **TĪĀRAS**, æ, *m.* (*τιῆρα* or *τιῆρας*). *An eastern head-dress, a turban*, *Sen. SYN.* See **CIDARIS**.

TĪBARĀNI, *ſtrum, m.* *Tibarani*, a Cilician people on Mount Amanus, *Cic.*

TĪBERĀNUS, æ, *um, adj.* (*Tiberius*). *Of or belonging to the Emperor Tiberius*; *T. domus*.

TĪBERĪNIS, *Idis, f.* *Of the Tiber*, *Ōv.*

TĪBERĪNUS [*Tibrin. Claud.*], æ, *um, adj.* (*Tiberis*). I. (1) *Of or belonging to the Tiber*. II. *Subst.* 2. *Tiberinus*, *i, m.* *The Tiber*, *Virg.*—3. A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named, *Varr.*; *Liv.* EX. (1) *T. ostium*, *Cic.*;—*T. lupus*, caught in the Tiber, *Hor.*;—*T. pater*, *i. e. The Tiber as a river-god*.

TĪBERIS [*Tibris*, *Tybris*, *Thybris*], *is* or *Idis, m.* I. *The river Tiber*, *Plin.*; *Cic.* II. *Tibris* (*Tybris*), the river-god Tiber, *Virg.*

TĪBERĪUS [*abbrev. Ti. or Tib.*], *li, m.* *Tiberius*, a phenomenon among the Romans; esp. the Emperor; *Tib. Claudius Tib. T. Nero*.

TĪBĪA, æ, *f.* I. *The shin-bone*, *Cels.*; *Plin.* II. *Meton.*: *A pipe, flute* (originally made of bone) ; *inflare tibiam*, *Cic.*;—*canens t.*, *id.*;—*referre t.* ad labias, *Plaut.*;—*querula t.*, *Hor. Prov.*: *apertis tibus*, with all the holes open, at the top of one's voice, *Quint. SYN.* I. **TĪBIA**; *SCRA.*—*Tibia*, the shank or shin-bone.—*Sura*, the calf of the leg; poet., the whole leg. II. **TĪBIA**; *FISTULA.*—*Tibia*, a pipe, flageolet, originally made of the tibia or legs of cranes.—*Fistula, prop.*, a lead pipe for conveying water. Said of a musical instrument of seven pipes or reeds of unequal length to create diversity in the sounds, resembling the Pandean pipes.

TĪBĪCEN, *Inis, m.* (*for tibiicen, from tibia, cano*). I. *A player on the flute*, a piper, *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: *A pillar of a house, a support, buttress*.

TĪBĪCĪNA, æ, *f.* (*tibicen*). *A female player on the flute*, *Plaut.*

TĪBĪCĪNIUM, *i, n.* *A playing on the flute, flute-playing*, *Gell.*

TĪBRIS, *is*, and *Idis*. See **TIBERIS**.

TĪBULLUS, *i, m.* (*Albius*). *Tibullus*, a Roman elegiac poet, born about A. U. C. 700, and died about 735; a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.

TĪBUR, *ſtris, m.* *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio; now *Tivoli*.

1. **TĪBURNUS**, *i, m.* (*Tibur*). *An inhabitant of Tibur*, *Stat. Esp.* for *Tīburtus*, the founder of Tibur, *Hor.*

2. **TĪBURNUS**, æ, *um, adj.* *Of or belonging to Tibur*, *Prop.*

TĪBURS, *urtis, adj.* (*Tibur*). *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tīburtian*; *T. populus*, *Liv.* *Subst.*: in *Tiburto*, in the territory of Tibur; also, in *Tiburte*, *Cic.* *Plur.*: *Tiburtes*, *um, m.* *The inhabitants of Tibur*, *Plin.*

TĪBURTINUS, æ, *um, adj.* (*Tibur*). *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tīburtins*; *T. ficus*, *Plin.*

Subst. : in Tiburtino Scipionis, at the Tiburtian (country seat) of Scipio, Cic.; Sen.

TIBURTUS, *i*, *m.* *Tiburtus*, brother of Catulus, the founder of Tibur, Plin.; Virg.

TICINENSIS, *e*, *adj.* (Ticinus). *Of or belonging to Ticinus*; T. campi, on the Ticinus.

TICINUM, *i*, *n.* *Ticinum*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus, now Pavia, Plin.

1. **TICINUS** [Ticinus, Sid.], *i*, *m.* *Ticinus*, a river of Gallia Cisalpina, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, now Tessino.

2. **TICINUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ticinus, Ticinian*; T. fluente, Sil.

TIFATA, *trum*, *n.* *Tifata*, a range of hills to the north of Capua, Liv.

TIFERNUM, *i*, *n.* *Tifernum*. 1. A town of Umbria, on the Tiber, called also T. Tiberinum, Plin. Its inhabitants, *Tifernates Tiberini*, Plin. —2. A town of Umbria on the Metaurus. Its inhabitants, *Tifernates Metaurense*, Plin. —3. A town of Samnium, on the mountain and river Tifernus, Liv.

TIFERNUS, *i*, *m.* *Tifernus*. 1. A mountain of Samnium, on which is the town of Tifernum, Liv. —2. A river flowing near it, now Biserno.

TIGELLIVS, *li*, *m.* The name of two musicians. I. *T. Sardus*, the elder, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. II. *T. Hermogenes*, the younger, a censorer of Horace, Hor.

TIGILLUM, *i*, *n.* *dim.* (tignum). *A little beam*, Liv.

TIGNARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to beams*; t. faber, a carpenter, Cic.

TIGNUM, *i*, *n.* [*plur.* tigni, Liv.]. I. *Gen.* : *Building materials*, Dig. II. *Esp.* : *A piece of timber, a beam, a trunk of a tree*; inieciere tigna transversa, Cæs.—*defigere* t., id. SYN. **TIGNUM**; **TRANS**.—*Tignum*, the rafter of a house, a joist, a tressel, piles driven into the earth to build upon, Ov.; Cæs.—*Trabs*, a beam, any great piece of timber; nexa trabses erant, Virg.; *post*, for a ship.—*Others*, Tignum, a beam or piece of building material hewn by the carpenter; trabs, the beam in its rough state, also a tree.

TIGRANES, *is*, *m.* *Tigranes*. 1. A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates, Cic.—2. His son, Cic.

TIGRIS, *is*, or *Idis*, *e*, (*τιγρις*). I. 1. *A tiger*, Varr.—2. *Meton.* : *A tiger's skin*, Stat.—3. The name of a spotted hound of Acteon, Ov.—4. The name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger, Virg. II. *Masa*. : *Tigris*, the river Tigris, Varr.

TIGURINUS PĀGUS. A canton or district of Helvetia, perhaps the modern Zurich. Tigurini, *trum*, *m.* *Its inhabitants*, Cæs.

TILIA, *æ*, *f.* I. *A linden-tree, lime-tree*, Plin. II. *Meton.* : *The inner bark of the linden-tree, or a band made from this bark*, Plin.

TIMÆUS, *i*, *m.* (Τίμαιος). *Timæus*. I. A Greek historian of Sicily in the time of Agathocles, Cic. II. A Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato, Cic. From him, one of Plato's dialogues, which Cicero translated into Latin, is entitled *Timæus*, Cic.

TIMAGÈNES, *is*, *m.* (Τίμαγος). *Timagones*, a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.

TIMANTHES, *is*, *m.* (Τιμάνθης). *Timanthes*, a celebrated Greek painter contemporary with Parrhasius, Plin.

TIMAVUS, *i*, *m.* *Timavus*, a small river of Istria, now the Timavo.

TIMĒFACTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (timeo, facio). *Frightened, terrified*; t. libertas, Cic.

TIMENS, *entis*. I. *pt.* of timeo. II. *Adj.* : *Fearing, fearful*; nimium mortis timentes, Lucr. SYN. See TIMIDUS.

TIMĒO, *ere*, *ſi*, *tr.* and *intr.* *To fear, be afraid, to dread, be alarmed at*; t. peritidum, Cic.;—*quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent*, Cæs.;—*t. nomen atque imperium absentis*, id.;—*t. iram numinis*, Ov.;—*t. nihil de bello*, Cæs.;—*t. pœnas*, Lucr. *With dat.* : *t. sibi, to fear for one's self*; t. urbi, to fear for the city; timetur urbi, fears are entertained for the city, Sen.;—*quid possem, timebam*, Cic.;—*quid agatur, timeo*, id. *With obj. clause*: Cæsar timebat tantæ magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Cæs.;—*timebant prisci truncum findere*, Plin. *With me and ut*, Gr. 883, timeo ne, I fear that; timeo ut, I fear that ... not, Cic. SYN. See METRO.

TIMĪDE, *adv.* (timidus). *Fearfully, timidly, timorously*; t. ... sidenter, Cic.;—*t. facere alqd.*

TIMĪDITAS, *ſtis*, *f.* (id.). *Fearfulness, timidity, faint-heartedness*; formido, t., pavor, ignavia, Cic.;—*quantæ timiditatis*, id. SYN. **TIMIDITAS**; **TIMOR**.—*Timiditas, timidity, a habitual disposition to fear*.—*Timor, actual fear*; t. mali appropinquantis, Cic.

TIMĪDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (timeo). *Fearful, timid, timorous, cowardly*; nimium me timidum ... fuisse confiteor, Cic.;—*t. atque ignavus*, id.;—*animus t., humilis, demissus fractusque*, id.;—*nihil timidus columba*, Varr.;—*non t. perire pro patria*, Hor. SYN. **TIMIDUS**; **TIMENS**.—*Timidus*, is said of one naturally fearful.—*Timens*, is one actually in fear. *Timidus semper timet*; timens ex causa, G. D.

TIMON, *onis*, *m.* (Τίμων). *Timon*, a well-known misanthrope of Athens, Cic.

TIMOR, *oris*, *m.* (timeo). I. (1) *Fear, apprehension, dread*.—2. *Personified, Timor*, Licr. II. (3) *Poet. meton.* : *Awe, reverence*.—4. *That which occasions fear, a terror*, Plin. LX. (1) *desinunt t. metum mali appropinquantis*, Cic.; t. belli impendit, id.;—*afficit timore de alqd.*, id.;—*deponere timorem*, Brut. ap. Cic.—(3) t. deorum, Hor. SYN. See TIMIDITAS.

TIMŌTHEÛS, *ſi*, *m.* (Τιμόθεος). *Timotheus*. I. An Athenian general, son of Cocoon, C.c. II. A musician of Miletus, Cic.

TINCA, *æ*, *f.* *A small fish, perhaps the tench*.

TINCAS, *æ*, *m.* *T. Tincas, Placentinus*, a wit and orator of Placentia, Cic.

TINCTILIS, *e*, *adj.* (tingo). *In which any thing is steeped*, Ov.

1. **TINCTUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of tingo.

2. **TINCTUS**, *us*, *m.* (tingo). *A steeping in or dipping into any thing*, Plin.

TINĒA, *æ*, *f.* *Any gnawing worm; a moth, wood-worm*, Col.;—*also of worms in the human body*, Plin.

TINGO [tinguo], *ſre*, *nxi*, *netum*, *tr.* (τιγγω). I. *Prop.* (1) *To wet, moisten*.—(2) *Esp.* : *To wet with any color, tinge, dye*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To imbue, fill with, furnish with*. EX. (1) *tunica tincta sanguine*, Cic.;—*tinget pavementum mero*, Hor.;—*t. populis, to entertain, regale*, id.;—*t. corpora flumine, lymphis*, Ov.;—*Phœbus æquore tinget equos, will set*, id.—(2) t. lanas murice, Ov.;—*t. cultros sanguine*, id.;—*t. vestem rubro cocco*, Hor.;—*tinguntur sole populi, are tanned*, Plin.;—*tinctus lumine, illuminated*. *Subst. pt.* : *officina tinctum, of dyes*, Plin.;—*tincta absint, any thing colored*, Cic.—(3) *tinctus literis, imbued, filled with*, Cic. SYN. See COLORE.

TINNIMENTUM, i, n. (tinnio). I. (1) *A tinkling, ringing*, Plaut.

TINNĪO, Ire, Ivi or Ii, Itum, intr. *To tinkle, clink, jingle, ring*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To have a loud voice, to cry, sing*. EX. (1) tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn.;—tinnit tintinabulum, Plaut.;—auriculae tinnunt, M. Aurel.;—expecto maxime, ecquid dolabella tinniat, *clink with money*, i. e. *pay*, Cic.—(2) nimum tinnis, Plaut.;—tinnire canore voce, id.;—alqd se tinniturum promisit.

TINNĪTUS, ōs, m. (tinnio). I. *Prop.*: *A tinkling, jingling, ringing, sounding*; tinnitus cie, Virg. II. *Meton.*: *A tinkling or jingling of words*; t. Gallionis, Tac.

TINNŪLUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Ringling, tinkling, clinking*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A jingling orator*. EX. (1) t. sistra, Ov.;—t. Gades, i. e. *the jingling noise made by the Gaditanian girls*, Stat.;—t. chorda, Sen.—(2) (rhetores) tunidi et corrupti et t., Quint.

TINTINNĀBŪLUM, i, n. (tintinno). *A bell*.

TINTINNĀCŪLUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Belonging to ringing or tinkling*; educi ad tintinnaculos viros, *to the executioners (who hung bells on the malefactors)*, Plaut.

TINTINNO or **TINTINO**, ĩre, intr. *intens.* (tinnio). *To tinkle, clink, ring*; aures tintinant sonitu, Catull.

TĪPHYS, ŷos, m. (Τίφης). *Tiphys, the pilot of the ship Argo*, Virg.

TIPPŪLA, æ, f. *A water-spider, an insect that runs on the surface of stagnant water*, Varr.; *to denote a very light thing*, Plaut.

TĪRĒSIAS, æ, m. (Τίρῆσιος). *Tiræsiæ, a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*, Cic.; Hor. *Meton.* for a blind man, Juv.

TĪRĪDĀTES, æ, m. *Tiridates, the name of several kings of Armenia*, Suet.

1. **TĪRO**, ōnis, m. I. (1) *A recruit, young soldier*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A beginner, novice, tiro*. EX. (1) ætas tironum, Cic. Adj.: t. milites, id.;—t. exercitus, Liv.—(2) nulla in re t. ac rudis, Cic.;—deductus in forum t., *as a youth after assuming the toga virilis*, Suet. SYN. See **NOVITIUS**.

2. **TĪRO**, onis, m. *Tiro, a Roman proper name*; e. g. *M. Tullius T.*, a learned freedman of Cicero, Cic.

TĪRŌCĪNIŪM, ű, n. (tiro). I. (1) *A first military service, the state of a recruit, rawness, or inexperience in warfare*.—2. *Meton.*: *The body of young soldiers or recruits*, Liv. II. *Meton.* (3) *A first beginning or attempt, first essay or trial, a debut*. EX. (1) t. et perturbatio juvenis, Liv.—(3) ponere t. et documentum eloquentiæ dare, Liv.;—nec differendum est t. in senectutem, Quint.;—t. navium, *their setting sail for the first time*, Plin. SYN. **TĪROCINIUM**; **RUDIMENTUM**; **ELEMENTUM**.—**TĪROCINIUM** (3), *an apprenticeship, noviciate*.—**Rudimentum**, *a beginning, first instruction in an art*; rudimenta tirocinii, Just.;—r. puerilis regni, Liv.—**Elementum**, *an element, original substance, the first elements*; elementa puerorum, Cic.

TĪRŌNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. (2. Tiro). *Of or belonging to a certain Tiro, a Tironian*; T. liber, Gall.

TĪRUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (tiro). *A young beginner, a little novice*; t. miles, Suet.

TĪRYNS, this or thos (Τίρυνς). *Tiryns, a town of Argolis, in which Hercules was brought up*, Plin.

TĪRYNTHŪS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian*. Poet. also, *of or belonging to Hercules, Iherculean*; T. heros, i. e. *Hercules*, Ov.;—T. gens, the *Fabii*, Sil.;—T. tela, *of Hercules*, Ov.;—T. tecta, *Saguntum founded by Hercules*.

TIS. See **TU**.

TĪSĪPHŌNE, ĩs, f. (Τισιφώνη, *avenger of murder*). *Tisiphone, one of the Furies*, Virg.

TĪSĪPHŌNEŪS, a, um, adj. (Tisiphone). *Of Tisiphone, Tisiphonian*; T. tempora, i. e. *wicked, bad*, Ov.

TISSE, ĩs, f. *Tisse, a small town of Sicily*.

TISSENSES [Tissinenses, Plin.], Ium, m. (Tisse). *The inhabitants of Tisse*, Cic.

TĪTAN, ānis, m. (Τίτᾱν), [Titānus, i; dat. plur., Titanis; acc., Titanas, Hor.]. *Titan*. 1. Son of Cælus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, ancestor of the Titans who fought with Jupiter for supremacy, and were hurled by him into Tartarus; genus Titanum, Cic.—2. A grandson of the former, son of Hyperion, the sun (Sol), Cic.—3. Prometheus, as grandson of Titan, Juv. SYN. See **SOL**.

TĪTĀNĀCŪS, a, um, adj. (Titan). *Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian*; T. dracones, *sprung from Titanian blood*, Ov.

TĪTANIS, Idis or Idos, f. *Titanian*; T. pugna, Juv.;—T. Circe, *as a daughter of Sol*, Ov.;—also simply *Titanis*, id. Absol. also of *Latona* and *Thetys*, a sister of Sol, id.

TĪTĀNIŪS, a, um, adj. (Titan). 1. *Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian*; T. pubes, the *Titans*, Virg.—2. *Subst.*: *Titanius*, ű, m. *The Sun (as a deity)*, Avien. *Titania*, æ, f. *Latona*, *as a daughter of the Titan Cæus*, Ov.;—also, *Pyrrha*, *as a descendant of the Titan Prometheus*, id.;—also, *Diana*, *as a sister of Sol*, id.

TĪTĀNUS, i, m. See **TĪTAN**.

TĪTHŌNIŪS, a, um, adj. (Tithonus). *Of or belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian*; T. conjux, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov.

TĪTHŌNUS, i, m. (Τίθωνός). *Tithonus*, a son of Laomedon, husband of Aurora, father of Memnon, endowed with immortality, but, after attaining an infirm old age, changed into a cicada, Ov.; Virg.

TĪTĪENSES [Tities, Prop.], Ium, m. *One of the three Roman centuries of cavalry, conf. Tatius*.

TĪTĪLLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (titillo). *A tickling*.

TĪTĪLLO, ĩre, tr. *To tickle*. I. *Prop.*: t. sensus, Cic. II. *Fig.*: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. SYN. See **PALPO**.

TĪTŪO, ōnis, m. (*akin to tæda, δαΐς, δαΐδός*). *A firebrand, Cels*.

1. **TĪTĪUS**, a. *Titius*, a Roman family name, e. g. *Sæx. T.*, a plebeian tribune, from him a dance was called *Titius*, Cic.

2. **TĪTĪUS**, a, um, adj. (Titius). *Of or belonging to Titius*; T. lex, Cic.;—T. sodales, *a brotherhood instituted by King Titius Tatius for the Sabine worship*, Tac.

TĪTĪVĪLLĪTĪUM, ű, n. *A very small trifle, a bagatelle*, Plaut.

TĪTĪBĀNTER, adv. (titubo). *Staggeringly, waveringly, with doubt or hesitation*; t. et strictim, Cic.

TĪTĪBĀNTĪA, æ, f. (id.). *A staggering, wavering*; t. linguæ, oris, *a stammering*, Suet.

TĪTĪBĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1)

A staggering, wavering. II. *Fig. (2) Uncertainly, hesitation, embarrassment.* EX. (1) *t. linguae, a stammering*, Macr.—(2) *t. aut offensio.*

TITŪBO, āre, *infr.* I. *Prop. (1) To stagger, totter, reel.* II. *Fig. (2) To waver, hesitate, be perplexed.* EX. (1) *cave ne titubēs*, Hor.;—*titubata vestigia, tottering*, Ov.;—*lingua t. stammers*, id.—(2) *Sicinius titubans*, Cic.;—*si verbo titubarint*, id. SYN. See CLAUDICO.

TITŪLUS, i, m. I. *Prop. (1) An inscription, title.* II. *Meton. (2) A title, appellation of honor, honor.*—(3) *An alleged reason, cause, pretext, pretence.* EX. (1) *aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo*, Liv.;—*t. librorum*, Quint.;—*domus proscribebatur . . . legit titulum, advertisement of sale*, Plin.;—*aut quorum t. per barbara colla pendit, i. e. slaves offered for sale*, Prop.;—*ite sub imperium titulumque lares, for sale*, Tibull.—(2) *t. consulatus*, Cic.;—*t. prioris perpetrati belli*, Liv.—(3) *pretendere t. belli*, Liv.;—*sub titulo ministerii*, Vell. SYN. **TITULUS**; INDEX.—*Titulus, a title, an inscription, as above.*—*Index, a mark or token; huius rei neque index neque vestigium est*, Cic.;—*Index libri, the title of a book*, id.;—*Index digitus, the forefinger*, Hor.

TITŪRIĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Titurius). *Titurian*; T. clades, Suet.

TITŪRIŪS, ſi, m. *Titurius*, a legate of Cæsar in the Gallic war, Cæs.

TITUS, i, m. (abbrev. T.). *Titus*, a Roman prænomen.

TITŪS, ſi, m. (Τίτυος). *Tityus* or *Tityos*, son of Jupiter, killed by Apollo with arrows, for offering to insult Latona; in the infernal regions, he was stretched out nine *jugera* in length and tormented by vultures, Virg.

TITŪRUS, i, m. *Tityrus*. I. 1. The name of a herdman in Virgil's *Eclogues*, Virg. II. 2. *Meton.*: *A herdman*, Virg.—3. To denote the *Eclogues* of Virgil, Ov.—4. For *Virgil*, Prop.

TLĒPOLĒMUS, i, m. (Τληπόλημος). *Tlepolemus*, son of Hercules, commander of the Rhodians at Troy, Hyg.

TMĀROS or **-US**, i, m. *Tmarus*, a mountain of Epirus, Virg.;—called also *Tomarus*, Plin.; now *Tomaro*.

TMĒSIS, is, f. (τμήσις). *Tmesis*, a figure by which the parts of a word (especially a compound) are separated, and one or more words inserted between them, Serv.

TMŌLĪTES, is, m. *Of or belonging to Tmolus*, *Tmolian*; T. vicanus, Cic.

TMŌLIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tmolus). *Of or belonging to Tmolus*, *Tmolian*; T. terra, Ov. *Subst.*: Tmolius, ſi, ec. mons, Mount Tmolus.

TMŌLUS [Tymolus, Or.], i, m. (Τυμόλος). a mountain of Lydia, in which the Pactolus took its rise.

TŪCŪLIŌ, ōnis, m. (τόκος). *A (contemptible) usurer*, Cic.

TŌFĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (tofus). *Of tophus*; t. metæ, Suet.

TŌFUS [tophus], i, m. *Tophus*, a porous and friable stone, sandstone, Plin.

TŌGA, æ, f. (tego). I. *Gen. 1. Prop.*: *A covering, a garment*, Varr. ap. Non.—2. *Meton.*: *A roof, a house*, acc. to Non. II. *Exp. (3)*: *The toga*, a long and loose upper garment, gown or robe of the Romans, worn in time of peace; it was made of a simple piece of cloth.—4. *Meton.*: *Peace*, Cic.—5. *For a client*; because in the time

of the emperors, the toga was worn chiefly by the clients, Mart.—6. *A courtesan*; because they were allowed to wear the toga, but not the stola, Tibull.

EX. (3) *sed quod pacis est insigne et otii*, Cic.;—*t. prætexta, a toga bordered with purple*, worn by magistrates and freeborn children; see **PRÆTEXO**; *t. pura (more frequently called toga virilis), the unadorned toga*, worn by young people who quitted the *prætexta*; as, *sumere t. virilem*; *t. candida, the white toga*, worn by persons canvassing for office; see **CANDIDUS**; hence, *candidatus, a candidate*; *t. pulla, of a dark-gray color*, worn in mourning; see **PULLUS**; *t. sordida, a robe worn by persons arraigned to raise pity or compassion*; it was dirty, ragged, greasy, and slovenly; hence called *sordidat*. SYN. I.

TŌGA; **STOLA**; **PEPLUM**; **PALLA**; **TRABEA**; **PALLIUM**; **SAGUM**; **PALUDAMENTUM**; **CHLAMYS**.—*Toga, a gown or large cloak worn above the tunic by the ancient Romans in time of peace*, also, at first, by women when they appeared in public, but afterward given up to courtesans and servants.—*Stola, the usual garment of married women and of noble ladies*.—*Peplum, a long robe worn by the ladies*.—*Palla, a large upper robe hanging down upon the ground*, worn chiefly by women of honest fame; also, a kind of short jerkin worn by the Gauls.—*Trabea, a gown worn by kings and nobles at Rome*.—*Pallium, a cloak worn by Greeks of all descriptions, and especially by philosophers*.—*Sagum, a soldier's coarse cloak or frock*, the dress for war.—*Paludamentum, a military garment worn over the cuirass; the dress of generals*.—*Chlamys, a soldier's coat, the military tunic in time of war*, also a child's garment. II. *For*

TŌGA PRÆTEXTA, **VIRILIS**, **PURA**, **CANDIDA**, **PULLA**, **SORDIDA**, see **TŌGA** above.

TŌGĀTĀRIŪS, ſi, m. (togatus). *An actor in the fabula togata*, Suet.

TŌGĀTUS, i, m. [togata, æ, f., and togatus, a, um], (toga). *Wearing a toga.* I. *Prop. (1) A Roman citizen*, in opposition to one who is not a Roman, or who is a Roman soldier. II. *Meton. 2. Tŏgĭtā, æ, f. (sc. fabula)*. A kind of Roman drama, the subjects of which were Roman; the national drama, Cic.—3. *Gallia Togata*, that part of Gallia Cisalpina which had been brought under the dominion of the Romans on the south side of the Po, Mel.—(4) *A man of the lower order, a client*.—5. *A woman of bad character, a courtesan*, Hor. EX. (1) *modo palliati, modo togati*, Cic.;—*gens togata, the Romans*, Virg.—(4) *t. opera, service rendered by clients*, Mart. SYN. **TŌGATUS**; **PALLIATUS**.—*Togatus, one dressed in the toga after the manner of the Romans*.—*Palliatus, one clothed in the upper garment (pallium) used by the Greeks*.

TŌGŪLA, æ, f. dim. (toga). *A little toga*.

TŌLĒRĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (tolero). I. (1) *That can be born or endured, bearable, tolerable*. II. (2) *That easily bears or endures, bearing, enduring*. EX. (1) *t. amicitie*, Cic.;—*t. conditio*, id.;—*t. rex*, id.;—*Minucius vix t.*, Liv.—(2) *t. homo*, Ter.

TŌLĒRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. (tolerabilis). I. (1) *Tolerably, passably*. II. (2) *Patiently*. EX. (1) *t. dicere, facere*, Col.—(2) *tolerabilius pati dolores*, Cic.

TŌLĒRANS, antis. I. *pt. of tolero*. II. *Adj.*: *Bearing, suffering*; corpus t. laborum.

TŌLĒRĀNTER, adv. (tolerans). I. *Patiently*; t. ferre alqd. II. *Tolerably*, Plin.

TŌLĒRĀNTĪĀ, æ, f. (tolero). *A bearing, enduring, suffering*; t. dolorum, Cic. SYN. See **PATIENTIA**.

TŌLĒRĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. i. g. *Tolerantia*, Cic.

TOLĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of tolero*. II. *Adj. : Tolerable, Tac.*

TOLĒRO, āre, *tr.* [tolēror, āri, Prisc.], (*Root TOIL, whence tollo, tuli, Gr. ταίω*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To bear, endure, suffer.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To support, nourish, maintain, sustain.* EX. (1) *t. militiam, Cic. :—t. biemem, id. :—t. facile labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. Absol. : longius tolerare posse, Cæs. Of things : Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin.—(2) t. equitatum his rationibus, Cæs. :—t. equos, id. :—t. famem, inopiam, Sall. SYN. See PATIOR.*

TOLLĒNO, ōnis, *m.* (tollo). *A well-pole, a sweep, a beam lying across another upright beam, one end of which goes up when the other goes down (used in drawing water), Liv.*

TOLLŌ, ēre, sustulī, sublītum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To lift or take up, raise, elevate.—(2) Exp. : t. liberos, to take up (from the custom of laying new-born infants on the ground), to bring up, educate, acknowledge.—(3) Meton. : To begot, get.—A Prop. A Naut. t. t. : t. ancoras, to weigh anchor, Cæs.—5. Meton. : To break up, depart, Varr.—(6) Fig. : To lift up, raise, excite, animate. II. *Prop.* (7) *Gen. : To take up, remove, take or put away, carry off or away.—(8) Exp. : To put out of the way, destroy, kill.—(9) Fig. : To put away, do away, finish, destroy.* EX. (1) *tunc vel in cælum vos humeris nostris tollemus, Cic. :—t. alqm in currum, id. :—t. gradum, Plaut. :—in arduos tollor Sabinos, Hor.—(2) educare et t., Plaut. :—t. puellam, Ter.—(3) qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic.—(6) clamor tollitur, Cic. :—t. oculos, to raise, turn up, id. :—t. animum alci, to animate, Liv. :—t. amicum, to console, encourage, Hor.—(7) t. frumentum de area, Cic. :—t. pecunias e fano, Cæs. :—navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, had on board, id.—(8) t. hominem de medio, Cic. :—t. alqm ferro, veneno, id. :—t. Titanas fulmine, Hor. :—t. signa, to march off, Cæs.—(9) t. ac delere famulatus memoriam rei, Cic. :—t. legem, id. :—t. diem, to waste, id. SYN. (2) See EDECO.**

TOLŌSA, æ, *f.* Tolosa, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse, Cic.

TOLŌSĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tolosa). *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan ; T. aurum, gold carried off by the consul Q. Servilius fr. m Tolosa. Plur. : Tolosāni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Tolosa, Plin.*

TOLŌSAS, ātis, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan ; T. casus, Mart. Plur. : Tolosates, ūm, m. The inhabitants of Tolosa.*

TOLŌSENSIS, e, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Tolosa ; T. lacus, Just.*

TOLŪTĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (tolutum). *Trotting ; t. equus, Sen.*

TOLŪTIM, *adv.* With a trot, Plin.

TŌMĀCŪLUM or **TŌMACLUM**, i, n., or **TŌMACĪNA**, æ, *f.* (τομή). *A kind of sawage.*

TŌMĀRUS, i. See TMARUS.

TŌMENTUM, i, n. *Stuffing for cushions, etc.*

TŌMIS, is, *f.* [Tōmi, ōrum, *m.*, Stat. ; Tomæ, Mel.], (Tōmis or Tōmou). *Tomis, a town of Mesia, on the Pontus Euxinus, Ovid's place of banishment, Ov.*

TŌMITĒ, ōrum, *m.* (Tomis). *The inhabitants of Tomis, Ov.*

TŌMITĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Tomis ; T. terra, Ov.*

TŌMUS, i, *m.* (τόμος). I. *Prop. : A section,*

a piece cut off, Mart. II. Meton. : A section of a book, Front. ;—a book, work, Hieron.

TŌMYRIS [Tamyris, Thamyris, Tamaris], is, *f.* (Τόμυρις). *Tomyris, a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was conquered and slain.*

TONDEŌ, ēre, tōtondi, tonsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To shear, shave, clip, cut.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To pluck, pull off, graze.—(3) To deprive of.* EX. (1) *t. barbam et capillum, Cic. :—tonsa saltatrix, with short hair (of the consul Gabinius), id. :—t. oleas, vites, myrtos, ilicem, cutem, lanam, etc., Plin. ; Virg. ; Hor. :—t. puer or minister, common, low (from his hair being unadorned), Mart. Absol. : ut tendens calvus fiam, shaving myself, Varr. :—postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Virg.—(2) t. dumeta (juvenci), Virg. :—t. violas manu, Prop. :—t. campum late (equi), Virg.—(3) t. alqm auro, Plaut. SYN. See AMPUTO.*

TŌNITRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (tonitru). *Thundering.*

TŌNITRU, ūs, *n.* *Thunder (in this form in grammarians only).*

TŌNITRUS, ūs, *m.*, or **TŌNITRŪM**, ūi, *n.* (tono). *Thunder ; fulgores et tonitrua, Cic. :—imbres et tonitrus, Gell. :—audire tonitrum, Plin. :—tonitru cælum omne ciebo, Virg. SYN. See FULMEN.*

TŌNO, āre, ūi, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To thunder.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To sound or resound aloud, to roar.—(3) To thunder forth, cause to resound or roar.* EX. (1) *si tonuerit, Cic. :—tonans Jupiter, Hor. :—also absol. Tonans, Ov.—(2) Ætna t. horrifera ruinis, Virg. :—tympana tanta tonant, Lucr. :—to speak with a thundering voice, Cic.—(3) trecentum tonat ore deos, Virg.*

TŌNSA, æ, *f.* (perh. tondeo). *An oar, Virg. SYN. See REMUS.*

TŌNSĪLIS, e, *adj.* (tondeo). I. (1) *That may be shorn, shaven, or cut.* II. (2) *Shorn, shaven, cut.* EX. (1) *t. villus, Plin.—(2) t. nemora, Plin.*

TŌNSĪLLA, æ, *f.* I. *A post or stake set upon the shore to fasten ships to, Pac. and Att. II. Plur. : Tonsillæ, ārum, f. Glands at the entrance of the throat, tonsils, Cic.*

TŌNSĪTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (tondeo). *To shear.*

TŌNSOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A barber, hair-cutter, Cic. Proc. : omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, of any thing generally known, Hor.*

TŌNSŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (tonsor). *Belonging to shearing or shaving ; t. culter, a razor, Cic. :—t. cultellus, for paring the nails, Val. Max.*

TŌNSTRĪCŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (tonstrix). *A little female barber, Cic.*

TŌNSTRĪNA, æ, *f.* (tondeo). *A barber's shop.*

TŌNSTRĪX, icis, *f.* (tondeo). *A female barber, Plaut.*

TŌNSŪRA, æ, *f.* (id.). *A shearing, clipping, cutting, pruning ; t. prima lanæ, Plin. :—t. capillorum, Ov.*

1. **TŌNSUS**, a, um, *pt. of tondeo.*

2. **TŌNSUS**, ūs, *m.* (tondeo). *A cutting or dressing of the hair, Plaut.*

TŌNUS, i, *m.* (τόνος). I. 1. *The tone of an instrument, Vitr.—2. Of a tone, syllable, accent, Nigid. ap. Gell. II. Meton. 3. In painting : The natural color, Plin.—4. Thunder.*

TŌPHUS, etc. See TORUS.

TŌPIĀ, ōrum, *n.* [sc. opera], (τόπος). *Land-scape painting, Vitr.*

TŌPIĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (topia). I. 1. *Of or pertaining to decorating gardens, or to garden-*

ing; t. opus, Plin.; —t. herba, i. e. used for bordering in gardens, id. II. 2. Subst.: Tōpiārius, ii, m. An ornamental gardener, Cic. —3. Tōpiāria, æ, f. (sc. ars). Ornamental gardening, Cic. —4. Tōpiārium, ii, n. (sc. opus). Figure-work in gardens, a border of flowers, etc.

TŌPICA, δρῦν, n. (Τοπικά). The name of a treatise of Aristotle translated by Cicero; *The Topics*.

TŌPICE, ἔς, f. (τοπική, ἥ). The art of finding arguments, Cic. Top.

TOPPER or **TŌPER**, adv. (contr. from toto opere). With all diligence, quickly, immediately.

TŌRAL, ἄλīs, n. (torus). A cover for a couch, bolster, or pillow, a valance, Hor.

TORCULAR, ἄρις, n. (torqueo). A press, Plin.; —also, an oil-cellar, id.

TŌREUMA, ἄλīs, n. (τόρεμα). Any work in relief, raised work, Cic.

TŌREUTA, ἄς, m. (τορεῦτης). One who makes raised work, a worker in relief, Plin.

TŌREUTICE, ἔς, f. (τορευτική). The art of embossing or working in relief; t. ars, Plin.

TORMENTUM, i, n. (torqueo). I. (1) An engine for throwing or hurling missiles.—(2) Meton.: A missile weapon. II. (3) A cord, line, rope. III. (4) An engine of torture, a rack.—(5) Meton.: Torture, pain, torment. IV. 6. A press for clothes, Sen. EX. (1) tormenta telorum, Cic.—(2) telum et t., Cæs.—(3) præsecitis criuibus tormenta effecerunt, Cæs.; —t. ferreum, a fetter, Plant.—(4) verberibus ac tormentis questionem habuit pecunias publicæ, Cic.—(5) tormenta fortunæ, Cic.; —esse in tormentis, Plin.; —t. ingens nubentibus hæret, Juv. SYN. See CRUCIATUS.

TORMINA, um, n. pl. The gripes, colic, Cic.

TORMINĀLIS, e, adj. (tormina). Of or pertaining to the gripes or colic, Plin.

TORMINŌSUS, a, um, (id.). Subject to the gripes or colic, Cic.

TORNO, Ære, tr. (tornus). I. (1) To turn round. II. Meton. (2) To elaborate, smooth, polish. EX. (1) t. sphaeram, Cic.; —t. hastas, Plin.—(2) male tornati versus, Hor. SYN. See ROTO.

TORNUS, i, m. (τόρνος). I. Prop.: A turner's lathe, a chisel, graving-tool, Plin. II. Fig.: includere versus angusto torno, Prop.

TŌRŌNÆUS, a, um, adj. (Torone). Of or belonging to Torone; T. mare, Tac. Subst.: Toronæi, δρῦν, m. The inhabitants of Torone.

TŌRŌNÆICUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Of or belonging to Torone; T. mare, Liv.

TŌRŌNE, ἔς, f. (Τορὼν). Torone, a town of Macedonia, Liv. Genit.: Toronæ promontorium, Liv.

TŌRŌSUS, a, um, adj. (torus). Full of muscles, muscular, fleshy, brawny; t. cervix boum, Col. Meton.: herba torosiore caule, more fleshy, Plin.

TORPĒDO, Inia, f. (torpeo). I. Prop. (1) Numbness, stupor, torpidity, sloth, idleness, inactivity. II. Meton. 2. The cramp-fish, torpedo. EX. (1) tanta t. invaserat animum, Tac.; —occupavit nescio qua vos t., Sall. SYN. See LANGUOR.

TORPĒO, Ære, intr. I. Prop. (1) To be numb or benumbed, to be motionless, torpid or inactive. II. Fig. (2) To be void of feeling, or

sensation. EX. (1) torpentes gelu, Liv.; —vires torpent, Virg.—(2) deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.; —t. metu, Liv.; —t. animo et corpore, Hor.; —vel quom Pausiaca torpes tabella, are beside yourself with astonishment, id.; —torpens palatum, without taste, Juv. SYN. See LANGUOR.

TORPESCO, Ære, pŭi, intr. incep. (torpeo). I. Prop.: To grow numb, senseless or torpid; torperat gelide lingua retenta metu, Ov. II. Fig.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, grow languid or inactive, Sall.; —ingenium t. incultu atque socordia, id. SYN. See LANGUOR.

TORPIDUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Benumbed, numb, torpid; torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv.

TORPOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Prop.: Numbness, want of feeling, torpor, Cic. II. Fig.: Indolence, inactivity; t. procerum, Tac. SYN. See LANGUOR.

TORQUĀTUS, a, um, adj. (torques). I. Provided with a collar or chain for the neck; t. miles, who has received a neck chain or collar as a reward of bravery, Veg.; —Allecto brevibus torquata colubris, having snakes twisted about her neck like a chain, Ov.; —t. palumbus, a ring-dove, Mart. II. Torquatus, i, m. A surname given to T. Manlius, who slew a Gaul in single combat, and spoiled him of his chain, Cic.

TORQUĒO, Ære, torsi, tortum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To turn, turn round or about, distort, wrench, twist, writhē.—(2) Esp.: To hurl, throw violently, sling.—(3) To twist the limbs, to dislocate, to torment, torture. II. Fig. (4) Gen.: To turn, turn round.—(5) Esp.: To rack, torture, torment. EX. (1) t. cervicē oculosque, Cic.; —t. ora, to distort, id.; —t. vestigia ad sonitum vocis, Virg.; —t. taxos in arcus, to bend, id.; —t. capillos ferro, to curl, crisp, Ov.; —serpens t. orbēs, Ov.—(2) t. amentatas hastas laectis, Cic.; —t. jaculum in hostem, Virg.; —t. telum ad aurata tempora, id.; —Juppiter t. fulmina, id.—(3) torqueri eculo, Cic.; —itaque te nervo torquebo, Plant.—(4) t. et flectere imbecillitatem animorum, Cic.; —verbo ac litera jus omne torqueri, to wrench, distort.—(5) libidines te torquent, Cic.; —equidem dies noctesque torqueor, id.; —torqueri invidia vel amore, Hor. SYN. TORQUEO; ANGO; CRUCIO.—Torquere, prop., to writhē, twist; fig., to rack, torment, or torture, to throw.—Angere, to strangle, throttle, strain; fig., to vex, grieve; angere animo, Cic.—Cruciare, prop., to crucify; fig., to torment with excessive cruelty; cruciari fame, vigiliis. Torquere is said of a rending pain; angere, of an oppressing pain; cruciari, of a smarting or excruciating pain.

TORQUIS or **TORQUES**, is, m. and f. (torqueo). I. (1) A neck-chain, a collar. II. Meton. 2. A yoke put round the neck of oxen, a collar, Virg.—(3) A ring, a wreath, garland. EX. (1) detrahēre torquem, Cic.—(3) sæpe deum nexis ornatas torquibus aræ, Virg. SYN. See PHALERA.

TORRENS, entis. I. pt. of torreo. II. Adj. (1) Prop.: Burning, parching, hot, heated.—(2) Meton. of water: Overflowing, foaming, flowing rapidly, rushing, impetuous.—(3) Subst.: torrens, entis, m. A torrent.—(4) Fig. of style: Free, flowing.—(5) Subst.: Fullness, abundance. EX. (1) miles t. sole meridiano, tanned, Liv.—(2) t. fluvii, Varr.; —t. impetus aquæ, Sen.; —t. flumina, Virg.—(3) quum fertur quasi t. oratio, Cic.; —rapidus flumine t. sternit agros, Virg.—(4) t. diæntis ratio, Quint.; —t. copia dicendi, Juv.—(5) se inani verborum torrenti dare, Quint. SYN. See FLUVIUS.

TORREO, ēre, torrūi, tostum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To dry, parch, bake, roast, burn.* II. *Meton.* (2) Of cold: *To pinch, nip.* EX. (1) torrerī ardore solis, Cic.;—quum unīque flamma torrentur, Cass.;—t. carnem, Ov.;—montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor.—(2) frigore torret, Varr. SYN. See COQUO.

TORRESCO, ēre, intr. inceper. (torreo). *To become parched or burned.* Lucr.

TORRĪDUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. (1) *Dry, parched, dried up.* II. *Meton.* (2) Of cold: *Pinched.* EX. (1) homo vegrandi macie torrīdus, Cic.;—t. campi siccitate, Liv.;—t. fontes rivique, *dried up*, id.;—t. color sole, *sun-burnt*, Plin.;—t. vox, *hoarse*, Calpurn.—(2) t. frigore, *pinched with cold*, Liv.

TORRIS, is, m. (torreo). *A burning piece of coal, a fire-brand.* Virg.

TORTE, adv. (torqueo). *Crookedly.* Lucr.

TORTĪLIS, e, adj. (id.). *Crooked, wreathed, twisted; t. pampinus*, Plin.;—t. aurum, i. e. *a golden chain*, Virg.;—t. piscis, *crooked*, Ov. SYN. TORTILIS; TORTUOSUS; TORTUS; SINUOSUS.—Tortilis, *wreathed, winding, writhing, twisted, as above*.—Tortuosus, *tortuous, winding; fig., deceitful, dissembling*; tortuosi amnis sinus flexuosus, Liv.—Tortus, *wreathed, twisted, capillus tortus*, Ov.;—funes torti, Virg.—Sinuosus, *that has many turnings and windings or bearings; flexu sinuoso elabitur anguis*, Virg.

TORTO, ēre, tr. freq. (torqueo). *To torture, torment.* Lucr.

TORTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. *A torturer, tormentor.* II. Tortor, ōris. An epithet given to Apollo as the slayer of Marsyas, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome, Suet. III. *Meton.*: occultum quātiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv. SYN. See CAENIFEX.

TORTUOSUS, a, um, adj. (tortus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Full of windings or turnings, tortuous, winding.* (2) *Fig.*: Intricate, complicated, full of intricacies or subtleties. II. (3) *Tormenting, painful.* EX. (1) alvus multiplex et t., Cic.;—t. loca, id.—(2) t. genus disputandi, Cic.;—multiplex et t. ingenium, id.—(3) tortuosior urina, *strangury*, Plin. SYN. See TORTILIS.

1. **TORTUS**, a, um. I. *pt.* of torqueo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: Twisted, bent, tortuous.—2. *Subst.*: tortum, i. n. *A cord, rope.*—3. *Fig.*: t. conditiones (doubtful), Plaut. EX. (1) t. via (labyrinthi), Prop.;—t. quercus, i. e. *a chapel of oak*, Virg. SYN. See TORTILIS.

2. **TORTUS**, ūs, m. (torqueo). I. (1) *A winding or turning.* II. (2) *A whirling.* EX. (1) tortu multiplicabili draco, Cic. poet.—(2) t. flexa habenæ, Stat.

TÖRĪLUS, i, m. dim. (torus). *A tuft of hair.*

TÖRUS, i, m. I. (1) *A cushion, pad.* II. (2) *The muscular or fleshy part of the body, a muscle.*—3. *Meton.* of trees: *The soft white wood between the bark and the heart, alburnum*, Plin. III. 4. *A projecting ornament on a garland, a knot; fig., of speech*, Cic. IV. (5) *A bolster, cushion, mattress, a couch, bed.* Said also of a bed and of a marriage-bed.—(6) *Meton.*: *Marriage, wedlock.* V. (7) *An elevation of earth.*—8. *A projecting ring about the base of a column*, Vitr. EX. (1) t. funicularum, Col.—(2) o lacertorum tori! Cic. poet.—(5) antiquis torus et stramento erat, Plin.—(6) consors tori, *consort, wife*, Ov.;—t. obscenus, *an illicit connection*, id. Hence also, for a concubine, *mistress*, Plin.—(7) t. riparum, Virg. SYN. See LACRUS.

TORVĪTAS, ātis, f. (torvus). *Fierceness or*

sternness in aspect or disposition, grimness; vul-tus insignis torvitate, Tac.

TÖRVUS, a, um, adj. (τόρός). *Fierce, stern, savage, grim; t. oculi*, Quint.;—t. vina, *harsh*, Plin.;—ἑταῖρι fratres lumine torvo, Virg.;—t. proelia, Catull.;—t. Ister (as a river-god with horns), Val. Flac.—Torvum and torva, *adv.*; torvum clamare, Virg.

TOSTUS, a, um, *pt.* of torreo.

TOT, adj. indecl. *So much, so many; followed by quot, quoties, quantum, ut, or absol.*: quot homines, tot causæ, Cic.;—qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id.

TÖTĪDEM, adj. indecl. (tot, dem). *Just so much, just so many; followed by quot, or absol.*: fiebat, ut soli luna t. conversionibus in aere illo, quot diebus in ipso cælo, succederet, Cic.;—dixerit insanum qui me, t. audiet, i. e. *will hear the same as often from me*, Hor.

TÖTĪES [tōtiens], adv. (tot). *So often, so many times; followed by quoties, quot, or absol.*: soleo mirari, non me t. accipere tuas literas, quoties a mihi fratre afferantur, Cic.;—quotiescumque dico, t. mihi videor, etc.

TÖTUS, a, um, adj. (genit. totius, dat. toti, Gr. ὅλος, 4), (genit. tōtius, Lucr.; tot. toto orbi, n. *Prop.*: totæ familiae, Plaut.). I. *The whole, all, the entire; t. respublica*, Cic.;—omne cælum totaque terra, id.;—Octavius mihi totus deditus, id. II. *Neut. absol.*: Totum in eo est, dependit on it, Cic. *With prepositions, absol. making Adverbial PHRASES.* 1. Ex toto, *totally, entirely*; as, Creta ex toto repudianda est, Col.—2. In toto, *in general, generally, on the whole*; as, curaro in toto, Cic.—3. In totum, *Totally, entirely*; res in totum diversa, Plin.—*In general, on the whole*; as, in totum præcipimus, ut, etc., Col. SYN. See OMNIS.

TONICUM, i, n. (τοῖκίον). *A poison in which arrows were dipped*, Ov. Hence, *Poison* in general.

TRĀBĀLIS, e, adj. (trabs). *Of or pertaining to a beam; t. clavus, a nail, a spike by which beams are held together*, Hor. *Prov.*: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, *might fasten firmly*, Cic.;—t. telum, *as large and strong as a beam*, Virg.

TRĀBĒA, æ, (unc.). I. *A robe of state worn by augurs, knights, and kings*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *The equestrian order*, Mart. SYN. See TOGA.

TRĀBĒATUS, a, um, adj. (trabea). I. (1) *Wearing a trabea.* II. 1. *Subst.*: Trābēata, æ, f. (sc. fabula). *A kind of play by C. Melissus*. EX. (1) t. equites, Tac.;—t. agmina, *the equestrian order*, Stat.

TRABS, trābis, f. [trabes, is, Enn. ap. Cic.] (τραβή). I. *Prop.* 1. *A beam, Cæs.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A tall, slender tree.*—3. *Anything made of beams*; as, 1. *A ship*; trabe Cypria, Hor.—2. *A roof, house*; t. citrea.—3. *A battering-ram*, Val. Flac.—4. *A javelin*, Stat.—5. *A cudgel, club*, Stat.—6. *A table*, Mart. EX. (2) silva frequens trabibus, Ov. SYN. See TIGNUM.

TRĀCHAS, antis, f. (Τράχης). *Trachas, a town, otherwise called Tarracina*, Ov.

TRĀCHIN, inis, or TRĀCHYN, ūnos, f. (Τραχίς or Τραχύν). *Trachin, a town of Thessaly, on the spot where Hercules was burnt*, Sen.

TRĀCHĪNIUS, a, um, adj. (Trachin). *Of or belonging to Trachin, Trachinian; T. tellus*, Ov.;—T. beros, i. e. *Ceyx, king of Trachin*, id. *Subst. plur.*: Trāchīnēs, ūrum, f., *the title of a tragedy by Sophocles*, Cic.

TRACTA, æ. See Tractus (8).

TRACTABILIS, e, adj. (tracto). I. Prop. (1) *That may be touched, handled, or wrought; manageable, tractable.* II. Fig. (2) *Flexible, pliant, yielding.* EX. (1) t. corpus, Cic.; —t. vox, pliant, flexible, Quint.; —non t. cœlum, stormy, Virg.—(2) virtus ... in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic.; —t. animus, Ov.; —Agrippa nihil tractabilior, Suet. SYN. See Docilis.

TRACTATIO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. Gen. (1) *A handling, treating, managing.* II. Esp. (2) *Treatment, usage.*—3. Rhet. 1st. *A treating, handling (of a subject),* Cic.—2d. *The peculiar use of a word.* EX. (1) t. armorum, Cic.; —t. magnarum rerum, id.; —t. rei publicæ, Sen.—(2) maritus uxori, si malæ tractationis accusabitur, non invecunde dicet, etc., Quint. SYN. See Tractatus.

TRACTATOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A kind of slave among the Romans, whose office was to rub and pull the limbs of their masters when bathing, Sen. This service was performed also by female slaves; hence, tractatrix, Mart.*

TRACTATUS, ūs, m. (tracto). I. Prop. (1) *A handling, feeling, working, cultivation.* II. Fig. (2) *Management, profession, practice.*—3. Meton. *A treatise, writing,* Plin. EX. (1) t. nucum, Plin.; —plantæ tractatu mansuescunt ut feræ, id.—(2) t. artium, Cic.; —t. judicialis officii, id. SYN. TRACTATUS; Tractatio.—Tractatus, *the handling or touching, used only in the abl.*—Tractatio, *the act of handling or touching; tractatio armorum, —beluarum, Cic.*

TRACTIM, adv. (tractus, from traho). *In a drauling way; protractedly, slowly; t. dicere, Sen.; —t. tangere alqm, to give a sound beating, Plaut.; —t. susurrant, Virg.; —t. pronuntiata litera, lengthened in pronunciation, long, Gell.*

TRACTO, ūre, tr. freq. intens. (traho). I. (1) *To draw with force, to drag, drag about.* II. Prop. (2) *To handle, touch, manage, take in hand, undertake, work at, be engaged in.*—(3) Fig.: *To manage, carry on.*—(4) Esp.: *To treat, conduct one's self toward, use.*—(5) *To handle, treat of, discuss.* EX. (1) tractata comis antistita Phœbi, Ov.; —tractari morsu ferarum, to be lacerated, Lucr.—(2) ut ea, quæ gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, etc., Cic.; —t. gubernacula, to handle, manage, id.; —t. bibliothecæ, have the care or management of, id.; —t. tela, to manage, handle, Liv.; —t. ceram pollice, Ov.—(3) causas amicorum t. atque agere, Cic.; —t. personam in scena, to act, represent, id.; —ita me in republica tractabo, ut, etc., id.; —t. bellum, to carry on, wage, Liv.—(4) omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, etc., Cic.; —pauloque benignius ipsum te t. voles, Hor.—(5) oratori omnia quæstia, audita, lecta, tractata agitata esse debent, Cic.; —t. partem philosophiæ, id. SYN. See TANGO.

TRACTUM, i, n. See Tractus.

1. TRACTUS, a, um. I. pt. of traho. II. Adj. (1) *Of style: Proceeding in a smooth course, flowing.*—(2) Subst.: Tractum, i, n. *Any thing prolonged; as, 1st. Wool prepared for spinning: t. de niveo vellere ducta, Tib.*—2d. *A piece of oblong pastry, Cat. Also, Tracta, æ, f. the same, Plin.* EX. (1) genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic.

2. TRACTUS, ūs, m. (traho). I. Prop. (1) *A drawing, a draught.*—(2) Meton. *The situation of a thing that has length: Extent, reach, stretch.*—(3) *A region, tract of land, country.* II. Fig. (4) Gen.: *A course, current, motion; of time or space, a course, period.*—(5) Esp.: *A drawing out in length, extension, length.* EX.

(1) Syrtis ab tractu nominata, Sall.; —t. corporis, motion, Quint.; —t. aquarum, a draught, Luc.; —aut si qua incerto falleret litera tractu, a dash, a stroke, Prop.—(2) t. urbis, Cic.; —t. castorum, Liv.—(3) t. ille celeberrimus Venafranum, Cic.; —t. oppidi, Cæs.; —tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg.—(4) t. orationis, Cic.; —continuus t. orationis, Quint.—(5) quanta hesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic.; —t. belli, Tac.; —illa (historia) tractu placet, minuteness of detail, Plin. SYN. See REGIO.

TRADITIO, ōnis, f. (trado). I. Prop. (1) *A delivering or giving up, surrender.* II. Fig. (2) *Instruction, a lesson.* EX. (1) abalienatio est ejus rei, quæ municipi est traditio alteri nexu, Cic.; —t. Gomphorum (urbis), Liv.—(2) jejuna atque arida t. (præceptorum), Quint.

TRADITOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who delivers or surrenders; hence, a betrayer, traitor, Tac.*

TRADITUS, a, um, pt. of trado.

TRADO [transduco, Cæs.], ĕre, dīdi, dtum, tr. (trans, do). I. Prop. (1) *To give or deliver up, put into one's hands, give.*—(2) Esp.: *To deliver or commit to one's care, to commend.*—(3) *To give up treacherously, to betray.* II. Fig. (4) *To deliver up, confer, resign.*—(5) Esp.: *t. se, to give one's self up to, to yield.*—(6) *To transmit as an inheritance, to bequeath.*—(7) *To hand down, report, relate.*—(8) *To deliver, impart, teach.* EX. (1) t. poculum, Cic.; —traditus magistris, id.; —t. alqm in custodiam vel in pistrinum, id.; —t. siliam equiti, Tac.; —transdere se hostibus, Hirt.; —t. testamentum alcui legendum, Hor.; —t. pueros magistris, Ov.—(2) sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.; —t. alqm custodiendum, Cæs.—(3) quem dedi putabas, defendi intelligis; quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic.; —tibi trado patriosque meos Penates, Ov.—(4) quæ dicam trade memoriæ, Cic.; —si liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, Cæs.—(5) t. se totos voluptatibus, Cic.; —te in disciplinam meam tradideras, id.—(6) consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic.; —qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut.—(7) quarum nomini multi poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt, Cic.; —qui (Aistides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id.—(8) t. et docere, Cic.; —t. elementa loquendi, id. SYN. See DO.

TRADŪCO [transduco, Cæs.], ĕre, xi, ctum, tr. (trans, duco) [imperfect. traduce, Ter.; —perfect. traduxi, Plaut.]. I. Prop. (1) *To conduct, lead, carry or bring over or to a place.*—(2) Esp.: *To lead, conduct, or carry over water or a bridge.*—(3) Polit. t. t.: *t. equum, to lead his horse by, said of a knight when he passed muster at a review of his order by the censor.*—4. *To lead along in order to expose to public ignominy, Suet.*

II. Fig. (5) Gen.: *To bring over, change, transfer, etc.*—(6) Esp.: *To bring over to one's side.*—(7) *To exhibit in public, expose to ridicule, defame, traduce, dishonor.*—(8) *To publish, make known, show.*—(9) *Of time: To spend, pass.*—(10) *With later grammarians: 1st. To translate.*—2d. *To derive.* EX. (1) t. multitudinem hominum trans Rhenum in Galliam, Cæs.; —t. copias præter castra, id.; —t. hostes in castra ad se, id.; —carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, was led or carried along, Suet.—(2) flumen subito accrevit, ut ea traduci non potuerunt, Cic.; —t. exercitum flumen Axonam, Cæs.; —quos Cæsar traduxerat Rhenum, Hirt.—(3) jussit equum traducere, Cæs.—(4) t. animos (judicum) a severitate ad hilaritatem rismque, Cic.; —centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus virtutis causa in superiores ordines transducti, promoted, Cæs.; —traduci in melius, Cic.—(5) t. hominem ad optimates, Cic.; —traduxit me ad suam sententiam, id.—(7) an non sensistis ...

vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv.—(8) t. carmina, Mart.;—t. se, to show one's self in public, appear, Juv.—(9) t. otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione, Cic.—(10) 1st, t. vocabulum Græcum in linguam Romanam, Gell.;—2d, unde id verbum traductum est, Gell. SYN. See TRANSMITTO.

TRADUCTŌ, ōnis, f. (traduco). I. Prop. (1) *A leading past or by, a leading in triumph.* II. Fig. (2) Gen.: *A removing or transferring to another station of life.*—(3) Esp.: *An exhibiting in public, exposure to public ignominy, public disgrace.*—(4) Of time: *A passing away, course.*—(5) In Rhet.: 1st. *Metonymy.*—2d. *A repetition of the same word in different cases.* Auct. Her. EX. (1) t. captorum, Aus.—(2) t. ad plebem, Cic.—(3) dedecus et t., Sen.—(4) t. temporis, Cic.—(5) 1st, t. atque immutatio in verbo.

TRADUCTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who conveys over, a carrier, transporter, a name given to Pompey, as having occasioned the removal of Clodius from the patricians to the plebeians.*

TRADUCTUS, a, um, pt. of traduco.

TRADUX, ūcis, m. (traduco). *A branch or twig of a vine carried over to another tree for propagation, Tac.*

TRAGĒMĀTA, um, n. (τραγῳδία). *A dessert, sweetmeats, Plin.*

TRAGICE, adv. (tragicus). *Tragically, in a tragic manner; rhetorice et t. ornare mortem.*

TRAGICŌMĒDIA, æ, f. (τραγικοκωμῳδία). *Tragi-comedy, a drama in which tragedy and comedy are combined, Plaut.*

TRAGĪCUS, a, um, adj. (τραγικός). I. (1) *Of or relating to tragedy, tragic.*—2. Subst.: *Tragicus, i, m. A tragic poet, Cic.* II. Meton. (3) *Tragic, sublime.*—(4) *Tragical, horrible, awful, atrocious.* EX. (1) t. Orestes aut Athamas, brought forward in tragedies, Cic.;—t. actor, a tragic actor, Liv.;—t. carmen, traged, Hor.;—t. cerva, in the tragedy *Liginea*, Juv.—(3) t. orator, Cic.;—t. color, Hor.—(4) t. scelus, Liv.;—t. ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. SYN. **TRAGICUS, 2; TRAGEDUS.** *Tragicus, a maker or writer of tragedies; tragici poetæ, Cic.—Tragedus, an actor of tragedies, a tragedian; tragodorum vox, Cic.*

TRAGĒDĪA, æ, f. (τραγῳδία). I. 1. *A tragedy, Cic.* II. Meton. (2) *Sublime or lofty diction.*—(3) *A great disturbance or commotion.* EX. (2) neque vero istis tragediis tuis . . . perturbor, Cic.—(3) ejus Appii nomen quantas tragedias excitat! Cic.

TRAGĒDUS, i, m. (τραγῳδός). I. *A tragic actor, tragedian, Cic.* II. *Tragedus, an epithet of Jupiter from the *Vicus Tragedus* at Rome, Suet.* SYN. See **TRAGICUS**.

TRĀGŪLA, æ, f. (traho). I. 1. *A kind of javelin, Cæs.*—(2) Fig.: *A trick, intrigue, artifice.* II. 3. *A kind of drag-net, Plin.* EX. (2) *tragulam in te injicere adornat, Plaut.*

TRĀHA [trahea, Virg.], æ, f. (id.). *A vehicle without wheels, a sledge, Col.*

TRĀHAX, ōcis, adj. (id.). *That attracts things to itself, attracting; rapax, trahax, Plaut.*

TRĀHEA, æ. See **TRĀHA**.

TRĀHO, ēre, xi, etum, tr. [inf. perf. sync., traxe, Virg.]. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To draw, draw to itself, draw away; to drag, drag away.*—(2) Esp.: *To carry off or away.*—(3) *To throw away, squander.*—(4) *To spin, work, manufacture.* II. Fig. (5) *To draw, influence, incline, attract.*—(6) Esp.: *To draw out, protract, prolong, delay.*—(7) In an

intransitive sense: *To linger, hold on, remain.* EX. (1) ex puteis aquam t., Cic.;—t. animam, Liv.;—linum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall.;—navigium aquam trahit, *lets in water, leaks*, Sen.;—trahebatur virgo passis crinibus a templo, Virg.;—t. haerentia viscere tela, to draw out, *extract*, id.;—t. cuspidem manu, id.;—t. colorem, to take, id.;—t. pocula, to drink, Hor.;—t. aliquid ad praetorem, Plaut.—(2) t. spolia, Cic.—(3) t. pecuniam, Sall.—(4) t. vellera digitis, Ov.—(5) trahimur omnes studio laudis, Cic.;—scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, originates, id.;—trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Cæs.;—t. cuncta in deterius, Tac.;—t. vitam, to drag on, Plin.;—t. verba, to pronounce with difficulty, Sil.—(6) sin trahitur bellum, Cic.;—t. pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv.;—querentes, trahi se a Cæsare, were detained, Suet.;—t. moram, Ov.—(7) si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels. SYN. I. **TRAHO**; **RAPTO**.—*Trahere, to draw, drag; fig., in diversum trahunt auctores, are divided.*—*Raptare, to drag about, take by violence, to hurry away; ter circum Iliacos (Achilles) raptaverat Hectora muros, Virg.* II. **TRAHOR**. See **DECOR**.

TRĀJĀNUS, i, n. *Trajan, a Roman emperor, proverbial for his justice and benevolence, Eutr.*

TRĀJĒCTĪO, ōnis, f. (trajicio). I. Prop. (1) *A passing over, passage.* II. Fig. 2. 1. *transposing or displacing of words, Cic.*—(2) *Exaggeration, hyperbole.* EX. (1) honestior existimatur trajectio, a sailing over to Pompey, Cic.;—trajectiones motusque stellarum, shooting stars, id.—(3) veritatis superlatio atque t., Cic. SYN. See **TRANSITUS**.

1. **TRAJECTUS, a, um, pt.** of trajicio.

2. **TRAJECTUS** [transjunctus, Cæs.], ūs, m. (trajicio). I. (1) *A passing or crossing over.* II. (2) *A passage, place of crossing.* EX. (1) t. in Britanniam, Cæs.—(2) auxilia ad trajectum, Auct. B. Al. SYN. See **TRANSITUS**.

TRĀJĪCĪO [transjicio], ēre, jēci, jectum, tr. (jacio). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To throw, shoot, carry, or bring over.*—(2) Esp.: *To convey across, ferry over, transport.*—(3) Fig. gen.: *To throw over, transfer.*—4. Esp.: t. verba, to transpire, Cic.; Quint. II. (5) *To cause one thing to pass through another, to run, pass, pierce, strike, or stab through.* EX. (1) t. murum jaculo, Cic.;—t. telum, Cæs.;—t. signum trans vallum, Liv.;—pontibus transjunctis, *laid across*, Hirt.;—t. in alia vasa, to pour from one vessel to another, Varr.—(2) t. milites trans flumen, Liv.;—t. legiones in Siciliam, id.;—t. sese duabus navibus in Africam, to go over, cross, id.;—t. æ Alpes, Cic.—(3) quum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere cœperit, Cic.;—t. culpam in alium, to lay, Quint.;—dolor trajectus in cor, having passed, Hor.—(4) t. procurentem (pilo), Cæs.;—t. pectus ferro, Liv.;—pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, broke through, id. SYN. See **TRANSGREDIOR**.

TRĀLĀTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. See **TRANS-LATICIUS**.

TRĀLLES, ium, f. [Trallis, is, Plin.]. *Tralles, a town of Lydia, Cic.*

TRĀLLĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Tralles). *Of or belonging to Tralles. Trallian; T. fuerit Demosthenes, of Tralles, Cic. Subst. plur.: Tralliani, drum, m. The inhabitants of Tralles, Cic.*

TRĀ-LŌQUOR, qui. *To tell through and through, to relate entirely, Plaut.*

TRĀLŪCĒO, ēre. See **TRANSLUCĒO**.

TRĀMA, æ, f. I. Prop.: *The woof (in weaving), Sen.;—also, of a cobweb, Plin.* II.

Meton.: t. figura, *of a thin, lean person*, Pers.; —t. putida, *trifles, bagatelles*, Plaut.

TRAMEO, āre. See TRANSMEO.

TRAMES, Itis, m. (trameo). I. Prop. (1) *A cross-way, side-way, a by-way.*—2. *Meton.*: A way, path, passage, course, flight, Virg.—3. Plur.: The branches of a family, Gell. II. Fig. (4) A way, method. EX. (1) cgressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, Cic.—(4) atque viam monstravit tramite parvo, Lucr. SYN. See ITER.

TRAMIGRO, TRAMITTO, TRĀNĀTO. See TRANS.

TRĀNO [transno], āre, tr. and intr. (trans, no). I. Prop. (1) *To swim over, across, or through.* II. (2) *To go, sail, fly, or pierce through.* EX. (1) T. Gangem, Cic.;—t. flumen, Cæs.;—t. Lethæas per undas, Virg.—(2) t. turbida nubila, Virg.

TRANQUILLE, adv. (tranquillus). Quietly, calmly; t. placideque, Cic.;—t. et leniter dicere.

TRANQUILLITAS, Itis, f. (id.). Quietness, stillness. I. Prop. (1) *Calmness, still weather.*—(2) *Meton.* of color: Clearness. II. Fig. (3) *Serenity or calmness of mind, peace.*—4. Esp.: 1st. De Tranquillitate Animi, the title of one of Seneca's writings. 2d. Tranquillitas tua, in later times, a title of the Roman emperor = *Your Serene Highness*, Eutr. EX. (1) nos longis navibus tranquillitatem aucupari eramus, Cic.;—malacia ac t., Cæs.—(2) nubilius color aut t., Plin.—(3) quies et t., Cic.;—otium ac t., id. SYN. See Pax.

1. TRANQUILLO, adv. (id.). In a calm; t., ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen.;—cetera tribuni t. peregere, Liv.

2. TRANQUILLO, āre, tr. (id.). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: To calm, tranquillize, make calm or quiet.—2. *Meton.*: t. vultum, to clear. II. Fig. 3. ut aut perturbantur animi aut tranquilluntur, Cic. EX. (1) mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. SYN. See SERENO.

TRANQUILLUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) *Quiet, still, calm.*—(2) *Meton.*: Calm. II. Fig. (3) *Calm, tranquil, still, peaceful.* EX. (1) *Of the weather*: mare sua natura tranquillum, Cic.;—t. serenitas, Liv. Subst.: Tranquillum, i. n. A calm; as, in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.;—tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, in a calm, Liv.;—tranquillum est, there is a calm, Plaut.—(2) t. et serena frons, Cic.—(3) efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli, Cic.;—tuæ literæ t., i. e. announcing tranquillity, id.;—esse tranquillum animo, id.;—t. senectus, Hor. SYN. See QUIETUS.

TRANS, prep. with acc. Beyond, over, on the other side of; Nævus trans Alpes usque transferatur, Cic.;—trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Cæs.;—parare hortos t. Tiberim, Cic. In composition: As to form, trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants it varies between trans and trā, e. g. transdo and trado. The final s is regularly omitted before another s; as, transilio. As to signification, trans denotes—1. Over, across; as, transco.—2. Through; as, trajicio.—3. Beyond; as, transalpinus.

TRANS-ĀFO, ire, It, tr. irreg. I. (1) *To go or pass beyond or by.* II. (2) *To go, pass, or pierce through.* EX. (1) t. alqm fuga, Stat.—(2) ensis transibit costas, Virg.

TRANSACTOR, ōris, m. (transigo). One who accomplishes or brings about any thing; rerum t. et administer, Cic.

TRANSACTUS, a, um, pt. of transigo.

TRANSADACTUS, a, um, pt. of transadigo.

TRANS-ĀDIGO, āre, āgi, actum, tr. *To run through, perforate, transgic; et, qua fata celerissima, transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense.*

TRANS-ALPINUS, a, um, adj. (Alpes). That is beyond the Alps, Transalpinus; T. Gallia, Cic. Subst. plur.: Transalpinii, ōrum, m. People beyond the Alps, Suet.

TRANSCENDO, āre, di, sum, tr. (scando), [Trans-scendo, not so good]. *To step, go, pass, or climb over.* I. Prop.: t. in hostium naves, Cæs.;—t. in Italiam, Liv.;—t. flumen exercitu, Tac. II. Fig.: t. ad leviora, to pass on or over, Quint.;—t. fines juris, Lucr.

TRANSCENSUS, a, um, pt. of transcendo.

TRANSCĪDO, āre, Idī, tr. (trans, cædo). *To cut through, to cut to pieces, Plaut.*

TRANSCRĪBO, āre, psi, ptum, tr. (trans, scribo). I. Gen. (1) *To transcribe, transfer, copy off or out.* II. Esp. (2) *To make over or transfer by writing or instrument.*—(3) *To transfer, remove.*—4. *To copy (in painting), Plin.* IX. (1) testamentum in alias tabulas transscriptum, Cic.—(2) t. nomina in socios, Liv.;—Turne, patiere tua Dardanii transcribi sceptrā colonis: to go over, Virg.;—t. spatium vitæ alci, to assign, Ov.—(3) quum . . . te in vires philosophia transcripsit, Sen.;—transcribunt urbi matres, Virg. SYN. See DECIPIO.

TRANSCRIPTUS, a, um, pt. of transcribo.

TRANS-CURRO, āre, curri or cūcurri, cursum, intr. and tr. I. Prop. (1) *To run over, across, or past.* II. Prop. (2) *To run, go, or pass through.*—3. Fig. gen.: t. cursum, to finish the course quickly, Cic.—(4) Esp. in speech: *To run over rapidly or briefly, touch briefly upon.* EX. (1) transcurrentes detergere remos, in sailing by, Cæs.;—cito transcurro curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Fig.: t. in dissimilem (rem), Auct. Her.—(2) t. Campaniam, Suet.;—calum t. nimbus, Virg.—(4) t. partem operis, Quint.

1. TRANSCURSUS, a, um, pt. of transcurro.

2. TRANSCURSUS, ūs, m. (transcurro). I. Prop. (1) *A running or passing by or through.* II. Fig. (2) *A running over rapidly, a touching briefly upon.* EX. (4) t. fulguris, Suet.—(2) in transcursu, Plin.

TRANS-DANŪBIANUS, a, um, adj. (Danubius). Beyond the Danube; T. regio, Liv. Subst. plur.: Transdanubiūni, ōrum, m. Nations beyond the Danube, Lucr.

TRANSDITUS, a, um, pt. of transdo, trado.

TRANS-DO, āre. See TRADO.

TRANS-DŪCO, āre. See TRADUO.

TRANSENNA, æ, f. I. Prop. (1) *A rope, line.* II. Fig. (2) *A snare.* EX. (1) nunc ab t. hic turds lumbricum petit, Plaut.;—quasi per t. prætereuntes furtim, sensim asperimus, passing by at a distance (as it were outside the line, beyond the bounds), Cic.;—ducere hominem gloctis dolis in transennam, Plaut. SYN.

TRANSENNA; FENESTRA; CANCELLI.—Transenna, any grate-work, a net or lattice before a window, a lattice window, or window with grating.—Fenestra, a window, an opening in the wall to admit light; ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg.—Cancelli, a chancel, balustrade, bars which prevent entrance into, or approach to a place.

TRANS-ĒO, ire, It, Itum, intr. and tr. irreg. I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: To go over, pass by, pass.—(2) *Esp.*: To go over to a party.—(3) To go or pass into, be changed into.—(4) To pass through or off (of food). II. Fig. (5) *Gen.* s. s.—(6) *Esp.*: To go over in opinion, to pass over.—(7) To go or pass into by change.—(8) In speech:

To pass or go over to another subject.—(9) *To run over hastily, touch briefly upon.*—(10) *To pass over, omit.*—(11) *To pass by or away, pass, elapse.* EX. (1) *t. e suis finibus in fines Helvetiorum*, Cæs.;—*Mosa transit in Rhenum*, id.;—*t. ac transvelli*, Liv.;—*t. per media castra*, Sall.;—*t. Formias, to go through Formia*, Cic.;—*Rhodanus transitur*, Cæs.;—(2) *t. ad adversarios*, Cic.;—*t. ad Pompeium*, Cæs.;—(3) *ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit*, Ov.;—*aqua mulsula transit in vinum*, Plin.;—(4) *cibi transeunt*, Plin.;—(5) *quod quedam animalia intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeunt, penetrates*, Cic.;—*t. vitam silentio, to spend or pass*, Sall.;—*nil transit amantes, escapes*, Stat.;—(6) *transierunt illuc, ut oratio ejus esset habenda, qui, etc.*, Cael. ap. Cic.;—*t. in sententiam alcis*, Liv.;—(7) *frequens imitatio t. in mores*, Quint.;—(8) *t. ad partitionem*, Cic.;—*t. ad alias questiones*, Quint.;—*transeatur ad alteram concionem*, Liv.;—(9) *leviter t. ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem*, Cic.;—(10) *multa transiit*, Cael. ap. Cic.;—(11) *quum legis dies transierit*, Cic.;—*multi jam menses t.*, Cæs. SYN. See TRANSIGREDIOR.

TRANS-FERO, ferre, tūli, lātum, [also trā-lātum], tr. irreg. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To carry, convey, or bring over, transfer.*—(2) Exp. of plants: *To transplant.*—(3) *To transfer into another book, transcribe, copy.* II. Fig. (4) Gen.: *To transfer, accommodate, adapt, give another turn to.*—(5) Exp.: *To put off, defer.*—(6) Of speech or writing: *To turn, translate.*—(7) *To use metaphorically or figuratively.*—8. Rhet. *t. t.*: translātum exordium est, quod aliud conficit quum causae genus postulat, Cic. EX. (1) *simulacrum translātum Carthagineum*, Cic.;—*t. castra ultra eum locum*, Cæs.;—*t. signa et stationem*, id.;—*O Venus . . . vocantis ture te multo Glyceræ decoram transfer in aedem, betake thyself*, Hor.;—(2) *semina quæ transferuntur e terra in terram*, Varr.;—(3) *literæ de tabulis in libros transferuntur*, Cic.;—*t. rationes in tabulas*, Cic.;—*versus translati*, Suet.;—(4) *t. sermonem alio*, Cic.;—*t. deditionem in aliam rem*, id.;—*t. culpam in alios*, id.;—*t. bellum in Celtiberiam*, Cæs.;—*t. invidiam criminis, to remove from one's self*, Tac.;—(5) *sese in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. put off his canvassing.*—(6) *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicearcho transtuli*, Cic.;—(7) *verba propria aut quæ transferuntur*, Cic. SYN. See TRANSVEHO.

TRANS-FĪGO, fere, xi, xum, tr. I. (1) *To pierce or run through.* II. (2) *To run or thrust one thing through another.* EX. (1) *evelli jussit eam, quæ erat transfixus, hastain*, Cic.;—*t. alqm gladio per pectus*, Liv.;—*scutum transfigitur*, Cæs.;—(2) *hasta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore*, Virg.

TRANSFIGURATIO, ōnis, f. (transfiguro). *A changing into another form, transfiguration; t. animæ*, Plin.

TRANS-FĪGŪRO, āre. *To change in form, transfigure, transform.* Prop.: *t. puerum in muliebrem naturam*, Suet.;—*et qui corpora prima transfiguratur, i. e. Ovid in his Metamorphoses*, Stat. Fig.: *formare et velut t. animos in eum quem volumus habitum*, Quint.

TRANSFIXUS, a, um, pt. of transfigo.

TRANS-FLŪO, fere, xi, intr. *To flow over or out; sanguis t.*, Plin.;—*vina t.*, id.

TRANS-FŌDĪO, fere, fōdi, fōssum, tr. *To run or pierce through; Galli transfodiuntur*, Cæs.;—*transfossi pectora ligno*, Virg.

TRANSFORMIS, e, adj. (transformo). *That is transformed or changed.* Proteus t., Ov.

TRANS-FORMO, āre, tr. *To alter or change in shape, transform.* I. Prop. (Proteus) *omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum*, Virg.;—*t. membra in juvencos*, Ov. II. Fig.: *t. animum ad naturam alcis*, Quint.

TRANS-FŌRO, āre, *to bore through, to perforate*, Sen.

TRANSFOSSUS, a, um, pt. of transfodio.

TRANS-FRĒTO, fere, intr. and tr. (fretum). *To pass over or cross the sea; quam primum transfreturi (Brundisium)*, Suet.

TRANS-FŪGA, æ, c. (transfugio). I. Prop.: *He who runs from one to another, a renegade, deserter; non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere*, Cic.;—*proditores et t.*, Tac. II. Meton.: *t. divitum partes linqere gestio*, Hor. SYN. TRANSFUGA; PERFUGA.—*Transfuga, a deserter from us to our enemies.*—*Perfuga, a deserter from our enemies to us.* Sometimes used promiscuously.

TRANS-FŪGIŌ, fere, fūgi, intr. *To run to the other side, go over, desert.* I. Prop.: *t. ad Romanos*, Liv.;—*t. ad hostes*, Plaut. II. Fig.: *oculi atque aures atque opinio transfugere ad nos*.

TRANSFŪGIŪM, ūi, n. (transfugio). *A going over, desertion; t. impeditiora*, Liv. Meton.: *t. sacrari, the immigrants into Rome*, Prud.

TRANS-FULGĒO, fere, intr. *To glitter through*, Plin.

TRANS-FUNDO, fere, fūdi, fūsum, tr. I. Prop. (1) *To pour out of one vessel into another, pour out or off.* II. Fig. (2) *To transfer, change, extend.* EX. (1) *t. aquam in alia vasa*, Col.;—*t. in urnam (Pompeium mortuum), to inter*, Luc.;—*sanguis in venas transfunditur, pours or discharges itself.*—(2) *libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, would have transferred*, Cic.;—*studia latius transfusa, extending*, id.

TRANSFŪSIŌ, ōnis, f. (transfundo). *A pouring out of one vessel into another, a pouring out, transfusing.* I. Prop.: *t. aquæ*, Plin. II. Fig.: *quum valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, migrations*, Cic.

TRANSFŪSUS, a, um, pt. of transfundo.

TRANS-GRĒDIŌR, grēdi, gressus, intr. and tr. dep. (gradior). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To step or go over, surmount, cross.*—(2) Exp.: *To go over to a party.* II. Fig. (3) *t. alqm, to surpass, excel.* EX. (1) *t. pomærium—Taurum—Alpes*, Cic.;—*t. flumen*, Cæs.;—*t. in Corsicam*, Liv.;—*transgressos (sc. flumen) recipit mons*, Sall.;—(2) *transgredior ad vos*, Tac.;—(3) *t. mensuram, to exceed*, Plin. Pass.: *transgresso Appennino*, Liv. SYN. TRANSIGREDIOR; TRANSIGO; TRAJICIO; PRÆTERGREDIOR.—*Transgredi, as above (1) and (3).*—*Transire, to pass or go beyond; flumen, montem transire*, Cic.—*Trajicere, to sling or cast over, traverse or cross; to transfer, pass over.*—*Prætergredi, to sail along a coast, or close to the shore, to pass beyond; te jam castra prætergressum esse*, Cic.

TRANSGRESSIŌ, ōnis, f. (transgredior). I. Prop. (1) *A going or passing over.* II. Fig. (2) *An overstepping or transgressing the usual order of words, a transposition.*—3. In speech: *A transition*, Quint. EX. (1) *t. Gallorum*, Cic.;—(2) *t. concinna verborum*, Cic.

1. TRANSGRESSUS, a, um, pt. of transgredior.

2. TRANSGRESSUS, ūs, m. (transgredior). *A going or passing over, passage; in transgressu amnis*, Tac.

TRANSĪGO, fere, ūgi, actum, tr. (trans, ago). I. (1) *To pierce or thrust through, transfix.* II

(2) *Gen.*: To perform, bring about, accomplish.—(3) *Exp.*: To settle, conclude, finish, agree, come to an agreement.—(4) To bring to an end, pass, spend (of time). *EX.* (1) t. se ipsum gladio, Tac.;—ensis t. viscera, Luc.—(2) suscipere, t. negotium, Cic.;—t. plerumque per se, Liv.;—sin transactum est, is over, Cic.—(3) t. cum reo, Cic.;—t. alqd secum qualibet conditione, Cic.;—cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac.—(4) t. tempus per ostentationem, Tac.;—mense transacto, Suet.;—t. placidas noctes, Sen. *SYN.* See DECINO.

TRANSILO [trans-silio], *fre*, *lvi* or *ūi*, *intr.* and *tr.* (trans, salio). *I. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To leap or jump over.—(2) *Exp.*: To go over to a party. *II. Fig.* (3) To pass over, transfer, skip over, neglect. *EX.* (1) t. per hortum ad nos, Plaut.;—t. ex humilioribus in altiores naves, Liv.;—t. per Thraciam, to go quickly through, Flor.—(2) t. ad Thessalum, Plin.—(3) t. ad ornamenta (i. e. aureos anulos), Plin.;—onyx t. in geminum ex lapide Carmaniae, the name onyx passed over, was transferred, id.;—t. ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, to pass over, omit, neglect, Cic.;—t. munera medici Liberi, to enjoy to excess, Hor.

TRANSITANS, *antis*, *adj.* (*obsolet.* transitio from transire). That travels through; t. Julia lege, travelling through the province, Cic.

TRANSITIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (transeo). *I. Prop.* 1. *Gen.*: A going or passing over; t. visionum, Cic.—2. *Exp.*: A going over to any one's side or party, Cic. *II. Fig.* 3. Infection, contagion, *Ob.*—t. In *Rhet.*: Transition, Auct. *Hier.*—5. Infection by declining or conjugating, Varr. *SYN.* See TRANSITUS.

TRANSITORIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (transitus). Fit for or provided with a passage, passable; t. domus, Suet. *Meton.*: Transitory.

TRANSITUS, *ūs*, *m.* (transeo). *I. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A passing or going over.—(2) *Exp.*: A going over to another party. *II. Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: A passing, transition.—(4) *Exp.*: A passing from one step to another.—(5) A passing from one subject to another. *EX.* (1) t. posse, Cic.;—t. spiritus, the win-tipe, Plin.;—t. auditus, i. e. the auditory canal, id.—(2) t. facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac.—(3) t. a pueritia ad adolescentiam, Quint.—(4) gradus praecebus transitum, Quint.—(5) hic erit ad alia t., Quint.;—que levis in transitu attigeram, by the way, id. *SYN.* TRANSITUS; TRAJECTUS; TRANSITIO; TRAJECTIO.—Transitus, a passage, a place through which we can pass.—Traiectus, a passage over; brevissimus in Britanniam trajectus, Cæs.—Transitio, the act of passing over from one place to another.—Trajectio, the act of passing or ferrying over.—Trajectio stellarum, the shooting of stars, Cic.;—verborum trajectio, a transposing of words, Cic.

TRANSJECTIO, *ōnis*. See TRAJECTIO.

TRANSLATICIUS [trālat.] or **TRĀLIUS**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (transfero). *I.* (1) Introduced by custom, customary, usual. *II. Meton.* (2) Ordinary, common, mean. *EX.* (1) vetus edictum et t., Cic.—(2) loqui more t., Phaedr.;—hoc vero . . . tralaticum est, Cic.

TRANSLATIO or **TRĀLATIO**, *ōnis*, *f.* (id.). *I. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A conveying over, transferring, removing.—2. *Exp.*: The transplanting or engrafting of trees, Plin. *II. Fig.* 3. *Gen.*: t. criminis, a turning off, Cic.—4. *Exp.*: A translation, version, Quint.—5. A trope, a metaphor, Cic.

TRANSLATIVUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (translatio). Transferring; t. questiones, Quint. *Subst.*, id.

TRANSLATOR, *ōris*, *m.* (transfero). One who transfers, Verres . . . t. questura, who, as quaestor, conveyed the fines to Sulla, Cic.

1. **TRANSLATUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of transfero.

2. **TRANSLATUS** [trālat.], *us*, *m.* (id.). A carrying by in procession, a carrying along, Sen.

TRANS-LEGO, *ēre*, *tr.* To read through.

TRANS-LŪCĒO or **TRĀLŪCĒO**, *ēre*. *I.* To shine across or over, Lucr. *II.* To shine through, be transparent, Plin.

TRANS-LŪCIDUS [trālūc.], *a*, *um*, *adj.* *I. Prop.*: Transparent; t. crystallus, Plin. *II. Fig.*: Lucid, clear; t. elocutio, Quint.

TRANS-MARINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Beyond sea, transmarine; t. vectigalia, Cic.;—t. gentes, Liv.

TRANS-MEO or **TRĀMĪO**, *āre*, *tr.* and *intr.* To go or pass over, to go or pass through; t. terramarique, Tac.

TRANS-MIGRO, *āre*, *āvi*, *intr.* *I.* To remove to another place, in order to settle there; t. urbem, Liv.;—t. in hortos, Suet. *II. Meton.*: To be transplanted, Plin.

TRANSMISSIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (transmitto). A passing over, passage; ab ea urbe t. in Graciam, Cic.

1. **TRANSMISSUS**, *a*, *um*, *pt.* of transmittio.

2. **TRANSMISSUS**, *ūs*, *m.* (transmitto). *I.* A transmitting, Pac. *II.* A passing over, passage; t. ex Gallia in Britanniam, Cæs.

TRANS-MITTO or **TRĀMITTO**, *ēre*, *misi*, *missum*, *tr.* *I. Prop.* (1) To send, bring, or convey over.—(2) *Fig. &c.* *II. Prop.* (3) *Gen.*: To pass, go, step or climb over any thing.—4. *Exp.*: To go or pass over to another party, to desert, Vell.—(5) *Fig. gen.*: To pass over in silence, omit.—(6) *Exp.*: To spend, pass (time).

EX. (1) exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), is conveyed over, Cæs.;—t. classem in Eubœam ad urbem Oream, Liv.;—t. pontem, Suet.;—t. hereditatem alui, to give or make over, Plin.;—(Gallorum regni) . . . exercitus per fines suos transmisserunt, let cross, gave a passage, Liv.—(2) t. bellum alui, to commit, leave to, Cic.;—t. tempus temporibus amicorum, to devote, id.;—t. vim in aliquo, to use, Tac.;—t. munia imperii, to give up, id.;—t. Junium mensem, to let pass, id.;—t. quicquid acceperat, to forgo, Sen.—(3) grues cum maria transmittant, Cic.;—Iberum pœnas transmississe, Liv.;—t. Euphratem ponte, Tac.;—t. murales fossas saltu, Stat.;—t. tectum lapide vel missile, to throw over, Plin.—(5) t. sententiam, Tac.;—t. nihil silentio, id.—(6) t. tempus quiete, Plin. E.;—t. vitum per obscurum, to live without fame and glory, Sen.;—t. ardorem febrium, to surmount, Plin.;—t. vigilas noctes, Stat. *SYN.* TRANS-MITTO; TRANDUO.—Transmittere, to send over, transmit.—Traducere, to lead, to convey over. Populum Albanum Romam traducere, Liv.

TRANSMONTANUS, *i*, *m.* One that is or has come from beyond a mountain; adoriri transmontanos, the people on the other side, Liv.

TRANS-MOVEO, *ēre*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*. To carry or move over, remove. *I. Prop.*: t. legiones, Tac. *II. Fig.*: t. gloriam verbis in se, Ter.

TRANSMŪTATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (transmutatio). A transposing of letters, Quint.

TRANS-MŪTO, *āre*, *tr.* To exchange, change; (Fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor.

TRANS-NĀTO, or **TRĀNĀTO**, *āre*, *intr.* To swim over or through, Cæs.

TRANS-NO. See TRANO.

TRANS-NŌMINO, *āre*, *āvi*, *tr.* To change a name, to call by another name, Suet.

TRANS-NUMĒRO, āre, *tr.* To count out.

TRANS-PADĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Beyond the Po, Transpadan; T. clientes, Cic.

TRANS-PADĀNI, ōrum, *m.* People beyond the Po, Cic.

TRANSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (transpicio). A looking through, Lucr.

TRANSPIČIO or TRANS-SPICIO, ěre, *tr.* To look through, Lucr.

TRANS-PŪXO, ěre, pŕŕŕi pŕŕŕum, *tr.* I. *Gen.* (1) To carry or put over, transport. II. *Exp.* (2) To transfer, transplant. EX. (1) classis t. militum, Tac.—(2) t. arborem in alium locum, Gell.

TRANSPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (transporto). A removing from one place to another, migration.

TRANS-PORTO, āre, *tr.* To carry, bring, or convey over, remove, transport; t. exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic.; —t. onera et multitudinem iumentorum, Cæs.; —t. Agrippinam in insulam, l. e. to banish, Suet.; t. ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, to put over, Virg.

TRANSPOŔTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (transpono). That relates to transposing or transferring.

TRANSPOŔTUS, a, um, *pl.* of transpono.

TRANS-RHĒNĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* Beyond the Rhine; T. Germani, Cæs.

TRANSCENDO, TRANSSERO. See TRANSCENDO, etc.

TRANS-TĪBĒRĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* Beyond the Tiber; t. ambulator, Mart. Subst., Cic.

TRANS-TĪNĒO, ěre, *intr.* (teneo). To go through, to have a passage, Plaut.

TRANSSTRUM, i, *n.* I. *Prop.*: A cross-bench, a bench for rowers, Cic. II. *Meton.*: A cross-beam, Vitruvius. SYN. See FORI.

TRANSULTO or TRANSULTIO, āre, *intr.* *freq.* (transilio). To leap over, Liv.

TRANSMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (transumo). A transferring, transfer, Quint.

TRANSMPTIVUS, a, um, *adj.* (transump-tio). Transferring, Quint.

TRANSŔO, or TRANS-SŔO, ěre, ŕi, ŕitum, *tr.* To stitch through; t. exta veribus, Ov.

TRANSVECTIO or TRĀVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (transveho). I. *Gen.*: A passing over, by, or across; t. Acherontis, Cic. II. *Exp.*: A riding by (of Roman knights in review before the censor), a review, muster, Suet.

TRANSVECTUS, a, um, *pl.* of transveho.

TRANS-VĒHO or TRĀVĒHO, ěre, vĕxi, vec-tum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To carry over to a place, to carry, convey, or bring from one place to another.—(2) *Meton.* (transvehor). To drive, ride, go, come over or by a place.—(3) *Exp.*: To convey past, to carry by or along in a triumphal procession.—4. To ride past the censor in a review, to pass muster, Liv. II. *Fig.* (5) Of time: To pass by, elapse. EX. (1) quid militum transvexisset, Cæs.; —ut jam Hispanos omnes infatu transveherint ut res, Liv.—(2) nam nemo hæc umquam est transvectus cæcula cursu, Cic.; —transvectus Corcyram, Liv.; —legiones ex Sicilia in Africam transvecti, Sall.—(3) arma spoliæque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv.—(5) abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac. SYN. TRANSVEHO; TRANSFERO; PRÆ-TERVEHO.

—Transvehere, to carry over.—Trans-ferre, to transfer, to carry from one place to another; *fig.*, to translate.—Prætervehere, to pass, ride, or sail by.

TRANS-VERBĒRO, āre, *tr.* To pierce of strike through; præclara bestia venubulo trans-verbatur, Cic.

TRANSVERSĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (transver-sus). Lying across, transverse, cross; t. tignu.

TRANSVERSUS or TRĀVERSUS, a, um, *I. pl.* of transverso. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: Lying across, transverse, athwart, crosswise, oblique, (2) *Fig.*: Crossed, thwarted.—3. *Neut. absol.*: de transverso, unexpectedly, contrary to expectation, Cic. So, ex transverso, Petr.

EX. (1) quæ (partes urbis) una lata via perpetua multis-que transversis divisæ privatis aditiciis contin-entur, cross-streets, cross-ways, Cic.; —t. trami-tes, Liv.; —t. tigna, cross-beams, Cæs.; —ambulari transverso foro, across the market place or forum, id.; —t. digitus, a finger's breadth wide, id. *Neut. absol.*: in transversum positæ arbores, Plin.; —ex transverso cedere, Plaut.; —venti transversa fremunt, across, crosswise, Virg.—(2) t. incurrit misera fortuna reipublice, came across, Cic.; —quum cepit transversos agere felicitas, to lead aside from the right way, Sen. SYN. TRANS-VERSUS; OBLIQUUS.—Transversus, put across or crosswise; aciem transversam invadunt, Liv.—Obliquus, oblique, sideways, awry; obliquo itinere, transversus, across at right angles; obli-quo, across not at right angles.

TRANS-VERTO, ěre, ti, sum, *tr.* To turn from one place to another; ut quæ defensio fue-rat ... in accusationem transverteretur, should be altered, changed, App.

TRANS-VOLITO, āre, *intr.* *freq. int.* To fly through, Lucr.

TRANS-VŔLO or TRĀVŔLO, āre, *intr.* and *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To fly over, beyond, or to the other side. II. *Meton.* (2) To come, fly, etc., through rapidly, to pass over quickly. EX. (1) perdecis non transvolant Bæotie fines in Attica, Plin.—(2) *Prop.*: t. Alpes, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic.; —t. Oceanum, Auct. Her.; —t. vela navium (del-phini), Plin.; —importunus (Cupidio) transvolat aridas quereus (l. e. vetulas), Hor. *Fig.*: cogi-tatio animum transvolans, passing rapidly through, Plin.

TRĀPĒTUS [trapetum, i, *n.* (τραπέτην), Col.; *plur.*, trapetes, um, *n.* (τραπέτης), Varr., i, *m.* (τραπέτος). An olive-press, oil-press, Plin.

TRĀPEZĪTA, æ, *m.* (τραπέζιτης). A money-changer, Plaut.

TRĀSĪMĒNUS [Trāsŕm.] LACUS, or simply Trāsŕmĕnus (Τρασσυμένη λίμνη). Lake Trasime-nus, a lake of Etruria near Perugia, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans, now Lago di Perugia, Cic.

TRĀVĒHO, ěre, TRĀVECTIO. See TRANSV.

TRĀVŔLO, āre, *tr.* (trans, vid). To go through. TRĀVŔLO, āre. See TRANSVOLO.

TRĒBĀTIUS, ŕi, *m.* C. Trebatius Testa, a lawyer and friend of Cicero, Cic.; Hor.

TRĒBĒLLŔS, a. Trebellius, a Roman family name, e. g. L. T. Cic. Hence, *adj.*, Trebellianus, Dig., and Trebellicus, Plin.

TRĒBĪA, æ, *f.* [m. Sil.], (Τρεβίας ὁ ποταμός). Trebia. I. A river of Upper Italy, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans, now Tr-bbia, Liv. II. A small town of Umbria, now Trevi, Arn.

TRĒBĪĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Trebia II.). Of or belonging to Trebia, Arn. Subst.: TrĒbĪĀni, ōrum, *m.* The inhabitants of Trebia, Suet.; —also, TrĒbĪātes, um, *m.*, Plin.

TREBŌNIUS, *a.* *Trebonius*, a Roman family name, Cic.

TREBŪLA, *æ, f.* *Trebula*, the name of several towns, esp. one in Campania, now *Maddaloni*, Liv., and two in the Sabine territory, Plin.

TREBŪLANUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Trebula*). *Of or belonging to Trebula*; *T. ager*, Liv. *Subst.*: *Trebŭlānum*, *i, n.* A country estate near Trebula, Liv.

TRECENĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*trecenti*). *Three hundred fold*, Varr.

TRECENI, *æ, a, adj. num. distr.* (*tres centum*). I. (1) *Three hundred each*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Three hundred*. EX. (1) *t. equites in singulis legionibus*, Liv. *Also for an indefinite large number*; *t. tauri*, Hor.—(2) *vivere annis trecentis*, Plin.

TRECENTENI, *æ, a, i. g.* *TRECENTI*.

TRECENTESĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (*trecenti*). *The three hundredth*; *t. annus*, Cic.

TRECENTI [*trīcenti*, Col.], *æ, a, adj. num. card.* (*tres, centum*). *Three hundred*; *t. viri*, Cic. *Also, for an indefinite large number*; *t. catenæ*, Hor.

TRECENTĪES [*tric*, Mart.], *adv. num.* (*trecenti*). *Three hundred times*, Catull.

TRECHLĒDIPNUM, *i, n.* [*sc. vestimentum*], (*τρεχλιδιπνον*). A kind of light garment worn by parasites at dinner, Juv.

TREDECIM, *adj. num. card.* (*tres, decem*), [*also decem et tres*, Cic.]. *Thirteen*; *t. naves*.

TREMĒBUNDUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tremo*). *Trembling*; *t. voce*, Auct. Her.;—*t. membra*, Ov.

TREMĒFĀCIO, *ære, fēci, factum, tr.* (*tremo, facio*). *To cause to tremble*; *t. Olympum*, Virg.

TREMENDUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tremo*). *Terrible, formidable, tremendous*; *t. rex*, Virg.;—*t. Chimæra*, Hor.

TREMISCO [*tremesco*], *ære, intr. inēcep.* (*tremo*). *To tremble, quake, be afraid*; *tecta l.*, Lucr.;—*tonitruque tremiscunt ardua terrarum*.

TREMŌ, *ære, ūi, intr. and tr.* *To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with fear*. *Also tr. with acc., to tremble at any thing, to be afraid of, dread*; *si qui tremereant*, Cic.;—*tremis ossa pavore*, Hor.;—*tremis artus*, Virg.;—*ripæ t. verberare*, Hor.;—*te Stygii tremuere lacus, et janitor Orci*, Virg. *SYN.* See *METRO*.

TREMOR, *ōris, m.* (*tremo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *A trembling, tremulous motion*.—2. *Esp.*: *An earthquake*, Plin. II. *Meton.* (3) *A fright, terror*. EX. (1) *pallor et t.*, Cic.;—*gelidusque per ima ecurrit ossa tremor*, Virg.—(3) (*Cacus*) *silvarum tremor*, Mart.

TREMŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tremo*). I. (1) *Having a tremulous motion, trembling, quaking, tremulous*. II. (2) *That causes trembling*. EX. (1) *t. manus*, Plin.;—*t. flamma*, Cic. poet.;—*t. lumen*, Virg.;—*t. mare*,—*arundo*, Ov. *Neut. adv.*: *puella tam tremulum crissat*, Mart.—(2) *t. frigus*, Cic.

TREPĒDANTER, *adv.* (*trepido*). *Tremblingly, with trepidation or fear*; *t. effatus*, Suet.;—*trepidantius timidiusque*, Cæs.

TREPĒDĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (*id.*). *A trembling or shaking motion, as that of a person in a state of alarm, or in a great hurry, consternation, confused hurry, trepidation*; *numquæ t.?* *numqui tumultus?* Cic.;—*res plus trepidationis fecit*, Liv.;—*t. nervorum, a trembling*, Sen. *SYN.* **TREPĒDĀTĪO**; **TERROR**.—*Trepidatio, as above*.—**Terror**,

terror, fright, produced by the sudden perception of great danger,—a cause, of which *trepidatio* is the consequence or effect.

TREPĒIDE, *adv.* (*trepidus*). *With trepidation, in a confused hurry, busily, hastily*; *classis t. soluta*, Liv.;—*t. concursans*, Phædr.

TREPĒIDO, *ære, intr.* (*trepidus*). *To be in a trembling or bustling motion, to run to a place in a great hurry or with trepidation, to be in a state of trepidation or alarm*; *t. concursare*, Cæs.;—*t. et festinare*, Sall.;—*t. omnibus locis, id.*;—*mens t. metā*, Hor.;—*flammæ t., flicker, id.*;—*trepidantia exta, trembling*, Ov.

TREPĒIDUS, *a, um, adj.* *Trembling, in a state of trepidation, or alarm, anxious, in commotion*; *t. apes, busy*, Virg.;—*mæstus ac trepidus metū*, Liv.;—*t. alenum, boiling, bubbling*, Virg.;—*t. res, a critical situation*, Liv.;—*t. literæ, containing bad news*, Curt.

TRES [*treis and tris*], *trīa, adj. num. card.* (*τρεῖς, τρία*). *Three*; *horum trium generum quodvis*, Cic. *Also used for a very small number*; *tribus primis verbis, in the first three words, in a word or two*, Cic.

TREDECIM. See **TREDECIM**.

TRES-VIRI, *ōrum, m.* *Treviri, three joint commissioners, e. g. three overseers of prisons*, Plaut.;—*certain inferior priests*, Cic.;—*three commissioners to superintend the distribution of land*, Liv.

TREVERĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Treviri*). *Of or belonging to the Treviri*; *T. ager*, Plin.;—*T. tumultus*, Tac.

TREVĪRI [*Trēviri*], *ōrum, m.* *Treviri, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the Moselle, now Treves and the surrounding country*, Cæs. *Sing.*: *Trevir*, Tac. *Ambigū, with allusion to Tresviri, Cic.*

TRIANGŪLUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tres, angulus*). I. *Triangular*; *sidera t.*, Cic.;—*t. ager*, Col. II. *Subst.*: *Triangulum*, *i, n.* *A triangle*, Cic.

TRIĀRĪ, *ōrum, m.* (*tres*). I. *The Triarii, a class of Roman soldiers in the third line, ranged behind the hastati and the principes*, Liv. II. *Triarius, ſi, m.* *A cognomen in the gens Valeria*, Cic.

TRIĀS, *ādis, f.* (*τρίας*). *The number three*.

TRIBAS, *ādis, f.* (*τρίβας*). *A lewd woman*.

TRIBOCCI [*Triboci*], *ōrum, m.* *Tribocci, a Germanic tribe, on the left of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace*, Cæs.

TRIBRĀCHYS, *yōs, m.* (*τρίβραχης*). *A trib-rach, a poetical foot of three short syllables* (— — —), Quint.

TRIBŪĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*tribus*). *Of or belonging to a tribe*; *t. crimen sodalitiūrum, i. e. of bribing a tribe*, Cic. *SYN.* See **TRIBULIS**.

TRIBŪLIS, *e, adj.* (*id.*). I. *Of or belonging to a tribe*; hence (*subst.*) *one who belongs to a tribe, one of the same tribe*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *One belonging to the lower class of people*, Hor. *SYN.* **TRIBULIS**; **TRIBCARIS**.—**Tribulis**, *one of the same tribe or ward*; *Hegio tribulis noster*, Ter.—**Tribunarius**, *of or belonging to a tribe or ward*; *tribunaria res*, Cic.

TRIBŪLUM, *i, n.* (*tero*). *A threshing-machine, a kind of drag used by the ancients for beating out their corn*, Varr.; Virg.

TRIBŪLUS, *i, m.* (*τρίβολος*). I. *Prop.*: *A caltrop, a triangular instrument thrown on the ground in order to harass an enemy, esp. the*

cavalry, Veg. II. *Meton.*: A kind of prickly wood, a thorn or thistle, Plin.

TRIBŪNAL, ālis, n. (tribunus). I. (1) A stage or raised semicircular or square floor upon which magistrates sat, a tribunal.—2. The raised seat of the general in the camp, Liv.—3. The seat of a praetor in the theatre, Suet.—4. A monument in honor of the dead, a sepulchral mound. II. *Meton.*: Any raised place, a mound, a dam, Plin. EX. (1) complectitur tribunal, Cic.;—pronunciare de sella ac tribunali, id.;—agere alqd pro tribunali, id.;—dicere apud tribunalia, Quint. SYN. See SOLITUM.

TRIBUNATUS, as, m. (tribunus). The office of a tribune, trusteeship; petere t. plebis, Cic.

TRIBUNICIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). I. Of or pertaining to a tribune, tribunical; t. potestas, Cic.;—t. candidati, id.;—t. leges, id.;—t. vis, Cæs.;—equites Romanos in tribuniciū restituit honorem, i. e. of the military tribunes, Cæs. II. *Subst.*: Tribunicius, ſi, m. One that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune, Cic.; Liv.

TRIBŪNUS, i, m. (tribus). A president, chief, or commander of a tribe; a tribune. Of these there were different denominations; as, I. **TRIBUNI AERARII**, i. e. persons who assisted the quaestor in the payment of money, and who became judges on the part of the people, according to the *lex Aelia*, Cic. II. **TRIBUNI CLERICI**, captains of the royal body-guard, called the *coheres*, Liv. III. **TRIBUNI MILITARES** or **MILITUM**, military tribunes, of whom there were six in each legion, who, each in turn, commanded that legion during two months, Cic. Also *alii*: tribunus *militaris* or *militum*, Cic. IV. **TRIBUNI MILITUM CONSULARI POTESTATE**, military tribunes with consular power, i. e. magistrates who had the same power and dignity as consuls; from A.U.C. 810 until A.U.C. 355, chosen from the patricians and plebeians; they were at first three, afterward six, and after A.U.C. 322, even eight, Liv. V. **TRIBUNI PLEBIS**, or more frequently simply **TRIBUNI**, the tribunes of the people, guardians of the rights of the citizens against the encroachments of the higher orders, Cic.; Liv.

TRIBŪO, ēre, ſi, ſtum, tr. I. Prop. (1) To bestow, impart, confer, to give to any body as his share or due. II. Fig. (2) Gen.: To give, present, bestow, impart.—(3) Esp.: To concede, grant, allow, yield, give up.—(4) To ascribe, attribute, impute, assign.—(5) To divide, distribute.—(6) To bestow upon, spend upon. EX. (1) ut ei plurimum tribuimus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic.;—t. suum cuique, id.;—t. pecunias ex modo detrimenti, to distribute, Tac.—(2) t. misericordiam alicui, Cic.;—t. tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae, Cæs.—(3) t. alqd voluptati, Cic.;—t. alqd rei publicae et amiciciae, Cæs.;—ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi arrego, esteem thee as much, Cic.;—mihi tribuebat omnia, esteem me above all, id.—(4) hoc nostra laus erit illustrior, quod illi tribuebat ignaviae, Cic.—(5) t. rem in partes, Cic.—(6) t. dies comitiis, Cæs.;—t. tantum temporis his rebus, id. SYN. See CONCEDERE.

TRIBUS, as, f. I. 1. Originally, the third part of the Roman people; then in general, (2) A division, a tribe (of which the greatest number was thirty-five; viz., thirty-one *rusticae* and four *urbanae*). II. *Meton.*: 3. The mass, the people, common people, Plin.; Mart. EX. (2) movere centurionem tribu, to eject or expel from the tribe, Cic.;—grammaticas ambire tribus, the grammarians, Hor. SYN. See CLASSIS.

TRIBUTARIUS, a, um, adj. (tributum). Of or pertaining to tribute or taxes; t. tabellae, containing a promise of payment of money, etc., Cic.;—t. solum, subject to tribute, tributary, Plin.

SYN. TRIBUTARIUS; STIPENDIARIUS; VECTIGALIS.—**TRIBUTARIUS**, tributary, that pays tribute.—**STIPENDIARIUS**, that pays a determined tax, a fixed sum.—**VECTIGALIS**, that pays duty for exported or imported goods. This last is taken also in a more general sense.

TRIBŪTIO, alio, (tribus). By tribes; t. et centuriatum descriptis ordinibus, Cic.;—numis t. divisio, id.

TRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. (tribuo). A dividing, distributing, Cic.

TRIBŪTUM, i, n. (tribuo). I. A tax, contribution, tribute; exigere tributa, Cic.;—imponere t. in singula capita, Cæs. II. *Meton.*: A present, Mart. SYN. **TRIBUTUM**; VECTIGAL; CENSUS; EXACTIO.—**Tributum**, a property tax, money paid by each citizen according to his wealth.—**Vectigal**, included all the duties paid on imports and exports, also said of all sorts of taxes; ceteris provinciis impositum est vectigal certum, Cic.—**Census**, 1st. The valuation of every man's estate. 2d. A numbering of every family and valuation of their wealth.—**Exactio**, a levying or gathering of public money; acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, Cic.

1. **TRIBŪTUS**, a, um, pt. of tribuo.
2. **TRIBŪTUS**, a, um, adj. (tribus). According to tribes, Liv.
3. **TRIBŪTUS**, i, m. (tribuo), i. q. tributum; pendere t., Plaut.

TRICE, ſtrum, f. (unc.). I. Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, gimcracks; apium triceque, Mart. II. *Meton.*: Perplexity, embarrassment, hindrances, Cic.

TRICENARIUS, a, um, adj. (triceni). Containing thirty; t. filius, thirty years old, a tricenarian, Sen.

TRICENI, e, a, adj. num. distr. [genit.: tricenum, Auct. Her.] (triginta). I. Thirty each; t. milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. II. *Meton.*: Thirty, Plin.

TRICENTI, TRICENTIES. See TRECENTI, etc.

TRICEPS, cepitis, adj. (tres, caput). I. Three-headed; t. Cerberus, Cic.;—t. Hecate, because she is at the same time Luna and Diana, Ov. II. *Meton.*: Three-fold, Varr.

TRICESIMUS [more rarely trigesimus], a, um, adj. num. ord. (triginta). The thirtieth; t. dies, Cic.;—t. sabbata, Hor.

TRICESIS, is, m. (triginta, as). Thirty asses.

TRICHILA, ae, f. An arbor, bower, Cæs.

TRICHITIS, Idis, f. (τρυχίτις). A kind of alum, Plin.

TRICES [tricesies B. Afr.], ado. num. (triginta). Thirty times; mea (filia) t. (aeris milles) non posset (habere), three millions of sesterces, Cic.

TRICIPITINUS, i, m. A cognomen in the gens *Lucretia*, Liv.

TRICLINIARIS, e, adj. (triclinium). I. 1. Of or belonging to a triclinium; t. gradus, Varr.;—t. mappae, id. II. 2. *Subst. plur.*: triclinarium, ium, n. A dining-room, supping-room, Varr.—3. Tapestry or covering for table-couches, Plin.

TRICLINIUM, ſi, n. (τρυκλινιον). I. A couch or sofa upon which the Romans reclined; t. table, Cic. II. *Meton.*: A dining-room, supping-room; t. hiberna et aetiva, Varr. SYN. See COENACULUM.

TRICŌLUM, i, n. (τρεῖς κολοι). A period consisting of three members, Sen.

TRICOR, āri, ātus sum, intr. dep. (triccæ). To

make or start difficulties; Publilius tecum tricas-
tus est, Cic.

TRICORNIS, *e*, *adj.* (tres, cornu). *Having*
three horns, three-horned, Plin.

TRICORPOR, *ōris*, *adj.* (tres, corpus). *That*
has three bodies, three-bodied, Virg.

TRICUSPIS, *Idis*, *adj.* (tres). *Having three*
points, three-pointed; *t. telum*, *i. e.* tridens, Ov.

TRIDENS, *entis*, *adj.* (tres, dens). 1. *That*
has three teeth or prongs, three-pronged; *t. rostra*,
Virg.—2. *Subst.*, *m.* A trident or three-
pronged instrument used by fishermen in killing
large fish, Plin. Also, the sceptre or trident of
Neptune, Virg. Also, a kind of weapon used by
the retiarii, Juv.

TRIDENTIFER, *ōri*, *m.* (tridens, foro). *That*
carries a trident, trident-bearing; an epithet of
Neptune, Ov.

TRIDENTIFER, *ōri*, *m.* (tridens, gero), *i. q.*
tridentifer, Ov.

TRIDUUM, *i*, *n.* (tres, dies) (*sc.* spatium). *A*
space of three days; decrevit habendas triduum
ferias, Cic.; —vis tridui, Cæs.

TRIENNIA, *ium*, *n.* (tres, annus) (*sc.* sacra).
Festivals celebrated every three years, triennial
festivals, Ov.

TRIENNIIUM, *ii*, *n.* (id.) (*sc.* spatium). *A*
space of three years; biennium aut t. est, Cic.

TRIENS, *entis*, *m.* (tres). I. *Gen.* (1) *The*
third part of a whole, one-third. II. *Esp.* 2.
As a coin: *The third part of an as*.—3. Under
the emperors, a coin equal in value to the third
part of an aureus.—4. As a measure of liquids:
A third of a sextarius, *i. e.* four cyathi, Mart.

TRIENTIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (triens). *That is*
given or sold for a third, Liv.

TRIERARCHUS, *i*, *m.* (τρίεραρχος). *The*
captain of a trireme, a trierarch, Cic.; Tac.

TRIERIS, *e*, *adj.* (τρίερες). *That has three*
banks of oars; *t. navis*, Auct. B. Afr.

TRIETERICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (τρετηρικός).
That happens or is celebrated every three years,
triennial; *t. orgia*, of Bacchus, Virg.; —*t. sacra*,
Ov. Absol.: *Trieterica*, Ov.

TRIETERIS, *Idis*, *f.* (τρετηρίς). I. *A*
space of three years, three years, Stat.; Mart.
II. *A festival celebrated every three years in honor*
of Bacchus, Cic.

TRIFARIAM, *adv.* (trifarius). *In three parts,*
on three sides; *t. adortus*, in three places, Liv.; —
dispartire epulas t., Suet.

TRIFARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (τρίφαρος). *Three-*
fold, triple, App.

TRIFAU, *cis*, *adj.* (tres, faux). *Having or*
proceeding from three mouths or throats; *t. la-*
tratus Cerberi, Virg.

TRIFIDUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ter, findo). *Cloven*
into three parts, three-pronged, three-forked; *t.*
hasta Neptuni, Val. Flac.; —*t. flamma*, forked
lightning, Ov.; —*t. viæ Phocææ*, a cross-road.

TRIFOLIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or belonging to
Trifolium, a mountain near Naples; *T. ager*.

TRIFOLIUM, *ii*, *n.* (ter, folium). *The herb*
trefoil, Plin.

TRIFORMIS, *e*, *adj.* (tres, forma). *That has*
three forms, triform: *t. Chimæra*, Hor.; —*t.*
canis, *i. e.* Cerberus, Sen.; —*t. diva*, *i. e.* Diana
who was also *Luna* and *Hecate*, Hor.; —*t. mun-*
us, consisting of earth, sea, and air, Ov.

TRIFUR, *ōris*, *m.* (ter, fur). *A notorious*
thief, a great rascal, Plaut.

TRIFURCIFER, *ōri*, *m.* (ter, furcifer). *A*
thorough knave, a consummate scoundrel, Plaut.

TRIGĒMINUS or TERGĒMINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
(tres, geminus) [*chiefly poet.*]. I. (1) *Three-*
fold, triple. II. *Meton.* (2) *Three-fold*. III.
3. *Porta Trigemina*, a gate in ancient Rome, at
the foot of Mount Aventine, Liv. EX. (1) *t.*
fratres, *three brothers of the same age*, *i. e.* the
Horatii and Curiatii, Liv.; —*t. spolia*, of the Cu-
riatii, Liv.—Trigemini, the title of a comedy by
Plautus, Gell.—(2) *t. natura pomorum*, Plin.; —
t. vir, *i. e.* Geryon, Ov.; —*t. Hecate* (because she
was also *Luna* and *Diana*), Virg. *Of any thing*
existing in a very high degree; as, certat terge-
minis tollere honoribus, to the highest posts of
honor, Hor.; —at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille
sophos, with the greatest applause, Mart.

TRIGINTA, *adj. num. card.* (τριάκοντα).
Thirty; septem et t. annos, Cic.

TRIGON, *ōnis*, *m.* (τρίγων or τρίγωνος). *A*
kind of ball for playing with, Mart.

1. TRIGONUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (τρίγωνος). *Tri-*
angular, three-cornered, Manil. *Subst.*: Trigō-
num, *i*, *n.* A triangle, Varr.

2. TRIGONUS, *i*, *m.* A kind of fish, trygon.
TRILIBRIS, *e*, *adj.* (ter, libra). *Of three*
pounds weight, Hor.

TRILINGUIS, *e*, *adj.* (ter, lingua). *Having*
three tongues, three-tongued; *t. os* (Cerberi).

TRILIX, *icis*, *adj.* (ter, licium). *Having or*
consisting of three threads, wrought with a triple
tissue, triple-twisted; *t. lorica auro*, Virg.

TRIMATUS, *ōis*, *m.* (trimus). *The age of*
three years; excedere trimatum, Col.

TRIMESTRIS, *e*, *adj.* (ter, mensis). *Of three*
months; *t. consul*, Suet.; —*t. hædi*, Varr.

TRIMETROS or -TRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (τρίμε-
τρος). *Containing three metres, trimetre*; *t.*
versus, Quint.

TRIMODIA, *æ*, *f.*, TRIMODIUM, *ii*, *n.*, Plaut.
(tres, modus). *A measure of three modii*, Col.

TRIMULUS, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* (trimus). *Of*
three years, three years old; trimulus patrem
amisit, Suet.

TRIMUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (tres). *Of three years,*
three years old, filia, *t. quæ perit mihi*, Plaut.; —
utrumne in pulvere, trimus, quale prius laudas
opus, as a child of three years old, Hor.

TRINACRIA, *æ*, *f.* (Τρινακρία) [*sc.* insula].
Sicily, Virg.; so called from its triangular form,
having three promontories.

TRINACRIS, *Idis*, *adj. f.* (Trinacria). *Sicil-*
ian; *T. terra* *i. e.* Trinacria, Sicily, Ov. *Subst.*:
Trinacris. *The island Trinacria*, *i. e.* Sicily.

TRINACRIS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Trinacria). *Sic-*
ilian; *T. Pachynus*, Virg.; —*T. Ætna*, id.; —*T.*
mare, Ov.; —*t. litus*, Virg.

TRINI, *æ*, *a*, *adj. num. distr.* (tres). I. (1)
Three, three each. II. *Meton.* (2) *Three-fold,*
triple. EX. (1) *t. litere*, Cic.; —*hicmare trini*
hibernis, Cæs.—(2) *vinctus trinis catenis*,
Cæs.; —*t. nomina*, Ov. *In the sing.*, trino relicto
præsidio, Auct. B. Afr. SYN. See TERNUS.

TRINOBANTES, *um*, *m.* Trinobantes, a peo-
ple in the east of Britain, at the mouth of the
Thames (in Kent), Cæs.

TRINODIS, *e*, *adj.* (ter, nodus). *Having three*
knots; *t. clava*, Ov.

TRINUMUS [Trinumus], *i*, *m.* *The name*
of a comedy of Plautus, Plaut.

TRINUNDINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* See NUNDINUS.

TRĪNUS, a, um. See TRINI.

TRĪO, ōis. See SEPTENTRIONES.

TRĪOBŪLUS, i, m. (τριόβουλος). I. A coin equal in value to three oboli, or half a drachma; also used to denote a very small number or trifling; negare se debere tibi tribulum, Plaut. II. As a weight: Half a drachma, Cat.

TRĪOCĀLINUS, a, um, adj. (Triocala). Of or belonging to Triocala, a fortress of Sicily, in Tricalino (sc. agro), Cic. Plur.: Trīcālīni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Triocala, Plin.

TRĪONES, um, m. [Prop.: Oxen yoked to a plough, or threshing-oxen, acc. to Varr.]. The constellations called the Greater and Lesser Bear (compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it); gemini T., Virg.;—T. gelidi, Ov. See SEPTENTRIONES.

TRĪOPĒIS, Idis, f. (Triopas, a king of Thesaly). A descendant of Triopas, daughter of Erischichon, Ov.

TRĪOPĒIUS, ū, m. (id.). Son of Triopas, i. e. Erischichon.

TRĪPARCUS, a, um, adj. (ter). Very negligently or stingy, Plaut.

TRĪPARTĪTO, adr. Into three parts, or in three parts; qui bona dividit t., Cic.;—t. divisus equitatus, Cæs., from

TRĪPARTĪTUS or -PERTĪTUS, a, um, adj. (ter, partitio). That is or may be divided into three parts; t. causa in accusatione, Cic. SYN. See TERENS.

TRĪPECTOR, ōris, adj. (ter, pectus). That has three breasts, Lucr.

TRĪPEDĀLIS, e, adj. (ter, pes). Of three feet (in dimension); t. altitudo, Plin.;—t. parma.

TRĪPERTĪTUS. See TRIPARTITUS.

TRĪPES, ēdis, adj. (ter, pes). Three-footed, having three feet; t. mulus natus, Liv.;—t. mensa, Hor.

TRĪPLEX, Icīs, adj. (ter, plico). I. (1) Three-fold, triple.—(2) Subst.: Triplex, Icīs, n. Triple, a three-fold portion.—3. Triplices, ūm, m. (sc. codicilli). A writing tablet of three leaves, Cic. II. Meton. (4) Exceedingly great, strong. EX. (1) Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.;—t. acies, Cæs.;—t. murus, Virg.;—t. cuspis, i. e. the trident of Neptune, Ov.;—t. mundus; as, sky, land, and water, id.;—t. regnum, i. e. divided among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, id. Poet.: Of three things that belong together; as, t. sorores, the three Fates, id.;—called also t. deæ, id.;—t. pollex, i. e. the finger of the three Fates, id.;—t. gens, three tribes, Virg.;—t. greges, three companies of Bacchanals, Prop.—(2) pediti in singulis dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, t. equiti, Liv.—(4) triplici fluctu, Sall. SYN. See TERENS.

TRĪPLĪCĪTER, ads. (triplex). In a three-fold manner, Auct. Her.

TRĪPLĪCŌ, āre, tr. To treble, make three-fold; t. numerum, Gell.

TRĪPLUS, a, um, adj. num. Gr. 107, 10 (τριπλούς). Three-fold; t. pars, Cic. Neut. absol.: plus triplo, more by three times, i. e. three times as much or many, Plaut.

TRĪPTOLĒMUS, i m. (Τριπτόλεμος). Triptolemus, son of Cereus king of Eleusis, and Metanira, inventor of agriculture, and guardian of the infernal regions, Ōv.; Cic.

TRĪPTŌDĪO, āre, intr. I. To jump, leap, or skip in religious ceremonies, Venant. II. Meton. gen.: To leap, jump; exsultare et t., Cic. SYN. See SALIO.

TRĪPŪDĪUM, ū, n. (contr. from terriparium, terripudium, Cic.). I. (1) A leaping, jumping or dancing in religious ceremonies, a solemn dance, tripudiation. II. 2. A favorable auspice (when the sacred fowls ate so fast that the food fell out of their mouths), Cic. EX. (1) sollemnia t., Liv. Meton. gen.: tripudia Hispanorum motusque, Liv.

TRĪPUS, ōdis, m. (τριπους). I. Gen. 1. A three-footed seat, a tripod; donarem tripodas, Hor. II. Esp. 2. The tripod of the Pythia at Delphi, Cic.—3. Meton.: The oracle at Delphi, or an oracle in general, Ov.

TRĪQUETRUS, a, um, adj. I. Three-cornered, triangular; (Britannia) insula t., Cæs. II. Adj. prop.: Of or belonging to Sicily; T. prædia, Hor.

TRĪRĒMIS, e, adj. (ter, remus). I. Having three banks of oars; t. naves, Cæs. II. Subst.: Turemis, is, f. A galley with three banks of oars, a trireme, Cic.

TRISCURRĪA, ōrum, n. (ter, scurra). Very ludicrous or trifling things, buffooneries, Juv.

TRISTE, ade. (tristis). Sadly, sorrowfully; severely, harshly; t. et acutum resonare, Hor.;—tristius curantur (adolescentes), with more difficulty, by a more painful course of treatment, Cic.;—tristius responderet, more harshly, severely.

TRISTICŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (tristis). Somewhat sad or sorrowful; filiolam suam Tertiam . . . animadvertit tristiculum, Cæs.

TRISTIFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (tristis, facio). That makes sorrowful, saddening; t. voces, Cic. poet.

TRISTIMŌNĪA, æ, f. (tristis). Sorrow, sadness; metus ac t., Auct. B. Afr.

TRISTIS, e, adj. I. Gen. (1) Sorrowful, sad, troubled, melancholy.—(2) Meton. of things: Sad, doubtful, dismal, sombre, disagreeable; noxious, hurtful, baleful.—(3) Neut. absol.: Something destructive, injurious.—4. Tristia, a poem written by Ovid in exile, The Sorrows of Ovid. II. Esp. (5) Gloomy, morose, displeased, severe, grave.—(6) Meton. of things: Harsh, stern, disagreeable, etc., as (2). EX. (1) querere ex te, quid t. esses, Cic.;—oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocos, Hor.—(2) ut tuum lætissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic.;—t. funera, Virg.—(3) triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, etc., Virg.;—mitibus mutare tristitia, Hor.—(5) iudex t. et integer, Cic.;—t. amica ingrato viro, Prop.;—esse t. alciui, Plaut.;—t. sorores, i. e. the Fates, Tibull.—(6) vultus severior et tristior, Cic. SYN. See MÆSTUS.

TRISTITIĀ, æ, f. (tristis). I. Gen. (1) Sadness, sorrow, gloom.—2. Of things: t. temporum, dismal state of things, melancholy, Cic.;—mitigare t. rei, hardness, id. II. Esp. (3) A gloomy or morose disposition or behavior, moroseness, harshness, severity. EX. (1) tum ad tristitiam, tum ad lætium, Cic.;—t. invasit omnes Sall.—(3) t. ac severitas, Cic.;—causa tristitia, Prop. SYN. See ÆGRITUDO.

TRISTOR, āri, intr. dep. (id.). To be sad.

TRISULCUS, a, um, adj. (ter, sulcus). Having three furrows; three-fold or treble; three-pronged; t. lingua (serpentina), Virg.;—t. telum Jovis, Ov.;—t. fores, with three folds or leaves.

TRISYLLĀBUS, a, um, adj. (τρισύλλαβος). Trisyllabic, of three syllables, Varr.

TRĪTANNUS, i, m. Tritannus, a gladiator famous for his bodily strength, Lucil. ap. Cic.

TRĪTĪCEUS [triticeus, Plant.], a, um, adj. (triticum). Of or made of wheat, wheaten; t. furfures, Varr.;—t. messis, Virg.

TRITĪCUM, *i. n.* *Wheat*, Cic. SYN. See **FRUMENTUM**.

TRĪTON, *ἄνις* or *ἄνιος*, *m.* (*Τρίτων*). I. 1. *Triton*, son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea deity, who at the command of Neptune, blows a shell, to excite or calm the waves, Ov.—2. *Meton*. *Facetū*: *An immoderate lover of fish-ponds*, Cic.—3. *A sea-fish* of the genus pelamides.—4. *The name of a ship*, Virg. II. 5. *A river and lake of Africa* near the Syrtis Minor, where Pallas (Minerva) was said to have been born.

TRĪTŌNĪA, *æ, f.* See **TRITONIVS**.

TRĪTŌNĪACUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Triton*). *Of or relating to Triton*; *T. palus*, Ov.;—*T. arundo*, i. e. *the pipe or flute* (*tibia*) invented by Pallas.

TRĪTŌNIS, *Idis, f. adj.* (*Triton*). *Of or belonging to Triton*, or (*meton.*), *to Pallas*; *T. Pallas*, Lucr.;—*also absol.*, *Tritonis*, Virg.;—*T. arx*, i. e. *Athens*, Ov.;—*T. pinus*, i. e. *the ship Argo*, built after the plan of Pallas, id.

TRĪTŌNIUS, *a, um, adj.* (*Triton*). *Of or belonging to Triton*; *T. pallas*, Virg.;—*T. virgo*, id.;—*more frequently absol.*, *Tritonia*, *æ, f.*, id.

TRĪTOR, *ōris, m.* (*tero*). *One that rubs or rubs off*, a *rubber*, *grinder*, Plin.;—*t. compendium*, as a term of reproach applied to a *slave in fetters*, Plaut.;—*t. stimulum*, of one that is frequently scourged, id.

TRĪTŪRA, *æ, f. (id.)*. I. *Gen.*: *A rubbing, rubbing off*. II. *Exp.*: *A threshing*, Virg.

1. **TRĪTUS**, *a, um*. I. *pt. of tero*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*, of a road: *Trodden, worn by trampling*; hence, often visited, frequented.—(2) *Meton.*: *Skilled, practiced, experienced*.—(3) *Of speech*: *Frequently used, well known, familiar, common, trite*. EX. (1) *t. iter*, Cic.—(2) *t. aures*, Cic.—(3) *quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est*, Cic.

2. **TRĪTUS**, *ōis, m.* (*tero*). *A rubbing, rubbing off*; *concluctu atque tritu lapidum*, Cic.

TRIUMPHĀLIS, *e, adj.* (*triumpho*). *Of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal*; *t. provincia*, a province the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic.;—*t. porta*, through which a triumphant general entered Rome, id.;—*t. currus*, Plin.;—*t. corona*, id.;—*t. aurum*, as an ornament of the triumphal robes, id.;—*t. ornamenta*, Suet.; or simply *triumphalia*; and under the emperors, also granted without a triumph, Tac.;—*t. vir*, who has celebrated a triumph, Vell.;—*more frequently triumphalis*, *is, m.*, Suet.; Quint.;—*t. imagines*, the images or busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.

TRIUMPHO, *āre, intr. and tr.* (*triumphus*). I. *Intr.* (1) *Prop.*: *To celebrate a triumph, to triumph*.—(2) *Fig.*: *To exult, rejoice, be glad or joyful*. II. *Tr.* (3) *To triumph over, conquer*. EX. (1) *Murenæ pater quum amplissime et honestissime ex prætura triumphasset*, Cic.;—*t. ex Macedonia*, id.;—*Nero ovans triumphavit, celebrated an ovation*, Vell.—(2) *exultare lætitia, t. gaudio*, Cic.;—*oratio exultat et triumphat*, id.—(3) *triumphata Capitolia*, Virg.;—*Roma caput triumphati orbis*, Ov.;—*triumphatus bos*, obtained as booty, id. SYN. **TRIUMPHO**; **OVO**.—*Triumphare*, *to triumph after a great victory or conquest gained by arms*.—*Ovare*, *to triumph in the lesser triumph*. See SYN. **TRIUMPHUS**.

TRIUMPHUS (anciently *triumpus*), *i, m.* (*θρίαυφος*). I. *triumpe*, an exclamation of the Frates Arvales in their religious processions; thus, *TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE*, INSC. II. *The solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome, after having obtained an important victory, a triumph*; *disseres de triumpho*, Cic.;—

decernere alicui t., id.;—*t. Boiorum*, over the Boii, Liv.;—*res justissimi triumpho, worthy of a triumph*, Vatin. ap. Cic.; the soldiers and the crowd on such occasions exclaimed, *IO TRIUMPHET!* Hor.

III. *Fig.*: *ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum dixerint*, Cic.;—*t. luxuria*, over luxury, Plin. SYN. **TRIUMPHUS**; **OVATIO**; **TROPHÆUM**.—*Triumphus*, as above II.—*Ovatio*, an ovation, an inferior kind of triumph, in which the general entered the city on foot or on horseback, crowned with myrtle (not with laurel), and, instead of a bullock, a sheep was sacrificed, whence its name.—*Trophæum* and *Tropæum*, a trophy, spoils taken from the enemy and fixed upon the trunk of a tree as a sign and monument of victory, erected usually in the place where it was gained, and consecrated to some divinity with an inscription.

TRĪUMVIR, *īri*. See **TRĪUMVIRI**.

TRĪUMVĪRĀLIS, *e, adj.* (*triumviri*). *Of or belonging to the triumviri*; *sectus flagellis triumvirilibus*, i. e. *of the heal fayers*, Hor.;—*t. proscriptio*, ordered by the triumviri, Sen.

TRĪUMVĪRĀTUS, *ūs, m.* (*id.*). *The office or function of triumviri, triumvirate*; *t. (colonizæ deducendæ)*, Cic.;—*tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque*, Liv.

TRĪUMVĪRI, *ōrum* or *um, m.* (*tres, viri*). *Three commissioners or colleagues, three public functionaries associated in office*. These were for various purposes; as, I. *t. colonizæ deducendæ* or *agro dando*, for settling new colonists and distributing lands amongst them, Liv. *Sing.*, Sull. II. *t. capitalis*, head jailers, three officers who had charge of the public prisons, Cic. *Sing.*, Val. Max. III. *t. epulones* (see **EPULŌ**). IV. *t. nocturni*, i. e. *who had the care of the city by night, to guard it against fire*, Liv. V. *t. mensarii*, three commissioners for the regulation of money, public bankers, Liv. VI. *t. rei publicæ constituendæ*, three commissioners for regulating and establishing the constitution of the state; a title conferred upon M. Antony Lepidus, and Octavianus, Liv.; Suet. *Sing.*, Suet. (The coalition between Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus, is commonly called the first triumvirate; but they never bore the title of *triumviri*, nor were they invested with any office under the name).

TRĪVĒNĒFĪCA, *æ, f.* (*ter, veneficus*). *An arch sorceress, an arrant witch*, Plaut.

TRĪVĪA, *æ*. See **TRIVIVS**.

TRĪVĪĀLIS, *e, adj.* (*trivium*). *Accessible to all, common, ordinary, vulgar*; *t. scientia*.

TRĪVĪCUS or **-UM, i.** *Trivium*, a small town of the Hirpini, Hor.

TRĪVĪUM, *īi, n.* (*ter, via*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A place where three ways meet*. II. *Meton.* (2) *A public street or road*. EX. (1) *ut ventum est in trivium*, Cic.—(2) *ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in triviis auctionentur*, Cic.;—*nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes*, Virg.;—*docere pueros in trivio*, Tibull. *Prov.*: *arripere maledictum ex trivio*, from the streets, i. e. from the common people, Cic. SYN. See **COMPTIA**.

TRĪVĪUS, *a, um, adj.* [*genit. f. m.* *Trivialis*, *Lucr.*], (*trivium*). *An epithet of deities who were particularly worshipped in the trivicia*; *t. dii*, INSC.;—*t. virgo*, i. e. *Diana or Hecate*, INSC.;—*called also t. dea*, Prop.;—*more frequently absol.*, *Trivia*, *æ, f.*, ENN. ap. Varr.—*læcus Trivia*, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now *Lago di Nemi*.

TROAS, *ādis* or *ādos, f.* (*Tros*). I. *Adj.* (1) *Trojan*. II. 2. *More frequently subst.*: *A Tro-*

jan woman, Ov.—3. *The title of a tragedy* by Q. Cicero.—4. *Troad*, the title of a comedy by Seneca.—5. *The country about Troy, the Troad*, Nep. EX. (1) *T. humus*, Ov.;—*T. matres*, id.;—*t. turba*, Sen.

TROCHÆUS, *i. m.* (τροχαιός). I. *A trochee*, a metrical foot, consisting of one long syllable and one short one, (—), Cic. II. *Another name for the tribrachys, tribrach*, i. e. a metrical foot of three short syllables (— — —).

TROCHÆICUS, *a, um, adj.* (τροχαιικός). *Trochaic*, consisting of trochees; *t. versus*.

TROCHILUS, *i. m.* (τροχίλος). *A very small bird, a wren*, Plin.

TROCHLEA, *æ, f.* (contr. from τροχάια). *A machine for raising weights, a pulley, windlass*, Vitruv. *Proc.*: trochleis pituitum adducere, to hawk violently, Quint.

TROCHUS, *i. m.* (τροχός). *An iron hoop set round with rings, trundled by children for amusement*, Hor.

TROES, *um.* See **TROS**.

TREZEN, *enis, f.* (Τροιζήνη). *Trozen*, an ancient town of Argolis, of which Pittheus was king, now *Damala*, Mel.

TREZENIUS, *a, um, adj.* (Troezen). *Of or belonging to Troezen*; *T. ager*, Plin.;—*T. vinum*, id.;—*T. heros*, i. e. *Lelex*, son of Pittheus, Ov. *Subst. plur.*: Trezeni, *orum, m.* *The inhabitants of Troezen*, Mel.

TROGLÖDYTE, *ærum, m.* (Τρογλοδίται). *Troglodytes*, a people of Ethiopia who dwelt in caverns, Mel.

TROGLÖDYTICUS, *a, um, adj.* (Troglodytæ). *Of or belonging to Troglodytes*; *T. myrrha*, Plin.

TROGUS POMPEIUS. A Roman historian, under Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justinus.

TROÏA or **TROÏA**, *æ, f.* (Tros). I. 1. *Troy*, Liv.; Virg. II. *Mel.* 2. *A place built by Æneas, in the Laurentine territory, in Italy*, Liv.—3. *A place in Epirus, built by Helenus*, Ov.; Virg.—4. *A Roman horse-race*, Virg. SYN. See **PERGAMA**.

TROÏADES, *um, f.* (Troia). *Trojan women*.

TROÏCUS, *a, um, adj.* (Troia). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan*; *T. tempora*, Cic.;—*T. fata*, Ov.;—*T. iguis*, the perpetual fire of Vesta in Rome, Stat.

TROÏLUS, *i. m.* (Τρωίλος). *Troilus*, the son of Priam, killed by Achilles, Virg.

TROÏUS, *a, um, adj.* (Troia). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan*; *T. Æneas*, Virg.; *T. arma*.

TROÏA, *æ.* See **TROIA**.

TROÏANUS, *a, um, adj.* (Troja). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan*; *T. urbs*, i. e. *Troy*, Virg.; *T. opes*, id.;—*T. regna*, Ov.;—*T. iudex*, i. e. *Paris*. *Prov.* of any latent danger;—*T. equus*, Cic. *Subst. plur.*: Troïani, *orum, m.* *The Trojans*, Cic.

TROÏJÜGENA, *æ, c.* (Troja, gigno). *Sprung from Troy, Trojan*; *T. gentes*, Lucr.;—*T. Romanus*, descending from Trojans, Liv. *Subst. plur.*: *The Trojans*, Virg.;—*The Romans*, Juv.

TROMENTINA TRIBUS. *One of the tribes rusticæ*, Liv.

TROPÆUM, *i. n.* (τροπαιον). I. 1. *A public monument erected in commemoration of a victory, a trophy*, Cic. II. *Mel.* (2) *A victory*.—(3) *A monument*. EX. (2) *tropæa Cæ-*

saris, Hor.—(3) *t. cupiditatis an necessitudinis*, Cic. SYN. See **TRIUMPHUS**.

TROPÆUS, *a, um, adj.* (τροπαίος). *Turning back, returning*; *t. venti*, blowing landward.

TROPHŌNĪANUS, *a, um, adj.* (Trophonius). *Of or belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian*; *T. narratio* Chæronis, of one Chæron, who descended into the cavern of Trophonius, Cic.

TROPHŌNIUS, *ti, m.* (Τροφώνιος). *Trophonius*. I. *A brother of Agamædes, with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi*, Cic. II. *A deity who pronounced oracles in a cavern near Labadea in Boeotia, called also Jupiter T.*, Cic.

TROPICUS, *a, um, adj.* (τροπικός). I. *Prop.* 1. *Turning round, returning*; *T. Capricornus, where the sun begins to return*, Aus. II. *Fig.* 2. *Tropica drum, n.* *Changes*.—3. *Improper, i. e. figurative, metaphorical*; *t. figura*, Gell.

TROPUS, *i. m.* *The use of a word not in its proper, but in a figurative sense, a metaphor, trope*, Quint.

1. **TRŪS**, *ois, m.* (Τρῷς). *Tros*, son of Erichthonius, grandson of Dardanus, king of Phrygia, from whom Troy was so named, Virg.

2. **TRŪS**, *ois, m.* *A Trojan*, Virg. *Plur.*, Trōes, *The Trojans*, Virg.

TROSMS, *is, f.* *Trosmia*, a town of Mæsia, Ov.

TROSSŪLI, *drum, m.* *A name given to the Roman knights (equites) from the town Trossulum in Etruria, which was taken by them without the assistance of the infantry*, Varr. *Sing.*, Pers. In the age of Augustus this was a term of reproach for dandies; *fop, beau, petit maître*.

TRŪA, *æ, f.* *A lalle*, Titin. ap. Non.

TRŪCĪDATIO, *ōnis, f.* (trucidō). I. (1) *A slaughtering, massacre*. II. *Mel.* (2) *A cutting up or to pieces*. EX. (1) *t. civium*, Cic.;—*t. velut pecorum*, Liv.—(2) *t. arborum*, a lopping, Plin.

TRŪCĪDO, *äre, tr.* (trux or trucidor cædo).

I. *Prop.* (1) *To cut to pieces, slay or kill cruelly, slaughter, massacre, butcher*. II. *Mel.* (2) *To crush, annihilate, ruin, destroy*. EX. (1) *necare trucidareque*, Cic.;—*t. alqm ferro*, id.;—*trucidando occidere*, Liv.—(2) *ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur*, Cic.;—*seu pisces, seu porrum et cape trucas, chew*, Hor.;—*hæc (nubes) ... continuo magno clamore trucidat, becomes extinct*, Lucr. SYN. See **OCIDIO**.

TRŪCŪLENTE, *adv.* (truculentus). *Fiercely, sternly, roughly*; *truculentius se gerere*, Cic.

TRŪCŪLENTĪA, *æ, f.* (id.). *Fierceness, savageness, roughness, sternness*; *quid tuam exspecto truculentiam*, Plaut.

TRŪCŪLENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (trux). I. *Rough, fierce, grim, stern*; *quam t., quam terribilis aspectu*, Cic.;—*t. atque sævus*, Quint. *Of things*: *vocibus truculentis strepere, with a tumultuous voice*, Tac.;—*t. æquor*, Catull. II. *Truculentus, i. m.*, *The title of a comedy by Plautus*. SYN. See **BARBARUS**.

TRŪDIS, *is, f.* (trudo). *A pointed pole (used for pushing)*; *t. ferratæ*, Virg.

TRŪDO, *äre, si, sum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Græ.*: *To push, thrust; to push or thrust away or to a place, to push along, forward, etc.*—(2) *Exp.*: *To drive forth, to cause to be driven or pushed forth, or to rise*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To push, drive, urge, force on or forward*. EX. (1) *tradi et trudi*, Plaut.;—*t. montem pectore*, Virg.;—*glaciem cum flumina tridunt*, id.;—*t. apros in plagas*, Hor.—(2) (*pampinus*) *trudit gemmas*, Virg.—(3) *trudi ad mortem*, Cic.;—*in quæ (comitia)*

omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *pushes him on to get into office*, Cic.; —truditur dies die, Hor.; —fallacia alia aliam trudit, *follows another*, Ter. SYN. TRUDO; DETRUDO; EX-TRUDO; ABSTRUDO.—Trudere, *to thrust or push with violence*; trudi foras.—Detrudere, *to thrust or push down, dislodge from*; superisque Jovem detrudere regnis, Virg.—Extrudere, *to thrust or drive out*; extrudere domo suā alqm, Cic.; —extrudere merces, *to push off*, Hor.—Abstrudere, *to cast away from the sight*.

TRUENTINUS, a, um, *adj.* (Truentum). *Of or belonging to Truentum, Truentine*; T. Castrum, *another name of the town Truentum*, Cic. *Subst. plur.*: Truentini, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Truentum*, Plin.

TRUENTUM, i, n. *Truentum*, a town of Picenum, on the river Truentus (now Tronto).

TRULLA, æ, *f. dim.* (trua). I. 1. *A small vessel used in pouring out liquids, esp. wine from the crater or bowl into the cups, a small ladle*, Cic. II. *Melon.* 2. *A chafing-dish in the shape of a ladle*, Liv.—3. *A wash-hand basin, a basin*, Juv. SYN. See CIBORIA.

TRUNCO, āre, tr. (truncus). *To lop, maim, mangle, mutilate*; truncatum ex vulneribus corpus, Tac.; —truncat olus foliis, Ov.; —t. frontem, i. e. *to deprive of an eye*, Sil.; —truncatus manibus et armis, *deprived of, without*, Claud.

1. TRUNCUS [truncus, Lucr.], i, m. I. (1) *The trunk of a tree*.—(2) *Melon.* *The trunk of the human body*.—3. *The shaft of a column*, Vitruv.—(4) *A piece cut off, e. g. of a branch*.—(5) *As a term of reproach: A blockhead, dunce, dolt*. EX. (1) *quid?* in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, etc., Cic.—(2) *nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat*, Cic.; —*jacet litore truncus*, Virg.—(4) *t. frondentes*, Val. Flac.; *of meat*, Virg.—(5) *qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia*, Cic.

2. TRUNCUS, a, um, *adj.* (truncus). I. *Prop.* (1) *Mutilated, maimed, mangled*.—(2) *Melon.* *Underdeveloped, imperfect*.—(3) *Cut off*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Same*. EX. (1) *t. corpus*, Liv.; —*t. pinus, a branch topped off*, Virg.; —*t. tela, broken*, id.; —*t. frons, deprived of a horn*, Ov.; —*t. alnus, without a rudder*, Val. Flac.—(2) *imperfecta et trunca (animalia)*, Ov.; —*t. rane pedibus*, id.—(3) *t. manus*, Sen.—(4) *t. urbs*, Liv.; —*actio t. ac debilis*, Quint. SYN. See CUNCTI.

TRUSITO, āre, tr. *freq.* (truso). *To push often*; mulum trusitant, Pnædr.

TRUSO āre, tr. *freq.* (trudo). *To push often*.

TRUSUS, a, um, *pt. of trudo*.

TRUTINA, æ, *f.* (τρυτήνη). I. *Prop.*: *A balance, pair of scales*, Varr. II. *Fig.*: *Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina*, Hor. SYN. See LIBRA.

TRUTINOR, āri, ātus, tr. *dep.* (trutina). *To weigh*; t. verba, Pers.

TRUX, ūcis, *adj.* *Fierce, ferocious, savage, grim, stern*; harsh, severe, violent; horridus ac t. tribunos plebis, Cic.; —t. arietes, Plaut.; —t. blattæ, *hurtful to books*, Mart. *Of things*: t. oculi (draconis), Cic. poet.; —t. aspectus, Pac. ap. Cic.; —t. vultus, Hor. SYN. See BARBARUS.

TRYBLIUM, ū, n. (τρίβλον). *A plate, dish*.

TU, tui [genit. sing., tis, Plaut.; genit. plur., m., vestrorum or vestrorum, Pac.; Plaut., f. vestrarum, Ter.], *pron. pers.* (σὺ, Dor. τί). I. *Gen.* 1. *Thou, you (pl. form denoting one, An. and P. Eng. Gr. 245). Ego tu sum, tu es ego*, Plaut.; —*neque mei neque tui intus pudimus*

est, id.; —*genit. f. quia tis egeat, quia te careat*, id.; —*tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis*, id.; —*vestri adhortandi causa*, Liv.—2. *Strengthened by te, met; thou thyself, etc.*; utere igitur argumento, Læli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.; —*tum non modo tete viceris, id.*; —*tutemet mirabere*, Ter.; —*vosmet ipsi*, Plaut. II. *Exp.* 3. *tibi redundant, as in English "for you"*, Gr. 377, 3, *alter tibi descendit de palatio et adibus suis, look, there comes down another*, Cic.; —*hæc vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit*, Liv.—4. *Vos, with a collective noun in the ring., vos, Romanus exercitus*, Liv.; —*vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti*, i. e. *ye Muses*, Virg.

TUATIM, ate. (tuus). *After your manner*; jam t. facis, Plaut.

TŪBA, æ, *f.* (tubus, a tube, pipe). I. *Prop.* (1) *A wind instrument used especially in the army, a trumpet*.—2. *Melon.* *A signal of war, or war itself*, Claud.—(3) *A loud sound*.—(4) *Full sounding, or sublime epic poetry*, Mart. II. *Fig.* (5) *Any thing or person that excites, stirs up*. EX. (1) *ille arma misit cornua, tubas, falces*, Cic.; —*dare signum tuba*, Cæsar; *used also at religious ceremonies*, Varr.—(2) *t. nimborum, a roaring of thunder*.—(5) *t. belli civilis, an indignant, exciter, author*, Cic.; —*t. rixæ*, Juv. SYN. See LITURS.

TŪBER, ūris, n. I. (1) *Any projecting substance on the body, a protuberance, excrescence, swelling, tumor, etc.* II. *Melon.* 2. *A knot, knob, or excrescence on wood*, Plin.—3. *A kind of mushroom, a truffle, a favorite dish with the Romans*, Liv.; Juv. EX. (1) *t. cameli*, Plin.; —*colaphis tuber est totum caput, is altogether one ball (as it were)*, Ter. *Pro.*: *qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, boils ... warts, blisters, i. e. great faults ... small faults, failings*, Hor. SYN. See TUMOR.

TŪBERCŪLUM, i, n. *dim.* (tuber). *A little protuberance or bump*, Cels.

TŪBĒRO, ōnis, m. *Tubero*, a cognomen in the gens *Ælia*, e. g. *Q. Ælius T.*, a Stoic, the adversary of Tiberius Gracchus, Cic.

TŪBICEN, inis, m. (tuba, cano). *A trumpeter*; cornuicines tubicinesque canere ante valium jubet, Liv.

TŪBILŪSTRĪUM, [tubul.], ū, n. (tuba, lustrō). *The trumpet-feast, a festival held on the 23d of March, and 23d of May, in which the tubas used at sacrifices were purified*, Varr. *Plur.*, Ov.

TŪBŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (tubus). I. *A little pipe or tube*, Varr. II. *Melon.*: *A bar or mass of metal*, Plin.

TŪBURCINĀBUNDUS [tuburchin.], a, um, *adj.* (tuburcinor). *That gulps down or devours, gobbling up*, Cat. ap. Quint.

TŪBURCINOR, āri, tr. *dep.* *To devour, eat greedily, gobble up*, Plaut.

TŪBUS, i, m. *A pipe, tube*, Col.; Sen.

TUCĒTUM or TŪCĒTUM, i, n. *A kind of minced meat, a Gallic sausage*, Pers.

TŪDĪTANS, antis, *pt.* (TUDITO, *absol. from tundo*). *Beating, pounding or stirring furiously or strongly*; t. corpora, *beating or hammering bodies*, Lucr.

TŪDĪTĀNUS, i, m. *A cognomen in the gens Sempronia*, Cic.

TŪĒO, āre, tr. *To observe, guard, keep*; censesos vectigalia tuento, Cic.; —*quasi ut ad tornum saxorum structa tuantur*, Lucr.

TŪĒOR, āri, tūstus, tr. *dep.* [*pt. tutus*, Sall. *After the 8d conj.*, tuor, Catull.; —*tuimur, tuan-*

tur, tuere, Lucr.]. I. (1) *To see, look at, behold, view, contemplate, look upon, regard, consider, notice, observe.* II. (2) *To look to, take care of, guard, protect, maintain.* EX. (1) t. terribiles oculos, vultum, Virg.; —acerba tuens (serpens), Lucr.—(2) t. et conservare alqd, Cic.; —t. concordiam, id.; —sedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to be kept in good condition or repair, id.*; —t. vitam corpusque, *to nourish, keep, sustain, id.*; —t. oppidum praesidio, Cæs.; —arma tuta sunt Numidas, Sall. SYN. I. TUEOR; INTUEOR; ASPICIO.—Tueri, as (1).—Intueri, *to look upon, to behold very near, to view attentively*; intueri solem nequimus adversum, Cic.—Aspicere, *to look toward a thing*, Jupiter, aspice nos, *be propitious to us*, Virg. II. TUEOR; TUTOR; PROPELUGO; PROTEGO; DEFENDO.—Tueri, as above (2), *to preserve, defend.*—Tutari (freq. of tueri), *to defend thoroughly and keep safe, a stronger term.*—Propropugnare, *to fight in defence of.*—Protegere, *to cover in front or before, protect*; scuto protegere, Cic.; —A vento naves protegere, *to shelter.*—Defendere, *prop., to keep off, out, or away*; defendere hostes ab oppido, Aul. Gell.; —astatem capellis defendere, Hor. With acc., as, defendere vitam, *to defend, Cic.*

TUGURIUM, *n. n. (tego).* A hut, hovel, cot, Cic. SYN. See CASA.

TŪSTO, ōnis, *m.* A deity worshipped by the ancient Germans as their progenitor, Tac.

TŪTIO, ōnis, *f. (tueor).* A taking care of, maintaining, defending, protecting; t. sui, Cic.

TŪTUS, a, um, *pt. of tueor.*

TULLIA, æ, *f. (Tullius).* Tullia. I. Daughter of King Servius Tullius, wife of Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. II. Daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.

TULLIANUS, a, um, *adj. (id.).* Of or belonging to Tullius, Tullian; T. senis, Cic. Subst.: Tullianum, *i. n.* A part of the Roman state-prison, built by King Servius Tullius, Varr.

TULLIOLA, æ, *f. dim. (Tullia).* A familiar name for Tullia, Cicero's daughter: *Dear Tullia, dear little Tullia*, Cic.

TULLIUS, a. Tullius, a Roman family name, e. g. *Ser Tullius*, the sixth Roman king. *M. Tullius Cicero*, a well-known statesman and orator, etc.

TULLUS, i, *m.* Tullus, a Roman prænomen, e. g. T. Hostilius, the third Roman king, Liv.

TUM, *adv.* I. (1) *Gen.* denoting a point of time which coincides with another: *Then, at such or such a time.*—(2) *Exp.* denoting a given or definite point of time, with reference to a past event: *Then, at the or that time.* II. (3) *Prop.* denoting succession of time: *Then, thereupon, after that.*—(4) *Melon.* in enumerations: *Then, next again, next to this or that, further.*—(5) As a correlative conjunction (repeated), tum . . . tum, or (when the second tum is emphatic), quum . . . tum: *As well . . . as; not only . . . but also; both . . . and; at one time . . . at another; now . . . now; not alone or merely . . . but e. n.; partly . . . partly.* EX. (1) tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic.; —postquam res publica adelevit. . . tum lex Porcia, etc., Sall.; —tum demum, *then at length*, Liv.; —thum, tum denique, Plaut.; —tum maxime, quum, etc., *then especially*, Quint.; —tum vel maxime . . . quum, etc., *id.*; —also, tum vero, tum quoque, Quint.—(2) tum quum rein babebas, Cic.; —nisi forte hæc illi tum arma dedimus. *id.*; —tum temporis, *at that time*, Just.—(3) tum ille (inquit) . . . tum Scipio . . . tum ille . . . dein Tubero . . . tum Scipio: *sunt ista ut dicis*, Cic.; —quid tum? *what else? what now?* *id.*; —quid tum postea, Ter.—(4) gigit autem terram,

aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.; —primum quod . . . tum etiam, quod . . . etc., Cæs.—(5) tum Græce, tum Latine, Cic.; —tum adjungi, tum non adjungi, *id.*; —tum . . . tum autem; tum . . . tum quoque, *id.* *It is sometimes repeated several times:* tum . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum, etc., Cic.; —quum . . . tum vero; quum . . . tum etiam, *id.* SYN. See DEINDE.

TŪME-FACIO, Ære, fœci, factum, *tr. (tumeo, facio).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To cause to swell or to become inflated.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To inflate, puff up, i. e. to make haughty, elate.* EX. (1) vis ventorum extantiam tumefecit humum, Ov.—(2) tumefactum lætitiæ, Prop.

TŪMEO, Ære, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To swell, to be swollen, tumid, or inflated.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To boil up, swell, be inflated (with passion, etc.), to be puffed up (as with pride, etc.), to be proud or haughty, to boast, etc.*—(3) Of style: *To be inflated or bombastical.* EX. (1) nares ac pectus t., Quint.; —pedes t., Virg.; —lumina t. fletu, Tibull.; —anni t. (virginis), *are mature or ripe*, Stat.—(2) sapientis animus numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic.; —negotia t., *are in a ferment*, *id.*; —t. ira, —gloria, Liv.; Plin.; —laudis amore tumes, Hor.; —sinus t., *is heaving with desire*, Tibull.; —Galliæ t., *are in a state of rebellion*, Tac.—(3) inflatus et tumens (Cicero), Tac.; —sermo t., Quint. SYN. TUMEJO; TUMESCO; TURGESCO; TUMESCO.—Tumeo, *to swell, grow big, as above* (1).—Tumescere, *to get swollen or puffed up*; inflata colla tumescunt, Ov.—Turgere, *to be swollen gorged, filled with juice, ready to burst out*; læto turgent in palmite gemmæ, fig. tota turgent mihi uxor domi, *my wife at home is continually scolding me*, Plaut.—Turgescere, *to begin to swell up, to wax big, to be ready to burst*; semen turgescit in agris, Ov.

TŪMESCO, Ære, tūmii, *intr. incept. (tumeo).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To begin to swell, to swell up.* II. *Fig.* (2) *To swell (as with rage, etc.), to get angry or into a passion, to be puffed up or elated (with pride, etc.), to be ready to burst forth or break out, to ferment.* EX. (1) inflatum mare quum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poet.; —maria t., Virg.—(2) mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasionem, Quint.; —bella t., *are fermenting, are about to break out*, Ov. SYN. See TUMEJO.

TŪMIDE, *adv. (tumidus).* Pompously, boastfully, tumidly, Sen.

TŪMIDŌSUS, a, um, *adj. (id.).* Much swollen, tumid; t. terræ Germaniæ, Tac.; —t. montes.

TŪMIDUS, a, um, *adj. (tumeo).* I. *Prop.* (1) *Swollen, puffed up, inflated.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Swollen (with anger), enraged, incensed; also, elated, puffed up (with pride, etc.).*—(3) Of style: *Inflated, turgid, bombastical.* EX. (1) t. ac turgidum membrum, Cic.; —t. cervices, *id.*; —t. venter, Ov.; —t. virginitas, *with breasts swollen*, Stat.; —t. Nilus, Hor.—(2) tumida ex ira corda, Virg.; —t. honor, Prop.; —t. cor, *swollen with ambition*, Hor.; —t. ingenia, Just.; —Alexander tumidissimum animal, *very vain, ambitious, haughty*, Sen.—(3) quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint.; —tumidior sermo, Liv.; —tumidior, Cic.

TŪMOR, ōris, *m. (id.).* I. (1) *The state of being swollen; a swelling, tumor; (of the ground), a rising, elevation, hillock.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of the mind: Commotion, passion, anger; also, ambition, vanity, pride, haughtiness.*—(3) Of style: *Bombast.* EX. (1) t. oculorum, Cic.; —t. excitat papillas, Mart.; —t. loci, Ov.—(2) quum t. animi resedisset, Cic.; —t. et vana de se persuasio, Quint.; —t. rerum, *a fermentation, commotion*, Cic.—(3) genus dicendi quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. SYN. TUMOR; TU-

BER.—Tumor, a tumor, a swelling.—Tuber, *prop.*, a mushroom, but said of any kind of excrescence; *fig.*, great defects. See TUBER.

TŪMŪLO, āre, *tr.* (tumulus). To cover with a mound or tomb, to entomb; *t.* aliqui, Ov. SYN. See HUMO.

TŪMŪLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Hilly, full of hills; t.* locus, Sall.

TŪMULTŪARIUS, a, um, *adj.* (tumultus). I. (1) *Of or relating to great hurry or tumult, brought together or collected hastily*; said esp. of soldiers who were hastily enlisted in the event of a sudden war or outbreak. II. *Melon.* (2) *That is done hastily, precipitate, sudden, hasty.*

EX. (1) tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv.;—*t.* milites, id.;—*t.* militia, Gell.—(2) *t.* pugna, Liv.;—*t.* carmen, extempore, Sid. SYN. See SEDITIONIS.

TŪMULTŪATIO, ōnis, *f.* A noisy confusion, bustle, tumult, Liv., from

TŪMULTŪO, āre, *intr.* (act. of tumultuor). To be in confusion, to make a bustle or tumult; quid tumultues? Plaut. *Impers.*: nunciatur in castris Romanorum . . . tumultuari, Cæs.;—tumultuari primum cœptum est, Liv.

TŪMULTŪOR, āri, ātus, *intr. dep.* (tumultus). To be in confusion, to be confused or unquiet, to be in an uproar; quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? Cic.;—*t.* sepe et sine causa, id.;—tumultuari Gallias compert, was in rebellion, Suet.

TŪMULTŪOSE, adv. (tumultuosus). With great bustle or confusion, tumultuously, with much noise; *t.* excepto est (res), Liv.

TŪMULTŪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (tumultus). Full of tumult, agitation or confusion, tumultuous; seditiosa ac *t.* vita, Cic.;—*t.* conciones, id.;—*t.* nuncius, Liv.;—tumultuosiores literæ, communicating the intelligence of a greater rebellion, Suet. SYN. See SEDITIONIS.

TŪMULTUS, ūs [tumulti, Sall.; Plaut.], *m.* (tumeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A tumult, bustle, commotion, uproar, disturbance.—(2) *Exp.*: A war that suddenly breaks out, an insurrection, outbreak. II. *Fig.* (3) *Mental disquietude, confused or perturbed state of mind, uneasiness.*—(4) *Confusion, disorder* (in speech). EX. (1) numque trepidatio? numqui *t.*? Cic.;—strepitus ac *t.*, Cæs.;—quom omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, Liv.;—videas quanto trepidet tumultu pronus, Orion, with what stormy weather, Hor.;—tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, with the roaring of thunder, id.—(2) *t.* mentis, Hor.—(3) *t.* sermonia, Plin. SYN. See BELLUM and TURBA.

TŪMŪLUS, i, *m.* (tumeo). I. *Gen.* (1) *An artificial mound of earth, a hillock, barrow.* II. (2) *A mound over a grave, tomb, sepulchre.* EX. (1) ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic.;—*t.* terrenus, Cæs.—(2) nam super terræ tumulus noluit quid statui nisi columellam, Cic.;—*t.* honorarius, a cenotaph, Suet.; also, inanis *t.*, Virg. SYN. See COLLIS and MONUMENTUM.

TUNC, adv. (contr. from tuni-ce). I. *Gen.* (1) *Then, at that time, then only* (i. e. not before, not till then). II. *Exp.* (2) *Then, just then, then precisely, at that time* (denoting a fixed or definite point of time past). EX. (1) *t.* quom omnia dicta sunt, Cic.;—tunc est commorendum theatrum, quom, etc.;—*t.* ego crediderim vobis, et sidera et amnes, etc., Prop.—(2) *cujus erat tunc nationis, quom tunc abiit?* Plaut.;—quia nunc aiant, quod te negabant, Cic.;—quæ (Magna Græcia) nunc quidem deleta est, *t.* florēbat, id.;—de gente obscura *t.* temporis, of that time, of yore, Just. SYN. TUNC; NUNC; MOX.

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—Tunc, then, at that time, is said of any specified time; tunc ad eam accede, cum potes, Plaut.;—tunc decuit, cum sceptrā dabas, Virg.;—Ego tunc adero, Plaut.—Nunc (opp. tunc), now, at present, at this time; nunc, nunc insurgite remis, Virg.;—Nunc ipsum, at this very time.—Mox, by and by, presently, is said of the future only.

TUNDO, ēre, tūtādi, tunsum or tūsum, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To beat, strike repeatedly, hammer.—(2) *Exp.*: To bray, pound, bruise, crush. II. *Fig.* (3) *To weary any body by repeating the same thing, to bore.* EX. (1) *t.* oculos converso bacillo, Cic.;—*t.* pectora manu, palmis, Ov.;—*t.* terram pede, Hor.;—*t.* cymbala, Prop.;—ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, to be beaten, or remodelled by beating, Plin. *Prov.*: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, to be always harping on the same string, to be incessantly working at the same thing, Cic.—(2) *t.* alqd in pila, Plin.;—tunsum gallæ admiscere saporem, Virg.—(3) *t.* aures, Plaut.;—assiduus vocibus heros tunditur, Virg. SYN. TUNDO; CONTUNDO; OBTUNDO; OBTERO.—Tundere, to beat in a mortar, to give repeated blows; *fig.*, to stun, tease with noise.—Contundere, to beat, batter, or bruise together; me pugnis contudit, Plaut.—Obtundere, to buffed all over, to blunt the edge or point of a thing; obtundere os alui, Plaut.;—vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg.—Obterere, to crush, trample upon.

TŪNES, ōtis, *f.* *Tunes, a town on the coast of Africa propria, now Tunis, Liv.*

TUNGRI, ōrum, *m.* *Tungri, a people of Gallia Belgica, near the modern Tongres, Tac.*

TUNICA, ōis, *f.* I. *An under garment of the Romans, worn by both men and women, a tunic, Cic.*; a long-sleeved tunic was considered effeminate, id. *Prov.*: tunica propior pallio est, my tunic is nearer than my cloak (like the English, near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin), Plaut. II. *Melon.*: Any tegument, covering, husk, skin, shell, etc.; *t.* oculorum, Cels.; Plin. SYN. I. TUNICA; SUBUCULA.—Tunica, the upper tunic, worn next under the toga or pallium.—Subucula, the under tunic, worn under the tunica, a shirt. II. PHRASES. 1. TUNICA RECTA, a plain tunic without purple borders, worn by the common people.—2. TUNICA CLAVATA, a tunic with an oblong broad or narrow stripe of purple in front, cut in the form of nails, hence clavata;—that with the broad stripe worn by senators was called TUNICA LATICLAVIA; and that with the narrow stripe, worn by the equites, was called TUNICA ANGUSTICLAVIA.

TŪNICĀTUS, a, um, *pt.* of tunico.

TŪNICO, āre, ātum, *tr.* (tunica). I. 1. To clothe with a tunic; *t.* homulum, Varr. II. 2. More frequently in the *part. perf.*: Tunicatus, a, um. Wearing a tunic, Cic. *Poet.* of rural life: *t.* quies, Mart. Of the lower orders of people who wore only a tunic, without any upper garment, Cic.—3. *Melon.*: Covered with a skin, shell, etc.; tunicatum cape, Pers.

TŪNICŪLA, ōis, *f.* *dim.* (tunica). I. A small tunic, Plaut. II. A little coat or skin; *t.* oculorum, Plin.

TUNSUS, a, um, *pt.* of tundo.

TŪOR, tti. See TUSOR.

TŪRĀRIUS [thur.], a, um, *adj.* (tus). 1. Of or belonging to frankincense; *t.* tibus, played at sacrifices when incense was burned, Sol.—2. *Subst.*: Turarius, ii, *m.* A dealer in frankincense, Firm.

TURBA, ōis, *f.* (τὴρβη). I. (1) The noisy confusion of a crowd, turmoil, uproar, dis. II.

Meton. (2) *Noise, bustle, great stir, tumult.*—(3) *A confused or irregular multitude, a crowd, throng, swarm.* EX. (1) *t. et confusio rerum, Cic.*;—*t. atque seditiones, Sall.*—(2) *t. atque rixa, Cic.*;—*ne quid hic turbæ fiat itidem, Plaut.*—(3) *in foro turbaque, Cic.*;—*t. Quiritium, Hor.* *Of other objects:* magna *t. ignotorum deorum, Cic.*;—*vulgus turbaque animantium, Lucr.*;—*t. argumentorum, Quint.* SYN. I. TURBA; TUMULTUS.—Turba, trouble, with confusion.—Tumultus, tumult, expresses more than turba. II. TURBA; MULTITUDO.—Turba, a crowd, a multitude in disorder, on account of the trouble attending it; turba prædonum, Hor.—Multitudo, a multitude, a great company or number, but not connected with the idea of confusion or disorder; multitudo hominum, Cic.

TURBAMENTUM, *i. n.* (turbo). *That by which trouble or disturbance is caused, a means of excitement or discontent;* t. vulgi, Tac.;—t. rei publicæ, Sall.

TURBATE, *adv.* (turbatus). *Disorderly, in confusion;* agitur omnia raptim atque t., Cæs.

TURBATIO, ðnis, *f.* (turbo). *A state of confusion, disorder, confusion;* t. rerum, Liv.

TURBATOR, ðris, *m.* (id.). *One who disturbs, confuses, or excites, an agitator, disturber;* t. vulgi, Liv.;—t. plebis, Tac.

TURBATUS, *a, um, adj.* *i. pt. of turbo.* II. *Adj.*: Agitated, disturbed, troubled, unquiet, excited. 1. Prop.: turbatus mare, Suet.;—turbatus cælum, id.—2. Fig.: hostes . . . inopinato malo turbati, Cæs.;—oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv.;—seditionibus omnia turbata sunt.

TURBELLÆ, ærum, *f. dim.* (turba). *Stir, bustle, confusion, Plaut.*

TURBEN, *Inis.* See 2. TURBO.

TURBIDE, *adv.* (turbidus). *In disorder, confusedly, Cic.* SYN. See TURBULENTE.

TURBIDUS, *a, um, adj.* (turba). I. Prop. (1) *Full of confusion or disorder, disturbed, confused, troubled, out of order.* II. Fig. (2) *Unquiet, stormy, violent, turbulent, boisterous.* EX. (1) *t. tempestas, Cic.*;—*t. nubila, Virg.*;—*t. Auster, Hor.*—(2) *t. motus (mentis), Cic.*;—*t. res, id.*;—*t. ingenium, Tac.*;—*res timida aut t., critical, Plaut.*;—*turbidissimus quisque, Tac.* *Neut. absol.*: in turbido, Liv. *Adv.* turbidum: turbidum lætatur, Hor. SYN. See SEDITIONOSUS.

TURBINEUS, *a, um, adj.* (2. turbo). *Like a top;* t. vortex, Ov.

1. TURBO, ære, *tr.* (turba). I. Prop. (1) *Gen.*: To throw into confusion, to disturb, disorder, confuse; to excite, make a stir.—(2) *Exp.*: To trouble, disturb, render turbid. II. Fig. (3) *s. s.* EX. (1) agitari atque turbari (mare) ventorum vi, Cic.;—t. ordines, Liv.;—t. capillos, Ov.—(2) t. lacus, Ov.;—t. flumen imbre, id.;—t. aquam limo, Hor.—(3) qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.;—Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, id.;—t. omnibus in rebus, i. e. to have all one's affairs in confusion, Cæsar, ap. Cic. SYN. See CONFUNDO.

2. TURBO, *Inis, m.* [turben, *Inis, n.* Tib.]. *Anything that turns round in a circle.* I. Prop. (1) *A whirlwind, hurricane.* II. 2. *A whipping top, Virg.*—3. *Meton.*: A reel, whirl of a spindle, a spindle itself. III. (4) *A winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, twirl, rotatory motion.* EX. (1) procellæ, turbineæ, Cic.;—pulvis collectus turbine, Hor.;—ventus turbo exoritur, Plaut. Fig.: turbineæ ac fluctus rei publicæ, Cic.—(4) t. saxi, a circular throw or hurling, Virg.;—non modo militiæ turbine factus eques, i. e. by military service, in which one was

promoted gradually, Ov.;—momento turbint, of turning round, Pers.;—t. cœli, Lucr. SYN. See VORTEX.

3. TURBO, ðnis, *m.* Turbo, the name of a gladiator, Hor.

TURBULENTE, *adv.* (turbulentus). *Confusedly, boisterously, turbulently;* qui non t. humana patientur, without losing the head, Cic. SYN. TURBULENTE; TURBULENTER; TURBIDE.—Turbulente and turbulenter, are often used promiscuously; still, strictly, turbulente is better used passively, and turbulenter is never used but actively; thus, pati turbulente, not turbulenter; facere turbulenter, not turbulente.—Turbide, relates to things; jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, Cic.

TURBULENTER, *adv.* (id.), *i. g.* turbulente; nihil t., nihil temere facere, Cic. SYN. See TURBULENTE.

TURBULENTUS, *a, um, adj.* (turba). I. (1) *Full of disturbance, unquiet, confused.* II. (2) *That causes disturbance or confusion, unruly, seditious, turbulent.* EX. (1) *t. tempestas, stormy, tempestuous, Cic.*;—*t. concursio atomorum, id.*;—*turbulentior annus, Liv.*—(2) Decius turbulentus aut vita sic oratione, Cic.;—t. et mali cives, id.;—t. tribuni, Tac.;—turbulentissimi tribuni plebis, Cæs. SYN. See SEDITIONOSUS.

TURDA, æ. See TURDUS.

TURDARIUM, ñi, *n.* (turdus). *A place where thrushes are bred or kept, Varr.*

TURDETANI, ðrum, *m.* Turdetani, a people of Bætica, near the modern Seville, Liv. Ambiguit, with allusion to turdus (a thrush), Plaut.

TURDULI, ðrum, *m.* Turduli, a people of Bætica, the eastern neighbors of the Turdetani.

TURDULUS, *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to the Turduli;* T. bellum, Liv.

TURDUS, *i, m.* [turda, æ, *f.*, Pers.]. I. *A thrush, Plin.* II. *Meton.*: A fish, a sea-carp.

TURÆUS [thur], *a, um, adj.* *Of or belonging to frankincense;* t. virga, the shrub, Virg.;—t. grana, Ov.

TURGEO, ære, tursi, *intr.* *To be swollen or tumid, to swell out, swell.* I. Prop.: mamma t., Plin.;—frumenta t., Virg.;—lumina t. genitu, Prop. II. Fig.: quæ (oratio) turget et infinita est, is inflated or bombastic, Auct. Her.;—tota turget mihi uxor, swells with anger, Plaut. SYN. See TUMEO.

TURGESCO, ære, *intr. incep.* (turgeo). I. Prop. (1) *To begin to swell, swell up.* II. Fig. (2) *To swell with passion.*—(3) *Of style:* To become bombastic. EX. (1) ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr.;—virgulta t., Plin.;—semen t. in agris, Ov.;—t. somno, to grow thick, Pers.;—pagina t. nugis, is full of, id.—(2) sapientis animus . . . numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic.—(3) genus dicendi, quod immo dico tumore turgescit, Quint. SYN. See TUMEO.

TURGIDULUS, *a, um, adj. dim.* (turgidus). *Somewhat swollen;* t. ocelli fiendo, Catull.

TURGIDUS, *a, um, adj.* (turgeo). I. Prop. (1) *Swollen, inflated, turgid, thick, protuberant.* II. Fig. (2) *Of style:* Inflated, bombastic. EX. (1) membrum tumidum ac t., Cic.;—t. frons cornibus, Hor.;—t. labra, Mart.;—t. vela vento, Ov.—(2) t. oratio, Petr.;—t. Alpinus, Hor.

TURIANUS, *a, um, adj.* (Turius). *Of or belonging to Turius;* T. hereditas, of Q. Turius.

TURIBULUM [thur], *i, n.* (tus). *A vessel in which incense is burned, a censer, Cic.*

TURICRĒMUS [thur.], a, um, *adj.* (tus, cremo). *Burning with incense*; t. ara, Virg.;—t. foci, Ov.

TURIFER [thur.], ōra, ōrum, *adj.* (tus, fero). *Bearing or producing frankincense*; t. regio, Plin.;—t. Indus, Ov.

TURILĒGUS [thur.], a, um, *adj.* (tus, lego). *That collects frankincense*; t. Arabes, Ov.

TURIO, ōnis, m. *A young shoot*, Col.

TURIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. Q. Turius, Cic.

TURMA, ō, f. I. *A troop of cavalry*, a division of the Roman cavalry consisting of thirty (and afterward thirty-two) men, being the tenth part of an *ala*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *A crowd, throng, multitude, troop*; t. inauratūrum equestrium (statuarum), Cic.;—t. immanis Titanum, Hor.;—t. Gallica, *priests of Isis*, Ov. SYN. *See* LEGIO.

TURMALIS, e, *adj.* (turina). I. *Prop.*: *Of or belonging to a troop*; T. Manlius ... cum suis turmalibus evasit, *with the men belonging to his troop*, Liv. II. *Meton.*: *t. sanguis, the rank or condition of a knight*, Stat.;—t. buccina, *of the cavalry*, Claud. *Ambigū.* Scipio ille major Corinthiis statuum pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmalis dixit displicere, *a great crowd or heap*, Cic. *Neut. adj.*: Bellona turmale fremit, *like a whole troop*, Stat.

TURMATIM, *adv.* (id.). I. *By* turmæ or troops; equites se t. explicare ceperunt, Cæs. II. *Meton.*: *In crowds or troops*, Lucr.

TURNUS, i, m. *Turnus*, a king of the Rutuli killed by Æneas, Liv.

TURŌNES, um, m. *Turones*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Liger (*Loire*), near the modern *Tours*, Cæs.; afterward called *Turroni, ōrum*, Tac.

TURPĪCULUS, a, um, *adj. dim.* (turpis). I. *Prop.*: *Rather ugly; somewhat foul, deformed or offensive*; t. res, Varr.;—t. nasus, Catull. II. *Fig.*: *jocus in turpiculis et quasi deformibus*, Cic. SYN. *See* TURPIS.

TURPĪFĪCĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (turpis, facio). *That has been rendered base or foul, disfigured*; t. animus, Cic. SYN. *See* TURPIS.

TURPĪLIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. Ser. Turpilius, a Roman comic writer, a contemporary and friend of Terence, Turpilii, Cic.

TURPĪLUCRĪCŪPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (turpis, lucrum, cupidus). *Covetous of base or dishonorable gain*, Plaut.

TURPIO, ōnis, m. *See* AMBIVIVUS.

TURPIS, e, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Ugly, offensive, unseemly, deformed, unrightly*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Base, shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable, vile*.—(3) *Neut. absol.*: *A base thing, shame, disgrace*. EX. (1) *aspectus deformis et t.*, Cic.;—t. membra udo fimo, *foul*, Virg.;—t. toral, Hor.;—t. viri morbo, *disfigured*;—turpissima bestia, Enn.—(2) *aut fuga t. aut gloriosa mors*, Cic.;—t. causa, Cæs.;—t. repulsa, Hor.;—turpissima fuga, Cæs.—(3) *turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor*, Ov. *Adv.*: *turpe incedere*, Catull. SYN. *TURPIS*; *DEFORMIS*; *FŒDUS*; *TURPICULUS*; *TURPIFICATUS*.—*Turpis*, *as above* (1), said of both body and soul.—*Deformis, deformed, disfigured, disgraced*, of persons and things.—*FŒdus, foul, loathsome, filthy, hideous*; caput fœdum impexa porrigine, Hor.—*Fœdus* also relates to *cruelty*; fœda cicatrix, Hor.;—fœdum bellum, Ter.—*Turpiculus, somewhat foul or filthy*. *See* EX. (1) *above*.—*Turpicatus, made filthy, soiled*.

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TURPĪTER, *adv.* (turpis). I. *Prop.* (1) *In an ugly or unrightly manner, offensively, foully*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Basely, shamefully, dishonorably*. EX. (1) *t. claudicare*, Ov.;—*ut t. atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne*, Hor.—(2) *t. et nequiter facere alqd*, Cic.

TURPĪTUDO, inis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Ugliness, deformity, unrightliness, offensiveness*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Baseness, disgracefulness, disgrace, dishonor*. EX. (1) *an est ullum malum majus turpitudine*; Cic.—(2) *obicere t. alculi*, Cic.;—t. fugæ, Cæs.;—t. generis, Quint. SYN. *See* DEFORMATIO and OBSCENITAS.

TURPO, ōre, tr. (turpis). I. *Prop.* (1) *To render ugly or deformed, to mar, disfigure*. II. *Fig.* (2) *To disgrace, dishonor*. EX. (1) *scabies t. ipso*, Tac.;—t. canitum pulvere, Virg.;—*rixæ t. candidos humeros*, id.—(2) *t. avos*, Stat. SYN. *See* DEDECORO.

TURRĀNIUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. D. T. Niger, a friend of Varro and Q. Cicero.

TURRĪGER, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* (turris, gero). I. (1) *Bearing a tower, towers or turrets, having towers or turrets*. II. 2. *Turrigera*, ō, f. *An epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a circle of towers on her head*. EX. (1) *t. humeri elephantorum*, Plin.;—t. urbes, Ov.

TURRIS, is, f. (τὴν ἰσ). I. (1) *A tower*.—2. *A tower* (as a military engine of defence), Cæs.;—an engine used at sieges, *a besieging tower*, Cic.; Liv. *A tower on the back of elephants*, id.;—on the deck of a ship, *the fore-castle*, id. II. *Meton.* (3) *Any high building, a palace, castle, fortress*.—4. *A pigeon-house in the shape of a tower*, Varr.—5. *A kind of battle-array in a square*, Cat. EX. (1) *Dionysius concionari ex alta turri solebat*, Cic.;—*celsæ graviore casu decidunt turres*, Hor.—(3) *t. Mæcenatina*, Suet.;—*regum turres*, Hor.;—t. regia, Ov.

TURRĪTUS, a, um, *adj.* (turris). I. *Prop.* (1) *Furnished or fortified with towers*. II. *Meton.* (2) *In the shape of a tower, high, lofty, towering*. EX. (1) *t. puppes*, Virg.;—t. menia, Ov.;—t. elephantum, Auct. B. Afr. *Also adj. propr.*: *Turritæ*, ō, f. *An epithet of Cybele*;—T. Berecynthia mater, Virg.;—T. dea, Prop.—(2) *t. scopuli*, Virg.;—t. corona, *a kind of head dress*, Lucr.

TURTUR, ūris, m. (*perh.* from the sound). *A turtle-dove*.

TURTILLĀ, ō, f. *dim.* (turtur). *A young turtle-dove*; also *fig.*, *an effeminate man*, Sen.

TURUNDA, ō, f. I. *A ball or pellet of paste used for fattening geese*, Varr.; Cat. II. *A cake used at sacrifices*, Varr. III. *A roll of lint for wounds, a tent*, Cat.

TUS [thus], tūris, n. (θύος τό). *Frankincense, incense*, Plin.

TUSCĀNICUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tusci). *Of or belonging to the Tusci, Tuscan*; T. implurium, in the Tuscan style, Varr.;—T. statue, Quint.

TUSCĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of the Tusci, Tuscan*; T. dispositiones, in the Tuscan style.

TUSCI, ōrum, m. Another name for the Etrusci, the inhabitants of Etruria, Mel.; Cic.

TUSCŪLĀNENSIS, e, *adj.* (Tusculanum). *Of Tusculanum*; T. dies, *days spent at Tusculanum*, Cic.

TUSCŪLĀNUM, i, n. (Tusculum). *The name of several estates near Tusculum*; e. g. that of Cicero, Cic.

1. **TUSCŪLĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. *Of or belonging to Tusculum*; T. aqua, Cic.;—T. populus, Liv. II. *Subst.*: *Tusculi*, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tusculum*, Cic.

2. TUSCŪLĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tusculanum). *Of or belonging to Tusculanum*, an estate near Tusculum; T. Disputationes, the *Tusculan Disputations*, the title of one of Cicero's writings, composed at his Tusculan estate.

1. TUSCŪLUM, [thusc.], i, n. *dim.* (tus). *A small portion of frankincense, a little frankincense*, Plaut.

2. TUSCŪLUM, i, n. *Tusculum*, an ancient town of Latium, ten miles southeast of Rome, now *Frascati*, Liv.; Cic.

TUSCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tusculum). I. *Of or belonging to Tusculum*; T. tellus, Tib.;—T. colles, Mart. II. *Subst.*: Tuscūli, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tusculum*, Mart.

TUSCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Tusci). *Of or belonging to the Tusci, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian*; T. mare, Mel.;—T. sinus, Plin.;—T. amnis, the *Tiber*, because it flows through Etruria, Hor.;—T. alveus, id.;—T. dux, i. e. *Mezentius*, Ov.;—T. eques, i. e. *Mecenas*, Mart.;—T. cadi, *Tuscan wines*, id.;—T. vicus, A street in Rome inhabited by low and worthless people, Varr.

TUSSICŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (tussis). *A slight cough*, Cels.

TUSSIO, ire, *intr.* (id.). *To have a cough, to cough*; t. crebro, Quint.;—t. male, Hor. *Part. pres. subst.*: *One who has a cough*; nuces tussientibus inimicæ, Plin.

TUSSIS, is, f. *A cough*, Ter.;—t. sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels.

TŪSUS, a, um, *pt. of tundo*.

TŪTĀMEN, Inis, n. (tutor). *A means of defence, a protection*; decus et t., Virg.

TŪTĀMENTUM, i, n. (id.), i. q. tutamen, Liv.

1. TŪTE, *pron.* See TU.

2. TŪTE, *adv.* (tutus). *Safely, without danger*; t. vivere, Auct. Her.;—t. cauteque agere, id. *Comp.*: tutius tutissime, Cæs.; Cic.

TŪTELĀ, æ, f. (tutor). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *A watching over, guarding, defending, protecting, defence, protection, guard, care, guardianship*.—(2) *Exp. in Law*: *The protection or care of a minor, guardianship*. II. *Meton.* (3) *A guardian, protector*.—(4) *Gen.*: *That which is guarded or under protection*.—(5) *That which is under tutelage or guardianship*. EX. (1) t. villarum, Plin.;—t. pecudum, Col.;—t. tenuiorum, support, maintenance, Suet.;—esse in tutela alcjs, id.;—commendare alqd tutelæ alcjs, id.—(2) venire in tutelam alcjs, Cic.;—gerere t., id.—(3) t. templi, Ov.;—proræ t. Melanthus, i. e. *proreia*, id.;—o tutela præsens Italiæ dominæque Romæ (Augustus), Hor.;—cujus (navis) tutela eboræ cæлата est, i. e. *her tutelary deity*, Sen.—(4) t. Deliæ deæ, Hor.;—Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop.—(5) t. legitima, *property*, Cic. SYN. See CLIENTELA.

TŪTELĀRIS, e, *adj.* (tutela). *Of or belonging to protection, protecting, tutelary*. I. *Of or belonging to guardianship*; t. causa, Dig. II. t. dii, *tutelary deities*, Macr.

TŪTELĀRIUS, ii, m. (id.). *One that takes care of anything, a keeper or warden*, Plin.

TŪTELĪNA [Tutill.], æ, f. (id.). *A tutelary goddess*. I. *Of Rome*, Varr. II. *Of corn*.

1. TŪTO, *adv.* (tutus). *With safety, safely, without danger*; ut t. sim, in *safety*, Cic.;—t. dimicare, Cæs.;—t. et libere, id.

2. TŪTO, ire, *tr.* (act. of tutor). *To protect, defend, guard, take care of*; t. terminos, Cæs.

1. TŪTOR, ōris, m. (tutor from tueur). I. *Gen.* (1) *A protector, defender*; t. imperii,

Suet.;—t. finium, Hor. II. *Exp.* 2. *In Law*, t. t.: *A guardian* (of a minor), Cic. *Fig.*: eloquentiæ quasi tutores, Cæs. SYN. See CURATOR.

2. TŪTOR, āri, ātus, *tr. dep.* (tueur). I. (1) *To preserve, keep safe, protect, defend, guard, cover*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To protect one's self against anything, to ward off, seek to avoid*. EX. (1) genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.;—t. rem publicam, id.;—locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. (2) ipse præsentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidii tutabatur, Cæs. SYN. See TUEOR.

TŪTŪLUS, i, m. *A kind of head-dress* formed by tying up the hair in the form of a cone over the forehead, worn esp. by the flamen and his wife, Tert.

TŪTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of tueur*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Prop.*: *Safe, secure, out of danger*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Cautious, provident, careful*. EX. (1) t. res, locus, mare, Cic.;—nilhil tutum, Cæs.;—t. diadema, *safe, firm*, Hor.;—male t. mens, affected, id.;—t. aures, *well-guarded*, id.;—non est sua t. voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov.;—t. ab insidiis inimici, Cic.;—t. a periculo, Cæs.;—t. ab hoste, a bello, a ferro, ab hospite, id. *Neut. absol.*: esse in tuto, Cic.;—in tutum receptus est, Liv.;—tuta et parvula ludat, Hor.;—tutum est, *with a subjective clause*, si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint.—(2) id sua sponte, apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis prepositurum, Liv.;—serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellæ, Hor. SYN. TUTUS; SECURUS.—Tutus, *safe, protected from danger*; ad omnes ictus tutus, Liv.—Securus, *fearless, unconcerned*; tuta scelerare esse possunt, *secura non possunt*, Sen.

TŪUS, a, um, *adj. pron. poss.* (tu) [standing instead of one person, but agreeing with substantives in both numbers]. *Thy, your* (referring to one); t. est servus, Plaut.;—t. manus, id.;—quoque nunc est? Tuus, id.;—vigebat auditor Pannetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic.;—tuum est, *it is your part or your duty*, Ter.;—*it is thine, yours, your property*, Plaut. *Rendered emphatic by the suffix pte and met:* tuapte ingenio, Plaut.;—tuapte consilio, id.;—spoute non tuapte, id.;—tuismet literis, App.

TYĀNEIUS, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the town Tyana in Phrygia*; T. incolæ, Ov.

TYBA, æ, f. *Tyba*, a town on the Euphrates, now *Taibe*.

TYBRIS. See TIBERIS.

TŪDEUS, ōi and ōs, m. (Τυδείης). *Tydeus*, son of (Æneus, king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes, Virg.

TŪDIDES, æ, m. (Tydeus). *Son of Tydeus, i. e. Diomedes*, Virg.

TYMPĀNĪZANS, antlis, *adj.* (τυμπανίζων). *Beating a drum or tambourine*, Suet.

TYMPĀNOTRĪBA, æ, m. (τυμπανотρίβης). *A drummer or player on the tambourine*, as a term of reproach, applied to an effeminate man (with allusion to the priests of Cybele, who used to beat a drum at her feasts), Plaut.

TYMPĀNUM, i, n. (τύμπανον). I. *Prop.* 1. *A kind of drum, a tambour, tambourine, timbrel*, used esp. in the sacred rites of Cybele by her priests, Cæs.—2. *Fig.*: tympana eloquentiæ, Quint. II. *Meton.* 3. *A wheel made of hoarls, without spokes; a mill-wheel; also a wheel for raising weights*, Plin.—4. In Archit.: *A tambour, Vitr.*—5. *A panel of a door*, id.—5. In Anatomy: *The tympanum or drum of the ear*.

TYNDĀREUS, ōi, m. (Tyndarus, i, Hyg.). (Τυνδαρεύς). *Tyndareus*, a king of Sparta, son

of Cēbalus, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra, Cic.

TYNDĀRIDES, æ, m. (Tyndareus). A male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e. Castor or Pollux; mostly used in the plural; *Tyndaridæ*, both of them, Cic.;—also more generally, *offspring of Tyndareus* (Clytemnestra), fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor.

TYNDĀRIS, Idis, f. (id.). I. A female descendant of Tyndareus (Helen or Clytemnestra), Virg. II. The name of a town on the western coast of Sicily, Plin.; Cic. *Its inhabitants were called Tyndaritani*, ðrum, m., Cic. III. The name of a female friend of Horace, Hor.

TYNDĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (Tyndareus). *Of or belonging to Tyndareus*; T. fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Val. Flac. *Subst.*: Tyndarii, ðrum, m. poet. Spartans, Sil.

TYNDĀRUS, i, m. See **TYNDAREUS**.

TYPHŌUS, ði and ðos, m. (Τυφώης). Typhoeus, a giant whom Jupiter killed by lightning, and who was buried under Ætna, Virg.; called *continans*, Ov.

TYPHŌIS, Idis, f. (Typhoeus), adj. *Of or belonging to Typhoeus*; T. Ætna, Ov.

TYPHŌIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to Typhoeus*; T. tela, Virg.

TYPHON, ðnis, m. (Τυφών). I. A violent whirlwind, Plin. II. Typhon, ðnis, m. Another name of the giant Typhoeus, Ov.

TYPHŌNEUS, a, um, adj. (Typhon II.). *Of or belonging to Typhon*; T. specus, the cave of Typhon in Sicily, Mel.

TYPUS, i, m. (τύπος). A figure, image, Cic.

TYRANNICE, adv. (tyrannicus). *Tyrannically*.

TYRANNICĪDA, æ, m. (tyrannus, cædo). The killer of a tyrant, Suet.

TYRANNICĪDIUM, li, n. (id.). The killing of a tyrant, Plin.

TYRANNĪCUS, a, um, adj. (τυραννικός). *Tyrannical, despotic*; t. leges, Cic.;—t. ira, Sen.;—t. dominatio, Just.

TYRANNĪO, ðnis, m. *Tyrannio*, a grammarian in the time of Cicero, Cic.

TYRANNIS, Idis, f. (τυραννίς). The rule of a tyrant (tyrannus), a despotic government, despotic or absolute monarchy, despotism; o dii boni! vivit t., tyrannus occidit, Cic.;—occupare t., id.;—petere t., Quint.;—odium tyrannidis, Ov.;—t. sæva crudaque Neronis, Juv.

TYRANNŌCTŌNUS, i, m. (τυραννοκτόνος). The killer of a tyrant, Cic.

TYRANNUS, i, m. (τυραννος). I. Gen.: A sole monarch, sovereign, Nep.;—Neptune;—Pluto, Ov.;—the constellation Aries, because it exercises an influence on the waters, Hor. II. Ep.: An absolute sovereign, despot, tyrant, Cic. SYN. See Rex.

TYRAS, æ, m. (Τύρας). Tyras, a river of Sarmatia, now the Dniester, Mel., called also Tyra, Plin.

TYRĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Τύρος). *Of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian*; T. purpura, Cic.;—t. murex, Ov.;—T. colores, id.;—T. vestes, Hor.;—T. puella, i. e. Europa;—T. pellex, the same, id.;—T. taurus, that carried her, Mart.; Poet. also for Theban, because Thebes was founded by the Phœnician Cadmus;—T. montes, in the neighborhood of Thebes, Stat.;—T. agni, id.;—T. Eteocles, id.;—T. exsul, i. e. Polyneices, id.

Also for *Carthaginian*; T. arces, Virg.;—T. ductor, i. e. Hannibal;—T. miles, his army, id. Plur.: Tyrii, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Tyrus, Cic. Poet. meton.: Thebans, Stat.;—Carthaginians, Virg.

TÝRO, ðs, f. (Τῠρώ). Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus, Prop.

TÝRŌTĀRĪCHOS, i, m. (τυροτάριχος). A dish composed of salt-fish, cheese, etc., Cic.

TYRRHĒNI, ðrum, m. (Τυρρῆνοι). The Tuscans, Etrurians, Virg.

TYRRHĒNĪA, æ, f. (Tyrrheni). Tuscany, Etruria, Ov.

TYRRHĒNĪCUS, a, um, (id.). *Of or belonging to Tuscany or Etruria, Etruscan, Tuscany*; T. Tarraco, on the Etruscan Sea, Aus.

TYRRHĒNUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to the Tyrrheni or Etrusci, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan*; T. mare, Mel.;—T. aquor, Virg. The same personified: Tyrrhēnus, i, m., Val. Flac.;—T. flumen, the Tiber, Virg.;—T. progenies regum, Hor.;—T. corpora, the Tyrrheni, Ov. Poet. for Italio; T. pubes, Sil.

TYRTÆUS, i, m. (Τυρταίος). Tyrtæus, a Greek poet of Athens, about B. C. 650. His productions were held in high esteem by the Spartans, Hor.

TÝRUS, or -OS, i, f. (Τύρος). Tyre, a celebrated Phœnician city noted for its commerce, purple, etc., now the ruins of Sur (or Sour), Mel.; Cic. Poet. for purple, Mart.

U

U, u, originally V, v. When long, it corresponds to the Greek *ov* and our *oo* (as to sound), but when short, it had an indistinct sound between the French *u* or German *u* and our *u* and short *i*; hence, it was sometimes the representative of the Greek *v*, as in *fuga* (φυγή); sometimes it was changed into *i*, as *optimus* for *optamus*. As an abbreviation V. (if = u) stands for *uti*; V. V. for *uti vocerant*.

1. **ÜBER**, ðris, n. (οὐδάρ). A teat, pap, nipple; also, a breast, udder, which gives suck; u. nutricis, Suet.;—binos alit (vitula) ubere fetus, Virg.;—sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac.

2. **ÜBER**, ðris, adj. I. Prop. (1) *Fruitful, fertile, productive; copious, abundant, plentiful, rich*. II. Fig. (2) s. s. EX. (1) *seges spiciis uberibus*, Cic.;—u. messis, Plaut.;—u. fruges, Hor.;—u. ager, Liv.;—u. bellum, *lucrative, rich in booty*, Just.;—u. aque, *fertilizing*, Ov.;—*uberimus quæstus, very lucrative or profitable*. —(2) *motus animi, qui et ad excogitandum acuti et ad explicandum ornandumque sit uberes*, Cic.;—*commoveri uberiore spe*, id.;—*uberimus oratorum*, Tac. SYN. See FERAX.

ÜBERIUS, adv. (comp. of 2. Uber). I. Prop. (1) *More fruitfully or productively; more plentifully, or copiously*. II. Fig. (2) s. s. EX. (1) *u. flere*, Cic.;—*uberius nulli procrevit ista seges*, Ov.;—(2) *u. loqui*, Suet.;—*u. dicere*.

ÜBERTAS, ðtis, f. (uberitas, on coīna). I. Prop.: *Productiveness, fruitfulness, fertility, abundance*; u. agrorum, Cic.;—u. frugum et fructuum, id. Fig.: *ubertates et copie virtutis*, Cic.;—u. utilitatis, id.;—u. in dicendo, id.

ÜBERTIM, adv. (2. uber). *Copiously, richly; u. flere*, Suet.

ÜBERTO, ðre, tr. (id.). To make fruitful, to fertilize; u. fovereque terras, Plin.

ŪBI, *adv.* (unc. *perh. from ὅπου*). **I. Prop.** of place: (1) *Where, in which or what place.*—(2) *With terrarum, loci, gentium: Where in the world? where on earth?*—(3) *Also by repetition, ubi ubi, or as one word, ubiubi, Wherever, wheresoever.*—(4) *In direct questions: Where?* **II. Meton.** Of time: (5) *When, after that, as soon as.*—(6) Of relation: *Wherein, concerning which, through or by means of whom or which.* **EX.** (1) *ubi tyrannus est, ibi, etc., Cic.;—in eam partem ituros, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Cæs. With the interrogative particle nam suffixed; in qua non video, ubinam meus constans possit insistere, Cic.*—(2) *quid ageres, u. terrarum esses, Cic.;—u. terrarum sim, nescio, Plaut.;—ubinam gentium sumus, Cic.;—querere, u. sit loci, Plin.*—(3) *(ubicunque) ubi ubi est, Ter.;—ubiubi essent, Liv.;—ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut.*—(4) *u. sunt qui Antonium Græce negant scire? Cic.;—u. ego perii? u. immutatus sum? u. ego formam perdidici, Plaut.*—(5) *u. semel quis perjeraverit, Cic.;—u. summus imperator, non est ad exercitum, Plaut.;—at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, as soon as, the moment that, Cæs.*—(6) *ne illi sit cæra, u. facere possit literas, Plaut.;—neque nobis adhuc præter te quisquam fuit, u. nostrum jus contra illos obtinemus, through whom.* **SYN.** *Ubi ubi* (3). *See Unique.*

ŪBI-CUMQUE [-cunque], *adv.* **I. Relat.** (1) *Wheresoever.* **II. Absol.:** *Wherever it may be, every where.* **EX.** (1) *etsi, u. es, in eadem es navi, Cic.;—sis licet felix, u. navis, Hor.;—u. erimus, Cic.;—qui u. terrarum sunt, ibi est omne rei publicæ presidium, Cic.;—u. erit gentium, a nobis diligetur, id.*—(2) *quidquid loquimur u. Quint.;—in senatu, et apud populum, et apud principem, et u. id.* **SYN.** *See Unique.*

UBII, *trum, m.* *The Ubii, a Germanic tribe on the Rhine, near the modern Cologne, Cæs. Sing. f., Ubia mulier, Tac.*

ŪBI-LIBET, *adv.* *Whenever you like, any where; cibus parabilis facilisque, u. non defuturus, Sen.*

ŪBINAM. *See Ubi* (1).

ŪBI-QUÆQUE, *adv.* *Wheresoever, Plaut.*

ŪBI-QUE, *adv.* [different from ubique = et ubi]. *Wheresoever, wherever, at whatever place, any where; Verres quod u. erit pulcherrimum auferet, Cic.;—tum navium quod u. fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, Cæs.;—literas omnes, quæ u. depositæ essent, Liv. A common phrase in Cicero is: omnes qui u. sunt, as many as there may be any where, in all the world; ceteri agri omnes qui u. sunt . . . decemviris addicentur, Cic. SYN. UBIQUE; UBIVIS; UBI UBI; UBIVISQUE.—Ubique, every where, in every place; nec quicquid ubique est gentis Dardaniæ, Virg.—Ubivis, any where, wheresoever you please.—Ubi ubi and Ubiunque, in what place soever, wherever.*

ŪBIŪBĪ, *adv.* *See Ubi* (3).

ŪBI-VIS, *adv.* (volo). *Wherever you like or please, any where; nemo sit, quin u. quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic.;—u. gentium agere ætatem, Ter. SYN. See Ubique.*

ŪCĀLĒGON, *ontis, m.* (*Οὐκαλέγων*). *Ucalegon, an old Trojan, Virg.; Juv.*

ŪDUS, *a, um, adj.* (*contr. from uvidus*). *Wet, moist; cum sint humidæ (nubes), imo udæ, Sen.;—u. palatum, Virg.;—u. tempora Lyæo, Hor.;—u. litus—humus, id.;—u. aleator, tipsy, Mart.;—u. gaudium, mixed with tears. Neut. absol.: udo colores illinere, i. e. to paint in fresco, Plin. SYN. See Humidus.*

ŪFENS, *entis, m.* *Ufens. I. A small rivet of Latium near Tarracina, now Uffente. II. A man's name, Virg.*

ŪLENTINUS, *a, um, adj.* (Ufens). *Of or belonging to Ufens; U. tribus, one of the Roman tribes, Liv.*

ULCERATIO, *ōnis, f.* (ulcero). *Ulceration.*

ULCERO, *āre, tr.* (ulcus). **I. Prop.:** *To cause to ulcerate, Cic.; Hor.* **II. Fig.:** *non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, i. e. wound by love, Hor.*

ULCEROSUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). **I. Prop. 1.** *Full of ulcers or boils, ulcerous; u. facies, Tac.*—**2. Meton.** of trees: *Knotty, Plin.* **II. Fig.** *8. u. jecur, i. e. wounded (with love), Hor.*

ULCISCO, *ēre, ultum, tr.* (act. of ulcescor). *To revenge, avenge; u. patrem, Enn. ap. Non.;—quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur.*

ULCISCOR, *ci, ultus, tr. dep.* (unc.). **I. (1)** *To take revenge, inflict vengeance upon, avenge one's self upon.* **II. (2)** *To avenge any body, to take revenge for any body.* **EX.** (1) *cdi hominem et odero; utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscuntur mores sui, Cic.;—quos ego . . . non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id.;—u. inimicum, id.;—u. aliquem pro scelere, Cæs.;—u. scelus, id.;—u. patris mortem, id.*—(2) *u. se armis, Cic.;—u. eademem patriam, Virg.;—u. cæcos fratres, Ov. SYN. See Vindico.*

ULCUS [hulus], *ēris, n.* (*ἕλκος*). **I. Prop.** *1. An ulcer, sore, Cels. Procr.: ulcus tangere, to touch upon a dangerous or critical point, Ter.*—**2. An excrescence on trees, Plin.;—u. montium, i. e. marble. **II. Fig. 3.** *quicquid horum attigeris, u. est, is good for nothing, Cic. SYN. See Plaga.***

ULCUSCŪLUM, *i, n. dim.* (ulcus). *A small ulcer or sore, Cels.*

ŪLIGINOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (uligo). *Full of natural moisture, damp, marshy, oozy, moist; u. terra, Plin.*

ŪLIGO, *inis, f.* (*contr. for uviligo, from uveo, uvens, uvidus*). *The natural moisture of the earth, Col.*

ULIXES [*less correctly Ulysses*], *is, m.* [*genit. Ulizei, Hor.*]. *The more correct Latin appellation for Odysseus, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus and Telegonus, and king of Ithaca, one of the heroes who besieged Troy, Cic.*

ULIUS, *a, um, genit. sing.* *ullius, dat. ulli [genit. sing., ulli, Plaut.; dat. fem., ullæ, Lucr.; Gr. 98, Note 2], (contr. for uulius, from unus). Any one, any. USAGE. I. 1. With a negative: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa, etc., Cic.;—non possum equidem dicere, ne ulla in cogitatione, etc., id. Subst.: dare ulli iter per provinciam, Cæs.;—nec prohibente ullo, Liv.*—**2. In a negatively interrogative or hypothetical clause:** est ergo u. res tanti . . . ut, etc.? Cic.;—si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret, id. **II. 3. In affirmative propositions:** ultra quam u. spiritus durare possit, Quint.;—dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.

ULMÆUS, *a, um, adj.* (ulmus). *Of elm, elm; u. frons, Col.;—mibi tibi que ulmæus interminatus, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, etc., shall turn into rods, i. e. be soundly beaten, Plaut.*

ULMITRIBA, *æ, m.* (*vox hybr. ulmus, τριβον*). *Elm-rubber; facetus, one who is often beaten with elm-sticks, Plaut.*

ULMUS, *i, f.* *An elm, elm-tree, Plin. Meton.: ulmorum Acheruns, destruction of elm rods, said of one frequently beaten with them, Plaut.;—u. Falernæ, i. e. vine (because vines were often trained to elms), Juv.*

ULNA, æ, *f.* (ὀλῆν). I. 1. *The elbow*, Plin. II. *Meton.* 2. *The arm*; tremula patris ulna, Catull.—3. As a measure of length: The space from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, *a foot and a half, a cubit*, Virg.—4. As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *an arms-full*.

ULPIANUS, i, *m.* Domitius U., a celebrated Roman lawyer, in the time of the emperor Alexander Severus.

ULPIUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. *M. U. Trajanus*, a well-known Roman emperor.

ULS [ouls], *prep. with acc.* On the other side, beyond, Cat. ap. Fest.

ULTER, tra, trum [ulterior, ultimus], *adj.* (uls). I. *Posit. only in the adverbs ultra, ultro*, Gr. 113. 4. II. *Compar.* (1) *Ulterior*, -us, *that is further or at a great distance, on the further side, ulterior*. III. *Superl.* Ultimus, a, um, (2) *Prop.*: The farthest, extreme, the last.—(3) *Meton.*: Most remote, oldest, earliest, first.—(4) *Of order or rank*: Extreme, utmost, highest, greatest.—(5) *The lowest*. EX. (1) u. Gallia, Cic.—u. ripa, Ov. Subst.: proximi . . . ultiores, the more distant or remote, Cæs.—ulteriora colonie, Tac.—struere ulteriora, what is further off, Quint.—(2) illa minima (luna) quæ u. a cælo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic.—ultimæ maris terrarumque oræ, Liv. Subst.: primi . . . ultimi, Cæs.—preponens ultima primis, Hor.—(3) u. et proximum tempus, Cic.—u. auctor sanguinis, Virg.—u. dies, the last day, i. e. the day of death, id.—u. cera, i. e. last will, testament, Mart. Subst. n.: perfectio et ultima expectato, the end, Cic.—si fidem ad ultimum fratri præstitisset, to the very last, Liv. Also, at last, at length [ad extremum, postremo], retant mirari, si qualis in cives, qualis in socios, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv.—also, Ultimo, Suet.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv.—(4) summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic.—ultimæ perfectæque nature, id.—u. supplicium, i. e. punishment of death, Cæs.—u. scelus, Curt. Subst. n.: omnia ultima pati, the very worst, Liv.—priusquam ultima experientur, the extreme, id.—ad ultimum demens, to the extreme, in the greatest degree, id.—(5) qui se Philippum regique stirpis, quum esset ultimæ, Vell. Subst.: ultimi militum, Liv.—ponere in ultimis, Plin. SYN. I. Ultimus. See EXTREMUS. II. ULTIMUS; ULTIMO.—Ultimum, for the last time. Errabundi domos suas ultimum illas visuri pervagantur, Liv.—Ultimo, at the last, lastly.

ULTERIOR, us. See ULTER (1).

ULTERIUS, adv. See ULTRA (2).

ULTIME, adv. See ULTRA (3).

ULTIMO, adv. See ULTRA (3).

ULTIMUM, adv. See ULTER (3).

ULTIMUS, a, um, *adj.* See ULTER (2).

ULTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ulciscor). A taking revenge, revenge, revenging punishment, Tac.

ULTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. (1) A revenger, revenging punisher. II. 2. A surname of Mars, Suet. EX. (1) conjurationis investigator atque u., Cic.—u. injuriam, id.

1. **ULTRA**, adv. (ulter, I.). I. (1) Beyond, on the other side, further.—(2) Compar.: Ulterior, Further on, further, to a greater extent.—(3) Superl.: Ultime, to the extreme, to the utmost, App. EX. (1) alqd u. quo progredi crudelitas possit, Cic.—ut nihil possit u., id. Frequently followed by quam, u. quam satis est, Cic.—(2) u. procedere, Quint.—u. ne tende odia, Virg.—u. nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov.—rogabat ulterius justo, more than was right, id.

2. **ULTRA**. Prep. with acc. (1) Prop. of

place: Beyond, on the further side of, past.—(2) Meton. of time: Beyond, past.—(3) Of number or measure: Over, beyond, more than, besides [supra]. EX. (1) u. Sallianam villam, Cic.—u. eum montem, Cæs.—u. sinum, Quint.—u. terminum, Hor.—sunt certi denique fines, quos u. citraque nequit consistere rectum, id.—(2) u. Socratem usque duravit, Quint.—u. rudes at nos, id.—(3) u. eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex.—quem (modum) u. progredi non oporteat, Cic.—u. vires sortemque senectæ, Virg.

ULTRIX, icis, *f.* (ultor). I. Adj.: Atrenging; u. Diræ, the goddesses of revenge, the avenging goddesses, Virg.—u. Cetræ, id. II. Subst.: She that revenges; u. afflictæ civitatis, Cic.

ULTRO, adv. (ulter, I.). On the further side, beyond. I. Trop. 1. Usually in the phrases u. citroque; u. et citro; u. ac citro; u. citro: This way and that, to and fro, on one side and the other, on both sides (see CITRO). II. Meton. (2) Hæcæl away!—(3) Besides, in addition, moreover, even.—(4) Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily. EX. (2) u. te amator apage te a dorso meo, Plaut.—u. istum a n.e. away with that fellow from me, id.—(3) celavit suos cives u.que is sumptum intulit, Cic.—cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendus u. se offerunt, Liv.—(4) spes u. oblata, Cic.—u. deferre, id.—u. venire, id.—u. polliceri, Cic.—thus also, u. tributa (or in one word, ultrotributa), a portion of the taxes annually expended upon public buildings, Liv. Fig.: virtus sæpius in u. tributis est, gives rather than takes, Sen. SYN. Ultro; Sponte.—Ultro, of one's own accord, without being asked for it, said of animate things only, and always of an action or thing happening beyond or against our expectation; omnia ei ultro pollicitus sum, Cic.—Sponte, same as ultro; but said also of inanimate things; Ignis consumptus sua sponte extinguitur, Cic.

ULTRONEUS, a, um, *adj.* (ultro). Voluntary, spontaneous; jussi an ultronici, Sen. SYN. See VOLENS.

ULTROTRIBŪTA, ōrum, *n.* See (4 Ex.).

ULTUS, a, um, *pt.* of ulciscor.

ULUBRÆ, ōrum, *f.* Ulubræ, a small town of Latium near the Pontine marshes, now the village Cisterna, Cic.

ULUBRANUS, a, um, *adj.* (Ulubræ). Of or belonging to Ulubræ; U. populus, the inhabitants of Ulubræ, Cic.

ŪLŪLA, æ, *f.* (ululo) (æ. avis). An owl.

ŪLŪLATUS, ūs, *m.* (id.). A howling, yelling, lamenting, Plin.—the whoop or war-shout of the Gauls, Cæs.—the wild cry of the Bacchantes, Catull. SYN. See EULATUS.

ŪLŪLO, ūre, *intr.* (ὀλοῦμαι). I. (1) To howl, yell, utter a mournful cry or shriek.—(2) Meton.: To fill with howling or yells. II. (3) To cry out (with a howl or yell). EX. (1) inclinata ululansque vox, Cic.—canes u., Virg.—lupi u., id.—summoque ulularunt vertice nymphæ, Ov.—(2) ædes u. plangoribus, Virg.—ripæ u., Sil.—(3) quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart.—Hecate ululata per urbem, Virg.—ululata proelia, filled with shouts, Stat.

ULVA, æ, *f.* Sedge, Plin. SYN. See ALGA.

ULYSSES, is, *m.*, more correctly Ulixes, which see.

UMBELLA, æ, *f.* dim. (umbra). A little shade; hence, a parasol or umbrella, Juv.; Mart.

UMBER, bra, brum, *adj.* (Umbri). (1) Of or belonging to the Umbri, Umbrian.—2. Subst.: UMBER, bri, *m.* (æ. canis). An Umbrian dog or hound, Virg.—3. Umbra, æ, *f.* An Umbrian

woman, Plaut. EX. (1) *U. maritus*, Ov.;—*U. porcus*, *aper*, Catull.

UMBILICUS, *i. m.* (ὀμφαλός). I. 1. *The navel*, Cels. II. *Melon*. 2. *The navel-string*, *umbilical cord*, Cels.—(3) *The middle*, centre.—4. *The projecting end of the roller round which manuscripts (i. e. books) were wound*, Mart. Fig. (5) *The end, conclusion*, close.—6. *The part which projects or appears in the middle*, Plin.—7. *A small circle*.—8. *The gnomon or pin of a sun-dial*, Plin.—9. *A kind of shell-fish*, Cic. EX. (3) *qui locus, quod in media insula est situs*, u. *Siciliæ nominatur*, Cic.;—*u. orbis terrarum*, Liv.;—*u. Græciæ*, id.;—*u. Italiæ*, Plin.—(5) *iambos ad umbilicum adducere*, i. e. *to bring to an end or close, to finish*, Hor.;—*pervenimus usque ad umbilicos*, Mart.

UMBO, *δῆις*, *m.* I. 1. *The boss of a shield*, Virg.; *Enn.*—2. *Melon*.: *A shield*, Liv. II. 8. *The elbow*, Suet. III. 4. *A cape, promontory*, Stat. *Melon*.: *u. Isthmii, the Isthmus of Corinth*, Stat. IV. 5. *A projecting stone serving as a land-mark*, Stat. V. 6. *The projecting part of a gem, a boss, knob*, Plin. *Melon*.: *u. candidus*, i. e. *toga pura or virilis*, Pers. SYN. See CLIPPEUS.

UMBRA, *æ, f.* I. (1) *A shade, shadow*.—(2) *Melon*. in painting: *Shade* opposed to light. *Plur.*: *umbræ*. *The shades* of departed souls in the infernal regions, Suet.;—also *a shade* sc. of one departed spirit; as, *umbræ matris*, Ov.—4. *An uninited guest* (like the Greek *σῶα*), Hor.—(5) *A place or object that affords shade, or casts a shadow, a shady place*. II. Fig. (6) *A shadow*, i. e. *a true, obscure image or appearance, resemblance of any thing*.—(7) *A refuge, shelter, protection*. EX. (1) *ejus (platani) umbram secutus est Socrates*, Cic.;—*spissis noctis se condidit umbris*, Virg. *Prov.*: *umbras timere, to be afraid of a shadow*, i. e. *without cause*, Cic.—(2) *umbræ et eminentiæ, shade and light*.—(5) *studia in umbra educata, in the study*, Tac.;—*nudus arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras*, Ov.;—*vacua tonsoris in umbra*, i. e. *in a cool barber's shop*, Hor.;—*dum roseis venit u. genis*, i. e. *the beard*, Stat.;—*summæ cassidis umbra*, i. e. *the crest of a helmet*, id.;—*arcus et umbræ*, i. e. *quiver*, id.—(6) *u. luxuriæ*, Cic.;—*consecrari umbras falsæ gloriæ*, id.;—*sub umbra fœderis*, Liv.—(7) *u. et recessus*, Cic.;—*umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus*, Liv.;—*sub umbra Romanæ amicitiae latebamus*, id. SYN. I. **UMBRA**; **UMBRACULUM**.—*Umbra, shade, darkness*; *sublustrati noctis in umbra*, Virg. Fig.: *umbra veritatis, appearance*.—*Umbraculum, a place to shade one in, a bower*. II. **UMBRÆ**; **MANES**; **LEMURES**; **LARVÆ**; **SPECTRUM**; **SIMULACRA**.—*Umbrae, as above* 3; *Erebi de sedibus imis umbræ ibant tennes*, Virg.—*Manes, prop. adj. sc. animæ*, Hor. *Sometimes of the infernal gods*; *puerorum extis deos manes inactare*, Cic. *Sometimes the souls or shades of the dead*. *Manes Acheronte remissos*, Virg.—*Lemures, restless and mischievous spirits* that disturbed the repose of men during the night; *nocturni lemures*, Hor.—*Larvæ, walking mischievous ghosts, avenging phantoms*; *Larvæ hunc agitant senem*, Plaut.—*Spectrum, a spectre, a frightful phantom*; *spectris oculi feruntur*, Cic.—*Simulacra, an image, figure, resemblance, or representation*; *simulacra ferarum*.

UMBRACULUM, *i. n.* (umbra). I. 1. *Any thing that affords shade; a shady place, a bower, harbor, summer-house*, Varr.—2. *Melon*. for a school: *Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbraculo*, Cic. II. 3. *An umbrella, parasol*, Ov. SYN. See **UMBRA** I.

UMBRATICOLA, *æ, m.* (umbra, colo). *One that is fond of the shade, an idler*, Plaut.

UMBRATĪTUS, *a, um, adj.* (umbra). *Of or belonging to the shade*, i. e. *to retirement, seclusion, leisure*; *u. homo, an idler*, Plaut.;—*Epicureorum delicata et u. turba*, Sen.;—*solitarius et u. vita*, Quint.;—*u. literæ, from the study*, Plin.;—*u. negotium, that is done at home*, Gell.;—*u. doctor, i. e. a master that teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr.

UMBRATILIS, *e, adj.* (id.). I. *That is fond of or remains in the shade or at home*; hence, *retired, recluse, private*; *vita u. et delicata*, Cic.;—*mora u.*, Col. II. *Exp. of speech or style: According to scholastic rules, private (opp. to public or political), u. exercitatio* (dictionis), Cic.; *mollis est oratio philosophorum et u.*, id. SYN. See **OPACUS**.

UMBRI, *δῆρι*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Umbria*.

UMBRIA, *æ, f.* (Umbri). *Umbria, a district of Italy, between the Apennines and the Gulf of Venice, the Piceni and the Nar, Cic.*

UMBRIFER, *ἔρα, ἔριμ, adj.* (umbra, fero). I. (1) *That affords or casts a shade, shady*. II. (2) *Bearing or carrying departed spirits*. EX. (1) *u. platanus*, Cic. poet.;—*u. nemus*, Virg.;—*u. rupes*, Varr.;—*u. Academia*, Cic. poet.—(2) *u. undæ*, Stat.

UMBRO, *ἄρε, tr.* (umbra). *To cover with a shade or shadow, to shade, cover, obscure*; *u. tempora quereu*, Virg.;—*u. colles*, Stat.;—*u. Matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus*, Lucr. *With a Greek construction*, Gr. 538, *umbratus tempora ramis*, Stat.;—*umbratus genas, covered with a beard*, id.

UMBROSUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Full of shade or shadow, shadowy, shady*; *umbrosus locus*, Cic.;—*inter densas, umbrosa cacumina fagos*, Virg.;—*u. cavernæ*, id.;—*u. lucus*, Hor. SYN. See **OPACUS**.

UMQUAM [unquam], *adv.* (contr. for unumquam). *Ever, at any time*. USAGE. I. 1. *In negative clauses*: *Nemo u. mortalis*, Cic.;—*non hoc u. dixi*, Quint.;—*difficilius hoc, quod raro u. possunt scire, etc., hardly once*, id.—2. *Melon*.: *In negative interrogative clauses*: *ullum ne ego rem u. in vita mea volui, quin, etc.*, Ter.—3. *In conditional clauses*: *si u. in dicendo fuimus alqd . . . tum, etc.*, Cic.;—*nisi si u. filius erit, nœ ille, etc.*, Ter. II. 4. *In affirmative clauses*: *qui u. orationes attigerant*, Cic.;—*utinam sit tempus u. quo, etc., at some time or other*, Quint.;—*maior quam u. moles premit, id.*

ŪNĀ, *adv.* (unus). *At one and the same place or time, together, along with another*; *si . . . cognoverit, u. et id quod facio probabit*, Cic.;—*qui una venerant*, id.;—*quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares*, id. *Pot. with a dat.*: *Pallas huic filius u., together with him*, Virg. SYN. See **SIMUL**.

ŪNĀETVĪCĒSIMUS, *etc.* See **UNETV**.

ŪNĀNĪMANS, *antis, adj.* i. q. *unanimus*.

ŪNĀNĪMIS, *e, adj.* i. q. *unanimus*, Claud.

ŪNĀNĪMITAS, *ātis, f.* (unanimus). *Concord, agreement, unanimity*; *u. fraternas*, Liv. SYN. See **CONCORDIA**.

ŪNĀNĪMUS, *a, um, adj.* (unus, animus). *Of one mind, concordant, unanimous*, Liv.

UNCIA, *æ, f.* (unus). I. 1. *The twelfth part of an as*; also, 2. *The twelfth part of any whole, as of a pound*;—*of an inheritance of which a person has a twelfth part for his share*, Cic.—3. *In computation of interest: one-twelfth per cent. a month*; according to our reckoning, *1 per cent. per annum*, Dig.—4. *As a weight: An ounce*, Plin.—5. *As a measure of land: (One-twelfth of a jugerum)*, Col.—6. *As a measure of*

length: *An inch*, Plin. II. *Meton*. 7. *A trifle, little bit*; u. piscium, Plaut.

UNCIALIS, e, adj. (uncia). *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one-twelfth*; u. asses, *of an ounce weight*, Plin.; —u. uva, id.; —u. altitudo, *of an inch*, id.

UNCIARIUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one-twelfth of a whole*; u. fenus, i. e. *one per cent.*, Tac.; —u. heres, i. e. *that comes in for a twelfth*, Dig.; —u. lex, i. e. *de fenore unciario*, Fest.; —u. stipe colata, i. e. *of asses of full weight*, Plin.; —u. vitis, *bearing grapes of an ounce weight*, Col.

UNCIATIM, adv. (id.). I. *Prop.*: *By twelfths or ounces*, Plin. II. *Meton.*: *By little at a time, by little and little*; quod ille u. vix de demouso suo ... comparat miser, *by farthings*.

UNCINATUS, a, um, adj. (uncinus). *Furnished with hooks, hooked*; u. corpuscula, Cic.

UNCINUS, i, m. (uncus). *A hook, barb*, App.

UNCIOLA, æ, f. dim. (uncia). *A little uncia*.

UNCTIO, ōnis, f. (ungo). I. *An anointing*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Ointment, unguent*. EX. (1) philosophum omnes unctionis causa relinquunt, *for the purpose of anointing*, i. e. *in order to go and wrestle in the palaestra*, Cic.; —u. quotidiana, Col.—(2) ita ut u. inarescat, Plin.

UNCTITO, ſre, tr. freq. (ungo). *To anoint often*; u. se unguentis, Plaut.

UNCTIUSCULUS, a, um, adj. d. m. (unctus). *Somewhat more anointed, somewhat fuller or richer*, Plaut.

UNCTOR, ōris, m. (ungo). *An anointer*, Cic.

UNCTORIUM, ii, n. (id.) (sc. cubiculum). *A room in a bath for anointing the body, an anointing-room*, Plin.

UNCTURA, æ, f. (id.). *An anointing of the dead*; u. servilis, Cic.

1. UNCTUS, a, um. I. *pt. of ungo*. II. *Adj.* (1) *Made oily, anointed, greasy*; hence, *rich, delicate, fat*.—(2) *Subst. neut.*: *A rich or sumptuous meal*.—3. *Ointment, unguent*, App.; Veg. EX. (1) ita palæstritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctor abiret, Cic.; —nitidus sol u. que, *a basking in the sun and anointing*, id.; —melius et unctius, Hor.; —unctor cœna, *more elegant, more sumptuous*, Mart.; —u. Corinthus, *luxurious*, Juv.—(2) unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor.; —cœnare, sine u., Pers. SYN. See DELIBUTUS.

2. UNCTUS, ōs, m. (ungo). *An anointing*.

1. UNCUS, i, m. (ὄγκος). I. *Gen.*: *A hook, a barb*, Liv. As an emblem of Necessitas, Hor. *Poet.*: *An anchor*, Vai. Flac. Such hooks were fixed into the necks of malefactors who were dragged into the Tiber, Cic. II. *Esp.*: *A surgical instrument*, Cels.

2. UNCUS, a, um, adj. (uncus). *Bent or curved like a hook, hooked, crooked*; u. digiti, Col.; —u. aratrum, Virg.; —u. dens, id.; —u. pedes (harpyiæ), id.; —u. hamus, Ov.; —u. avis Minervæ, i. e. *with crooked beak and claws*, Stat. SYN. UNCUS; ADUNCUS; REDUNCUS; CURVUS; INCURVUS; RECURVUS; PANDUS.—Uncus, *hooked or crooked at the end*.—Aduncus, (quasi uncus ad nos) *prop. hooked towards us*; also, *Gen.*: *hooked in any way*; baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens (scil. litum), Liv.; —Reduncus, *crooked back or inward*; alius adunca, alius redunda, Plin.; also, in a more general sense.—Curvus, *bended into a round form, or like a wheel*; curvæ falces, Virg. *An old decrepit man is curvus, but not uncus*.—Incurvus, *prop. bowed down*; also, more generally.—Recurvus, *bowed or bent back*; cornuque

recurvum, Ov.—Pandus, *bowed or bent inward or downward in the middle*; juga panda boum, Ov.—pandus assellus, *whose back bends under the burden*. *A hooked nose is nasus aduncus; a turned up nose is nasus reduuncus*.

UNDA, æ, f. I. *Prop.* (1) *A wave, billow*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Water, esp. flowing or unitating water*; also, *any fluid substance*.—(3) *Anything in the form of a wave*.—4. *In Archit.*: *An ornament otherwise called cymatium, an ogee*, Vitruv. II. *Fig.* (5) (Of the restless motion of a multitude and the like). *A turbulent motion, a rush, stream* [æstus]. EX. (1) mare plenum undarum, Plaut.—(2) u. preli, i. e. *oil*, Plin.; —ignis contrarius undis, Ov.; —u. fontis, id.; —faciunt justos ignis et u. viros, *good husbands* (because water and fire were used at marriage ceremonies), id.; —u. sanguinis, Sil.; —u. croci, Mart.—(3) u. aeris, i. e. *the air when agitated*, Lucr.; —qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg.—(4) campus atque illæ u. comitiorum, Cic.; —morsor civilibus undis, Hor.; —domus ... vomit ædibus undam, *a multitude, mass*, Virg.; —u. Boiorum, Sil. SYN. See AQUA.

UNDE, adv. I. (1) *Whence, from what place*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Denoting the origin, cause, means, etc.*: *From what source?*—(3) *Unde unde* (for undecumque). *Whence, ever, from whatever place or quarter*. EX. (1) 1. *Correlative*: inde venit u. mallem, Cic.; —ut aliæ (naves) eodem, u. erant profectæ, referrentur, Cæs.; —Latobrigos in fines suos, u. erant profecti, reverti jussit, id.; —quom ad idem, u. semel profecta sunt cuncta astra redierint, Cic.—2. *Absol.*: *In direct questions*: u. dejectus est Cinna? ... u. qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Cic.; —unde is? Plaut.—3. *In indirect questions*: ut mihi responderet ... u. esset, Cic.; —u. initium belli fieret, explorabant, Cæs.—(2) 1. *Correlative*: u. necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic.; —lux, u. omnes opem petere solebant, id.; —u. agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Cæs.—2. *Esp. in Law*: u. petitur, i. e. *the accused or defendant*; ego omnibus, u. petitur, hoc consilium dederim, id.—3. *Absol.*, *in direct questions*: u. iste amor, etc.? Cic.; —u. sed hos novi? Ov.; —u. gentium? Plaut.—4. *In indirect questions*: u. consiliatur risus ... difficillimum dicere, Quint.; —u. sit infamis ... Ov.—(5) u. u. foret, Catull.; —mercedem aut numos u. u. extricat, Hor.

UNDECENTESIMUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. (undecentum). *The ninety-ninth*; u. annus.

UNDECENTUM, adj. num. (unus, de, centum). *Ninety-nine*; u. anni, Plin.

UNDECIES, adv. num. (unus, decies). *Eleven times*; hanc summam u. multiplicatio, Col.

UNDECIM, adj. num. indecl. card. (unus, decem). *Eleven*, Cic.

UNDECIMUS, a, um, adj. num. ord. (unus, decimus). *The eleventh*; u. legio, Liv.

UNDECUMQUE [undecumque], adv. *Whence, ever, from whatever place or quarter*; u. fluens sanguis, Plin.; —u. inceperis, id. SYN. See UNDIQUE.

UNDELIBET, adv. *Whence, ever, from any place or quarter whatsoever*; u. invenire, Auct. Her.

UNDENI, æ, a, adj. num. distr. (undecim). *Eleven each, eleven*; u. pariuntur, Plin.; —Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. *with hexameters and pentameters*, Ov.

UNDENONAGINTA, adj. num. indecl. card. (unus, de, nonaginta). *Eighty-nine*, Liv.

UNDEOCTOGINTA, *adj. num. card.* (unus de octoginta). *Seventy-nine*, Hor.

UNDEQUADRAGĒSĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (undequadraginta). *The thirty-ninth*.

UNDEQUADRAGĒS, *adv. num. (id.)*. *Thirty-nine times*, Plin.

UNDEQUADRAGINTA, *adj. num. card. indecl.* (unus, de, quadraginta). *Thirty-nine*, Liv.

UNDEQUINQUAGĒSĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (undequinquaginta). *The forty-ninth*; u. dies, Cic.

UNDEQUINQUAGINTA, *adj. num. indecl. card.* (unus, de, quinquaginta). *Forty-nine*, Liv.

UNDESĒXĀGINTA, *adj. num. indecl. ord.* (unus, de, sexaginta). *Fifty-nine*; u. vivi capti.

UNDETRĪCĒNI, *æ, a, adj. num. distr.* (undetrīginta). *Twenty-nine each, twenty-nine*, Macr.

UNDETRĪCĒSĪMUS [undetriges.], *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (undetrīginta). *The twenty-ninth*; u. dies, Liv.

UNDETRĪGINTA, *adj. num. indecl. card.* (unus, de, trīginta). *Twenty-nine*; u. mensibus.

UNDEVĪCĒNI, *æ, a, adj. num. distr.* (undevīginti). *Nineteen each, nineteen*, Quint.

UNDEVĪCĒSĪMĀNI, *ōrum, m.* (undevicesimus). *Soldiers of the nineteenth legion*.

UNDEVĪCĒSĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (undevīginti). *The nineteenth*; u. anno, Cic.

UNDEVĪGINTI, *adj. num. indecl. card.* (unus, de, viginti). *Nineteen*; u. annus natus, Cic.

UNDĪQUE, *adv. indef.* (unde, que). *From all sides or quarters, from every spot; every where, all over, on all sides*; u. cinctus, Cic.; u. colligere, id.; u. vita u. referta leonibus, id. **SYN.** Undique; Undequaque.—Undique, *as here*; concurrunt undique, Cic.; u. locus septus undique, id.—Undecumque, *expresses more, from what place or part soever*, Liv.

UNDISONUS, *a, um, adj.* (unda, sono). *Roaring with waves*; u. rupe, Stat.; u. dei, i. e. *sea-deities*, Prop.

UNDO, *āre, intr. and tr.* (unda). **I. Intr.** (1) *To rise in waves or surges, to throw up waves, to surge*.—(2) *Meton.*: *To overflow, to be full [abundant]*.—(3) *To move like waves, undulate*.—**Fig.** (4) *To be restless*. **II. Tr.** (5) *To overflow, inundate, deluge with any thing*.—6. *To make in the form of waves*, Plin. **EX.** (1) solet aestus æquinoctialis . . . undare, Sen.; u. athena undantia flammis, Virg.—(2) regio u. equis, Val. Flac.; u. vultus u. sanguine, Stat.—(3) undans buxo Cytorus, Virg.; u. undantes habenæ, loose, slack, not tight, id.; u. undans fumus, Sen.; u. undans chilamys, waving, Plaut.—(4) u. curis, Val. Flac.—(5) undans Ætna, Virg.; u. campos.

UNDOSUS, *a, um, adj.* (unda). *Full of waves or surges, billowy*; u. æquor, Virg.

UNELLI, *ōrum, m.* *Unelli*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, opposite Britain, now *Colantin*.

UNETVĪCĒSĪMĀNI, *ōrum, m.* (unetricesimus). *Soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac.

UNETVĪCĒSĪMUS, *a, um, adj. num. ord.* (unus, et, vicesimus). *The twenty-first*; u. legio.

UNGO [unguo], *āre, nxi, nectum, tr.* *To anoint, besmear, bedaub with oil or some other fat substance*; u. unguentis, Cic.; u. unctus est, id.; u. uncta carina, pitched, Virg.; u. tela, *to besmear with poison, to dip in poison*, id.; u. arma uncta cruoribus, stained, Hor. **SYN.** Unguo; Lino; Lixio.—Ungere, *to smear, anoint, bedaub*; ungi

olivo, Hor.—Linere and Linire, *to besmear with something thick*; L. pice, Liv.; u. luto, Ov.; u. cera, Virg.

UNGUENTĀRIUS, *a, um, adj.* (unguentum). **I.** (1) *Of or belonging to unguent*. **II. Subst.** 2. Unguentarius, *li, m.* *A dealer in unguents, a perfumer*.—3. Unguentaria, *æ, f.* *A female perfumer*, Plin.—4. *sc. ars, the art of preparing unguents*, Plaut.—5. Unguentarium, *li, n. (sc. argentum)*. *Money for buying unguents*, Plin. **EX.** (1) u. taberna, Suet.; u. vasa, Plin.

UNGUENTO, *āre, tr.* (unguentum). *To besmear or do over with unguent*; mostly in the perf. pt., *to anoint*, Plaut.

UNGUENTUM, *i, n.* (unguo). *Unguent, ointment, perfume*, Cic. **SYN.** UNGUENTUM; Nardus.—Unguentum, *a liquid perfume*.—Nardus, *an Indian shrub*, but said of the ointment or perfume made of nard. Assyrius nardo potamus uncti, Hor.

UNGUICŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (unguis). *A fingernail*, Cic. **Prov.**: a teneris unguiculis (ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνυχῶν), *from infancy*, Cic.

UNGUIS, *is, m.* (ὄνυξ). *A nail of the finger or toe*; also, *a claw or talon of an animal or bird*, Plin.

PHRASES. **Prov.**: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem, *from top to toe*, Cic.; u. discedere transversum unguem, *to digress a finger's breadth*; or simply transversum unguem, *a finger's breadth*.—Ostendere medium u., *to point at any body with the middle finger (by way of contempt)*, Juv.; u. de teuerio ungui, *from childhood*, Hor.; u. ad or in unguem (ἐς ὀνυχα or ἐν ὀνυχος), *most accurately, most perfectly* (because artists in giving the last finish to a work used to pass the nail over it), Col. Hence, *ad unguem factus homo, quite a gentleman, highly polished*, Hor.; u. homo cuius pluris erat unguis, *quam tu totus es, who has more wit in his little finger than you have in your whole body*, Petr. **SYN.** Unguis; Ungula.—Unguis, *a nail, etc.*, as above.—Ungula, *a hoof*, said of all animals with hoofs; Cornu solido graviter sonat ungula, Virg.

UNGŪLA, *æ, f.* (unguis). **I. Prop.**: *A claw, talon, hoof*, Cic. **Prov.**: *to corpore atque omnibus unguis, i. e. with might and main*, Cic.; u. ungula binæ, *cloven hoof*, Plin. **II. Meton.**: *A horse*, Hor. **SYN.** See Unguis.

UNGUO, *āre.* See Unguo.

ŪNĪCE, *adv.* (unicus). *Singly, singularly, exceedingly*; u. diligere alqm, Cic.; u. amator u. fuit, Quint.; u. securus, *quite unconcerned, utterly careless*, Hor.; u. unus ex omnibus.

ŪNĪCŌLOR, *ōris, adj.* (unus, color). *That has a single color, all of the same color*; u. oculus.

ŪNĪCORNIS, *e, adj.* (unus, cornu). *That has one horn, one-horned*; u. Indici boves, Plin.

ŪNĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (unus). **I. Prop.** (1) *Single, only, alone, sole*. **II. Fig.** (2) *Alone or peculiar in its kind, singular, distinguished, extraordinary, rare, unique*.—(3) *Seldom in a bad sense: Singularly bad, atrocious*. **EX.** (1) u. filius, Cic.; u. filia, Tor.; u. vestis, Plaut.; u. maritus, Hor.—(2) u. liberalitas, Cic.; u. fides, Liv.; u. spes, Quint.; u. unicus ad rem, *peculiarly adapted or appropriate to*, Plaut.; u. unus atque u. amicus, Catull.—(3) u. malitia atque nequitia, A. Her.; u. scelus, Vell. **SYN.** See Solus.

ŪNĪFORMIS, *e, adj.* (unus, forma). *That has only one form, of one shape, uniform, simple*.

ŪNĪGĒNA, *æ, f.* (unus, gigno). **I.** (1) *Only-begotten*. **II.** (2) *Of the same blood or*

family. EX. (1) singularis mundus atque u., Cic.—(2) u. cultrix, i. e. Diana, sister of Phœbus.

ŪNĪJŪGUS, a, um, *adj.* (unus, jugum). *That has only one yoke; u. vinea, fastened by only one cross-beam, Plin.*

ŪNĪMĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (unus, manus). I. *Having only one hand, one-handed; u. puer natus, Liv.* II. Unimanus, a surname of Claudius, Flor.

1. ŪNĪO, Ire, īi, Itum, *tr.* To unite; u. corpora, Sen.

2. ŪNĪO, ōnis, (unus). I. *Fem. 1. The number one, oneness, unity.* II. *Masc. 2. A single large pearl, Plin.* SYN. See GEMMA.

ŪNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (unus). I. *Prop. (1) Oneness, unity.* II. *Fig. (2) Sameness, resemblance, agreement, uniformity.—(3) Oneness in sentiment, unanimity, concord.* EX. (1) u. numeri, Gell.;—coire in unitatem, Cels.—(2) u. foliorum, Plin.—(3) consensus atque u., Sen.

ŪNĪTER, *adv.* (unus). *Conjointly, together in one; u. aptus, Lucr.*

ŪNĪUSMŌDI. See UNUS (2).

ŪNĪVERSĀLIS, e, *adj.* (universus). *Of or belonging to all or to the whole, universal; u. vel perpetua precepta, Quint.* SYN. See GENERALIS.

ŪNĪVERSE, *adv.* (id.). *Universally, altogether; cetera u. mandavi, Cic.* SYN. See GENERALITER.

ŪNĪVERSĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *Entireness, the entire number of things, the whole.* II. *Meton. (2) The universe.* EX. (1) u. generis humani, Cic.;—u. rerum, the universe, id.—(2) corpus universitatis, Cic.

ŪNĪVERSUS, a, um, *adj.* (unus, verto). I. (1) *All together, collective, entire, whole.* II. *Subst. (2) Ūniversum, i, n. : The whole world, the universe.—(3) Adv. : In universum, generally, on the whole, in general, taking the whole together.* EX. (1) u. provincia, Cic.;—u. mundum, id.;—u. dimicatio, a general struggle or contest, Liv.;—omnes universi, Plaut.—(2) *principia mentis quæ sunt in eodem u., Cic.*—genitori universi, Col.—(3) non nominatum, sed in universum, Liv. SYN. See OMNIS.

ŪNŌCŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (unus, oculus). *Having only one eye, one-eyed; u. Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. Subst. : Unoculus, i, m. A one-eyed man, Plaut.*

ŪNŌMAMMĪA, æ, *f.* (unus, mamma). *Facetd : The country of the one-breasted (i. e. of the Amazonæ), Plaut.*

UNQUAM, *adv.* See UMQUAM.

ŪNUS, a, um, *adj. num. card. genit. unus, dat. uni, [genit. unus, Lucret.; uni, Plaut.; Tit. ap. Prisc.; dat. masc. uno, Varr.; fem. unæ, Cat.; in the plur. only when joined with a noun that has no singular], (akin to ὄν, ἑνός, ἓν).* I. *Prop. (1) One, one and no more, single.—(2) Esp. : One and the same, one, the same.—(3) Single, alone, only, sole [solus].* II. *Meton. (4) One, any one, any.* EX. (1) mulieres duas peiores esse quam, Plaut.;—mors Tiberii Gracchi . . . divisit populum in duas partes, Cic.;—uno et octogesimo anno, id.;—una ex parte, altera ex parte, Cies.;—u. nuptiæ, Ter.;—u. excidia, Virg. Adv. : in unum, in one, to one (and the same) place; confluere in unum, Cic.—(2) unus ætatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostræ civitatis viri, Cic.;—noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unus modi fore, id. (also written as one word, uniusmodi), ferar unus et idem, Hor.—(3) unum

hoc definitio, tantam esse, etc., Cic.;—quum milit u. opus hoc . . . relictum, id.;—unus inter omnes, id.;—unus ex omnibus, id.;—sequere me tres unus passus, tres paces or steps only, Plaut.;—unæ quinque minæ, id.;—res una solaque, Hor.—(4) sicut u. paterfamilias, Cic.;—unus de multis, id.;—u. gladiator nequissimus, id.;—confutgere ad unum alqm, id.;—unus quisque (or in one word unusquisque) regum, id. SYN. See SOLUS.

ŪPĪLĪO [opil. and ovil.], ōnis, *m.* (ovis). A shepherd, Col.

ŪPŪPA, æ, *f.* (ἔρρη). I. A hoopoo, Plin. II. *Meton. : A kind of mattock, Plaut.*

ŪRĀNĪA, æ, or ŪRĀNĪĒ, æs, *f.* (Οὐρανία or Οὐρανίη, the Heavenly One). Urania, the Muse of Astronomy, Cic.

ŪRĀNUS, i, *m.* (Οὐρανός). Uranus, the father of Saturn, Cælius, Lact.

URBANE, *adv.* (urbanus). I. (1) *Mannerly (as in cities), politely, courteously.* II. (2) *Wittily.* EX. (1) urbanus agere alqm, Cic.—(2) facete et u., Cic.;—u. dicere, Quint.;—u. interrogare, id. SYN. See BEXIGNE.

URBANITAS, ātis, *f.* (urbanus). I. (1) A living in a city or large town, city life. II. *Meton. : The manners or fashions of a city or large town.—2. In a good sense : Polished or refined manners, politeness, courtesy, good breeding, Cic.—(3) Gen. : Elegance (of style).—(4) Esp. : Fine wit, humor, pleasantry.—(5) In a bad sense : Trickery, cunning, subtlety, roguery, finesse.* EX. (1) desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic.—(3) urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.; Quint.—(4) ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, Cic.;—incurrere in facetorum hominum urbanitatem, id.—(5) vernacula utebantur urbanitate, Tac.

URBĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (urbs). I. *Prop. (1) Of or belonging to a town or city, city.—(2) Subst. : Urbānus, i, m. An inhabitant of a city or large town.* II. *Meton. 3. In a good sense : Polished, mannerly, refined, accomplished; as, u. homo, a man of the world, Cic.—(4) Of plants : Well-nursed, cultivated, choice.—(5) Of style : Refined, polished, elegant.—(6) Esp. : Witty, facetious, humorous.—(7) In a bad sense : Laid, shameless, impudent.* EX. (1) rustica et u. vita, Varr.;—u. tribus, Cic.;—u. pretor, Cæs.;—u. exercitus, Liv.;—u. luxus, Tac.—(2) Omnes u., Cic.;—sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum, id.;—u. otiosi, Liv.—(4) herbe mites (arbores) . . . non improbe dicantur urbanæ, Plin.—(5) in vocibus nostrorum retinuit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.;—u. genus dicendi, Quint.—(6) qui est in eo genere urbanissimus, Cic.;—urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col.;—comis et u., intelligent, Hor.—(7) u. audacia, Cic.;—u. frons, Hor. SYN. See COMIS.

URBĪCĀPUS, i, *m.* (urbs, capio). A taker of cities, Plaut.

URBĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (urbs). *Of the city, civic, esp. Roman; u. negotiatores, Suet.;—u. magistratus, id.*

URBĪGENUS PAGUS. A district of Helvetia, perhaps the modern Orbe, in the canton of Vaud, Cæs.

URBĪNAS, ātis, *adj.* (Urbīnum). *Of or belonging to Urbīnum; U. Petasius, of Urbīnum, Cic. Plur. : Urbīnates, um, m. The inhabitants of Urbīnum, Plin.*

URBĪNCUM, i, *n.* Urbīnum, a town in Umbria, now Urbino, Inscr.;—also another, now Urbāna, Plin.

URBS, urbis, *f.* (orbis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: Any city or large town.—(2) *Exp.*: The city (Rome) (as ἄστυ, of Athens).—(3) *Meton.*: The inhabitants of a city or large town.—(4) A capital, chief town. II. *Fig.* (5) *The main point, principal thing.* EX. (1) ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.;—evertere urbem, id.;—designare urbem aratro, Virg.;—arx et u. Eon. ap. Cic.—(2) hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic.;—(Cæsar) ab urbe proticisci, Cæs.;—(Pater) . . . terruit urbem, Hor.;—ad urbem esse, to be before Rome, i. e. to sojourn without the walls; e. g. of generals returning home, who were obliged to wait for permission of the senate to enter the city; also, of magistrates who were about setting out for their province, Cic.—(3) invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg.;—u. mœsta attonitæque, Juv.—(4) municipium vicinum urbi, Dig.—(5) u. philosophiæ, Cic. SYN. See CIVITAS.

URCŒOLUS, i, *m. dim.* (urceus). A little pitcher, Col.

URCŒUS, i, *m.* [urceum, i, *n.*, Cat.]. A pitcher, water-pot, Plin. SYN. See AMPHORA.

URĒDO, Inis, *f.* (uro). I. A blast or blight on plants, Cic. II. A burning itch, Plin.

URGENS, entis, *pt.* of urgeo.

URGĒO [urgĕo], ĕre, ursi, *tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To press, drive, impel, urge.—(2) *Meton.*: To press to do any thing, to urge, insist, compel, constrain, solicit earnestly; also, to oppress, distress, incommode.—(3) To press or be hard upon, be near. II. *Fig.* (4) In disputation: To press or urge (an opponent), to ply, follow closely with objections, interrogations, etc., to question closely.—(5) To apply one's self diligently to any thing, to follow up or persist in any thing, to insist upon, not to depart from any thing, not to let go, to urge. EX. (1) u. pedem pede, Virg.;—Eurus urget naves, id.;—urgeris turbæ circum te stante, Hor.;—unda urgetur prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov.;—u. alqm in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr.—(2) onus urgentis senectutis, Cic.;—præsens atque urgens malum, id.;—nihil urget, id.;—Cæsar quum septimam legionem . . . urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Cæs.;—hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.;—quem scabies ait morbus urget, id.;—Quintiliū perpetuus sapor urget id.—(3) ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque u. possitis, Cic.;—quaque pharetrata vicinia Persidis urget, Virg.—(4) urgentem præterea philosophorum greges, Cic.;—u. interrogando, id.—(5) u. locum diutius, Cic.;—quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id.;—u. forum, to be great deal in the forum, id.;—u. altum, to keep always in deep water, Hor.;—u. opus, iter, Ov. SYN. See INSTO.

URICA, æ, *f.* A caterpillar, Plin.

URĪNA, æ, *f.* (οὐρον). Urine, Cic.

URĪNATOR, ōris, *m.* (urinator). A diver, Liv.

URĪNOR, ōri, *intr. dep.* [old form, urino, are]. To dive (under water), Plin.

URĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (οὐρινος). Full of wind, windy; u. ovum, a wind-egg, Plin.

URNA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* 1. A pot or vessel for holding or drawing water, a water-pot, urn, ewer, etc., Varr. II. *Meton.*: Any urn, pot, vessel, as, (2) An urn into which the tablets were thrown at voting, a ballot-box.—3. A sepulchral urn, Suet.—4. An earthen vessel for holding money, Hor.—5. A measure for liquids, holding half an amphora; a pot, jar, Plin.—6. A measure in general, Cat.; Juv. EX. (2) u. senatorum copiose absolvit, equitum adæquavit, Cic.;—

educere ex u. tres (judices), id.;—omnium versatur urna serius ociosus exitura, Hor. SYN. See SITULA.

ŪRO, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *tr.* (originally buro, from πύρ). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: To burn.—(2) *Exp.*: To burn, i. e. to consume by burning, to burn up.—(3) To burn in, to make by burning (said of encaustic painting).—(4) *Meton.*: To burn, parch, scorch; to cause acute pain, gall.—(5) To injure by friction, i. e. to rub sore, to gall, fret.—(6) To injure, as by burning; to nip or pinch with cold, blast, chill. II. *Fig.* (7) *Prop.*: To kindle, inflame, consume, incite; pass., to be inflamed, to burn, glow.—(8) *Meton.*: To cause pain, gull, annoy, harass, plague. EX. (1) uri calore, Cic.;—u. picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammæ, Ov.;—sacer ignis urit, Lucr.—(2) u. hominem mortuum, Cic.;—u. agros, Liv.—u. urbes hostium, Tac.;—ustus a sole, Plin.;—u. naves, Hor.;—ignis u. domos, id.—(3) u. tabulam coloribus, Ov.—(4) pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv.;—calx urit, is heating (if taken as medicine), Plin.;—(cicer) urit solum, id.;—(se)g) urit campum, Virg.;—sol urit terras, solum, Ov.—(5) Gallicæ excavat nec urit, Col.;—calceus . . . si minor, urit, Hor.;—gravis sarcina chartæ urit, id.;—lorica u. lacertos, Prop.—(6) pernactant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic.;—frigus u., Plin.—(7) amor u. me, Virg.;—Daphnis me malus urit, id.;—uritur infelix Dido, id.;—urit me Glycæræ nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor.;—meum jecur urere bilis, id.;—urit enim fulgore, sol, fills with envy, id.;—u. alqm, to vex, annoy, Ter.—(8) hæc eos jactantes . . . bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.;—quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id. SYN. See ACCENDO.

URSA, æ, *f.* (ursus). I. *Prop.* 1. A she-bear, Ov.; Mart.—2. Poet. for a bear in general, Virg.; Ov. II. *Meton.* 3. Ursa as a constellation, the Greater or Lesser Bear, Suet.

URSĪNUS, a, um, *adj.* (ursus). I. Of a bear; u. fel, Plin.;—u. rabies, id. II. *Subst.*: ursina, æ, *f.* (sc. caro). The flesh of a bear, Petr.

URSUS, i, *m.* A bear, Plin. *Prov.*: fumantem nasum vii tentare ursi, i. e. to offend any one who can do us harm, Mart.

URTICA, æ, *f.* (uro). I. 1. A nettle, Plin.—2. *Meton.*: A kind of zoophyte, a sea-nettle, Plin., called also u. marina, Plaut. II. 3. i. q. libido, Juv.

ŪRUS, i, *m.* A kind of wild ox, the urus.

USĪPĒTES, um, *m.* [Usipii, Tac.]. Usipetes, a Germanic tribe on the Rhine, neighbors of the Tenchtri, Cæs.; Tac.

ŪSĪTĀTE, alio. (usitatus). According to custom, customarily, in the usual manner; u. loqui, Cic.;—usitatus dicere, Gell.

ŪSĪTĀTUS, a, um. I. *pt.* of usitor. II. *Adj.*: Usual, customary, common; hoc vetus est et u., Cic.;—u. vocabula;—u. mos, id.;—genus cuniculorum noctum atque u., Cæs.

ŪSĪTOR, ōri, *intr. dep.* (utor). To use often or frequently; u. verbo, Gell.

USPĪAM, adv. (same as usquam). Any where, at or in any place; sive est illa (lex) scripta u., sive nusquam, Cic.;—si inveniam u. aurum.

USQUAM, adv. (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) Any where, at, or in any place.—(2) In any thing, in any matter. II. *Meton.* (3) Any whither, to any place. EX. (1) nullus u. consistendi locus, Cic.; nec u. insistentes, Quint.;—numquam etiam fui u., Ter.;—nec sane u. terrarum locum, etc., Just.;—num ejus color pudoris signum u. indicat? Ter.—(2) quum dominata unus omnia ten-

erentur, neque esset u. consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic.;—neque u. nisi avaritia. . . spem habere, Sall.—(3) u. discedere, Cic.;—u. prorpere, Hor.;—u. gentium deducere alqm, Plaut.

USQUE, *adv.* (unc.). *In a continued course, without ceasing or interruption.* I. (1) Of space: *As far as, all the way, quite, even.* II. (2) Of time: *Up to (such or such a period), until, till, all the while.* III. (3) Of other relations: *As far as, up or down to, even to.*—(4) *Absol.: Incessantly, continually.* EX. (1) u. a mari superno Romam proficisci, Cic.;—ex omnibus spectaculis u. a Capitolio plausus excitatus, id.;—u. ex ultima Syria atque Egypto navigare, id.;—ab imis unguibus u. ad verticem summum, id.;—u. ad Numantiam misit, id.;—u. extremos Orientis terminos imperium prolatum, Just.—(2) angures omnes u. a Romulo, Cic.;—opinio u. ab heroicis ducta temporibus, id.;—u. a mane ad vespertum, Plaut.;—u. ad extremam vitæ diem permanere (amicitia), *even unto the end of life.* Cic.—(3) hoc malum u. ad bestias perveniat, Cic.;—omnes u. ad Pompeium, i. e. *besides him*, Plin.;—familiaris est factus u. eo, ut, etc., Cic.—(4) cantantes licet u. eamus, Virg.;—juvat u. morari, id.;—pœnasque dedit u. superque, Hor.;—verberare u. Ter. **SYN.** I. **USQUE**; **TEXTUS**—*Usque, either before or after the acc. governed by ad or in, or acc. of place, or the abl. with a prep.: as far as; ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor.—Tenus, up to, as far as, always after its case. Tauro tenus, as far as Taurus.* II. **USQUE**; **SEMPER**—*Usque, always, continually, up to (a certain time); Usque laborat, she is still at work (i. e. up to this time).—Semper, always, at all times, forever; semper honos nomenque tuum, etc., manebunt, Virg.*

USQUEQUÆQUE, *adv.* *In every thing, in all respects; u. sapere oportet, Cic.*

USTICA, æ, *f.* *Ustica, a small hill in the Sabine territory, near the farm of Horace.*

USTIO, ðnis, *f.* (uro). *A burning, cauterizing; u. vehementior sinapis, Plin.*

USTOR, ðris, *m.* (uro). *One who burns dead bodies, Cic.*

USTŪLO, ðre, *tr.* (uro). I. (1) *Gen.: To burn a little, to scorch, singe.*—(2) *Esp.: To burn, consume by fire, burn up.* II. *Meton.* (3) *To blanch, pinch (with cold), to nip.* EX. (1) u. palos, Vitruv.;—u. caput ferventi ferro, to curl or crisp the hair, A. Priap.—(2) u. scripta lignis, Catull.—(3) frigoris aura u. gemmas (arboris), A. Priap.

USTUS, a, *um, pl.* of uro.

1. **ŪSŪ-CĀPIŌ**, ðre, cēpi, captum, (usus, capio). *In Law, t. t.: To acquire the property of a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession; u. hereditatem, Cic.* **SYN.** See **USURPO**.

2. **ŪSŪ-CĀPIŌ**, ðnis, *f.* *In Law, t. t.: An acquiring the right of property in a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession of it, Cic.* **SYN.** **USCĀPIO**; **USUFRACTUS**; **POSSESSIO**.—*Uscapio, as here.—Usufructus, the temporary use of another person's property.—Possessio, the possession or enjoyment of property, whether as proprietor or not, Cic.*

ŪSŪCAPTUS, a, *um, pl.* of **Uscapio**.

ŪSŪRA, æ, *f.* (utor). I. *Prop.* (1) *The temporary use or enjoyment of a thing.* II. *Esp.* (2) *The use of borrowed capital.*—(3) *Meton.: Interest of money, usury (paid monthly by the Romans).* EX. (1) u. lucis, Cic.;—u. unus horæ, id.;—u. ædium, Plaut.—(2) quum senatus usura publicanos sæpe juvisset, Cic.—(3) 1. *Prop.:*

pendere u., Cic.;—minuere u., Plin.;—certare cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, i. e. *to employ the whole produce of one's estates (one's whole income) to pay interest due, Cic.*—2. *Meton.:* terra . . . nec unquam sine u. reddit quod accipit, Cic. **SYN.** See **FENUS**.

ŪSŪRĀRIUS, a, *um, adj.* (usura). I. *Only for use (especially temporary use) [usuarius, Plaut.* II. *Of or pertaining to interest, Plaut.*

ŪSŪRPĀTIŌ, ðnis, *f.* (nsurpo). I. *Gen.* (1) *The making use of a thing, use.* II. *Esp.* 2. *In Law, t. t.: Unlawful use of a thing, an assumption without right, Cod. Just.* EX. (1) u. et renovatio doctrinæ, Cic.;—u. vocis, Liv.

ŪSŪRPO, ðre, *tr.* (for usu, rapio). I. *Gen.* (1) *To use or make use of any thing, to employ, exercise, practice.* II. *Esp.* 2. u. alqd oculis, auribus, etc., *to perceive (by the senses), to observe, Lucr.; Plaut.*—(3) *In Law: To obtain possession of, to acquire.*—(4) *To assume unlawfully, to usurp.*—(5) *To make use of by the voice, i. e. to name, call, to take any body or thing to be such or such.* EX. (1) u. nomen tantum virtutis, Cic.;—u. memoriam alcijs, *to remember, call to mind, id.*;—u. munia, Tac.;—u. Romana nomina, Suet.;—usurpatum est, *it is a custom, is usual or customary; with ut.*—(3) u. amissam possessionem, Cic.;—usurpata uxor, *married by having lived one year with a man, Q. Muc. ap. Gell.*—(4) u. civitatem Romanam, Suet.—(5) Lælius, is qui sapiens usurpare, id. **SYN.** I. **USURPO**; **NEXURPO**.—*Usurpare, to use, make use of; as, (1).—Nuncupare, to declare, to use the words prescribed by custom or by rites; quem Julia gens auctorem sui nominis nuncupat, Liv.* II. **USURPO**; **USCĀPIO**.—*Usurpare, to usurp, put one's self in possession of another man's property, as above, (4).—Usucapere; see USCĀPIO. See also ADHIBEŌ.*

1. **ŪSUS**, a, *um, pl.* of utor.

2. **ŪSUS**, us, *m.* (utor). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: A using or making use of any thing, use, practice, exercise of any thing.*—(2) *Esp.: Intercourse, connection, terms of intimacy with any body.*—(3) *In Law: usus et fructus, usus fructusque, more frequently usufructus, the temporary use of another person's property.*—(4) *Use and possession of a thing for a prescribed period of time, so as to gain the right of property in it.* II. *Meton.* (5) *Practice, experience, skill, expertness in a thing.*—(6) *Use, usefulness, utility.*—(7) *Need, necessity, occasion; u. est, u. venit, it is or becomes of use, or necessary.*—(8) *Suitable occasion or opportunity.* EX. (1) virtus in usu sua tota posita est, Cic.;—tractatio atque u. magnarum rerum, id.;—u. privatus, id.;—naves non eundem u. celeritatis habebant, Cæs.;—tantum usu quotidiano exercitatione efficiunt, ut, etc., id.;—habere usum belli, id.;—quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin.—(2) domesticus u. et consuetudo, Cic.;—usus et amicitia, familiaris intercessio, Ov.—(3) u. enim ejus fundi et fructus, Cic.;—horum u. fructusque, Sen.;—usufructus omnium bonorum, id.—(4) usus et auctoritas or usus auctoritas, *conf.* **AUCTORITAS**.—(5) u. atque exercitatio, Cic.;—res posita in usu militari, id.;—habere magnum in re militari usum, Cæs.;—imperator nullius usus, id.—(6) nescis . . . quem prebeat (numus) usus, Hor.;—tase usui civitati, Cic.;—ex usu esse, id.—(7) u. provincie, Cic.;—quæ belli u. poscunt, Liv.—(8) si quando u. esset, Cic.;—quod u. est, Plaut.;—u. est filio argenti minis, *has need of, id.*;—quibus consuli u. non esset, Liv.—(9) u. est or adest, *an opportunity presents itself; or, more usually, usu venit alqd, any thing comes to pass, happens, occurs, falls out; dicemus si u. fuerit, Cic.;—quum*

adesset u., Cæs.;—ante quam hoc usu venit, Cic. SYN. I. USUS (1); see CONSUETUDO. II. USUSFRUCTUS; see USUCAPIO.

USUSFRUCTUS. See USUS (3).

1. **ŪT** or **ŪTI**, *adv.* (1) *Gen.*: As, like or just as, even as.—(2) *Explicative*: As, for, according to.—(3) *How, how much*.—(4) *With reference to time*: When, as soon as.—(5) *During, while*. EX. (1) u. rogus, u. meretur, et u. debeo, Cic.;—perge u. institui, id.;—est u. dicis, id.;—u. opinio mea fert, id.;—ut ut or utut, however [utcumque]: u. u. res hæc sese habet, Plaut.;—utut illud acceptum sit, id.; Ter. *Exp.*: In comparisons, with sic, ita, item, etc.; sic, Scipio, u. avus hic tuus, u. ego, justitiam cole, Cic.;—sic loqui, u. tecum, id.;—u. ex æe natis, ita, etc., id.;—ut Tursenses, ita Laodicieni, as well ... as, id.;—hæc omnia, u. invitis ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, although ... yet not, Liv.;—u. quisque with Superl. ... ita with Superl., The more ... the; the ... the; u. quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime, etc., Cic.;—u. quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime, etc., id. It is often omitted, and instead of the Superl., another degree of comparison is used: facillime ad res injustas impellitur ut quisque altissimo animo est, Cic.;—major autem (societas est), u. quisque proxime accederet, id. In enumerating instances or citing examples: in libero populo, u. Rhodi, u. Athenis, Cic.;—est quiddam, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, u. amicitia, bona existimatio, etc., id.—(2) at hi quidem, u. populi Romani ætas est, senes, according to the age of the Roman people, Cic.;—scriptor, u. temporibus illis, luculentus, id.—(3) quæ u. sustinuit? u. contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit? Cic.;—u. se ipse sustentat! u. omnia verba moderatur! u. timet! id.;—ut valet? how do you do? id.;—ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor.—(4) iste continuo u. vidit, Cic.;—eum quoque u. salutavit, id.;—u. semel copias vicerit, id.;—litteras scripsi statim, u. tuas legeram, id.;—ut primum loqui posse cœpi, when first, as soon as.—(5) u. numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo, Ter.

2. **ŪT** or **ŪTI**, *conj.* With a subjunctive, (1) *Gen.*: In such manner as or that, so that, that.—(2) *Exp.* with reference to a preceding word: That.—(3) *Elliptically for fac, ut*: Supposing that, in case that, allowing or granting that, if even.—(4) *Denoting design*: In order that, with a view to, for the purpose of. EX. (1) sic Servium diligebat, u. is ejus haberetur filius, Cic.;—non sum ita hebes, u. isthuc dicam, id.;—ideo u., to such a degree that, that, etc., id.;—tanta inbueremur superstitione, ut, etc.—(2) facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.;—eniti et efficere ut ... excitet, id.;—casu accidit, ut, etc., id.;—accedebat etiam ut cæcus esset, id.;—hortari ut, etc., id.;—vetus est lex u. ... velint, id.;—est consuetudo ... ut existimant, id.—(3) verum, u. ita sit, Cic.;—ut essent vera, id.;—u. uno consensu juncta (natura) sit, et continens, id.—(4) neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut ... expectaret, Cic.;—sementes quam maximas facere, ut copia frumenti suppleret, Cæs.

UT-CUMQUE, *adv.* I. (1) *Howsoever, in whatsoever manner, whichever way*. II. (2) *Whenever, as soon as* [quandocumque]. EX. (1) (orator) u. se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, Cic.;—u. res postularret, id.;—u. erit, Liv.;—u. casura res est, Tac.;—u. se ea res habuit, id.—(2) ibimus, u. præcedes, Hor.;—u. defecere mores, indecorant, etc., id.

ŪTENS, *entis*. I. *pt. of utor*. II. *Adj.*: Possessing; utentior sane sit, Cic.

ŪTENSĪLIS, *e, adj.* (utor). 1. *Fit for use, useful*; quid utensile, Varr.—2. *Subst.*: Utensilia, lum, n. Things fit for use, necessities; utensils, implements; exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv.;—u. divina humanaque, id.

1. **ŪTER**, *ëris, m.* (allied to uterus). A leathern bag or bottle, a skin, Plin.;—such were frequently used in crossing rivers, Cæs. *Prod.*: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, said of a vain person, Hor. SYN. See CULEX.

2. **ŪTER**, *utra, utrum, adj. pron.*: *genit. utrius; dat. utri* (perhaps from *otriqos* for *otriqos*). I. (1) *Whether of two, which*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Whichever of the two, one of two*.—(3) *Whatever* (of several). EX. (1) ignorante rege, u. esset Orestes, Cic.;—uter utri anteferebunt videretur, Cæs.;—neuter utri invidet, Plaut.;—uter erat, tun' an ille, major? Plaut. Sometimes in the plur.: utros ejus habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) an utrosque nescio, Cic.;—questio sequitur, utri meliores viri, Quint.—(2) si uter (arator et decumanus) velit, Cic.—(3) quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr.

ŪTER-CUMQUE, *utræcumque, utrumcumque, indef. pron.* I. (1) *Whichever of two*. II. (2) *Any whatever*. EX. (1) utrumque vicerit, Cic.;—ea res, utroque dicitur modo, Quint.—(2) utroque modo, any how, any way whatever.

ŪTER-LĪBET, *utrālibet, utrumlibet, adj. pron.* I. *Whichever of the two (you please), whichever of the two it may be, one of the two (no matter which)*; utrumlibet elige, Cic.; Quint. II. (Indefinite): fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, Quint.;—si parti utrumlibet alterum detrahas, id.

ŪTER-QUE, *utraque, utrumque, adj. pron.* Both the one and the other, both; uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.;—in utrumque partem vel secundas res, vel adversas, id.;—disserere in utramque partem, & c. pro et contra, id.;—quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Cæs.;—uterque ... exercitum educunt, id. SYN. See BIXI.

ŪTERUS, *i, m.* [uter, tri, Cæc. ap. Non.; uterum, *i, n.*, Plaut.], (of *bag*). I. 1. *The womb, matrix*, Plaut. II. *Meton.* 2. *An encloper, Lucr.*—3. *A fetus, child*; femine uterum gerentes, with child, pregnant, Cels.—4. *Gen.*: The belly, abdomen, paunch, Cels.—5. *Of things*: u. equi lignei, Virg.;—naves lato utero, ships of a large cavity, Tac. SYN. UTERUS; VULVA.—Uterus, as No. 1.—Vulva, the matrix or womb, chiefly in animals; vulvam ex porca in deliciis habuere Romani, Plin.

ŪTER-VIS, *utrāvis, utrumvis, adj. pron. indef. (volo)*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Which of the two you will, one of two (no matter which), either*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Both* [utroque]. EX. (1) at minus habeo virum quam utris vestrum, Cic.;—vel ego amare utramvis possim, Plaut.—(2) dormire in aurem utramvis otiose, (prov.): to make one's self perfectly easy about a thing, Ter.;—de isthac re in oculum utrumvis conquisco; also prov.: in the same sense, Plaut.

ŪTI. I. *Inf. of utor*. II. *Ūti, i, q. ut*.

ŪTĪBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (utor). That can be used, useful, serviceable; u. locus factis, Plaut.;—u. servi heris, id.

ŪTICA, *æ, f.* Utica, an ancient town of Africa Propria, north of Carthage, where Cato the younger slew himself, Cic.

ŪTĪCENSIS, *e, adj.* (Utica). Of or belonging to Utica; U. ager, Liv.;—U. Cato, Plin. *Subst. plur.*: Uticenses, lum, m. The inhabitants of Utica, Cæs.

UTILIS, e, adj. (utor). *Fit for use, useful, fit, proper, adapted, serviceable*; u. et salutaris res, Cic.;—u. lex, id.;—cibus homini ad nullam rem utilis, id.;—u. equi bello, Ov. *Poet. with genit.*: radix medendi utilis, Ov. *With inf.*: (tibia) aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. *Nest. absol.*: utilia honestaque, Quint.;—præferre honestum utili, Hor.;—miscere utile dulci, id.;—numquam est utile peccare, Cic.;—sapere est utile, Hor. **SYN.** See COMMODUS.

UTILITAS, ātis, f. (utilis). *Usefulness, serviceableness, service, advantage, profit*; servare utilitatem, Cic.;—referre nihil ad utilitatem suam, id.;—etiamsi nulla sit u. ex amicitia, id.;—u. certat cum honestate, id.;—u. belli, advantages resulting from war, id.;—utilitatibus tuis possum carere, i. e. your services, id.;—u. justi prope mater et aequi, Hor.;—satin ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? i. e. do not my eyes deceive me, Plaut. **SYN.** See COMMODITAS.

UTILITER, adv. (utilis). *Usefully, profitably, with advantage*; u. a natura datæ permotiones animis, Cic.

ŪTĪ-NAM, adv. *Oh that, would that, would that . . . but, Oh if but*; u. ipse Varro incumbat in causam, Cic.;—(Tibur) sit meæ sedes u. senectæ, Hor.;—u. Quirites virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantum habebitis! Cic.;—u. promissa liceret non dare! Ov.;—illud u. ne vere scriberem, would that not, etc., Cic.

ŪTĪ-QUE, adv. *At all events, by all means, undoubtedly, certainly, surely, indeed*; velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollui u., Cic.;—illud vero u. scire cupio, id.;—cetera u. ab Roma mittenda esse, Liv.

ŪTOR, ūti, ūsus. I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *To make use of, to avail one's self of, to use, enjoy, etc.*—(2) Esp.: u. algo, to have intercourse with, to associate with, to be familiar or intimate with any one. II. (3) *To be in possession of, to have, possess.* EX. (1) *With abl.*: u. et frui suis bonis, Cic.;—u. arte—voce—armis, equis, id.;—u. pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegumentis, Cæs.;—u. ære aut taleis ferreis pro numo, id.;—u. se, to enjoy or indulge one's self, Plaut. *Absol.*: divitiæ (sc. sunt) ut utare, Cic.;—tot annos in utendo . . . exhausserunt, Quint. *With acc.* Gr. 487: u. quicquam, Cic.;—u. rem, Varr.;—u. operam, Plaut.—(2) his Fabricius semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic.;—Trebonio utor valde familiariter, Cic.;—u. majoribus Hor.;—u. vicinas aliasque mulieres, Cat.—(3) u. (Lacedæmon) bonis justisque regibus, Cic.;—u. toti domino, id.;—u. valetudine. **SYN.** UTOR; ABUTOR; FRUTOR; PORTOR.—*Uti, to have the use of, either in a good or a bad part. See above ex.* (8).—*Abuti, to put to a contrary use, to make an improper use of, to abuse*; also in a good part, to use, make use of.—*Frui, is said of an agreeable and complete enjoyment*; frui beneficiis et honoribus, Cic.—*Potiri, to possess, to be master of*; si non abunde potitur, non omnino caret, Cic. *Utimur ad commoditatem*; fruimur ad delectationem; usui est ager, domus; abusui vinum, G. D. Also, see ADRIEBO.

UT-PŌTE, adv. *Namely, as, inasmuch as, since*; nos, u. qui nihil contemnere solemus, Cic.;—satis nequam sum, u. qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut.;—inde Rubos perferri venimus, u. longum carpentes iter, Hor. **SYN.** See QUIPPE.

UTPŪTA, adv. (ut, puto), [sometimes as two words, ut puta]. *As for instance, as for example, Sen.* See PUTA.

UTRĀLIBET, adv. (sc. parte). *On which side soever, on one of the two sides*, Plin.

ŪTRĀRIUS, ūi, m. (uter). *One that carries*

water, etc., in a leathern bag, a water-carrier in the army, Liv.

ŪTRĪCŪLĀRIUS, ūi, m. (utriculus). *A player on the bagpipe, a bagpiper*, Suet.

1. **ŪTRĪCŪLUS**, i, m. dim. (1. uter). *A small leathern bag or bottle*, Cels.

2. **UTRĪCŪLUS**, i, m. dim. (uterus). I. *The abdomen*; also, the womb, matrix, Plin. II. *Melon*: a small husk or case (as of a flower), id.

UTRIMQUE [utrinque], adv. (uterque). *From or on both sides*; magnæ u. copie, Cic.;—acriter u. pugnatum est, Cæs.;—u. præcisa vipera, at the head and the tail, Plin.;—genitus nobilis u., of noble descent on the side of both father and mother. Also with secus, written also utrimque secus, along both sides, on both sides; quare u. secus quum corpus rapulet, Lucr. **SYN.** See UTROBIQUE.

UTRIMQUĒSECUS. See preceding article.

UTRO, adv. (2. ūter). *To which of the two sides, to which side or part, whither (of two)*; u. vomer jecit, Plin.;—nescit u. ruat, Ov.

UTRŌBI. See UTRUBI.

UTRŌBIDEM, adv. See UTRUBIDEM.

UTRŌBIQUE, adv. See UTRUBIQUE.

UTRŌLIBET, adv. (uterlibet). *To whichever of the two sides you please, to whichever side it may be*; inclinata u. cervix, Quint.

UTRŌQUE, adv. (utroque). *To both places or sides*; u. . . . cursum confecimus, Cic.;—exercitus u. ducti, Liv. *With verbum (written also utroqueversum)*: u. vorsum rectum est iugenum meum, Plaut.;—accidit, ut quædam vocabula . . . u. versum dicantur, in a double sense, Gell. **SYN.** See UTRUBIQUE.

UTRŌQUĒVERSUM. See UTRŌQUE.

UTRŪBI [utrobi and utribi], adv. (2. uter, ubi). *On which of the two or of both sides*; u. genaturus estis, Næv. ap. Charis.;—u. accumbo? U. tu vis, Plaut.

UTRŪBIDEM [utrob.], adv. (utrobi, dem). *On each side, on both sides*; utroque percogiovi u.

UTRŪBIQUE [utrob.], adv. (utrobi, que). *On each of both sides, on both sides*; u. autem conventicium accipiebant, Cic.;—sequitur ut eadem veritas u. sit eademque lex, id.;—u. Eumenes plus valebat, Nep. **SYN.** UTRUBIQUE; UTRINQUE; UTRŌQUE.—*Utrubique, on both sides and parts in a state of rest. See ex. above.*—*Utrinque, on both sides, on both parts, for the question unde*; principes utrimque pugnam ciebant, Liv.—*Utroque, to both sides or parts, for the question quo*; Hinc Syriam, inde Delum; utroque citius, quam vellemus, cursum confecimus, Cic.

UTRUM, adv. [an interrogative particle to which corresponds the particle an, or], (uter). *Whether. USAGE.* I. *With an.* 1. *In direct questions*: u. ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.;—u. tu mas an femina es, qui? etc., Plaut.—2. *In indirect questions*: id u. Romano more locutus sit, an . . . postea videro, Cic.;—multum interest u. laus imminuat an salus deseratur, id.;—u. illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelligas, id. *So with ne*: u. prælium committi ex usu esset necne, Cæs.—2. *Sometimes without the second part of the question with an.* 1. *In direct questions*: u. enim in clarissimis civibus estis, quem iudicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic.—2. *In indirect questions*: an hoc dicere audebis, u. de te oratores, u. denique Sicili universi bene existimant, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic.

ŪTŪT, adv. See UT.

ŪVA, *æ. f.* I. 1. *A bunch or cluster of grapes, hence also, a vine, Col.; Cic.* II. *Melon.* 2. *Of other plants: A bunch or cluster of fruit; u. ammōi, Plin.—3. A lump or cluster (said of bees), Plin.—4. A kind of sea-fish, id.* SYN. *See RACEMUS.*

ŪVESCO, *äre, intr. incep. (uvæo, not used).* *To become moist or wet, Lucr.;—to drink freely, to tope, tippie, Hor.*

ŪVĪDĪLUS, *a, um, adj. dim. (uvidus). Some- what wet or moist, Catull.*

ŪVĪDUS, *a, um, adj. (uvæo, whence uvresco, etc.). Wet, moist; u. ventosusque status cæli, Col.;—u. terra, id.;—u. Juppiter, Virg.;—u. Menalcas, wet with dew, beloved, id.;—u. Bacchus, i. e. drunken, Hor.;—u. Tibur, well watered or irrigated, id.* SYN. *See HUMIDUS.*

ŪVĪFER, *ära, ärum, adj. (uva, fero). Bearing grapes; u. Massicus, Stat.;—u. gleba, Sil.*

UXELLŌDŪNUM, *i, n. Uxellodunum, a town of Aquitania, now Capdenac, Hirt.*

UXOR, *öris, f. (unc. perh. unxor from ungo; see Servius in Virg. Æn. 4. 458).* I. (1) *A wife, spouse.* II. *Melon.* (2) *Of animals: The female mate.—3. Facete: A cloak worn by poor persons (abolla), Mart.* EX. (1) *adjuungere, ducere uxorem, Cic.—(2) olentia uxores mariti, she-goats, Hor.* SYN. *See FEMINA* and *NUBO.*

UXORCŪLA, *æ. f. dim. (uxor). A little wife, App.* As a term of endearment: *My dear wife!* mea u! *Plaut.*

UXŌRIUS, *a, um, adj. (id.).* I. *Gen. 1. Of or pertaining to a wife or spouse; u. res, Cic.;—u. imber, tears shed at the death of a wife, Sil.—2. Subst.: Uxorium, li, n. A tax on bachelors, Fest.* II. *Exp. 3. Devoted to one's wife; also, overfond of one's wife, obsequious or submissive to one's wife, uxorious, Virg.; Hor.*

V

V. v. Originally written with the sign of the vowel *u*, but considered even by the ancients as essentially different from that vowel. On account of this relationship *v* was frequently changed into *u*; e. g. *solco, solutum; silva, silva.* As an intermediate sound between two vowels *v* was in many cases suppressed; e. g. *amasti for amavisti.* In ancient manuscripts, we find also a purely orthographical omission of the *v*; e. g. *serus for servus, etc.* As an abbreviation, *V.* signifies *vir, rivus, etc.*; *V. C.* or *VC.*, *vir clarissimus; VCP.*, *voto compos ponit; V. V. virgo Vestalis.* As the sign of a numeral (5). *V.* is not properly an abbreviation, but the sign of the open hand (with allusion to the five fingers).

VACANS, *antis. I. pt. of vaco. II. Adj.: Idle, superfluous; vacantia ac non necessaria.*

VACANTER, *adv. (vacans). Idly, superfluously, to no purpose; v. et inaniter, Gell.*

VACATĪO, *önis, f. (vaco).* I. (1) *A being free, freedom, exemption.* II. *Melon.* 2. *Money paid for exemption from service, Tac.* EX. (1) *v. omnium numerum, Cic.;—v. sumptus, laboris, militiæ, omnium denique rerum, id.;—v. malorum, Sen.;—v. a cuius, Cic.* SYN. *VACATIO; VACITAS; IMMUNITAS.*—*Vacatio, as above (1).—Vacuitas, emptiness, vacancy; vacuitas loci, Vitr. Fig.: vacuitas ab angoribus.—Immunitas, immunity, exemption from public burdens or offices, privilege.*

VACCA, *æ. f. A cow, Cic.* SYN. *VACCA; JUVENCA; FORDA.*—*Vacca, a cow.—Juvenca, a young cow, a heifer.—Forda, a cow with calf; forda ferens bos est, Ov.*

VACCĪNIUM, *li, n. A kind of plant, perhaps a kind of whortleberry, a bilberry, Plin.*

VACCŪLA, *æ. f. dim. (vacca). A little cow.*

VACILLĀTĪO, *önis, f. (vacillo). A reeling, waddling; v. fæda, Suet.*

VACILLO, *äre, intr. I. Prop. (1) To totter, waver, not to stand firmly, to be inconstant or unsteady, to vacillate.* II. *Fig. (2) To waver, be unsteady, overburdened, not to be depended on.* EX. (1) *v. in utramque partem toto corpore, Cic.;—v. ex vino, id.;—arbor ventis pulso vacillans æstuat, Lucr.—(2) tota res v., Cic.;—legio vacillans, wavering in fidelity, not to be depended upon, id.;—justitia v. vel jacet potius, Cic.* SYN. *See CLAUDICO.*

VĀCĪVE, *adv. (vacivus). At leisure, leisurely; v. perlegere libellum, at leisure, Phædr.*

VĀCĪVITAS, *ätis, f. (id.). Emptiness; hence, want; v. cibi, Plaut.*

VĀCĪVUS, *a, um, adj. (vaco). Empty; v. ædes, Plaut.;—v. tempus laboris, Ter.;—v. virium, without strength, Plaut.*

VĀCO, *äre, intr. I. Gen. (1) To be empty or void, to be free from, to be without, not to have.* II. *Exp. (2) To be free from work, to be unoccupied, to have leisure, or spare time.—(3) v. alicui rei, to be free or ready for any thing, to have leisure or time for, to apply one's self to.—(4) vacat (alicui), there is time or leisure for any thing.* EX. (1) *ut vix tridicinium vacaret, Cic.;—agri v., remain uncultivated or uninhabited, Cæs.;—mens vacans corpore, id.;—nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest, id.;—res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, be free from, Liv.—(2) si forte vacas, Hor.—(3) v. philosophiæ, Cic.;—v. clientium negotiis, Tac.;—v. libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet.;—non v. adire volentibus, not to be at liberty to receive visitors, Sen. Absol.: dum perago . . . vaca, Ov.—(4) tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint.;—nobis venari nec vacat nec licet, Plin.;—vacet audire annales nostrorum laborum, Virg.* SYN. *See CAREO.*

VĀCŪE-FĀCĪO, *äre, fæci, factum, tr. (vacuus). To make empty or void, to empty; subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.;—v. domum, id.;—v. Scysum.*

VĀCŪITAS, *ätis, f. (vacuus). I. (1) The state of being empty, emptiness, the being without a thing, freedom or exemption from any thing.* II. *Melon.* 2. *An empty space.* EX. (1) *liberatio et v. omnis molestia, Cic.;—v. doloris—agritudinis—ab angoribus, Cic.* SYN. *See VACATIO.*

VĀCŪNA, *æ. f. The goddess of rural leisure, worshipped esp. by the Sabines, Plin.*

VĀCŪNĀLIS, *e, adj. (Vacuna). Of or belonging to Vacuna; V. foci, Ov.*

VĀCŪO, *äre, tr. (vacuus). To make empty or void, to empty; v. sulcum, Col.*

VĀCŪUS, *a, um, adj. I. Gen. (1) Empty, void, vacant, free.—(2) Subst.: Vacuum, i, n. Empty space, vacuum.* II. *Exp. (3) Free from work, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure; idle, doing nothing.—(4) Melon. poet. of places of leisure: Lounging, idle.—(5) Not married, single.—(6) Free, without a master.—(7) Free, open, accessible, wide.—(8) Empty, worthless, useless, unprofitable, vain, void, null.* EX. (1) *Abol.: v. castra hostium, Cæs.;—v. tabellæ, Quint.;—domus, Virg.;—theatrum, Hor.;—aula, Cic. With abl.: animus per somnum sensibus ac curis vacuus, Cic.;—v. mœnia defensoribus, Liv. With prep. and abl.: v. oppidum ab defensoribus, Cæs.;—v. a culpa, Sall. With genit.: ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall.;—v. criminis, Ov.—(2) publicani per vacuum irruerunt, Liv.;—*

in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg.—(3) quoniam vacui sunus, dicam, Cic.;—animus v. ad res difficiles scribendas, id.;—aures v. atque eruditae, Quint.—(4) v. Tibur, Hor.;—v. Atheuæ, id.;—Rutilius animo vacuus, *without care, free from grief*, Sall.;—cantamus vacui, *free from care*, Hor.—(5) v. mulier, Tac.—(6) v. senturia, Cic.;—v. possessio regni, Cæs.;—v. Armenia, *without a ruler*, Tac.;—venire in vacuum, *into the vacant possession*, Hor.—(7) v. porticus, Virg.;—v. ædes Romanis vatibus, Hor.—(8) si respublica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac.;—tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her vain head*. SYN. See INANIS.

VĀDĪMŌNIS LĀCUS. A small lake of Etruria, near which the Etrurians were twice defeated by the Romans, now a small stagnant pool called *Lago di Bassano*, Plin.

VĀDĪMŌNIUM, ī, n. (1. vas). I. (1) In Law t. t.: *A promise, confirmed by surety, to appear in a court of justice, a giving of bail, recognisance.* II. Meton. 2. *An appointed day, term, App.*

EX. (1) promittere v., Cic.;—concipere v., to draw (i. e. the instrument or writing in which the security is contained), id.;—capere v., Ov.;—facere v., Lucr.;—res est in vadimonium, *is about being settled by way of security*, Cic.;—v. est mihi cum algo, *to be obliged to appear (as any body's surety)*, id.;—sistere v., to appear (as any body's surety), id.;—facere v., to appear in court, id.;—differre v., to put off the time or term fixed for appearance in court, id.;—deserere v., not to appear in court, Plaut.;—missum facere v., to dismiss or release from appearing in court, Cic.;—v. obire, to appear in court, obey the summons, Cic.

VĀDO, ěre, vāsi (Root BA, βασιμ, βαδίζω). I. Prop. (1) *To go, esp. to go hastily, speedily, or without delay.* II. Fig. (2) *s. a.* EX. (1) ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic.;—eras mane vadit, id.;—v. in hostem, to march against, attack, Liv.;—Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit, *flows*,—(2) et erudit et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin. SYN. See EO.

VĀDOR, ěri, ětus, tr. dep. (1. vas). *To require any one to give security for his appearance in court, to summon any body before a judge for the sake of giving bail; neque vadimonium promittere, Cic.; Quint.;—v. hominem, id.;—tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv. Pass. : Vādātus, a, um, pt. Bound over, admitted to bail; vadatus amore vinculusque, Plaut.*

VĀDŌSUS, a, um, adj. (vadum). *Full of shallows or fords; v. mare, Cæs.;—v. ostium, Liv.;—v. Syrtes, Sall.*

VĀDUM, ī, n. (vado). I. Prop. (1) *A shallow spot in any water, as a river; etc.; shallow water itself; a shallow place through which one can pass on foot, a ford, shallow, shoal.*—(2) Meton. : *A body of water, a sea, river, etc.*—3. *The bottom of a river, sea, etc., the bed of a river, Plin.* II. Fig. (4) *Danger, difficulty; also, safety.* EX. (1) Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Cæs.;—ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, id.—(2) longa sulcanti vada salsa carina, Virg.—(4) quoniam emersisse jam e vadis et scopulis prætervecta oratio mea, *from difficulties*, Cic.;—omnis res est jam in vado, *on firm ground, in safety*, Ter.;—cera vadum tenet rasis infusa tabellis, i. e. *will make an attempt, try whether it can go safely*, Ov. SYN. See SYRTIS.

VĀDUS, ī, m. i. q. vadum, Varr.

VĀE, interj. (οὐαί). *Ah! alas! woe! Mantua, vae, miseræ nimium Cremonæ, Virg. Very*

frequently with dat. : vae victis! Liv.;—rarely with acc. : vae te! woe to thee! Plaut. Also the title of a satire of Varro, of which fragments remain, ap. Non.

VĀENŌ, ire; Vānum, ī. See VĒNEO; VĒNTX.

VĀFER, fra, frum, adj. Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, wily; v. in disputando, Cic.;—Chrysippus) Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpret, Cic. With genit. : vaser juris, Ov. SYN. See CALLIDUS.

VĀFRE, adv. (vafer). Cunningly, artfully, slyly; nihil sane v. nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic.

VĀFRITĀ, æ, f. (id.). Craftiness, slyness, subtlety, Sen.

VĀGĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (vāgor). Wandering about, August.

VĀGE, adv. (vagus). In a wandering manner, wanderingly; v. effusus per agros, Liv.

VĀGINA, æ, f. I. A sheath, scabbard, Cic. II. Meton. : Any similar tegument; a husk or case, as of corn before it shoots forth, Cic. SYN. See THUCA.

VĀGIŌ, ire, īvi, or īi. I. (1) To cry, squall, equal, as children. II. Meton. (2) To sound, resound. EX. (1) quod si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic.;—populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed, etc., Cic.—(2) clamor vagit, Enn.

VĀGĪTUS, Ńs, m. (vagio). A crying, squalling (of infants); v. et ploratus, Plin.;—of young kids, Ov.;—a moaning with pain, Cels. SYN. See EJULATUS.

VĀGOR, ěri, ětus, intr. dep. (vagus). I. Prop. (1) To wander about, go to and fro, move from place to place, to be unsettled, to ramble, rove about. II. Fig. (2) Same. EX. (1) volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic.;—quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id.;—canes circum tecta vagantur, Virg.—(2) animo excurrunt et vagantur, Cic.;—quorum animus vagetur errore, id.;—vaganitibus Græciæ fabulis, *told in various ways*, Plin.;—fama v., *is spread abroad*, Virg. SYN. See PALOR.

VĀGUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) Wandering or running about, going to and fro, rambling or roving about, unsettled. II. Fig. (2) Same; also, extravagant, diffuse, indefinite, undetermined, fluctuating. EX. (1) quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.;—multitudo dispersa atque v., id.;—v. fel toto corpore, *preening itself over*, Plin.;—v. mercator, *roaming*, Hor.;—v. venti, *flamma, arena*, id.—(2) bestia motus solutus et vagos, Cic.;—(in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *extravagant, diffuse*, id.;—v. nomen Ambrosiæ et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, *indefinite, undetermined*, Plin.;—v. adhuc Domitius, *hesitating between two parties, fluctuating*, Vell.;—v. puellæ, *inconstant in love*, Prop.;—v. juvenata, *volatile, giddy, not serious or steady*, Mart. SYN. See ERRABUNDUS.

VĀH (vaha, Plant), interj. Ah! oh! vah! perii! Ter.;—vahi! spage te a me! Plaut.

VĀHĀLIS, is, m. Vahalis, the left branch of the Rhine, now the Waal, Cæs.

VALDE, adv. (contr. from valide). I. (1) Powerfully, strongly; very, very much, greatly. II. (2) (as an emphatic answer) Yes, certainly. EX. (1) quod v. mihi ariserat, Cic.;—non v. moveri, id.;—v. probare, Cæs.;—v. bene, id.;—v. multum, id.—(2) *meam tu amicam vendidisti!* Valde, Plaut.

VĀLE. See VALBO. SYN. See AVA.

VĀLĒDICO, ēre, *n.* (valeo, dico). *To say farewell, to take leave, Ov.*

VĀLENS, entis.

I. pt. of valeo.

II.

Adj. (1) *Prop. gen.*: Strong, powerful.—(2) *Exp.*: Sound, well, in good health.—(3) *Powerful, efficacious*.—(4) *Fig.*: Powerful, mighty, strong.

EX. (1) *valentissimi homines*, Cic.; —*valentissima bestia*, id.; —*valentior faba quam pisum*, strong, substantial, Cels.; —*v. trunci*, Virg.; —*v. tuivice, coarse, thick*, Ov.—(2) *medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore*, Cic.; —*puer, quum v. in publico visus esset*, id.—(3) *v. medicamenta*, Cels.—(4) *mallem tantas ei (Cesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret*, Cic.; —*v. causae*, Ov.

SYN. **VĀLENS**; **VALIDUS**; **VEGETUS**; **VIGENS**.—**Vālen**s, strong, vigorous, in a good state of health, opp. imbecillus, ægrotus.—**Validus**, sturdy, stout, strong, powerful, opp. infirmus.—**Vegetus**, vigorous, active in body or mind, opp. deffessus.—**Vigens**, flourishing, full of vigor, opp. languidus.

VĀLENTER, *adv.* (valens).

Powerfully, strongly. *I. Prop.*: v. resistere, Col.; —*nimis v. retenta materia*, Cels.; —*valentius spirare Eurus (cæpit)*, Ov. *II. Fig.*: non diu dicebat sed v., Sen.

VĀLENTĪA, æ, *f.* *Valentia*, the name of several towns. *I.* Of the Edinani, in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Valencia*, Mel. *II.* A town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Valence*, Plin. *III.* *Vibo Valentia* (called also *Vibo* or *Vizon*, Cic.), a town in the territory of the *Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. *IV.* A district of North Britain (Scotland), Amm.

VĀLENTĪNI, ōrum, *m.* (*Valentia III.*). *The inhabitants of Valentia, Cic.*

VĀLENTŪLUS, a, um, *adj.* (valens). *Strong.*

VĀLĒO, ēre, ūi, Itum, *intr.* *I. Prop.* (1)

Gen.: To be strong or powerful; to have great weight or influence, to prevail, etc.—(2) *Exp.*: To be strong in or at any thing, to be effectual, to exercise an influence upon, to have weight, avail.—(3) With an objective clause: To be able or fit to perform any thing, to have any thing in one's power, to be in a condition to do any thing.—(4) *To be well or in good health, to find one's self well*.—(5) *vale*, or *valeas*, as a salutation at parting: *Farewell, good-by*.—(6) As an expression of refusal or aversion, as in English: *Away with you! begone! I wish to have no more to do with you!* *II. Meton.* (7) *Gen.*: To have power, to be in force, have value.—(8) *Exp.*: To be worth, to have a certain value.—(9) To mean, signify, denote (like the Greek *δινασθαι*).

EX. (1) *fiet enim quodcumque volent, qui valebunt, valebunt autem semper arma, will be in power*, Cic.; —*jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat*, Sall.; —*si conjuratio convaluisset, id.*; —*pro deplorato non valitura (verba) viro, to be efficacious or effectual*, Ov.; —*plus potest qui plus valet*, Plaut.—(2) *velocitate ad cursum, viribus ad luctandum valere*, Cic.; —*non solum ad negligendas leges verum etiam ad evitendas, id.*; —*cimices valent contra serpentium morsus*, Plin.; —*ruta per se pro antidote valet*, Plin.—(3) *v. discutere infamiam*, Suet.; —*valet ima summis mutare deus*, Hor.; —*ego fungar vice cotis acutum reddere quæ ferrum valet, id.*—(4) *optime valere*, Cic.; —*v. corpore*, Cic.; *pedibus*, Nep.; *stomacho*, Juv.; —*v. a morbo*, Plaut. *Thus, as an introductory formula of a letter: si vales, bene est (abbreviated, S. V. B. E.); also with ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated, E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. Impera: ut valetur? Plaut.*—(5) *valeas*, Cic.; —*vale*, Plaut.; —*bene vale, id.*; —*vale atque salve, id.* *Also, in the conclusion of a letter:*

vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas, Cic.; —*also, as a last farewell to a deceased person*, Virg.—(6) *si talis est deus . . . valeat*, Cic.; —*valeas, tibi habebas res tuas, redde meas*, Plaut.; —*valeat res ludicra*, Hor.; —*valeat cure*, Petr.; —*valeat jubere or dicere, to bid any body farewell or adieu, to wish good by; illi salutaui*, post etiam jussi valere, Cic.—(7) *qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valet*, Cic.; —*longe plurimum valere ingenio, id.*; —*multum v. equitatu*, Cæs.; —*minus v., id.*; —*nescis, quod valeat numus? do you not know the use of it?* Hor.—(8) *dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeretur*,—(9) *quod idem (verbum) valeat*, Cic. *SYN.* See **POSSUM**.

1. **VĀLĒRĪĀNUS**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Valerius, Sall.*

2. **VĀLĒRĪĀNUS**, i, m., *Lucinius*. A Roman emperor, from A. D. 253 to 260.

VĀLĒRĪŪS, a, *Valerius*. *I.* A Roman family name, e. g. *P. V. Publicola*. *II. Adj.*: *V. gens*, Cic.; —*V. lex, of the interrex L. Valerius Flaccus*, id.; —*V. tabula, a place in the forum*, id.

VĀLESCO, ēre, *intr. incip.* (valeo). *To grow strong, acquire strength; scelera impetu, bona consilia mora v.*, Tac.; —*superstitiones v., id.*

VĀLĒTŪDĪNĀRĪŪS, a, um, *adj.* (valetudo). *I. 1. Sickly, ill; v. pecus*, Varr. *II. 2. Subst.*: *Vāletūdinarius*, li, m. *A sickly person, one that is always sick, an invalid*, Sen.—3. *Vāletūdinārium*, li, n. *A sick-room, hospital, infirmary, id.*

VĀLĒTŪDO, inis, *f.* (valeo). *I. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *The habit, state, or constitution of the body, health, whether good or bad*.—(2) *Exp.*: *Good health, health*.—(3) *Bad health, illness, sickness*. *II. Fig.* 4. *v. mentis, unsound state of mind, mental infirmity*.—(5) *Of style: Weakness, feebleness*. *EX.* (1) *bona v.*, Cic.; —*v. infirma atque etiam ægra, id.*; —*uti optima valetudine*, Cæs.; —*v. dura*, Hor.—(2) *v. (opportuna) ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis*, Cic.—(3) *gravitas valetudinis quæ tamen jam paulum videor levare*, Cic.; —*curatio valetudinis, id.*; —*v. oculorum, id.*—(4) *quos (Lysiae studiosos), v. modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat*, Cic. *SYN.* See **SALUS**.

VĀLGUS, a, um, *adj.* *I. Prop.* 1. *One that has his legs turned out below, in-kneed*. *II. Meton.* 2. *Wry; v. suavia, wry mouths*, Plaut. *SYN.* **VĀLGUS**; **VĀRUS**; **SCAURUS**.—**Vālgus**, as above, 1.—**Vārus**, having crooked legs bent outward, forming together (), bow-legged; aut varum aut valgum, Plaut.—**Scaurus**, that has great ankles bunching out, Hor.

VĀLĪDE, *adv.* (validus). *Strongly, vehemently, very much; ut v. tonuit*, Plaut.; —*fluctuat v. mare, id.* It is sometimes used as emphatic answer: *Yes, verily, surely, by all means; legirupa . . . v.*, Plaut.

VĀLĪDUS, a, um, *adj.* (valeo). *I. Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: Strong, powerful.—(2) *Exp.*: In good health, healthy, sound, well.—(3) Strong, powerful, efficacious (of medicine, etc.). *II. Fig.* (4) *Mighty, powerful, strong*. *EX.* (1) *videmus ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari*, Cic.; —*v. homines*, Plaut.; —*v. vires*, Virg.; —*v. robur pectoris*, Ov.; —*validiores munitiones, id.*; —*validissima materia, the strongest food*, Cels.; —*v. bipennis*, Virg.—(2) *si, ut spero, te validum videro*, Cic.; —*nondam ex morbo satis validus*, Liv.; —*v. color, a healthy complexion*, Plin.—(3) *v. venenum*, Tac.; —*v. medicamen*, Ov.—(4) *ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse*, Liv.; —*corpore, opibus, ingenio validus*, Tac. *SYN.* See **VĀLENS**.

VALLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (vallum). *Of or relating to a rampart or palisades; v. coronus, presented to him who first mounted the rampart of an enemy's camp, Liv.*

VALLIS or **VALLIS**, is, *f.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A valley, vale.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A hollow, cavity, pit.*

EX. (1) (colles) asserunt umbram vallibus, Cic. — magna v. intercedebat, Cæs. — vicus positus in valle, id. — v. cavæ, Virg. — v. opaca, Hor. — v. reducta, id. — (2) v. alarum, Catull. SYN. VALLIS; CONVALLIS. — Vallis, a valley or dale. — Convallis, a valley surrounded with mountains, Liv.

VALLO, Ære, *tr.* (vallum). I. *Prop.* (1) *To surround with a rampart and palisades, to fortify, intrench.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To surround, fortify, fence, guard, protect, cover, secure, etc.* EX. (1) v. castra, Tac. — v. noctem, by night, id. — muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, id. — (2) Pontus . . . ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. — Catilina . . . vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, id. — v. aciem elephantis, Flor. SYN. VALLO; SEPIO. — Vallare, as above (1). — Sepire, to hedge in, to fence with a hedge, more general than vallare.

VALLUM, i, n. (vallus). I. 1. *A mound furnished with palisades, a rampart, fortification, wall.* II. *Meton.* 2. *Any fence, protection, safeguard; Alpium vallum, Cic. — munitæ sunt palpebræ tamquam vallo pilorum, id.* SYN. See VALLUS.

VALLUS, i, m. *A stake.* I. *Gen.* 1. *A stake with pikes used by the Gauls in reaping, Plin. — used as a prop for supporting a vine, Virg. — (2) Esp.: A palisade. — 3. Meton.: i. q. vallum, a mound or rampart with palisades, Cæs. — 4. A point; v. pectinis, the tooth of a comb, Ov.*

EX. (2) ferre vallum, Cic. — virgulta vallo cadendo, Liv. — acutissimi valli, Cæs. SYN. VALLUS; VALLUM. — Vallus, a stake. — Vallum, a rampart with palisades; cingere oppidum vallo, Cic.

VALVÆ, Ærum, *f.* (perh. volvo). *Folding-doors, Cic.* SYN. See PORTA.

VALVATUS, a, um, *adj.* (valvæ). *Provided with folding-doors; v. triclinia, Varr. — v. fores, folding, Vit.*

VANDĀLI or **VANDĀLĪ**, Ærum, m. *The Vandals, a people of North Germany in the time of Tacitus, Tac.*

VANESCO, Ære, *intr. inep.* (vanus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To vanish, disappear.* II. *Fig.* (2) s. s.

EX. (1) cuncta v. in cinerem, Tac. — incipiunt gravidæ v. nubes, Ov. — spiritus v. in auras, id. — (2) inanis crudelitas v. tempore ipso, Tac. — ira plebis v., id. — amor v., Ov. — vos nolite patri nostrum vanescere luctum, i. e. to be in vain, Catull.

VANGIÖNES, um, m. *Vangiones.* 1. *A Germanic tribe on the Rhine, near the modern Worms, Cæs. — 2. Meton.: The capital of the Vangiones, now Worms, Amm.*

VANDICUS, a, um, *adj.* (vanns, dico). *That speaks vainly or falsely, lying, Plaut.*

VANILÖQUENTĪA, æ, *f.* (vaniloquus). *Empty or vain talk; deceitful words, untruth, falsehood; hac vaniloquentia primum Aristæum prætorem Achæorum excitavit, Liv.*

VANILÖQUIDÖRUS, i, m. (vox hybr. vaniloquus, δόκωρ), *facetè, A fictitious name of a liar.*

VANILÖQUUS, a, um, *adj.* (vanus, loquor). *Speaking vain or empty things.* I. *Lying, false, Plant.* II. *Boastful, vain-glorious; is . . . vaniloquus maria terrasque inani sonitu verborum complevit, Liv.*

VĀNĪTAS, Ætis, *f.* (vanus). *Emptiness, absence of truth or reality, falsehood; boastfulness, boasting, vain or empty talk; vanitas, unprofitableness, uselessness; nulla in celo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec v. inest, Cic. — v. orationis, id. — sine vanitate, id. — v. atque jactatio, Quint.*

VĀNITÜDO, inis, *f.* (id.). I. *q. vanitas.*

VANNUS, i, *f.* *A winnowing-machine, a fan or van (for corn), Col.*

VĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Empty, containing nothing, void.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Empty, idle, futile, to no purpose or effect, ineffectual, groundless, fruitless, without truth or reality, void, null. — (3) Subst.: vanum, i, n. A vain thing, vanity, nothing. — (4) Meton. of persons that do or say things to no purpose: idle, vain, false, lying, deceitful, boasting.*

EX. (1) leve ac vanum (granum), Col. — v. aristæ, Virg. — v. imago, without body, Hor. — (2) v. oratio, Cic. — v. promissa, Tac. — v. metus, Hor. — v. gaudia, id. — v. spes. — (3) ad vanum redacta victoria, Liv. — criminatio ex vano, i. e. without foundation, vain, void, id. — vana rumoris, Tac. — (4) vanus et perfidiosus et impius, lying, Cic. — vanus assidere iisdem castris, in vain. SYN. I. Vanus; see ARROGANS. II. VANUM; FALSUM; FICTUM. — Vanum, a vain and foolish appearance. — Falsum, false, untrue; v. ris addere falsa, Ov. — Fictum, feigned, invented; tenax (fama) ficti praviqve, Virg. Falsis decipimur; fictis delectamur; vana contemnimus, G. D. Falsum loqui, mendacis est; fictum, calidi; vanum stulti, G. D.

VĀPIDĒ, adv. (vapides). *Meton.: Badly, poorly, ill; thus, Augustus said, v. se habere for male se habere, Suet.*

VĀPIDUS, a, um, *adj.* (vapor). I. *Prop.: Exhaling vapor; v. vinum, i. e. capid, bad, spoiled, Col.* II. *Meton.: Corrupt, bad.* I. *Prop.: v. piz, of a bad scent, Pers. — 2. Fig.: v. pectus, id.*

VĀPOR, Æris, m. (1) *Gen.: Steam, vapor, exhalation. — (2) Esp.: Warm exhalation or vapor; hence, warmth, heat. — (3) The glow of love, Sen.* EX. (1) vapores aquarum, Cic. — volat ater v. ad auras, i. e. smoke, Virg. — (2) (semen) tepescit vapor, Cic. — lentusque carinas est vapor, Virg. SYN. VAPOR; EXHALATIO. — Vapor, visible vapor, steam arising from what is damp. — Exhalatio, exhalation, evaporation, more or less visibly from humid bodies, e. g. spirituous liquors.

VĀPÖRĀRIUM, Æi, n. *A tube or pipe in a bath, by which heat was conveyed to the bathing apartment, Cic.*

VĀPÖRĀTĪO, Ænis, *f.* (vapor). *A steaming, exhaling; exhalation, steam, vapor; v. balnearum, a vapor-bath; v. inundantium aquarum.*

VĀPÖRIFER, Æra, Ærum, *adj.* (vapor, fero). *Emitting steam or vapor; v. fornax, Stat. — v. Baiae, id.*

VĀPÖRO, Ære, *intr. and tr.* (vapor). I. *Intr.* (1) *To emit vapor or steam, to exhale, steam. — 2. Fig.: To glow, Lucr.* II. *Tr.* (3) *To fill with vapor, steam, or smoke, to fumigate.*

EX. (1) aque vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. — (3) vaporatæ nebulae, Col. — v. templum ture, Virg. — glebæ solibus æstivus vaporatæ, warmed, heated, Col. — v. oculos, to foment, Plin.

VAPPA, æ, *f.* (vapor). I. *Prop.: The mould or mustiness of wine; hence, spoiled wine, rapid or insipid wine, Plin.* II. *Meton.: A worthless or good-for-nothing fellow, Hor.* SYN. VAPPA; NEBULO; VREBRO. — Vappa, as above II.

— Nebulo, one who carries on his nefarious deeds

in the dark, a cheat, a rogue, a scoundrel.—*Verbero*, a person worthy to be beaten, or who is often beaten, a rascal, a rogue.

VAPŪLARIS, *e*, *adj.* (*vapulo*). That is beaten; *v. tribunus*, (of a slave), captain or foremost of the flogged, *Plaut.*

VAPŪLO, *āre*, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) To be beaten, to receive blows.—(2) *Meton.*: To be beaten by an enemy, to be routed.—(3) To be ruined (in fortune). II. *Fig.* (4) To be attacked. *EX.* (1) *ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus*, *Ter.*;—*v. fustibus*, *Quint.*;—*vapula, vapulet, thou shalt, he shall, be beaten*, (= you be hanged! he be hanged!) *Plaut.*—(2) *septimam legionem vapulasse*, *Caes. ap. Cic.*—(3) *multa v.*, *Sen.*—(4) *v. sermonibus*, *Cic.*

VARIANUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Varus*; *V. clades*, *Suet.*

VARIATIO, *ōnis*, *f.* (*vario*). Variation, difference; sine variatione ulla, *Liv.* *SYN.* **VARIATIO**; **VARIETAS**.—Variatio, a variation, a changing.—Varietas, variety, diversity; in tanta animalium varietate, *Cic.*

VARIATUS, *a*, *um*. I. *pt. of vario*. II. *Adj.*: Manifold, various, varied, *App.*

VARICO, *āre*, *intr.* (*varicus*). To spread the feet asunder, to straddle; *varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est*, *et*, *etc.*, *Quint.*

VARICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*varus*). Straddling; *illa ambulat varica*, *Ov.*

VARIE, *adv.* (*varius*). I. *Prop.* (1) With divers colors, variegatedly. II. *Fig.* (2) Variously, diversely, in different ways. *EX.* (1) *mithrax gemma . . . v. refulgens*, *Plin.*—(2) *v. moveri*, *Cic.*;—*qui (sermone) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti v. et copiose sunt*, *id.*;—*v. agitari*, *Sall.*

VARIETAS, *ōtis*, *f.* (*id.*). Variety, diversity, difference; *v. florum*, *Cic.*—*v. fructuum*, *id.*;—*v. celi*, *id.*;—*bellum in multa varietate versatum, change, vicissitude*, *id.*;—*v. atque infidelitas exercitus, fickleness, inconslancy*, *Pl. ap. Cic.* *SYN.* See **VARIATIO**.

VARIO, *āre*, *tr.* and *intr.* (*varius*). I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.*: To make of different colors, to variegate.—(2) *Fig.*: To make different, manifold, various or diversified, to vary, diversify, change. II. *Intr.* (3) *Prop.*: To be variegated or partly-colored, to change color.—(4) *Fig.*: To be diverse or different, to vary, change. *EX.* (1) *variante se uva, coloring*, *Plin.*;—(*sol*) *variatur ortum maculis, diversifies*, *Virg.*;—*v. corpora cœruleis guttis*, *Ov.*;—*variare virgis et loris, to beat black and blue*, *Plaut.*;—*formas variatus in omnes, variegated, diversified*.—(2) *v. vocem*, *Cic.*;—*v. sententiam*, *id.*;—*que de Marcelli morte variant auctores, relate differently*, *Liv.*;—*v. labore otio, otium labore*, *Plin.*;—*quoniam sententia variaretur, there were different opinions*, *Liv.*—(3) *ostrea v. coloribus, vary in color*, *Plin.*;—*figuræ v.*, *Lucr.*;—*undæ variant Aquilonibus*, *Prop.*—(4) *fama v.*, *Liv.*;—*timores variant*, *Ov.* *SYN.* See **MUTO**.

VARIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) Of divers colors, variegated, partly-colored.—2. *v. terra*, moist on the surface and dry below, *Col.* II. *Fig.* (3) Manifold, diverse, various, different, not uniform, variable. *EX.* (1) *lingua nigra aut varia, partly-colored*, *Varr.*;—*v. uvæ*, *Cat.*;—*v. lynceæ*, *Virg.*;—*v. columnæ, of spotted marble*, *Hor.*;—*v. auctumnus purpureo colore*, *id.*;—*v. cœlum, speckled with stars*, *Ov.*;—*v. latera, black and blue, or of all sorts of colors*, *Plaut.*—(3) *v. poema, v. oratio, v. mores, v. fortuna, voluptas etiam v.*, *Cic.*;—*v. victoria, fluctu-*

ating, wavering, *Liv.*;—*v. animus, inconstant*, *Sall.*;—*varium et mutabile semper letum*, *Virg.*; *quales sint (dii), varium est, various opinions prevail on that point*, *Cic.* *SYN.* See **DIVERsus**.

VĀRIX, *icis*, *c.* (1. *varus*). A dilated vein, a varicose vein, *Cic.*

VARRO, *ōnis*, *m.* *Varro*, a cognomen in the gens *Terentia*; *e. g. M. Terentius Varro*, a contemporary of Cicero, who wrote *De Re Rustica*, and *De Lingua Latina*;—*P. Terentius Varro Atacinus*, a poet of the same date;—*C. Terentius Varro*, a consul who commanded at the battle of Cannæ.

VARRONIĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Varro*). Of or belonging to *Varro*; *V. milites*, *i. e.* of the consul *C. T. Varro*, *Liv.*

VĀRUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) Parting from each other; hence, bent asunder, bent outward, straddling. II. *Fig.* (2) Dissimilar, unlike, different. *EX.* (1) *v. talea*, *Col.*;—*varus distortis cruribus*, *Hor.*;—*v. manus*, *Mart.*;—*v. cornua*, *Ov.*—(2) *geminus*, Horoscope, vano productis genio, *Pers.*;—*alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum, differing from the latter*, *Hor.* *SYN.* See **VALGUS**.

VARUS, *i*, *m.* *Varus*, a cognomen, *asp. in the gens Quintilia*, *e. g. P. Quintilius Varro*, who was conquered by *Arminius*, *Suet.*

VĀS, *vādis*, *m.* (*vado*). A surety, bail; *vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistenti*, *Cic.* *SYN.* **VAS**; **PRÆS**; **SPONSOR**; **OBSES**.—*Vas*, a surety, bail, *i. e.* one who undertakes for another man in a criminal case, and binds himself on pain of death that the man impeached shall appear in court on a certain day (moriendum esset sibi ipsi), *Cic.*—*Præs*, a surety in a money matter, who is bound to make up the loss, if the principal fail to make good his engagement. In the plural, it means the property of the bondsmen given up as security.—*Sponsor*, a guarantor who is answerable for the deed of another or his own; *sponsor promissorum*, *Cic.*—*Obses*, a hostage given as a security for the performance of a covenant in war or peace.

VĀS, *vāsis*, *plur. vāsa*, *ōrum*, *n.* [*nom. sing., vasum*, *Cat. ap. Gell. and Plaut.*; *vāsus* *fictilis*, *Petr.*; *genit., vasi*, *Lucr.*; *vas argenteis* *for vasis*, *acc. to Cic.*]. A vessel, case; also, a utensil, implement; *corpus quasi v. est aut aliquod animi receptaculum*, *Cic.*;—*v. vinarium*, *id.*;—*colligere vasa, to pack up the baggage*, *Cic.*;—*conclamare vasa, to give the signal for packing up the baggage*, *Caes.* *SYN.* **VAS**; **VASARIUM**.—*Vas*, a vessel, etc., as above; *vasa argentea*, *Hor.*—*Vasarium*, a cupboard of plate or other vessels. See also **VASARIUM** I.

VASĀRIUM, *ii*, *n.* (2. *vās*). I. Money given to a governor upon going into a province, to provide furniture, equipage, etc., an outfit, *Cic.* II. Money paid for the use of an oil press, *Cic.* III. Furniture and vessels in bath-rooms, *Vitr.* IV. Public records, archives. *SYN.* See **VAS**.

VASCO, *ōnis*. See **VASCONES**.

VASCONES, *um*, *m.* *Vascones*, a people of *Hispania Tarraconensis* in the modern Navarre, ancestors of the *Basques*, *Plin.*

VASCŪLĀRIUS, *ii*, *m.* (*vasculum*). One that makes metal utensils, esp. a maker of cups; a goldsmith, silversmith, *Cic.*

VASCŪLUM, *i*, *n.* *dim.* (2. *vās*). I. 1. A little vessel, esp. of metal or bronze, *Quint.*—2. A bee-hive, *Fall.* II. 3. The seed-vessel or caput of certain plants, *Plin.*

VASTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (vastus). *A devastating, ravaging, laying waste*; ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? Cic.—intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

SYN. VASTATIO; VASTITAS.—Vastatio, as above.—2. Vastitus, the ravage or total ruin of a country laid waste; *fig.*, Bellere judiciorum vastitatem, Cic.—Vastitas misera quadam et luctuosa rerum facies quæ vastationem direptionemque sequitur, G. D.

VASTATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A destroyer, devastator*; Arcadiæ v. aper, Ov.;—v. ierarum (Amicus), Virg.

VASTATRIX, icis, *f.* (id.). *She that devastates*; luxuria terrarum marisque v., Sen.

VASTE, adv. (vastus). I. (1) *Awkwardly, unskillfully*. II. (2) *Widely, hugely, vastly*. EX. (1) ut neve asper concurrant (verba), neve vastius diducantur, Cic.—(2) vastius . . . ruit impetus undæ, Ov.

VASTIFICUS, a, um, adv. (vastus, facio). *Laying waste, devastating*; v. beluæ, Cic.

VASTITAS, itis, *f.* (vastus). I. 1 *A wilderness, solitude, desert*, Cic. II. Meton. (2) *Desolation, ravaging, desolation*.—(3) *Fearful state or condition, terrible or excessive size, hugeness*. EX. (2) quum eadem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, Cic.;—reddere vastitatem, Liv.;—dira v., Tac.—(3) beluæ pari vastitate, of equally horrible size, Col.;—v. immensa æquorum, Plin. *Fig.*: v. instantis laboris, enormous amount, Col. **SYN.** See VASTATIO.

VASTITIÆ, ti, *f.* (id.). *Devastation*; discidium, v. venit, Plaut.

VASTITUDO, itis, *f.* (id.). I. *A devastating, laying waste*, Cat. II. *Uncouth form or size*; impetus et v. corporis (leonis), Gell.

VASTO, are, *tr.* (vastus). I. Prop. (1) *To make empty or void*. II. Meton. (2) *To lay waste, devastate, pillage, plunder*. EX. (1) lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto agro, Cic.;—vastati agri sunt, Liv.—(2) Prop. v. agros, Cic.;—v. Italiam, id.;—v. partem provincie incursionibus, Cæs.;—v. omnia, Sall. *Fig.*: conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, confused, disturbed, Sall. **SYN.** See DEPOPULOR.

VASTUS, a, um, adj. I. Prop. (1) *Waste, desert, uninhabited, desolate*.—(2) *Fig.*: Uncultivated, unmannerly, awkward, clumsy, ill-bred. II. Meton. (3) *Laid waste, desolated*.—(4) *Vast, awkwardly great, monstrous, unyielding, enormous, huge*.—(5) *Fig. s. s.* EX. (1) v. ac deserta urbs, Liv.;—urbs v. a defensioribus, id.;—dies per silentium vastus. (2) vultu motique corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic.;—v. homo atque fœdus, id.—(3) nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv.;—hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg.—(4) immanis et v. beluæ, Cic.;—v. solitudines, id.;—vastior aperta, having a very broad sound, id.;—v. atque apertum mare, Cæs.;—v. clamor, loud, Virg.;—v. antrum, id.;—v. iter, on the wide ocean, Ov.;—v. pondus, id.—(5) v. animus, insatiable, Sall.;—v. varia v. que scientia, comprehensive. **SYN.** Vastus (4). See MAGNIS. Vastus (1); DESERTUS. Vastus, empty, desolate, barren; solitudo vasta, Cic.—Desertus, deserted, abandoned; domus deserta, Ov.;—via deserta et inculta, Cic.

VASUM, i, and **VASUS**, i. See 2. VAS.

VATES, is, *c.* I. 1. *A soothsayer, prophet, seer*; also, of a woman: a prophetess. II. Meton. 2. *A poet, poetess*, Hor.—3. *A teacher, instructor, master*; Herophilus medicinæ vates,

Plin.;—Scævola legum clarissimus et certissimus v., Val. Max. **SYN.** See POETA.

VATICANUS, a, um, adj. V. mons collis, the Vatican hill, one of the hills of Rome, west of the Tiber, Hor. *Plur.*: The hill and the surrounding country. Cic.;—V. ager, campus, id.;—V. vallis, the valley between the Vatican and Janiculum, Tac.;—V. vina, a very inferior sort. *Subst.*: In Vaticano, Plin.

VATICINANS, antis, *m.* (vaticinor). *A foreteller of things to come*. **SYN.** See AUGUR.

VATICINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A soothsaying, prophesying*. **SYN.** See PREDICTIO.

VATICINATOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *A soothsayer*.

VATICINIUM, ii, *n.* (vaticinus). *A soothsaying, prophesying*, Plin.; Gell. **SYN.** See PREDICTIO.

VATICINOR, āri, ātus, *intr.* (vates, cano). I. Prop. (1) *To prophesy as a soothsayer*. II. Meton. (2) *To sing or celebrate as a poet*.—(3) *To rave, to be mad or enthusiastic, to talk idly or to no purpose*. EX. (1) v. per furorem, Cic. With obj. clause: saxam læsi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, Ov. *Poet.*: parcite, vaticinor coguntur eade nefanda exturbare animas, I admonish or warn as a seer, Ov.—(2) v. carminibus Græcia, Cic.;—vetera vaticinamini, you are telling us nothing new, Plaut.—(3) sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. **SYN.** See DIVINO.

VATICINUS, a, um, adj. (vates, cano). *Soothsaying, prophetic*; v. libri, Liv.;—v. furores.

VATINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Vatinius*, Catull.

VATINIUS, a. Vatinius, a Roman family name, e. g. P. Vatinius, accused by Cicero.

1. **VE** (an enclitic formed from vel). *Or, albus aterve*, Cic.;—plus minuse, id. *Poet.*: ve . . . ve = vel . . . vel;—eo, ve . . . aut; corpora vertuntur, nec quod minus sumusve.

2. **VE** [væ]. An inseparable particle, which, in composition, has the power of negating a positive idea, as in *vecors, veprimis*; or of strengthening a negative, as in *veipallidus*.

VECORDIA, æ, *f.* (vecors). *Want of reason, madness, frenzy*; also, *foolishness, silliness*; obiectare vecordiam Mario, Sall.;—prorsus in facie vultuque v. inerat, id.

VECORS, dis, *adj.* (ve, cor). *Without reason, i. e. frantic, mad*; or, *silly, foolish, stupid*; alius cor ipsum animus videtur, ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordeseque dicuntur, Cic.;—impetus prope v., Liv. **SYN.** See AMENS.

VECTABILIS, e, *adj.* (vecto). *That can be carried*; v. materia insulse, Sen.

VECTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *A carrying*; also, *a riding on horseback, or, in a carriage*; v. assidua equi post cibum, Suet.

VECTIGAL, ilis, *n.* (for vectigale from vectigalis). I. (1) *That which is paid to the state; tax, revenue, duty, impost*. II. Meton. (2) *Revenue, income, private property, &c.* EX. (1) ita neque ex portu, neque ex decumis, neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic.—(2) vectigalia rustica rusticis (anteponantur), Cic.;—ex nico tenui vectigali detractio sumptibus cupiditatis aliquid etiam redundabit, id. *Prop.*: magnum v. est parsimonia, Cic. **SYN.** See TRIBUTUM.

VECTIGALIS, e, *adj.* (vectus from veho). I. (1) *That is paid as a tax or tribute*. II. (2) *That brings in income or profit, profitable*. EX. (1) v. pecunia, taxes, imposts, Cic.;—v. civitas, that pays taxes or tribute, id.;—v. agri, id.;—

facere alqm sibi vectigalem, Cæs.—(2) *v. equi, that produces gain*, Cic. SYN. See **TRIBUTARIUS**.

VECTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (veho). *A carrying; a riding; vectiones quadrupedum*, Cic. SYN. See **VEHICULUM**.

VECTIS, is, *m.* (id.). *A wooden or iron bar for lifting weights, etc., a lever; demoliri signum et vectibus labefactare conantur*, Cic.

VECTO, āre, *tr. freq. int.* (veho). *To carry, bear, bring; v. super fluctus dorso edito Delphinum*, Gell.;—*corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare curina*, Virg. *Puss. : vectari humeris*, Hor.;—*vectari equis, to ride, go on horseback*, Ov.

VECTOR, ōris, *m.* (veho). I. (1) *One that bears, carries, conveys or transports any thing, a carrier, bearer.* II. (2) *One that rides, goes or travels, a traveller, passenger, rider, etc.* EX. (1) *debet semper plus esse virum in vectore quam in onere*, Sen.;—*v. Sileni (Atlas)*, Ov.—(2) *etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent*, Cic.;—*v. equum regit*, Ov. SYN. **VECTOR**; **VEHENS**.—**Vector**, said of him who carries (1) and of him who is carried (2).—**Vehens**, *adj. used passively, quadrigis vehens, driving, riding, i. e. being carried*.

VECTŌRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (vector). *Of or belonging to carrying or transportation; v. navigia, transports*, Cæs.

VECTŪRA, æ, *f.* (veho). I. (1) *A carrying, conveying; carriage, transportation.* II. *Meton. 2. Money paid for carriage or conveyance, freight, fare*, Sen. EX. (1) *solvere pro vectura, for freight or passage*, Cic.;—*sine vecturæ periculo, of transport or conveyance by sea*, id.;—*v. imperabantur, imports*, Cæs.;—*vecturæ frumenti*, id. SYN. See **VEHICULUM**.

VECTUS, a, um, *pt. of veho*.

VEGĒO, ēre, *tr.* (vigeo). *To set in violent motion, to excite, disturb; v. æquora ventis*, Eun. ap. Non.;—*moderari et v. equum*, Lucr.;—*also, intr., to be active; vigeo, veget ut pote plurimum*, Varr.

VEGĒTIUS, ſi, *m.* *Vegetius, a personal name. 1. Flavius V. Renatus, a writer De Re Militari in the 4th century.—2. A later writer De Re Veterinaria.*

VEGĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (for *vegitus pt. of vego*). I. *Prop. (1) Lively, active, sprightly, fresh, vigorous.* II. *Fig. (2) Active, quick, sharp, vigorous.* EX. (1) *te vegetum nobis in Græcia siste*, Cic.;—*niq̄ri v. que oculi*, Suet.;—*vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit*, Hor.—(2) *v. mens*, Cic.;—*v. tertia pars rationis et mentis*, id.;—*vegetissimum intervallum temporis, most lively*, Plin. SYN. See **VALENS**.

VĒ-GRANDIS, e, *adj.* *Not very large, diminutive, little, small* (see 2. *Ve*); *v. atque imbecillæ oves*, Varr. (*v. macies in Cicero is of doubtful reading*).

VEHĒMENS, entis, [*disyll. vemens*, Lucr.; Hor.], *adj. (prob. a lengthened form for vēmens, i. e. vē, mens, see 2. Ve, and conf. Vecors, etc.)*. I. *Prop. (1) Very violent, impetuous, ardent, vehement, strenuous.* II. *Meton. (2) Strong, powerful, mighty, energetic, operative, efficacious.* EX. (1) *Galba non in agendo solum sed etiam in meditando v. atque incensus*, Cic.;—*v. ferroxque naturā*, id.;—*v. et iratus lupus*, id.—(2) *vehementissimus cursus*, Hirt.;—*vehementis ictu missique telum*, Liv.;—*v. dolor capitis*, Plin.;—*v. imber*, Lucr. SYN. See **VIOLENTUS**.

VEHĒMENTER, *adv.* (vehemens). I. (1) *Very violently, impetuously, ardently, vehemently.*

II. (2) *Extremely, exceedingly, strongly, very, very much.* EX. (1) *v. se agere*, Cic.;—*insectari alqm vehementius*, id.;—*v. eos incusavit*, Cæs.;—*quibus rebus Cæsar v. commotus*, id.—(2) *quod . . . v. id retinebatur*, Cic.;—*v. etiam atque etiam rogare*, id.;—*v. displicere*, id.;—*v. astringere manus*, Plaut.;—*v. fluctuare (mare)*, id.

VEHĒMENTĪA, æ, *f.* (id.). I. (1) *Vehemence, violence, impetuosity.* II. (2) *Strength.* EX. (1) *Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiæ*, Plin.;—*v. Gracchi*, Gell.—(2) *v. odoris*, Plin.;—*v. venarum*, i. e. *a strong pulsation*, id.;—*v. linteorum strigilumque, strong scent or smell*, id.

VEHENS, entis, I. *pt. of veho.* II. *Adj. : Being carried.* SYN. See **VECTOR**.

VEHES, is, *f.* (veho). I. (1) *That which can be carried at one time, e. g. in a wagon; hence, gen. : A cart-load or wagon-load, a load.* II. *Meton. 2. as a measure : A cart-load, a load.* EX. (1) *v. fœni large onusta*, Plin.;—*v. fœni*, id.;—*lapis magnitudine vehis, i. e. making up a cart-load, a cart-load*, id.

VEHĪCŪLUM, i, n. (veho). I. *A vehicle, carriage; a cart, wagon; a vessel, ship, etc.*, Cic.;—*v. furtorum, a ship*, id. II. *Meton. : An instrument for cutting corn*, Pall. SYN. **VEHICULUM**; **VECTURA**; **VECTIO**.—**Vehiculum**, *a car, wagon, or chariot; v. triumphale*, Cic.—**Vectura**, *carriage, portage, money for carriage; misimus qui pro vecturâ solveret*, Cic.—**Vectio**, *the carrying or portage*.

VEHO, ēre, *xi, ctum, tr. and intr.* (*ōvin*). I. (1) *To carry, convey, bear.—(2) Pass. : To be carried or conveyed; to go, proceed, advance.* II. (3) *Intr. : To ride.* EX. (1) *taurus qui vexit Europam*, Cic.;—*v. reticulum panis onusto humero*, Hor.;—*v. cibum ore*, Ov.;—*v. uxorem plastro*, Tib.;—*quodque suo Tugus amne vehit aurum*, Ov.;—*quod fugiens horna semel vexit, has brought along with it*, Hor. *Absol. : quanti verheret (navis) interrogavi*, Quint.—(2) *veli curru quadrigarum*, Cic.;—*veli in essedo*, id.;—*veli in navi*, id.;—*veli in equo*, id.—(3) *per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens*, Cic.;—*lectica per urbem vehendi jus*, Suet. SYN. See **FERO**.

VEIUS, or **VEIUS**, a, um, *adj.* (Veii). I. *Of or belonging to Veii; V. dux, i. e. Volcinnius*. Prop. II. *Subst. : Veia, Veia, a female proper name*, Hor.

VEIENS, entis, *adj.* (Veii). I. *Of or belonging to Veii; V. ager*, Cic.;—*V. bellum*, id.;—*V. senatus*, Liv. II. *Subst. : Veientes, um, m. The inhabitants of Veii*, Cic.

VEIENTĀNUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). I. 1. *Of or belonging to Veii; V. ager*, Liv.;—*V. uva*, Mart. II. *Subst. 2. Veientānum, i, n. A wine of inferior quality*, Hor.—3. *Veientāni, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Veii*, Plin.

VEII, ōrum, *m.* *Veii, an ancient town of Etruria, twelve miles from Rome on the river Cremera, near the modern village Isola*, Cic.

VEL, conj. (velis from volo). I. *Grn. (1) Or. It is frequently repeated, vel . . . vel, either . . . or; whether . . . or.* II. *Esp. (2) In proceeding from weaker to stronger terms: Even, nay even.* EX. 1. *Usage. 1. vel . . . vel: vel sumptuosæ vel desidiôsæ illeceberræ multæ cupiditatum*, Cic.;—*pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim*, id.—2. *With aut: aut calefcere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim, etc.*, Cic.;—*aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus*, id.—3. *The last vel is sometimes rendered emphatic by etiam, vero etiam, omnino: vel ad usum vitæ vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam*, Cic.;—*vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos, etc.*, id.—4. *With the poets: aut . . . vel for*

vel . . . **vel**: tellus aut hisce **vel** istam quæ facit, ut lædatur, mutando pede figuram, Ov. (*conf.* *Aur.*). —5. **vel** is sometimes used singly: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellarunt, Cic.; —constituere vel conservare, id. —(2) sed tamen vel regum malo quam liberum populum, Cic.; —isto quidem modo vel consularis vituperabilis est, id.; —hoc ascensus vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv.; —vel ut a te ipso ordinare, especially to begin with yourself, Cic. —6. Very frequently with a Superl.: vidi in dolore podagræ ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, the very greatest, Cic.; —hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, the very least . . . the very most, Cic. **SYN.** **VEL**; **VE**; **AUT**. —**Vel**, or, even; **vel** adest, **vel** non, Plaut. —**Ve**, the same, but used only as an expletive (Gr. 242. Obs. 2.). —**Aut**, or, or else, either. It is sometimes disjunctive, sometimes interrogative, Ter.

VELĀBRENSIS, e, adj. (2. Velabrum). *Of or belonging to the street Velabrum*; **V.** caseus.

1. **VELĀBRUM**, i, n. (velo). *A covering spread over the theatre, an awning*, Amm. **SYN.** See **MACELLUM**.

2. **VELĀBRUM**, i, n. *A street at Rome on Mount Aventine, inhabited chiefly by oil-men and cheese-mongers*, Varr.

VELĀMEN, inis, n. (velo). *A covering; garment, clothing*, Tac. **SYN.** See **VELUM**.

VELĀMENTUM, i, n. (velo). I. *Prop.* (1) *A covering, clothing*. —2. *A curtain*, Sen. —(3) *velamenta, olive-branches* (also rods) round which woollen fillets were tied, such as persons supplicating for peace, etc., carried in their hands. II. *Fig.* (4) *A covering, cloak, disguise*. **EX.** (1) *tunicas quas testiculos ambiunt velamenta vocant*, Cels.; —(3) *velamenta et infulas preferentes*, Tac.; —*velamenta manu pretenderis supplice*, Ov.; —(4) *patrocinium aliquod seu velamentum libidinibus*, Sen. **SYN.** See **VELUM**.

VELĀRIS, e, adj. (velum). *Of or belonging to a curtain*; **v.** anuli, *curtain rings*, Plin.

VELĀRĪUM, ī, n. (velum). *A large curtain spread over the theatre to keep off the sun's rays, an awning*, Juv.

VELĒDA, æ, f. *Veleda*, a virgin to whom divine honors were paid by the Germans, Tac.

VELES, Itis [plur. velites], m. (unc.). I. *A kind of light armed soldier who did not stand in the ranks, but was employed in skirmishing in front of the main body, a kind of chasseur, a skirmisher*, Liv. II. *Meton.*: **v.** scurra, *skirmishing, provoking, irritating*, Cic.

VELĪA, æ, f. I. *A part of the Palatine hill at Rome*, Cic. II. *A town of Lucania, called also ELEA, which see.*

VELĪENSIS, e, adj. (Velia). *Of or belonging to Velia*. See **VELIA** I. and II. **V.** sacerdotes, Cic. **Plur.**: **Velīenses**, lum, m. *The inhabitants of Velia in Lucania*, Cic.

VELĪFER, æra, ærum, adj. (velum, fero). *Carrying canvas or sails*; **v.** carina, Ov.; —**v.** malus, Val. Flac.; —**v.** venti, *that swell the sails*, Sen.

VELĪFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *A sailing*, Cic., from **VELĪFĪCŌ**, ære (act. of velificor). I. *To make sail, to sail*; **v.** per summa æquora, Plin. II. *velificatus*, a, um (*pass.*): *velificatus* Athos, sailed through, Juv.

VELĪFICOR, æri, ætus, intr. dep. (velum, facio). I. *Prop.* (1) *To make sail, to sail*. II. *Fig.* (2) **v.** alcuī, *to work eagerly in favor of, to favor, promote*. **EX.** (1) (ratīs) *cæcula ad inferos velificata lacus*, Prop.; —*sic velificantes*

triumphantium in modum, etc., Flor. —(2) **v.** honori, Cic.; —*ne aut velificatus alcuī dicaria*.

1. **VELĪNUS LĀCUS**. *A lake in the Sabine territory between Reate and Interamnium*, Plin. —*Velina tribus, a tribe in this region deriving its name from the lake*, Cic.

2. **VELĪNUS**, a, um, adj. (Velia II.). *Of or belonging to Velia*; **V.** portus, i. e. *Velia*, Virg.

VELĪTĀRIS, e, adj. (velēs). *Of or belonging to the velites*; **v.** hastæ, Liv.; —**v.** arma, Sall.

VELĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (velitor). *A skirmishing*, Plaut.

VELĪTERNUS, a, um, adj. (Velitræ). I. *Of or belonging to Velitræ*; **V.** ager, Liv.; —**V.** populus, id. II. **Plur.**: **Velīterni**, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Velitræ*, Liv.

VELĪTES, um, m. See **VELES**.

VELĪTOR, æri, intr. dep. (velites). *To fight in the manner of the velites, to begin to fight by skirmishing, to skirmish*. I. *Prop.*: **v.** in eum lapidibus crebris, App. II. *Fig.*: **v.** armis primis discipline, i. e. *to make the first attack with*, id.; —*nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos, habere been wrangling*, Plaut.; —**v.** periculum alcuī, *to threaten with*, App.

VELĪTRÆ, ærum, f. *Velitræ, a town of the Volsci in Latium, whence the Octavian family had its origin, now Veltri*, Liv.

VELĪVŌLANS, antis, adj. (velum, volo). *Flying with sails* (a poetic epithet of a ship).

VELĪVŌLUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Flying with sails, winged or furnished with sails* (poet. f. a ship); **v.** naves, Enn. *Abstr.*: mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. *Meton. of the sea*: **v.** mare, *full of ships, sailed over*, Virg.

VELLEIUS, a, *Velleius*, a Roman family name. *Exp.*: the historian C. V. *Paterculus*, under Augustus and Tiberius.

VELLICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (vellico). *A plucking, twitching; a bantering, taunting*; quum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen.

VELLĪCŌ, ære, tr. (vello). I. *Prop.* (1) *To pluck, twitch, pinch*. —2. *Meton.* of a bee: *To suck*, Varr. II. *Fig.* (3) *To rouse by pinching, to quicken, make lively*. —(4) *To taunt, carp, or rail*. **EX.** (1) *vellicari* (puer) a pædagogō, Quint.; —**v.** (cornix) vultarios, Plaut. —(3) *excitare et v. animum e somno*, Sen. —(4) **v.** in circulis, Cic.; —*sibilent, vellicent, vocent, etc.*, Plaut. **SYN.** See **CARPO**.

VELLO, ære, vulsi, vulsum, tr. I. *Prop.* (1) *To pluck, pluck out, pull out, off or up, pluck or tear up, out or off*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Same*. **EX.** (1) **v.** oves, Plin.; —**v.** anseres, id.; —**v.** comam, Mart.; —**v.** pilos equine caudæ, Hor.; —**v.** barbam, id.; —**v.** aurem, *to pull the ear*, in order to remind one of any thing, Virg. —(2) *secreto velluntur pectora morsu*, Stat. **SYN.** **VELLO**; **PERVELLO**. —*Vellere, to pull, pluck, or tear away*; postes e cardine vellere, Virg. —*Pervellere* (more intensive), *to pluck out in a violent manner, to pull off*; **p.** aurem porcello, Phædr.

VELLUS, ōris, n. (vello). I. 1. *Shorn wool*, Plin. II. *Meton.* 2. *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, a fleece*. —3. *Also, for the skin of any other animal*; **v.** fulvi leonis, Ov. —4. *Of things like wool, down*; velleraque ut foliis despectant tenui seras, i. e. *silk, or cotton*, Virg.; —*of light fleecy clouds*, id.; —*of snow*, Mart. —5. *Of things made of wool*: **v.** Parnasia, *woollen bands or fillets*, Stat.

VELO, ære, tr. (velum). I. (1) *To cover with any tegument, to cover, veil, wrap up in any*

thing.—2. In military language: Velati, *drum, m.* (like accensi). A kind of *supernumerary troops* who stepped into the place of those that were killed; accensi velati, Cic. II. (3) To cover, conceal, veil, cloak. EX. (1) v. caput, Cic.;—v. partes tegendas, Or.;—v. antennis, to bend the sails to the yards, Virg.;—velatus toga, clothed, Liv.;—velatus vitta, bound with a fillet, Or.;—velata manus, i. e. holding the velamenta, Plaut.;—v. delubra deum fronde, to decorate, Virg.;—(3) v. odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.;—v. culpam invidia, id. SYN. VELO; AMICIO; OBRUO.—Velare, as No. 1.—Amicire, to cover, wrap up; velis amicos, non togis, Cic. Fig.: amicitur vitibus ulmus, Ov.—Obnubere, prop., to cover with a cloud; gen., to cover with a veil; caput obnube liberatoris patriæ, Liv.

VELOCITAS, *ātis, f.* (velox). I. Prop. (1) *Swiftness, quickness, fleetness, velocity.* II. Fig. s. s. EX. (1) v. ad cursum, Cic.;—non viribus aut velocitatibus res magnæ gerantur, sed, etc., id.—(2) v. mali, Tac.;—v. animi exercitata studio, Quint.;—also, of a rapid style: v. immortalis illa Sallustii, id. SYN. See PERICITAS.

VELŌCĪTER, *adv.* (velox). *Swiftly, quickly, fleetly, Cic.*

VELOX, *ōis, adj.* (volo). I. Prop. (1) *Swift, quick, fleet, rapid.* II. Fig. (2) s. s. EX. (1) peditis velocissimi ac fortissimi, Cæs.;—v. juvenes, Liv.;—v. arbores, of quick growth, Plin.;—v. cervi, Virg.;—v. toxicum, that works speedily, Hor.;—v. munera (thermæ), built up or constructed quickly, Mart.—(2) nihil est animo velocius, Cic.;—v. ac mobile ingenium, Quint.;—stilus quam velocissimus, id. SYN. See CIRCUS.

VELUM, *i, n.* I. (1) *A sail.* II. (2) *A covering, a curtain, hanging.*—3. *An awning spread over the theatre as a protection from the sun, Lucr.* EX. (1) dare vela, to give the sails to the breeze, to set sail, Cic.;—paudere vela, to let out; opp. contrahere, to contract (reef) the sails, id.;—legere vela, to furl. Poet. of wings: vela pennarum, Lucr.;—vento secundo, velo passio pervenit, with all speed, Plaut. Prov.: remis velisque, with might and main, Cic. Fig.: vela orationis, Cic.;—dare vela Famæ, Mart.—(2) tabernacula carbasies intenta velis, Cic. SYN. VELUM; DOLUX. I. Velum, as a sail: the main-sail.—Dolon, the top-mast sail, Liv. II. VELUM; VELAMENTUM; VELAMEX.—Velum, a veil, any piece of stuff or linen hiding a thing; velis amicti, non togis, Cic.—Velamentum, and in poetry, velamen, a veil, a covering of any thing; velamenta et infulus, Tac.

VEL-UT or VEL-ŪTI, *adv.* I. (1) *As, like as, just as.* II. (2) In comparisons: *As, as if, as it were.*—(3) v. si, just as, just as if, just as though. EX. USAGE. (1) With sic, ita: v. in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motos ciere, Cic.;—v. Saguntii excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydorum clades, etc., Liv. Esp. in comparisons: v. consul . . . sic expectabat populus, etc., Eun.;—ac v. magno in populo quum sæpe coorta est seditio . . . sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg. Abol. gen.: instructas v. in acies legiones, Cæs.;—ne vitam silentio transeant v. pecora, Sall. Esp. in citing examples or proofs: v. apud Socraticum Æschinem demonstrat Socrates, etc., Cic.;—est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aequalibus iis, quæ gignuntur in terra.;—v. crocodili, etc.—(2) concurrunt v. venti, Enn.;—undique conveniunt v. imber, id.;—migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes, ac v. ingentem formicæ farris acervum quum populant, etc., Virg.—(3) v. si coram adesset, horrent crudelitatem, Cæs.;—(tantus patres) metus de summa rerum cepit, v. si jam ad por-

tas hostis esset, Liv. SYN. VELUT; SICUT.—Velut, like, like as, does not always imply a comparison, sicut always does; si me sicut soles, amas, Cic. Thus, incedit velut rex, means, he walks as if he were a king; but incedit sicut rex signifies, he walks as the king does, like the king.

VĒNA, *æ, f.* 1. Prop. (1) Gen.: *A vein.*—(2) Esp.: *An artery.*—3. Meton. of things bearing an impression as of veins or in the shape of veins: A vein, stripe, streak, line;—of metal, Cic.;—of wood, Plin.;—of marble, stones, etc., id.;—of rows of trees in a garden, id. II. Fig. (4) *The inward nature or innermost part of any thing, a vein.*—(5) *Mental power, genius.* EX. (1) venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ et profectæ in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic.;—incidere venam, id.;—interscindere, abrumperè, abscondere, exsolvere, aperire, pertundere venam, Tac.—(2) si cui venæ sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic.;—tentare v., to feel the pulse, Suet.;—tangere v., Pers.;—v. coincidunt, the pulse becomes weak, Cels.—(4) venæ et viscera rei publicæ, Cic.;—(orator) teneat oportet venas ejusque generis, atatis, ordinis, id.—(5) v. tenuis et angustia ingenii, Quint.;—v. benigna ingenii, Hor.;—ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video ingenium, id. SYN. See ARTERIA.

VĒNĀBŪLUM, *i, n.* (venor). I. *A hunting-spear, Cic.* II. Meton.: v. sagittarum, large arrows in the shape of a hunting spear, for killing elephants, Plin.

VĒNAFER, *fra, frum, adj.* (Venafrum). *Of or belonging to Venafrum; V. oleum, Varr.*

VĒNĀFRĀNUS, *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Venafrum; V. agri, Hor. Subs.: Vēnāfrānum, i, n. (sc. oleum). Oil from Venafrum, Juv.*

VĒNĀFRUM, *i, n.* *Venafrum, an ancient town of the Samnites, famous for its olive oil, now Venafro, Cic.; Hor.*

VĒNĀLĪCIUS or TĪUS, *a, um, adj.* (venalis). I. Gen.: *Of or belonging to sale.* II. Esp. (2) *Of or belonging to the sale of slaves.*—3. Subs.: Venāliculus, *li, m.* *A dealer in slaves.* EX. (1) v. jumenta, Petr.—(2) v. familie, i. e. young slaves exposed for sale, Suet.;—v. greges, Plin. SYN. 3. See MANGO.

VĒNĀLIS, *e, adj.* (venus). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *Of or belonging to sale, for sale, to sell.*—2. Esp.: venalis, *is, m.* *A young slave offered for sale, Cic. Adj.: v. familia, Quint.* II. Meton. (3) *That may be bought, venal.* EX. (1) v. horti, Cic.;—v. vox, i. e. of a præco, id.;—urbem venalem et mature perituram si emptorem invenierit, Sall.—(3) quæ ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jurjurandum, veritatem, officium religionem, Cic.;—v. juris dictio, id.;—v. multitudo pretio, Liv. SYN. VENALIS; VENDIBILIS.—Venalis, to be sold, set to sale, as above (1).—Vendibilis, saleable, easy to be sold; vendibilis oratio, a good discourse, Cic.

VĒNĀTĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (venatus). I. *Of or belonging to hunting; v. canis, Plaut.;—v. genus canum, Varr.* II. Meton.: prolatis rebus parasti venatici sumus, i. e. hunted down like hounds, lean, Plaut.

VĒNĀTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (venor). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: *A hunting, hunt.*—(2) Esp.: *A spectacle of hunting, a hunting show exhibited in the circus.* II. Meton. (3) *That which is or has been hunted, game.* EX. (1) aucupium atque v., Cic.;—(Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Cæs.—(2) lendorum venationumque apparatus pecunias profundunt, Cic.—(3) quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tanta multa et varia v.,

Liv. :—septum venationis, an enclosure in which game is kept, a preserve, cover, Varr.

VĒNĀTOR, ōris, m. (venor). I. Prop. 1. Gen. : A hunter, huntsman, Cic. Adj. : v. canis, a hound, Virg. :—v. equus, a hunter (i. e. a horse used to hunting). Stat.—2. Esp. : A fighter with wild beasts in the Roman circus, Dig. II. Fig. 8. One who inquires into things, an inquirer, explorer ; physicus, id est speculator v. que naturæ, Cic. :—v. adest nostris consilis, Plaut.

VĒNĀTŌRIŪS, a, um, adj. (venator). Of or belonging to a hunter or to hunting ; v. gulea, Nep. :—v. cultor, Suet.

VĒNĀTRIX, icis, f. (id.). A female hunter, Virg. Adj. : v. dea, i. e. Diana, Ov. :—v. puella, Diana, Juv. :—v. canis, Mart.

VĒNĀTŪRA, æ, f. (venor). A hunting, hunt, chase. Fig. : facere v. oculis, to be on the watch.

VĒNĀTŪS, ūs, m. (id.). I. A hunt, chase, Cic. II. Meton. also of fishing : capere in venatu, Plaut.

VĒNDAX, icis, adj. (vendo). Fond of selling ; patrem-familias vendacem non emacem esse oportet, Cat.

VĒNĪBĪLIS, e, adj. (id.). I. Prop. (1) That is or may be easily sold, salable. II. Fig. (2) Agreeable, acceptable, popular. EX. (1) v. via Herculeæ multarum deliciarum et magnæ pecuniæ, Cic. :—v. fundus, Hor.—(2) v. orator, Cic. :—v. oratio, id. SYN. See VĒNALIS.

VĒNĪTĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (vendo). For sale, vental ; v. lingua, Plaut.

VĒNĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (vendito). An offering for sale ; hence, a crying up, selling off, an ostentatious display of any thing ; v. atque ostentatio, Cic. :—ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ v., Plin.

VĒNĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). A braggart, boaster, Tac.

VĒNDĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (vendo). A selling, sale ; v. bonorum, Cic.

VĒNDĪTŌ, ūre, tr. freq. (vendo). I. Prop. (1) To offer repeatedly for sale, to desire to sell, to put up for sale. II. Fig. (2) To show or display in a boasting manner, to set off, to try to recommend, puff. EX. (1) v. Tusculanum, Cic. :—v. agellum, Plin. :—v. olus, Plin.—(2) v. omnia decreta imperia, literas, Cic. :—v. se alci, to seek to insinuate one's self into any body's favor, id. :—v. se plebi, Liv. :—v. ingenium, to make the best of it, A. Her. SYN. See AUCTIONOR.

VĒNDĪTOR, ōris, m. (vendo). A seller, Cic.

VĒNDĪTŪS, a, um, pt. of vendo.

VĒNDŌ, ěre, dīdi, dītum, tr. (venum do). I. Prop. (1) To sell, vend. II. Fig. (2) To give or deliver up for money, to betray, sell.—(3) Meton. : To commend ostentatiously, to boast of. EX. (1) vendo meum pluris, minoris, at a higher or lower price, drarer, cheaper, Cic. :—male v., id.—(2) quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, . . . quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic. :—v. patriam auro, Virg. :—v. suffragia nulli, Juv. :—v. sua funera, to sell themselves to fight in the public shows, id. :—hoc ridere meum tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, do not sell it for an Iliad, id.—(3) Liguriam præclare vendidisti, Cic. SYN. See AUCTIONOR.

VĒNDĪ, ōrum, m. (Olividae). Veneti, a North Germanic tribe on the Baltic east of the Vistula, called also the Veneti, the Wends.

VĒNĒFĪCA, æ, f. See VĒNĒFĪCUS.

VĒNĒFĪCĪUM, ūi, n. (veneficus). I. (1) A

making or mixing of poison, a poisoning. II. (2) A preparing of magic potions, enchantment, witchcraft, sorcery. EX. (1) accusare de veneficiis, Cic.—(2) idque veneficiis et cautionibus Titinie factum esse dicebat, Cic. SYN. See VENENUM.

VĒNĒFĪCUS, a, um, adj. (venenum, facio). I. (1) Mixing poison, poisoning ; hence (because sorcerers sometimes prepared poisons), sorcerous, magical ; v. artes, Plin. :—v. herba, id. II. Subst. : veneficus, i, m., and venefica, æ, f. (One who mixes or prepares poisons, a poisoner, Cic. As a term of reproach : Wizard, witch, Plaut. ; Ter. SYN. VĒNĒFĪCUS ; VĒNĒTŪS.—Veneficus, poisonous, poisoning ; also, magical.—Venenatus, filled with poison, venomous ; vipera venenata, Cic.

VĒNĒNĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (venenum). 1. Of or belonging to poison ; v. calix, a poisoned cup, Tert.—2. Subst. : VĒNĒNĀRIŪS, ūi, m. A preparer of poison, Suet.

VĒNĒNĀTŪS, a, um. I. pt. of veneno. II. Adj. prop. (1) Poisonous, venomous.—(2) Meton. : Magical.—(3) Fig. : Virulent, baneful, dangerous. EX. (1) v. dentes, Ov. :—v. vipera, Cic. :—v. colubra, Lucr.—(2) v. puella, Ov.—(3) v. jocus, satirical, Ov. SYN. See VĒNĒFĪCUS.

VĒNĒNĪFER, ūra, ūrum, adj. (venenum, fero). Bearing poison, poisonous ; v. palatum, Ov.

VĒNĒNO, ūre, tr. (venenum). I. Prop. (1) To poison, infect with poison.—(2) Fig. : To poison, injure, hurt. II. (3) To saturate with dye, to dye, color. EX. (1) v. carnem, Cic. :—v. telum, id. :—v. sagittas, to dip in poison, Hor.—(2) non odio obscuro morsique venenat, injures, hurta, Hor.—(3) v. tapetas concha purpura, Mart. poet. ap. Gell.

VĒNĒNUM, i, n. I. Prop. (1) Juice, a potion, drug. II. Esp. (2) In a bad sense : Poison, venom, whether natural or prepared.—(3) Fig. : Destruction, ruin.—(4) A magical drug or mixture, a charm.—(5) In a good sense : Dye, color, paint.—6. A medicament, a preparation for embalming the dead, Luc. EX. (1) v. mala, Sall.—(2) ipsius veneni quæ ratio fingitur? ubi quæsitum est? quomodo paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic.—(3) discordia ordinum est v. hujus urbis, Liv.—(4) Prop. : qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut vires heredes moveat, Cic. Fig. : v. blandum, Sil. :—intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop.—(5) v. ha nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. SYN. VĒNĒNUM ; TOXICUM ; VIRUS ; VĒNĒFĪCĪUM.—Venenum, artificial liquid which produces physical effects, good or bad ; generally, prepared poison.—Toxicum, a general term to denote poison.—Virus, a noxious, distasteful, natural juice or liquid from vegetable or animal substances, a natural poison, or poison as a substance ; v. edax superabat opem, Ov.—Veneficium, a poisoning.

VĒNĒŌ, ěre, ūri or ūi, itum, intr. (venum, eo). To go to sale, i. e. to be sold (by auction or otherwise) ; cogis eo plus lucrī edere quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic. :—v. ab hoste, Quint. :—venibunt servi, supplex . . . omnia venibunt quique libebunt . . . venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut. SYN. VĒNĒŌ ; VĒNŪM EO.—Venire, to be sold ; venit vilissima rerum hic aqua, Hor.—Venum ire, to be set to sale.

VĒNĒRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (veneror). I. (1) Venerable, honorable, reverend. II. (2) That shows honor or respect, full of veneration or reverence, reverential. EX. (1) v. vir mirandis literarum, venerabilior divinitate creditur Car-

mentæ matris, Liv.;—v. donum, Virg.—(2) v. senatus in deum, Val. Max. SYN. VENERABILIS; VENERABUNDUS.—Venerabilis, *venerable, worshipful*; vir ætate venerabilis, Liv.—Venerabundus, *in a reverent posture, full of reverence*; venerabundi templum inire, Liv. Viros venerabiles venerabundi alloquamur, G. D.

VĒNĒRĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *That reverts, reverent*, Liv. SYN. See VENERABILIS.

VĒNĒRANDUS, a, um, *pl.* of veneror.

VĒNĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *A reverring, venerating, respect, veneration*; v. justa, Cic. II. *Meton.*: Venerable character, dignity, Just.

VĒNĒRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). *One who reveres or reverences*; v. domus vestrae, Ov.

VĒNĒRĒUS or VĒNĒRĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (Venus). I. 1. *Of or belonging to Venus*; V. Servi, attendans in the temple of Venus Erycina in Sicily, Cic.;—V. res, voluptates, etc., *of or belonging to sexual intercourse*, Cic.;—V. homo, *voluptuous, licentious* (of Verres), id.;—V. delphinus, *lascivious*, Gell. II. *Subst.* 2. Venerens (Venerius), i, m. (*sc.* iactus). *The luckiest throw at dice* (when all the dice came up differently), Cic.;—3. Veneri or Venerii, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* servi). *The attendants in the temple of Venus Erycina*, Cic.;—4. Veneræ [Veneriæ], ārum, *f.* (conchæ). *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin.

VĒNĒRO, āre, *tr.* (act. of veneror). *To honor, revere, reverence, venerate*; saluto te, vicine Apollo, venero te, Plaut. Veneratus, a, um; Venerata Sibylla, Virg.

VĒNĒROR, āri, ātus, *tr. dep.* I. (1) *To adore with religious awe, to worship, pay divine honors to*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To entreat or supplicate recently, to petition, implore*. EX. (1) dii, quos nos colere, precari v.que soleamus, Cic.;—v. anguste sanctæque deos, id.;—v. lapidem æ sepulcro pro deo, Virg.;—v. Augustum, Hor.—(2) qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Cæc. ap. Cic.;—nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, ut, etc., Plaut. SYN. See ADORO.

VĒNĒTĪ, ōrum, *m.* *V. n. ti*, a people of Gallia Togata, in the modern Venetian territory, Mel. II. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Fannes*, Plin. Also, see VENEDI.

VĒNĒTĪA, æ, *f.* (Veneti). *The country of the Veneti*. I. In Gallia Togata, i. e. the modern Venetian territory, Plin. II. In Gallia Lugdunensis, Cæs.

VĒNĒTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (Veneti II.). *Of or belonging to the Veneti*; V. bellum, Cæs.;—V. insulæ, Plin.

VĒNĒTUS, a, um, *adj.* (Veneti). I. *Prop.* 1. *Of or belonging to the Veneti, Venetian*; V. terræ, Mart.;—V. Eridanus, Prop.;—V. Virgilius, Macr. II. *Meton.* 2. *Of a sea-blue color, bluish*; V. color, Virg.;—V. cucullus, Juv.;—V. Intum, Mart.—3. *Exp.*: V. factio, *the party or faction of the blue* (i. e. in the circus; *sc.* FACTIO), Suet.—4. V. lacus, *a part of the modern lake of Constance*, Mart.

VĒNĪA, æ, *f.* I. *Gen.* (1) *Any favor or indulgence, readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness*. II. *Exp.* (2) *Forgiveness, pardon, indulgence*. EX. (1) ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem æ veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, etc., Cic.;—dare v., id.;—datur hæc venia antiquitati, ut, etc., Liv.;—quum data esset venia ejus dici, *since this day had been given*, i. e. *permission granted for the day*, id.;—bona venia or cum bona venia, *with (your, etc.) kind permission or leave, by (your) favor*; bona venia me audies,

Cic.;—bona venia vestra liceat, Liv.;—primum abs te hoc bona venia peto, ut, etc., Ter.;—*also*, venia sit dicto, id.—(2) impetrare veniam errati, Cic.;—petere veniam ignoscendi, id.;—pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. SYN. VENIA; IMPUNITAS.—Venia *pardon, when one is, or acknowledges himself, guilty*; orantes veniam, Virg.; *also, leave, permission*.—Impunitas, *impunity, freedom from punishment, this may be without pardon*; spes impunitatis maxima est illecebra peccandi, Cic.

VĒNĪLIA, æ, *f.* *Venilia*, the name of several sea-nymphs. I. The mother of Turnus, Virg. II. The wife of Janus, Ov.

VĒNĪO, tre, vēni, ventum, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To come*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: Same.—(3) *Exp.*: v. in alqd, *to come or get into any situation, state, or position*.—(4) In a speech: *To come to, to pass from one subject to another, to arrive or approach a given point of a subject*. EX. (1) ut veni ad urbem, Cic.;—cupio te ad me venire, id.;—sexto die Delum Atheniens venimus, id.;—veniunt felicius uvæ, grow, Virg.;—arbores v. sponte sua, id.;—ubi eo ventum est, Cæs.;—ad quos ventum erat, id.—(2) vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic.;—v. contra gratiam, contra injuriam, *to appear against, oppose*, id.;—alqd venit in buccam, *(as it were) into one's mouth*, id.;—v. in mentem, *to strike*, id.—(3) v. in calamitatem, Cic.;—v. in discrimen, id.;—v. in odium, id.;—v. in partem alqis, *to come in for a share, to partake of*, id.;—v. in sermonem, *to become the general talk*, id.;—veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, *I happened to speak about*, id.—(4) ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic.;—ad Arcesilam Carneademque venimus, id. SYN. VENIO; VENTITO.—Venire, *to come, go to a place*.—Ventitare, *to come often, to haunt, go often to a place*; sapius in agrum ventitare, Plin.

VĒNOR, āri, ātus, *intr. and tr. dep.* I. *Intr.* (1) *To hunt, be engaged in hunting*. II. *Tr.* (2) *To hunt, pursue any thing*.—(3) *Fig.*: *To hunt after a thing*, i. e. *to pursue eagerly*. EX. (1) qui v. solent, Cic.;—canum alacritas in venando, id.;—quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut.;—in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg.—(2) v. leporem, Plaut.;—v. damas, Virg.—(3) v. laudem modestia, A. Her.;—v. suffragia ventose plebis, Hor.;—v. viduas avaras frustis et pomis, id.;—v. amicam, Ov. SYN. See ACCIPOR.

VĒNŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (vena). I. *Full of veins*; v. folia, Plin.;—v. radices, id. II. *Fig.*: v. liber Atti, *dry*, Pers.

VENTER, tris, *m.* (probably from ἔντρον). I. *Prop.* 1. *The belly, paunch*, Cic.—(2) *Exp.*: *The stomach*.—3. *Meton.*: *A gormandizer, glutton*. II. *Meton.* 4. *The womb*, Juv.—(5) *A fetus, embryo*.—6. *The intestines*, Col.; Plin.—(7) *Any thing in the shape of a belly, a protuberance, swelling*. EX. (2) inani ventrem diem durare, Hor.—(5) ignorans nrum ventrem ferre, Liv.—(7) v. concavus tali, Plin.;—v. lugenæ, Juv. SYN. See ABDOMEN.

VENTĪDIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. P. V. Bassus, a partisan of Antony, Cic.

VENTĪLABRUM, i, n. (ventilo). *A winnowing-fan*, Col.

VENTĪLĀTĪO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). *An airina, ventilating, exposing to the air*; v. uvarum, Plin.

VENTĪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (id.). I. *One that fans or winnows corn*, Col. II. *Meton.*: *A juggler*, Quint.

VĒNTĪLO, āre, *tr.* (ventulus). I. *Prop.* (1) *To swing or wace in the air, to air, ventilate, fan*.—(2) *Exp.*: *To set the air in motion upon*

grain, i. e. to winnow, Plin. II. *Fig.* (3) To put in motion, to disturb. EX. (1) v. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint.; —v. signum pugne, Sen.; —aura v. populeas comas, Ov.; —flatus ventilat incendia, fons, Sil.; —v. frigus, to fan coolness, to cool by fanning, Mart. Absol.: aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet.; —also atque alio positu ventilari, to move to and fro, Sen.—(5) illa tum est egestum concio ventilata, Cic.

VENTIO, ōnis, f. (vento). A coming, Plaut.

VENTITO, āre, intr. freq. intens. (venio). To be in the habit of coming, to come frequently; quum ipse Scævola ventilarem, Cic.; —v. in castra, Cæs. SYN. See VENIO.

VENTŌSUS, a, um, adj. (ventus). I. Prop. (1) Full of wind, windy.—(2) Meton.: Fleet, swift. II. *Fig.* (3) Light, fickle, inconstant, changeable.—(4) Vain, empty, trifling, frivolous. EX. (1) v. dies, Quint.; —v. auctumnus, hiems, Plin.; —v. folles, Virg.; —v. mare, Hor.; —v. Alpes, Ov.; —v. cucurbita, a cupping-glass, Juv.—2. v. equi, Ov.; —v. mens cervorum, Lucr.—(3) extraordinary imperium populare atque v. est, Cic.; —v. ingenium, Liv.; —v. plebs, Hor.—(4) v. et insolens natio, Plin.; —v. gloria, Virg.

VENTRICŪLUS, i, m. (venter). I. Prop. 1. The belly, Juv. II. Meton. 2. The stomach, Cels.—3. v. cordis, a ventricle of the heart, Cic. SYN. See ABDOMEN.

VENTRIŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). That has a thick belly, pot-bellied; v. homo, Plaut.

VENTŪLUS, i, m. dim. (ventus). A little wind, some air; facere v., to fan, to cool by fanning, Ter.; Plaut.

VENTUS, i, m. I. Prop. (1) The wind. II. Meton. 2. Flatulency. II. *Fig.* (3) The wind as an image of fate, fame, applause, etc. EX. (1) aer effluens hoc et illic ventos efficit, Cic.; —v. secundus, adversus, id.; —qui (divi) simul stravere ventos, Hor. Prov.: in vento et aqua scribere, to lose one's pains, labor in vain, Catull.; —dare verba ventis, not to keep one's word, id.; —vento vivere, to live on air, Cod. Just.; —ventis, remis facere; see REMUS.—(3) quicumque venti erunt, as certe nostra non aberit, however things may turn out, Cic.; —vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, by raising a storm, id.; —rumorum et concionum venti, id. SYN. See AURA.

VĒNŪCŪLA [venuncula, vennucula, venicula], ŪVĀ. A kind of preserved or dried grapes.

VĒŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vena). A little vein.

VĒNUM, i, n. See 2. VENUS.

VĒNUN-DO, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr. (2. venus, do). To sell; v. captivos, Suet. SYN. See AUCTIONOR.

1. VĒNUS, ōris, f. [genit. sing., Venerus, Inscr.]. I. (1) Venus, the goddess of love, Cic. II. Meton. (2) Sexual love.—3. A mistress, sweetheart.—(4) Charm, grace, attractiveness.—5. The planet Venus, Cic.—6. The luckiest throw at dice, (i. e. when each die showed a different number), Aug. ap. Suet. EX. (1) Veneris filius, i. e. Cupid, Ov. Also of Æneas, Virg.; —fictē, Venerē prognatus, of Julius Cæsar, Cæl. ap. Cic.; —Veneris mensis, i. e. April.—(2) sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.—(4) sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, Quint.; —fabula nullius veneris, Hor.; —amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Plaut.

2. VĒNUS, ōis, m., or vēnum, i, n. (occurs only in the forms venui, veno, and venum). Sule. 1. Dat. venui: rogavit, haberetne venui

lacte, App.—2. veno: posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. Acc. venum: dare aliqu venum.

VĒNŪŠĪA, æ, f. Venusia, a town on the frontiers of Apulia and Lucania, birthplace of Horace, now Venosa, Plin.

VĒNŪŠĪNUS, a, um, adj. (Venusia). Of or belonging to Venusia; V. silvæ, Hor.; —V. colonus, i. e. Horace, id.; —V. lucerna, i. e. the poetry of Horace, Juv. Subst. plur.: Vēnūšiū, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Venusia, Liv.

VĒNUSTAS, ātis, f. (1. Venus). Comeliness of form, elegance, gracefulness, charm, beauty; also, elegance, politeness, good breeding, gentleness, etc. I. Prop.: v. et pulchritudo corporis, Cic.; —signa ... eximia venustate, id. II. Meton.: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic.; —(oratoris est) agere cum dignitate et venustate, id.; —mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut. SYN. See SPECIES.

VĒNUSTE, adv. (venustus). Elegantly, gracefully, finely; v. cecidisse, charming, Cæl. ap. Cic.; —v. dicere, Quint.; —v. respondere, Cæl. ap. Cic.

VĒNUSTŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (id.). Somewhat beautiful, pretty; v. oratio, Plaut.

VĒNUSTUS, a, um, adj. (1. Venus). I. Prop. (1) Endowed with grace or beauty, comely in form, graceful, elegant, beautiful. II. Meton. (2) Pleasing, agreeable; polite, polished, fine. EX. (1) v. gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; —v. vultus, Suet.; —v. species, Plaut.—(2) Græcus facilis et valde v., Cic. SYN. See PULCHER.

VĒ-PALĪDUS, a, um, adj. Very pale; v. mulier, Hor.

VEPRĒCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vepres). A little bramble or thorn bush; illa ex veprēcūlis extracta nitidula, Cic. Prov.: vipera est in veprēcula, said of a latent danger: There is a snake in the grass, Pomp. ap. Varr.

VEPRES, is, commonly in the plur. VĒPRES, um, m. [f. Lucr]. A bramble, thorn, briar; sepulcrum septum ... vepribus, Cic. SYN. See DUVAS.

VĒR, vēris, n. (ἔαρ, poet. ἦρ, τό, with diminutive prefixed). I. Gen. 1. The spring, Cic.—2. Meton.: Of the produce of spring; breves Cæcropiæ ver, Mart. II. Esp. 3. v. sacrum, i. e. an offering of the firstlings of spring, which was promised or made in case of any critical state of public affairs; vovere v. sacrum, Liv.—4. Fig.: Spring, spring time (of life), i. e. youth.

VĒRĀCĪTER, ade. (verax). Veraciously, truly, Plaut.

VERAGRI, ōrum, m. Veragri, a people of Gallia Narbonensis on the Alps, Cæs.

VĒRĀTRUM, i, n. Hellesore, Plin.

VĒRĀX, ācis, adj. (verus). Speaking the truth, according to truth, true, veracious; v. sensus, Cic.; —v. oraculum, id.; —v. Parca, Hor. SYN. See VERUS.

VERBĒNÆ, ōrum, f. Branches of laurel, olive, and myrtle, which were considered sacred, Serv.; Virg. These branches were worn by the fœdiales (Liv.); also by priests supplicating for protection, etc., Cic.; also, in other religious ceremonies, Suet.

VERBĒNĀTUS, a, um, adj. (verbene). Crowned with sacred branches, Suet.

VERBER, ōris, n. [usually plur., in sing., only in genit. and abl.]. I. Prop. (1) A whip, scourge, rod, lash. II. Meton. 2. The leather thong of a javelin, etc., Virg.—(3) Prop.: A

whipping, scourging, flagellation.—(4) *A blow, stroke, push, thrust, throw, shock.*—(5) *Fig. : Blows, lashes (of the tongue or pen).* EX. (1) *adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferrī, Liv. ;—cadere verberibus, Plaut.*—(3) *mitto vincula . . . mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. ;—excruciare aliquem verberibus, id. ;—percutimur caput conversæ verberē virgæ, Ov.*—(4) *v. ad verbum siderum, Plin. ;—trementes verberē ripæ, Hor. ;—puppiis verberibus senis agitur, strokes of the oars, Luc.*—(5) *subire verbera contumeliarum, Cic. ;—verbera lingue, a scolding, reciting.*

SYN. VERBER : SCUTICA ; FLAGRUM ; FLAGELLUM ; VIRGA ; FERULA ; FUSTIS ; LORUM. —Verber, *gen. term. ; a long flexible scourge, or whip.*—Scutica, *a scourge or whip made of leather things (understood of a light punishment).*—Flagrum *and its dim. Flagellum, a scourge, a lash, used to scourge slaves and criminals ; flagris cadere, Liv. ;—Cæsus flagellis ad mortem, Cic.*—Virga, *a twig, a rod : this punishment was less disgraceful than being flogged with flagrum.*—Portia *lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpore amovit ; hic misericors (ironical) flagella retulit, Cic.*—Ferula, *the stalk of the giant fennel, used to chastise children : because of its lightness, the larger stalk was used by old people as a walking-stick.*—Fustis, *a club, a staff, a cudgel, Hor.*—Lorum, *a thong, a strap, cadere loris.*

VERBERABILIS, *e, adj. (verbero). That deserves a drubbing or flogging, Plaut.*

VERBERABUNDUS, *a, um, adj. (id.). That beats or flogs, Plaut.*

VERBERATIO, *ōnis, f. (id.). I. Prop. : A beating, drubbing, Dig. II. Fig. : A chastising, punishing, chastisement ; mirificum mi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti, Q. Cic.*

VERBEREUS, *a, um, adj. (verbero). That deserves blows or stripes ; v. caput (as a term of reproach), a rascal, scoundrel, Plaut.*

1. VERBERO, *ire, tr. (verbero). I. Prop. (1) To beat, drub, scourge, whip, flog. II. Fig. (2) To lash (with words), to cut up, censure, to chastise, reprove.* EX. (1) *pulsare v. que homines, Cic. ;—v. civem Romanum, id. Proc. : noli v. lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. (Of things : aquila ætherea verberat alis, Virg.)*—(2) *verberari convicio senatus, Cic. ;—orator in dicendo exercitatus istos verberabit, id. SYN. See Ico.*

2. VERBERO, *ōnis, m. (verbero). One that deserves a beating ; also, as a term of reproach ; a scoundrel, Cic. SYN. See VAPPA.*

VERBIFICATIO, *ōnis, f. (verbum, facio). A speaking, Cæc.*

VERBOSE, *adv. (verbosus). Verbosely, with many words, prolixly, Cic.*

VERBOSUS, *a, um, adj. (verbum). Full of words, prolix, loquacious, verbose ; v. simulatio prudentiæ, Cic. ;—verbosior epistola, id. ;—verbosissimi loci, Quint. SYN. See LOQUAX.*

VERBUM, *i, n. (Egw, siq̄, ūp̄na), [genit. plur., verbum, Plaut.]. I. Gen. (1) A word ; plur., words, expressions, sayings, speech. II. Exp. (2) An expression, sentence, saying, word. —(3) A proverb, an adage.—(4) A mere or bare word, a mere saying.—5. In Gramm. : A verb.* EX. (1) *facere verbum, to speak (see FACIO II. 6), Cic. ;—v. ipsum voluptatis non habet dignitatem, id. ;—verba rebus impressit, id. ;—multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, i. e. speeches. Prov. : facere verba mortuo, i. e. in vain.* ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASES. 1. *ad verbum ; e, de, pro verbo, literally, exactly, in the very words, to a word, word for word ; as, fabellæ Latinæ ad v. de Græcis expressæ, Cic. ;—v. de*

verbo expressum, Ter. ;—verbum verbo reddere, Hor.—2. *verbi causa or gratia, for instance, for sake of example ; si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula natus est, Cic.*—3. *Uno verbo, in one word, briefly, in short.*—4. *meis (tuus, suus), verbis, in my (thy, his, etc.) name for or on behalf of me (thee, him, etc.) ; si uxori tue meis verbis eris gratulatus, will make my compliments.*—(2) *illud mihi verbum non placet, Plaut.*—(3) *verum est verbum quod memoratur, id.*—(4) *verborum momenta non rerum pondera, Cic. ;—verba atque ineptiæ, empty or mere words, id. ;—in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes, as to the term, id. ;—dare verba alieni, to give empty words to any one, to put off with mere words, to deceive, id. ;—dare verba curis, to silence, banish, Ov.* SYN. VERBUM ; VOX. —Verbum, *a word, saying, as No. (1) ; verbum non amplius addam, Hor.*—Vox, *a voice, a noise or sound from the mouth ; sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, Hor.*

VERCELLÆ, *Ærum, f. Vere æ a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli, Plin.*

VERCELLENSIS, *e, adj. (Vercellæ). Of or belonging to Vercellæ ; V. uger, Plin.*

VERCINGETORIX, *izis, m. Vercingetoriz, a chief of the Gauls, in the Gallic war, Cæs.*

VERCŪLUM, *i, n. dim. (ver). Young spring, a term of endearment, Plaut.*

VĒRE, *adv. (verus). According to truth, truly, really, in reality or fact, rightly, correctly ; in earnest, seriously ; quod propriè v. que dicitur, Cic. ;—libentius quam verius, id. ;—verissime dicere, id.* SYN. VERE ; VERO ; VERUM. —Vere, *indeed, verily, in truth.*—Vero, (sometimes) *yea, truly, sometimes with a word before it : but.—Verum, but, but yet.*

VERECUNDE, *adv. (verecundus). Bashfully, modestly, shamefacedly, Cic.*

VERECUNDIA, *æ, f. (id.). I. Gen. (1) Respect, reverence, veneration ; modesty, shamefacedness. II. Exp. (2) Bashfulness, shyness, diffidence, timidity.* EX. (1) *homo . . . pudoris ac verecundiæ particeps, Cic. ;—esse verecundiâ, Liv. ;—v. oris, a modest blushing, Suet. ;—v. turpitudinis, dread of evil, Cic. ;—quidam ita sunt receptæ auctoritatis ac notæ verecundiæ, ut, etc., of well-known high character, Quint.*—(2) *Optima est autem emendatio verecundiæ fiducia, Quint.*

VERECUNDOR, *Æri, intr. dep. (verecundus). To be bashful or ashamed, to feel diffidence ; cunctans et quasi verecundans, Cic.*

VERECUNDUS, *a, um, adj. (vereor). Respectful, bashful, shamefaced, modest, unassuming ; homo non nimis v., Cic. ;—innocentes et verecundi, id. ;—v. vultus, Ov. ;—v. color, a blush, Hor. ;—v. Bacchus, moderate, id. ;—Pompeius . . . in gerendis (honoribus) verecundissimus, Vell. SYN. See CASTUS.*

VERĒDUS, *i, m. A fleet horse, hunting-horse, hunter, Mart.*

VERENDUS, *a, um, adj. pt. (vercor). That is to be revered or feared, venerable, terrible ; v. majestas, Ov. ;—v. Alexander Partho, Luc. Subel. : Vêrenda, Ærum. I. q. pudenda, Plin.*

VERĒOR, *Æri, itus, tr. and intr. d-p. To fear with reverential awe, to reverence, revere, respect ; also, to fear, be afraid of, apprehend, dread ; metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. ;—v. supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. ;—v. hostem, Cæs. ;—v. pauperem, Hor. ;—vereor committere, nt, etc., Cic. ;—quos . . . interficere vereretur, Cæs. ;—v. semina primariæ, Ter. ;—vereor, ne . . . videatur oratio, etc. (Gr. 633), Cic. ;—vereor,*

ut tibi possim concedere, Cic.;—v. de alqa re, Cic.;—vereor, quid sit, *I anticipate with fear, apprehend*, Cic.;—eo minus veritus navibus, Cæs. SYN. *See* METRO.

VERETRUM, *i. n.* (vereor). *I. q.* Membrum virile, Suet.

VERGILIÆ, *Ærum, f.* (vergo). *The seven stars of Pleiades*, Cic.

VERGO, *Ære, tr. and intr.* I. (1) *To turn, bend, or direct toward.* II. (2) *To incline or tend toward, to lean, lie, or be situate toward.*—(3) *Fig.: To incline to an end, draw to a close, wane, incline to old age, decline.* EX. (1) in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, *inclines*, Lucr.;—v. sibi venena, *to pour in*, id.—(2) tectum ædium v. in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic.;—colitis v. ad flumen Sabini, Cæs.;—portus v. in meridiem, Liv.—(3) nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluisse, Cic.;—illuc (*i. e.* in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac.;—suam ætatem vergere, *to be on the decline*, id. SYN. *See* ACCILINO.

VERGOBRÆTUS, *i. m.* (Βερρόβριος). *The title of the chief magistrate among the Ælii.*

VÉRIPICUS, *a, um, adj.* (verus, dico). I. (1) *That speaks truly, true, veracious.* II. *Æton.* (2) *Truly said, veritable, true.* EX. (1) v. voces, Cic.;—v. os, Lucr.—(2) v. usus, *proved by experience*, Plin.;—v. exitus, id. SYN. *See* VERUS.

VERILŒQUIUM, *li, n.* (verus, loquor). *A literal translation of the Greek ἐτυμολογία, etymology; notatio, Cic.*

VÉRISIMILIS, etc. *More correctly two words, VERI SIMILIS.* SYN. *See* CREDIBILIS.

VÉRITAS, *Ætis, f.* (verus). *Truth, verity; a true, right, or proper condition or state, the real nature of a thing; patefacere v., Cic.;—nihil ad veritatem (loqui), id.;—in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id.;—æstimare alqd ex veritate, according to its reality, id.;—alqd habet in se numeros veritatis, of inward truth, i. e. necessity, id.;—consule veritatem, i. e. grammatical correctness, id.;—fides v., integrity, probity, id.;—rustica v., love of truth, sincerity, Mart.*

VÉRITUS, *a, um, pl.* of vereor.

VÉRIVERBIUM, *li, n.* (verus, verbum). *A speaking of the truth, veracity*, Plaut.

VERMICULÆTE, *adv.* (vermiculatus). *In a tessellated style, variegatedly, in marquetry.*

VERMICULATUS, *a, um, adj.* (vermicular, to be worm-eaten). *Pierced by worms, worm-eaten; meton., tessellated, chequered, variegated; pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato.*

VERMICULUS, *i. m. dim.* (vermis). *A little worm, grub*, Plin.

VERMĪNA, *um, n.* (id.). *The gripes, a griping of the bowels, as if one had worms*, Lucr.

VERMINATIO, *Ænis, f.* (vermino). I. *A being diseased with worms, the bots (a disease of cattle)*, Plin. II. *Æton.*: *A sharp pain in the limbs*, Sen.

VERMĪNO, *Ære, intr.* [verminor, *Æri, dep.*, Sen.]. (vermina). I. *To have worms*, Sen. II. *Æton.*: *To have a sharp pain in the limbs; auris v., Mart.*

VERMIS, *is, m.* *A worm*, Plin.

VERNA, *Æ, c.* I. *A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*, Col. ap. Cic. Such slaves were brought up as jesters or buffoons, Mart.;—as a term of reproach, fool, Plaut. II. *A native; or adj.: native, indigenous; v.*

apri, Mart.;—v. liber, written or composed at Rome, id. SYN. *See* FAMULUS.

VERNACULUS, *a, um, adj.* (verna). I. (1) *Of or belonging to home-born slaves.*—2. *Subst.*: Vernaculi, *Ærum, m.* *Jesters, buffoons*, Suet. II. (3) *Native, indigenous; antiqua et v. festivitas, Cic.;—v. sapor, innate, id.;—crimen domesticum ac v., invented by the accuser, id.* SYN. VERNACULES; DOMESTICUS.—Vernaculus (?), *that belongs to the country where one lives or where one is born, proper and particular to the country; hence, Vernacular. Vernacula lingua, Cic.—Domesticus, domestic, of the same house.*

VERNĪLIS, *e, adj.* (verna). *Of or belonging to a verna.* I. *Slavish, servile, crouching, cr. q. id.; v. blanditiæ, Tac.* II. *Facitious, wantonly witty, waygish, pert; v. dictum, id.*

VERNĪLITAS, *Ætis, f.* (vernilis). I. *A cringing civility, as that of a verna*, Sen. II. *Low or wanton wit, pertness, Quint.*

VERNĪLITER, *adv.* (vernilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *In the manner of a verna, servilely.* II. *Æton.* (2) *Crouchingly, cringingly, fawningly.*—3. *With low wit, partly.* EX. (1) s. fangi officii, Hor.—(2) nimis hoc fit v., *most cringingly, with abject flattery*, Cæs.

VERNO, *Ære, intr.* (ver). *To be renewed as in the spring, to recover its youth, to grow young again.* I. *Prop.*: arbores v., Plin.;—anguis v., *casts off its slough, id.;—avis vernat, begins to sing, Col.;—ager vernat arguto passere, re-sounds anew or again, Mart.* II. *Æton.*: *quam tibi vernarent dubia lanugine matæ, were covered with the first down, Mart.;—dum vernat sanguis, is young, Prop.* SYN. *See* VIRLO.

VERNŒLA, *Æ, c. dim.* (verna). I. *Prop.*: *A home-born slave, a slave*, Plin. II. *Æton.*: *Native, home-born, indigenous; v. lupus Tiberinus, Juv.;—v. libelli (See VERNA), Mart.*

VERNUS, *a, um, adj.* (ver). *Of or belonging to the spring, vernal; v. tempus, Cic.;—v. æquinoctium, Liv.;—v. venti, Hor. Neut. subst.*: Vernum, *the spring-time, spring*, Plin.

VĒRO, *adv.* (verus). I. (1) *In truth, truly, indeed, really.*—(2) *In emphatic answers: 'Is certainly, by all means.'*—3. *In encouraging or urgent addresses: cape v., do take it, pray do.* Plaut.—(4) *In a climax, by increasing the emphasis: Ecce, nay ecce, nay indeed, full.* II. *Æton.* (5) *But, but now, however (in this sense always placed after one or more words).* EX.

(1) ego v. tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, Cic.;—multum v. hæc his vasa profuerunt, id.—(2) fuisti sæpe, credo, in scholis philosophorum, id.;—v. ac libenter quidem, Cic.;—Immo v. et hæc, etc., id.;—Minime vero, id.—(4) neque solum . . . sed etiam . . . vel v. etiam negotiis contempnendum, Cic.;—nec v. jam meo nomine abstinent, id.—(5) ne T. quidem Postumius contempnendus in dicendo; de re publica v. non minus vehementer orator, quam bellator fuit, Cic. SYN. *See* VERE.

VĒRŒNA, *Æ, f.* *Verona, a town of Gallia Transpadana, the birthplace of Catullus, and, it is thought, of Pliny the Elder*, Plin.

VĒRŒNENSIS, *e, adj.* (Verona). *Of or belonging to Verona; V. ager, Plin. Subst.*: VĒrŒnenses, *Æum, m.* *The inhabitants of Verona.*

VERPA, *Æ, f. i. q.* *membrum virile*, Catull.

VERPUS, *i. m.* *One that has been circumcised.*

1. VERRES, *is, m.* (verro) [verris, Var.]. *A boar pig, a boar*, Col. *Æton.* as a term of contempt, Plaut.

2. VERRES, *is, m.* *Verræ, a cognomen of a*

well-known prætor in Sicily, notorious for his bad administration, Cic.

VERRICŪLUM, i, n. (verro). *A drag-net.*

1. **VERRĪNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (1. verres). *Of or belonging to a boar; v. jecur*, Plin.

2. **VERRĪNUS**, a, um, *adj.* (2. Verres). *Of or belonging to Verres; V. jus* (ambiguous) *Verrine law* (or *pork-broth*), Cic.

VERRĪUS, a, um, *adj.* (2. Verres). I. *Of or belonging to Verres; V. lex*, proceeding from him, Cic. II. *Subst.*: **Verria**, ōrum, n. (sc. solemnity). *A festival instituted by Verres*, Cic.

VERRO, ōre, verri, versum, tr. I. (1) *To brush or sweep, to brush or sweep out or together, to clean by sweeping, brush or sweep clean.* II. *Melon.* (2) *Gen.*: *To drive, set in motion, move, raise.*—(3) *To drag away, take or sweep away, carry off.*—(4) *To cover by trailing; hence, to efface or to conceal.* EX. (1) *qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt*, Cic.;—*stratæ passim matres crinibus, templa verrentes, sweeping*, Liv.;—*v. arenas cauda, to trail along*, Ov.—(2) *v. cærla* (remis), Virg.;—*verrentes æquora venti*, Lucr.;—*mare v. ossa, drives about*, Prop.—(3) *futurum ut omnia verrentur*, Cic.;—*domi quicquid habet, verritur* Æm, Plaut.—(4) *v. vestigia*, Stat. SYN. *SEE TERGO.*

VERRŪCA, æ, f. I. *Prop.* 1. *A height, eminence*, Quint. II. *Melon.* 2. *An excrescence, a wart*, Plin.—3. *Fig.*: *A fault, failing, flaw.*

VERRŪCŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (verruca). *Full of warts.* *Melon.*: *Rough, rugged*, Pers.

VERRUNCO, ōre, intr. *To turn, turn out; hence, v. bene, to take a happy turn or issue*, Att. ap. Cic.; Liv.

VERSĀBĪLIS, e, *adj.* (verso). *Moreable, changeable.* 1. *Prop.*: *v. ær*, Sen.—2. *Fig.*: *v. omnis conditio*, Sen.

VERSĀBUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *That turns round, revolving; v. turbo*, Lucr.

VERSĀTĪLIS, e, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.*: *That turns itself or may be turned round, revolving, moreable; v. tabulæ*, Suet.;—*v. templum cœli*, Lucr. II. *Fig.*: *v. ingenium, versatile.*

VERSĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A turning, turning round or about, rotation.* II. *Fig.* (2) *A change, revolution.* EX. (1) *v. oculi*, Plin.—(2) *v. rerum sursum ad deorsum euntium*, Sen.

VERSICŌLOR, ōris, *adj.* (verso, color). *That changes color, of variable color; v. plumæ*, Cic.; hence, *party-colored, variegated, of divers colors; v. vestis*, Liv. *Fig.*: *translucida et v. quorundam elocutio*, Quint.

VERSICŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (versus). *A little or short line; also, a little verse; v. epistolæ*, Cic.;—*quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt*, Cic. SYN. *SEE CARMEN.*

VERSIFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (versifico). *The making of verses, versification*, Quint.

VERSIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *One who makes verses*, Quint. *Melon.*: *A poet*, Just.

VERSIFICŌ, ōre, intr. (versus, facio). *To write or make verses, to versify; genus versificandi*, Quint.;—*portenta in Homero versificata*.

VERSIPELLIS, e, *adj.* (verto, pellis). I. *Gen.* 1. *That changes its skin; hence, that changes its form*, Plaut.—2. *Exp.*: *One who, according to vulgar belief, has been turned into a wolf.* II. *Fig.* 8. *Also of the mind: Dissembling, crafty, cunning, sly, wily; versipellem fugi* convenit esse hominem, Plaut.

VERSO, ōre, tr. *freq. intens.* (verto). I. *Prop.* (1) *To turn round, to turn from side to side, to turn in all directions, roll about, etc.*—(2) *Fig. gen.*: *To turn, twist, bend, shift, change.*—(3) *To agitate, disturb, discompose, harass.*—(4) *To think or reflect upon, consider.* II. *Melon.* in middle form: *versor* [vorsor], āri, ātus, —(5) *Prop.*: *To frequent a place, to remain, stay, reside, live, dwell.*—(6) *Fig. gen.*: *To be, remain, live, exist.*—(7) *Exp.*: *To have to do or be concerned with, to be occupied, engaged or employed about any thing.* EX. (1) *Sisyphus versat saxum*, Poet. ap. Cic.;—*v. currum in gramine, to drive about or round*, Virg.;—*v. oves, to feed, cause to graze*, id.;—*v. Græca exemplaria manu, to turn over, be very conversant with*, Hor.;—*v. sortem urna, to shake*, id.;—*v. globas lagonibus, to turn up, dig*, id.;—*v. turbinem* (puer), Tibull.—(2) *v. mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem*, Cic.;—*v. verba, to read*, id.;—*verses te luce atque illic necesse est*, id.—(3) *v. domos odiis*, Virg.;—*versabo ego illum hodie*, Plaut.;—*v. patrum animos*, Liv.—(4) *v. in animis secum unamquamque rem, to turn over in one's mind*, Liv.;—*illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat*, Virg.;—*versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri*, Hor.—(5) *non ad solarium, non in campo, non in convivis versatus est*, Cic.;—*v. in fundo*, id.;—*v. cum alquo*, id.;—*v. inter aciem*, Cæs.—(6) *ergo illi nunc in pace versantur*, Cic.;—*v. in clarissima luce*, id.;—*alqd versatur in dubitatione*, Cic.—(7) *v. in sordida arte*, Cic.;—*v. in omnibus ingenuis artibus*, id.;—*v. in re difficili*, id.;—*acrius et diligentius v. ulla in cogitatione*, id.;—*dicendi omnis ratio . . . in usu atque in hominum more et sermone versatur, turns, rests or depends upon*, Quint.;—*viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati*, Cic.

SYN. *SEE VERRO.*

VERSOR, āri. *See Verso* II. (5).

VERSŌRIA [vors], æ, f. (verto). *A turning or twisting round* (fig.), capere v., *to turn round, tack about, desist from a thing; cape versorium, recipe* te ad herum, Plaut.

VERSUM [vors], adv. *See Versus.*

VERSŪRA [vors], æ, f. (verto). I. *Prop.* (1) *A turning, turning round.* II. *Melon.* 2. *A turning, i. e. the end of a furrow at which the plough is turned*, Col.—3. *In Archit.*: *The turn or angle of a wall, a corner*, Vitruv.—(4) *A new loan contracted for the sake of liquidating an old debt*, Fest. EX. (1) *v. foliorum*, Varr.—(4) *mutatio et v.*, Cic.;—*solvere alqd versura, to pay by means of a new loan*, id. *Proc.*: *in eodem luto hæsitans, versura solves, you stop one hole by opening another, or out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Ter. SYN. **VERSURA**; **VERSURAM FACERE**; **VERSURA SOLVERE**.—*Versura* as above (1) and (2) *fig.*—*Versuram facere, to borrow of one to pay another.*—*Versura solveré, the same thing expressed differently.*

1. **VERSUS** [vors], a, um, *pt.* of *verto*.

2. **VERSUS** [vors], or more rarely **VERSUM**, adv. denoting direction: *Ward or wards, toward; verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus*, Cic.;—*Brundisium versus*, id.;—*dimittit quoque versus legiones*, Cæs.;—*In Galliam versus*, Sall. SYN. *SEE ADVERSUS.*

3. **VERSUS**, prep. with acc.: *In the direction of, toward; navigare Italian versus*, Sulp. ap. Cic.;—*positi (ænei orbes) versus ædem Quirini*, Liv.; usually after *its case*.

4. **VERSUS** [vors], ūs, m. [*plur.* versī, ōrum, Læv. ap. Prisc.] (verto). I. 1. *A furrow* (because, at the end of it, the plough is turned round), Plin. II. (2) *Gen.*: *A row, line, tier, rank.*—(8) *Exp.*: *A line in writing or in poetry,*

a verse; hence, *verse, poetry*. III. 4. *A measure of land*, Varr. IV. 5. *A kind of dance, a turn or movement made in a dance, a step*, Plaut. EX. (2) *v. remorum*, Liv.; *—v. foliorum*, Plin.; *—in versum distulit ulmos*, Virg.; *—(3) primum versum (legis) attenderet*, Cic.; *—deplorat primis versibus mansionem tuam*, id.; *—si quis minorem glorie fructum putat ex Gracis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat*, Cic. SYN. See CARMEN.

VERSUTE, *adv.* (versutus). *Craftily, cunningly, slyly*, Cic.

VERSUTIA, *æ, f.* (id.). *Slyness, cunningness, craftiness, subtlety*, Liv.

VERSUTILOQUUS, *a, um, adj.* (versutus, loquor). *That talks craftily; v. malitiae*.

VERSUTUS [vors.], *a, um, adj.* (versus from verto). *Turning easily; dexterous, quick, versatile; cunning, crafty, sly, subtle*; homo *v. et callidus* (versutus eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, etc.), Cic. SYN. See CALLIDUS.

VERTAGUS, *i, m.* (a Celtic word). *A greyhound*, Mart.

VERTEBRA, *æ, f.* (verto). I. *A joint of the limbs*, Cels. II. *Esp.: A joint of the backbone, vertebra of the spine*, id.

VERTEBRATUS, *a, um, adj.* (vertebra). *Having joints, jointed, vertebrated; v. ossa*, Plin.

VERTEX [vort.], *icis, m.* (verto). I. 1. *That which turns, or about which any thing turns*; hence, *a whirlpool, eddy*, Liv.—2. *Fig.: v. officiorum*, Sen. II. 3. *A whirlwind*, Liv. III. (4) *Prop.: The crown of the head*.—5. *Meton.* The head, Virg.—6. *The pole of the heavens*, Cic.; *Poet.; v. Virg.—(7) The highest point of any thing, a summit, top, height*.—(8) *The highest extreme, greeted*. EX. (4) *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, Cic.—(7) *v. Ætna*, Cic.; *—a vertice, from on high or above*, Virg.—(8) *dolorum auxiferi vertices*, Cic. poet. SYN. See CAPUT.

VERTICORDIA, *æ, f.* (verto, cor). *The changer of the heart, an epithet of Venus, as supposed to turn the female mind from wantonness to chastity*, Val. Max.

VERTICOSUS, [vort.], *a, um, adj.* (vertex). *Full of whirlpools, etc.; v. amnis*, Liv.

VERTIGO, *inis, f.* (verto). I. *Prop.* (1) *A turning, turning round or about*. II. *Meton.* 2. *A dizziness, or swimming of the head*. III. *Fig.* 3. *A change, turn (of affairs)*; *v. rerum*, Luc. EX. (1) *v. venti*, Sen.; *—v. assidua cœli*, Ov.; *—quibus una Quiritem v. facit, the turning round of a slave in the ceremony of manumission*, Pers.

VERTO [vort.], *ere, ti, sum, tr. and intr.* I. *Tr.* (1) *Prop.: To turn, turn aside, toward or away; also, to turn round*.—(2) *To turn upside down, to turn topsy turvy, to upset, overturn*.—(3) *Fig. gen.: To turn, change*.—(4) *Esp.: To turn into, change, convert*.—(5) *To turn (into another language), to interpret, translate, render*.—(6) *Middle: To turn upon, i. e. to depend or rest upon*. II. *Intr.* (7) *Prop.: To turn, turn round, turn about*.—(8) *Fig.: To turn out*. EX. (1) *verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus*, Cic.; *—v. se, to turn, i. e. to betake one's self to flight*, Cæs.; *—v. terga, to turn one's back (upon the enemy), take to flight*, id.; *—v. hostem in fugam, to put to flight*, Liv.; *—v. terram aratro*, Hor.; *—v. eudum, to upset, overthrow*, id. *Middle: versi in fugam hostes*, Tac.; *—Philippia versa acies retro*, Hor.; *—vortier ad lapidem, to turn toward*, id.—(2) *vertit ad extremum omnia*, Cic.; *—v. fluxas Phrygiæ res fundo*, Virg.—(3)

ne sibi vitio verterent quod abesset a patria, Cic.; *—Philippus totus in Persea versus, turned toward, i. e. entirely devoted or having all his attention turned to*, Liv.; *—di vortant bene quod agas, turn it to the best, prosper it*, Ter.—(4) *terra in aquam se vertit*, Cic.; *—Auster ... in Africum se vertit*, Cæs.; *—v. solum, to emigrate*, Cic.—(5) *si sic verterem Plutonium, ut verterunt nostri poetæ fabulas*, Cic.—(6) *omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur*, Cic.; *—spes civitatis v. in dictatore*, Liv.—(7) *v. in fugam*, Liv.—(8) *detrimentum verteret in bonum*, Cæs.; *—quod bene vortat*, Liv.; *—male res vortunt, turn out ill, take an unfavorable turn*, Plaut.; *—annus (mensis) vertens, the current, or the whole year (month), all the year round; anno vertente*, Cic.; *—annus vertens denotes also the great year, a space of time equal to 15,000 solar years, within which all the heavenly bodies perform their revolution, so that, at the expiration of this period, the stars are all in their primitive position*, Cic. SYN. VERTO; VERSO. *—Vertere to turn, etc., as above*, (1).—*Versare, freq.: To turn often, fig., hunc verset amentia, he is out of his senses*, Hor.

VERTUMNUS, [Vort.], *i, m.* (verto). *Vertumnus, originally an Etruscan deity, supposed to preside over the changes in nature, over the seasons, the fruits of the earth, traffic, etc.* (Cic.). Near the statue of this deity in the forum were the stalls of the booksellers (Hor.); *—also personified as the image of changeableness: Vertumnus natus iniquis, said of an inconstant person*, Hor.

VERU, *nis, n.* [verum, *i, n.*, Plant.; *nom. plur.*, verones, A. Vict.]. *A spit, esp. for roasting; a roasting-spit, broach*, Plin.; *—a jactella*, Virg. SYN. VERU; VERUTUM. *—Veru, as above. —Verutum, a short and narrow dart, headed with iron, like a narrow spit; verutum in balteo deligitur*, Liv.

VERUCULUM, *i, n. dim.* (veru). *A little spit or spear*, Plin.

VERUINA, *æ, f.* (veru). *A little spit or spear*.

1. VERUM, *i, n.* *A spear, spit*. See VERU.

2. VERUM, *i, n.* *Truth*. See VERUS.

3. VERUM, *adv.* (verus). *In truth, indeed, really, in reality*. I. (1) *As an affirmative answer: Certainly*. II. *Meton.* (2) *As an emphatic adversative particle: In truth, just; exactly, however; after a negative clause: but, but however*.—(3) *In connection with non modo (solum, tantum) ... v. etiam (quoque)*. *But*.—(4) *In transitions: But, yet*.—(5) *Rendered more emphatic by enim, vero, enimvero, But indeed, but truly*.—(6) *In making a pause or break in a discourse: But, still*. EX. (1) *facies? V.*, Ter.; *—men' querit? V.*, id.—(2) *sed nos non, quid nobis utile, v. quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus*, Cic.; *—ea sunt omnia non a natura, v. a magistro*, id.—(3) *non modo agendo, v. etiam cogitando*, Cic.; *—servavit ab non solum facto, v. opprobrio quoque turpi*, Hor.—(4) *v. quod ego laboribus ... me persecutum esse pollicor, etc.*, Cic.—(5) *v. enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat*, Ter.; *—si ... v. enimvero quum, etc.*, Cic.—(6) *v. præterita omnimodum*, Cic.; *—v. hoc, ut dixi, nihil ad me*, id. SYN. See VERE.

VERUN-TAMEN, or VERUM TAMEN, *conj.* (verum, tamen). *But however, yet however; consilium capio primo stultum, v. clementem*, Cic. *Also used in resuming the thread of a discourse that has been broken by a parenthesis: quum essem in Tusculo (...) v. quum ibi essem*, Cic.

VERUS, *a, um, adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *True, conformable to truth, real, genuine, not fictitious, not artificial or counterfeited*.—(2) *Subst. neut.:*

Verum, *i*, *What is true, true, truth.* II. *Melton.* (3) *Conformable to reason or morality, right, proper, suitable, reasonable.*—(4) *Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious.* EX. (1) omnia sincera atque vera, Cic.;—vera an falsa, Ter.;—v. decus, id.;—v. mea uxor, Plaut.—(2) rectum et pravum, verum et falsum, Cic.;—si verum scire vis, id.;—haud procul a vero est, quod, from the truth, Ov.;—res facit controversiam de vero, respecting that which really happened, i. e. a reality.—(3) alqd v. ac rectum, Cic.;—lex v. atque princeps, Cic.;—verum est, agrum habere eos, Liv.—(4) quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, Plin.;—sum verus? Ter.;—v. rates, Ov.;—v. Apollinis os, id. SYN. **VERUS**; **VERAX**; **VERIDICUS**.—**Verus**, true, as above. **Verax**, that loves truth, true of speech, veracious.—**Veridicus**, speaking the truth; veridicae voces; also used for verus.

VERŪTUM, *i*, *n.* (veru). *A spear, javelin, Cas.* SYN. **VERU**.

VERŪTUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (veru). *Armed with a spear or javelin; v. Volsci, Virg.*

VERVEX [verbex and verbox], *ŕcis*, *m.* *A wether, sheep, Cic.* Also as a term of reproach for a stupid fellow: *Mutton-head, Plaut.*

VĒSĀNIA, *a*, *f.* (vesanus). *Madness, insanity; v. simulata (Ulixes), Plin.;—v. discors, Hor.*

VĒSĀNIENS, *entis*, *adj.* (vesanus). *Mad, insane, Catull.*

VĒSĀNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Not sane, out of his senses, insane, mad, raving.* II. *Melton.* (2) *Violent, enormous.* EX. (1) v. remex, Cic.;—v. poeta, Hor.;—v. leo, id.—(2) v. vultus, Liv.;—v. fauces, Virg.;—v. fluctus, id.;—v. flamma, Catull. SYN. **See AMENS.**

VESBIUS, *i*. *See VESUVIUS.*

VĒSCĪA, *a*, *f.* Vescia, a small town of Latium on the river Liris, Liv.

VĒSCĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (Vescia). *Of or belonging to Vescia; v. uger, Cic. Subst.: Vescini, ŕrum*, *m.* *The inhabitants of Vescia, Liv.*

VĒSCOR, *vesci*, *intr. dep.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To eat and drink, to feed, subsist on, live upon, to eat (usually with an abl., seldom with an acc. or absol.).* II. *Melton.* (2) *To enjoy, make use of, employ.* EX. (1) *With abl.: v. escis aut portionibus (di), Cic.;—v. piris, Hor. With acc.: v. laurus, Tibull.;—v. infirmisimos suorum, Tac. Absol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic.;—vescere, sodes, Hor.—(2) v. paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic.;—v. aura aetheria, Virg. SYN. **See PASCOR.***

VĒSCUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ve-esca). *Small, thin, slight; v. frondes, Virg.;—v. sal, in small grains, Lucr.;—vivere fastidiosum ac vescum, indigently.*

VĒSERIS, *is*, *m.* *Veseris, a river and town of Campania, Cic.*

VESEVUS, *i*, *m.* *See VESUVIUS.*

VĒSĪCA, *a*, *f.* I. *Prop.* 1. *A bladder; esp. the urinary bladder, Cic.* II. *Melton.* 2. *Any thing made of bladder, Plin.—3. A swelling in the form of a bladder, Prop.; Plin. Fig.: Limbast.—4. pudendum muliebre, Juv.*

VĒSĪCŪLA, *a*, *f.* *dim.* (vesica). *A little bladder, filled with air, Lucr.;—filled with seeds, as in plants, Cic.*

VĒSONTĪO, *ŕnis*, *f.* *Vesontio, a town in Gallia Belgica, now Besançon, Cæs.*

1. **VESPA**, *a*, *f.* *A wasp, Plin.*

2. **VESPA**, *a*, *m.* I. *q. vespillo.*

VESPASĪANUS, *i*, *m.* *Ti. Flavius V., a Roman emperor from A.D. 69 to 79.*

VESPER, *ŕris*, and *Vespĕri*, *m.* (ἑσπερος). I. (1) *The evening, evening time, eve, even.* II. *Melton.* 2. *The evening star, Plin.—3. The west, Ov.* EX. (1) perpotatui usque ad vesperum, Cic.;—suo vesperum, Cæs.;—vespere, id.;—vesperi venire, in the evening, late, id.;—de vesperi suo vivere, to be one's own master, Plaut.

VĒSPĒRA, *a*, *f.* (ἑσπĕρα). *Evening time, evening, eve, even; ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.;—prima vespera, id.;—innumbrante vespera, Tac. Adr.: vespera, in the evening, Plin. Adj.: his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin.*

VĒSPĒRASCO, *ŕre*, *ŕvi*, (vesper). *To become evening, to grow dusk; vesperascente jam die, Tac.;—et vesperascit, Ter.*

VĒSPĒRTĪNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (id.). I. (1) *Of or belonging to the evening, evening.* II. (2) *Belonging to the west, western.* EX. (1) v. tempora, Cic.;—v. litterae, received in the evening, id.;—v. acies, that wax dimly in the evening, Plin.;—v. cantus, of the cock, id.;—v. ros, evening dew, id. Adv.: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i. e. in the evening, Gr. 274, Hor. Absol.: matutinis vespertinisque, in the morning and evening hours, Plin.—(2) v. regio, Hor.

VĒSPĒRŪGO, *ŕnis*, *f.* *The evening star.*

VĒSPĪLO, *ŕnis*, *m.* *dim.* (2. Vespa). *One that carries out the bodies of the poor to burial, a bearer, Suet.*

VESTA, *a*, *f.* (Ἑστĕia). *Vesta.* I. Another name for Ops, Cybele, Terra, wife of Coelus, and mother of Saturn, Cic.; Ov. II. Her granddaughter, the daughter of Saturn, goddess of the hearth and domestic life, Cic.;—Vestae Sacerdos, i. q. Pontifex Maximus, i. e. Caesar, Ov. *Melton. poet.* 1. *The temple of Vesta, Ov.—2. Fire, Virg.*

VĒSTĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (Vesta). I. *Of or belonging to Vesta; v. virgines, priestesses of Vesta, Vestales, Cic.;—V. sacra, Ov.* II. *Subst.: Vestālis, is*, *f.* (ae. virgo). *A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal, Liv. Adj.: v. oculi, of the Vestals.*

VĒSTER [vost.], *tra*, *trum*, *poss. adj. pron.* (vos). *Your; num sermonem vestrum diredit noster interventus, Cic.;—voster senex, Plaut.;—vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, Ov.;—v. odium, hatred of (i. e. against) you, Liv. Subst.: ibi voster cenat, your master, Plaut.*

VĒSTĪĀRIŪS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (vestis). I. 1. *Of or belonging to garments or clothes; v. arca, a clothes-chest, Cat.* II. *Subst.: VestĪĀrium, ŕi*, *n.* 2. *A place to keep clothes in, a wardrobe, clothes-press, Plin.—2. Dress, clothes, wardrobe.*

VĒSTĪBŪLUM, *i*, *n.* I. *Prop.* 1. *An enclosed place between the house door and the street, a fore-court, entry, Cic.* II. *Melton.* (2) *An entrance.—(3) Fig.: A beginning, introduction.* EX. (2) v. sepulcri, Cic.;—v. castrorum, Liv.—(3) vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. SYN. **See ATRIUM.**

VĒSTĪGĀTOR, *ŕris*, *m.* (vestigio). *One who searches out, a spy, Sen.*

VĒSTĪGIUM, *ŕi*, *n.* I. *Prop.* (1) *The print, mark, or impression of a foot; a tread or footstep, trace or track.* II. *Melton.* (2) *The foot treading, the under part or sole of the foot.—3. A horse-shoe, Plin.—(4) An impression, trace, mark, token, sign, vestige.* II. *Fig.* (5) *A footstep, track.—(6) Melton.: A moment, instant, point of time.—(7) Adv. PHRASE. e (ex) vestigio, this very moment, forthwith, immediately.* EX. (1) facere v. in foro, to appear in the forum, Cic.;—ponere vestigia, id.;—vestigia sequi hostem, Liv.;—abscedere vestigio ab Hannibale, a step.—(2) qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra

vestigia, Cic.—(4) quum in lectulo decumanæ mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic.—(5) vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, *treading in the footsteps*, Cic.—(6) eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic.;—in illo vestigio temporis, Cæs.—(7) repente e vestigio, Cic. SYN. See SIGNIFICATIO.

VESTIGO, Ære, tr. (vestigium). I. Prop. (1) To follow a track, to search or trace out, investigate. II. Meton. (2) To find by tracing out. EX. (1) (tigris) v. odore, Plin.;—v. alqm oculis, Virg. Fig.: v. causas rerum, Cic.—(2) per fugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo v. potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. SYN. See INDAGO.

VESTIMENTUM, i, n. (vestis). Any thing that serves for covering, a covering, cover, clothing, Cic. Prop.: nudo detrachere vestimenta me iubes, i. e. you command me to do a thing impossible, Plaut. SYN. See AMICTUS.

VESTIO, Ære, tvi or ti, itum, tr. (vestis), [imperf., vestibat, Virg.]. (1) Prop.: To cover with a garment, to clothe.—(2) Meton.: To clothe, i. e. to cover or adorn as with a garment, to invest, surround. EX. (1) Vatinii strumam sacerdotii disijci v., Cic.;—homines male vestiti, id.—(2) natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic.;—montes vestiti, *grown over*, id.;—montes vestiti silvis, *covered*, Liv. SYN. See AMICTUS.

VESTIS, is, f. (ἱστῆς). I. Prop. (1) A covering for the body, a garment, vestment, clothes. II. Meton. 2. A cloth, tapestry, arras, Cic. Poet.: A veil, Stat.;—the slough of a serpent, Lucr.;—the beard, id.;—a spider's web, cobweb, id. EX. (1) mutare vestem, to put on a mourning-dress, Cic. SYN. See AMICTUS.

VESTISPICA, æ, f. (vestis, spicio). A female slave who had the care of the wardrobe, Plaut.

1. VESTĪTUS, a, um. I. pt. of vestio. II. Adj.: Clothed, covered, dressed, Col.

2. VESTĪTUS, ūs, m. (vestio). I. Prop.: A clothing, clothes, dress, attire; v. muliebris, Cic.;—mutare vestitum (s. q. mutare vestem), to put on mourning, id.;—(redire ad sumum v., to put on one's usual dress again, to go out of mourning, id.;—vestitu (dat.) nimio indulges, Ter. Meton.: adde huc liquores perlicidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic. Fig.: v. orationis, Cic. SYN. See AMICTUS.

VESŪLUS, i, m. Vesulus, a mountain of Liguria, now Vico, Mel.

VESŪVĪNUS, a, um, adj. (Vesuvius). Of or belonging to Vesuvius; V. apex, Stat.

VESŪVĪUS [Vesŭvus, i, m., Suet.; Vesuvius or Vesblus, li, m., Mart.]. Vesuvius, a well-known volcanic mountain in Campania, Mel.

VETER, Æris. See VETUS.

VETERAMENTARIUS, a, um, adj. (vetus). Of or belonging to old clothes, etc.; v. auctor, i. e. a cobbler, Suet.

VETERANUS, a, um, adj. (id.). Old; v. milites, old and experienced soldiers, veterans, Cic.;—called also veterani, id.;—v. legiones, Cæs. SYN. VETERANUS; EMERITUS.—Veteranus, one long practised or experienced in a trade or profession; v. latro, hostis, miles, etc.—Emeritus, who has served his time in an employment; miles emeritus, Lucan.;—boves emeriti, Virg.

VETERASCO, Ære, Ævi, intr. incept. (vetus). To grow old; v. ad gloriam, Cic.

VETERATOR, Æris, m. (veteratus). I. Gen. (1) One who has grown old in any thing, and so is well versed in it. II. Esp. (2) A cunning or

crafty person, an old fox, an old soldier. EX. (1) v. in privatis (causis), Cic.—(2) acutus versutus v., Cic. SYN. See CALLIDUS.

VETERATORIE, adv. Cunningly, subtly, craftily; acute et v. dicere, Cic.; from

VETERATORĪUS, a, um, adj. (veterator). Cunning, subtle, crafty; nihil ab isto vafra, nihil veteratorum expectaveritis, Cic.

VETERĀTUS, a, um, adj. (vetus). That has grown old, old; v. ulcera, Plin.

VETERNŌSUS, a, um, adj. (veternus). I. Prop. 1. Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic, Plin.—2. Meton.: Not lively, sleepy, lethargic, drowsy; v. homo, Ter. II. Fig. 3. Weak, feeble, unpaired; v. animus, Sen.

VETERNUS, a, um, adj. (vetus). I. 1. Old, stricken with age, Fulg.; Prud. II. Subst. 2. Veternus, i, m. Old age, Stat.—3. Old fish or dirt, Col.—4. Lethargy, Prop., Plaut. Fig.: Sleepiness, sluggishness, inactivity, Coel. ap. Cic. SYN. See LANGUOR.

VETĪTUM, i, n. (veto). I. (1) That which is forbidden, a forbidden thing. II. (2) A prohibition. EX. (1) nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata, Ov.—(2) jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic.

VETĪTUS, a, um, pt. of veto.

VĒTO, Ære, ti, itum, intr. [perf. vetavit, Pers.]. I. Gen. (1) Not to allow to take place, not to permit, to forbid, prohibit; to hinder, prevent, oppose; to dissuade, discountenance. II. Esp. 2. Veto, the word by which the tribunes of the people protested against an act of the senate or the magistrates; I forbid it; I protest against it, Liv. Also, of the protest of a prætor, Cic.—3. In the language of the augurs: volucres, haruspex, auspiciū, etc., vetat (when they are unfavorable), Cic. EX. (1) lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.;—vetabant me reipublicæ penitus diffidere, id.;—castra... vallo muniri vetuit, Cæs.;—tabulæ peccare vetantes, Hor.;—quia bella vetabat, Virg. SYN. VETO; IMPEDIO.—Vetare, to forbid, to command a thing not to be done, as above.—Impedire, to obstruct, impede, to use means for this end.

VETŪLUS, a, um, adj. dim. (vetus). I. 1. Rather old, elderly; v. gladiator, Cic. II. Subst. 2. Vetulus, i, m. An old man; mi vetule, my good old fellow, Cic.; Plaut.—3. Vetula, æ, f. An old woman; sometimes used contemptuously, Plaut.

VETŪRIUS, a. Veturius, a Roman family name; e. g. L. V. Philo, consul, A. U. C. 548, Cic.—Veturia, æ, f. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, Liv.

VĒTUS, Æris, adj. [nom. sing., Veter, Enn.; Att. ap. Prisc.; abl. veteri for veterē, Stat.]. I. (1) That has existed for a long time, old. II. Subst. (2) Vĕtĕres, um, m. The ancients, old writers.—3. Sub veteribus (sc. tabernis). "Under the old stalls," a place so called at Rome. EX.

(1) recona, vetus, ac diuturnus, Cic.;—veteres et prisci viri, id.;—veterimæ legiones, Hirt.;—vetus militis, grown old in the service, Tac.—(2) majores nostri veteres illi admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic. SYN. I. VETUS. See PRISCUS. II. VĒTĒRES. See SENEX.

VĒTUSTAS, Ætis, f. (vetus). I. Prop. (1) Oldness, antiquity.—(2) Esp.: Antiquity, i. e. old or ancient times. II. Meton. (3) Long duration, great age.—4. In medical language: v. ulcerum, the unsightly appearance of wounds when growing old, Cels. EX. (1) municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic.—(2) historia nancis vetustatis, Cic.—(3) habere vetustatem, to

last long, Cic.—conjuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentia, *old friendship, Cic.*

VETUSTUS, a, um, adj. (vetus). I. *Prop.* (1) *I that has existed or been kept for a long time, old.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Antiquated, old-fashioned.* EX. (1) v. opinio, Cic.;—v. hospitium, id.;—vetustissima fœdera, Quint.;—vetustissimus ex iis qui viverent censoris, Liv.;—vetustissimum instrumentum imperii, containing the most ancient records of the state, Suet.;—v. gens, Virg.;—v. templum Cereris, id.;—v. vinum, Plaut.—(2) *Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.* SYN. See PRISCUS.

VEXĀMEN, Inis, n. (vexo). *A shaking, violent motion; v. mundi, Lucr.*

VEXĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *A shaking, violent motion.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Trouble, annoyance, pain, torment, distress.* EX. (1) v. partus, Plin.;—v. minima pomorum, Petr.—(2) v. corporis, Cic.;—per vexationem et contumelias, Liv.;—v. stomachi, Plin.;—dentes sine vexatione extrahere, id.;—ut Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperent, Cic.

VEXĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A tormentor, troubler; custodie urbis an direptor et v. esset Antonius, Cic.;—v. furoris (Clodii), i. e. a disturber, id.*

VEXILLĀRIŪS, ūi, m. (vexillum). I. 1. *A standard-bearer, ensign, Liv.—2. Meton.: A chief of banditti, App.* II. 3. *Vexillarii, drum, m.* In the time of the emperors, the oldest class of veterans, forming a body of reserves, Tac.

VEXILLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (vexillum). *A body of the vexillarii, Suet.*

VEXILLUM, i, n. (veho). I. 1. *A standard, banner, ensign, Cic.—2. Esp.: A red flag hoisted at the general's tent as a signal for marching or battle, Cæs.* II. *Meton.* 3. *The squadron or troop belonging to one standard, Liv.* SYN. See SIGNUM.

VE XO, āre, tr. (veho). I. *Prop.* (1) *To shake, stir, move violently, toss, agitate.* II. *Meton.* (2) *To push hard, injure, ill-treat, abuse, harass, molest, plague, torment.*—3. *Subst.: Vexata, drum, n. Injured parts of the body, contusions, bruises.* EX. (1) vexatus in turba, pushed to and fro, Suet.;—Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg.—(2) *Prop.* : agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic.;—v. comas, to crisp, curl, Ov.;—v. rosas, to quash, smash, Mart. Fig.: v. aliqui probis maledictisque, Cic.;—vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, is attacked, id.;—solicitudo v. impios, torments, id. SYN. Vexo; FATIGO.—Vexare, to vex, torment.—Fatigare, to fatigue, weary, harass; fatigari aestu, Cæs.

VĪA, æ, f. [genit. sing., viæ, Lucr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: A way, road, highway, street.*—(2) *Esp.: A (certain) road or street.*—(3) *Meton.: A march, journey.*—4. *A way, passage, canal, or channel; a tube, conduit, pipe, etc.*—5. Also, in the human body: *A passage, canal, e. g. the gullet, Cic.—6. The principal passage or street through a camp, Cæs.—7. A passage, gallery or corridor, as in a theatre, Mart.—8. A rift, chink, gap, cleft, Virg.* II. *Fig.* (9) *Gen.: A way, means or opportunity of doing or obtaining any thing, a method, mode of proceeding, rule, etc.*—(10) *Esp.: A right way or method.* EX. (1) via semitæque, Cæs.;—v. æstrosa et pulverulenta, Cic.;—declinare de via ad dexteram, id.;—milites monuit, via omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, should keep in the straight road, Liv. Pro.: qui sibi semitam non sapient, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic.;—tota via errare, to be completely mistaken, to err greatly,

Ter.—(2) tres ergo viæ a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic.;—Sacra Via, at Rome in the fourth region, and leading to the Capitol, also in one word, Sacra via; hence, Sacra viæ, um, m. *The inhabitants of the Sacra Via, Fest.*—(3) quum de via languerem, Cic.;—v. bidui, tridui, etc., Cic.; Cæs.;—inter vias, on the road, i. e. on the journey.—(9) habeo certam viam atque rationem, qua, etc., Cic.;—v. docendi, id.—(10) in omnibus quæ ratione docentur et via, etc., rationally, methodically, Cic.;—dicere via et arte, id. SYN. See ITER.

VĪĀLIS, e, adj. (via). *Of or belonging to a way, or road; v. lares, i. e. which stood in the high roads (esp., cross-roads), and were worshipped there, Plaut.*

VĪĀRIŪS, a, um, adj. (via). *Of or relating to the roads or streets; v. lex, relating to keeping the roads in good repair, Cœl. ap. Cic.* SYN. VIARIUS; VIATICUS; VIATORIUS.—Varius, as above.—Viaticus, pertaining to a journey, relating to a traveller; viatica cœna, a welcome home, Plaut.—Viatorius, of or pertaining to travellers; cubilia viatoria, hammocks, portable beds.

VĪĀTĪCĀTUS, a, um, adj. (viaticum). *Furnished with money for travelling expenses, Plaut.*

VĪĀTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (via). I. 1. *Of or pertaining to a journey; v. cœna, a meal given on occasion of sitting out on a journey; a farewell supper, Plaut.* II. *Subst.* 2. *Vīādicum, i, n. Travelling expenses, money for a journey, Cic.—Fig., Quadrig. ap. Gell.—3. Meton.: Money saved by a soldier, or made in war, savings, Suet.; Hor.* SYN. See VIARIUS.

VĪĀTOR, ōris, m. (via). I. *A traveller, Cic.* II. *Esp.: An attendant on a magistrate, an apparitor, purveyor, beadle, Cic.* SYN. See STATOR.

VĪĀTŌRIŪS, a, um, adj. (viator). *Of or belonging to a journey; v. vasa, Plin.* SYN. See VIARIUS.

VĪBEX or **VĪBIX**, ūis, f. *The mark of a blow or stripe on the skin, a weal, Plin.*

VĪBO or **VĪBON**, ōnis, f. *Vībo, a town in the territory of the Brutii (called also Vībo Vīlentia), now Monteleone, Mel.*

VĪBONENSIS, e, adj. (Vībo). *Of or belonging to Vībo; V. ager, Liv.*

VĪBRO, āre, tr. and intr. I. *Tr. prop.* (1) *To put in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to shake violently, to vibrate.*—(2) *Meton.: To hurl, throw, brandish, flourish.*—(3) *Fig. of style: To launch forth.* II. *Intr.* (4) *To be in a tremulous motion, to tremble, quiver, to vibrate; also, to sparkle, glitter, flash.*—(5) *Of style: To be launched, hurled.* EX. (1) v. hastas, Cic.;—viscera vibrantur (equitando), shaken (in riding), Tac.;—sustinentium (scutum) humeris vibratus (dux), shaken, id.;—flamina v. vestes, blow about, Ov.;—crines vibrati, curled, crisped, Plin.;—vibrata flammis æquora, i. e. glittering, glimmering, Val. Flac.—(2) sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt, Cic.;—v. spicula per auras, Ov.—(3) v. truces iambo, Catull.—(4) mare qua sole colluct abscedit et vibrat, Cic.;—v. tres lingue (anguis), Ov.—(5) non tam vibrantur fulmina illa (Demosthenis), be hurled, Cic. SYN. See AGRO.

VĪBURNUM, i, n. *A kind of shrub, the way-faring tree, Virg.*

VĪCĀNUS, a, um, adj. (vicus) [vicānus, Cod. Just.]. I. (1) *Of or dwelling in a village.* II. 2. *Subst.: Vicāni, drum, m. The inhabitants of a village, villagers, Liv.* EX. (1) Tmolites ille vicānus, inhabitant of a village,

Cic. ;—v. *haruspices*, moving about from village to village, Enn. ap. Cic. SYN. See *KECSTRICUS*.

VICA POTĀ, *a*, female *victor*, a cognomen of the goddess of Victory, Cic.

VĪCĀRIUS, *a*, um, *adj.* (vicis). I. (1) *That fills the place of another person, vicarius*. II. (2) *Subst.*: Vīcārius, *li*, *m.* A substitute, deputy, vicar, vicegerent.—3. Also of slaves that were kept by superior slaves, an under slave, Hor. EX. (1) v. *fides amicum supponitur*, Cic.—(2) *succedam ego v. muneri tuo*, Cic. SYN. See *SUCCESSOR*.

VĪCĀTIM, *adv.* (vicus). I. *From street to street, by streets*, Suet. II. *From village to village, by villages*; v. *habitare*, Liv.

VĪCĒNĀRIUS, *a*, um, *adj.* (viceni). I. *Of or belonging to twenty*; *lex quina vicenaria*, by virtue of which persons under twenty-five could not give bills of exchange or make any covenant, Plant. II. *Subst.*: Vīcēnārius, *li*, *m.* One twenty years old, Arn.

VĪCĒNI [vigēni], *æ*, *a*, *adj. num. distr.* (viginti). I. (1) *Twenty, distr., twenty each*. II. *Meton.* (2) *Twenty*. EX. (1) *annos nonnulli vicēnos in disciplina permanent*, Cæs.;—*militibus denarios quinos vicēnos diviserunt*, Liv.—(2) *diebus vicēnis interpositis, full twenty days*.

VĪCĒSĪMA, *æ*. See *VICESIMUS*.

VĪCĒSĪMĀNI, *drum*, *m.* (vicesimus). *Soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Tac.

VĪCĒSĪMĀRIUS, *a*, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or pertaining to the twentieth part*; v. *aureum*, a tax consisting of the twentieth part of the value of the slaves that were emancipated; *vicesima*, Liv.

VĪCĒSĪMUS [vigesimus, Cæs., but not in Cic.], *a*, um, *adj. num. ord.* (viginti). I. *The twentieth*; *annus v.*, Cæs. II. *Subst.*: Vicesima, *æ*, *f.* (æc. pars). *The twentieth part, i. e. a tax on the emancipation of slaves, calculated according to the amount of their purchase money*, Cic., called also *vicesima libertatis*. Also *exportation duty*, a custom on exported articles; v. *portorii*.

VĪCĒTĪA [Vicētia], *æ*, *f.* *Vicētia*, a town of Gallia Transpadana, now Vicenza, Tac.

VĪCĒTĪNI [Vicētinī], *drum*, *m.* (Vicētia). *The inhabitants of Vicētia*, Brut. ap. Cic.

VĪCĪA, *æ*, *f.* *A vetch* (a kind of pulse), Plin.

VĪCĪARIUS, *a*, um, *adj.* (vicia). *Of or belonging to a vetch*, Col.

VĪCĪES, *adv. num.* (viginti). *Twenty times*; *HS. vices, twenty hundred thousand sesterces*, i. e. two millions.

VĪCILINUS, *i*, *m.* *The Vigilant*, a surname of Jupiter, Liv.

VĪCĪNĀLIS, *e*, *adj.* (vicinus). *Of or belonging to neighbors*; v. *usus*, Liv.;—v. *belli*, Just.;—v. *via*, a common path through a field, a village path. SYN. See *CONTIGUUS*.

VĪCĪNĀS, *æ*, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Neighborhood, vicinity, nearness*.—2. *Meton.*: A neighborhood, i. e. neighbors, Hor. II. *Fig.* (3) *Affinity or resemblance*. EX. (1) in *vicinia nostra Avernī lacus*, Cic.—(3) *aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens*, Plin.;—*est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quadam v.*, Quint. SYN. *VICINIA*; *VICINITAS*; *CONFINIUM*.—*Vicinia*, as above (1) and (3).—*Vicinitas*, the relation or union between neighbors; cum eo mihi *vicinitas* et magnus usus est, Cic.—*Confinium*, limit, bound, confines. *Fig.*: *Confinia lucis et noctis*, Ov.

VĪCĪNĪTĀS, *ātis*, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Neighborhood, vicinity*.—(2) *Meton.*: A neighborhood, i. e. neighbors. II. *Fig.* (3) *Affinity*

or resemblance. EX. (1) *propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus*, Cic.—(2) *caritas sepius foras cognationibus primum, tum adiutivibus, deinde amicitis, post vicinitatibus*, Cic.—(3) v. *virtutibus ac vitis*, Quint. SYN. See *VICINIA*.

VĪCĪNUS, *a*, um, *adj.* (vicus). I. *Prop.* (1) *That is, dwells or lives in the neighborhood, neighboring, in the vicinity, near*.—(2) *Subst.*: *vicinus*, *i*, *m.* and *vicinia*, *æ*, *f.* A neighbor (male or female).—(3) *Vicinia*, *i*, *n.* A neighboring place, neighborhood, a place close by. II. *Fig.* (4) *That comes near (in respect of resemblance), like, similar, resembling*. EX. (1) v. *bellum*, Liv.;—v. *sedes astris*, Virg.;—v. *taberna*, Hor.;—v. *jurgia*, of neighbors, id.—(2) v. *proximus*, Cic.;—*anus vicina loci*, Ov.—(3) in *vicino terræ*, Plin.;—in *Syria vicinia pervenire*, id.—(4) *dialectorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiæ*, Cic. SYN. See *CONTIGUUS*.

VĪCIS, *genit.* [nom. sing. wanting], *vicem*, *vice*, *plur. nom. and acc. vices, dat. and abl. vicibus*. I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *Change, vicissitudo, alternate succession, alternation, interchange*.—(2) *Adv.*: in *vicem* (also as one word, *invicem*), *more rarely vicem*, in *vices*, in *turn*, by *turns*, first one and then the other, alternately, reciprocally.—(3) *Esp.*: *Reciprocal behavior or conduct*, the conduct of one person regulated by that of another, *return, requital, recompense, retaliation*.—(4) *Change, hap, fate, lot, fortune*. II. *Meton.* (5) *Place, room, stall, part, office, business*.—(6) *Adv.*: *vicem*, *vice*, in *vicem*, *ad vicem*, *instead, for, on account of, in the manner of, like*. EX. (1) *Sing.*: *vice fortunarum humanarum*, Liv.;—*mutua vice*, Col.;—*hac vice sermonum, dialogue*, Virg.;—*solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni*, Hor.;—*nox peragit vicem, accomplishes the change, i. e. exchanges with the day*, Ov. *Plur.*: *non ingratae vices*, Quint.;—*per vices*, by *turns*, id.;—*per vices annorum, every other year*, id.;—*mutat terra vices, renews the change*, Hor.;—*peragere vices, to undergo changes*, Ov.;—*cur vicibus factis convivia iueant, alternately, by turns*, id.—(2) *simul eramus invicem*, Cic.;—*hi rursus in vicem, anno post in armis sunt*, Cæs.—(3) *recito* . . . *vicem officii præsentis*, Cic.;—*reddo vicem meritis*, Ov.—(4) *vicem suam conquestus est*, Suet.;—*convertere humanam vicem*, Hor.;—*vitare vices Danaum, fortunes, struggles*, Virg.—(5) *ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedit*, Cic.;—*fungit vice, to act in any body's place or instead of any body, or thing*, Plin.;—*fungar vice cotis*, Hor.;—*vestram meamque vicem explete*, Tac.—(6) *tuam vicem sæpe doleo*, Cic.;—*heri vicem meamque*, Plaut.;—*Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo morti, like Sardanapalus*, Cic.;—*defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, in their place*, Cæs. SYN. *VICIS*; *VICISSITUDO*.—*Vicis*, *stead, office, place, part, case, fate, as above*.—*Vicissitudo*, an *alternative, the succeeding of one thing to another, in its course, vicissitude, revolution*.

VĪCĪSSĀTIM, *adv.* (vicis), *i*, *q.* *vicissim*.

VĪCĪSSIM, *adv.* (vicis). *In turn, in return, again, alternately*; *terra uno tempore florere, deinde v. horrere potest*, Cic. SYN. *VICISSIM*; *INVICEM*; *MUTUO*.—*Vicissim*, by *turns*, *etc.*, as above.—*Invicem*, *reciprocally*; *invicem salutant, salute each other*.—*Mutuo*, *mutually, one another*; *amamus mutuo*, Cic.

VĪCĪSSĪTŪDO, *luis*, *f.* (id.). *Change, vicissitude, alternation*; v. *atque mutatio*, Cic.;—*vicissitudines dierum noctiumque*, id. SYN. See *VICIS*.

VICTĪMA, *æ*, *f.* I. *Prop.*: *An animal (of a larger size) offered in sacrifice, a victim*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *se præbere victimam rei publicæ*, id. SYN. See *HOSTIA*.

VICTIMĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (victima). I.

1. *Of or belonging to victims; v. negotiator, a dealer in animals for sacrifice*, Plin. II. 2. *Subst.*: victimarius li, m. *An attendant at a sacrifice*, Liv.—3. *A dealer in animals for sacrifice*.

VICTĪTO, āre, *intr. freq. intrans. (vivo)*. *To live or feed on any thing; victis victituum aridis*.

VICTOR, ōris, m. (vinco). I. *Prop.* (1) *A conqueror, vanquisher, victor*. II. (2) *Fin. s. s. EX.* (1) *v. omnium gentium*, Cic.;—*v. belli, in war*, Stat.;—*victores exercitus, as conqueror*, Cæs.;—*victores Graii*, Ov.;—*austus victor, victorious, vanquishing*, Luc.;—*v. currus, a triumphal chariot*, Ov.—(2) *animus libidinis et divitiarum victor*, Sall.

VICTŌRIĀ, æ, f. (victoria). *Victory*. I. *Prop.* 1. *Insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare*, Cic.—2. *Victoria, æ, f. Victoria, as a Roman goddess*, Cic. II. *Meton.* v. penes patres fuit, Liv.;—*v. litium, in lawsuits*, Plin.

VICTŌRIĀTUS, i, m. (sc. numus). (Victorial). *A silver coin with the impression of the goddess of victory, struck in the time of Varro, of the value of half a denarius*, Cic.

VICTŌRIŌLA, æ, f. dim. (Victoria). *A small statue of the goddess of Victory*, Cic.

VICTRIX, icis, f. (victor). I. *Prop.* (1) *A female conqueror; adj.: conquering, victorious*. II. *Fig.* (2) *Same*. EX. (1) *victrices Athenæ*, Cic.;—*victrices literæ, containing the news of a victory*, id.;—*victricia arma*, Virg.—(2) *mater v. filia non libidinis*, Cic.

VICTŪALIS, e, *adj.* (2. victus). *Of or belonging to sustenance*, Plaut.

1. **VICTUS**, a, um, *pt. of vinco*.

2. **VICTUS**, ūs, m. (vivo), [*genit. sing. victi*, Plaut.;—*victuis*, Varr.]. I. (i) *Any thing by which life is supported, sustenance, maintenance, food, nourishment, provision, etc.* II. (2) *A mode of life, way of living*. EX. (1) *tenuis v. cultusque*, Cic.—(2) *in victu considerare oportet, apud quod et quo more et cuius arbitratu sit educatus*, Cic. SYN. See VIRA.

VICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (vicus). *A little village, hamlet*, Cic.

VICUS, i, m. (oikos). I. (1) *A part, quarter or division of a town (as with us a parish)*; hence, *a street*. II. (2) *A village*. EX. (1) *nullum in urbe vicum esse, in quo non Miloni conducta esset domus*, Cic.—(2) *qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est*, Cic. SYN. See PAGUS.

VIDELICET, *adv.* (videre, licet). I. *Prop.* (1) *It is easy to see, you may see, it is clear; hence, plainly, evidently, apparently; certainly, truly, surely, etc.* (2) *Esp.* by way of irony, or sarcastically, when the contrary of what one says is meant: *Clearly, of course, forsooth!* II. (3) *Explicatively: Namely, that is to say, to wit (viz.)*. EX. (1) *v. parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit ... v. fuisse illum nequam adolescentem*, Plaut.;—*esse v. in terris primordia rerum*, Lucr.;—*quid metuebant? vim v.*, Cic.—(2) *tuis v. salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus*, Cic.;—*homo v. timidus et permodestus* (Catilina).—(3) *caste jubet lex abire ad deos, animo v.*, Cic.;—*de Homero ... de quo v.*, id. SYN. **VIDELICET**; **SCILICET**; **NIMIRUM**;—**NEMPE**.—**VIDelicet, to wit, that is to say, of a thing self-evident; also as (2) and (3)**.—**Scilicet, that is to say, truly, you may be sure, affirming a thing not known before**.—**Nimirum, doubtless, surely, as you know; uter melior dicitur orator? Nimirum qui homo quoque melior**, Quint.—**Nempe, that is to say, to wit, namely, yea, surely, intimating a belief in which**

we expect another to agree with us; *Nempe de tuo, that is to say, at your expense*, Plaut.

VIDĒO, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *tr.* [viden] *for videsne*, Plaut., (with digamma from root **ID**. **EL**, whence, *vidor, idir*). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.: To see, perceive with the eyes, behold*.—(2) *Also of the other senses: to perceive, observe*.—(3) *Esp.: To look attentively at a thing, to look to*. II. *Fig.* (4) *Gen.: To understand, perceive, see, be aware of*.—(5) *Esp.: To see, look to, take care of, have a care, be careful, to weigh over in one's mind, reflect or think upon, consider*.—(6) *To live to see, witness, experience*.—(7) *Pass.: To be viewed or looked upon, to be esteemed, taken for, etc.*; hence, *to appear, seem*.—(8) *videri, "To appear that," etc.* (i. e. a term used in official decrees, sentences, verdicts, etc., by way of caution, instead of pronouncing a definite or conclusive judgment which would not be open to an appeal).—(9) *videtur (alculi, it appears or seems good, fit, or proper to any body; it phases*. EX. (1) *nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus*, Cic.;—*quod non vidisset, proviso sibi renunciassae*, Cæs. *Of things; et casus abies visura marinos, to experience*, Virg.;—*(Apenninus) Gallica rura videt*, Luc.—(2) *nugire videbaris sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos*, Virg.—(3) *vide sis signi quid siet*, Plaut.;—*illud vide, os ut sibi distorist car-nufex*, Ter.;—*me vide, look to me, depend upon me*, Plaut.; *but, quin tu me vides? only look at me!*—(4) *quem exitum ego tum video animo, quam ea, quæ oculis cernimus*, Cic.;—*v. acutus atque acris vitia in dicente quam recta*, id.;—*v. plus, to see further*, id.;—*v. in futurum*, Liv.—(5) *nunc ea videamus, quæ contra ab his disputari solent*, Cic.;—*videas et consideres, quid agas*, id.;—*ipse viderit, let him look to it himself, it is no business of mine*, id.;—*ut prandium nobis videret, prepare, get ready*, id.;—*v. aliud consilium, to look about for*, id.—(6) *ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos latissimosque viderit, etc.*, Cic.—(7) *ut imbelles timideque videamur*, Cic.;—*quæ quibusdam admirabilia videntur*, id. *With inf.*: *ut beate vixisse videar*, id. *With nom. and inf.*, Gr. 675, *ut extinctæ potius amicitie quam oppressæ esse videbantur*, Cic. *Also imperis. with acc. and inf.*: *non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*, Cic.—(8) *maiores nostri voluerunt, quæ jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut "videri" pronunciarent*, Cic.—(9) *eam quoque si videtur, correctionem explicabo*, Cic. SYN. I. **VIDEO**; **CENSO**.—**Videre, to see, with the eyes; aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila lumen, Ov.—**Cernere, to separate, to discern, or understand clearly, to distinguish; *nos enim ne nunc quidem cernimus ea quæ videmus*, Cic. II. **VIDEO**; **VISO**; **INVISIO**; **REVISIO**; **INTERVISIO**; **VISITO**.—**Videre, to see, relates to the eyes**. **Visere, to go to see, to visit, relates to politeness, to curiosity; hence, *to examine closely*; *constitui ad te venire ut et viderem te, et viserem et cenarem etiam*, Cic.;—*undique visendi studio, etc., of inspecting*, Virg.—**Invisere, to go or come to visit; *ut invisas nos rogo*, Cic.—**Revisere, to revisit, to repay a visit; *reviso quid agant, I come again to see what they are about*, Ter.—**Intervisere, to visit now and then or occasionally**.—**Visitare, to come often to see or to visit, Cic.************

VIDŪITAS, ātis, f. (viduus). I. *Prop.*: *The state of being deprived of any thing, want, bereavement; v. omnium copiarum atque opum*, Plaut. II. *Esp.*: *Widowhood*, Cic.; Liv.

VIDŪLĀRIA, æ, f. *The title of a lost comedy of Plautus*.

VIDŪLUS, i, m. *A leather travelling-bag, a portmanteau, valise*, Plaut.

VIDŪO, āre, tr. (viduus). I. (1) *To make empty, to empty, deprive or bereave of any thing.* II. *Espr* (2) *Adj.*: Viduata, ā. *Bereft of a husband, widowed.* EX. (1) v. urbem civibus, Virg.; —v. ornos foliis, Hor.—(2) Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. SYN. See ORBO.

VIDŪUS, a, um, adj. I. (1) *Deprived or bereft of a husband or wife, widowed, made a widower or widow.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: Empty, without, void. EX. (1) Penelope v. viro, Plaut.; —v. puella, Prop.; —cognitor viduarum, Cic.; —vidui viri, Plaut.; Ov. *Of animals*: v. columba, Plin. *Of things*: v. cubile, Ov.; —v. domus, id.; —v. torus, Prop.; —v. vitis, that is not tied to a tree, Catull.; —v. arbores, that are without vines, Hor.—(2) v. solum arboribus, Col.; —v. lacus a lumine Phœbi, Virg.; —v. pectus amoris, Ov.

VIENNA, æ, f. Fienna, a town of Gallia Narbonensis on the Rhone, now *Vienne*, Cic.

VIENNENSIS, e, adj. (Vienna). *Of or belonging to Vienna*; V. ager, Plin. *Subst. plur.*: Viennenses, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Vienna.*

VIFŌ, ēre, ōtum, tr. *To bind (with twigs), to hoop, weave, plat*, Varr.

VIESCO, ēre, intr. incept. (vico). *To thrive up, wither, Col.*

VIETOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A hooper, a cooper.*

VIETUS, a, um, adj. [viētus, or as a dissyllable, Hor.], (vicio). *Shrillelled, withered, faded.* I. *Prop.*: alqd vietum et caducum, Cic. II. *Meton.*: v. cor, Cic.; —v. vestis, moth-eaten, Lucr. SYN. VIETUS; DECREPITUS.—*Vietus, as above.*—*Decrepitus, very old, decrepit, crazy; decrepiti senex*, Cic.

VIGENI, æ, a. See VICENI.

VIGENS, entis, pt. of vigeo and adj. *Active, vigorous, flourishing.* SYN. See VALENS.

VIGEO, ēre, intr. *To live, thrive, be in full life or vigor, be robust or lively; to be prosperous, to flourish; quæ a terræ stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent*, Cic.; —sive occiderit animus, sive vigeat, id.; —v. memoria, id.; —fuma viget mobilitate, Virg.; —animus viget lætitia, Lucr. SYN. VIGEO; VIGESCO.—*Vigere, to be in strength or vigor, either in a natural or moral sense, as above.*—*Vigescere, to grow lively, brisk or active—as below.*

VIGESCO, ēre, gti, intr. incept. (vigeo). *To become lively, sprightly, or vigorous; to get strength, to begin to flourish; vestra tum aræ, vestrae religiones vigerunt*, Cic.; —legiones Caesaris vigerunt, id.; —pedes v., Catull.; —copia rerum v., Lucr. SYN. See VIGEO.

VIGESIMUS, a, um, adj. num. See VICESIMUS.

VIGIL, ilis, adj. (vigeo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Awake, not asleep, watching.*—(2) *Subst.*: A watch, guard. II. *Meton.* (3) *Watchful, careful, anxious.* EX. (1) prius orto sole v. calammum et chartas et scriinia posco, Hor.; —v. canes, watchful, id.; —v. oculi, Virg.; —v. ignis, always burning, id.; —v. auris, watchful, i. e. listening acutely, quick, Stat.—(2) vigiles custodesque, Cic.; —v. nocturni, Plaut. There were seven divisions of them at Rome from the time of Augustus, constituting a night police, Suet.; —v. mundi (sol et luna), Lucr.; —v. noctis, cocks, Plin.—(3) v. cura, active, watchful, Ov.; —v. questus, during the night, Stat. SYN. See INSOMNIS.

VIGILANS, antis. I. pt. of vigilo. II. *Adj.*: Watchful, careful, vigilant, attentive; v. et industrius homo, Cic.; —vigilantissimus dux (Hannibal), Val. Max.

VIGILANTER, adverb. (vigilans). *Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully, with diligence*, Cic.

VIGILANTIA, æ, f. (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Watchfulness, the taking of little sleep.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Active solicitude, vigilance, carefulness.* EX. (1) v. mirifica, Cic.; —Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari . . . tutam esse servatam, Cic. SYN. VIGILANTIA; DILIGENTIA.—*Vigilantia, vigilance, it leaves nothing neglected. Diligentia, diligence, carefulness, which does not omit the least thing; complectar in uno verbo, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquæ continentur*, Cic.

VIGILAX, æcis, adj. (vigilo). *Very watchful, or simply, watchful*, Prop.; —v. canes, Col. *Fig.*: v. curæ, Ov.

VIGILIA, æ, f. (vigil). *A watching, a being awake.* I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: A being awake by night, sleeplessness, wakefulness.—(2) *Espr.*: A watch, guard for the safety of a place by night.—(3) *Meton.*: The time of a nightly watch: with the Romans, the fourth part of a night.—4. A watch, watch-post, a post, Cic.—5. A nocturnal religious ceremony in honor of Ceres, a vigil; vigilie Cereris, Plaut. II. *Fig.* (6) *Vigilance, care, attention, solicitude, zeal, etc.* EX. (1) cui non sunt audita Demosthenis vigilie, Cic.—(2) noctu vigilias agere ad ædes sacras, Cic.; —exercitus stationibus vigilisque fessus, Liv.—(3) venire secunda vigilia, Cic.; —de tertia vigilia, Cæs.—(6) v. et prospicientia, Cic.; —cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere, my watch, i. e. my post or office, id. SYN. See STATIO.

VIGILIARIUM, ii, n. (vigil). *A watch-house.*

VIGILO, āre, intr. (vigil). I. *Prop.* (1) *To watch, be awake, not to sleep.*—(2) *Fig. Gen.*: To be awake, etc.—(3) *Espr.*: To be watchful, vigilant, attentive, careful. II. (4) *To spend or pass awake or watching, to compose or prepare by night, while keeping awake.* EX. (1) v. ad multam noctem, Cic.; —v. de nocte, id.; —v. proxima nocte, id.; —v. ad ipsum mane, Hor.; —ignis v., burns continually, Stat.; —lumina v. (of a light-house), Ov.; —hic vigilans sonuiat, dreamer awake, i. e. builds castles in the air, Plaut.; —vigilans dormire, an idle person, id.—(2) vigilantes curæ, anxious cares, Cic.—(3) excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.; —ut vivas vigilia, Hor.; —v. studiis, to attend to, Prop.—(4) v. noctes, Ov.; —ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior ætas, quæ vigilanda viris, Virg. SYN. VIGILO; EXERGO.—*Vigilare, to watch, to sit up all night, to awake from sleep*, Ex. as above.—*Excubare, to lie out, to stand or keep sentry; excubare pro portis.*

VIGINTI, adj. num. card. indecl. (unc. perhaps for biginti, i. e. bis, ginti: ginti being of the same origin as ginta in triginta, sexaginta, from xorta in tpa xorta, etc.). Twenty; v. dies.

VIGINTIVIRATUS, us, m. *An office held by twenty commissioners, e. g. for the distribution of lands, Cic.; —a subordinato civic office, Tac.*

VIGINTI-VIRI, ōrum, m. *Twenty colleagues in commission or office.* I. *For the distribution of lands, Cic.* II. *A subordinate civic office for various purposes, Tac.*

VIGOR, ōris, m. (vigeo). *Energy or vigor of life, activity, liveliness, sprightliness; v. animi, liv.; —v. genæ, splendor, brilliancy*, Plin.

VILIPENDO, ēre, tr. (vilis, pendo). *To value or esteem lightly, to despise*, Plaut.

VILIS, e, adj. (unc.). *For sale; hence, I. Prop.* (1) *Cheap, of small value, low.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Of no value, common, paltry, vile, despicable, contemptible.*—(3) *Numerous, existing*

vilis numbers. **EX.** (1) frumentum quoniam vilis erat, Cic.;—vilissimæ, pretiosissimæ res, id.;—vili emere, to buy cheap, at a low rate, Plant.;—so, v. vendere, Mart.—(2) si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic.;—nihil tam vile, id.;—viles et novi, Hor.;—v. Europe, rejected, out-cast, id.;—vili virere, in the common way, Claud.—(3) v. poma, Virg. **SYN.** See **VULGARIS**.

VILĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (vilis). **I.** (1) Cheapness, lowness of price. **II.** (2) Smallness of value, meanness, insignificance.—(3) A valuing at a low rate, contempt. **EX.** (1) v. annone, Cic.;—offerre alqd vilitati, to offer at a low price, Plaut.—(2) v. verborum, Plin.—(3) v. sui, Sen.

VILĪTER, alv. (vilis). At a low rate or price, cheaply; vilissime constat, Plin.

VILLĀ, æ, *f.* dim. (vicius). **I.** A country house or seat, a country estate near a village or small town with grazing-lands, vine-yards, fields, etc., Cic. **II.** **ESP.**: Villa publica on the *Campus Martius*, used for various purposes, e. g. as a place of rendezvous for recruits, also for the taking of the census, etc., Liv.;—as the residence of foreign ambassadors, id. **SYN.** See **HORTUS**.

VILLĀRIS, e, *adj.* (villa). Of or belonging to a country house; v. galliæ, bred there, Plin.

VILLĀTĪCUS, a, um, *adj.* (villa). Of or belonging to a country house; v. quadrupedes.

VILLĪCA, æ. See **VILLICUS**.

VILLĪCO, Ære, *intr.* (villicus). **I.** (1) To superintend a country estate, to be a steward. **II.** 2. To live in the country. **AUS.** **EX.** (1) dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo v.

VILLĪCUS [vilius], a, um, *adj.* (villa). Of or belonging to a country estate. **I.** **Adj.**: v. nomina liti, Aus. **II.** **Subst.**: 1. Villicus, i, m. One who superintends a country estate and the husbandry connected with it, a steward, overseer, etc.—2. Villica, æ, *f.* A female overseer or steward, Col. **SYN.** See **AGRICOLA**.

VILLŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (villus). Shaggy, rough, hairy; v. leo, Virg.;—v. pectora (Caci) setis, Ov.

VILLŪLA, æ, *f.* dim. (villa). A small country house, a little villa, Cic.; Hor.

VILLUM, i, n. *dim.* (vinulum from vinum). A little wine, Ter.

VILLUS, i, m. Long hair, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair; of animals, Cic.;—a fleece, Ov.;—of cotton, Plin. **SYN.** See **COMA**.

VIMEN, Inis, n. (vicio). **I.** Wicker-work, osier-work; also, a pliant twig, osier, withes, Cæs. **II.** **Meton.**: A graft.

VIMENTUM, i, n. (vimen). Wicker-work.

VIMĪNĀLIS, e, *adj.* (id.). Of or belonging to osiers or wicker-work. **II.** **Prop.**: V. collis, the Viminal, one of the seven hills of Rome, Varr.;—V. porta, a gate leading to the Viminal.

VIMĪNĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). Consisting of osiers, made of wicker-work; v. tegumenta, Cæs.

VIN', i. e. visne. See **VOLO**.

VINĀCĒA, æ, *f.* (sc. bacca). The husk of a grape, Plin.

VINĀCĒUS, i, m. [vinaceum, i, n., Col.], (vinum). A grape-stone, Cic.

VINĀRIUS, a, um, *adj.* (vinum). **I.** (1) Of or pertaining to wine. **II.** **Subst.** 2. Vinārius, ii, m. A wine-merchant, dealer in wine, Suet.—3. A wine-bibber, Dig. **SYN.** See **VINOSTA**.

VINCĒUS, a, um, *adj.* (vincio). That serves

for binding; v. potione, faceti, a binding-potion, i. e. a halter, a rope for hanging, Plaut.

VINCIBILIS, e, *adj.* (vinco). That can be easily gained; v. causa, Ter.

VINCĪO, Ære, vici, victum, *tr.* **I.** **Prop.** (1) To bind, bind or wind about, fetter. **II.** **Fig.** (2) To bind, to fortify, secure, make close or tight by binding. **EX.** (1) conjicere in vincula, v., Cic.;—vincetus catenis, Cæs.;—v. tempora novis floribus, Hor.;—anule formosæ digitorum vincture puellæ, that will surround, Ov.—(2) religione vinctus, astrictusque, Cic.;—v. (loca) prædiis, to protect; v. mentem multo Lyæo, Prop. **SYN.** See **LIGO**.

VINCO, Ære, vici, victum, *tr.* **I.** **Prop.** (1) To conquer, to obtain the victory, get the upper hand, to overcome, vanquish. **II.** **Fig.** (2) s. a. Gen.—(3) **ESP.**: To surpass, surmount, excel.—(4) In debate: To prevail, carry the day, prove evidently, demonstrate.—(5) To carry one's point, to accomplish one's end or purpose. **EX.** (1) v. Carthaginenses, Cic.;—quam (Galliam) bello vicisset, Cæs.;—v. L. millia, to win at play, Suet. Of gaining a lawsuit; v. iudicio, Cic.;—v. causam suam, Ov.;—v. alqm, to outbid at an auction, id. Of things: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg.;—v. noctem flammis, id.;—v. secula, to last longer, to outlive, id.;—vincunt æquora navitas, Hor.—(2) vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura sæpe rationem, Cic.;—vinci a voluptate, id.;—victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv.;—vincor ut credam, I am compelled, Hor.—(3) stellarum globi terræ magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic.;—v. expectationem omnium, id.;—v. beluas morum immunitate, id.;—vir nulli victus vel ponere castra, vel junxisse ratem, excelled by no one in pitching a camp, etc., Sil.—(4) vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum, etc., Cic.;—nec vincet ratio hoc, tandem ut peccet idemque qui, etc., Hor.—(5) In this sense, used only in the following PHRASES. 1. vicinus; cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicinus, Cic.—2. vincito, viceris, vinceret, you (they, etc.), shall be in the right, i. e. I will not contradict you; vinceris, si ita vultis, you shall have your own way, Cæs.;—viceris, Ter. **SYN.** See **EXPERGO**.

VINCTUS, a, um, *pt.* of vinco.

VINCŪLUM, i, n. also **VINCULUM**, i, (vincio). **I.** **Prop.** (1) A band, bond, tie, a cord, etc., which binds or fastens any thing.—(2) **Plur.**: Fethers or bonds of a prisoner; sometimes, also, a place where prisoners are bound, a prison. **II.** **Fig.** (3) A bond, fetter. **EX.** (1) constricta corpora vinculis, Cic.;—rumpere nodos et vincula, Ov.;—vincula tenent naves, Virg.;—solvere vincula, Tib.;—laxare v. epistolæ, Nep.;—pedum circumdat vincula plantis, fastens or ties the sandals to his feet, Virg.—(2) mandare alqm æternis tenebris vinculisque, Liv.;—conjicere alqm in vincula, Cæs.;—vinculus causam dicere, fettered, in chains.—(3) qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolverunt, Cic.;—beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordie, Cic.;—vincula summæ conjunctionis, id. **SYN.** See **CATENA**.

VINDĒLĪCI, Ærum, m. Vindelici, a Celtic people south of the Danube whose capital was Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, Plin.

VINDĒLĪCIUS, a, um, *adj.* (Vindelici). **I.** Of or belonging to the Vindelici;—V. ore, Mart. **II.** **Subst.**: Vindēlīcia, æ, *f.* The country of the Vindelici, Inscr.

VINDEMĪA, æ, *f.* (vinum, demo). **I.** 1. A gathering of grapes, vintage, Plin. **II.** **Meton.** 2. Grapes, wine, Virg.—3. The time of the vintage, M. Aurel. ap. Front.—4. A gathering of fruit, harvest; v. olearum, Plin.

VINDEMIATOR [vindemitor, Sen.], *ōris, m.* (vindemio). I. *A vine-dresser*, Varr.; Hor. II. *Meton.*: *A star in the constellation Virgo.*

VINDEMIŌ, āre, intr. (vindemia). *To gather grapes*, Plin.

VINDEMIŌLA, æ, f. (id.). *A little vintage, Meton.*: *A gathering, revenue, income*, Cic.

VINDEMITOR, ōris, m. See VINDEMIATOR.

VINDEX, icis, c. (vindicco). I. (1) *One who legally lays claim to any thing, a claimant*; hence, one that takes any thing under his protection, a protector, defender, maintainer, deliverer. II. (2) *An avenger, punisher*. EX. (1) habet sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic.; —v. aris alieni, a defender of creditors, Cic.; —v. majestatis imperii, Liv.; —v. injurie, an avenger of wrongs, id.; —v. periculi, in danger, id. (2) v. conjurationis, Cic.; —furis deo . . . vindices facinorum et scelerum, id.; —vindice flamma, avenging, Ov.

VINDICATIO, ōnis, f. (vindicco). I. *A laying claim to any thing*, Dig. II. *A protecting, defending; vengeance*, Cic. SYN. See VINDICTA.

VINDICŒ, ārum, f. (id.). *A judicial or formal claiming of any thing by two parties before the prætor, a claim at law, conf.*, Fest.; Gell.; aut pro præde litis vindiciarum quom satis accepti-set sponsonem fieret, Cic.; —dare v. a libertatem in servitute, (of the prætor) to allow the claim on the side of slavery, i. e. to decide that the person claimed is the slave of the claimant, id.; —decesse vindicias secundum servitute, Liv.; —dare v. secundum libertatem (of the prætor), to give sentence in favor of freedom, i. e. to decide that the person in question is free, id. SYN. See VINDICTA.

VINDICO [vindicō], *āre, tr.* (vim, dico). I. *Prop.* (1) *To lay claim to a thing in a court of law, to put in a legal claim for*. II. *Meton.* (2) *To lay claim to any thing as one's right or property, to claim, to assume, appropriate to one's self, appropriate*. (3) *To free, liberate, deliver, save, rescue*. (4) *To avenge, revenge, punish*. (5) *Meton.*: v. se ab alio, to revenge one's self on any one, Sen. EX. (1) v. sponsam in libertatem, Liv.; —vindicat Virginia spondentibus propinquis, id. (2) omnia pro suis vindicare, Cic.; —Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Cic.; —ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, id.; —v. libertatem, to maintain, Cæs.; —v. antiquam faciem, to resume, Ov. (3) v. rem populi in libertatem, Cic.; —v. rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, id.; —v. alqm a verberibus, id.; —v. alqm a miseris morte, id.; —v. laudem, summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio; —v. se ad suos, to re-establish, restore, id.; —quam dura ad saxa re-vinctam vindicat Alcides, liberates, Ov. (4) v. alqd in altero, Cic.; —v. facinus in nullo etiam, id.; —v. Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id.; —in quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, Cæs. SYN. I. VINDICO; ASSERO.—Vindicare, to maintain the rights, to warrant, to secure to one's self the esteem of men.—Asserere, to secure a situation by claiming it. Asserere se, to set one's self at liberty, Ov.; —asserere alqm manu, to set one free, Ter.; —Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut Virginiam in servitute assereret, he ordered Claudius his client, to claim Virginia as his slave, Liv. II. VINDICO; ULTISCO.—Vindicare does not always signify to revenge, though punishment is sometimes necessary to maintain the right. It is especially said of laws and magistrates, dolus malus legibus vindicatus erat, Cic.—Ultisci, to revenge, punish is said of any person whatever. Also, Ultisci alqm signifies to take revenge of a person, or in favor of one.

VINDICTA, æ, f. (vindico). I. *Prop.*: *The wand or rod with which the prætor touched a slave in making him free*, Cic. II. *Meton.* 2. *A maintaining, defending, defence*, Vell.; Or. 3. *Vengeance, revenge, punishment*, Tac. SYN. VINDICTA; VINDICATIO; VINDICŒ.—Vindicta, a rod laid on the head of a slave when he was made free; also, vengeance; suscipere vindictam legis.—Vindicatio, an avenging.—Vindicæ, the asserting or clearing a thing from controversy, a rejoinder at law, an enfranchise.

VINEA, f. See VINEUS.

VINETUM, i, n. (vinum). *A place planted with vines, a vineyard*, Cic. *Proc.*: vineta sua cadere, to cut one's own vineyard, i. e. to consume one's self or one's own friends, Hor. SYN. See VINEA under VINEUS.

VINEUS, a, um, adj. (vinum). I. 1. *Of or belonging to wine; v. latex, i. e. wine*, Sol. II. *Subst.* 2. Vineæ, æ, f. *A vineyard*, Cic.—3. *A vine*, Col.—4. *A kind of roof or shed in the shape of an arbor, used by besiegers for protection against the missiles of the besieged*, Cic.; —commonly plur.; vineæ, ārum, Cic. SYN. 1. VINEA; VITIS; VITICULA; VINETUM.—Vinea, a vine, a vineyard; vulpes alta in vinea appetebat uvam, Phædr.—Vitis, a vine, amicta vitibus ulnis, Hor.—Viticula, dim., a little vine, a small vineyard.—Vinetum, a soil full of vineyards, a country planted with vines; vinea, the vineyard of an individual. II. VINEÆ; PLUTEUS; CRATES; TESTUDO.—Vineæ, as above, No. 4. These were formed of wicker-work covered with earth and pushed up against the walls on wheels or rollers.—Pluteus, a pent-house or shed under which soldiers approached the walls, or worked the battering ram.—Crates, a hurdle, a bundle of rods a-ttled together, a fascine, covered with earth to furnish a shelter for soldiers.—Testudo, a shell-crab or tortoise; in war, a defence made by soldiers to protect themselves from missiles thrown from the walls, by raising their shields over their heads in such a way as to form a sort of roof (those of the front rank overlapping those of the second, and those of the second in like manner overlapping those of the third, etc.), like the scales of the tortoise. Also, a warlike engine or fence made of boards covered with raw hides to cover the pioneers and besiegers.

VINITOR, ōris, m. (vinum). *A vine-dresser*, Cic.; hence,

VINITŌRIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to a vine-dresser; v. falx, a pruning-hook*, Col.

VINNŪLUS, a, um, adj. (vinnus, i. e. cincinnus molliter flexus), *delightful, charming; v. oratio*, Plaut.

VINOLENTĪA, æ, f. (vinolentus). *Intoxication with wine, wine-bibbing*, Cic. SYN. See EBRIETAS.

VINOLENTUS, a, um, adj. (vinum). *Full of wine, drinking or containing much wine; v. furor*, Cic.; —v. medicamenta, with a strong mixture of wine. SYN. See VINOSUS.

VINŌSUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Full of wine, drinking or containing much wine; morose v., intoxicated*, Liv.; —v. convivia, Ov.; —moris succus in carne vinosus, like wine, Plin. SYN. VINOSUS; VINOLENTUS; VINARIUS; POTUS; TEMULENTUS.—Vinosus, given to drinking, fond of wine; Vini vinosus laudes cantabat Homerus, Hor.—Vinolentus, that is drunk; inter sobrios bacchari, vinolentus videtur, Cic.—Vinarius, of or belonging to wine.—Potus, that is in drink, drunken.—Temulentus, tipsy, fuddled; medio dici temulentus, Tac.

VINUM, i, n. (uīnos). I. *Prop.* 1. *Wine*,

Cic. II. *Mélon*. 2. *A grape*.—3. *A liquor resembling wine, home-made wine*, Plin. SYN. See *MERUM*.

VIOLA, æ, f. dim. (*ior*). I. *A violet* (of whatever color); also, *a stock gilly-flower*, Cic.; Virg. II. *Mélon*.: *A violet color, violet*, Plin.

VIOLABILIS, e, adj. (*violo*). *That can or may be violated or injured, easily injured*; non v. numen, Virg.;—v. cor levibus telis, Ov.

VIOLACEUS, a, um, adj. (*viola*). *Violet-colored*; v. flos herbæ, Plin.

VIOLARIUS, ii, m. (*id.*). *A dyer of the violet color*, Plaut.

VIOLATIO, ōnis, f. (*violo*). *A dishonoring, violating*; v. templi, Liv.

VIOLATOR, ōris, m. (*id.*). *A violator, dishonorer, profaner*; v. juris gentium, Liv.;—v. fœderis, Tac.;—v. dictatoris (C. Cæsaris), i. e. *the assassin*, Macr.;—natrix v. aquæ, *poisoning*.

VIOLATUS, a, um, pt. of *violo*.

VIOLENS, entis, adj. (*vis*). *Violent, impetuous, furious*; v. Aufidius, Hor.

VIOLENTER, adv. (*violens*). *Violently, by force, impetuously*; v. dirimere, Liv.;—v. audire, Ter.;—v. undis ire (Tiberis), Hor.

VIOLENTIA, æ, f. (*id.*). *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity*; furor, v., Cic.;—v. gentium, *wildness, ferocity*; v. radii solis, Plin.;—v. vultus, *fierceness*, Ov.

VIOLENTUS, a, um, adj. *Using great force, impetuous, boisterous, vehement, violent*; homo v., Cic.;—violentissimæ tempestates, id.;—nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, *exaggerated*, id.;—violentior Eurus, Virg. SYN. **VIOLENTUS**; **VEHEMENS**.—Violentus, *violent, fierce*; quamvis sis violentus et furens, Cic.—Vehemens, *vehement, immoderate, impetuous, unruly*, taken in a good or a bad sense; Exordium dicendi vehementis, *a brisk exordium of a speech*, Cic.;—homo vehementis ac violentus, id.;—lupus vehementis.

VIÖLO, āre, tr. (*vis*). *To use force toward, to injure, dishonor, violate*; v. parentes, Cic.;—v. loca religiosa et lucos, id.;—v. vitam putris, id.;—v. virginitatem alcis, id.;—v. inducias per scelus, Cæs.;—v. hospites, *to injure, maltreat*, id.;—v. Indum ebur sanguineo ostro, i. e. *to dye of a blood-red color*, Virg. SYN. See *OFFENDO*.

VIPĒRA, æ, f. (unc. some, from vivipera, sc. quod parit virus; others from vivipara, i. e. virus and pario, because it alone of serpents is said to produce its young alive). I. (1) *A viper*, Plin. II. *Mélon*. 2. *A snake* (in general), Virg. Prov.: viperam nutricare sub ala, *to cherish a serpent in one's bosom*, Petr.;—v. est in veprecula (of latent danger), there is a snake in the grass, Pomp. ap. Non.—3. *A viper, serpent*, as a term applied to a dangerous person, Juv. SYN. See *ANGUIS*.

VIPĒREUS, a, um, adj. (*vipera*). *Of vipers or serpents*; v. dentes, Ov.;—v. monstrum, i. e. *Medusa's head*, id.;—v. sorores, i. e. *the furies*, id.;—v. pennæ, *winged serpents, dragons*, id.;—v. anima, i. e. *a venomous breath*, Virg.

VIPĒRINUS, a, um, adj. (*vipera*). I. 1. *Of vipers or serpents*; v. morsus, Att. ap. Cic.—2. *Subst.*: Vipĕrina, æ, f. (sc. herba). *The herb dragonwort*, = serpentaria, App. II. 3. *Like a serpent*, Plin.

VIPSANIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa*, the son-in-law of Augustus; V. columnæ, *in the portico of Agrippa*, Mart.;—V. laurus, id.

VIR, vīri, m. (*allied to vis and ics*). I. *Gen.*

(1) *A male person, a man*. II. *Esp.* 2. *A husband, consort*, Suet. *Mélon*. of animals: *The male, Virg.*—(3) *A man* (as opposed to a boy), one grown up to man's estate.—(4) *A true man, one of manly character, a brave man, one like a man, a hero.*—(5) *In military language: A soldier, man.*—(6) *A foot-soldier.*—(7) *Manhood, virility.* EX. (1) sapientissimi viri, Cic.;—v. prudens, id.;—v. clari, id.;—v. bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id.;—v. fortis, id.;—virum me natam vellem, Ter.—(2) puero viroque, Ov.—(4) v., sed plane vir . . . tulit dolorem at v., Cic.;—v. inter viros, id.;—te oro, te coilegas virumque præbeas, id.;—si quid in Flacco viri est, non feret, Hor.—(5) nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceret, Cic.;—vir unus cum viro congregando, Liv.;—quum virum legisset, for the protection of his comrade next to him, id.;—legitque virum vir, each one picks out his adversary for the combat, Virg.—(6) equites virique, Liv. Prov.: equis viris, or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*; see *EQUIT*—(7) ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Catull. SYN. See *HOMO*.

VĪRĀGO, Inis, f. (*virgo*). *A masculine woman, a heroine, etc.*; illa v. viri, Poet. ap. Cic.;—v. Paluda, i. e. *Minerva*, Enn.;—*Diana*, Sen.;—*Juturna*, Virg.

VIRBĪUS, ii, m. *A surname of Hippolytus*. **VIRENS**, entis. I. pt. of *vireo*. II. Adj.: *Virentia, ium, n. Vegetables, plants*.

VĪRĒO, ĕre. I. Prop. (1) *To be green, or verdant*. II. Fig. (2) *To be green, to bloom, be lively or vigorous*. EX. (1) alia semper virent, alia frondescent, Cic.;—frondē v. nova, Virg.;—agellus v., Hor.;—lucus v., Ov.;—metalla Taigeti v., of green Spartan marble, Mart.—(2) vegetum ingenium vivido pectore virebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. SYN. **VIREO**; **VIRESCO**; **VIRIDOR**; **VERNO**; **REVIRESCO**.—Virere, *to be green*.—Virescere, *to wax green*.—Viridari, *to be made green*.—Vernare, *to grow, to be verdant at the approach of spring*; vernat humus, Ov.—Revirescere, *to become or grow green again*; silvæ revirescunt, Ov.

VĪRESCO, ĕre, intr. incip. (*vireo*). I. Prop. (1) *To become green, to begin to grow green*. II. Fig. (2) *To spring up, to shoot forth vigorously*. EX. (1) gramina v., Plin.—(2) de nililoque renata virescit copia rerum, Lucr. SYN. See *VIRRO*.

VĪRĒTUM, i, n. (*vireo*). *A green or verdant spot, a place grown over with grass, a green field*; v. amœna nemorum, Virg.

VIRGA, æ, f. (*id.*). I. 1. *A thin green twig, a slender branch or bough*, Plin.—2. *Esp.*: *A graft, scion, slip*, Ov.—3. *A perch besmeared with glue (for catching birds), a bird-line rod*, Ov.;—Virg.—4. *A twig cut off, a rod, staff, wand*, such as were carried in a bundle before the magistrates by the lictors, and were used for punishing malefactors, Cic. Poet. *mélon*. for fasces as a symbol of magistracy, Ov.—5. *A small staff, serving as a support or prop*, Liv.;—Ov.—6. *A magic wand*, Virg.;—Ov. II. *Mélon*. 6. *The stalk of flax*, Plin.—7. *A streak in the sky, as of an imperfect rainbow*, Sen.—8. *A purple stripe on a garment*; v. purpureæ, Ov. SYN. See *VERBER*.

VIRGĀTOR, ōris, m. (*virga*). *One who beats with rods, a flogger*, Plaut.

VIRGĀTUS, a, um, adj. (*id.*). I. (1) *Consisting of rods*. II. (2) *Striped, variegated*. EX. (1) v. calathisci, made of twigs or osiers, Catull.—(2) v. sagulæ, Virg.;—virgato corpore tigris, Sil.;—v. nurus, *in a striped garment*.

VIRĠĖTUM, i, n. (id.). *A thicket, a place full of bushes*, Cic.

VIRĠĖUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of rods, twigs, or osiers*; v. annuli ex myrto, Plin.; —v. crates, Col.; —v. sepes, id.; —v. flamma, of brushwood set on fire, Virg.

VIRĠĖMĖA, æ, f. (virga, as vindemia from vinum). *A harvest of rods, i. e. stripes (faceted after vindemia)*, Plaut.

VIRĠĠĠĖ, Brum. See **VERGILLĖ**.

VIRĠĠĠĖANUS, a, um, adj. (Virgilius). *Of or belonging to Virgil*; v. virtus, Plin.

VIRĠĠĠUS [Verg.], a. A Roman family name, e. g. *P. V. Maro*, the well-known poet.

VIRĠĠĠĖ, e, adj. (virgo). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly*. II. 2. *Subst.* Virginalis, is, n. (sc. membrum); hence, *virginity*, Phaedr. EX. (1) v. habitus, vestitus, Cic.; —v. verecundia, id.; —v. feles, a robber of virgins, Plaut. SYN. See **VIRGINEUS**.

VIRĠĠĠĖRĠUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to a virgin*; v. feles, a robber of virgins.

VIRĠĠĠĖUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Of or belonging to a virgin*; v. pudor, Virg.; —v. forma, Ov.; —v. favilla, the funeral pile of a virgin, id.; —v. ara, i. e. of Vesta, id.; —v. Helicon, the seat of the Muses; —v. volucres, i. e. the harpies, id.; —v. aqua, the water of an aqueduct at Rome, called Virgo, also, v. liquor, id.; —v. domus, of the vestals, Mart.; —v. aurum, the golden crown presented to the victor at the games of Minerva, id.; —v. gymnasium, of the Spartan virgins, Prop.; —v. urnæ, of the Danaides. SYN. **VIRGINEUS**; **VIRGINALIS**.—*Virgineus, virgin-like, similar to a virgin*.—*Virginalis, maidenly, of or belonging to a virgin, virginal*.

VIRĠĠĠĖA. See **VIRGINEUS**.

VIRĠĠĠĖNDĠNĠDES, is, m. (virgo, vendō). *A virgin-seller*, Plaut.

VIRĠĠĠĠTAS, ætis, f. (virgo). *Maidenhood, virginity*; violare virginitatem, Cic.

VIRĠĠĠĠUS, a. *Virginius*, a Roman family name; e. g. *L. V.*, the father of *Virginius*, whom he stabbed for the sake of rescuing her from the decemvir Appius Claudius, Cic.; Liv.

VIRGO, Inis, f. (vireo). I. Prop. 1. *A virgin, maid*; rapere virgines, Cic.; —v. Vestalis, a Vestal, priestess of Vesta; see **VESTALIS**; —v. dea, the maiden goddess, i. e. Diana, Ov.; —v. bellica, i. e. Pallas, id.; —v. Saturnia, i. e. Vesta, id. Meton. also of female animals, Plin. Adj.: v. carnes, id.—2. Esp.: *A Vestal virgin*, Cic.; —*The maiden goddess, i. e. Diana*, Hor. II. Meton. 3. Gen.: *A maid, young woman*, Ov.—4. *The constellation Virgo in the Zodiac*, Cic.—5. *Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a very cool spring, the water of which was conducted to Rome by M. Agrippa, and so called after the name of a virgin who first discovered the spring*, Plin.—6. Also of inanimate objects: *Virgin, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed*; v. terra, virgin soil, i. e. uncultivated, untilled, Plin.; —v. senecta, unmarried, Tert. SYN. **VIRGO**; **PUELLA**.—*Virgo, an undwelted virgin, a maiden in her full vigor*, used also by poets in speaking of a young chaste married woman.—*Puella, a girl, a female of youthful age*. Also, poet., like *virgo*, of a young married woman: experta virum puella.

VIRĠĠĠĖA, æ, f. dim. (virga). *A little twig, rod, branch, or staff*; v. divina, a magical wand, Cic.; —v. censoria, a stroke or dash near a word to mark it as not genuine, Quint.

VIRĠĠĠĠĠTUS, a, um, adj. (virgula). *Marked with little stripes or lines, streaked*; v. concha.

VIRĠĠĠĠĠTUM, i, n. (contr. for virguletrum from virgula). *A bush; a thicket, shrubbery*, Cic. SYN. See **ARBOR**.

VIRĠĠĠĠĠTUM, a, um, adj. (virgultum). *Full of or grown over with thickets*; v. vallis, Sall.

VIRĠĠĠĠĠĠĠA, æ, f. dim. (virgo). *A little virgin, a young maid*, Sen. Adj.: v. puella.

VĠRĠĠTUS, [Viriatius], i, m. *Viriatius*, the well-known chief of the Lusitani, in their war against the Romans, Cic.

VĠRĠĠĠĠĠUM, i, n. *A graving-tool, graver*.

VĠRĠDĠRĠRĠUM, ii, n. (viridis), [also viridiarium and viridiarium]. *A place with green trees or plants, a pleasure-garden, a green*, Cic.

VĠRĠDE, ade. (viridis). *Greenly*, Plin.

VĠRĠDIS, e, adj. [genit. plur. viridum, Stat.], (vireo). I. (1) *Green, grass-green*.—(2) *Subst.* Viride, is, n. *Green, i. e. a green color*.—3. *Viridia, ium, n. Greens, green plants, herbs, trees, any vegetation of a green color*, Plin. II. Meton. (4) *Fresh, young, blooming*. EX. (1) colles viridissimi, Cic.; —v. opacaque ripa, id.; —viridiores herbe, Plin.; —v. cœlum, of a bluish green, id.; —v. colubæ, Hor.; —v. comæ Nericidum, id.—(2) *bacæ viride rubentes, a reddish green*, Plin.—(4) v. et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint.; —sonus viridior vegetiorque, more fresh and powerful, Gell.; —v. juvenia, —ætas, Virg.; —v. ævum, Ov.; —v. senectus, Col.

VĠRĠDĠTAS, ætis, f. (viridis). I. Prop. (1) *The green color of a thing, greenness*. II. Meton. (2) *Loveliness, freshness of youth, bloom*. EX. (1) herbescens v., Cic.; —v. pratorum, id.; —v. maris, Plin.—(2) *senectus aufert viriditatem*, Cic.

VĠRĠDĠO, ære, tr. and intr. (viridis). I. (1) *To make green*. II. (2) *To be green*; hence, frequently in pt. pres. viridans, green. EX. (1) v. hastas floribus, Val. Flac.; —vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, be green, Ov.—(2) v. ludera, Plin.; —v. laurus, Virg. SYN. See **VIRIDO**.

VĠRĠLIS, e, adj. (vir). I. Prop. (1) In respect of sex: *Of or belonging to a man, manly*; also, proper to a man, becoming a man.—(2) In respect of age: *Manly, of full age*.—(3) Meton. in Law: *That falls to an individual*; as, of an inheritance.—(4) Meton. Also in general, denoting the part or share a person has in anything. II. Fig. (5) *Manly, firm, vigorous, energetic, brave, bold, courageous*. EX. (1) v. stirps fratris, the son, Liv.; —v. vox, Ov.; —v. cœtus, composed of men, id.—(2) v. toga, *The toga virilis, which was assumed by a youth at his sixteenth year*, Cic.; —v. partes, the part or duty of a man, Hor.—(3) v. portio or pars, Dig.—(4) mea pars v., my duty, Cic.; —pro virili parte, according to one's duty, id.; —pro v. portione, Tac.—(5) quod parum virule videatur, Cic.; —v. ingenium, Sall.; —v. audacia, Just.

VĠRĠLĠTAS, ætis, f. (virilis). *Manhood*. I. Prop. 1. *Manly age*, Plin.—2. *Manliness, manfulness, virility*; also, i. g. membrum virile, Tac. II. Fig.: *Manliness, manly strength, energy, boldness, etc.*, Quint.

VĠRĠLĠTER, adv. (id.). *In a manly manner, manfully, firmly, boldly*, Cic. SYN. **VIRILITER**; **VIRITIM**.—*Viriliter, as here*.—*Viritim, men by man, from man to man*; rumor viritum percubuit, Q. Curt.

VĠRĠPĠTENS, entis, adj. (vis, potens). *Powerful, mighty*, an epithet of Jupiter, Plaut.

VĪRĪTĪM, *adv.* (vir). I. (1) *Man by man, singly, severally, among all.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Separately, singly, by himself in particular, apart, Sen.* EX. (1) *lex de agro Gallico v. dividendo, Cic.*—*v. distribuere pecus, Cæs.*—*populi v. deleti, in a body and individually, Plin.*—(2) *v. communefacere beneficii sui, Sall.*—*v. prompta studia, singly, each by itself, Tac.* SYN. See **VIRILITER**.

VĪRŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* (virus). I. *Full of slimy moisture; v. pisces, Cels.* II. *Strong smelling, rank, fetid; v. castores, Virg.* III. *Poisonous, venomous, dangerous, hurtful; v. spinæ, App.*

VIRTUS, *utis, f.* (vir). I. *Prop.* (1) *Manliness, manfulness; hence, good qualities, properties, or talents, goodness, excellence, etc.*—(2) *Meton.*: A single good quality or property, a merit, virtue, power, efficacy, etc. II. *Exp.* (3) *Moral goodness, virtue, or the sum of virtues.*—4. *Virtus personified as a deity, Cic.*—(5) *Valor, bravery, courage.* EX. (1) *Gen.*: *v. amici, v. corporis, Cic.*—*his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, iustitia, id.*—(2) *v. arborum, equi, Cic.*—*oratoria virtutes, id.*—(3) *v. navium, Liv.*—*v. tres orationis, Quint.*—(4) *est autem v. nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Cic.*—*v. est animi habitus naturæ modo rationi consentaneus, id.*—(5) *Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Cæs.*—*Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor.* SYN. **VIRTUS**; **FORTITUDO**.—**Virtus**, a general term to express mental energy and activity to attain all that is good whether any thing is to be undertaken or endured; hence, *courage, valor, talents, virtue, merit*; omnes rectæ animi affectiones virtutes appellantur. Appellata est autem ex viro virtus, Cic.—**Fortitudo**, firmness of soul, fortitude, enabling to bear up with courage and perseverance in troubles and hardships, or in undertakings of great difficulty, labor, or danger.

VĪRUS, *i. n.* I. (1) *Gen.*: A natural clammy moisture, juice, sap, humor of animal or vegetable bodies, Plin. II. (2) *Prop.*: *Poisonous humor, venom, Cic.; Plin.*—(3) *Venom, virulence, malignity.*—4. *A fetid, offensive smell, stench, Plin.*—5. *A strong, pungent flavor, Plin.* EX. (3) *v. acerbatis, Cic.*—*v. futile lingue, Sil.*—*v. mentis, id.* SYN. See **VENENUM**.

VIS, *vis, f.* Gr. 90, 12. [*genit. sing. vis, Tac.*; —*dat. vi, Auct. B. Afr., both very rare*], (ic). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *Power, strength, force, efficacy.*—(2) *Exp.*: *Hostile power, force, violence.*—(3) *Meton.*: *Number, mass, multitude.*—(4) *vires, military power, forces, troops.* II. *Fig.* (5) *Mental power or energy, strength, faculty.*—(6) *Meton.*: *Nature, essence, or substance of a thing; also of words or sentences: force, meaning, signification, import, sense.* EX. (1) *celeritas et v. equorum, Cic.*—*v. veneni, id.*—*agere alqd pro viribus, according to one's power, id.*—*v. tempestatis, Cæs.*—(2) *quom vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.*—*afferre v. alicui, id.*—*adhibere v., id.*—*naves factæ ad quamvis vim perferendam, force, concussion, Cæs.*—(3) *v. auri argenteque, Cic.*—*v. maxima ranunculæ, id.*—*profundere vim lacrimarum, id.*—*magna v. pulveris, Cic.*—*odora canum vis, Virg.*—(4) *præsepe exercitui, ut præter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Cæs.*—*undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, Liv.*—(5) *v. illa divina et virtus orationis, Cic.*—*v. ac facultas oratoris, id.*—(6) *in quo est omnis vis amicitie, Cic.*—*v. virtutis, id.*—*v. verbi-nominis, id.* SYN. **VIS**; **VIREX**.—**Vis**, see above No. (1) and (3).—**Vires**, strength of body; cum me deficere vires cœpissent.

VISCĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* (viscum). *Besmeared with bird-lime or any other viscous substance.* I. *Gen.*: *v. virgæ, bird-lime rods, Varr.* II. *Meton.* 1. *Prop.*: *v. manus, Lucil. ap. Non.*—2. *Fig.*: *v. beneficium, alluring, enticing, Sen.*—*v. munera, i. e. made in expectation of a handsome return, Plin.*

VISCĒRA, *um, n.* See 1. **VISCUS**.

VISCĒRATIŌ, *ōnis, f.* (1. viscus). *A distribution of raw flesh among the people, Cic.*—*sine amico v., leonibus ac lupi vita est, as it were, a feeding, Sen.*

VISCUM, *i. n.* [viscus, *i. m.*, Plaut.] (iōc). I. 1. *The mistletoe, Plin.* II. *Meton.* 2. *Bird-lime made of the berries of the mistletoe, Prop.*; Cic.—3. *Fig.*: *v. merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut.*—*tactus sum vehementior visco, i. e. by love, id.*

1. **VISCUS**, *ēris, more frequently in plur., Viscēra, um, n.* I. *Prop.* 1. *Sing.*, *The inner parts of the body, the entrails, intestines, Cels. Plur., Cels.*—(2) *Meton.*: *The flesh next to the skin.*—3. *A fetus, embryo, child, Quint.*; Ov. II. *Fig.* (4) *The innermost parts of any thing, the very heart or bowels, the marrow, pith, vital parts.* EX. (2) *quum Herculi Decanaria sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset inhiessissetque ea visceribus, Cic.*—*v. boum, Cic.*—*v. taurorum, Virg.*—(4) *medullæ populi Romani ac viscera, Cic.*—*venæ atque viscera rei publicæ, id.*—*de visceribus tuis, of your property, id.*—*neu patriæ validas in viscera veritæ vires, i. e. of its own citizens, Virg.*—*viscera montis (Ætnæ), id.* SYN. **Plur. VISCĒRA**; **INTESTINA**; **ILIA**; **EXTA**; **PRÆCORDIA**.—**Viscera**, entrails in general, all the inwards of any animal.—**Intestina**, intestines, bowels, guts.—**Ilia**, thighs and loins, flanks; ilia inter coxas et pubem imo ventre posita sunt, Cels.—**Exta**, the chief entrails; as, the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, esp. of sacrificed animals: pecudum exsta moveri, Cic.—**Præcordia**, the midriff, diaphragm, that separates the upper from the lower intestines; exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membranis quæ præcordia appellantur, quia cordi prætenduntur, Plin.

2. **VISCUS**, *i. See Viscum.*

VĪSĒNDUS, *a, um.* I. *pt. of viso.* II. *Adj.*: *Worth seeing, worthy of being seen; epulum omni apparatu ornatumque viscendo, Cic.*—*arbores magnitudinis visendæ, Plin.*

VĪSĪBĪLIS, *e, adj.* (video). I. *Visible, App.* II. *That can see, discerning; v. pars animi, Plin.*

VĪSĪŌ, *ōnis, f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* 1. *A seeing, sight, view, App.*—2. *Meton.*: *An object seen, an appearance, apparition, vision, Cic.* II. *Fig.* 3. *The image of any thing impressed on the mind, an idea, conception, notion; v. dei, Cic.*—*v. falsa doloris, id.*—4. *Meton.* in Law: *A point of view, a point, case, Dig.* SYN. **VĪSĪŌ**; **VĪSUS**; **VĪSUM**.—**Vīsio**, the art or faculty of seeing, also, a vision, phantom; quæ plantasias Græci vocant; nos sane visiones, Quint.—**Visus**, the sense of sight; effugere visus alcys, Ov.; also, of a vision, nocturnus visus, Tac.—**Visum**, *prop. adj.*: *a thing seen, a vision; visa sonnantium, Cic.*

VĪSĪTŌ, *āre, intr. freq. intens. (viso).* I. (1) *To see.* II. (2) *To visit.* EX. (1) *quia te non visitavi, Plaut.*—*visitata signa, visible, Vitruv.*—(2) *cum visitasset hominem Carneades, Cic.* SYN. See **VIDEO**.

VĪSŌ, *ēre, visi, visum, tr. freq. intens. (video).* I. *Prop.* (1) *To look at, view minutely or carefully, to examine.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Gen.*: *To go to see, to come to a place in order to see, to go*

and look after.—(3) *Exp.*: To visit. **EX.** (1) venire visendi causā, Cic.;—ex muris v. agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv.—(2) v. ædem Minervæ, Plaut.;—ego quid me velles visebam, id.; Ter.—(3) videre et v. alqm, Cic.;—quæ Paphon visit, Hor.;—altos v. montes, id. **SYN.** See VIDEO.

VISTŪLA, æ, f. [Vistillus, i, m., Plin.]. *Vistula*, a river in the east of Germany, now the *Vistula*, Mel.

VĪSUM, i, n. (video). **I.** (1) *That which is seen, an appearance, apparition, object.* **II.** 2. Subjectively: *An impression on the mind, perception (phantasia),* Cic. **EX.** (1) visa somnium, Cic.;—si quid habent veri, visa quid ista ferant, Ov. **SYN.** See VISIO.

VĪSURGIS, is, m. *Visurgis*, a river in the north of Germany, now the *Weiser*, Mel.

1. **VĪSUS**, a, um, *pt.* of video.

2. **VĪSUS**, ōs, m. (video). **I.** (1) *A seeing, the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision.* **II.** Meton. (2) *An object seen, a visible form, appearance.* **EX.** (1) feminas omnes visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habent, Cic.;—v. culo-rum, Quint.;—corpus visu tactuque manifestum, id.—(2) habere visum quandam insignem et illustrem, *appearance, vision*, Cic.;—inopino ter-rita visu, Ov. **SYN.** See VISIO.

VITA, æ, f. (vivo) [genit. sing., vital, Lucr.]. **I.** Prop. (1) *Life.* **II.** Meton. (2) *Support of life, sustenance, living.* (3) *A manner or mode of living, life.*—(4) A term of endearment for a beloved object: *My dear life, My love.*—(5) *Living men, men, the world.*—(6) *A history of a life, the actions or events of a man's life.*—7. *A shade in the infernal regions*, Virg. *Æn.* 6, 292. **EX.** (1) tribus rebus amantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic.;—dare, adimere vitam alicui, id.;—agere vitam, *to live*, id.;—degere v., *to spend*, id.;—perducere v., *to prolong*, id.;—vivere v. tutiorem, id.;—amittere v. id.;—auferre v. alicui, id.;—e vita, de vita, vitā decedere, id.;—vita se privare, id.;—si vita suppetet, id.—(2) reperire vitam, Plaut.—(3) v. rustica, Cic.;—communis vita, *every-day life*, id.;—inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv.;—inspicere in vitas omnium, Ter.—(4) mea vita, Cic.—(5) verum falsumne sit, v. non decrevit, Plin.;—agnoscere mores vita legatque suos, Mart.—(6) in hoc exponemus libro vitam excellentium imperatorum, Nep. **SYN.** **VITA**; **VICTUS**.—*Vita, life*; *vita brevis est, see above No. (1).*—*Victus, sustenance, things necessary to life*; nunc plane nec victum nec vitam ullam colere possum, Cic.;—tenuis victus, *a frugal life*.

VITĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (vito). *That ought to be shunned*, Ov.

VITĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. (id.). *Shunning, avoiding, endeavoring to escape*; v. Hannibal castra hostium consulentes, Liv.;—vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. fragm. ap. Non.

VITĀLIS, e, adj. (vita). **I.** (1) *Of or belonging to life.* **II.** (2) *Vitalia, ium, n. Vital parts of the body.*—3. *The dress of a corpse, winding-sheet*, Petr. **EX.** (1) v. vis, *vital power*, Cic.;—v. spiritus, id.;—v. vita, i. e. *real life, deserving to be called life*, Enn. ap. Cic.;—salvus aut v., *remaining alive*, Plaut.;—v. vis, *the windpipe*, Ov.;—v. lumen relinquere, *to die*, id.;—v. secla, ages, generations, Lucr.;—v. lec-tus, *on which any one has lain when alive, and is laid out as a corpse*, Petr.—(2) v. capitis, Plin.;—v. arborum, id. **SYN.** See VIVUS.

VITĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (vito). *An avoiding, avoid-ance*; v. doloris, Cic.;—v. periculi, Auct. Her.

VITĒLLĀNUS, a, um, adj. (Vitellius). **I.**

1. *Of or belonging to the emperor Vitellius*; v. milites, Tac.;—v. partes, id.;—v. bellum, Suet. **II.** 2. *Subst. plur.*: Vitelliani, ōrum, m. *The soldiers of Vitellius*, Tac.; Suet.—3. *A kind of writing-tablets*, Mart.

1. **VITĒLLĪUS**, a, Vitellius, a Roman family name, e. g. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor.

2. **VITĒLLĪUS**, a, um, adj. (1. Vitellius). *Of or belonging to the emperor Vitellius*; v. via.

VITĒLLUS, i, m. dim. (vitulus). **I.** *A little calf*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. **II.** Meton.: *The yolk of an egg*, Cic.

VITĒUS, a, um, adj. (vitis). *Of or belonging to a vine*, Varr.;—v. pocula, wine, Virg.

VITĪĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (vito). *Violation, corrup-tion*, Sen.

VITĪĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). *A violator, cor-ruptor*, Sen.

VITĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vitis). **I.** *A little vine*, Cic. **II.** Gen.: *A tendril, clasper (of any climbing plant)*, Plin. **SYN.** See VINEA.

VITĪFER, ōra, ōrum, adj. (vitis, fero). *Bear-ing vines, producing or bringing forth vines*; v. colles, Plin.

VITĪLENĀ, æ, f. (vitium, lena). *A vile band.*

VITĪŌ, ōre, tr. (vitium). **I.** Prop. (1) Gen.: *To make faulty, to injure, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate.*—2. *Exp.*: *To dishonor, violate.* **II.** Fig. (3) s. s. **EX.** (1) v. ossa, Cels.;—v. ora, Col.;—v. vina, Hor.—(3) vitiate significationes, Cic.;—v. pectora limo malorum, Ov. **SYN.** See CORRUMPTO.

VITĪŌSE, adv. (vitiosus). *Faultily, defectively, incorrectly, badly.* **I.** Prop.: v. se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: v. ferre leges, Cic.

VITĪŌSĪTAS, ōtis, f. (id.). *Faultiness, de-fectiveness, disorder, corruption.* **I.** Prop.: v. humoris, Macr. **II.** Fig.: v. autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipse dissentiens, Cic. **SYN.** See VITIUM.

VITĪŌSŪS, a, um, adj. (vitium). **I.** Prop. (1) *Full of faults, faulty, defective, bad, cor-rupt.* **II.** Fig. (2) Gen.: a. s.—(3) *Exp.*: v. vitiosus, *depraved, wicked, bad.* **EX.** (1) v. locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. *diseased*, Col.;—v. nux, Plaut.—(2) v. suffragium, Cic.;—v. consul, *elect-ed contrary to the auspices*, id.—(3) si qui audie-runt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic.

VITĪS, is, f. **I.** 1. *A vine*, Cic. **II.** Meton. 2. *A branch of a vine, a vine-sapling*, Varr.—3. *The staff of a centurion, made of a vine-sapling*, Plin. Hence, also, 4. *The rank or office of a centurion*, Juv.—5. *A roof or shed used by besiegers, made in the shape of a vine arbor (vineæ)*, Lucil. ap. Fest.—6. *Any young shoot or branch*, as, of a cucumber gourd, Pallad.—7. v. nigra, *a kind of black bryony*, Plin.—8. v. alba, *a kind of plant*, i. q. *ampelocuce*, id.; Col. **SYN.** See VINEA.

VITĪSATOR, ōris, m. (vitis, sero). *A vine-dresser*, Virg.

VITIUM, ū, n. **I.** Prop. (1) *A fault, de-fect, flaw, blemish, imperfection, disease.* **II.** Fig. (2) Gen.: *A fault*—(3) *Exp.*: *A moral fault, vice, vicious conduct.*—(4) *A dishonoring, violation.*—(5) *A fault or impediment in augury.* **EX.** (1) v. autem integra valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, *a physical fault*, Cic.;—si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, *no crack or chink*, id.;—si ædes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *got out of repair*, id.—(2) vitia in dicente, Cic.;—huc si perveneris, meum v. fuerit, *my fault*, id.;—ad-

versum v. castrorum, an unfavorable, ill-chosen situation, Cæs.; —vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through, owing to*, Plaut.—(3) nullum ob totius vitæ non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic.; —virtutes et vitia, id.; —vertere vitio alicui, *to reckon as a fault or vice*, id.—(4) addere, afferre v. pudicitia alicui, Plaut.—(5) id igitur obvenit v., quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic.; —tabernaculum vitio captum, id. **SYN. VITICUM**; **VITIOSITAS**.—Vitium, a blameable action proceeding from mental depravity, vice: opp. virtus.—Vitiositas, viciousness, faultiness, habitual defect; nihil in se vitii patitur religiosus; corrupti et perditii, vitiositas, et semper cupiditati servientis est, G. D.

VITO, Ære, tr. and intr. (unc.). To shun, avoid, endeavor to escape. I. **Prop.**: v. tela, Cæs.; —v. rupem et puteum, Hor. II. **Fig.**: v. vitia, Cic.; —v. omnes suspiciones, Cæs.; —v. periculum, id.; —v. proditorem celeritate, Sall.; —v. se ipsum, *to be dissatisfied with one's self*, Hor. **SYN. See FUGIO.**

VITREUS, a, um, adj. (vitrum). I. (1) *Of glass, glass.*—2. **Subst.**: Vitrea, ñrum, n. *Glass ware*, Mart.; —trifles, bagatelles, stuff, Petr. II. **Meton.** (3) *Transparent, bright, clear, brilliant, thin.*—4. **Fig.**: v. fama, frail, uncertain, precarious, Hor. **EX.** (1) v. vasa, Col.; —v. hostis, a glass chessman, Ov.; —v. latro, Mart.—(3) v. color, green, sea-green, Plin.; —v. unda, Virg.; —v. ros, Ov.

VITRICUS, i, m. A step-father. Cic. **Poet. of Fulcan**, in relation to Cupid, Ov. **SYN. VITRICUS**; **SOCER**.—Vitricus, a step-father.—**Socer**, a father-in-law.

VITRUM, i, n. I. Glass, Cic. II. Wood, a kind of herb used for dyeing a blue color, Cæs.

VITRUVIUS, ii, m. M. V. Pollio, a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus, the author of a work on architecture.

VITTA, æ, f. (vicio). A tie for the head, a head-band, chaplet, or fillet worn by priests and priestesses, Ov. SYN. See FASCIA.

VITTATUS, a, um, adj. (vitta). Bound or adorned with a fillet; t. navis, Plin.; —v. cupilli, Ov.; —v. sacerdos, Luc.

VITŪLA, æ, f. A cow-calf; also gen.: A young cow, heifer, Virg.

VITŪLINUS, a, um, adj. (vitulus). I. Of a calf or calves; v. caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic.; —v. assum, a roasted joint of veal, id. II. Subst.: vitulina, æ, f. (sc. caro). Veal, Plaut.; called also, vitulina, ñrum, n., Nep.

VITŪLOR, Æri, intr. dep. (vitulus). To leap with joy, like a young calf; hence, to be joyous or merry, to rejoice; lubens meritoque vitulor, offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving, Plaut.

VITŪLUS, i, m. (italos). I. A young bullock, a bull-calf, Cic. II. Meton. 2. Gen.: Also, the young of other animals, Plin.—3. v. marinus, a sea-calf, seal, Suet.; also simply vitulus, Plin.

VITŪPĒRĀBĪLIS, e, adj. (vitupero). Blame-worthy, blameable; quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic.

VITŪPĒRĀTIO, ñnis, f. (id.). A blaming, reproving, blame (bestowed or received), censure, reproof; venire in vituperationem, Cic.; —vitare v., id.; —effugere vituperationes, id. **SYN. See REPŒHENSIO.**

VITŪPĒRĀTOR, ñris, m. (id.). A blamer, reprover; v. philosophiæ, Cic.

VITŪPĒRO, Ære, tr. (vitium, paro; quasi, to find fault). I. (1) To blame with reproach

and rebuke, reprove, reprehend, censure, chide. II. 2. *To spoil an omen, to occasion a bad or unlucky omen*, Plaut. **EX.** (1) notare ac v., Cic.; —v. alicui in amicitia, id. **Prov.**: qui cœlum vituperant, find fault with that which is perfect, Phædr. **SYN. See CRIMINOR.**

VIVĀCITAS, Ætis, f. (vivax). Long duration or tenaciousness of life, long life, longevity.

VIVĀRIUS, a, um, adj. (vivus). I. Of or pertaining to live animals; v. naves, in which live fish are conveyed, Macr. II. Subst.: vivārium, li, n. A place in which animals (game, fish, etc.), are kept alive, a warren, preserve, fish-pond, etc., Plin.

VIVAX, acis, adj. (vivo). I. (1) Long-lived, tenacious of life. II. (2) Lively, vigorous, lasting, durable. EX. (1) v. oliva, Virg.; —v. apium, Hor.; —v. phoenix, Ov.—(2) vivaciores discipuli, Quint.; —v. flamma, burning brightly. **SYN. See VIVUS.**

VIVERRA, æ, f. A ferret, Plin.

VIVESCO [vivisco], Ære, vixi, intr. incept. (vivo). I. To become alive, get life, begin to live, Plin. II. Esp.: To become lively or vigorous, to acquire strength, Plin.

VIVĪDUS, a, um, adj. (vivo). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: Containing life, living.—(2) Meton.: Made or drawn to the life. II. Esp. (3) Full of life, vigorous, brisk, lively. EX. (1) v. telus, Lucr.—(2) v. signa, Prop.; —v. cera, Mart.—(3) v. ingenium, Liv.; —v. odia, Tac.; —v. eloquentia, id.; —v. senectus, id.; —v. virtus, Virg. **SYN. See VIVUS.**

VIVĪRĀDIX, icis, f. (vivus, radix). A plant set with the root, quickset, Cic.

VIVO, Ære, vixi, victum, intr. I. Prop. (1) To live, be alive. (2) Esp.: To live, i. e. to live well, enjoy life.—(3) To continue, endure, remain, not to be lost or destroyed. II. Meton. (4) To live on, support or maintain one's life by any thing.—(5) Gen.: To live or dwell any where, to stay, remain, sojourn, to be at a place. EX. (1) v. ac spirare, Cic.; —vixis, et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id.; —v. ad summam senectutem, id.; —v. vitam (Gr. 434), id. **PHRASES.** I. vixit, euphemistic, in speaking of one deceased, Plaut.; —ita vivam, as true as I live, or am alive; ne vivam, may I be struck dead, Cic.—3. Si vivo, if I live (by way of threat); as, erit ubi te ulciscar si vivo, Plaut.—(2) sed quando vivemus, Cic.—(3) mea semper gloria vivet, Cic.; —tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.; —vixit extento Proculeius ævo, Hor.—(4) v. piscibus atque oris avium, Cæs.; —v. lacte atque pecore, id.; —v. raptu, Virg.; —v. herbis vivis et ertica, Hor.—(5) v. in literis, Cic.; —v. in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id.; —v. familiariter cum aliquo, to be familiar or intimate with any one, id.; —se-cum vivere, to live only for one's self, id. **Im-per.**: quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, etc., id. **SYN. VIVO**; **VITAM DEGO**. —Vivo, to live, to be alive.—Vitam degere, is said of the course of one's life; vitam degere in otio—in egestate, Cic.—Non vere vivit nisi qui cum virtute vitam degit, G. D.

VIVUS, a, um, adj. (vivo). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: Living, alive, having life.—(2) Subst.: vivum, i, n. That which is alive.—(3) That which bears interest, the capital or principal which remains unimpaired. II. Esp. (4) Lively, ardent, fiery. EX. (1) ut Cato vix vivus effugeret, Cic.; —Tatio vivo, in the lifetime of Tatio, id.; —Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, whilst he was alive, in his lifetime, Cic.; —vivo utroque, as long as they are

both alive, id. Of things: v. vox, word of mouth, id.; -v. lapis, a flint, Plin.; -v. argentum, quicksilver, id.; -v. flumen, running water, Liv.; -v. lacus, Virg.; -v. vultus, a striking likeness, id.; -v. lucerna, burning, Hor.; -v. calx, unslaked, Vitr.; -v. sulphur, natural, Cels.; -v. saxum, rough, unheven, id.; -v. caespes, green, fresh, Ov.; -v. ros, id.-(2) ad vivum rescicare, to cut to the quick. Fig.: neque id ad vivum rescico, examine too closely, Cic. Adj.: vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin.-(3) de vivo detrahere, or rescicare alqd, to take from the capital or principal: dat de lucro: nihil detrahit de vivo, Cic.;-de vivo igitur erat alqd rescicandum, id.-(4) v. et ingenius animus, Plin. SYN. VIVUS; VIVAX; VIVIDUS; VITALIS.-VIVUS, living, that is alive; also of inanimate things.-VIVAX, long-lived, vivacious; vivax cervus, Virg.-VIVIDUS, lively, quick, vigorous; vividum ingenium, a noble mind, Liv.-VITALIS, belonging to life, that preserves life; aura vitalis, vital air; ut sis vitalis, metuo, I fear you will not live long, Hor.

VIX, adv. I. Gen. (1) Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty. II. (2) Exp. of time: Scarcely, no sooner... than.-(3) Strengthened by dum, and usually in one word vixdum: Hardly then, scarcely yet. EX. (1) ut vix aut omnino non posset, Cic.;-profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, id.;-vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, id.;-iter angustum vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Cæs.-(2) vix tandem legi literas, Cic.;-vix ea futurus erat, gemiue quum forte columbe... coelo venere volantes, Virg.-(3) quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic.;-vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum, etc., id. SYN. VIX; VIXDUM; ÆGRE.-VIX, scarcely.-Vixdum, strengthened, hardly, speaking of time.-Ægre, with much ado, with difficulty, grievously; ægre rastris terram rimantur, Virg.

VOCABŪLUM, i, n. (voco). I. Gen. (1) The appellation of a thing, a word, name, term. II. Exp. 2. In Gramm.: A noun, a substantive, Quint. EX. (1) nomen est, quo suo quæque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.;-multa renascentur... cadentque... vocabula, Hor. SYN. See NOMEN.

VOCĀLIS, e, adj. (vox). I. (1) That may be heard, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, etc. II. 2. Subst.: vocalis, is, f. (sc. litera). A vowel, Cic. EX. (1) ne quum vocalem præterissem videamur, any mere bawler (not an orator), Cic.;-vocaliora verba, Quint.;-aves cantu aliquo vocales, Plin.;-eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, having the strongest voice, id.; v. Nympha (echo), Ov.

VOCALĪTAS, ſtis, f. (vocalis). Sound, euphony (Greek, εὐφωνία), Quint.

VOCĀTES, ium, m. The Vocætes, a people of Gallia Aquitania, Cæs.

VOCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (voco). I. A citing or summoning before a court of justice, Varr. ap. Gell. II. An inviting of a guest, invitation.

VOCĀTĪVE, adv. Of or belonging to calling; v. dicere, in the vocative, Gell.; from

VOCĀTĪVUS, a, um, adj. (voco) Of or belonging to calling; v. casus, (in Gramm.), the vocative case, Gell.

VOCĀTOR, ōris, m. (id.). I. Gen.: One who calls, Prud. II. One who invites another as a guest, Suet.

VOCĀTUS, ōs, m. (id.). I. Gen. (1) A calling upon, invocation. II. 2. Exp.: An inviting to table, Suet. EX. (1) et ille et sena-

tus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic.;-O nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, my calling, my invoking, Virg.

VOCĪFERĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (vociferor). A loud crying, bawling, vociferating, Cic.

VOCĪFERĀTUS, ūs, m. (id.). A crying aloud, vociferation, Plin.

VOCĪFĒRO, ſre, (act. of vociferor). To call, cry aloud or violently, Varr.

VOCĪFĒROR, ſri, ſtus, intr. and tr. dep. (vox, fero). To lift up the voice, cry aloud, to bawl, vociferate; v. palam, Cic.;-vociferari Decius quo fugerent? quamve in fuga spem haberent? Liv.;-æra v., resound, Lucr.;-carmina v., re-echo, id.;-ratio v. naturam rerum, proclaim, id. SYN. See CLAMO.

VOCĪFICO, ſre, intr. (vox, facio). To let one's voice be heard, to cry aloud, Varr.

VOCĪTO, ſre, tr. and intr. freq. intens. (voco). I. (1) To name, to be in the habit of naming or calling. II. (2) To call or cry aloud. EX. (1) nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui, etc., Cic.;-has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, id.;-Demetrius qui Phalerens vocitatus est, id.-(2) clamor accurritum, vocitantum.

VOCO, ſre, tr. and intr. (vox). I. Prop. (1) Gen.: To call; to call upon, invoke.-(2) Exp.: To cite before a judge, to summon before a court of justice.-(3) To call (to an entertainment), to invite, bid.-(4) Of things: To incite, entice, allure.-(5) To call by a name, to call, name. II. Meton. (6) To bring into, reduce to, place in a certain state or condition. EX. (1) v. alqm in concionem, Cic.;-v. concionem, Tac.;-Dumnorigem ad se vocat, Cæs.;-v. populum Romanum ad arma, id.;-v. imbrem votis, to invoke, implore, pray for, id.;-voco vocans Hecaten, invoking, or ling upon, id.;-quem vocet divum populus, Hor.-(2) v. in jus, Cic.;-v. consulem in rostra, Varr. ap. Gell.-(3) v. alqm ad cenam, Cic.;-v. vulgo ad prandium, id.;-vocata est opera nunc quidem, i. e. I am already invited, Plaut.-(4) v. alqm ad vitam, Cic.;-v. ad quietem, Liv.;-vocat Auster in altum, Virg.;-quaque vocant fluctus, Or.-(5) quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, et regnum ejus rei publicæ statum, Cic.;-comprehensio, quam κατὰληψιν illi vocant, id.;-a se visum esse Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur... se deum esse et Quirinum vocare, id.;-ego vocor Lycónides, Plaut.;-sive tu Lucina probas vocari, Hor.-(6) ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.;-v. alqm in odium-in luctum, id.;-in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatæ sunt, come in for a share, id.;-v. Italiam ad exitum et vastitatem, to plunge into ruin, id. SYN. VOCO; APPELLO; NOMINO; CITO; COMPELLO.-Vocare, to call to one, or for a thing; also to name in calling, as above.-Appellare, to name; also, to speak to; comiter unumquemque appellare, Cic.-Nominare, to name, to mention the name for the sake of distinction.-Citare, to call or summon to appear, to cite; citare auctores, to quote authors.-Compellare, to speak to or address one; blande compellare virum, Plaut.

VOCŌNĪUS, a. Voconius, a Roman family name, e. g. Q. F. Sæxa, a tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Voconia, by which the right of inheritance on the part of women was limited, Cic.;-V. pira, named after one Voconius, Plin.

VOCŌNTĪI, ſrum, m. Vocontii, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, now Vaison, Cæs.; hence,

VOCŌNTĪUS, a, um, adj. Of or belonging to the Vocontii; V. rura, Sil.

VÖCULA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (vox). I. (1) *A weak or feeble voice.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A weak sound or note.*—(3) *A little or short word.* EX. (1) recreanda voculae causa, Cic.;—v. mea, Prop.—(2) quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae, quam certae et severae? Cic.—(3) incurrit hæc nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, talk, remarks, Cic.

VOGESUS, i. See **VOSGUS**.

VÖLA, æ, *f.* *The hollow of the hand, or (acc. to Fest.) of the foot, the hollow hand.* Prov.: nec v. nec vestigium apparet or exstat, of which there is no trace left, Varr.

VÖLÄTERRÆ, ærum, *f.* *Volaterræ*, an ancient town of Etruria, now *Volterra*, Cic.

VÖLÄTERRÆNUS, a, nm, *adj.* (*Volaterræ*). I. *Of or belonging to Volaterræ*; V. Vada, a maritime town in the territory of Volaterræ; now *Torre di Vado*, Cic. II. *Subst. plur.*: Volaterrani, ærum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Volaterræ*.

VÖLÄTICUS, a, nm, *adj.* (2. volo). I. *Prop.* 1. *Flying, winged*, Plant. II. *Meton.* (2) *Flighty, inconstant, transient, volatile.*—3. *Subst.*: volatica, æ, *f.* *A witch, acc. to Fest.* EX. (2) O Academiam volaticam, Cic.;—v. Psyche, App.

VÖLÄTILIS, e, *adj.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Flying, winged.* II. *Meton.* (2) *Quick, fleet, swift.*—(3) *Flecting, transitory.* EX. (1) v. bestiae, Cic.;—v. puer, i. e. Amor, Ov.—(2) v. ferrum, i. e. an arrow, Virg.;—v. telum, Ov.—(3) gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraque mobilis, Sen.;—v. ætas, Ov.

VÖLATUS, us, *m.* (id.). I. *A flying, flight*; v. aquilæ, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *Any rapid motion*; v. præceps fatum, Mart.

VOICÆ, ærum, *m.* *Volcæ*, a large tribe of Gallia Narbonensis, Cæs.

VOLEMA PIRA. A kind of large pears (weighing nearly a pound), Col.

VÖLENS, entis. I. *pt.* of 1. volo. II. *Adj.* (1) *Willing, of its own free will, ready.*—(2) *Favorable, well inclined.*—(3) *Subst.*: volentia, ium, *n.* *Things pleasant or agreeable.* EX. (1) v., nolens, Sen.;—volens vos Turnus adoro, Virg.—(2) v. propitius, Liv.;—v. di, Sall.;—v. animus, id.—(3) rescribere volentia, Tac. SYN. **VOLENS**; **VOLUNTARIUS**; **ULTRONEUS**.—**Volens**, *willing, favorable.*—**Voluntarius**, *that is of one's own accord, that is voluntary*; multi ad te eunt voluntarii, Cic.—**Ultroneus**, *who does or says any thing of himself, of his own accord.* Quid interest ad mortem jussi enimus an ultronei, Sen.—**volens opp.** nolens; **voluntarius opp.** necessarius or inivitus; **ultroneus opp.** jussus.

VÖLITO, ære, *intr. freq. intens.* (2. volo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To fly to and fro, or about, to flit or flutter around, to fly often, to be in the habit of flying.*—(2) *Meton.*: *To be in rapid motion, to fly about, to hasten.*—(3) *Of things*: *To float about*; of atoms, etc., Cic. II. *Fig.* (4) *To roam up and down ostentatiously, strut about, to make a display.* Also (5) *To be vain or aspiring, lifted up, soar high, aim at great things.* EX. (1) aves v., Cic.;—volitant alii (scarabæi) magno cum murmure, Plin.;—volucris propter humum volitat, Ov.—(2) tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic.;—volitat ante oculos istorum Juba regis filius, id.;—v. tota acie, Liv.—(3) stellæ v., Cic.;—umbræ v., Virg.;—voces v. per auras, Lucr.—(4) nec volitante insolentius, fly into a passion, Cic.;—si nostri animi . . . gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura ac labore, i. e. wish to be at large, or to take relaxation, id.—(5) vale-

bis apud hominem volitantem gloriæ cupiditate, Cic. SYN. See 2. VOLO.

VOLNUS, VOLNERO, etc. See **VULS**.

1. **VÖLO**, velle, völäi, *tr. irreg.*, Gr. 83, 4 (ποι-
λομαι) [vin' for visne, Plant.; Ter.]. I. *Gen.*
(1) *To will, to be willing, wish, choose, have a mind.* II. *Esp.* (2) v. aliqui, *to wish to speak to any body, to wish any thing from any body.*—(3) v. bene, male alicui, *to wish (any body) well or ill, be favorably or unfavorably disposed to any body.*—(4) v. aliquid alicui causâ, *to wish any one every thing good, to wish him well.*—(5) *To will, i. e. to be, determine, appoint* (as a magistrate).—(6) *To be of opinion, to maintain, me n. say.*—(7) quid sibi vult tres?, *what means, what signifies.* EX. (1) *With inf.*: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic.;—velim scire, id.;—v. tollere, Hor. *With acc. and inf.*: pater illum alterum (filium), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic.;—judicem me esse non doctorem volo, id. *With acc. and pt.*, qui volunt te conventum, Plaut.;—omnes vos oratos volo, Ter. *With acc.*: faciam quod vultis, Cic.;—si plura velim, Hor. *With ut*: volo, ut mihi respondens, Cic. *With a simple subj.*: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.;—volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, etc., id.;—quam vellem Panætium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, id. *Absol.*: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus, Hor.—(2) centuriones trium cohortium me velle postidie, Cic.;—si quid ille se velit, Cæs.;—si quid me vis, Plaut.—(3) jam diu ego hunc et hic mihi volumus bene, Plaut.;—utinam male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant, Ter.—(4) Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omnia, Cic.—(5) majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic.;—qui (majores nostri) quum intelligenter insui voluerunt, etc., id. *Hence, at the beginning of a bill or proposal, velitis jubeatis, as a request to the people that they would pass it*, id.—(6) quod minime ille volunt, Cic.;—me vult fuisse Rhodi, id.—(7) nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista valent, Cic. SYN. See **CURIO**.

2. **VÖLO**, ære, *intr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To fly.*—2. *Subst.*: volantes, ium, *m.* (se. aves), *The flying ones, i. e. birds*, Virg.; Lucr. II. *Meton.* (3) *To be in rapid motion, to hasten, make speed.* EX. (1) avis volat, Enn.;—apes volant, Ov. *Prop.*: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut.—(3) literæ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic.;—veniet tempus et quidem celeriter: volat enim ætas, id.;—telum v., Liv.;—per summa levis volat æquora curru, Virg.;—fama v., id.;—et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. SYN. **VOLO**; **VOLITO**; **CONVOLO**. *Volare, to fly*, said of every thing that has wings; sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut.—**Volitare, freq.** (volo). *To fly about or up and down, to flutter*; aves passim et libere volitant, Cic.—**Convolare, to fly together**; convolant græves, Col. See also **CURRO**.

VÖLÖNES, nm, *m.* (1. volo). *Volones*, slaves who after the battle of Cannæ voluntarily enlisted in the Roman army, *voluntæres*.

VOLPES, is. See **VULPES**.

VOLSCI, òrum, *m.* *The Volsci*, a considerable tribe of Latium, Cic.

VÖLSCUS, a, nm, *adj.* (*Volsci*). *Of or belonging to the Volsci*; V. gens, Cic.;—V. ager, Liv.

VÖLSELLA [vuls.], æ, *f.* *A kind of pincers, tweezers*, Cels.

VÖLSINIENSIS, e, *adj.* (*Vol-sini*), [Vuls.]. I. *Of or belonging to Volsinii*; V. ager, Liv.;—V. lacus, a lake to the south of the town, now *Lago di Bolsena*, Plin. II. *Subst. plur.*: *Vol-sinenses, ium, m. The inhabitants of Volsinii*.

VOLSINIŪ [Vuls.], *ſtrum, m.* *Volsinii*, a town of Etruria, now *Bolsena*, Liv.

VOLSUS, a, um, *pt.* of vello.

VOLTURNUS, i. See **VULTURNUS**.

VOLTUS, ſs. See **VULTUS**.

VOLŪBILIS, e, *adj.* (volvo). I. *Prop.* (1) *That turns or rolls itself, or may be turned or rolled, rolling, voluble.* II. *Fig.* (2) *Of style: Fluent, flowing, rapid.*—(3) *Of fortune: Changeable, inconstant, fickle.* EX. (1) v. cælum, Cic.;—v. et rotundus deus, id.;—v. buxum, i. e. a spinning-top, Virg.;—v. aurum, i. e. the golden apple, Ov.—(2) Appii Claudii volubilis sed paulo ferriodior erat oratio, Cic.;—rotunda v. que sententia, Gell. *Melon.* of an orator: v. homo quidam præcipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic.—(3) vaga v. que fortuna, Cic.;—(res) volubili orbe circumagi, Plin.

VOLŪBILITAS, ſtis, *f.* (volubilis). I. *Prop.* (1) *Movableness of an object round its centre, easy or rapid motion, volubility.*—(2) *Melon.*: Roundness, round figure. II. *Fig.* (3) *Of style: Rapidity of discourse.*—(4) *Changeableness, inconstancy.* EX. (1) v. mundi, Cic.—(2) v. lætissima capitis fracta, Ov.—(3) v. lingue, readiness of speech, fluency, Cic.;—flumen verborum volubilitasque, id.—(4) casus et v. fortune, Cic.

VOLŪBILITER, *adv.* (volubilis). *Rapidly, fluently*; funditur v. oratio, Cic.

VOLŪCER, eris, e, *adj.* (2. volo), [*genit. plur.*, volucrum, Cic. ap. Charis.: *maxc.*, volucris, Sil.; volucer fama, Petr.]. I. *Prop.* (1) *Flying, winged.*—2. *Subst.*: volucris, is, *f.* (sc. avis). *A bird, in only once on account of ales*, Cic. poet.;—(3) *Melon.* of things: *Winged, flying, light.* II. *Fig.* (4) *Rapid, swift, fleet.*—(5) *Exp.*: *Volatile, changeable, fleeting, fickle.* EX. (1) v. bestię, Cic.;—v. angues, id.;—v. Cupido, Ov.;—v. deus, i. e. *Mercury*, id.—(3) v. fumii, Virg.;—v. aurę, nebulae, id.;—v. arundo, id.—(4) nihil est tam volucere quam maledictum, Cic.;—v. somnus, Virg.;—v. fatum, Hor.;—(5) v. fortuna, Cic.;—v. gaudium, Hor.;—v. fama, Ov. SYN. See **AVIS**.

VOLŪMEN, inis, *n.* (volvo). I. (1) *Gen.*: *Any thing that is rolled, folded or wound together, as a volume, writing, or book.*—(2) *Exp.*: *A book, i. e. a single part of a work or writing.* II. *Prop.* (3) *An orb, circle, bend, winding, whirl, wave, coil, etc.*—(2) *Fig.*: *A revolution, change, turn.* EX. (1) v. plenum querele iniquissimę, Cic.;—tuus oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, id.;—evolvere v. epistolarum, id.—(2) disputationis tertium v., Cic.—(3) (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg.;—v. siderum, a circular course, revolution, Ov.;—v. undę, Luc.—(4) sortis humanę volumina, Plin. SYN. See **LIBER**.

VOLUNTARIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (voluntas). I. (1) *Voluntary*, that does any thing with a free will or of its own accord.—(2) *Subst.*: *Voluntarii*, ſtrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *Volunteers*, Cæs. II. *Melon.* (3) *Voluntary, spontaneous, of its own accord.* EX. (1) v. auxilia, Cæs.;—v. servi, id.;—v. milites, volunteers, Cæs.;—voluntarius ferocissimus quisque juvenum, Liv.—(3) v. mors, suicide, voluntary death, Cic.;—v. servitus, Tac.;—v. deductio, id. SYN. See **VOLENS**.

VOLUNTAS, ſtis, *f.* (volo). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *Will, wish, inclination.*—2. *Adverbial PHRASES.* 1. *Sua (alcs) voluntate, or simply voluntate, willingly, of one's own will, voluntarily*; sua voluntate, nulla vi coactus, Cic.—2. *Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, after one's will or desire, according to the will of any one*; as,

ad voluntatem loqui, so as to please others, Cic.;—illud accidit valde ex voluntate, id.;—ex Cæsaris voluntate, id.—(3) *Exp.*: *Inclination toward a person, good-will, favor.*—(4) *A last will or testament.* II. *Melon.* (5) *A meaning, sense, signification.* EX. (1) v. est que quid cum ratione desiderat, Cic.;—judicium v. que multitudinis, id.;—quid esset suę voluntatis, ostenderet, Cæs.—(3) v. erga Cæsarem, Cic.;—v. mutua, id.; v. totius provincię erga Cæsarem, Cæs.—(4) testamentum ac v., Cic.—(5) quęstio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, Quint.;—verborum vis aut v., id.;—v. legis, nominis, id.

VOLŪPE or **VOLŪP**, *adv.* (1. volo). *Agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly*; facite vobis animo volupe, Plaut.;—ut tibi ex me sit volup, id.;—volup est, Ter.

VOLUPTABILIS, e, *adj.* (voluptas). *Causing pleasure, pleasant*, Plaut.

VOLUPTARIŪS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to pleasure, or sensual enjoyment, voluptuous*; ego malo lætitię appellare quasi gęstientis animi elationem voluptarię, Cic.;—gęstus sensus maxime v., susceptible of sensual enjoyment or pleasure, Cic.;—v. homo, devoted to sensual enjoyment. SYN. See **DELICATUS**.

VOLUPTAS, ſtis, *f.* (volupe). I. (1) *Pleasure, enjoyment, delight of mind or body (in a good or bad sense).*—2. *Personified as a deity, Voluptas*, Cic. II. *Melon.* 3. *As a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my delight, my charmer*, Virg.—4. *Plur.*: *Public exhibitions, games, shows (given to amuse the people)*, Cic. SYN. See **DELICIAE**.

VOLUPTŪŌSUS, a, um, *adj.* (voluptas). *Full of pleasure or delight, delightful*, Plin.

VOLŪTA, æ, *f.* (volvo). *A spiral ornament on the capitals of columns, a volute*, Vitruv.

VOLŪTABRUM, i, *n.* (voluto). *A place in which swine wallow, mud*, Virg.

VOLŪTABUNDUS, a, um, *adj.* (id.). *That rolls about or wallows*, Cic.

VOLŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (id.). I. *Prop.* (1) *Gen.*: *A rolling, rolling about.* II. *Fig.* 2. *Mental disquietude, restlessness.*—3. *Inconstancy.*

VOLŪTO, ſre, *tr.* *f.* *f.* *int.* (volvo). I. *Prop.* (1) *To roll, tumble, turn, wind much or often*; to roll, tumble, etc., about. II. *Fig.* (2) *Gen.*: *To roll, spread, wallow.*—(3) *Exp.*: *To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect upon, think of, consider.* EX. (1) quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic.;—v. se in pulvere, Plin.;—v. pilas e fimo pedibus, to form by rolling together, id.;—genus amplexus genibusque volutans hærebat, Virg.—(2) v. vocem per ampla atria, Virg.;—v. verba confusa, Ov.;—quę omnes in omni genere et scelorum et flagitiorum volutentur, are wallowing or immersed in, Cic.—(3) v. alqd animo, Cic.;—v. alqd in animo, Liv.;—v. alqd secum, Virg.;—v. rem in pectore, Plaut. SYN. See **VOLVO**.

VOLŪTUS, a, um, *pt.* of volvo.

VOLVA (vulva), æ, *f.* I. *Gen.*: *An integument, covering, wrapper, husk*; v. fingorum, Plin. II. *Exp.*: *The womb, matrix, (of the human race and of animals)*, Plin.

VOLVO, ſre, volvi, vólutum, *tr.* (unc.). I. *Prop.* (1) *To roll, turn, or wind round or about, to roll along.*—(2) *To roll or turn (itself) round or about.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Gen.*: *To roll, send or pour forth, to utter.*—(4) *Exp.*: *To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect or think upon, consider.* EX. (1) v. libros, to unroll, find a

passage in a writing, turn over, Cic. ;—*v. orbem, to form an orb or circle*, Liv. ;—*v. pilas, to form by rolling together*, Plin. ;—*v. oculos huc illuc*, Virg.—(2) *cyllindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant*, Cic. ;—*illi qui voluntur stellarum cursus sempiterni*, id. ;—*volvi humi*, Virg. ;—*lacrimae voluntur inanes*, *flow*.—(3) *v. celeriter verba, to utter fluently*, Cic. ;—*v. sententias facile verbis*, id. ;—*volventibus annis, in the course of years*, Virg. ;—*v. casus, to undergo*, id.—(4) *v. alqd cum animo*, Sall. ;—*v. multa secum*, id. ;—*v. alqd sub pectore*, Virg. SYN. VOLVO; VOLUTO; PERVOLVO.—Volvere, *to roll*; saxum ingens volvunt alii, Virg.—Volutare (*freg. of volvo*), *to roll often, to swallow, to toss*; volutari in luto, Cic.—Pervolvere, *to roll along or over*. *Fig.*: in his pervolvatur animus, *let the mind be continually employed about these matters*, Cic. ;—pervolvere librum, *to peruse a book*, Catull.

VÖMER, *ëris, m.* [*nom. sing., vomis, Col.*]. *A ploughshare*, Cic. SYN. ARATRUM.

VÖMICA, *æ, f.* I. *Prop.* 1. *A suppurated tumor, imposthume, abscess, sore*, Cic.—2. *Meton.* of stones: *A bunch, flaw*, Plin. II. *Fig.*: *A plague, pest, evil, curse*, Suet.

VÖMĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* (*vomica*). *Disgusting, foul, noxious*; *v. morbus*, Sen.

VÖMIS, *ëris*. See VOMER.

VÖMĪTĪO, *önis, f.* (*vomo*). I. *The act of vomiting, a vomiting*, Cic. II. *That which is vomited, vomit*, Plin.

VÖMĪTO, *äre, tr. freq. intens.* (*vomo*). *To vomit*, Suet.

VÖMĪTOR, *önis, m.* (*id.*). *One who vomits*.

VÖMĪTÖRĪUS, *adj.* (*id.*). I. *That causes vomiting, emetic*; *v. bulbus*, Plin. II. *Subst. meton.*: vomitoria, *örum, n.* *The avenues or passages leading to the people's seats in the theatre (because they vomited forth, as it were, crowds of people)*, *acc.* to Macr.

VÖMĪTUS, *üs, m.* (*vomo*). I. 1. *A vomiting or throwing up from the stomach*, Plin. II. *Meton.* 2. *That which is thrown up or vomited, vomit*, Plin.—3. *Also as a term of reproach for a disgusting person*, Plaut.

VÖMO, *ere, üi, itum, intr. and tr.* (*έκτω*). I. (1) *To vomit, throw up from the stomach*.—2. *Meton.*: *To discharge itself*. II. (3) *To discharge by vomiting, to bring up*.—(4) *To eject, throw up*. EX. (1) *v. post cenam*, Cic. ;—*hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur*, id. (2) *qua largius vomit (Padus), empties itself into the sea*, Plin.—(3) *v. sanguinem, to raise*, Plin.—(4) *v. undam*, Virg. ;—*v. fumum*, id. ;—*v. animam, to breathe out, exhale*, id. ;—*v. argentum, to deliver up again, to restore*, Plaut. SYN. VOMO; EVOMO; NAUSEO.—Vomere, *as* (1).—Evo-mere, *to vomit up, disgorge, fig.*, apud quem evomat virus acerbissimæ suæ, Cic.—Nauseare, *to nauseate, to be sea-sick, to be ready to vomit*.

1. VÖPISCUS, *i, m.* *One of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other*.

2. VÖPISCUS, *i, m.* *Vopiscus*, a Roman family name, *a. g. L. Julius V.*, Liv.—*Flavius V.*, an historian under Constantine the Great.

VÖRÄCITAS, *ätis, f.* (*vorax*). I. *Prop.*: *Ravenousness, voracity*, Eutr. II. *Meton.* of fire, Plin.

VÖRÄGO, *Inia, f.* (*voro*). *A chasm, abyss, bottomless depth, deep pit*. I. *Prop.*: *summers equus voraginibus*, Cic. ;—*explere voraginem conjectu terræ*, Liv. ;—*v. ventris*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *voragines scopulique reipublicæ*,

i. e. destruction, ruin, Cic. ;—*gurgēs et v. patrimonii, a squandering*, id. ;—*v. aut gurgēs vitiorum, abyss*, id. SYN. SEE GURGES.

VÖRAX, *ätis, adj.* (*voro*). *That swallows greedily and in great quantities, gluttonous, devouring, voracious*; *quæ Charybdis tam vorax?* Cic. ;—*v. venter Ov.* ;—*voracior ignis*, id. SYN. SEE EDAX.

VÖRO, *äre, tr.* (*βόρά, βιβάζω*). I. *Prop.* (1) *To devour, gulp down, swallow greedily, eat up*.—(2) *Meton.*: *to use up, consume, squander*. II. *Fig.* (3) *To pursue eagerly or passionately*. EX. (1) *animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt*, Cic. ;—(apes) *v. mella avidæ*, Plin. ;—*v. Lucrina (ostrea)*, Mart. Also, *to swallow or take (medicine)*, id. *Proc.*: *meus hic est, hamum vorat, bites, takes the bait*, Plaut.—(2) *idem in reliquis generis ejus (murrhinorum vasorum), quantum voraverit, licet existimare, may have squandered*, Plin. ;—(ulcus) *v. corpus*, Cels. ;—(rapidus vortex) *v. navem*, Virg. ;—*vorat hæc (Charybdis) raptas removitque carinas*, Ov. ;—*v. viam, to pass over quickly*, Catull.—(3) *v. literas*, Cic. SYN. VORO; DEVORO.—Vorare, *prop.*, *to eat greedily without chewing*; *fig.*, *v. literas, to devour books, i. e. to read rapidly*.—Devorare, *to devour, gobble up, to ingurgitate, a stronger term than vorare*.

VORSO, VORSORIUS, VORSUM, etc. See VERS.

VORTEX, VORTICOSUS, VORTO. See VERT. SYN. VORTEX; TURBO.—Vortex, *a whirlwind, a whirlpool*; *rapidus vorat æquore vortex*, Virg.—Turbo, *a whirlwind, a boisterous wind*; *et terras turbine perflant (venti)*, Virg. It is said of any thing turning, *a rolling*; *quo turbine torquet hastam Virg.* ;—*fig.*, *mentis turbo, perturbation of mind*, Cic. ;—*Martis turbine agi, to be passionate for war*, Ov.

VOS, *pron. pl.* See TU.

VOSEGUS, (*Vosagus and Vagesus*) *i, m.* *Vosegus*, a chain of mountains in Gaul, now Wasgau in Alsace, Cæs.

VOSTER, *tra, trum*. See VESTER.

VÖTIFER, *ëra, ërum, adj.* (*votum, fero*). *Bearing vows or things devoted to a deity*, Stat.

VÖTIVUS, *a, um, adj.* (*votum*). I. (1) *Of or belonging to a vow, vowed, devoted*. II. 2. *That happens according to one's wish, welcome, agreeable*, App. EX. (1) *v. ludi*, Cic. ;—*v. legatio, i. e. which a person undertook under presence of fulfilling a vow*, id. ;—*v. tabula*, Hor.

VÖTUM, *i, n.* (*voveo*). I. *Prop.* (1) *A vow*.—(2) *Meton.*: *Any thing vowed or solemnly promised*. II. *Meton.* (3) *A wish, desire*. EX. (1) *qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis*, Cic. ;—*v. nefaria*, Cic. ;—*obstrictum esse religione voti*, id. ;—*auspicere v.*, id. ;—*solvere v.*, and *reddere v.*, *to fulfill one's vow*, id. ;—*reus voti, bound to the fulfillment of a vow*.—(2) *lustramurque Jovi votisque incendiis aras, incense, sacrifices*, Virg.—(3) *v. nocturna*, Cic. ;—*sed hoc v. est, is only a wish*, Quint. ;—*v. est ut, it is to be wished that*, Cels. ;—*audire dii mea vota*, Hor. ;—*hoc erat in votis, this I wished, id.* ;—*an venit in votum Attalici ex urbis una*, id. ;—*voti compotem alqm facere, to grant any one's wish*, Liv. SYN. PHRASES. VOTA FACERE; VOTA SUSCIPERE; VOTA NUNCUPARE.—*Vota facere, to wish, desire earnestly that a thing may happen*.—*Vota suscipere, to bind one's self by vows*.—*Nuncupare vota, to use solemn words*.

VÖTUS, *a, um, pl. of voveo*.

VÖVĒO, *äre, vövi, vötum, tr.* I. *Prop.* (1) *To vow, promise solemnly, or devote any thing*

to a deity. II. *Meton.* (2) *To wish, wish for.* EX. (1) neque Herculi quisquam decumam vocit unquam, Cic.; —v. capita pro salute patriæ, id.; —v. votum pro militibus, Liv.; —templa publice vota et dedicata, Cic.; —voti ludi, Liv.; —v. victimæ pro reditu, Ov.; —manus leviter pandata qualis ivoventum est, Quint.—(2) elige quod vo-veas, Ov.; —quæ vo-veam, duo sunt minime ut, etc., id.; —quid voceat dulci nutricula majus alumnus? Hor. SYN. *See* DICO, ARE.

VOX, *vōcis, f.* I. (1) *The voice; a sound, tone; crying or calling out.* II. *Meton.* (2) *A word, saying; a sentence; speech.*—(3) *Language, tongue, speech.*—(4) *An accent, tone.* EX. (1) mira est quedam natura vocis, etc., Cic.; —v. magna, Cic.; —v. sedata et depressa—tremebunda, A. Her.; —v. summa, Hor.; —exercere vocem, Plaut.—(2) dico, Epicurum non intelligere quid sonet hæc v., id est quæ res huic voci subijciatur, Cic.; —exprimere v., id.; —constitue, nihil esse opus in hac voce; —civis Romanus sum, id.; —ex percussione nostrorum vocibus Gallorum ac mercatorum, etc., id.; —v. contumeliosæ, *terms of reproach*, id.; —nescit vox missa reverti, Hor.; —deripere lunam vocibus, *with formal incantations, magical words*, Hor.—(3) quum civem e voce cognovisset, Just.; —cultus hominum recentem voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor.—(4) in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. SYN. *See* VERBUM.

VULCÂNĀLIS (Volc.), *e, adj.* (Vulcanus). I. (1) *Of or belonging to Vulcan.* II. *Subst.* : Vulcānāl (Volc.), *ālis, n.* *The temple of Vulcan.* Plin.—Vulcānālla, *ōrum, n.* *A yearly festival (on the 23d of August), in honor of Vulcan.* Plin. EX. (1) V. flamen, Varr.

VULCĀNIUS (Volc.), *a, um, adj.* (id.). *Of or belonging to Vulcan; V. arma, Cic.; —V. Lemnos, devoted or consecrated to Vulcan.* Ov.; —V. acies, *a large line of fire*, Virg.

VULCĀNUS (Volc.), *i, m.* *Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno.* Cic.

VULGĀRIS [volg.], *e, adj.* (vulgus). *Of or belonging to the multitude, belonging to all, common, ordinary, general; that happens every day, usual, of common occurrence; in omni arte, cuius usus v. non sit, Cic.; —v. popularisque sensus, id.; —v. liberalitas, displayed toward all, id.; —v. opinio, id.; —vulgare est, it is common.* Plin. SYN. VULGARIS; VILIS; SOLITUS.—Vulgaris, *vulgar.*—Vilis, *vile, cheap, that can be got at a low rate or price; villa poma.* Hor.—Solitus, *wont, ordinary; labori solito finem imponere*, Ovid.

VULGĀRITER [volg.], *adv.* (vulgaris). *In a common or ordinary manner, commonly, vulgarly; v. scribere, Cic.; Plin.* SYN. *See* VULGO.

VULGĀTOR, [volg.], *ōris, m.* (vulgo). One that makes a thing generally known, a divulger, babler; v. taciti, l. e. *Tantalus*, Ov.

VULGĀTUS [volg.], *a, um, adj.* I. (1) *Common, ordinary, general.* II. *Esp.* (2) *Well-known, notorious.*—(3) *Common, public.* EX. (1) vulgatissimi sensus, Quint.—(2) vulgarior fama, Liv.—(3) vulgatissimæ meretrices.

1. VULGO and VOLGO, *abl., adv.* (vulgus). *In general, generally, commonly; altogether; every where; at all times; without distinction, indiscriminately, etc.*—num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic.; —v. loquebatur, generally, id.; —v. ostendere ac proferre, before all the world, publicly, id.; —v. totis castris testaments obsignabantur, Cæs.; —victum v. querere, publicly, Ter. SYN. VULGO; VULGARITER.—Vulgo, 1. *Every where,*

commonly; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum. Virg. 2d. *Indiscriminately, every body.* 3d. *Publicly; vulgo ostendere, Cic.* 4th. *Vulgarly, ordinarily; vulgo homines illud inquirunt, Cic.*—Vulgariter, *of the common sort, in a vulgar, rude manner.* Cic.

2. VULGO and VOLGO, *äre, tr.* (vulgus). I. *Gen.* (1) *To spread among the people, to impart to all, to make public or common.* II. *Esp.* (2) *To make known among the people, to spread abroad, publish, divulge.*—3. *To make common, to prostitute.* EX. (1) v. morbus, Liv.; —v. rem, i. e. to make every one partake in, id.; —v. librum, to publish, Quint. Mid.: vulgari cum privatus, to mix with, make one's self common.—(2) non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv.; —hæc atque alia vulgantibus Tac.; —v. dolore verbis, Virg. SYN. *See* PUBLICO.

VULGUS (volg.), *i, n.* [sometimes m.] (*with digamma from ὄχλος*). I. *Gen.* (1) *The great mass of the people, the people in general, the public, every body.* II. *Esp.* (2) *A multitude, mass, heap, great number.*—(3) *The multitude, the common people, the populace, the vulgar.* EX. (1) non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic.; —qued in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, in general, to the greater number, id.; —apio gratia in vulgo est, in general, Plin.—(2) v. patronorum, Cic.; —v. servorum, Ter.; —v. incautum (ovium), Virg.; —v. densum (umbrarum), Hor.—(3) sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; —atque id in vulgus, ætæ the common people or vulgar, id.; —vulgus fuimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall.; —quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos, Hor.; —odi profanum vulgus, id. SYN. *See* POPULUS.

VULNĒRĀRIUS (voln.), *a, um, adj.* (vulnus). I. *Of or belonging to a wound; v. emplastrum, a plaster, healing plaster.* Plin. II. *Subst.* : VulnĒrārius, *li, m.* *A surgeon.* Plin.

VULNĒRĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (vulnere). I. *Prop.* : *A wounding, Cic.* II. *Fig.* : *An injuring; v. famæ, salutis, Cic.*

VULNĒRO [voln.], *äre, tr.* (vulnus). *To wound, injure, hurt.* I. *Prop.* : vulnĒrari acie ipsa et ferri viribus, Cic.; —v. alqm, Cæs.; —pleroque jacula tormentis aut manu missa vulnerabant, Sall. II. *Fig.* : v. alqm voce, Cic.; —v. animum alqis, Liv.; —(Amor) v. arcu pectora, Ov. SYN. *See* LEXO.

VULNĒFICUS [voln.], *a, um, adj.* (vulnus, facio). *That inflicts or causes wounds, wounding; v. chalybis, Virg.; —v. sus, Ov.; —v. telum, id.; —v. plumbum (s. e. cæstus), V. Fl.*

VULNUS [voln.], *ōris, n.* I. *Prop.* (1) *A wound.*—(2) *Meton.* : *Any injury caused by a stab, cut, stroke, etc.* II. *Fig.* (3) *Hurt, damage, detriment; also of the mind: grief, anguish, distress, etc.* EX. (1) v. in latere, Cic.; —claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, id.; —excipere v., id.; —multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Cæs.; —sustinere v., id.; —vulneribus confectus, Liv.—(2) vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum congemuit, Virg.; —v. aratri, Ov.—(3) fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic.; —hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa quæ consanuisse videbantur recrudescunt, Cic. SYN. *See* PLAGA.

VULPĒCŪLA, *æ, f.* *dim.* (vulpes). *A little fox.* Cic.

VULPES [volp.], *is, f.* [nom. vulpis, Avien.] (ὑλπης). I. *A fox.* Plin. *Proc.* : iungere vulpes, denoting any thing impossible, Virg.; —v. pilum mutat non mores, Suet. II. *Meton.* : v. marina, *a kind of shark.* Plin.

VULPĪNUS [volp.], a, um, adj. (vulpes). *Of or belonging to a fox; v. lingua, Plin.*

VULSELLA, æ, f. See **VOELSELLA**.

VULSINIENSES, ium, and **VULSINIĪ**, ðrum. See **VOLE**.

VULSUS, a, um. I. *pt. of vello.* II. *Adj.* 1. *Hairless, beardless, bald, smooth, soft.* Quint.—2. *Fig. : v. mens, effeminate.*—3. *Afflicted with spasms, Plin.*

VULTICŪLUS [volt.], i, m. *dim.* (vultus). *A look, the countenance; non te Bruti nostri v. ab ista oratione deterret? serious or grave look, Cic.*

VULTŪSUS [volt.], a, um, adj. (id.) *Full of looks, making faces, using artificial expressions of countenance; ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic.—v. pronunciatio.*

1. **VULTUR** [volt.], ōris, m. [*nom.* vulturus, Eunn.]. I. *A vulture, Plaut.* II. *Prop. : vultur profer cornua, implying something impossible, Claud.* II. *Meton. : Of a covetous or rapacious man, Sen.*

2. **VULTUR** [Volt.], ōris, m. *Vultur, a mountain of Apulia, near Venusia, now Voltore. Hence, the name of a wind; Vulturius ventus, i. e. south-east by south, Plin.*

VULTŪRĪNUS, [volt.], a, um, adj. (1. vultur). *Of a vulture; v. fel, Plin.*

VULTŪRĪUS [volt.], ūi, m. (1. vultur). I. *Prop.* 1. *A vulture, Plaut.* II. *Meton. (2) A rapacious or covetous man.—(3) An unfortunate throw at dice.* EX. (2) *v. illius provincie imperator, Cic.—(3) jacit vulturios quatuor, Plaut.*

VULTURNUM [Volt.], i, n. *Vulturnum, a town of Campania, on the river Vulturnus, now Castel Volturno.*

1. **VULTURNUS** [Volt.], i, m. *Vulturnus, a river of Campania, now Volturno, Liv.*

2. **VULTURNUS** [Volt.], a, um, adj. (1. Vultur). *Of or belonging to the river Vulturnus; V. mare, Plin.*

3. **VULTURNUS VENTUS**. See 2. **VULTUR**.

VULTUS [volt.], ūs, m. (volo velle). I. *Prop.* (1) *The countenance, mien, aspect, look, features.*—2. *Exp. : An angry or stern countenance, a serious, grave, or gloomy aspect, Tac.* II. *Meton. (3) Gen. : The face [facies].—4. Meton. : A picture, image, portrait, Plin.—(5) The face or external form of a person or thing, features.* EX. (1) *Is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse præter hominem potest, Cic. :—oculi, supercilia, frons, v. denique totus, Cic. :—v. atque nutus, id.—(3) v. simis, Cæsar. ap. Cic. :—brachia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor.—(5) v. salis placidi, Virg. :—v. natura, Ov.* SYN. See **FACIES**.

VULVA, æ, and **VULVŪLA**, æ, *dim.* See **VOLVA**.

X

X, x, containing a combination of the letter s with any of the c-sounds or with h; hence, in inscriptions we find very often the X followed by a C or S. As a numeral X denotes 10 (s. e. two V's joined at the apices).

XANTHIPPE, æ, f. (Ξανθίπη). *Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates, Cic.*

XANTHIPPOS, i, m. (Ξανθίππος). *Xanthippus.* 1. *The father of Pericles, Cic.—2. A Lacedæmonian who made Regulus prisoner, Cic.*

XANTHUS, i, m. (Ξάνθος). *Xanthus, the name of several rivers.* I. *A river in Troas, mistaken by many for the Scamander, Plin.* II. *A river of Lycia flowing past a town of the same name, Mel.* III. *A small river of Epirus, Virg.*

XĒNIUM, ūi, n. (Ξένιον). I. *A present given or sent to a guest or friend, Plin.; Vitruvius. Heme, Xenia, the title of the 13th book of the Epigrams of Martial, treating of things usually sent as presents to guests.* II. *Meton. : Any present, Plin.*

XĒNO, ōnis, m. (Ξένος). *Xeno, an Epicurean philosopher at Athens, Cic.*

XĒNOCRĀTES, is, m. (Ξενοκράτης). *Xenocrates, a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.*

XĒNŌPHĀNES, is, m. (Ξενοφάνης). *Xenophanes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, Cic.*

XĒNŌPHON, ontis, m. (Ξενοφών). *Xenophon, a well-known Greek historian and philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and general of the Athenians under Cyrus the Younger, Cic.*

XĒNŌPHONTĒUS, or **-IUS**, a, um, adj. (Ξενοφόντης). *Of or belonging to Xenophon; X. genus sermonis, Cic. :—X. Hercules, i. e. mentioned by him, id.*

XĒRAMPĒLINÆ, ðrum, f. (Ξερραμίλινα). (*æ. vestes*). *Garments of a dark red color, Juv.*

XĪPHĪAS, æ, m. (Ξίφιας). I. *The sword-fish, Plin.* II. *A comet with a sword-shaped tail, Plin.*

XĪPHĪON, ūi, n. (Ξίφιον). *Sword-grass, i. q. gladiolus, Plin.*

XŪLĪNUM, i, n. (Ξύλινον). *Cotton, Plin.*

XŪLŌBALSĀMUM, i, n. (Ξυλόβαλσαμον). *The wood of the balsam-tree, Plin.*

XŪLOCINNĀMŌMUM, i, n. (Ξυλοκιννάμωμον). *The wood of the cinnamon-tree, Plin.*

XŪLON, i, n. (Ξύλον). *The cotton-tree, Plin.*

XYSTĪCUS, a, um, adj. (Ξυστικός). *Of or belonging to a xystus; x. vanitus, of the wrestlers, Tert. Subst. plur. : Xystici, ðrum, m. Wrestlers in the public games, athletes, Suet.*

XYSTUS, i, m. (xystum, Vitruvius) (Ξυστός). I. *A broad covered gallery or arcade, in which the Greek wrestlers used to practise during the winter, Vitruvius.* II. *With the Romans, an open walk for promenading, etc., Cic.*

Y

Y, y. This letter was not received into the Latin alphabet; it is commonly represented by u, and sometimes by o and i.

Z

Z, z, a letter borrowed from the Greek; in Latin writers it occurs only in foreign words, in which it is pronounced sometimes like ds, and sometimes like ss; hence the unsettled orthography, e. g. *Zmyrna* and *Smyrna; emaragdus* and *emaragdus*, and the change of *Ξανθός* into *Saguntum*: thus *Ξυγών* is changed into *jugum*; the form *zeta* for *dieta* is owing to the interchange of s and dj.

ZACYNTHIUS, a, um, adj. (Zacynthus). *Of or belonging to Zacynthus; Z. bitumen, Plin.*

ZĀCYNTHUS or **-OS**, *i. f.* (Ζάκυνθος). *Zacynthus*, an island of the Ionian sea; now *Zante*.
ZĀLEUCUS, *i. m.* (Ζάλευκος). *Zaleucus*, the lawgiver of the Locri, Cic.

ZĀMA, *æ. f.* (Ζάμα). *Zama*. 1. A small place in Numidia, famous for the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, Liv.—2. Another town of Numidia, with the epithet of *regia*, the residence of Juba.

ZĀMĪA, *æ. f.* (Ζαμία). *Damages, loss*, Plaut.

ZĀMOLXIS, *is. m.* (Ζάμολξίς). *Zamolxis*. A Thracian philosopher of Geta, who introduced civilization among that people, Cic.

ZANCLĒUS, *a. um. adj.* (Zancle). *Of or belonging to Zancle*; *Z. arena*, *i. e.* Sicily, Ov.

ZANCLE, *es. f.* (Ζάγκλη). *Zancle*, the ancient name of the town Messina (Messina) in Sicily.

ZANCLĒIUS, *a. um. adj.* (Zancle). *Of or belonging to Zancle*; *Z. meusia*, *i. e.* Messina, Ov.

ZEĀ, *æ. f.* (Ζέα, Ζεά). I. A kind of grain, spelt, Plin. II. A kind of rosemary, App.

ZĒLŌTŪPIĀ, *æ. f.* (Ζηλοτυπία). *Jealousy*.

ZĒLŌTŪPUS, *a. um. adj.* (Ζηλότυπος). I. *Jealous*. II. *Subst.*: *Zelotypus*, *i. m.* A jealous man, Quint.—*Zelotypa*, *æ. f.* A jealous woman.

ZĒNO or **ZĒNON**, *onis. m.* (Ζήνων). *Zeno*, the name of several Greek philosophers. I. The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium, in Cyprus, Cic. II. A philosopher of Elea, Cic. III. An Epicurean philosopher, teacher of Cicero and Atticus, Cic.

ZĒPHŪRĪTIS, *Idis. f.* (Ζεφυρίτις). A name given to the deified Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Catull.

ZĒPHŪRĪUS, *a. um. adj.* (Ζεφυρίος). *Of or belonging to the west wind*; *z. ova*, *wind-eggs*.

ZĒPHŪRUS, *i. m.* (Ζεφυρος). I. *Prop.*: A gentle west wind, a zephyr, light breeze (Favonius). II. *Melon.*: Wind in general, Virg.

ZĒRYNTHĪUS, *a. um. adj.* *Of or belonging to the Thracian town Zerynthos*; *Z. Apollo*, Liv.

1. **ZĒTA**, *æ.* See ΔΙΕΤΑ.

2. **ZĒTA**, *indecl. n.* (Ζήτα). The Greek letter Zeta (ζ).

ZĒTES, *æ. m.* (Ζήτης). *Zetes*, brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts, Ov.

ZĒTHUS, *i. m.* (Ζήθος). *Zethus*, a son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion, Cic.

ZEUGMA, *itis. n.* (Ζεύγμα). *Zeugma*, a town of Syria on the Euphrates, Plin.

ZEUXIS, *is. and Idis. m.* (Ζεύξίς). *Zeuxis*, a celebrated Greek painter of Heracles, B. C. 424–400, Cic.

ZINGĪBERĪ, *indecl. n.*, [Zingiber, *itis. n.*, Cels.] (Ζιγγίβερε). *Ginger*, Plin.

ZĪZŪPHUM, *i. n.* (Ζίζυφον). *The fruit of the jujub-tree*, Plin.

ZĪZŪPHUS, *i. m.* (Ζίζυφος). *The jujub-tree*.

ZMARAGDUS, *i.* See SMARAGDUS.

ZMYRNA and **ZMYRNĒUS**, *a. um.* See SMYRN.

ZŌILUS, *i. m.* (Ζώιλος). *Zoilus*, a grammarian of Amphipolis who severely criticized the writings of Homer. *Melon.*: A bitter censurer.

ZŌNA, *æ. f.* (ζώνη). I. *Prop.* 1. A belt, girdle, Ov. II. *Melon.* 2. A belt to carry money in, a money-belt, purse, Hor.—3. Orion's belt, a constellation, Ov.—4. A line forming a ring or belt round a precious stone, Plin.—5. One of the imaginary circles which divide the heavens and the earth into five parts, a zone, Plin.—6. A kind of cutaneous inflammation, extending round the middle of the body, which sometimes proves fatal, the shingles, *i. q.* Zoster, Scrib. SYN. See CESTUS.

ZŌNALIS, *e. adj.* (zona). I. *Of or belonging to a zone (of the heavens)*; *z. ambitus*, Macr.

ZŌNĀRĪUS, *a. um. adj.* (id.). I. *Of or belonging to a belt or girdle*; *z. sector*, a cut-purse, Plaut. II. *Subst.*: *Zonarius*, *li. m.* A maker of girdles, Cic.

ZŌNŪLA, *æ. f. dim.* (zona). A small belt or girdle, Catull.

ZŌPHŌRUS, *i. m.* (ζωφόρος). In *Archit.*: The frieze, *i. e.* the part of a column between the architrave (epistylum), and the cornice (coronis), Vitruv.

ZŌPŪRUS, *i. m.* (Ζωπυρος). *Zopyrus*. 1. A celebrated physiognomist, Cic.—2. A Persian nobleman, who mutilated himself, for the sake of taking Babylon by this stratagem, Just.

ZŌRŌASTRES, *is. m.* Zoroaster, the lawgiver of the Medes, Plin.

ZŌRŌASTRĒUS, *a. um. adj.* (Zoroastres). *Of or belonging to Zoroaster*; *Z. susurri*, *i. e.* magical, Prud.

ZOSTER, *itis. m.* (ζωστήρ, a girdle, belt). I. A kind of cutaneous inflammation, otherwise called herpes, or zona, the shingles. (See ZONA, 6).

ZŌTHĒCA, *æ. f.* (ζωθήκη). A cabinet, small private chamber, a closet, boudoir; for sleeping in the day, Plin.

ZŌTHĒCŪLA, *æ. f. dim.* (zotheca). A small cabinet, closet, or boudoir, Plin.

ZŪGĪA, *æ. f.* (ζύγια). I. 1. A kind of tree otherwise called carpinus, the horn-beam, Plin. II. 2. *zygia tibia*, a flute made of that wood, played at marriages, App. Hence, 3. *Zygia*, the name of Juno, as goddess of matrimony, App.

ZŪTHUM, *i. n.* (ζύθος). A drink made from barley or other grain, by the Egyptians.

TABLES

OF

TIME, VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE.

THE ROMAN YEAR.

Days of the Month.	Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Jan. Aug. December.	Mar. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Februarius.
1	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	{ Prid. Cal. }
29	III.	IV.	IV.	{ Martii. }
30	{ Prid. Cal. }	III.	III.	
31	{ Mens. seq. }	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	

OF THE AS.

The Romans used this word (As) to denote, I. The copper coin, value (in the time of Cicero) about one cent and a half of our money. II. The unit of weight (libra), or of measure (jugerum). III. Any unit or integer, considered as divisible; as, of inheritances, interest, houses, etc., whence, ex asse heres, *one who inherits the whole*. (See this word in the Dictionary).—The multiples of the As are, Dupondius (duo pondo; for the As originally weighed a pound), *s. a. 2 Asses*: Sestertius (sesqui tertius), *s. a. 2½ Asses*: Treasiss, *s. a. 3 Asses*: Quatrussis, *s. a. 4 Asses*: and so on to Centussis, *s. a. 100 Asses*.—The As, whatever unit it represented, was divided into twelve parts or uncias, and the different fractions received different names, as follows:—

	Uncia.		Uncia.
As	. 12	Triens	. 4
Deunx	. 11	Quadrans, or Terun-	. 3
Dextans	. 10	cus	. 3
Dodrans	. 9	Sextans	. 2
Bee	. 8	Uncia	. 1
Sextunx	. 7		
Semis	. 6	Sesuncia	. ½
Quincunx	. 5		

The Uncia was divided in the following manner:—

1 Uncia contained 2 Semiuncias.	
" 3 Duella.	
" 4 Stollia.	
" 6 Sextula.	
" 24 Scrupula (Scriptula, or Scri-	
" 48 Oboli.	
" 144 Siliqua.	

TABLES OF VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE.

ROMAN COINS.

These were the Teruncius, Sumbella, and As, or Libella, of copper; the Sestertius, Quinarus or Victoriatius, Denarius, of silver; and the Aureus, of gold.

			§	Cts.	M.
The Teruncius			0	0	8.9
2 Teruncii make	1 Sumbella		0	0	7.8
2 Sumbellæ	" 1 As, or Libella		0	1	5.6
2½ Asseæ*	" 1 Sestertius		0	3	9
2 Sestertii	" { 1 Quinarus or Victoriatius }		0	7	8
2 Quinaril	" 1 Denarius		0	15	6
25 Denarii	" 1 Aureus		3	90	0

* Sometimes also (in copper) the triens, sextans, uncia, sextula, and dupondius.

ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

SESTERTII NUMMI.

	§	Cts.	M.
Sestertius (or nummus)	0	8	9
Decem sestertii	0	39	0
Centum sestertii	3	90	0
Mille sestertii (equal to a sestertium)	39	0	0

SESTERTIA.

Sestertium (equal to mille sestertii)	39	0	0
Decem sestertia	390	0	0
Centum, centum sestertia, or centum millia sestertia	3,900	0	0

DECIES SESTERTIUM, ETC., CENTIES BEING UNDERSTOOD.

	§	Cts.	M.
Decies sestertium, or Decies centena millia nummum	39,000	0	0
Centies, or Centies H. S.	390,000	0	0
Millies H. S.	3,900,000	0	0
Millies centies H. S.	4,290,000	0	0

N. B. The marks denoting a Sestertius nummus are HS. LLS. HS.; which are properly abbreviations for 2 1/2 asses.—Observe also, that when a line is placed over the numbers centies millia is understood, as in the case of the numeral adverbs; thus HS. MC. is millies centies HS.; whereas HS. MC. is only 1,100 Sestertii.—The Roman *Pondo Argenti* is computed at a little more than \$14.52 of our money.

ROMAN CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

	Per cent a month.	Per cent a year.
Asseæ usurse, or centesimæ	1	12
Semisessæ usurse	1/2	6
Trientes usurse	1/3	4
Quadrantes usurse	1/4	3
Sextantes usurse	1/6	2
Unciæ usurse	1/12	1
Quinounces usurse	1/24	1/2
Septunces usurse	1/48	7
Beases usurse	1/96	8
Dodranses usurse	1/192	9
Dextantes usurse	1/384	10
Denunces usurse	1/768	11

ROMAN WEIGHTS.

	Oz.	dwt.	grains.
Siliqua	0	0	3 1/2
§ Siliquæ make	1 Obolus	0	0 23/28
2 Oboli	" { 1 Scrupulum, (Scrip- tulum, or Scripulum) }	0	0 18 1/14
3 Scrupula	" 1 Drachma	0	2 6 1/14

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	Oz.	dwt.	grains.
1½ Drachma make	1 Sextula	0	0 3 0 1/2
1½ Sextula	" 1 Sicilius	0	0 4 13 1/2
1½ Sicilius	" 1 Duella	0	0 6 17 1/2
8 Duellæ	" 1 Uncia	0	18 5 1/2
12 Unciæ	" 1 Libra* (As)	10	18 13 1/2

* The Libra was also divided, according to the fractions of the As, into Denari, etc.

ROMAN MEASURE FOR THINGS DRY.

English Corn Measure.

	Peck.	gall.	plut.	sol.	in	dec.
Ligula	0	0	0 1/48	0	0.01	
4 Ligulæ make	1 Cyathus	0	0 0 1/12	0	0.04	
1½ Cyathus	" 1 Acetabulum	0	0 0 1/8	0	0.06	
4 Acetabula	" 1 Hemina	0	0 0 1/2	0	0.24	
2 Heminæ	" 1 Sextarius	0	0	1	0.48	
8 Sextarii	" 1 Semimodius	0	1	0	3.84	
2 Semimodii	" 1 Modius	1	0	0	7.68	

ROMAN MEASURE FOR THINGS LIQUID.

English Wine Measure.

	Galla.	pinta.	sch.	in	dec.
Ligula	0	0	0 1/48	0	0.117 1/2
4 Ligulæ make	1 Cyathus	0	0 0 1/12	0	0.469 1/2
1½ Cyathus	" 1 Acetabulum	0	0 0 1/8	0	0.704 1/2
4 Acetabula	" 1 Quartarius	0	0 0 1/4	0	1.409
2 Quartarii	" 1 Hemina	0	0 0 1/2	0	2.818
2 Heminæ	" 1 Sextarius*	0	1	0	5.636
8 Sextarii	" 1 Congius	0	7	4	9.42
4 Congi	" 1 Urna	3	4 1/2	0	5.33
2 Urnæ	" { 1 Amphora (or Quadrantal) }	7	1	0	10.66
20 Amphoræ	" 1 Culeus	148	8	11	0.05

* The Sextarius was also divided into twelve equal parts, called cyathi, and therefore the calices were denominated sextarius, quadrans, triens according to the number of cyathi which they contained.

N. B. Cadus, congiarius, and delium, are the names of certain vessels, not measures, of capacity.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Eng. paces, feet, inch, dec.

Digitus transversus	0	0	0.725 1/2
1½ Digitus make	1 Uncia	0	0 0.967
3 Unciæ	" 1 Palmus minor	0	0 2.961
4 Palmi minores	" 1 Pes	0	0 11.604
1½ Pes	" 1 Palmipes	0	1 2.565
1½ Palmipes	" 1 Cubitus	0	1 6.406
1½ Cubitus	" 1 Gradus	0	2 8.01
2 Gradus	" 1 Passus	0	4 10.02
125 Passus	" 1 Stadium	120	4 4.5
8 Stadia	" 1 Milliæ	967	0 0

ROMAN SQUARE MEASURES.

	Rom. sq. feet.	Eng. rods.	sq. pla.	sq. feet
Jugerum (As)	28,800	2	18	250.05
Deunx	26,400	2	10	183.55
Dextans	24,000	2	02	117.64
Dodrans	21,600	1	84	51.42
Bas	19,200	1	25	257.46
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191.26
Semie	14,400	1	09	125.05
Quincunx	12,000	1	01	68.82
Triens	9,600	0	32	254.83
Quadrans	7,200	0	24	198.64
Sextans	4,800	0	16	132.43
Uncia	2,400	0	08	66.21

ENGLISH-LATIN

DICTIONARY:

TO ACCOMPANY

BULLIONS'S

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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PREFACE.

THE present part of the Dictionary is adapted from the English-Latin Dictionary of Dr. Kaltschmidt. The prosody is not marked, except in a few cases, where it is necessary to indicate the conjugation to which a verb belongs; nor is information given as to the gender and declension of nouns and the conjugation of verbs — the compiler having, according to the usual practice, confined himself to giving simply the Latin equivalents to the English words and expressions. By this means considerable space has been saved, and the student is not subjected to much inconvenience; for as soon as he has found the word or phrase required, he can turn to the first part of the Dictionary, where he will find the necessary information upon all the points above mentioned. For etymological information, the student is likewise referred to the Latin-English part.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to observe, that in an English-Latin Dictionary there necessarily occur a great many words for which there are no equivalents in classical Latinity. In these cases such words and forms are given as have been commonly employed by modern Latinists, and they are distinguished from the genuine classical words by having a † prefixed to them.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> , or <i>adj.</i>	adjective.	<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.	<i>poet.</i>	poetically.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.	<i>pret.</i>	preterite.
<i>figur.</i>	figuratively.	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>L.</i>	Linnaeus.	<i>sc.</i> (scilicet),	namely.
<i>metaph.</i>	metaphorically.	<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>n.</i>	noun.	<i>v. t.</i>	verb transitive.
<i>num.</i>	numeral.	<i>v. i.</i>	verb intransitive.
<i>part.</i>	participle.		

ELECTROTYPED AT THE BOSTON STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

A or **AN**, (1) the *indefinite article*, is not expressed in Latin — as, *I am a man*, homo sum; (2) an *indefinite pronoun*, for *any*, aliquis — as, *there is a man*, adest homo aliquis; *in the definition of a thing*, in definitione rei alienius; (3) an *indefinite pronoun* marking a certain condition or relation, for a *certain*, quidam — as, *a man told me*, quidam mihi narravit; *Fabius, a Pelignian*, Fabius Pelignus quidam; (4) *collectively* — as, *many a man*, multi; *many a kindness*, multa beneficia; (5) in a *comparison* — as, *such a man*, talis; *so great a man*, tantus vir; (6) as a *numeral*, for *one*, unus; *all to a man*, ad unum omnes; *not a man*, ne unus quidem; (7) *for each* — as, *twice a week*, bis in hebdomada; *once a year*, semel singulis annis; *one out of a tribe*, singuli ex singulis tribubus; *four acres a man*, quaterna in singulos jugera; *two at a time*, or *two apiece*, biui.

A, a *preposition* meaning *on*, before the English participle (A. & P. Eng. Gram. 548), after a verb of motion, is expressed in Latin by the first supine without a preposition — as, *I go a hunting*, eo venatum; *I go a fishing*, eo piscatum; *I go a walking*, eo ambulatum.

ABALIENATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, abalienare, alienare, abdicare.

ABANDON, *TO*, *v. t.*, derelinquere, deserere, destituere, renunciare; *dimittere*, abjicere, deponere; *desistere* aliquo re and de re; *to — one's self to, to turn* se dedere, dare, tradere alicui or alicui rei; *to — hope*, spem abjicere; *to — a siege*, obsidione destituere.

ABANDONED, *adj.*, (1) (*forsaken*), derelictus, desertus, destitutus, renuntiatus; — *by hope*, a spe destitutus; (2) (*given up*), delictus, traditus; (3) (*wicked*), perditus, profligatus, flagitiosus, sceleratus.

ABANDONING or **ABANDONMENT**, *n.*, derelictio, destitutio.

ABASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, deicere, deprimere, minuire, humiliare; *to — one's self*, sibi derogare, se abjicere.

ABASEMENT or **ABASING**, *n.*, dejectio, depressio, humiliatio, imminutio; — *of one's self*, derogatio sui.

ABASH, *TO*, *v. t.*, pudore aliquem afficere, pudorem aliqui haurire, injicere; *sensu dedecoris afficere*; confundere.

ABASHED, *adj.*, dedecoris sensu affectus, pudore affectus, pudefactus; *to be —*, pudorem contrahere.

ABASHING, *n.*, dedecoris sensus, pudor incus-sus, pudor contractus.

ABATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, minuire, imminuere, levare (pretium, annonam), remittere, subducere (aliquid or de aliqua re), partem aliquam condonare; *to — a man's courage*, alicujus animum frangere, reprimere, percellere; *to — one's power*, potestatem alicujus refringere; (2) *v. i.*, imminui, decrescere, remitti, se remittere, diminui; *the heat abates*, aestus defervescit.

ABATEMENT or **ABATING**, *n.*, detractio, subductio, deminutio, imminutio, deductio; *to make an —*, aliquid de summa remittere; — *of a disease*, remissio morbi; *an — of a writ*, exceptio dilatoria.

ABBACY, *n.*, cœnobiarchæ dignitas, cœnobiarchia.

ABBESS or **ABBATESS**, *n.*, mulier cœnobii antistes, abbatissa.

ABBET, *n.*, cœnobium, abbatia.

ABBOT, *n.*, abbas, cœnobii præfectus, cœnobiarcha, archimandrita.

ABBOTSHIP, *n.*, abbatii munus.

ABBREVIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, abbreviare, contrahere, in augmentum cogere, in compendium redigere.

ABBREVIATING or **ABBREVIATION**, *n.*, contractio; compendium, scripturæ compendium; *to take down in writing by abbreviations*, per compendium excipere aliquid.

ABBREVIATOR, *n.*, qui contrahit, qui in compendium redigit.

ABDICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, a se alienare; abdicare; magistratu se abdicare, magistratum deponere.

ABDICATING or **ABDICATION**, *n.*, abdicatio; alienatio; abdicatio numeris.

ABDOMEN, *n.*, abdomen, venter.

ABDOMINOUS, *adj.*, abdomine tardus, ventrosus, ventrosus.

ABDUCTION, *n.*, abductio, raptus.

ABED *adv.* (*on bed*), in lecto; *being abed*, in lecto decumbens; *to be abed*, in lecto esse, decumbere, jacere, cubare.

ABERRATION, *n.*, error, declinatio; (*of stars*, of the light), aberratio; (*of mind*), alienatio mentis, error mentis.

ABET, *TO*, *v. t.*, (1) (*aid*), adjuvare, auxiliari, sustinere; suppliciter se abdicare, favore alicui; alicujus partes tueri, ab aliquo stare; vindicare; (2) (*set on, encourage*), impellere, incitare, instigare.

ABETTING, *n.*, suasio, instigatio.

ABETTOR, *n.*, adiutor adjuvator, socius, satellites; instigator, conciliator, impulsor, stimulator.

ABHOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, abhorrere ab, detestari, fastidire, aversari, abominari, odire; repudiare, respicere, rejicere.

ABHORRENCE or **ABHORRING**, *n.*, abominatio, detestatio, aversatio, odium.

ABHORRENT, *adj.*, abhorrens ab, detestans; (*contrary to inconsistent with*), alienum ab re.

ABIDE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*survy, dwell*), morari, commorari, habitare (*last, continue*), durare, perdurare, permorari, perstare, persistere; (2) *v. t.* (*await, survy for*), præstolari, operiri, expectare (*be at hand, threaten*), manere aliquem, impendere alicui; (*bear, endure*), ferre, perferre, durare, tolerare, sustinere, perpetui.

ABIDING, *n.* (*continuing*), commoratio, mansio; (*dwelling*), habitatio; (*suffering*), perpassio, toleratio; (*survy*), expectatio.

ABILITY, *n.*, (*power*), vires, facultas, potentia; (*strength*), robur; (*riches*), opes, divitiæ; *one's circumstances*, res; (*abilities*), dotes animi, ingenium; (*skill*), perita, scientia, sollertia.

ABJECT, *adj.*, abjectus, contemptus, humilis; *an abject*, homo vilis, nullius pretii, nullo in numero, vilis, profligatus.

ABJECTNESS, *n.*, illiberalitas, animus abjectus; vilis; animi abjectio, debilitatio.

ABJURATION, *n.*, abjuratio, ejuratio, abdicatio

ABJURE, TO, *v. t.* (*forsewear*), abjurare; (*renounce*), ejurare, renuciare.

ABJURED, *adj.* (*forseworn*), abjuratus; (*renounced*), ejuratus, renunciatus.

ABJURING, *n.* Same as **ABJURATION**.

ABLATIVE CASE, *auferendi casus*, *sextus casus*.

ABLE, *adj.* (*fit*), capax alicujus rei, idoneus ad rem; (*powerful*), potens; (*strong*), fortis, robustus, validus; (*skilful*), gnarus, peritus, solers; (*wealthy*), dives, opulentus; (*a. to rule one's self*), compos sui, potens sui; (*a. to bear envy*), invidiæ par; (*a. to bear something*), patiens alicujus rei. — *I am able*, possum, queo, valeo; *as far as I am able*, ut possum, quantum possum or potero, pro meis viribus, pro mea parte; *he was an able speaker*, multum valuit dicendo; *I am very able*, præpolleo, prævaldeo. — *More or very able*, præpollens, præpotens, prævalidus.

ABLE-BODIED, *adj.*, robustus, firmus, fortis, validus.

ABLENESS, *n.* (*fitness*), habilitas; (*skilfulness*), peritia, scientia; (*strength*), fortitudo, robur, vires; (*wealth*), opulentia.

ABLEPSY, *n.* (*ἀβλῦψία*), cæcitas.

ABLUTION, *n.*, ablutio.

ABLY, *adv.*, fortiter, strenue; ingeniose, solletter, perite; bene.

ABNEGATION, *n.*, negatio.

ABNORMOUS, *adj.*, abnormis, enormis.

ABOARD (*on board*), *adv.* In navi; *to be aboard*, in navi esse or versari; *to go aboard*, navem conscendere.

ABODE, *n.* (*a dwelling*), habitatio, sedes, domicilium; (*starrying*), commoratio, mansio, statio; *an abode in the country*, rusticatio.

ABOLISH, TO, *v. t.* (*put an end to, destroy*), extinguere, exterminare, delere, tollere, perdere; (*ruce out*), expungere, obliterare; (*abrogate, annul*), abolere, abrogare, rescindere.

ABOLISHABLE, *adj.*, delebilis, quod antiquari potest.

ABOLISHING or **ABOLITION**, *n.*, abolitio, abrogatio, sublatio, perditio.

ABOMINABLE, *adj.*, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis, execrandus, execrabilis.

ABOMINABLY, *adv.*, fæde, odiose, turpiter, nefarie.

ABOMINATE, TO, *v. t.*, abominari, abhorrere, detestari, fugere, execrari.

ABOMINATION, *n.*, detestatio, odium; res execranda, nefas.

ABORIGINAL, *adj.*, ab aborigine pertinens.

ABORIGINES, *THE*, *n., pl.*, aborigines, autochthones.

ABORTION, *n.* (*untimely birth*), abortus, abortio; (*abortive child*), abortus, infans moriturus; *to suffer abortion*, abortum facere; *to cause abortion*, abortum inferre.

ABORTIVE, *adj.*, abortivus, frustra conceptus; frustratus; *an abortive design*, negotium irritum; *an abortive birth or child*, infans immatura, offa; *to be abortive*, in vanum cedere, frustra esse.

ABORTIVELY, *adv.* (*unsuccessfully*), irritum, infelicitèr, parum prospere.

ABORTIVENESS, *n.* (*untimely birth*), abortus, abortio; (*failure*), frustratio.

ABOUND, TO, *v. t.*, abundare, redundare, affluere, scatere, exuberare.

ABOUNDING, *n.*, abundatio, abundantia, redundantia, affluentia.

ABOUT, *prep.*, circa, circum, circiter; *adv.*, circa, circumcirca; *about two hundred*, ad ducecos; *about serenely*, instar septuaginta; *about noon*, ad or circiter meridiem; *about the same time*, sub idem tempus, eodem fere tempore; *about the market*, apud forum; *about the fields*, circa campos; *about Aquilina*, circum Aquileiam; *about the bottom of the page*, quasi in extrema pagina; *about nine o'clock*, nonam circiter horam, hora quasi nona; *I have all my wealth about me*, omnia mea mecum porto; *there are different opinions about these things*, varia est circa hæc opinio, variant de ea re acutentia; *I came to you about your daughter*, ad te de filia; *about thirty days*, dies plus minus triginta; *somewhere about the house*, in aliqua parte domus; *ten feet about*, decem pedes in circuitu; *about a foot big*, quasi pedalis; *about break of day*, sub ipsum diel ortum, prima luce; *I will write to you about this affair*, hæc super or de scribam

ad te; *about noon*, ad meridiem versus; *to be about* (*employed in*), in aliqua re versari, occupari; *you are long about that business*, diu es in hoc negotio; *I am about it now*, ibi nunc sum; *to be about* (*ready to do*) *is rendered by the future participle in rus* — *as, he is about to act*, acturus est; *they are about to return home*, domum profecturi sunt; *to go about* (*attempt*), aggredi, tentare, capessere, accingere se ad aliquid gerendum; (*walk round*), obambulare; *what are you about?* quid puras; *to have one's wits about one*, esse præsentî animo, esse apud se; *to lie about* (*be dispersed*), dispergi; *be near the borders of*, circumjacere, adjacere; *to look about*, circumspicere; *to take one about the middle*, medium aliquem prehendere; *round about*, circumcirca, circumquaque, in gymtum.

ABOVE, *prep.* (*in place*), *super*, *supra*; *above the ground*, supra terram; *his head is above the water*, exstat capite ex aqua; *he sat above me*, supra me accubuit; (*in station, rank, or honor*), major, prior, præstantior, superior; (*more or longer than*), plus, amplius, magisquam; *above two thousand*, plus duo millia; *above two hours*, amplius duobus horis; (*beyond*), ante, præter, ultra; *above what was right*, ultra quam oportebat; *he loved him above the rest*, amabat eum præter ceteros; *above all*, ante omnia, imprimis, potissimum, præsertim; *above* (*upward, up*), sursum; *from above*, desuper, superne, cœlitus; *over and above this*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or hæc, ultro; *above board* (*openly, candidly*), aperte, integre, sincere; *above mentioned*, supra dictus; *as above said*, ut supra scripti or commemoravi; *above ground*, in vivis; *to be above* (*appear higher*), exstare, extra apparere, videri; (*exceed*), emulere, præstare, superare, antecedere, antecellere; (*surpass*), excedere, supergradi; *he is above these things*, elatiori animo est quam ut ea agat.

ABRADE, TO, *v. t.*, abraderè.

ABRASION, *n.*, abrasio.

ABREAST, *adv.*, æqua fronte; *three horses abreast*, tria, equi trijuges.

ABRIDGE, TO, *v. t.* (*deprive of*), privare, orbare; (*shorten*), contrahere, artare, in compendium redigere.

ABRIDGER, *n.*, qui in compendium redigit, excerptor.

ABRIDGING, *n.*, contractio; *an abridging of*, privatio, spoliatio.

ABRIDGMENT, *n.*, compendium, epitome, commentariolus, synopsis.

ABROAD, *adv.* (*from home, not in the house*), foris, in publico, sub dio; (*from within, out of doors*), foras, in apertum, in medium or publicum; *to go abroad*, foras exire, in apertum prodire, in publicum procedere; (*in foreign parts*), peregre; *to go abroad*, abire peregre; *to return from abroad*, redire peregre; (*round about, here and there*), passim, late, vage, vulgo, undique, usquequaque; *to spread abroad*, set abroad, vulgare, divulgare, promulgare, edere; *to run abroad* (*as a person*), discurrere; (*as a report*), in vulgus manare, vulgo ferri. — *To come abroad*, ex ædibus egredi, domo prodire, tectis excedere; *to take abroad*, foras secum ducere; *to walk abroad*, ambulare, obambulare, procumbulare, expatriari.

ABROGATE, TO, *v. t.*, abrogare, abolere, antiquare, rescindere, irritum reddere.

ABROGATING or **ABROGATION**, *n.*, abrogatio, abolitio.

ABRUPT, *adj.*, abruptus, præruptus, asper; repens, repentinus, subitus.

ABRUPTLY, *adv.*, abrupte, prærupte, raptim; ex abrupto, repente, derepente, subito.

ABRUPTNESS, *n.*, abruptio.

ABSCISS, *n.*, abscissus, apostema.

ABSCIND, TO, *v. t.*, abscindere.

ABSCISSION, *n.*, abscissio.

ABSCOND, TO, *v. t.*, abscondere, occultare; *v. i.*, delitescere, latere, abdere se.

ABSCONDER, *n.*, occultator.

ABSCONDING, *n.*, occultatio.

ABSENCE, *n.*, absentia, peregrinatio; *dome in one's absence*, absente aliquo factum.

ABSENT, *adj.*, abens; (1) *v. t.*, *to be absent*, abesse, desesse, desiderari; *to be absent in mind*, animo excurrere et vagari, aliud cogitare; (2) *v. t.* *to absent himself*, abdere se, non comparere, præsentem se non sistere, se a loco abstinere.

ABSOLUTE, *adj.* (*complete, perfect*), absolutus,

ad finem perductus, perfectus, omnibus numeris completus; (*not relative*), simpliciter consideratus, simplex; (*unconditional*), simplex, absolutus; (*unlimited*), infinitus, summus; *absolute power*, infinita potestas; *absolute rule*, imperium summum, dominatio; *absolute master or ruler*, dominus, tyrannus.

ABSOLUTELY, *adv.* (*not relatively*), simpliciter et ex sua vi, per se; (*unconditionally*), simpliciter; (*altogether*), absolute, plane, prorsus, omnino, utique.

ABSOLUTENESS, *n.* (*completeness*), perfectio; (*in government*), dominatio.

ABSOLUTION, *n.*, absolutio, liberatio, venia; (*from sin*), venia peccatorum.

ABSOLUTORY, or **ABSOLVATORY**, *adj.*, absolutorius.

ABSOLVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*acquit*), absolvere, liberare, a poena liberare, a culpa liberum pronunciare; (*perfect*), absolvere, pericere, ad finem perducere.

ABSOLVE, *n.*, qui absolvit, qui crimine liberat; qui peccatorum veniam promittit.

ABSOLVING, *n.*, absolutio, liberatio, venia.

ABSONANT and **ABSONOUS**, *adj.*, absonus, absonus, abhorrens, discrepans; *absonous to reason*, absurdus.

ABSORB, *TO*, *v. t.*, absorbere; bibere, imbibere; figur.: *to be absorbed in a thing*, totum esse in re.

ABSORBENT, *n.*, remedia absorbentia.

ABSORPTION, *n.*, absorptio, absorbitio.

ABSTAIN FROM, *TO*, *v. t.*, abstinere, abstinere se, continere se a re, temperare sibi, rejicere a se, parcere; — *from pleasures*, a voluptatibus illecebris abstinere; — *from murder*, a libris parcere.

ABSTAINING, *n.*, abstinencia.

ABSTEMIOUS, *adj.*, abstemius, sobrius, temperatus, continens.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *n.*, abstinentia, temperantia, sobrietas.

ABSTERGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, abstergere, detergere.

ABSTERGENT or **ABSTERSIVE**, *adj.*, abstergens, detergens.

ABSTERGENT, *n.*, remedium abstergens.

ABSTINENCE, *n.*, abstinentia, continentia, temperantia; — *from food*, jejuniu.

ABSTINENT, *adj.*, abstineus, continens.

ABSTRACT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*separate*), abstrahere, separare, segregare; (*epitomize*), contrahere, in compendium reducere.

ABSTRACT, *AN*, *n.*, breviarium, compendium, epitome, synopsis.

ABSTRACT or **ABSTRACTED**, *adj.*, abstractus, sejunctus, separatus; contractus, in compendium reductus; evocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum; *an abstract idea*, notio rei a materia sejunctae et simplicis.

ABTRACTER, *n.*, qui contrahit, qui in compendium redigit.

ABTRUSE, *adj.*, abstrusus, abditus, obscurus, reconditus, occultus.

ABTRUSENESS, *n.*, obscuritas.

ABSUME, *TO*, *v. t.*, absumere, consumere, delere.

ABSUMPTION, *n.*, assumptio, consumptio.

ABURD, *adj.*, absurdus, ineptus, inconueniens, absonus, ab re alienus, inutilis, a ratione abhorrens; *somewhat absurd*, subabsurdus; *very absurd*, perabsurdus; *to be absurd*, a ratione abhorre.

ABURDITY, *n.*, res absurda, res inepta or parum rationi congruens.

ABURDNESS, *n.*, absurditas, inutilitas.

ABUNDANCE, *n.*, abundantia, copia, ubertas, affluentia, opulentia, affluens (*with gen.*); *abundance of tales*, abunde fabularum; *a. of leaves*, foliorum luxuria; *in abundance*. See **ABUNDANTLY**.

ABUNDANT or **ABOUNDING**, *adj.*, abundans, copiosus, affluens, uber.

ABUNDANTLY, *adv.*, abunde, abundanter, copiose, cumulate, abertim, effuse, plena manu, satis superque, plene, large; *more abundantly*, copiosius, cumulatius, uberius.

ABUSE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*use improperly*), abuti, male uti, perperam addibere; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere, circumvenire; (*deflower*), vitare, stuprare, pollueri; (*in language*), conviciari, convicia, contumelia lacessere; (*in action*, *treat ill*), injuriam inferre alicui.

ABUSE, *n.*, abusus, usus perversus, abusus; mos pravus; injuria, fraus, vexatio; contumelia, conviciu.

ABUSED, *adj.* (*by deeds*), injuria lacessitus, laesus, violatus; (*in words*), convicia lacessitus, contumeliose habitus.

ABUSER, *n.*, violator, ludificator, fraudator, scurra.

ABUSING, *n.* (*by deeds*), injuria, vexatio; (*in words*), conviciu, maledictio.

ABUSIVE, *adj.*, dicax, maledicus, scurrilis, petulant, contumeliosus; *abusive language*, conviciu, verba contumeliosa.

ABUSIVENESS, *n.*, contumelia, scurrilitas.

ABUT, *TO* (*border upon*), adiacere, conterminum esse.

ABUTTING, *adj.*, conterminus.

ABYSS, *n.*, abyssus, profundum.

ACADEMIC, *adj.*, academicus.

ACADEMICIAN, *AN*, *n.*, academicus.

ACADEMY, *n.*, academia; schola, ludus litterarius; gymnasium.

ACATALECTIC VERSE, versus acatalecticus.

ACCEDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, accedere alicui rei or ad aliquid; *to — to an opinion*, sententiae assentiri, in alicuius sententiam ire; *to — to an alliance*, ad societatem accedere.

ACCELERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, accelerare, propere, festinare, maturare.

ACCELERATION, *n.*, acceleratio, festinatio.

ACCEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, accendere, incendere, inflammare.

ACCENSION, *n.*, incensio, inflammatio.

ACCENT, *n.*, accentus, tonus, apex, voels nota.

ACCENT, *TO*, or **ACCENTUATE**, *v. t.*, syllabae notam apponere; accurate pronunciare.

ACCENTUATION, *n.*, accurata pronuntiatio; voels nota, vocum nota.

ACCEPT, *TO*, *v. t.*, accipere, recipere, suscipere; *to accept kindly*, in bonam partem accipere, gratum et acceptum habere.

ACCEPTABLE, *adj.*, dignus qui accipiat, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.

ACCEPTABLENESS, *n.*, gratia, jucunditas.

ACCEPTABLY, *adv.*, apte, grate, ex voto; cum assensu.

ACCEPTANCE or **ACCEPTATION**, *n.*, acceptio, accipiendi actio; comprobatio favor, assensio; (*meaning*), significatio, notio, sensus.

ACCEPTED, *adj.*, grate acceptus, gratus, acceptus.

ACCEPTER, *n.*, acceptor, approbator.

ACCESS, *n.*, accessio, accessus, aditus, admissio; *to have access to any one*, habere copiam conveniendi alicui; *to get access to one*, ad colloquium alicuius admitti, pervenire; *to give access*, aditum dare, admittre, potestatem sui incere; *that I may have access to your library*, ut mihi libri tui pateant.

ACCESSIBLE, *adj.*, cuius accessus patet; affabilis, comis.

ACCESSION, *n.*, accessio, additamentum, incrementum, imp. idium, corollarium; (*to an office*), introitus muneris; (*to the crown*), ad summum imperium accessus; (*to a treaty*), ad pactionem accessus; *to receive accession*, crescere, accessuere, augeri; *the day of his accession to the throne*, dies quo regnare primum cepit.

ACCESSORY or **ACCESSARY**, *adj.*, accessus, affinis; sceleris socius, crimini affinis; *it was thought he was accessory*, praebuit suspensionem conscientiae.

ACCIDENCE, *n.* (*of grammar*), grammaticos elementa prima.

ACCIDENT, *n.* (*chance*), casus, fors, fortuna; (*mishap*), casus adversus, casus, incommodum, res mala; *by a happy accident*, forte fortuna.

ACCIDENTAL, *adj.*, fortuitus, accidens, contingens, forte oblatas; (*not essential*), adventitius, adscitus.

ACCIDENTALLY, *adv.*, forte, casu, fortuito; *it happened accidentally*, forte evenit, casu accidit.

ACCLAMATION, *n.*, acclamatio, exclamatio, clamor.

ACCLIVITY, *n.*, acclivitas, acclivitas, clivus, accessus terrae erectus.

ACCOMMODATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*fit*), accommodare, aptare; (*furnish with*), instruere alicuius aliqua re, suppeditare alicui rem; (*make up*), componere, dirimere, conciliare; *to — a difference*, item or controversiam dirimere, controversias componere, pacem redintegrare.

ACCOMMODATING or **ACCOMMODATION**, *n.* (*fitting up*), accommodatio, (*furnishing with*), instructio, suppeditatio; (*making up a difference*),

pacis reintegratio, pacis conciliatio, controversiarum diremtio, compositio; *a lodging*, hospitium; *accommodations* (conveniences), commodio vita.

ACCOMPANIER, *n.*, deductor, socius itineris, contubernalis.

ACCOMPANY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*go with*), comitari, se socium itineris dare; (*keep company with*), consociari, cum aliquo vivere, contubernio alienius familiariter uti; (*bring one on his way*), deducere, perducere.

ACCOMPANYING, *n.*, deductio.

ACCOMPLICE, *n.*, sceleris socius, particeps, consors.

ACCOMPLISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, absolvere, perficere, peragere, exequi, persequi, ad finem adducere, implere, conficere, consummare; *to — a vow*, votum persolvere, prae stare, voti fidem solvere; *to — one's desire*, votis frui or potiri, voti summam consequi.

ACCOMPLISHED, *adj.*, consummatus, summus, absolutus, perfectus, completus; *an accomplished person*, vir omnibus artibus, quae libero digne sunt, perpolitus, vir summis animi dotibus instructus.

ACCOMPLISHER, *n.*, qui consummat, qui perficit, qui peragit.

ACCOMPLISHING OR ACCOMPLISHMENT, *n.*, consummatio, perfectio, peractio; *accomplishments*, artes bonae, artes liberales, virtutes.

ACCORD, *n.*, concordia, consensus, consensio; *of one's own accord*, ultro, sponte; *of my own accord*, voluntate mea, mea sponte.

ACCORD, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, concordare, consentire, assentire, assentiri, convenire; (2) *v. t.* (*grant*), dare, concedere alicui, conferre in aliquem; *to accord in opinion*, concurrere in unam sententiam; *to accord in mutual affection*, unum sentire.

ACCORDANCE, *n.*, assensus, concordia.

ACCORDANT, *adj.*, assentiens, consentiens, concors.

ACCORDING AS, *conj.*, prout, perinde ut, pro eo ut, pro eo ac, utunque; *according as I deserve*, pro eo ac mercor.

ACCORDING TO, *prep.*, ad, de, e, ex, secundum, pro; *a. to truth*, ex veritate, ad veritatem; *a. to his own mind*, de sua unius sententia; *a. to appointment*, ex composito; *a. to his own nature*, secundum naturam suam; *a. to their willany*, pro seclere eorum; *a. to my power*, pro viribus meis, quantum in me situm est, ut potero.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.*, sic, pariter, congruenter, congrue, ideo, igitur, merito.

ACCOST, *TO*, *v. t.*, adire, compellere, alloqui; aggredi, adori; accedere, convenire alicui.

ACOSTING, *n.*, compellatio, congressio, congressus.

ACCOUNT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*reckon*), numerare, supputare, computare, reputare; (*consider, hold*), aestimare, habere, pendere; (*esteem*), magni aestimare, in deliciis habere; *he accounts all that clear gain*, omne id deputat esse in lucro; *he is accounted next to the king*, secundus a rege habetur.

ACCOUNT, *n.* (*reckoning*), ratio, numerus, calculus; *to cast up one's accounts*, rationes colligere; *to put into the accounts*, in rationes referre; *our accounts agree*, ratio inter nos convenit; *to learn accounts*, arithmeticeam discere; *to place to account*, in rationem referre; *to cast accounts*, rationes or calculos subducere; *a book of accounts*, tabulae, rationes, adversaria, liber accepti et expensi; *a little account*, computatiuncula, ratiuncula; *a bill of account*, scheda rationum; *a catter of accounts*, calculator, ratiocinator; — (*estimation*), numerus; (*esteem, consideration*), existimatio, auctoritas, honor; *to make great account of*, magni or plurimi facere or aestimare; *to make no account of*, flocci, nihili pendere, facere, aestimare, nullo numero habere; *a man of great account*, vir summæ auctoritatis; *things of no account*, res leves, nugæ, quiquillæ; *people of no account*, capita ignota, homines viles; *authors of good account*, classici auctores; — (*a reason*), causa, ratio; *on this account*, hæc de causa, ob hoc, hæc ob rem; *on which account*, quare; *on what account?* cur? *on his account*, illius causa or gratia; — (*relation, narration*), narratio, relatio, memoria, rei gestæ expositio; (*exposition*), explicatio, descriptio.

ACCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, rationi reddendæ obnoxius.

ACCOUNTANT, *adj.*, tabularius, rationarius; *to be one's accountant*, a rationibus alicuius esse.

ACCOUTRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, apparare, instruere, ornare, vestire.

ACCOUTRED, *adj.*, armis instructus, ornatus.

ACCOUTREMENTS, *n.*, *pl.*, arma, apparatus, ornatus.

ACCOUTRING, *n.*, apparatus, instructio.

ACCREDIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, fidem facere or afferre alicui rei, fidem addere.

ACCREDITED, *adj.*, fide dignus, verus; *an accredited ambassador*, legatus publicæ auctoritate missus.

ACCRESCENT, *adj.*, auctus, adauctus.

ACCRETION, *n.*, accretio, augmentum.

ACCUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, accrescere, augeri; *ex aliqua re oriri*; accedere, advenire.

ACCUMULATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, accumulare, coacervare, congerere, cumulare; (2) *v. t.*, cumulari, crescere, augeri.

ACCUMULATING OR ACCUMULATION, *n.*, accumulatio, conservatio.

ACCUMULATOR, *n.*, accumulator, cumulator, qui accumulatur.

ACCURACY OR ACCURATENESS, *n.*, accuratio, diligentia, accurata ratio, subtilitas; *with accuracy*, accurate, diligenter, studiose; *with great accuracy*, magna cum cura atque diligentia.

ACCURATE, *adj.*, accuratus, exactus, limatus, diligens, subtilis, ad amussim factus.

ACCURSED, *adj.*, execratus, devotus; *execrable*, nefarius, nefandus.

ACCUSATIVE CASE, casus accusativus or quartus, accusandi casus.

ACCUSATORY, *adj.* (*pertaining to accusation*), accusatorius.

ACCUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, accusare, incusare, postulare, arguere, accusare, reum agere, in ius vocare, actionem intendere, criminari, insectari; *to accuse one of a thing*, accusare alicui alicuius rei or de re; *to accuse one to any one*, criminari alicui apud alicui; *to accuse one falsely*, ficto crimine insectari alicui, crimen in alicui fingere; *to accuse one of a capital crime*, accusare alicuius capitis, in iudicium capitis vocare; *to accuse one of having taken things unlawfully*, postulare alicui de re repetundis; *to be accused*, in ius vocari, iudicio obstringi, postulari.

ACCUSED, *adj.*, accusatus, postulatus; *falsely accused*, falso delatus; *secretly accused*, delatus, occulte infamatus.

ACCUSER, *n.*, accusator, criminator, incusator, delator; *a false accuser*, calumniator.

ACCUSING OR ACCUSATION, *n.*, accusatio, criminatio, crimen, postulatio, delatio; *a secret accusation*, indicium, delatio; *a false accusation*, calumnia; *to frame an accusation against one*, reum alicui peragere; *to confute accusations*, criminationes or crimina refellere, repellere, conquirere.

ACCUSTOM, *TO*, *v. t.*, assuefacere, consuefacere, in consuetudinem adducere; *figur.* imbuiere; *to accustom one's self*, assuescere, consuescere; *I am accustomed*, solco, assuevi, consuevi.

ACCUSTOMARY, *adj.*, assuetus, consuetus, usitatus.

ACCUSTOMED, *adj.* (*wont to do*), assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus; (*wont to be done*), solitus, more or usu receptus; (*wont to be said*), usitatus, tritus; *not accustomed*, inusitatus, insolitus, insuetus, insolens; *not accustomed to receive truths*, insolens veri accipendi.

ACCUSTOMING, *AN*, *n.*, assuefactio.

ACE, THE, *n.* (*point in the dice*), calicula; (*at cards*), monas.

ACERBITY, *n.* (*sharpness*), acerbitas, aciditas; (*severity*), duritia, rigor, asperitas.

ACESCENT, *adj.*, accegens, quod fit acidum.

ACETOUS, *adj.*, aceto or viuo acido similis, subacidus.

ACHE OR ACHING, *n.*, dolor; *the bellyache*, tormina ventris; *the headache*, capitis dolor; *the toothache*, dentium dolor; *an extreme ache of a boil*, ulceræ aestus; *the hip-bone*, coxa, coxendix, or coxae.

ACHE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dolere, condolere.

ACHIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, gerere, patrare, perpetrare, conficere, peragere, complere, perfungi, obire; (*obtain*), assequi, potiri, obtinere.

ACHIEVEMENT, *n.*, factus, opus; *achievements*, res gestæ; (*in heraldry*), insignia gentilia.

ACHIEVER, *n.*, confector, peractor; *an — of victories*, victoriarum compos.

ACHIEVING, *n.*, confectio, consummatio.

ACID, (1) *adj.*, acidus; (2) *n.*, res acida.

ACIDITY or ACIDNESS, *n.*, aciditas, acor, acrimonia.

ACIDULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, acidulum or subacidum reddere.

ACIDULOUS, *adj.*, acidulus, subacidus, aliquantum acidus.

ACKNOWLEDGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, agnoscere, recognoscere, fateri, confiteri; non negare, palam prædicare; *to — a son*, agnoscere filium; *to — a debt*, confiteri se debitum; *to — a kindness*, aliquid acceptum referre, grate interpretari; *to — before an officer*, profiteri.

ACKNOWLEDGING or ACKNOWLEDGMENT, *n.*, agnitio, recognitio; confessio; professio; gratia, grati animi significatio; *to make due acknowledgment*, gratias agere, or persolvere aliquid.

ACOLYTE, *n.* (*inferior church-officer*), acolytus.

ACONITE, *n.* (*wolf's-bane*), aconitum.

ACORN, *n.*, glans; *a little acorn*, glandula; *full of acorns*, glandulosus; *to bear acorns*, glandes ferre; *bearing acorns*, glandifer.

ACOUSTICS, *n., pl.* (*doctrine of sounds*), acustica, orum.

ACQUAINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem certiores facere aliquem rei, or de re, rem alicui nuntiare, indicare; *to acquaint one's self with a person*, noscere, cognoscere aliquem.

ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* (*with a person*), notitia, usus, consuetudo, commercium; (*intimate*), necessitudo, familiaritas; (*with a thing*), notitia, scientia; *to make acquaintance with one*, aliquem cognoscere; *to have no personal acquaintance with one*, ignorare aliquem; — *an acquaintance*, notus, familiaris, amicus; *an acquaintance of mine*, notus mihi quidam; *an intimate acquaintance of mine*, unus ex intimis meis familiaribus; *a very intimate acquaintance*, intima familiaritate conjunctus; *we are old acquaintance*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit; *upon what acquaintance*, qua gratia? quo nomine?

ACQUAINTED, *adj.*, notus, usu cognitus, familiaris; *to be acquainted with one*, nosse aliquem; *intimately*, aliquo or aliquis amicitia familiariter uti; *to make a man acquainted with another*, aliquem ad aliquem deducere; *to be acquainted with a thing*, notitiam or scientiam rei habere, peritum, gnarum esse aliquis rei; *versatum*, voluntatum esse in re; *to become acquainted with something*, aliquis rei scientiam consequi, aliqua re imbuti; *to make one's self acquainted with a thing*, aliquis rei cognitionem capere, discere aliquid; *acquainted with the country*, peritus regionis, gnarus locorum; *acquainted with Greek and Roman literature*, doctus Graecis et Latinis litteris.

ACQUAINTING, *n.*, indicium.

ACQUIESCE, *TO*, *v. i.* (*be satisfied*), acquiescere, conquiescere; *to acquiesce in* (*put up with, bear*), aliquid pati, non abnuere; (*assent to*), assentiri, comprobare; *to acquiesce in one's lot*, sorte sua contentum vivere.

ACQUIESCED IN, *adj.*, comprobatus, quo sum contentus.

ACQUIESCENCE, *n.*, tranquillitas animi; patientia, assensus, assensio.

ACQUIRE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*get*), acquirere, colligere; parare, reperire; adipisci, parare, assequi, lucrari, potiri; (*learn*), discere, accipere.

ACQUIRED, *part.* (*gotten*), acquisitus, comparatus; (*not by nature*), adscitus, usu edoctus.

ACQUIRING or ACQUIREMENT, *n.*, adeptio, comparatio, emptio; *a person of great acquirements*, admodum peritus, doctus, eruditus.

ACQUISITION, *n.*, accessio, comparatio, incrementum, fructus.

ACQUIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, solvere, absolvere, liberare; *to acquit one in judgment*, ex reus eximere, in-ontem declarare, absolvere, liberare; *to acquit one from blame*, aliquem ex culpa eximere; *to acquit one's self well*, officio bene fungi; *to acquit one's self of one's vows*, vota solvere, persolvere, rудere, vota se liberare; — *of a promise*, fidem exsolvere; — *of a business*, negotium conficere; — *of a commission*, mandata exponere; — *of a duty*, officium exsequi, officii partes explere.

ACQUITTAL or ACQUITTMENT, *n.*, absolutio.

ACQUITTANCE, *n.*, acceptio latio; — *for money received*, apocha, syngrapha pecuniae acceptae vel

solutae; *to give an acquittance for*, acceptum referre.

ACQUITTING, *n.*, solutio, liberatio.

ACRE, *n.*, jugerum; *acre by acre*, jugeratim; **ACRID or ACRIMONIOUS**, *adj.*, acer, acidus; *figur*: durus, rigidus, acerbus.

ACRIMONY, *n.*, acrimonia, acor; *figur*: acrimonia, acerbitas, acritudo.

ACROSS, *adv.* and *prep.*, transverse, e transverso, per transversum, transversim; *lying across*, transversarius; *to walk across the market*, transverso foro ambulare; *figur*: *something comes across my mind*, percutit aliquid animum meum.

ACROSTIC, *n.*, acrostichus.

ACT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*do*), agere, facere; (*imitate*), gesticulari, actiones alicujus imitari, simulare, agere; *to act one's part*, officio fungi, munus administrare; *to act stage plays*, ludos scenicos agere, histrioniam exercere; *to act the part of one*, agere aliquem, or alicujus partes, alicujus personam tueri.

ACT, *AN*, *n.*, factum, res gesta, gestum; (*decree*), decretum; *of the senate*, senatus consultum; *of the commons*, plebiscitum; *of indemnity*, lex oblivionis, injuriarum et offensiois oblivio; (*in a play*), actus, ōs; (*exploit*), facinus, res gesta; *a wicked act*, scelus, flagitium, facinus turpe or foedum; *a noble act*, præclarum facinus; *acts registered*, acta.

ACTING, *n.*, actio; simulatio; gesticulario.

ACTION, *n.*, actum, factum, res; (*on the stage*), actio; (*of a play*), argumentum; (*of an orator*), actio, gestus; (*agency, operation*), actio, effectus; (*fight*), prælium, pugna; *fit for action*, ad agendum aptus, gnarus, strenuus, promptus; (*suit at law*), actio, causa, lis; *an action of covenant*, formula pacti et conventi; *an action personal*, actio condictitia; *an action of trespass*, injuriarum formula; *an action upon the case*, actio super eam; *an action withdrawable*, actio rescissoria; *an action withdrawn*, actio rescissa; *an action against one that sold a bad thing obliging him to take it again*, actio redhibitoria; *to bring an action against one*, dicam alicui scribere or impingere, litem intendere, in jus vocare, citare, ducere, rapere; *to gain an action*, judicio vincere, litem obtinere; *to lose an action*, lite or causa cadere; *to sue upon an action of trespass*, injuriarum cum aliquo agere; *to sue upon an action of debt*, debitorem interpellare.

ACTIONABLE, *adj.*, actioni forensi or judicio obnoxius.

ACTIVE, *adj.* (*nimble*), agilis, pernix; (*brisk, lively*), vegetus, vividus, vigenus; gnarus, promptus, strenuus; (*busy*), industrius; (*energetic*), accers; (*ready*), impiger; (*bent on action*), actuosus; (*loving work*), oporosus; *active (not contemplative) philosophy*, philosophia activa; *an active (quick) remedy*, præcurs remedium. — *Active (in grammar)*, activus.

ACTIVELY, *adv.* (*nimbly*), graviter, alacriter, promptè, strenue, actuose; (*in grammar*), active.

ACTIVITY, *n.*, agilitas, pernicitas, vigor, vis; industria, gnavitus, impigritas, dexteritas, strenuitas; efficiacia; *the utmost activity*, summa industria; *activity of mind*, animi agilitas et motus.

ACTOR, (*doer, agent*), actor, auctor; (*stage-player*), actor scenicus, histrio, minus, personæ; ludius, ludio; *the art of an actor*, ars scenica, histrionia; *to be a chief actor*, primas partes agere.

ACTRESS, *AN*, *n.*, artifex scenica, scenica, mi-ma.

ACTUAL, *adj.*, verus.

ACTUALLY, *adv.*, vere, reipsa, reapse, revera, re.

ACTUARY, *AN*, *n.* (*scribe*), actuarinus.

ACTUATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, animare, incitare; accendere, incoendere.

ACTUATED, *adj.*, animatus, motus, permotus, inductus; incitatus, incensus.

ACUTE, *adj.* (*sharp*), acutus; (*sharp in taste*), acutus, acer, salus; (*sharp in smell*), acutus, acer; (*of sense*), acutus, sagax, acer; (*of disease*), acutus; (*sharp-edged*), acer, acutus, subtilis, sagax; (*in reply*), salus, acutus, aculeatus; (*somewhat sharp*), acutulus.

ACUTENESS, *n.* (*sharpness*), acies; (*of taste*), acritudo, acrimonia; (*of sense*), acies; (*of spirit, wit*), ingenii acumen, ingenium acre, sagacitas, subtilitas.

ADAGE, *n.*, proverbium, adagium, pæroemia.

ADAM'S APPLE, *subst.* (*a tree*), pomiim Adami.
ADAMANT, *n.* (*loadstone*), magnus; (*diamond*),
adamas; of adamant or adamantine, adamantinus.

ADAPT, TO, *v. t.*, aptare, accommodare.
ADAPTATION, *n.*, accommodatio, congruentia.
ADAPTED, *adj.*, aptus, aptatus, accommodatus,
commodus, utilis, idoneus.

ADAPTING, *AN, n.*, accommodatio.
ADD, TO, *v. t.* (*put to*), addere, adlocere, appo-
nere; (*join to*), adjungo, sublocere, subnectere, sub-
texere, connectere; (*reckon to*), adscribere, accen-
sere, aggregare, annumerare; to add one's judg-
ment, iudicium interponere; to add fuel to the fire,
oleum camino addere; to add over and above, su-
peraddere, superinlicere; to add together, coad-
dere; add to this (*besides*), ad hoc, ad id.

ADDING, *n.*, adiectio, accessio, additamentum,
mantissa.

ADDITION, *n.*, appendix; additamentum, in-
crementum, accessio, ornamentum; (*in arithmetic*),
additio.

ADDITIONAL, *adj.*, quod additur, quod auge-
rem; adscriptus; amplius, supra, praeterea.

ADDER, *n.*, aspis, viper, coluber, colubra; wa-
ter-adder, hydrys, hydra, natix; of or like an
adder, viperus, viperinus; an adder's skin, vernu-
tio, exuvie, viperina; adder's-tongue (*an herb*),
ophioglossum.

ADDICE OR ADZE, *n.*, ascia, harpage, dolabra,
securicula; a little addice, dolabella.

ADDICT, TO, *v. t.*, — one's self to something, se
alicui rei dedere, addicere, devovere; ad aliquid
animum addungere, se applicare; — to some art,
artem aliquam colere or exercere.

ADDICTING, *AN, n.*, dicitio.

ADDLE, *adj.*, inanis, irritus, vacuus; an addle
egg, ovum inane, subventaneum, zephyrium, ste-
rile; addle-brained, — headed, — pated, fatuus,
stultus, desipiens.

ADDRESS, TO, *v. t.* (*direct to*), inscribere ali-
cui; (*prepare*), parare, aptare, accingere; (*speak*
to), compellere, alloqui, adire; agere, contionari,
or verba facere ad, or apud aliquem; (*petition*),
adire aliquem scripto.

ADDRESS, *n.* (*direction*), forma directionis, ti-
tulus; (*petition*), libellus supplicis; (*speech*), contio,
oratio, allocutio, compellatio; (*skill, dexterity*),
ingenium ad aliquid aptum, ingenii dexteritas, cal-
liditas; (*manners*), mores; a crafty address, insi-
natio; a captivating address, dulcedo et suavitas
morum.

ADEPT, *adj.*, peritus or gnarus alicujus rei, ver-
satus, perfectus in re, usu promptus.

ADEQUATE, *adj.*, adequatus, par; to be ade-
quate, parum esse, sufficere, suppetere, suppeditare.

ADQUATELY, *adv.*, satis; to express ade-
quately, rem dicit exsequere.

ADHERE, TO, *v. t.*, adherere, adherescere; so-
lum esse; to adhere to the rule proposed, manere
in instituto suo.

ADHERENT, *adj.*, adhaerens; an adherent, as-
sector, sectator, assecla; socius, particeps; fau-
tor; the adherents of any one, qui sentiant or faciunt
cum aliquo, qui stant cum or ab aliquo, qui alicujus
partibus favent; factio, partes.

ADHERING, ADHERENCE, or ADHESION,
n., adhesio, adhesio, studium; to give in one's
adhesion to a party, ad partes alicujus se adjungere.

ADHESIVE, *adj.*, tenax.

ADIEU, (1) *adv.*, vale, salve et vale, ave atque
vale; (2) *v. t.*, to bid adieu, valedicere, salvere ju-
bare; (*to abandon, quit*), renunciare rei, abdicare se
re, decedere ab re.

ADJACENT, *adj.*, finitimus, vicinus, confinis,
conterminus, contiguus, circumjunctus, adjacens.

ADJECTION, *n.*, adiectio.

ADJECTIVE, *AN, n.*, adjectivum, appositum.

ADJECTIVELY, *adv.*, adjectively.

ADJOIN, TO, *v. t.* (*add to*), adlocere, addere, an-
nectere, adjungere; (*lie close to*), adiacere, attingere,
contingere.

ADJOINING, *adj.*, finitimus, confinis, vicinus,
conterminus, contingens.

ADJOURN, TO, *v. t.*, compendinare, proro-
gare, differre, ampliari; to adjourn the meeting,
consilio diem exorare.

ADJOURNED, *adj.*, dilatus, compendinatus.

ADJOURNING or ADJOURNMENT, *n.*, dila-
tio, compendinatio, ampliatio.

ADJUDGE, TO, *v. t.*, adlocere, adlocere.

ADJUDGING or ADJUDICATION, *n.*, adju-
dicatio, adiectio.

ADJUNCT, *adj.*, adjunctus, conjunctus.

ADJUNCT, *AN, n.* (*thing*), adjunctum; (*per-
son*), adjutor, socius.

ADJUNCTION, *n.*, adjunctio.

ADJURATION, *n.*, adjuratio, obtestatio, obse-
cratio.

ADJURE, TO, *v. t.*, adjurare, obtestari, obse-
crare.

ADJUST, TO, *v. t.* (*fit*), aptare, accommodare;
(*arrange*), componere, ornare, exornare, conficere,
ordinare, collocare, constituere; to adjust the hair,
componere capillum; to adjust one's household
affairs, rem familiarem constituere; to adjust
accounts, rationes componere, conficere, putare,
exaequare; to adjust a dispute, controversiam com-
ponere.

ADJUSTING or ADJUSTMENT, *n.*, accommo-
datio, ordinatio, constitutio, institutio.

ADJUTANT, *n.* (*assistant*), adjutor, coadjutor;
(*in the army*), praefecti vicarius or adjutor.

ADMEASUREMENT, *n.*, mensura; admensu-
ratio.

ADMINISTER, TO, *v. t.* (*give*), adhibere; (*man-
age*), administrare, procurare, dispensare; to —
justice, exercere justitiam, iudicium; jus reddere,
dare or dicere.

ADMINISTRATION, *n.*, administratio; — of
the state, administratio republicae; — of others'
goods, alienorum bonorum procuratio; — of justice,
Jurisdictio; (*those who are at the head of affairs*),
qui praefecti sunt rebus publicis.

ADMINISTRATOR, *n.*, administrator, curator,
procurator.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, *n.*, munus procura-
toris.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *n.*, administratrix, femina
que rem procurat.

ADMIRABLE, *adj.*, admirabilis, mirabilis, mi-
randus, mirus, egregius, insignis.

ADMIRAL, *n.*, praefectus classis, copiarum na-
valium praefectus; high admiral, summus praefectus
classis; vice admiral, classiarum summi legatus; an
admiral of a squadron, classiarum; admiral of the
red, white, blue, praefectus classis rubro, albo, cae-
ruleo signo insignis; rear admiral, qui extremas
classi praest; the admiral's ship, navis praetoria.

ADMIRALSHIP or ADMIRAL'S OFFICE, *n.*,
classis praefectura.

ADMIRALTY, *n.*, curia summi maris praefecti,
officio maritimo praesedit.

ADMIRATION, *n.*, admiratio, miratio.

ADMIRE, TO, *v. t.*, admirari, mirari; to be
greatly admired, in magna admiratione esse.

ADMIRE, *adj.*, clarus, egregius, insignis.

ADMIRER, *n.*, admirator, amator, studiosus.

ADMISSION or ADMITTANCE, *n.*, admissio,
aditus, accessus; to have admittance, aditum, copiam
conveniens habere, ad colloquium admitti.

ADMIT, TO, *v. t.*, admittere, intramittere, reci-
pere; adscribere, adlocere, cooptare, adjungere;
to — one as an acquaintance, in consuetudinem
or in amicitiam recipere aliquem; to — one as a
member of a college, in collegium cooptare ali-
quem; to — one into holy orders, adscribere ali-
quem ordini clericorum, sacris initiari; to — one
as a freeman, aliquem in civitatem adlocere; I
admit it, concedo; admit it to be so, sit sane, esto,
demon ita esse; to be admitted to council, admitti
in concilium.

ADMITTABLE, *adj.*, admittendus.

ADMITTANCE. See ADMISSION.

ADMITTING or ADMITTANCE, *n.*, admissio.

ADMIX, TO, *v. t.*, admiscere, immiscere.

ADMIXTION, *n.*, admixtio.

ADMONISH, TO, *v. t.* (*warn*), monere, admo-
nere; (*inform*), certiores facere; (*exhort*), hortari,
exhortari, adhortari.

ADMONISHER, *n.*, admonitor, monitor.

ADMONISHING or ADMONITION, *n.*, admo-
nitio, admonitio, us.

ADO, *n.*, negotium, molestia; turba, tumultus;
what ado! quid turbas! why do you keep such ado!
quare sic tumultuarius? with much ado, viz., agro,
dificulter, multo negotio, non sine magno labore;
without any more ado, statim, sine mora; without
much ado, facile, nullo negotio; without any ado,
hand difficulter.

ADOLESCENCE, *n.*, adolescentia.

ADONIC VERSE, *subst.*, versus Adonicus.ADONIS FLOWER, *subst.*, flos Adonidis.ADOPT, TO, *v. t.*, adoptare, cooptare; eligere, *ad*sciscere; sumere; to — *one as a child*, adoptare aliquem (*a minor*), *ad*rogare aliquem (*one of age*); *ad*sciscere aliquem in nomen familie sue.ADOPTER, *n.*, qui cooptat, adoptator.ADOPTING or ADOPTION, *n.*, adoptio, *ad*-gratio.ADOPTIVE, *adj.*, adoptivus.ADORABLE, *adj.*, adorandus, divino honore dignus, divino cultu prosequendus, sancte venerandus et colendus.ADORATION or ADORING, *n.*, cultus, veneratio; adoratio.ADORE, TO, *v. t.*, (*worship*), colere, venerari, adorare; (*admire*), admirari; to *adore one as a god*, aliquem ut deum colere, venerari, adorare; aliquem divinis honoribus colere.ADOREE, *n.*, cultor, adorator, venerator; mirator, admirator; studiosus alicuius rei.ADORN, TO, *v. t.*, ornare, decorare, condecorare, excolere, expolire, exornare, conornare, colere.ADORNED, *n.*, qui adornat, ornator.ADORNING or ADORNMENT, *n.*, ornamentum, cultus.ADROIT, *adj.*, facilis, callidus, promptus, astutus.ADULATION, *n.*, adulatio, assentatio; *slavish a.*, blanditiæ verniles; to *listen to a.*, adulatoribus patessere aures.ADULATORY, *adj.*, adulatorius.ADULT, *adj.*, adultus, ævo maturus, adultæ ætatis.ADULT, *AN.*, *n.*, homo adultus, pubes.ADULTERATE, TO, *v. t.*, (*corrupt*), adulterare, interpolare, commiscere; (*pollute*), inquinare.ADULTERATED, *adj.*, adulteratus.ADULTERATER, *n.*, interpolator, mango.ADULTERATING or ADULTERATION, *n.*, interpolatio, commixtio, adulteratio.ADULTERER, *n.*, adulter, mœchus.ADULTERESS, *n.*, adultera, mœcha.ADULTEROUS, *adj.*, adulterinus, stuprosus; *an adulterous woman*, adultera.ADULTERY, *n.*, adulterium, stuprum; to *commit a.*, adulterare, adulterari, stuprare; adulterium inire, committere, facere; stuprum fidem violare, mœchari; (*of the woman*), conjugii fidem violare, *ad*ultery, adulterari, temerari; *taken in adultery*, stupro comportus or deprehensus.ADUMBRATE, TO, *v. t.*, (*shadow*), adumbrare, umbra operire; (*made a rude draught of*), crasse depingere, describere.ADUMBRATION, *n.*, adumbratio; imago, adumbrata.ADUST, *adj.*, (*burned up, parched*), adustus.ADUSTION, *n.*, adustio.ADVANCE, TO, (*1*) *v. t.*, (*put forward*), promovēre, provehēre; (*lift up*), attollere, exaltare, in sublime tollere; (*pay beforehand*), in antecessum numerare, solvere, dare; ante diem solvere; (*prefer one*), aliquem ad dignitatem producere; (*further*), juvare, augere, adjumento esse, adjutorem esse; to *advance an opinion*, in medium proferre, exhibere, proponere, afferre, producere; (*2*) *v. t.*, progredi, proficisci, procedere, proficere, præcurrere, gradum proferre, pergere; *in a thing*, in aliqua re proveli, progredi, progressus facere; (*increase*), augeri.ADVANCE or ADVANCEMENT, *n.*, profectus, progressus, processus; promotio; *advance-guard*, statim priores, primum agmen; *advance-money*, pecunia præ manu representata.ADVANCED, *adj.*, promotus, proventus, elatus, evectus, auctus; exhibitus, propositus, in medium allatus; *advanced in years*, proventus ætate; *the summer being far advanced*, æstate jam adulta.ADVANTAGE, *n.*, (*gain*), luorum, commodum, emolumentum, fructus, quæstus; (*of time or place*), locus superior; (*over-measure*), auctarium, additamentum, corollarium, mantius; *he has the advantage*, superior est; *it is to your advantage*, in rem tuam est, e re tua est; *if it were my advantage to us*, si ex usu nostro esset; *we look for some advantage by them*, eos speramus nōds profuturos; *throw in something by way of advantage*, auctarium addito; *they defend themselves by advantage of the place*, eo opportunitatibus loci defendunt; *to be of advantage*, proficere, prodare, conducere; *to be of great advantage to one*, alicui magno usui esse; *this**is for my advantage*, hoc pro me facit; *to have the advantage of*, præstare, superiorem esse; *to sell to advantage*, magno pretio vendere, bene vendere; *to take advantage of one*, occasione uti ad alterius damnum; *to let slip an advantage*, occasionem amittere, dimittere; *to give or yield one the advantage*, superiorem alicui conditionem cedere; *let out for advantage*, meritorius; *with advantage*, lenitate; *requited with advantage*, lenitate.ADVANTAGE, TO, *v. t.*, prodare, conducere, usui esse, utilitatem afferre; *that would advantage me little*, id mihi parum prodest; *what does it advantage me?* quid mihi prodest?ADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.*, commodus, utilis, opportunus; quæstuosus, lucrosus.ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.*, commoditas, utilitas.ADVENT, *n.*, adventus.ADVENTITIOUS, *adj.*, adventitiis, aliunde quæstus.ADVENTURE, TO, *v. t.*, (*dare*), audere; (*try*), tentare, suscipere, aggredi; (*hazard*), periclitari, aleam jacere, periculum facere; fortune mandare; *to adventure to sea*, vela ventis dare, ratem pelago committere; *to adventure one's life*, vitam periculo obijcere; *to adventure the hazard of war*, fortunam belli tentare; *to be adventurous*, audendum.ADVENTURE, *AN.*, *n.*, (*enterprise*), periculum, ausum; (*hazard*), discrimen; (*chance*), casus, fors; *at adventure*, temere, casu; *by adventure*, forte, fortuito.ADVENTURER, *n.*, periclitator, qui tentat ao periclitatur fortunam, qui incerta fata quærit.ADVENTURING, *AN.*, *n.*, periclitatio.ADVENTUROUS, *adj.*, (*bold, daring*), audens, audax; (*dangerous*), periculosus.ADVERB, *AN.*, *n.*, adverbium.ADVERBIAL, *adj.*, adverbialis.ADVERBIALY, *adv.*, tamquam adverbium.ADVERSARY, *n.*, (*public foe*), hostis; (*enemy*), inimicus; (*opponent at law*), adversarius, antagonista; *a great adversary to this empire*, inimicissimus huic imperio; *to be an adversary*, adversari, reniti.ADVERSE, *adj.*, adversus; *the adverse party*, partes diversæ vel adverse.ADVERSITY, *n.*, res adversæ, angustæ, artes, infestæ, turbulæ, lapsæ, afflictæ; adversa, orum; *he is in adversity*, est afflictus et jacens, in multis versatur malis; *he is beset with adversity*, in multis difficultatibus conflictatus et circumventus est; *to suffer adversity*, sævientiæ fortunæ vim pati, in turbidis rebus esse.ADVERT, TO, *v. t.*, advertere, animadvertere, considerare.ADVERTENCE, *n.*, cura, consideratio.ADVERTISE, TO, *v. t.*, monēre, commonefcere, admonēre, certiorum facere, docēre, edocēre, alicui significare; *to advertise beforehand*, præmonēre; *to be advertised*, commonefci.ADVERTISEMMENT, *n.*, monitum, admonitio; nuntius, significatio; promulgatio.ADVERTISER, *n.*, monitor.ADVERTISING, *n.*, admonitio, monitio, nuntiatio.ADVICE, *n.*, (*counsel*), consilium, monitio, monitum, sententia; (*news*), nuntius; *you give good advice*, bene mones; *he will follow nobody's advice but his own*, de sua unus sententia gerit omnia; *what advice do you give me?* quid das consilii? *to ask advice of any one*, consulere, consultare aliquem; *by my advice*, de meo consilio; *done with advice*, deliberatus, evigilatus; *done without advice*, temerarius, inconscutus; *it becomes us to take advice*, consulto nobis opus est.ADVISABLE, *adj.*, utilis, commodus; de quo deliberandum est.ADVISE, TO, *v. t.*, (*give advice*), suadere, monēre, hortari; censeere; consilium dare, auctorem esse alicui; precipere; *what do you advise me to do?* quid das consilii? *I will not advise you at all*, nihil tibi consilii dabo; *I do not advise you to, auctor non sum, ut*; (*consider*), considerare, deliberare de re aliqua; *to advise with (consult)*, consulere aliquem, aliquem consilii socium capere, aliquem in consilium advocare; *advise with him*, humo cape consilii socium; *to advise about a thing*, consultare rem aliquam; *to advise to the contrary*, dissuadere; *to advise beforehand*, præmonere.ADVISED, *adj.*, monitus; well advised, sapiens,

cautus, circumspectus, consideratus; *ill advised*, incautus, male cautus, temerarius; *to be well advised*, sapere; *be well advised*, apud te esto; *be well advised what you do*, nil temere facias, vide quid agas; *it is advised from abroad*, nuntius allatus est.

ADVISEDLY, *adv.*, caute, consulte, cogitate, prudenter, consulto; *to act advisedly*, nihil temere conari, facere; consilium inire, priusquam aggrediaris; ex cogitata ratione res componere.

ADVISEDNESS, *n.*, cautela, prudentia.

ADVISER, *n.* (*one giving advice*), monitor, admonitor, consultor, auctor, hortator, consiliarius; (*one taking advice*), consultor, deliberator.

ADVOCACY, *n.*, advocatio; patrocinium; defensio.

ADVOCATE, *n.*, advocatus, patronus, defensor, causidicus, causarius actor; *a petty or silly advocate*, leguleius; *the office of an advocate*, opera forensis, patrocinium; *to plead as an advocate for one*, patrocinari alicui, causam dicere pro aliquo; (*one who vindicates or defends*), patronus, defensor, vindex.

ADVOCATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, patrocinium suscipere alicuius, patrocinari alicui; tueri, tutari; deicendere; dicere pro aliquo; propagare pro aliqua re.

ADVOSEE, *AN*, *n.*, patronus ecclesiae.

ADVOWSON, *AN*, *n.*, advocatio.

AERIAL or ATRY, *adj.*, aërius, aëtherius; figur.: levis, tenuis; vanus.

ÆSTUARY, *AN*, *n.*, æstuarium.

AFAR OFF, *adv.*, procul, protinus; longinquus; *from afar*, e longinquo, eminus; *to be afar off*, longe abesse.

AFFABLE, *adj.*, affabilis, comis, blandus, urbanus, summa humanitate praeditus.

AFFABLENESS or AFFABILITY, *n.*, affabilitas, comitas, urbanitas, humanitas.

AFFAIR, *n.*, res, negotium, causa; *'tis your affair* (concern), tua res agitur, tua resfert; *'tis not my affair* (my office), hæc non meæ sunt partes, hoc non meum est; *how stands the affair?* quo loco res est? *'tis a bad affair*, male se res habet; *household affairs*, res domesticæ; *urgent affairs*, necessitates; *to handle affairs*, res gerere, negotia tractare; *great affairs*, res præclaræ, egregiæ, magnæ; *an affair of love*, res amatoria; *love-affairs*, amores.

AFFECT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*anim ad*), affectare, adspirare ad, captare, petere, appetere; (*love*), diligere, amare, curam habere; (*make a show of*), simulare, assimulare; (*ape*), inepte exprimere: (*of disease*), afficere; (*more with joy, &c.*), gaudire, mœrire, &c., afficere, percillere, percutere; (*touch, concern*), perturbare ad aliquem, alicuius referre; (*have an effect upon*), vim habere or exercere in aliquid; *to affect the mind*, aliquem or alicuius animum movere, commovere; *I am otherwise affected by it*, id aliter fero.

AFFECTATION, *n.*, affectatio, appetitio, ambitio, consecratio; simulatio.

AFFECTED, *adj.* (*disposed*), bene or male animatus, affectus; (*dissened*), morbo affectus, morbo laborans; (*loved*), dilectus; (*full of affection*), putidus, ineptus, affectatus, quesitus, ascitus, in ostentationem virtutum compositus; *how is he affected?* quid animi habet? *ill affected*, luridus, malignus; *too much affected*, putidulus.

AFFECTEDNESS, *n.*, affectatio, nimis concinantis consecratio.

AFFECTION, *n.* (*love*), amor, studium, mens, voluntas, caritas, gratia; (*passion*), affectio animi, cupiditas, libido; animi concitatio; animi impetus or motus; (*contagion*), contagio; (*disease*), morbus, valetudo; *to be governed by one's affections*, ducl studiis suis; *to bridle the affections*, cupiditates compescere, animum vincere; *to gain the affection of a person*, animum, voluntatem, benevolentiam alicuius sibi conciliare; *to attempt to gain anyone's affection*, benevolentiam alicuius captare; *he has gained everybody's affection*, in maxima est gratia apud omnes; *to lose the affection of a person*, alicuius benevolentiam a se alienare; *to move the affections by speaking*, mentes incendere, animos inflammare; *without affection*, animi affectibus carens; *erit affection*, voluntas aliena; *full of affection*, amor plenus.

AFFECTIONATE, *adj.*, amoris plenus, pius; alicuius amans or studiosus, alicui benevolus; *an affectionate husband*, vir amans uxoris; *affectionate expostulations*, molles querelæ.

AFFIANCE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*betroth*), spondere, de spondere.

AFFIANCE, *n.* (*betrothing*), sponsalia; (*trust*), fiducia, confidentia; *to have affiance in*, alicui vel aliqua re confidere.

AFFIANCED, *adj.*, sponsus, desponsus, destinatus; *to be affianced to one*, alicuius affinitate attingere.

AFFIANCER, *AN*, *n.*, sponsor.

AFFIANCING, *AN*, *n.*, desponsatio, sponsalia.

AFFIDAVIT, *AN*, *n.*, testificatio or testimonium cum iurejurando.

AFFINITY, *n.* (*alliance*), affinitas, affinitatis vinculum; (*relation generally*), propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo; (*likeness*), convenientia, similitudo.

AFFIRM, *TO*, *v. t.*, affirmare, confirmare, asserere, asseverare, prædicare, attestari; *to affirm before a judge*, iurejurando affirmare, testificari; (*to ratify, approve*), sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere; *one affirms, another denies*, alter ait, alter negat.

AFFIRMABLE, *adj.*, quod affirmari potest.

AFFIRMATION or AFFIRMING, *n.*, affirmatio, assertio, asseveratio.

AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.*, affirmans, alens, affirmativus, asseverans, asserens; *an affirmative answer*, affirmatio; *to maintain the affirmative*, affirmantium opinionem tueri; *one is affirmative, the other negative*, alterum ait, alterum negat.

AFFIX, *TO*, *v. t.*, affigere, annexere.

AFFLICT, *TO*, *v. t.*, affligere, premere, cruciare, vexare; angere; alicui dolorem afferre, aliquem contristare.

AFFLICTED, *adj.*, afflictus, dolens, mœrens, æger animi, tristis, mœstus; miser.

AFFLICTER, *n.*, afflictor, vexator.

AFFLICTING or AFFLICTIVE, *adj.*, acerbus, ærumosus, calamitosus, tristis.

AFFLICTION, *n.*, afflictio, cruciatus, res adversæ, miseria, fortuna afflictæ; dolor, tristitia, mœror.

AFFLUENCE, *n.*, affluentia, abundantia, copia; copia, divitiæ, opes, opulencia.

AFFLUENT, *adj.*, affluens, abundans, dives, copiosus, opulentus.

AFFLUX, *n.*, abundantia.

AFFORD, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give*), præbere, reddere, suppeditare, ministrare; (*sell*), vendere; *I cannot afford it so cheap*, non possum tantulo vendere; *I cannot afford such grandeur*, res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum; *to afford assistance*, opem, auxilium ferre, suppeditare, præbere.

AFFORDING, *n.*, præbitio, suppeditatio.

AFFRAY, *n.*, pugna; *they had an affray*, pugnas certaverunt, manus conseruerunt.

AFFRIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.*, terrere, perterrefacere, consternare, percillere.

AFFRIGHT, *AN*, *n.*, terror, timor, pavor, consternatio.

AFFRONT, *n.*, contumelia, injuria; *a grievous affront*, insignis contumelia, gravissima injuria; *to receive an affront*, contumeliam accipere, injuria affici; *to offer one an affront*, contumeliam alicui facere, aliquem probris appetere, verborum contumeliis lacerare; *to take something as an affront*, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere; *to put up with an affront*, injuriam insultum pati, impunitum ferre.

AFFRONT, *TO*, *v. t.*, irritare, provocare, petulanter eludere, contumelias lacerare, injuria afficere.

AFFRONTER, *n.*, petulans, injuriosus.

AFFRONTING, *adj.*, contumeliosus, injuriosus.

AFFUSION, *n.*, fusio.

AFFLOAT, *adv.*, fluctuans, fluitans; *to be afloat*, aqua sustineri; in navi esse.

AFOOT, *adv.*, pedibus; *to walk afoot*, pedibus ire, pedestre iter conficere.

AFORE, *adv.*, ante, præ. See BEFORE.

AFOREGOING, *adj.*, præcedens.

AFOREHAND, *adv.*, ante, in antecessum; *to be aforeshand with one*, prævenire aliquem.

AFORESAID, *adj.*, supra dictus, supra memoratus.

AFRAID, *adj.*, timidus, trepidus, pavidus, metu perterritus; *somewhat afraid*, trepidulus; *nothing afraid*, intrepidus, impavidus, inconcussus; *to be afraid*, in metu esse, pavere, timere, metuere, extimescere, formidare, vereri; *are you afraid of it?* num dubitas id facere; *to be sore afraid*, vehementer

conturbari, maximo metu esse, expavere, exhorrire, pertimere; *to be afraid beforehand, praeformidare, praetimere; to begin to be afraid, pavescere; to make afraid, perturbare, territare; to make half afraid, subterrere; to be half afraid, sublimere; made afraid, territius.*

AFRESH, *adv.*, denuo, iterum, de integro; *to begin afresh, renovari.*

AFI, *adv.*, a puppi or puppe.

AFTER, *prep.* (1) (*of space and rank*). secundum, sub; *to go after one, secundum aliquem ire, aliquem sequi. the next after me, proximus a me; the next after the king, secundum a rege;* (2) (*in point of time*). post, secundum, a, ab, e, ex; *after three years, post tres annos or tribus annis post; immediately after sleep, statim e somno; immediately after the battle, confestim a proelio; Homer lived not long after them, Homerus recens ab illorum aetate fuit; after the foundation of the city, post urbem conditam or ab urbe condita;* (3) (*according to*). secundum, e, ex, de, pro, ad; *to live after nature, secundum naturam vivere, naturae convenienter vivere; after my opinion, ex or de mea sententia; after his own name, suo de nomine; after his manner, ad suam rationem; after the manner of the Persians, Persarum more.*

AFTER or AFTERWARDS, *adv.* (*of place*). a tergo, pone, post, secundum, proxime; *to come after, sequi; (of time)*, post, postea, posthac, secundum haec, posterius; deinde, exinde, mox; quo facto; *a year after, anno post, post annum; a considerable time after aliquanto post, post aliquanto; first — afterwards — last, primum — deinde — tum or extremo; first — next — afterwards, principio — proximo — deinde.*

AFTER, AFTER THAT, *conj.*, postquam or postquam, posteaquam; ut, ubi; quum; or an abl. absol. *after he had come, postquam venerat; after we were set, quum consedissemus; the fifth day after they had received the answer, quinto die quam responsum accepissent; the next day after he had killed him, proximo die quo illum interemerat; after the kings were driven out of the city, pulsus ex urbe regibus.*

AFTER-AGES, AFTER-DAYS, AFTER-LIFE, AFTER-TIMES, *n.*, posteritas, posteriora secula.

AFTER-BIRTH, THE, *n.*, secundinae.

AFTER-CLAP, *AN, n.*, ietus iteratus.

AFTER-GAME, *AN, n.*, lusus integratio, certamen instaurativum.

AFTER-GENERATIONS, *n.*, posteri, posteritas.

AFTERNOON, THE, *n.*, dies pomeridianus, tempus pomeridianum, horae pomeridianae; *in the afternoon, post meridiem; an afternoon repast, merenda, cenula pomeridiana.*

AFTER-RECKONING, *AN, n.*, nova computatio.

AGAIN, *adv.*, rursus, rursum, de integro, iterum, denuo, de novo; (*in the next place*), secundo, iterum, tum, deinde; (*afterwards*), post, postea, posthac; (*in turn*), vicissim, invicem; (*on the other hand*), contra, rursus, rursum; *again and again, etiam atque etiam; as big again, duplo major, altero tanto maior; back again, retro; over again, denuo, de novo. Again is also expressed by the prep. re in composition — as, to fetch again, repetere.*

AGAINST, *prep.* (*in defence*), a, ad, adversus, adversum; (*in time*), ante, dum, in; *against the evening, in vespem; against that night, ante istam vespem; (contrary)*, adversus, contra, praeter; (*to the prejudice of*), adversus, adversum, in; (*by or at*), ad, ante; (*over against*), e regione, ex adverso, contra; *I am against, oppugno, impugno, adversor, obduco; against the grain, invita Minerva; against one's will, invite, invitus; against one's nature, repugnant natura; against the stream, flumine adverso; to go against, ire obviam; to be against, obesse.*

AGARIC, *n.*, agaricum.

AGATE-STONE, *AN, n.*, achates.

AGE, *n.* (*time of life*), aetas; (*old age*), senectus, senium; vetustas; (*time*), evum, saeculum; aetas; (*mature or full age*), aetas matura; (*of full age*), maturus, adultus; (*nonage*), aetas nonum adulta, aetas pupillaris, aetas impubis, pupillares anni, infantia; (*of the same age*), aequalis, aequaevis; (*of one year's age*), unus anni, annulus, annotinus; (*of two years of age*), biennalis, bimus; (*at sixteen years of age*), annos natus sexdecim; (*at nineteen years of age*,

decem et novem annos natus est, decem et novem annorum est; *I know my own age, aetate ego quid aetatis sim; there are not three days between their ages, triduum non inter eos est aetatis; he is of his age, per aetatem licet; he is at age, ex pueris excessit, adultus est, adolevit, aetatem habet; to be of more advanced age, proveciores aetate esse; a man of that age, homo id aetatis or ea aetate; two ages before, duobus saeculis ante, of the first age, primaevis; this age, the present age, haec tempora, haec aetas; in this age, hodie; the most famous general of his age, clarissimus imperator suae aetatis.*

AGED, *adj.*, grandaeus, grandis, annosus, aetate provecus, aetate gravis; *very aged, natu pergrandis, exacta iam aetatis; an aged man, senex; an aged woman, anus, to become aged, consuescere, senescere.*

AGEDLY, *adv.*, seniliter, vetuste.

AGENCY, *n.* (*action*), actio; (*acting for another*), curatio, procuratio; *free agency, voluntas libera, potestas libera, liberum arbitrium; by my agency, mea opera, per me.*

AGENT, *AN, n.* (*who does anything*), agens, qui agit, actor; (*who acts for another*), curator, procurator; (*in a foreign country*), residuus.

AGGRANDIZE, *TO, v. t.*, ad magnas dignitates promovere, aliquem honoribus et divitiis augere; augere, ornare.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *n.*, dignitas aucta, accessio dignitatis, amplificatio honoris.

AGGRAVATE, *TO, v. t.*, augere, adaugere, aggravare, exacerbare, exasperare; (*provoke*), incendere, commovere, provocare; *to aggravate the want of any one, inopiam alicuius onerare.*

AGGRAVATED, *adj.*, exaggeratus; (*provoked*), incensus, commotus; *to become aggravated, aggravescere, ingravescere.*

AGGRAVATING or AGGRAVATION, *n.*, commotio, provocatio; exacerbatio; deterior conditio or status.

AGGREGATE, *TO, v. t.*, aggregare; colligere, congerere, concavare, cumulare.

AGGREGATE, *n.*, aggregatum, summa, complexio.

AGGRESSION, *n.*, aggressio.

AGGRESSOR, *n.*, qui prior injuriam facit, aggressor; *the aggressing party (in war)*, qui bellum suscipit, qui bellum ultro infert; infestus exercitus.

AGGRIEVE, *TO, v. t.*, dolore or tristitia afficere, contristare; (*harass*), vexare; (*injure*), injuriam facere alicui.

AGGRIEVED, *adj.*, maestus, tristis, dolore affectus.

AGHAST, *adj.*, attonitus, stupefactus, consternatus, territus, perterritus, terrore percussus.

AGILE, *adj.*, agilis, pernix, veloces.

AGILITY, *n.*, agilitas, pernicitas, dexteritas; *with agility, agilitate, pernicitate, dextre.*

AGITATE, *TO, v. t.* (*put in motion*), movere, commovere, agitare, quare, concutere, eicere; incendere; (*disturb*), turbare, concitare, motum afferre; perturbare, incendere; (*stir, discuss*), agitare, tractare (negotium); agere rem or de aliqua re; sermonem habere de re.

AGITATION, *n.*, agitatio; commotio, concitatio, perturbatio; motus, tumultus, turba; factatio.

AGITATOR, *n.*, turbae ac tumultus concitator, novorum consiliorum auctor.

AGNAIL, *n.* (*corn growing on the toes*), clavus pedis, pterygium; (*sore under a nail*), paronychia.

AGNATION, *n.*, agnatio.

AGNITION, *n.*, agnitio.

AGO, *adv.*, abhinc, ante; *two years ago, duobus abhinc annis; two months ago, ante duos menses; some years ago, aliquot ante annis; long ago, jampridem, jampridem; not long ago, haud ita pridem; how long ago? quam dudum? it is not long ago, haud sane diu est; so long ago, tamdiu; it is but a while ago since he died, nuper est mortuus; you look handsomer than you did a while ago, formosior videris quam dudum.*

AGOG, *adv.*, *to set one agog*, incendere aliquem ad aliquod agendum, aliquem cupiditate rei incitare.

AGONY, *n.* (*anguish*), angor, cruciatus, dolor; (*fight*), consternatio; (*pangs of death*), angor mortis; *to be in the last agonies, animum agere; to be in an agony, cruciari dolore; full of agony, animum agere.*

AGREE, *TO, v. t.* (*assent*), assentire, assentiri, adstipulari, annuere, accedere, acquiescere; (*fit*),

congruere, constare, competere, respondere, quadrare; (*be of the same mind*), consentire, convenire, concordare, congruere, idem sentire; (*hang together*), coherere, congruere; (*make a bargain*), pacisci, depacisci; (*be in unison*), concinere; *to agree upon*, constituere, condicere; *the signal agreed upon*, signum, quod convenit; *it is agreed by all*, inter omnes constat; *we are agreed*, convenit inter nos; *they agree together*, illis inter se convenit; *if he agree with himself*, si sibi ipsi consentiat; *his words and actions do not agree*, facta cum dictis discrepant; *women agree best together*, mulier mulieri magis congruit; *he never agreed with any one for a hire*, nunquam de mercede pactus est; *I have agreed for the price*, conveni de pretio; *I do not believe we shall agree*, non conventurum inter nos arbitror; *he made us agree*, nos in gratiam reconciliavit; *are you agreed?* num redistis in concordiam? *they agreed upon a truce*, inducias condixerunt; *the day is agreed on*, dies pactus est, dies convenit; *to agree well with one*, convenire optime cum aliquo; *it agrees with me*, placet mihi, gratum est mihi.

AGREEABLE, *adj.* (*fit*), congruens, par, aptus, consentaneus; (*concordant*), concors; (*pleasant*), gratus, acceptus, jucundus, amoenus; suavis, dulcis; urbanus; lepidus, facetus, festivus; *very agreeable*, pergratus, perjucundus; *to be agreeable or fit*, competere, convenire, quadrare.

AGREEABLENESS, *n.* (*fitness*), convenientia, competentia, congruentia; (*pleasantness*), jucunditas.

AGREEABLY, *adv.* (*fitly*), apte, congruenter, convenienter; e, ex, ad, secundum; (*pleasantly*), grate, jucunde, placide; *agreeably to nature*, secundum naturam; *agreeably to truth*, ex veritate, vere.

AGREING, *adj.*, concors, consonus, consuetiens, congruens, constans; *not agreeing*, absonus, disjunctus, dissonantus, dissidens, discrepans.

AGREEMENT, *n.*, consensus, concordia, conspiratio; (*bargain*), sponsio, transactio, condicio; (*covenant*), pactum, foedus, stipulatio; (*reconciling*), reconciliatio, compositio, reditus in gratiam; (*proportion*), convenientia; (*resemblance*), similitudo, congruentia; *according to agreement*, ex pacto, ex constituto; *articles of agreement*, conditiones, capitula foederis, articuli.

AGRICULTURE, *n.*, agricultura.

AGRIMONY, *n.*, agrimonia, eupatorium.

AGROUND, *adv.*, humi; humijacens, prostratus; *to run a ship aground*, in terram navem appellere; *to run aground*, in vadum illidi, in terram deferri; *to be aground*, in vado haerere; *figur.*: *the thing is aground*, haeret res o negotium.

AGUE, *n.*, horror in febrili, febris; *a little or slight ague*, febricula; *sick of an ague*, febricitans, febre laborans o correptus; *to have an ague*, febricitari, febre laborare o corripui; *the fit of an ague*, accessus, impetus, paroxysmus.

AGUIST, *adj.*, febriliosus.

AH! *AIHA!* *interj.*, silecio? (*is it so?*)

AHEAD, *adv.*, prae; *go ahead*, *I'll follow*, *I prae*, sequar; *to go ahead*, praere, antecere, ducem esse.

AID, *n.*, adjumentum, auxilium; adminiculum, adiutorium, subsidium; suppetie; praesidium; opus, -em, -e; *with the aid of any one*, aliquus ope, aliquis auxilio, aliquo adjuvante, aliquo adiutore, aliquis opera; *without aid*, per se; *he was sent for aid*, subsidio missus est; *an aid-de-camp*, duces o imperatoris adiutor.

AID, *TO*, *v. t.*, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare; succurrere, sustentare, sublevare; aliqui subvenire, aliqui adiumento esse; subsidium, suppetas, opem alienti ferre; alienti adesse; alienti optulari.

AIDER, *n.*, auxiliator, adiutor, opifer.

AID, *TO*, *v. t.*, dolere, male se habere, agrotare; *what ails you?* quid est tibi? quidnam tibi dolet? *what ails nothing*, nihil nobis dolet; *what ails you to abuse me?* qua de causa laedis me?

AILING, *adj.*, aeger, infirmus, valetudinarius, aegrotus.

AILMENT, *n.*, morbus, malum, aegritudo.

AIM, *AN*, *n.* (*mark*), scopus, album, directio; (*design*), propositum, conatus, finis propositus.

AIM, *TO*, *v. t.*, collinere oculos ad aliquid, collinere telum aliquo, telum dirigere o intendere in aliquid; *to aim at one*, telum petere aliquem; *to aim at a thing*, conari, designare, petere, moliri, sibi aliquid proponere; *you aimed at me*, me petisti; *to aim at (alittle to)*, aliquid denotare, designare, assignificare; *this is aimed at those*, dictum est illis.

AIMER, *AT*, *n.*, petitor.

AIMING, *AT*, *AN*, *n.*, directio; (*design*), propositum, conatus.

AIR, *n.*, aer, ether, coelum; aura; (*song*), canticum, cantilena; suavis modulor; (*mien, manner*), gestus, habitus; (*appearance*), species, forma; *in the open air*, sub dio, sub Jove; *up into the air*, sublime; *to put in the air*, aliquid aeri exponere; *to take the air*, deambulare; *to live upon air*, vento vivere; *to build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere; *to take air (be discovered)*, patelli, reteg, evulgari, palam enuntiari.

AIR, *TO*, *v. t.*, aeri exponere; aërem in aliquid immittere; ventilare; apicare; *to air by the fire*, ad ignem exsiccare, calefacere, igni exponere.

AIR-HOLE, *n.*, spiramentum, spiraculum.

AIRINESS, *n.* (*of a place*), amenitas, apricitas; (*of a person*), festivitas, lepor, hilaritas.

AIRING, *AN*, *n.*, deambulatio; *to give one an airing*, ad deambulandum deducere; *to take an airing*, deambulare, spatari.

AIR-PUMP, *AN*, *n.*, machina ad aërem exhaustiendum.

AIRS, *n.*, pl., ira, iracundia; superbia; *to put on airs*, iracundia o superbie indulgere.

AIRY, *adj.*, aërius, ethereus; aeri expositus, aeri pervius; (*cool*), frigidus; (*thin as air*), tenuissimus; (*light, vain*), levis, inanis; *an airy place*, locus spatiosus, apricus; *an airy person*, homo lepidus, caput lepidum.

AJAR, *adv.*, semiapertus.

ALABASTER, *n.*, alabastrum, alabastrites; *adj.*, ex alabastro confectus.

ALACK, **ALACKADAY**, *interj.*, vae mihi misero! hei mihi!

ALACRITY, *n.*, alacritas, hilaritas, laetitia.

ALARM, *n.*, tumultus, turba; (*sudden fright*), tripudium, pavor, consternatio, terror; (*in war*), classicum, conclamatio ad arma; *to sound an alarm*, ad arma clamare; *alarm-bell*, campana incendiarii index; *an alarm clock*, suscitabulum.

ALARM, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give an alarm*), ad arma vocare, clamare, bellicum canere; (*frighten*), perterrefacere, pavorem o terrorem injicere alicui, perturbare; *the army was alarmed*, exercitus terror incidit.

ALAS, *interj.*, ah! heu! heu! hei mihi! heu me! (*for shame*), pudor! (*for sorrow*), prohi dolor!

ALBEIT, *conj.*, tametsi, etsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam.

ALCAIC VERSE, *n.*, versus Alcaicus.

ALCHEMIST, *n.*, alchymista.

ALCHEMY, *n.*, alchymia, chymia; ars spagyrica.

ALCOVE, *n.*, locus fornicatus, sotheca.

ALCYON, *n.* (*kingfisher*), halcyon.

ALDER, *n.* (*tree*), alnus; *wood of alder*, alnus, an alder grove, alnetum.

ALDERMAN, *n.*, senator urbanus; *the board of aldermen*, senatus urbanus; *to walk an alderman's pace*, magnifice o lento gradu incedere; *an alderman's robe*, abolla; *alderman-like*, senatorie.

ALE, *n.*, cerevisia, cervisia, zythum; *new ale*, mustum; *gill ale*, cerevisia hederacea; *strong ale*, cerevisia prima; *small ale*, cerevisia tenuis, secundaria; *stale ale*, cerevisia vetula, subacida.

ALEHERRY, *n.*, cerevisia cum pane et macide concocta.

ALE-BREWER, *n.*, cerevisiarius.

ALECONNER, *AN*, *n.*, qui munus cerevisiam gustandi gerit.

ALEGAR, *n.*, acetum cerevisiae.

ALEHOOF, *n.* (*ground ivy*), hedera terrestris.

ALEHOUSE, *n.*, caupona cerevisiaria, cerevisiarium; *to haunt alehouses*, cauponas frequentare, habitare popinis; *belonging to an alehouse*, popinalis; *alehouse-keeper*, caupo.

ALEMBIC, *n.*, alembicus, vas distillandis succis.

ALERT, *adj.*, alacer, promptus, vegetus.

ALGEBRA, *n.*, algebra, arithmetica speciosa; *an algebraist*, arithmetice speciosae peritus.

ALIEN, *n.*, advena, alienigena; peregrinus, exterus, alienus.

ALIENABLE, *adj.*, quod alienari potest.

ALIENATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, palliare, abalienare, avertere, avocare; alienum facere; (*sell away*), abalienare, alicui iuris facere; (*put to sale*), bona prescribere, publicare, vendere.

ALIENATION, *n.* (*of property*), alienatio, ab-

lienatio; (*of the affections*), alienatio; (*of mind*), alienatio mentis, mens alienata, deliratio.

ALIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.*, delabi, (*as a bird*), sidere, subsidere; (*from a horse*), descendere ex equo, desillire; (*from a wagon*), descendere ex rheda.

ALIGHTING, *n.*, descensus.

ALIKE, *adj.*, par, compar, æquus, æqualis, similis, consimilis; *adv.*, æque, pariter, perinde; eodem modo, similiter.

ALIMENT, *n.*, alimentum, nutrimentum, cibus, victus; pabulum, pustus.

ALIMENTAL or ALIMENTARY, *adj.*, alimentarius, pabularia.

ALIVE, *adj.* (*living*), vivus, vivens; (*surviving*), superstes; (*lively*), virens, vividus, vegetus; *to be alive*, vivere; *whilst I am alive*, me vivo, dum vita suppetit; *figur.*: *to be alive to a thing*, aliquid scire, non nescire, non ignorare.

ALL, (1) *adj.*, omnis, universus, cunctus; (*every*), quique, quivis; (*each*), singuli; (*whole*), totus; *all men*, omnes; *all things*, omnia; *all things*, universis rerum, universum; *all to a man*, ad unum omnes; *each and all*, singuli universique; *before all*, *first of all*, ante omnia, omnium primum, imprimis; *all the world*, universus mundus; *all together*, universi; *all things and every thing*, universa atque omnia; *all the world over*, ubique gentium, ubique terrarum; *in all February*, mense Februario toto; *keep it all to yourself*, integrum tibi reserves; *is that all?* tantum ne est? *it is all over*, actum est, conchmatum est; *in all*, omnino; *all this while*, usque adhuc, tandiu; *by all means*, quoquo pacto, quacunque ratione, utique; *at all events*, utique; *beyond all doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione; *all that I can*, quantum possum, quantum potero; *all I had*, quicquid habuerim; *he is all my care*, illum cura unum; *her son is all in all to her*, filius ei unus omnia est; *it is all one as if*, idem est ac si; *it is all one whether*, nihil interest utrum; *it is all one*, par est, idem est; *all about*, undique, passim; *all alone*, solus, solitarius; *all at once*, simul et scem; *all along*, usque, continuo, perpetuo.

ALLAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, sedare, mitigare; allevare, lenire.

ALLAYER, *n.*, (*appeaser*), delinitor.

ALLAYING or ALLAY, *n.*, (*abating*), lenimentum, lenimen.

ALLEG, *TO*, *v. t.* (*plead*), allegare, causari; præterdere, simulare; (*a thing as an excuse*), causam afferre, rationem reddere or subjungere; (*affirm*), affirmare, prædicare, dicere.

ALLEGIANCE, *n.*, fides, fidelitas; officium.

ALLEGING or ALLEGATION, *n.*, allegatio, almutio; causa, nomen; criminatio; affirmatio; a false allegation, calumnia.

ALLEGORY, *AN*, *n.*, allegoria, continua translatio.

ALLEGORICAL, *adj.*, allegoricus, per allegoriam dictus.

ALLEGORIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, allegorico or parabolico sermone uti.

ALLEVIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, allevare, levare.

ALLEVIATING or ALLEVATION, *n.*, levatio, allevatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum.

ALLEY, *AN*, *n.* (*walking-place*), ambulatorium; (*passage*), angustiorum; (*walk in a garden*), subdilis ambulatio, hypæthra.

ALLIANCE, *n.* (*by marriage*), affinitas; (*in blood*), consanguinitas; (*of states*), fœdus; societas.

ALLOT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give by lot*), sortito tribuere; delegare, assignare, committere, imponere.

ALLOTMENT, *n.*, sortitio, allegatio, attributio, assignatio; *by divine allotment*, consilio divino, divinitus; *the divine allotments*, quæ divinitus accidunt.

ALLOW, *TO*, *v. t.* (*permit*) sinere, pati, permittere, concedere, potestatem facere; (*grant*), concedere, admittere; (*give*), dare, præbere, præstare, suggerere, exhibere; (*approve*), accipere, probare, comprobare, admittere, agnoscere; (*in reckoning*), aliquid deducere, detrachere; *I allow of that reason*, accipio causam; *it is allowed*, conceditur, licet; *something is to be allowed for custom*, aliquid consuetudinal dandum est.

ALLOWABLE, *adj.*, probabilis, laudabilis; (*equitable*), æquus; (*just*), justus, legitimus.

ALLOWANCE, *n.* (*gift*), donatio; (*leave*), licentia, permissio, potestas, copia; (*approbation*), approbatio, comprobatio; (*granting*), doni or mercedis attributio; (*stipend*), demensum, merces, salarium; (*in reckoning*), deductio, decessio; *with your allowance*, permissu or concessu tuo, pace tua; *to keep one on short allowance*, arte contentique aliquem habere.

ALLOWING, *n.* (*giving*), donatio, exhibitio; (*permitting*), concessio, permissio; (*approving*), comprobatio, approbatio.

ALLUDE TO, *TO*, *v. t.*, alludere, tangere, oblique perstringere; significare, designare, denotare.

ALLURE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*entice*), illicere, allicere, allectare, sollicitare; attrahere, invitare; (*seduce*), lenocinari, blandiri, pellicere; *to allure forth*, prolece.

ALLUREMENT, *n.*, blandimentum, lenocinium, illecebra.

ALLURER, *n.*, pellex, illex, allector, seductor, sollicitator.

ALLURING, *AN*, *n.*, allectatio, sollicitatio.

ALLURINGLY, *adv.*, blande, illecebre.

ALLUSION, *n.*, designatio; (*an allusion to the name of a thing*), agnominatio.

ALLY, *AN*, *n.*, socius, amicus.

ALLY, *TO*, *v. t.*, conjungere, devincere, fœdere or societate conjungere; *to ally one's self with any one*, se jungere, conjungere, societatem inire cum aliquo; (*by marriage*), matrimonium allicui jungi.

ALMANAC, *n.*, fasti, calendarium; *an almanac-maker*, fastorum scriptor.

ALMIGHTY, *adj.*, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens.

ALMOND, *n.*, amygdalum, amygdala; *an almond-tree*, amygdalus; *of almonds*, amygdalinus; *the almonds of the ears*, aurium glandule, parotides.

ALMONER, *AN*, *n.* (*alms-giver*), stipis largiendas administer, qui est alicui largitiunus, elemosynarius.

ALMOST, *adv.*, pæne, prope, propemodum, fere, modo non, tantum non, quasi, juxta, prope jam; *almost drunk*, ebrio proximus; *I am almost out of my wits*, vix sum apud me; *they almost did it*, haud multum absuit quin fecerint; *I almost believe*, non longe abest, quin credam; *it is almost night*, nox appetit; *it is almost one o'clock*, instat hora septima.

ALMS, *n.*, stipis, beneficium; *to distribute alms*, stipem spargere; *to collect alms*, stipem cogere, colligere; *to ask an alms*, stipem rogare; *to give alms*, mendicio stipem porrigere.

ALOES, *n.*, aloë; *bitter aloes*, aloë succotrigna; *grosser aloes*, aloë caballina; *sweet aloes*, lignum aloë, gallochum.

ALOFT, *adv.*, in sublime, sursum, in altum, in excelsum; *to soar aloft*, sublime ferri, alis se levare; *hoist him aloft*, sublimem, huic rape; *to set aloft*, extollere; *from aloft*, desuper.

ALONE, *adj.*, solus; unus, sine arbitris; *per se*; *we are here alone*, soli sumus hic; *to rule alone*, solum regnare; *to be alone*, solum esse, secum esse; *one who loves to be alone*, solitarius; *we will do it alone*, per nos agemus; *let those things alone*, mitte ista; *let me alone*, me omittas, noli me turbare; *to leave alone*, derelinquere, deservare; *left alone*, desolatus, desertus; *alone of its kind*, in suo genere singularis, unicus.

ALONG, *prep.*, per, secundum; *along the shores*, per littora; *along the highway*, publica via; *along the river's side*, secundum fluvium; *along with una cum*; *all along*, tota via, ubique; *lying all along*, prostratus, corpore extenso jacens, recubans.

ALOOF, *adv.*, remotus, procul; *figur.*: *to keep aloof from*, non attingere.

ALoud, *adv.* (*loudly*), clare, clara voce, magna voce; (*openly*), palam, coram multis or omnibus.

ALPHABET, *n.*, litterarum ordine disposita, litterarum ordo.

ALPHABETICAL, *adj.*, in litteras digestus, litterarum ordine dispositus.

ALPHABETICALLY, *adv.*, litterarum ordine; *to arrange alphabetically*, in litteris digerere.

ALREADY, *adv.*, jam, jamjam, jamjamque, jam pridem, pridem, jamdudum, dudum.

ALSO, *adv.*, etiam, præterea, insuper, ad hoc, ad hæc, quoque, item, nec non, pariter, itidem, porro; et ipse, idem; et etiam, et quoque; *not only — but*

also, non solum — sed et verum etiam, non modo — sed etiam, et — et, cum — tum, tum — tum.

ALTAR, *n.*, altare, ara; a small altar, arula.

ALTARAGE, *n.*, quod ad aram offertur.

ALTER, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, mutare, commutare, immutare, submutare, permutare, variare, vertere; (2) *v. t.*, mutari, commutari, immutari, converti, variare; *to alter one's character* (for the better), mores emendare, in melius mutari; (for the worse), mores invertere, se invertere; *he has not altered*, non alius est ac fuit; *to be altered in affection*, alienari; *alter one's condition*, uxorem ducere, nubere.

ALTERABLE, *adj.*, variabilis, mutabilis.

ALTERATION, *n.*, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo; *alteration of affection*, alienatio.

ALTERCATION, *n.* (dispute), altercatio; (wrangle), jurgium, rixa, litigatio.

ALTERING, *adj.* (lasting but a time), temporarius, temporalis.

ALTERING, *AN*, *n.*, mutatio.

ALTERNATE, *adj.*, alternus, mutuus.

ALTERNATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alternare.

ALTERNATELY, *adv.*, alternis vicibus, per alternas vias, alterne, alterna vice.

ALTERNATION, *n.*, vices, vicissitudo, per vices successio.

ALTHOUGH, *conj.* (though), licet, quamquam, quamvis, quamlibet, quantumlibet, etiamsi, tametsi, etsi, cum or quum.

ALTIMETRY, *n.*, altitudinum mensura.

ALTITUDE, *n.*, altitudo, excelitas, fastigium, proceritas, sublimitas.

ALTOGETHER, *adv.*, omnino, prorsus.

ALUM, *n.*, alumen, alungo terra.

ALUMINOUS, *adj.*, aluminosus.

ALWAYS, *adv.*, semper, perpetuo, usque, Jugiter, nunquam non; in perpetuum, in aeternum, in ævum.

AM, *I, v. t.*, sum, existo; *I am able*, queo, possum; *I am above thirty years old*, plus triginta annos aetas sum; *he knows I am coming*, scit me venire; *I am thirsty*, sitio; *I am of your mind*, tecum sentio, tibi assentior.

AMAIN, *adv.*, summa vi, vehementer, acriter, acerrime, valde, strenue, pro virili.

AMANCENSIS, *n.*, librarius, scriba; ab epistolis.

AMARANTH, *n.*, amaranthus.

AMASS, *TO*, *v. t.*, accumulare, cumulare, coacervare.

AMASSING, *n.*, accumulatio, coacervatio.

AMATEUR, *n.*, alienus rei amantissimus, magnus amator; *to be an amateur*, aliqua re delectari.

AMATORY, *adj.*, amatorius.

AMAZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alienus mentem animumque perturbare, consternare, percutere, obstupescere; *to be amazed*, obstupescere, obstupesci, stupesci, perturbari, exanimari, stupere.

AMAZEMENT, *n.*, animi perturbatio, stupor, consternatio, admiratio.

AMAZING, *adj.*, mirabilia, mirandus, stupendus.

AMBASSADOR, *n.*, legatus, orator; *to be an ambassador*, legatione fungi; *an ambassador's charge or office*, legati munus.

AMBASSAGE, *n.*, legatio; *to send in ambassage*, legare, legationem mandare; *to go on an ambassage*, legatione fungi, legationem obire.

AMBER, *n.*, electrum, succinum; of amber, succineus.

AMBERGRIS, *n.*, ambr, amborum.

AMBIDEXTER, *adj.*, sinistra manu perinde utens ac dextra; figur.: *an ambidexter*, prævaricator.

AMBIGUITY, *adj.* (compassing about), ambuens.

AMBIGUOUS, *n.*, ambiguitas, equivocatio.

AMBIGUOUS, *adj.*, ambiguus, dubius; *an ambiguous word*, dictum ex ambiguo.

AMBITION, *n.*, ambitio, aviditas gloriæ, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, cupido fame.

AMBITIOUS, *adj.*, ambitiosus, honorum or gloriæ cupidus, laulis avidus, gloriæ appetens; *to be ambitious*, honores ambire, honoris fame flagrare, honores affectare, laudis studio trahi, gloria duci.

AMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, totum incedere, in numerum ungulas colligere; (walk affectedly), molliter or ef-feminatè incedere.

AMBLE or AMBLING PACE, *n.*, gradus tota-tilla; incessus numerosus, incessus mollis or effeminatus.

AMBLER or AMBLING-HORSE, *n.*, equus totularius.

AMBLINGLY, *adv.*, totulum.

AMBROSIA, *n.*, ambrosia.

AMBROSIAL, *adj.*, ambrosius, ambrosiacus.

AMBULATORY, *adj.* (walking), ambulatorius.

AMBUSCADE, AMBUSH, or AMBUSHMENT, *n.*, insidia; locus insidiarum, latebra; *to set in ambush*, in insidiis locare, collocare, disponere; *to lie or be in ambush*, insidiari, insidias struere; *to lay an ambush*, insidias locare, collocare, ponere; *to fall into an ambush*, in insidiis incidere; *laid in ambush*, in insidiis positus; *a lie in ambush*, insidiator; *by ambush*, ex insidiis.

AMENABLE, *adj.* (same as ACCOUNTABLE, RESPONSIBLE, which see).

AMEND, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (make better), emendare, corrigere, melius facere, in melius mutare; (repair), reparare, reficere, sarcire, resarcire, restaurare, reconcinare; (2) *v. t.* (become better in health), meliorem fieri, ex morbo convalescere; (in character), resipiscere, mores in melius mutare, se ad bonam frugem recipere, ad virtutem revocari.

AMENDER, *n.*, emendator, corrector, castigator.

AMENDING or AMENDMENT, *AN*, *n.*, emendatio, correctio, castigatio; (in health), convalescentia; (in character), reditus ad virtutem, mores emendationes; *to bring to amendment*, ad salutem animi reducere.

AMENDS, *n.*, pl., compensatio, satisfactio; *to make amends for*, compensare, damnum resarcire, rependere, culpam redimere.

AMENITY, *n.*, amoenitas.

AMERCE, *TO*, *v. t.* (fine), multare or mulctare, multam alicui decere or irrogare.

AMERCEMENT, *n.*, multa, multatio, poena.

AMERCER, *n.*, multator.

AMERCING, *AN*, *n.*, multatio.

AMETHYST, *n.* (violet-colored stone), amethystus.

AMIALE, *adj.*, amabilis, anavis, jucundus.

AMIALENESS, *n.*, suavitas, morum comitas, dulcedo, decor.

AMICABLE, *adj.*, amicus, benevolus, benevolens.

AMICABLENESS, *n.*, bona gratia.

AMIDST, *adv.* (in the middle), in medio, inter; *amidst these things*, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur.

AMISS, *adv.*, perperam, male, mendose, prave, vitiose; *whatever is done amiss*, quicquid peccatur; *it is not amiss*, non abs re est, non est alienum; *not much amiss*, non incommode; *to do amiss*, offendere, peccare, delinquere.

AMITY, *n.*, amicitia, benevolentia; familiaritas, necessitudo.

AMMUNITION, *n.*, instrumentum et apparatus belli, armorum copia; arma, tela, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, *n.*, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, *n.*, injuriarum et offensarum obli-vio, lex oblivionis, venia præteritorum.

AMONG or AMONGST, *prep.*, inter, in, apud; *from among*, e, ex, de; *among my men*, inter homines, in hominibus; *amongst the Athenians*, inter Athe-nienses; *among the common sort*, inter vulgus;

among friends all things are common, communia sunt amicorum omnia; *to reckon money among good things*, pecunias in bonis rebus numerare; *to put among the gods*, in deos reponere; *it was questioned among our ancestors*, quæsitum est apud majores nostros; *to be held sacred among all nations*, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse; *Sagestia, which is Eggesta among the Greeks*, Sagestia, quæ Græcis Eggesta est; *among us this is accounted shameful*, id nostris moribus nefas habetur; *among them-selves*, inter se, alter alterum, alius alium, mutuo, ultro citro, ultro citroque.

AMOROUS, *adj.*, amatorius, effeminatus, mollis, amoribus deditus.

AMOUNT, *n.* (sum), totum, summa; *the whole amount*, solidum; *a great amount of money*, pecunia magna or grandis; (substance, effect), summa, caput.

AMOUNT TO, *TO*, *v. t.* (a sum), efficere, explere, implere; *what does it amount to?* quantum est; *figur. : it amounts to nothing*, nihil valet; *the whole letter amounts to this*, summa hujus epistolæ hæc est.

AMOUR, *n.*, amor, res amatoria; *amours*, amores. **AMPHIBIOUS**, *adj.*, amphibius, anceps; *an amphibious creature*, bestia quasi anceps, in utraque sede vivens, animal amphibium.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, *n.* (*doubtful speech*), sermo ambiguus.

AMPHITHEATRE, *n.*, amphitheatrum; *of an amphitheatre*, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, *adj.* (*spacious*), amplus, latus, spatiosus; (*capacious*), capax; (*great in bulk*), magnus; (*large, liberal*), largus, copiosus, cumulus; (*magnificent*), splendidus, magnificus.

AMPLIFIER, *n.*, amplificator.

AMPLIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, amplificare, exaggerare, augere; *in majus extollere*.

AMPLIFYING or **AMPLIFICATION**, *n.*, amplificatio; verboritas.

AMPLITUDE, *n.*, amplitudo, spatium, magnitudo; copia, ubertas.

AMPUTATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, amputare, præcidere, abscidere.

AMPUTATION, *n.*, amputatio.

AMULET, *n.*, amulectum, præbula, ñrum.

AMUSE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*entertain*), oblectare, delectare; (*put off from time to time*), extrahere aliquem, variis frustrationibus differre; spe falsa producere.

AMUSING, *adj.*, jucundus.

AMUSEMENT, *n.*, oblectatio, delectatio; oblectamentum; detentio, occupatio.

ANALOGICALLY, *adv.*, per analogiam; similiter.

ANALOGOUS, *adj.*, analogicus; similis.

ANALOGY, *n.*, analogia, comparatio, proportio; similitudo.

ANALYSIS, *n.*, analysis; explicatio, enodatio, expositio.

ANALYTICAL or **ANALYTIC**, *adj.*, analyticus.

ANALYZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, explicare, enodare, quasi in membra discernere.

ANARCHY, *n.*, effrenata multitudinis licentia, anarchia.

ANATOMY, *n.*, sectio corporum; anatomia, anatomice.

ANATOMICAL, *adj.*, anatomicus.

ANATOMIST, *n.*, anatomicus.

ANATOMIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, humanum corpus includere et singulas partes scrutari.

ANCESTORS, *n.*, *pl.*, majores, priores, patres, antecessores; *an ancestor*, unus majorum, generis or gentis auctor; *belonging to ancestors*, or *ancestral*, avitus, proavitus.

ANCESTRY, *n.*, majores, prosapia, stirps, stemma; *of noble ancestry*, nobili genere natus; *of ignoble ancestry*, obscuris ortus majoribus.

ANCHOR, *n.*, anchora, ancora; *an anchor's cable*, ancorale; *to anchor* or *cast anchor*, ancoram jacere; *to ride at anchor*, in ancoris stare; *to weigh anchor*, ancoram tollere.

ANCHORAGE, *n.*, ancoræ jaciendæ locus idoneus; vectigal ancorale.

ANCIENT, *adj.*, vetus, vetustus, veteratus, praeus, antiquus; *an ancient estate*, opes avitæ; *to grow ancient*, inveterascere; *grown ancient*, senectute or senio confectus, inveteratus; *the ancients*, antiqui, priores, veteres, majores.

ANCIENTLY, *adv.*, olim, antiquitus, quondam, majorum ætate.

ANCIENTNESS, *n.*, antiquitas, vetustas.

AND, *conj.*, et, ac, atque, -que, necnon, tum; *and not*, nec, neque, et non, ac non, neve; *and not long after*, neque ita multo post; *and not without cause*, nec injuria; *and so forth*, et cetera, cetera, et quæ sunt reliqua; *and sic deinceps*, et quæ sequuntur; *and yet*, tamen, etsi; *and if*, si, quodsi; *and without*, simul; *and therefore*, proin, proinde, ideo, idcirco; *and why so?* nam quid ita? quamobrem tandem? *how can we go out and not be seen?* quomodo ita possumus egredi, ut non conspiciamur? *a little more and he had been killed*, parum abfuit quin interficeretur. *And* is omitted when one of the two verbs coupled by it is changed into a participle or supine; *as, he railed at him and beat him*, conciviliis laceratum cecidit; *I will go and see*, ibo visum.

ANDIRON, *n.*, subex, cantherius fœcularis, fulcrum ferreum quo ligna sustinentur in camino.

ANECDOTE, *n.*, fabula, fabella, narratiuncula.

ANEMONE or **ANEMONY**, *n.* (*flower*), anemone, es, f.

ANEW, *adv.*, denuo, de novo, de integro, ab integro.

ANGEL, *n.*, angelus, genius; *an angel of gold*, nummus aureus qui valet fere decem solidos.

ANGELIC or **ANGELICAL**, *adj.*, angelicus.

ANGER, *n.*, ira, iracundia, indignatio, furor; *bile*, stomachus; *extreme anger*, exandescencia; *anger incurred*, offensæ; *aptness to anger*, iracundia.

ANGER, *TO*, *v. t.*, irritare, acerbare, exacerbare; *exacuate*, exandescere; *animus alicui movere*, bilem concitare, stomachum alicui fœcere, ira aliquem accendere.

ANGLE, *n.* (*corner*), angulus; (*hook*), hamus; (*angling rod*), arundo, pertica piscatoria, calamus piscatorius.

ANGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inescare, hamum in aquas ad pisces luscandis dimittere.

ANGLER, *n.*, piscator.

ANGLICISM, *n.*, locutio Anglicana.

ANGLING-LINE, *n.*, linea piscatoria.

ANGRILY, *adv.*, irate, irato animo, iracunde; torve; aspere, sæviter.

ANGRY, *adj.*, iratus (allicui); *ira plenus* (in aliquem); *ira accensus*, iracundia inflammatus, ira ardens; *quickly or soon angry*, iracundus, stomachosus; *angry letters*, arduentes litteræ; *to be angry*, irasci, iratum esse, succensere, stomachari, candescere; *to be very angry*, furere, sævire, astuare, ira ardere, graviter irasci, gravius commovèri; *to cease to be angry*, desævire; *to look angry*, torve aliquem intueri; *to make one angry*, aliquem irritare, iratum reddere; *bilem or stomachum alicui movere*.

ANGUIII, *n.*, angor, anxietas; cruciatus, dolor intensus, aggritudo premeus.

ANGULAR, *adj.*, angularis, angulatus, angulosus.

ANHELATION, *n.*, anhelatio.

ANILITY, *n.*, anilitas.

ANIMADVERSION, *n.* (*observation*), animadversio, notatio, observatio; (*correction*), castigatio, reprehensio.

ANIMADVERT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*take notice of*), animadvertere, observare; (*correct*), castigare, animadvertere in aliquem.

ANIMADVERSE, *n.*, animadversor; castigatior.

ANIMAL, *n.*, animal, animans.

ANIMAL, *adj.*, animalis; *animal life*, anima.

ANIMALCULE, *n.*, animalculum.

ANIMATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give life*), animare; (*encourage*), cohortari, excitare, incitare, incendere, animos addere.

ANIMATED, *part. & adj.* (*having life*), animatus, animans, animalis; (*lively*), vividus, vegetus; (*ardent, ferried*), ardens, fervidus, acor; (*excited, impelled*), incitatus, lucens, excitatus.

ANIMATION, *n.*, vigor, alacritas, vis, ardor, impetus, concitatio, incitatio, vehementia.

ANIMOSITY, *n.* (*heat*), ardor, impetus; (*grudge*), odium, similitas, stomachus, animus infestus.

ANISE, *n.*, anisum.

ANKER, *n.* (*of brandy*), diluolum.

ANKLE, *n.*, talus; *the ankle-bone*, malleolus; *up to the ankle*, talo tenuis; *coming down to the ankles*, talaris.

ANNALIST, *n.*, scriptor annallum, annallum conditor, fastorum scriptor.

ANNALS, *n.*, annales, fasti.

ANNEX, *TO*, *v. t.*, annexere, adjungere, apponere, adiacere.

ANNEXATION, *n.*, annexus.

ANNIHILABLE, *adj.*, delebilis.

ANNIHILATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, delere, extinguere, tollere, subvertere, perdere, ad nihilum redigere.

ANNIHILATION, *n.*, deletio, extinctio, evasio.

ANNIVERSARY, *adj.*, anniversarius, annuus; *an anniversary fast*, jejunium anniversarium or solenne; *anniversary festa*, annua festa; *an anniversary*, dies anniversarius; *the anniversary of one's birth*, dies natalis.

ANNOTATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, annotare, adscribere, notam apponere.

ANNOTATION, *n.*, annotatio, nota, commentarium.

ANNOTATOR, *n.*, annotator, qui commentaria scribit, commentariorum scriptor.

ANNOUNCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, nunciare, renunciare; promulgare; imperare, edicere, proponere; indicare; portendere, prædicere, prænunciare.

ANNOUNCEMENT, *n.*, nunciatio, renuntiatio; edictum, imperium.

ANNOY, TO, *v. t.*, vexare, fatigare, obtundere, lacerare, exagitare, carpere, incommodare, ledere, offendere.

ANNOYANCE, *n.*, noxa, damnum, vexatio, molestia, incommodum, læsio, offensio.

ANNOYER, *n.*, qui aliquem incommodo afficit, vexator, læsor.

ANNOYING, *adj.*, gravis, molestus.

ANNUAL, *adj.*, annuus, annversarius.

ANNUALLY, *adv.*, quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos.

ANNUITY, *n.*, annua pecunia, pensio annua, redditus annuus, annua (*pl.*).

ANNUL, TO, *v. t.*, abrogare, abolere, tollere, rescindere.

ANNULAR, *adj.*, annularis.

ANNULING, *n.*, abrogatio, abolitio.

ANNUNCIATION, *n.*, annuntiatio; *annunciation-day*, annuntiatio Marie virginis.

ANODYNE, *adj.*, anodynus, leniens, mitigans.

ANOINT, TO, *v. t.*, ungere, fuungere, oblinere; *to anoint about*, circumlinere; *to anoint all over*, perlinere; *to anoint often*, unctitare; *to anoint upon*, superlinere.

ANOINTER, *n.*, unctor; *anointer of a dead body*, pollinator.

ANOINTING, *n.*, unctio, inunctio, unctura.

ANOMALOUS, *adj.*, anomalus, anormalis, enormis, incompositus.

ANOMALY, *n.*, anomaliam.

ANON, *adv.* (*quickly*), extempore, illico, mox, statim, e vestigio, conestim, protinus, continuo, ecer and anon, identidem, subinde.

ANONYMOUS, *adj.*, anonymus, sine nomine, sine auctore.

ANOTHER, *adj.* (*of many*), alius; (*of two*), alter, (*different*), diversus; *he is of another mind*, aliter putat; *one after another*, alius post alium, alii super alios, singuli, deinceps, ex ordine, alternis vicibus; *one another*, se invicem; *they are delighted with one another*, invicem sese delectant; *at one time — at another*, alias — alias, modo — modo, nunc — nunc; *they may assist one another*, alii alius prodere possunt; *they differ from one another*, inter se dissident; *he dispersed them abroad, some to one place, some to another*, alia alio dissipavit; *one is in danger from this side, another from that*, alius aliunde periculum est; *bear one another's burdens*, alter alterius onera portare; *one mischief on the back of another*, aliud ex alio malum; *they killed one another*, mutuis ictibus occiderunt; *it is one thing to revile, another to accuse*, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare; *another (a second) Hannibal*, alter Hannibal; *another Fabius*, novus Fabius; *another time*, alius, alio tempore; *at another place*, alibi; *to another place*, alio; *another way*, aliorum, alio modo; *another man's*, alienus; *liberal with another's purse*, de alieno liberalis; *to adopt another plan*, consilium mutare; *to put on another dress*, vestimentum mutare; *one good turn deserves another*, manus manum lavat.

ANSWER, TO, *v. t.* (*speak or write in return*), respondere, responsum dare, edere, reddere; *rescribere*; (*speak in opposition*), respondere, se defendere, se purgare; respondere de jure, respondit; *refutare*; (*suit*), congruere, convenire, quadrare; (*come up to*), respondere, explere; (*serve for*), utilem or idoneum esse; (*excuse*), culpa liberare or eximere, excusare; *to answer for (be answerable)*, spondere, ad se recipere; (*be security*), pro aliquo vadem se sistere; (*account for*), rationem reddere alicuius rei; *to answer again*, respondere; (*as servants*), obloqui, proterve respondere; (*as an echo*), assonare, resonare; (*rail at*), ruerere concivium in aliquem; *to answer an action at law*, respondit; *let the words answer to the words*, verba verbis respondeant; *to answer one's wish*, respondere voto alicuius; *to answer to the expectation*, ad spera respondere, expectationi respondere, expectationem explere.

ANSWER, *n.*, responsum, responsio; (*oracle*), responsum oraculi, oraculum; (*confutation*), responsio, defensio, purgatio, excusatio; (*account*), ratio.

ANSWERABLE, *adj.* (*correspondent*), congruens, consonans, consentaneus; (*suitable*), conveniens, congruus; (*accountable*), obnoxius, obligatus, cui ratio reddenda est; *to be answerable for*, prestare; sponsorem esse.

ANSWERABLENESS, *n.*, consensio, congruentia, convenientia.

ANSWERABLY, *adv.*, pariter, similiter, convenienter, congruenter, apte; *ad secundum*.

ANSWERER, *n.*, responsor; (*for another*), pater, vas.

ANSWERING, *n.*, responsio; *an answering for*, vadimonium; *the answering an action at law*, restitution.

ANT, *n.*, formica; *a little ant*, formicula; *an ant-hill*, grumulus formicæ repletus.

ANTAGONIST, *n.*, adversarius.

ANTARCTIC, *adj.*, australis.

ANTECEDENT, *adj.*, antecedens, præcedens.

ANTECEDENT, *n.*, antecedens, quod antecedit; (*in logic*), propositio, propositum.

ANTECEDENTLY, *adv.*, ante, antea, prius.

ANTECHAMBER, *n.*, amphithalamus, proco-ton, anterius conclave.

ANTEDATE, TO, *v. t.*, tempus antiquius quam par est ascribere.

ANTELOPE, *n.*, antilope.

ANTHEM, *n.*, antiphona.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, *n.*, erysipelas.

ANTICHRIST, *n.*, antichristus.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *adj.*, antichristianus.

ANTICIPATE, TO, *v. t.*, anticipare, præoccupare, præcipere, prævenire.

ANTICIPATOR, *n.*, occupator.

ANTICIPATION, *n.*, anticipatio, præoccupatio, anteverso, præsumptio.

ANTICS, *n.*, figuræ; signa antiqua, figuræ antiquæ; præstigia, ridicula.

ANTIDOTE, *n.*, antidotum, antidotus, i, f., alexipharmacum.

ANTIMONY, *n.*, stibium, stimmi.

ANTIPATHY, *n.*, odium, fastidium, aversio, repugnantia.

ANTIPODES, *n.*, antipodes, *pl.*

ANTIQUARY, *n.*, antiquarius, antiquitatum studiosus, rerum antiquarum amator, antiquitatis peritus.

ANTIQUATED, *adj.*, obsoletus, abrogatus.

ANTIQUÉ, *adj.*, antiquus, obsoletus, exoletus; priscus, vetus, vetustus; *an antique*, opus antiquum.

ANTIQUITY, *n.* (*old age*), vetustas; (*ancientness*), antiquitas; *antiquities (remains of old times)*, antiquitates.

ANVL, *n.*, incus; *an anvil's stock*, truncus incudis.

ANXIETY, *n.*, anxietas, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor; cura, nimia cura.

ANXIOUS, *adj.*, anxius, sollicitus; pavidus, trepidus, trepidans; curiosus.

ANY, *adj.*, ullus, quivis, quispiam, quilibet, aliquis; *any one of you*, quivis vestrum; *is any body here?* equis hic est? *any thing*, quicquam, quidpiam, quidvis; *if any one*, *if any thing*, si quis, si quid; *any where*, usquam, uspiam; *to any quarter*, quopiam, quocquam, quovis; *was he any the richer?* numquid copiosior fuit? *any where in the world*, ubivis gentium; *any day*, quovis die; *any how*, quocunque modo, quocumque modo; *if any how*, si qua, si quid; *if to any quarter*, si quo; *at any time*, unquam; *if at any time*, si quando; *any farther*, ulterius, amplius; *any longer*, diutius; *any more*, amplius.

AORIST, *n.*, tempus indefinitum, aoristus.

APACE, *adv.*, cito, celeriter, propere, festinanter, properanter, velociter; *it rains apace*, vehementer pluit.

APART, *adv.*, seorsum, separatim, sejunctim; *jesting apart*, loco remoto; *to stand apart*, distare.

APARTMENT, *n.*, conclave; *sleeping apartment*, cubiculum.

APATHY, *n.*, indolentia, torpor; lentus animus.

APE, *n.*, simia; *a little ape*, simiola; *figur.*: homo putidus; trossulus.

APE, TO, *v. t.*, imitari, perverse imitari, inepte exprimere.

APER, *n.*, imitator.

APERIENT, *adj.*, aperiens.

APERTURE, *n.*, apertio, apertura.

APHORISM, *n.*, aphorismus.

APIARY, *n.*, apiarium.

APIECE, *adv.*, singulis.

APISH, *adj.*, mimicus, ridiculus.

APISHLY, *adv.*, mimice, ridicule.

APISHNESS, *n.*, gesticulatio mimica or ridicula.
APOCALYPSE, *n.*, revelatio.
APOCRYPHA, *n., pl.*, libri apocryphi, libri dubie fidei.
APOLOGIST, *n.*, defensor.
APOLOGIZE FOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, defendere, excusare.
APOLOGUE, *n.*, apologus, fabula, fabella.
APOLOGY, *n.*, apologia, defensio, purgatio.
APOSTASY, *n.*, defectio a sacris, apostasia.
APOSTATE, *n.*, religionis desertor, apostata.
APOSTATIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, desciscere, deficere, sacra deserere.
APOSTEME, *n.*, abscessus, suppuratio.
APOSTLE, *n.*, apostolus.
APOSTLESHIP, *n.*, apostoli munus, apostolica dignitas.
APOSTOLIC, *adj.*, apostolicus, ab apostolo tractus.
APOSTROPHE, *n.*, apostrophus, elisæ vocalis nota.
APOTHECARY, *n.*, pharmacopola, medicamentarius; *an apothecary's shop*, medicamentaria officina, pharmacopolium.
APPALL, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*make pale*), pallorem alicui incutere; (*astonish*), consternare; (*discourage*), perterere, terrore.
APPALLING, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horridus.
APPALMENT, *n.*, consternatio.
APPARATUS, *n.*, apparatus.
APPAREL, *n.*, ornatus, vestitus, habitus; vestis, vestimenta; (*in surgery*), vulneraria curationis apparatus; (*tackle*), apparatus.
APPARENT, *adj.*, evidens, manifestus, liquidus, conspicuus, perspicuus, apertus; (*seeming*), quod videtur; fictus; opinitus; fucatus; *an apparent crime*, crimen flagrans; *to be apparent*, patere, comparere, in promptu esse; *it is apparent*, apparet, liquido constat, in oculis incurrat; *to make apparent*, patefacere, demonstrare.
APPARENTLY, *adv.*, (*clearly*), aperte, perspicue, liquido, manifeste; (*as it seems*), ut videtur; (*seemingly*), specie, verbo.
APPARENTNESS, *n.*, perspicuitas, evidentia.
APPARATION, *n.*, spectrum, visio, visum.
APPEACH, *TO*, *v. t.*, nomen deferre. See **TO IMPEACH**.
APPEAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*call*), appellare; (*call as witness*), testem appellare, provocare; (*accuse*), accusare, deferre; (*refer to another as judge*), appellare ad, causam referre ad, provocare ad alium.
APPEAL, *n.*, appellatio, provocatio; imploratio.
APPEAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, apparere, comparere, parere, elucere, euitere; emergere; existere, oriri; (*seem*), videri; *to appear above others*, emicere, supereminere; *to appear against*, se sistere contra alium; *to appear for (side with)*, alicui favere, partes alicuius tutari; *to begin to appear*, patescere; *to make to appear*, aperire, demonstrare, monstrare, ostendere; *it appears*, constat, liquet, patet, videtur, patescit.
APPEARANCE, *n.*, (*show*), species; (*relation*), visio, spectrum, umbra; (*figure*), persona, habitus; (*likeness*), similitudo, verisimilitudo; (*in a court of justice*), præsentia, vadimonium; (*conduct of people*), frequentia, concursus, celebritas; *appearance above water*, emersio; *first appearance (rising)*, exortus; *day of appearance*, dies vadimonii obundi; *to be bound for one's appearance*, vadimonium prouittere; *to make one's appearance*, se sistere.
APPEASABLE, *adj.*, placabilis, ingenio flexibilis; *not appeasable*, implacabilis, inextinguibilis.
APPEASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, placare, lenire, sedare, mulcere, demulcere, tranquillum facere, placidum reddere; compescere, comprimere, componere, restinguere; *to appease one's wrath*, iram alienius placare; *to appease by sacrifice*, expiare, litare, propitium reddere.
APPEASING, *n.*, placatio, sedatio.
APPELLANT, *n.*, appellator, qui ad alium provocat.
APPELLATION, *n.*, nomen, appellatio.
APPELLATIVE, *adj.*, appellativus; *n.*, nomen appellativum.
APPEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, appendere, addere.
APPENDAGE, *n.*, appendix, additamentum, accessio.

APPENDIX, *n.*, appendix, additamentum; *a small appendix*, appendicula.
APPERTAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, pertinere, attinere; *respicere*, spectare, computare; *esse alicuius*; *all that appertains to us*, omnia que nostra sunt propria; *it appertains*, interest, refert.
APPETENCE or APPETENCY, *n.*, appetentia.
APPETITE, *n.*, (*desire*), appetentia, appetitus, desiderium, cupiditas; (*desire of eating*), cibi appetentia, fames; (*insatiable stomach*), ingluvis, edendi rabies; (*desire of drinking*), cupiditas bibendi, potionis aviditas; *full of appetite*, ciborum avidus; *to make an appetite*, appetentiam cibi facere; *to have an appetite*, esurire, cibum appetere; *to have no appetite*, nullam ciborum appetentiam sentire; *want of appetite*, fastidium.
APPLAUD, *TO*, *v. t.*, applaudere, plausus approbare, plausu prosequi, laudibus efferre, laudare.
APPLAUDE, *AN*, *n.*, plausor, applausor, laudator.
APPLAUSE, *n.*, applausus, plausus; laudes, laus; *deserving applause*, plausibilis.
APPLE, *n.*, malum, pomum; *apple-tree*, malus, *l. f.*; *oak-apple*, galla; *pine-apple*, nux pinea; *the apple of the eye*, oculi pupilla; *bearing apples*, pomifer, malifer.
APPLICABLE, *adj.*, aptus, utilis, consentaneus, conveniens; *to be applicable*, utilis esse, usum habere.
APPLICATION, *n.*, adhibitio, usus; (*diligence*), diligentia, cura, studium, sedulitas, attentio, intentio, assiduitas, gnauitas, industria; (*request*), petitio.
APPLY, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*put to*), apponere, applicare, admovere; aptare, accommodare, adaptare; *imponere*; (*make use of*), adhibere, uti; collocare, impendere, conferre; (*carry over to*), transferre in, traducere ad, accommodare ad or in rem; (*bend the mind to*), dare se alicui rei, dedere se studio alicuius rei, se applicare ad aliquid, operam dare alicui rei; (*have recourse to*), confugere, vertere se, se convertere, se applicare; *v. i.* (*suit, agree*), congruere, convenire, aptum esse alicui rei; *to apply for*, petere.
APPOINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*fix*), statuere, constituere; designare; destinare; definire; (*prescribe*), prescribere, præcipere; (*elect*), creare, facere; (*set over*), præfere muneris, mandare munus; (*assign*), assignare, attribuire, decernere; (*furnish*), ornare, exornare, instruere; *to appoint a day*, diem statuere; *to appoint one witness*, aliquid testem constituere; *to appoint one in place of another*, aliquid in alicuius locum substituere, sufficere.
APPOINTEE, *n.*, constitutor.
APPOINTING, *n.*, assignatio, designatio, præfinitio.
APPOINTMENT, *n.*, constitutio, definitio, ordinatio; (*stipulation*), constitutum, conventum, pactum, pactio; (*decree*), ordinatio, præscriptum, decretum; (*order*), iussus, iussum, Imperium; (*commission*), mandatum, negotium; (*equipment*), ornatus; (*allowance*), salarium; (*office*), munus; *by appointment*, ex conventu, (ex) composito; *by your appointment*, iussu tuo.
APPORTION, *TO*, *v. t.*, æqualibus partibus dividere or distribuere.
APPORTIONMENT, *n.*, æqualis distributio.
APPOSITE, *adj.*, appositus, aptus, idoneus.
APPOSITION, *n.*, appositio.
APPAISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, æstimare, pretium constituit.
APPAISEMENT, *n.*, æstimatio.
APPAISE, *n.*, æstimator.
APPREHEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*arrest*), comprehendere, apprehendere, in custodiam dare; (*conceive*), comprehendere, compiecti, mente concipere, percipere, cognoscere, assequi, intelligere, perspicere; *to apprehend quickly*, arripere; (*fear*), meture, timere, vereri; (*suspect*), suspicari.
APPREHENSION, *n.*, (*arrest*), captura, prehensio; (*understanding*), ingenium, captus, facultas, intelligentia; (*opinion*), opinio, iudicium; (*fear*), metus, timor, sollicitudo; *a man of quick* —, homo ingenii subtilis, acuti; *according to my* —, meo iudicio; *an excellent* —, ingenium egregium.
APPREHENSIVE, *adj.*, (*quick of understanding*), sagax, perspicax, acutus; (*fearful*), timidus, pavidus.
APPREHENSIVELY, *adv.*, (*acutely*), acute, sagaciter; (*intelligibly*), perspicue, aperte.
APPRENTICE, *n.*, puer discens, discipulus, tiro, tabernæ alumnus; *an apprentice-girl*, discipula.

APPRENTICESHIP, *n.*, tirocinium.
APPRISE ONE OF A THING, *TO*, *v. t.*, certiorum aliquem facere de re aliqua, nuntiare, docere.
APPROACH, *n.*, appropinquatio, accessus, aditus; (*likeness*), similitudo; (*at the approach of death*), morte appropinquante; (*at the approach of night*), nocte appetente, sub noctem; (*to have an approach to one*), ad aliquem admitti.
APPROACH, *TO*, *v. t.*, prope accedere, appropinquare; (*in time*), adventare, appetere, prope adesse, subesse, imminere; (*in resemblance*), prope accedere ad aliquid, accedere ad similitudinem aliquis rei.
APPROBATION, *n.*, approbatio, comprobatio.
APPROPRIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sibi aliquid sumere, assumere, arrogare, vindicare, aliquid in se transferre, aliquid occupare; (*assign to a special use*), destinare ad, seponere in aliquid or alicui rei.
APPROPRIATE, *adj.*, idoneus, aptus, conveniens, congruus, proprius.
APPROPRIATION, *n.*, vindicatio.
APPROVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, probare, approbare, comprobare; aliquem rei auctorem fieri; ratum habere; laudare; (*an opinion*), sententia assentiri, sententiam accipere; (*ratify*), ratum esse jubere.
APPROVAL, *n.*, approbatio, probatio, comprobatio; auctoritas, adstipulatio; laus, assensus, assensus.
APPROVED, *adj.*, probatus, spectatus, cognitus; (*an approved author*), scriptor classicus or idoneus; (*of approved fidelity*), fidus, fidelis.
APPROVER, *n.*, approbator; (*accuser*), delator.
APRICOT, *n.*, prunum Armeniacum, malum Armeniacum; *apricot tree*, malus Armeniaca.
APRIL, *n.*, mensis Aprilis, Aprilis; *the 1st of April*, calendæ Aprilis.
APRON, *n.*, subligaculum, subligar; *campestre (worn in the Campus Martius)*, a *le thern apron*, præcinctorium coriarium; a *tradesman's apron*, semicinctum artificis.
APPROPOS, *adv.*, opportune; *apropos!* sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quaso!
APT, *adj.* (*fit*), aptus, idoneus, concinnus, congruus, consentaneus; (*active, ready*), dexter, agilis, habilis, bonus; (*inclined to*), propensus, proclivis, pronus; *apt to break*, fragilis; *apt to learn*, docilis; *apt to be merry*, hilaris, facetus; *too apt to indulge*, nimis indulgens; *to be apt to do*, solere, assolvere; *to be apt to fall*, propendere, in ruinam vergere; *to make apt*, aptare, accommodare, concinnare.
APTITUDE or **APTNESS**, *n.*, habitus, natura habilis, ingenium aptum; aptitudo, concinnitas, convenientia; (*proneness*), propensio, proclivitas, indoles; *aptness to learn*, docilitas, ingenium docile.
AQUATIC, *adj.*, aquatilis, aquaticus.
AQUeduct, *n.*, aquæ ductus.
AQUEOUS, *adj.*, aquaticus, aquatilis, aquosus.
AQUILINE, *adj.*, aquilinus.
ARABLE, *adj.*, arabilis, culturæ habilis or idoneus; *arable land*, arvum, aratio.
ARBITER, *n.*, arbiter, disceptor, iudex.
ARBITRARILY, *adv.*, ad arbitrium, ex arbitrio, arbitrario, pro libitu, ad libidinem, ad voluntatem; (*lordly*), imperiose.
ARBITRARINESS, *n.*, dominatio.
ARBITRARY, *adj.* (*left to one's choice*), arbitrarius; (*lordly*), imperiosus; *an arbitrary prince*, princeps sui arbitrii or sui iuris; *arbitrary government*, domitatio, summum imperium.
ARBITRATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*judge between*), iudicare, iudicare, disceptare, decernere, arbitri partes suscipere; *to arbitrate a dispute*, controversiam dirimere, de controversia decidere, questionem persolvere.
ARBITRATION, *n.*, dijudicatio, disceptatio; arbitrium, arbitratus.
ARBITRATOR, *n.*, arbiter, disceptor; (*judge*), iudex.
ARBITRATRIX, *n.*, arbitra.
ARBOR, *n.*, pergula, trichila, umbraculum.
ARBORIST, *n.*, arborum peritus.
ARBUTE, *n.*, arbutum, fetus arbutus; *arbutus-tree*, arbutus, i. f.; (*of an arbutus-tree*), arbutus.
ARC, *n.*, arcus.
ARCH, *n.*, arcus, fornix, camera.
ARCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, arcuare, camerare, conformicare, in arcum sinuare or curvare; *arched*, arcuatus, fornicatus, laqueatus, concameratus; *an arched roof*, camera, fornix, concameratio, camera fornicata, laquear.

ARCH, *adj.*, vafer, callidus, astutus.
ARCHNESS, *n.*, vafrities, astutia.
ARCH, *n.*, in composition, summus, maximus; *archangel*, *n.*, archangelus; *archbishop*, *n.*, archiepiscopus; *archbishopric*, *n.*, archiepiscopatus; (*of an archbishop*), archiepiscopalis; *archdeacon*, *n.*, archidiaconus; *archdeaconry* or *archdeaconship*, *n.*, archidiaconatus; *archduke*, *n.*, dux primarius; *archtreasurer*, *n.*, quæstor primarius, summus æraril præfectus; *archpriest*, *n.*, archipresbyter.
ARCHER, *n.*, sagittarius.
ARCHERY, *n.*, ars sagittaria.
ARCHETYPE, *n.*, exemplum primum, typus primarius.
ARCHITECT, *n.*, architectus, architecton.
ARCHITECT-LIKE, *adv.*, affabre, eleganter.
ARCHITECTURE, *n.*, architectura, architectonicæ; structura; genus; *architecture of houses*, ædificiorum modus.
ARCHITECTURAL, *adj.*, architectonicus.
ARCHITRAVE, *n.*, epistylum.
ARCHIVES, *n.* (*place for records*), tabularium, archiva, *pl.*; (*records*), tabulæ publicæ, chartæ publicæ.
ARCITIC, *adj.*, arcticus, septentrionalis.
ARDENCY, *n.* (*heat*), ardor, fervor, æstus; (*of mind*), ardor animi, mentis fervor.
ARDENT, *adj.* (*hot*), ardens, candens, fervidus; (*eager*), acer, vehementis, ardens, fervens, fervidus.
ARDOR, *n.* (*heat*), ardor, æstus; (*eagerness*), ardor animi, mentis fervor, vehementia, impetus.
ARDUOUS, *adj.*, arduus, difficilis.
AREA, *n.*, arca, superficies.
ARGENT, *adj.*, argenteus, candidus.
ARGUE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*dispute*), argumentari, argumenta afferre, disceptare, disputare, litigare, in contrarias partes disserere; (*show, prove*), arguere, evincere, probare, declarare, ostendere, significare.
ARGUER, *n.*, disceptor, disputator.
ARGUING, *n.*, disceptatio, disputatio.
ARGUMENT, *n.* (*arguing*), probatio, ratio, argumentatio; (*proof*), ratio, argumentum, signum, indicium, documentum; (*subject*), argumentum, materia, epitome; (*in court*), oratio, actio, defensio; (*treatise*), liber, libellus; *to prove by arguments*, docere argumentis, demonstrare, efficere, evincere; *full of arguments*, argumentosus; *to hold an argument with one*, adversus aliquem disputare, verbis contendere cum aliquo.
ARGUMENTATIVE, *adj.*, arguendi cupidus.
ARGUTE, *adj.*, argutus, argutulus.
ARID, *adj.*, aridus.
ARIDITY, *n.*, ariditas.
ARIGHT, *adv.*, recte; *to set aright*, ad normam dirigere or redigere.
ARISE, *TO*, *v. i.* (*get up*), surgere, assurgere, exsurgere; (*get up together*), consurgere; (*rise*), oriri, exoriri, emergere; (*spring*), nasci, signi fieri, procedere, provenire; existere; erumpere; proficisci, manare, fluere; efflorescere; *the senate arose*, senatus consurrexit; *a laugh arises*, risus coortitur; *a question here arises*, hoc loco questio existit, queritur hinc; *to arise before one*, assurgere alicui; *to make to arise*, exsuscitare, excitare.
ARISTOCRACY, *n.*, respublica ab optimatibus administrata, optimatum principatus, aristocratiæ.
ARISTOCRAT, *n.*, optimatum fautor, unus ex optimatibus.
ARISTOCRATIC, *adj.*, aristocraticus, optimatum causam agens, ad optimatum imperium pertinens.
ARITHMETIC, *n.*, arithmetica, arithmetice, ars numerandi or supputandi.
ARITHMETICAL, *adj.*, arithmeticus.
ARITHMETICIAN, *n.*, arithmetices professor.
ARK, *n.* (*chest*), arca, cista; (*ship*), navis, navigium.
ARM, *n.* (*from the shoulder to the elbow*), laceratus; (*from the elbow to the wrist*), brachium; *fig.*: (*of the polytus*), cirrus; (*of a river*), brachium, pars; (*of the sea*), æstuarium, sinus; (*of a mountain*), ramus, brachium; (*of a harbor*), brachium, cornu; (*of a tree*), ramus; (*of a vine*), palmeæ; *a little arm*, brachiolum; *a bracelet for the arm*, brachiale; *by strength of arm*, valida manu; *to carry a child in one's arms*, puerum in manibus gestare; *to clasp in one's arms*, medium aliquem complecti; *to sink into one's arms*, manibus alicuius exipere; *to receive one with open arms*, libens excipere aliquem; *to dis-*

in one's arms, in complexu alicujus emori; *having strong arms*, laetissimus; *to carry under the arm*, portare sub ala; *a weapon carried under the arm*, telum subalare.

ARM, *TO*, *v. t.*, armare, armis instruere, tela allicui suppeditare; *figur.*: armare, munire; *to arm one's self*, se armare, armari, arma capere, arma inducere, se telis inducere, armis accingi; bellum adorare, parare, apparare, *to arm one's self against (prepare for)*, se ad aliquid sustinendum parare or accingere; (*act cautiously*), cavere.

ARMADA, *n.*, classis armata, classis bellica, navis bellicæ.

ARMAMENT, *n.*, bellicus or belli apparatus; exercitus, copie.

ARMED, *adj.*, armatus, armis instructus, munitus, indutus; *armed all over*, perarmatus; *heavy-armed troops*, milites gravis armaturæ, gravior armaturæ; *light armed*, levis armaturæ; *light armed troops*, milites levis armaturæ, levis armaturæ, velites; *armed with a buckler*, scutatus, clypeatus, clypeo indutus; *armed with darts*, pilatus; *armed with a sword*, ense or gladio instructus; *armed with a coat of mail*, loricator, paludatus.

ARMEFUL, *n.*, manipulus.

ARM-HOLE, *n.* (*arm-pit*), ala, axilla.

ARMISTICE, *n.*, induciæ.

ARMLET, *n.*, brachiale.

ARMOR, *n.*, arma, armatura; *armor for the thigh*, femorale; *a coat of armor*, lorica, paludamentum.

ARMORER, *n.*, faber or opifex armorum.

ARMORIAL, *adj.*, ad arma pertincens; *armorial bearings*, gentilitii scuti insignia.

ARMORY, *n.* (*repository of arms*), armarium, armamentarium.

ARM-PIT, *n.*, ala, axilla.

ARMS, *n.*, *pl.* (1) (*weapons*), arma (*defensive*), tela (*offensive*); *to be in arms*, in armis esse; *to take up arms*, arma sumere or capere; *to fly to arms*, arma arripere; *to arms! ad arma!* *to lay down arms*, arma ponere, deponere, abjicere, ab armis discedere; *to bear arms under a general*, sub aliquo militare, aliquo imperatore merere; *deeds of arms*, res bellicæ, gesta militaria; *a man of arms*, vir bellicus; *a brother in arms*, armorum socius, commilito; *able to bear arms*, homo ætate militari (*as to age*); qui munus militiæ sustinere potest (*as to health or strength*); *by force of arms*, vi et armis, armis; (2) (*armorial ensigns*), insignie generis, insignia gentilitia; *to bear arms*, insignia gentilitia in scuto ferre.

ARMY, *n.*, exercitus, milites, copie; *an army on march*, agmen; *an army in battle array*, acies, acies instructa; *to raise an army*, exercitum scribere, conscribere; *to lead or march an army*, agmen or copias ducere; *to marshal an army*, aciem instruere; *to muster an army*, exercitum lustrare, recensere.

AROMATIC, *adj.*, aromaticus.

AROUND, *adv.* and *prep.*, circa, circum, circumcirca, circumquaque, undique.

AROUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, exsuscitare, expergescere, excitare, suscitare somno or e quiete.

ARRAIGN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*set in order*), ordinare; (*accuse*), postulare, criminis reum agere, in jus vocare.

ARRAIGNMENT, *n.* (*charge*), actio, accusatio, questio judicialis.

ARRANGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ordinare, in ordinem adducere or redigere, digerere, disponere, componere, constituere, instituere.

ARRANGEMENT, *n.*, ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, constitutio, institutio; ordo, series, ratio; *arrangement of words*, compositio verborum.

ARRANT, *adj.*, merus; *an — lie*, merum mendacium; *an — knave*, puerus putus nebulo.

ARRAS, *n.*, tapes (ctis), tapetum.

ARRAY, *n.* (*order*), ordo; *battle-array*, acies; (*dress*), ornatus, vestitus, cultus.

ARRAY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*set in order*), ordinare, disponere, componere; (*clothe*), vestire, veste inducere; (*deck*), ornare, exornare.

ARRAYERS, *n.*, *pl.*, quibus cura militum armaturæ legitime demandatur.

ARREARS, *n.*, *pl.*, reliqua, residuum, residua, *pl.*, residue pecunæ.

ARREST, *n.* (*caption*), prehensio, comprehensio; (*stop*), mora, moratio.

ARREST, *TO*, *v. t.* (*withhold*), morari, remorari, retinere, tenere; (*seize*), aliquem prehendere or

comprehendere, manus in aliquem injicere, in jus aliquem trahere or rapere; (*accuse*), dicam alicui impingere, aliquem in jus vocare.

ARRIVAL, *n.*, adventus, accessus; appulsus (*by ship*); *unexpected arrival*, interventus, superventus.

ARRIVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, venire, advenire, adventare, pervenire, accedere; afferri (*of things*); *to arrive in a chariot*, curru adveni; *to arrive in a ship*, perveni in locum, navem appellere aliquo; *the ship arrived*, navis appulsa est; *I arrived here*, huc me appuli.

ARROGANCE, *n.*, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia; *fastus*; *to put on great arrogance*, magnus sibi sumere spiritus.

ARROGANT, *adj.*, arrogans, insolens, superbus.

ARROGATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sibi aliquid arrogare, sumere, assumere, vindicare.

ARROW, *n.*, sagitta, telum; *a broad and barbed arrow*, tragula; *an arrow-head*, sagittæ ferramentum, cuspis, mucro; *to shoot with arrows*, sagittare; *bearing arrows*, sagittifer, tellifer.

ARROWY, *adj.*, sagittarius.

ARSENAL, *n.*, armorum repositorium or receptaculum, armarium.

ARSENIC, *n.*, arsenicum, auripigmentum; *arsenic color*, sandix.

ART, *n.*, ars; artificium; scientia; machina, dolus; *the liberal arts*, artes ingenue, liberales, honestæ, studia liberalia; *mechanical arts*, artes humiles, vulgares; *the black art*, magie, ars magica; *a master of arts*, artium magister; *by art*, arte, per artem, *fortified by art*, opere munitus; *with art*, ex arte, scienter, affabre; *the art of painting*, ars pingendi; *art (artfulness, cunning)*, consilium, astutia, calliditas, versutia, varietas; (*trade, profession*), ars; *to practise an art*, artem aliquam exercere, in aliqua arte versari.

ARTERY, *n.*, arteria.

ARTERIAL, *adj.*, ad arterias pertinens.

ARTFUL, *adj.*, artis plenus, artificiosus, arte factus, artificialis, factitius; (*cunning*), astutus, callidus, versutus, vaser, subdolos.

ARTFULLY, *adv.* (*like an artist*), bene, affabre, concinne, eleganter; (*cunningly*), sagaciter, subtiliter; astute, callide, versute, subdole.

ARTFULNESS, *n.* (*skill*), ars; (*cunning*), consilium, astutia.

ARTICHOKE, *n.*, cichara, carduus; cactus.

ARTICLE, *n.* (*joint*), articulus; (*in grammar*), articulus; (*head of discourse*), pars, caput, locus; (*kind, sort*), genus; *articles of faith*, fidei capita; *articles of peace*, concordiones pacis; *articles of agreement*, conventa, *pl.*; *articles of account*, rationum capita or nomina; *articles of marriage*, pactio nuptialis; *to break articles*, pacti convolvere fœdus violare; *article by article*, articulatim.

ARTICULAR, *adj.*, articularis.

ARTICULATE, *adj.*, distinctus.

ARTICULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, distincte voces efferre, edere, or pronuntiare.

ARTIFICE, *n.*, artificium, ars, machina; (*cunning fetch*), dolus, fraus.

ARTIFICER, *n.*, artifex, opifex; faber; operarius.

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* (*made by art*), arte factus, artificiosus, factitius; (*curiously and handsomely done*), arte elaboratus, concinnus, affabre factus; (*ingenious, artful*), sagax, subtilis, callidus; (*assumed, fictitious*), fectus, fucatus, affectatus, questus.

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.*, artificiose, arte, affabre, ad amussim, ad unguem, ad normam, scite, perite.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *n.*, artificium.

ARTILLERY, *n.*, machinæ bellicæ, tormenta bellicæ.

ARTISAN, *n.*, faber, opifex; artifex.

ARTIST, *n.*, artifex.

ARTLESS, *adj.* (*devoid of art*), non artificiosus, inconditus; (*natural, sincere*), candidus; (*simple*), insulzus, hebes, crassus.

AS, *conj.* (1) (*while*), dum, ut, quum, ubi, in, inter, super; *as I stood at the door*, dum ante ostium sto; *as the money was paying down*, ut numerabatur forte argentum; *as I was folding up this letter*, cum complicarem hanc epistolam; *as I was going into the nursery*, ubi in gynæceum ire occipio; *he studies as he is travelling*, in itinere secum ipse meditatatur; *just this bestilen you as you were at supper?* si inter cenam hoc tibi accidisset? *as we were at supper*, super cenam; *as yet*, adhuc; *not yet*, nondum, neo-

dum, (2) (*like*), quemadmodum, quomodo, ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, quasi, tanquam, pro, prout, pro eo ac, pro eo atque, perinde ut, perinde atque, proinde, proinde ac, utenque; in modum (c. gen.), modo (c. gen.), more (c. gen.), ritu (c. gen.), loco (c. gen.), numero, in numero (c. gen.); as — so, quemadmodum — eodem modo: quemadmodum — sic; ut — ita or sic: velut — sic or ita; as they say, ut dicunt, ut dicitur; as it seems, ut videtur; as it is fit, ut par est; to obey as a slave, in modum servorum parere; to be slaughtered as cattle, vice pecorum obtruncari; to be regarded as an enemy, in hostium numero haberi; I loved him as my own, cum amavi pro meo; according as the abilities of such a man were, prout facultates hominis huius modi ferebant; as quickly as possible, quam celerissime; as if, quasi, tanquam si, ac si; not as if, non quo, non quia, non quoniam; not as if not, non quin, non quia non: as it were, ut quasi, vel, tanquam; as being, quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui; as for example, ut, velut; equally as, eque ac; not equally us, non eque quam; the same as, idem ac; not the same as, non idem quam; as soon as, simul ac or atque; simul ut; ut, ut primum, quum primum; ubi, postquam; for as much as, quandoquidem, quum, quando; to as, to, for, as touching, de, quod, quatenus, ad, quod ad, quantum ad; I am so foolish as to think, tam sum stultus, ut putem; I am not such a man as to think, non sum is, qui arbitror; as much as I bade you, quantum iuravi; rich as you are, he cares not a pin for you, non pili facit te, quamlibet divitem; she did as her mother bade her, iuxta quod suaver fecit; (3) (if), si; as you love me, si me ames; as I live, si vivo.

ASCEND, TO, v. t., ascendere, ascendere; ascendere; condescendere; alta petere, sursum evchi, altius emergere.

ASCENDANT, ASCENDENCY, n., auctoritas; (of a nativity), astra natalia, sidera natalitia, affectio astrorum.

ASCENDING, ASCENSION, ASCENT, n., ascensio, ascensus; an ascent, locus altus or editus.

ASCERTAIN, TO, v. t., confirmare, comperrere, invenire.

ASCERTAINER, n., confirmator, certus auctor.

ASCRIBE, TO, v. t., adscribere, attribuerere, tribuere, imputare, assignare; to ascribe to one's self, aliquid sibi arrogare, sumere, imputare or vindicare.

ASCRPTION, n., adscriptio, attributio, tributio.

ASH, n. (tree), fraxinus; wild ash, ornus; made of ash, fraxineus.

ASHAMED, adj., verecundus, pudibundus, pudore suffusus; to be ashamed, erubescere, expallere, pudore affici or suffundi, pudet; I will not be ashamed to speak of it, non me hoc dicere pudebit; I am ashamed of you, pudet me tui; to be ashamed to death, pudore coucti; to make one ashamed, pudore aliquem afficere; I am half ashamed, suppetit me.

ASH-COLORED, adj., cineritius, cinereus.

ASHEEN, adj. (made of ash), fraxineus.

ASHES, n., pl., cinis; hot ashes, favilla; full of ashes, cinerosus; of ashes, cinereus; pale as ashes, cineraceus, cineritius; to burn to ashes, in cineres redigere.

ASH-GROVE, n., fraxinetum.

ASHY, adj., cinereo colore, leucophæus; ash-colored marble, tephria.

ASIDE, adv. (apart), separatim, seorsum; (avert), oblique, aliter; to call aside, devocare; to lay aside, seponere; to go aside, secedere; to bring aside, clam removere, avertere; to throw aside, abjicere, rejicere.

ASININE, adj., asinarius.

ASK, TO, v. t. (question), interrogare, sciscitare, rogare; (desire), rogare, orare, petere, poscere; (desire with urgency), depescere, exposcere; (demand), postulare, expostulare, flagitare, efflagitare; to ask riches of the gods, rogare deos divitias; to ask one's aid, aliquis auxilium implorare; to ask again, repescere; to ask one about something, interrogare aliquem aliquid, sciscitari aliquid ex or ab aliquo, querere, exquirere, requirere aliquid ex or ab aliquo, percontari aliquid de or ex aliquo; to ask counsel or advice of any one, consulere aliquem to ask after one, querere aliquem; it asks (requires) more, plus requirit; to ask the price of a thing, percontari ex aliquo, quanti aliquid vendat; how much do you ask for it? quanti indicas; they ask dear, indicant caro; to ask frequently, requiritare; to ask humbly, supplicare; to ask mournfully, implorare;

to ask secretly, suppetere; to ask as a suitor or wooer, procare.

ASKANCE, adv., oblique, torve, transverse, limit oculis.

ASKER, n., petitor, postulator, quesitor, rogator; an asker of questions, percontator.

ASKING, n., rogatio, petitio, postulatio; an asking of advice, consultatio; (inquiring), inquisitio; (entreating), obsecratio, deprecatio, supplicatio.

ASLAN, adv., oblique, in obliquum.

ASLEEP, n., in somno; in somnum; to be asleep, dormire, quiescere, sopitum esse; to fall asleep, obdormire, obdormiscere, somno opprimi; to lull asleep, sopire, consopire; to try asleep, soporare, somnum aliquid afferre; my foot is asleep, mihi pes torpet or stupet; fallen asleep, sopitus, soporatus, somno oppressus; half asleep, semisopitus.

ASLOPE, adv., oblique, in obliquum; to make aslope, obliquare.

ASP OR ASPIC, n., aspis.

ASP OR ASPEN, n., populus alba, candida, tremula.

ASPECT, n., aspectus, visus; spectacles; aspect of a place, prospectus; aspects (in astrology), positus siderum.

ASPERITY, n., asperitas, duritas.

ASPERSE, TO, v. t. (sprinkle), adspersere, conspergere; (stander), aliquem infamia adspersere, aliquid turpitudinis notam inurere.

ASPERSION, n. (sprinkling), adpersio; (stander), infamia, existimationis latio.

ASPIRANT, n., candidatus, petitor.

ASPIRATE, adj., aspiratus; n., spiritus asper.

ASPIRATE A LETTER, TO, v. t., litteris adspirare or adspirationem adijcere.

ASPIRATION, n., aspiratio, aspiratio.

ASPIRE, TO, v. t. (blow upon), aspirare; (strive after), appetere, affectare, aspirare ad, captare, sequi, sectari, consectari; to aspire after honor, honores ambire, ad honores contendere; a man of aspiring temper, homo clari ac superbi animi.

ASQUINT, adv., oblique, transverse; to look —, transverse intueri; to look — at one, limis or per-versis oculis aliquem spectare.

ASS, n., asinus; little ass, asellus; she-ass, asina; ass-coll, pullus asinus; wild ass, onager; of an ass, asinarius; an ass (blockhead), stultus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus, stupidus, stipes, fungus.

ASSAIL, TO, v. t., aliquem aggredi, impetum facere or invadere in aliquem; aliquem adori, petere, oppugnare; (with words), invchi in aliquem, convicio aliquem lacerare; to assail a thing, rem in controversiam vocare; to be assailed by a disease, tentari or corripi morbo.

ASSAILANT, n., oppugnator.

ASSASSIN, n., sicarius, percussor; (waylayer), insidiator.

ASSASSINATE, TO, v. t., aliquem ex insidiis percutere, interficere, interficere, trucidare, occidere, jugulare, necare.

ASSASSINATION, n., cædes ex insidiis facta, interemptio per immissum percussorem.

ASSAULT, TO, v. t., aggredi, adori, petere, oppugnare; impetum facere, invadere in aliquem; to assault a town, urbi oppugnationem inferre, oppugnare oppidum.

ASSAULT, n. (personal violence), vis, manus; (attack), petitio, impetus, incursio, aggressio; (of a place), impugnatio, oppugnatio; at the first assault, primo impetu; taken by assault, expugnatus, vi captus or occupatus.

ASSAULTER, n., aggressor, oppugnator.

ASSAY, n. (trial), experimentum, periculum; (examination), tentatio, tentamen.

ASSAY, TO, v. t. (try), tentare, experiri, periclitari, conari; (examine), tentare, explorare; to assay gold (by fire), aurum ad obrusum exigere; (by the touchstone), Lydio lapide bonitatem auri attitula deprehendere.

ASSAYER OR ASSAY-MASTER, n., metallorum probandorum præfatus, monetarius.

ASSEMBLAGE, n., coæservatio, congregatio, compactio, conjunctio, complexio, congeries, globus.

ASSEMBLE, TO, (1) v. t., cogere, congregare, convocare; (troops), conducere, contrahere; (the people), concionem vocare; (the senate), senatum cogere, convocare; (2) v. i., cogi, se congregare, convenire, coire; in haste, convolare; in great numbers, confluere, frequentes convenire.

ASSEMBLY, *n.*, conventus, frequentia, cœtus; **contio**; concilium; *to call an —*, concilium vocare; *to call one to an —*, aliquem ad concilium vocare; *to dismiss the —*, concilium dimittere or solvere.

ASSENT, *n.*, assensus, assensus.

ASSENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, consentire rei or ad rem; **assentire** or **assentiri** alicui; **anuere**.

ASSESS, *TO*, *v. t.* (*affirm*), **asserere**, **asseverare**, **affirmare**; (*maintain*), **defendere**, **tueri**, **vindicare**.

ASSERTION, *n.*, assertio, affirmatio; **defensio**, **vindicatio**.

ASSERTOR, *n.*, tutor, defensor, propugnator, **vindex**.

ASSESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, vectigal or tributum **imponere**, or **indicare**, stipendium **imperare** alicui.

ASSESSMENT, *n.*, census, tributum, **pecunie imperatæ**, stipendium.

ASSESSOR, *n.* (*sitter by*), **assessor**, **consessor**; (*layer on of taxes*), qui tributa **indicit**, **censor**.

ASSETS, *n., pl.*, bona solvendi debitis et legatis **restantia**.

ASSEVERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, **asseverare**.

ASSEVERATION, *n.*, **asseveratio**.

ASSIDUITY, *n.*, assiduitas, **sedulitas**, **industria**.

ASSIDUOUS, *adj.*, assiduus, **sedulus**, **industrius**, **diligens**, **strenuus**.

ASSIGN, *TO*, *v. t.*, **assignare**, **attribuere**; **designare**, **præfrire**, **statuere**, **constituere**; *to assign a reason for*, **rationem** or **causam** **dare**, **exhibere**, **reddere**, **prætexere**.

ASSIGNABLE, *adj.*, qui alteri **assignari** potest.

ASSIGNATION, *n.*, assignatio, **distributio**; *an assignment of time and place*, **diei** et **loci** **constitutio**.

ASSIGNMENT, *n.*, assignatio, **designatio**.

ASSIMILATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, **assimilare**.

ASSIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem **juvare**, **adjuvare**, **allicui** **auxiliari**, **auxilio** **esse**, **auxilium** **ferre**, **operam** **præbere**, **opulari**, **subvenire**, **succurrere**, **adesse**, **præse** **adesso**, **suppelias** **ferre**; *to assist one in looking for something*, **allicui** **opulari** in aliqua **re** **querenda**; *to assist at a service or other divine service*, **rebus** **divinis** **interesse**.

ASSISTANCE, *n.*, **auxilium**, **adjumentum**, **subsidiu** **opus**, **opera**; (*in court*), **patrocinium**; *to desire assistance*, **opem** **ab** aliquo **petere**, **flagitare**, **allicuius** **auxilium** **invocare**; *to give assist*, **allicui** **ferre** **auxilium**, **subvenire**; *to need assistance*, **inopem** **esse**, **opis** **indigere**; **auxilii** **inopem** **esse**; *without assistance*, **sua** **sponte**, **per** **se**; *by my assistance*, **me a** **juvante**, **me a** **juatore**, **opera** **mea**.

ASSISTANT, *n.*, **adjutor**, **socius**, **collega**; **adjutrix**, **soci**; (*accomplice*), **administer**, **minister**.

ASSIZE or **ASSIZES**, *n., pl.*, **judicium** **concessus**, **comitia** **provincialia**; **conventus**; *to hold the assizes*, **juri** **dicendo** **provincias** **obire**, **conventum** **agere**.

ASSIZE WEIGHT AND MEASURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, **ponderum** et **mensurarum** **jura** **præscribere**.

ASSIZER, *n.*, **ædilis**; **ponderum** et **mensurarum** **signator**.

ASSOCIATE, *n.*, **socius**; (*colleague*), **collega**; (*confederate*), **socius** **fo** **re** **junctus**; (*companion, friend*), **amicus**, **sodalis**, **familiaris**; (*accomplice*), **socius**, **administer**.

ASSOCIATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, **jungere**, **conjungere**, **sociare**, **conso** **lare**, **adjungere**; *to associate one's self with another*, **societatem** **inire** **cum** **aliquo**; *to associate an other with one's self*, **aliquem** **sibi** **socium** **adjungere**; *he associated himself with the best of men*, **conjunct** **se** **cum** **optimis** **quib** **iscunque**; (2) *v. t.*, *to associate in war*, **arma** **cum** **aliquo** **sociare**, **sociis** **agmina** **jungere**; *to associate with one*, **aliquo** **ati**, **conso** **latum** **cum** **aliquo** **habere**.

ASSOCIATION, *n.*, **junctio**, **conjunctio**, **conso** **latio**; (*partnership*), **societas**; (*fraternity*), **sodalitas**.

ASSOIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, **ab** **excommunicatione** **aliquem** **absolvere**, **ad** **ecclesiam** **revocare**.

ASSOIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, **in** **genera** **digerere**.

ASSORTMENT, *n.*, **res** **in** **genera** **digestæ**; **copla**.

ASSUAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, **levare**, **allevare**, **mitigare**, **adare**, **placare**, **lenire**, **pacare**; *to assuage thirst*, **sitim** **levare**; *the fever is assuaged*, **febris** **conquiescit**.

ASSUME, *TO*, *v. t.* (*take, adopt*), **sumere**, **adsciscere**, **inducere**; (*arragate*), **sibi** **assumere**, **arrogare**, **vindicare**; (*take for granted*), **ponere**, **ingere**, **facere**.

ASSUMPTION, *n.* (*in logic*), **assumptio**; (*in rhetoric*), **enthymema**.

ASSUMPTIVE, *adj.*, **assumptivus**.

ASSURANCE, *n.* (*certainty*), **certa** **notitia**; *to have —*, **certum**, **exploratum**, **compertum** **habere**; *I have full —*, **mih** **exploratisimum** **est**; (*confidence*), **confidentia**, **fidentia**, **fidentia**, **audacia**; *with —*, **fidenter**, **fidenti** **animo**, **confident**; (*security*), **securitas**; (*warranty*), **cautio**; (*insurance*), **cautio** **de** **re**, **fides** **de** **damno** **pendendo** **interposita**.

ASSURE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*affirm*), **asserere**, **asseverare**, **affirmare** **aliquid**; *I assure you*, **tibi** **confir** **mo**; (*make confident*), **confirmare**, **securum** **reddere** **aliquem**; (*secure*), **tueri**, **defendere**, **protegere** **aliquem**; (*insure*), **cavere** **de** **re** **or** **pro** **re**, **damnum** **præstare**; *I assure myself*, **persuasum** **habeo**; *assure yourself*, **sic** **habeto**.

ASSURED, *adj.*, **certus**, **confirmatus**, **compertus**, **exploratus**, **perspectus**; *an assured friend*, **amicus** **fidelis**, **certus**; *to be assured (resolved)*, **certum** **esse**, **certa** **in** **sententia** **consistere**; *to be assured of a thing*, **certo** **scire**, **compertum**, **perspectum** et **exploratum** **habere**.

ASSUREDLY, *adv.*, **certe**, **certo**, **perfecto**; (*boldly*), **fidenter**.

ASSURER, *n.*, **confirmator**; (*insurer*), **confirmator** **pecunie** **ex** **compacto**.

ASTHMA, *n.*, **spiritus** **angustior**, **angustia** **spiritus**, **asthma**; **anhelatio**.

ASTHMATIC, *adj.*, **spiritus** **angustioris**, **asthmaticus**; *a person subject to asthmatic attacks*, **anhelator**.

ASTONISH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*surprise*), **percellere**, **stuprefacere**, **obstupescere**; **allicui** **admiracionem** **injicere**; (*frighten*), **consternare**, **perterritore**, **terrere**, **conturbare**, **perturbare**.

ASTONISHED, *adj.*, **percellus**, **obstupescens**, **stupens**, **examinatus**; **admiratus**; *to be astonished*, **obstupescere**, **stupescere**, **obstupescere**; **consternari**; *I am astonished*, **stupor**, **miror**.

ASTONISHING, *adj.*, **stupendus**, **admirabilis**, **mirus**; **ingenis**, **humilis**.

ASTONISHINGLY, *adv.*, **stupendum** **in** **modum**, **mirum** **in** **modum**, **mirè**, **mirifice**.

ASTONISHMENT, *n.*, **stupor**, **admiratio**; **torpor**, **pavor**.

ASTOUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, **obstupescere**.

ASTRAIDLE, *adv.*, **erubus** **variantis**; *to go —*, **varicare**, **varicare**; *to ride or sit —*, **divaricatis** **cruribus** **equitare**, **sedere**.

ASTRAY, *adv.*, *a via*; *to go astray*, **deflectere** *a via*, **errare**, **decerrare** **in** **itineri**; *to lead astray*, *a recta* **via** **abducere**, **in** **errorum** **inducere**; *a going astray*, **erratio**.

ASTRICTIVE, *adj.*, **adstringens**; **stypticus**.

ASTRIDE, *adv.*, **erubus** **variantis**.

ASTRINGENT, *adj.*, **adstringens**, **restringens**; **alvum** **comprimens**, **durans**, **siccans**; **stypticus**.

ASTRINGENCY, *n.*, **adstrictoria** **vis**, **adstrictio**.

ASTROLABE, *n.*, **astrolabium**.

ASTROLOGER, *n.*, **astrologus**.

ASTROLOGICAL, *adj.*, **ad** **astrologiam** **pertinens**, **astrologicus**.

ASTROLOGY, *n.*, **sideralis** **scientia**, **ratio** **sideralis**, **astrologia**.

ASTRONOMER, *n.*, **scientie** **sideralis** **peritus**, **astronomicus**, **astronomie** **professor**.

ASTRONOMICAL, *adj.*, **ad** **sideralem** **rationem** **pertinens**, **astronomicus**.

ASTRONOMICALLY, *adv.*, **secundum** **arter** **astronomicæ**.

ASTRONOMY, *n.*, **sideralis** **scientia**, **cil** **dime** **tiendi** **ratio**, **astronomia**.

ASUNDER, *adv.*, **separatim**, **seorsum**; **dis**, **se**; *to cut asunder*, **dissecare**; *to take asunder*, **separare**; *to strike asunder*, **dissecare**; *to burst asunder*, **disicere**, **dirumpere**.

ASYLUM, *n.*, **perflugum**, **refugium**, **asylum**; **receptus**, **receptaculum**, **portus**.

AT, *prep.* (*about, near, in*), **ad**, **apud**, **in**; *at the day appointed*, **ad** **constitutum** **diem**; *at last*, **ad** **ultimum**, **ad** **extremum**; *at hand*, **ad** **manum**; *at my house*, **apud** **me**; *at the feast*, **in** **convivio**; *at school*, **in** **schola**; *at church*, **in** **templo**; *at the very first*, **jam** **in** **principio**; *it is at an end*, **in** **exitu** **est**; *at present*, **in** **præsentia**; *at a venture*, **in** **incertum**; *at work*, **in** **opere**; (*together with*), **cum**; *at break of day*, **cum** **diluclu**, **cum** **prima luce**; *at that word*, **cum** **dicto**; (*during*), **inter**; *at supper-time*, **inter** **cenam**; *at the beginning*, **inter** **initia**; (*towards*), **sub**; *at break of day*, **sub** **lucem**; *at sunset*, **sub** **occasum** **solis**; (*before*) **at** **the** **door**,

pro foribus; (*from*), de; *at my charge*, de meo; without a preposition, by any adverbial form, or the genitive or ablative cases; *at hand*, præsto, prop; *at second hand*, secunda emptione; *at all*, omnino, prorsus; *at any time*, unquam; *at first*, primo, primum; *at last*, tandem; *at no time*, nunquam; *at most*, summum, ad summum, plurimum, ut plurimum, omnino; *at that time*, tunc, tum, illo tempore; *at this time*, nunc, diebus, jam, hodie; *at least*, saltem, certe, vel; *at leisure*, otiose; *at length*, aliquando, tandem, demum, denique; *at once*, simul, semel, pariter; *at unawares*, inopinato, inopinaute, repente, ex improviso, de repente; *at the worst*, ad extremum; *at first sight*, primo aspectu; *at one blow*, uno ictu; *at my instance*, impulsu meo; *at my bidding*, me imperante; *at your pleasure*, tuo arbitratu; *at my peril*, meo periculo; *at home*, domi; *at London*, Londini; *at Oxford*, Oxoniæ; *at Carthage*, Carthagine; *at Athens*, Athenis; *at Paris*, Parisiis or Lutetia.

ATHEISM, *n.*, atheismus.

ATHEIST, *n.*, qui deum esse negat, atheus.

ATHEISTIC or ATHEISTICAL, *adj.*, ad divinum naturam tollendum pertinens.

ATHEISTICALLY, *adv.*, secundum eos qui divinum naturam tollunt.

ATHIRST, *adv.*, to be athirst, sitire, siti affici.

ATHLETE, *n.*, athleta.

ATHLETIC, *adj.*, athleticus; (*strong*), valens, validus, laetuosus.

ATMOSPHERE, *n.*, aër; cælum, cæli regio; vaporum sphaera.

ATOM, *n.*, atomus, i, f., corpusculum.

ATONE, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*reconcile*), placare aliquem, reconciliare aliquem cum aliquo; (2) *v. t.* (*agree*), inter se consentire, concordare; *to atone for*, expiare, compensare.

ATONEMENT, *n.* (*agreement*), conciliatio, reconciliatio, reditus in gratiam, concordia; (*expiation*), expiatio, satisfactio.

ATROCIOUS, *adj.*, atrox; nefarius, nefandus, detestandus, immanis.

ATROCITY, *n.*, atrocitas, immanitas; atrocities, nefaria.

ATTACH, TO, *v. t.* (*arrest*), prehendere, comprehendere; bona occupare; (*win*), conciliare; *to attach one to himself*, aliquem in suas partes trahere, ad studium suum perducere; aliquis gratiam consequi.

ATTACHED, *adj.*, prehensus, apprehensus; *attached to an opinion*, aliquis doctrinæ or sententiæ favens, adhaerens, deditus, addictus; *to be attached to one*, aliquis partibus favere; favere, bene cupere alicui; *to become attached to a woman*, aliquam admarare, amare cupisse.

ATTACHMENT, *n.* (*arrest*), comprehensio; (*adherence*), studium aliquis, voluntas in aliquem; amor, caritas, pietas; observantia.

ATTACK, *n.*, aggressio, petitiō, impetus, incursio, incursus; (*on a town*), oppugnatio, impugnatio; *an attack of a disorder*, morbi tentatio or impetus; *a slight attack*, commotio, incursio.

ATTACK, TO, *v. t.*, aliquem adori, aggredi; in hostem irruere, invadere, impetum facere; aliquem oppugnare, petere; (*impugn*), dicto or convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari; aliquem oppugnare, in controversiam vocare; *to attack a town*, urbem oppugnare; *impugnare*, *to attack one's opinion*, impugnare aliquis sententiam.

ATTAIN, TO, *v. t.*, contingere, adipisci, consequi, assequi, attingere, aliqua re potiri; (*by endeavour*), impetrare; *to attain promotion*, honores capessere.

ATTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod adipisci queas, quod obtineri potest; assequendus, obtinendus; impetrabilis.

ATTAINMENT, *n.*, adeptio; (*impetratio*); *of great attainments*, doctus, eruditus.

ATTAINT, TO, *v. t.* (*accuse*), accusare, reum agere; (*corrupt*), inficere, corrumpere; *to attain one of high treason*, læsæ majestatis aliquem accusare.

ATTAINTURE, *n.*, accusatio; corruptio.

ATTEMPT, *n.*, petitiō, impetus, oppugnatio; conatus, ineptum; tentamen; *a bold attempt*, ausum.

ATTEMPT, TO, *v. t.*, tentare, aggredi, conari, moliri, incipere, audere; *to attempt the town*, urbem attentare.

ATTEMPTER, *n.*, ineptor, molitor.

ATTEND, TO, *v. t.* (*be attentive*), animum advertere, attendere, intendere; (*apply to*), operam dare alicui rei; (*administer*), curare, procurare, administrare; (*wait on*), deducere, prosequi, comitari, famulari; (*be present*), adesse; (*be in store for*), aliquem manere, alicui imminere; *I will attend you*, te manebō; *I attend your orders*, expecto quid velis.

ATTENDANCE, *n.* (*waiting on*), ministerium; salutatio, officium, frequentia; (*train*), comitatus, comites, cohors, associi; *attendance on business*, cura, diligentia; *to dance attendance*, sepe et frustra comitari or visitare aliquem favoris obtinendi gratia.

ATTENDANT, *adj.*, alicui rei subjectus, adjunctus; *attendant on*, præstolans, expectans.

ATTENDANT, *n.*, comes, ascua, famulus; minister, ministrator; apparitor, stator; *an attendant of a disease*, effectus, eventus.

ATTENTION, *n.*, attentus animus, attentio animi, intentio; animadvertio, diligentia; studium, officium, cultus; audientia (*to a speaker*); *to procure attention*, auditores sibi attentos redire; *with attention*, attente, diligenter.

ATTENTIVE, *adj.*, attentus, intentus, erectus; *very attentive*, perattentus; *to be attentive*, animam advertere, attendere, intendere, animo or animis adesse.

ATTENUATE, TO, *v. t.* (*lessen*), attenuare, extenuare.

ATTENUATION, *n.*, attenuatio, extenuatio.

ATTEST, TO, *v. t.* (*bear witness*), testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare or probare, comprobare, confirmare, ratum facere.

ATTESTATION, *n.*, testificatio; testimonium.

ATTIRE, *n.*, vestitus, amictus, ornatus, cultus; attire of the head, ornamentum capitis.

ATTIRE, TO, *v. t.*, ornare, vestitus ornare or exornare.

ATTIRER, *n.*, qui ornat; f., ornatrix.

ATTITUDE, *n.*, habitus, status, corporum situs in pictura.

ATTORNEY, *n.*, litium procurator; advocatus; cognitor; *attorney general*, publicus causarum actor.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *n.*, procuratio, delegatio.

ATTRACT, TO, *v. t.*, attrahere, ad se trahere; figur.; allicere, illicere, ad se trahere, invitare.

ATTRACTION, *n.*, attractio; (*charm*), gratia, dilectio, venustus; (*of places*), amantitas; (*seductive attractions*), lenocinia.

ATTRACTIVE, *adj.*, attrahendi vim habens, attrahendi vi præditus; (*alluring*), pollex, blandus; (*interesting*), quod nos delectet or delectatione allicit; *attractive style*, speciosum dicendi genus.

ATTRACTIVELY, *adv.* (*alluringly*), blande, blanditer, illecebrose.

ATTRIBUTE, *n.* (*predicate*), attributum, titulus; (*property*), proprietas; (*mark*), signum, indicium.

ATTRIBUTE, TO, *v. t.*, tribuere, attribuire, ascribere, assignare aliquid alicui, conferre aliquid in aliquem; *to attribute falsely*, affingere aliquid alicui; *to attribute to one's self*, aliquid sibi tribuere, adscribere, assumere, arrogare, vindicare.

ATtribution, *n.*, attributio.

ATTRITION, *n.*, attritio.

AUCTION, *n.*, actio; hasta publica, hasta censoria; *to sell by auction*, auctione constituta vendere; *hasta posita vendere*; *to be sold by auction*, sub hasta vendi or venire; *auction-room*, atrium auctionum.

AUCTIONEER, *n.*, curator auctionum, auctionarius, pæco.

AUDACIOUS, *adj.*, audax, confidens, impudens, improbus.

AUDACIOUSNESS or AUDACITY, *n.*, audacia, confidentia, impudentia, improbitas.

AUDIBLE, *adj.*, quod auditu or auribus percipi potest; *to be audible*, audiri posse.

AUDIENCE, *n.* (*act of hearing*), auditio; (*a hearing*), audientia; (*an auditory*), auditores, auditores; (*reception*), admissio, aditus, colloquium; *to find an audience*, audiri; *to give an audience*, ad colloquium aliquem admittre; *hall of an*, saluatorium cubile, porticus in qua admissio fit.

AUDIT, *n.*, auditio; rationum examinatio.

AUDIT, TO, *v. t.*, rationes examinare, ad calculos vocare.

AUDITOR, n. (*hearer*), qui audit, auditor; (*taker of accounts*), rationum inquisitor, rationarius, rationator, calculator, tabularius.

AUDITORY, n. (*place of hearing*), auditorium; (*the hearers*), auditores, qui audiant.

AUGER, n., *terebra major*; *little auger*, *terebellum*.

AUGMENT, TO, (1) v. t., augēre, adaugēre; aliquid rei incrementum addere; exaggerare, amplificare; (2) *v. i.*, augeri, incrementum capere, crescere.

AUGMENTATION, n., amplificatio, incrementum, accessio, accretio, actus, adactus.

AUGMENTER, n., amplificator.

AUGUR, n., augur; *dignity of an augur*, *auguratus*; *belonging to an augur*, *auguralis*.

AUGURATION or AUGURY, n., augurium.

AUNT, n. (*father's sister*), *auntia*; (*mother's sister*), *matrater*; *great aunt*, *proamita*, *promatrater*.

AURICLE, n., auricula.

AURICULAR, adj., auricularis; *auricular confession*, *peccata sacerdoti in auriem dicta*.

AUSPICES, n., *pl.*, auspicia; *with favorable auspices*, *bonis auspiciis*, *auspiciato*; *to take the auspices*, *auspicare*, *auspicari*; *under any one's auspices*, *alicujus ductu et auspicio*, *aliquo duce or auctore*.

AUSPICIOUS, adj., auspiciatus; *felix*, *faustus*; (*propitious*), *propitius*, *favens* alicui, *benevolus* alicui or *aliquem*; *auspicious gales*, *venti secundii*.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, n., felicitas, faustitas.

AUSTERE, adj., austerus, durus, asper, severus; *severe*, *crudelis*; *an austere life*, *victus asper*, *vita dura*, *vita asperitas*; *somewhat austere*, *durior*.

AUSTERENESS or AUSTERITY, n., austeritas, *severitas*, *asperitas*, *duritia*.

AUTHENTIC, adj., *fide dignus*, *certus*, *verus*, *certe fidei*.

AUTHENTICALLY, adv., certo auctore, cum auctoritate, *summa fide*.

AUTHENTICITY, n., *fides*, *auctoritas*, *certa or explorata rei cognitio*.

AUTHOR, n. (*writer*), *auctor scriptor*; (*contributor*), *inventor*, *conditor*, *molitor*; *the author of a law*, *legislator*; *an author of mischief*, *caput sceleris*, *recleris auctor*; *the chief author*, *dux et signifier*; *the author of all evils*, *omnium malorum seminatio*; *an author of repute or of the purest ages*, *scriptor or auctor classicus*, *probatus*, *receptus*; *the Latin authors*, *scriptores Romani*, *Latinitatis auctores*.

AUTHORIZE, TO, v. t. (*give authority*), alicuius or potestatem aliquid facienti dare, alicuius auctoritate munire, alicui rei auctoritatem adiungere; (*sanction*), *sanctare*, *ratum facere*, *ratum esse jubere*; (*bring into credit*), *auctoritatem*, *fidem* alicui rei parare, *conciliare*.

AUTHORITATIVE, adj., auctoritate firmatus, probatus, comprobatus.

AUTHORITY, n. (*rule, power*), auctoritas, potestas, imperium, dictio, *ius*; (*influence, credit*), auctoritas, potentia, opes, gratia; (*testimony, proof*), *testimonium*, *documentum*; (*a voucher*), *auctor*, *testis*; (*credibility, weight*), auctoritas, *fides*; (*leave*), *concessus*, *permissio*, *permissus*, *potestas*, *copia*; *sovereign authority*, *regnum*; *to have great authority*, *plurimum polire*; *by what authority?* *quo jure?* *of high authority*, auctoritate *præditus*; *an author of authority*, *auctor* *gravis*, *bloneus*; *authorities* (*documents, records*), auctoritates; *public authorities*, *magistratus*.

AUTORACRY, n., dominatio, domulatus, imperium singulare, potentia singularis.

AUTOGRAPH, n., propria manu scriptum, chirographum, autographum.

AUTUMN, n., autumnus, tempus auctumnale; *to verge to —*, auctumnare.

AUTUMNAL, adj., auctumnalis.

AUXILIARY, adj., auxiliaris, auxiliarius; *auxiliary forces*, *copiæ auxiliares*, *auxilia*, *sociorum copia*.

AUXILIARY, n., adjutor, auxiliator; *auxiliaris*, *auxiliaris milites*, *auxilia*; *cohort of auxiliaries*, *cohors auxiliares*.

AVAIL, TO, (1) v. i., valēre, efficere esse, utilem esse, *usui esse*, *prodesse*, *conducere*; (2) *v. t.*, *proficere*, *referre*, *efficere*, *adiuvare*; *it avails little*, *parum juvat*; *it avails much*, *multum juvat*, *plurimum prodest*.

AVAIL, n., emolumentum, fructus, utilitas; *it is*

of no avail, *nihil refert*; *patience is of no avail*, *nihil proficit patientia*.

AVAILABLE, adj., valens, efficax, utilis, conducibilis.

AVARICE, n. (*covetousness*), *avaritia*, *pecunie aviditas*, *auri fames*; (*niggardliness*), *nimia parsimonia*, *sortes*, *pl.*

AVARICIOUS, adj. (*covetous*), *avarus*; *auri*, *pecunie*, *divitiarum cupidus*, *avidus*, *appetens*; (*niggardly*), *parcus*, *deparcus*, *restrictus*, *sordidus*, *tenax*.

AVAST! interj., *mane*, *mane*; *ne quid temere*.

AVAST! interj., *apage*, *abi*.

AVENGE, TO, v. t., ulcisci, vindicare, talionem reddere, *par pari referre*; *to avenge one's self of a person*, *vindicare se ab aliquo*, *aliquem ulcisci*.

AVENGER, n., ultor, vindex.

AVENUE, n., aditus, introitus.

AVER, TO, v. t., asserere, asseverare, serio affirmare.

AVERAGE, n., *æqua ejusdem speciei portio*, *distributio* *or* *collatio*; *medius numerus*; *on an average*, *plus minusve*.

AVERTMENT, n., *confrimatio*, *probatio*, *testimonium*.

AVERSE, adj., *aversus*, *alienus*, *abhorrens*; *averse to learning*, *a Musis aversus*, *a litteris alienus*, *a studiis abhorrens*; *to be averse from*, *aliquem esse abhorrere* *ab aliqua re*.

AVERSION, n., *aversatio*, *fastidium*, *odium*, *fuga*, *animus alienus or aversus*; *to have an aversion to one*, *esse animo alieno or averso ab aliquo*; *he has an aversion to marriage*, *a re uxoria abhorret*.

AVERT, TO, v. t., *avertere*, *amovere*; *abducere*, *abstrahere*, *alienare*; *declinare*, *declinare*, *depellere*, *repellere*, *propulsare*; (*by entreaties*), *deprecari*.

AVIARY, n., *aviarium*.

AVIARY, n., *aviditas*.

AVOCATION, n., *avocatio*.

AVOID, TO, v. t. (*shun*), *vitare*, *devitare*, *evitare*, *fugere*, *defugere*, *refugere*; (*quit*), *relinquere*, *discedere*; (*avert*), *declinare*.

AVOIDABLE, adj., *quod evitari potest*, *evitabilis*, *vitæ*.

AVOIDER, n., *qui evitat*.

AVOIDUPOIS, n., *libra sedecim unciarum*.

AVOUCH, TO, v. t., asseverare, confirmare, constanter affirmare; *to — for another*, *pro aliquo spondere or se spondens dare*; *to — one's authority*, *alicujus dignitatem tueri*, *defendere*, *vindicare*; *to — an author*, *auctorem laudare*, *citare*.

AVOUCHER, n., *sponsor*, *affirmator*.

AVOW, TO, v. t. (*declare confidently*), *affirmare*, *asserere*, *asseverare*, *vindicare*, *approbare*; (*own*), *profiteri*.

AVOWAL, n., *professio*.

AVOWEDLY, adv., *aperte*, *ex professo*.

AWAIT, TO, v. t. (*wait for*), *expectare*, *operriri* *aliquem*, *præstolari* *alicui*; (*be in store for*), *manere* *alicui* *or* *aliquem*, *imminere* *alicui*.

AWAKE, adj., *vigil*, *vigilans*, *exsominis*; *insomnis*; *expergefactus*, *somno excitatus*, *somno solutus*; *to be awake*, *vigilare*, *somno excitatum esse*; *half awake*, *semisomnis*.

AWAKE, TO, (1) v. t., *excitare*, *expergefaccere* *e somno*, *suscitare* *somno*, *exsuscitare*; *figur.*: *move*, *commovere*; *to awake from death*, *excitari* *ab inferis*, *a morte* *ad vitam revocari*; (2) *v. i.*, *expergescere*, *excitari*.

AWAKEN, TO, v. t. (*same as TO AWAKE*); *to awaken something in one's mind*, *aliquid in alicujus animo excitare*; *to awaken in one a love for something*, *alicujus rei animum incitare* *aliquid*; *awakening*, *commovens*.

AWARD, TO, v. t., *addicere*, *adjudicare*, *decernere* *aliquid* *alicui*; *constituere*, *dicere*, *irrogare*.

AWARD, n., *judicium*, *arbitrium*, *decretum*, *sententia*, *litis adjudicatio*.

AWARE, adj., *videns*, *providens*, *sciens*, *præsentens*, *præcians*, *prudens*; *vigil*, *vigilans*; *not aware*, *inopinans*, *neopinans*, *imprudens*, *insciens*, *inseus*, *ignarus*, *nescius*; *to be aware of*, *prævidere*, *præsentire*, *cavere*.

AWAY, adv., *hinc*, *ultra*; *far away*, *procul*, *longe*; *away with you!* *abi!* *apage to!* *away with him!* *ultra istum!* *to be away*, *abesse*; *to go away*, *abire*; *to cast away*, *abjicere*; *to take away*, *auferre*; *to run away*, *fugere*; *to get away*, *evadere*; *to ste it away*, *subducere* *se*; *I will away hence*, *abibo* *hinc*.

AWAY WITH, TO, v. t., auferre; ferre, pati; *I cannot away with it, non possum ferre.*

AWE, n., reverentia, metus, timor; *verecundia; to be in awe, timere; to stand in awe of, vereri, venerari; to strike with awe, alicui injicere venerationem sui; metum alicui injicere; to keep in awe, reprimere, coercere.*

AWE, TO, v. t. (*strike with fear*), timorem sui alicui injicere.

AWFUL, adj. (*inspiring awe*), verendus, terribilis, augustus; (*filled with awe*), venerabundus.

AWFULLY, adv., horrendum in modum.

AWFULNESS, n. (*terribleness*), majestas; (*awe*), veneration.

AWKWARD, adj., rudis, incultus, inhabilis, ineptus.

AWKWARDNESS, n., ineptia, indecentia, inconcinnitas, inscitia.

AWL, n., subula.

AWN, n., arista.

AWNING, n., velorum praetentura, velarium.

AWRY, adv., oblique, distorto, transverse, in obliquum, in transversum; *to look awry, oblique tueri; to set awry, torquere, distorquere; to go awry, oberrare.*

AXE, n., ascia, securis; *pick-axe, dolabra; grub-axe, ligo, marra; battle-axe or pole-axe, bipennis, securis bellica; chip-axe, dolabella.*

AXIOM, n., axioma.

AXIS, n., axis, diametri sphaerae.

AXLE or AXLE-TREE, n., axis.

AY, interj. (*yes*), vero, etiam, sane, maxime, certe, (*yes, eren*), luo, imo vero; (*alas*), hei mihi, cheu!

AYE, adv. (*ever*), usque, perpetuo; *for aye, in perpetuum, in omne tempus, in aeternum.*

AZIMUTH, n., circulus verticeus.

AZURE, adj., caeruleus, cyaneus; *azure-stone, lapis lazuli.*

B

BABBLE, n., garritus, nugae.

BABBLE, TO, v. t., blaterare, debulterare, garrere, quicquid in buccam venerit effutire, voces inanes fundere.

BABBLEMENT or BABBLING, n., garrulitas, loquacitas.

BABBLER, n., blatero, loquax, garrulus, garro, mugator.

BABBLING, adj., garrulus, loquax, qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABE or BABY, n., infans; (*doll*), pupus, pupulus, pupa, pupula.

BABOON, n., simia pavlanus.

BABYHOOD, n., infantia.

BACCHANALIAN, adj., dissolutus, luxuriosus; *delicatus; to lead a Bacchanalian life, Bacchanalia vivere.*

BACCHANALS, n. pl., Bacchanalia.

BACHELANT, n., homo vinolentus ac dissolutus.

BACHELOR, n., qui abhorret ab uxore duenda, coelebs; *a bachelor of arts, primo academici honoris gradu ornatus, baccalaureus.*

BACHELORHOOD, n., coelibatus.

BACK, n., tergum, dorsum; (*backside*), tergum, pars aversa, pars posterior; *the back of the hand, manus pars aversa; the back of a mountain, mons aversus, aversa montis; the back of a knife, cultri dorsum; a little back, dorsiculum; written on the back of the paper, scriptus in tergo; to tie the hands behind the back, religare manus post tergum; with the hands behind one's back, manibus in tergum relictis; to take upon one's back, in tergum accipere, humeris attollere; to lay upon his back, resupinare; to lie upon one's back, supinum cubare; to turn one's back, se avertere; having his back turned to us, aversus; back to back, inter se aversi; to turn their backs (take to flight), terga vertere or dare; to turn the back to one, alicui tergum obvertere, (depart from him), discedere ab aliquo, (not to help him), alicui desse, (leave him perditionally), aliquem deserre; behind one's back, aliquo absente, aliquo inscio, clam aliquo; to speak evil of one behind his back, alicui absenti male dicere.*

BACK, adv., retro, retrorsum, re-; *to go back, retro ire, recedere; to drive back, repellere; to look back, respicere; to keep back, retinere; remorari; to draw back, retrahere; recedere; to write back,*

rescribere; to send back, remittere; to come back, redire, reverti; to give back, reddere; he was put back, repulsam tulit; to go back to the origin of a thing, aliquid a capite repetere; a pull back, impedimentum, remora; flowing back, refluxus, (of the tide), reciprocus.

BACK, TO, v. t. (*assist*), juvare, adjuvare, sustentare; alicui suffragari, favere, succurrere.

BACKBITER, n., obtractator.

BACKBITING, n., obtractatio, alienae famae violatio.

BACKBONE, n., spina dors, spina; *belonging to the backbone, spinalis.*

BACK DOOR, n., postica (sc. janua), ostium posticum, posticum.

BACKGROUND, n., recessus; (*of a painting*), quae recedunt; *to be in the background, recedere.*

BACK ROOM, n., camera interior or postica.

BACK SHOP, n., taberna interior, officina postica.

BACKSIDE, n., pars aversa; (*huttocks*), podex; — *of a leaf in a book, pagina aversa; on the —, pons, post, retro, a tergo; dwelling on the —, posticus.*

BACKSLIDING, adj., alienatus, alienus; *improbis; n.*, defectio; delictum, peccatum.

BACK STAIRS, n. pl., scale posticae.

BACKWARD, BACKWARDS, adv., retro, retrorsum; *to go backward (grow worse), deteriorari, deterius fieri, in deterius mutari, in pejorem partem verti.*

BACKWARD, adj., aversus, piger, segnis, tardus, lentus; (*late*), serus, serotinus.

BACKWARDLY, adv. (*unwillingly*), tergiversanter, cunctanter; (*negligently*), otiose, negligenter, remisse.

BACKWARDNESS, n. (*aversion*), aversatio; (*negligence*), negligentia, remissio; (*slowness*), pigritia, tarditas, segnitia; sera maturitas.

BACON, n., lardum or lardum; *rusty —, lardum rancidum; a fitch of —, succidia; a gammon of —, petaso (fore shoulder), perna (hind shoulder); bacon grease, axungia; a bacon hog, porcellus, porculus; to save one's bacon, se a malo conservare.*

BAD, adj., malus, pravus; corruptus; vilis, tenuis, miser; (*unfortunate*), tristis, acerbus; (*humble*), nocens, noxius; (*morally bad*), improbus, impius, scelestus, nequam; (*sick*), ager, agrotus; *bad roads, viae asperae, lutose, sal-brosae; bad times, tempora calamitosa; bad weather, tempestas foeda, adversa; bad fare, victus tenuis; bad coin, nummi adulterii; bad news, nuntius tristis; bad omens, omnia inauspata; bad fortune, misera fortuna; a bad disposition, ingenium pravum; to become bad, corruptum; to keep bad hours, multa nocte domum redire; to be very bad (sick), vehementer agrotare.*

BADGE, n., indicium, signum; tessera, insignae.

BADGER, n. (*brock*), ursus meles, melis.

BADLY, adv., male, prave, perperam; tenuiter, misere; nequiter, improbe, turpiter.

BADNESS, n., pravitas, tenuitas, malitia, improbitas, nequitia; vitium; *badness of roads, viarum asperitas; badness of weather, calis intemperies or intempestas.*

BAFFLE, TO, v. t., fallere, decipere, fraudare; eludere, frustrari; ad vanum or irritum redigere.

BAFFLER, n., deceptor, lusor.

BAFFLING, n., deceptio, fraus, dolus.

BAG, n., sacculus, bulga; follis; (*leathern purse*), funda, marsupium, crumena; *little bag, loculus, sacculus, sacculus, folliculus.*

BAGPIPE, n., utriculus, fida utricularis.

BAGPIPER, n., utricularius, ascaulus.

BAGGAGE, n., impedimenta, sarcina; (*worthless woman*), mulierecula villissima; (*pert girl*), lasciva puella; (*lumber*), serua, pl.; *to truss up bag and baggage, sarcinas et vasa colligere.*

BAGNIO, n., balneum, balnea, balnearia; thermæ.

BAIL, n., vas, vadimonium; *to give bail, vadem dare; to become bail for any one's appearance, aliquis sistendi vadem fieri; (surety for debt), præs, sponsor.*

BAILABLE, adj. (*res*), in qua vadimonium interponi potest.

BAILIFF, n., prætor urbanus; (*sergeant*), licitor, apparitor; (*steuard*), dispensator; *baillif of a small district, villicus.*

BAILIWICK, n., prætoris or villici provincia or jurisdictionio.

BAIT, n., esca, illecebra; *bait at an inn, elus*

qui apud deversorium sumitur or jumentis præbentur.

BAIT, TO, (1) *v. t. (put on a bait)*, escam imponere; incitare, illicere, pellicere; (2) *v. t. (at an inn)*, devertere, deverti, deversari; in hospitio publico cibum sumere; jumenta in itinere cibo reficere.

BATING, *n.*, of a bear, or bear-baiting, certamen inter ursum et canes.

BATING-PLACE, *n. (by the way)*, deversorium, hospitium; (for a bear-baiting), arena, amphitheatrum.

BAIZE, *n.*, pannus villosus.

BAKE, TO, *v. t.*, coquere, torrere; (of the baker), plinare; to bake bread, panes furno coquere; to bake tiles, laterculos coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, *n.*, pistrinum, pistrina.

BAKE-OVEN, *n.*, furnus.

BAKER, *n.*, pistor, furnarius exerceans, furnarius; baker of sweetmeats, pistor dulciarius; a baker's trade, panificium, ars pistoria.

BAKING, *n.*, coctio, coctura, pistoria; of baking, pistorius.

BALANCE, *n. (pair of scales)*, libra, trutina; (steelyard), statera; (overplus of weight), quod reliquum restat: (even weight), momentum par, æquitas, æquipondium, libramen, libramentum; a scale of a balance, laux; the beam of a balance, scapus; to disturb the balance of the mind, æquilibrium animi turbare; to lose one's balance, labi; the balance of an account, quod in rationibus superest.

BALANCE, TO, (1) *v. t. (weigh)*, pensare, ponderare aliquid re, pendere aliquid ad aliquid; (keep in equipoise), librare, rem suis ponderibus librare; (counterpoise), pensare, compensare rem re; (2) *v. t. (keep a balance)*, corpus librare, suis ponderibus librare; (hesitate), inter varia consilia fluctuare; to balance an account, subducere rationem; they have balanced accounts, convenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi.

BALCONY, *n.*, poillum.

BALD, *adj. (hairless)*, calvus, glaber, depilis; bald before, præcalvus; bald behind, recalvus; a bald head, calvitium; to be bald, calvare, calvum esse, glabrare, glabrum esse; to become bald, calvum fieri, calvescere, glabrum fieri, glabrescere; (leafless), nudus foliis; (undorned), fegnuus, exilis, inelegans; (mean), abjectus, trivialis.

BALDERDASH, *n. (confused heap of things)*, indigesta rerum villum congeries; (rude mixture), farrago; potus mixtus or commixtus.

BALDNESS, *n.*, calvitie, calvitium, capitis lævitas; — of style, orationis exilitas.

BALD, *n. (bundle)*, sarchia, fascis; little bale, fasciculus; heavy bale, mercium moles; (misery), miseria, calamitas, pestis.

BALEFUL, *adj.*, tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus; (full of mischief), noxius, perniciosus, funestus, exitiosus.

BALK, *n. (ridge between furrows)*, lira, porca; (beam), trabs, tignum.

BALK, TO, *v. t. (make a balk)*, imporcicare, aratro sublati præterire; (pass by), omittere, declinare; (refuse), recusare, detrectare; (disappoint), decipere, frustrari, fallere, eludere; aliquid ad irritum redigere; to balk a shop, emptores ab officina avertere.

BALKER, *n. (in ploughing)*, imporcator, imporcator.

BALKING, *n. (maling of balks)*, imporcatio; (passing by), omissio, prætermissio.

BALL, *n. (to play with)*, pila ludoria, pila; foot-ball, follis, folliculus; to play at ball, pila ludere; (any round mass), globus; (bullet), globulus; the ball of the hand, palma, vola; the ball of the eye, oculi pupilla; the ball of the foot, planta pedis; the ball of the thigh-bone, caput ossis femoris; musket-ball, glans; cannon-ball, globus; musk-ball, pastillus; snow ball, globulus niveus.

BALL, *n. (dancing-meeting)*, choreæ, chorearum celebritas; to give a ball, choreas celebrare.

BALLAD, *n.*, canticum, cantilena, nenia, carmen popolare; ballad-singer, qui cantilenas in trivis canit.

BALLAST, *n.*, saburra, sabulum navale.

BALLAST A SHIP, TO, *v. t.*, saburrare, navem saburra gravare.

BALLET, *n.*, pantomimus; ballet-dancer, pantomimus, pantomima.

BALLOON, *n. (great ball)*, follis; air-balloon, machina aërostatica.

BALLOT, *n.*, tabella, globulus, suffragium; globorum suffragia; ballot-box, cista in quam suffragia mittuntur.

BALLOT, TO, *v. t.*, suffragia in cistam mittere, suffragia ferre.

BALLOTING, *n.*, suffragiorum humissio.

BALM, *n.*, balsamum, opobalsamum; (ointment), unguentum; figur. solatium, fomentum; (an herb), apiastrum, melissa officinalis; of balm, balsaminus.

BALMY, *adj. (like balm)*, balsamodes; (fragrant), odoratus, odorifer; (producing balm), balsamifer; (soft), mollis, levis, duleis, suavis.

BALSAM, *n.*, balsamum, opobalsamum; balsaminum oleum; unguentum; balsam-mint, anaranthus, menta Græca; balsam-tree, balsamum; the fruit of the balsam-tree, carpopbalsamum, balsami semen; balsam-wood, lignum balsami, xylobalsamum.

BALSAMIC, *adj. (of balsam)*, balsaminus; (like balsam), balsamodes.

BAL-STRIDE, *n.*, pluteus, clathrus, columella.

BAMBOO, *n.*, hasta granulata, Cic.; arundo bambos, L.

BAMBOOZLE, TO, *v. t.*, aliquem decipere, deludere, fallere, aliquid verba dare.

BAN, *n.*, edictum; Interdictio; proscriptio; bans of marriage, nuptiarum futurarum promissio.

BAN, TO, *v. t. (curse)*, execrari, diris devovere, mala aliquid imprecari.

BAND, *n. (tie)*, vinculum, copula, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, tænia; little band, fascicula, fasciola, tæniola; (fetter), vinculum; pedem, compe (for the foot); a band for the forehead, redimiculus, vitta; frontale; a band of iron about a beam, armilla; (bond of union), vinculum, modus, copula; (company), societas, sodalitas; turba, manus, globus, caterva, cohors, grex; a band of robbers, latronum globus; a band of horse, turma.

BANDAGE, *n.*, fascia; (about the head), vitta; (for wounds), ligamen, ligamentum, vinctura.

BANDAGE, TO, *v. t.*, deligare, alligare, colligare.

BANDY, TO, *v. t. (beat to and fro)*, ultro citro agere, modo huc modo illic pulsare; (agitate), agitare, exagitare, vexare; (exchange), commutare; to bandy words with one, cum aliquo altercari; to bandy looks, inter se adspicere.

BANDY-LEGGED, *adj.*, valgus.

BANE, *n. (poison)*, venenum, virus; (ruin), perniciæ, pestis, exitium.

BANEFUL, *adj. (poisonous)*, venenatus; (destructive), perniciosus, pestifer.

BANG, *n.*, colaphus, plaga, ictus, verber.

BANG, TO, *v. t.*, cadere, pulsare, verberare, pugnis obtundere.

BANISH, TO, *v. t.*, relegare, in exsilium mittere, exsilio afficere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; to — any one on an island, aliquem in insulam deportare; to — doubt, expellere dubitationem; to — suspicion, delere suspicionem ex animo.

BANISHMENT, *n.*, Interdictio aque et ignis, cæctio; deportatio; relegatio; exsilium; place of —, exsilium; to go into —, in exsilium ire, exsulum ire; to live in —, in exsilio esse, exsulare; to recall from —, in patriam revocare or restituere.

BANK, *n. (earth rising on each side of a water)*, ripa; (heap of earth), agger, moles; (hill-lock), grumulus, tumulus; (shelf), arcanum cumulus, syrtis; (bench), transtrum; (bank of oars), remigum subscilium; (bank of money), mensa argentaria, mensa publica, ærarium mercatorum; bank of exchange, taberna argentaria.

BANK-BILL, *n.*, syngrapha publica pecuniaria.

BANKER, *n.*, argentarius, mensarius; to be a banker, argentarium facere.

BANK-NOTE, *n.*, tessera mensæ publicæ, tessera mensæ mercatorum.

BANKRUPT, *n.*, are dirutus, bonis eversus, deceptor, conturbator; to become bankrupt, corrumpere, cadere, are dirui, fortunarum naufragium facere, cadere foro.

BANKRUPTCY, *n.*, rationum conturbatio, a foro cessio, naufragium fortunarum.

BANNER, *n.*, vexillum, signum militare; church-banner, labarum.

BANNERET, *n.*, eques vexillarius.

BANQUET, *n.*, convivium, epula, commissatio; to give a —, convivium præbere, hospites convivio accipere; to give a — in honor of one, carnam, epulas

allici dare; *one asked to —*, conviva; *he that gives a —*, dominus cœnæ, convivor.

BANQUET, TO, *v. t.*, convivari, epulari; *to — royally*, saluarem in modum epulari; *to — riotously*, comissari, luxuriose convivari.

BANTER, TO, *v. t.*, irridere, deridere, ludere, ludibrio habere.

BANTER, *n.*, ludus, irrisio, jectatio, sanna.

BANTERER, *n.*, jocularior, homo jocularis.

BAPTILING, *n.*, pusu, puerulus.

BAPTISM, *n.*, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

BAPTISMAL, *adj.*, baptismalis.

BAPTISTERY, *n.*, baptisterium.

BAPTIZE, TO, *v. t.*, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare, sacro baptismatis fonte abluere.

BAR, *n.*, vectis, pessulus; *door-bar*, obex, repagulum; *sera*, claustrum; *a bar to keep people from approaching too near a court*, clathri, curiæ repagula, cancelli in foro; (*hinderance*), impedimentum, mora; *a bar in law*, cavillatio, exceptio dilatoria; *to plead at the bar*, in foro causas agere; *the bar* (*advocates*), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti, corpus jurisconsultorum.

BAR, TO, *v. t.* (*to fasten with a bar*), foribus or ostio pessulum obdere, ostium obscurare, repagulo ocludere; (*hinder*), impedire, morari, excludere; (*prevent*), interdiceret alicui aliqua res, arceat aliquem, prohibere aliqua re; (*except*), excipere, eximere, excludere.

BARB, *n.*, uncus.

BARBED, *adj.*, uncinatus.

BARBARIAN, BARBAROUS, *adj.*, barbarus, barbaricus; rudis, inhumanus, crudelis, savus, truculentus.

BARBARIAN, *n.*, barbarus; homo rudis, homo omnis humanitatis expertus; homo savus, crudelis, inhumanus.

BARBARISM, *n.*, barbarismus, solecismus; barbaries.

BARBARITY or BARBAROUSNESS, *n.*, barbaria, barbaries, inhumanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas, savitas, insectia.

BARBAROUS. See BARBARIAN.

BARBED, *adj.*, phaleratus.

BARBER, *n.*, tonsor; *a barber's shop*, tonstrina; *a female barber*, tonstrix, tonstria; *a barber surgeon*, tonsor chirurgicus; *a barber's basin*, pelvis tonsorial; *of a barber*, tonsorius.

BARBS, *n. pl.* (*armor for horses*), phalera, tegumenta eorum.

BARD, *n.*, vates, poeta.

BAKE, *adj.* (*naked*), nudus; glaber; (*uncovered*), nudus, infectus, detectus, apertus; (*delected*), manifestus; (*plain*), nudus, inornatus, simplex; (*jejunus*, exilis) (*style*), (*poor*), nudus, egenus, inops; (*thread-bare*), tritus, attritus, obsoletus; (*lean*), macer, macilentus, gracilis, strigosus; (*mere*), merus, sincerus; *bare in clothes*, male vestitus, pannosus, pannis obitus; *to be bare*, glabrare; *to become bare*, glabrescere; *to make bare*, nudare, denudare.

BAKE, TO, *v. t.*, nudare, glabrare, aperire; stringere, destringere (gladium).

BAKEBONED, *adj.*, strigosus.

BAREFACED, *adj.*, impudens; *a barefaced fellow*, homo perfrecta frontis.

BAREFOOTED, *adj.*, disalcatus, exalcatus.

BAREFOOT, *adv.*, pede nudo.

BAREHEADED, *adj.*, capite aperto.

BARELY, *adv.* (*nakedly*), nude, aperte; (*scarcely*), tenuiter, exiliter, jejunè; (*hardly*), vix; (*merely*), tantum.

BARENESS, *n.* (*nakedness*), nuditas; — *in clothes*, pauper vestitus; — *of hair*, calvitie; — *of money*, tenuitas.

BARGAIN, *n.* (*agreement*), pactum, pactio, conventum, condicio, stipulatio; (*purchase, price*), pretium; (*jesting*), ludificatio; *a good bargain*, parvi or vilis pretii; *to sell one a bargain*, aliquem ludificare.

BARGAIN, TO, *v. t.*, pactari, pactiorem facere, contrahere cum aliquo, pactum stipulari.

BARGAINER or BARGAIN-MAKER, *n.*, pactor, sponsor, stipulator.

BARGAINING, *n.*, pactio, sponsio, conventio; *a deceitful bargaining*, fraudatio, pactio fraudulenta.

BARGE, *n.*, linter, cymba, navicula, navigium; *ferry barge*, ponto; *bargeman*, portitor, navicularius.

BARK, *n.* (*rind*), cortex; *inner bark*, liber; (*lit-*

tle ship), navigiolum, linter, lembus, celox, navicula, navis speculatoria.

BARK A TREE, TO, *v. t.*, decorticare arborum, corticem detrahare arbori; *of the inner bark*, delibrare arborum.

BARK, TO, *v. i.* (*as a dog*), latrare; (*yelp*), gannire; *to bark gently*, baubari; *to bark at one*, allatrare alicui or aliquem.

BARKEE, *adj.* (*having a bark*), corticatus, cortice obductus; (*peeled*), decorticatus.

BARKEE, *n.* (*peeler of trees*), qui arbores decorticat; (*yelper*), latrator, gannitor.

BARLEY, *n.*, hordeum; *barley bread*, panis hordeaceus; *barley flour*, polenta; *barley water*, ptisana, ptisanarium; *great barley*, zea, spelta; *barley peeled*, hordeum glumis exceptum; *barley-corn*, hordei granum.

BARM, *n.*, cerevisia flos, cremor, or spuma.

BARN, *n.*, horreum, granarium; *little barn*, horreolum; *hay barn*, fœmie.

BAROMETER, *n.*, barometrum.

BARON, *n.*, dynasta, fbaro; *b. ron of the exchequer*, quæstor fiscalis; *the lord chief baron*, quæstorum fiscalium primarius.

BARONAGE, *n.*, fbaronatus.

BARONESS, *n.*, fbaronissa.

BARONET, *n.*, eques auratus, fbaronettus.

BARONY, *n.*, fbaronia.

BARRACK, *n.*, casa militaris, tugurium.

BARREL, *n.*, dolium, cadus, seria, orca; *little barrel*, doliolium; *barrel of a gun*, tormenti fistula, tubus.

BARREN, *adj.*, sterilis, infructuosus, infœcundus, effectus; *to become barren*, sterilem fieri, sterilecere; *a barren style*, exilis, jejunum, siccum genus dicendi.

BARRENNESS, *n.*, sterilitas, infœcunditas; exilitas.

BARRICADE, *n.*, repagula, obices saxorum, obices vitrum.

BARRICADE, TO, *v. t.*, obstruere, ocludere, obsepere, munire.

BARRIER, *n.*, repagulum; (*boundary*), finis, terminus, linea; (*fortification*), castrum, castellum; (*obstruction*), impedimentum; *the barriers of the circus*, carceres.

BARRISTER, *n.*, jurisconsultus, causidicus, actor causarum, patronus, advocatus.

BARROW, *n.*, vehiculum; *hand-barrow*, foren-lum; *wheel-barrow*, vehiculum una rota instructum.

BARTER, *n.*, mutatio, permutatio mercium; *by barter*, permutando.

BARTER, TO, *v. t.*, mutare, permutare merces; *to barter one thing for another*, commutare, permutare rem re.

BARTERER, *n.*, mercator qui merces commutat. BASE, *adj.* (*low*), humilis, vulgaris, obscurus, tenuis, ignobilis; (*worthless*), vilis; (*of mind*), note deterioris; (*me n*), illiberalis, abjectus; (*illegitimate*), spurius, nothus; (*cowardly*), ignavus, timidus, pusillanimus; (*envious*), fraudulentus, fallax, improbus; (*shameful*), infamia, infamia, turpis, fœdus; (*naughty*), nequam, pravus; (*low in music*), gravis; *a base action*, res turpis, indigna, fœda; *money of base alloy*, nummi secundæ metalli; *a base trick*, dolus malus; *a base wretch*, nebulo, infamis.

BASE, *n.*, fundamentum, basis; (*in music*), sonus gravis.

BASENESS, *n.* (*meanness of birth*), ignobilitas, generis humilitas, obscuritas; (*cowardliness*), ignavia, timiditas; (*enviousness*), fallacia, fraudulentia, improbitas; (*ham-fulsness*), turpitudine, fœditas; *an act of baseness*, iactius illiberalis, turpe, fœdum, dedecus, indignitas.

BASHFUL, *adj.*, pudens, pudicus, pudibundus, modestus, verecundus.

BASHFULNESS, *n.*, pudor, verecundia, modestia; rusticus pudor, rusticitas.

BASILISK, *n.*, basiliscus, regulus; (*cannon*), tormentum, decumanum.

BASIN, *n.*, pelvis; (*for washing*), pollubrum, aqualis; (*for the hands*), malluvium; (*of a fountain*), crater; *little basin*, concha; (*receptacle of water*), lacus; (*small pond*), piscina, piscinula; (*dock*), navale.

BASK, TO, (1) *v. t.*, insolare; (2) *v. t.*, apicari.

BASKET, *n.*, corbis, fascis, fascina, qualis, quallum, calathus, canistrum, sporta; *little basket*, corbula, corbucula, fascella, quasillus, sportula, spor-

tella; *bread-basket*, panarium, panariolum, corbis pabulatoria; *basket-maker*, corbum textor.

BAS-RELIEF, *n.*, opus caelatum, caelatura, opus crustatum, toreuma.

BASS, *n.*, vox gravis, sonus gravis; *deep bass*, sonus gravissimus; *to sing bass*, una voce canere.

BASS-SINGER, *n.*, gravis soni cantor.

BASTARD, *n.*, nothus, filius nothus, spurius.

BASTARDIZED, *adj.*, adulterinus.

BASTARDY, *n.*, ortus infamia, natalium infamia.

BASTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, (beat), verberare, verberibus cedere, pulsare, fuste cedere; (*drip butter upon*), carni, dum ad ignem versatur, butyrum liquatum instillare, carnem butyro mollire.

BASTINADO, *n.*, fustuarium, verberatio, verbera.

BASTINADO, *TO*, *v. t.*, fuste cedere. Same as *TO BASTE*.

BASTION, *n.*, propugnaculum, castellum.

BAT, *n.* (animal), vespertilio; (*club*), clava, fustis.

BATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, minuere, imminuere, deminueri, extenuare, remittere, detrudere; (2) *v. i.*, minui, deminui, remitti, decrescere, macrescere, minuescere.

BATING, *adj.* (excepting), minuens; — *some few*, paucis exceptis; — *that*, nisi quod.

BATH, *n.*, lavatio, lotio, lotus; balineum, balneum; lavacrum; *private baths*, balnearia; *public baths*, balnea; (*hot*), thermæ; *to take a cold bath*, frigida lavari; *to be all in a bath*, sudore diffuere, extare.

BATHE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, lavare, abluere, in balneo demittere; (2) *v. i.*, lavari, lavare, corpus abluere.

BATHING-TUB, *n.*, labrum, sollum, alveus.

BATH-KEEPER, *n.*, balneator.

BATTALION, *n.*, cohors, phalanx, agmen; *a square battalion*, agmen quadratum; *a triangular battalion*, cuneus.

BATTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, pulsare, verberare; collidere, contundere; *to batter walls*, muros pulsare, arietem verberare, quateri, quassare, murum discutere or percutere.

BATTERER, *n.*, pulsator.

BATTERING, *n.*, concussio, quassatio.

BATTERING-RAM, *n.*, aries.

BATTERY, *n.* (bulwark), agger; (*the cannon*), tormenta in aggere disposita; (*a beating*), verberatio; (*besieging*), oppugnatio; (*injury*), injuria personalis; *to advance with batteries*, tormenta muris admovere.

BATTLE, *n.*, praelium, pugna, certamen, acies, congressus, dimicatio; *to join battle*, praelium committere, manum conserere, inter se concurrere, acie concurrere, proelio dimicare, signa conferre, praelio decertare, collatis signis pugnare, proliari; *to offer battle*, productis copis pugnandi potestatem facere; *field of battle*, locus pugnae; locus ubi pugnamus est; *line of battle*, acies.

BATTLE-ARRAY, *n.*, acies, acies instructa, exercitus instructus; *to draw up in battle array*, aciem instruere; *to march in battle array*, quadrato agmine incedere.

BATTLE-AXE, *n.*, bipennis.

BATTLEDOOR, *n.*, terula, flagellum; palmula lusoria.

BATTLEMENTS, *n.*, *pl.*, lorica, pinnae.

BATTLE-PIECE, *n.* (picture), tabula picta proelii, praelium pictum.

BATTLE-SONG, *n.*, cantus praelium inchoantium; (*of the old Germans*), barritus.

BAUBLES, *n.*, *pl.*, frivolæ, res minutæ, tricae.

BAWD, *n.*, leno, lena; *the profession of a —*, lenocinium; *the house of a —*, lupanar; *to play the —*, lenocinari.

BAWDILY, *adv.*, obscene, fœde.

BAWDY, *n.*, lenocinium; *bawdry in speech*, obscœnitas, spurcilita.

BAWDY, *adj.*, impudicus, immodestus, obscœnus, spurcus.

BAWDY-HOUSE, *n.*, lupanar, fornix, lustrum; *to haunt bawdy houses*, lustra frequentare; *a haunter of bawdy houses*, seortator, lustrator, ganeo.

Bawl, *TO*, *v. i.*, clamare, vociferari, clamorem edere or tollere; plorare, queritare; ejulare.

BAWLER, *n.*, clamator, clamorosus.

BAWLING, *n.*, vociferatio, clamitatio, convellum; *adj.*, clamitans.

RAY, *adj.*, badius, spadix; *a bay-horse*, equus badius; *bright bay*, fulvus.

RAY, *n.* (reef), sinus maris; (*road for ships*), statio; (*dam*), pila, moles.

RAY, *n.* (burch), laurus; *bay tree*, laurus, laurea; *bay berry*, bacca lauri; *bay grove*, lauretum; *of bay*, laureus, laurinus; *crowned with bays*, laureatus, lauriger; *bay* (honorary garland), laurus, corona laurea; *figur.*: gloria, laus, honos.

RAY, *TO*, *v. t.* (bark), latrare, allatrare; *to stand at bay*, se defendere; *to hold at bay*, morari, sistere, detinere.

RAYONET, *n.*, sica, pugio (selopeto præfixus); *to fix the —*, pugionem præferre.

RAY-WINDOW, *n.*, fenestra prominens, cava fenestra.

BE-, *insep. prep.*, con-, co-, as, *to bedaub*, conspergere, conquinare.

BE, *TO*, *v. i.*, esse, exstare; Inveniri, reperiri; versari, commorari; *about to be*, futurus; *to be about to be*, fore; *to be against*, adversari, abhorere ab, aspernari; *to be at* (present), adesse, interesse; (*doing*), agere; *to be away*, abesse; *to be by*, adesse, interesse; *to be far from*, longe abesse; *to be for one*, on one's side, cum aliquo stare; *to be mad*, insanire; *to be quiet*, quiescere; *to be sick*, agrotare, morbo affici, laborare, in morbo esse, morbo teneri; *to be of no authority*, parum valere; *to be in danger*, periclitari, in discrimine versari; *to be out* (mistaken), errare, falli; *to be without* (to want), carere, egere; *to be in good health*, bene se habere, recte valere; *to be ill*, male se habere; *to be of that age*, ea esse ætate; *to be at home*, domi sue esse; *to be out*, esse foris; *to be with one*, at one's house, cum aliquo, apud aliquem esse; *to be at so much labor*, tantum laborem capere; *to be a father to one*, tuam vicem patris alienti; *being to come*, venturus; *as being one that*, quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui; *be it*, be it so, esto; *suppose it to be so*, yet, &c., verum ut ita sit, tamen, &c.; *I should or might be, forem*; *so be it*, ita fiat; *you being my helper*, to adjuvante or adjutore; *your being here*, tua presentia.

BEACH, *n.*, litus, acta.

BEACON, *n.*, specula; *a burning —*, ignis speculatorius; *a — lighted*, ignis et specula clatus; *a signal from a —*, speculantis significatio.

BEACONAGE, *n.*, tributum speculare or speculatorium.

BEAD, *n.*, globula, spherula; spherula perforata; *beads* (rosary), spherulæ precatorie; *to tell one's beads*, preces ad certum globorum numerum fudere; *a necklace of precious beads*, monile ex gemmulis.

BEADLE, *n.*, apparitor, stator, lictor, viator, præco; antecambulo; *a beadle of beggars*, lictor pristinalis.

BEAD-ROLL, *n.*, catalogus precum.

BEADSMAN, *n.*, orator.

BEAGLE, *n.*, canis venaticus, catulus indagator.

BEAK, *n.*, rostrum; *little beak*, rostellum; *a beaked ship*, navis rostrata; *the beak head*, extremitas prora.

BEAKER, *n.*, calix, cantharus.

BEAL, *n.* (whell), pustula; *full of beals*, pustulosus.

BEAM, *n.*, trabs, tignum; *small beam*, trabecula, tignillum; — *of a balance*, scapus stater; — *of a carriage*, temo; — *of a loom*, jugum textorium; *principal — of a house*, lacunar; *of a beam*, trabalis; *rough beams*, materia; *beam work*, cognatio.

BEAM, *n.* (ray), radius solis, jubar; *compasses with beams*, radiatus; *beamy*, radians.

BEAM, *TO*, *v. i.*, radios fundere, radiare, fulgere; *to beam like gold*, reddere fulgorem auri.

BEAN, *n.*, faba; *kidney bean*, phaseolus, phaseolus; *little bean*, fabula; *bean stalks*, fabalia; *bean straw*, culmi fabæ; *bean pole*, adminiculum fabarum; *bean cod*, siliqua fabalis; *of beans*, fabalis, fabaginus, fabaceus, fabarius; *bean porridge*, puls fabacea; *bean meal*, lomentum; *bean chuff*, fabago; *a bean plot*, fabatum.

BEAR, *n.*, ursus; *she bear*, ursa; (*constellation*), Ursa, Aretos; *of a bear*, ursinus.

BEAR, *TO*, *v. t.* (carry), terre, portare, gerere, gestare, vehere, vectare; (*carry away*), auferre, rapere; deportare; (*bring*), afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre; (*bear up*, support), sustinere, sustentare; (*endure*), tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre; (*suffer*, undergo), pati, affectum esse re, preui re; (*suffer*, allow), pati, sinere, ferre; (*pro-*

duce, yield), ferre, afferre, efferre; (*give birth to*), parere, eniti; (*tend*), tendere, cursum dirigere; *to bear one's self* (*behave*), se gerere, agere, facere; *to bear with*, alicui morem gerere, morigerari, indulgere, veniam dare, parere; *to bear through*, ad finem perducere, absolvere; *to bear off*, avertere, defendere; *to bear down*, prosternere, proturbare; depromere, frangere, opprimere, obruere; *to bear back*, repellere, propulsare; *to bear on*, promovere, impellere; *to bear up against*, obniti, resistere; *to bear out*, securum praestare, defendere; *to bring to bear*, ad effectum adducere; *to bear upon*, premere, urgere, incumbere, inniti; *to bear out* (*stand out*), prominere, protrudere; *to bear one upon the shoulders*, bajulare alicquem; *to bear sway*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere; *to bear affection to one*, amare alicquem; *to bear one good will*, alicui favere; *to bear one company*, comitari, deducere; *to bear one hatred*, odisse alicquem, infensum esse alicui; *to bear witness*, testari, testificari, testimonium perhibere; *to bear in mind*, memoria habere, tenere; *to bear fruit*, ferre fruges, afferre fructum.

BEARD, n., barba; *small* —, barbula; *first* — (*down*), lanigo, barba incipiens, pilula; *long* —, barba promissa, proluxa magna; *red* —, barba aenea; — *of a goat*, auruncus; — *of an ear of corn*, arista, spica.

BEARD, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*begin to have a beard*), barbescere; (2) *v. t.* (*pluck by the beard*), barbum alicui vellere; (*defy*), confidenter alicui resistere, alicquem provocare, conviciis coram lacescere; *to beard wool*, vellus truncare.

BEARDED, adj., barbatus; (*barbed*), uncinatus; *bearded ears*, arista spicatae.

BEARDLESS, adj., imberbis.

BEARER, n., gerulus, bajulus; gestator; — *of a message*, nuncius; — *of a letter*, tabellarius; — *of a corpse*, vespillo; lecticarius.

BEARING, n. (*carrying*), bajulatio, portatio; (*suffering*), perpassio; (*relation*), ratio; (*mien, behaviour*), habitus, gestus; ratio, mores, ratio sui gerendi; — *down*, oppressio; — *out*, prominencia, projectura; *adj.*, ferens; — *date*, datus, consignatus.

BEAST, n., animal, animans, bestia; *great* —, bellua; *tame* —, pecus; *wild* —, bestia fera, fera; bellua silvestris; *beasts of burden*, jumenta; (*brutal fellow*), ferus homo; (*sensual fellow*), porcus.

BEASTLINESS, n., belluina voluptas, feditas, spurcissima vita.

BEASTLY, adj., belluinus; (*rude, low*), ferus, inhumanus; spurcissimus, feditissimus; (*rusty*), immundus, sordidus.

BEAT, n., pulsus, ictus; *beat of the drum*, pulsus tympani; (*the sound*), sonus tympani; *the beat of a pulse*, arteria; *or vena pulsus*.

BEAT, TO, v. t. (*strike*), pulsare, ferire, verberare, cadere, percutere; (*pound, bruise*), terere, tundere pilo, pinsere, comminuere; (*scour*), per alicquem locum discurrere, cursitare; (*conquer*), vincere, superare, profligare; (*toss*), jactare, quassare; *to beat at the door*, pulsare ostium *or fores*; *to beat their breasts, arms (in grief)*, plangere pectora, lacertos; *to beat one with the fists*, alicquem pugnis cadere, colaphis pulsare, alicui colaphos impingere; *to beat a timbrel, tympanum*; *to beat a drum*, tympanum pulsare; *the pulse beats*, vena micat; *the heart beats*, cor palpitat; *the storms beat*, saeviant tempestates; *the sun beats*, sol urit; *to beat down*, affligere, deprimere; *to beat out corn*, frumentum deterere, e spicis grana excutere; *to beat flag*, tundere lnum; *to beat a way*, viam munire; *to beat back*, repellere; *to beat into one*, alicui inculcare; *to beat with a hammer*, mallico tundere, contundere; *ducere*; *to beat gold*, aurum in bracteis extenuare; *to beat upon* (*insist upon*), retractare, etiam atque etiam inculcare; *to beat up*, perfringere.

BEATER, n., verberator, plagosus; *beater down*, demolitor; *beater out*, excussor; *gold-beater*, bractearum aurearum confector; (*hammer*), fistuca, paeleula.

BEATING, n., verberatio, pulsatio; pulsus; — *with a cudgel*, fustuarium; — *black and blue*, auxillatio; — *of the breast*, plangor, planctus; — *back*, repercussio; — *down*, demolitio; — *one thing against another*, collisio, conflictus; — *of the pulse*, arteria; *or vena pulsus*.

BEATIFIC, adj., quod ad summam felicitatem confert.

BEATIFICATION, n., in beatos relatio, in beatorum numerum adscriptio.

BEATIFY, TO, v. t., beatum, inter beatos referre, beatos *or* in beatorum numerum adscribere.

BEATITUDE, n., beatitas, beatitudo, summa felicitas, beata vita.

BEAU, n., homo elegans, elegantior; bellus homunculus.

BEAUSH, adj., in vestibus elegantior.

BEAUTEOUS, BEAUTIFUL, adj., pulcher, formosus, speciosus, venustus, bellus; amonus, elegans; *very* —, pulcherrimus, perpulcher; *of a form*, forma eximia.

BEAUTIFULLY, adv., pulchre, venuste, belle, eleganter, suaviter, eximie; *to write beautifully*, (*of the handwriting*), lepida manu litteras facere; (*of the style*), belle, praeclare, ornate scribere; *to speak beautifully*, elegantior, bene, ornate dicere.

BEAUTIFY, TO, v. t., ornare, exornare, decorare, excolere; verbis adornare, oratione exornare.

BEAUTY, n., pulchritudo, forma, venustas; amoenitas; elegantia; *the beauties of an oration*, orationis virtutes; *beauties of style*, dicendi veneres, artificial, painted beauty of speech, fucatus candor.

BEAVER, n., castor, fiber; *of a beaver*, castoreus, fibrinus.

BECALM, TO, v. t., tranquillare, pacare, sedare.

BECALMING, n., sedatio.

BECAUSE, conj., quod, quia, quoniam, quum, propterea quod, eo quod, ideo quod; quippe qui; *because of*, propter, ergo, pro, ob, gratia.

BECK, n., nutus; *at one's beck*, ad nutum alicujus.

BECKON, TO, v. t., nutare, innuere; (*with the eyes*), nictare; (*with the finger*), digitare; *to beckon any one to one's self*, nutu alicquem ad se vocare; *to — again*, renutare; *to — back or from*, renuere, abnuere; *to — to*, annuere.

BECOME, TO, v. attrib. (*come into existence, grow*), fieri, evadere, exoriri, exsistere; (*be chosen*), creari, legi, eligi; (*begin to be*), accere; *as, to become warm*, caleescere; *to — old*, aenescere; *to — rich*, ditescere; *to — a beggar*, ad mendicantem redire; *to — a procerb*, in proverbium venire *or* cadere; *what will — of me?* quid de me fiet? *what will — of him?* quid illo fiet? *v. t.* (*become*), aptum, accommodatum esse alicui, decere alicquem; honestare alicquem; convenire alicui, dignum esse alicquo; *not to — one*, dedecore alicquem, indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui, indignum esse alicquo; *it is becoming*, equum est, par est; *it becomes a young man*, cat juvenis (*gen.*); *it becomes me*, meum est.

BECOMING, adj., decens, decorus, honestus, ingenuus; aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, consentaneus; dignus, debitus, justus; *in a becoming manner*, decenter, decore, honeste, ut deceat, ut convenit, ut par est, ut justum est, rite.

BECOMINGNESS, n., decorum, decentia, decentia.

BED, n. (*place of rest*), lectus, lectulus, torus, cubile, stratum, pulvinus, pulvinar, grabatus, culcita; *little bed*, lectulus; *bedstead*, sponda; *bed-chamber*, dormitorium, cubiculum; *marriage bed*, lectus genialis; *bedfellow*, tori *or* thalami consors; *conjug*; *bed and bedding*, atrata, stragula, cubicularia; *bedclothes*, vestimenta stragula; *to spread a bed*, lectum sternere; *to go to bed*, cubitum ire *or* discedere; *to keep one's bed*, lecto teneri, lecto affixum esse; *to be brought to bed*, partum edere, parere; (*in a garden*), arca, pulvinus; *little bed*, areola, pulvinulus; *a violet-bed*, violarium; (*of a river*), alveus; (*a layer*), stratura, corium; *tabulatum*; *a bed of sand*, stratum.

BEDAGGLE, TO, v. t., vestem luto adspargere, collutare, per lutum trahere.

BEDAUB, TO, v. t., linere, oblinere; pertinere; perungere; inquinare, conspurcare, maculare.

BEDDED, adj., in lectum receptus; in lecto positus.

BEDDING, n., lecti stragula.

BEDEW, TO, v. t., irrorare, rorare.

BEDEWED, adj., roratus, irroratus, rorulentus, rosculus; *to be —*, rorescere, irrorari.

BEDIZEN, TO, v. t., exornare.

BEDLAM, n., hospitium insanorum.

BEDLAMITE, n., insanus, furiosus, cecritus, lymphatus, maniacus.

BEDLAM-LIKE, adj., furibundus; *adv.*, furibunde, furiose.

BEDRAGGLE, TO, v. t., vestem per lutum trahere.

BEDRID, adj., clinicus, lecto affixus.

BEE, n., apis; *little bee*, apicula; *drone-bee*, fucus; *honey bee*, apis gerula; *bee-hive*, alvus, faginus, faginus; *bee-culium*, domicilium, tectum apium; *bee-house*, apiarium, alvearium; *swarm of bees*, examen apium; *bee-master*, apiarius, mellarius; *sting of a bee*, ioc-tus apis.

BEECH, n., fagus; *beech-mast*, glans fagae.

BEECHEN, adj., faginus, faginus, faginus.

BEEF, n., caro bubula or bovillia; *roast* —, as-suin bubulum; *powdered* —, bubula salita; *hung* —, bubula fumo ludurata, infumata; *beefes*, boves, pecus bubulum.

BEER, n., cerevisia, cervisia, zythum, zythus; *new* —, mustum; *fresh* —, potus recens; *strong or double* —, cerevisia primaria, guerosa, valida; *small* —, cerevisia tenuis, dilutio; *stale and hard* —, potus acrior or acri sapore; *dead* —, vappa; *beer-cask*, dolium cerevisiae.

BEE, n., beta; *bee without scent*, blitum.

BEEFLE, n. (insect), cantharus, scarabeus; *knobbed horned beetle*, scarabeus nodosus; *beetle-fish*, cantharus piscis; (*heavy mallet*), malleus, tudes; *distuca*, pavicula; *beetle*, tudicula.

BEEFLE-BROWED, adj., caperatus, superciliosus.

BEEFLE-HEADED, adj., fatuus, stipes, caudex, plumbeus.

BEFALL, TO, v. t. (*happen to*), contingere, obtingere, accidere, incidere alicui; (*happen*), cadere, evenire, incidere.

BEFIT, TO, v. t., decere, congruere, convenire, idoneum or accommo latum esse.

BEFOOL, TO, v. t., allicui ridere, irridere, ludere ludificari; alicui ludere; allicui ludos facere.

BEFOOLING, n., irrisio, illusio.

BEFORE, (1) prep., ante, apud, coram, in, ob, palam, prae, prater, pro, sub; *before to-day*, ante hunc diem; — *the city*, ante urbem; — *the eyes*, ante oculos; — *the court*, apud curiam; — *the senate*, coram senatu; — *the face of all men*, in omnium oculis; *de th' woe* — *my eyes*, ob oculos mihi mors versata est; — *you*, palam te; — *the door*, prae foribus; — *their own men's faces*, prater suorum ora; — *the camp*, pro castris; — *their eyes*, sub oculis; *to be one*, antecellere alicui; (2) *adv.* (*before this*), ante, antea, antehac; (*sooner*), prius, citius; (*above*), supra; *go —, I prae*; *to go —, praeire*, priorem ire; *which I wrote of —, quae supra scripsi*; *shortly —, paulo ante*; *long —, multo ante*, ante multo, longe ante; *a few days —, paucis diebus ante*; *never —, antehac nunquam*, nunquam ante hunc diem; (*in former time*), olim, quondam; (*rather*), potius; (*rather than*), potius quam, citius quam; (*already*), jam, dudum, jamdudum; (3) *conj.*, priusquam, antequam, antequam; *before I depart this life*, antequam ex hac vita migro; *before you began to speak*, priusquam loqui cepisti.

BEFOREHAND, adv. (*previously*), ante, prae; (*ante-cedently*), ante, antea, antehac; *to be — with*, praevinire, antevinire, praevortere, antevortere, occupare; *to pay —, in antecessum dare*,olvere, ante tempusolvere; *to enjoy —, anticipare*, praecipere; *to know —, praescire*; *to be — (as to property)*, opes habere, in bonis esse.

BEFOUL, TO, v. t., inquinare, coinquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fedare, commaculare.

BEFRIEND, TO, v. t., alicui favere, allicui favere, juvare, adjuvare, benevolentia prosequi.

BEFRIENDING, n., gratificatio, benevolentia.

BEG, TO, v. t. (*ask*), orare, rogare, obsecrare; *effigere precibus*; *to beg humbly*, supplicare, submis-se petere; *to beg earnestly*, obstare, obnixo rogare; (*live upon alms*), mendicare, stipem petere, coere or colligere; *mendicando vivere*; (*take for granted*), tenere ponere, fingere; *to beg the question*, principium petere, idem affirmare de quo litigatur.

BEGET, TO, v. t., procreare, generare, gignere; (*produce*), creare, excitare, facere.

BEGGAR, n., mendicus; *beggar-woman*, mulier mendicans; *young beggar*, mendiculus.

BEGGAR, TO, v. t. (*reduce to beggary*), allicui pauperem facere, ad mendicitatem redigere; (*exhaust*), exhaustire; *his eloquence beggars description*, supra quam enarrari potest eloquens est.

BEGGARLINESS, n., pauperies, paupertas, mendicitas, egestas, penuria, indigentia.

BEGGARLY, adj., egenus, egenus, inops, tenuis, mendicus, miser; exilis, jejunus.

BEGGARY, n., mendicitas, egestas, paupertas.

BEGGING, n., mendicatio; *to go a-begging*, mendicare; *it goes a-begging*, nemo emere vult nisi villi pretio; *a begging of the question*, petitio principii.

BEGIN, TO, (1) v. t. (*arise*), oriri, exoriri, co-oriri, nasci, existere, erumpere; (*take its beginning*), incipere, initium capere ab aliqua re; surgere; (2) *v. t.* (*do the first act of*), incipere, inchorare, ordiri, exordiri, aggredi, ingredi, instituire aliquid; capisse (with *initium*); *initium facere*, sumere, ponere (*with a thing*, ab aliqua re); *to begin something anew*, aliquid renovare, iterare, reintegrare, instaurare; *to begin to speak*, initium dicendi facere, exordiri dicere; *he begins to speak*, incipit; *a war begins*, bellum cooritur; *the battle begins*, praelium committitur.

BEGINNER, n. (*author*), auctor, conditor, mollitor; concitator; (*tyro*), elementarius, tiro, rudis; (*raw scholar*), novicius.

BEGINNING, n., initium, principium, exordium, primordium, ortus, origo; orsus, exorsus, inceptio; (*first essay*), tirocinium; *the — of a speech*, exordium, proemium; *the — of an art or science*, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula; *the — of a show*, commissio; *in, at the —, initio*, ab initio, principio, a or in principio, primo; *from the very —, ab ultimo initio*; *at the — of night*, prima nocte, *of day*, prima luce.

BEGIRD, TO, v. t. (*bind with a girdle*), cingere; (*surround*), cingere, circumdare, stipare, circumse-pere, circumstare; (*besiege*), obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

BEGONE! interj., abi! abi hinc! apage sis! apage te!

BEGRIME, TO, v. t., denigrare.

BEGUILE, TO, v. t., decipere, fallere, fraudare, circumvenire, fraude or dolo capere; alicui imponere; (*evade, escape*), fugere, effugere, avertere; (*while away*), tempus or horas fallere.

BEHALF, n. (*favor*), gratia; *in one's —, allicuius gratia*, propter allicuius, allicuius nomine; *in — of the state*, publice.

BEHAVE ONE'S SELF, TO, v. t., se gerere, se praebere, se praestare; — *well*, honeste se gerere; — *manfully*, praestare or praebere se virum.

BEHAVIOR, n. (*conduct*), mores, ratio or modus se gerendi, vita, vitae consuetudo; *good behavior*, boni mores; urbanitas; (*air, bearing*), habitus, gestus; (*gracefulness*), decor, decorum, decentia, elegantia.

BEHEAD, TO, v. t., decollare, obtruncare, securi percutere; caput allicuius praecidere.

BEHEST, n. (*promise*), promissum; (*command*), jussus, jussum, imperium, praecceptum, mandatum, edictum.

BEHIND, prep. (*at the back*), pone, post; post tergum; a tergo; (*backward*), retro, re; *close behind*, secundum; *to look — one's self*, respicere; *to stay —, remanere*; *to throw — one's self*, rejicere; *to leave one —, allicui post se relinquere*; (*for sake*), relinquere et desecere; *to come —, sequi*, subsequi; — *the mountain*, ad terga montis; — *one's back*, clam aliquo, aliquo inscio, aliquo absente; *adj.* (*out of sight, behind the curtain*), obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito; *there is some evil —, aliquid mali subest*; *to be — (left, remaining)*, reliquum esse, restare, superesse.

BEHINDHAND, adj. (*in arrears*), reliquus, porro; *to be —, reliquari*; (*backward, tardy*), piger, tardus; *to go —, non discere, sed deducere*; *to be — with one*, posteriorem esse aliquo, ab aliquo post se relinquere.

BEHOLD, TO, v. t., conspiciere, adspicere; speculare, adspicere, spectatorem esse, intueri, contueri, contemplari; *to behold at a distance*, prospicere, prospectare; (*see*), videre, cernere; *behold!* ecce, en, adspice.

BEHOLDEN, adj., obstrictus, obligatus, devinctus, addictus, obnoxius; *to be — to one*, alicui obligari, obstringi, devincti, alicuius beneficiis obligatum esse; *to make one — to one's self*, allicui sibi obligare, obstringere, devincte; *I am — to him*, bene de me meritis est.

BEHOLDER, n., spectator; speculator, ins-pector.

BEHOOF, *n.*, usus, commodum; *in his own behoof*, in suam gratiam; *it is of no behoof*, nihil prodest.

BEHOOVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, convenire; *it behooves*, convenit, decet, oportet, expedit, pretium est, opera est.

BEING, *n.*, (essence), essentia, existentia, natura; (*life*), vita; (*state*), conditio; (*what has being*), ens, res; animal, animans; homo; *the Supreme Being*, supremum numen; *a rational being*, animal rationis compos, animal intelligens; *to be in being*, exstare, esse, vivere; *well-being*, salus, bonum, commodum; *a being here or by*, praesentia.

BELABOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem verberibus cedere, fuste verberare, pulsare, pugnis contundere, mulcare.

BELATED, *adj.*, serus, nocte oppressus; *you are belated*, sero venis; *I was belated*, nox me occupavit.

BELCH, *n.*, ructus.

BELCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, ructare, ructari; *to belch often*, ructitare; *to belch out*, eructare.

BELDAM, *n.*, anus, anicula, vetula; (*hag*), venefica.

BELEAGUER, *TO*, *v. t.*, obsidēre, obsidione claudere, circumsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere.

BELEAGUERER, *n.*, obsessor.

BELFRY, *n.*, locus in templo unde campanae pulsantur, trabium compages in qua campana pendet.

BELLIE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give the lie to*), mendacii coarguere; (*calumniate*), calumniari, falsum crimen in aliquem intendere; (*misrepresent*), depravare rem narrando; (*counterfeit*), ementiri, imitari, imitando effingere.

BELIEF, *n.*, fides, persuasio; opulio; (*religion*), religio; *according to my —*, ut ego existimo, mea quidem opinio, ut mihi quidem videtur; *easy of —*, credulus; *hard of —*, incredulus; *past —*, incredibilis, supra quam credibile est; *worthy of —*, fide dignus, credibilis, probabilis.

BELIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid credere, fidem habere; existinare, opinari, sibi persuasum habere, credere, putare; *I believe firmly*, mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo; *to — in a thing*, aliquid esse credere; *to — in ghosts*, credere de umbris; *to — a thing*, aliquid rei fidem tribuere or adungere; *as I believe*, ut ego existimo, ut mihi videtur; *it is not to be believed*, credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit; *who can believe it?* quis credat? *to make believe*, aliquid rei opinionem praebere; *to — in Christ*, Christum or Christum doctrinam sequi.

BELIEVER, *n.*, qui aliquid rei fidem habet or credit; qui aliquid doctrinam sequitur; credens, fidelis.

BELL, *n.*, aes campanum, campana, nola; *little bell*, campanula, tintinnabulum; crepitaculum, cotulum; *to hear the bell*, pulsum ferre; *to ring the bell*, agitare tintinnabulum.

BELL-CLAPPER, *n.*, noxae or tintinnabuli malleus.

BELLE, *n.*, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELL-FASHIONED, *adj.*, in formam campanae redactus.

BELL-FLOWER, *n.*, campanula.

BELL-FOUNDER, *n.*, campanarum fusor, campanarius.

BELLMAN, *n.*, praeco, qui tintinnabulum agit. **BELL-METAL**, *n.*, aes campanarum, metallum ex quo campanae conficiuntur.

BELL-RINGER, *n.*, agitator campanae; qui aes agit; (*sermon*), editus.

BELLOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, mugire, mugitus edere; *to — again*, remugire; *to — out*, emugire; *to — to*, admugire.

BELLOWING, *n.*, mugitus.

BELLOWS, *n., pl.*, follis; *a smith's bellows*, follis fabrilis.

BELLY, *n.*, venter, alvus, abdomen; (*comb*), uterus; *little belly*, ventriculus; *belly-ache*, belly-pains, tormina ventris, alvi dolor = (*colic*), colicus dolor; *troubled with the belly-ache*, torminosus, alvi dolore laborans; *a belly-shipper*, hellico, gulosus, ganeo, vorax; *a bellyful*, satietas; *belly-pinched*, fame enectus, confectus; *a belly-worm*, lumbricus intestinalium; *the belly of a lute*, concavum testudinis; *big-bellied*, ventrosus, ventricosus, ventruosus, lato utero.

BELLY, *TO*, *v. t.*, prominare, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELONG TO, *TO*, *v. t.* (*be the property of*),

esse alicujus; (*be the business of*), esse alicujus, ad aliquem pertinere; (*be due*), alicui deberi, alicui tribuendum esse; (*appertain, relate to*), pertinere ad aliquid, spectare, referri, referendum esse ad aliquid; (*be under the dominion of*), alicujus juris esse, in alicujus dicione esse, sub alicujus imperio esse; (*be one of*), esse ex; (*have its place*), locum habere in.

BELOVED, *adj.*, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus; *dearly beloved*, carissimus.

BELOW, (1) *prep.*, sub, subter, infra; (*less*), infra; minor, c. abl.; *below the moon*, infra lunam; *to be below one*, infra aliquem esse, inferiorem esse alicui, alicui cedere; (2) *adv.*, infra, subter; *see below*, vide infra; *farther below*, inferius; *inferior*, from below, ab inferiore parte, ab imo; (*in the lower world*), apud inferos; *here below*, hic in terris, hac in vita.

BELT, *n.* (*girdle*), cingulum, zona; (*for a sword*), balteus, baldum; (*of Venus*), oestus; *belt-maker*, balteorum confector.

BEMOAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, deplorare, desolare, alicujus vicem dolere, fortunam miserari; pro aliquo gemere, lugere.

BEMOANING, *n.*, planctus, luctus; *adj.*, deplorans, lugens; *like one bemoaning*, deplorandus.

BENCH, *n.*, scamnum, subsellium, sedile; *little bench*, scabellum; (*of justice*), tribunal; (*of judges*), consessus; *benches* (in a ship), juga, transtra; *a butcher's bench*, laniena; *King's Bench*, thaurus regius.

BENCHER, *n.*, assessor, concessor; (*prisoner in King's Bench*), qui in carcere bandi regis detinetur.

BEND, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*crook*), flectere, inflectere, curvare, incurvare; (*more, affect*), flectere, movere; (*depress, break*), frangere, deprimere; (*direct to any quarter*), dirigere ad, convertere in aliquid; (*supply to*), animam ad aliquid attendere, cogitationes in aliquid intendere; *to bend a bow*, arcum intendere, contendere; *to bend downwards*, deflectere; *upwards*, sursum flectere; *inwards*, inflectere; *backwards*, reflectere, retroflectere, recurvare; *sideways*, obliquare; *easy to bend*, flexibilis; (2) *v. i.*, se flectere, flecti, inflecti, curvari, incurvari, incurvescere; *to bend to one*, submittere se, supplicem esse alicui.

BEND, BENDING, *n.*, curvamen; curvitas, adunclitas; curvatura; flexus; anfractus, sinus.

BENDING, *n.* (*the act*), curvatio, incurvatio, flexio, inflexio.

BENEATH. Same as **BELOW**.

BENEDICTION, *n.*, fausta precatio, sollemnes preces; bona omnia; benedictio.

BENEFACTION, *n.*, beneficium, largitio.

BENEFACITOR, *n.*, beneficiorum auctor, benefactor; *benefactor of any one*, qui beneficia in aliquem confert or contulit, qui beneficiis aliquem afficit, auxit; patronus, Mæcenas.

BENEFIT, *n.*, beneficium, munus.

BENEFICED, *adj.*, beneficiarius.

BENEFICENCE, *n.*, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas.

BENEFICENT, *adj.*, beneficus, benignus, liberalis.

BENEFICIAL, *adj.*, commodus, utilis, efficax, salutaris, saluber.

BENEFIT, *n.*, beneficium, officium, munus, gratia; (*use, advantage*), utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum; *to confer a benefit on one*, beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre or decernere; *benefit* aliquem afficere; *your benefits to me*, tua in me officia, tua erga me merita; *as a benefit*, pro beneficio.

BENEFIT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, prodesse, usui esse, saluti esse, utilem esse; juvare, adjuvare, levare, sublevare, mederi; (2) *v. i.*, proficere, progredi; fructum capere.

BENEVOLENCE, *n.*, benevolentia, benignitas, humanitas; favor; beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, *adj.*, benevolus, benignus, humanus, liberalis, beneficus.

BENIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.*, obscurare, tenebras offondere, obducere; noctem offundere; *benighted*, nocte praeventus, oppressus.

BENIGN, *adj.*, benignus, clemens, almus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, *n.*, benignitas, clementia, humanitas, liberalitas, beneficentia.

BENT, *n.* (*inclination*), inclinatio voluntatis, propensio, studium; proclivitas.

BENUMB, TO, v. t., torpore habetare, stupefacere. **BENUMBED, adj.**, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupescens; *to be* —, rigere, torpere; stupere; *to become* —, rigescere, torpescere, stupescere; *the hand is* —, manus obtorpet.

BEQUEATH, TO, v. t., legare, testamento relinquere; *a thing bequeathed*, legatum; *the person to whom a thing is bequeathed*, legatarius.

BEQUEATHER, n., legator.

BEQUEATHING, n., legatio.

BEQUEST, n., legatum.

BEREAVE, TO, v. t., privare, orbare, spoliare, despoliare aliquem aliqua re; eripere, detrahere aliqui aliquid.

BEREAVEMENT, BEREAVING, n., privatio, oratio, spoliatio.

BERGAMOT, n., pirum Bergamense, pirum Etruria, pirum Falernum.

BERRY, n., bacca; *little berry*, baccula; *berry growing in clusters*, acinus; *having berries*, bacatus; *bearing berries*, bacifer, bacalis; *bayberry*, bac a lauro or lauri; *bilberry*, vaccinium nigrum; *blackberry*, morum; *cranberry*, vaccinium palustre; *elderberry*, bacca sambuci; *ivyberry*, corymbus; *gooseberry*, grossularia acinus; *raspberry*, idem rubi bacca; *strawberry*, fragum; *wild strawberry*, arbutus; *serviceberry*, sorbum; *white thornberry*, zura.

BERTH, n., spatium in quo navis huc illuc ferri potest or cubile in navi.

BERTRAM, n. (herb), pyretrum.

BERYL, n., beryllus; *golden beryl*, chrysoberyllus.

BESECH, TO, v. t., implorare, obsecrare, orare, rogare, supplicare, obtestari, exposcere, precari, cuncte postulare.

BESEEM, v. t., decere aliquem, convenire alicui; *it becoms*, decet, convenit, par est, æquum est.

BESET, TO, v. t., obsidere, circumferre, circumdare, circumvallare, obsidione cluere; (*harass, vex*), vexare, agitare, excutere; (*embarrass*), in angustias compellere, urgere, premere, includere.

BESHREW, TO, v. t., alicui maledicere, male precari, mala imprecari, aliquem or in aliquem execrari.

BESIDE, BESIDES, (1) prep., juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; *a latere or ad latus aliquid*; (*over and above*), præter, extra, præterquam; nisi; (*not according to, from*), ab; *beside the purpose, a re, ab re*; *to rectify beside one*, alicui accubare, accubare, præter, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum eum, accubare, necesse quod, insuper, ultra, porro; *besides that*, præterquam quod, superquam quod.

BESIEGE, TO, v. t., obsidere, circumdare, oppugnare, circumvallare, in obsidione habere, operibus cingere, urbi obsidione inferre.

BESIEGER, n., obsessor, infenerator.

BESIEGING, n., obsessio, obsidio.

BESMEAR, TO, v. t., illinere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere; conspurcare, inquinare.

BESOM, n., scopæ; *little besom*, scopula; *to sweep with a besom*, scopis verrere.

BESOTTED, adj., fatuus, insulsus, stupidus; vecors, socors, amens, demens.

BESPATTER, TO, v. t., lito inspergere, conspergere, adspargere; (*defame*), aliquem infamia adspargere.

BESPEAK, TO, v. t. (order beforehand), mandare, jubere; (*indicate*), indicare, significare; (*forebode*), portendere.

BESPREAD, TO, v. t., spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

BESPRINKLE, TO, v. t., adspargere, conspergere, inspergere, perfundere.

BEST, adj., optimus, præstantissimus, excellentissimus; *the best*, flos, *the best years*, flos ætatis, ætas florens; *to the best of my power*, ut potui, pro viribus; *to do one's best*, summa opè anniti; *it is best for you to be silent*, optime tacebis; *to put the best construction upon*, in meliorem partem interpretari; *to make the best of a thing*, aliquid diligenter agere, curare; *at best*, summum, ad summum, quam plurimum; *best, adv.*, optime.

BESTEAD, TO, v. t., commodare, adjuvare.

BESTIAL, adj., belluinus; ferus, immanis.

BESTIR, TO, v. t., movere; *to — one's self*, movere ac, expetere; omnes nervos intendere, omnem lapidem movere, ac strenuum præbere; *not to — one's self*, desidem acere; *not to — one's self much*, levi brachio aliquid agere.

BESTOW, TO, v. t. (give), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri; (*lay out, apply*), insumere, impendere, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre; (*give in marriage*), collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare; (*place*), ponere, reponere, condere; interre.

BESTOWER, n., dator, largitor.

BESTOWMENT, n., donum, largitio.

BESTRIDE, TO, v. t., eoribus divaricatis alicui rei insidere; *to bestride a horse*, inequitare; equum conscendere; (*step over*), transgredi; *to bestride the threshold*, intrare limen.

BET, n., pignus, sponsio; depositum; *to lay a bet*, pignore certare.

BET, TO, v. t., sponsionem facere, pignore certare or contendere; *to bet something*, aliquid in pignus dare.

BETAKE ONE'S SELF TO, TO, v. t., conferre se alicui, ad aliquid; (*fly*), fugere, confugere, refugere, perfugere ad or in locum, ad aliquid; (*apply to*), se conferre ad aliquid, aliquid ad aliquid attendere, adire, applicare; cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere or intendere.

BETHINK ONE'S SELF, TO, v. t., meditari, cogitare; aliquid cogitatione repetere, in animo volvere, secum volvere; memoriam rei revocare; respicere, ad se redire, se colligere; *to bethink one's self better*, sententiam mutare, a sua sententia discedere, consilium mutare.

BETIDE, TO, v. t., accidere, contingere, evenire; *woe betide you!* vae tibi!

BETIMES, adv., mature, tempestive; (*soon*), brevi, mox, jam jamque; *betimes in the morning*, bene mane.

BETOKEN, TO, v. t., indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare; (*foretoken*), portendere, præsentire.

BETRAY, TO, v. t. (give to the enemy), prodere, tradere; (*leave in the lurch*), destituere; (*reveal*), prodere, cunctare, deferre, proferre; (*show*), esse, e. g. n.; *it betrays a dull brain*, est tardi ingenii; (*lead away*), inducere, illicere, pellicere.

BETRAYED, n., proditor, traditor.

BETRAYING, n., proditio, traditio.

BETROTHAL, n., sponsalia.

BETROTH, TO, v. t., sponsare alicui aliquam; *to betroth one's self*, sponsalia facere; *to betroth one's self to a woman*, despondere sibi aliquam; *to be betrothed to a man*, alicui despondere; *a man betrothed*, sponsus; *a woman betrothed*, sponsa; *the parties betrothed*, sponsi.

BETTER, adj., melior; potior, superior; præstantior, præstabiliior; opportunior, commolior, magis idoneus; salubrior, utilior; *better times*, tempora lætiora, lætiora; *better weather*, tempestas lætior, calum mitius; *to be better than another*, præstare, superare, vincere alicuius aliquid re; *to make better*, corrigere, emendare; *we are better off*, melius sumus conditione; *it is better*, melius or satius est, præstat; *to have a better opinion of one*, melius, æquius judicare de aliquo; *at a better pace*, citius.

BETTER, adv., melius; *somehow better*, meliuscule; *to attend better*, diligentius attendere; *to know better*, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere; *to think better of one*, æquius, benignius judicare de aliquo.

BETTER, THE, n. (advantage), *to get, have the better*, superare, vincere, superiorem fieri or esse or evadere, superiorem or victorem discedere.

BETTER, TO, v. t., melius facere or efficere, corrigere, emendare; (*advance*), amplificare facere, augere; *to better one's ways*, mores suos mutare, ad bonum frugem se revocare, corrigere se; *to better one's circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augere opes; *what may be bettered*, emendabilis, sanabilis; *past bettering*, insanabilis.

BETTER, BETTOR, n., qui pignus deponit, qui sponsionem facit.

BETTERS, n., pl., superiores loco or dignitate, superiores, præstantiores.

BETTY, n., instrumentum ferreum ad fores effringenda.

BETWEEN, BETWIXT, prep., Inter, in medio; *a space between*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; *between whiles*, interdum, interim; *this is between ourselves*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; *lying between*, interjacens, intermedius; *to come or go between*, intercedere.

BEVERAGE, *n.*, potus, potio; (*collation*), merenda.

BEVY, *n.*, grex; caterva, circulus, globus.

BEWAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, deplorare, plorare, lamentari; flere, deflere; lugere.

BEWARE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cavere sibi, prospicere; *to beware of one*, cavere aliquem, sibi ab aliquo cavere; *beware what you do*, vide quid agas; *beware of an inquisitive person*, percontatorem fugito.

BEWILDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, seducere, de via deducere.

BEWITCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, fascinare, effascinare, excantare, incantare; *figur*: capere, rapere, delinire, perimulcare.

BEWITCHER, *n.*, incantator, magus, veneficus.

BEWITCHERY, **BEWITCHING**, **BEWITCHMENT**, *n.*, incantatio, incantamentum, fascinatio, cantus magicus.

BEWRAY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*disclose*), prodere, divulgare, enunciare, revelare, retegere, patefacere; (*deceit*), fardare, conspurcare.

BEWTRAYER, *n.* (*revealer*), arcanorum proditor; (*deceiver*), conspurcator.

BEYOND, *prep.* (*to the other side*), trans, super; (*on the other side*), ultra, trans; *to go beyond*, transire; *I was beyond sea*, trans mare fui; (*more than*), supra; plus, amplius; *beyond ten thousand*, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia; *to honor one beyond all others*, aliquem præter ceteros omnes colere; *beyond what is sufficient*, ultra quam satis est; *beyond what is credible*, supra quam credibile est; *beyond all doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione.

BIAS, *n.* (*weight on one side*), præponderatio, momentum; (*inclination*), inclinatio animi or voluntatis.

BIAS, *TO*, *v. i.* (*incline to one side*), inclinare, propendere; *v. t.* (*balance one way*), pertrahere, seducere; *to be biased*, in alteram partem proclivari or vergere; *to be biased to a party*, partium studio abripiri.

BIB, *n.*, infantis pectorale; (*sucking-bottle*), ampulla infantis sugenda.

BIBBET, *n.*, bibax, potor, potator; vinosus, temulentus.

BIBBLE, *n.*, biblia (-orum), litteræ divinæ, sacræ litteræ, scriptura sacra.

BIBULOUS, *adj.*, bibulus.

BICKER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*quarrel*), altercari, rixari, jurgis certare; (*skirmish*), velitari, minutis præliis luter se pugnare.

BICKERER, *n.*, altercator, disceptator, litigator; (*dem.*), disceptatrix, litigatrix.

BICKERING, *n.* (*quarrel*), jurgium, rixa, altercatio; (*skirmishing*), prælium leve, pugna concursatoria, procastratio.

BID, *TO*, *v. t.* (*invite*), invitare, vocare; (*command*), jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare; (*bid at a sale*), licere, licitari; (*proclaim*), pronuntiare; (*denounce*), denunciare; (*challenge*), provocare; *to bid defiance to*, contumacem esse adversus aliquem or aliquid, contumaciter spernere, contemnere; *I bid one good morrow*, aliquem saluto, salvere jubeo; *I bid one welcome*, aliquem salvere jubeo, benigne excipio.

BIDDER, *n.*, jussor, mandator; invitator, vocator; licitator.

BIDDING, *n.*, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; *a bidding of the bans*, nuptiarum futurarum denunciatio.

BIENNIAL, *adj.*, biennius.

BIG, *n.*, feretrum; lectica, sandapila.

BIG, *adj.*, magnus, grandis, amplius, crassus, pinguis, oleosus; capax; (*grown*), adultus, grandia; (*pregnant*), prægnans, gravida; (*full*), plenus, gravis; (*swollen*), tumens, tumidus; (*puffed up*), tumens, turgidus, inflatus; *as big as*, instar; *somewhat big*, subgrandia, grandiusculus; *very big*, permagnus, pergrandia, ligens; *too big*, prægrandia, vastus, immanis; *big talk*, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ, jactatio; *big looks*, supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, *n.*, iteratum conjugium, bigamia.

BIGNESS, *n.*, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, *n.*, homo superstitiosus.

RIGOTED, *adj.*, superstitione afflatus.

BIGOTRY, *n.*, superstitio, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, *n.*, bacca myrtilli; (*plant*), vaccinium, myrtilus.

BILE, *n.* (*gall*), bilis; (*sore*), ulcus, tuber, furunculus; *full of bile*, biliosus; *full of biles*, ulcerosus.

BILGE, *n.*, fundum navis in latitudinem expansum; *bilge-water*, sentina.

BILK, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem dolis fallere, decipere, fraudare, defraudare; *aliqui verba dare*.

BILKIE, *n.*, fraudator.

BILKING, *n.*, fraudatio.

BILL, *n.* (*beak*), rostrum; *little bill*, rostellum; *having a bill*, rostratus.

BILL, *n.* (*hook*), falx, falx rostrata; (*battle-axe*), bipennis; *hand-bill*, faucula; *hedging-bill*, runca, runcula.

BILL, *n.* (*scroll*), scheda, syngrapha, libellus, index, tabella, litteræ; (*of a physician*), præscriptum; (*proposed law*), rogatio, lex; *to bring in a bill*, legem or rogationem ferre; *to carry it through*, legem or rogationem perferre; *to pass a bill*, legem or rogationem accipere, legem sciscere; *to reject it*, legem antiquare.

BILLET, *n.* (*note*), schedula, epistola, libellus, tabella; (*ticket*), tessera; (*log of wood*), bacillum, truncus, lignum fissum; *little billet*, talcola; *a billet of wood*, fasciculus virgatum; *a billet of gold*, massa auri.

BILLET, *TO*, *v. t.*, tessera hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitium disponere, militum hospitium per tesseras assignare.

BILLIARDS, *n.*, lusus tadicularis, pilæ eburnæ pulsatio.

BILLOW, *n.*, fluctus ingens.

BILLOWY, *adj.*, fluctuosus.

BINARY, *adj.*, ad binas res pertinens.

BIND, *TO*, *v. t.* (*tie*), ligare, alligare, deligare, illigare, obligare, connectere, vincire, revincire, adstringere; (*fasten together*), colligare, constringere; (*involve*), involvere; *inducere aliqui aliquid*; (*connect, unite*), jungere, conjungere, connectere; (*restrict, confine*), obstringere; (*make costive*), adstringere; *to bind the hair into a knot*, crines in nodum cogere; *to bind slaves*, manipulos vincire; *to bind one with fetters*, catenas or vincula aliqui colligare, vincire, coustringere; *to bind up a wound*, vulnus obligare.

BINDEE, *n.*, qui ligat, colligat; *binder of books*, librorum compactor.

BINDING, *n.*, ligatio, ligatura; — *again*, religatio; — *fast*, restrictio; — *together*, connexio, colligatio; *adj.*, adstrictorius; obligatorius.

BIND-WEED, *n.*, convolvulus, smilax.

BIOGRAPHER, *n.*, vitarum scriptor, biographus.

BIOGRAPHY, *n.*, vitarum scriptio; vita, biographia.

BIPARTITE, *adj.*, bipartitus.

BIPED, *n.*, bipes.

BIRCH, *n.*, betula; *birch-rod*, virga betulæ; *birchen*, *adj.*, e betula factus.

BIRD, *n.*, avis, volucris; *large* —, ales; *little* —, avicula; — *of prey*, avis rapax; *young* —, pullus, avis recens exclusa; *bird-cage*, cavea; *bird-call*, fistula; *bird-catcher*, aucup; *to catch birds*, aucupari; *the catching of birds*, aucupium; *bird-time*, viscus.

BIRTH, *n.* (*a bringing forth*), partio, partus, partura; (*as coming into life*), ortus; (*origin, rise, beginning*), ortus, origo, initium; (*extraction, descent*), ortus, genus, stirps; (*creature born*), partus, infans editus; *an untimely birth*, abortus; *a father by* —, pater natura; *birthday*, dies natalis; *birth-place*, locus natalis, urbs patria; *from one's* —, inde ab incubabula; *of high* —, nobilis genere or loco natus; *of low*, ignobilis —, ignobilis, humilis, obscuro loco natus.

BIRTHRIGHT, *n.* (*rights to which a man is born*), jus quod est ex genere; (*primogeniture*), jus primorum natiuum, primogenitura.

BISCUIT, *n.*, buccellatum, panis biscoctus; *biscuit for soldiers*, panis castrensis; *ship biscuit*, panis nauticus; *confectioners' biscuit*, panis dulciarius.

BISECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, medium secare, dissecare.

BISECTION, *n.*, dissectio.

BISHOP, *n.*, episcopus; pontifex; *a bishop's dignity*, pontifex; *a bishop's crozier*, lituus episcopi, pedum pastorale.

BISHOPRIC, *n.*, episcopatus.

BISMUTH, *n.*, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE YEAR, n., annus bissextus, annus intercalaris.

BIT, n. (*of a bridle*), oreo, lupatum; *a bridle with a sharp bit*, frenum lupatum; *to bit a horse*, oream ori equi inserere.

BIT, n. (*mouthful*), offa, frustum, buccae; *little bit*, offula; *bit by bit*, offatim, frustatim; (*morsel*), mica, uncia; (*a little*), paululum; *not a bit*, ne infimum quidem.

BITCH, n., canis femina; *bitch-fox*, vulpes femina; *bitch-wolf*, lupa.

BITE, n., morsus; *by a bite*, mordicus.

BITE, TO, v. t., mordere; (*of the mind*), pun- gere; *to bite off*, demordere, mordicus auferre; *the fore part*, praeordere.

BITING, n., morsus; *adj.*, mordens, mordax; *biting in taste*, aedus; *a biting jest*, jocus mor- dens, sales mordaces.

BITTACLE, n., repositorium acus nauticae.

BITTER, adj. (*in taste*), amarus, acerbus; (*severe*), acerbus, gravis; (*biting, reproachful*), mor- dax, aculeatus; *a — taste*, sapor amarus or acerbus; *a — taste in the mouth*, os amarum; *somewhat —*, subamarus; *bitter-sweet*, ex dulci amarus; — *hate*, acerbum odium; *a — enemy*, acerbus inimicus.

BITTERLY, adv., amare; acerbè, asperè, gra- viter; *to weep bitterly*, effusissime flere; *to inveigh bitterly against one*, dictis mordacibus aliquem lacessere.

BITTERN, n., ardea stellaris.

BITTERNESS, n., amaritas, amarities, amari- tudo, amarus; acerbitas; (*anger, hate*), ira, bilis, odium; *bitterness in speech*, verborum asperitas.

BITUMEN, n., bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, adj., bituminosus, bituminus, bituminatus.

BIVOUC, n., excubie in armis; *to —*, in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, TO, v. t., effutire, deblaterare, garrire, pulam facere, proferre, enunciare.

BLACK, adj., ater, niger; (*blackish*), fuscus; (*dirty*), pullus; (*dressed in black*), atratus, pulla- tus; (*gloomy, sullen*), tristis, tetrius; (*wicked*), scelestus, atrox; *somewhat black*, subniger, nigel- lus, nigrans; *to be —*, nigrescere; *to become —*, nigrescere; *to be somewhat —*, nigrescere; *to make —*, deni- g- rare, obfuscare; *black and blue*, lividus; *black art*, ars magica; *black-brown*, furvus; *black-lead*, sti- bium; *in black and white*, scriptus; *to have a thing black with soot*, fuliginus.

BLACK, n., color niger; atramentum; atrum, nigrum; (*black dress*), pulla vestitus; *dressed in black*, pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus; (*a negro*), Maurus, Æthiops, Afer.

BLACK, TO, v. t. See TO BLACKEN.

BLACKAMOO, n., Maurus, Æthiops, Afer; *a black-moor woman*, Maura, Æthiopiaca.

BLACKBERRY, n., vaccinium; *blackberry-tree*, rubus vulgaris.

BLACKBIRD, n., merula.

BLACK-CAP, n., parus, palustris.

BLACK-CAPS, n. (*apples roasted with spice*), poma cocta aromatibus.

BLACK-CATTLE, n., boves.

BLACKEN, TO, v. t. (*make black*), denigrare, in- fuscare; (*dye black*), nigro colore inficere; (*darken*), obscurare; (*defame*), alienum existimationem la- dere, alieni infamiam inferre, aliquem infamem facere.

BLACKING, n., atramentum.

BLACKISH, adj., nigrescens, subniger, nigellus, fuscus, obniger; *to be blackish*, nigrescere.

BLACKNESS, n., nigror, nigritia, nigrities, ni- gritudo, color niger, nigredo; (*atrociousness*), atro- citas, feditas, humanitas.

BLACKSMITH, n., faber ferrarius.

BLACK-TAIL, n. (*a fish*), melanurus.

BLACK-WHEAT, n., melampyrum.

BLADDER, n., vesica; *little bladder*, vesicula; *gall bladder*, vesicula fellea.

BLADDER-NUT, n., nux vesicularia.

BLADE, n. (*of grass or corn*), caulis, culmus, scapus; (*of an onion or leek*), thallus; (*of an ear*), palma, palmula, remi tonsa; (*of a sword*), lamina; promptus et alacer; *a cutting blade*, homo naru- tus, sagax; *a rusty blade*, homo robustus, manu promptus; *an old cunning blade*, rebotator; *shoul- der-blade*, scapula.

BLAIN, n., pustula, ulcus; (*from heat*), papula; *full of blains*, ulcerosus.

BLAME, n., reprehensio, vituperatio, culpatio, obprobrium; (*fault*), vitium, culpa, crimen.

BLAME, TO, v. t., reprehendere, culpare; im- probare; incensare, redarguere; *chide*, increpare.

BLAMABLE, adj., vituperabilis, reprehensibilis, dignus, vituperandus, reprehendendus.

BLAMELESS, adj., non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus, integer, sanctus.

BLAMELESSLY, adv., sine culpa, integre, sancte, probe.

BLAMELESSNESS, n., probitas, integritas, sanctitas.

BLANCH, TO, v. t., candefacere, dealbare; (*take off the rind*), decorticare; *to blanch almonds*, amy- g- dalas decorticare.

BLANCHER, n., linteorum mundator.

BLAND, adj., blandus, lenis, mitis, placidus.

BLANDISH, TO, v. t., adulari, blandiri, blando sermone delinire.

BLANDISHMENT, n., blanditiæ, blandimen- tum, verborum lenocinia.

BLANK, adj. (*white*), albus, albens, albidus, can- didus; (*pale and wan*), pallens, pallidus; (*confused*), confusus, erubescens, rubore suffusus; (*not written on*), inanis, vacuus, purus; (*rhymeless*), non eodem sono terminatus.

BLANK, n. (*void space*), spatium inane; (*paper unwritten*), charta or tabella inanis, vacua, tessera pura; (*lot by which nothing is gained*), sorts inanis; (*cast at dice without points*), iactus supinus; (*thing*), res inanis, res vana; *point-blank*, plane, omnino, penitus, prorsus, ex toto, in totum.

BLANKET, n., stragulum, lodix lanæ, torale; *little blanket*, lodicula; *a child's blanket*, fasciæ pueriles.

BLANKLY, adv. (*altogether*), plane, omnino; (*confusedly*), confuse, perturbate.

BLASPHEME, TO, v. t., execrari, scelesto ore contumelias in Deum effundere, blasphemare.

BLASPHEMER, n., violator numinis iurarius, Divini numinis obtractator, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMOUS, adj., in Deum contumeliosus, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, n., vox in Deum contumeliosa, verborum impietas, blasphemia.

BLAST, n. (*gust of wind*), impetus venti, flatas, ventus, flabrum, flamen; (*sound of an instrument*), flamen, sultus, clangor; (*stroke of a planet*), tactus, afflatus; (*of lightning*), fulmen; (*of disease*), contagio; (*of corn*), sideratio, rubigo, uredo; (*mis- fortune*), letus calamitatis, calamitas, casus ad- versus.

BLAST, TO, v. t. (*blight*), torrere, urere, adu- rere, rubigine corrumpere; (*strike with lightning*), de celo ferire, afflare, tangere; (*inundate*), frus- trare; (*injure*), infamare; (*ruin*), pessum dare, precipitare, pervertere, perdere.

BLASTMENT, n., afflatus, sideratio; (*of corn*), rubigo, uredo.

BLATANT, adj., balans.

BLAZE, n. (*flame*), flamma; *little blaze*, flam- mula.

BLAZE, TO, (1) v. t., flammare, flagrare, ardere, flammam emittere; (*2) v. t.*, vulgare, divulgare, per- vulgare.

BLAZER, n., vulgator.

BLAZON, n., scutum gentilitium, insignia gen- titilitia in scuto descripta.

BLAZON, TO, v. t., insignia gentilitia expri- mere or explicare; (*deck*), ornare, exornare; (*dis- play*), in conspectum dare, ante oculos exponere; (*spread abroad*), enarrare, promulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; (*celebrate*), prædicare, laudibus cele- brare.

BLAZONRY, n., ars gentilitia insignia or scuta scite explicandi.

BLEACH, TO, (1) v. t., dealbare, candefacere; *to bleach in the sun*, insolare; (*2) v. t.*, abscerere, exalbescere.

BLEACHER, n., qui linteas dealbat.

BLEACHERY, n., locus ubi linteas dealbantur.

BLEACHING, n., dealbatio; *bleaching in the sun*, insolatio.

BLEAK, adj. (*pale*), pallens, pallidus, luridus; (*cold*), frigidus, algens, algidus.

BLEAKNESS, n. (*paleness*), pallor; (*coldness*), frigus.

BLEAR, adj., caligans; *a blear eye*, oculus hu-

more fluens, lippens; *to have blear eyes*, lippire; *blear-eyed*, lippus, lippens.

BLEAREDNESS, *n.*, lippitudo, fluxio oculorum.

BLEAT, BLEATING, *n.*, balatus.

BLEAT, TO, *v. t.*, balare; *to bleat often*, balitare; *to bleat as a goat*, caprissare.

BLEED, TO, (*1*) *v. t.*, sanguine fluere; (*shed blood*), sanguinem fundere; (*2*) *v. t.* (*let blood*), alicui venam incidere, sanguinem emittere.

BLEEDER, *n.*, qui alicui venam incidit.

BLEEDING, *n.*, sanguinis fluxus or profusio; (*through the nose*), hæmorrhagia; *to stop bleeding*, sanguinem sistere.

BLEMISH, (*mark of deformity*), macula, labeo, nevus; vitium; (*reproach*), ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probum, dedecus; *little blemish*, labecula; *great blemishes*, tubera.

BLEMISH, TO, *v. t.* (*mark with deformity*), maculare, commaculare, maculis adspargere; *deformare*, contaminare, foedare, inquinare; (*defame*), de-existimatione alicuius detrachere, alicuius famæ notam turpitudinis inurere, alicui infamiam asserere.

BLEND, TO, *v. t.* (*mix*), miscere, commiscere, permiscere; (*confound*), confundere, implicare.

BLESS, TO, *v. t.* (*make happy*), fortunare, prosperare, secundare, felicem or beatum reddere, beatæ, (*wish happiness to one*), alicui bene precari, benedicere; (*praise*), laudare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, *adj.* (*happy*), beatus; (*holy*), plus; (*fortunate*), felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDNESS, *n.*, vita beata, summa felicitas.

BLESSING, *n.* (*benediction*), sollempnes preces, bona omnia; (*benefit*), munus, commodum, bonum; (*divine favor*), Dei favor or gratia.

BRIGHT, *n.* (*mildew*), rubigo, uredo; (*anything blinding*), lues.

BRIGHT, TO, *v. t.*, rubigine corrumpere, uredine afficere, necare.

BRIGHTED, *adj.*, rubiginosus; (*decayed*), perditus, corruptus.

BLIND, *adj.*, cæcus, oculis captus, luminibus orbis; — *of one eye*, cæcus, luscus, altero oculo captus, altero lumine orbis; — *of mind*, cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus; (*dark*), cæcus, opertus; obscurus; (*false*), cæcus, fictus, simulatus; *to be* —, cæcitrare, calligare; *to become* —, oculos perdere, luminis or aspectummittere; *to become* — *of one eye*, altero oculo capli; *a — window*, fenestræ imago.

BLIND, TO, *v. t.*, cæcare, cæcum reddere, excæcare, ocula privare, luminibus orbare; (*dazzle*), occæcare, oculos or oculorum aciem; præstringere; *to blind one's mind*, alicuius mentem cæcare; mentis aciem præstringere alicui.

BLIND, *n.* (*for windows*), velum fenestris prætentum.

BLINDFOLD, *adj.*, obvolutis or alligatis oculis; *to blindfold*, oculos obvolvere or alligare, velamen oculis inducere or obtendere.

BLINDLY, *adv.*, clausis oculis; cæco impetu; temere.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *n.*, myinda (*μυῖνδα, adv.*); *to play at blindman's buff*, myinda ludere.

BLINDNESS, *n.* (*want of sight*), cæcitas, caligo; (*intellectual darkness*), animi or mentis cæcitas, mentis caligo, insectia, stultitia.

BLIND-SIDE, *n.* (*weakness*), vitium.

BLINDWORM, *n.* (*riper*), cæcilia, amphibiaena.

BLINK, TO, *v. t.* (*twink*), nictare, palpebrare; (*see with eyes half shut*), connivere.

BLISS, *n.*, beatitudo, felicitas.

BLISSFUL, *adj.*, beatus, felix.

BLISSFULNESS, *n.*, beatitudo.

BLISTER, *n.*, pustula, pustula; *little blister*, papula, ulcusculum; *full of blisters*, pustulosus; *blister-plaster*, vesicatorium; *blister-flies*, caustharides.

BLISTER, TO, (*1*) *v. t.*, pustulari, in vesiculas turgere; (*2*) *v. t.*, pustulare, vesicatorium alicui applicare.

BLITHE, BLITHESOME, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris, alacer.

BLITHENESS, BLITHESOMENESS, *n.*, lætitia, hilaritas, gaudium.

BLOAT, TO, (*1*) *v. t.*, tumescere, sufflare, inflare; (*2*) *v. t.*, tumescere, turgescere.

BLOCK, *n.*, truncus, stipes, nudex; (*mass*), massa; (*roller*), phalanga; (*pulley*), trochlea; (*for*

a hat), forma pilearia; (*blockhead*), hebes, stipes, fungus, tardus, insularis.

BLOCK, TO, *v. t.*, præcludere, intercludere, obstruere, obsidere.

BLOCKADE, *n.*, præclusio, obsidio.

BLOCKADE, TO, *v. t.*, obsidere, circumseclere, obsidione claudere.

BLOCKHEAD, *n.* See BLOCK.

BLOCKHOUSE, *n.*, arx, munimentum, propagaculum.

BLOCKISH, *adj.*, fatuus, insularis, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOCKISHNESS, *n.*, insularitas, stultitia, stapor, stupiditas.

BLOOD, *n.*, sanguis; *thickened blood*, cruer; *corrupt blood*, sanies; *black blood*, tabum; *bad blood*, vitiosus sanguis; *the blood royal*, stirps regia; *of noble blood*, genere insignis, illustri familia ortus; *defiled with blood*, sanguinolentus, cruentus, tabo squalidus; *not defiled with blood*, incruentus; *blood of the grape*, vini succus; *of or belonging to blood*, sanguineus; *loss of blood*, profluvium, sanguinis profusio; *to stanch or stop blood*, sanguinem sistere, cohibere; *to let blood*, sanguinem mittere; *to shed blood*, cædem facere; *to thirst for blood*, sanguinem sitire; *to be connected with one by the ties of blood*, sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse; *to stir up any one's blood*, alicui stomachum movere, alicum exacerbare; *my blood is up*, ardet mihi animus; *flesh and blood* (*lusts*, cupiditates, libidines; *my flesh and blood* (*my children*), viscera mea.

BLOOD-COLORED, *adj.*, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOODHOUND, *n.*, canis ad homines persequendos or vestigandos idoneus; figur.: carnifex.

BLOODLESS, *adj.* (*without blood*), sanguine carens, exsanguis; (*without bloodshed*), incruentus.

BLOOD-LETTER, *n.*, qui venam alicuius secat, phlebotomus.

BLOOD-RELATION, *n.*, consanguineus; (*the connection*), consanguinitas.

BLOODSHED, *n.*, sanguinis effusio; (*slaughter*), cædes.

BLOODSHOT, *n.* (*in the eyes*), sanguinis in oculo effusio.

BLOODSTONE, *n.*, hamatites.

BLOODSUCKER, *n.*, hirudo, sanguisuga.

BLOODTHIRSTY, *adj.*, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, ævus, sanguinis avidus.

BLOODVESSEL, *n.*, arteria, vena.

BLOOD-WARM, *adj.*, tepidus.

BLOODWORT, *n.*, polygonum.

BLOODY, *adj.*, cruentus, cruentatus, sanguineus; *to make bloody*, cruentare, sanguine respergere; *a bloody war*, bellum cruentum, strox, fuscum, ævum; *bloody flux*, dysenteria rubra.

BLOOM, *n.*, flos; *to be in bloom*, florere; *to be in the bloom of life*, ætate florere, in flore ætatis esse.

BLOOM, TO, *v. t.*, florere, vigere, florescere, germinare; (*be in a state of youth*), ætate florere, integra ætate.

BLOOMY, *adj.*, floridus, floribus vestitus, flosculis abundans.

BLOSSOM, *n.*, flos.

BLOSSOM, TO, *v. t.*, florescere, florem mittere, florere.

BLOT, *n.* (*blur*), macula; (*obliteration*), litara; (*spot in reputation*), labeo, nota turpitudinis.

BLOT, TO, *v. t.* (*blur*), maculare, maculis adspargere; (*obliterate*), exstinguere, delere, oblitescere, (*disgrace*), infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, flagrare; alicui labem adspargere, ignominiam inurere.

BLOTCH, *n.*, pustula, pusula; (*pocks*), variolæ; (*on the face*), varus, ionthus.

BLOTTED, *adj.*, maculatus; litaris conspersus; — *out*, delotus, crassus, expunctus.

BLOTTING, *n.*, macularum adspersio; *blotting out*, delatio, oblitteratio; *blotting-paper*, charta bibula.

BLOW, *n.* (*stroke*), ictus, plaga; pettito, percussio; figur.: fulmen, casus, damnum; (*fatal stroke*), ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera; — *with a club*, fustuarium; — *on the cheek or ear*, alapa; — *with the fist*, colaphus; *at one* —, uno ictu; *to give one a —*, plagam alicui inferre, infligere; *to give one a blow*, alicum pulsare, verberare; *to come to blows*, ad manus venire, cominus pugnare.

BLOW, TO, *v. t.*, flare; (*breath*), spirare; (*push*),

anhelare, (*snort*), fremere; to — *on an instrument*, canere, cantare, ludere, c. abl., inflare, c. acc.; to — *contrary*, refutare; to — *upon, inflare*; to — *away*, diffilare, dissipare; to — *out*, efflare, flatu extingui; quere; to — *down*, flatu deprimere, prosternere; to — *up*, sufflare, inflare; (*kindle*), accendere, conflare; *to blow up with gunpowder*, aliquid vi pulveris pyrii dispendere; to — *one's nose*, nasum emungere; to — *together*, conflare, conspirare; to — *vehemently*, perflare; to be blown into the air, vi pulveris pyrii sublimare rapti.

BLOWING, *n.* (*of the wind*), flatus; (*of a flute*), inflatus tibiae.

BLUBBER, *n.*, adops balenarum.

BLUBBER, *TO*, *v. i.*, genus lacrimis fedare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere.

BLUDGEON, *n.*, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, *adj.*, caeruleus, caeruleus, cyaneus; *pale-blue*, subcaeruleus; *sky-blue*, caesus; *gray-blue*, glaucus; *black-blue*, lividus; *purple-blue*, violaceus, purpureus, lanthinus, amethystinus, hyacinthinus; *dark-blue*, violaceus.

BLUE, *n.*, caeruleus color, caeruleum.

BLUEBOTTLE, *n.*, cyamus.

BLUELY, *adv.*, male; he came off *bluely*, male ei res successit.

BLUENESS, *n.*, livor; the *blueness of fruits*, fructuum flos.

BLUFF, *adj.*, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens.

BLUISH, *adj.*, subcaeruleus.

BLUNDER, *n.*, flagitium, peccatum turpe, gravis error; erratum turpe.

BLUNDER, *TO*, *v. i.*, flagitium committere, turpiter peccare, hallucinari, in errorem incidere.

BLUNDERBUSS, *n.*, scelopos gaudior, tormentum bellium.

BLUNDERER, **BLUNDERHEAD**, *n.*, bardus, stupidus, stipes, truncus.

BLUNT, *adj.*, hebes, obtusus, retusus; (*rough, rude*), inurbanus, rusticus, horridus; (*abrupt*), abruptus; (*plain*), liber; *blunt in spirit*, hebetis; *or tardi ingenii*; to be blunt, hebere, hebetem esse; to become blunt, hebescere.

BLUNT, *TO*, *v. i.*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere; to blunt hope, spem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, *adv.*, rustice, horride; libere, audaciter; inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, *n.*, hebes acies; rusticitas, mores inulti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, *n.*, macula, labes; litura.

BLUR, *TO*, *v. t.*, obscurare; labem or labeculam adspargere, maculare.

BLURT OUT A WORD, *TO*, *v. t.*, temere verbum proferre, effutire; *blurted out*, temere dictus.

BLUSH, *TO*, *v. i.* (*be red*), rubere; (*turn red*), erubescere, rubore suffundi, pudore affici.

BLUSH, *n.* (*red color*), rubor; (*appearance*), species, adspetus; (*blushing*), rubor suffusus, pudor; *at first blush*, prima specie, primo adspetu; to put one to the blush, aliquem rubefacere, alicui ruborem movere, lucere.

BLUSTER, *n.* (*storm*), tempestas, procella; (*noise*), fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; (*boast*), jactatio, ostentatio; (*boisterousness*), saevitia, furor.

BLUSTER, *TO*, *v. i.* (*roar as a storm*), procellisum esse; (*bully, puff*), saevire; tumultuari, tumultum facere; (*brag*), insolenter gloriari; *blustering weather*, caelum inimite, turbidum.

BLUSTERER, *n.* (*bully*), homo turbulentus; (*boaster*), homo gloriosus.

BOAR, *n.*, verres; *wild boar*, aper; *of a boar*, verminus; *of a wild boar*, aprugnus; *boar-hog*, verres castratus, majalis; *boar-spear*, venabulum.

BOARD, *n.* (*plank*), tabula, asser, assis; (*to play on*), tabula; foras, alveus, alveolus; abacus; (*table*), mensa; figur.: *cuna*, convivium, epulae; (*food and lodging*), victus pacta mercede praebitus; (*assembly*), collegium, consessus, consilium; (*deck of a ship*), navis; *on board*, in navi; to leap overboard, ex navi desillire or se projicere.

BOARD, *TO*, *v. i.* (1) *lay with boards*, contabulare; (*live at a certain price*), aliquid victu, pacta mercede, uti; (2) *v. t.* (*enter a ship by force*), in hostium navem transire, navem conscendere.

BOARDER, *n.*, convivtor.

BOARD-WAGES, *n.*, *pl.*, merces pro victu pacta.

BOAST, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, gloriari, se jactare, se ef-

ferre; (2) *v. t.*, aliqua re gloriari, aliquid de se praedicare, aliquid ostentare, vendicare.

BOAST, **BOASTING**, *n.*, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, gloriatio; *jactantia sui*; to make a boast of, jactare, ostentare.

BOASTER, *n.*, jactor, ostentator, homo gloriosus.

BOASTFUL, *adj.*, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus, jactans.

BOAT, *n.*, cymba, navicula; *little boat*, linter, scaphula; *a ship's boat*, scapha; *flat-bottomed boat*, alveus, leubus; *advice-boat*, navigium actinarium, navis exploratoria; *ferry-boat*, navis vectoria, ponton; *fisher-boat*, navigiolium piscatorium; *packet-boat*, navis actuaria; *boat-board*, cymbium; *boatman*, remex, nauta; *boatswain*, proreta.

BODE, *TO*, *v. t.*, portendere, praesagire, ominari, augurari.

BODICE, *n.*, thorax muliebris.

BODILESS, *adj.*, corporis expers.

BODILY, *adj.*, corporis, corporalis; (*real*), verus.

BODING, *n.*, praesagium, omen, augurium.

BODKIN, *n.*, subula.

BODY, *n.* (*material substance of an animal*), corpus; (*belly*), venter, alvus; (*person*), homo; (*collective mass*), corpus; (*corporation*), collegium; (*troop*), manus, exercitus, agmen, caterva; (*club*), globus, grex; (*main part*), truncus, stirps, scapus; *small body*, corpusculum; *dead body*, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, mortuus; *having two bodies*, bicorpor; *nobody*, nullus, nemo; *everybody*, omnes; *anybody*, quisquam, ullus; *if anybody*, si quis; *somebody*, aliquis; *the whole body of citizens*, cives cuncti; *wine of good body*, vinum validum, forte.

BOG, *n.*, palus, limosus gurgis, caenosa vorago.

BOGGLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, hesitare, dubitare, cunctari, pedem or gradum referre, tergiversari.

BOGGLER, *n.*, cunctator, hesitator.

BOGGING, *n.*, dubitatio, hesitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, *adj.*, uliginosus, palustris, piluosus.

BOIL, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, bullire, bullare, fervere, caesare; to begin to boil, ebullire, effervesce; to cease to boil, deservescere; to boil over, exundare; to boil with anger, ira fervere; saevire; (2) *v. t.*, fervescere; coquere, concoquere; to boil quite, percoquere; to boil meats, cibos or cibaria coquere.

BOILER, *n.*, coctor; lebes, ahenum coculum.

BOISTEROUS, *adj.*, procellisus, tumultuosus, turbidus, turbulentus, violentus; *boisterous weather*, caelum inimite, tempestas; *a boisterous wind*, turbo.

BOISTEROUSNESS, *n.*, violentia, impetus, turbulentia.

BOLD, *adj.*, audens, audax, impavidus, intrepidus, fidens, confidens; (*rash*), temerarius; (*impudent*), impudens, prociac, protervus, superbus, insolens; (*standing out*), prominentior; to be bold, audere.

BOLDNESS, *n.* (*courage*), animus audax, audentia, audacia; animi fortitudo; confidentia; (*rashness*), temeritas; (*sauciness*), impudentia, insolentia; — in asking, prociacitas; — of speech, libertas; too great —, lecentia; to have the — to, audere, sumere hoc sibi, ut, &c.

BOLE, *n.*, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, *n.* (*stalk*), calamus; *bolls of flax*, lini virgae.

BOLSTER, *n.*, pulvinus, pulvinar, cervical; *bolster of a saddle*, epithippi facimentum; (*compress for a wound*), linteum obductum obstrictumque vulnere.

BOLSTER UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, suffulcire, sustentare; to bolster up a wound, vulnus linteo obducere et obstringere.

BOLT, *n.* (*arrow*), sagitta; (*thunderbolt*), fulmen; (*bar*), claustrum, pessulus, obex; (*fetter*), compes.

BOLT, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (*shut or fasten with a bolt*), oppressare, pessulo claudere or occludere; (*blurt out*), proferre; (*sift*), cribrare, cribro cernere, succernere; to bolt one out, aliquem foras excludere; to bolt one in, aliquem in loco includere; (2) *v. i.*, crumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, *n.* (*stere*), incoenicalum, cribrum farinarum or pollinarum.

BOMB, *n.* (*shell*), pyrobolus; to throw bombs, pyrobolos mittere.

BOMBARD, TO, v. t., urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDMENT, n., tormentorum, pyrobolorum coniectio.

BOMBAST, n., verborum pompa, verba ampullata, ampullae.

BOMBASTIC, adj., inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.

BOMBASTINE, n., pannus bombycinus.

BOND, n. (tie), vinculum, nodus, copula; (*obligation*), chirographum, syngrapha; *bonds (chains)*, vincula, catenae; (*imprisonment*), vincula, custodia; *to give bonds*, satisfacere, satisfactionem interponere; *to cast into bonds*, in vincula mittere, in custodiam tradere, conjicere.

BONDAGE, n., captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis.

BONDSMAN, n., servus; mancipium, verna.

BONDSMAN, n., sponsor, vas, praes, satisfactor.

BONE, n., os; (*of a fish*), spina; *little bone*, ossiculum; *of bone*, osseus; *bone by bone*, ossiculatum; *to deprive of bones*, exossare; *back-bone*, spina dorsalis; *hip-bone*, coxa; *shin-bone*, tibia.

BONELESS, adj., exos.

BONFIRE, n., ignis festus, rogos triumphalis.

BONGRACE, n., umbraculum, umbella.

BONNET, n. (hat), galerus, petasus, caudata; (*cap*), mitra.

BONNY, adj. (handsome), bellus, venustus, lepidus; (*gay*), letus, hilaris, hilarus.

BONY, adj. (full of bones), ossosus, ossuosus; (*bone-like*), osseus, ossi similis.

BOOEY, n., homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex.

BOOK, n. (volume), liber, volumen; (*part of a work*), liber; (*little writing*), libellus; *account-book*, codex accepti et expensi; *waste-book*, adversaria, pl.; *without book*, ex memoria, memoriter; *of books*, librarius.

BOOK, TO, v. t., aliquid in codicem, commentarios, or libellum inierre.

BOOKBINDER, n., qui libros compingit, fibrorum compactor, bibliopagus.

BOOKCASE, n., armarium, foruli, peggna.

BOOKISH, adj., librorum helluo, libris affixus or intentus, studiis jugiter vacans.

BOOK-KEEPER, n., calculator, qui aliquid est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, n., qui libros vendit, librarius, bibliopola; *a bookseller's shop*, taberna libraria.

BOOK-WORM, n., blatta, tinea; figur.: librorum helluo, qui libris immoritur.

BOOM, n. (beam, pole), arbor; (*mast*), malus; (*bar*), repagulum.

BOON, n. (gift), donum, beneficium, munus; (*grant*), gratia; *adj. (merry)*, facetus, bellus, jucundus, hilaris.

BOOR, n., colonus, agricola; rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis.

BOORISH, adj. (rustic), rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis; (*rude*), inurbanus, incultus.

BOORISHNESS, n., rusticitas, mores rustici.

BOOT, n. (advantage), emolumentum, commodum, utilitas, fructus, lucrum; *to boot*, insuper, ultro; (*covering for the leg*), ocrea, calcamentum tibiale.

BOOT, TO, v. t., prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse.

BOOTED, adj., ocreatus, calcatus.

BOOTH, n., taberna, pergula, tabernaculum; tentorium.

BOOTLESS, adj., inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus.

BOOTLESSLY, adv., frustra, nequidquam, in cassum.

BOOTY, n., praeda, manubiae, spoliis; raptum; *to make booty*, praedari, praedam agere, rapere, rapinas facere, ierre et agere; *to play booty*, praevariari, colludere.

BORDER, n. (edge), margo, ora, labrum; (*brim*), crepidum; (*edge*), limbus, fimbria; (*boundary*), finis, confinium, linea, terminus; *borders*, fines, confinia; (*among printers*), topa in locis libris vacuis ad ornatum delineata; (*in gardens*), pulvinorum hortensium margines.

BORDER, TO, (1) v. t., marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere aliqua re; *a bordered garment*, vestis limbata; (*2) v. i. (confine upon)*, finitimus, confinem, vicinum esse aliquid; *adja-cent* aliquid terrae, attingere terram; *bordering*, finitimus, confinis, vicinus; *to border together*, se invicem contingere.

BORDERER, n., accola, finitimus; *borderers on the sea*, qui oceanum attingunt.

BORE, n. (hole bored), foramen; (*caliber*), modus; magnitudo, amplitudo.

BORE, TO, v. t., forare, terebrare; *to — through*, perforare, perterebrare; *to — out*, exterebrare; *to — one's way through a crowd*, penetrare per turbam.

BORER, n., terebra.

BORN, adj., natus, creatus, ortus, prognatus, satus, editus; *new-born*, recens natus; *born after his father's death*, posthumus; *first-born*, natus maximus; *born before the time*, abortivus; *born together*, congeitus; *still-born*, natus mortuus; *to be born*, nasci, gigni, in lucem edi, in vitam venire; (*be descended*), ortum, oriundum esse; *before you were born*, ante te natum.

BOROUGH, n., municipium.

BORROW, TO, v. t. (take upon credit), mutuari. mutuum sumere aliquid ab aliquo; (*receive upon credit*), mutuum accipere; (*ask for use*), utendum petere; (*take upon interest*), fœnerari, argentum fœnore sumere.

BORROWER, n., qui mutuo aliquid sumit, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est.

BOSOM, n. (breast), pectus; figur.: animus; (*fold of the breast*), sinus; (*innermost part*), pars interior, interiora, viscera; complexus; *bosom friend*, sodalis, amicus conjunctissimus; *amicissimus*, intimus; *bosom of a shirt*, induci fissura.

BOSS, n., umbo; bulla; cornu; gibbus.

BOSSED, adj., gibber, gibbus, gibbosus.

BOTANICAL, adj., ad herbarum scientiam pertincens, botanicus, herbarius.

BOTANIZE, TO, v. t., herbas colligere.

BOTANIST, n., herbarum peritus, herbarius, botanicus.

BOTANY, n., herbaria ars, herbarum scientia, botanie.

BOTCH, n. (swelling), ulcus, tuber; *little botch*, tuberculus; (*pouch*), pannus, cicatrix, vitium.

BOTCH, TO, v. t. (sawd), exulcerare; (*patch up*), rescindere, reconcinnare, interpolare; (*bungle*), of us corrumpere, de-formare, turpare, inepte or intabare facere, inscienter confingere.

BOTCHER, n., sartor, veteramentarius.

BOTCHY, adj., ulcerosus, pannosus.

BOTH, adj., ambo, duo, uterque; *on both sides*, utrinque, utrobique; *to both sides*, utroque.

BOTH, conj.; *both — and*, et — et, cum — tum, tum — tum, qua — qua, vel — vel.

BOTTLE, n., uter; *great* —, lagena, obba; *little* —, laguncula, phiala; *glass* —, ampulla vitrea; *sucking* —, ampulla infanti sugenda; *a — of hay*, fœni fasciculus or manipulus; *like a —*, ampullaceus.

BOTTLE WINE, TO, v. t., vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, n. (lowest part), fundus, fundum, solum; (*groundwork*), fundamentum; (*raft*), valis, convallis, planities; (*ship*), navis, navigium; (*dregs*), fœx, crassamen, crassamentum, sedimentum; (*clew*), glomus; — *of the sea*, mare inam, fundus maris; — *of a ditch*, locum fossæ; — *of a ship*, alveus, carina; *to place at the —*, in imo ponere; *to the very —*, funditus; *from top to —*, a capite ad calcem; *to wind yarn into bottoms*, lanam glomerare in orbem.

BOTTOM, TO, v. t. (stand upon), aliqua re niti; (*rest upon*), fundo munire, instruire.

BOTTOMLESS, adj., fundo carens; *bottomless depth*, immensa or infinita altitudo, vorago, abyssus, barathrum.

BOTTOMLY, n., fideiussio navalis.

BOUGH, n., ramus, brachium arboris; *little* —, ramulus, ramusculus; *green* —, thallus, frons; — *plucked with fruit on*, termes; *dead* —, ramale; *of boughs*, rameus; *full of boughs*, ramosus.

BOUNCE, n., crepitus; letus, pulsus; jactatio, ming.

BOUNCE, TO, v. i. (make a sudden leap), resillire, resultare; (*make a noise*), crepare; (*snigger*), se jactare, insolenter gloriari.

BOUNCING, adj., robustus, validus, fortis; *a bouncing girl*, virgo valida, virago.

BOUND, n. (limit), limes, finis, terminus; (*measure*), modus; (*barrier*), cancelli; (*rebound*), saltus.

BOUND, TO, (1) v. t. (limit), finire, definire, limitare, terminos prescribere; (*confine*, *restrain*), circumscribere, moderari, temperare, coercere, reprimere.

more; (2) *v. i.* (*border upon*), *adjacere, confinere;* (*spring*), *salire; bound up, exsilire, exsultare; (rebound), resilire, resultare, repelli, repereutere, recollere.*

BOUND TO ANY PLACE, TO BE. *v. i.*, aliquo ire, aliquo tendere; *whither are you bound?* quo tendis?

BOUNDARY, n., meta, terminus, finis, limes, *boundary stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, limes in agro positus; the god of boundaries, Terminus.*

BOUNDEN, adj., debitus.

BOUNDLESS, adj., infinitus, immensus, interminatus; (*immoderate*), immoderatus, immodicus, insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSNESS, n., infinitas, immensitas; *boundlessness of power, potentia infinita.*

BOUNTEOUS, BOUNTIFUL, adj., largus, liberalis, beneficent, benignus, munificus.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, BOUNTIFULNESS, n., benignitas, liberalitas, munificentia.

BOUNTY, n., largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia; (*præmium*), præmium, præfium; (*when a soldier enlists*), auctoramentum.

BOUSE, TO, v. i., potare.

BOUT, n. (turn), vicis; at one bout, una vice; a drinking bout, compotatio; a merry bout, lætitia.

BOW, n., arcus; *crossbow, arcuballista, manu ballista; rainbow, arcus pluvius; bow of a stringed instrument, plectrum; a maker of bows, arcuarius; within bow-shot, intra telum iactum; out of bow shot, extra telum iactum; to bend a bow, arcum tendere*

or intendere; made like a bow, arcuatus; bow of a key, annulus clavium; bow of a ship, prora.

BOW, n. (act of reverence), corporis inclinatio; to make a bow, se demittere, caput demittere.

BOW, TO, (1) v. t. (bend), flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare; (2) v. i. (be bent), flecti, curvari, incurvescere; to bow the head, se demittere, caput demittere; I bow to one, acclinis saluto aliquem; down to the ground, aliquem adors, veneror; to bow the knee, genua flectere; to bow to one, figur.; submittere se alicui; to bow any one (crush, depress), frangere, deprimitere, opprimere aliquem, superbiam alicuius retundere.

BOWELS, n. pl. (intestines), intestina, viscera, exta; (inner parts), interiora, intima.

BOWER, n. (arbor), pergula, umbraculum; (bow-anchor), anchora ad proam; bowers (muscles), musculi flexores.

BOWL, n. (cessel), poculum, scyphus, patena, phibula; (for mixing drink in), crater, cratera; (to wash in), labrum, pelvis; (of a fountain), crater.

BOWL, n. (for rolling), globus, sphaera.

BOWL, TO, (1) v. t., volvere; (2) v. i., conos globis petere, globis or conis ludere; bowling, conorum ludus.

BOWLINE, n., funis in navi.

BOWMAN, n., sagittarius; arcuballistarius.

BOWSPRIT, n., malus navis anterior et proclinaus.

BOWSTRING, n., nervus.

BOW-WINDOW, n., fenestra arcuata.

BOUYER, n., arcum faber, tænararius.

BOX, n. (c-ise), arca, arcula, capsula, cista, cistula, cistellula, scrinium, theca, pyxis, pyxidula; — in a chest, loculus; — in a shop, nidus; — for plants, vas; strong —, arca; dice —, plinnus, fritillus, orex; lot —, stula, stilla; obviunt —, narthecium; ballot —, cista, cistula; clothes —, armarium.

BOX, n. (blow), alapa, colaphus.

BOX, n. (tree), buxus; boxwood, buxum; of box, buxus.

BOX, TO, (1) v. t. (enclose in a box), includere in arca; seipere, obsepere; (2) v. i. (fight with the fists), pugnis certare.

BOXEL, n., qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOY, n., puer; *little boy, puerulus, puslo, pupus, populus; school-boy, puer or discipulus litterarius; servant-boy, puer, famulus; boy games, puerilia.*

BOYHOOD, n., ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles or puerilitas; in —, inuente ætate; from my —, a puero; from our —, a pueris.

BOYISH, adj., puerilis.

BOYISHNESS, n., puerilitas, mores pueriles.

BRACE, n. (tie), vinculum, copula; (bandage), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, redimiculum; (of a ship), rudens; (a pair), par; in braces, bin; (in printing), uncus, hamulus; (in building), fibula.

BRACE, TO, v. t. (bind), alligare, deligare, (strain), tendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACELET, n., armilla, brachide, spinther; *bracelet maker, armillarum conector; wearing bracelets, armillatus.*

BRACKET, n. (in building), mutulus; (in a book), uncinus.

BRACKISH, adj., salsus, subsalsus, amarus.

BRACKISHNESS, n., salsitudo, salsugo, salsilago.

BRAG, TO, v. i., se jactare, insolenter gloriari; *to brag of, ostentare, venditare.*

BRAGGADOCTO, BRAGGART, BRAGGER, n., jactator, gloriator, homo gloriosus, fortis lingua.

BRAG, BRAGGING, n., jactantia, jactatio, gloriatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BRAGGINGLY, adv., gloriose, jactanter.

BRAID, n. (of hair), cincinnus, cirrius, gradus; (of flowers), flores texti or plecti.

BRAIN, n., cerebrum; *little brain, cerebellum; figur.: mens; his brain is turned, mente captas or alienatus est.*

BRAIN, TO, v. t., alieu cerebrum discutere or extendere, aliquem exercebire.

BRAINLESS, adj., demens, fatuus, stollis, stultus, incoarsultus, temerarius, desipiens, vecors.

BRAINSICK, adj., mente captus, delirus, cerebrosus, furiosus, insanus, amens, demens.

BRAINSICKNESS, n., insania, mania, phrenesis.

BRAKE, n. (fern), filix; (thorn, thicket), dumetum, vepretum; (breading trough), magis; a brake for flax, instrumentum quo linum contringitur, flinifrangibulum; (horse-bit), pistomium.

BRAMBLE, n. (raspberry), rubus; (thorn), dumus, sentis, vepres, spina.

BRAN, n., furfur; *of bran, furfurus; bran lice, adj., furfuraceus; full of bran, furfurosus.*

BRANCH, n. (bough), ramus, frons, terminus; little branch, ramulus, ramusculus; (spring), sursilis, sargentum; (part), pars; (division of a gens), familia; (of a river), brachium, pars; (of the sea), æstuarium, sinus; a vine-branch, palmes; dry branches, ramalia.

BRANCH, TO, v. t., frondescere, ramis diffundi; *figur.: in partes dividi; to branch out far, late se fundere; figur.: latius, uberius dicere, pluribus dicere.*

BRANCHLESS, adj., ramis carens, fronde nudatus.

BRANCHY, adj., frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, n. (burning stick), titio ardens, torris, fax; (burnt mark), nota iusta, stigma, signum; (sword), gladius; (thunderbolt), fulmen.

BRAND, TO, v. t., alicui notam inungere, stigma inscribere.

BRANDING-IRON, n., cauterium.

BRANDISH, TO, v. t., vibrare, quatere, quassare, coruscare, crispare, rotare.

BRANDY, n., vinum adustum, vini spiritus.

BRASS, n., æs, æris metallum; orichalcum; *brass ore, lapis æreus; covered with brass, æratus; a brass pot, æbennus.*

BRAU, n. (child), infans, infantulus, puerulus, puellula, filiolus, filiola; a cross brau, infans vagitans.

BAVE, adj. (courageous), fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer; (splendid), magnificus, splendidus, præclarus; (fine), formosus, pulcher; (excellent), bonus, egregius, eximius, excellens, præstans; a brave fellow, homo frugi; to show one's self a brave man, se fortem præbere.

BAVE, TO, aliquem provocare, in aliquem contumacem esse, aliquid contumaciter spernere, contemnere; to brave dangers, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

BAVERY, n. (courage), fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus; (splendor), splendor, magnificentia; (shoe), ornatus, cultus, munditia; (boast), ostentatio, jactatio, jactantia.

BAVO, n., sicarius; *interj., factum bene! euge! laudo! mæte virtute!*

BRAWL, TO, v. i., altercari, jurgari, rixari, litigare, jurgis certare.

BRAWL, n., altercatio, jurgium, rixa, litas.

BRAWLER, n., rabula, alterator, rixator.

BRAWLING, adj., jurgiosus, rixosus, litigiosus.

BRAWN, n. (muscles), musculi; (strength),

nervi, lacerati, robur; (*boar's flesh*), caro verrina; *wild boar*, caro aprugina.

BRAWNNINESS, *n.*, callositas.

BRAWNY, *adj.*, musculosus, lacertosus, robustus; callosus.

BRAY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*pound*), pisere, contundere; (*ay*), vociferari, clamorem tollere or edere; (*of a speaker*), latrare; (*of an ass*), rudere.

BRAY, BRAYING, *n.* (*noise*), rudor; vociferatio, clamor; (*pounding*), tritura, confusio.

BRAZEN, *adj.* (*of brass*), aliheneus, atineus, aereus; (*shameless*), impudens, durus, ferreus.

BRAZEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, impudentiam præ se ferre, impudenter aliquid affirmare.

BRAZIER, *n.*, faber ararius, vasorum æreorum faber, ararius.

BREACH, *n.* (*breking*), fractio, violatio; (*opening made by breaking*), ruptum, scissum; ruina; (*falling out*), discordia, dissidium, simultas, ira; *a — made by a river*, aggerum evorsio, labes; *to make a — in a wall*, murum tormentis labefactare, prosternere, deturbare; *a — of promise*, violatio fidei; *it comes to a —*, discordia oritur.

BREAD, *n.*, panis; *barley —*, panis hordeaceus; *wheaten —*, *p.* triticeus; *household —*, *p.* cibarius, domesticus; *ammunition —*, *p.* castrensis; *dough —*, *p.* rubidus; *leavened —*, *p.* fermentatus; *unleavened —*, *p.* non fermentatus, *p.* sine fermento; *oaten —*, *p.* avenaceus; *rye —*, *p.* secalinus; *white —*, *p.* siliginis; *the making of —*, panificium; *bread basket*, panarium; *bread market*, forum pistorium; (*support, sustenance*), victus; *to seek one's —*, victum querere.

BREADTH, *n.*, latitudo; *in breadth*, in latitudinem.

BREAK, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, frangere, confringere; infringere; rumpere, dirumpere; (*subtle*), vincere, domare; (*crush, weaken*), debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuire, minuire, comminuire; conficere, effligere, (*make unconnected*), interrumpere; (*disclose*), aperire, patefacere, detegere; (*refract*), refringere; *to — oneself*, perfingere, dirumpere; *to — down*, destruere, demoliri, diruere; interseindere; *to — in*, effringere; *to — off*, defringere, decerpere, avellere; praefringere; dirumpere, disceindere; abrumpere; *to — open*, effringere, refringere, moliri; resignare, solvere; *to — through*, perfodere, perfringere; *to — up*, diffringere; comminuire, conterere, contundere; occidere, proscindere; (2) *v. i.*, frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi; *to — down*, corrumpere, collabi; *to — off*, praefringere; *to — open*, delhicere; recrudescere; *to — out*, crumpere, exardescere, exoriri, inguere; *to — silence*, silentii finem facere; *to — fast*, solvere jejunium, jentare; *to — one's word*, fidem frangere, violare; *to — a man* (*make him bankrupt*), aliquem bonis evertre, perdere; *to break* (*become bankrupt*), eedere foro, naufragium fortunarium facere; *day breaks*, dies appetit; lucebit.

BREAK, *n.*, ruptum, scissum; rima; (*space*), interstitium, intervallum; *break of day*, prima lux, diluculum.

BREAKER, *n.*, raptor; *breakers*, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, *n.*, jentaculum; *to breakfast*, jentare.

BREAST, *n.* (*chest*), pectus, thorax; præcordia; (*lungs*), latus, latera; (*teats*), mamma; ubera; (*the seat of feeling*), pectus, animus.

BREAST, *TO*, *v. t.*, pectus opponere, pectore resistere, obniti, reluctari, *c. dat.*

BREAST-BONE, *n.*, os pectoris or pectorale, sternon.

BREASTPLATE, *n.*, thorax, pectorale, lorica.

BREASTWORK, *n.*, pluteus, lorica.

BREATH, *n.* (*respiration*), spiritus, respiratio, halitus, flatus; (*life*), anima; (*painting*), anhelatio, anhelitus; *short —*, spirandi or spiritus difficultas; (*breeze*), aura; *fragrant —*, odor suavis; *stinking —*, anima foetida, oris fetor; *at one —*, uno spiritu; *to fetch, draw —*, spirare, spiritum ducere or haurire; *to take — again*, respirare, se colligere; *out of —*, exanimatus; *the — of popular favor*, aura popularis.

BREATHE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, spirare, respirare, spiritum ducere; (*pant*), anhelare; (2) *v. t.*, haurire; *to — out*, expirare, exhalare; *to — one's last*, animam efflare, expirare; *to — a little* (*in a speech*), paulum interlucere; *to — a vein*, venam intercedere.

BREATHING, *n.*, halitus, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio; — *between*, interspiratio; *a rough —*, aspiratio; *the sign of it*, spiritus asper; *a smooth —*, spiritus lenis.

BREATHLESS, *adj.*, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BREECH, *n.*, podex, clunes; *breeches. pl.*, braccæ, femoralia; *wearing breeches*, braccatus.

BREECH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*put into breeches*), braccis vestire or induere; (*whip*), virgis flagellare, verberare.

BREED, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*procreate, generate*), gignere, generare, creare, procreare, parere; (*produce*), ferre, efferre, proferre; (*bring up*), nutrire, alere, educere, educare; (*take care of*), educare; (*feed*), nutrire, alere; (2) *v. t.*, nasci, signi, creari, generari, procreari; oriri; *to be bred to a thing*, ad aliquid educari, a puero institui.

BREED, *n.*, genus; semen; *of royal breed*, regio sanguine ortus; *of a good breed*, boni seminis.

BREEDER, *n.*, generator; (*stallion*), admiscarius; *female breeder*, generatrix; *breeder of cattle*, pecorum nutritor.

BREEDING, *n.* (*procreation*), generatio; (*education*), educatio, institutio; (*good manners*), boni mores, humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas; *breeding of teeth*, dentitio; *breeding-place for cattle*, pecuarium.

BREEZE, *n.* (*gentle air*), aura.

BREVET, *n.*, rescriptum, diploma.

BREVIARY, *n.*, compendium, epitome; (*Romish prayer book*), brevarium.

BREVIATE, *n.*, compendium.

BREVITY, *n.* (*shortness*), brevisitas; (*conciseness*), breviloquentia.

BREW, *TO*, *v. t.* (*mingle*), miscere, commiscere; (*make beer*), potum or cerevisiam coquere; (*plot*), meditari, comminisci, concoquere.

BREWER, *n.*, cerevisie coctor.

BREWERY, BREWHOUSE, *n.*, potaria officina.

BRIBE, *n.*, munus, corruptela, largitio; *to take a bribe*, fidem pecunia mutare; *to resist a bribe*, largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem muneribus corrumpere, pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere.

BRIBER, *n.*, corruptor, largitor.

BRIBERY, *n.*, corruptela; corruptio; largitio.

BRICK, *n.*, later, later coctus, testa; *little brick*, laterculus; *to make bricks*, lateres ducere, fingere; *to lay bricks*, lateres coquere; *a brick wall*, murus latericius; *brick-work*, opus latericium.

BRICK, *TO*, *v. t.*, lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, *adj.*, nuptialis; *n.*, nuptie, sponsalia; *bridal-song*, epithalamium.

BRIDE, *n.*, nymphea, sponsa, recens nupta.

BRIDEGROOM, *n.*, sponsus, novus maritus.

BRIDEWELL, *n.*, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, *n.*, pons; *little bridge*, ponticulus; *bridge of wood*, pons sublevis; *bridge of boats*, pons navalis, luntres junctæ; *bridge of the nose*, jugum.

BRIDLE, *n.*, frenum; *brille rein*, habena, lorum.

BRIDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, infrenare, frenare equum, frenum equo imponere or injicere; figur.: refricare, coercere, continere, complinere, reprimere.

BRIEF, *adj.*, brevis; angustus, concisus, adstrictus, pressus; *to be brief*, paucis dicere.

BRIEF, *n.*, litteræ; diploma; index.

BRIEFLY, *adv.*, breviter, paucis (sc. verbis), striete, presse.

BRIEFNESS, *n.*, brevisitas.

BRIER, *n.*, rubus, sentis, vepres, damus; *little brier*, veprecula; *a place full of briars*, rubetum, sordetum, vepretum, dumetum; *of briars*, spineus.

BRIERY, *adj.*, spinosus.

BRIG, *n.*, navigium, celox, navis speculatoria.

BRIGADE, *n.*, caterva, manipulus; turma, ala.

BRIGADIER, *n.*, catervæ or ale ductor.

BRIGANDINE, BRIGANDINE, *n.* (*light vessel*), celox, navis speculatoria; navis piratica; (*coat of mail*), lorica.

BRIGHT, *adj.* (*shining*), clarus, lucidus, nitidus, nitens, splendidus, splendens, micans, fulgens; (*clear*), serenus; (*illustrious*), clarus, illustris, præclarus, magnificus; (*witty*), acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus; *bright eyes*, oculi micantes, radiantia; *to be bright*, lucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere.

BRIGHTEN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*entlighten*), illuminare,

illustrare, (polish), polire; (*gladden*), hilarare, exhilarare; (2) *v. t.*, nitescere, splendescere.

BRIGHTNESS, *n.* (*lustre*), claritas, splendor, fulgor, nitor, candor; (*clearness*), serenitas, serenitas; (*acuteness*), acies mentis, acumen ingenii.

BRILLIANT, *adj.*, splendidus, splendidus, fulgens; magnificus, praeclarus; *n.*, adamus quadratis aeneis.

BRIM, *n.* (*edge*), margo, ora, labrum; (*top of water*), summa aqua.

BRIMFUL, *adj.*, ad marginem plenus, ad summam oram impletus.

BRIMSTONE, *n.*, sulphur; of *brimstone*, sulphureus.

BRIMSTONY, *adj.* (*full of brimstone*), sulphureus; (*saturated with*), sulphureatus.

BRINDED, **BRINDED**, *adj.*, variegatus, maculosus, discolor.

BRINE, *n.*, aqua salsa; *brine* for *pickling*, salsa-mentum, muria; figur.: (*the sea*), mare; (*tears*), lacrimae.

BRING, *TO*, *v. t.* (*convey*), ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere, perducere; advehere; importare; (*produce*), ferre, efferre, efferre, proferre; (*cause*), afferre, parere; (*afford*), praebere, dare; *to* — *about*, efferre, perferre, ad effectum perducere, patrare; *to* — *back*, referre, reducere, reportare; *to* — *down*, deferre, deducere; minuire, luminare, debilitare, attenuare, infirmare, enervare; *to* — *forth*, parere, proferre; *to* — *forward*, producere; in medium proferre, proponere; augere; *to* — *in*, inferre, invchere, intrudere; *to* — *off*, servare, vindicare, saluum prestare; *to* — *on*, in auxilium vocare, movere, eicere, constare; *to* — *over to one's own side*, in partes suas ducere *or* trahere; *to* — *out*, protrahere; aperire, patefacere; arguere, evincere; *to* — *together*, comportare, conficere, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere; *to* — *under*, subigere, subigere, reprimere, coercere; *to* — *up*, educare; adducere.

BRINK, *n.*, margo, labrum, ora, extremitas.

BRINY, *adj.*, salsus.

BRISK, *adj.*, vegetus, vigens, vividus, alacer, acer, impiger, fervidus; *to be* — *vigere*.

BRISKLY, *adv.*, alacri animo, acriter, cum vi, vivide.

BRISKNESS, *n.*, vigor, ardor, fervor animi, vis, alacritas.

BRISKET, *n.*, pectus.

BRISTLE, *n.*, seta.

BRISTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, setas erigere, horrescere, horrere.

BRISTLY, *adj.* (*full of bristles*), setosus; (*like bristles*), hirsutus, horridus.

BRITTLE, *adj.*, fragilis, fragilis; figur.: caducus.

BRITTLENESS, *n.*, fragilitas.

BROACH, *n.*, veru; *little* —, verniculum.

BROACH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*split*), veru figere; (*bore, open*), dolium aperire, vas torere; recludere; (*dis lose, reveal*), aperire, in lucem protrahere, divulgare, propagare.

BROAD, *adj.* (*wide*), latus; (*spreading*), patulus; (*large*), amplus, spatiosus, latus, magnus; (*clear, open*), clarus, apertus, manifestus; (*circumstantially*), latus, fusius; (*coarse*), rusticus, vastus; (*free, loose*), liber, levis; prociac, impudicus.

BROADEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.

BROADNESS, *n.*, latitudo, amplitudo; magnitudo.

BROGUE, *n.* (*shoe*), pero; (*corrupt dialect*), oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

BROIDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, acu pingere.

BROIL, *n.*, contentio, jurgium, rixa; tumultus, turba.

BROIL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, torrere, subassare; (2) *v. t.*, aestare, ardere.

BROKER, *n.*, proxeneta, institor, intercessor, transactor; mango; scutarius.

BROKERAGE, *n.*, iproxeneticum, interpretium.

BRONZE, *n.*, aes; of *bronze*, aeneus, aeneus, aere factus.

BRONZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aeneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

BROOD, *n.*, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

BROOD, *n.*, futura, fetus, proles, suboles, progenies, propago, stirps; *brood of chickens*, pulli, pulitica.

BROOD, *TO*, *v. t.* (*sit on eggs*), incubare ovis;

(*hatch*), pullos excludere; (*cover with the wings*) lovare pennis; figur.: (*devise*), in animo agitare, comminari, moliri, machinari, conquire.

BROOK, *n.*, rivus; *little* —, rivulus, *running* —, torrens; of *a* —, rivulus.

BROOK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bear*), ferre, tolerare, aequo animo accipere; *to brook it ill*, aegre ferre.

BROOM, *n.*, genista, spartum; (*besom*), scopula; *broom-field*, spartarium; *butcher's broom*, fuscus.

BROTH, *n.*, jus, jusculum; scortio; embamma.

BROTHER, *n.*, lupanar, iustrium, prostibulum, fornic; *genua*; *to have brother*, iustriari, scortari.

BROTHER, *n.*, frater; *little* —, fraterculus; — *by the father's side*, frater consanguineus; — *by the mother's side*, frater uterinus; *half* —, germanus; — *in-law*, mariti *or* uxoris frater, husband's —, levir; *brother's wife*, fratria; *children of brothers*, patrueli.

BROTHERHOOD, *n.*, fraternitas, sodalinitas; (*association*), collegium, corpus; (*companionship*), sodalitas.

BROTHERLY, *adj.*, fraternus; *adv.*, fraterne, germane.

BROW, *n.* (*eyebrow*), supercilium; (*forehead*), frons; (*contenance*), vultus, os; *brow of a mountain*, summum jugum montis.

BROWBEAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, vultu terrore, perturbare, insolenter tractare; ludibrio habere.

BROWN, *adj.*, fuscus, pullus, subniger, subquilius; *chestnut brown*, badius, spadix; *slay brown*, cervinus; *brown-yellow*, fulvus, *brown-blue*, luridus.

BROWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, fuscare, infuscare.

BROWNED, *adj.*, adustioris coloris; *browned by the sun*, solibus pyrastus.

BROWNISH, *adj.*, subfuscus, subniger, subrufus.

BROWNESS, *n.*, color fuscus, pulligo.

BROWSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, depascere, attondere, fronde carpere *or* arrodere, herba pasci.

BRUISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, contondere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere; confringere, quassare; sugillare.

BRUISE, *n.*, contusio, contusum; letus.

BRUIT, *n.* (*rumor, noise, report*), sonitus, strepitus.

BRUNETTE, *n.*, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, *n.*, impetus, incurus, incurus; concursus, congressio; (*blow*), letus.

BRUSH, *n.* (*small fagot*), virgultorum fascis; (*instrument for rubbing*), scopula, vermiculum; (*assault*), impetus, incurus, pugna levis.

BRUSH, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*rub with a brush*), torquere, detergere, extergere; (*sweep over, graze*), verrere; stringere; praestringere, destringere; (2) *v. t.*, *to brush off*, festine aufugere; *brush by*, praetervolare.

BRUSHWOOD, *n.*, virgulta; sarmenta, cremum.

BRUTAL, *adj.*, ferinus, beluinus; (*cruel*), atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTALITY, *n.*, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, ferocitas, saevitia, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, brutum reddere; (2) *v. t.*, obtruncare.

BRUTE, *n.*, brutum animal, bestia, belua; *adj.* (*senseless*), sensus expertus, sensu carens, brutus; (*ferocious*), durus, incultus, ferox, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTISH, *adj.*, ferinus, beluinus; (*savage*), ferus, inhumanus, immanis, durus, incultus; (*lumpish*), stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

BRUTISHNESS, *n.* (*ferociousness*), ferocitas, saevitia; (*foolishness*), fatuitas, stultitia.

BUBBLE, *n.*, bulla; *little bubble*, bullula; figur.: res vana, nugae.

BUBBLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*boil up*), bullare, bullire, efferverescere; scaturire; (2) *v. t.* (*cheat*), fallere, illudere.

BUCK, *n.* (*male deer*), mas, masculinus; (*he goat*), hircus; (*male deer*), cervinus mas, mas damus; (*lie*), lixivium, lixivia; *back-ashes*, cinis lixivius.

BUCKET, *n.*, haustum, situla, stufus, hydria, urna, hama; *little bucket*, sitella, urnula.

BUCKLE, *n.*, fibula, ansa, spinther; (*curl of hair*), cincinnus.

BUCKLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, fibula constringere, subnectere, nectere, colligare; (*curl*), cincinnis ornare;

(2) *v. t.* (*fight*), manus conserere; (*prepare for the fight*), se accingere ad pugnam.

BUCKLER, *n.*, scutum, clypeus, parma, pelta; *little buckler*, scutulum, parmula.

BUCKTHORN, *n.*, palurus, spina Christi; rhamnus.

BUCKWHEAT, *n.*, *trigopyrum*, *polygōrum* *fagopyrum*.

BUCOLIC, *adj.*, pastoralis, pastorius, bucolicus; *bucolics*, *n., pl.*, bucolica carmina.

BUD, *n.*, germen, gemma, oculus; *calyx*; *little bud*, calyculus, gemmula.

BUD, TO, (1) *v. t.*, gemmas agere, gemmare, germinare, pullulare; provenire, existere; florescere, vigire; (2) *v. t.* (*inoculate*), arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere.

BUDGET, *n.*, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga; figur., copia.

BUFF, *n.*, corium bubulum, pellis bubula; (*military coat*), tunica e corio bubulo facta.

BUFFALO, *n.*, bubulus, bison, bos buffelus, L.

BUFFET, *n.*, colaphus, alapa; (*sideboard*), abacus.

BUFFET, TO, *v. t.*, colaphos alicui impingere, alapas alicui ducere, alicui pugnā contudere or cadere.

BUFOON, *n.*, macens, sannio, coprea, verna, scurra; *to play the buffoon*, scurrā agere, scurrari.

BUFOONERY, *n.*, scurrillia, dicacitas scurrilis, venilitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUFOONLIKE, *adj.*, scurrillia; *adv.*, scurrilliter.

BUG, *n.*, cimex.

BUGGY, *adj.*, cimileum plenus.

BUGLEHORN, *n.*, cornu venatorium.

BUILD, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*make*), facere, fabricare, ædificare, condere, struere, construere, moliri; (*raise*), extruere, excitare, educere, architectari; *to — to*, adstruere, adungere; *to — around*, circumcædificare, inædificare; (2) *v. t.*, domum or domos edificare; *to — upon*, fidere, confidere alicui; confidere, niti aliqua re.

BUILDER, *n.*, ædificator, conditor; architectus; figur.: fabricator, actor.

BUILDING, *n.* (*the act*), ædificatio, exædificatio, constructio; (*the structure*), ædificium, opus.

BULB, *n.*, bulbus.

BULBACEOUS, BULBOUS, *adj.*, bulbosus.

BULGE, TO, *v. t.*, rimas agere, aquas haurire; pessus ire, sidere; *to bulge out*, protrudere, prominere.

BULK, *n.*, magnitudo, moles; (*compass*), complexus, capacitas; (*main part*), pars maxima, major numerus, multitudo; (*projection*), procursus, crepilo.

BULKY, *adj.*, magnus, ingens; (*corpulent*), crassus, pinguis; (*heavy*), gravis; (*solid*), solidus, densus.

BULL, *n.*, taurus, bos; *young bull*, juvenculus; *bull in the zodiac*, Taurus; (*letter of the pope*), littera signo pontificis Romani impressa.

BULL-BEGGAR, *n.*, larva, terribilamentum.

BULLDOG, *n.*, canis Molossus.

BULLET, *n.*, glans plumbea, glans.

BULLEHEAD, *n.* (*a fish*), capito.

BULLION, *n.*, aurum or argentum rude, in-fectum.

BULLOCK, *n.*, juvenus.

BULLY, *n.*, homo gloriosus; homo rixosus, rixator.

BULLY, TO, (1) *v. t.*, alicui insultare, obstrepere; (2) *v. t.*, gloriari, gerere se insolentius, strepere.

BULRUSH, *n.*, juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, *n.* (*fortification*), propugnaculum, munimentum, agger, castellum; (*security*), presidium, defensor.

BUM, *n.*, nates.

BUMBAILIFF, *n.*, lictor, apparitor.

BUMP, *n.* (*swelling*), tumor, tuber; (*thump*), colaphus, alapa.

BUMPER, *n.*, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, *n.*, homo rusticus.

BUN, *n.*, collyra, libum.

BUNCH, *n.* (*swelling*), tumor, tuber, struma; gibba, gibber; (*cluster*), racemi; (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; *little —*, tuberculum; — of *grapes*, uva; — of *pens*, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH OUT, TO, *v. t.*, emnere, prominere, exstare; tumere, extumescere.

BUNDLE, *n.*, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; volumen; (*burden*), sarcina, sarcinula; *in bundles*, fasciatim, manipulatim.

BUNDLE, TO, *v. t.*, in fasciculis colligare; *to bundle up*, sarcinulas alligare, colligere.

BUNG, *n.*, obturamentum; *bung of cork*, cortex; (*bunghole*), spiraculum, spiramentum, foramen.

BUNG UP, TO, *v. t.*, foramen dolii obturare; *bunged up*, obturatus.

BUNGLE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, infabre, imperite or inscienter facere or conficere; depravare; (2) *v. t.*, opus inscienter facere.

BUNGLER, *n.*, homo imperitus, sciolus; homo in arte sua non satis versatus.

BUNGLINGLY, *adv.*, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

BUNN, *n.*, panis dulcor, placenta, collyra, libum.

BUOY, *n.*, index anchoræ aquæ innatans, truncus, index anchorarius.

BUOY UP, TO, *v. t.* (*keep afloat*), sustinere, sustentare, fuficere.

BUOYANCY, *n.*, levitas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, *adj.*, quod ab aqua sustinetur or sustineri potest, levis; figur.: vegetus, alacer.

BUR, *n.*, lappa.

BURDEN, *n.*, onus, sarcina; (*pressure*), molestia, incommodum, cura; (*taxes*), onera, munera; *the — of a song*, versus paribus intervallis recurrens, versus intercalaris; *a ship of —*, navis oneraria; *beast of —*, iumentum onerarium or sarcinarium; *to be a burden to one*, alicui oneri esse.

BURDEN, TO, *v. t.*, onerare, gravare; oneri esse alicui, molestiam alicui adferre, molestia alicui afflicere.

BURDENSOME, *adj.*, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus.

BURGEON, *n.*, germen, gemma.

BURGEON, TO, *v. t.*, germinare, gemmare.

BURGESS, *n.*, civis, municipi.

BURGLAR, *n.*, parietum effossor, effractor, perfossor.

BURGLARY, *n.*, parietum effossio or perfossio; *to commit burglary*, domum alienam perfringere or perfodere.

BURIAL, *n.*, sepultura, humatio; funus, exequiæ.

BURIER, *n.*, resipillo.

BURLESQUE, *adj.*, jocularis, jocularius, ludicrus, ridiculus.

BURLESQUE, TO, *v. t.*, ridiculum reddere, in locum or risum vertere.

BURLINESS, *n.*, corporis magnitudo.

BURLY, *adj.*, magni corporis, grandis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, *n.*, ambustio, ustio.

BURN, TO, (1) *v. t.*, absumere igni, consumere flammis or incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare; (*brand*), inurere; *to — the dead*, comburere, concremare; *to — alive*, comburere, igni necare; *to — here and there*, amburere, adurere; (*parch*), urere, torrere; (*bite, sting*), urere, pungere, mordere; (*use for light*), in lumen urere or uti; *to — bricks*, lateres coquere; (2) *v. t.*, deflagrare, conflagrare, flammis absumi, incendio consumi; ardere, flagrare; urī, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari; (*glow*), ardere, candere; (*be inflammable*), ignem concipere posse; (*be heated with desire or passion*), ardere, incensum esse, flagrare, æsturare.

BURNER, *n.*, ustor; incendiarius.

BURNET, *n.* (*herb*), pimpinella.

BURNING, *n.* (*act*), ustio, exustio, combustio, concrematio, incensio; adustio; (*pass.*), conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flamma; flagrantia, ardor.

BURNING-GLASS, *n.*, vitrum quo res aliqua æstu solis accenditur, vitrum causticum.

BURNING-IRON, *n.*, cauterium.

BURNISH, TO, *v. t.*, polire, expolire, levigare, limare.

BURNISHER, *n.* (*polisher*), politor; (*tool*), instrumentum quo politur metallum.

BURR, *n.* (*lap of the ear*), auris lobus; (*knob of a deer's horn*), tuberculum.

BURROW, *n.* (*covert*), latibulum; (*of comets*), comulorum cubile or antrum.

BURROW, TO, (1) *v. t.*, fodere; (2) *v. t.*, abdere

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CABAL, *n.*, factio; concilium privatum; (*intrigue*), ars, artificium, fallacia; *cabala*, consilia clandestina, fallacia; calumnies.

CABAL, TO, *v. t.*, consilia clandestina conquire.

CABALA, *n.*, cabbala, arcanæ Hebræorum doctrina or traditio.

CABALIST, *n.*, cabbalista.

CABALISTIC, *adj.*, cabbalisticus.

CABBAGE, *n.*, brassica capitata, oler, caulis.

CABBAGE, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*grow into a head*), in caput coalescere; (2) *v. t.* (*steal in cutting clothes*), partem panni supplare.

CABIN, *n.* (*small room*), conclave, cubiculum parvum, gurgustium, nupalia; (*chamber in a ship*), stega, tabulatum in navi, casula navalis; (*hut, booth*), casa, caldureum, tugurium mercatorum, casula, tugurium.

CABINET, *n.* (*private room*), conclave, cubiculum minus; zotheca, zotheca; cubiculum secretus; sanctuarium or consistorium principis; (*set of drawers*), thesaurus, horreum; armarium, scriptorium; (*chest for coins*), nummulotheca.

CABINET-OUNCH, *n.*, concilium secretus.

CABINET-MAKER, *n.*, intestinarius, scrinularius.

CABLE, *n.*, funis ancorarius, ancorale, rudens.

CACKLE, *n.*, gallinae glocitatio; giugritus; strepitus.

CACKLE, TO, *v. i.* (*of hens*), glocire, glocitare, gracillare; (*as a goose*), giugrire; strepere, graculari.

CACOCHYMY, *n.* (*bad digestion*), malorum humorum redudantia.

CACODEMON, *n.*, malus genius, encodemon.

CADAVEROUS, *adj.*, cadaverosus, luridus.

CADENCE, *n.* (*fall of voice*), positio vocis; (*modulation*), flexio vocis or modorum; (*measure*), metri, moduli, modulatio; (*arch*), ingressus, ingressio, cursus; (*sound*), sonus.

CADET, *n.* (*younger brother*), frater natu minor or minimus; (*young volunteer in the army*), puer ad militiam publice informandus.

CAGE, *n.* (*enclosure*), cavena; aviarius; (*place for wild beasts*), claustrum; (*prison*), carcer clathratus.

CAGE, TO, *v. t.*, includere; in carcerem includere.

CAITIFF, *n.*, scelestus; scelus.

CAJOLE, TO, *v. t.*, blandiri alicui, permulcere alicui, palpare alicui, llectare alicui.

CAJOLER, *n.*, blandus homo.

CAKE, *n.*, placenta, libum, popanum; *little* —, placental; *spice* —, panis dulcarius; *thin* —, collum; *ice* —, scribita; *baker of cakes*, pistor dulcarius; libarius.

CAKE, TO, (1) *v. i.*, concrescere; coire, coagulari, spissari; (2) *v. t.*, in massam redigere, condensare.

CALAMINE, *n.*, lapis calaminarius.

CALAMINT, *n.*, calamintia.

CALAMITOUS, *adj.*, calamitosus, funestus; miser.

CALAMITY, *n.*, calamitas, malum, damnum; miseria, miserrimum tempestas, res adversa.

CALASH, *n.*, rheda, carpentum, pilentum.

CALCAREOUS, *adj.*, calci similis.

CALCINATE, CALCINE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, in calcem vertere; (2) *v. t.*, in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, TO, *v. t.* (*compute, reckon*), computare, supputare; ad calculos vocare; calculos ponere, subducere in re; (*bring out by calculation*), computando efficere; (*estimate*), æstimare; (*project for a certain end*), accommodare aliquid ad aliquam rem.

CALCULATION, *n.*, computatio, supputatio, ratio, calculi, ratio subducta or subducenda.

CALCULATOR, *n.*, qui rationes computat; ratiocinator.

CALDRON, *n.*, ahenum, lebes.

CALENDAR, *n.* (*almanac*), fasti, calendarium;

(*journal*), ephemeris, diarium.

CALENDER, *n.*, tormentum.

CALENDER, TO, *v. t.*, pannum levigare, polle or expoliare.

CALENDERER, *n.*, fullo.

CALENDS, *n.*, calendæ; of the calends, calendarius.

CALENTURE, *n.*, morbus solstitialis, febris ardens.

CALF, *n.* (*young of a cow*), vitulus; (*heifer*), vitula; *little calf*, vitellus; of a calf, vitulinus; (*thick part of the leg*), sura.

CALIBER, *n.*, modus, magnitudo, amplitudo sclopetæ.

CALICO, *n.*, tela molliscula de Calecuta, tela Indica.

CALK A SHIP, TO, *v. t.*, navem picare, oblinere, navis rimas stupæ sarcire.

CALL, TO, *v. t.*, vocare, appellare, compellare, nuncupare; (*convoke*), convocare; (*summon into court*), citare; to — aloud, clamare, exclamare; to — away, avocare; to — back, revocare; to — down, devocare; to — for one, ad se vocare, arcessere; to call for a thing, poscere, postulare; to — for help, opem implorare; to — forth, evocare, excitare; to — in, intro vocare; to — in one's money, pecunias exigere; to — off, avocare, dehortari; to — over, recitare, recensere; to — out, evocare, provocare; to — together, convocare; to — up, suscitare, excitare; to — upon, appellare; (*invoke*), invocare, obtestari; visere; invitere.

CALL, *n.*, vox, vocatus; (*demand*), flagitatio, postulatio, postulatium; (*invocation*), invocatio, imploratio; (*offer of an office*), munus oblatum; (*instrument to entice birds*), fistula aucupatoria.

CALLING, *n.*, vocatus; munus, officium, partes; ars, questus.

CALLOSITY, CALLOUSNESS, *n.*, callus, calum; figur.: indolentia, durus animus.

CALLOUS, *adj.*, callosus; to be —, callere; to become —, calum ducere, occallere.

CALM, *adj.*, tranquillus, placidus, placatus, quietus, sedatus, compositus.

CALM, CALMNESS, *n.*, tranquillitas; calm at sea, malacia; calm of the mind, animus tranquillus, æquus; (*quiet, repose*), quies, otium, pax, silentium.

CALM, TO, *v. t.*, tranquillare, pacare, sedare, placare, permulcere, lenire.

CALUMNIATE, TO, *v. t.*, calumniari, infamare, criminari.

CALUMNIATOR, *n.*, calumniator, criminator.

CALUMNIOUS, *adj.*, calumniosus.

CALUMNY, *n.*, calumnia; falsa criminatio.

CALVE, TO, *v. i.*, vitulum prurere.

CAMBRIC, *n.*, carbasus, sindon, linteum Camariense tenuissimum; of cambric, carbasus, carbasinus.

CAMEL, *n.*, camelus; of a camel, camelinus.

CAMELOT, CAMELT, *n.*, pannus camelinus.

CAMESADO, *n.*, excursus militum industria super arma habentium.

CAMOMILE, *n.*, chamamelum, anthemis, lueanthemis; bastard cam-mile, marathrum.

CAMP, *n.*, castra, pl.: summer —, castra æstiva; winter —, castra hiemina; standing —, castra stativa; to pitch a —, castra locare, ponere; to raise a —, castra movere; of a —, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, *n.* (*open country*), campus, planities, locus campestris; (*taking the field*), expeditio militaris.

CAN, I, *v. t.*, possum, queo; licet mihi; I cannot, non possum, nequeo; it can be, fieri potest; I cannot accuse, &c., nihil habeo, quod incriminem; &c.; non sum solvendo; I cannot bear, I cannot pay, non sustineo hoc aspicere; I can tell, to behold it, non quantum in me erit; as much as I self, quantum facere potui; I cannot forbear, to could, quantum in me possum, quin ad te mittam; send to you, inchoare non possum, quin ad te mittam; I cannot paint, pingere nescio; he can speak Greek, Græce scit, Græce loqui scit.

CAN, *n.* (*cup to drink from*), cantharus; (*to pour from*), hircus, hircula.

CANAL, *n.*, canalis, fossa; little canal, canali-culus.

CANCEL, TO, *v. t.* (*blot out*), delere; (*ruke void*), tollere, abolere, abrogare, rescindere, nullum facere.

CANCER, *n.* (*crab*), cancer; (*sore*), cancer, can-ceroma, carcinoma, gangrena.

CANCERATE, TO, *v. t.*, cancerare.

CANDID, *adj.* (*white*), candidus; (*frisk*), candi-

dus, apertus, ingenuus; probus, sincerus, integer.

CANDIDATE, *n.*, candidatus, petitor, competi-

tor; to stand candidate for an office, munus aliquod ambire or *petere*.

CANDLE, n., candelā, lucerna; *by candle-light*, ad candelam, ad lucernam; *to work by candle-light*, lucubrare.

CANDLESTICK, n., candelabrum, lychnuchus.

CANDOR, n., probitas, sinceritas, integritas, animi candor.

CANDY, TO, (1) v. t., saccharo condire; **(2) v. t.**, saccharo crustari.

CANE, n., canna, canna India; calamus, arundo; (*sugar-cane*), arundo sacchari; (*staff*), baculus, scipio.

CANE, TO, v. t., fuste cedere, baculo coercere aliquem, baculum impingere alium.

CANINE, adj., caninus; *canine appetite*, fames insatiabilis.

CANISTER, n. (*basket*), canistrum; (*box*), pyxis.

CANKER, n. (*worm*), eruca; (*sore*), ulcus, cancer, canceroma; (*rust*), ruigo, arugo; (*pest*), pestis, perniciēs.

CANKER, TO, (1) v. t., rodere, corrodere, corrumpere, vitare, depravare; consumere; **(2) v. t.**, rubiginem contrahere, in aeruginem incidere; rodī, corrumpi, vitari, depravari.

CANNIBAL, n., qui carne humana vescitur, anthropophagus.

CANNON, n., tormentum bellicum; *brass* —, tormentum aeneum; *iron* —, tormentum ferreum; *cannon ball*, globus tormentarius; *to shoot off a* —, tormentum emitte.

CANNONADE, TO, (1) v. t., tormenta emitte; **(2) v. t.**, tormentis verberare.

CANNONEER, n., miles tormentarius.

CANOE, n., luter.

CANON, n. (*rule*), regula; (*law*), lex, praescriptum, praecipitum; *canon law*, ius canonicum; *the sacred canon*, librorum sacrorum numerus; (*dignitary*), teanonicus.

CANONICAL, adj. (*regular*), legitimus, iustus, teanonicus; (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus, teanonicus; (*of writings*), qui in sacrorum librorum numero habetur.

CANONIST, n., juris canonici professor.

CANONIZE, TO, v. t., in sanctorum numerum referre.

CANONRY, CANONSHIP, n., teanonicatus.

CANOBY, n., canopeum, aulum, umbraculum.

CANT, n. (*affected whine*), vox ficta simulataque, sermo fictus simulataque; (*gibberish*), perplexa ratio loquendi; (*technical expressions*), vocabula artis, vocabula artificum propria; (*low talk*), villitas sermonis, sermo ex triviali sumptus.

CANT, TO, v. t. (*speak with a particular tone*), pietatem voce simulare; (*talk in technical expressions*), more artificum loqui; (*talk gibberish*), sermone fictitio uti, perperlexe loqui; (*talk slang*), triviali sermone uti.

CANTO, n., canticum; liber.

CANTON, n. (*division of land*), pagus; (*clan*), tribus.

CANTON, TO, (1) v. t., in pagos dividere; in tribus parti; **(2) v. t.**, castra stativa habere.

CANTONMENT, n., castra stativa.

CANVAS, n. (*hempen cloth*), cannabulum, pannus cannabinus; (*soils*), carbasa, lintea; (*tents*), tentoria, tabernacula; (*a picture*), tabula; (*solicitation upon an election*), ambitio, praesentio.

CANVASS, TO, v. t. (*sift, examine*), perpendere, examinare, in confutionis agitare; (*solicit*), ambire, praesare.

CANVASSING, n. (*sifting, examining*), inquisition, investigatio; (*soliciting for an office*), ambitio, ambitus.

CAP, n. (*covering of the head*), pileus, pileum, gulerus; *little cap*, pileolus, gulericulus; *cap for women*, calantica, mitra; *little cap worn under the hat*, capitium; *flat cap*, petasus; *fur cap*, cudo ferinus; (*cover like a cap*), petasus, causia, operculum.

CAP, TO, v. t. (*cover on the top*), caput tegere; *superintendere*; (*snatch off the cap for one*), coram aliquo caput nudare; *to cap verses*, alternis versibus contendere.

CAP-A-PIE, adv., a vertice ad talos, a capite ad calcem; *soldiers armed cap-a-pie*, gravis armaturae milites.

CAPABILITY, n., facultas alicujus rei gerendae, capacitas.

CAPABLE, adj. (*susceptible of*), capax alicujus

rei; (*qualified for*), aptus, idoneus alicui rei; (*able*), solers, ingeniosus; probus, bonus; coctus.

CAPACIOUS, adj. (*able to hold*), capax; (*roomy*), amplius, spatiosus, magnus.

CAPACITATE, TO, v. t., aliquem instruere ad aliquid.

CAPACITY, n. (*power of containing*), capacitas; (*power of the mind*), ingenium, ingeniū, ingenit facultas, solertia, dotes animi, caput, intelligentia, prudentia; (*character*), munus, officium, caudicio, partes.

CAP, n. (*headland*), promontorium; (*neck-piece of a coat*), collar.

CAPE, n., saltus; figur.: exsultatio, petulantia, lascivia; *to cut capers*, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPE, TO, v. t., saltare, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPILLARY, adj., capillaris, tenuissimus, subtilissimus.

CAPITAL, adj. (*relating to the head*), capitalis; (*touching life*), capitalis; (*main, chief*), princeps, praecipuus, primus, summus, maximus; (*excellent*), egregius, eximius; *the capital point*, caput, summum; (*a capital letter*), littera ineptiva, initialis, majuscula.

CAPITAL, n. (*upper part of a pillar*), capitulum; (*chief city of a country*), caput regni, urbs nobilissima, metropolis; (*stock of money*), caput, sors, vivum; *the capital*, pecunie otiosae.

CAPITALIST, n., homo pecuniosus, bene nummatus.

CAPITULATE, TO, v. t., de conditionibus tractare; (*of soldiers*), arma conditione ponere; (*of a town*), certis conditionibus hostibus tradi.

CAPITULATION, n., condicio, conditio.

CAPON, n., capus, capo, gallus castratus.

CAPRIC, n., animi inceptus, libido, commentum mirum; pertinacia, morositas; *caprices*, commenta, ineptiae.

CAPRICIOUS, adj., difficilis, morosus, pertinax; petulant, levis, inconstans, mutabilis.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, n., natura difficilis; petulantia; inconstantia, animi levitas.

CAPTAIN, n. (*commander*), praefectus, dux, imperator; (*of a company*), centurio; (*of a ship*), navis magister or praefectus.

CAPTIOUS, adj. (*swift*), litigiosus, argutus, difficilis; (*quarrelsome*), morosus, rixosus, furiosus, contentiosus; (*deceitful*), captiosus, fallax, insidiosus.

CAPTIOUSNESS, n., natura difficilis, morosa, reprehendendi studium.

CAPTIVATE, TO, v. t., capere; figur.: allicere, pellicere, tenere.

CAPTIVE, adj., captivus, captus; *n.*, captivus, mancipium.

CAPTIVITY, n., captivitas; servitus.

CAPTORE, n., qui capit, qui captivum facit; expugnator.

CAPTURE, n., captura, comprehensio; occupatio, expugnatio.

CAPTURE, TO, v. t., capere, occupare, expugnare; potiri aliqua re.

CAR, n., carrus, currum; birota, birotum; currus.

CARACK, n., navis oneraria grandior.

CARAVAN, n., mercatorum peregrinationis manus, comitatus.

CARAVANSARY, n., xenodocheum, diversorium.

CARCASS, n., cadaver, corpus mortuum, corpus.

CARD, n., charta; tabula, tabella; *visiting card*, charta or tessera salutatrix; *playing card*, charta lusoria; *to play at cards*, chartis ludere; (*instrument for combing wool*), pecten quo lana cardatur, carmen; *a mariner's card*, sea card, charta marina, tabula nautica.

CARDWOL, TO, v. t., carminare, lanam carpere.

CARDING, n., carminatio; carding and weaving, lana et tela.

CARDER, n., carminator.

CARDINAL, adj., cardinalis, praecipuus, princeps; *n.*, cardinalis purpuratus; *of a cardinal*, cardinalitas.

CARDINALSHIP, n., dignitas cardinalitia, cardinalatus.

CARE, n. (*anxiety*), cura, sollicitudo; (*heed*), cautio; (*regard*), cura, ratio; (*trouble*), onus; (*diligence*), diligentia, sedulitas, curatio, fides; (*object of care*), cura; *with care*, accurate; *without care*, sine cura or diligentia; *to bestow care upon a thing*, curam adhibere in re, curam impendere rei; *this is my care*, hoc mihi curae est; *to take care of*, curare,

procurare; *to take care for*, **consulere**, **prospicere** alicui rei.

CARE, TO, v. t. (*be anxious*), **solicitus** esse, curare, **solicitudinem** habere, se afflictere; *to care for a thing*, curare aliquid, **rationem** habere alicuius rei, **prospicere** alicui rei; *not to care for*, non curare, **negligere**; *to care for a person*, diligere, magis facere alicui.

CAREER, n., curriculum; spatium; stadium; (*course*), cursus.

CAREFUL, adj. (*troubled*), **solicitus**, cura affectus, ager animo; (*attentive*), **curiosus**, accuratus, diligens; (*prorident*), **providus**, **cautus**, **circumspectus**, **prudens**.

CARELESS, adj., **securus**; **scorsus**; **negligens**, **improvidus**, **ineautus**; **immemor**.

CARELESSNESS, n., **securitas**, **scordia**, **negligentia**, **imprudencia**, **oscitatio**, **incuria**.

CARESS, n., **amplexus**, **complexus**, **osculum**; **caresses**, blanditiae, blandimenta, illecebrae.

CARESS, TO, v. t., aliquid **amplexari** et **osculari**, blandiri alicui, **permulcere** alicui.

CARGO, n., **navis onus**; (*bill of lading*), **mercium catalogus**.

CARMAN, n., **plaustrarius**.

CARNAGE, n., **caedes**, **occisio**, **internecio**, **laniena**.

CARNAL, adj., ad corpus pertinens; corporis voluptatibus deditus, **venereus**; **carнал desires**, libidines.

CARNIVAL, n., **Saturnalia**, **Bacchanalia**, **geniales** ante **quadragenarium** **jejunium dies**.

CAROL, n., **cantus**, **cauticum**, **carmen**.

CAROL, TO, v. t., **canere**, **cantus** **fundere**, **cantus** **edere**.

CAROUSAL, n., **potatio**, **comissatio**.

CAROUSE, TO, v. t., **potare**, **comissari**, **sibi potando indulgere**.

CARP AT, TO, v. t., **carpere**, **vellicare**; **cavillari**.

CARPENTER, n., **faber** **figularius**, **materialis** **or** **figularius**; *house-carpenter*, **faber aedium**; *ship-carpenter*, **faber navalis**.

CARPENTRY, n., **opera** **fabrilis**; **opus** **fabrile**, **opus** **fabri** **figularii**.

CARPET, n., **tapes**, **tapetum**; *this affair is now upon the carpet*, de hac re **nunc** **consulitur**; *to bring upon the carpet*, in **medium** **proferre**, **rem** **deliberandum** **proponere**.

CARPET, TO, v. t., **tapete** **or** **tapetis** **sternere**.

CARRIAGE, n. (*be carrier*), **gestus**; (*carrying*), **bajulatio**, **portatio**, **gestatio**; (*transporting*), **vectura**, **vectura**; (*cart*), **vehiculum**, **currus**; (*carriage-money*), **vecturae** **pretium**, **vectura**, **naulum**; *of or for carriage*, **vectorius**, **onerarius**.

CARRIER, n., **portitor**, **gestator**, **bajulus**, **gerulus**; (*messenger*), **nuntius**; *letter-carrier*, **tabellarius**; *carrier-pigeon*, **columba** **tabellaria**.

CARRION, n., **cadaver**; **caro** **putrida**.

CARRIOT, n., **daneus** **sativus**, **pastinaca**.

CARRY, TO, v. t. (*bear*), **gerere**, **gestare**; (*convey*), **portare**, **bajulare**; **vehere**, **vectare**; (*hold up*), **sustinere**; (*effort*), **perficere**, **efficere**; *to — the grave*, **efflere**; *to — away*, **auferre**, **asportare**, **avellere**, **abducere**; **rapere**, **abripere**; *to — in*, **intro** **ferre**, **inferre**; *to — off*, **consumere**, **absumere**, **conferre**, **rapere**; *to — on*, **exercere**, **facere**, **gerere**; **prosequi**; *to — out*, **efflere**, **exportare**; **ad finem** **perducere**; *to — it*, **vincere**, **pervincere**; *to — a bill through*, **legem**, **rogationem** **perferre**; *to — the day*, **superiorem** **discedere**; *to — himself*, **se gerere**.

CART, n., **plaustrum**; **currus**, **carrum**; **carra**, **carraecum**, **rheda**; **currus**: *two-wheeled* —, **birota**, **birotum**; *small* —, **plotellum**, **vehiculum**, **curriculum**; *covered* —, **capus**; *drag* —, **trahia**; *cart-horse*, **jumentum** **plaustrarium**; *cart with two horses*, **biga**, **bigae curriculum**; *drawn with three, four horses*, **triga**, **quadriga**.

CART, TO, v. t., in **plaustrum** **imponere**; **plaustrum** **vehere** **or** **transvehere**.

CARTEL, n. (*challenge*), **schedula** **provocatoria**; (*for exchange of prisoners*), **rationes** **praefinitae** **de** **mutandis** **captivis**.

CARTER, n., **auriga**, **plaustrarius**.

CARTILAGE, n., **cartilago**.

CARTILAGINOUS, adj., **cartilagens**, **cartilaginobosus**.

CART-LOAD, n., **vehes**, **carri** **or** **plaustrionus**.

CART-MAN, n., **plaustrarius**.

CART-RUT, n., **orbita**, **rotae** **vestigia**.

CART-WHEEL, n., **plaustrum** **rota**.

CART-WRIGHT, n., **plaustrorum** **faber**.

CARVE, TO, v. t. (*cut*), **secare**, **scindere**; (*cut wood or stone*), **sculptare**, **exsculptare**; **calare**; (*engrave*), **insculpere**, **incidere**; *to carve meat*, **carpere**, **rescicare**, **exartuare**.

CARVER, n., **calator**, **sculptor**; *carver of meat*, **carpor**.

CARVING, n., **calatio**, **sculptura**; (*carved work*), **calatura**, **opus** **sculptile**; *carving of meat*, **cibi** **resectio**.

CASE, n. (*box*), **theca**, **capsa**, **capsula**, **pyxide**; (*covering*), **involucrum**; *case for pens*, **theca** **calamaria**.

CASE, TO, v. t., in **theca** **recondere**, **capsa** **includere**, **capsa** **immittere**.

CASE, n. (*occurrence, state, contingency*), **casus**, **res**, **causa**, **locus**, **status**, **condicio**, **tempus**, **occasio**; (*in grammar*), **casus**; *a case in court*, **causa**, **res**, **lis**; *to be in good case*, **bene**, **recte** **se habere**; *to be in the same case*, in **eadem** **esse** **condicione**, in **eodem** **loco**, in **eadem** **causa**; *that is not the case*, **alia** **res** **est**, **allud** **est**; *in case, that, &c.*, **si** **forte**; *to put or suppose the case*, **figere**, **facere**, **ponere**.

CASEMENT, n., **fenestra**, **transenna**.

CASH, n., **pecunia** **praesens**, **nummi** **praesentes**, **argentum**, **pecunia** **numerata**.

CASHIER, n., **custos** **pecuniarum**.

CASHIER, TO, v. t., a **muncere** **removere**, **submovere**, **amovere**; **solvere** **militia**, **exauctorare**.

CASK, n., **dolum**, **doliolum**, **cupa**, **seria**, **orca**, **testa**, **cadus**.

CASKET, n., **arcula**, **capsula**, **cistula**, **cistellula**, **pyxide**; (*for rings*), **dactylitheca**.

CASSOCK, n., **sagum**, **tunica** **longior**; **stola** **sacerdotalis**; **loose cassock**, **pallium**.

CAST, TO, v. t. (*throw*), **jacere**, **lactare**, **conjiacere**, **injacere**; (*shed*), **dejacere**; (*found*), **fundere**; **figere**; (*reckon*), **computare**, **supputare**, **ad calculos** **vocare**; (*condemn*), **dammare**, **condemnare**. *to — away*, **abjicere**, **profundere**; *to — by*, **rejacere**, **respuere**, **repudiare**; **contemnere**; *to — down*, **sternere**, **prosternere**; **affligere**; **dejacere**, **deturbare**; **evectere**, **subvertere**; *to — heading*, **praecipitandum** **dare**, **praecipitare**; *to — off*, (*equitem*) **excutere**, **effundere**, (*jugum*) **dejacere**, (*liberos*) **abducere**, (*uxorem*) **repudiare**, (*vitia*) **exuere**, **ponere**, (*vestem*) **deponere**, **abjicere**; *to — out*, **ejicere**, **expellere**, **extrudere**, **extermiare**; *to — up*, **sublime** **jacere**; **vomere**, **evomere**, (*aggerem*) **extrudere**, (*oculos*) **toltere**; *to — a thing at one*, **petere** **aliquem** **aliquare**; *to — stones*, **lapides** **mittere**; *to — a shadow*, **umbram** **facere**; *to — lots*, **sortiri**; *to — blame upon one*, **culpam** **in aliquem** **conferre**; *to — into sleep*, **sopire**, **conspire**.

CAST, n. (*throw*), **jactus**, **missus**, **conjectus**; (*motion of the eyes*), **conjectus** **oculorum**, **adpectus**, **conspectus**, **facies**, **vultus**; (*air*), **habitus** **corporis**; (*sort*), **genus**, **natura**, **indoles**, **ingenium**; (*thing cast or founded*), **signum**, **imago** **ficta**; *to have a cast of violet*, in **violam** **vergere**; *having a cast of black*, **hircineus**.

CASTELLAIN, n., **arcis** **or** **castelli** **custos**.

CASTEL, n. (*thrower*), **jaculator**; (*counter*), **calculus**.

CASTIGATE, TO, v. t., **castigare**.

CASTIGATORY, adj., **ad castigationem** **pertinens**.

CASTLE, n., **arx**, **castrum**; **little castle**, **castellum**.

CASTOR, n., **castor**, **fiber**; *castor-hat*, **galerus fibrinus**; *castor-oil*, **oleum** **castorium**.

CASTRATE, TO, v. t. (*geld*), **castrare**, **excercare**; (*deprive of the obscene parts*), **mutilare**, **expurgare**.

CASTRATION, n., **castratio**, **exsectio**.

CASUAL, adj., **fortuitus**, **forte** **oblatu**, in **ca** **positus**, **adventitius**.

CASUALTY, adv., **forte**, **casu**, **fortuito**, **fortuito**.

CASUALTY, n., **casus**, **eventus**; **mois**, **fortis** **casus**.

CASUIST, n., **casuum** **conscientiae** **disceptator**.

CAT, n., **catus**, **felis**, **foles**; *a cat*, **felinus**.

CATALOGUE, n., **index**, **album**, **syllabus**, **catalogus**; **little catalogue**, **libellus**.

CATARACT, n. (*fall of waters*), **cataracta**, **cataractes**; (*disease in the eyes*), **cataracta**, **oculi** **suffusio**, **glaucoma**.

CATARRH, n., **destillatio**, **epiphora**, **catarrhus**, **tussis** **catarrhalis**.

CATASTROPHE, n., **catastrophus**, **exitus**, **fortu-**
nis **vicissitudo**, **commutatio**, **eventus**.

CATCH, TO, *v. t.* (*lay hold of*), prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere; (*take in*), capere, decipere, circumvenire; (*overtake*), assequi, consequi, in cursu nunciari: (*captivate, charm*), capere, rapere, irretire, (*take in the act*), deprehendere in aliqua re; *to — birds*, capere aves; *to try to —*, captare; *to — in a net*, irretire; *to — in a mouse*, illaqueare; *to — fire*, ignem concipere; *to — a disease*, in morbum lucidare; *to — cold*, perfrigerare.

CATCH, *n.* (*seizure*), captio; (*prize*), praeda, lucrum; (*hawk's lure*), palpm; (*hook*), hamus, teneus, fibula; (*song*), cantilena; (*lure*), contagium; *the catch of a door*, obex.

CATCHER, *n.*, captator.

CATCHING, *adj.*, contagiosus.

CATCHISE, TO, *v. t.*, catechizare; interrogare, percontari.

CATECHISM, *n.*, catechismus.

CATECHUMEN, *n.*, qui Christiana fide eruditur, catechumenus.

CATEGORY, *n.* (*class*), genus; (*order of ideas*), categoria.

CATEGORICAL, *adj.*, absolutus; simplex; certus, non dubius.

CATER, *n.* (*at dice*), quaternio.

CATER, TO, *v. t.*, obsonare, obsonari.

CATERER, *n.*, obsonator.

CATERPILLAR, *n.*, eruca.

CATERWAIL, TO, *v. i.*, rugire, strepere.

CATERWAILING, *n.*, folium rugitus.

CATHARTIC, *adj.*, purgans, catharticus.

CATHEDRAL, *n.*, aedes cathedralis.

CATHOLIC, *adj.*, universalis, catholicus; *Roman Catholic*, ad sacra Romanæ pertinens.

CATHOLICON, *n.*, catholicon, panacea, omnium dolorum remedium.

CATTLE, *n.* (*beasts of pasture*), pecora, *pl.* boves, armenta; (*beasts of burden*), iumenta; *of —*, pecuarias, *the raising of —*, res pecuaria; *to raise —*, pecuniam facere; *a breeder of —*, pecuarius; *cattle-market*, forum pecuarium.

CAUL, *n.* (*net for the hair*), reticulum; (*net of the bowels*), omentum.

CAUSE, *n.* (*efficient*), causa; (*source*), fons, origo, semen; (*author*), auctor, effector; (*occasion*), ansa, materia, locus, causa, gratia, occasio; (*reason*), ratio; (*action in law*), causa, res, lis, dies.

CAUSE, TO, *v. t.*, facere, efficere, creare, movēre, excitare; *ansam dare* or *præbere*.

CAUSELESS, *adj.*, quod sine causa est; (*groundless*), vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.

CAUSELESSLY, *adv.*, immerito; sine causa; temere.

CAUSEWAY, **CAUSEY**, *n.*, via aggesta or strata, trames, semita.

CAUSTIC, *adj.*, causticus; rodens, erodens.

CAUTERY, *n.*, cautivum.

CAUTION, *n.*, cautio, circumspectio, providentia, prudentia; (*warning*), monitus.

CAUTION, TO, *v. t.*, monēre, præmonēre aliquid ut caveat.

CAUTIOUS, *adj.*, cautus, circumspectus, prudens, consideratus, providus.

CAUTIOUSNESS, *n.*, cautela, providentia, prudentia.

CAVALCADE, *n.*, pompa equestris, solennis equitatio.

CAVALIER, *n.*, eques; vir nobilis; homo aulae ingenio accommodatus; *adj.*, quod equitem decet; fortis, strenuus; superbus; festivus, lepidus.

CAVALRY, *n.*, equitatus, equites; copie equestres, acies equitum.

CAVE, **CAVERN**, *n.*, caverna, specus, spelunca, antrum, spelæum; (*pit*), fovea; *cave for wild beasts*, lustrum; (*hiding place*), latibulum.

CAVEINOUS, *adj.*, cavernosus.

CAVIL, TO, *v. t.*, cavillari, captiose interrogare, calumniari, captare vel.

CAVIL, *n.*, captio, captiventa, calumnia; *carils*, argutie, captiosæ interrogationes.

CAVILLER, *n.*, cavillator, calumniator, litigator.

CAVILLING, *adj.*, rixosus, litigiosus.

CAVITY, *n.*, cavum; fovea; venter, uterus.

CAW, TO, *v. i.*, crocare, crocicare.

CAYMAN, *n.*, crocodilus Americanus.

CEASE, TO, *v. t.* (*leave off*), cessare, desinere, desistere, abstinere, mittere; finem facere aliquid faciendi; conquiescere a re; omittere, intermittere

aliquid; (*come to an end*), finem habere or capere; quiescere, conquiescere, abire, deficere, subsidere; *to make to cease*, finem imponere rei.

CEASELESS, *adj.*, assiduus, perpetuus, continuus; sempiternus.

CEASING, *n.*, cessatio; intermissio; quies, requies, otium; *without ceasing*, assidue, continenter, perpetuo, in æternum.

CEDAR, *n.*, cedrus; *great cedar*, cedreato; *of cedar*, cedreus, cedrinus; *cedar berry*, cedrin.

CEDE, TO, *v. t.*, cedere alicui aliqua re; (*by writing*), transcribere alicui aliquid.

CELL, TO, *v. t.*, tectum cubiculi opere tectorio loricare, conclave lacunari ornare.

CEILING, *n.*, tectum; tectum laqueatum, laquear, lacunar.

CELEBRATE, TO, *v. t.*, celebrare, laudare, prædicare; canere, carmine celebrare; *to — a festival*, diem festum agere; *to — a marriage*, sacrum nuptiale conficere; *to — a funeral*, funus facere.

CELEBRATED, *adj.*, celebratus, illustris, clarus, præclarus, nobilis.

CELEBRATION, *n.*, prædicatio, laudes; celebratio; solemne, dies festus.

CELEBRITY, *n.*, gloria, laus, claritudo, claritas; celebritas.

CELERITY, *n.*, celeritas, pernleitas, velocitas.

CELESTIAL, *adj.*, celestis; divinus.

CELIBACY, *n.* (*of a man*), calibatus, vita cælebs; (*of a woman*), vita vidua.

CELL, *n.*, cella; *small cell*, cellula (*hut*), casa, casula; (*of a hermit*), mandra.

CELLAR, *n.*, cellarium, cella, hypogæum, *little —*, cellula, spelæum; *wine —*, cella vinaria, *of a —*, cellaris.

CEMENT, *n.* (*mortar*), cæmentum, intritum, mortarium, arenatum; (*bond*), vinculum, copula.

CEMENT, TO, *v. t.*, ferrumare, confermare, conglomerare, figur.: conjungere, consolidare, colligare.

CEMETERY, *n.*, sepulcretum, cæmeterium.

CENOTAPH, *n.*, cenotaphium.

CENSER, *n.*, thuribulum, acerra; (*fire-pan*), focus.

CENSOR, *n.*, censor; magister morum, (*blamer*), reprehensor, vituperator.

CENSORIOUS, *adj.*, censorius; acer, acerbus; morosus, iniquus, maledicus.

CENSORIOUSNESS, *n.*, acerbitas, reprehendendi studium.

CENSORSHIP, *n.*, censura; præfectura morum; *in the censorship of Cato*, Catone censore.

CENSURABLE, *adj.*, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione dignus, vitiosus.

CENSURE, *n.*, censura; reprehensio, vituperatio, castigatio.

CENSURE, TO, *v. t.*, taxare, notare, reprehendere, animadvertere, nialique carpere.

CENT, *n.* (*hundred*), centum; *one per cent.*, unæ usuræ; *one half per cent.*, semis; *two per cent.*, binæ centesimæ; *three per cent.*, ternæ centesimæ.

CENTAUR, *n.*, centaurus.

CENTRAL, *adj.*, centralis.

CENTRE, *n.*, centrum, locus medius.

CENTRE, TO, *v. t.*, in unum locum convenire; *to centre in (tend to)*, ad aliquid spectare.

CENTRIFUGAL, *adj.*, a centro recedens.

CENTRIPETAL, *adj.*, ad centrum tendens.

CENTURION, *n.*, centurio.

CENTURY, *n.* (*hundred*), centuria; (*a hundred years*), centum anni; (*age*), seculum.

CERATE, *n.*, ceratum, ceroma.

CERATE-CLOTH, *n.*, linteam ceratum.

CEREMONIAL, *adj.*, ceremonialis, ritualis;

n., liber ritualis, ceremonialium colex.

CEREMONIOUS, *adj.*, ceremoniosis additus; superstitiosus; sollemnis; nimis officiosus.

CEREMONY, *n.* (*rite*), ceremoniæ, ritus; (*usage*), mos receptus, mos; (*form of politeness*), officium; (*pomp*), pompa, apparatus magnifici; (*excessive politeness*), molesta urbanitas; *with due ceremony*, rite; *without ceremony*, libere, recta via, familiariter.

CERTAIN, *adj.* (*indubitable*), certus; (*sure*), firmus; (*stable*), stabilis; (*efficacious*), prævens; (*ascertained*), exploratus; (*fixed*), status; *I am certain (determined)*, certum est mihi, stat sententia; *a certain*, quidam; *newelo quis*.

CERTAINLY, *adv.*, certo, certe; haud dubie,

perfecto, utique, saltem; *if not—yet certainly, si non—at saltem, si non—certe; it is certainly believed, pro certo creditur.*

CERTAINTY, *n.*, firmitas; stabilitas; fides; veritas; *with certainty*, certo, liquido; *to know with certainty*, certum, exploratum habere.

CERTIFICATE, *n.*, testimonium litterarum; *certificate of payment*, apoclia.

CERTIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, confirmare; certiorum facere de aliqua re.

CESS, *n.*, census.

CESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, censere, taxare.

CESSATION, *n.* (*stop*), cessatio; (*end*), finis; (*suspension*), intermissio; *cessation of arms*, indicia.

CESSION, *n.*, cessio.

CHAFE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*warm*), calefacere, fovere; (*gall*), atterere; (*anger*), incendere, inflammare, iratum reddere, exacerbare; (2) *v. i.* (*be angry*), iratum esse, seivire.

CHAFING, *n.* (*warming*), calefactio; (*rezing*), indignatio; (*galling*), attritus; *chafing-dish*, ignitabulum, foculus.

CHAFF, *n.*, palea, acus (*bris*); *mixed with chaff*, palcatum.

CHAFFER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*traffic*), de pretio contendere, mercari, negotiari, mercaturam facere.

CHAGRIN, *n.*, aegritudo, dolor; stomachus; molestia.

CHAGRIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid molestiam afferre; *to be chagrined*, aliquid graviter, acre, moleste ferre.

CHAIN, *n.*, catena; *little chain*, catenula, catella; *golden chain*, torques aureus; *chain of mountains*, continua montium juga, montes continui; *chain of things*, series rerum.

CHAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, catenis vinclre or constringere; catena ad liquid adstringere.

CHAIR, *n.*, sella, cathedra, sedile; *chair of state*, sella curulis, solium, thronus; *to be in the chair*, praesidere.

CHAIRMAN, *n.* (*president*), praeses; (*bearer*), lectionarius.

CHAISE, *n.*, carpentum, pilentum.

CHALICE, *n.*, calix, simpulum.

CHALK, *n.*, creta; *of chalk*, cretaceus; *full of chalk*, cretosus; *chalk-pit*, creta fodina, cretarium.

CHALK, *TO*, *v. t.*, creta notare or describere; (*color with chalk*), incutere; figur.; (*mark or trace out*), designare, describere, statuere.

CHALKY, *adj.*, cretosus; cretaceus.

CHALLENGE, *n.*, provocatio; litterae provocatoriae; (*exception in law*), exceptio; postulatio; reiectio iudicialis.

CHALLENGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, provocare, evocare ad certamen; (*claim*), deponere, exposcere, requirere; iudicare, sumere, arrogare sibi; *to challenge a juror*, iudicem rejicere.

CHALLENGER, *n.*, provocator.

CHAMBER, *n.*, cubiculum, camera, conclave; *bed-chamber*, dormitorium, cubile; *bride-chamber*, thalamus; *chamber-maid*, ancilla cubicularia; *chamber-pot*, matula; *chamber of justice*, tribunal, iudicium.

CHAMBERLAIN, *n.*, cubiculari praepositus; cubicularius; *chamberlain of a city*, quaestor urbanus.

CHAMBLEON, *n.*, lacerta chamaleon; figur.: versipellis.

CHAMOIS, *n.*, caprea, caper montanus.

CHAMP, *TO*, *v. t.*, mandare, manducare; *to champ upon the bit*, frenum mordere, lupata mandere.

CHAMPAIGN. See CAMPAIGN.

CHAMPIGNON, *n.*, bolcus.

CHAMPION, *n.*, pugil, gladiator; dux, caput, signifer, fax; defensor, propagator; heros.

CHAMPION, *TO*, *v. t.*, provocare, ad certamen singulare evocare.

CHANCE, *n.* (*fortune*), fors, fortuna; (*act of fortune*), fortuna, casus, eventus, res; (*accident*), casus adversus, incommodum; (*possibility*), condicio; *chances*, fortuita, res fortuitae; *evil chances*, res adversae, casus calamitosi; *by chance*, casu, forte, fortuito, fortuitu; *by a lucky chance*, forte fortuna.

CHANCE, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte oblatas, incertus, adventitius.

CHANCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cadere, incidere, accidere; *it chance that, &c.*, forte evenit, casu accidit, ut, &c.

CHANCEL, *n.*, adytum, sacrum; canceli.

CHANCELLOR, *n.*, cancellarius.

CHANDELIER, *n.*, lychni dependentes laquearibus.

CHANDLER, *n.*, candelarum opifex or venditor; (*retailer*), tabernarius, institor; *corn-chandler*, frumentarius.

CHANGE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*put one thing in the place of another*), mutare, commutare, immutare, permutare; (*alter*), in aliud fingere, formare, convertere in aliam naturam, transfigurare; (*mend*), emendare, corrigere; (*give a new form to*), novare; (*vary*), variare, (*alter for the worse*), invertere; (*falsify*), interpolare; (2) *v. t.*, mutari, commutari, immutari, variare, converti; *to change money*, pecuniam permutare; *to change a child*, puerum subdere, supponere.

CHANGE, *n.*, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio; transfiguratio; vices, vicissitudo, varietas; (*novelty*), res novae; (*small money*), nummuli, nummi minoris notae; (*the change of the moon*), interlunium.

CHANGEABLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, commutabilis; inconstans, levis, instabilis, varius, mobilis.

CHANGEABLENESS, *n.*, mutabilitas, levitas, instabilitas, inconstantia, mobilitas.

CHANGELING, *n.* (*child b.t. in the place of another*), puer subditus, subditus, suppositus; (*idiot*), fatuus, demens, stipes, verrex; (*one apt to change*), homo inconstans, varius, mutabilis, leviss.

CHANGER, *n.*, mutator; (*banker*), nummularius, mensarius, collybiata.

CHANNEL, *n.* (*bed of a river*), alveus; (*water-passage*), canalis; (*strait*), fretum; (*furrow of a pillar*), strix; figur.: sulcus; iter, via.

CHANNEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, cavare, excavare; sulcare; (*a column*), atriare.

CHANT, *n.*, cantus.

CHANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, canere, cantare, modulari; decantare.

CHANTER, *n.*, cantor; praecantor, chori praefectus.

CHANTICLEER, *n.*, gallus.

CHAOS, *n.*, chaos, rudis indigestaque moles; (*confusion*), chaos, confusio, turba.

CHAOTIC, *adj.*, inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus.

CHAP, *n.*, fissura, rima, scissura.

CHAP, *TO*, *v. t.*, fatiscere, delibere, findi, rimas agere.

CHAPEL, *n.*, aedicula, sacrum; sacellum; (*private chapel*), lararium.

CHAPLAIN, *n.*, capellanus, diaconus; sacerdos domesticus.

CHAPLET, *n.*, corolla, sertum.

CHAPMAN, *n.*, mercator, emptor, licitator.

CHAPTER, *n.* (*division of a book*), caput, capitulum; (*assembly of the clergy of a cathedral*), capitulum, consensus or conventus sacerdotum, canonicorum collegium.

CHAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, de lignis carbonem coquere; in carbonem redigere.

CHARACTER, *n.* (*mark*), character, nota, signum; (*handwriting*), manus, littera; (*peculiarities*), peculiaris forma atque indoles; (*way of thinking and acting*), indoles animi ingenique, natura et mores, ingenium ac mores, vita morisque; persona; (*dignity, office*), appellatio, nomen; dignitas, munus; auctoritas; (*reputation*), fama, existimatio; *a good character*, fama; *a bad character*, infamia.

CHARACTERISTIC, *adj.*, singularis, proprius; *n.*, nota, proprietas.

CHARACTERIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, notare, designare, describere, deformare.

CHARCOAL, *n.*, carbo.

CHARGE, *n.* (*burden*), onus; (*trouble*), molestia, negotium; (*expense*), sumptus, impensa; (*trust*), mandatum, negotium, provincia, munus; (*agency*), cura, curatio, procuratio, administratio; (*custody*), custodia, tutela, patrocinium, fides; (*person intrusted*), cliens, pupillus, alumnus; (*precept*), jussum, jussum, praeceptum, imperatum, monitum, admonitum, hortatio, adhortatio; (*accusation*), accusatio, incusatio, inasulatio, criminatio, crimen; (*assault*), impetus, incursio, incursus; *to be a charge to one*, oneri esse alicui; *at one's charge*, sumptus alicuius; *at public charge*, publice.

CHARGE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*load, burden*), onerare, gra-

VARE, premere; sarcire, refarcire; (*impose*), aliquid aliunde imponere, iungere, imperare; (*enjoin*), iubere, precipere, edicere, imperare, inculcare, mandare; (*intrust*), mandare, deferre, demandare; (*lay to one's charge*), adscribere, assignare aliquid ali- quid; (*accuse*), accusare, incusare, criminari, insin- uare; (*cast in one's teeth*), aliquid aliquid ex- probrare, obicere; (*attack*), in hostem invadere, impetum ferre, signa inferre; *to charge to one (as due from him)*, ferre expensum aliquid, imputare, inducere aliquid.

CHARGEABLE, *adj.* (*imputable*), imputabilis; (*expensive*), sumptuosus; (*guilty*), scelere obstric- tus, scelere obnoxius; (*burdensome*), onerosus, gravis.

CHARGER, *n.* (*large dish*), patina grandior, catinus, lanx; (*sted*), equus militaris, equus bel- lator.

CHARIOT, *n.* currus, rheda, carruca; *little chariot*, curriculum, covinus; *war-chariot*, esse- dum; *with scythes*, quadriga falcata; *to drive a chariot*, aurigare.

CHARIOTEER, *n.* auriga, rhedarius; esseda- rius.

CHARITABLE, *adj.*, benignus, beneficus, libe- ralis; humanus, clemens, indulgens.

CHARITY, *n.* (*benevolence*), benignitas, humani- tas; liberalitas, beneficentia; indulgentia, lenitas; (*alms*), stips, beneficium, inopie subsidium, elem- osyna.

CHARLATAN, *n.* circulator, pharmacopola cir- cumforaneus, aegyria.

CHARLES'S WAIN, *n.* septem triones, ura major, arcos major.

CHARM, *n.* (*spell*), carmen, canticum, incanta- mentum; cautio; (*magic preparation*), venenum; (*allurement*), dulcedo, venustus, venus, gratia, ju- ductus, oblectatio, oblectamentum, invitamentum; *seductive charms*, lenocinia, illecebræ; *the charms of nature*, naturæ amenitates.

CHARM, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bewitch*), fascinare, effasci- nare; incantare; (*delight*), capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere; delectare, admiratione deligere, volup- tate afficere or perfundere.

CHARMER, *n.* (*bewitcher*), incantator, venefi- cius; (*pleaser*), delinitor; *my charmer's* mea deliciæ; mea voluptas; mea anima!

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* ossium conditorium, forarium.

CHART, *n.*, maris oræ in tabula pictæ; *sea-chart*, charta marina.

CHARTER, *n.*, diploma regium; figuræ: licentia.

CHARTER-PARTY, *n.*, charta partita, syn- grapha atriqne contrahentium reciproce tradita.

CHARY, *adj.* (*warpy*), cautus; (*careful*), attentus.

CHASE, *n.* (*forest*), silva, saltus, vivarium; (*hunting*), venatio, venatus; (*pursuit*), insectatio; contentio, appetitio, connectatio; (*game*), fera, feræ; *a chase at tennis*, meta, terminus, pila mora; *per- taining to the chase*, venaticus, venatorius.

CHASE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*hunt*), venari, sectari, agitare; (*pursue*), insequi, persequi; (*drive*), agere, pellere; (*drive out*), expellere, ejicere; (*thrust out*), extru- dere; (*drive away*), aligere; (*turn to flight*), in fu- gum vertere; (*drive after*), connectari; *to chase plate*, argentum signis decorare.

CHASM, *n.* (*cleft*), chasus, hiatus; (*abyss*), vorago; (*racetty*), lacuna.

CHASTE, *adj.*, castus, continens, pudicus, purus, integer, sanctus; (*in good taste*), elegans, venustus, simplex; (*uncorrupt*), rectus, bonus, emendatus.

CHASTEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, castigare, corrigere; pu- rum facere.

CHASTENESS OF EXPRESSION, incorrupta integritas, mundities verborum or orationis.

CHASTE-TREE, *n.*, vitex, agnus castus.

CHASTE-WOOD, *n.* (*herb*), columbia, cottonaria.

CHASTISE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*correct*), castigare, pun- ire; (*reduce to order*), coercere, reprimere, refo- rare.

CHASTISEMENT, *n.*, castigatio, animadversio; poena.

CHASTITY, *n.*, pudor, pudicitia, castitas, casti- monia, sanctitas.

CHAT, *n.*, sermo; ludici sermones, nugæ.

CHAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, fabulari, confabulari, sermocin- nari; garrere, nugari.

CHATTER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*make a noise with the teeth*), dentibus crepitare; (*prate*), garrere, gannire, nugari.

CHATTERER, *n.*, homo garrulus, loquax.

CHATTERING, *adj.*, garrulus; *n.*, garrulitas.

CHATTY, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus.

CHEAP, *adj.* (*of low rate*), vilis, parvi pretii (*of no account*), vilis.

CHEAPEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, emturire, liceri, licitari.

CHEAPNESS, *n.*, vilitas.

CHEAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, fraudare, decipere, circumve- nire, fallere, frustrari.

CHEAT, *n.*, fraus, dolus; fraudulentio, fallacia, (*one guilty of fraud*), fraudator, veterator, (*che- caner*), quadruplator.

CHECK, *TO*, *v. t.*, comprimere, reprimere, cohi- bere, iulibere, coercere, retereare, remorari, retar- dare; (*chide*), reprehendere, vituperare, oligr- gare.

CHECK, *n.* (*hinderance*), impedimentum, diffi- cultas, mora; (*reproof*), reprehensio, objurgatio, convicium; (*loss, defeat*), census adversus, damnum, incommodum, clades, calamitas.

CHECKER, *TO*, *v. t.*, variare.

CHECKER-BOARD, *n.*, tabula latruncularia.

CHECKERWISE, *adv.*, tessellatum.

CHECKERWORK, *n.*, opus tessellatum.

CHECKMATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ad incitus redigere, vincere.

CHEEK, *n.*, mala, gena, bucca, buccula.

CHEER, *n.* (*fare, provision*), victus, alimenta; elbaria, dapes; (*mien*), vultus; (*gayety*), hilaritas, lætitia; (*state of mind*), animus; (*applause*), accla- matio, clamor.

CHEER, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*incite*), stimulare, adhor- tari; (*inspire*), confirmare; (*gladden*), exhalare, excitare; (*applaud*), acclamare aliquid; (2) *v. t.* (*take heart*), animum capere; (*clear up the countenance*), vultum exhilarare.

CHEERFUL, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris, alacer; (*calm*); tranquillus.

CHEERFULNESS, *n.*, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus; alacritas, animus alacer; tranquillitas.

CHEERING, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus.

CHEERLESS, *adj.*, luvencustus, non amœnus; tristis, miser, acerbus.

CHEESE, *n.*, caseus; *mixed with cheese*, caseatus.

CHEMICAL, *adj.*, chemicus, chymicus.

CHEMIST, *n.*, chemicus, chemiæ peritus; alchy- mista.

CHEMISTRY, *n.*, chemia, chymia, ars chemica or chymica.

CHERISH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*take care of*), curare, (*keep up*), fovere, tollere; (*entertain*), habere, gerere; (*value*), carum habere, magis sacre or æstimare, amare.

CHERISHER, *n.*, fautor, nutritor.

CERRY, *n.*, cerasus; *cherry-tree*, cerasus; *cherry-garden*, cerasetum; *cherry-stone*, acinus; *cherry color*, color cerasinus.

CHESS, *n.*, lusus latrunculorum, lusus latruncu- larius; *to play at chess*, latrunculis ludere.

CHESS-BOARD, *n.*, tabula latruncularia; *chess- man*, latrunculus, latro.

CHEST, *n.*, cista, arca, capsula; *little chest*, ciatula, arcula, capsula; *chest for money*, arca, scrinium, loculi; (*of the emperor*), fiscus; (*of the state*), æra- rium; (*the breast*), pectus.

CHESTNUT, *n.*, castanea; *chestnut-tree*, casta- nea; *of a chestnut color*, badius, spadix.

CHEVALIER, *n.*, eque; vir fortis.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, *n.*, erilis.

CHEVERIL, *n.*, caper silvestris; *cheveril-leather*, pellis caprina.

CHEVIN, *n.* (*a fish*), capto fluviatilis.

CHEVRON, *n.*, cantherius, tignum.

CHEW, *TO*, *v. t.*, mandere, manducare, com- manducare, cibum conficere; *to chew the cud*, ru- minare, ruminari, remandere.

CHICANE, *CHICANERY*, *n.*, calumnia, præ- varicatio, cavillatio.

CHICANE, *TO*, *v. t.*, callide et fraudulenter litigare.

CHICK, *CHICKEN*, *n.*, pullus gallinaceus; *a brood of chickens*, pullities; *chicken-hearted*, *adj.*, ignavus, timidus.

CHIDE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*scold*), vociferari, conviciari; (*quarrel with*), aliquem increpare, oburgare, aliquid convicium facere; (*reprove*), reprehendere.

CHIEF, *adj.*, princeps, primarius, primus, præ- cipuus, summus, maximus; *n.* (*head*), caput, prin- cepe, præfectus; (*leader*), dux, signifer; *command- er-in-chief*, dux summus, imperator.

CHIEFLY, *adv.*, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime, summe, præsertim.

CHIEFTAIN, *n.*, imperator.

CHILBLAIN, *n.*, pernio; *small chilblain*, pernionculus.

CHILD, *n.*, (1) *in relation to its parents (son)*, filius, filiolus; (*daughter*), filia, filiola; *children*, liberi; (*offspring*), progenies; (2) *in respect of its age (unborn child)*, fetus; (*boy*), puer, infans; (*girl*), puella; (*children*), pueri, puellæ; parvi, parvuli; *little child*, infantulus; *infantula*; puerulus, pusio; *little child*, infantulus; *with child*, gravis, prægnans.

CHILDHOOD, *n.*, prima ætas, infantia; *pueritia*, ætas puerilis.

CHILDISH, *adj.*, puerilis; (*silly*), ineptus.

CHILDLESS, *adj.*, orbus, liberis orbatus; *liberis* carens.

CHILDLIKE, *adj.* (*simple*), simplex, sincerus; (*gay*), hilaris, lætus; (*careless*), cura vacuum, securus.

CHILL, *adj.*, frigidus; *algens*, algidus; *frigidus*, lentus; *to be chill*, frigere, algere; *linguere*; *to become chill*, frigescere, refrigerari; *linguere*.

CHILL, CHILLNESS, *n.*, frigus, algor; (*shiver*), frigidus horror, horror.

CHILL, TO, *v. t.* (*make cold*), refrigerare, frigidum facere; (*depress*), frangere, deprimere; (*make to shudder*), algorem alicui incutere, horrorem alicui allere.

CHILLINESS, *n.*, algor.

CHILL, *adj.*, frigidus, subfrigidus.

CHIME, *n.* (*harmonic sound*), concentus, concordia sonorum; *chime of bells*, campanarum modulatio.

CHIME, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*sound in harmony*), concinere, concordare; (2) *v. i.* (*agree*), concordare, consentire, conspirare.

CHIMERA, *n.* (*fabulous monster*), chimæra; (*wild fiction*), portentum, monstrum, commentum; (*fancy, dream*), somnium.

CHIMERICAL, *adj.*, fictus, commentitius; *inanis*, vaneus.

CHIMNEY, *n.* (*fireplace*), caminus, focus; (*smoke-funnel*), fumarium, spiramen.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *n.*, caminarum mundator.

CHIN, *n.*, mentum; *one having a long chin*, mento.

CHINA, CHINA-WARE, *n.*, vasa fictilia Siniensia.

CHINE, *n.*, vertebra, spina dorsalis, spina; *pars dorsalis*: *chine of beef*, tergium bovinum.

CHINK, *n.* (*gap*), rima, rimula; (*ringing sound*), tintillus.

CHINK, TO, *v. t.* (*make a gap*), rimas agere, dehiscere, fissare; (*make a ringing sound*), tintillare, crepitare.

CHINKY, *adj.*, rimosus, rimarum plenus.

CHIP, *n.*, segmen, segmentum, assula, achidium; (*bit*), particula, frustum, frustulum.

CHIP, TO, *v. t.* (*cut into chips*), concidere, consecare; (*heat*), cedere, dolare, aciare, ascia polire; *to chip off*, descicare, rescicare; *deputare*, amputare; *abscidere*, precipitare.

CHIRP, TO, *v. i.* (*of birds*), pipire, pipilare, fritillare, minurire; (*of the cricket*), stridire.

CHIRURGEON, *n.*, chirurgus, vulnerum medicus.

CHIRURGERY, *n.*, chirurgia, ars chirurgica.

CHIRURGICAL, *adj.*, chirurgicus.

CHISEL, *n.*, scalper, scalprum; *little chisel*, scalpellus, scalpellum.

CHISEL, TO, *v. t.*, scalpro fingere; *sculper*, exsculper

CHIT, *n.* (*baby*), puellus, puellula; (*shoot of corn*), germen; (*freckle*), lentigo.

CHIT, TO, *v. g.*, germinare, egerminare.

CHIT-CHAT, *n.*, garrulus, sermones.

CHITTLING, *n.*, hilla; *chitlings*, omasum.

CHIVALROUS, *adj.*, fortis ac strenuus, acer, virilis; *generosus*, liberalis.

CHIVALRY, *n.* (*knights' service*), milita equestris; (*knighthood*), dignitas equestris; (*order of knights*), ordo equester; (*proweas*), fortitudo, virtus, magnanimitas.

CHOCOLATE, *n.* (*nut*), cacao; (*cakes*), quadræ cacaotice; (*the drink*), potus cacaoticus, calda cacaotica.

CHOICE, *n.* (*the choosing*), electus, electio, selectio electus; creatio; cooptatio; (*liberty of choice*), optio; (*possibility of choice*, variety), varietas, diversitas; *with choice*, cum electu, electe, eleganter; *without choice*, sine electu, promiscue, temere; *one's own choice*, sua sponte.

CHOICE, *adj.*, electus, selectus, electus; exquisitus, exquisitissimus, optimus; *the choicest*, choicest, robar; *choice bite*, cupidie, cibi delicatiora.

CHOICENESS, *n.*, excellentia, præstantia.

CHOIR, *n.*, choras canentium, symphoniaci; (*the place*), statio canentium.

CHOK, TO, *v. t.* (*stifle*), suffocare, præfocare, strangulare; (*extinguish*), extinguere; (*stop up*), obturare, obstruere, oppilare; (*crush*), opprimere, reprimere, comprimere, suppressere; (*destroy*), auferre, tollere.

CHOLER, *n.* (*bile*), cholera, bilis; (*anger*), iracundia, ira.

CHOLERIC, *adj.* (*full of bile*), bilosus, cholericus, cholera laborans; (*irascible*, hot), iracundus, in ira præcepis, in ira pronus.

CHOOSE, TO, *v. t.* (*will*), velle; *to choose rather*, malle; (*select*), optare, eligere, deligere, seligere; (*elect*), creare, legere, eligere, constituere, designare; *to choose in the place of another*, sufficere alicui in alicuius locum.

CHOOSE, *n.*, elector.

CHOP, *n.*, frustum, offa, offula.

CHOP, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*ad a thing*), captare; (*of the skin*), scindi, rimas agere; *to chop about* (*of the wind*), se vertere, verti; (2) *v. t.*, concidere, concutere; *to chop off*, descicare, rescicare, abscidere, præcidere, amputare; *to chop up*, in partes concidere, consecare; (*exchange*), commutare, permutare; *to chop logic*, verba inter se commutare.

CHOPS, *n.*, pl. (*mouth*), os, rictus, hiatus, fauces.

CHORAL, *adj.*, choralis, ad chorum pertinens, symphoniacus; *choral-song*, chorus.

CHORD, *n.* (*string*), chorda; (*of any arc of a circle*), basis.

CHORIST, CHORISTER, *n.*, cantor in choro, symphoniacus.

CHORUS, *n.*, chorus.

CHOUGH, *n.*, corvus graculus, monedula; *to chatter like a chough*, cornicari.

CHOUSE, TO, *v. t.*, decipere, fallere; *alicui imponere*.

CHRISM, *n.*, unguentum, chrisma.

CHRISOMS, *n.*, pl., infantes qui mortui sunt intra mensem a partu.

CHRISTEN, TO, *v. t.*, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare, salutari lavacro abluere; *figur.*: *nomine dare*, indere, imponere.

CHRISTENDOM, *n.*, orbis Christianus; *universal Christiani*.

CHRISTENING, *n.*, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.*, Christianus; *Christo dignus*, plus *a Christian name*, prænomen.

CHRISTIAN, *n.*, Christianus, (Christianæ legis studiosus; *to be a Christian*, Christianam doctrinam profiteri.

CHRISTIANITY, *n.* (*the doctrine*), lex, doctrina or formula Christiana, sacra Christiana; (*the spirit*), sensus Christianus, pietas.

CHRISTMAS, *n.*, Christi natalitia, pl.: *Christmas day*, dies natalis Christi; *Christmas box*, strema; *Christmas carol*, hymnus in Christi nativitate.

CHRONIC, CHRONICAL, *adj.*, chronicus, diuturnus; *a chronic disease*, morbus inveteratus.

CHRONICLE, *n.*, libri annales, fasti, libri chronici, chronica, pl.: (*history*), historia.

CHRONICLE, TO, *v. t.*, in annales referre, memorie prodere, posteris tradere.

CHRONICLER, *n.*, annalium scriptor, chronographus, scriptor rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGER, CHRONOLOGIST, *n.*, chronologus.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *adj.*, chronologicus, ad temporum descriptionem pertinens; *in chronological order*, servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGY, *n.*, chronologia, temporum ratio.

CHRYSALEIS, *n.*, nympha.

CHRYSLITE, *n.*, chrysolithus, topaxius.

CHUB, *n.* (*fish*), capito; (*clown*), rusticus; (*joint-headed fellow*), capito, hebes, stipes.

CHUCK, TO, (1) v. t., gloerc, singultire; caca-
bare. (2) v. t., leviter imo neutro percutere.
CHUCKLE, TO, v. t., cachinnari, summissim
ridere.
CHUM, n., contubernalis.
CHURCH, n., templum, ædes sacræ; (*assembly
for worship*), fœdium catus, catus sacer, publica
Christianorum contio, ecclesia.
CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, n., disciplina ecclési-
astica.
CHURCH-FURNITURE, n., supellex, qua ad
res divinas uti solentur.
CHURCH-GOVERNMENT, n., imperium ecclé-
siasticum.
CHURCHMAN, n., sacerdos; clericus, ecclési-
asticus, sacrorum antistes; *the body of churchmen*,
clerus.
CHURCH-PROPERTY, n., bona ecclesiastica;
fundus ecclesiasticus.
CHURCH-ROBBERY, n., sacrilegium.
CHURCHYARD, n., cymeterium, sepulcretum.
CHURL, n. (clown), rusticus; (*crude fellow*), ho-
mo inurbanus, inhumanus; (*sour man*), homo tris-
tiss, trauclentus, morosus; (*miggard*), homo sordi-
dus.
CHURLISH, adj., inhumanus, inurbanus, rusti-
cus; truculentus, asper, acerbus, morosus; moles-
tus; sordidus, illiberalis.
CHURLISHNESS, n., mores rustici, rusticitas,
morum asperitas.
CHURN, n., cirnea, fœdella butyracea.
CHURN, TO, v. t., agitare; butyrum facere.
CHYLE, n., chylus.
CHYLIFICATION, CHYLIFICATION, n., chy-
lificatio.
CICATRICE, n., cicatrix; *little cicatrice*, cicat-
ricula; *full of cicatrices*, cicatricosus.
CICATRIZE, TO, v. t., cicatricem vulneri indu-
cere or obducere; *to become cicatrized*, cicatricem
ducere.
CIDER, n., succus e pomis expressus, dilutum
pomorum.
CINCTURE, n., cingulum, zona; (*sword-belt*),
baltus.
CINDERS, n. pl., reliquæ carbonis exusti, car-
bones extincti, carbones.
CINNABAR, n., cinnabaris, minium.
CINNAMON, n., cinnaum, cinnaomum; *scild*
—, ensta; of —, cinnaomomus; *like —*, cinna-
meus.
CINQUEFOIL, n., quinquifolium.
CINQUE-PORTS, n. pl., quinquæ portus; *bar-*
ons of the cinque ports, tharones quinquæ portuum.
CIPHER, n. (figure of a number), nota numeri
nota arithmetica; (*character*), character, nota, sig-
num, littera; *to write in cipher*, per notas scribere,
litteris secretioribus uti.
CIPHER, TO, v. i., arithmeticeam discere, rat-
iones computandi artem ediscere; calculos sub-
ducere.
CIRCLE, n. (round), circulus, orbis, gyrus,
corona; (*company*), convivium; (*assembly*), con-
ventus, consessus; *half a circle*, semicirculus,
semiorbis; *little circle*, orbiculus; *a circle drawn
with compasses*, circinatio; *to draw a circle*, circulum
describere, circinationem ducere; *to reason in
a circle*, eodem revoli.
CIRCLE, TO, v. t. (move about a thing), circa
aliquid volvi, versari, ferri; (*revolve in a circle*), in
orbem circumagi, se gyrate, rotari.
CIRCUIT, n. (revolution), circuitus; (*extent
about*), ambitus, complexus; (*a circuit of words*),
ambages, circuitio, circuitus.
CIRCUITOUS, adj., *a circuitous way*, circuitus,
ambages, anfractus.
CIRCULAR, adj., orbiculatus, rotundus, ad cir-
culum fabricatus; *circular course*, circulatio, cir-
cuitus; *circular line*, circulus, linea orbiculata;
circinatio.
CIRCULAR, n., litteræ ad multos dimissæ.
CIRCULARLY, adv., circulatim, orbiculatim; in
orbem, in gymum.
CIRCULATE, TO, v. t., in orbem circumagi,
circumferri.
CIRCULATION, n. (of the blood), circulatio
sanguinis; (*of money*), usus communis.
CIRCUMAMBIENT, adj., ambiens, teircumam-
biens.
CIRCUMCISE, TO, v. t., circumcidere.
CIRCUMCISION, n., præputii abscissio, teir-
cuncisio.

CIRCUMFERENCE, n., circulus, teircumferen-
tia, periphœria.
CIRCUMFLEX, n., accentus circumflexus, apex.
CIRCUMFLECT A SYLLABLE, TO, v. t., syl-
labam apice circumducere.
CIRCUMFLUENT, adj., circumfluens.
CIRCUMJACENT, adj., circumjacens.
CIRCUMLOCUTION, n., circuitus loquendi,
circumlocutio; (*use of indirect expressions*), am-
bages.
CIRCUMNAVIGATE, TO, v. t., ab omni parte
circumveli.
CIRCUMSCRIBE, TO, v. t., finire, definire;
terminare, determinare, terminationibus definire;
(*limit*), coercere, includere, circumscribere.
CIRCUMSPECT, adj., circumspectus, cautus,
consideratus, providus, prudens; (*careful*), dili-
gens.
CIRCUMSPECTION, n., circumspectio, cautio,
prudentia, diligentia.
CIRCUMSTANCE, n. (a thing not essential), res
adventitia; (*incident*), momentum, condicio, cir-
cumstantia; (*show, array*), apparatus, ornatus, or-
tentatio; *this circumstance*, hæc res, hoc; *ac-
cording to circumstances*, pro re ex pro tempore, ex
re; *under these circumstances*, his rebus, quæ cum
ita sint; *to suit one's self to circumstances*, tempori
servire; *to be in good circumstances*, in rebus se-
cundis esse; *accompanying circumstances*, res cir-
cumstantes.
CIRCUMSTANCED, adj., comparatus, affectus;
the thing is so circumstanced, res ita se habet.
CIRCUMSTANTIAL, adj., adventitious; (*de-
tailed*), accuratus; (*diffuse*), copiosus.
CIRCUMVALLATION, n., circumvallatio, cir-
cumnunitio.
CIRCUMVENT, TO, v. t., circumvenire, indu-
cere; fraude or dolo capere; decipere.
CIRCUMVENTION, n., circumventio, fraudati-
o, fraus, deceptio, dolo.
CIRCUMVOLUTION, n., teircumvolutio.
CIRUS, n., cirrus.
CISTERN, n., cisterna; puteus; *little cistern*,
cisternula.
CISTERN-COCK, n., papilla.
CISTERN-WATER, n., aqua cisternina.
CISTUS, n. (herb), cistus.
CIT, CITIZEN, n., civis.
CITADEL, n., arx, castellum, acropolis.
CITATION, n., citatio, evocatio, vocatio; (*quæ-
tation*), prolatio, commemoratio; (*place, quote?*),
locus allatus or laudatus, locus quasi testis pro-
ductus.
CITE, TO, v. t. (summon), citare, in jus or iudi-
cium vocare, accersere; (*quote*), asserere, auctorem
laudare, testem producere.
CITHERN, n., cithara, sistrum.
CITING, n., citatio.
CITIZEN, n., civis; muncieps; oppidanus, urbis
incola; *the citizens*, cives, civitas; *a fellow-citi-
zen*, civis ejusdem municipii; *of a citizen*, civilis, urba-
nus; *to make one a citizen*, aliquem civitatem donare.
CITIZEN-LIKE, adj., civilis, urbanus.
CITIZENSHIP, n., civitas, jus civitatis; *to give
one the rights of citizenship*, alieni civitatem dare,
impertire, tribuere; *aliquem in civitatem accipere
or recipere*, aliquem in civium numerum ad-ciscere;
aliquem civitatem donare, aliquem civem facere.
CITRON, n., malum citreum, Medicum, Assyri-
um; *preserved citron*, cortex mali citrei coctus;
of or like citron, citreus, citrinus.
CITRON-TREE, n., citrus, malus Assyria, Me-
dica, malus citrea.
CITRON-WATER, n., potus ex malo citreo con-
fectus.
CITRON-WOOD, n., lignum citreum.
CITY, n. (the buildings and walls), oppidum, urbs.
(*the collective inhabitants of a city*, the burghesses or
freemen), civitas; *a chief city*, urbs primaria, me-
tropolis; *a city corporate*, municipium; *of a city*,
civilis, urbanus, municipalis; *of a chief city*, me-
tropolitanus; *the city walls*, mœnia; *the city free-
dom*, jus civitatis; *city and country*, urbs agrigue;
in all the cities, from city to city, oppidatim; *at the
expense of the city*, publice, sumptu publico; *the
people of the city*, incolæ urbis oppidani.
CIVET, n., zibethum, felis Sabææ stercus; *civet-
cat*, felis Sabæa.
CIVIC, adj., civilis; *a civic crown*, corona civilis.
CIVIL, adj., (*of or belonging to a city*), civilis,

civicus; (*courteous*), comis, urbanus, humanus, liberalis, officiosus, affabilis, civilis: *very civil, civil office, nus; civil law, lex civilis, jus civile; civil officer, magistratus, officium civile, civil officer, magistratus; civil war, bellum civile or intestinum; civil process, causa privata, lis; civil lawyer, juris civilis peritus; civil day, dies civilis.*

CIVILIAN, n., juris civilis peritus, juris consultus.

CIVILITY, n., comitas, humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas, affabilitas, facilitas.

CIVILIZE, TO, v. t., mansuascere, ad humanitatem informare or educere, erudire.

CIVILIZATION, n., cultus humanus civilisque, cultus atque humanitas, elegantior cultus or institutio.

CLACK, n. (rattle), crepitaculum; (babble), garrulus; garrulitas, loquacitas; (tongue), lingua garrula, lingua.

CLACK, TO, v. t., crepitare, telangitare.

CLACK-GESE, n., anseres Scotici.

CLACKING, adj., crepax: *n.,* crepitatio.

CLAD, adj., amictus, vestitus; indutus.

CLAIM, n., vindicatio, vindicia; petitio; postulatium; *a suit to establish a claim, lis*

latio, postulatium; a suit to establish a claim, lis

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locum aliquem apponere; *to — down, deprimere, deponere; to — in, immittere; to — on the suit, vela dare, pandere, solvere; to — under, subicere, subjicere; to — up a bargain, cum aliquo pacisci, pactum consummare or conficere; to — up a peace, pactum consummare facere; to — up together in faciem cum aliquo facere, colligere, cogere; cileum compingere, complicare, colligere, cogere; to — the door in one's face, fores alicui obijcere; to — a person or give one the law, lus venera aliquem — a person or induce.*

CLAPPER, n. (one who claps his hands), plausor, applausor (rattle), crepitaculum, crotalum, sistrum; (tongue of a bell), campana pistillum, tinnabuli malleus, nola terrea clava: the — of a door, ostii malleus; to — of conies, vivarium, locum; lamentum; the — of a mill, crepitaculum molare.

CLARET, n., vinum rubellum or rubrum.

CLARIFICATION, n., defecatio, desumptio.

CLARIFY, TO, (1) v. t., clarum reddere; *de-*

care, desumpere; (2) v. t., clarum fieri, clarescere.

CLARINET, n., tibia argutor.

CLARION, n., tuba argutula, argutor, or argutior soni.

CLARY, n. (herb), horminum.

CLASH, TO, v. t. (strike together), collidere: *v. i. (beat against),* nilidere, illidere, collidere; *inter se collidi; (disagree),* discrepare, dissidere; *(make a noise),* clangere, clangorem edere.

CLASH, n., noisy collision, collisus, crepitus; (opposition), repugnantia; (contradiction), discrepantia.

CLASP, n. (hook), fibula, spinther; *little clasp, spintherulum; (embrace),* amplexus, complexus; (tendril), clavícula.

CLASP, TO, v. t. (buckle), infibulare, fibula con-

nectere, connectere, subnectere; (grasp), prehendere, apprehendere; *(embrace),* amplecti, complexi;

dere, circumplecti; (embrace tenderly), amplexari; *(fasten about),* circumplicare; *to clasp one's hands, manus conjungere.*

CLASPER, n., clavícula.

CLASP-KNIFE, n., culter lamina in ansam re-

torta.

CLASS, n., classis, series, ordo; *genus; to be at the head of the class, classem ducere; by classes, generatim.*

CLASS, TO, v. t. (classify), in classes describere; *(distribute among the classes),* generatim distribu-

ere.

CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, adj., optimus, præ-

cius, eximius; a classical author, scriptor classi-

cus, elegans; the classics, scriptores optimi, præ-

cius, antiquitas docta or erudita.

CLASSIFICATION, n., descriptio in classes, dis-

tributio in genera.

CLASSIFY, TO, v. t., in classes describere: *gene-*

ratim distribuere.

CLATTER, TO, v. t. (make a noise by knocking together), strepere, crepare, crepitare; *(prattle),* garrille, blaterare; *(jar),* altercati, litigare.

CLATTER, n., crepitus, sonitus, strepitus; *(prattle),* garrulus.

CLAUDE, n. (sentence), enuntiatio, enunciatum; *(article),* caput; *(condition),* sententia, clausula; *(limitation),* exceptio; *by short clauses, condicio.*

CLAUSE, n., membra, membra.

CLAVICLE, n. (collar-bone), os collare, clavicula.

CLAW, n. (foot with nails), ungula, ungula; *(arm of a crab),* brachium.

CLAW, TO, v. t. (scratch), scabere, scalpere; *al-*

cut ungues injicere; (tear with claws), unguibus

discerpere or lacerare.

CLAW-FOOTED, adj., multifidus.

CLAY, n., lutum, argilla; *black —, terra pi-*

gula; fine —, terra sigillaris; fuller's —, terra pi-

gula; cimolia terra; potter's —, argilla, creta fig-

lari; of —, fictilia, figlina; to become —, lutescere;

full of —, lutosus; full of white —, argillosus.

CLAY, TO, v. t. (cover with clay), delutere, lute-

re or argilla oblinere.

CLAYEY, adj., lutosus, argillosus.

CLAY-GROUND, n., terra lutea.

CLAYISH, adj., argillaceus, luteus.

CLAY-PIT, n., locus ex quo argilla effoditur, targilletum.

CLEAN, adj. (free from dirt), purus, mundus; *(neat),* nitidus, tersus, politus, expolitus, elegant; *(chaste),* castus, pudicus, sanctus; *(guiltless),* lino-

ger, insons, probus; *a clean heart*, mens conscia recti.

CLEAN, *adv.*, prorsus, plane, funditus, omnino.
CLEAN, CLEANSE, TO, *v. t.* (*make clean*), mundare, purgare, purum or mundum facere; (*wash*), eluere, abluisse; (*wipe*), tergere, detergere, extergere; (*sweep*), verrere, evertere; (*expiate*), expiare; (*purity by sacrifice*), lustrare, februrare; *to clean from dregs*, deieciare.

CLEANLINESS, *n.*, munditia, mundities.
CLEANLY, *adj.*, purus, mundus; *adv.*, pure, munde, munditer.

CLEANNESS, *n.* (*neatness*), munditia, mundities, (*purity*), castitas, castimonia, sanctitas, sanctimonia; (*innocence*), innocentia, integritas; (*correctness*), elegantia, politura, nitor.

CLEANSE, TO, *v. t.* See TO CLEAN.

CLEANSER, *n.*, qui or quæ emundat or purgat.
CLEANSING, *n.*, purgatio, ablutio; *cleansings*, purgamenta.

CLEAR, *adj.* (*loud, distinct*), clarus, canorus, sonorus, acutus; (*articulate*), explanabilis; *clear utterance*, os planum or explanatum; (*bright*), clarus, lucidus, pellucidus, perspicuus, limpidus; illustris, nitidus, nitens; (*fair*), serenus; (*clear*), purus, mundus, merus; (*cheerful*), letus, hilaris; (*evident*), perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; (*irresistible*), testatus; (*known*), notus, cognitus; (*intelligible*), planus; (*exact*), expressus; (*well-ordered*), distinctus; (*sharp*), acutus, acer; perapex, solers, ingeniosus; (*free*), liber, solutus; (*unimpeded*), integer, intactus, inviolatus, invulneratus, incorruptus, incolumis, salvus, sospes; (*innocent*), innocens, insons; purus, castus, integer, sanctus; (*impartial*), integer, incorruptus, æquus; (*open*), patens, apertus; purus; expeditus, facilis; (*full, entire*), solidus, plenus, totus; *a clear voice*, vox clara or splendida; *a clear sky*, serenum, serenitas, sudum; *still and clear weather*, tranquilla serenitas; *it becomes clear*, dissolvitur; *clear water*, aqua limpidula; *clear wine*, vinum mura; *it is clear*, est perspicuum, planum, manifestum; *apparent*, in aperto est, lucet, liquet; *clear marks of crime*, expressa scelera vestigia; *a clear description*, dilucida descriptio; *a clear head*, ingenium acutum, acer; acies mentis, acumen ingenii; *clear of debt*, ere alieno vacuus; *to get clear of a thing*, se ex aliqua re explicare, expe- liri; *to come off clear*, vivam, salvum, integrum evadere; *a clear conscience*, conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; *with a clear conscience*, bona mente, bono animo, salva fide; *to make a clear way*, viam sibi aperire; *to give a thing clear course*, rem non impedire.

CLEAR, *v. t.* (*make clear*), purifi- are, expurgare, collustrare; (*make bright*), polire, expolire; (*acquit*), absolvere, diluere; (*free*), liberare, exsolvere, eximere re; (*extricate*), expellere, extrahere, eripere ex re; (*open*), aperire, pate- facere; (*empty*), vacuum facere, purgare; *to — away*, tollere, amovere, removere, amoliri; *to — up*, exhilarare, explicare; illustrare, explanare; solvere, resolvere, eundare; *to — one from a charge*, aliquem criminis eximere, absolvere; *to — one from disgrace*, aliquem infamia levare; *to — one's self of a charge*, criminationem dissolvere, crimen diluere; *to clear one's self to one*, se purgare alicui, satisfacere alicui; *to clear money*, solidam sibi pecuniam facere; *to clear a ship*, portorium dare or solvere; *clear the way*! date locum! cœdite!

CLEARANCE, *n.*, syngrapha vectigalis soluti.
CLEARNESS, *n.* (*in sound or sight*), claritas; (*brightness*), splendor, nitor; (*plainness*), perspicuitas; (*purity*), puritas; (*from fault*), innocentia, integritas; *clearness of the weather*, cœli serenitas.

CLEAVE, TO, *v. i.* (*stick to*), adhærere, inhærere rei, adhærere ad, inhærere in; *to cleave to one*, aequi, sectari aliquem; *to cleave together*, inter se cohærere or cohærere.

CLEAVE, TO, (*1*) *v. t.* (*split*), findere, diffindere; (*2*) *v. i.*, findi, diffindi, dividi.

CLEAVER, *n.* (*knife*), culter.
CLEFT, *n.*, fissura, fissum, rima; *to get a cleft*, rimam agere, dehiscere.

CLEMENCY, *n.*, clementia, lenitas, mansuetudo, animus lenis; misericordia.

CLEMENT, *adj.*, clemens, mitis, mansuetus, lenis; misericors.

CLENN, TO, *v. t.*, contrahere.

CLERGY, *n.*, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici; *of the clergy*, sacerdotalis, ministerialis, clericalis.

CLERGYMAN, *n.*, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacerdotum antistes.

CLERICAL, *adj.*, ecclesiasticus.

CLERK, *n.* (*clergyman*), clericus, sacerdos; (*scholar*), vir doctus, homo eruditus; homo litteratus, litterator; (*writer, secretary*), scriba, librarius; qui est alicui ab epistolis; (*accountant*), rationarius, qui est alicui a rationibus.

CLERKSHIP, *n.*, clericatus.

CLEVER, *adj.* (*fit*), bonus; idoneus; (*dexterous*), dexter, agilis, expeditus; (*skilful*), ingeniosus, solers, callidus.

CLEVERNESS, *n.* (*dexterity*), habilitas, habitus, ars, usus rei, exercitatio; (*skill*), ingenii dexteritas, rei peritia.

CLEW, *n.* (*of thread*), glomus; (*of a sail*), pes veli, extremus veli angulus.

CLICK, TO, *v. i.*, crepitare, tinnire.

CLIENT, *n.*, cliens.

CLIENTSHIP, *n.*, clientela.

CLIFF, *n.*, rupes, petra, scopulus.

CLIMACTERIC, CLIMACTERICAL, *adj.*, climactericus; *climacteric years*, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis humane.

CLIMATE, *n.*, clima, cœlum, regio; *a temperate climate*, cœli temperies, regio temperata; *a warm climate*, aer calidus.

CLIMAX, *n.*, gradatio.

CLIMB, TO, (*1*) *v. i.*, niti, eniti in; (*2*) *v. t.*, scandere, ascendere, conscendere; *to — up into*, inscendere; *to — up a tree*, arborem conscendere; *hard to climb* up præruptus, inascensus; *to — over*, transcendere, superare; *what may be climbed*, scansilis.

CLIMBER, *n.*, qui conscendit.

CLIMBING, *n.*, conscensio; *a climbing up unto*, ascensio.

CLIME, *n.*, regio, ora, plaga cœli; tractus.

CLING, TO, *v. t.* (*hold with the clur*), prehendere, apprehendere, manu tenere; (*form into a clur*), contrahere; *to cling the fist*, manum comprime pugnamque facere; *to cling a nail*, clavari recurvare; (*confirm*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire.
CLINGER, *n.* (*cramp*), uncus; (*small sea-res-ael*), navigulium.

CLING, TO, *v. i.* (*hang upon*), adhærere, inhærere; amplexi, complexi; adhærere; (*hold*), tenere, fovere; *to cling together*, cohærere.

CLINGY, *adj.*, viscosus, glutinosus.

CLINICAL, *adj.*, clinicus.

CLINK, TO, *v. i.*, crepare, crepitare, tinnire.

CLINK, CLINKING, *n.*, crepitus, tintillus.

CLIP, TO, *v. t.* (*shear*), tondere, detondere, at- tondere; (*cut off*), adscindere, rescare, præcidere; (*reduce, lessen*), minuere, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere aliquid de aliqua re; *to clip one's wings*, pennas alicui incidere, intercedere, eas- tas tondere; *to clip trees*, arbores putare, ampu- tare, tondere; *to clip coin*, nummos circuncindere; *to clip words*, litteras, syllabas opprimere, male pronuntiare.

CLIPPER, *n.*, tonsor; *clipper of money*, qui nummos accidit.

CLOAK, *n.* (*outer garment*), pallium, penula, lacerna, abolla, gausapa, sagum, paludamentum; *little cloak*, palliolum, sagulum; (*cover, conceal-ment*), velamentum, tegumentum, obtentus; præ- scriptio, titulus, species, color.

CLOAK, TO, *v. t.* (*put on a cloak*), amicare or vestire pallio, pallium induere; (*cover, disguise*), velare, dissimulare, involucri tegere, quasi velis obtendere, tegere, occultare, colorare.

CLOCK, *n.* (*timepiece*), horologium; (*sun-dial*), horologium solarium; *water-clock*, clepsydra; (*hours, time*), horæ; *what o'clock is it?* quota est hora?

CLOD, *n.* (*lump of earth*), gleba, globus, massa; *little clod*, glebula, globulus, massula; *great clod*, moles; (*dull fellow*), stipes, caudex, verve; *a clod of blood*, sanguinis grumus.

CLODD, TO, *v. i.* (*grow cloddy*), grumescere, coagulari.

CLODDY, *adj.*, glebosus.

CLOG, *n.* (*log*), caudex; (*hinderance*), impedimentum, mora, onus, molestia; (*overshoes*), tegumenta calcorum; (*wooden shoes*), sculponeæ, soleæ lignæ, calones.

CLOG, TO, *v. t.* (*hinder*), impedire, præpedire, morari, remorari, tardare, retardare; obstruere;

CLUSTER

conglobari; *the clustering vine*, vitis uvifera, racemifera.

CLUTCH, *n.* (*clure*), unguis; (*hand*), manus; *to fall into one's clutches*, in manus or sub potestate alicuius venire; *to keep out of one's clutches*, sibi ab aliquo cavere; *to keep under one's clutches*, in manibus habere.

CLUTCH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*form into a clutch*), *one's fist*, pugnum contrahere or comprimere; (*seize*), prehendere, manu apprehendere, alicui manus adhibere or injicere.

CLUTTER, *n.*, turba, tumultus, motus, seditio. CLUTTER TOGETHER, *TO*, *v. t.*, confertim or frequentes concurrere.

CLYSTER, *n.*, clyster; *to give a clyster*, clystere applicare; *to take a clyster*, clystere purgari.

COACERVATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, coacervare.

COACERVATION, *n.*, coacervatio.

COACH, *n.*, currus, rheda, carruca, plentium; *hackney-coach*, rheda meritoria; *to ride in a coach*, curru vehi.

COACH-HORSE, *n.*, equus rhedarius, carrucarius.

COACHMAN, *n.*, rhedarius, carrucarius, auriga.

COADJUTOR, *n.*, collega adjunctus; episcopus designatus.

COAGULATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, coagulare; (2) *v. i.*, coagulari, coalescere.

COAGULATION, *n.*, coagulatio, concretio.

COAL, *n.* (*charcoal*), carbo; (*fossil*), carbo fossilis, lithanthrax, lapis ampletis; *a small coal*, carbunculus; *a burning coal*, pruna; carbo candens, vivus; *a dead coal*, carbo extinctus, emortuus; *to become coal*, carbonescere, in carbonem redigi; *to reduce to coals*, in carbonem redigere.

COAL-BLACK, *adj.*, anthracinus, melaneus, piceus, perniger.

COAL-FIRE, *n.*, carbones candentes, anthracia.

COAL-FISH, *n.*, asellus niger.

COAL-GRATE, *n.*, crates ferrea ad carbonem urendus.

COAL-MERCHANT, *n.*, carbonarius.

COAL-MINE or COAL-PIT, *n.*, carbonaria fodina, carbonis fodina.

COAL-TRADE, *n.*, negotium carbonarium.

COALESCE, *TO*, *v. i.*, coalescere.

COALESCENCE, COALITION, *n.*, junctio, conjunctio, colligatio, confusio; (*league*), fœdus, societas.

COARSE, *adj.* (*gross*), crassus; (*raw*), rudis, imperitus, inscius; (*uncivil*), inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis; (*mean*, *rile*), vulgaris, quotidianus, vilis; humilis, illiberalis; — *meal*, farina crassa; — *bread*, panis secundarius; — *sand*, sabulo, saburra; *a jest*, locus illiberalis; — *language*, sermo ex trivialis arripus.

COARSENESS, *n.*, crassitudo; rusticitas, inurbanitas, mores inculti; inconcinitas.

COAST, *n.*, ora, tractus, litus; *situated on the coast*, maritimus.

COAST ALONG THE SHORE, *TO*, *v. t.*, oram legere, circumnavigare.

COASTER, *n.*, navis oraria.

COAT, *n.*, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum, amictum, tunica; (*overcoat*), abollia, gausapa; *raincoat*, interula, subacua, colobium; *a coat with sleeves*, tunica manicata; *a coat of mail*, lorica; *a coat of arms*, insigne gentilitium; (*skin*), cutis, corium; *membrana*, tunica; (*varnish*), circumlilitio.

COAT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*put on a coat*), tunicam induere, veste induere; (*cover*), inducere, illinere, circumlinere.

COAX, *TO*, *v. t.*, adblandiri, verbis blandis lenire, perimulere; alicui blandiri.

COB, *n.* (*sea-fish*), larus.

COBBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sarcire, resarcire; inscienter facere or reficere.

COBBLE, *n.*, autor veteramentarius; imperitus artifex; (*any clumsy workman*), cerdo; *a cobbler's shop*, sutrina, sutrinum.

COBWEB, *n.*, araneæ tela, texta araneæ; *full of cobwebs*, araneosus.

CO-HINEAL, *n.*, coccus, coccum, granum insectorum.

COCK, *n.* (*male of small birds*), mas; (*male of the hen*), gallus, gallus gallinæus; *game-cock*, gallus pugnax; *young cock*, pullus gallinæus; *turkey-cock*, gallus Indicus; *cock-crowing*, galli cantus; *cock-fight*, pugna or certamen gallorum; *cock's comb*, galli crista; *cock's spur*, galli calcar; *cock's*

wattles, galli palcar; *weather-cock*, ventorum index; *cock of the wood*, urogallus; *the cock of a dial*, gnomon; (*notch of an arrow*, crena; *the cock of a gun*, retinaculum pyritæ; *the cock of a pipe or cask*, siphon, epistomium; *a cock of hay*, fœci mæta, fanile; *a cock-loft*, garrat, tegulis proxima contiguatio.

COCK, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*set erect*), attollere, erigere; *to — the hat*, causam erigere; *to — the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere; *to — a gun*, retinaculum erigere; *to — hay*, fœnum in metas extruere; (2) *v. i.* (*strut*), magnifice incedere.

COCKADE, *n.*, insigne pilei; insigne militare.

COCKATRICE, *n.*, basiliscus, serpens regulus.

COCK-BOAT, *n.*, scapha.

COCK-BRAINED, *adj.*, temerarius.

COCK-ROWING, *n.*, gallicinium.

COCKER, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicui indulgere, aliquem mollire, emollire, effeminare.

COCKEREL, *n.*, galli pullus.

COCKET, *n.*, schedula mercatoria testans vectigal persolutum.

COCKLE, *n.*, (*herb*), zizania, lolium, rhoras; (*fish*), coelica, concha marina, conchylium marinum.

COCKLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, corrugari.

COCKNEY, *n.*, dilectulus puellus oppidanus.

COCKPIT, *n.*, galli pugnatorium, cavea.

COCKSURE, *adj.*, fidens, confidens, certus.

COCKSWAIN, *n.*, cymbæ præfectus.

COCKWEED, *n.*, piperitius.

COCOA, *n.*, cocus, nux Indica; *cocoa-tree*, cocus nucifera (L.).

COD, *n.* (*fish*), asellus, anisens, capito, gadus; (*husk*), folliculus, valvulus, siliqua.

CODE, *n.* (*book*), codex; (*book of the civil law*), codex or corpus juris, leges scriptæ.

CODICIL, *n.*, codicillus.

CODLING, *n.*, malum ad coquendum aptum.

COEFFICIENT, *adj.*, simul efficiens, foecoefficiens.

COEQUAL, *adj.*, ejusdem qualitatis, æqualis.

COEQUALITY, *n.*, eadem qualitas, æqualitas.

COERCÉ, *TO*, *v. t.*, coercere, circumseribere.

COERCION, *n.*, coercitio, vis; pena.

COERCIVE, *adj.*, coercens; *coercive power*, coercitio.

COESSENTIAL, *adj.*, ejusdem essentie.

COETANEOUS, *adj.*, ejusdem ætatis, coætaneus.

COETERNAL, *adj.*, pariter æternus.

COEVAL, *adj.*, ejusdem ævi, coævus.

COEXIST, *TO*, *v. i.*, simul esse or fieri, eodem tempore esse.

COEXISTENT, *adj.*, simul existens.

COFFEE, *n.* (*the tree*), coffea (L.); (*the grains*), fabæ coffeæ; (*the drink*), coffea, potus coffeæ.

COFFEE-HOUSE, *n.*, capiona.

COFFEE-MILL, *n.*, fistula serrata.

COFFEE-POT, *n.*, hiruula coffeæ.

COFFER, *n.*, arca, capsula; *little coffer*, capsula.

COFFERER, *n.*, dispensator, terarius.

COFFIN, *n.*, arca, loculus, sandapila.

COFFIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, in arca or loculo ponere.

COFFIN-MAKER, *n.*, faber locularius or sandapilarius.

COG, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*flatter*), aliquem adulari, alicui blandiri, assentiri; (2) *v. i.* (*lie*), mentiri; *to get by cogging*, blandiri.

COG, *n.*, rota dens, denticulus.

COGENCY, *n.*, efficientia, efficacia, efficacia, vis; gravitas.

COGENT, *adj.*, efficax, valens, potens; firmus, gravis; *a cogent remedy*, præsens remedium.

COGGER, *n.*, adulator, palpator.

COGGING, *n.*, adulatio, palpatio.

COGITATION, *n.*, cogitatio.

COGNATION, *n.*, cognatio, affinitas.

COGNIZABLE, *adj.*, obnoxius; *cognizable by the senses*, quod sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis.

COGNIZANCE, *n.*, cognitio, intelligentia, notitia; *to have cognizance of*, cognoscere, sentire, videre; *to take cognizance of*, de re cognoscere, alicujus rei rationem habere.

COG-WHEEL, *n.*, rota dentibus instructa, rota dentata or denticulata.

COHABIT, *TO*, *v. i.*, simul habitare, in eadem domo habitare, contubernales esse; *to cohabit with one*, eum aliquo habitare.

COHEIR, COHEIRESS, *n.*, cohæres.

COHERE, TO, *v. t.*, cohærere, cohærescere, inter se conexos esse.

COHERENCE, *n.*, cohærentia; contextus; perituitas; conjunctio.

COHERENT, *adj.*, cohærens; contextus; continens, continuus, perpetuus, contiguus; aptus, accommodatus, congruus, consentaneus; conjunctus.

COHESION, *n.* Same as COHERENCE.

COHESIVE, *adj.*, cohærens; *cohesive power*, vis cohærenti.

COHOBATION, *n.*, iterata destillatio.

COHORT, *n.*, cohors.

COIF, *n.*, capillare, mitra, mitella, calantica.

COILED, *adj.*, redimita caput mitella.

COIL, *n.* (noise), strepitus, tumultus; (*rope wound into a ring*), rudens complicatus; *coil of a snake*, spiræ.

COIL, TO, *v. i.* (*make noise*), strepere, rixari, tumultuari, turbas eicere; (*wind*) a rope, complicare rudentem, glomerare, in spiram contorquere.

COIN, *n.* (stamp), forma; (*piece of money*), nummus; (*money*), nummi pecunia; *small coin*, nummulus or nummuli; *base coin*, nummi adulterini; *current coin*, bona et legalis moneta; *silver coin*, argentum signatum; *to strike base coin*, pecunias vitare; *to clip the coin*, nummos accidere; *to pay in Roman coin*, ad denarium solvere; *to pay in the same coin*, par pari referre.

COIN, TO, *v. t.* (*strike*), eudere, ferire, percutere; (*stamp*), signare; (*invent, forge*), fingere, confingere, comminisci; *to coin again*, recudere; *to coin more*, accudere; *to coin new words*, verba fabricari.

COINAGE, *n.* (coining), monetæ percussio, casio monetalis; res nummaria; (*coin*), nummi; (*the expense of coining*), impendia monetæ; figuræ: fictio, confictio; res ficta, commentum.

COIN, IDE, TO, *v. i.* (*fall upon the same point*), in idem tempus incidere; in unum locum or in unum convenire; (*agree*), consentire, congruere, convenire, constare.

COINCIDENCE, *n.*, concursio, concursus; consensus, consensio, concensus, convenientia.

COINCIDENT, *adj.*, quæ eodem tempore fiunt, quæ eundem locum tenent; congruus, convenient, consentiens.

COINER, *n.*, nummi eusor, monetæ opifex, monetarius; (*counterfeiter*), pecuniæ vitator; (*inventor*), inventor; auctor.

COITION, *n.*, coitus, copulatio.

COKE, *n.*, carbo fossilis ad prunam fumo vacuum exustus.

COLANDER, *n.*, colum.

COLD, *adj.* (cool), frigidus, gelidus; (*chill*), algidus, algens; (*frigid*), languidus, lentus, tardus, segnis, lacer, remissus, frigidus; *very cold*, perfrigidus, præfrigidus, prægelidus; *somehow it cold*, frigidulus, subfrigidus; *to take a cold bath*, frigida (et aqua) lavari; *to become cold*, frigescere, refrigerare, refrigerari; *languescere*; *it grows cold*, frigus ingruit; *it grows colder*, frigus ingravescit; *to make cold*, refrigerari; *in cold blood*, animo tranquillo or bene composito, consulto.

COLD, *n.*, frigus, algor, gelu; *severe cold*, vis frigoris, vis hiemalis; *a cold*, gravedo; *to be troubled with a cold*, gravedine laborare; *shaking for cold*, frigore horrens; *to take or catch cold*, perfrigesce, frigus contrahere, frigore allici, gravedinem contrahere.

COLDISH, *adj.*, tepidus.

COLDNESS, *n.*, frigus, algor; pectus lentum, leuitudo; languor; animus frigidus; irreverentia, negligencia.

COLD, COLEWORT, *n.*, brassica, olus, caulis.

COLD, *adj.*, colicus; *n.*, colicus dolor, colou; tormina, strophus.

COLLAPSE, TO, *v. i.*, collabi.

COLLAR, *n.*, collare, capistrum; *a dog's* —, milium, medium, madium; *a horse collar*, hecium; *the — of a garment*, collare; *an iron — for offenders*, columbar, ummella; *a collar of brazen*, caro aprugna convoluta.

COLLAR, TO, *v. t.*, aliquem collo prehendere; collum alicui torquere, aliquem oborto collo trahere.

COLLATE, TO, *v. t.* (*compare*), comparare, conferre, examinare; (*bestow*), dare, deferre.

COLLATERAL, *adj.*, ejusdem lateris, adjunctus, adjuvans, collateralis.

COLLATION, *n.* (*comparison*), collatio, compa-

ratio, examinatio; (*bestowal*), munus alicui delatum, muneris delatio; (*light repast*), cœnula, gustatio, merenda.

COLLATOR, *n.*, collator.

COLLEAGUE, *n.*, collega, consors, socius.

COLLEAGUESHIP, *n.*, collegium.

COLLECT, *n.* (*short prayer*), collecta.

COLLECT, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*gather*), legere, colligere, conquerere, congerere, coacervare; exigere; (*infer, conclude*), concludere, cogere; efficere, colligere; (2) *v. i.* (*assemble*), cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire; confluere, frequenter convenire.

COLLECTED, *adj.* (*gathered*), collectus; (*calm*), impavidus, intrepidus, tranquillus.

COLLECTION, *n.* (*gathering*), lectio, collectio, conquisitio; (*things gathered*), collatio, thesaurus; (*assembly*), conventus, circulus, globus; (*body*), corpus, summa; *collections*, collectanea, excerpta, collecta, commentarii.

COLLECTIVE, *adj.*, universus, cunctus, omnia, feollectivus.

COLLECTIVELY, *adv.*, in universum, simul, feollective.

COLLECTOR, *n.* (*gatherer*), collector; (*tax-gatherer*), exactor, conctor.

COLLEGE, *n.* (*society*), collegium, fraternitas, corpus, sodalitas, societas; (*academic institution*), gymnasium litterarium, academia.

COLLEGEAN, *n.*, ejusdem collegii socius, academicus, civis academicus.

COLLEGIATE, *adj.* and *n.*, academicus.

COLLET, *n.* (*of a ring*), annuli pala.

COLLIER, *n.*, carbonarius.

COLLIERY, *n.* (*coal-pit*), fodina carbonaria; (*coal-trade*), mercatus carbonarius.

COLLIATION, *n.*, colligatio.

COLLIGATE, TO, *v. t.*, colligare, resolvere.

COLLIQUATION, *n.*, colliquatio, solutio.

COLLISION, *n.*, collisio.

COLLOCATON, *n.*, collocatio.

COLLOP, *n.*, carnicula, carulis frustum, offula, buceca; *collops*, lardum concisum et frixum.

COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE, *n.*, sermo communis, sermo quotidianus.

COLLOQUY, *n.*, colloquium, collocutio, confabulatio, sermo.

COLLUSION, *n.*, collusio; *to have — with one*, colludere cum aliquo; *by —*, fallaciter, flecte, fraudulenter, dolo malo; *a pleader by —*, pravaricator.

COLLUSIVE, COLLUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, *adv.*, collusorie, fraudulententer, dolo malo.

COLLY, *n.*, fuligo, nigror.

COLON, *n.* (*stop*), puncta duo, colon; (*intestine*), colum, intestinum rectum.

COLONEL, *n.* (*of infantry*), tribunus militum; (*of cavalry*), præfectus.

COLONIAL, *adj.*, colonicus.

COLONIST, *n.*, colonus.

COLONIZE A PLACE, TO, *v. t.*, coloniam mittere in aliquem locum, coloniam aliquo deducere; coloniam in aliquo loco constituere, collocare.

COLONIZATION, *n.*, coloniarum in aliquem locum deductio, colonie in aliquo loco constitutio, collocatio.

COLONNADE, *n.*, columnarum ordo or series; peristylum, porticus.

COLONY, *n.*, colonia; (*the men*), coloni.

COLOR, *n.* (*hue, dye*), color, tinctus; (*means of coloring*), pigmentum, color; (*pretence*), causa, umbra, prætextus, præscriptio, nomen, obtentus, species; *to lose —*, colorem amittere; *that which has lost —*, decolor; *of divers colors*, versicolor, discolor, varius; *of the same —*, concolor; *to change —*, colorem mutare; *not to change —*, consistere ore; *under color of*, alienius rei nomine, simulatione, specie, per alienius rei causam or speciem; *colors (ensign)*, signum, vexillum.

COLOR, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*mark with some hue or dye*), colorare, colorem imbuiere; colorem alicui rei indicere; tingere, inficere; (*cloak*), fucare, imitari, tegere, occultare, aliquo nomine colorare; (2) *v. i.* (*blush*), erubescere, rubore suffundi.

COLORABLE, *adj.*, speciosus.

COLORATE, *adj.*, coloratus, colore tinctus or imbutus.

COLORATION, *n.*, coloratio, coloris inductio; color, pigmentum, fucus; colores; colorum ratio.

COLORING, n., coloris inductio; colores; ratio colorum; (*paint*), pigmentum, fucus.

COLORIST, n., pictor colorum peritia insignis.

COLOSSAL, adj., colossus, colossicus; vastus, immensis.

COLOSSUS, n., colossus, statua colossæa, signum colossicum.

COLT, n. (*young horse*), pullus equinus, puledrus; *horse colt*, equulus; *mare-colt*, equula; *colt of an ass*, pullus asinus; (*young foolish fellow*), juvenis rudis atque petulans.

COLTISH, adj., pullinus.

COLUMBARY, n., columbarium.

COLUMN, n. (*pillar*), columna; *small column*, columella; (*division of an army*), pars exercitus, agmen; *to march in columns*, exercitu in partes divisio incidere; *in three columns*, tripartito agmine.

COLUMES, n., pl., coluri.

COMA, n., lethargia.

COMATOSE, adj., lethargicus, vetersosus; somnolentus.

COMB, n. (*to comb with*), pecten; (*crest of a cock*), crista; *juba*; (*honey-comb*), favi, pl.; *lady's comb*, (*herb*), pecten Veneris; *like a —*, pectinatus; *in the manner of a —*, pectinatus; *a tooth of a comb*, radius pectinis; *a small-toothed —*, pecten densioribus radiis, pecten densus; — *for the hair*, pecten crinialis; *comb-maker*, pectinariis; *comb-comb*, strigil; *comb-brush*, ceticum pectinis verriculum.

COMB, TO, v. t., pectere; *to comb wool*, lanam pectere, carminare; *to curry comb a horse*, equum stringere.

COMBAT, n., pugna, certamen, prælum; *single comb* it, certamen singulare.

COMBAT, TO, (1) v. t., pugnare, certare, contendere, decernere, dimicare, gladiari, praeliari, prælum or pugnam facere; *to — with words*, verbis certare, contendere; *to — bravely*, fortiter resistere; *to — with fortune*, cum adversa fortuna conficari; (2) *v. t.*, oppugnare, impugnare; contra aliquid pugnare; *to — one's opinion*, alieuius opinionis repugnare; *to — all things*, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT, n., puginator, certator; (*soldier*), miles, armatus; (*warrior*), luctator; (*boer*), pugil; (*gladiator*), gladiator; (*who fights with wild beasts*), venator.

COMBER, n., qui lanas carminat.

COMBINATION, n. (*union*), iunctio, conjunctio, consociatio, copulatio, colligatio; (*connection*), societas, sodalium; (*league*), foelus; (*plot*), consensio, conspiratio, conjuratio; *a combination of things*, res inter se junctæ, colligatæ; *combination of misfortunes*, concursus calamitatum.

COMBINE, TO, (1) v. t., iungere, conjungere, copulare, connectere, sociare, consociare; (2) *v. t.*, iungi, conjungi, se iungere or conjungere; (*plot*), conspire, conjurare.

COMBUSTIBLE, adj., ustion aptus or idoneus, facilis ad exardescendum, teombustibilis.

COMBUSTION, n. (*burning*), deflagratio; *conflagratio*; (*tumult*), tumultus, selitio, turba.

COME, TO, v. i. (*become*), fieri, oriri; *how comes it that*, &c., qui factum est, ut, &c.; (*draw near*), venire, pervenire; (*arrive*), advenire; (*approach*), accedere, appropinquare; (*return*), redire; (*hit upon*), incidere in; devenire, deferri aliquo; (*be brought*), venire, ferri, afferri, perferri; (*come on*), appere; *to come on foot*, peditem advenire; *to — on horseback*, equo advenit; *news comes*, nuntius perferitur; *news having come*, nuntio allato; *I am come*, veni, adsum; *to come to himself*, ad se redire; *to come to nought*, ad nihilum redigi; *to come to be considered*, in deliberationem cadere; *it has come to this*, *that*, &c., res eo deducta est, ut, &c.; *to come to a knowledge of*, aliquid cognoscere; *time to come*, tempus futurum; *for the time to come*, in posterum, in posteritatem; *to come about*, evenire, accidere; *to come about something*, alieuius rei gratia venire; *to come again*, redire; *to come after*, sequi; *to come at*, pervenire ad aliquid, potiri aliqua re, nancisci, consequi, assequi; *to come back*, r-verti, redire; *to come down*, descendere; decidere; debili; defluere; pessum ire, perire, ruere; *to come forward*, progredi, procedere; prodire; *to come in*, intro venire, introire; (*of debts*), solvi; *to — into the house*, domum inire; *to — within the door*, januam intrare; *to — into a place*, locum inire, ingredi; *to — into danger*, in periculum venire, in discrimen incidere, vericulum subire; *to come of*, ortum, oriundum esse ab, genus deducere ab aliquo; oriri ex re, proficisci a re; *to come off*, abire, discedere; elabi, evadere; *to — off conqueror*, superiorum or victorem discedere, evadere; *to come on*, procedere, progredi; accedere; adventare; proficere; crescere; *to come out*, exire, egressi, progredi; (*of a book*), edi, emitte; (*of teeth*), exidere; (*of hair*), defluere; (*of color*), fingere, decedere; (*of spots*), tolli; (*of a secret*), exire, in vulgus emanare; *to — out with one's opinion*, sententiam suam aperire; *to — over to a party*, in alieuius partes transire; *to — to pass*, fieri, accidere, contingere, evenire; *to — up*, enasci, emergere; *to — up with*, assequi, censequi; *to come upon*, invadere in, opprimere alieuiem.

COME, interj., age! agite! *come show it* ostende vero! *come say!* didicim!

COMEDIAN, n., comesus, comeus, actor scenicus, mimus, comediarum actor, histrio.

COMEDY, n., comedia, fabula; *like a comedy*, comicæ, scenicæ; *a writer of comedies*, comeicus.

COMELINESS, n., pulchritudo, species, venustas, dignitas, forma; decor, decencia.

COMELY, adj. (*graceful*), bellus, venustus, formosus; (*becoming*), decorus, decens, honestus, ingenuus; *to make comely*, decorare, ornare; *it is comely*, decet, convenit, decorum est, par est.

COMER, n., qui venit, advenit; (*guest*), hospes; *he is the last comer*, ultimus venit.

COMET, n., cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes, stella crinita.

COMFITS, n., dulcia, dulciola, bellaria; *confit-baker*, pistor dulciarius.

COMFORT, n. (*support*), auxilium, presidium; (*consolation*), solatium, consolatio, medicina; (*enjoyment, ease*), commoditas, hilaritas, iucunditas; *comfort in pain*, solatium doloris; *comfort under ills*, solatium malorum; *to yield no comfort*, nihil habere consolationis; *the comforts of life*, vite comoda; *to take comfort*, bene vivere, genio indulgere; *with comfort*, comode, bene, beate; (*quietly*), tranquille.

COMFORTABLE, adj. (*full of consolation*), consolatorius, solatii plenus; (*consolable*), consolabilis; (*convenient*), commodus, bonus; (*pleasant*), gratus, iucundus, suavis; (*cheerful*), hilaris.

COMFORTER, n., consolator; Paracletus.

COMFORTLESS, adj. (*unconsoled*), solatii expers; (*unpleasant*), in iucundus; odiosus.

COMIC, COMICAL, adj. (*relating to comedy*), comeicus; (*laughable*), ridiculus, ridendus; (*merry*), urbanus, facetus, festivus.

COMING, n., accessio, adventus; — *about*, circuitio; — *away*, discessus; — *back*, reditus; — *against*, invasio; — *down*, descensus; — *forth*, egressio; — *forward*, progressio, progressus; — *in*, ingressus, introitus; *comings in*, reditus, vestigal; — *out*, egressus; — *out of the earth*, exortus, germinatio; — *short*, defectio, defectus; — *to*, accessus, aditus; — *nigh unto*, appropinquatio; — *up*, ascensio; — *upon suddenly*, superventus; — *in the way*, occurus.

COMITIAL, adj., comitalis.

COMMA, n., comma.

COMMAND, n. (*bidding*), jussus, Jussum, Imperium, imperatum, præceptum, præscriptum, mandatum, edictum, decretum; (*desire*), voluntas; (*supreme authority*), summa rerum, Imperium, summa imperii, potestas; *under one's —*, aliquo duce, alieuius ductu; *to have the — of an army*, exercitui præesse; *to appoint one to the — of an army*, alieuius exercitui præficere; — *of the passions*, continentia, temperantia; *at one's —*, jussu or auctoritate alieuius, iubente alio; *without one's —*, in iussu alieuius; *to give a —*, iubere, imperare, præcipere, edicere aliquid; *to be wholly at one's —*, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alieuius; *I have a thing at —*, aliquid mihi in manu est, præsto est, promptum et paratum est, suppetit.

COMMAND, TO, (1) v. t. (*bid, order*), iubere, imperare, præcipere, præscribere, mandare, edicere; (2) *v. t.* (*rule, govern*), imperium tenere, imperare, regnare, summum imperii obtinere, summæ imperii præesse; *to — over one*, alieui imperare, Imperitare; Imperio regere or tenere alieuius; dominari, dominationem habere in alieuiem, præesse alieui; *the mind commands the body*, animus regit corpus; *to — an army*, præesse exercitui, ducere exercitum; *to — one's self*, sibi imperare; *to — one's anger*, iram reprimere; *to — one's*

tongue, lingue moderari; to command (overlook) a place, superare locum, illuminare alium loco; the hill commands the city, collis imminet urbi.
COMMANDER, *n.*, *(biller)*, mandator; *(chief)*, dux, præfectus, imperator; *(runner)*, listena, paviola; *commander of the cavalry*, magister equitum.
COMMANDMENT, *n.*, præceptum; *the ten commandments*, divina decem præcepta, decalogus.
COMMEMORATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, commemorare rem or de re; aliquid memoriam celebrare.
COMMEMORATION, *n.*, commemoratio, memorie aliquid celebratio, mentio; *in commemoration of a thing*, in memoriam aliquid rei.
COMMEMORATIVE OF A THING, in memoriam aliquid rei institutus.
COMMENCE, *E*, *TO*, (1) *v. t. (begin)*, inchoare, incipere; occipere, aggeredi, ordiri, exordiri; *to commence an action against one*, actionem alicui intendere, in jus alicui trahere; (2) *v. i. (become)*, fieri, existere.
COMMENCEMENT, *n.*, *(beginning)*, initium.
COMMEND, *TO*, *v. t. (recommend)*, commendare; *(praise)*, commendare, laudare, collaudare, alaudare; celebrare, comprobare, plaudere; laudem alicui tribuere, dare, impertire; laudibus alicui afferre or orare; *(commit unto)*, commendare, mandare; aliquid alicui fidei committere, tradere; *to commend one's self to a person (send one's compliments)*, alicui salutem, alicui salutem impertire or dicere, alicui salutem salutem; *he commends himself very kindly to you*, tibi salutem plurimum dicit; *commend me to your father*, meis verbis patrem saluta.
COMMENDABLE, *adj.*, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, prædicandus, laudibus effendendus.
COMMENDAM, *n.*, beneficium ecclesiasticum clerico commendatum; *to have a living in commendam*, beneficium ecclesiasticum cibi commendatum habere.
COMMENDATION, *n.*, commendatio; *(praise)*, laus, prædicatio; *letter of commendation*, litteræ commendatitiæ; *commendations*, salutaciones, salus; *to send commendations*, salutem alicui dicere or mittere.
COMMENDATORY, *adj.*, commendatitius.
COMMENDER, *n.*, laudator, laudatrix.
COMMENSURABLE, *adj.*, proportionem æquandus.
COMMENSURATE, *adj.*, adæquans, proportionem æquans; *(equal)*, par, similis.
COMMENT, **COMMENTARY**, *n.*, commentarius, commentarium; scholion, annotatio; aliquid rei interpretatio or explanatio; *(remark)*, animadversio; sententia.
COMMENT ON, *TO*, *v. t.*, commentari, interpretari, illustrare, enarrare, explanare, explicare, diluere.
COMMENTATOR, *n.*, interpres, glossographus, scholiastes.
COMMERCE, *n.*, *(traffic)*, commercium, mercatura; *(intercourse)*, commercium, usus, consuetudo; *commerce by letter*, commercia litterarum.
COMMERCIAL, *adj.*, ad commercium pertinens.
COMMINATION, *n.*, comminatio, minatio.
COMMUNICATORY, *adj.*, communicationem continens, communicatorius.
COMMUNITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, comminueri.
COMMISERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, commiserari, miseri; *I commiserate one*, miseri me alicuius.
COMMISERATION, *n.*, commiseratio, misericordia; misericordia.
COMMISSARY, *n.*, curator; *Judex delegatus; commissary of an army*, rei frumentariæ præfectus; *(muster master)*, armorum lustrator.
COMMISSION, *n.*, mandatam, auctoritas, delegatio; negotium.
COMMISSION ONE WITH A THING, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid alicui demandare, legare, delegare; alicuius rei procurandam potestatem facere.
COMMISSIONER, *n.*, curator, recuperator, delegatus; arbiter.
COMMIT, *TO*, *v. t. (do)*, facere, patrare, perpetrare; *(give in trust)*, committere, tradere, credere, delegare, deferre, dare, commendare; *to — a fault*, peccare, delinquere; *to — adultery*, adulterari, nuchari; *to — to memory*, memorie mandare; *to — an office to one*, munus alicui deferre; *to — in trust*, apud alicuius deponere, alicuius fidei concedere; *to — a thing to one's discretion*, arbitrio alicuius

rem permittere; *to — to prison*, in custodiam dare; *to — to writing*, litteris mandare.
COMMITMENT OR COMMITTING TO PRISON, in custodiam traditio or missio.
COMMITTEE, *n.*, delecti, concilium delectorum, arbitrorum consensus, curatores selecti.
COMMIX, *TO*, *v. t.*, misceere, commiscere.
COMMIXION, COMMIXTURE, *n.*, commixtio, admixtio.
COMMODOUS, *adj.*, commodus, aptus, utilis, opportunus.
COMMODOUSNESS, COMMODITY, *n.*, *(convenience)*, commoditas, opportunitas, utilitas; *(profit)*, commodum, emolumentum; *commodities (wares)*, merces.
COMMODORE, *n.*, navium præfectus, dux classis.
COMMON, *adj.*, *(belonging to many)*, communis; *(public)*, publicus; *(ruler)*, vulgaris, vulgaris, pervagatus; *(ordinary)*, usitatus, consuetus, quotidianus; *(mean)*, plebeius, vilis; *(not sacred)*, profanus; *— life*, vita quotidiana; *no — mind*, lūdus mediocre ingulium; *to make — cause with one*, consilia jungere cum aliquo; *in common*, communiter, promiscue; *the — people*, plebs, plebei; vulgus; plebeius; *a — common book*, adversaria, commentarius; *a — sword*, cloaca; *a — soldier*, miles gregarius; *a — prostitute*, prostibulum; *to become — vulgo fieri; to lie — in common*, iacere; *to make — divulgar*, in medium afferre; *of the — sort*, gregarius, plebeius; *it is very —*, pervulgatum est; *with — consent*, communiter, communi suffragio or consensu concorditer.
COMMON, *n.*, *(common pasture)*, ager compascuus, pasuum publicum.
COMMONAGE, *n.*, jus compascuum.
COMMONALTY, *n.*, plebs, plebei; *(the many)*, multitudo.
COMMONER, *n.*, plebeius, homo de plebe.
COMMONLY, *adv.*, vulgo, vulgariter, fere, magna ex parte.
COMMONNESS, *n.*, *(equal participation among many)*, communio; *(frequency)*, frequentia.
COMMONPLACE, *adj.*, vulgaris, tritus, contritus.
COMMONS, *n.*, *(allowance)*, demensum; *short commons*, demensum tenue; *(a living at the same table)*, convictus; *to live in commons*, convivere.
COMMONS, *HOUSE OF*, *n.*, senatus inferior.
COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH, *n.*, respublica; senatus popularis; *to rob the commonwealth*, publicam pecuniam compilare, peculiari depouari.
COMMOTION, *n.*, commotio, motus, seditio, tumultus, turba; *to stir up a commotion*, tumultuari, tumultus excitare.
COMMOVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, commovere, turbare, disturbare.
COMMUNE, *TO*, *v. i.*, aliquid cum aliquo communicare; de aliquo re colloqui, confabulari.
COMMUNICABLE, *adj.*, quod cum aliquo communicari potest.
COMMUNICANT, *n.*, qui ad sacram mensum accedit, eucharistia participans.
COMMUNICATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t. (impart)*, aliquid cum aliquo communicare, aliquid alicui impertire; (2) *v. t. (have intercourse)*, colloqui, communicare cum aliquo; *(receive the sacrament)*, ad mensum sacram accedere, cenam Domini sumere, eucharistia participem fieri.
COMMUNICATION, *n.*, *(imparting)*, communicatio; *(discourse)*, colloquium, sermo, sermocinatio; *(intelligence)*, nunciatio.
COMMUNICATIVE, *adj.*, qui facile aliquid cum alio communicat, affabilis, loquax.
COMMUNION, *n.*, *(intercourse)*, conversatio, usus, consuetudo; *(discourse)*, colloquium, sermo; *(the sacrament)*, cena Domini, cena sacra, eucharistia; *to receive the communion*, sacro convivio intervesse.
COMMUNITY, *n.*, *(common possession)*, communio, communitas, consortium; *(commonwealth)*, communio, civitas, respublica.
COMMUTABLE, *adj.*, commutabilis.
COMMUTATION, *n.*, commutatio.
COMMUTE, *TO*, (1) *v. t. (change)*, mutare, commutare; *permutare; (buy off punishment)*, culpam pretio soluto redimere; (2) *v. t. (atone)*, penas dare.
COMPACT, *n.*, compactum, pactum, conventum; condiciones; fœdus; *on or by compact*, ex pacto.

COMPLEX

COMPEER, n., comes, æqualis, compar.

duplex; difficilis, impeditus. 57

COMPLEXION, *n.* (*involution of one thing in another*), involutio; (*constitution of the body*), corporis habitus or constitutio; (*color of the face*), oris color; (*color generally*), color; *fine complexion*, eximius color; *pale complexion*, pallidus oris color; *lively complexion*, vegetus oris color.

COMPLEXITY, *n.*, complicatio.

COMPLEXLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

COMPLIANCE, *n.*, assensus, obsequium, obsequentia, indulgentia; *in compliance with*, ex, secundum.

COMPLIANT, *adj.*, assentiens, indulgens.

COMPLICATED, *adj.*, complicatus, multiplex; difficilis, impeditus.

COMPLICATION, *n.*, implicatio, congeries; complicatio.

COMPLIANT WITH THE TIMES, *A*, qui scenae or temporis servit.

COMPLIMENT, *n.* (*salutation*), salutatio, salus; (*courteous speech*), verborum honos, verba honorifica; (*flattering praise*), laus; (*words of courtesy*), blanda verba; *to pay one's compliments*, aliquem salutare, salutem alicui dicere; *a speech full of compliments*, oratio blanda; *without compliments*, citra honorem verborum, sine blanditiis.

COMPLIMENT ONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, honorificis verbis aliquem prosequi, benignis verbis et gestibus aliquem excipere, urbanitatis officii aliquem prosequi; *to compliment one upon his return*, gratulari adventum alicui.

COMPLIMENTARY, *adj.*, blandus, honorificus, officiosus, comis.

COMPLIMENTER, *n.*, officiosus, urbanitatis nimis studiosus.

COMLOT, *n.*, conspiratio, conjuratio, coitio, consensio, machinatio; *by complot*, de compacto.

COMLOT, *TO*, *v. i.*, contra aliquem conspirare, in aliquem conjurare, coitionem facere.

COMPLY, *TO*, *v. i.*, alicui assentiri, assentire, assensum praebere, obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obtemperare, indulgere.

COMPONENT PARTS, *res* ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid.

COMPORT, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (*behave*), se gerere; (*agree, suit*), convenire, accommodatum or aptum esse; (2) *v. t.* (*comply with*), morigerari, alterius obsequi studiis, ad alterius arbitrium se fingere et accommodare.

COMPORTMENT, *n.*, vltæ ratio, mores, modus se gerendi, agendi vivendique ratio.

COMPOSE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*join together*), componere, conficere, condere; (*make up*), efflicere, explere; (*settle, calm*), componere, sedare, placare, pacare, lenire; *to compose types* (*as printers*), typos componere; *to compose music*, modos musicos componere; *to compose a poem*, carmen condere; *to be composed of*, constare ex; *to compose one's self to sleep*, se dare somno.

COMPOSEDLY, *adv.*, tranquillo or æquo animo.

COMPOSER, *n.* (*writer*), scriptor; (*of music*), modos musicos faciendi peritus.

COMPOSITE, *adj.*, compositus.

COMPOSITION, *n.* (*joining together*), compositio; (*agreement*), pactum, compactum; (*adjustment*), compositio; (*compound*), compositio, mixtura, *as mixture*; (*writing*), scriptura; (*piece of writing*), scriptum; (*piece of music*), musica compositio.

COMPOSITOR, *n.*, typorum dispositor, typotheta.

COMPOST, *n.*, letamen, stercus, fæmus.

COMPOSURE, *n.*, animi tranquillitas, æquus animus, quies.

COMPUTATION, *n.*, computatio.

COMPOUND, *adj.*, compositus; *compound words*, verba copulata, composita, juncta, voces compositæ.

COMPOUND, *n.* (*mixture*), compositio, mixtura; (*jumble*), farrago.

COMPOUND, *TO*, *v. t.* (*combine*), componere, commiscere, admiscere, immiscere, miscere; (*adjust*), componere; (*agree*), pacisci; (*buy off*), redimere; *to compound a difference*, litem componere, dirimere, decidere.

COMPREHEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, comprehendere, complecti, continere; (*conceive*), tenere, intellectu consequi; *to comprehend in mind*, mente capere, concipere, percipere; *animo complecti or tenere*.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, comprehensibilis,

facilis intellectu, accommodatus ad intelligentiam, planus, perspicuus.

COMPREHENSION, *n.*, comprehensio, intelligentia.

COMPREHENSIVE, *adj.* (*capable of containing*), capax, continens; (*compendious*), contractus, plura breviter continens.

COMPRESS, *n.* (*in surgery*), penicillus.

COMPRESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, comprimere, in angustum cogere.

COMPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, quod compressi potest.

COMPRESSION, *n.*, compressio.

COMPRISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, comprehendere, complecti, continere.

COMPROMISE, *n.*, compromissum.

COMPROMISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, compromittere, rem arbitris permittere, compromissum de aliqua re facere.

COMPTROLLER, *n.*, observator; rationum inspector or custos; censor; administrator, procurator.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, *n.*, munus administratoris or procuratoris.

COMPULSION, *n.*, vis, compellitio; *to use compulsion*, vim adhibere; *by compulsion*, per vim, vi; coactus.

COMPULSIVE, *adj.*, ad vim or violentiam pertinens.

COMPULSORY MEANS, *vis*.

COMPUNCTION, *n.*, compunctio; conscientiae angor; *to feel compunction*, conscientia morderi.

COMPUTABLE, *adj.*, computabilis.

COMPUTATION, *n.*, computatio, supputatio; æstimatio; calculus.

COMPUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, computare, numerare, supputare; ducere.

COMPUTER, **COMPUTIST**, *n.*, computandi or numerandi peritus, calculator.

COMRADE, *n.* (*chamber-mate*), contubernalis; (*companion*), sodalis, collega, socius; (*in arms*), commilito.

CON, *TO*, *v. t.*, memorie mandare, edicere; *to con orer*, memoria repetere; *to con one thanks*, gratias alicui agere, gratiam habere.

CONCATENATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, concatenare, connectere, colligare.

CONCATEINATION, *n.*, connexus, nexus, series.

CONCAVE, *adj.*, concavus; *made concave*, excavatus.

CONCAVITY, *n.*, cavum, caverna.

CONCEAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, celare, occultare, abdere, recondere, obscurare, reticere, tegere; dissimulare; *to conceal one's self*, se abdere in occultum, occultari, delitescere.

CONCEALER, *n.*, occultator.

CONCEALMENT, *n.*, occultatio; occultum; refugium; latebra.

CONCEDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, concedere, annuere.

CONCEIT, *n.* (*opinion*), opinio, existimatio, sententia; (*thought*), cogitatio; (*jest*), jocus, dictiorum, lepidum dictum, lepor; (*fancy*), imaginatio; *pretty conceits*, sales, facetiae; *fantastical conceits*, ineptiae; *trice*, idle conceits, nugæ, fabulae, nugamenta; *full of pleasant conceits*, lepidus, facetus; *out of conceit with*, improbens, religiosis; *to put out of conceit*, abalienare; *a great conceit of one's self*, magna de se opinio, vana de se persuasio, arrogantia, superbia.

CONCEIT, *TO*, *v. i.*, opinari, in opinione esse; putare, existimare; imaginari.

CONCEITED, *adj.* (*fantastical*), cerebrosus, vecors, vesanus; (*affected*), nimis affectatus, putidus, ineptus; (*opinionative*), opinionibus inflatus; (*fond of one's self*), qui nimium sibi placet; (*proud*), arrogans, gloriosus, superbus; *to be well conceited of himself*, altum sapere, plus æquo sibi tribuere, nimium sibi placere; *conceited language or style*, affectata verborum concinnitas, sermouis venustus nimium exquisita.

CONCEITEDNESS, *n.* (*self-conceit*), magna de se opinio, nimia sui fiducia, arrogantia, superbia; (*affectedness*), affectatio, putida elegantia.

CONCEIVABLE, *adj.*, quod animo comprehendi, concipi or percipi potest; planus, perspicuus.

CONCEIVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*comprehend, understand*), mente concipere, percipere, complecti, comprehendere, ass equi; (*suppose*), existimare, sentire, judicare, putare, opinari, rer; *to conceive young*, concipere; *as I conceive*, ut opinor, ut puto, meo

judicio, quantum ego judico; *to conceive hatred against one*, indignari, irasci contra, odium concipere in aliquem; *to conceive mischief*, perniciem alicui struere *or machinari*; *to conceive jealousy*, alicui invidere.

CONCENT, *n.* (*concert*), concentus.

CONCENTRATE, CONCENTRE, (1) *v. t.* (*direct towards one centre*), in unum conferre *or* contrahere, ad unam rem dirigere, colligere, cogere; (2) *v. i.*, in unum conferri, contrahi; in unum et idem centrum vergere *or* tendere.

CONCENTRIC, *adj.*, quibus commune est centrum; eodem tendens.

CONCEPTION, *n.* (*notion*), notio, cogitatio; sensum; (*with young*), conceptio, conceptus; *false conception*, mola.

CONCERN, *n.* (*affair, business*), negotium, res; (*grief*), dolor, molestia, tristitia; (*care*), cura, attentio, studium, (*fear*), metus; (*regard*), reverentia, verecundia, ratio; (*importance*), momentum, pondus, *of great concern*, magni momenti et ponderis; *of small concern*, levis *or* minimi momenti.

CONCERN, TO, *v. t.* (*belong to*), ad aliquem pertinere, attinere, spectare, aliquem tangere; *it concerns me*, refert *or* interest me; *as to what concerns me*, quod ad me attinet; (*trouble*), sollicitare; alicui mororem, molestiam *or* sollicitudinem creare *or* afferre; *to concern one's self in other people's business*, alicuius rebus sese immiscere.

CONCERNED, *adj.* (*interested in*), quem *or* ad quem res spectat, attinet; *he thinks himself not concerned in it*, a se alienum putat; *your interests are concerned*, res tua agitur, res ad te spectat, te attingit; *to be concerned in an affair*, re aliqua aligari, implicari, occupari; *to be concerned with a person*, rem aliquam simul cum aliquo tractare; *to be concerned*, trepidare, ex aliqua re molestiam accipere; *he was not concerned*, nihil pensi habuit.

CONCERNING, *adj.*, de, quod attinet ad.

CONCERNMENT, *n.*, momentum, pondus; *of great concernment*, magni momenti *or* ponderis.

CONCERT, *n.* (*communication of designs*), deliberatio; consensio; (*collusion*), collusio; (*music*), concentus, symphonia; *by concert*, compacto, ex compacto, de compacto.

CONCERT, TO, *v. t.*, una deliberare, consultare; consilia conferre, commiscere, communicare; (*contrive*), concingere, moliri, machinari.

CONCERTING, *n.*, deliberatio, consultatio.

CONCESSION, *n.*, concessio.

CONCILIATE, TO, *v. t.*, conciliare.

CONCILIATORY, *adj.*, ad conciliationem pertinenens.

CONCINNITY, *n.*, concinnitas.

CONCISE, *adj.*, concisus, brevis, strictus, pressus, compendiosus.

CONCISELY, *adv.*, concise, minute, præcise, presse, breviter, strictim, paucis verbis.

CONCISENESS, *n.*, brevitatis.

CONCISION, *n.*, circuncisio.

CONCLAVE, *n.* (*private apartment*), conclave, cubiculum; (*the assembled cardinals*), patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, TO, *v. t.* (*end*), concludere, conficere, finire, transigere; (*gather by reason*), aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, colligere; (*determine*), decernere, decidere; (*resolve with one's self*), statuere, constituere.

CONCLUSION, *n.* (*end*), conclusio; finis, exitus; (*amount*), summa; (*inference*), conclusio, consequentia, corollarium, connexum; *to draw a — from*, aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, deducere; *a deceitful —*, falsa ratiocinatio; *in —*, denique, postremo, in summa, ad summam; *the — of a discourse*, peroratio, orationis conclusio; *the — of a play*, epilogus; *the — of a letter*, extrema clausula.

CONCLUSIVE, *adj.* (*last*), extremus, postremus; (*binding*), alligans, obligans; (*decisive*), decretorius; (*convincing*), gravis, firmus, idoneus.

CONCOCT, TO, *v. t.*, concoquere, conficere, diggerere.

CONCOCTION, *n.*, concoctio, digestio.

CONCOMITANT, *n.*, comitatus

CONCOMITANT, *adj.*, junctus, conjunctus cum aliqua re; *concomitant circumstances*, adjuncta.

CONCORD, *n.*, concordia, unanimitas, consensus; (*in grammar*), convenientia; (*in music*), concentus; *to be at concord*, concordare, consentire; *in concord*, concorditer.

CONCORDANCE, *n.*, concordia, consensus; (*of the Bible*), concordantia loca, index bibliensis.

CONCORDANT, *adj.*, concors, concordia conjunctus, consentiens.

CONCOURSE, *n.*, concursus, accursus; cætus, frequentia.

CONCRETE, *adj.*, concretus; *concrete idea*, notio concreta, notio rei singularis.

CONCRETION, *n.*, concretio, concretus.

CONCUBINAGE, *n.*, concubinatus.

CONCUBINE, *n.*, concubina; pellex.

CONCUPISCENCE, *n.*, libido, appetitus; impetus libidinum, veneris cupiditas.

CONCUPISCENT, *adj.*, libidine accensus, libidinuosus.

CONCUR, TO, *v. i.* (*meet*), in unum locum venire; (*agree*), convenire, inter se congruere, consentire, idem sentire cum aliquo, una agere cum aliquo; (*help*), concurrere, conspire; (*be joined*), junctum, conjunctum esse; *this was concurred in*, hoc convenit.

CONCURRENCE, *n.* (*meeting*), concursus; (*agreeing*), assensus, consensus, consensio; (*helping*), auxilium.

CONCURRENT, *adj.*, concurrens; in unum locum *or* in idem tempus conveniens; consensuens, conspirans.

CONCUSSION, *n.*, concussio, conquassatio, quassatio; motus; letus.

CONDEMN, TO, *v. t.* (*doom*), damnare, condemnare; (*blame*), culpae, reprehendere; (*dislike*), improbare, damnare; *to — one to death*, aliquem capitis *or* capite damnare; *to — one to pay the costs*, aliquem in expensis damnare; *to — before-hand*, prædamnare.

CONDEMNATION, *n.*, damnatio, condemnatio; *sentence of condemnation*, iudicium damnatorium.

CONDEMNER, *n.*, condemnator.

CONDENSE, TO, *v. t.*, condensare, densare; coartare, comprimere.

CONDENSATION, *n.*, densatio, condensatio.

CONDENSE, *adj.*, condensus.

CONDENSITY, *n.*, densitas.

CONDESCEND, TO, *v. i.* (*humble one's self*), se demittere, descendere; (*yield*), concedere; alicui obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere; (*succumb*), dignari; *condescending unto*, cui concessum est.

CONDESCENDING, *adj.*, obsequens, indulgens, commodus, se demittens.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *adv.*, benigne, comiter, humane.

CONDESCENSION, *n.*, obsequium, indulgentia; sui demissio.

CONDIGN, *adj.*, condignus, dignus, meritis, debitus.

CONDITION, *n.* (*disposition*), mos, indoles; (*state*), condicio, fortuna, sors, status; (*rank*), ordo, locus; (*covenant*), condicio, lex, pactum; *to be in good, bad condition*, bene, male se habere; *with this condition*, hac lege.

CONDITION, TO, *v. t.*, pæscere.

CONDITIONAL, *adj.*, conditionis subjectus, conditionalis; cum exceptione *or* adjunctione.

CONDITIONALLY, *adv.*, sub conditione, hac lege ut, cum exceptione *or* adjunctione, conjuncte.

CONDITIONARY, *adj.*, cui adjecta est condicio.

CONDITIONED, *adj.*, moratus, constitutus; *fair conditioned*, bene moratus, benignus, candidus; *ill conditioned*, malignus, procerus, improbus.

CONDOLE, TO, *v. t.*, condolare, condolere, simul dolere; miserari, commiserari aliquem *or* aliquid.

CONDOLENCE, CONDOLEMENT, *n.*, miseratione, commiseratio.

CONDUCE, TO, *v. i.*, conducere, prodesse, usui esse, salutem esse.

CONDUCTIBLE, *adj.*, utilis, aptus, accommodatus; conducibilis.

CONDUCTIVENESS, *n.*, utilitas.

CONDUCT, TO, *v. t.* (*lead*), ducere, deducere; (*manage*), tractare, administrare; *to conduct one's self*, se gerere.

CONDUCT, *n.* (*leading*), ductus, auspiciu; (*management*), administratio; (*behavior*), modus se gerendi, mores, vita, vivendi ratio, *safe conduct*, fides publica, comitatus.

CONDUCTOR, *n.*, deductor, dux itineris *or* viæ; (*in a machine*), conductor.

CONDUIT, *n.*, canal; *small conduit*, canaliculus.

lus; *a conduit pipe, siphon, tubus; conduit-heads, castella aquatica.*

CONE, *n.*, conus.

CONFABULATE, *TO, v. t.*, confabulari, sermones serere or cedere.

CONFABULATION, *n.*, sermo, colloquium, confabulatio.

CONFECTION, *n.* (*composition*), compositio, mixtura; (*preserving*), conditura; *confections, confects, confits, confectionery, bellaria, dulciola, cupidie.*

CONFECTIONER, *n.*, pistor dulciarius, cupidinarius, rerum conditarum venditor.

CONFEDERACY, *n.* (*alliance*), fœdus, societas; concilium; (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio.

CONFEDERATE, *adj.*, fœderatus, sociatus, fœdere conjunctus; *n.*, socius, consilii particeps; *confederates, socii, fœderati, amicitia et fœdere conjuncti; of confederates, socialis.*

CONFEDERATE, *TO, v. t.*, societatem facere, finire; sociare, coire; fœdere seungere, coniungere cum aliquo; *to confederate against a person, contra aliquem conjurare, in aliquem conspirare.*

CONFEDERATION, *n.* See CONFEDERACY.

CONFERR, *TO, v. t. (bestow)*, dare, conferre, tribuere, attribuire, largiri, donare; (*compare*), rem cum re conferre, comparare, componere; *to confer together (converse)*, commercium inter se habere; *to confer with one, colloqui, cum aliquo deliberare, consultare, sermonem conferre, consilia conferre or commiscere.*

CONFERENCE, *n.* (*formal discourse*), sermo, colloquium, colloquio; (*meeting for discussion*), congressus, consultatio, deliberatio, disputatio.

CONFERRE, *n.*, collator, largitor, dator.

CONFERRING, *n.*, collatio, donatio, largitio.

CONFESS, *TO, v. t. (acknowledge)*, agnoscere, fateri, confiteri; profiteri, prae se ferre; (*grant*), concedere; *to — a crime, delictum or de delicto confiteri; to — Christ, Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam profiteri; to — one's self to a priest, sacerdoti peccata sua confiteri; to — one (hear his confession), alicui confitenti operam dare.*

CONFESSEDLY, *adv.*, ex confesso.

CONFESSION, *n.*, confessio, agnitio; *confession of sins, confessio peccatorum; auricular confession, confessio auricularis.*

CONFESSIOAL, *n.*, sella audiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, *n.* (*one who confesses*), qui confitetur or agnoscit; (*one who makes a profession of faith*), qui doctrinam Christianam profitetur; (*priest*), sacerdos a confessionibus; qui animum alienius regit et moderatur.

CONFIDE, *TO, v. t.*, fidere, confidere alicui or alicui rei, fretum esse aliqua re; (*trust*), credere, committere.

CONFIDENCE, *n.* (*trust*), fiducia, fides; spes certa, firma; magna animorum conjunctio, familiaritas; (*assurance*), fidentia, fiducia sui; (*boldness*), confidentia, fidentia, audacia; *from — in me, fiducia mea; to put — in, alicui fidem habere, fidere, confidere, credere; to put no — in, alicui diffidere; to have a share in a person's —, versari in alienius familiaritate; to say in —, secreto dicere; this in —, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; having — in, fretus, confusus, nixus; self —, sui fiducia.*

CONFIDENT, *adj.*, confidens, audax, certus; *too confident in one's self, sibi nimium fidens; I am confident of it, id mihi persuasum habeo.*

CONFIDENT, CONFIDANT, *n.*, familiaris, intimus consilii, cui præcipue fides habetur; consiliorum particeps, conscius, amicus certus.

CONFIDENTIAL, *adj.*, familiaris, intimus.

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.* (*trustingly*), cum fiducia; (*boldly*), confidenter, audacter, asseveranter, fidenter; *to affirm confidently, pro certo affirmare.*

CONFIGURATION, *n.*, conformatio, figura, forma; *configuration of stars, siderum affectio, constitutio.*

CONFIGURE, *TO, v. t.*, conformare, in aliquam formam or figuram disponere.

CONFIN, *TO, (1) v. t. (keep in)*, coercere, cohibere, reprimere; cancellos alicui circumdare; (*banish*), relegare; *to confine in prison, aliquem in carcere includere or detinere, in vinculis habere; to confine one's desires, animi impetum reprimere, cohibere, refrænare; (2) v. t. (border upon)*, contemini or confinem esse.

CONFINES, *n.*, fines, confinia, limites.

CONFINEMENT, *n.* (*restraining*), coëctio, cohibitio; *confinement in prison, in carcere detentio; confinement by business, occupatio.*

CONFIRM, *TO, v. t. (strengthen)*, firmare, confirmare, stabilire; (*ratify*), aliquid approbare, affirmare, comprobare, ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere, sancire; *to confirm a young person, puerum in Christiana fide confirmare.*

CONFIRMABLE, *adj.*, quod confirmari potest.

CONFIRMATION, *n.*, confirmatio, adstipulatio; stabilimentum; auctoritas; *confirmation by the bishop, in Christiana fide confirmatio.*

CONFIRMER, *n.*, confirmator, adstipulator.

CONFISCATE, *TO, v. t.*, in publicum addicere, proscribere, publicare; confiscare, in fiscum redigere, fisco addicere.

CONFISCATION, *n.*, publicatio, confiscatio.

CONFLAGRATION, *n.*, deflagratio, incendium; teoconflagratio.

CONFLATION, *n.*, conflatio.

CONFLICT, *n.* (*contest*), conflictus, contentio, concertatio; controversia; (*fight*), certamen, pugna, proelium; (*inconsistency*), pugna, repugnantia.

CONFLICT, *TO, v. t.*, confligere, certare, concertare, decertare, dimicare, proelari; *figur.: pugnare inter se, repugnare alicui rei.*

CONFLUENT, *n.* (*meeting of rivers*), confluentis, confluentes; (*resort of people*), frequentia, cæus, concursus, celebritas.

CONFLUENT, *adj.*, confluentis.

CONFLUX, *n.*, confluentis.

CONFORM, CONFORMABLE, *adj.*, consentaneus, congruens, convenientis.

CONFORM, *TO, (1) v. t. (make agreeable to)*, conformare, accommodare; (*2) v. t.*, se conformare; *to conform to another's will, alicui morem gerere, morigerari, ad alterius voluntatem se conformare.*

CONFORMABLE, See CONFORM.

CONFORMATION, *n.*, conformatio.

CONFORMIST, *n.*, qui se ecclesiæ stabilitate conformat.

CONFORMITY, *n.*, congruentia, convenientia; conformity of opinions, consensio, consensus.

CONFOUND, *TO, v. t. (mix together)*, confundere, permiscere, commiscere; (*put out of order*), confundere, conturbare, perturbare; (*put out of countenance*), aliquem perturbare, pudore percellere; (*destroy*), pessum dare, perdere, evertere; pervertere, funditus tollere, delere; *to confound by arguments, argumentis aliquem vincere or evincere.*

CONFOUNDEDLY, *adv.* (*horribly*), horrendum or horribilem in modum.

CONFOUNDEE, *n.* (*master*), conturbator, prodigus, luxuriosus; (*disturber*), turbator, perturbator.

CONFOUNDING, *n.*, confusio, effusio, conturbatio.

CONFRATERNITY, *n.*, societas.

CONFRONT, *TO, v. t. (set one against the other)*, cornu conferre, adversum stare, componere; res inter se contendere; (*face*), adversus aliquem stare, contra aliquid esse or positum esse.

CONFUSE, *TO, v. t.*, miscere, permiscere, confundere, implicare; turbare, conturbare, perturbare.

CONFUSED, *adj.* (*mixed*), confusus, indistinctus, promiscuus; (*out of order*), rudis, inconditus, indigestus; (*confounded*), turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus; (*entangled*), impeditus; (*obscure*), perplexus; *a confused noise, clamor dissous; a confused heap, cæcus ævexus; a confused piece of work, negotium turbulentum, res turbata; a confused flight, effusa fuga.*

CONFUSION, *n.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio, implicatio, turba, tumultus, triplicatio; (*destruction*), perniciēs, lates; (*shame*), pudor; *to bring into confusion, confundere; to put into confusion, perturbare, conturbare, alicui pudorem or ruborem iniectione.*

CONFUTE, *TO, v. t.*, confutare, refutare; refellere, convellere, redarguere, conarguere; convincere; *to confute an argument, argumentum infirmare, evertere, refellere, convellere; to confute a slander, criminationem repellere, diluere.*

CONFUTATION, *n.*, confutatio, refutatio.

CONGEAL, *TO, (1) v. t.*, congelare, glaciare, (*2) v. t.*, congelari, conglaciari, gelu concresecere, durescere, rigescere.

CONGELATION, *n.*, congelatio.

CONGENIAL, *adj.* (*suitable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, aptus, accommodatus; (*kindred*), propinquus, ejusdem generis; (*agreeing*), unanims, concors.

CONGER, *n.* (*sea-eel*), conger.

CONGERIES, *n.*, congeries.

CONGLOMERATE, *TO, v. t.*, conglomerare.

CONGLUTINATE, *TO, v. t.*, conglutinare.

CONGLUTINATION, *n.*, conglutinatio.

CONGRATULATE, *TO, v. t.*, congratulari, gratulari alicui rem or de re.

CONGRATULATION, *n.*, gratulatio, congratulatio, lætitia, gaudium; *to exchange congratulations*, mutua gratulatio fungii; *with congratulation*, gratulans, gratulabundus.

CONGRATULATORY, *adj.*, gratulatorius; *congratulatory letter*, gratulatio.

CONGREGATE, *TO, (1) v. t.*, congregare; (*2*) *v. i.*, congregari, se congregare, coire, convenire, confluere.

CONGREGATION, *n.*, congregatio, cœtus, conventio.

CONGREGATIONAL, *adj.*, congregationis suffragio pendens, ad congregationem pertinens.

CONGRESS, *n.* (*meeting*), congressus, conventus; (*encounter*), congressus, coitio; *to hold a —*, conventum agere, convenire; *the — of the United States*, senatus Americanus; *the members of a —*, legati.

CONGRUENCE, **CONGRUITY**, *n.*, congruentia, convenientia.

CONGRUENT, **CONGRUOUS**, *adj.*, congruens, congruus.

CONJECTURAL, *adj.*, conjecturalis, in conjectura positus, opinabilis, quod conjectura nititur.

CONJECTURALLY, *adv.*, conjectura; quantum conjectare licet.

CONJECTURE, *n.*, conjectura; *conjectatio*; opinio, opinatio; divinitio; suspicio.

CONJECTURE, *TO, v. t.*, conijicere, conjectare, conjecturam facere, conjectura prospicere or providere, conjectura consequi, opinione præcipere, opinari, suspicari; *as far as I can conjecture*, quantum equidem judicare possum; *mea opinione*; *ut mea fert opinio*; quantum conjectura auguror.

CONJECTURER, *n.*, conjector, ariolus.

CONJOIN, *TO, v. t.*, conjungere, connectere.

CONJOINTLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUGAL, *adj.*, conjugalis, conjugialis, maritalis; *coniubialis*.

CONJUGATE A VERB, *TO, v. t.*, verbum inflectere, inclinare, declinare.

CONJUGATION, *n.*, declinatio, conjugatio.

CONJUNCT, *adj.*, conjunctus.

CONJUNCTION, *n.*, conjunctio, adjunctio; (*part of speech*), conjunctio.

CONJUNCTIVE, *adj.*, conjunctivus; *the conjunctive or subjunctive mood*, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus.

CONJUNCTLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUNCTURE, *n.* (*joining together*), junctura; (*of affairs*), tempus, tempora, temporum ratio, status rerum; *a favorable conjuncture*, opportunum tempus, opportunitas temporum.

CONJURE, *TO, (1) v. t. (adjure)*, orare, obsecrare, obtestari; (*beitch*), fascinare, incantare; *to — up*, adjurare; *to — down*, excludere; *to — up the dead*, infernas umbras carminibus elicere; *to — spirits*, exorcizare; (*2*) *v. i. (conspire)*, conjurare, conspire.

CONJURATION, *n.* (*adjuration*), obsecratio, obtestatio; (*incantation*), fascinatio, incantamentum, veneficium; exorcismus; (*conspiring*), conjuratio, conspiratio.

CONJURER, *n.*, magus, veneficus.

CONNATE, *adj.*, innatus, natura insitus, ingeneratus; *connate ideas*, consignate in animis notiones.

CONNATURAL, *adj.*, naturā connexus, ejusdem nature.

CONNECT, *TO, v. t.*, jungere, conjungere, adjungere, connectere, colligare, copulari, committere, alligare; *to connect one's self with another*, societatem inire cum aliquo.

CONNECTION, *n.*, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio; connexio, nexus, series; societas; necessitudo, conjunctio affinitatis; commercium; *connections (relatives)*, propinqui, necessarii.

CONNIVANCE, *n.*, indulgentia, venia, gratia.

CONNIVE, *TO, v. i.*, connivere in re; concedere, condonare aliquid, gratiam facere alicujus rei.

CONNUBIAL, *adj.*, conjugalis, coniubialis.

CONQUER, *TO, (1) v. t.*, vincere, subigere, expugnare, debellare, superare, donare, in dicionem redigere; (*2*) *v. i.*, victoriam reportare, victorem discedere.

CONQUERABLE, *adj.*, superabilis, vincibilis.

CONQUERING, *adj.*, victor; *n.*, expugnatio.

CONQUEROR, *n.*, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.

CONQUEST, *n.*, victoria; *to get the conquest*, vincere, victoriam reportare; *to make great conquests*, magnas terras expugnare; *to hold the conquests*, parta retinere.

CONSANGUINITY, *n.*, consanguinitas, sanguinalis conjunctio, cognatio.

CONSCIENCE, *n.*, conscientia animi or mentis, animus sibi conscius, mens sibi conscia, (*fear, regard*), religio; *a good or clear —*, conscientia recte factorum, mens sibi bene conscia; *a bad —*, conscientia peccatorum, scelus; mens sibi male conscia; *to have a bad —*, conscientia morderi; *a scruple of —*, religio, scrupulus; *a large —*, animus religione vacuus; *to be troubled in —*, conscientia animi excruciarum; *to make — of*, aliquid religioni habere, in religionem trahere; *to burden one's —*, se religione obstringere; *remorse of —*, angor et sollicitudo conscientia.

CONSCIENTIOUS, *adj.*, religiosus, sanctus, severus; æquus, justus, integer.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *n.*, religio, sanctitas, æveritas, justitia, fides.

CONSCIONABLE, *adj.*, æquus, justus.

CONSCIOUS, *adj.*, conscius; *to be conscious of no crime*, nullius sibi culpæ conscius esse, nihil conscire sibi.

CONSCIOUSLY, *adv.*, ex conscientia; scienter, prudenter; sciens, prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, *n.*, conscientia, sensus, memoria.

CONSCRIPT, *adj.*, conscriptus.

CONSCRIPTION, *n.*, conquisitio militum, deductus.

CONSECRATE, *TO, v. t.*, consecrare, sacrare, dedicare, dicare.

CONSECRATION, *n.*, consecratio, dedicatio.

CONSECRATARY, *adj.*, consequens, consecutivus; *n.*, consecrarium.

CONSECUTIVE, *adj.*, sequens, consequens, subsequens; continuus; *a consecutive series*, continuatio, series.

CONSENT, *n.* (*agreement in opinion*), consensus, consensio; (*assent*), assensus, assensio; permissio, venia, jussus, auctoritas; *without my consent*, me inconsulto, me invito; *with one consent*, concorditer, omnium consensu, una mente.

CONSENT, *TO, v. i. (assent)*, assentire, assentiri, suffragari, accedere; assensum præbere; (*yield to*), indulgere, concedere, annuere, veniam dare.

CONSENTANEOUS, *adj.*, consentaneus, congruens.

CONSENTIENT, *adj.*, consentiens, conspirans.

CONSENTING, *n.*, assensus, approbatio; assensus.

CONSEQUENCE, *n. (sequel)*, consecutio, consequens, consequentia, quod sequitur or consequitur rem, consecrarium; quod manet ex re; exitus, eventus; (*importance*), momentum, pondus, gravitas, vis; *by or in consequence of*, ideo, ergo, idcirco, ob eam causam, ea de causa; *of dangerous —*, res periculosa; *of great —*, res magni momenti, res gravis, negotium magnæ utilitatis or magni emolumentum; *of little —*, res levis, res minimi ponderis or momenti; *of no —*, res nihili; *attended with bad consequences*, malis eventus comitatus.

CONSEQUENT, *adj.*, consequens.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *adj.*, sibi constans, consentaneus, congruens, conveniens; (*haughty*), superbus.

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.*, igitur, ergo, itaque, atque ita; ideo, idcirco, propterea, proinde.

CONSERVATION, *n.*, conservatio.

CONSERVATOR, *n.*, conservator.

CONSERVATORY, *n.*, receptaculum, repositorium, conditorium.

CONSERVE, *TO, v. t. (keep, maintain)*, conservare, servare, custodire, tueri; (*preserve with sugar*), saccharo condire.

CONSERVER OF FRUITS, qui or quæ res conditivas parat, feconditor, feconditrix.

CONSERVES, *n.*, *pl.*, mala conditancia, oleæ conditancia, salsama.

CONSIDER, TO, v. t. (*think of*), considerare, contemplari, speculari, spectare; pondrare, perpendere, videre, consulere; versare, volutare, secum volvere; animo agitare, secum considerare, reputare; (*remember*), in memoria habere, revolvere; (*regulate*), remunerare, respicere, gratiam referre, grates rependere; (*regard*), rationem allicuius habere; *not to* —, nihil pensi habere, susque deque habere; *to* — *beforehand*, praeeditari; *to* — *often*, retractare, revolvere; *to* — *deeply*, meditari, secum altius cogitare; *it must be considered*, videndum est; *let us* — *the thing in itself*, rem ipsam spectemus; *I have considered of all these matters*, meditata mihi sunt haec omnia.

CONSIDERABLE, adj. (*worthy of consideration*), non contemnendus; (*respectable*), insignis, clarus, illustrius, auctoritate praeditus, gravis; (*important, valuable*), magnus, grandis, amplus, luculentus, magni or maximi momenti, aliquantus; (*more than a little*), non exiguus, satis magnus; *considerable actions*, facta praecleara, egregia, illustri, splendida; *a considerable part*, bona pars; *a considerable sum of money*, aliquantum pecuniae; *a considerable estate*, opes amplae, res laute, praedia ampla.

CONSIDERABLY, adv. multum, multo; aliquantum, aliquanto, maxime.

CONSIDERATE, adj. (*prudent*), consideratus, circumspectus, consultus, prudens, providens; (*regardful*), clemens, benignus.

CONSIDERATENESS, n., prudentia, cautio; humanitas, officium.

CONSIDERATION, n. (*thought*), consideratio, contemplatio, cogitatio; cautio, circumspectio; cura; (*regulate*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*regard*), ratio, respectus; (*measure*), modus; (*notice*), causa, consilii motus, incitamentum, impulsus; *after* —, re perspecta atque cognita; *deep* —, meditatio, contemplatio; *without* —, temere, inconstituto; negligenter; *to come under* —, in deliberationem cadere; *to take a thing into* —, de aliqua re cogitare, rem in animo habere, versare, secum volvere; *in* — *of a thing*, aliquis rei ratione habita, allicujus rei respectu; *upon what* —? quo nomine? qua de causa? quomobrem? *upon that* —, ea causa, ea lege; *for many considerations*, multis nominibus, multis de causa.

CONSIDERER, n., contemplator; spectator.

CONSIGN, TO, v. t., consignare, assignare, transferre, delegare, mandare, deferre, dare, tradere; *to consign to writing*, litteris consignare, litteris mandare; *to consign to the flames*, in flammam conjicere.

CONSIGNMENT, n., consignatio, assignatio.

CONSIST, TO, v. t. (*be made of*), in re aliqua consistere, ex aliqua re constare; (*be consistent with*), convenire, congruere, cohaerere.

CONSISTENCE, n. (*lastingness*), firmitas, stabilitas; (*thickness of liquid things*), concretio, spissitas; (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia; (*steadiness*), constantia.

CONSISTENT, adj., consonus, consentaneus, congruens; constans, aequalis, aequalis sibi; *to be consistent with one's self*, sibi constare.

CONSISTORY, n., senatus ecclesiasticus, concilium, synedrium.

CONSOCIATE, TO, (1) v. t., consociare, sociare; (2) *v. t.*, societatem cum aliquo facere, intro, coire.

CONSOCIATION, n., consociatio, conjunctio.

CONSOLABLE, adj., consolabilis.

CONSOLATION, n., solatium, consolatio, aliquid, confirmatio, solamen.

CONSOLATORY, adj., consolatorius.

CONSOLE, TO, v. t., aliquem solari or consolari, aliquid consolationem adhibere, solatium dare, praebere, afferre.

CONSOLER, n., qui or quae consolatur.

CONSOLIDATE, TO, (1) v. t., solidare, consolidare; firmare, stabilire; (2) *v. t.*, solidescere.

CONSOLIDATION, n., solidatio; soliditas; conglutinatio.

CONSONANT, adj., consentaneus, consonans; *to be consonant, v. t.*, consonare, congruere; *to be consonant to one's self*, sibi constare.

CONSONANT, n., consonans (sc. littera).

CONSONANTLY, adv., convenienter, congruenter.

CONSONANCE, CONSONANCY, n., consonantia, congruentia; constantia.

CONSORT, n. (*companionship*), consors, sodas,

comes, sodalis; (*wife*), conjux, uxor; *the royal consort*, conjux regis, regina.

CONSORT WITH, TO, v. t., societatem cum aliquo inire, apud aliquem frequenter versari, socium aliquem sibi adhibere, adjungere or adsciscere; habere aliquem in usu.

CONSPICUOUS, adj. (*obvious to the sight*), conspicuus, insignis; (*famous*), illustris, insignis.

CONSPIRACY, n., conspiratio, conjuratio.

CONSPIRATOR, n., conspirator, conjurator.

CONSPIRE, TO, v. t. (*plot*), conspirare, conjurare; (*agree together*), in unum consentire; *to conspire against one's life*, in allicujus exitium conjurare.

CONSTABLE, n. (*police officer*), apparitor, teostabularius; *constable of the tower of London*, arcis Londinensis praefectus.

CONSTANCY, n. (*steadfastness*), constantia, firmitudo, immutabilitas; (*faithfulness*), fides, fidelitas; (*patience*), patientia, tolerantia; (*perseverance*), perseverantia, pertinacia, obstinatio, pervicacia.

CONSTANT, adj. (*steadfast*), constans, stabilis, firmus, fixus, immotus, immutabilis; (*faithful*), fidus, fidelis; (*lasting*), perpetuus, assiduus; — *to a purpose*, tenax propositi, pertinax; — *in suffering*, patiens, tolerans; — *against*, obstinatus, contumax, pertinax; *a* — *report*, fama consentiens, quae in ore est omni populo.

CONSTELLATION, n., sidus, signum celeste.

CONSTERNATION, n., consternatio; *to put into consternation*, consternare; *to be put into consternation*, consternari.

CONSTIPATE, TO, v. t. (*cramp close*), constipare; (*make costive*), alvum adstringere, contrahere, supprimere.

CONSTIPATION, n. (*cramping*), stipatio; (*of the bowels*), alvi adstrictio or suppressio, alvus adstricta or suppressa.

CONSTITUTE, adj., constituents; *constituent parts*, elementa; *n.*, constitutor.

CONSTITUTE, TO, v. t., constituere; creare, facere; *to be constituted of*, constare ex.

CONSTITUTION, n., constitutio; (*government*), civitatis forma, reipublica ratio, leges civitatis; *the constitution of the body*, corporis constitutio, affectio; *a strong constitution*, corpus bene constitutum; *a weak constitution*, valetudinis infirmitas.

CONSTITUTIONAL, adj., ingenuus; legibus civitatis conveniens.

CONSTRAIN, TO, v. t., constringere, compellere, cogere, urgere; adigere, subigere ad aliquid; aliquid imponere or iungere necessitatem aliquid faciendi; *to constrain the people to give their votes*, extorquere per vim suffragia populi.

CONSTRAINEDLY, adv., invite, ingratia.

CONSTRAINT, n., vis, coercitio, necessitas; *by* —, vi, invite, coacti, ingratia; *without* —, ultro, sua sponte, suapte, libere.

CONSTRUCT, TO, v. t., colligare; contrahere.

CONSTRUCTION, n., colligatio; contractio.

CONSTRINGE, TO, v. t., constringere, comprimere, contrahere, ligare.

CONSTRUCT, TO, v. t., struere, construere, extruere; (*in grammar*), componere; (*in geometry*), describere.

CONSTRUCTION, n. (*in building*), constructio, extractio, structurae genus; (*in grammar*), verborum compositio, conformatio, constructio, consensio; (*in geometry*), descriptio; (*constructing*), interpretatio, explicatio, expositio; *to put a good construction on*, bene interpretari, in bonam partem accipere.

CONSTRUE, TO, v. t. (*interpret*), interpretari, accipere, trahere in; *to construe a sentence*, verba inter se conjungere.

CONSTRUING, n., expositio, interpretatio, explicatio.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, adj., ejusdem substantiae, consubstantialis.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, n., duarum substantiarum conjunctio, consubstantiatio.

CONSUL, n., consul; *one who has been consul*, vir consularis, consulari perfunctus; *a consul for merchants*, procurator mercaturae, syndicus.

CONSULAR, adj., consularis.

CONSULATE, CONSULSHIP, n., consulatus.

CONSULT, TO, (1) v. t. (*deliberate*), deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium inire, de re; *to* — *with one's self*, secum de aliqua re consultare or

deliberare, rem animo perpendere,olvere, volutare; *to — with another*, consilia cum aliquo communicare; (2) *v. t. (ask advice)*, aliquem de aliqua re consulere, aliquem in consilium adhibere, ab aliquo consilium petere; *to — an oracle*, oraculum consulere, sortes poscere; *to — an author*, scriptoribus, auctorem consulere *or* adire, (*provide for*), alieni rei consulere *or* providere, rem aliquam curare.

CONSULTATION, *n.*, consultatio, deliberatio, consilium.

CONSUMABLE, *adj.*, quod consumi potest.

CONSUME, *TO*, (1) *v. t. (devour)*, consumere, absumere, haurire; edere, comedere, excedere, devorare; (*squander away*), absumere, profundere, effundere, dissipare, dilapidare, disperdere, decoquere, prodigere; (*diminish*), minuere, imminuere, detere; (*spoil*), lacere, dilacerare, spoliare, vastare, populari; *to consume time*, tempus terere *or* conterere; (2) *v. i.*, *to consume away*, tabescere, contabescere, extabescere, marcescere, deliquescere; consumi, absumi, perire.

CONSUMER, *n.*, consumptor, confector; prodigus, profligator; (*devourer*), exesor, edax, vorax.

CONSUMING, *n.*, consumptio.

CONSUMMATE, *adj.*, consummatus, summus, perfectus, egregius, unicus.

CONSUMMATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, consummare, conficere, perficere.

CONSUMMATION, *n.*, consummatio, confectio; perfectio, absolutio; finis, exitus.

CONSUMPTION, *n.*, consumptio; (*as a disease*), tabes; atrophis, cachexia; phthisis; *pulmonary* —, phthisis pulmonalis, peripneumonia, pulmonis exulceratio; *in a* —, tabidus, atrophus, hecticus.

CONSUMPTIVE, *adj.*, tabidus; phthisicus, peripneumonius.

CONTACT, *n.*, contactus, tactus, tactio.

CONTAGION, *n.*, contagio, contagus, contagium, labes.

CONTAGIOUS, *adj.*, contagiosus, pestiferus; *a contagious disease*, contagio *or* contagium morbi, pestilentia.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, *n.*, vis contagiosa.

CONTAIN, *TO*, *v. t. (hold)*, continere, capere, comprehendere; (*keep in*), colligere; (*keep chaste*), libellum frenare, reprimere, coercere; *to contain one's self*, sibi temperare; *able to contain (hold)*, capax.

CONTAMINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, contaminare, fodare, inquinare, pollucere.

CONTAMINATE, *adj.*, contaminatus, fœdatus, inquinatus, pollutus.

CONTAMINATION, *n.*, labes, sordes; commaculatio, recontaminatio.

CONTEMN, *TO*, *v. t.*, temnere, contemnere, spernere, aspernari, contemptui habere, nihili *or* fœdare.

CONTEMNER, *n.*, contemptor, spreter.

CONTEMNING, *n.*, contemptio, despicentia.

CONTEMPLATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, contemplari, considerare; cogitare; inspicere; (*intend*), meditari.

CONTEMPLATION, *n.*, contemplatio, consideratio, cogitatio, meditatio; *to have in contemplation*, meditari.

CONTEMPLATIVE, *adj.*, studiosus, contemplativus.

CONTEMPLATOR, *n.*, contemplator, speculator, investigator; *contemplator of nature*, physicus.

CONTEMPORARY, *adj.*, equalis, ejusdem ætatis; ejusdem temporis; *n.*, equalis; qui ejusdem ætatis est; *his contemporaries*, ætas sua, homines sui temporis.

CONTEMPT, *n.*, contemptus, contemptio, despectus, despectio, despicentia; *to bring into —*, in odium pertrahere; *to grow into —*, ignominiam contrahere, inviam suscipere, despectui haberi; *had in —*, contemptus, contemptui *or* despectui habitus, derisus; *with —*, contemptum, cum contemptu, cum fastidio.

CONTEMPTIBLE, *adj.*, contemnendus, despiciendus, aspernandus; tristis, villa, abjectus.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, *n.*, villitas.

CONTEMPTUOUS, *adj.*, fastidiosus, superbus, contumeliosus.

CONTEND, *TO*, *v. i.*, cum aliquo contendere, certare, contendere, confilgere, litigare, altercari, disceptare, digladiari, luctari, armis decernere, depugnare; *to — against*, oblucri, adversari, repug-

nare; *to — for mastery*, de Imperio certare, contendere, contendere; *to — for a tenet*, propugnare.

CONTENT, *n.*, certator, contentator.

CONTENT, *CONTENTED*, *adj.*, contentus, placatus, tranquillus; *to be contented with*, aliqua re contentum esse, in aliqua re acquiescere, aliquid probare, approbare, accipere; *I am content*, esto, fiat, placeat, per me licet, non laboro; *I am content with anything*, mihi quidvis satis est, *I am well content*, facile pator.

CONTENT, **CONTENTMENT**, **CONTENTEDNESS**, (1) *n.*, tranquillitas animi, animus tranquill; approbatio; satisfactio, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum; *full or great content*, animo factum volupe; *to my great content*, magna mea voluptate; *I took great content in your letter*, plurimum jucunditatis ex litteris tuis capibam.

CONTENT, (2) *n.*, (*capacity*), capacitas; ambitus, circuitus; contents, summa, argumentum, epitome.

CONTENT, *TO*, *v. i.*, aliquid satisfacere, alienius animum explere; (*pacify*), placare, delinire, mactare; *to content one for*, pretium persolvere, compensare.

CONTENTED, *adj.* See **CONTENT**.

CONTENTEDNESS, *n.*, æquus animus, æquanimitas.

CONTENTEDLY, *adv.*, æquanimiter, æquo animo, tranquille, quiete.

CONTENTION, *n.*, contentio, controversia.

CONTENTIOUS, *adj.*, contentiosus, litigiosus, pugna.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *n.*, morositas, ingenium ad alterationes proclive, certandi studium.

CONTENTMENT. See **CONTENT** (1), *n.*

CONTENTS. See **CONTENT** (2), *n.*

CONTERMINOUS, *adj.*, conterminus.

CONTEST, *n.*, lis, rixa, jurgium, discipatio, contentatio, altercatio, certamen.

CONTEST, *TO*, *v. t.*, certare, disceptare, contendere, altercari; contendere, litigare.

CONTESTABLE, *adj.*, quod in dubium vocari potest, dubitabilis.

CONTEXT, *n.*, orationis contextus, acrimonis continuatio.

CONTEXTURE, *n.*, contextus, contextura.

CONTEXTUITY, *n.*, propinquitas.

CONTIGUOUS, *adj.*, contiguus, continens, conjunctus, subjunctus; finitimus, confinis.

CONTINENCE, **CONTINENCY**, *n.*, continencia, temperantia, castimonia, pudicitia, castitas, abstinentia.

CONTINENT, *adj.*, continens, castus, pudicus.

CONTINENT, *n.*, continens (sc. terræ).

CONTINGENCY, *n.*, casus, eventus fortuitus.

CONTINGENT, *adj.*, fortuitus, in casu positus, adventitius, incertus; *n.*, casus, eventum; (*quota*), quantum militum, *or* pecunie quæque civitas mittere, *or* conferre debet.

CONTINUAL, *adj.* (*lasting*), permanens, jugis, perennis, diuturnus; (*uninterrupted*), continuus, continens, assiduus.

CONTINUALLY, *adv.* (*perpetually*), perpetuo, assidue, usque; (*continually*), continenter, assidue, perpetim, sine ulla interruptione.

CONTINUANCE, *n.* (*duration*), perpetuitas, perennitas, assiduitas, diuturnitas, continuatio; (*space*), spatium; (*custom*), usus, assuetudo; (*abode*), commoratio, mansio, remansio; *of long —*, longus, diuturnus; *constant —*, perseverantia; *the — of a writ*, prorogatio causæ; *in — of time*, progressus temporis.

CONTINUATION, *n.*, continuatio, perpetuitas; reliqua pars, quod reliquum est.

CONTINUE, *TO*, (1) *v. t. (last)*, constare, perstare, perseverare; persistere, perdurare, permanere; (*abide*), morari, commorari, manere, residere; *to — on one's course*, cursum tenere; *to — in*, immorari; *to — in a purpose*, incepto permanere; *it continues raining*, non intermittit pluvie; (2) *v. t.*, aliquid continuare, perpetuare, non intermittere, exsequi, persequi; aliquid rei instare, in re perseverare; (*prolong*), producere, protrahere, extrahere, extendere, proferre.

CONTINUITY, *n.*, continuas, continuatio.

CONTOUR, *n.*, contor, contorio, distortio.

CONTOUR, *n.*, ambitus, circuitus; extremæ lineæ, extremitas picture; extrema corporum.

CONTRABAND, *adj.*, prohibitus, inhihibitus, interdectus; *contraband articles*, merces vetitæ.

CONTRACT, *n.*, pactum, pactio; compactum,

conventum, pactum conventum; locatio, syn-
trapha, tabulae locationis; *marriage contract*, sponsalia;
to keep to a contract, stare conventis, in pactione
manere.

CONTRACT, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*abridge*), in compen-
dium redigere, (*lessen*), corripere; (*narrow*), an-
gustum reddere, angustare, contrahere; (*draw togeth-*
er), contrahere, complicare; *to — debt*, as aliquid
contrahere, facere, conficere; *to — friendship*, mul-
ticiam cum aliquo jungere or haurire; *to — a disease*,
morbum contrahere, concipere, nancisci; *to — a*
habit, in consuetudinem alicuius rei venire, insues-
cere; (2) *v. t.* (*shrink*), se contrahere, contrahi, in
artibus coire, cogi; (*bargain*), cum aliquo pacisci,
pactionem facere; (*betroth*), spondere, despondere
aliquam alicui.

CONTRACTING, n., contractus.

CONTRACTOR, n., contractor.

CONTRACTOR, n. (*bargainer*), qui paciscitur;

(*undertaker*), conductor, redemptor.

CONTRADICT, TO, v. t., alicui obloqui, contra-

dicere, adversari, refragari, repugnare.

CONTRADICTION, n., contradictio.

CONTRADICTIONARY, adj., contrarius, diversus,

pugnans, repugnans; disparatus, oppositus.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, TO, v. t., aliquid ab

aliquo distinguere, discernere.

CONTRADISTINCTION, n., per oppositionem

distinctio.

CONTRAMURE, n. (*out-wall*), agger, tantemu-

rale.

CONTRARIETY, n., repugnantia, discrepantia.

CONTRARY, adj., contrarius, oppositus, diver-

sus, disparatus, adversarius, aversus, discors, a

— *way from what was intended*, iter a proposito

diversum; — *to reason*, aversus a ratione; *to be of*

a — opinion, ab aliquo dissentire, dissidere; *to act*

to — one, adversari alicui; *I did it — to my own*

wishes, invitus feci; *on the —*, contra, ex contrario,

immo, immo vero; *contrary to*, contra, adversus,

præter; *a contrary wind*, ventus adversus; *the*

wind is —, ventus adversum tenet nobis.

CONTRAST, n., discrepantia, repugnantia,

discrepantia, differentia, dissimilitudo; (*in paint-*

ing), asperitas, diversitas.

CONTRAST, TO, (1) *v. t.*, opponere; (2) *v. t.*,

pugnare, discrepare.

CONTRAVENTE, TO, v. t. (*act against*), violare,

perfringere, perimere.

CONTRAVENTION, n., violatio.

CONTRIBUTARY, adj., stipendiarius.

CONTRIBUTE, TO, v. t., conferre; figur.: vim

habere, valere; *to contribute much*, magnum mo-

mentum afferre.

CONTRIBUTION, n., collatio, stips collecta;

stipendium, pecunie Imperator; *to lay a city under*

contribution, urbi stipendium imponere, pecuniam

imperare.

CONTRIBUTOR, n., collator.

CONTRITE, adj., penitens.

CONTRITION, n., penitentia.

CONTRIVANCE, n. (*invention*), excogitatio,

inventio; (*thing invented*), inventum, res inventa;

ars nova; *fraus*, machinatio; (*ingenuity*), sollertia,

artificium, ars.

CONTRIVE, TO, v. t. (*devise*), comminisci, concipere,

finger, excogitare; invenire; (*design*, *plot*),

parare, machinari, moliri, struere, conquire;

to contrive to do a thing, aliquid efficere, conficere,

ad effectum perducere.

CONTRIVER, n., auctor, inventor, artifex ma-

chinator, molitor.

CONTRIVING, n., inventio, excogitatio.

CONTROL, n., rationes contra scriptæ; (*super-*

intendence), cura, custodia, tutela; (*power*), potes-

tas, imperium, arbitrium; (*coercion*), coercitio;

(*blame*), reprehensio.

CONTROL, TO, v. t., rationes contra scribere;

(*direct*), curare, regere, moderari; (*hold in check*),

contineri, reprimere, coercere, comprimere, com-

pescere; (*disprove*), redarguere, confutare, refutare.

CONTROLLER, n., contrascriptor, inspector,

censor, curator, procurator, administrator.

CONTROLLERSHIP, n., munus administrato-

ris or procuratoris.

CONTROLMENT, n., administratio, inspectio,

procuratio.

CONTOVERSIAL, adj., ad controversiam per-

tinens, quod in controversiam adduci potest.

CONTOVERSY, n., controversia, altercatio,

disceptatio, certamen; — *at law*, lls, causa, actio;
it is out of —, patet, palam est; *beyond all —*, sine
controversia, laud dubie, certe, longe.

CONTOVERT, TO, v. t., controversiam habere,
disceptare, alterari, controversari, de aliqua re
ambigere, rem in controversiam vocare.

CONTOVERTIBLE, adj., quod in controver-

siam vocari potest.

CONTUMACIOUS, adj., contumax, pertinax,

pervicius, obstinatus, offirmatus, refractarius.

CONTUMACY, n., CONTUMACIOUSNESS, n.,

contumacia, pertinacia, perviciacia; obstinatio.

CONTUMELY, n., contumelia, convicium, male-

dictum.

CONTUMELIOUS, adj., contumeliosus, male-

dicus.

CONTUSION, n., contusio.

CONVALESCENCE, n., valetudo in melius in-

clinata, sanitas restituta, salus.

CONVALESCENT, adj., convalescens; *to be*

convalescent, convalescere.

CONVENE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, convenire, congregari,

coire; (2) *v. t.*, convocare.

CONVENIENCE, n., CONVENIENCY, n., com-

modum, commoditas; (*opportunity*), opportunitas,

facultas; (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia.

CONVENIENT, adj. (*fit*), commodus, aptus,

idoneus, appositus, utilis; (*agreeable*), congruus,

conveniens, consentaneus, consonus; (*seasonable*),

tempestivus, opportunus; *it is convenient*, æquum

est, par est, opus est; *it is not convenient*, dedecet.

CONVENIENTLY, adv. (*fitly*), commode, ap-

posite, rite, convenienter, idonee; *in due time*,

tempestive, opportune; *conveniently to yourself*,

commode tuo.

CONVENT, n. (*monastery*), monasterium, co-

nobium.

CONVENTICLE, n., conventiculum, cœtus, con-

ciliabulum.

CONVENTION, n., conventus, contio, cœtus;

(*compact*), conventum, pactum.

CONVENTIONAL, adj., ex pacto et convento

factus; usu receptus, usitatus.

CONVENTIONALLY, adv., more usitato or

recepto.

CONVENTUAL, adj., ad monasterium pertinens,

conventualis; n., conventualis, cœnobita.

CONVERGE, TO, v. t., eodem vergere.

CONVERGENT, n., CONVERGING, adj., conver-

gens, eodem vergens.

CONVERSANT, adj., versatus, volutatus, exer-

citatus in re; peritus, gnarus alicuius rei; *to be*

conversant in, re aliqua versari, occupari, exerceri;

to be conversant with, aliquo familiariter uti.

CONVERSATION, n. (*intercourse*), conversatio,

consuetudo, usus, commercium; (*talk*), sermo, collo-

quutio, colloquium, confabulatio; (*behavior*), vita,

ratio vivendi, modus se gerendi, mores.

CONVERSE, TO, v. t. (*have intercourse*), ver-

sari, uti; congregari, consuescere; (*talk*), cum aliquo

loqui, sermocinari, sermonem conferre, colloqui,

confabulari, sermones habere.

CONVERSIBLE, adj., facili, affabilis, comis,

elemens, humanus, urbanus.

CONVERSION, n., conversio, mutatio; (*of man-*

ners), morum mutatio in melius; *conversion to*

Christianity, accessio ad Christi doctrinam.

CONVERT, n., qui ad fidem Christianam transit.

CONVERT, TO, v. t., convertere; *to convert from*

vice, a vitia ad virtutem revocare; *to be converted*,

mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere;

ad Christianam fidem transire.

CONVERTIBLE, adj., mutabilis, convertibilis;

idem significans.

CONVEX, adj., convexus.

CONVEXITY, n., convexitas.

CONVEY, TO, v. t., conveyere, devehere, perve-

here, deferre; deducere, perducere, comitari; *to —*

hastily, abripere, eripere, corripere; *to — away*,

asportare, abducere, avehere, amovere, deportare;

to — away by stealth, aliquid furto subducere; *to*

— down to posterity, memoria prodere or trans-

mittere; *to — in*, importare; *to — in privacy*, sub-

mittere, subducere; *to — over*, transire, transve-

here; *to — over an estate*, fundum alicui transcribere

or alienare; *to — out*, exportare.

CONVEYANCE, n. (*carrying*), deportatio, ex-

portatio; cœtus; *conveyance of water*, aquæ ductus

or deductio; (*deed in writing*), alienationis in-

strumentum, tabula alienationis consignata.

CONVEYANCER, *n.*, qui abalienationis instrumenta conficit.

CONVEYING, *n.*, convectio; — *away*, subductio; — *in*, inductio; — *over*, transvectio, tractectio; — *out*, exportatio; — *up to*, subvectio.

CONVICT, *n.*, convictus, evictus, damnatus.

CONVICT, *TO*, *v. t.*, convincere, evincere, arguere, coarguere.

CONVICTION, *n.*, convictio; conscientia.

CONVICTIVE or CONVINCING, *adj.*, ad aliquid convincendum valens.

CONVINCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, convincere, coarguere; persuadere.

CONVINCINGLY, *adv.*, manifeste, graviter.

CONVIVIAL, *adj.*, convivialis.

CONVOCAATION, *n.*, convocatio, synodus.

CONVOKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, convocare, conventum indicere.

CONVOY, *n.* (*guide*), deductor; (*guard*), praesidium, milites praesidiarii.

CONVOY, *TO*, *v. t.*, in via comitari, deducere.

CONVULSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, spasmo vexare; quaterere, quassare; perturbare; *to become convulsed*, convelli, spasmo vexari.

CONVULSION, *n.*, convulsio, spasmus; perturbatio, tumultus; *troubled with convulsions*, spasticus.

CONVULSIVE, *adj.*, convulsivus, ad convulsionem pertinens.

CONY, *n.*, cuniculus; *cony-burrow*, cuniculus;

full of conies, cuniculosus; *cony skins*, cuniculorum pelles.

COO, *TO*, *v. t.*, gemere.

COOLING, *n.*, gemitus.

COOK, *n.*, coquus; *master cook*, coquorum praefectus; *pastry cook*, epednarius, pistor dulciarius;

cook room, culina; *cook maid*, ancilla culinaria;

cook-shop, popina; *cook in a ship*, coquus nauticus.

COOK, *TO*, *v. t.*, coquere; igne molire; *to cook meats*, cibaria coquere, cibum parare.

COOKERY, *n.*, ars coquinaria or culinaria.

COOKING, *n.*, coctio, coctura; *relating to cooking*, coquinarius, coquinatorius.

COOL, *adj.* (*somewhat cold*), frigidulus, subfrigidus, frigidulusculus; (*shady*), opacus; (*indifferent*), lentus; (*und united*), impavidus, intrepidus, fortis; (*dispassionate*), tranquillus, animi perturbatione liber; (*not cordial*), frigidus; *to become cool in an affair*, remissus aliquid agere or gerere.

COOL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, refrigerare, frigidum facere; (2) *v. t.*, refrigerari, refrigerescere; *to cool one's courage*, animum frangere, debilitare.

COOLER, *n.*, alveus refrigeratorius, vas refrigeratorium; refrigerator.

COOLING, *adj.*, refrigerans; *a cooling drink*, potio refrigeratrix; *n.*, refrigeratio.

COOLLY, *adv.*, frigide; impavide, intrepide, fortiter; aequo animo; remisse, remissius.

COOLNESS, *n.*, frigus; animus frigidus, lentitudo; irreverentia.

COOP, *n.*, chora; *hen-coop*, gallinarium; *coop for ducks*, nassotrophium.

COOP UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, cavca includere; (*shut in*), oblidere, circumferere.

COOPER, *n.*, victor, dollarius; *vine-cooper*, victor vinarius; *a cooper's addice*, ascia victoria.

CO-OPERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, operam ad aliquid conferre, una agere; aliquem in aliqua re juvare; aliquid adjuvare.

CO-OPERATING, *adj.*, operam conferens.

CO-OPERATION, *n.*, opera, auxilium; operae collatio.

CO-OPERATOR, *n.*, qui operam ad aliquid confert, adiutor.

CO-ORDINATE, *adj.*, quaedam ordinis, aequalis.

CO-ORDINATION, *n.*, aequalitas.

COOP, *n.*, fulca, fulix; *sea-coop*, fulca marina.

COPARTNER, *n.*, socius, consors, particeps.

COPARTNERSHIP, *n.*, societas.

COPE, *n.* (*arch*), fornix; *cope of heaven*, conveca celi, caelum; *priest's garment*, stola sacerdotalis.

COPE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*contend*), colluctari, congredi, manus conserere, certare, concertare.

COPIER, *n.*, librarius.

COPING, *n.*, fastigium; projectura.

COPIOUS, *adj.*, copiosus, affluens, abundans, uber.

COPIOUSLY, *adv.*, copiose, affluenter, abundanter, fusa, cumulate, prolixo, oporose; uberrime, ubertim.

COPIOUSNESS, *n.*, copia, ubertas, abundantia; vis, facultas.

COPPED, *adj.*, cacuminatus, cristatus; *to make copped*, cacuminare; *to grow copped*, in caput coalescere.

COPPEL, *n.*, aurifici catinus.

COPPER, *n.*, cuprum, orichalcum, aes Cyprium, aes; *a copper (boiler)*, ahenum, caldarium; *adj.*, cyprus, cupreus, cuprinus; aeneus.

COPPERAS, *n.*, chalcanthum, aurorium atramentum, vitriolum.

COPPER COIN, nummus cyprus, as; *pl.*, rudera.

COPPER-COLOR, *n.*, color cyprus; *copper-colored*, *adj.*, colore cyprio, rubidus.

COPPER-MINE, *n.*, metallaria araria.

COPPERPLATE, *n.* (*engraving*), pictura or imago per aeneam laminam expressa; figura aenea, imago.

COPPER-RUST, *n.*, aerugo cypria, aerugo aëris.

COPPERSMITH, *n.*, faber aëriarius.

COPPER-SNAKE, *n.*, coluber chersa (L.).

COPPER-STONE, *n.*, pyrites.

COPE, *COPICE*, *n.*, fructus, virgulta, fructum, fructum, silva caedua, silvula.

COPULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, copulare, copulā necere.

COPULATION, *n.*, copulatio, conjunctio; carnal copulation, coitus, concubitus.

COPULATIVE, *adj.*, copulativus.

COPY, *n.* (*of a writing*), exemplum, exemplar; descriptio, excerptum, typographum; (*of a picture*), exemplar, imitatio; *first copy*, exemplum primum, archetypum; *a copy in the author's own hand*, chirographum, autographum; *a true copy of a will*, testamentum eodem exemplo; *to set one a copy*, exemplum imitandum alicui proponere; litteras alicui praefare.

COPY, *TO*, *v. t.*, describere, exscribere, transcribere; rescribere; (*pilfer*), furari; imitando exprimer; *to copy after*, imitari, imitando effingere, imitatione asequi or consequi.

COPYHOLD, *n.*, praedium, beneficiarium.

COPYING, *n.*, descriptio; imitatio.

COPYIST, *n.*, librarius.

COQUET, *COQUETTE*, *n.*, virgo petulantior; *to play the coquette*, petulantius cum viris agere, viros in amorem pellicere.

COQUETRY, *n.*, petulantia.

CORAL, *n.*, corallium, corallum, corallum, of coral, corallinus.

CORD, *n.*, funis, restis; funale, tonex; *small cord*, funiculus, resticula; *to make cords*, restes contorquere; *cord-maker*, restio.

CORD UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, restibus, funiculis succingere.

CORDAGE, *n.*, funes, rudentes; funium apparatus; *small cordage*, funiculi.

CORDIAL, *adj.*, (*heartly*), amicus, benivolus; (*invigorating*), recreans, relictus; *n.*, quod recreat, oblectamentum, oblectatio; solatium.

CORDIALITY, *n.*, amor verus or singularis, familiaritas, sinceritas.

CORDIALLY, *adv.*, ex animo, ex imo pectore, toto pectore, summo studio, summa voluntate.

CORDWAINER, *n.*, sutor, calcarius.

CORE, *n.* (*heart*), cor; (*inner part*), medulla, sinus; (*flower*), robur, flos; *core of fruit*, cicus, cicum, volva, locusculum seminum.

CORIANDER, *n.*, coriandrum.

CORK, *n.*, cortex, cortex suberea, suber; *cork-tree*, suber, suber quercus (L.); *of cork*, subereus; *to stop with a cork*, suber immittere, subere occludere; *to draw a cork*, corticem extrahere.

CORK, *TO*, *v. t.*, corticem or suber immittere lagena, cortice occludere.

CORMORANT, *n.* (*bird*), corvus aquaticus; (*glutton*), heluo, vorax, gurgax.

CORN, *n.*, far, frumentum, frugis, granum, annona; *standing corn*, segres; *Indian corn*, millium Indicum; *a single corn*, granum; *a barley-corn*, granum hordei, *a corn-field*, arum, ager frumentarius; *of or pertaining to corn*, frumentarius; *corn-loft*, granarium, horreum; *this year's corn*, frumentum hornotinum; *corn grows dear*, annona fit carior, ingravescit; *corn falls*, annona laxat, levatur; *cheapness of corn*, annone villas; *dearness of corn*, annone caritas, gravitas; *to gather corn*, fruges percipere; *a corn on the toes*, clavus pedis.

CORN

CORN, TO, *v. t.* (*salt*), sale condire, salem inapergere: (*form into grains*), in grana formare.

CORNEL-TREE, *n.*, cornus, *f.*; *little cornel*, *cornus* us; *a grove of cornels*, cornetum; *of cornel*, corneus; *a cornel-berry*, cornum.

CORNELIAN STONE, sarda lapis, onyx corneola.

CORNEOUS, CORNY, *adj.* (*horny*), corneus.

CORNER, *n.* (*angle*), angulus; *little corner*, angellus; (*hurling-hole*), latibulum, latebra, recessus, receptaculum; (*quarter*), regio; *the four corners of the city*, quatuor urbis regiones; *from the four corners*, undique; *in a corner*, secreto, clanculum; *the corner of the eye*, oculi angulus; *corner-stone*, lapis angularis; *corner-house*, extrema plateæ domus; *corner-window*, fenestra extrema; *of three corners*, triangulus, triangularis; *of four corners*, quadrangulus; *of many corners*, angulosus, multangulus; *full of secret corners*, latebrosus.

CORNERED, *adj.*, angulatus.

CORNERWISE, *adv.*, angulo obverso.

CORNET, *n.*, tuba, buccina; *little cornet*, lituus; *to sound a cornet*, buccinum inflare, buccina canere; *a cornet of horse*, vexillarius, vexillifer.

CORNET-FISH, *n.*, buccinum.

CORNETER, *n.*, buccinator, cornicen.

CORNICE, *n.*, corona, projectura.

COROLLARY, *n.*, corollarium, consecutio, consecutarium, appendix, accessio.

CORONAL SUTURE, commissura cranii coronalis.

CORONATION, *n.*, pompa qua rex inauguratur, inauguratio, teoronatio.

CORONER, *n.*, cædis quæstor.

CORONET, *n.*, corolla, sertum; (*little crown*), corona parva.

CORPORAL, *n.*, decurio, manipularius.

CORPORAL, CORPORAL, *adj.*, corporalis, corporeus; *a corporal oath*, iuramentum sanctum; *to take a corporal oath*, sancte jurare, conceptis verbis jurare.

CORPORALLY, *adv.*, corpore, secundum corpus; *corporally*, *adv.*

CORPORATE, *adj.*, corporatus.

CORPORATION, *n.*, corpus, collegium, sodalium; (*borough*), municipium.

CORPSE, *n.*, corpus mortuum, mortuus, cadaver.

CORPULENCY, *n.*, obesitas, crassities, corpulentia, plenitudo.

CORPULENT, *adj.*, corpulentus, obesus, crassus, pinguis, plenus.

CORPUSCLES, *n.*, *pl.*, corpuscula, atomi.

CORPUSCULAR, *adj.*, ad corpuscula pertinens.

CORRECT, TO, *v. t.* (*amend*), corrigere, emendare, eliminare, emaculare, *to correct anew*, recedere, requerere; (*punish*), castigare, punire; (*reprove*), reprehendere, verbis castigare.

CORRECT, *adj.*, emendatus, castigatus; *computus*; *accuratus*; *recte descriptus*, justus; *vizio purus*, vitio carens; *a correct account*, ratio, quæ convenit.

CORRECTION, *n.*, correctio, emendatio; (*punishment*), castigatio, supplicium, cruciatus; *correction of manners*, censura, *house of correction*, ergastulum.

CORRECTNESS, *n.*, elegantia, nitro, oratio emendata or castigata; *justa ratio*.

CORRECTOR, *n.*, corrector, emendator, castigatōr; *corrector of manners*, censor.

CORRELATIVES, *n.*, *pl.*, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt, correlativa.

CORRESPOND, TO, *v. t.*, congruere, convenire; *to correspond by letter*, litteras dare et accipere, cum aliquo per litteras colloqui.

CORRESPONDENCE, *n.* (*commerce*), consortium, consuetudo, commercium, mutua communicatio, (*agreement*), congruentia, conventio; *correspondence by letter*, epistolarium commercium; *to hold a correspondence with one*, litteras ultro citroque transmittere, cum aliquo consilia communicare.

CORRESPONDENT, *adj.* (*suitable*), conveniens, congruens, consentaneus, aptus; *n.* (*bosom friend*), intimus, familiaris, consiliorum socius et particeps; *correspondent by letter*, litterarum commercio cum aliquo conjunctus.

CORRIDOR, *n.* (*curtain in fortification*), lorica, cortina; (*in building*), prothyrum.

CORRIGIBLE, *adj.*, quod corrigi potest, corrigibilis.

COTTON

CORROBORATE, TO, *v. t.* (*confirm*), confirmare, ratum facere; (*strengthen*), roborare, firmare, confirmare.

CORROBORATIVE, *adj.*, vim confirmandi habens, ad rem confirmandam pertinens.

CORRODE, TO, *v. t.*, rodere, corrodere, erodere, exedere; *figur.*, cruciare.

CORROSION, *n.*, rosio, *corrosio*; *cruciatu*, angor.

CORROSIVE, *adj.*, rodens, exedens, vim corroderendi habens; *crucians*, mordax; *corrosive care*, anxietas, sollicitudo.

CORROSIVENESS, *n.*, vis corroderendi.

CORRUGATE, TO, *v. t.*, corrugare.

CORRUPT, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*bribe*), corrumpere; (*destroy*), perdere, disperdere; (*defile*), contaminare, conquinare; *polluere*; (*debauch*), vitare, stuprare, violare; (*infect*), inficere, contagione afficere; (*spoil*), depravare, vitare, pervertere; (2) *v. t.* (*grow corrupted*), putrescere, marcescere, tabescere; *corrupti*, depravari.

CORRUPT, *adj.* (*faulty*), mendosus, vitiosus; (*infectious*), contagiosus, pestilens; (*naughty*), malus, pravus, insincerus, perditus, profligatus, corruptus; (*noisome*), insalubris, morbidus; (*rotten or tainted*), depravatus, vitiatu, rancidus, putridus; (*bribed*), corruptus, donis emptus, nummarius; *not corrupt*, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, castus; *a corrupt judge*, iudex nummarius; *corrupt blood*, pus, tabum, sanguis teter.

CORRUPTER, *n.*, corruptor, violator, vitiator; *corrupte*, a, pernicies, pestis.

CORRUPTIBLE, *adj.*, corruptioni obnoxius, caducus, corruptibilis.

CORRUPTION, *n.*, corruptio, depravatio, mores depravati, morum pravitas or corruptela; (*infection*), corruptela, labe, infectio; (*rotteness*), putredo, putor.

CORSAIR, *n.*, pirata, prædo maritimus; (*his ship*), navis piratica.

CORSELET, *n.*, lorica; cataphracta; *corselet a corselet*, loricated.

CORSET, *n.*, perizonium, præcinctorium.

CORUSCANT, *adj.* (*glittering*), coruscans, rutilans, fulgidus, splendens.

CORUSCATION, *n.*, coruscatio, fulgor, splendor.

CORVETTE, *n.*, celox.

COSMETICS, *n.*, *pl.*, quæ ad ornatum pertinent.

COSMOGRAPHER, *n.*, cosmographus.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *adj.*, ad mundi descriptionem pertinens, cosmographicus.

COSMOGRAPHY, *n.*, mundi descriptio, cosmographia.

COST, *n.*, impensa, sumptus; *impensum*, damnum; *to tax the costs of a suit*, litem aestimare; *to bestow cost upon*, impensam et sumptum in rem aliquam facere; (*in heraldry*), fasciola.

COST, TO, *v. t.*, constare; *it costs nothing*, gratis constat; *it costs less by half*, minoris constat dimidio; *whatever it costs, it is well bought*, quanti quanti bene emitur; *belonging to cost*, sumptuarius.

COSTAL, *adj.*, ad costas pertinens.

COSTARD, *n.*, caput; (*apple*), tuerarum; *costard-tree*, tuerarium, *f.*; *costard-monger*, institor pomarius.

COSTIVE, *adj.*, alvo constrictus, durus, constipatus; *alvo adstricta*, or restricta; *making* —, alvum adstringens, stypticus; *the belly is —*, constipatus ventris, piger est venter; *to make —*, adstringere, alvum contrahere; *the costive-tree*, arbor styptica.

COSTIVENESS, *n.*, alvi adstrictio, alvus adstricta, or restricta.

COSTLINESS, *n.*, caritas, sumptuositas.

COSTLY, *adj.* (*dear*), carus, pretiosus, magno constantis or emptus; (*expensive*), sumptuosus, luxuriosus; (*stately*), splendidus, magnificus, latus; *costly in bewitching*, opiparus, dapellis.

COSTUME, *n.*, habitus, mos vestis, ornatus.

COT, COTTAGE, *n.*, casa, tugurium, gurgustum; *sheep-cot*, caula, ovile; *little cot*, casula, tugurium.

COTEMPORARY, *adj.*, ejusdem temporis, æquæ, æqualis.

COTQUEAN, *n.*, qui se rebus ad mulieres pertinentibus nimis intermiscet.

COTTAGER, *n.*, tugurii incolæ.

COTTON, *n.*, xylon, xylum, gossipium, graphallum; *of cotton*, xylum, bombycinus, gossipinus; *cotton cloth*, vestis xylina; *cotton stuff*, panni xylini, byssus; *white cotton*, leuconium.

COUCH, *n.*, lectus, lectulus, grabatus, cubile.
COUCH, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*lie down*), cubare, procumbere, succumbere, prosterni; (2) *v. t.* (*lay down*), prosternere; *to couch an eye*, glumum oculo obiectum solvere, leucoma oculo detrudere; *to couch in writing*, scripto concludere, comprehendere, complecti, litteris mandare or committere.

COUCHANT, *adj.*, cubans, jacens.
COUGH, *n.*, tussis; *little cough*, tussicula; *chincough*, tussis anihela or spasmodica, *to have a cough*, tussi laborare.

COUGH, *TO*, *v. t.*, tussire; *to cough out*, extusare, tussiendo expirare, excreare.

COUGHER, *n.*, tussi laborans.

COULTER or COLTER, *n.*, culter aratri.

COUNCIL, *n.*, concilium, cœtus, senatus; *privity* —, concilium arcanum or secretum; *general* —, concilium æmmentum; *ecclesiastical* —, synodus, conventus; *order of* —, concilii decretum; *senatus consultum*; *to hold a* —, senatum habere; *council-house*, *council-chamber*, curia; *council of war*, concilium militare; *of a council*, *adj.*, conciliatus.

COUNSEL, *n.*, (*advice*), consilium, monitum, admonitio, admonitio, adiutorio; (*prudence*), prudentia; (*secrecy*), secretum, arcanum; (*design*), intentio, propositum; *to follow any one's counsel*, alicuius consilio uti; *to ask* —, alicum consulere, ab aliquo consilium petere; *to give one* —, alicui consilium, alicum monere, hortari, consilio iuvare; *to give ill* —, malis consiliis alicum seducere; *to be asked for* —, consulti; *to keep* —, alicui tacitum tenere, tacere, reticere; *a keeping of* —, reticentia, taciturnitas, silentium, fides; *counsels* (*deliberations*), consilia.

COUNSEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, monere, admonere; *to counsel ill*, malis consiliis adducere or seducere.

COUNSELLING, *n.*, suasio, monitio, admonitio, monitus; *counselling to the contrary*, dissuasio.

COUNSELLOR, *n.*, consulator, suasor, auctor, monitor, impulsor; consiliarius; *counsellor at law*, juris consultus, juris proutus, patronus, causidicus; *privity counsellor*, qui alicui est a consiliis arcanis.

COUNT, *n.*, comes; *countess* (*by birth*), comes; (*by marriage*), comitis uxor.

COUNT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*number*), numerare, diannumerare, annumerare; (*count up*, *reckon*), computare, supputare, rationem iure; ad calculum vocare, revocare; subducere; (*esteem*), arbitrari, iudicare, existimare; (*judge*), statuere, decernere, ducere, putare, ponere, numerare, habere; *to count over*, pernumerare, recensere, percernere, reputare; *to count the number of*, numerum recensere or subducere; *to count a thing good*, aliquid in bonis habere or ducere; *I count it sure*, pro certo habeo; *I count him one of the eloquent*, cum repono in numero eloquentium; *to be counted rash*, famam temeritatis subire.

COUNTABLE, *adj.*, computabilis, numerabilis; *not countable*, innumerabilis.

COUNTENANCE, *n.* (*face*), vultus, adspæctus, oris habitus; *a cheerful* —, frons hilaris; *a crabbed* —, frons caperata, severa; *a homely* —, facies invenusta; *sadness of* —, frontis nubecula; *a stately, disdainful* —, supercilium; *to keep one's* —, eundem vultum servare, colorem non mutare; *to change one's* —, vultum mutare, rubore suffundi; *out of* —, perturbatus, confusus; *to put one out of* —, alicum perturbare, percellere, alicui ruborem incutere; (*credit*), existimatio; (*favor*, *help*), favor, gratia, auctoritas, suffragatio, auxilium, suppetiæ; *to give* — *to*, alicui favere, alicuius ceptis aspirare, *to keep one in* —, auxiliari, adjuvare.

COUNTENANCE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*favor*), alicum juvare, adjuvare, augere, adaugere, alicui favere, rem favere, alicui consilio, studio, operæ adæque, alicui suffragari, alicui studere; (*encourage*), hortari, auxiliari, adjuvare, alicui animos alidere or facere; (*credit*), ornare, decorare, cohonestare.

COUNTENANCER, *n.*, fautor, adiutor, hortator.

COUNTENANCING, *n.*, auxilium, favor.

COUNTER, *n.* (*false piece of money*), calculus; (*box for cash*), loculus; (*form on which money is told*), abacus, mensa; (*reckoner*), qui rationes computat.

COUNTER, *adj.*, contrarius, oppositus; *adv.*, contra, e contrario, ex opposito; *to run counter*, aliorum tendere, aliud agere.

COUNTERACT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, obviam ire, occurrere alicui rei; impedire; (2) *v. t.*, vim contrariam habere

COUNTERBALANCE, *n.*, libra, æquipondium.

COUNTERBALANCE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare, compensare; (2) *v. t.*, parari, æqualem esse.

COUNTERBAR, *n.*, obex.

COUNTERBATTERY, *n.*, tormenta bellica tormenta adversa.

COUNTERBOND, *n.*, rei obligatio ad sponsorem.

COUNTERCHANGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, mutare, commutare, permutare.

COUNTERCHARGE, *n.*, criminis in accusatore translatione.

COUNTERCHARGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, crimen ab accusatore ad illatum in ipsum accusatorem transferre.

COUNTERCHECK, *n.*, censura reciproca.

COUNTERCHECK, *TO*, *v. t.*, vicissim alicum censere.

COUNTERFEIT, *adj.* (*not genuine*), adulterinus, falsus, subjectus, suppositus; (*pretended*), simulatus; (*earnished over*), fucatus, fucosus; (*deceitful*), fallax; (*insincere*), falsus, dolosus; (*untrue*), fictus, commentitius, adumbratus; (*copied*), expressus; — *money*, nummi adulterini; — *countenance*, vultus fictus, compositus; — *tears*, lacrimæ coactæ.

COUNTERFEIT, *n.* (*cheat*), homo fallax, fraudulentus; (*writing*), tabula falsæ; (*color*), fucus; (*resemblance*), imago, simulatio; (*pretence*), species.

COUNTERFEIT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*imitate*), imitari, imitando affingere or exprimere; (*pretend*), simulare, pretendere; (*color over*), fucare, infucare; (*count it*), dissimulare, celare, obtere; (*forge*), commentiri, fingere, affingere, confingere, commentis, subdere; (*resemble*), similem esse, referre; *to counterfeit money*, nummos adulterare.

COUNTERFEITER, *n.* (*pretender*), factor, simulator; (*imitator*), imitator; — *of money*, nummorum adulterator; — *of wills*, testamentorum subceptor, testamentarius; — *of signatures*, falsarius; — *of a seal*, signator falsus; — *of men's actions*, mimus, mimicus, pantomimus; — *a curious* —, affectator.

COUNTERFEITING, *n.* (*pretending*), simulatio; (*imitating*), imitatio; (*forging*), alteratio; *counterfeiting of money*, nummorum adulteratio.

COUNTERFOIL, *n.*, tessera.

COUNTERMAND, *n.*, mandatum contra quod prius præceptum fuerat, imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMAND, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliter or contra præcipere, imperium mutare; *to countermand soldiers*, milites revocare.

COUNTERMARCH, *n.*, iter transversum; *reditus*.

COUNTERMINE, *n.*, cuniculus transversus, adversus or contrarius.

COUNTERMINE, *TO*, *v. t.*, hostium cuniculos transversis cuniculis excipere or adversis cuniculis aperire.

COUNTERPANE, *n.*, stragulum lecti superius.

COUNTERPART, *n.* (*of a writing*), autigraphum; *to be the counterpart of a thing*, alicui rei similem esse, alicui rei respondere.

COUNTERPLEA, *n.*, actionis declaratio contraria.

COUNTERPLOT, *n.*, conjuratio contra aliam conficta.

COUNTERPOISE, *n.*, æquilibrium, æquipondium, libra, sœcoma.

COUNTERPOISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, librare, contra ponderare.

COUNTERSCARP, *n.*, lorica.

COUNTERSECURITY, *n.*, sponsio alterna; *to give counter-security*, alterna sponsione se obligare.

COUNTERSIGN, *TO*, *v. t.*, contra signare.

COUNTER-TENOR, *n.* (*in music*), contratenor, oecentus.

COUNTERVAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, compensare, pensare; *it counteravails the charge*, est operæ, operæ pretium est.

COUNTERSS, *n.* See COUNT.

COUNTING, *n.*, numeratio, computatio.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *n.*, computatorium.

COUNTRY, *n.*, terra, regio; *one's native* —, patria, solum natale; *of one's* —, patrius, vernaculus; *for one's* —, pro patria; *one who knows the — well*, peritus regionum; *one born in a —*, indigena; *one born in another —*, alienigena; *of what —?* *of our own* —, nostras; *of your* —, vestras; *the country*, rus, agri; *to live in the —*, ruri vivere; *rusticari*; *of the —*, rusticus, rusticus, agrestis; *a country estate*, country seat, prædium rusticum, fundus, villa, rus; *a level —*, campi patentes.

COUNTRY-DANCE, *n.*, saltatio rustica.
COUNTRY-LIKE, *adv.*, rustice, rusticatim.
COUNTRYMAN, *n.*, paganus, rusticus; (*of the same country*), popularis, civis; *our countrymen*, populares or homines nostri, nostrates.

COUNTY, *n.*, comitatus, provincia.
COUPLE, *n.* (*pair*), par, bini, jugum; *a married couple*, conjuges, mariti; *a couple for dogs*, canum copula or vinculum.

COUPLE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, copulare, jungere, conjugere, sociare; (2) *v. t.*, in unum coire, socium or consortem deligere.

COUPLET, *n.*, distichon.
COUPLING, *n.*, copulatio; connexio, conjunctio; *of coupling*, copulativus; *the couplings of a net*, maculae.

COURAGE, *n.*, animus, animus fortis, fortitudo, spiritus, virtus; *courage!* macte! age! agendum! es bono animo! *to take* —, animum recipere, animum revocare, bono or forti animo esse; *to lose* —, despondere, animo deficere or concidere, animum abicere or demittere; *without* —, abjecte, ignave, timide; *want of* —, animi languor, animus remissus, languens, pusillus.

COURAGEOUS, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, alacer, impiger.

COURAGEOUSNESS, *n.*, animi magnitudo.
COURANT, *n.* (*nimble dance*), levis saltatio; (*newspaper*), novella publica.

COURIER, *n.*, nunciu expeditus, cursor, eques citatus, veredarius.

COURSE, *n.* (*running*), cursus, decursus, pro-cursus; curriculum; (*custom*), mos; (*way, means*), via, iter, ratio; cursus, tenor; (*turn*), vicissitudo, vices; (*order*), ordo, series; *a — of meats*, ferculum; *the second —*, mensa secunda; *the — of water*, fluminis ductus; *the moon's courses*, lunae luminum varietas; *by course*, alterne, alternis vicibus, invicem; *of course*, ex or de more; *words of course*, sollemnia verba, verba dicis causa facta; *bad courses*, mores perdit, corrupti; *out of course*, extra ordinem; *by — of nature*, rita natura; *take your own —*, tuo utere instituto.

COURSE, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*run about*), ultro citroque discurrere, palari, vagari; (2) *v. t.*, *to course a hare*, leperem canibus insectari or venari.

COURSELY, *n.*, veredus; *a horse-courser*, equorum mango.

COURSES, WOMEN'S COURSES, *n.*, fluxus muliebris, menses, menstrua.

COURT, *n.* (*yard*), arca, propatulum; cavendum; (*hall of justice*), iudicium, forum, tribunal; subtel-lia; iudices; (*palace*), aula, palatium, regia; *royal —*, aula regia; *of a —*, aulicus, regius; *court-favor*, aulæ aura, favor principis; *to pay — to one*, aliquem cultu et honore prosequi, colere; *court day*, dies iudicii; *pl.*, dies fasti; *to hold a —*, jus dicere, forum agere; (*in a province*), conventum agere; *court matters*, res forenses; *pertaining to courts*, forensis, judicialis.

COURT, TO, *v. t.* (*honor*), colere; (*seek*), petere, appetere, sequi, sectari, consecretari, captare, aucupari; (*woo*), sollicitare, ambire.

COURTEOUS, *adj.* (*civil*), humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis; (*gentle*), candidus, mitis, lenis; (*kind*), liberalis, benevolus, munificus; amicus, benignus, commodus; (*fair spoken*), blandus; (*obliging*), officiosus.

COURTESAN, *n.*, meretrix, scortum, prosti-bulum.

COURTESY, *n.* (*Arility*), humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas, benevolentia; (*gentleness*), lenitas, morum facilitas; (*kindness*), benignitas; — *of speech*, comitas, affabilitas; (*reverence made by women*), poplitis flexio; *to make a —*, poplitem flectere, genu submittere; *a courtesy* (*good turn*), officium, beneficium; *to do one a —*, aliquem beneficio afficere, bene de aliquo mereri; *to repay a —*, alicui gratiam referre, reponere, rependere.

COURTIER, *n.*, aulicus; homo aulæ ingenio ac commodatus, callidus.

COURTIER-LIKE, *adv.*, aulice.

COURT-LIKE, *adj.*, elegans, politus.

COURTLINESS, *n.*, urbanitas, humanitas.

COURTLY, *adj.*, humanus, urbanus, comis, fac-ilis, officiosus.

COURTSHIP, *n.* (*civility*), urbanitas; (*wooing*), sollicitatio, ambitus.

COUSIN, *n.*, consanguineus, patruelis, affinis;

amitinus, consobrinus; (*relative*), propinquus, cog-natus.

COVENANT, *n.*, conventum, pactum; pactio, sponsio; fœdus; votum; *to stick to one's covenant*, conventis stare, in pactione manere; *covenant-breaker*, fœdifragus; *to agree upon covenants*, de-pascisci.

COVENANT, TO, *v. t.*, pacisci, stipulari, contra-here, pactiorem facere, constituere.

COVER, *n.*, operculum, tegmen; *cover of a letter or book*, involutrum; (*pretence*), prætextus, præ-textum, obtentus, causa, nomen, simulatio.

COVER, TO, *v. t.*, tegere, integere, protegere, operire, cooperire, velare, vestire; (*conceal*), celare, occultare; (*disguise*), alicui rei speciem inducere; *to — all about*, circumtegere, circumvestire; *to — before*, prætergere; *to — a bed*, lectum sternere; *to — a table*, mensam instruere; *to — over*, obducere, obtegere, superintegere, superimponere, superster-nere; *to — over and over*, superobruere; *be covered!* operi caput; *a covered way*, plateus.

COVERING, *n.* (*the act*), obductio; (*hiding*), prætextus, simulatio; (*clothing*), amictus, vestitus; (*thing which covers*), tegmen, velamen, tegumentum, velumchum; *a — of arras*, peristroma; *the — of a bed*, stragulum; *the — of a house*, lectum, imbricium; *the round — of a house*, cupola, petasus; *the — of a tent*, peripetasma; *the — of a mare*, admistrura, intus.

COVERLET, *n.*, stragula, stragulum, instratum, stratum; velamen; opertorium; *a coarse coverlet*, teges.

COVERT, *adj.*, tectus; *n.*, latibulum, specus, ca-bille; (*deience*), præsidium.

COVERTLY, *adv.*, clam, clanculum, tecte, ab-dite, tacite, dissimulante.

COVERTNESS, *n.*, arcanum.

COVERTURE, *n.*, tutela; *under coverture*, sub tutela et potestate viri.

COVEY, TO, *v. t.*, cupere, appetere, inhiare, avocare, concupiscere, expetere, desiderare.

COVETING, *n.*, cupiditas, appetitus, appetitio, libido; concupiscentia.

COVERTIOUS, *adj.*, avarus; auri, pecunie, diviti-num cupidus, avidus, appetens; (*desirous*), cupi-dus, appetens; *somewhat covetous*, parvus, tenuis, ad rem attentior; *very covetous*, valde avarus.

COVETOUSNESS, *n.*, avaritia, pecunie aviditas or cupiditas, argenti sibi, aurifames.

COVEY OF PARTRIDGES, perdicum pullities or grex.

COW, *n.*, bos; *f. vacca*; *young —*, bucula, ju-venca; *with calf*, foras; — *that has calved*, bos facta; *little — giving much milk*, cerva; *of a —*, vac-chus, bovillus, bubulus; *cow-house*, bubile; *cow-dung*, finus bubulus; *cow-herd*, bubulcus; *cow-calf*, vitulus.

COW, TO, *v. t.*, alicui timorem injicere, metum incutere; *to be cowed*, obtorpere.

COWARD, *n.*, ignavus, timidus, iners, imbellis, inaudax, meticulosus; *to play the coward*, timide agere.

COWARDICE, COWARDLINESS, *n.*, ignavia, timiditas, timor.

COWARDLY, *adj.*, ignavus, timidus, luers; *adv.*, ignave, timide, meticolose.

COWER DOWN, TO, *v. t.*, conquinisecere, sub-sidere, in genua or inflexis genibus subsidere.

COWL, *n.* (*monk's hood*), cucullus; (*recess*), do-lum, vas.

COWSLIP, *n.*, primula officinalis, verbascum odoratum; *our lady's cowslip*, bubulus silvestris.

COXCOMB, *n.* (*comb of a cock*), crista galli; (*fool*), homo putidus, stultus, ineptus, trosulus; *a proud coxcomb*, homo fastuosus, tamulus, in-flatus.

COXCOMICAL, *adj.*, ineptus, putidus.

COY, *adj.* (*shy*), verecundus, timidus, subtimidus; speciem castitatis nimis affectans; (*froward*), protervus, morosus, frigidus; fastidiosus, superci-liosus; *to be coy*, modestie or castitatis speciem nimis studere.

COYNESSE, *n.* (*reserve*), verecundia, timiditas, simulatus pudor, castitatis fastidiosa affectatio; (*frowardness*), fastus, fastidium.

COZEN, TO, *v. t.*, decipere, fallere, fraudare, defraudare.

COZENAGE, *n.*, fraus, fraudatio, dolus, decep-tio, circumscriptio.

COZENER, n., fraudator, homo fraudulentus, circumscriptor; *old cozenor*, vectorator; *cozener to one's face*, praestigiator, praestigatrix.

COZENING, n., fraudatio, deceptio; *a cozening trick*, dolus, techna.

CRAB, n., (*fruit*), malum silvestre, arbutum; *crab-tree*, arbutus, malus silvestris; *crab-fish*, cancer.

CRABBED, adj. (*sour*), acerbus, asper, durus, tetricus, inimitis; *crabbed in look*, torvus, tristis, truciulatus; (*backward*), morosus, diffidilis, protervus; (*obscure*), obscurus, tortuosus; *a crabbed fellow*, diffidilis, morosus.

CRABBEDLY, adv., aspere, morose, torve, truculenter; *to look crabbedly*, taurinum or torve tueri.

CRABBEDNESS, n., asperitas, austeritas, difficultas, severitas, torvitas, truciulata; *crabbedness of style*, tortuosum dicendi genus.

CRACK, n. (*noise*), crepitus, fragor; (*chink, flaw*), rima, fissura.

CRACK, TO, v. t. (*break*), collidere, frangere, rumpere, findere; *to — nuts*, nuces frangere; (*crackle*), crepare, crepitare, sonare; (*chink*), dehiscere, fatiscere, rimas agere; (*boast*), gloritari, jactare, se ostentare or venditare; (*burst*), dissilire; *to — one's credit*, conturbare, foro eedere; *to — a bottle*, lagenam relinere or combibere; *to — a whip*, insonare flagello.

CRACK BRAINED, adj., insanus, vesanus, ve-cors, cecritus.

CRACKER, n. (*boaster*), gloriosus, jactator; (*squib*), pyrobolus; *cracker of gunpowder*, scelopopus; *nut-cracker*, nucifrangibulum.

CRACKING, n., crepitatio; (*boasting*), gloriatio, jactantia.

CRACKLE, TO, v. t. See **TO CRACK.**

CRACKLING NOISE, crepitus.

CRACKNEL, n., crustulum, libum, collyra.

CRADLE, n., cunae, cunabula; incunabula; *to rock the —*, cunas agitare; *iron —*, craticula; *the — of a lobster*, locustae truncus or ventriculus; *from the —*, a primis cunabulis, inde ab incunabulis.

CRADLE, TO, v. t., in cunas condere.

CRADLE-BAND, n., instita, fascia.

CRAFT, n. (*cunning*), astutia, versutia, dolus, vafritas, calliditas; (*trick*), techna, dolus; (*trade*), ars, artificium; *by craft*, astu, ex insidiis, dolose; *handicraft*, ars mechanica; *craftsman*, artifex, opifex.

CRAFTINESS, n., calliditas, sollertia, astutia, versutia, vafritas.

CRAFTY, adj. (*shy*), astutus, vaser, versutus, callidus, cautus, sollers; (*deceitful*), subdolus, dolosus, fraudulentus, insidiosus; *a — fellow*, versipellis; *a — knave*, tenebrius; *an old — fox*, vectorator.

CRAG, n. (*rock*), rupea praeurpta, cautes, scopulus, petra; (*neck*), cervix, collum.

CRAGGED, adj. (*rocky*), praeurptus, confragosus, fragosus; (*rough*), asper, salebrosus.

CRAGGEDNESS, n., asperitas.

CRAGGY, adj. (*rough*), salebræ, locus asper or salebrosus.

CRAM, TO, v. t., facere, infarcire, saturare, refecere, conferre; *to cram one's self*, se inurgitare; *to cram together*, stipare, constipare; *to cram poultry*, saginare.

CRAMMING, n., saginatio, sagina; *fatted by cramming*, altitæ; *the art of cramming*, fartura.

CRAMP, n. (*spasm*), spasmus, nervorum convulsio or torpor, rigor, tetanus; (*cramp iron*), uncus, subseus, falx ferrea, lumina ferrea qua tigna contrahuntur; *a cramping*, annulus contra spasmus; (*forced word*), verbum durusculum or minus usitatum.

CRAMP, TO, v. t. (*pinch, squeeze*), convellere, contorquere; (*restrain*), coercere, coartare, angustare, contrahere, in angustum concludere, vinculis adstringere; (*with an iron*), fibulare, subeude contrahere or firmare.

CRANAGE, n., tributum ob usum suculæ, teranagium.

CRANCH, TO, v. t., dentibus frangere or allidere.

CRANE, n. (*bird*), grus; *small crane*, vipio; (*instrument to draw up heavy goods*), sucula, grus, tolleno; (*pipe for drawing liquors out of a vessel*), siphon.

CRANE UP, TO, v. t., suculâ attollere or extollere.

CRANES-BILL, n. (*herb*), geranium, pes columbinus; (*a kind of pincers*), grus rostrum.

CRANK, adj. (*lusty*), sanus, integer, validus, vegetus, vigen; (*brisk*), latus, hilaris; *to be crank*, lætari, exultare, hilarescere; vigeo, valere.

CRANK, n. (*winding*), flexus; (*crooked handle*), manubrium, sucula.

CRANKLE, TO, v. t., flexuoso cursu ferri.

CRANKLES, n., pl., flexus; *full of crankles*, flexuosus, tortuosus.

CRANNIED, adj., fissus, ferenatus.

CRANNY, n., rima, fissura.

CRAP, n., textum subteripsum, pannus camelinus tenuis et crispus.

CRASH, n., fragor, stridor.

CRASH, TO, (1) v. t., fragorem dare, stridere, percrepere, strepitare; (2) *v. t.*, frangere, comminueri; *to crash in pieces*, collidere; *to crash with the teeth*, frondere, dentibus stridere.

CRASHING, adj., fragosus, stridulus.

CRASSITUDE, n., crassitudo.

CRATCH, n., crates, præsepe; *cratches (in the legs of a horse)*, scabies.

CRAYAT, n., focale, linteolum cæstitium collo circumvolutum.

CRAYE, TO, v. t. (*beg*), petere, rogare, obsecrare; implorare; (*demand*), postulare, deposcere, efflagitare; rogare; (*long for*), ardentem cupere, sitienter expetere, sitire; *to crave help*, opem implorare.

CRAYEN, n., pusilli animi homo, timidus, inaudax, ignavus.

CRAYER, n., flagitator, postulator, rogator.

CRAVING, adj., importunus, petax; (*careless*), avarus, avidus, cupidus; *a craving stomach*, lustrans stomachus, orexis rabida; *n.*, flagitatio, rogatus.

CRAW, n., ingluvis, guttur, ventriculus; morbus accipitrum, quum alvus nimis adstringitur.

CRAWFISH, n., cancer, astacus fluviatilis.

CRAWL, TO, v. t. (*creep*), serpere, repere, reptare; *to crawl on all fours*, manibus pedibusque incedere, quadrupedem ire; *to crawl with lice, &c.*, vermiculari; *pediculis scatere*; (*have a crawling itch*), formicare, vernicare.

CRAWLING, adj., reptilis; *n.*, reptatio.

CRAYON, n., stilus coloribus confectus; xerographum; *to paint in crayon*, aridis coloribus pingere.

CRAZE, TO, v. t. (*break, crush*), quassare, confringere; (*make crazy*), aliquem mente privare, alieni mentem exturbare.

CRAZED, adj. (*broken*), fractus, valetudine or senio confectus; (*crack-brained*), insanus, mente captus, delirus, male sanus, cerebrus.

CRAZINESS, n. (*of body*), corporis imbecillitas et infirmitas; (*of mind*), animi debilitas, insania, deliratio, mentis alienatio.

CRAZY, adj. (*decrepit*), debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (*ready to fall*), eucubus, infirmus, fragilis.

CREAK, TO, v. t., stridere, strepitare; (*as a cricket*), grillare.

CREAKING, adj., stridulus; *n.*, stridor, crepitus.

CREAM, n., lactis flos; *cream of tartar*, tartari flos; *cream-cheese*, caseus ex lactis flore confectus; *the cream of the jest*, loci modula or acumen.

CREAM, TO, v. t. (*gather into cream*), florem colligere, in florem concrecere.

CREASE, n. (*fold*), plica; (*wrinkle*), ruga.

CREASE, TO, v. t. (*fold*), plicare; (*wrinkle*), corrugare.

CREATE, TO, v. t., creare, procreare, condere, fingere, fabricare, generare; (*excite*), movere, commovere, conditare, excitare, creare; (*appoint*), creare, facere.

CREATION, n., creatio, procreatio; (*origin*), origo, principium, initium; (*world*), mundus, universitas rerum; *from the —*, inde ab hominum memoria, a prima origine mundi; *since the —*, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos.

CREATIVE, adj., vim habens procreandi; solers, ingeniosus.

CREATOR, n., creator, procreator, fabricator, artifex, conditor, auctor; parens, genitor; *the Creator of the world*, mundi procreator, effector, conditor, opifex edificatorque.

CREATURE, n., res creata, quodcumque creatur

terestura; animans, animal, anima; *little* —, animalculum; *living* —, animal; *a lovely* —, suavisima puella; *dear* —! carissima anima! *a great man's* —, qui alicuius ope or liberalitate ditatus or locupletatus est; *a strange* —, monstrum, portentum, prodigium.

CREDENCE, *n.* (authority), auctoritas; (belief), fides; *to give credence to a thing*, credere, fidem habere or alijungere.

CREDIBLE, *adj.*, credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis.

CREDIBILITY, CREDIBLENESS, *n.*, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.

CREDIT, *n.* (authority), auctoritas; (influence), gratia; (honor, reputation), fama, existimatio, opinio; decus, dignitas, honestas; (belief), fides; (in traffic), fides; *of* —, honorificus, gloriosus; *of no* —, obscurus, vilis, infamis; *to be in* —, in honore or in pretio esse; *to be a* — *to one*, aliequem cohonestare, nobilitare; *to grow in* —, innotescere, inclarescere, famam acquirere; *one out of* —, homo nihil; *to buy or sell upon* —, merces die creta, or sine presentis pecunia emere or vendere; *to raise one's* —, fidem or existimationem augere; *to crack one's* —, conturbare, fore cedere.

CREDIT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give credit to*), fidem habere, fidere, confidere alicui; (*grace*), ornare, decorare, honestare; (*trust for goods*), merces alicui in diem or pecunia non presentem vendere.

CREDITABLE, *adj.*, honestus, decorus; gloriosus, splendidus, honorificus.

CREDITABLENESS, *n.*, honor, decus.

CREDITABLY, *adv.*, cum honore, illam famam.

CREDITOR, *n.*, creditor; *to make one creditor for*, rem acceptam ferre.

CREDULITY, CREDULOUSNESS, *n.*, credulitas.

CREDULOUS, *adj.*, credulus.

CREED, *n.*, symbolum, sacrorum formula.

CREEK, *n.*, sinus maris.

CREEKY, *adj.*, sinuosus.

CREEP, *TO*, *v. t.*, arperere, repere, reptare; (*fern*), alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari; *to* — *upon*, obrepere; *to* — *along*, perrepere; *to* — *forth*, prorepere; *to* — *into*, irrepere, irrepere; *to* — *into acquaintance* or *favor*, in alicuius amicitium or familiaritatem se insinuare; *upon*, alicui captare; *to* — *towards*, adrepere; *to* — *upon*, alicui rei irrepere; *to* — *unwares*, subrepere.

CREEPER, *n.* (*bird*), piens murarius; (*andiron*), subex, cantherius, focarius; (*shrub*), vitis parietes reptatu ornans.

CREEP-HOLE, *n.*, latibulum, effugium.

CREEPING, *adj.*, serpens, repens, reptilis; *n.*, reptatio, reptatus.

CRESCENT, *n.* (*half moon*), luna falcata, luna crescentis cornua.

CRESSER, *n.*, lepidulum, nasturtium; (*dock-cresses*, *lumpiana*; *garden-cresses*, *nasturtium hortense*; *water cresses*, *nasturtium aquaticum*, *sisymbrium*).

CREST, *n.* (*plume of feathers on the top of a helmet*), crista, apex, calceus pinnis; (*of a cock*), crista, juba; (*of a horse*), juba; *small* —, cristula; *the* — *of a coat of arms*, insignium gentilitiorum apex galeatus; *to set up his* —, cristas attollere; *having a* —, cristatus.

CRESTFALL, *adj.*, jacens, fractus animo, demissus, qui animo demisso et abjecto est.

CRESTLESS, *adj.*, ignobilis.

CREVICE, *n.*, rima, fissura.

CREW, *n.*, sodalitium, grex, multitudo, caterva, globus, manus, turba; *a ship's crew*, nautae, remiges.

CREWEL, *n.*, glomus filii.

CRIB, *n.* (*manger*), praesepe; (*pouch under a coachman's seat*), perula sub sedili rickshari.

CRIBBED, *adj.*, in augustum conatus.

CRICK, *n.* (*painful stiffness in the neck*), cervicis spasmus, tetanus.

CRICKET, *n.* (*insect*), gryllus, cicada focaria; (*little stool*), scella humilior; (*play*), ludus baculi et pileae; *to chirp like a cricket*, gryllare; *to play at cricket*, clava falcata pilam torquere.

CRIER, *n.*, praeco; accensus; *a crier's fee* or *office*, praeconium.

CRIME, *n.*, crimen, noxa, delictum, admissum, malefictum, scelus; *capital crime*, capitis crimen, crimen capite plectendum; *to commit a crime*, malefictum or facinus admittere, committere, scelus facere.

CRIMINAL, *adj.*, scelestus, nefarius, facinorosus; nocens, sons; criminalis, capitalis; *a* — *action* (*crime*), flagitium, facinus indignum; (*process*), causa publica or capitalis, lis capitis; *a* — *court*, iudicium publicum, iudicium capitis; — *law*, jus publicum.

CRIMINAL, *n.* (*one accused of a crime*), criminalis reus; (*guilty*), nocens, sons, crimine convictus, qui scelus lecit, maleficus.

CRIMPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, contrahere; *to go crimpling*, infirmiori gressu incedere.

CRIMSON, *n.*, coccum; *adj.*, coccineus.

CRINGE, *n.*, veneratio servilis or adulatoria.

CRINGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, contrahere; *v. i.*, corpus inclinare; *figur.*: alicui adulari.

CRINGING, *adj.*, humilissimus, ambitiosus; *n.*, adulatio humilis, blanditiae vernales.

CRINKLE, *n.*, ruga, sinus.

CRINKLE, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, corrugare, sinuare, plicare; (*2*) *v. i.*, corrugari, sinuari, plicari.

CRIPPLE, *n.*, homo mancus ac debilis, claudus, mutilus; *an old cripple*, depontanus, silicernus.

CRIPPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicuius brachium or pedem debilitare, alicuius omnibus membris debilem facere; *crippled, part.*, brachio or pede captus.

CRISIS, *n.*, discrimen, crisis; critica morbi accessio.

CRISP, *adj.* (*brittle*), fragilis, friabilis; (*curled*), tortus, calandistratus, crispatus, crispus.

CRISP, *TO*, *v. t.*, crispare, torquere, vibrare; *a crisped lock*, cuculus; *having crisped hair*, cincinnatus.

CRISPING-PIN, CRISPING-IRON, *n.*, calamistrum.

CRITERION, *n.*, signum, nota, iudicium; quod proprium est.

CRITIC, *n.*, criticus, iudex criticus, iudex doctus, censor; homo artis, criticae studiosus; (*judicious person*), homo iudicii acuti, enunciae veris.

CRITICAL, *adj.* (*ensorious*), criticus, censorius; (*exact*), acutus; (*doubtful*), anceps, dubius, incertus; (*dangerous*), periculosus; *critical days* (*in a distemper*), dies critici; *critical condition*, res dubia, discrimen.

CRITICALLY, *adv.* (*accurate*), accusatorie, censoris or castigitoris instar, excusae.

CRITICALNESS, *n.*, censura, castigatio, accusatio.

CRITICISE, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, examinare; reprehendere, carpere; (*2*) *v. i.*, censuram agere, iudicare, aliorum scripta censoria virgula notare.

CRITICISM, *n.*, critica, ars critica, critica ratio, res critica; *a criticism*, censura.

CROAK, *TO*, *v. i.* (*as a raven*), crocitare; (*as a frog*), coaxare.

CROAKING, *n.*, crocilitatio.

CROCK, *n.* (*earthen pot*), olla fictilis; (*soot*), fuligo, nigror; (*disease of hawks*), spasmus.

CROCODILE, *n.*, crocodilus; *crocodile tears*, lacrimae fictae.

CROFT, *n.*, agellus.

CROISADE, *n.*, See CRUSADE.

CROXE, *n.*, anicula decrepita.

CROXY, *n.*, congerio, aliens intimus.

CROOK, *n.* (*hook*), harpago, hamus, uncus; (*a shepherd's staff*), pedum; (*the augur's staff*), lituus; *by hook or crook*, per fas aut neias, quo jure quoque injuria.

CROOK, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, flectere, inflectere, curvare, incurvare; (*2*) *v. i.*, flecti, curvari, curvare, curvare.

CROOK-BACKED, *adj.*, gibber, gibbus, gibbosus.

CROOK-LEGGED, *adj.*, valgus, varus, varus.

CROOK-NECKED, *adj.*, obitipus.

CROOK-NOSED, *adj.*, simus.

CROOKED, *adj.*, curvatus, curvus, incurvus, falcatus, flexus, pravius, contortus, distortus, tortuosus, aduncus, sinuosus; (*stooping*), incurvus; — *inward*, pandus; — *backward*, repandus, recurvus; *having a nose crooked upwards*, sinus, simo; *having* — *ankles*, scaurus; *crooked footed*, loripes, pedibus distortis; *a* — *stick* (*the augur's staff*), lituus.

CROOKEDNESS, *n.*, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, aduncitas, obliquitas.

CROP, *n.* (*harvest*), messis, proventus; *a latter crop*, messis scrotila; *crop of a bird*, ingluvia.

CROP, *TO*, *v. t.*, carpere; *to* — *off*, decerpere, praecidere, praecerpere, tondere, putare; *to* — (*gather*) *flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere;

to — (*dock*) a horse, caudæ equinæ extremam partem præcedere.

CROP-EARED, *adj.*, auribus mutilatus.

CROPPER, *n.*, carptor, putator, strictor.

CROPPING, *n.*, putatio.

CROP-STICK, *adj.*, crapulâ gravis, stomacho laborans.

CROSIER, *n.*, lituus episcopali pedum telescopale.

CROSLET, *n.* (*forchend-cloth*), frontale; (*small cross*), crux minor; (*in heraldry*), crux minori cruce decussata.

CROSS, *n.*, crux; *little cross*, crux minor; (*disappointing* *at*), malum, casus adversus, adversa fortuna, incommodum, res incommoda, infortunium, frustratio; a *cross set up as a monument*, stela; *the sign of the cross*, crucis figura.

CROSS, *adj.* (*athwart*), transversus, obliquus; (*contrary*), oppositus, adversus, perversus; (*peerless*), morosus, difficilis; (*untoward*), perversus, perversicax, contumax; *somewhat cross*, submorosus.

CROSS, *TO*, *v. t.* (*go across*), transire, transicare, pertransire; *to cross a river*, transare, trajicere, transire; (*make crosswise*), decussare; (*disappoint*), frustrari, deludere; (*sign with a cross*), signum crucis appingere; (*rec.*), alicui stomachum movere, bilem excitare; (*be cross unto*), alicui adversari or contravenire, alicui molestiam exhibere.

CROSS-BAR, *n.*, vectis transversus; *the cross-bars of a sword*, ferrum transversarium; *cross-barrel*, vecte transverso munitus.

CROSS-BEAM, *n.*, transtrum.

CROSS-BEARE, *n.*, qui or quæ crucem gerit.

CROSSBITE, *n.*, fraus, dolus.

CROSSBITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, decipere, fallere.

CROSS-BLOW, *n.*, letus transversus; (*misfortune*), res adversa, infortunium, casus iniquus.

CROSS-BOW, *n.*, ballista; *cross-bow maker*, faber ballistarius; *cross bow man*, ballistarius.

CROSSER, *n.*, adversator.

CROSS-GRAINED, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis; *somewhat cross-grained*, submorosus.

CROSSING, *n.*, repugnantia, repulsa; *crossing over*, tractatio; *crossing out*, obliteratio.

CROSS-KEYS, *n.*, *pl.*, claves decussatæ.

CROSS-LEGGED, *adj.*, cruribus decussatis, sedens.

CROSSLY, *adv.* (*untowardly*), perverse, morose; (*unfortunately*), male, infeliter, infaste.

CROSSNESS, *n.*, perversicela, morositas, perversitas, protervitas.

CROSS-PATH, *n.*, trames.

CROSS-WAY, *n.*, comitum, quadrivium.

CROSS-WIND, *n.*, ventus transversus.

CROSS-WISE, *adv.*, in crucis speciem, in decussam, decussatim.

CROTCH, *n.*, uncus, furca.

CROCHET, *n.* (*little hook*), unclius; (*in music*), æminutima; (*whim*), repentinus animi impetus; *idle crochets*, ineptiæ, nugæ; *full of idle crochets*, nugax, nugatorius; (*trick*), techna, strophæa.

CROUCH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*stoop down*), subsidere, conquiniscere, succumbere; (*fluent*), adulari, se in adulationem demittere.

CROUCHING, *n.*, adulatio, sui demissio; *with crouching and creeping*, submisce, suppliciter, demisse.

CROW, *n.*, cornix; *young crow*, cornicula; *white-billed crow*, graculus; *scare-crow*, larva, terriaculentum, formido; *iron crow*, vectis ferreus; *crow-foot*, ranunculus; *crow-toes*, lychnidii flores.

CROW, *TO*, *v. t.*, canere, cantare; (*boast*), jactare, gloriarî, se offerre.

CROWD, *n.*, turba, frequentia; (*great number*), copia, vis, magnus numerus, ægrivus.

CROWD, *TO*, *v. t.*, premere, artare; *to crowd up*, coartare, stipare, constipare.

CROWDING, *n.*, stipatio.

CROWN, *n.* (*garland*), corona; strophium, corolla; (*badge of royalty*), corona, insignie capituli, insignie regium; (*of the ancients*), diademata; (*sovereignty*), regnum, summa rerum, imperium; *the — of the head*, vertex: *from — to toe*, a vertice ad talos; *the — of a hill*, montis culmen, mons summus; (*crown-piece*), nummus regius; *modesty is the — of virtue*, pudor est primus virtutis honos; *a priest's shaven —*, clericorum corona, tonsura, rasura clericalis; *the rights of the —*, regia jura, *crown-lands*, regia patrimonialia; *the — of a hat*, galcri pars superior.

CROWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, coronare, corona ornare or

decorare, alicui coronam imponere; (*invest with the crown or regal ornament*), insignie regium capiti alicuius imponere, regium ac diademata alicuique deferre; *a crowned head*, princeps, rex, imperator.

CRUCIBLE, *n.*, vas fusorium confundis metallis aptum.

CRUCIFIX, *n.*, Christi crucifixi imago.

CRUCIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, crucifigere, cruci affigere or suffigere, crucem affigere, in crucem tollere.

CRUCIFIXION, *n.*, crucis supplicium.

CRUDE, *adj.*, crudus, indigestus, incompositus, rudis, immaturus.

CRUDENESS, **CRUDITY**, *n.*, cruditas.

CRUEL, *adj.*, crudelis, dirus, durus, ferox, atrox; inhumanus, sævus, truculentus, trux, ferus, inhumanus, ferreus, immitis; (*bloodily*), cruentus, sanguineus.

CRUELTY, *n.*, crudelitas, immanitas, feritas, atrocitas, sævitas, acerbitas, truculentia, ferocitas, ferocia, inhumanitas.

CRUET, *n.*, ampulla, ampullula, urceolus, laguncula; *cruet for oil*, lecythus, guttus; *cruet with a pipe*, simpulum, simpulvium.

CRUIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, huc illuc navigare, mari vagari, mare pervagari; *to cruise for booty*, prædari.

CRUISER, *n.* (*ship*), navis prædatoria, navis huc illuc navigans.

CRUMB, *n.*, mica; (*soft part of bread*), panis medulla, panis pars interior, panis mollia, *n.*, *pl.*; *crumbs*, frustula, reliquæ.

CRUMB, **CRUMBLE**, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, friare, comminuerè, conterere; *to crumb in*, luterè, liliare; (2) *v. t.* (*fall into crumbs*), friari, se friare.

CRUMP, *adj.*, curvus; *crump-backed*, gibber, gibbosus; *crump-footed*, loripes.

CRUMPLE, *n.*, ruga, plica.

CRUMPLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, corrugare; (2) *v. t.*, corrugari.

CRUMPLING, *n.*, corrugatio; (*degenerate apple*), pomum nanum.

CRUPPER, *n.* (*rump*), clavis; (*for a horse*), postilena.

CRURAL, *adj.*, cruralis.

CRUSADE, *n.*, militia sacra, bellum pro sacris Christianis auscriptum.

CRUSE, *n.*, pocillum, simpulum, urceolus, simpulvium; *little cruse*, phiala, lecythus.

CRUSH, *n.*, contusio.

CRUSH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*squeeze to pieces*), contundere, conterere, comminuerè, obterere, proterere; *ellidere*; figur.: extinguere, opprimere, comprimere; (*break*), deprimere, frangere; (*ruin*), perdere, pecussum dare, præcipitare, profligare.

CRUSHER, *n.*, oppressor.

CRUSHING, *n.* (*breaking*), contusio; (*oppressing*), oppressio.

CRUST, *n.*, crusta, crustum; *little crust*, crustula; *great crust of bread*, panis buccæ.

CRUST, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, crustare, incrustare, crusta operire, rei crustam inducere; (2) *v. t.*, lucrastari, crusta tegi or obduci.

CRUSTACEOUS, **CRUSTY**, *adj.*, crustosus.

CRUSTY, *adj.* (*crustaceous*), crustosus; (*crabbed*), teretius, morosus, iracundus.

CRUTCH, *n.*, baculus, scipio; *crutches*, grallæ; *a goer on crutches*, grallator; *to go on crutches*, baculis levare membra.

CRY, *n.*, clamor; *natural cry*, vox; (*wealing*), ploratus; *to set up a cry*, clamorem edere, tollere; *hue and cry*, hominum evocatio ad furem or scelerarium retrahendum; *the cry of hounds*, latratu.

CRY, *TO*, *v. t.*, clamare, vociferare, exclamare, proclamare, conclamare, clamorem edere or tollere; queritare; (*lament*), plorare, ploratum edere, lamentari; (*weep*), lacrimare, lacrimari, flere, lacrimas ellidere; *gulari*; *to cry as a child*, vagire; *as a raren*, crocitare; *as an ass*, rudere; *to cry against*, reclamare; *to cry out to a person*, alicuius inclamare; *to cry out upon one*, contra or in alicuius declamare; *to cry out often*, clamitare, conclamitare; *to cry fire*, ignem conclamare; *to cry out for help*, auxilium implorare; *to cry out victory*, victoriam conclamare; *to cry things about the streets*, res venales clamitare; *to cry one up*, alicui commendare, collaudare, laudibus offerre; *to cry one down*, infamare, diffamare, vituperare.

CRYAL, *n.*, ardea.

CRYING, *n.*, clamor, vociferatio; — *against*, reclamatio; — *of infants*, vagitus; — *out*, exclamatio, ejulatio; (*lamenting*), lamentatio, ploratus;

(weeping), fletus, lacrimatio; (*shrieking*), ululatus; — *for help*, queritatio; — *of hounds*, canum latratus.
CRYSTAL, *n.*, crystallus, crystallum; *of crystal*, crystallinus.

CRYSTALLINE, *adj.*, crystallinus; vitreus.
CRYSTALLIZE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, in crystallum formare; (2) *v. i.*, in crystallum abire.

CRYSTALLIZATION, *n.*, formatio crystalli.
CUB, *n.*, cubitus, catellus; — *of a bear*, catulus ursinus; — *of a fox*, catulus vulpinus, vulpecula; — *of a lion*, proles leonina.

CUBE, *n.*, cubus; *cube root*, radix cubica.
CUBIC, CUBICAL, *adj.*, cubicus, cubo similis.
CUBIT, *n.*, cubitus, cubitum; *of a cubit*, cubitalis; *of two cubits*, bicubitalis; *of three cubits*, trium cubitorum.

CUCKOLD, *n.*, curruca, adulteræ maritus; *cuck-old-maker*, adulter, macellus.

CUCKOLD ONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicujus uxorem temerare.

CUCOO, *n.*, cuculus.
CUCUMBER, *n.*, cucumis, cucumer; *wild cucumber*, cucumis silvestris.

CUD, *n.*, ruma, cubus manducatus; *to chew the cud*, ruminare, ruminari, remandere; *chewing of the cud*, ruminatio; *beasts that chew the cud*, bestia ruminales.

CUDGEL, *n.*, fustis, baculus, baculum; *short cudgel*, bacillus, bacillum; *to play at cudgels*, fustibus certare; *to take up the cudgels*, certamen suscipere; *to lay down the cudgels*, se victum esse fateri.

CUDGEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, fuste cadere, fustigare, alicui fustem impingere; *to cudgel soundly*, plagis obruere; *to cudgel one's brains about a thing*, aliquid intentius considerare or contemplari.

CUDGELLING, *n.*, fustuarium, fustigatio; *with cudgelling*, fustim.

CUE, *n.* (*tail*), cauda; (*hint when to speak*), occasio, opportunitas; (*humor*), ingenium, animus; *to give one his cue*, alicui innuere, alicui summonere.

CUFF, *n.* (*part of a sleeve*), manica; (*blow*), ictus, plaga; *cuff with the fist*, colaphus; *cuff with the palm in the face*, alapa.

CUFF, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, colaphum alicui impingere, incutere; (2) *v. t.*, pugnis or colaphis contundere.

CUIRASS, *n.*, cataphracta.

CUIRASSIER, *n.*, eques cataphractus.

CUSHES, *n.*, *pl.*, ocree.

CULINARY, *adj.*, culinaris, coquinaris.

CULL, *TO*, *v. t.*, eligere, seligere, deligere, legere.

CULLER, *n.*, elector.

CULLING, *n.*, selectio, delectus.

CULLY, *n.*, delusus, ludificatus, fatuus, insulsus.

CULLY, *TO*, *v. t.*, doli ducere, ludificare.

CULMINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in culmine or summo fastigio esse.

CULPABLE, *adj.*, culpandus, reprehensione dignus, culpabilis; *to be culpable*, in culpa esse, in vitio esse.

CULPABILITY, *n.*, culpa.

CULPRIT, *n.*, reus.

CULTER, *n.*, culter aratri.

CULTIVATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, colere, excolere; *arare*; *figur.*: colere, alicui operam dare, in re operam et studium collocare.

CULTIVATION, CULTURE, *n.*, cultio, cultus, cultura; *animi cultura* or *cultus*.

CULVER, *n.*, columba, columbus, palumbus; *culver-hole*, columbarium; *culver-tail*, commissura.

CULVERIN, *n.*, bombardia, tormentum a colubro dictum.

CUMBER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*trouble*), alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere, negotiis obruere; (*burden*), onerare, gravare; (*hinder*), impedire, præpedire, alicui impedimento esse, molestiam exhibere.

CUMBRANCE, *n.*, impedimentum.

CUMBERING, *n.*, impeditio, molestia.

CUMBERSOME, CUMBROUS, *adj.* (*burdensome*), onerosus, molestus; (*unyielding*), inabilis.

CUMBERSOMENESS, *n.*, molestia.

CUMIN, *n.*, cuminum; *wild cumin*, cuminum silvestre.

CUMULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cumulare, accumulare.

CUMULATION, *n.*, accumulatio.

CUNNER, *n.* (*fish*), lepa.

CUNNING, *adj.* (*knowing*, *skilful*), doctus, artificiosus, peritus, expertus, solers, ingeniosus; (*crafty*), versutus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius, vafer, dolosus, subdolus; *a cunning-trick*, dolus, techna.

CUNNING, *p.* (*skill*), artificium, ars, peritia, solertia; (*craft*), versutia, astutia, vafrities.

CUP, *n.*, poculum, calix; *large cup*, scyphus; *small cup*, pocillum; *to fill one's cup*, poculum implere; *to take a cup too much*, largiore vino uti; *in one's cups*, in poculis, inter pocula; *parting cup*, potatio discessu amicorum solennis; *standing cup*, crater.

CUP, *TO*, *v. t.*, per cucurbitulas alicui sanguinem detrudere.

CUP-BEARER, *n.*, pincerna, pocillator, a cythis; *to be a cup-bearer*, pocula ministrare, stare a cytho.

CUPBOARD, *n.*, scrinium; — *of plate*, abacus; — *for rituals*, cella penuriarum; — *cloth*, tapes.

CUPID, *n.*, Cupido, Amor, amoris deus, Veneris natus.

CUPIDITY, *n.*, cupiditas, aviditas.

CUPOLA, *n.*, turricula rotunda fornicata, tholus.

CUPPER, *n.*, qui cucurbitulas imponit.

CUPPING-GLASS, *n.*, cucurbitula.

CUR, *n.*, canis villaticus or domesticus.

CURABLE, *adj.*, sanabilis, quod sanari potest, medicabilis.

CURACY, *n.*, vicarii munus, feurionatus.

CURATE, *n.*, vicarius, sacerdos vicarius, feuratus.

CURB, *TO*, *v. t.*, frenare, refrenare, temperare, moderari; fectere, comprimere, reprimere; compescere, cohibere, inhibere, coercere; *to curb a person's insolence*, alicuius audaciam frangere.

CURB, *n.* (*for a horse*), luputium; (*saddling in a horse*), tumor equius pedibus crumpeus; *the carb of a well*, margo putel.

CURBING, *n.*, moderatio, coercitio.

CURIBRIDLE, *n.*, frenum catenula munitum.

CURD, CURDS, *n.*, conglum, lac pressum.

CURDLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, lac cogere, conspissare, condensare; (2) *v. t.*, concrecere, congelari, coire.

CURDLING, *n.*, coactio, coagulatio.

CURE, *n.* (*healing*), sanatio; (*remedy*), remedium, medicina, medicamentum; (*charge*), cura, curatio; (*charge of souls*), cura animarum; (*benefice*), beneficium ecclesiasticum; *it is past cure*, actum est, concinatum est.

CURE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*head*), sanare, curare; *medicari* alicui; *figur.*: alicuique ad sanitatem reducere or revocare; *to cure thoroughly*, percurare, persanare; (*salt*, *pickle*), sale condire.

CURFEW-BELL, *n.*, campana vespertina.

CURING, *n.*, curatio, sanatio.

CURIOSITY, *n.* (*inquisitiveness*), curiositas, nova noscendi or videndi studium, spectandi studium, expectatio; (*inclination to inquiry*), cognitionis et scientie cupiditas or amor, veri reperiendi cupiditas, discendi studium, audiendi cupiditas; (*a rarity*), res rara, res raritate notabilis; (*delicacy*), cupidia, delicatum in cibis fastidium; (*neatness*), elegantia, studium, nitor; (*overmuch care*), anxietas, sollicitudo; (*diligent search into abstruse things*), abstrusarum, occultarum, reconditarum rerum studiosa indagatio; *curiosity in speech*, affectatio elegantis sermonis.

CURIOUS, *adj.* (*diligent*), curiosus, studiosus; (*fine*), nitidus, elegans, scitus, venustus; (*exact*), accuratus, ad amissum factus; (*captious*), captiosus, insidiosus; (*skilful*), affaber, summa arte, summo artificio factus; *too curious*, delicatus, cum nimia affectatione.

CURL, *n.*, cirrus, cincinnus.

CURL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, crispare, torquere, intorquere; (2) *v. t.*, crispari, intorqueri.

CURLING, *n.*, crispatio.

CURLING-IRON, *n.*, calamistrum.

CURMUDGEON, *n.*, avarus, tenax, sordidus.

CURRENTS, *n.*, *pl.*, uvæ Corinthiacæ.

CURRENCY, *n.*, cursus, tenor, usus; *the — of a discourse*, tenor sermonis; *to obtain —*, in communem usum venire; *of what —?* quo genere nummorum?

CURRENT, *adj.* (*in common use*), receptus, probatus, probus, legitimus, genuinus, tritus, vulgaris, usitatus; *to be —*, in usu esse, valere; — *money*, nummi circumforanei; *the — price*, pretium commune; *the — year*, annus vertens, annus qui volvit, hic annus; *to pass for —*, vulgo lactari, in omnium ore versari; *pecunie præsentis or numeratæ vicem* expere.

CURRENT, *n.*, flumen, cursus; *little current*,

rivulus; the current of time, cursus temporis, tempus.

CURRENTLY, *adv.*, vulgo.

CURRI-FISH, *n.*, cucullus.

CURRIER, *n.*, corarius, coriorum concinnator, alutarius; *currier of horses*, qui equos strigili deficiat, istrigillator.

CURRISH, *adj.*, caninus; *figur.*: sævus, immitis, inhumanus, morosus, perversus, pervicax.

CURRY, *TO*, *v. t.*: to — *leather*, coria or pelles macerare, concinnare, polire, depesce; to — *a horse*, equum strigili radere, subradere; to — *favor*, aliquid blandiri, aliquid, alieuius gratiam or benevolentiam captare, in alieuius amicitiam or familiaritatem se insinquare.

CURRY-COMB, *n.*, strigili, strigills.

CURRYING, *n.*, of *leather*, maceratio, subactio; of *horses*, istrigillatio, distrigillatio; of *favor*, benevolentie captatio.

CURSE, *n.* (*malediction*), imprecatio, execratio; detestatio, maledictio; (*rain*), pestis, perniciēs; *curse*, diræ, sc. preceps; a *solemn curse of the church*, anathema.

CURSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid maledicere, male precari or imprecari; aliquem execrari, devovere; alieuius caput Orcæ dunnare.

CURSED, *adj.* (*execrated*), execratus, maledictus, devotus; (*abominable*), execrabilis, execratus, nefarius, nefandus, abominandus.

CURSEDLY, *adv.*, seclerate, seclerate, imple.

CURSING, *n.*, maledictio.

CURSORY, *adv.*, leviter, stricte; *levi brachio*; *cursor*; obiter, in transitu, raptim, perfunctorie; negligenter.

CURSORY, *adj.*, levis, brevis; transiens, quasi præteriens.

CURTAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, decurtare, curtare; in compendium redigere or conferre, in angustum cogere; amputare; to *curtail one's pay*, mercedem minuire, minuire, deminuire.

CURTAIN, *n.*, velum ductile, plaga, plagula; (*at the theatre*), aulaum; to *raise the —*, aulaum tollere; to *drop the —*, aulaum demittere; to *hang a — before*, velum prætere; to *hang a — about a thing*, velis aliquid obtendere; to *draw back the —*, velum reducere; to *draw to the —*, velum obducere; a — *in fortification*, ager inter duo propugnacula.

CURTAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, velare.

CURVATION, **CURVATURE**, *n.*, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, flexura; curvatio, incurvatio.

CURVE, *n.*, curvamen, flexus; a *curve line*, linea curva.

CURVET, *n.*, saltus numerosus factus.

CURVET, *TO*, *v. i.*, saltitare, persaltare.

CURVILINEAR, *adj.*, lineis curvis.

CUSHION, *n.*, pulvinus pulvinar, pulvinarium; *cushion for the elbow*, cubitale; *little cushion*, pulvinus, pulvinulus.

CUSP, *n.*, cuspis, mucro.

CUSTARD, *n.*, placentæ ex lacte et ovīs confecta, artolaganus.

CUSTODY, *n.* (*tuition*), custodia; (*ward*), tutela; (*prison*), custodia, carcer; to *be in custody*, haberi in custodia, in vinculis or custodia esse; to *put into custody*, incarcerationem, in carcerem compingere, includere, concludere; in vincula conficere.

CUSTOM, *n.* (*habit, use*), consuetudo, assuetudo, mos, usus; (*fashion*), more or usu receptum, institutum, ritus, disciplina; (*tax on merchandise*), vectigal, portorium; (*trade*), emptores; *it is the —*, moris est; *solet, assolet*; according to —, usitato more, ex more; *contrary to —*, præter consuetudinem, contra morem, inusitate; *grown in use by —*, inveteratus; *as the — is*, ut mos est, ut solet, ut est or fert consuetudo; *as his — is*, suo more; to *pay —*, vectigal pendere, portorium exigere; to *have good — (of a trader)*, multos emptores habere; (*of a shop*), celebratum esse; *without —*, emptoribus vacuus.

(CUSTOMABLE), *adj.* (*liable to pay custom*), merces pro quibus vectigalia pendī debent.

CUSTOMARY, *adj.*, usitatus, consuetus, more et usu receptus; *it has become necessary*, in consuetudinem venit.

CUSTOMER, *n.* (*customer at a shop*), emptor assiduus, ordinarius, assuetus.

CUSTREL, *n.* (*buckler-bearer*), scutigerulus; (*vessel for holding wine*), œnophorium.

CUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, secare, cedere, incidere; scindere; (*mangle*), mutilare, detruncare; (*top*), putare, amputare; (*split*), findere; (*move*), metere, demetere; (*geld*), castrare; (*grave*), calare, sculpere; (*hack*), consecare; (*lash*), loris or virgis cedere; (*wound*), vulnerare; (*feel sharp*), acutum esse; (*prick, bite*), mordere; to *cut a great figure*, magnificam sustinere personam; to *cut asunder*, rescindere, discindere; interscindere, intercidere, desecare; to *cut one's hair*, alieuius capillum tondere; to *cut the nails*, ungues resicare; to *cut wood*, ligna, materiam cedere; to *cut away*, exsecare, resiccare, amputare; to *cut with an axe*, dolare, dedolare, ascia polire; to *cut before*, præcidere; to *cut down*, cadere, demetere, excidere, desecare; to *cut in*, insecare, incidere, insculpere; to *cut to pieces*, in partes concidere, minutim consecare; to *cut off*, abscidere, excidere, præcidere, amputare; decidere, desecare, detondere; to *cut out*, excidere, exsecare, exculpere; to *cut round*, circumcidere; to *cut small*, concidere, comminuire; to *cut through*, persequere; to *cut under*, subsecare; to *cut one's throat*, jugulare; to *cut in two*, discindere, dissecare; to *cut teeth*, dentire.

CUT, *n.*, incisura, cæsura, scissura; scissus; (*blow*), ictus; (*wound*), vulnus, plaga; (*slice*), offula, offella; (*way*), compendium; (*misfortune*), calamitas, casus adversus, malum; (*picture in a book*), figura, imago, tabula; *copper cuts*, tabulæ æneæ; *wood cuts*, tabulæ lignæ; (*lot*), sors; to *draw cuts*, sortiri, sortes legere; a *drawing of cuts*, sortitio, sortilegium; *the cut of a garment*, habitus vestis.

CUTPURSE, *n.*, sector zonarius, crumeniseca.

CUTHROAT, *n.*, sicularis, gladiator.

CUTICLE, *n.*, cuticula.

CUTICULAR, **CUTANEOUS**, *adj.*, cuticularis.

CUTLASS, *n.*, acmeas, gladius, spatha.

CUTLER, *n.*, cultarius; *sword-cutler*, faber gladiarius; *cutler's shop*, officina cultaria.

CUTLETS OF VEAL, segmina vitulina.

CUTTER, *n.*, sector; (*carver*), sculptor; *cutler of trees*, frondator.

CUTTING, *adj.*, secans; (*in taste*), acris, asper, acerbus; *cutting words*, voces acerbe, dicta mordacia or amara.

CUTTING, *n.*, sectio, consectio; (*carring*), sculptura, calamen; — *away*, amputatio; — *off*, abscisio, desectio, resectio; — *in*, incisio; — *short*, detruncatio; (*lopping*), frondatio.

CUTTINGS, *n.*, pl., segmina, segmenta, secamenta; *cuttings of the nails*, ressegmina, præsegmina.

CYCLE, *n.*, cyclos; *cycle of the sun*, cyclos solaris; *cycle of the moon*, cyclos lunaris.

CYGNET, *n.*, pullus cygnus.

CYLINDER, *n.*, cylindrus.

CYLINDRICAL, *adj.*, cylindratus, cylindraceus.

CYMBAL, *n.*, cymbalum; to *play on a cymbal*, cymbalum quaterre or pulsare; to *play on cymbals*, cymbala quaterre, cymbalissare.

CYMBALIST, *n.*, cymbalista, m.; cymbalistris, f.

CYNIC, *n.*, cynicus.

CYNICAL, *adj.*, cynicus.

CYNOSTRE, *n.*, cynosura.

CYPRESS, *n.*, cupressus; of *cypress*, cupressus; *cupressinus*; *bearing cypress*, cupressifera; *cypress grove*, cupressetum.

CZAR, *n.*, imperator Moscovie or Russorum.

CZARINA, *n.*, imperatrix Moscovie.

D

DAB, *n.* (*blow*), ictus, alapa; (*lump*), frustulum; a *dab of dirt*, luti labeula; a *wet dab* (clout), luteolum humidum et sordidum.

DAB, *TO*, *v. t.* (*strike*), alapam alieui impingere or infringere; (*sprinkle with dirt*), luto adspargere, lutare, collutulare.

DABBLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*move in water*), aquæ manus crebro immergere; (*in dirt*), ceno se volutare or inquinare; (*in any art*), leviter aliquid attingere, leviter aliqua re imbui; (*tamper*), aliquid ad aliquid sollicitare, instigare or impellere; (2) *v. t.* (*dab, besmear*), lutare, collutulare, collutulare, luto oblinere or conspurcare.

DABBLER, *n.* (*smatterer*), homo leviter eruditus.

DABBLING, *n.*, frequens ablutio.

DABCHICK, *n.*, mergus minor.

DACE, *n.* (*fish*), apus leuciscus.

DACTYLE, *n.*, dactylus, heroicus pes.

DAD, DADDY, *n.*, pater.

DAFFODIL, *n.*, asphodelus, narcissus; *daffodil-stalk*, anthuriscus; *of daffodil*, narcississus.

DAG SHEEP, *TO*, *v. t.*, vellere ovium extremas partes tondere.

DAG, *n.* (*piscol*), scolopetrum manuale.

DAGGER, *n.*, pugio, sica; *little dagger*, pugionculus; *pocket dagger*, sicula; *they are at dagger's drawing*, res ad manus propinodum venit.

DAGGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, irrorare, colluturare, rore or luto inticere.

DAGGLING, *n.*, rores or luti adpersio.

DAILY, *adj.*, quotidianus, assiduus; *ado*, quotidie, in dies, assidue, singulis diebus.

DAINTINESS, *n.* (*squeamishness*), cupidia, delicatium in cibis fastidium; (*delicacy*), lauitia, dapes, eupidie.

DAINTY, *adj.* (*pleasing to the palate*), delicatus; (*squeamish*), delicatulus, fastidiosus; (*choice*), luitus, exquisitus, elegans; (*costly*), sumptuosus, opiparus; (*excellent*), eximius, clarus, praeclarus; *dainty dishes*, cupediae, lauitiae, deliciae, irritamenta gulae.

DAIRY, *n.*, lactarium, colla lactaria; *dairymam*, lactarius; *dairymoman*, lactaria.

DAISY, *n.*, bellis perennis (*L.*); *small red* —, bellis minor rubra; *great white* —, bellis major vulgaris; *great striped* —, bellis major variata; *little white wild* —, bellis minor vulgaris.

DALE, *n.*, vallis, conuallis; *of a dale*, vallaris.

DALLIANCE, *n.*, lusus, lascivia; (*delay*), mora, cunctatio; *wanton dalliance*, petulantia, protervitas; *full of dalliance*, procax, petulans, petulcus, lascivus.

DALLIER, *n.*, homo lascivus, nugator, palpator.

DALLY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*fondle*), lascivire; (*trifle*), nugari, tricare, nihil agere; (*play the fool*), ineptire; (*delay*), cunctari, morari, morasnectere; *to dally with wanton language*, blandiri, palpare; *to dally with one*, aliquem ludere, ludificari.

DALLYING, *adj.*, blaudus, lascivien; *n.*, nuge; petulantia, lascivia.

DAM, *n.* (*mother*), mater; (*bank*), agger, moles; *dam of planks*, pila; *mill dam*, cataraeta, claustrum, stagnum molare; *pond dam*, emissarium.

DAM, *TO*, *v. t.*, oppilare, obstruere, alicui rei moles atque aggeres obijcere; *to dam up waters*, aquas coecere, includere; *to dam a river*, flumen arce, flumen mole atque aggero obstruere.

DAMAGE, *n.*, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, injuria, noxa, luctura; *without damage*, sine damno; *with damage*, damnosus.

DAMAGE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, damnum inferre, detrimentum importare; (2) *v. t.*, damnum or detrimentum accipere.

DAMAGEABLE, *adj.* (*susceptible of damage*), damno obnoxius, caducus, fluxus; (*causing damage*), nocens, noxius, periculosus, exitiosus.

DAMASCENE, *n.*, prunum Damascenum.

DAMASK, *n.*, pannus Damascenus; *damask-linen*, linteum Damascenum.

DAMASK, *TO*, *v. t.*, figuris distinguere; *to damask wine*, vinum calefacere.

DAMASKING, *n.*, distinctio vestium in figuris.

DAMASK-PRUNE, *n.*, prunum brachyllum.

DAMASK-ROSE, *n.*, rosa Damascena.

DAMASK-WATER, *n.*, aqua ex rosis Damascenis extracta.

DAME, *n.* (*mistress*), domina; (*lady*), femina nobilis or illustris, matrona; (*as a title*), domina.

DAMES-VIOLET, *n.*, hesperia, viola matronalis.

DAMN, *TO*, *v. t.*, damnare, condemnare; (*hoof*), explodere, sibilis consecretari or conscondere; *to damn a play*, fabulam exigere.

DAMNABLE, *adj.*, execrabilis, scelestus, nefarius, nefandus, damnable.

DAMNATION, *n.*, damnatio, condemnatio.

DAMNIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, damnum or noxam inferre, damno afficere or ledere.

DAMNIFYING, *adj.*, damnosus, noxius, perniciosus.

DAMP, *n.* (*fog*), nebula; (*vapor*), vapor, halitus, exhalatio; *adj.* (*moist*), humidus, humectus; *to be*

damp, humidum esse, humere; *to become damp*, humescere; *to make damp*, humectare, humidare.

DAMP, *TO*, *v. t.* (*dispirit*), alicuius animum frangere, infringere, debilitare.

DAMPISH, *adj.*, humidulus, mucidus.

DAMPNESS, *n.*, humor; *causing dampness*, humidifcus.

DAMSEL, *n.*, puella, adolescentula, virgo; *little damsel*, puellula, virguncula.

DAMSON, *n.*, prunum Damascenum; *damson-tree*, prunus Damascena.

DANCE, *n.*, chora, saltatio, saltatus, tripudium; — *in armor*, pyrrhicha, saltatio armata; *to lead a* —, praesulare, the leader of a —, praesulor, choragus.

DANCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, saltare, ad numeros salire; *to* — *lightly*, tripudiare; *to* — *on the rope*, saltare per extensum funem; *to* — *through a hoop*, pelturatum agere; *to* — *often*, saltitare; *to* — *to another's pipe*, alterius obsequi studiis, ad alterius arbitrium or voluntatem se accommodare; *to* — *attendance*, saepe et frustra aliquem opperiri or praestolari.

DANCER, *n.*, saltans, saltator, saltatrix; *stage-dancer*, ludus, ludio; *dancer on the rope*, funambulus; *a troop of dancers*, chorus.

DANCING, *n.*, saltatio, saltatus, tripudiatio; *art of dancing*, saltandi ars; *to learn dancing*, saltare discere; *saltare doceri* ab aliquo; *dancing-master*, saltandi magister; *dancing-school*, ludus saltatorius; *of dancing*, saltatorius; *in a dancing posture*, saltabundus.

DANDELION, *n.*, dens leonis, leontodon, taraxacum, coronopus.

DANDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, manibus or genibus gestare or agitare; *a dandled child*, alumnus mollior nutritus.

DANDLING, *n.*, infantis agitatio.

DANDRUFF, *n.*, furfures, porrigi; *full of dandruff*, furfuraceus, porriginis laborans.

DANDY, *n.*, trossulus.

DANE-WORT, *n.*, ebulus.

DANGER, *n.*, periculum, discrimen; *to escape a* —, e periculo evadere; *to fall into* —, in periculum venire or incidere; *to be in* —, in periculo or discrimine esse or versari; *to be in extreme* —, in periculo esse; *to run into* —, periculum adire, in periculum irruere, sibi periculum accessere or creare; *to be out of* —, extra periculum esse, in tuto esse, a periculo vacare, periculo vacuum esse; *to avert* —, periculum depellere, propulsare; *full of* —, periculosus; *out of* —, securus, in tranquillo.

DANGERLESS, *adj.*, tutus, periculo vacuus, periculi expertus.

DANGEROUS, *adj.*, periculosus, periculi plenus; anceps, dubius; periculosus; capitalis.

DANGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dependere, pendulum agitari; *to dangle about with one*, aliquem crebro et officiose comitari.

DANGLING, *adj.*, pendulus.

DANK, **DANKISH**, *adj.*, humidus, uvidus.

DANKISHNESS, *n.*, humor.

DAPPER, *adj.*, agilis; *a dapper fellow*, trossulus, alacer hominulus.

DAPPERLING, *n.*, pumillo.

DAPPLE-GRAY, *adj.*, albis maculis distinctus, maculosus, scutulatus, varius.

DARE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*venture*), audere; *I dare not tell you*, non audeo narrare tibi; *I dare not say it*, religio est dicere; *I dare not see his face*, illius conspectum vereor; *to dare the utmost*, ultima extrema, audere; (*challenge*), lucescere, provocare; *to dare one to fight*, aliquem ad pugnam laessere, ad certamen provocare.

DARING, *adj.*, audax, intrepidus, impavidus; *n.*, provocatio; audacia.

DARK, *adj.*, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus; caecus; (*cloudy*), nubilus; *somehow dark*, subobscurus; *very dark*, perobscurus; *dark blue*, violaceus, luridus; *dark-brown*, fuscus; *dark gray*, pulvis, rarus; *a dark sentence*, sententia obscura, enigma; *dark weather*, tempestas caliginosa, caelum obscurum or nubibus obductum; *it grows dark*, nox appetit, advesperat; *a dark night*, nox illunis; *to make dark*, obscurare, alicui res tenebras offundere, noctem obducere.

DARK, **DARKNESS**, *n.*, obscuritas, tenebrae, caligo, nox; *darkness of the weather*, caelum caliginosum; *darkness of sight*, hebes oculorum acies; *to be in the dark*, in tenebris esse or versari; *to beg*

one in the dark, aliquid aliquem celare or occultare; *to be reled in darkness*, in tenebris jacere; *to see in the dark*, per caliginem or tenebras errare; *losing the dark*, tenebrosus.

DARKEN, TO, *v. t.*, obscurare, obscurum facere, alieni rei tenebras offundere, noctem obducere; *to darken with clouds*, obnubilare; *to darken one's meaning*, sensum alicuius obscurare, turbare.

DARKENING, *n.*, obscuratio.

DARKISH, **DARKSOME**, *adj.*, subobscurus, crepus.

DARKNESS, *n.*, See **DARK**, *n.*

DARLING, *n.*, deliciae, corculum, amores; *he is my —*, est mihi gratissimus, percarus, est mihi in amore et deliciis, in oculis meis est; *a — opinion*, opinio maxime grata; *my — studies*, studia quibus maxime indulgo or delector.

DARN, TO, *v. t.*, resarcire, reflectere.

DARNING, *n.*, sutura, sartura.

DARNEL, *n.*, lolium, aera; *of darnel*, loliaceus.

DART, *n.*, jaculum, telum, pilum, apiculum; *a dart thrown*, missile; *a stringed dart*, hasta amantata; *out of reach of the darts*, ab ictu telorum tutus, extra letum telorum.

DART, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*cast a dart*), jaculari, jaculum torquere, intorquere, perlicare, emittere, dirigere; (2) *v. i.* (*to come suddenly upon one*), in aliquem subito irrure.

DARTER, *n.*, jaculator, jaculatrix.

DARTING, *n.*, jaculatio; *belonging to darting*, jacularis, jaculatorius.

DASH, *n.* (*blow*), letus; *at one —*, uno letu; (*mixture*), mixtura; (*stroke with a pen*), ductus; *a — of dirt or water*, labecula, adpersio; *a — of envy*, aliquantum invidia.

DASH, TO, *v. t.* (*throw against*), allidere, illidere, impingere, luere, affligere; (*break by collision*), conterere, confringere, disicere; (*mingle*), miscere, commiscere; (*hospiter*), adspargere, conspergere; (*obliterate*), obliterare, delere, expungere; *to dash one's hopes*, alieuius spem frustrari, expectationem ludere; *to dash one's design or project*, alieuius consilium evertre, disturbare, praevertre; *to dash one out of countenance*, ruborem aliqui incutere, rubore aliquem suffundere; *to dash together*, collidere; *to dash out*, letu excutere.

DASTARD, *n.*, homo ignavus, timidus, imbellis, pusillanimus.

DASTARDLY, *adj.*, imbellis, pusillanimus, ignavus.

DATE, *n.*, dies, tempus scribendi, datum tempus scripto subsignatum; (*account of time*), aera, epocha; *what date does it bear?* quo tempore scriptum est? *to bear date*, diem adscriptum habere; *without date*, sine die; *out of date*, obsoletus, exoletus; *date-book*, diarium, ephemeris.

DATE, TO, *v. t.*, diem in litteris or tabulis adscribere, subscribere, tempus subsignare, dare.

DATE, *n.* (*fruit*), palinula, palmae pomum, dactylus; *date-tree*, palma; *date-stones*, dactylorum ossa.

DATIVE CASE, casus dativus or dandi.

DAUB, TO, *v. t.*, linere, illinere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere; (*defile*), conspurcare, inquinare, maculare, commaculare; (*brile*), pretio corrumpere.

DAUBET, *n.* (*smearer*), unctor; (*defiler*), qui conspurcat, inquinat or maculat; (*briber*), qui aliquem pretio corrumpit.

DAUBING, *n.* (*smearing*), unctio; (*defiling*), inquinamentum, labe; (*brining*), corruptela.

DAUGHTER, *n.*, filia; nata, gnata; *little daughter*, filiolus; *daughter-in-law*, nurus; *daughter's son*, ex filia nepos; *step-daughter*, privigna; *foster-daughter*, alumna; *sons and daughters*, liberi; *one's daughter*, ex aliquo nata.

DAUNT, TO, *v. t.*, aliquem terrere, perterrere, territare, alieni timorem incutere or iucicare.

DAUNTING, *n.*, consternatio.

DAUNTLESS, *n.*, impavidus, intrepidus, timore or metu vacuus.

DAUNTLESSNESS, *n.*, animus fortis, animus nullo timore percussus.

DAUPHIN, *n.*, Delphinus.

DAW, *n.*, monedula.

DAWN, *n.*, diluculum, aurora, prima lux.

DAWN, TO, *v. t.*, diluere, diluere.

DAY, *n.* (*space of time*), dies; (*light*), lux; *the longest day*, dies solstitialis, solstitium; *the shortest day*, dies brumalis, bruma; *before day*, ante

lucem; *a little before day*, sub ipsam lucem; *by day*, luce, die, interdiu; *by the day*, a day, singulis diebus; *at break of day*, cum prima luce, primo diluulo; *day breaks*, luceat, ilucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur; *it is broad day*, multus dies est; *done before day*, antelucanus; *to wish one good day*, aliquem saluum esse iubere, aliquem salutare; *good-day to you!* salve! salvet! *a time of two, three, four days*, bimum, triduum, quadratum; *to-day*, hodierno die, hodie; *before to-day*, ante hunc diem; *yesterday*, heri, hesterno die; *of to-day*, hodiernus; *of yesterday*, hesternus; *the day before yesterday*, nudius tertius; *the day after to-morrow*, perendie; *the day before*, pridie; *the day before that day*, pridie ejus die; *every day*, quotidie, singulis diebus; *for every day*, in singulis dies; *every other day*, alternis diebus; *from day to day*, in dies; *one day after another*, diem ex die, diem de die; *at the appointed day*, ad diem, ad diem dictum, statutum, constitutum; *some day*, aliquando, olim; *in days of yore*, apud majores nostros; *now-a-days*, hodie; *in our days*, nostra aetate, nostris temporibus; *the day is ours*, vicinus; *within these few days*, intra paucos dies, propediem; *of a day*, diurnus, dialis; *a day and a half*, sesquidies.

DAY-BOOK, *n.*, diarium, ephemeris.

DAY-LABORER, *n.*, operarius, mercenarius.

DAYLIGHT, *n.*, lux.

DAY-LILY, *n.*, lilium non bulbosum.

DAZZLE, TO, *v. t.*, occaecare, oculos perstringere, oculorum or mentis aemul praestringere.

DAZZLING, *adj.*, fulgidus, oculis praestringens.

DEACON, *n.*, diaconus.

DEACONRY, **DEACONSHIP**, *n.*, diaconatus.

DEAD, *adj.*, mortuus; exanimus, exanimis; extinctus, factus perfectus; (*naturally inanimate*), inanimis, inanimatus, vita et sensu carens; (*numbed*), torpens; (*dull, cold*), frigidus, languidus, lentus; (*gone out*), emortuus, exinctus; *a dead man*, mortuus; *cadaver*, corpus mortuum; *the dead*, mortui; *to rise from the dead*, ab inferis existere; *half dead*, semimortuus, semianimis, semivivus, semihux; *struck dead*, attonitus, sderatus, de caelo tactus; *dead of itself*, mortuus; *a dead coal*, carbo extinctus; *a dead sleep*, somnus altus; *in a dead sleep*, sopore morsus; *a dead bough*, ramula; *a dead language*, lingua mortua; *dead wine*, vinum mardum, vappa; *the dead of the night*, in tempesta nox, media nox; *dead drunk*, viuo sepultus or morsus.

DEADEN, TO, *v. t.*, debilitare, frangere, reprimere.

DEADLY, *adj.*, mortifer, letifer, letalis, funestus; exitiosus, perniciosus; capitalis.

DEADNESS, *n.*, stupor, torpor.

DEAD-NETTLE, *n.*, lamium.

DEAF, *adj.*, surdus, auribus captus; *somewhat deaf*, surdaster; *to grow deaf*, obsurdescere, surdescere; *to be deaf*, surdore, obsurdere; *to be deaf to advice*, aliquem (monentem) non audire.

DEAFEN, TO, *v. t.*, exsurdare, audire reddere; obtundere.

DEAFISH, *adj.*, surdaster.

DEAFNESS, *n.*, surditas, audirendi or auditus gravitas.

DEAL, *n.* (*fir-wood*), abies; *deal-boards*, *deal-planks*, tabulae abiegnae, assere abiegnae; (*part*), pars, vis, numerus; *a great or good deal*, magna vis; *by a great deal*, adv., multo, impendio; *a small deal*, pauxillum; *deal at cards*, chartarum distributio.

DEAL, TO, *v. t.* (*act*), agere, facere, in aliqua re versari; *to deal like a friend*, amice facere; *I will deal plainly*, non obscure agam; *deal truly with me*, dic bona fide; *to deal roughly with one*, acerbius tractare aliquem; *to deal falsely*, fidem frangere, fallere, perfidre or dolo agere; (*traffic*), negotiari, mercaturam exercere or facere, rem gerere; (*bargain*), cum aliquo contrahere, paelci, pactationem facere, stipulari; *v. t.* (*distribute*), distribuere, dispartire, dividere, dispensare, describere.

DEALER, *n.* (*at cards*), distributor; (*trader*), mercator; *double or false dealer*, praevicator, veterator, homo callidus et versutus, versipellis; *a plain dealer*, homo candidus, apertus, sincerus, lucubus; *a fair dealer*, homo equus et bonus.

DEALING, *n.* (*distribution, at cards*), distributio; (*intercourse*), usus, consuetudo, commercium; (*business, trade*), occupatio, negotiatio; mercatura, commercium; (*act, deed*), factum; (*treatment*), tract-

tatio; *hard* —, asperitas, sœvitas; *double* —, *fraus*, *dolus*, *prævaricatio*; *fair* —, æquum et bonum.

DEAMBULATION, *n.*, deambulatio.

DEAN, *n.*, iudecanus.

DEANERY, DEANSHIP, *n.*, decanatus.

DEAR, *adj.* (*beloved*), carus, dilectus; (*costly*), carus, pretiosus; *my dear!* anima mea! *I hold him very dear*, cum perarum habeo; *nothing is dearer to me*, nihil mihi antiquius est; *corn grows dear*, annona ingravescit; *to make dear*, pretium augere; *it is not dear*, vile est; *as dear as may be*, quamplurimo.

DEARLY, *adv.* (*in love*), arte, familiariter; (*in price*), care, magno pretio, magno.

DEARNESS, *n.*, caritas, magnum pretium; *dearness of provisions*, annonæ caritas, gravitas; (*affection*), caritas.

DEARTH, *n.*, annonæ difficultas, rei frumentariæ inopia, fames.

DEATH, *n.*, mors, letum, obitus, excessus e vita, discessus a vita, finis or exitus vite, exitus, interitus; (*destruction*), exitum; (*slaughter*), nex, occisio, clades, ruina, interitio; *it is death*, capitale est; *it is death to do it*, non sine periculo capitis licet; *early* —, mors intempesta or præmatura, interitus immaturus; *sudden* —, mors repentina, subita; *a little before his* —, sub exitum vite; *the point of* —, extremus spiritus; *at the point of* —, moriens, moribundus; *to be at the point of* —, animam agere; *a crime worthy of* —, facinus capitale, crimen capite plectendum; *to put to* —, morti dare; morte mulcare, supplicio afficere; *the punishment of* —, pena vite, capitis, mortis; supplicium capitis; *to wound to* —, alicui mortiferum vulnus infligere.

DEATHLESS, *adj.*, immortalis, æternus.

DEATH-LIKE, *adj.*, mortui similis.

DEBAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, arcere, excludere, interdicere, privare, impedire.

DEBARRING, *n.*, exclusio, privatio, interdictio.

DEBASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, demittere, dejicere, abijcere, deprimere, dignitatem obscurare; *to debase one's self*, se abijcere, se demittere; *to debase coin*, nummos adulterare, pecuniam vitare.

DEBASER, *n.*, depressor.

DEBASING, *n.*, depressio.

DEBASEMENT, *n.*, demissio, submissio; gradus dejectio; animi dejectio; sordes.

DEBATABLE, *adj.*, disputabilis.

DEBATE, *n.*, altercatio, disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; controversia; jurgium, rixa; *warm debate*, contentio; *small debate*, disceptatio luncula.

DEBATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*discourse or reason*), disserere, disputare, argumentari, ratiocinari, disceptare; (*advise with one's self*), deliberare, secum considerare, reputare, revolvare; (*dispute*), contendere, concertare, altercari, litigare.

DEBATEIT, *n.*, disputator.

DEBATING, *n.* (*disputing*), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, contentio, decertatio; (*advising with one's self*), deliberatio, consideratio.

DEBAUCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, depravare, pravis moribus imbui, ad nequitiam abducere; *to debauch a woman*, vitare, adulterare, stuprare.

DEBAUCH, *n.*, magna vini ingurgitatio, potatio, compositio, comessatio.

DEBAUCHED, *adj.*, nequam, profligatus, voluptuarius, luxuriosus, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHEE, *n.*, comessor, alector, helluo; homo dissolutus, discluctus, intemperans, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHER, *n.*, corruptor, depravator.

DEBAUCHERY, *n.*, intemperantia, incontinentia, luxuria.

DEBENTURE, *n.*, tessera nummaria.

DEBILE, *adj.*, debilis.

DEBILITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, debilitare, enervare, infirmare, frangere.

DEBILITATING, *n.*, debilitatio.

DEBILITY, *n.*, debilitas, infirmitas.

DEBONAIRE, *adj.* (*courteous*), comis, mitis, commodus, urbanus, facilis; (*querry, cheerful*), hilaris, facetus, lepulosus; (*good-natured*), benignus, candidus, perhumans.

DEBT, *n.*, debitum, pecunia debita; *debt entered in the book*, nomen; *debts*, res alienum; *to be in debt*, in ere alieno esse; *to be much in debt*, ere alieno premi, opprimi, obrui, pecuniam grandem debere, ere alieno laborare; *in debt*, obrutus, ere alieno oppressus; *to be in one's debt* (*be*

obliged), obligari, obstringi, devinciri; *to run into debt*, res alienum contrahere, contrahere, facere; *to free from debt*, ere alieno levare, nomen expungere, solvere, dissolvere; *to demand a debt*, aliquem de pecunia appellare; debitum postulare; *to call a debt*, nomina exigere; *to forgive a debt*, pecuniam debitam alicui condonare; *to pay debts*, nomina liberare, debita dissolvere; *to come out of debt*, ere alieno exire, liberari.

DEBTOR, *n.*, debitor; *insolvent debtor*, qui solvendo non est, qui solvere nequit; *debtor upon bail or bond*, debitor ex chirographo.

DECADE, *n.*, decas.

DECADIST, *n.*, decadam scriptor.

DECALOGUE, *n.*, decem Dei præcepta, decalogus.

DECAMP, *TO*, *v. t.*, castra movere or promovere, vasa colligere, tabernacula detendere.

DECAPIPMENT, *n.*, castrorum motus, profectio.

DECANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, defacere, deliquare, eliquare, transfundere, depicere.

DECANTATION, DECANTING, *n.*, transfusio.

DECANTER, *n.*, lagena transfusioni apta; ampulla.

DECAPITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicui caput præcidere, caput cervicibus abscindere.

DECAY, *n.*, tabes, casus, occasus, interitus; ruina, labefactio; *to go to decay*, inclinare, obsolescere; *decay of morals*, mores corrupti.

DECAY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*decline*), tabescere, contabescere; deminui, deficere, labare, labi, obsolescere; (*wither*), flaccescere, marcescere, emarcescere; (*rot*), putrescere, putrefieri; *to — with age*, senescere, æro cadere; *to — in color*, deflorescere, evanescere; *to — utterly*, perire.

DECAYED, *adj.*, ruinosus, obsoletus, dilapsus, inclinatus, languidus; (*withered*), marcidus; *decayed with age*, decrepitus, senio fractus, confectus; *decayed in fortune*, ad inopiam redactus, exhaustus.

DECAYING, *adj.*, labens, evanidus, caducus, fluxus; *n.*, interitus.

DECEASE, *n.*, decessus, obitus, mors.

DECEASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, decedere, mortem or diem obire, mori.

DECEASED, *adj.*, mortuus, defunctus.

DECEIT, *n.*, fraus, dolus, fallacia, ars, artificium, circumscripio, fraudatio.

DECEITFUL, *adj.*, fallax, ad fallendum instructus, subdolos, fraudulentus, dolosus; vafers, venerator; vanus.

DECEITFULLY, *adv.*, fallaciter, fraudulenter, dolose, per dolum; *to speak deceitfully*, ambigue loqui, verborum tendiculas adhibere.

DECEITFULNESS, *n.*, fallacia, dolus.

DECEIVABLE, *adj.*, qui facile decipi potest.

DECEIVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bring into error*), decipere, fallere, in errorem inducere, deludere, fraudare, alicui verba dare, alicui imponere, alicui frustrari; (*mock*), ludere, deludere, eludere, illudere, inducari; (*wheedle*), inescare, delinire; *to deceive one's expectation*, spem alicuius fallere, destituere, alicuius expectationem decipere; *I deceive myself*, me fallo, fallor, animus me fallit.

DECEIVER, *n.*, fallax, fraudator, fraudulentus; ludificator, deceptor.

DECEMBER, *adj.*, December.

DECEMVIRAL, *adj.*, decemviralis.

DECEMVIRATE, *n.*, decemviralis.

DECENCY, *n.*, decor, decorum, decentia.

DECENT, *adj.*, decens, decorus.

DECEPTION, *n.*, deceptio, destitutio; (*mistake*), error; (*jugglery*), præstigia; fallacia.

DECEPTIVE, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

DECIDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, decernere, censere; *to decide controversies*, controversias decidere, dirimere, judicare.

DECIDER, *n.*, qui controversias dirimit or decidit.

DECIDING, DECISION, *n.*, adjudicatio, disceptatio; determinatio; iudicium, sententia; arbitrium.

DECIDUOUS, *adj.*, deciduus.

DECIMAL, *adj.*, denarius.

DECIMATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, decimare; *to decimate for punishment*, in decimum quemque animalvertere.

DECIMATION, *n.*, iudecimatio; decimation of an estate, proscriptio.

DECIPHER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*describe*), describere, delineare, figuris exprimere; (*explain ciphers*), litte-

ras notis occultis exaratas explicare, explanare, interpretari.

DECIPHERING, n., descriptio; explicatio.

DECISION, n. See **DECIDING**.

DECISIVE, adj., decretorius; quod momentum facit or habet; ultimus; *a decisive battle*, dimicatio universae rei.

DECK, n., navis tabulata summa, stega, fori, traustra; *a ship of three decks*, navis trium tabulatum.

DECK, TO, v. t., ornare, exornare; polire, expolire; colere, excolere.

DECKING, n., ornatus, cultus.

DECLAIM, TO, v. i., declamare; grande aliquid dicere; *to declaim often*, declamitare.

DECLAIMER, n., declamator.

DECLAMATORY, adj., declamatorius; grandis; grandiloquus.

DECLAMATION, n., declamatio.

DECLARATION, n. (*making public*), praedictio, pronuntiatio, promulgatio; (*edict*), edictum; (*assertion*), asseveratio, iudicium, sententia, dogma, placitum; (*manifestation*), declaratio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium, iudicium; (*explication*), explicatio, enarratio; — *of a choice*, renunciatio; — *at law*, libellus; *to make a — of war*, bellum indigere.

DECLARATORY, DECLARATIVE, adj., ad explicationem pertinens, index, interpres.

DECLARE, TO, v. t., narrare, iudicare, denunciare, significare, declarare, aperire, ostendere; dicere, asseverare; explicare, enarrare; renunciare; *to — in solemn words*, nuncupare; *to — in brief*, expedire, pances complecti; *to — abroad*, vulgare, divulgare, evulgare, palam facere; *to — beforehand*, praenunciare; *to — further*, addere, proseguire; *to — for one*, alicui ae adiungere, alicum sequi, in alicuius partes transire; *to be declared*, manifestari, patenteri; *what may be declared*, enarrabilis.

DECLARER, n., qui aliquid declarat or docet.

DECLENSION, n., declinatio.

DECLINABLE, adj., declinabilis.

DECLINATION, n., declinatio; *declination of a planet*, distantia planetæ ab aequatore.

DECLINE, n., declinatio, defectio, defectus; *the — of the moon*, decrescens or senescens luna; *the — of a distemper*, senescens morbi remissio; *in the — of one's age or life*, ingravescente aetate, vita declinante, vita in senium vergente; *in the — of his affairs*, rebus suis iam inclinis; (*gradual decay*), tabes.

DECLINE, TO, v. t. (*avoid*), fugere, defugere; vitare, devitare, evitare; (*bend down*), vergere, inclinare; (*decay*), deficere, labare, laboscare, labi; inclinari; in pectus ruere; *he declined battle*, praelium defugit, pugnam distulit; *I declined this match*, has fugi nuptias; *to decline a word*, verbum inflectere or declinare.

DECLINING, n. (*avoiding*), declinatio, fuga; vitatio, devitatio; (*bending*), declinatio, inclinatio; (*of words*), flexio.

DECLIVITY, adj., declivitas.

DECLIVOUS, adj., declivus.

DECOCT, TO, v. t., decoquere.

DECOCTIBLE, adj., coctivus.

DECOCTION, n., decoctum, apozema.

DECOLLATION, n., securi percussio, fidecolatio.

DECOMPOUND, adj., bis compositus, fidecompositus.

DECOMPOUND, TO, v. t., iterum componere.

DECORATE, TO, v. t., decorare, ornare, exornare.

DECORATION, n., ornatus, ornamentum; *the decorations of the stage*, scenæ apparatus, choriagium.

DECOROUS, adj., decorus, decens.

DECORUM, n., decorum, gratia; pudor, verecundia.

DECOY, n., illecebra, illicium, lenocinium; (*decoy*), allictor, illex; illecebra.

DECOY, TO, v. t., illicere, pellicere; in fraudem allicere, doli ductare.

DECOYING, n., illecebra.

DECREASE, n., deminutio, defectio.

DECREASE, TO, v. t., decrescere, minui, deminui, imminui.

DECREE, n., decretum, edictum, institutum, placitum; constitutum, consultum; (*judgment*), sententia; (*of an umpire*), arbitrium; (*purpose*), pro-

positum; *a — of the senate*, senatus consultum; — *of state*, lex; — *of wise men*, praescriptum, placitum, enunciatum.

DECREE, TO, v. t. (*ordain*), decernere, jubere, imperare, mandare; (*purpose*), statuere, constituere.

DECREMENT, n., diminutio, imminutio.

DECREPIT, adj., decrepitus, incurvus, senio confectus.

DECREPITNESS, DECREPITUDE, n., ætas decrepta or summa.

DECRESCENT, adj., decrescens.

DECRETAL, adj., decretorius, fidecretalis; *n.*, decretalis, fidecretalia.

DECRY, TO, v. t. (*disparage*), alicuius existimationem ledere, de fama alicuius detrudere, alicui notam infamia inurere.

DECUPE, adj., decuplus.

DEDICATE, TO, v. t., dedicare, sacrare, consecrare; *to dedicate a book*, dicare, nuncupare.

DEDICATION, n., dedicatio, consecratio; *dedication of a church*, euecchia, orum, pl.

DEDICATOR, n., qui dicat or dedicat.

DEDUCE, TO, v. t. (*derive*), ducere, deducere; (*infer*), inferre, colligere.

DEDUCIBLE, adj., quod ex alia re deduci, inferri, or colligi potest.

DEDUCT, TO, v. t., subtrahere, detrudere.

DEDUCTING, n., decessio, deductio.

DEDUCTION, n. (*inference*), conclusio, conclusum.

DEED, n. (*action*), factum, facinus; actio, actus, actum; *good deed*, beneficium; *ill deed*, malefictum, delictum, flagitium, scelus, factum or facinus nefarium, nefas; *deeds in war*, res bello gestæ, res gestæ; *excellent deed*, egregie factum, facinus præclarum; (*instrument*), litteræ, tabule; *in deed*, re, re vera, re ipsa, reapse, re et veritate, sane, profecto; *in deed?* itane? vero?

DEEM, TO, v. t., iudicare, opinari, censere.

DEEMER, n., opinator.

DEEMING, n., opinatio.

DEEP, adj., profundus, altus; (*low*), depressus, demissus; (*of sound*), gravis; (*horizontally*), latus; (*great*), magnus, summus; *very deep*, præaltus; (*close*), reconditus, occultus, tectus; (*cunning*), callidus, versutus, sagax; *to be in a deep study*, attentius cogitare; *to heave a deep sigh*, ex limo pectore suspirium trahere.

DEEP, n., profundum, altum.

DEEPLY, DEEP, adv., alte, profunde; arte; penitus; valde, vehementer.

DEEPNESS, n., altitudo, profunditas; (*horizontally*), latitudo.

DEER, n., cervus, cerva; *fallow-deer*, dama fulva; *reindeer*, tranfiger; *tame deer*, hiniulus cicur.

DEFACE, TO, v. t. (*disfigure*), deformare, turpare; deturpare, fœdare; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, perdere; depravare, vitare; (*blot out*), delere, expungere, inducere, obliterare, eradere.

DEFACER, n. (*spoiler*), eversor; (*corrupter*), corruptor; (*blotter out*), deleto, deletrix.

DEFACEMENT, DEFACING, n., deformatio, corruptio, eversio, deletio.

DEFALCATE, TO, v. t. (*deduct*), deducere, subtrahere, de summa detrudere or recidere; (*prune*), defilicare, collucare.

DEFALCATION, n. (*deduction*), deductio, subtractio; (*pruning*), defalcatio.

DEFAMATION, n., famæ violatio or læsio, obtrectatio; criminatio; maledictum.

DEFAMATORY, adj., famosus, probrosus.

DEFAME, TO, v. t., diffamare, criminari; de fama alicuius detrudere, alicui maledicere, alicuius existimationem violare, ledere; alicui infamiam inferre; alicum infamia adspargere, infamem facere, crimine notare.

DEFAMER, n., obtrector, criminator, calumniator.

DEFAMING, n., obtrectatio, calumnia.

DEFAULT, n., defectus, culpa, peccatum, officii debiti omisio; (*luck*), defectus, inopia; — *of appearance*, vadimonium deserto; *to make a — of appearance*, vadimonium deserere; *in — of these things*, si hæc deficiunt, defecerunt.

DEFEASANCE, n., condicio præstita qua pactum solvitur; *to make a defeasance*, infectum quod factum est reddere.

DEFEAT, n., clades, strages, calamitas, proclium adversum, incommodum.

DEFEAT, TO, *v. t.* (*disappoint*), frustrari, eludere; (*make void*), rescindere, antiquare, abrogare; *to defeat an army*, profligare, fundere, prosternere, vincere; *to defeat any one's plans*, consilia alicujus ad vanum, ad irritum redigere.

DEFEATING, *n.* (*disappointing*), frustratio; (*making void*), abrogatio, antiquatio.

DEFECATE, TO, *v. t.*, defaecare.

DEFECATION, *n.*, defaecatio.

DEFECT, *n.* (*weak*), defectus, defectio; (*fault*), lapsus, vitium, mendum, menda; *defect of prudence*, imprudentia.

DEFECTION, *n.*, defectio.

DEFECTIVE, *adj.* (*imperfect*), imperfectus, minus; (*faulty*), vitiosus; *to be defective*, deficere, deesse.

DEFECTIVENESS, *n.*, defectus.

DEFENCE, *n.* (*guard*), praesidium, tutela, munimentum; (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela; (*vindication*), propugnatio; (*in pleading*), defensio, propugnatio; *to speak in defence of one*, pro aliquo verba facere, alicui patrocinari; *to stand in — of one*, alicui defendere, protegere, ab aliquo stare; *to fight in one's own —*, pro salute sua pugnare; *in — of*, pro, a, ab; *of —*, tutelarius.

DEFENCELESS, *adj.*, indefensus, inermis, imparatus; sine praesidio.

DEFEND, TO, *v. t.*, defendere, tueri, tutari, propugnare; *to — before*, praemunire; *to — often*, defenditare, defensare; *to — one's clients*, patrocinari.

DEFENDANT, *n.*, reus.

DEFENDER, *n.*, defensor, propugnator, vindex; (*advocate*), patronus, advocatus.

DEFENDING, *n.*, defensio, patrocinium.

DEFENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod defendi potest.

DEFENSIVE, *adj.*, ad legendum aptus; — *arms*, arma ad tegendum; a — *league*, factus ad se tegendum; *to be upon the —*, bellum defendere, bellum ad hostes repulcendos gerere, bellum illatum repellere, bellum arceere.

DEFER, TO, *v. t.* (*delay*), differre, proferre, procrastinare, producere; (*show deference*), alicui revereri, revereri, colere.

DEFERENCE, *n.* (*respect*), cultus, honor, reverentia; (*complaisance*), observantia; (*submission*), submissio.

DEFERRER, *n.*, cunctator.

DEFERRING, *adj.*, cunctabundus; *n.*, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio, mora.

DEFIANCE, *n.*, (*contempt*), contemptus, despectus; (*challenge*), provocatio; *to bid — to*, contumacem esse in alicui, adversus alicui; alicui accessere, ad pugnam, ad certamen provocare; *to bid — to danger*, obviam ire periculis; *living in — of*, alienus, abhorrens ab; *a letter of —*, littera provocatoria.

DEFICIENCY, *n.*, defectio, defectus.

DEFICIENT, *adj.*, imperfectus, minus, imhilus; *to be deficient*, deficere, desiderari, deesse.

DEFILE, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*pollute*), foedare, contaminare, inquinare, coquinare, polluere; (*deflower*), vitare, stuprare, concupiscere; (*soil*), concupiscere; oblinere; (*make profane*), violare, seclerare, consecrari, profanare; *to defile by incest*, incestare, incestu polluere; (2) *v. i.* (*march off*), in acie procedere; (*march through a pass*), per angustias iter habere, iter porrigi.

DEFILE, *n.* (*narrow passage*), angustiae viarum, fauces, iter angustum et difficut, aditus angustus.

DEFLEMENT, DEFILING, *n.*, pollutio, contaminatio, commaculatio, contactus.

DEFILER, *n.*, temerator, corruptor, contaminator.

DEFINE, TO, *v. t.* (*give the definition of*), definire, describere; (*limit*), finibus circumscribere, terminare.

DEFINED, DEFINITE, *adj.*, definitus, circumscriptus.

DEFINITION, DEFINING, *n.*, definitio, brevis descriptio, brevis explicatio.

DEFINITIVE, *adj.*, definitivus, decretorius; certus.

DEFINITIVELY, *adv.*, definite, distincte; certo.

DEFLAGRATION, *n.*, deflagratio.

DELECT, TO, *v. t.*, defectere, digredi.

DEFLUXION, *n.*, defluxus.

DEFOUR, TO, *v. t.*, violare, vitare, stuprare, comprimere.

DEFOURER, *n.*, concupiscitor, violator.

DEFOURING, *n.*, stupratio, violatio, vitium.

DEFLUXION, *n.*, catarrhus, defluxio.

DEFORCEMENT, *n.*, violenta fundi detentio.

DEFORM, TO, *v. t.*, deformare, turpare, deturpare, corrumpere, in pejus fingere, depravare.

DEFORMED, *adj.*, deformatus, foedatus; inonestus, deformis.

DEFORMEDLY, *adv.*, deformiter, foede.

DEFORMING, *n.*, deformatio.

DEFORMITY, *n.*, deformitas, turpitudine, scabitas; probum corporis.

DEFAUD, TO, *v. t.*, fraudare, defraudare, circumscribere; alicui imponere.

DEFAUDER, *n.*, fraudator, defraudator.

DEFAUDING, *n.*, fraudatio, defraudatio, dolus malus.

DEFRAY, TO, *v. t.*, erogare, praebere; *to defray one's charges*, sumptus alicui suppeditare, administrare.

DEFRAYING, *n.*, pecuniae erogatio.

DEFUNCT, *adj.*, defunctus, fato functus, mortuus.

DEFY, TO, *v. t.*, ad pugnam, ad certamen provocare.

DEFYING, *n.*, provocatio.

DEGENERACY, *n.*, a virtute majorum decessio.

DEGENERATE, DEGENERATED, *adj.*, degener.

DEGENERATE, TO, *v. t.*, degenerare; corrumpi, depravari, deteriorari fieri.

DEGRADATION, *n.*, ab ordine motio, de gradu honoris, de dignitatis defectio; capitis diminutio.

DEGRADE, TO, *v. t.*, loco, movere; in inferiorem ordinem detrudere; exautorare.

DEGREE, *n.* (*step*), gradus; (*rank*), ordo, honoris, de dignitatis gradus; (*estate*), conditio, status; *the highest — of honor*, summum honoris fastigium, altissimus dignitatis gradus; *a person of high —*, homo illustri genere natus; *of low —*, humilis loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus; *a degree in consequence*, sterna; *a high — of cold*, frigus immodicum; *in a high —*, valde, magnopere; *in a higher —*, magis; *in the highest —*, maximopere, summo; *to such a — of boldness*, eo audaciter; *by degrees*, celsim, gradatim, pedetentim; *an ornamental —*, honoris academici gradus; *preferential to a —*, habita taken a —, primam lauream adeptus, consecutus, graduatus.

DEHOIT, TO, *v. t.*, dehortari, dissuadere, aliquid de sententia movere.

DEHORTATION, *n.*, dissuasio.

DEIFICATION, *n.*, consecratio, apotheosis.

DEIFY, TO, *v. t.*, deum facere, in deorum numerum referre.

DEIGN, TO, *v. t.*, dignari, hand gravari.

DEIGNING, *n.*, dignatio.

DEISM, *n.*, deismus.

DEIST, *n.*, deista.

DEITY, *n.*, numen, deus.

DEJECT, TO, *v. t.*, animum alicuius affligere, frangere, infringere, debilitare; alicui contristare, dolore afficere; *to be dejected*, dolere, in dolore esse, in merore jacere, dolore angui.

DEJECTED, *adj.*, dolens, merens, animo fractus, tristis, mœstus, abjectus, afflictus, sollicitus; *to seem dejected*, tristem videri.

DEJECTION, *n.*, dolor, mœstitia, tristitia, meror, agritudo.

DELAY, *n.*, mora, cunctatio, retardatio, commotio, tarditas; *without delay*, sine mora, sine cunctatione; (*putting off to another time*), dilatio, procrastinatio, prolatio, productio.

DELAY, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*defer*), differre, procrastinare, proferre, producere, trahere, extrahere; (2) *v. i.* (*stop*), morari, moram facere, cunctari, gravari; *to delay the trial of a cause*, comprehendere; *to delay judgment*, ampliare.

DELECTABLE, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, amoenus, suavis.

DELECTABLENESS, *n.*, jucunditas, amoenitas, suavitas; *delectableness in speech*, lepor, sal, remustas.

DELECTABLY, *adv.*, amoeniter, jucunde, re-nuste, facete, lepide.

DELECTION, *n.*, delectamentum, oblectatio, volupe.

DELEGATE, TO, *v. t.*, delegare.

DELEGATE, *n.*, legatus; *a judge delegate*, re-ceptor, iudex datus.

DELEGATION, *n.*, delegatio; (*delegates*), legati.

DELETERIOUS, *adj.*, mortifer; exitiosus, perniciosus.

DELETION, *n.* (*blotting out*), deletio, textus punctio.

DELF, *n.*, fodina.

DELIBERATE, *adj.* (*circumspect*), cautus, consideratus, circumspectus, prudens.

DELIBERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, de aliqua re deliberare or consultare, deliberationem habere.

DELIBERATELY, *adv.*, caute, consulto, cogitato, prudenter; (*on purpose*), de industria, data opera.

DELIBERATENESS, *n.*, circumspectio, prudentia.

DELIBERATION, *n.*, deliberatio, consultatio, consilium; *to take a thing into deliberation*, de re aliqua deliberare or deliberationem habere.

DELIBERATIVE, *adj.*, deliberativus.

DELICACY, *n.* (*beauty*), pulchritudo, venustas; (*neatness*), elegantia; (*softness*), mollitia, mollities; (*care*), cautio, circumspectio; (*daintiness*), cupiditas, delicatium in cibis fastidium; (*delicacy of style*), oratio tersa et elegans, oratio limata et subtilis; *delicacy of feeling*, mollitudo humanitatis, verecundia.

DELICATE, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, venustus, nitidus; (*soft*), delicatus, mollis, tener, tenellus; (*excellent*), eximius, exquisitus; (*nice*), subtilis, teres; difficilis, lubricus; (*spruce*), eleganter vestitus; (*dainty*), delicatus, lautus, subtilis palati, lautitium studiosus; (*dainty, choice*), delicatus, lautus, suavis; *a — complexion*, color suavis, mollior corporis constitutio; *a — jest*, locus urbanus et ingeniosissimus; *a — expression*, sententia acuta, concinna, exquisita; *to make —*, mollire.

DELICATELY, *adv.* (*gracefully*), venuste, lepide; (*excellently*) eximie, exquisitè; (*softly*), delicate, molliter; (*nice*), subtiliter; (*carefully*), caute.

DELICIOUS, *adj.*, delicatus, suavis, lautus.

DELICIOUSNESS, *n.*, suavitas.

DELIGHT, *n.*, delectatio, oblectatio, voluptas, suavitas, delectamentum, oblectamentum, gaudium, lætitia; *to take deli. ht in a thing*, aliqua re frui, in aliqua re oblectari; *delights*, delectio.

DELIGHT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, delectare, oblectare, juvare, voluptate afficere or perfundere, permulcere; (2) *v. t.*, se delectare, se oblectare; *to delight in a thing*, aliqua re delectari, oblectari, ex aliqua re voluptatem capere or percipere, aliqua re animum pascere; *it delights, juvat, delectat*.

DELIGHTFUL, **DELIGHTSOME**, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus, suavis, amicus.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *n.*, suavitas, amicitas.

DELINEATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, delineare, adumbrare, describere, designare; exarare.

DELINEATION, *n.*, descriptio, designatio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago.

DELINQUENT, *n.*, delictum, culpa.

DELINQUENT, *n.*, qui officio suo deest, qui officium deserit; nocens, noxius.

DELIRIOUS, *adj.*, delirus, mente captus, delirio affectus, furiosus; *to become delirious*, mente alienari, mente labi; *to be delirious*, mente lapsum esse, delirio vexari, mente alienatum esse, mentis sue non esse, furere.

DELIRIUM, *n.*, delirium, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, furor.

DELIVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, dare, tradere; (*betray*), prodere; *to — up*, resignare; *to — from or out of*, liberare, expedire, eripere ex; *to — a thing asked for*, subministrare; *to — down from hand to hand*, per manus tradere; *to — into one's hands*, in aliquis potestatem tradere, aliquid tradere; *to — a letter*, litteras aliquid reddere; *to — in trust*, fidel aliquis rem committere, credere, concedere, tradere; *to — a speech*, orationem habere, dicere, verba facere; *to — a commission*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, peragere; *to deliver a woman*, obstetricari, mulieri parturituri adesse or opem ferre; *to be delivered of young*, parere, partum edere or cili; *to be delivered before the time*, abortum facere.

DELIVERANCE, *n.*, liberatio; absolutio, expeditio; *deliverance of a captive*, captivi redemptio; *a woman's deliverance*, puerperium.

DELIVERER, *n.*, liberator, servator, vindex; *deliverer up*, traditor, proditor.

DELIVERY, *n.*, traditio; — of goods to one, rerum venditarum traditio; — in speaking, actio, pronuntiatio, eloquio; *to have a good delivery*, bene, commode dicere, disertè et expedite loqui,

eleganter pronunciare; *a woman's —*, partus, puerperium.

DELL, *n.* (*pit*), fovea, fossa.

DELUDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ludere, deludere, illudere; ridere, deridere, irridere; *to delude with fair pretences*, deludificare, inescare, dolis ducere.

DELUDER, *n.*, illusor, irrisor, derisor, sannio.

DELUDING, **DELUSIVE**, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus.

DELUGE, *n.*, diluvium, inundatio.

DELUGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inundare.

DELUSION, *n.*, delusio, irrissio, derisus, irrissus; *by way of delusion*, cum irrisione, pro ridiculum or deridiculum.

DELVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, fodere, defodere.

DELVER, *n.*, fossor.

DELVING, *n.*, fossio.

DEMANDOGUE, *n.*, homo rerum novarum cupidus, rerum novarum molitor, turbator plebis or vulgi.

DEMAND, *n.* (*claim*), postulatam, rogatum; (*petition*), petitio, rogatio; *little demand*, rogationcula.

DEMAND, *TO*, *v. t.* (*require*), exigere, requirere, postulare; (*claim*), postulare, poscere; (*ask*), rogare, interrogare, querere; *to — reparation*, res repetere, jus reposcere; *what do you — for it?* quanti indicas?

DEMANDANT, **DEMANDER**, *n.*, postulator, petitor, flagitator; *busy demandant*, percontator.

DEMANDING, *n.* (*asking*), interrogatio, percontatio; (*requiring*), postulatio, postulatus; *frequent demanding*, rogatio.

DEMEAN ONE'S SELF, *TO*, *v. t.*, se gerere.

DEMEANOR, *n.*, modus se gerendi, mores; *fuir demeanor*, comitas, urbanitas.

DEMERIT, *n.*, meritum, culpa.

DEMESNES, *n.*, pl., pradia; *demesnes of the king*, pradia regia, publica.

DEMIGOD, *n.*, semideus, indiges; heros.

DEMIGRATION, *n.*, demigratio, commigratio.

DEMISE, *n.*, mora, obitus, decessus.

DEMISE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bequeath*), testamento donare, legare; (*let to farm*), locare, elocare.

DEMISING, *n.* (*letting to farm*), locatio.

DEMO, *RAI*, *n.*, populi Imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum; *respublica* que populi potestate regitur; populi principatus, democratia.

DEMOCRAT, *n.*, qui populi causam agit, populi potentie amicus.

DEMOCRATIC, **DEMOCRATICAL**, *adj.*, popularis.

DEMOLISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, demoliri, destruere, affligere, perdere, diruere, evertre, deturbare, disicere, destruere.

DEMOLISHER, *n.*, demolitor, eversor, perditor, subversor.

DEMOLISHING, **DEMOLITION**, *n.*, demolitio, disturbatio, eversio, subversio, destructio.

DEMON, *n.*, demon.

DEMONIAC, *adj.*, demoniacus, lymphatus, lymphaticus, furiosus.

DEMONSTRABLE, *adj.*, demonstrabilis, quod argumentis doceri, probari potest.

DEMONSTRABLY, *adv.*, clare, aperte, manifeste, cum demonstratione.

DEMONSTRATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, demonstrare, probare, argumentis docere; efficere, evincere, convincere.

DEMONSTRATION, *n.*, demonstratio, probatio.

DEMONSTRATIVE, *adj.*, demonstrativus, monstrativus.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, *adv.*, apertissime, evidentissime, manifestissime, necessario, plausissime.

DEMONSTRATOR, *n.*, demonstrator.

DEMUR, *TO*, *v. t.*, demorari, moram actioni obicere, cognitionem sustinere; *to demur upon a thing*, hesitare, cunctari; moras trahere or necitare.

DEMUR, **DEMURRER**, *n.*, mora, exceptio dilatoria, exceptio.

DEMURRING, *n.*, exceptionis objectatio, iudicii dilatio.

DEMURE, *adj.* (*bashful*), verecundus, modestus, pudens; (*reserved*), taciturnus.

DEMURENESS, *n.*, modestia, verecundia, pudor; (*reservedness*), taciturnitas.

DEN, *n.*, antrum, latibulum; specus, latebra, caverna; *den in a rock*, spelunca; *a fox's den*, vulpis fovea; *to lurk in a den*, delitescere; *full of dens*, latebrosus, cavernosus.

DENIABLE, *adj.*, quod negari potest.
DENIAL, *n.*, denegatio, recusatio, repulsa; infatio; negatio.
DENIER, *n.*, denarius.
DENIZEN, *n.*, civitate donatus, civilis; municeps.
DENOMINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, denominare, cognominare.
DENOMINATION, *n.*, nominatio; nomen, appellatio; genus.
DENOMINATOR OF A FRACTION, *index*.
DENOTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, denotare, designare; indicare, significare, indicio esse.
DENOTING, **DENOTATION**, *n.*, notatio, designatio.
DENOUNCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, denunciare, edicere, indicare; minari; *to denounce openly*, protestari, profiteri.
DENOUNCING, *n.*, denunciatio, indictio, declaratio; comminatio, mina.
DENSE, *adj.*, densus.
DENSITY, *n.*, densitas.
DENTAL, *adj.*, dentalis; dentatus, dentibus formati or instructus.
DENTIFRICE, *n.*, dentifricium.
DENUCIATION, *n.*, denunciatio; comminatio, mina.
DENY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*contradict*), negare, denegare; (*refuse*), recusare; (*disown*), abnegare, inficias ire; *to — with a loud voice*, reclamare; *to — one entrance into the town*, oppido aliquem prohibere; *to — with an oath*, aljurare, dejurare; *to deny utterly*, abnegare, pernegare; *to — by a nod*, abnuere.
DENYING, *n.*, negatio, infusio.
DEPAINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, depingere.
DEPART, *TO*, *v. t.*, abire, discedere, abscedere, decedere, recedere, proficisci; abstinere, desicere; *to depart out of*, emigrare, abire, exire; *to depart this life*, decedere, mori, mortem obire, e vita decedere.
DEPARTER, *n.* (*refiner*), purgator, metallorum selector.
DEPARTING, **DEPARTURE**, *n.*, discessus, abitus; abitio, abscessus, discessus; profectio; *a departing this life*, excessus, obitus.
DEPARTMENT, *n.*, munus, provincta.
DEPEND UPON, *TO*, *v. t.*, pendere ex, situm or positum esse in, vorti in aliqua re; *to depend on one*, aliquo niti, in aliquis fide requiescere, in humanitate aliquis causam suam reponere; *to depend on each other*, reciprocari, mutuo se inferre.
DEPENDENCE, **DEPENDENCY**, *n.* (*prop*), fulcrum; (*trust*), fiducia.
DEPENDENT, *adj.*, dependens, pendens ex; indigens aliquis; nixus, inmixus, fretus; *n.*, cliens.
DEPENDING, *adj.*, nixus, inmixus, fretus; *the cause is now depending*, sub iudice lis est.
DEPICT, *TO*, *v. t.*, depingere.
DEPILOUS, *adj.*, depilis, glaber.
DEPLORABLE, *adj.*, deplorandus, lamentabilis, miserabilis, miserandus, flebilis, miser, tristis.
DEPLORE, *TO*, *v. t.*, deplorare, lamentari, de flere, lugere.
DEPLORER, *n.*, deplorator.
DEPLORING, *n.*, ploratus.
DEPONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, iurjurando affirmare.
DEPONENT, *n.*, testis iuratus; *adj.*, a deponent verb, verbum deponens.
DEPOPULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, populari, depopulari, vastare, desolare; loco solitudinem inferre.
DEPOPULATION, *n.*, depopulatio, populatio, vastatio.
DEPOPULATOR, *n.*, vastator, depopulator.
DEPORT ONE'S SELF, *TO*, *v. t.*, se gerere.
DEPORTMENT, *n.*, modus se gerendi, mores, vite ratio, vivendi quæ ratio.
DEPOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, loco movere, a munere removere; alieni magistratum abrogare; *to depose upon oath*, iurjurando affirmare.
DEPOSITION, *n.*, amotio muneris; *deposition of witnesses*, testimonium, testificatio, testatio.
DEPOSIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, deponere; fidei aliquis committere, credere, commendare.
DEPOSIT, *n.*, depositum; pignus.
DEPOSITARY, *n.*, sequester, depositi custos.
DEPRAVATION, *n.*, depravatio, corruptio; per-versitas.
DEPRAVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, depravare, pervertere, corrumpere; (*speak ill of*), calumniari, obtreectare; ab aliquo detrachere, aliquis famam lædere.
DEPRAVER, *n.*, corruptor.

DEPRAVITY, *n.*, pravitas, mores depravati or corrupti.
DEPRECATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, deprecari.
DEPRECATION, *n.*, deprecatio.
DEPRECATORY, *adj.*, culpam a se amovens.
DEPRECATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, despiciere, parvi ducere or æstimare; pretium imminuere.
DEPREDATION, *n.*, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio; rapina, latrocinium.
DEPREHEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, deprehendere, comprehendere.
DEPRESS, *TO*, *v. t.* (*press down*), deprimere, detrudere; (*sadden*), contristare, dolorem afficere; (*humble*), aliquis superbiam frangere or arrogantiam reprimere.
DEPRESSING, **DEPRESSION**, *n.*, depressio, oppressio; aliquis arrogantia coercitio; (*sadness*), tristitia, mœstitia, animus fractus.
DEPRIVATION, *n.*, privatio.
DEPRIVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bereave of*), privare, orbare, spoliare; eripere; (*disinherit*), exheredare, exheredem scribere; *to deprive of authority*, dignitatem, potestatem, magistratum aliqui abrogare; *to deprive of life*, exanimare, animam privare.
DEPRIVING, *n.*, privatio, orbatio.
DEPTH, *n.*, profunditas, altitudo; altum, profundum; (*abyss*), vorago; *scalloving —*, curvæ, charybdis; *horizontal —*, latitudo; (*acuteness*), summa ingenii acies, acumen; — of voice, vox gravis.
DEPURATE, *adj.*, defæctus, depuratus.
DEPURATION, *n.*, defæctio, purgatio.
DEPUTATION, *n.*, legatio; legati.
DEPUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, legare, rei alicui gerendæ aliquem præficere.
DEPUTY, *n.*, legatus; vicarius; *deputy governor*, gubernator vicarius.
DERANGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, turbare, perturbare, mœcere; mentem alienare.
DERANGEMENT, *n.*, implicatio, perturbatio; *derangement of mind*, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, error mentis.
DERELICTION, *n.*, derelictio, desertio.
DERIDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, deridere, irridere, ludificari.
DERIDER, *n.*, derisor, irrisor; *derider in a play*, sannio, mimus.
DERIDING, *n.*, derisus, irrisus, irrisio.
DERIDINGLY, *adj.*, per ridiculum or deridiculum.
DERISION, *n.*, derisus, irrisus, irrisio; *to be had in derision*, ludibrium esse, alicui ludibrio esse, ludibrio haberi.
DERIVATION, *n.*, derivatio, deductio; verbi originatio, etymologia.
DERIVATIVE, *adj.*, derivatus, deductus.
DERIVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, derivare, deducere, ducere, flectere ab; (2) *v. t.*, oriri, procedere, originem trahere, nasci, manare, proficisci.
DERIVING, *n.*, derivatio, deductio.
DEROGATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, derogare, detrachere.
DEROGATION, *n.*, derogatio, detractio; *act of derogation*, dehonestamentum.
DEROGATORY, *adj.*, ignominiosus, probrosus, iniquus, quod gloriam minuit.
DESCANT, *n.*, sonus modulatus or crebrius variatus; (*gloss*), interpretatio, commentatio.
DESCANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, vocem canendo modulari, voce modulata canere; *to descant upon*, commentari.
DESCEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, descendere; *to — to the bottom*, subsidere; *to — from one*, genus ab aliquo ducere; *to — to particulars*, singulas partes or singula capita enumerare.
DESCENDANTS, *n.*, *pl.*, posterii.
DESCENDING, *adj.*, ortus, satus, natus, oriundus.
DESCENDING, *adj.*, declivis; *n.*, descensio, descensus.
DESCENT, *n.*, descensio, descensus; — of a hill, declivitas; — by birth, origo, genus; (*invasion*), irruptio, incursio, incursus, impetus; — of the bowels, illum procidentia.
DESCRIBE, *TO*, *v. t.*, describere, depingere, exprimere, delineare, deformare; *to describe in a lively manner*, graphicè or ad vivum depingere.
DESCRIBER, *n.*, qui describit; scriptor, explicator; — of countries, chorographus; — of the earth, geographus; — of places, topographus; — of the world, cosmographus.
DESCRIPTION, *n.*, descriptio; — of a country,

loci descriptio, chorographia; — *of places, topography*; — *of the world, cosmographia*.

DESCRY, TO, *v. t.* (*spy out*), speculari, conspiciari; (*discover*), detegere, explorare.

DESCRYING, *n.* (*spying out*), conspectus, exploratio; (*discovering*), patefactio.

DESECRATE, TO, *v. t.* (*unhallow*), desecrare.

DESERT, *adj.*, desertus, vastus, incultus; *to make desert*, vastare, devastare.

DESERT, *n.*, locus desertus, regio vasta or deserta, solitudo; (*merit*), meritum, promeritum; dignitas, virtus; *according to your desert*, ut meritis es, pro meritis tuis.

DESERT, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*forsake*), deserere, destituere, derelinquere; (2) *v. i.*, signa deserere or relinquere, desertis signis ad hostem transire.

DESERTER, *n.*, desertor; transfuga, perfuga.

DESSERTION, *n.*, desertio, derelictio; *desertion of a soldier*, desertio, transitio ad hostem.

DESERVE, TO, *v. t.*, mereri, merere, commerceri, commercere, promereri, promerere; *to — well*, bene mereri; *to — ill*, male mereri; *to — credit*, fide dignum esse.

DESERVEDLY, *adv.*, merito.

DESERVING, *adj.*, clarus, illustris, nobilis; *well-deserving*, bene meritis, promeritis.

DESIGN, *n.* (*purpose*), consilium, propositum, institutum; (*sketch*), adumbratio, rudis descriptio or designatio, pictura linearia; (*plot*), molitio, inceptum; *to entertain an ill design*, aculus in aliquid cogitare.

DESIGN, TO, *v. t.* (*contrive*), machinari, meditari, inceptare, moliri; (*appoint*), assignare, destinare; (*resolve*), statuere, constituere; (*sketch*), adumbrare, delineare, describere, designare.

DESIGNATION, *n.*, designatio.

DESIGNEDLY, *adv.*, de industria, dedita opera, consulto et cogitato.

DESIGNER, *n.*, designator.

DESIGNING, *adj.* (*crafty*), astutus, callidus, versutus; *n.*, designatio.

DESIGNMENT, *n.*, molitio, conatus.

DESIRABLE, *adj.*, desiderabilis, appetendus, expectatus, optandus, optabilis, cupiendus; *more desirable*, potior.

DESIRE, *n.* (*wish*), optatio, optatum, desiderium, votum, studium; cupiditas, cupido; (*request*), rogatio, postulatum, rogatus; *humble desire*, obsecratio, obtestatio.

DESIRE, TO, *v. t.* (*wish*), desiderare, optare, exoptare; cupere, concupiscere, expectare; (*request*), petere, requirere; *I desire but this of you*, hoc modo te obsecro: *he desires but reason*, æquum postulat; *to — humbly*, obtestari, supplicare, orare; *to — importunately*, implorare; *to — importunately*, flagitare, efflagitare.

DESIROUS, *adj.*, avidus, cupidus, studiosus.

DESIST, TO, *v. t.*, desistere, abstinere, desinere, cessare; aliquid omittere.

DESISTING, *n.*, derelictio, cessatio; omisio.

DESK, *n.*, pultex, abacus; *messae scriptoria*; *writing-desk*, pulpitem.

DESOLATE, *adj.* (*solitary*), desolatus, desertus, vastus; (*full of grief*), afflictus, maestus, mœrore plenus, tristis; (*without comfort*), solatii expers, solatio earens; *mute desolate*, vastatus, devastatus, depopulatus; *a making desolate*, vastatio, depopulatio.

DESOLATE, TO, *v. t.*, vastare, devastare, populari, depopulari, desolare.

DESOLATENESS, DESOLATION, *n.*, vastitas, ruina; (*want of comfort*), maestitia, mœrore, agritudo.

DESPAIR, TO, *v. t.*, de salute desperare, spem abjicere, animum despondere; *to cause one to despair*, alicui spem adimere, auferre, eripere; *to despair of a sick person*, ægrotum desperare.

DESPAIR, DESPERATION, *n.*, desperatio.

DESPAIRED OF, desperatus, deploratus, de quo conclamatum est.

DESPAIRING, *n.*, desperatio, spel abjectio.

DESPAIRINGLY, *adv.*, omni spe abjecta.

DESPATCH, *n.*, expeditio, festinatio, properatio; (*packet of letters*), fasciculus epistolarum; (*letter*), litteræ; *desirous of despatch*, conficiendæ rei cupidus.

DESPATCH, TO, *v. t.* (*accomplish*), expedire, peragere, conficere, perficere; (*hasten*), maturare, accelerare, celeriter peragere; (*send*), mittere, di-

mittere; ablegare; (*kill quickly*), cito interficere, occidere, interficere.

DESPATCHER, *n.*, perfector, transactor.

DESPATCHING, *n.*, expeditio, perfectio, transactio.

DESPERADO, *n.*, perditus, furiosus, vesanus.

DESPERATE, *adj.*, desperatus, expers, spe carens, spe dejectus; (*rash*), temerarius; (*dangerous*), discriminis plenus, periculosus, anceps; *to grow desperate*, spem abjicere, in aperta flagitia conijci.

DESPICABLE, *adj.*, despicendus, contemnendus, aspernandus, vilis; *a despicable fellow*, homo tristis, abjectus, vilis.

DESPICABLENESS, *n.*, villitas.

DESPICABLY, *adv.*, cum contemptu; viliter, abjecte, sordide.

DESPISE, TO, *v. t.*, despicere, contemnere, aspernare, aspernari, nullo loco numerare, nihili aestimare or deucere; *to be despised*, contemni, sperni, despic, despicui ducl.

DESPISER, *n.*, contemptor, contemptrix.

DESPISING, *n.*, despectus, despicatus, contemptus; despicientia, contemptio.

DESPITE, *n.* (*malice*), malignitas, invidia, malitia; (*scorn*), despectus, contemptus; (*in despite of*), ingratias, invito aliquo.

DESPITEFUL, *adj.*, malignus, malevolus, invidus.

DESPITEFULNESS, *n.*, malignitas, invidia.

DESPOIL, TO, *v. t.*, spoliare, vastare, nudare, denudare, eripere.

DESPOILING, *n.*, spoliatio.

RESPOND, TO, *v. t.*, animum despondere.

RESPONDENCY, *n.*, desperatio, spel abjectio.

RESPONDING, *adj.*, despondens.

DESPOT, *n.*, dominus, tyrannus, rex.

DESPOTIC, *adj.*, imperiosus, superbus, crudelis.

DESPOTISM, *n.*, dominatio, superbia.

DESSERT, *n.*, bellaria, tragemata.

DESTINATION, *n.*, destinatio, designatio.

DESTINE, TO, *v. t.*, destinare, designare.

DESTINY, *n.*, fatum, sors; *of destiny*, fatalis; *by destiny*, fataliter, necessario.

DESTITUTE, *adj.*, egenus, inops; — *of food*, cibo egenus; *to leave —*, inopem relinquere; *left —*, derelictus, orbatus, orbis.

DESTITUTION, *n.*, destitutio, inopia.

DESTROY, TO, *v. t.*, con-sumere, absumere, abolere, delere, extinguere, conficere, concidere; *to be destroyed*, perire, interire; (*spoil*), perdere, corrumpere; (*overthrow*), destruere, diruere, evertere, subvertere; (*waste*), vastare, devastare, populari, depopulari; (*make havoc of*), prædari; *to destroy a city*, urbem excidere, destruere, evertere, diruere.

DESTROYER, *n.*, confector, perditor, eversor, vastator; delectrix.

DESTROYING, *adj.*, exitialis; exitiosus; *n.*, perditio, perniciēs, lues; *destroying of a city*, urbis excidium or demolitio; *given to destroying*, populabundus.

DESTRUCTION, *n.*, disturbatio, eversio, excidium; strages, exitium, interitus, ruina, lues; perniciēs, pestis; — *of a city*, urbis excidium; (*laying waste*), populatio, depopulatio, vastatio, devastatio; — *of people*, clades, cædes; *utter —*, interitio.

DESTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, exitiosus, exitialis; periculosus.

DESUETUDE, *n.*, desuetudo.

DESLATORY, *adj.*, desultorius.

DETACH, TO, *v. t.*, deligere, seligere; sejungere, aggregare; aliquo mittere.

DETACHMENT, *n.*, delecta manus, delecti milites.

DETAIL, *n.*, singularum rerum or partium enumeratio, singule res, singula; *in detail*, singuli; singillatim, ordine; multis verbis.

DETAIL, TO, *v. t.*, singulatim recitare or enumerare; rem ordine narrare.

DETAİN, TO, *v. t.* (*make to stay*), morari, demorari, detinere, moram hincere; (*keep back*), detinere, retinere; (*hinder*), præpedire.

DETAİNER, *n.*, mandatum custodiæ, detentionis litteræ.

DETAİNER, *n.*, qui detinet; (*confinement*), captivitas, custodia.

DETAİNING, DETENTION, *n.*, retentio, mora.

DETECT, TO, *v. t.*, detegere, retegere, patefa-

cere, palam facere; deprehendere; *to be detected*, detegere, patefieri; deprehendi.
 DETECTOR, *n.*, index.
 DETECTION, *n.*, patefactio, deprehensio, indiciū.
 DETENTION, *n.*, See DETAINING.
 DETEST, *TO*, *v. t.*, deterrere, abstergere.
 DETERGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, detergere.
 DETERGENT, *adj.*, detergens.
 DETERMINABLE, *adj.*, quod determinari potest.
 DETERMINATE, *adj.*, determinatus, certus.
 DETERMINATELY, *adv.*, definite, certo, precise.
 DETERMINATION, *n.*, determinatio, decisio; (*resolution*), consilium, sententia.
 DETERMINE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*purpose*), statuere, constituere; decernere, decidere; adjudicare; (*end*), definire, dirimere, concludere, componere, expedire; *to determine beforehand*, præluere, præjudicare; (*judge between*), dijudicare, lites componere; (2) *v. i.* (*be ended*), finem habere or capere.
 DETERMINED, *adj.* (*firm*), constans, firmus, obstinatus.
 DETERSIVE, *adj.*, detergens.
 DETEST, *TO*, *v. t.* (*abhor*), detestari, abominari, odio habere, in aliquem odio flagrare; (*loathe*), fastidire, odiasse.
 DETESTABLE, *adj.*, detestabilis, execrabilis, execrandus, odiosus.
 DETESTABLY, *adv.*, detestabilem in modum.
 DETESTATION, *n.*, detestatio; odium; animus abhorrens.
 DETESTER, *n.*, qui aliquid detestatur.
 DETHRONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem regno spoliare, pellere or expellere; regi imperium abrogare.
 DETRACT FROM, *TO*, *v. t.*, de alicujus fama detrachere, aliquem calumniā lacerare; alicui maledicere, laudes alicujus obtinere.
 DETRACTER, *n.*, detractor; obtrektor, criminator.
 DETRACTION, *n.*, obtrektorio, maledictio, criminatio, calumniā, alicujus fame or existimationis violatio.
 DETRIMENT, *n.*, detrimentum, damnum, dispendium.
 DETRIMENTAL, *adj.*, damnosus, perniciosus, dispendiosus.
 DETRUDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, detrudere, depellere, deturbare.
 DETRUSION, *n.*, depulsio, fetrusio.
 DEUCE, *n.* (*two*, *at dice*), dyas; (*derit*), *the deuce take you! ab in malam rem! deuce take it! male vertat!*
 DEVASTATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, devastare, vastare.
 DEVASTATION, *n.*, vastatio, depopulatio.
 DEVELOP, *TO*, *v. t.*, patefacere, exponere.
 DEVIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, errare, de via discedere; *to deviate from virtue*, virtutem deviare; *to deviate from the subject*, a proposito digredi.
 DEVIATION, *n.*, error, aberratio.
 DEVICE, *n.* (*trick*), techna, dolus, præstigiū, artificium; (*contrivance*), commentum, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio; (*feigned story*), commentum, fabula; argumentum; (*device on a shield*), imago, signum, inscriptio, symbolum.
 DEVIL, *n.*, diabolus, dæmon; *a poor devil*, pauper.
 DEVILISH, *adj.*, diabolicus; dæmoniacus; nefandus, fœdus.
 DEVILISHNESS, *n.*, furor diabolicus.
 DEVIOUS, *adj.*, devius, avius; implicatus.
 DEVISE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*invent*), excogitare, invenire, machinari, comminisci, fingere; (*imagine*), arlotari; (*frame*), formare, fingere; effingere; *to devise by will*, legare, testamento dare, relinquere; *to devise beforehand*, præmeditari.
 DEVISER, *n.*, inventor, excogitator, machinator, commentor; *deviser by will*, legator, testator.
 DEVISING, *n.*, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio.
 VOID, *adj.*, vacuus, expers, carens, inanis.
 DEVOIR, *n.* (*duty*), officium, munus; (*salute*), salutatio; *to pay one's devoir to one*, aliquem salutare.
 DEVOLVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, devolvere; *to devolve a trust upon one*, aliquid alicujus fidei mandare, credere, committere.
 DEVOTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, devovere, consecrare, dedicare, nuncupare; dare, dedere, tradere, addicere.

DEVOTED, *adj.* (*warmly attached*), deditus alicui, studiosus alicuius, observantissimus alicuius.
 DEVOTEDNESS, *n.*, voluntas, benevolentia; pietas; fides; obsequium.
 DEVOTE, *n.*, homo superstitiosus; fanaticus.
 DEVOTING, *n.*, devotio, additio, dedicatio, nuncupatio.
 DEVOTION, *n.*, pia meditatio, pietas erga or in Deum; (*service*), studium, obsequium, observantia, cultus; *to be at devotion*, rei divine operam dare, sacris operari; *to be at another's devotion*, morem gerere alicui.
 DEVOUR, *TO*, *v. t.*, devorare, vorare, comedere, in se ingurgitare; (*consume wastefully*), profundere, effundere, prodigere, decoquere, abluere; (*oppress*), opprimere.
 DEVOURER, *n.*, edax, helluo, gulosus; *devourer of his estate*, luro, nepos, prodigus, decoctor.
 DEVOURINGLY, *adv.*, avide, voraciter, gulosus.
 DEVOUT, *adj.*, pius, religiosus, sanctus, religiosi or pietati deditus; *not devout*, irreligiōsus, superam contemptor.
 DEVOUTLY, *adv.*, adoratione summa; *to pray devoutly*, ardentem or servide precari.
 DEVOUTNESS, *n.*, religio, sanctimonia, sanctitas, pietas.
 DEW, *n.*, ros; *dew falls*, rorat; *the falling of dew*, roratio; *a sprinkling with dew*, rosis adpersio, irratio.
 DEW, BEDEW, *TO*, *v. t.*, rorare, irrorare, rose adspargere.
 DEWBERRY, *n.*, bacca rubi repentis.
 DEWCLAW, *n.*, unguis posticus, talaris.
 DEWCLOWED, *adj.*, unguibus talaribus instructus.
 DEWGRASS, *n.*, Ischaemon sativum.
 DEWLAP, *n.*, palear.
 DEWY, *adj.*, rorulentus, roscidus, roratus; rori similis.
 DEXTERITY, *n.*, habilitas, ars, exercitatio; dexteritas, agilitas; sollicitas; *with dexterity*, graviter, perite.
 DEXTEROUS, *adj.*, habilis, promptus, expeditus, solers; dexter, agilis, gnavus, pernix.
 DIABOLICAL, *adj.*, diabolicus.
 DIADEM, *n.*, diadema, insignis regium, fascia.
 DIAGONAL, *adj.*, diagonalis; *n.*, linea diagonalis.
 DIAGRAM, *n.*, diagramma, forma geometrica, descriptio.
 DIAL, *n.*, horologium; *sun-dial*, horologium solarium, solarium; *dial-plate*, horologii facies; *the hand or pin of a dial*, gnomon, index, stylus.
 DIALECT, *n.*, dialectus.
 DIALLING, *n.*, gnomonice.
 DIALOGUE, *n.*, dialogus, sermo, colloquium.
 SERMONES alterni; *dialogue in a play*, diverbium.
 DIAMETER, *n.*, diameter, diametros.
 DIAMETRICAL, *adj.*, diametricus.
 DIAMETRICALLY, *adv.*, ex diametro, directe.
 DIAMOND, *n.*, adamas; *of a diamond*, adamas; *diamond at cards*, rhombus.
 DIAPASON, *n.*, diapason.
 DIAPER, *n.*, sindon variegata, vestis striata, linteum striatum.
 DIAPER, *TO*, *v. t.*, striare, floribus intertingere, figuris variegatis ornare.
 DIAPERING, *n.*, striatio, striatura.
 DIAPHANOUS, *adj.*, pellucidus, translucidus.
 DIAPHORETIC, *adj.*, sudorem excitans; diaphoreticus.
 DIAPHRAGM, *n.*, septum transversum, diaphragma.
 DIARRHŒA, *n.*, alvi defectio, alvus liquida, diarrhœa.
 DIARY, *n.*, diarium, ephemeris.
 DIBBLE, *n.* (*setting-stick*), pastinuum.
 DICE, *n.*, pl., aleæ, tesserae, talli; *to play at dice*, ludere; *a cast at —*, aleæ jactus; *the play of aleæ*, ludus; *talarius, talorum jactus*; *of dice*, aleæ; *talarius, tessararius*; *dice-box*, fritillus, pyrrus, aleæ talarius; *dice-player, dicer*, aleator.
 GUE, alea aleatoria; *dice-player, dicer*, aleator.
 DICING, *n.* (*playing at dice*), alea.
 DICTATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dictare, prescribere.
 DICTATE, *n.*, dictatum, prescriptum, praeceptum.
 DICTATOR, *n.*, dictator; *of a dictator*, dictatorial, dictatorialis.

DICTATORSHIP, *n.*, Dictatura.
DICTION, *n.*, dictio.
DICTIONARY, *n.*, lexicon, [dictionarium, vocabularium].
DIDACTIC, **DIDACTICAL**, *adj.*, ad docendum aptus, in quo praecepta traduntur, didacticus.
DIDAPPER, *n.*, mergus, urinatrix.
DIE, *TO*, *v. i.*, mori, emori, obire, interire, occidere, occumbere, mortem oppetere, decedere, e vita cedere or discedere, exire e vita, animam efflare, extinguere, perire, interire, mortem or diem supremum obire, morte occumbere; *to die a natural death*, sua morte defungi; *to die suddenly*, repentina sua morte perire, repentinum mori, subito mori; *to die before one's time*, immatura morte abripi; *to die with laughing*, risu emori; *to die, as liquors*, vaperscere, in vappam verti, saporem perdere.
DIE, *n.*, (*to play with*), alea, talus, tessera.
DIET, *n.*, (*food*), cibum, penus; *chabria*; (*course of food*), diæta, victus regimen; *strict diet*, abstinentia; *relating to diet*, diæticus; (*assembly of the estates*), ordinum imperii conventus.
DIET, *TO*, *v. t.*, diætari or victus rationem alicui præscribere; cibo alicui sustinere, alere, sustentare; *v. t.* (*board*), pacto pretio in convictum admitti.
DIETETICS, *n. pl.*, diætetica.
DIETING, *n.*, (*boarding*), convictus, contubernium.
DIFFER, *TO*, *v. i.* (*be different*), differre, discrepare, distare; dissidere, abhorre; discordare; *to differ in opinion*, dissentire, aliter sentire; (*fall out*), rixari, jurgio contendere; *to cause to differ*, lites inter alios serere.
DIFFERENCE, *n.*, (*unlikeness*), differentia, dissimilitudo, discrepantia, discernim, diversitas, varietas; (*distance*), distantia; (*controversy*), lis, dissensio, altercatio, disceptatio.
DIFFERENT, *adj.*, diversus, discrepans, dispar, dissimilis; *to be different from*, dissonare, disconveneri.
DIFFERENTLY, *adv.*, multimodis, varie, diverse, aliter.
DIFFICULT, *adj.*, (*hard*), difficilis, gravis, arduus, operosus; (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus, fastidiosus; *very* —, perdifficilis, perarduus; *somewhat* —, subdifficilis; *a* — *question*, questio obscura.
DIFFICULTY, *n.*, difficultas; — *in one's circumstances*, res angusta, tenuitas; — *of speech*, lingue balbuties or titubantia; *a thing of great* —, arduum, res ardua; *to make a* —, gravari; *with* —, difficulter, difficulter, ægre; *without any* —, nullo negotio, haud difficulter.
DIFFIDENCE, *n.*, diffidentia, metus; verecundia, pudor.
DIFFIDENT, *adj.*, (*doubtful*), diffidens, incredulus; (*shy*), verecundus, pudens; *to be diffident*, diffidere; *to be somewhat diffident*, subdiffidere.
DIFFUSE, *adj.*, fusus; qui late et diffuse dicit, copiosus, verbosus.
DIFFUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, diffundere, spargere, dispergere.
DIFFUSELY, *adv.*, fusc, diffuse, disperse; verbosè.
DIFFUSEDNESS, *n.*, diffusio, dispersus.
DIFFUSION, *n.*, diffusio, dispersio.
DIFFUSIVE, *adj.*, largus, exundans, ad plures pertingens.
DIFFUSIVENESS, *n.*, diffusio, dispersus.
DIG, *TO*, *v. t.*, fodere, confodere, effodere; *to* — *about*, circumfodere, pasturare; *to* — *down*, defodere; *to* — *in*, infodere; *to* — *out*, effodere, eruere; *to* — *through*, transfodere; *to* — *under*, suffodere.
DIGEST, *TO*, *v. t.* (*set in order*), digerere, disponere, in ordinem redigere; (*concoct in the stomach*), cibum conficere, concoquere, digerere; *to digest perfectly*, decoquere, percoquere; *to digest an affront*, injuriam concoquere or æquo animo pati; *not digested*, crudus, imperfectus, hærens ardenti stomacho.
DIGESTING, **DIGESTION**, *n.*, digestio, concoctio; *bad digestion*, cruditas.
DIGESTIBLE, *adj.*, facilis concoctu or ad concoquendum.
DIGESTIVE, *adj.*, concoctionis potens or efficiens, ad concoctionem conferens, pepticus.
DIGESTS, *n. pl.*, jurs volumina in proprios digesta locos; digesta, pandecta.
DIGGER, *n.*, fossor.

DIGGING, *n.*, fossio, fossura; *digging under*, suffossio; *digging about the roots*, ablaqueatio, pastinatio.
DIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.*, ornare, adornare; instruere, polire.
DIGHTING, *n.*, ornatus, vestitus, politura.
DIGIT, *n.*, digitus, pollex; *digit numbers*, monades.
DIGNIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, ornare, nobilitare.
DIGNIFYING, *n.*, ornatus.
DIGNITARY, *n.*, diglulate pollens.
DIGNITY, *n.*, dignitas, nobilitas, honor; amplitudo; *the dignity of a senator*, gradus senatorius; *of dignities*, honorarius; *royal dignity*, majestas.
DIGRESS, *TO*, *v. i.*, ab instituto sermone delectere, digredi, excurrere, declinare.
DIGRESSION, *n.*, digressio, digressus, declinatio, excursio.
DIJUDICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dijudicare, inter litigantes judicare.
DIJUDICATION, *n.*, dijudicatio.
DIKE, *n.*, (*ditch*), fossa; (*bank*), agger.
DILACERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dilacerare, dilanare.
DILACERATION, *n.*, læceratio, dilaceratio.
DILANIATION, *n.*, laniatio.
DILAPIDATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dilapidare, diruere, vastare.
DILAPIDATION, *n.*, dilapidatio, eversio.
DILATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*widen*), dilatare, collatare, extendere, fines propagare; (*enlarge upon*), amplificare, orationem dilatare, sermonem producere or extendere; (2) *v. i.* (*grow wide*), dilatarsi.
DILATABLE, *adj.*, quod dilatari potest.
DILATING, **DILATION**, *n.*, amplificatio, prolatio, extensio.
DILATORINESS, *n.*, cunctatio, mora.
DILATORY, *adj.*, cunctabundus, cunctans, tardus.
DILEMMA, *n.*, dilemma; (*difficulty*), angustia, difficultas, rerum implicatio.
DILIGENCE, *n.*, diligentia, attentio, cura; assiduitas, sedulitas; studium, accuratio, sollicitudo; (*expedition*), celeritas; (*carriage*), vehiculum publicum; — *to please*, obsequium; *with* —, diligenter, sedulo, accurate; *to despatch with* —, accelerare, festinare, maturare; *to use* —, curam adhibere, operam dare, sedulo laborare.
DILIGENT, *adj.*, diligens, impliger, sedulus, assiduus, industrius, studiosus; *very* —, perdiligens, diligentissimus, pervigil; — *in labor*, operosus, laboriosus; *to be* —, sudare, evigilare, vigilare, industriam exhibere, adhibere, prestare.
DILL, *n.*, anethum.
DILUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, diluere, vinum aqua temperare, miscere, commiscere.
DIM, *adj.*, obscurus, tenebrosus, calliginosus.
DIM, *TO*, *v. t.*, obscurare, tenebras alicui rei obducere, inducere, offundere; *to dim the eyes*, oculos præstringere, oculis caliginem offundere; *to grow dim*, obscurari; *a dimming of the sight*, caligatio, oculorum hebetatio.
DIMENSION, *n.*, dimensio; mensura.
DIMINISH, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, deminuere, minuere; attenuare, demere, debilitare; partem aliquam detrahare, disperdere; (2) *v. i.*, deminui, decedere, recedere.
DIMINUTION, *n.*, deminutio, imminutio, attenuatio; extenuatio.
DIMINUTIVE, *adj.*, parvus, pusillus; deminutivus.
DISMISSORY, *n.*, litteræ dismissorie.
DISMITY, *n.*, pannus xylinus tenuissimus.
DIMNESS, *n.*, caligo, hebetudo, obscuritas.
DIM-SIGHTED, *adj.*, hebes; lusciosus, luscus; *I am dim-sighted*, oculi mihi cæcunt.
DIMPLE, *n.*, gelasinus, lacuna, fossula.
DIMPLED, *adj.*, gelasini instar formatus.
DIN, *n.*, sonus, sonitus, strepitus; clamor; *to make a din*, resonare, strepere; strepitum facere.
DINE, *TO*, *v. i.*, prandere, cenare; *having dined*, cenatus; *not having dined*, impransus; *dining-room*, cenaculum; *he that dines with another*, companior.
DINGLE, *n.*, convallis.
DINNER, *n.*, cibum meridianus; prandium, cæna; *of dinner*, pransorius.
DINT, *n.* (*force*), vis; (*blow*), contusio, impressio; (*mark*), nota, vestigium; *by dint of words*, verborum ope, verbis.
DIOCESAN, *n.*, episcopus.

DIOCESE, *n.*, diocesis.
DIP, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, mergere, tingere, intingere;
 (2) *v. t.*, mergi, se mergere in aquam, aquam subire;
to dip again, retingere; *to dip often*, mersitare;
to dip under, submergere; *to dip entirely*, immergere.

DIPPER, *n.*, immersor.
DIPPING, *n.*, immersio; intinctus.
DIPHTHONG, *n.*, diphthongus.
DIRE, *adj.*, dirus, ævus, atrox, horrendus, horridus.

DIRECT, *adj.*, rectus, directus.
DIRECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, dirigere, moderari; *to — a letter*, inscribere litteras; *to — the way*, viam allicui monstrare, commonstrare, ostendere; (*show*), monstrare; (*teach*), docere, edocere, præcipere, instruere, instituere, erudire; *to — one's course to a place*, cursum or iter aliquo dirigere, tendere, intendere.
DIRECTING, *n.* (*showing*), monstratio; (*teaching*), institutio, instructio, præceptio; *directing to some end*, directio.

DIRECTION, *n.* (*aim*), directio; (*quarter*), regio, pars, via; (*conduct, management*), rectio, administratio, gubernatio; — *of a letter*, epistolæ or litterarum inscriptio; (*order*), jussum, mandatum; *to have the — of an officer*, rei allicui præesse; *to be under the — of another*, rem allicuius ductu gerere, nutu allicuius regi; *to give directions*, præcipere, jubere, mandare, præcepta dare; *to follow directions*, jussa or mandata exsequi, facere, peragere.

DIRECTLY, *adv.*, directe, directo, recta; e vestigio, sine mora; *directly against*, ex adverso, ex opposito, contra.

DIRECTNESS, *n.*, rectum, rectitudo.
DIRECTOR, *n.*, rector, moderator.
DIRECTORY, *n.*, directorium.
DIREFUL, *adj.*, dirus, ævus, ferox, atrox.
DIRESS, *n.*, atrocitas, diritas, immanitas.
DIRETION, *n.*, direptio, expilatio.
DIRGE, *n.*, carmen lugubre, nenia.
DIRK, *n.*, pugio.
DIRT, *n.*, lutum, cænum.

DIRTILY, *adv.*, sordide, fæde, lutose; (*basely*), indigne, inhoneste, inique, sordide, illiberaliter, turpiter.

DIRTINESS, *n.*, sordes, squalor, spurcilia; (*baseness*), fæditas, impuritas, iniquitas, injustitia.
DIRTY, *adj.* (*full of dirt*), cænosus, lutulentus, immundus, sordidus; (*base*), sordidus, impurus, spurcus, fædus; *a dirty action*, facinus fædum, indignum.

DIRTY, *TO*, *v. t.*, conspurcare, inquinare, luto adspargere or inficere.

DISABILITY, *n.*, impotentia.
DISABLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*render incapable*), ineptum reddere or facere; (*weaken*), debilitare, infirmare.

DISABLED, *adj.*, infirmatus, debilitatus, mutilatus; *a disabled ship*, navis infirma, inutilis, inhabilis; *a disabled soldier*, miles membris captus or vulneribus confectus.

DISABLING, *n.*, infirmatio, debilitatio, mutilatio.

DISABUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, animum allicuius errore liberare, allicui errorem eripere or demere.

DISADVANTAGE, *n.*, incommodum, damnum, detrimentum; jactura; deterior conditio; *disadvantage of ground*, loci iniquitas.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.*, incommodus, damnosus, iniquus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n.*, incommoditas.

DISAFFECT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*alienate*), alienare, abalienare, avocare, avertere, alienum facere.

DISAFFECTED, *adj.*, aversus, offensus, alienatus, malevolus, malignus; male opinans, infestus.
DISAFFECTION, *n.*, offensio, aversatio, malevolentia.

DISAGREE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*fall out*), dissidère, dissentire, discordare, disagree, non congruere; (*not to suit*), pugnarè, repugnare, non congruere, non competere or quadrare.

DISAGREEABLE, *adj.* (*unsuitable*), incongruens, dissentaneus, inconveniens; (*unpleasant*), injuvundus, ingratus, illepdis, insuavis.

DISAGREEABLENESS, *n.* (*unsuitableness*), iniquitas, f incongruentia; (*unpleasantness*), injuvunditas.

DISAGREEMENT, *n.*, repugnantia, discrepantia, discordia, diversitas; (*falling out*), dissidium, dissensio.

DISALLOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, improbare, reprobare, damnare, aversari; rejicere.

DISALLOWING, *n.*, improbatio, aversatio.

DISANNUL, *TO*, *v. t.*, abrogare, antiquare, infirmare, rescindere, delere, irritum reddere.

DISANNULLING, **DISANNULMENT**, *n.*, absolutio, abrogatio.

DISAPPEAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, evanescere, e conspectu evolare; obscurari; tolli.

DISAPPOINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, destituere, frustrari; irritum facere; *to disappoint another's purposes*, allicuius conatus infringere; *to disappoint one of his hope*, spem allicuius destituere or fallere; *to be disappointed*, spe falli.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *n.*, frustratio; casus adversus.

DISAPPROBATION, *n.*, denegatio, infitatio; improbatio; reprehensio.

DISAPPROVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, improbare, minus probare.

DISAPPROVING, *n.*, improbatio.

DISARM, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, exarmare, spoliare, armis exuere; arma detrabere; (2) *v. t.*, arma deponere or exuere.

DISARMED, *adj.* (*without arms*), inermis, inerminus; (*stripped of his arms*), armis spoliatus or exutus.

DISARMING, *n.*, armorum detractio.

DISARRAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, exuere; *to disarray an army*, exercitum fundere or profligare.

DISASTER, *n.*, malum, incommodum, infortunium, calamitas; casus adversus, infestus, iniquus.

DISASTROUS, *adj.*, infaustus, infelix, calamitosus.

DISAVOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, diffiteri, infitari, negare, abnegare, denegare, repudiare, rejicere.

DISAVOWING, *n.*, denegatio, infitatio, repudiatio.

DISBAND, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, exauctorare, dimittere; (2) *v. t.*, signa descerere or derelinquere.

DISBANDING, *n.*, missio, dimissio.

DISBELIEF, *n.*, diffidentia.

DISBELIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*distrust*), diffidère; (*not believe*), non or parum credere.

DISBELIEVER, *n.*, qui veram religionem non profitetur.

DISBURDEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, exonerare, levare.

DISBURDENING, *n.*, oneris exemptio.

DISBURSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, impendere, insumere, pecuniam suppeditare or erogare.

DISBURSEMENT, *n.*, pecuniæ erogatio; expensa, impensa; expensum, sumptus, expensa pecunia.

DISCARD, *TO*, *v. t.* (*dismiss*), exauctorare, dimittere, missum facere; (*throw off*), excutere, ejicere; (*reject*), rejicere.

DISCARDING, *n.*, missio.

DISCERN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*perceive*), cernere, videre, conspiciere, intelligere; (*distinguish from*), internoscere; (*spy out*), conspiciere; (*see a difference*), discernere, discernere, judicare, distinguere.

DISCERNER, *n.*, qui cernit or discernit.

DISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, sub aspectum or oculorum sensum cadens.

DISCERNING, *adj.*, perspicax, sagax; *a discerning person*, homo acri mente or iudicio.

DISCERNMENT, *n.*, iudicium; iudicium acre, subtile; dijudicatio.

DISCHARGE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*disburden*), exonerare; (*release*), dimittere; (*put out of office*), missum facere; *to — a commission*, mandatum conferre; *to — one from a crime*, aliquem absolvere, expellere, a culpa liberare; *to — soldiers*, milites dimittere, mittere, missos facere, exauctorare, militia solvere; *to — a debt*, nomen dissolvere, expellere; *to — one's food*, evomere; *to — one's anger upon a person*, iram in aliquem effundere; *to — itself, as a river*, defluere, devolvi; *to — a gun*, bombardam dispendere.

DISCHARGE, *n.* (*freeing*), liberatio, missio; (*acquittance*), acceptilatio; (*release*), absolutio; — *of humors*, humorum detractio; — *of one's duty*, muneris functio; *to give one a —*, allicui pecuniam acceptam referre; — *of firearms*, bombardarum emissio.

DISCHARGING, *n.* (*acquitting*), absolutio, a culpa liberatio; (*sending away*), dimissio; (*paying*), solutio; *a discharging of a captive*, captivi redemptio.

DISCIPLE, *n.*, discipulus.

DISCIPLINARIAN, n., qui leges præsriptas observat et urget.

DISCIPLINE, n. (*instruction*), disciplina, institutio; (*warlike discipline*), ratio castrensis, disciplina militaris.

DISCIPLINE, TO, v. t. (*instruct*), docere, instituere, erudire; (*punish*), punire, castigare.

DISCIPLINING, n., institutio.

DISCLAIM, TO, v. t., renuciare, abdicare, repudiare; recusare; pro suo non habere.

DISCLAIMING, n., renunciatio, abdicatio; recusatio.

DISCLOSE, TO, v. t., detegere, reterege, aperire, adaperire, nunciare, indicare; patefacere; *to be disclosed*, patefieri, patecere.

DISCLOSURE, n., patefactio indicium.

DISCOLOR, TO, v. t., decolorare, colorem mutare.

DISCOLORING, DISCOLORATION, n., coloris mutatio; decoloratio.

DISCOMFIT AN ARMY, TO, v. t., exercitum fundere, hostium copias profligare, hostes prosteruere, dissipare.

DISCOMFITURE, n., clades, strages, incommodum.

DISCOMFORT, n., mœror, dolor, angor; mœstitia, tristitia, ægritudo.

DISCOMFORT, TO, v. t., mœrore afficere, anxiuin reddere.

DISCOMMODE, TO, v. t., incommodare, molestia afficere; alicui incommodum parere, molestiam afficere or exhibere.

DISCOMMODING, n., incommoditas, incommodum.

DISCOMPOSE, TO, v. t., turbare, perturbare, confundere; *to discompose the mind*, animum inquietare, angere, sollicitare, exercitare.

DISCOMPOSURE, n., perturbatio, confusio; *discomposure of mind*, animi sollicitudo, cura, angor, anxietas.

DISCONCERT, TO, v. t., consilia frangere, confringere, conturbare, perturbare.

DISCONCERTING, n., perturbatio, turbatio.

DISCONSOLATE, adj. (*afflicted*), mœstus, tristis, mœrore confectus, afflictus; (*without consolation*), solatii expertus, solatio carens.

DISCONTENT, n. (*sorrow*), luctus, dolor, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia; (*disgust*), offensio, offensa, molestia.

DISCONTENTED, adj. (*uneasy in mind*), anxius, sollicitus, mœrore, mœrore confectus; (*not satisfied*), offensus, animo alienatus.

DISCONTENTEDLY, adv., ægre, graviter, inquiete, moleste.

DISCONTENTMENT, n. (*uneasiness of mind*), anxietas, ægritudo, sollicitudo, angor, ægritudo; (*disgust*), offensio, molestia.

DISCONTINUANCE, n., intermissio, desuetudo, interstitium.

DISCONTINUE, TO, (1) v. t., interrompere, desistere, desinere; (2) *v. i.*, interrompiti, interrumpi.

DISCONTINUING, n., intermissio, desuetudo.

DISCORD, n., discordia, discussio, dissidium; *to be at* —, discordare, dissentire, discrepare, dissidere; *to make* —, lites serere, simulates fovere; — *in music*, dissonantia.

DISCORDANCE, n., discordia, discrepantia.

DISCORDANT, adj., discors; *discordant in music*, absonus, dissonus.

DISCOUNT, TO, v. t., de summa detrahare, remittere, subducere, diminuire.

DISCOUNT, n., detractio, deminutio, subductio.

DISCOURTAGE, TO, v. t., improbare, reprimere; inhibere, impedire; fronte nubila excludere.

DISCOURAGE, TO, v. t., absterre, animum frangere, intrigare, consternare, debilitare; *to discourage one from a thing*, deterere, alicui ab aliqua re deterere, avocare, abducere, abstrahere, avetere; *to be discouraged*, animum abjicere, demittere; animo cadere, concidere, deficere, debilitari, frangi, demitti.

DISCOURAGEMENT, n., animi debilitatio, infractio, demissio, abjectio; (*hinderance*), incommodum, impedimentum.

DISCOURSE, n. (*talk*), sermocinatio, disceptatio, colloquium; (*harangue*), sermo, oratio, contio; alioquin, allocutio; *familiar* —, sermo familiaris, quotidianus; *idle* —, nugæ; *pleasing* —, narratio jucunda, lepide fabulæ; *dry or shallow* —, loquela

Jejuna, oratio exilis; *to open a* —, de aliqua re sermone inire, instituere, suscipere, ordiri; *to resume a* —, eo revertere unde oratio declinavit; *to fall into a* —, in sermone incidere; *in common* —, in consuetudine sermone.

DISCOURSE, TO, v. t., sermocinari, disserere, disceptare, confabulari, colloqui, confere.

DISCOURSING, n., colloquutio, sermocinatio.

DISCOURTEOUS, adj., inhumanus, inurbanus, immitis, morosus.

DISCOURTESY, n. (*ill turn*), injuria, damnum, detrimentum; (*displeasure*), offensio; *to do one a discourtesy*, alicui incommode, injuria afficere, alicui molestiam exhibere.

DISCOVER, TO, v. t. (*reveal*), detegere, reterege; patefacere, aperire, explicare, notum facere, in lucem proferre, in vulgus producere; (*expose*), conspici, videre, prospicere; (*find out*), deprehendere, patefacere, explorare; *to endeavor to* —, scrutari, persequari, investigare, indigare; *to* — *one's accomplices*, socios indicare; *to* — *a person's design*, alicuius consilium cognoscere, deprehendere; *to* — *one's humor*, ingenium indicare, ostendere, aperire.

DISCOVERABLE, adj., visibilis, scibilis, indagabilis.

DISCOVER, n., explorator, indagator.

DISCOVERING, n., patefactio, declaratio, indagatio.

DISCOVERY, n. (*invention*), inventio, investigatio, indagatio; (*thing discovered*), inventum, res inventa; (*revealing*), indicium, patefactio, deprehensio; *to make discoveries*, aliquid novi invenire, indagare, reterege, excogitare, novis inventis artes augere.

DISCREDIT, n., dedecus, ignominia, macula, labe.

DISCREDIT, TO, v. t. (*disgrace*), infamare, obrectare; alienius existimationem lædere, violare; (*not to believe*), parum alicui credere, nullam fidem alicui habere.

DISCREDITING, n. (*disgracing*), infamatio, obrectatio; (*not believing*), fides parum adhibita, diffidentia.

DISCREET, adj., prudens, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus.

DISCRETION, n. (*prudence*), prudentia, sapientia, consilium, circumspectio; (*free will*), arbitrium; *to act with* —, considerare or prudenter agere; *without* —, imprudenter, inconsulte, temere; *to live at one's own* —, suo arbitrio vivere, suo more vitam degere, sui juris esse; *to surrender at* —, se suaque omnia in victoris idem atque potestatem permittere.

DISCRETIONARY POWER, n., potestas nullis finibus circumscripta, potestas infinita.

DISCRIMINATE, TO, v. t., discriminare, distinguere.

DISCRIMINATION, n., discernen.

DISCURSIVE, adj., discurrens, discursorius.

DISCUSS, TO, v. t. (*explain*), exponere, explicare, illustrare; (*examine*), discutere, ventilare, eventulare, explorare, investigare, accurate considerare, diligenter perpendere; *to discuss humors*, humores corporis discutere, resolvere.

DISCUSSER, n., discussor, explorator, investigator.

DISCUSSION, n., discussio, investigatio, exploratio, ventilatio, disceptatio.

DISCUTIENT, adj., vim discutendi habens.

DISDAIN, n., designatio, contemptus, fastidium.

DISDAIN, TO, v. t., dedignari, aspernari, fastidire, aversari, contemnere, spernere.

DISDAINER, n., contemptor.

DISDAINFUL, adj., fastidiosus, superciliosus, inflatus, elatus, arrogans.

DISDAINFULNESS, n., fastidium, supercilium, contemptus.

DISDAINING, n., dedignatio, aversatio, contemptio.

DISEASE, n., morbus, adversa valetudo; *to be confined by a disease*, propter valetudinem domo non exire, morbo lecto affixum esse; *to contract a disease*, morbum contrahere.

DISEASED, adj., æger, ægrotus, morbidus, morbo affectus, valetudinarius, infirmus; *to be diseased*, ægrotare, ex morbo laborare, morbo teneri.

DISEMBARK, TO, (1) v. t., e navi exscendere or descendere; (2) *v. t.*, e navi tollere or exponere.

DISEMBOGUE, TO, *v. t.*, in mare defluere.
 DISENCHANT, TO, *v. t.*, excantare.
 DISENCUMBER, TO, *v. t.*, exonerare, liberare.

DISENGAGE, TO, *v. t.* (*free from*), expedire, extricare; (*set at liberty*), liberare, explicare, extrahere, vadium solvere.

DISENGAGEMENT, *n.*, liberatio, redemptio, solutio.

DISENTANGLE, TO, *v. t.*, expedire, extricare, solvere.

DISENTRANCE, TO, *v. t.*, ex alto somno suscitare.

DISESTEEM, *n.*, contemptus, contemptio, fastidium.

DISFAVOR, *n.* (*disgrace*), offensio, offensa; (*deformity*), deformitas, alicujus partis corporis pravitās.

DISFAVOR, TO, *v. t.* (*not to favor*), male alicui velle, parum favere; (*disfigure*), deformare, deturpare, ledere.

DISFIGURE, TO, *v. t.*, deformare, mutilare; *to disfigure one's face*, se ledere.

DISFIGURING, DISFIGUREMENT, *n.*, deformatio.

DISFRANCHISE, TO, *v. t.*, civitatem alicui adimere, e numero civium segregare, proscribere.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *n.*, immunitatum privatio.

DISGORGE, TO, *v. t.*, evomere, ejicere; exonerare.

DISGORGING, *n.*, ejectio, vomitus, vomitus.

DISGRACE, *n.* (*shame*), dedecus, lūbes, infamia, ignominia; (*disfavor*), offensio, offensus; (*misfortune*), calamitas, infortunium, casus adversus or iniquus.

DISGRACE, TO, *v. t.*, dedecorare, dehonestare, deturpare; infamare, contaminare; digitatum obscurare; *to disgrace one's self*, infamiam suam obscurare or ledere, se contaminare; *to be disgraced*, obscurari.

DISGRACEFUL, *adj.*, dedecorosus, contumeliosus, turpis; (*disgraceful language*), convicia.

DISGRACEFULNESS, *n.*, dedecus, ignominia.

DISGRACER, *n.*, calumniator.

DISGRACING, *n.*, traductio, calumnia.

DISGUISE, *n.*, vestis mutata, larva, persona; figur.: species, pretextus, pretextus, obtentus; simulatio; *in disguise*, veste mutata, permutato habitu; larvam generis, personatum.

DISGUISE, TO, *v. t.* (*alter*), aliam speciem alicui rei superinducere; (*conceal*), celare, occultare, dissimulare; *to disguise one's self*, vestem mutare, personam inducere, habitum suum permutare, larvam sibi aptare, alienam formam capere or mentiri, faciem suam aliena specie occultare.

DISGUISED, *adj.*, larvatus, personatus, fucatus.

DISGUISER, *n.*, dissimulatio.

DISGUISED, *n.*, dissimulatio.

DISGUST, *n.*, fastidium, offensio, tedium; nausea.

DISGUST, TO, *v. t.*, displicere: bilem alicui commovere; fastidium afferre; (*loathe*), nauseare, fastidire; *to be disgusted*, stomachari, indignari; agere, indigne, molestare ferre.

DISGUSTING, *adj.*, fastidium creans, fastidiosus; (*of smell*), fetor.

DISH, *n.* (*platter*), patina, patella, lanx, catus, paropsis; (*course*), ferculum; *chief dish*, caput coenae; *first dish*, coena precolum; *last dish*, coena epilagus; *dish-clout*, peniculus; *dish-meat*, sorbillum.

DISH UP, TO, *v. t.*, patinas cibis instruere, patinis cibos indere.

DISHABILE, *n.*, vestis nocturna; vestis domestica, vestitus domesticus.

DISHEARTEN, TO, *v. t.*, alicujus animum frangere, debilitare; alicujus ab aliqua re abstergere; *to be disheartened*, animo cadere, concidere; animi officere, demittere.

DISHEARTENING, *adj.*, parum spei ostentans, de quo vix bene sperare licet; *n.*, animi abjectio, demissio, debilitatio, infractio.

DISHVEL, TO, *v. t.*, capillos turbare, pandere; *dishvelled hair*, passi capilli.

DISHONEST, *adj.* (*knaveish*), inhonestus, fraudulentus, improbus, pravus, nequam; (*lecherous*), obscenus, impurus, lascivus, turpis; *to make dishonest*, polluerē.

DISHONESTLY, *adv.*, improbe, perfide, fraudu-

lenter, inhoneste, impure, sordide, turpiter, flagitiose.

DISHONESTY, *n.* (*knavery*), fraudulentia, fallacia, injustitia, pravitās, improbitas; (*lewdness*), obscenitas, lascivia, incestus.

DISHONOR, *n.*, probum, dedecus, ignominia, infamia, macula; *to live in dishonor*, per dedecus vivere.

DISHONOR, TO, *v. t.*, dehonestare, dedecorare; traducere, deformare, labem alicui adspargere, alicui infamiam inferre, alicujus ignominia notare.

DISHONORABLE, *adj.*, turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus; infamis, deformis.

DISINCLINATION, *n.*, aversio, odium.

DISINCLINED, *adj.*, ab aliqua re aversus, alienus, abhorrens.

DISINGENUOUS, *adj.*, parum ingenuus, ingenuitatis expertus, inurbanus, incivilis, illiberalis.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, *n.*, prava indoles, dissimulatio, illiberalitas.

DISINHHERIT, TO, *v. t.*, exheredare, exheredem scribere, hereditate mutare.

DISINHHERITING, *n.*, exhereditatio.

DISINTERESTED, *adj.*, integer, incorruptus, commodis sula non studeus, suae utilitatis immemor, abstinentia, innocens.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, *n.*, sui commodi neglectus, abstinentia, innocentia.

DISINTERESTEDLY, *adv.*, sine ulla mercedis spe, innocenter, liberaliter, integre, incorrupte.

DISJOIN, TO, *v. t.*, disjungere, discludere, separare, segregare.

DISJOINING, *n.*, disjunctio, sejunctio, separatio.

DISJOINT, TO, *v. t.* (*cut to pieces*), deartuare, dilacere, dissecare; (*separate*), disjungere; (*put out of joint*), luxare.

DISJOINTED, *adj.* (*cut in pieces*), deartuatus, dissectus, disceptus; (*separated*), disjunctus, male cohaerens; (*put out of joint*), luxatus.

DISJUNCT, *adj.*, disjunctus, divivus.

DISJUNCTION, *n.*, disjunctio.

DISJUNCTIVE, *adj.*, disjunctivus.

DISK, *n.*, solis or lunae orbia.

DISLIKE, TO, *v. t.*, improbare, aversari, ab aliqua re abhorrere.

DISLIKE, *n.*, fastidium, odium, aversio; *to fall into dislike*, improbari, in fastidium abire.

DISLIKE, *n.*, improbatio, aversio.

DISLOCATE, TO, *v. t.*, luxare, loco movere.

DISLOCATION, *n.*, ossis ex cotyle disjectio, membri e loco motio, fluxatio.

DISLODGE, TO, *v. t.*, alicujus hospitio disicere, ejicere, expellere, depellere, pellere; *to dislodge the enemy*, hostes de loco dejicere; *to dislodge a deer*, cervum excitare.

DISLODGING, *n.* (*driving away*), expulsio.

DISLOYAL, *adj.*, perfidus, infidus.

DISLOYALTY, *n.*, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

DISMAL, *adj.*, dirus, infaustus, terribilis, horribilis.

DISMANTLE A CITY, TO, *v. t.*, urbem munimentis nudare, oppidi muros or moenia diruere.

DISMANTLING, *n.*, munimentorum dejectio.

DISMAY, *n.*, animi perturbatio.

DISMAY, TO, *v. t.*, territare, perterrefacere, consternare, conturbare, metu percutere or percellere.

DISMAYING, *n.*, examinatio.

DISMEMBER, TO, *v. t.*, deartuare, dilaniare; membrum dissecare, discerpere, concidere.

DISMEMBERING, *n.*, membrorum dissectio, deartuatio.

DISMISS, TO, *v. t.*, dimittere, ablegare, amandare; *to dismiss one from his employment*, manus alicui ablegare.

DISMISSION, *n.*, dimissio, missio.

DISMOUNT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, alicujus equo excutere, precipitare, dejicere; (2) *v. t.*, ex equo descendere, desilire.

DISMOUNTING, *n.* (*unhorsing*), ex equo dejectio or precipitatio; (*alighting*), ex equo descensio.

DISOBEDIENCE, *n.*, contumacia, imperii neglectus, recusatio or detrectatio.

DISOBEDIENT, *adj.*, non obediens, minus obsequens, dicto non audiens, contumax, imperium detrectans; *to be disobedient*, jussa negligere, imperium recusare, detrectare; alicui non parere, non obedire.

DISOBEDIENTLY, *adv.*, contumaciter, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

DISOBEY, TO, *v. t.*, repugnare; jubenti morum

non gerere; Imperium recusare, detrectare; alieu-
Jus Imperium negligere.

DISOBLIGE, TO, *v. t.*, lædere, de aliquo male
mereri, aliquem offendere.

DISOBLIGING, *adj.*, inofficiosus, inurbanus,
acorus.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.*, parum officiose, minus
obsequenter.

DISORDER, *n.*, confusio, perturbatio; (*distem-
 per*), morbus, ægotatio; *disorders*, turbæ; in
disorder, effusio; *to put into disorder*, turbare,
Perturbare.

DISORDER, TO, *v. t.*, turbare, conturbare, per-
turbare, confundere, miscere.

DISORDERED, *adj.*, turbatus, perturbatus, in-
compositus, inconditus, inordinatus, confusus; *dis-
 ordered in body*, æger, ægotatus; *disordered in
 mind*, animo perturbatus, conturbatus; æger ani-
mi, vecor lia laborans.

DISORDERING, *n.*, conturbatio, perturbatio.

DISORDERLY, *adj.*, inconditus, confusus, in-
compositus; *a disorderly house*, domus infamis,
 populi, ganeæ, ganeum; *a disorderly way of living*,
 vita dissoluta, mores dissoluti; *adv.*, incondite, in-
 composito, inordinate, effuse.

DISOWN, TO, *v. t.*, negare, abnegare, infitiri;
to disown a person, abdicare, repudiare.

DISOWNING, *n.*, negatio, infitatio; abdicatio,
 repudiatio.

DISPARAGE, TO, *v. t.* (*slight*), vituperare, ob-
 tractare; despiciere, contemnere; spernere, parvi
 ducere, æstimare; (*speak ill of*), de alicujus
 fama detrachere, alicujus laudibus, aut laudes ob-
 tractare, alicujus famam lædere.

DISPARAGEMENT, *n.*, inhonestamentum, in-
 famia, dedecus.

DISPARAGER, *n.*, squalitor, obtractator.

DISPARAGING, *n.*, obtractatio, famæ lesio.

DISPARITY, *n.*, inæqualitas, dissimilitudo.

DISPARK, TO, *v. t.*, vivarii maceriam diruere, et
 septum deicere.

DISPARKING, *n.*, macerie vivarii demolitio.

DISPART, TO, *v. t.*, dividere.

DISPASSIONATE, *adj.*, æquus, placidus; mo-
 destus.

DISPATCH. See **DISPATCH**.

DISPEL, TO, *v. t.*, dispellere, discutere.

DISPENSARY, **DISPENSATORY**, *n.*, liber
 artem medicamentis conficiendi docens, pharma-
 copœia.

DISPENSATION, *n.* (*distribution*), dispensatio,
 administratio; (*indulgence*), exemptio, immunitas,
 venia.

DISPENSE, TO, *v. t.* (*lay out*), dispensare, dis-
 tribuere; *to dispense with*, veniam alicui indulgere,
 alicujus rei gratiam facere alicui; *to dispense with
 the laws*, leges relaxare.

DISPENSER, *n.*, dispensator, administrator.

DISPENSING, *n.*, dispensatio, administratio;
dispensing power, leges laxandi potestas.

DISPEOPLE, TO, *v. t.*, populari, depopulari,
 civibus spoliare, desolare, vastare.

DISPEOPILING, *n.*, populatio, depopulatio, vas-
 tatio, desolatio.

DISPERSE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, spargere, dispergere;
 dissipare, diffundere; (2) *v. t.*, spargi, dispergi;
 (*struggle abroad*), palari.

DISPERSEDLY, *adv.*, sparsim, passim, disper-
 sam, effuse.

DISPERSING, **DISPERSION**, *n.*, sparsio, dis-
 persio, dispersus.

DISPIRIT, TO, *v. t.*, animum alicujus frangere
 et debilitare; *to be dispirited*, animum abicere et
 demittere, animo frangi et debilitari.

DISPIRITED, *adj.*, animo fractus et debilitatus.

DISPIRITING, *n.*, animi debilitatio et infractio.

DISPLACE, TO, *v. t.*, demovere de loco, submo-
 vere, loco movere; (*turn out of office*), a munere
 removere, amovere, exauctorare, munere pri-
 vare.

DISPLACING, *n.* (*putting out of its place*), re-
 motio, amotio; (*turning out of office*), muneris et
 magistratus privatio.

DISPLANT, TO, *v. t.*, deplantare, explantare.

DISPLAY, *n.*, explicatio, expositio; ostentatio,
 jactatio.

DISPLAY, TO, *v. t.* (*spread*), pandere, dispan-
 dere, expandere; (*declare*), explicare, exponere,
 enarrare; (*make a show of*), jactare, ostentare.

DISPLEASE, TO, *v. t.*, displicere, offendere,
 ingratum, aut molestum esse, non placere; alicui
 molestiam creare, aut facere; *to be displeased*, in-
 dignari, stomachari; *to be displeased at*, alicui
 ægre, et graviter ferre; *to be displeased with one*,
 succensere alicui.

DISPLEASING, *adj.*, injucundus, ingratus, in-
 suavis; molestus.

DISPLEASEURE, *n.* (*distaste*), offensio, offensio;
 (*grudge*), ira, inimicitia, similitas; (*mischievous
 turn*), incommodum, malefactum, damnum; *to do
 one a displeasure*, alicui incommodum, damnum
 efficere, alicui damnum inferre; *to incur one's dis-
 pleasure*, in alicujus odium, aut offensum incurrere;
to have incurred it, apud alicui in offensio esse.

DISPORT, *n.*, lusus, jocus.

DISPORT ONE'S SELF, TO, *v. t.*, ludere, jocari.

DISPOSAL, *n.*, dispositio, ordo; compositio;
 potestas, arbitrium; *to be at one's own disposal*,
 sui potens esse.

DISPOSE, TO, *v. t.* (*set in order*), disponere,
 componere; ordinare, in ordiem digerere; *to —
 one's self to do a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum
 parare, comparare, accingere; *to — a person to do
 a thing*, alicujus animum ad aliquid agendum pa-
 rare, apparare, preparare; *to — of (bestow)*, pre-
 stare; (*lay out*), expendere, insumere; (*to some
 use*), destinare, assignare, uti; (*give*), donare, largi-
 giri, elargiri; (*give in marriage*) in matrimonium
 locare; (*sell*), vendere, permutare, abalienare; (*let
 out*), locare, clocare; (*settle*), statuere, constituere;
to — of to another, rem alienare, ad alium trans-
 ferre.

DISPOSED, *adj.* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus,
 paratus; *ill —*, pravus, scelestus; male affectus;
well —, bene affectus; *I am —*, lubet, fert animus,
 animum induxi.

DISPOSER, *n.* (*setter in order*), ordinator; (*dis-
 tributer*), dispensator.

DISPOSING, *n.*, ordinatio, digestio, dispositio.

DISPOSITION, *n.* (*setting in order*), rerum in
 ordinem dispositio; (*inclination*), indoles, ingeni-
 um; (*rule, order*), constitutum, statutum, decre-
 tum; — *of the body*, corporis habitus, aut habitu-
 do, corporis affectio; *good —*, firma corporis habitu-
 do, sanitas; *ill —*, malus corporis habitus, corporis ha-
 bitudo infirma, aut ægra; — *of the mind*, animi affec-
 tio; — *of the air*, cœli affectio, et ratio.

DISPOSSESS, TO, *v. t.*, de possessione dimo-
 vere et deicere, possessione depellere; bonis exu-
 ere, et spoliare.

DISPOSSESSION, *n.*, ejectio, spoliatio.

DISPOSURE, *n.*, facultas, potestas.

DISPRAISE, *n.*, vituperatio, obtractatio.

DISPRAISE, TO, *v. t.*, vituperare, obtractare.

DISPRAISER, *n.*, vituperator.

DISPRAISING, *n.*, vituperatio, obtractatio.

DISPROFIT, *n.*, incommodum, damnum, detri-
 mentum.

DISPROFIT, TO, *v. t.*, incommodare, nocere,
 damnum inferre.

DISPROFITING, *n.*, incommodatio.

DISPROOF, *n.*, refutatio, confutatio.

DISPROPORTION, *n.*, inæqualitas.

DISPROPORTION, TO, *v. t.*, impariter dispen-
 sare, inæqualiter partiri.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, **DISPROPORTION-
 ATE**, *adj.*, impar, dispar, inæqualis.

DISPROPORTIONING, *n.*, distributio impar,
 inæqualis partitio.

DISPROVE, TO, *v. t.*, confutare, refutare, infir-
 mare; refellere, redarguere, coarguere.

DISPROVER, *n.*, qui refutat.

DISPROVING, *n.*, confutatio, refutatio.

DISPUTABLE, *adj.*, disputabilis, de quo dispu-
 tari potest, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

DISPUTANT, **DISPUTER**, *n.*, disputator, ra-
 tiocinator; dialecticus.

DISPUTATION, **DISPUTE**, *n.* (*debate*), dispu-
 tatio, disceptatio, concertatio, contentio; (*quarrel-
 ling*), controversia, rixa; jurgium, certamen; *bey-
 yond dispute*, sine controversia; *the matter in dis-
 pute*, controversia, res de qua disputatur, et ambi-
 gitur.

DISPUTE, TO, *v. t.*, disputare, disceptare, argu-
 mentari, certare, concertare, decertare; contendere,
 commentari, congredi; (*disput about*), litigare, am-
 bigere; *to dispute one's right at law*, jussio Jus
 suum asserere, et vindicare; *to dispute or sport in
 fun*, nugari, prævaricari; *men dispute*, disputatur.

DISPUTING, *n.* (*debating*), disputatio; (*quarrelling*), altercatio, rixa, jurgium.
 DISQUALIFICATION, *n.*, res quæ ad aliquid agendum inhabilem reddit.
 DISQUALIFIED, *adj.*, inhabilis, impar.
 DISQUALIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicui rei faciendæ inhabilem facere or reddere.
 DISQUET, DISQUIETUDE, *n.*, cura, ægritudo, ægritudo, sollicitudo; inquietudo, animi anxietas.
 DISQUET, *TO*, *v. t.*, inquietare, excruciare, conturbare, perturbare, vexare, infestare, angere; alicui molestiam afferre or exhibere, alicui molestia afficere.
 DISQUETER, *n.*, exagitator, turbator; perturbatrix.
 DISQUIETING, *n.*, inquietatio, perturbatio.
 DISQUISITION, *n.*, disquisitio, inquisitio, investigatio; examen.
 DISREGARD, *n.*, neglectus, contemptus, despectus.
 DISREGARD, *TO*, *v. t.*, despiciere, negligere, spernere, contemnere, fastidire, aversari.
 DISRELISH, *n.*, fastidium; odium; declinatio, fuga.
 DISRELISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, improbare, nauseare.
 DISRELISHING, *n.*, improbatio.
 DISREPUTABLE, *adj.*, inhonestus, parum decorus.
 DISREPUTE, *n.*, mala fama or existimatio; *to be in disrepute*, male audire; *to live in disrepute*, inhonestam vitam agere.
 DISRESPECT, *n.*, irreverentia; contumelia; *to show disrespect to one*, reverentiam alicui non præstare.
 DISRESPECTED, *adj.*, despectus, contemptus.
 DISRESPECTFUL, *adj.*, inverecundus, parum verecundus; impudens; fastidiosus.
 DISROBE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vestem detrahere or exuere.
 DISSATISFACTION, *n.*, offensa, offensio, molestia; anxietas, sollicitudo.
 DISSATISFACTORY, *adj.*, molestus, gravis, ingratus.
 DISSATISFY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*displease*), displicere, offendere; *to be dissatisfied*, agere or graviter ferre alicui; *he is dissatisfied with his condition*, cum fortuna suæ penitet; *dissatisfied*, offensus; *I am dissatisfied (not convinced)*, dubito, hæreo, non satisfi animo meo; nihil certi video cur, etc.
 DISSECT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*cut in pieces*), dissecare; (*anatomize*), mortui corpus secare; corpus incidere et singulas partes scrutari; cadaveris artus rescindere.
 DISSECTION, *n.*, dissectio; anatomia, anatomice.
 DISSECTOR, *n.*, corporum sector, incisor.
 DISSEIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, de possessione bonorum dimovere et delicere; possessione depellere, deturbare; ejicere, exuere, detrudere, spoliare.
 DISSEIZE, *n.*, qui ex possessione alicujus rei depellitur or ejicitur.
 DISSEIZIN, *n.*, ejectio, expulso.
 DISSEIZOR, *n.*, qui aliena invadit.
 DISSEMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*conceal what is*), dissimulare, celare, tegere; *to dissimble one's mind*, dissimulare, sententiam fronte occultare.
 DISSEMBLER, *n.*, dissimulatio; simulandi et dissimulandi artifex.
 DISSEMBLING, *n.* (*concealing*), dissimulatio; *art of dissimbling*, dissimulationis artificium.
 DISSEMBLINGLY, *adv.*, simulate, fecte, fraudulentor.
 DISSEMINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, disseminare, spargere, dispergere.
 DISSEMINATION, *n.*, disseminatio, dispersio.
 DISSENSION, *n.*, dissensio, dissidium, discordia; *to raise dissensions*, lites facere, turbas creare.
 DISSENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, dissentire, aliud sentire, longe secus sentire; dissidere.
 DISSIDENT, *n.*, dissentiens, non consentaneus, minime conveniens.
 DISSENTER, *n.*, dissentiens.
 DISSIDENTING, *n.*, dissensio, dissidium, discordia.
 DISSERTATION, *n.*, dissertatio; commentarius; tractatus, disceptatio.
 DISSERVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, incommodare.
 DISSERVICE, *n.*, noxa, damnum, incommodum.
 DISSERVICEABLE, *adj.*, incommodus, inutilis.

DISSETTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, turbare, perturbare.
 DISSEVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, sejungere, segregare, separare.
 DISSEVERING, *n.*, separatio, sejunctio.
 DISSIMILAR, *adj.*, dissimilis.
 DISSIMILARITY, DISSIMILITUDE, *n.*, dissimilitudo.
 DISSIMULATION, *n.*, simulatio, dissimulatio, fictio; *to use dissimulation*, fraudulenter or deo malo agere; *without dissimulation*, aperte, plane, sincere, sine fuce.
 DISSIPABLE, *adj.*, dissipabilis.
 DISSIPATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dissipare, dispergere, dispellere.
 DISSIPATOR, *n.*, qui or quæ dissipat.
 DISSIPATING, DISSIPATION, *n.*, dissipatio; (*excess*), intemperantia, luxuria; libido, libidines.
 DISSOLUBLE, *adj.*, dissolubilis, dividuus.
 DISSOLUTE, *adj.* (*lewd*), dissolutus, discinctus, prodigus, intemperans; (*careless*), remissus, neglgens.
 DISSOLUTEENESS, *n.*, intemperantia, luxuria, luxuries, luxus; licentia.
 DISSOLUTION, *n.* (*dissolving*) solutio, dissolutio; (*death*), dissolutio nature, mors.
 DISSOLVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, dissolvere, solvere, resolvere; rescindere; dirimere; (*separate*), resolvere; (*melt*), diluere, liquare; (2) *v. i.*, solvi, dissolvi, dilui.
 DISSOLVED, *adj.*, dissolutus, liquidus, liquefactus; *not to be dissolved*, indissolubilis.
 DISSOLVENT, *adj.*, dissolvendi vim habens; *dissolvent medicine*, medicamentum discussorium.
 DISSOLVING, *n.*, solutio, dissolutio.
 DISSONANCE, *n.*, repugnatio, discrepantia.
 DISSONANT, *adj.*, dissonans, dissonus, absonus, dissonantia.
 DISSUADE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dissuadere, dehortari.
 DISSUADE, *n.*, dissuasor.
 DISSUASION, *n.*, dissuasio.
 DISSYLLABLE, *n.*, vox dissyllaba, dissyllabum.
 DISTAFF, *n.*, colus; *distaff full of tow*, pensum, stamen.
 DISTAIN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*stain*), contaminare, inficere, inquinare, commaculare; *consecrate*; *to distain one's honor*, dignitatem labem or maculam adspargere.
 DISTAINER, *n.*, violator.
 DISTAINING, *n.*, infectio, violatio.
 DISTANCE, *n.*, distantia, intervallum, intercaedo, interstitium, spatium; (*discord*), discordia, dissidium; *long* —, longinquitas; *at a great* —, longo intervallo; *to stand at a —*, procul stare; *to be at a —*, dissidere.
 DISTANCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cursu superare, vincere; præcurrere; superare, vincere.
 DISTANT, *adj.*, distans, dissitus, disjunctus, amotus, remotus; *far* —, longinquus, longo intervallo dissitus or disjunctus; *equally* —, ex æquo distans; *to be —*, distare, abesse.
 DISTASTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, offendere, displicere.
 DISTASTE, *n.*, offensio, offensa; *little distaste*, offensuscula; *to take a distaste*, offendi.
 DISTASTEFUL, *adj.*, ingratus, injucundus, insuavis, acerbus, molestus.
 DISTEMPER, *n.*, morbus, ægrotatio, adversa valetudo.
 DISTEMPERED, *adj.*, morbidus, infirmus, valetudinarius; *a distempered stomach*, stomachus crudus, languens, languidus; *distempered in mind*, demens, insanus, mente captus, lymphatus, cœritus.
 DISTEMPERATURE, *n.*, intemperies, cachexia.
 DISTEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, distendere.
 DISTENSION, *n.*, distensio, porrectio.
 DISTICH, *n.*, distichon.
 DISTILL, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, stillare, destillare, exstillare; (2) *v. t.*, liquare, succos elicere ex; coquere; *distilled liquors*, liquores stillatici.
 DISTILLATION, *n.* (*dropping*), destillatio, defluxio, fluxus; rheuma, catarrhus; (*distilling in the still*), liquandi opera, succorum excoctio.
 DISTILLER, *n.*, destillator, liquorator.
 DISTINCT, *adj.* (*different*), distinctus, separatus, diversus, alius; privus; (*clear*), distinctus, clarus, dilucidus; *not distinct*, indistinctus, indiscertus, confusus, indigestus.
 DISTINCTION, *n.* (*note of difference*), distinctio

tio, secretio, discretio; *distinction by points, inter-punctio; (honor)*, honor, dignitas; (*badge*), insigne; *a man of distinction*, homo illustri loco natus.

DISTINCTIVE, *adj.*, distinguens, ad distinctionem pertinens.

DISTINCTIVELY, *adv.*, discrete, separatim.

DISTINCTNESS, *n.*, pronuntiatio distincta.

DISTINGUISH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*discern*), intelligere, dijudicare, discernere, internoscere; *to distinguish one thing from another*, aliquid ab alio distinguere, discernere; (*honor*), aliquem ornare, in honore habere, aliquid honorum habere; *to distinguish one's self*, praefectis emicare, emicare, conspicuum esse.

DISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, quod distingui or discerni potest.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, *n.*, praestantia, excellentia.

DISTINGUISHED, *adj.* (*eminent*), insignis, praestans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens; *to be distinguished*, emicare, emicare, conspicuum esse.

DISTINGUISHER, *n.*, qui or quae distinguit.

DISTORT, *TO*, *v. t.*, torquere, distortere, depravare.

DISTORTION, *n.*, distortio, depravatio.

DISTRACT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*pull different ways*), distrahere; (*interrupt, trouble*), interpellare, turbare, perturbare, interturbare; (*make mad*), aliquem mentem exturbare, aliquem mente privare.

DISTRACTED, *adj.* (*mad*), amens, insanus, vecors, furiosus, furcus; *distracted times*, tempora turbulenta; *to run —*, ad in-aniam adigi, furor corripit or percelli; *to be — with anger*, ira inflammari, incendi, exardescere.

DISTRACTION, *n.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*madness*), amentia, dementia, insanitia, furor; intertemperies.

DISTRAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, bona alicujus ex decreto praetoris vi auferre, occupare.

DISTRAINING, *n.*, comprehensio.

DISTRESS, *n.* (*pressure, strait*), angustia, difficultas; (*want*), inopia; (*wretchedness*), res adversae, miseria; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen; *to be in danger*, laborare, premi.

DISTRESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, premere, ad incitas redigere; *to be distressed*, rebus adversis premi, in miseria incidere.

DISTRESSED, *adj.*, afflicto, angustia preceus, in angustia adductus.

DISTRIBUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, distribuere, dispensare, describere, dissipare, dividere.

DISTRIBUTER, *n.*, distributor, dispensator, divisor.

DISTRIBUTION, *n.*, distributio, dispensatio, divisio, partitio, assignatio, descriptio; *distribution of flesh, visceratio; equal distribution*, aequalis partitio.

DISTRIBUTIVE, *adj.*, suum cuique tribuens; distributus, dispensans; distributivus.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *adv.*, partite, partito, di vise.

DISTRICT, *n.* (*territory*), ager, territorium; regio; jurisdictionis lines.

DISTRUST, **DISTRUSTFULNESS**, *n.*, diffidentia, fides parva, suspicio.

DISTRUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, diffidere, suspicari, alieui fidem non habere; alicujus fidem suspectam habere.

DISTRUSTFUL, *adj.*, diffidens, timidus, suspiciosus, suspicax.

DISTURB, *TO*, *v. t.*, turbare, perturbare, confundere; convellere; (*hinder*), praepedire, impedire, morari; (*tear*), inquietare, excruciare, vexare, sollicitare, dolore afficere; *to disturb one in his business*, interpellare; *to disturb one in his possessions*, alicujus possessiones invadere or occupare; *without disturbing you*, pace tua, bona cum venia.

DISTURBANCE, *n.*, perturbatio; turba, turbas, tumultus, tumultuatio; strepitus; *disturbance of mind*, perturbatio animi, sollicitudo, angor, trepidatio, agritudo.

DISTURBER, *n.*, turbator, interpellator.

DISTURBING, *n.*, inquietatio, interpellatio.

DISTINCTION, *n.*, discessio, dissidium, distractio, discordia; disjunctio, sejunctio, dissociatio, separatio, discessus.

DISTINITE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, hominum animos disjungere or dissociare; hominum conjunctionem diffinire; (2) *v. t.*, solvi, dissolvi; disjungi, sejuncti, discedere, dissociari; discindi.

DISTINING, *n.*, disjunctio, dissociatio, separatio; dissidium.

DISUSAGE, **DISUSE**, *n.*, desuetudo; *to fall into disuse*, in desuetudinem abire.

DISUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, desuicere a re, a consuetudine aliqua recedere, consuetudinem deponere.

DITCH, *n.*, fossa, scrobs, fovea, lacina; *ditch for draining*, iucile, fossa iucilis; *little ditch*, fossula; *full of ditches*, lacunosus.

DITCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, fossam ducere, scrobem fodere; *to ditch in*, fossa digere.

DITCHER, *n.*, fossor.

DITCHING, *n.*, fossio, fossura, fossae circumductio.

DITHYRAMBIC, *adj.*, dithyrambicus.

DITTO, *adj.*, dictus; idem, eadem.

DITTY, *n.*, cantilena, carmen, cauticum.

DIURETIC, *adj.*, urinae cicus.

DIURNAL, *adj.*, diurnus.

DIURNALLY, *adv.*, quotidie.

DIVAN, *n.*, Turcorum consilium summum or senatus supremus.

DIVARICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, divaricare, crura diducere.

DIVARICATION, *n.*, divisio.

DIVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, se mergere in aquam, subire aquam, urinari; *to dive into a business*, penitus intraspicere, explorare, examinare, investigare, scrutari, conjectura assequi; *to dive into one's purposes*, alicujus expiscari; alicujus animum or voluntatem perscrutari.

DIVER, *n.*, urinator.

DIVING, *n.*, urinatio.

DIVERGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in diversas partes abire, divaricari.

DIVERS, **DIVERSE**, *adj.* (*differing*), varius, diversus, absimilis, dissimilis; (*manifold*), multiplex, multus; *of divers colors*, multicolor, versicolor, variegatus; *of divers forms*, multiformis; *of divers kinds*, multigenus, multimodus; *divers ways*, multifariam, multifarie.

DIVERSIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, variare, variis modis figurare or delineare.

DIVERSIFYING, *n.*, variatio.

DIVERSITY, *n.*, diversitas, varietas, dissimilitudo.

DIVERSION, *n.* (*going or turning aside*), digressio, digressus; (*recreation*), animi relaxatio or oblectatio; jucunditas, avocatio, avocamentum; *to give the enemy a diversion*, hostem distingere, hostes distingere.

DIVERT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*turn aside*), devertere, avertere, avocare, abducere, abstrahere; (*entertain*), oblectare, alieui oblectamentum or jucunditatem afferre; *to divert one's self*, animum recreare, laxare, relaxare, jucunditati se dare.

DIVERTING, *adj.*, jucundus, lepidus, festivus, facetus.

DIVERTISEMENT, *n.*, exercitatio ludica, recreatio.

DIVEST, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid veste exuere, alieui vestem detrahare; nudare, spoliare, privare, orbare.

DIVESTING, *n.*, spoliatio.

DIVIDE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, dividere, dirimere, partiri, dissipare; *to divide asunder*, segregare, separare; disjungere, accernere, discernere, distinguere; (2) *v. t.*, discedere; *to divide into seven or inches (as a river)*, in plures partes dividi or diffuere.

DIVIDED, *adj.*, divisus, partitus, sectus; — *into two*, bipartitus; — *into three parts*, tripartitus; — *into many parts*, multipartitus; *easily divided*, separabilis, dividiuus; *a divided people*, civitas secum discors.

DIVIDEDLY, *adv.*, separatim, seorsim, distincte.

DIVIDEND, *n.*, summa or pecunia dividenda; pars, portio.

DIVIDER, *n.*, divisor, distributor.

DIVIDING, *n.*, divisio, partitio.

DIVINATION, *n.* (*divining*), divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio, praedictio; (*prediction*), vaticinium, oraculum; *the gift of divination*, divinatio; — *by water*, hydromantia; — *from dreams*, somniorum interpretatio; *by —*, auguratio.

DIVINE, *adj.*, divinus, caelestis; *divine service*, Dei cultus, res divinae, sacra publica; *n.*, theologus.

DIVINE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*use divination*), divinare, augurari, hariolari, vaticinari, futura praedicere, praesagire, praesentire; (*enchant*), incantare, fascinare; (*guess*), conjectare, conijcere, conjecturam facere.

DIVINELY, *adv.*, divine, divinitus.

DIVINER, *n.*, divinus, sortilegus, augur, haruspex, fatidicus, hariolus: (*guesser*), conjector.

DIVINING, *n.*, divinatio, prædictio.

DIVISIBLE, *adj.*, quod dividi potest, dividuus.

DIVISIBleness, **DIVISIBILITY**, *n.*, dividua natura.

DIVISION, *n.* (*a dividing*), divisio, partitio, distributio: (*going into parties*), factio, editio: (*strife*), dissensio, dissidium, lis: *division in arithmetic*, divisio: *division of an army*, legio.

DIVISOR, *n.*, divisor.

DIVORCE, *n.*, divortium, repudium, discidium, abruptio matrimonii.

DIVORCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, divortium cum uxore facere; uxorem repudiare, dimittere.

DIVORCING, *n.*, repudiatio, repudium.

DIVULGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vulgare, divulgare, publicare, in vulgus edere: *to be divulged*, palam fieri, in vulgus exire or elateri.

DIVULGER, *n.*, vulgator.

DIZEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, ornare, exornare.

DIZZINESS, *n.*, vertigo.

DIZZY, *adj.*, vertiginosus, vertigine laborans; *figur.*: temerarius.

DO, *TO*, *v. t.* (*act, make*), agere, facere, efficere; (*accomplish*), peragere, exsequi, conficere, præstare; *to do one's best*, operam dare or navare; *summa ope niti*: *to do one's duty*, officio fungi; *not to do one's duty*, officio deesse; *to do one's utmost*, omnem lapidem movere, nihil non experiri; *to do like for like*, pari pari referre or reddere; *to do well* (*prosper*), rebus secundis uti; (*recover*), convalescere; *to do one a favor*, beneficium alicui facere; *to do harm*, alicui injuriam inferre; *aliquem injuria afficere*; *much to do*, multum negotii; *what are you doing?*: quid agis? *it is now doing*, tunc agitur.

DOCILE, *adj.*, docilis, doctrinæ capax.

DOCILITY, *n.*, docilitas.

DOCK, *n.*, navale, statio; (*herb*), lapathum; (*tail*), cauda.

DOCK, *TO*, *v. t.*, caudam amputare.

DOCKET, *n.*, titulus; causarum index.

DOCTOR, *n.*, doctor; — *of divinity*, theologus doctor; — *of laws*, legum or juris doctor; — *of medicine*, medicus doctor, medicus; *a doctor's degree*, doctoris gradus; *to take a doctor's degree*, doctoris gradum capessere.

DOCTORSHIP, *n.*, doctoratus.

DOCTRINAL, *adj.*, ad doctrinam pertinens.

DOCTRINE, *n.*, doctrina, eruditio.

DOCUMENT, *n.*, documentum; litteræ, tabulæ.

DODDER, **DODDER-GRASS**, *n.*, epilithyon.

DODGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, tergiversari, eunectari.

DODGER, *n.*, eunector, prævaricator.

DOE, *n.*, dama femina.

DOER, *n.*, actor, effector, auctor.

DOFF, *TO*, *v. t.*, exuere, deponere; *to doff one's hat*, caput aperire.

DOG, *n.*, canis; *young dog*, canulus, catellus, catula, catella; *little dog*, canicula; *bull-dog*, canis lanicinus, canis Molossus; *house-dog*, canis domesticus; *lap-dog*, canis melitæus; *a mail dog*, canis rabilius; *mistif-dog*, canis villaticus; *mongrel-dog*, canis hybrida; *a dog begotten of a wolf and a bitch*, lycksea; *terrier-dog*, canis terrarius; *tumbler-dog*, vertagus; *hunting-dog*, canis venaticus; *spaniel-dog*, canis Hispanicus; *band dog*, canis catenarius; *setting-dog*, canis subsidens; *a pack of dogs*, turba or grex canum; *to cheer the dogs*, canes hortari; *to set on dogs*, canes inmittere or instigare; *to keep dogs*, canes habere or alere; *of a dog*, caninus; (*contemptuously*, *of a man*), homo, homuncio, homo deterius; *an old dog of a thing*, veterator in aliqua re; *a dog of iron*, harpago ferreus; (*andiron*), cantherius focarius.

DOG ONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vestigia alicujus furtim sequi.

DOG-BERRY, *n.*, cornus.

DOG-CHEAP, *adj.*, vilissimo pretio emptus; *to be dog cheap*, pro luto esse.

DOG-DAYS, *n. pl.*, dies caniculares.

DOG-OF-VENICE, *n.*, Venetorum dux.

DOG-FISH, *n.*, canis marinus; *whitish dog-fish*, canis fluviatilis.

DOG-FLY, *n.*, canisuga.

DOG-HOUSE, **DOG-KENNEL**, *n.*, canum stabulum, teanile.

DOGGED, **DOGGISH**, *adj.* (*churlish*), stomachosus, morosus, acerbus, cynicus.

DOGER, *n.*, navicula.

DOGGEREL VERSE, carmina incoadita, carmina jocularia; *to speak doggerel*, barbare loqui.

DOGMA, *n.*, dogma, placitum.

DOGMATICAL, *adj.*, propositi tenax, dogmaticus.

DOGMATIST, **DOGMATIZER**, *n.*, suæ opinionis præco.

DOGMATIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, novum dogma disseminare or ærere, novo dogmate animos imbuer.

DOG-LOUSE, *n.*, ricinus.

DOG-STAR, *n.*, canicula, Sirius; *lesser dog star*, Procyon.

DOG'S-BANE, *n.*, apocynum.

DOG-BRIER, *n.*, rubus caninus, cynosbatus.

DOG'S-COLLAR, *n.*, millus, millum.

DOG'S-COLE, **DOG'S-MERCURY**, *n.*, brassica canina silvestris.

DOG'S-CULLIONS, **DOG'S-STONES**, *n. pl.* (*herb*), testiculus caninus, cynosorchis.

DOG'S EARS IN A BOOK, margines libri angulares convolutæ.

DOG'S-GRASS, *n.*, gramen caninum.

DOG'S-LEEK, *n.*, porrum silvestre.

DOG'S-RIB, *n.*, arnoglissum.

DOG'S-TONGUE, *n.*, lingua canina, cynoglossa.

DOG'S-TOOTH, *n.*, satyrion erythreum, dens caninus.

DOG'S-WEED, *n.*, cepitum.

DOING, *n.*, actio, confectio, executio; (*deed*), factum, res gesta.

DOIT, *n.*, digitus, triens, teruncius; *not a doit*, ne græ quidem.

DOLE, *n.*, donatio, largitio; stips; donativum; conglarium; *dole of flesh*, visceratio; *dole of corn*, frumentatio.

DOLEFUL, *adj.*, lamentabilis, lugubris, luctuosus, mæstus, tristis, acerbus.

DOLEFULNESS, *n.*, lamentatio, luctus, mæstitia, tristitia.

DOLE MEADOW, *n.*, pratam a pluribus occupatum.

DOLL, *n.*, pupa; leuncula puellaris.

DOLOR, *n.*, dolor, moror, mæstitia, tristitia.

DOLOROUS, *adj.*, mæstus, acerbus, luctuosus, tristis.

DOLPHIN, *n.*, delphinus.

DOLT, *n.*, stipes, hebes, fungus.

DOLTISH, *adj.*, stolidus, vecors, socors, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

DOLTISHNESS, *n.*, stupiditas, stupor, vecordia, socordia, fatuitas.

DOMAIN, *n.*, ager, territorium, prædia; (*rule*), dominium, imperium.

DOME, *n.* (*body of a great church*), ædes, basilica; (*cupola*), tholus, concameratum ædis fastigium.

DOMESTIC, *adj.*, domesticus, familiaris.

DOMICILE, *n.*, domicilium.

DOMINANT, *adj.*, communis, vulgatus; *n.*, qui imperat, qui imperium tenet.

DOMINATION, *n.*, domniatio, dominium.

DOMINEER, *TO*, *v. t.*, dominari, imperitare, insolenter imperare.

DOMINEERING, *adj.*, insolens, arrogans, imperiosus; *a domineering humor*, insolentia.

DOMINICAL, *adj.*, dominicalis.

DOMINION, *n.*, dominium, domniatio, imperium; principatus, jus, dicio; *to have dominion over*, domnari, imperare, principatum obtinere.

DON, *n.*, dominus Hispanus.

DON, *TO*, *v. t.*, induere.

DONATION, *n.*, donum, donativum.

DONOR, *n.*, dator, donator, largitor.

DOOM, *n.*, sententia, iudicium; fatum.

DOOM, *TO*, *v. t.*, damnare, condemnare.

DOOMSDAY, *n.*, dies summi iudicii, dies novissimus; *doomsday-book*, tabellæ censuales or liber censualis Gulielmi tconquestoris.

DOOMSMAN, *n.*, iudex.

DOOR, *n.*, ostium, janua, fores; *to get in doors*, intro ire; *to go out of doors*, foras exire; *at the door*, ante ostium, ad fores, pro or præ foribus; *little door*, ostiolum; *within doors*, intus, domi; *without or out of doors*, foris.

DOOR-BAR, *n.*, vectis, repagulum.

DOOR-BOLT, *n.*, obex, pessulus.

DOOR-KEEPER, *n.*, ostiarius, janitor, janitrix.

DORIC, *n.*, Doricus.

DORMANT, *adj.* (*sleeping*), dormiens; (*concealed*), occultus, latens; (*inactive*), deses, otiosus,

nihil agens; *to lie dormant*, latere; *domi desiderem* sedere.

DORMITORY, *n.*, cubiculum dormitorium, dormitorium.

DORMOUSE, *n.*, glis.

DORR, *n.*, scarabaeus arboreus; *dorr-hack*, acclipiter cantharophagus.

DORSER, *n.*, corbis dorsuaria, clittellæ.

DOSE, *n.*, dosis, portio, pars assignata.

DOSE ONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, certam medicamentum portionem alicui assignare or præscribere.

DOT, *n.*, punctum.

DOT, *TO*, *v. t.*, punctis notare.

DOTAGE, *n.*, deliramentum, deliratio.

DOTARD, *n.*, delirus, insipiens; *an old dotard*, senex delirus.

DOVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, delirare, desipere; *to dote upon*, deamare, perditè amare; alicuius amore ardere, flagrare, inflammari.

DOTING, *adj.*, delirans, desipiens, vecors, delirans; anilis, insanus.

DOTTEREL, *n.*, avis fatua, delira, imitatrix.

DOUBLE, *adj.*, duplex, geminus; anceps; *double*, the double, duplum, alterum tantum; *to carry double*, duos simul in dorso ferre.

DOUBLE, *n.*, (fold), sinus.

DOUBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, duplicare, geminare; *to double the fist*, inanu compingere pugnumque facere; *to double a cape*, promontorium prætervehî, superare.

DOUBLE-CHINNED, *adj.*, duplicato mento præditus.

DOUBLE-EDGED, *adj.*, anceps.

DOUBLE-HEADED, *adj.*, biceps.

DOUBLE-HEARTED, **DOUBLE-MINDED**, *adj.*, fraudulentus, fallax; dissimulatur, fraudator.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, *adj.*, bilinguis, mendax, fallax.

DOUBLET, *n.*, thorax, diplois, colobium.

DOUBLING, *n.*, duplicatio, geminatio; *doubling of words* (in rhetoric), verborum reduplicatio, anadiplosis.

DOUBLY, *adv.*, dupliciter; *to deal doubly*, prævaricari, inter utramque partem fluctare.

DOUBT, *n.*, dubium, dubitatio, hesitatio; scrupulus; *without doubt*, sine dubio, sine controversia, procul dubio, extra dubitationem, sine ulla dubitatione; *no doubt*, sane, certo, haud dubie, sine dubio; *I make no doubt of it*, de illa re nullas dubito or mihi dubium non est; *to put one into some doubt*, scrupulum alicui injicere; *to keep one in doubt*, alicui animum suspendere, alicuius animum suspensum tenere; *to put one out of doubt*, alicuius metu liberare, alicui scrupulum eximere.

DOUBT, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, dubitare, fluctuare, hæsitare, hæcere; animo pendere, huc illuc inclinare; *to doubt somewhat*, subdubitare; (2) *v. t.*, aliquid or de aliqua re suspicari, aliquid in dubium vocare; *to make one doubt*, suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, injicere.

DOUBTFUL, *adj.*, dubius, ambiguis, incertus, anceps; *doubtful meaning*, ambiguitas.

DOUBTFULNESS, *n.*, ambiguitas, dubitatio.

DOUBTLESS, *adv.*, haud dubie, certo, certissime.

DOUGH, *n.*, farina ex aqua subacta; *to knead dough*, farinam subigere, depesce.

DOUGHY BREAD, panis male coctus.

DOUGHTY, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus.

DOVE, *n.*, columba, columbus; *young dove*, pulchellus columbus; *of or like a dove*, columbinus, columbaris; *dove-color*, color columbinus; *dove-col*, *dove house*, columbarium; *dove-like*, in morem columbarum.

DOWAGER, *n.*, vidua nobilis cui ususfructus partis honorum mariti concessus est.

DOWDY, *n.*, femina inelegans et invenusta.

DOWER, **DOWRY**, *n.*, dos; *to give a daughter a dower*, filiam dotare; *given in dowry*, dotalis.

DOWERED, *adj.*, dotata.

DOWERLESS, *adj.*, indotata.

DOWLAS, *n.*, linteum crassius et firmius.

DOWN, *n.*, (feathers), plumæ; *down on fruits*, lanugo; — *on nuts*, barba; — *on the chin*, lanugo, barba prima; *a down-bed*, culcita plumæ; (*a plain*), planities, campus planus or apertus.

DOWN, *adv.*, deorsum, desuper; *up and down*, sursum deorsum; *down to the present time*, usque ad hunc ætatem; *right down*, ad perpendicularum, directo; *to go down*, descendere; *a going down*,

descensus; the going down of the sun, solis occasus or occubitus; *the sun is down*, sol occidit; *down!* procumbe, procumbite; *to bear down*, obruere, sternere, prosternere; *to break down*, diruere, demoliri; *to bring a thing down from above*, aliquid ex loco superiore afferre; *to bring down* (humile) a person, alicuius superbiæ frangere, reprimerè; *to bring down the price of a thing*, alicuius rei pretium imminuere; *to fall down stairs*, per gradus præcipitem ire; *to float down the river*, secundo flumine deferri; *to go down the hill*, per clevum descendere; figur.: *ad inopiam redigi*.

DOWNFALL, *n.*, casus, lapsus, ruina.

DOWNHILL, *adv.*, decliviter, devexe; *a road which goes —*, via declivis, devexa, præceps; *to go —*, decrescere, dilabi; *going down* (in age), vergens annis, in senium vergens; *n.*, declivitas.

DOWNLOOKING, *adj.*, (homo), nebulosa fronte.

DOWNRIGHT, *adj.*, perpendicularis; *a downright man*, homo simplex; *a downright blow*, ictus superne illatus.

DOWNS, *n.*, pl., tumultus arenarum.

DOWNWARD, *adv.*, deorsum, in inferius; *with the face downwards*, pronus.

DOWNY, *adj.*, plumosus, lanuginosus; plumosus, mollis, mollissimus.

DOWRY, *n.* See DOWER.

DOXOLOGY, *n.*, laudatio.

DOZE, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, sopire, soporari; (2) *v. t.*, sopire, stupefacere, obstupescere; *soporare*, percellere.

DOZEN, *n.*, duodecim, duodeni.

DOZINESS, *n.*, torpor, veterius; sopor, somnium.

DOZY, *adj.*, somnolentus.

DRAB, *n.*, (cloth), pauci generis crassius; (*whore*), scortum, prostibulum.

DRACHM, *n.*, drachma.

DRAFF, *n.*, siliqua, cæsa porcina.

DRAG, *n.*, harpago.

DRAG, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, trahere, rapere, raptare; (2) *v. i.*, trahi, verrere terram; *lensis passibus pone subire*; *to drag for oysters*, ostreas tragula capere.

DRAGANT, *n.*, trummi tragacanthinum.

DRAGGER, *n.*, pl., quicquid navi appendet et ab ea trahitur.

DRAGGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, per lutum trahere, collutulare.

DRAGGLE-TAIL, *n.*, mulier sordida et putida.

DRAGGLING, *n.*, inquinamentum.

DRAG-NET, *n.*, verriculum, everriculum, tragula.

DRAGON, *n.*, draco, serpens, serpens draco; *female dragon*, hydræna; *little or young dragon*, draconculus; *sea-dragon*, draco marinus.

DRAGONET, *n.*, draconculus.

DRAGON-FLY, *n.*, libella.

DRAGONISH, **DRAGONLIKE**, *adj.*, instar draconis.

DRAGON'S DRAGON, *n.*, (resin), sanguis draconis.

DRAGON'S-STONE, *n.*, draconites.

DRAGON-TREE, *n.*, draco arbor.

DRAGON-WORT, *n.*, draconium; *small dragon-wort*, draconculus.

DRAGOON, *n.*, eques sclopetarius or catapultarius, eques levis armaturæ, dhacha.

DRAGOON, *TO*, *v. t.*, equitibus levis armaturæ infestare.

DRAIN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, aquam ex loco elicere or derivare; exsiccare, desiccare; *to drain one's purse*, marsupium alicuius exsiccare; (2) *v. i.*, exsiccare.

DRAIN, *n.*, incilis fossa, emissarium; *drain for filth*, latrina.

DRAINABLE, *adj.*, quod desicari potest.

DRAINING, *n.*, desiccatio, exsiccatio.

DRAKE, *n.*, anas mas; *sea-drake*, mergus major; (*gun*), tormentum bellicum.

DRAM, *n.*, drachma; *not a dram*, ne hilum quidem, ne gry quidem, ne teruncius quidem; *a dram of brandy*, haustus vini adusti.

DRAMA, *n.*, fabula, drama.

DRAMATIC, *adj.*, scenicus, dramaticus.

DRAMATICALLY, *adv.*, more scenico.

DRAMATIST, *n.*, fabularum scriptor.

DEAPER, *n.*, qui pannos vendit; *woollen-draper*, qui pannos laneos vendit; *linen-draper*, qui linteæ vendit, linteæ.

DRAPERY, *n.* (cloth wear), panni textura; (dress), vestitus, habitus; vestis.

DRAUGHT, *n.* (copy), exemplum, exemplar; (sketch), adumbratio, designatio, descriptio, figura, species; (act of drinking), haustus; (sweeping with a net), jactus; (pull), tractus, nixus; (price), latrina, forica; draft of air, perflatus, ventus; beasts for —, iumenta jugalia, iumenta; the — of a ship, navigii immersio; the — of a will, testamenti formula; the — of the letters, litterarum ductus.

DRAUGHTS, *n., pl.*, ludus laticulorum simplicior; to play at draughts, laticulus ludere.

DRAW, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (pull), trahere, ducere; (describe), delineare, depingere, describere; (allure), allicere, pellicere; (sweep along), verrere; (let out), promere; to draw a bill of exchange upon one, chirographum ad pecuniam permutandum ad aliquem mittere; to — a blister, facere pustulam; to — a circle or line, circulum or lineam ducere; to — a nail, clavum extrahere; to — (empty) a pond, lacum desiccare; to — asunder, distrahere; to — away, abstrahere, seducere; to — back, retrahere, reducere, revocare; recedere, se recipere; to — a conclusion from, ex aliqua re aliquid efficere; to — cuts or lots, sortiiri; to — down, detrahere; to — dry, exhaurire, inanire, exinanire; to — forth in length, protrahere, producere, extrahere; to — forward, producere; to — on, perducere; (2) *v. i.* (approach), instare, urgere, appropinquare; to draw near, appropinquare, accedere; to — in (entice), illicere, ablandiri; (close), contrahere; to — (call) off, revocare, avocare, retrahere; to — (go) off, discedere, excedere, abire; to draw out (exhaust), exhaurire; (pull out), extrahere; (lead out), educere, producere; to — out a party, seligere; to — to, attrahere; to — together, contrahere, congregare; to — up, haurire, attrahere; to — up an army, aciem instruere; to — up a fleet in time of battle, naves dirigere in pugnam; to — up in writing, scribere, verbis conscribere.

DRAWBACK, *n.*, pecunie restitutio.

DRAWER, *n.* (tapsir), caupo, vini promus; (box), cistella pendula, capsula, loculus; drawers (breaches), braccæ interiores, subligacula.

DRAWING, *n.*, tractio; drawing aside, seductio; secessio; — back, retractatio; — by fair means, ausilio, delusio; — in, inductio; — forth in length, productio; — nigh, appropinquatio, accessio; (draught), designatio, descriptio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago; (as an art), pictura linearis.

DRAWL, *TO*, *v. t.*, verba lente proferre.

DRAW, *n.*, tragula, traha.

DRAWMAN, *n.*, qui traham agit.

DREAD, *n.*, pavor, timor, terror, formido.

DREAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, metucere, timere, pavere, expavescere, pertimescere, extimescere.

DREADFUL, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, pertimescendus; atrox.

DREADFULLY, *adv.*, terribilem or horrendum in modum, atrociter.

DREADFULNESS, *n.*, atrocitas, horror.

DREAM, *n.*, somnium; figur.: somnium, deliramentum; in a dream, per somnium, in somniis; a vision in a dream, visus nocturnus.

DREAM, *TO*, *v. t.*, somnare, per quietem videre; figur.: dormitare; to dream a dream, somnium somnare.

DREAMER, *n.*, somnians; homo somniculosus, tardus.

DREAMINGLY, *adv.*, somniculose, oscitante.

DREAMLESS, *adj.*, nunquam somniis vexatus.

DREAMINESS, *n.*, vastitas, horror, maestitia.

DREARY, DREAR, *adj.* (desert), vastus, desertus, incultus; (sad), tristis, maestus; (rough), horridus.

DREDGE FOR OYSTERS, *TO*, *v. t.*, ostreas legere, colligere.

DREDGERS, *n., pl.*, qui ostreas legunt.

DREGGY, *n.*, faeculentus.

DREGS, *n., pl.*, faex, sedimentum, recrementum; — of oil, faeces; — of wine, faeces vini, floeces; dregs of the people, urbis sentina; to clear from —, defaecare.

DRENCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, potionem medicam dare, adhibere or præbere; (dip in), immergere; (soak), madsfacere.

DRENCH, *n.*, salivatum, potio medica.

DRESS, *n.*, ornatus, cultus, vestitus; head-dress, calantica.

DRESS, *TO*, *v. t.* (put on clothes), vestire, vestem inducere; (trim), ornare, exornare, condecorare; comere, curare; to dress one's self, se comparare, se colere; to dress up, apparare; to — a dead body, pollingere; to — a horse, equum destinguere, depetere, curare; to — meat, cibum coquere, coquinare; to — a tree, arborem putare; to — a wound, colere, imbricare; to — a wound, valvulus obdugare; to — leather, corium macerare.

DRESSER, *n.*, qui or qua vestit, ornat; dresser of leather, coriarius; — of meat, coquus; — of old things, veteramentarius; — of wines, putator; dresser-board, abacus cullinarius, mensa coquinaria.

DRESSING, *n.*, ornatio, ornatus, cultus, cura; — of meat, coctio; — of a wound, curatio; — of a dead body, pollinctura; — up of old things, micropolitatio.

DRESSING-GLASS, *n.*, speculum vestiarium.

DRIFT, *n.* (purpose), propositum, consilium; drift of snow, nivis exaggerata; drifts of ice, glacies fluitans, glacies quam flumina trahunt; drift of sand, arena cumulus; to be drift (of a ship), ferri ad arbitrium ventorum, esse ludibrio ventis.

DRIFT, *TO*, *v. t.*, ferre; rejicere; in litus ejicere; (throw into heaps), exaggerare.

DRILL, *TO*, *v. t.* (bore), trebrare, perforare; (train), exercere.

DRILL, *n.*, torebra.

DRINK, *TO*, *v. t.*, bibere, potare; to drink well, bono gustu esse; to — round, in ordinem bibere; to — all day long, ad vesperam perpetuare; to — away care, bibendo curas pellere; to — hard, potare, strenue potare; to — one's fill, sitim explere; to — a good draught, pleno haustu bibere; to — in, imbibere; to — off or up, absorbere, esabere, epotare, exhaurire, exinanire; to — often, potitare; to — by sips, sorbillare; to — to or unto, præbibere, propinare; to — to one's health, amici salutem propinare; to — together, computare, comulcare.

DRINK, *n.*, potus; small drink, potus tenuis; stole —, potus diu confectus; dead —, vappa; (draught), potio, haustus; gone in —, ebrius, tenulatus.

DRINKABLE, *adj.*, quod bibi potest.

DRINKER, *n.*, potor, potator; drinker of wine, meri potor, vinosus, violentus; excessive drinker, bibax, ebriosus.

DRINKING, *n.*, potatio; a drinking round, circumpotatio; continual —, perpetuatio; excessive —, tumultuosa, violentia, largior potatio; to —, propinatio; to — together, computatio; of or for drinking, potulentus.

DRINKING-COMPANION, *n.*, combibo, compotor.

DRINKING-CUP, *n.*, cyathus, scyphus, ampulla potoria.

DRINKING-GLASSES, *n., pl.*, vitrea pocula.

DRINKING-GOSSIP, *n.*, complotrix.

DRINKING-MATCH or DRINKING-BOUT, *n.*, computatio, symposium.

DRIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, stillare, destillare.

DRIPPING, *n.*, stillatio; liquamen, eliquamen.

DRIVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, agere, agitare, pellere; (compel), moliri, conari; (turn), versare; (force), compellere, cogere; to drive about, circumagere; to — asunder, dispellere; to — at, spectare aliquo; to — away, abigere, arcere, fugare; to — back, repellere, retrahere; to — beyond, præteragere; to — deep, adigere, defigere; to — down, depanare; to — from, abigere, propellere; to — off the stage, explodere; to — on, impellere; to — out, expellere, exigere, extrudere; to — to extremities, ad incitas redigere; to let a ship —, fluctibus dedere ratem; to — a cart, aurigari, currum agere; to — hard, citato cursu agere currum.

DRIVER, *n.*, agitator, actor; rector; ass driver, asinarum; ox-driver, boum actor, bubulcus.

DRIVING, *n.*, agitatio; — away, propulsatio; — back, depulsio; — forth or out, exactio, expulsio.

DRIVEL, *n.*, sputum, saliva.

DRIVEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, salivam ex ore emittere.

DRIVELLER, *n.*, fatuus, inceptus, insulens.

DRIZZLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, stillare, rorare, irrorare; a drizzling rain, pluvia tenuis.

DROLL, *adj.*, jocosus, ridiculus; *n.*, sannaio, scurra; mæcius; minus; congerio lepidus.

DROLL, *TO*, *v. t.*, jocari, cavillari.

DROLLERY, *n.*, focus; facetie, lepores, sales, sermones ludici; scurrilitas.

DROLLING, *n.*, jocatio, cavillatio.
DROMEDARY, *n.*, dromas, camelus.
DRONE, *n.* (*sort of bee*), fucus; (*stothful person*), piger, acutus.
DROOP, *TO*, *v. i.* (*fade*), flaccescere, marcescere, marcescere; (*pine away*), languere, tabescere, contabescere; *to droop through age*, consenescere, senio succumbere; *to droop in spirits*, tristari, in festum fieri; *to make to droop*, debilitare, frangere.
DROOPING, *n.*, languor.
DROOPINGLY, *adv.*, languide.
DROP, *n.*, gutta; (*falling*) —, stilla; — *of ice*, stria; *little* —, guttula; *not a* —, ne minimum quidem; *by drops*, guttatim, stillatim.
DROP, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, stillare, destillare; cadere, labi, prolabi; (*saint away*), animo linqui; *to drop away*, clanculum se propere; *to* — *in*, intro venire, intro se inferre; *to* — *off*, decidere; decedere, excedere; obire, morbo perire, mori; (2) *v. t.*, instillare; (*let fall*), demittere, e manibus amittere, emittere; (*let slip*), omittere, pratermittere, praterire.
DROPPING, *adj.*, deciduus; *n.*, destillidium; — *in*, instillatio; — *of the house-eares*, stitilidium; — *of the eyes*, fluxio oculorum, lippitudo; *droppings*, stillatio.
DROPSICAL, *adj.*, hydropicus, aquæ intercutis morbo implicitus.
DROPSY, *n.*, aqua intercus, aquæ intercutis morbus, hydrops.
DROSS, *n.*, scoria; spuma, fæx; *dross of iron*, ferri spurcitie; — *of silver*, argyritis.
DROSSY, *adj.*, scoria abundans.
DROUGHT, *n.*, siccitas; sitis.
DROVE, *n.*, pecoris agmen, grex armentitius, armenta; *of a drove*, armentalis; *in or by droves*, catervatim, gregatim.
DROVER, *n.*, pecoris actor.
DROWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, mergere, demergere, submergere; *to* — *one's self in the sea*, in mare se obducere; *to* — *overboard*, a country, inundare; *to* — *a sound*, sonum obscurare; *to* — *sorrow*, curas potando abigere or levare, sollicitudines vino sopire.
DROWNING, *n.*, demersio, submersio, immersio.
DROWNINESS, *n.*, torpor, veteranus, somnolentia.
DROWSY, *adj.*, semisomnis, semisomnus, somnolentus, somno gravis; *a* — *fellow*, dormitator; *to be* —, languere, torpere; *to make* —, sopire.
DRUB, *TO*, *v. t.*, fuste cadere, verberare.
DRUBBING, *n.*, verberatio, verbera.
DRUDGE, *n.*, mediastinus, opera, calo; *base drudge*, mancipium vile.
DRUDGE, *TO*, *v. i.* (*attend on a master*), famulari; (*toil hard*), ingentes labores suscipere, perpetui laboribus se delatigare.
DRUDGERY, *n.*, famulitium, servitus; magni labores; *to put one to drudgery*, servitio aliquem opprimere.
DRUG, *n.*, materia ex qua conficiuntur medicamenta; medicamentum.
DRUG, *TO*, *v. t.*, medicare.
DRUGGIST, *n.*, medicamentarius.
DRUIDS, *n.*, *pl.*, Druidæ, Druides.
DRUM, *n.*, tympanum; *the* — *of the ear*, tympanum auriculæ; *a child's* —, tympaniolum; *drumstick*, tympani plectrum; *kettle* —, tympanum symphoniacum; *beat or tuck of* —, pulsus or sonus tympani; *with beat of* —, tympanis pulsus.
DRUM, *TO*, *v. i.*, tympanum pulsare.
DRUMMER, *n.*, tympanista, tympanotriba.
DRUMMING, *n.*, tympani pulsatio.
DRUNK, **DRUNKEN**, *adj.*, ebrius, temulentus, potulentus, crapulae plenus, bene potus; *half* —, semigravis; *dead* —, vino sepultus; *to be well* —, vino obritum esse or mactare; *to make* —, inebriare, ebrium facere; *made* —, inebriatus.
DRUNKARD, *n.*, ebriolus, vinolentus, vino dectus, potator.
DRUNKENNESS, *n.*, ebrietas, temulentia; *habit of drunkenness*, ebriolitas.
DRY, *adj.*, siccus, aridus; aterilis; *very dry*, perardus; (*thirsty*), sitiens, stitulosus; *to be dry*, sitire; *very dry*, siti enecatus; (*flat*), insulsus, exilis, jejunus, frigidus; *dry jests*, facietæ clanculum mordacæ; *a dry, joking fellow*, jocularior, facetus, facietæ abundans.
DRY, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, siccare, exalcare; arefacere;

torrefacere; abstergere, extergere; *to dry one's tears*, lacrimas abstergere; *to dry in the smoke*, fumare, infumare, fumo durare; *to dry in the sun*, insolare, sole durare; *to dry before the fire*, ad ignem exsiccare; (2) *v. i.*, siccescere, exsiccescere, sicari, exsicari; areocere, aridieri, exarescere; *to begin to dry*, subarescere; *to dry quite*, perarescere.

DRYING, *n.* (*making dry*), siccatio, desiccatio; *drying in the sun*, insolatio; *drying away*, tabes.

DRYNESS, *n.*, siccitas, ariditas; jejunitas, exilitas.

DRYADS, *n.*, *pl.*, Dryades.

DUB, *n.*, lectus, plaga.

DUB, *TO*, *v. t.*, instruere, creare; *to dub a knight*, equitem stricto gladio creare.

DUBBING, *n.*, equitis creatio.

DUBIOUS, *adj.*, dubius, ambiguus, incertus.

DUBITATION, *n.*, dubitatio.

DUCAL, *adj.*, ducalis.

DUCAT, *n.*, nummus ducalis, tducatus.

DUCHESS, *n.*, ducis uxor; dux femina.

DUCHY, *n.*, tducatus.

DUCK, *n.*, anas; *young* —, duckling, anaticula, anatis pullus; *wild* —, anas fera or silvestris; *tame* —, anas cicur; *of a* —, anatinus; *to hunt ducks*, anates palustres aucupari.

DUCK, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, submergere, aqua or in aquam mergere; (2) *v. i.*, se aqua or in aquam submergere; *to duck down*, subsidere, se inclinare; *to duck with the head*, caput demittere.

DUCT, *n.*, ductus.

DUCTILE, *adj.*, ductilis, lentus; flexibilis, molilis; sequax, docilis.

DUDGEON, *n.* (*short dagger*), pugionculus; (*anger*), ira, indignatio; *to take in dudgeon*, gravari, indignari; *ægre*, indigne ferre, pro indignissimo habere.

DUE, *adj.* (*owing*), debitus; (*requisite*), conveniens, congruus, aptus, idoneus; *in due season*, in tempore; *to be due*, deberi; *to become due*, deberi cessare; *money beginning to be due*, pecunia cæpta deberi.

DUE, *n.*, debitum, æquum, jus; *to give every one his due*, suum cuique tribuere.

DUEL, *n.*, pugna singularis, certamen singulare; *to fight a duel*, certamen singulare cum aliquo inire.

DUELLIST, *n.*, qui singulari certamine pugnat; homo pugnax.

DUG, *n.*, mamma, uber, papilla; *little dug*, mamilla; *of the dogs*, mamillaris; *harily great dogs*, mammosus; *sucking the dogs*, subrumus.

DUKE, *n.*, dux.

DUKEDOM, *n.*, tducatus, ducis dignitas or dictio.

DULCE, *adj.*, dulcis, suavis, canorus.

DULCIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, dulcem facere or reddere, tedulare.

DULCIMER, *n.*, sambuca.

DULL, *adj.* (*blunt*), hebes, retusus, obtusus; (*dark*), obscurus, fuscus; (*flat*), insulsus, sine sapore; (*lazy*, *slow*), segnis; (*heavy*), languidus, piger; (*sad*), tristis, mæstus; *dull-sighted*, *adj.*, cui oculi caculant, hebes; *dull of hearing*, surdaster; *dull of apprehension*, stupidus, crassus, plumbeus, bardus, naris obese; *to make dull*, hebetare, tundere, obtundere; *to grow dull*, hebescere, torpescere; *a dull fellow*, homo tardi ingenii, fungus; *of dull wit*, pinguis, crassus; *commerce is dull*, negotia frigida sunt; *somewhat dull*, tardiusculus.

DULL, *TO*, *v. t.*, hebetare, obtundere, retundere; obscurare.

DULLARD, *n.*, hebes, bardus, fungus, stipes, stupidus, homo tardi ingenii, homo hebeti ingenuo, mulo inscitor.

DULLING, *n.* (*blunting*), hebetatio; (*darkening*), obscuratio.

DULLNESS, *n.* (*bluntness*), hebetudo, hebes acies; (*heaviness*, *slowness*), segnitudo, segnitia, pigritia, inertia, tarditas, torpor; *dullness of weather*, celum nubibus obscuratum; *dullness of wit*, stupor, stupiditas, altititia.

DULY, *adv.*, ut decet, ut convenit, juste, recte, legitime; (*in due form*), rite; (*exactly*), accurate, diligenter.

DUMB, *adj.*, mutus, elinguis; (*silent*), tacitus, tacturnus; *to be dumb*, mutum esse non loqui, tacere; *to become dumb*, obmutescere, immutescere; (*mutum fieri*), conticescere; *to make or strike dumb*, aliquid occludere or obscurare.

DUMBNESS, *n.*, muti status; silentium, taciturnitas.

DUMP, *n.*, stupor, torpor; *melancholy dump*, sollicitudo, moror.

DUMPIISH, *adj.*, sollicitus, maestus, tristis.

DUMPISHNESS, *n.*, moror, maestitia, tristitia, sollicitudo.

DUMPLING, *n.*, farina globus cum lacte subactus; *a dumpling fellow*, trossulus.

DUN, *n.*, flagitator.

DUN, *TO*, *v. t.*, flagitare.

DUN-BEE, **DUN-FLY**, *n.*, asilus, asillum, tabanus.

DUN-COLORED, *adj.*, fuscus, aquilus, subniger.

DUNCE, *n.*, stipes, caudex, plumbeus, hebes.

DUNG, *n.*, sterco, fimo; *cow dung*, fimo bubulus; *horse* —, fimo equinus, caballinus; *swine's* —, sucerda; *mouse* —, muscerda; *dung fork*, furca; *dung hill*, sterquilium, fimeum; *full of dung*, stercoreosus.

DUNG, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, stercoreare, fimo obducere stercore satiare; *stercorationem facere*; agro latam dispersere; (2) *v. t.*, alvum exonerare, fimum reddere.

DUNGEON, *n.*, carcer subterraneus et caliginosus, horatium, tenebrae.

DUNGING, *n.*, stercoatio.

DUNNED, *adj.*, postulatus, flagitatus, efflagitatus, a creditoribus sollicitatus.

DUNNING, *n.*, postulatio, efflagitatio, sollicitatio.

DUODECIMO, *n.*, forma duodenaria.

DUPE, *n.*, homo credulus, insulsus, stupidus, stolidus.

DUPE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dolis fallere, illudere, ludificare; alient os sublinere.

DUPLICATE, *adj.*, duplicatus; *n.*, exemplar, exemplum; diploma.

DUPLICATION, **DUPLICATURE**, *n.*, duplicatio.

DUPLICITY, *n.*, fraus, fallacia, perfidia; simulatio.

DURABLE, *adj.*, firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, constans.

DURABLENESS, **DURABILITY**, *n.*, firmitas, sollicitas, stabilitas; *diuturnitas*, perennitas.

DURANCE, **DURESSE**, *n.*, (*imprisonment*), custodia, vinculum, in carcere inclusio; *to be in durance*, custodia teneri, in carcere detineri.

DURATION, *n.*, stabilitas; perennitas, diuturnitas; tempus, spatium; *of long duration*, stabilis, perennis, diuturnus, perpetuus, diutinus; *of short duration*, caducus, fluxus, infirmus; brevis.

DURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, durare, manere, superasse.

DURESSE. See **DURANCE**.

DURING, *prep.*, per, *during life*, per totam vitam; — *supper*, inter cenam; — *sleep*, secundum quietem; — *that time*, eo tempore; — *my stay*, dum interfu; — *my absence*, me absente; — *these transactions*, dum haec geruntur.

DURING, *n.*, duramentum, duratio; *a during long*, diuturnitas, durabilitas, temporis longinquitas.

DUSK, **DUSKY**, *adj.*, nubilus, obscurus, obnubilus, tenebriosus; fuscus; *to make dusk*, infuscare, obumbrare, obscurare.

DUSK OF THE EVENING, *n.*, crepusculum.

DUSKINESS, *n.*, obscuritas.

DUSKISH, *adj.*, subobscurus, subnubilus, subfuscus.

DUST, *n.*, pulvis; *small* —, pulvisculus; — *of metal*, ranenta, scobs; *mill-dust*, pollen; *saw-dust*, scobs; *to reduce to* —, in pulverem redigere; *to lay the* —, pulverem edare.

DUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, pulvere conspergere; (*cleanse from dust*), abstergere, detergere.

DUSTER, *n.*, (*dishcloth*), peniculus, peniculum.

DUSTING, *n.*, a pulvere purgatio.

DUSTINESS, *n.*, via pulveris.

DUSTY, *adj.*, pulverulentus, pulvereus, pulveris plenus; *to grow dusty*, pulverem colligere.

DUTEOUS, **DUTIFUL**, *adj.*, plus, obediens, obsequens, officinosus, morigerus, dicto audiens, *to be dutiful to*, obsequi, morem gerere alioni.

DUTIFULNESS, *n.*, pietas, obediencia.

DUTY, *n.*, officium, munus, pars; (*tax*), vectigal, portorium; *it is my duty*, meum est, est mei munus; *to do one's duty*, munus praestare, officium exsequi, explere, facere; officio or muneri satisfacere; munere fungi or perfungi; *not to do one's* —, officio deesse, ab officio decedere; *to prescure one's* — *to a person*, aliquem salutare, aliqui salutem impertire or urbana officia praestare; *to be on* — *a soldier*, in statione esse, excubias agere, excubare.

DWARF, *n.*, nanus, pumilio, pumilus; *dwarf*, *dwarf*, nana, mulier pumila; *dwarf tree*, arbor pumila; *dwarf elder*, ebulus; *dwarf cypress*, cistus cyparissus.

DWARF, *TO*, *v. t.*, minuere, imminuere; *humble* reddere.

DWARFISH, *adj.*, minutus, pusillus, perpusillus, exiguus, hamilis.

DWARFISHNESS, *n.*, parva natura.

DWELL, *TO*, *v. t.* (*live*), habitare, commorari; colere, incolere; *to dwell near*, locum accubare; *to* — *in*, locum incolere; *to* — *during the summer*, aestivare; *to* — *during the winter*, hiemare; *it is to be dwell in*, habitabilis; (*insist upon*), insistere, immorari; in re morari or haerere.

DWELLER, *n.*, habitator, incolat; *dweller in* aecola, vicinus; — *in a city*, urbanus; — *in a town*, oppidanus; — *in the country*, rusticus, rusticanus; — *in the suburbs*, incolat suburbanus; — *with another*, inquilinus.

DWELLING, *n.*, habitatio, commoratio; *dwelling-house*, dwelling place, domus, domicilium, aedes, habitatio; *a little or poor dwelling*, casa, casula, tugurium.

DWINDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, consumi, imminui, evanescere, tabescere; *to dwindle away to nothing*, ad nihilum redigi.

DWINDLING, *n.*, consumptio, tabes.

DYE, *n.*, color; *deep dye*, color satur; *a crime of a deep dye*, atrox flagitium; *dye-house*, tinctoris officina.

DYE, *TO*, *v. t.*, tingere, inficere; *to dye vermillion*, miniare; *to dye purple-red*, fucare; *to dye scarlet*, red, coccio tingere; *double-dyed*, bis tinctus, duphys.

DYER, *n.*, tinctor, infector; *scarlet-dyer*, infector coccinorum; *silk-dyer*, infector sericorum.

DYNASTY, *n.*, (*government*), dominatio, imperium; (*reigning house*), domus regia.

DYSRASY, *n.*, mala corporis constitutio, cachexia.

DYSENTERY, *n.*, intestinorum tormina, dysenteria.

DYSURY, *n.*, urinae difficultas, dysuria.

E

EACH, *adj.* pron. (*every*), quisque, unus quisque; *each one*, singuli; *for each man*, in singulos homines; (*of tree*), uterque; *each of us*, uterque nostrum; *each the other*, alter alteram, invicem; *each other*, mutuo, invicem, inter se; *on each side*, undique, utrinque.

EAGER, *adj.* (*earnest*), vehemens, acer; avidus; (*ferox*), ferox, pugax; (*sharp set*), famelicus, sine pressus; *eager desire*, cupidus, aror, impetus, sitis, summum studium, libido vehemens; *eager to fight*, ad pugnam intentus; *to become eager for a thing*, alliculus rei amore exardescere, incendi, inflammari.

EAGERLY, *adv.* (*earnestly*), acriter, avide, rapide, vehementer, summo studio; *to hark eagerly*, acris elatrate; *to look* — *upon*, oculis intentis aspiceret; — *best on a thing*, magno alliculus rei amore ardens, flagrans, incensus, inflammatus.

EAGERNESS, *n.*, aviditas, cupiditas, alacritas; contentio; studium vehemens.

EAGLE, *n.*, aquila; *of an eagle*, aquilinus; *eagle-bearing*, aquilifer; *eagle-eyed*, oculis acerrimis praeditus.

EAGLET, *n.*, aquila pullos.

EAR, *n.* (*organ of hearing*), auris; *the lap of the ear*, auricula; *of the ear*, auricularis; *to fall together by the ears*, inter se certare, pugnare; *to whisper in the ear*, insinurare; in aurem dicere; *to give ear*, auscultare, attendere; *alici aures dare*, prestare, patefacere, animum advertere; *giving ear*, attentus, intentus, auscultans; *a giving ear*, auscultatio; *to lend an ear to one*, aliam auscultare, attentionem adhibere; *to take one by the ear*, aliquem aures vel prehendere; *a box on the ear*, colpulus; *to prick the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere; *having long ears*, auritus; (*ear of corn*), spica; *what grows with ears*.

spicatus; *made of ears, spicuous; to put forth ears, spicari*; (*ear-like thing*), auris; (*handle*), ansa, ansula; *ear of the leaf of a book, plicatura; having ears (handles), anastus*.

EARL, n., comes; *an earl's wife, comitis uxor*.

EARLDOM, n., comitatus.

EARLY, adj. (*in the morning*), matutinus; (*before light*), antelucanus; (*as to time, season*), maturus; (*of fruit*), praecox; *too early, praematurus; from — youth, ab initio aetatis; he is an — riser, bene mane surgere solet*.

EARLY, adv. (*in the morning*), mane, tempore matutino; *very —, bene or multo mane, prima luce; (of time), mature; very —, mature admodum; early in the spring, incunte vere; — in the summer, prima aestate*.

EARN WAGES, TO, v. t., demerere, stipem mereri or lucrari, mercedem accipere or promereri.

EARNEST, adj. (*diligent*), diligens, sedulus, attentus, gravis, assiduus; (*vehement*), vehemens, ardens, acer; (*of great importance*), magnus, gravis, magni momenti or ponderis; *in earnest or good earnest, serio, ex animo, bona fide, re vera*.

EARNEST, EARNEST-MONEY, n., arrha, arrhabo; *auctoramentum; to give earnest, arrham dare*.

EARNESTLY, adv. (*diligently*), diligenter, sedulo, attente, graviter; (*vehemently*), vehementer, ardentem, acriter, summo studio, impense, obnixo, studioso, sollicite; *avidly, ambitiosè; animosè, asseveranter, certatim, valde; so —, tantopere, in tantum; to entreat —, obtestari, vehementer rogare, etiam atque etiam orare; to look —, intentis oculis aliquem intueri; to speak —, serio dicere or loqui*.

EARNESTNESS, n. (*diligence*), diligentia, sedulitas, assiduitas; (*vehemence*), vehementia, ardor, fervor, studium; (*severity*), severitas.

EAR-RING, n., auris

EAR-PICKER, n., auriscalpium.

EARTH, n., terra, tellus, solum, humus; *terram orbis, terræ; terræ globus; made of —, terrenus; (earthen), fictilis, figlinus; earth cast up, agger congestus; bank of —, agger, tumulus; to commit to the —, terræ mandare, sepelire, humare; to make things of —, figlinam exercere; a fox's earth, vulpis antrum*.

EARTH, TO, v. t. (*as a fox*), terram subire, se in foveam abdere.

EARTH-BORN, EARTH-BRED, adj., terræ editus.

EARTHEN, adj., fictilis, figlinus, testaceus; *earthen vessels, vasa fictilia*.

EARTHLI, EARTHIY, adj. (*made of earth*), terræ concretus; (*living on earth*), terrenus, terrestris; (*relating to this life*), externus; *earthly things, res externæ or ad corpus pertinentes; opes, divitiæ; voluptates*.

EARTHLI-MINDED, EARTHLING, n., homo rebus externis nimis intentus, homo externarum rerum nimis studiosus, homo voluptarius.

EARTHQUAKE, n., terræ motus, terræ tremor.

EARTHY. See EARTHLI.

EAR-WIG, n., forficula auricularia.

EAR-WITNESS, n., testis auritus.

EASE, n. (*rest*), otium, quies, requies; (*pleasure*), voluptas, iucunditas, gaudium; (*freedom from pain*), doloris vacuitas; *at ease, otiosus, otiose; I am well at ease, bene mecum agitur; with ease, facile, promptè, nullo negotio; ill at ease, agrotus, aeger, infirmus, valetudinarius*.

EASE, TO, v. t., levare, allevare, colligare, relevere, sublevare; *lenire; to ease nature, alvum exonerare*.

EASEMENT, EASING, n., levamen, levamentum, allevamentum, solatium; *levatio, allevatio*.

EASILY, adv., facile, expeditè, promptè, nullo negotio; *sine negotio; (gently, mildly), leniter, molliter*.

EASINESS, n., facilitas, proclivitas; *easiness of address, affabilitas, comitas; — of belief, credulitas; — of expression, expedita in dicendo celeritas*.

EAST, n., oriens, ortus, solis ortus, plaga orientalis.

EASTER, n., pascha, dies paschalis, sollemnia paschalia; *Easter-eve, vigilia paschæ*.

EASTERN, EASTERLY, adj., ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans; *in oriente*.

EASY, adj., facilis, expeditus, promptus, pro-

clivis; *easy of belief, credulus; — to be borne, facile tolerandus, ferendus, tolerabilis, patibilis; — in one's circumstances, satis dives, modice locuples; bene nummatus, pecuniosus, opulentus*.

EAT, TO, v. t., edere, comedere, vesci; *manducare; cibum cupere, sumere; jentare, prandere, cenare; (feed off), depascere; (nibble), attrudere; (corrode), corrodere; (wear away), terere, atterere; to eat all about, ambidere, circumdare; to eat greedily, vorare, devorare; to eat immediately, se cibis ingurgitare; to eat lickerishly, ligurire, abligurire; to eat often, citare; to eat riotously, commissari, abligurire; to eat together, convivari, una cibum cupere; to eat under the table, to cut up, excedere, comedere; to eat one's words, dicta retractare; an appetite to eat, cibi appetentia, fames*.

EATABLE, adj., esculentus, edulis, quod ad vescendum aptum est; *eatables, res ad vescendum aptæ, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, victus*.

EATER, n., qui edit; *great eater, edax, helluo, gurgus; dainty eater, ligitor*.

EATING, adj., edax; *corrodens, corrosivus; n. cibum, esca, victus; esus, comestura; eating stuff, esculenta; eating-house, cauponæ, popium; little eating-house, eating shop, cauponula*.

EAVES, n., pl., subgrundi, the dropping of the eaves, stillicidium; *eavesdropper, auscultator, subauscultator; to play the eavesdropper, auscultare, subauscultare*.

EBB, n., marinarum æstuum recessus, æstis recessus; *ebb and flow, marinarum æstium accessus et recessus; on the ebb, minuenta æstu; ebb tide begins, æstus minuit*.

EBB, TO, v. t., reciprocare, recedere, refluxere; *to ebb and flow, crescere et decrescere*.

EBONY, n., ebenum; *ebony-tree, ebenus*.

EBRIETY, n., ebrietas.

EBULLITION, n., bullitus, æstus; *animi ardor, irarum æstus*.

ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRICAL, adj., e centro aberrans; (*odd*), qui omnia alio modo facit.

ECCENTRICITY, n., e centro aberratio.

ECCLESIASTICAL, adj., ad ecclesiam pertinens, ecclesiasticus.

ECHO, n., echo, sonus repercutus, imago vocis.

ECHO, TO, v. t., resonare, vocem reddere or repercutere.

ECLIPSE, n., solis or lunæ defectio, sol or luna deficiens; *sol obscuratus*.

ECLIPSE, TO, v. t., obumbrare, obscurare; *to eclipse another's glory, alterius existimationem minuire; to be eclipsed, deficere, obscurari, defectu laborare*.

ECLIPSING, n., luminis obscuratio.

ECLIPTIC, n., linea ecliptica.

ECLOGUE, n., ecloga.

ECONOMY, n., rei familiaris administratio; *œconomia; (frugality), diligentia, parsimonia*.

ECONOMIST, n., rei familiaris administrator, curator; *homo ad rem attentus*.

ECONOMICAL, adj., domesticus, œconomicus; (*frugal*), diligens, parvus.

ECSTASY, n., animi a sensibus alienatio, furor, mentis excessus, ecstasis; *summa voluptas; to be in an ecstasy, a sensibus alienari, animo percilli, in mentis excessum rapti*.

ECSTATIC, adj., effusa or mirifica lætitia affectus, a sensibus alienatus, mentis alienatione correptus.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL, n., consilium generale.

EDDY, n., aque reciprocantis vortex or refluxus; *eddy-wind, ventus retrocedens a vento*.

EDGE, n. (*brink*), margo, ora; *extremitas; (border of a garment), limbus, fimbria; (cutting part of a knife), acies, acumen; with the —, cæsum; to set an — on, acuerè, exacuerè; to take off the —, hebetare; to — in, intrudere, insinuarè; to set the teeth on —, dentes hebetare or stupefacere*.

EDGE, TO, v. t., with lace, prætexere; *with gold, auro ambire oras*.

EDGED, adj., acutus, acie instructus; (*bordered*), fimbriatus; *two-edged, anceps*.

EDGELESS, adj., obtusus, retusus, hebes.

EDGING, n. (*lace*), fimbria, laclia; *limbus; edgings in gardening, arcarum oræ*.

EDIBLE, adj., edulis, esculentus, ad vescendum aptus.

EDICT, n., edictum, decretum; *to make an edict,*

edificare, populum edicto monere; *to publish an edict*, edictum edere, proponere.
EDIFICATION, *n.*, instructio, institutio.
EDIFICIUM, *n.*, aedificium.
EDIFIER, *n.* (*builder*), aedificator, structor.
EDIFY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*build*), aedificare, exaedificare, struere, construere, extruere; (*instruct*), instruere, instituere; (*excite devotion*), pius sensus in aliquo animo excitare.
EDILE, *n.*, aedilis.
EDIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, in lucem edere; emitte; foras dare.
EDITION, *n.*, editio.
EDITOR, *n.*, editor.
EDUCATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, educare, instituere, instruere; *well educated*, liberaliter instructus, liberali doctrina eruditus.
EDUCATION, *n.*, educatio, institutio, instructio.
EEL, *n.*, anguilla; *eel-spear*, fuscina.
EFFABLE, *adj.*, quod effari potest, tessabilis.
EFFACE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*blot out*), obliterare, delere, eradere, expungere; (*obscure*), obscurare.
EFFACING, *n.*, obliteratio, deletio.
EFFECT, *n.* (*what is produced*), quod efficitur, effectum; (*event*), eventus, exitus; (*completion*), effectus; (*force*), effectus, vis, efficientia; (*reality*), res, res ipsa; (*amount*), summa, sententia; *to no effect*, nequidquam, incassum, frustra, sine effectu; *of no effect*, irritus, cassus, vanus; *in effect* (*really*), re, revera, reapse; (*almost*), ferme, fere; *to the same effect*, in eandem sententiam; *the letter was to this effect*, in epistola scriptum erat his fere verbis; *to which effect*, quapropter, quocirca; *effects*, res, bona, fortune, opes, facultates.
EFFECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, efficiere, ad exitum perducere; vincere, evincere.
EFFECTER, *n.*, effector, effectrix.
EFFECTING, *n.*, effectio, confectio.
EFFECTIVE, *adj.*, efficax.
EFFECTIVELY, *adv.*, revera, reapse.
EFFECTUAL, *adj.*, efficax.
EFFECTUALLY, *adv.*, efficaciter, efficienter; (*thoroughly*), penitus, omnino, prorsus.
EFFEMINACY, *n.*, mollietas.
EFFEMINATE, *adj.*, effeminatus, femineus, mollis, muliebris; *delectatus*, tunculus; *somewhat effeminate*, molliusculus, molliculus, mollicellus.
EFFEMINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, effeminare, emasculare, ovario, emollire.
EFFERVESCE, *n.*, effervescentia; fervor, aestus.
EFFETE, *adj.*, effectus, sterilis.
EFFICACIOUS, *adj.*, efficax, efficiens.
EFFICACIOUSNESS, **EFFICACY**, *n.*, efficacia, efficietas, vis; *with efficacy*, efficaciter; *of much efficacy*, potentissimus, valentissimus.
EFFICIENCY, *n.*, efficientia, effectum.
EFFICIENT, *adj.*, efficiens; (*active*), diligens, strenuus.
EFFIGY, *n.*, effigies, imago, simulacrum; *little effigy*, leucula.
EFFLORESCENCE, **EFFLORESCENCY**, *n.*, tessiflorescentia.
EFFLORESCENT, *adj.*, efflorescens.
EFFLUENCE, **EFFLUX**, *n.*, effluentia, effluxus.
EFFORT, *n.*, conatus, impetus, nixus, bixus, conamen; contentio animi; *to make great efforts*, strenuam operam navare, summa ope anniti.
EFFRONTERY, *n.*, impudentia, audacia; protervitas.
EFFULGENCE, *n.*, fulgor, splendor.
EFFULGENT, *adj.*, fulgens, splendens.
EFFUSION, *n.*, effusio.
EGG, *n.*, ovum; *new-laid egg*, ovum recens; *old egg*, ovum vetustum; *or requitum*; *the white of an egg*, ovi albumen; *the yolk of an egg*, ovi luteum, vitellus; *the shell of an egg*; *ovi putamen*; *like an egg*, ad formam ovi, ovatus; *to lay an egg*, ovum ponere; *to hatch eggs*, ova excludere.
EGG ON OR FORWARD, *TO*, *v. t.*, instigare, stimulare, impellere, urgere.
EGGER-ON, *n.*, impulsor, instigator.
EGGING-ON, *n.*, impulsus, impulsio, instigatio, sollicitatio, stimulatio.
EGREGIOUS, *adj.* (*excellent*), egregius, eximius, clarus, praeclarus, nobilis; (*remarkable*), insignis, summus.
EGREGIOUSNESS, *n.*, eminentia, excellentia.
EGRESS, *n.*, egressus, exitus.

EIGHT, *adj.*, octo; octoni; *the eight in cards*, ogdoas; *of eight*, octonarius; *eight o'clock*, octava hora; *eight times*, octies; *eight times as much*, octuplus; *eight times doubled*, octuplicatus; *of eight feet*, octipes; *eight years old*, octo annos natus, octennis; *eight hundred*, octingenti; *eight hundred each*, octingenti; *the eight hundredth*, octingentesimus; *eight hundred times*, octingenticus; *eight thousand*, octies mille or octo millia; *eight thousand times*, octies millicies.
EIGHTEEN, *adj.*, duodeviginti, octodecim; *eighteen times*, duodevices; *eighteenth*, decimus octavus, duodevigessimus.
EIGHTFOLD, *adj.*, octuplex.
EIGHTIL, *adj.*, octavus; *an eighth part*, octava pars.
EIGHTHLY, *adv.*, octavum.
EIGHTY, *adj.*, octoginta; *eighty times*, octogies; *of eighty*, octogenarius.
EIGHTIETH, *adj.*, octogesimus.
EITHER, *adj. pron.*, uter, alteruter, utervis, uterlibet; *either — or*, aut — aut, vel — vel; *you are not trusted on either side*, neque in hac, neque in illa parte, fidem habes; *on either part or side*, utrinque, utrobique, utro citroque.
EJACULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, voces interruptas or inconditas edere, clamare.
EJACULATION, *n.*, suspirium, vox.
EJACULATORY, *adj.*, per clamorem editus, abruptus, interruptus.
EJECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, egiocere, expellere, exturbare.
EJECTION, *n.*, ejectio, expulso; *of ejection*, ejectionis.
EJULATION, *n.*, ejulatio.
EKE, *adv.*, etiam, itidem.
EKE OUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, producere, augere, adjicere, addere; (*make the most of*), parce et frugaliter dispensare.
ELABORATE, *v. t.*, elaborare; *adj.*, elucubratus, absolutus, accuratus, consummatus, summa cura or diligentia confectus.
ELAPSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, labi, elabi, praeterire; *evanesce*, interire, intercedere; *after a few days were elapsed*, paucis post diebus.
ELASTIC, *adj.*, elasticus, resiliens; *figur.*: hilaris, alacer.
ELASTICITY, *n.*, resiliendi vis, vis elastica.
ELATE, **ELATED**, *adj.*, elatus, superbus, inflatus, tumens; *to be elated*, superbire, insolere, intumescere; *superbia offerri*, inflari.
ELATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, superbum reddere, superbia inflare.
ELATION, *n.*, superbia; *effusum gaudium*.
ELBOW, *n.*, cubitus, ulna; *to lean on the elbow*, in cubitum acclinare, cubito niti; *to be at one's elbow*, aliquem comitari; *elbow-room*, spatium laxum; *to give one elbow-room*, spatium cedere, remotius sedere.
ELBOW, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, cubito ferire or summovire; (2) *v. t.*, huc illic promovere.
ELDER, *n.* (*tree*), sambucus; *of elder*, sambucus; *decid. elder*, ebulus.
ELDER, *adj.* (*in age*), major natu, senior; *elder times*, tempora antiqua; *n.*, presbyter; *elders*, majores, veteres, proavi, superiores.
ELDERLY, *adj.*, etate provector.
ELDERSHIP, *n.*, major or grandior etas; *eldership in the church*, presbyterium.
ELDEST, *adj.*, maximus natu.
ELECAMPANE, *n.*, enula campana, helenium.
ELECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, eligere, deligere, aceligere; creare, facere.
ELECTION, *n.*, electio, delectus; comitia; *day of election*, dies comitiorum.
ELECTIVE, *adj.*, ad electionem pertinens; *elective king*, rex qui eligitur.
ELECTOR, *n.*, elector; *prince elector*, elector imperialis.
ELECTORAL, *adj.*, ad electorem pertinens.
ELECTORSHIP, **ELECTORATE**, *n.*, electoratus.
ELECTRIC, *adj.*, electricus.
ELECTRICITY, *n.*, vis electrica.
ELECTRIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, vi electrica imbucere.
ELECTUARY, *n.*, medicamentum electarium, ceclyma.
ELEMOSYNARY, *adj.*, ad stipis largitionem pertinens, elemosynarius.
ELEGANCE, **ELEGANCY**, *n.*, elegantia, venustas; (*verborum*) concinnitas; *elegance in apparel*,

ornatus, cultus, mundities; elegance in manners, urbanitas.

ELEGANT, adj. (nice), elegans; elegant in speech, eloquens, disertus; — in apparel, comptus, politus, mundus, nitidus, concinnus; — in manners, urbanus; very elegant, perelegans.

ELEGIAC, adj., elegiacus.

ELEGY, n., elegia; writer of elegies, elegiographus.

ELEMENT, n. (first principle), elementum, principium; (letter), littera, elementum, character; the four elements, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum, quatuor genitalia corpora; to lay the elements of, inchoare, instituire.

ELEMENTAL, ELEMENTARY, adj., ad elementa pertinens, elementarius; elementary knowledge, prima rudimenta scientiæ; elementary instruction, institutio elementaria.

ELEPHANT, n., elephas, elephantus; young elephant, elephantis pulvis; an elephant's trunk, elephanti manus, proboscis; to bray like an elephant, barrire.

ELEPHANTINE, adj., elephantinus.

ELEVATE, TO, v. t. (lift up), levare, tollere, attollere, evehere; (make cheerful), hilarare, exhilarare, oblectare; to elevate one to honors, aliquem ad honores provehere or promovere; to elevate (praise) a person, laudibus aliquem extollere; elevated with liquor, potu exhilaratus; elevated in his own conceit, gloriosus, plus æquo sibi tribuens, nimium sibi placens.

ELEVATION, n., elatio, sublatio, elevatio; — to honors, promotio ad honores; — of spirit, ingenii sublimitas, ingenium altum; — of the voice, vocis intentio or contentio; — of the pole, poli altitudo.

ELEVEN, adj., undecim, undecim; of —, undenarius; — times, undecies; — hundred, undecies centum, undecies centeni; — hundred times, undecies centies; — thousand, undecies mille, undecim nulla; — thousand times, undecies milies.

ELEVENTH, adj., undecimus.

ELF, n. (dwarf), pumilio, nanus; (hobgoblin), larva, daemonium, terribulum; elves, larvæ, lemaures.

ELICIT, TO, v. t., elicere.

ELIGIBLE, adj., qui eligi potest; eligendus, idoneus; optabilis, optandus.

ELISION, n., elisio.

ELIXIR, n., potio medicata; teliixerium.

ELK, n., alce, alces.

ELL, n., ulna, cubitus; of an ell, cubitalis.

ELLIPSIS, n., ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL, adj., ellipticus.

ELM, n., ulmus; of elm, ulmeus; elm-nursery, jlmnarium; elm-grove, ulmetum.

ELOCUTION, n., elocutio, dicendi facultas.

ELOGY, n., elogium, præconium.

ELOPE, TO, v. t., a marito or patre discedere, abscedere, recedere.

ELOPEMENT, n., uxoris fuga.

ELOQUENCE, n., eloquentia, facundia, facultas dicendi, copia dicendi, via dicendi; excelling in —, singulari orationis suavitate præditus; flow of —, flamen ingeni; wanting —, infacundus, infertus; to speak without —, inculcæ et horridæ loqui.

ELOQUENT, adj., eloquens, facundus, disertus; very eloquent, facundia præstans, pereloquens, dicendo admirabilis or divinus.

ELSE, adv. (besides), præterea; (more), adhuc, amplius, porro; (other), alius; (otherwise), aliter, aliquid, alioquin, cæteroquin; or else, sive, an; aut, vel; either . . . or else, aut . . . aut; elsewhere, alibi, aliubi; anywhere else, alibi; from somebody else, aliunde.

ELUCIDATE, TO, v. t., explicare, exponere, enodare, peropemum reddere.

ELUCIDATION, n., explicatio, expositio.

ELUDE, TO, v. t., cludere, evitare, evadere, subterfugere; effugere; to elude the law, fraudem legi adhibere.

ELUDING, n., evitatio; deceptio.

ELUSIVE, ELUSORY, adj., fallax, fraudulentus. ELYSIAN FIELDS, campi Elysi, læta arva, lætæ sedes, fortunata nemora.

EMACERATE, TO, v. t., macerare, extenuare. EMACERATING, EMACERATION, n., corporis extenuatio.

EMACIATE, TO, v. t., emaciare, macerare, emacerrare, macilentum reddere.

EMACIATED, adj., emaciatus, macer, macie

extenuatus or confectus; to become emaciated, macescere, emacescere.

EMANATE, TO, v. t., emanare.

EMANATION, n., emanatio.

EMANCIPATE, TO, v. t., emancipare, ab aliena potestate liberare, in libertatem vindicare.

EMANCIPATION, n., emancipatio.

EMASCULATE, TO, v. t. (geld), castrare; (weaken), enervare, debilitare.

EMASCULATION, n. (gelding), castratio; (weakening), debilitatio.

EMBALM, TO, v. t., pollingere, arte medicare, condire balsamo.

EMBALMER, n., pollinctor.

EMBALMING, n., pollinectura.

EMBARGO, n., navium retentio; to lay on an embargo, naves retinere.

EMBARK, TO, (1) v. t., in navem or naves imponere; (2) v. t., navem conscendere; to embark in an affair, negotio se implicare or involvere; to embark in the same design, ejusdem consilii participem esse.

EMBARKATION, n., in navem conscensio.

EMBARRASS, TO, v. t., impedire, præpedire; confundere, mentem turbare.

EMBARRASSMENT, n., implicatio, perturbatio, impedimentum; mens turbata.

EMBASSAGE, EMBASSY, n., legatio.

EMBATTLED, adj., instructus, ordinatus; opere munitus.

EMBELLISH, TO, v. t., polire, ornare, exornare, adornare, decorare, condecorare.

EMBELLISHER, n., qui ornat.

EMBELLISHMENT, n., ornatus, ornamentum.

EMBER WEEK, unum ex quatuor temporibus jejuniis.

EMBERING DAYS, feriæ esuriales, vigiliæ.

EMBERS, n. pl., favilla; of embers, cineres.

EMBEZZLE, TO, v. t., avertre, intervertere, supprimere, surripere, clam auferre; to embezzle the public money, peculatum facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, n., argenti circumductio; peculatus.

EMBEZZLER, n., surreptor; embezzler of the public money, peculator.

EMBITTER, TO, v. t. See IMBITTER.

EMBLEM, n., emblema, symbolum, imago, signum.

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, adj., symbolicus, emblematicus.

EMBLEMATIST, n., emblematum scriptor.

EMBODY, TO, v. t., concorporare, admiscere.

EMBOLDEN, TO, v. t. See IMBOLDEN.

EMBOSS, TO, v. t., cælare; the art of embossing, torculæ; embossed work, cælatum opus, prostypum, toreum; embossed plate, argentum signis asperum.

EMBOSSER, n., cælator, anaglyptes.

EMBOSSING, n., cælatura.

EMBOWEL, TO, v. t., exenterare.

EMBRACE, n., amplexus, complexus.

EMBRACE, TO, v. t., amplecti, complexi, circumplecti, brachia collo circumdare; to embrace one another, se mutuo amplecti; embraced, amplexu exceptus.

EMBRACING, n., amplexus, complexus.

EMBROIDER, TO, v. t., acu pingere; to embroider with gold, auro distinguere.

EMBROIDERER, n., mulier acu pingens or acu pingendi perita.

EMBROIDERY, n. (the art), ars acu pingendi; (the fabric), opus acu pictum, pictura acu facta.

EMBROID, TO, v. t., confundere, perturbare, turbare, miscere, permiscere; to embroid a state, res novas moliri; to embroid friends, inter amicos discordiam or dissidium concitare.

EMBRYO, n., fetus immaturus.

EMENDATION, n., emendatio, correctio.

EMERALD, n., smaragdus; of emerald, smaragdinus.

EMERGE, TO, v. t., emergere.

EMERGENCY, n., casus, occasio, res nata.

EMERGENT, adj. (rising suddenly), subitus, subitaneus, repentinus, inopinatus; (weighty), magni momenti or ponderis.

EMETIC, adj., vomitorius, vomitum provocans, emeticum.

EMETIC, n., vomitorium.

EMIGRATE, TO, v. t., ex aliquo loco migrare, emigrare, demigrare; patriam mutare.

EMIGRATION, *n.*, migratio, demigratio, temigratio.
EMIGRANT, *n.*, qui solum mutat, qui e patria migrat; (*settler*), colonus.
EMINENCE, *n.* (*high place*), locus editus; (*dig-nity*), dignitas, nobilitas; eminentia, splendor; *a person of great eminence*, vir clarus, præclarus, eximius, egregius, illustris, nobilis, insignis, summus.
EMINENT, *adj.*, eminens, insignis, conspicuus, eximius, egregius; *to be eminent*, excellere, præcellere, valere aliqua arte.
EMISSARY, *n.*, legatus, missus; (*scout*), explorator, speculator.
EMISSION, *n.*, emissio.
EMIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, emitte.
EMMET, *n.*, formica; *emmet-hunter*, lynx.
EMOLLIENT, *adj.*, emolliens; *n.*, medicamentum emolliens, malagma.
EMOLLITION, *n.*, emollitio.
EMOLUMENT, *n.*, emolumentum, lucrum, commodum.
EMOTION, *n.*, commotio, agitatio, incitatio; *emotion of mind*, animi motus; animi perturbatio.
EMPALE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*fence with pales*), sudibus munire; (*split on a stake*), palo transigere.
EMPANEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, sceligere, designare; *to empanel a jury*, juratos arbitros conscribere.
EMPEROR, *n.*, imperator; *of an emperor*, imperatorius.
EMPHASIS, *n.*, vis in dicendo, emphasis.
EMPHATIC, *adj.*, emphasisim habens, emphaticus, gravis.
EMPIRE, *n.*, imperium.
EMPIRIC, *n.*, empiricus; qui experientiam sequitur ducem.
EMPIRICAL, *adj.*, ad empiricum pertinens.
EMPIRICALLY, *adv.*, usu, experimentis.
EMPIRICISM, *n.*, empirice.
EMPLASTIC, *adj.*, glutinosus, viscosus.
EMPLEAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, in ius trahere, ream agere; *aliquid diem dicere*, actionem intendere.
EMPLOY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bestow, use*), adhibere, conferre, impendere, insumere, ponere, impertire; (*take up*), occupare; *to employ one's self about*, se aliqua re implicare; *to employ one's self in study*, in libris hærere.
EMPLOYING, *n.*, occupatio.
EMPLOYMENT, *n.*, negotium, quæstus; ars, studium.
EMPORIUM, *n.*, emporium.
EMPOVERISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, depauperare, ad paupertatem redigere; *to impoverish land*, sterilem reddere agrum.
EMPOWER, *TO*, *v. t.*, liberum alicuius rei arbitrium alicui permittere; mandare alicui, ut, etc.
EMPRESS, *n.*, imperatrix; uxor imperatoria.
EMPTINESS, *n.*, inanitas, vacuitas; vacuum.
EMPTY, *adj.* (*void*), inania, vacuus; (*rain*), vanus, inutilis, inutilis; — *title*, merum nomen, merus titulus; *to be —*, inanem esse, vacuum esse, vacare; *to grow —*, inanem fieri, inanescere; *an — fellow*, fatuus, insulsus; — *words*, inania verba.
EMPTY, *TO*, *v. t.*, vacuare, evacuaire; exhaurire, inanire, exinanire; *to empty a pond*, stagnum desiccare.
EMPTYING, *n.*, exinanitio.
EMPURPLED, *adj.*, purpureo colore tinctus.
EMPYREAL, *adj.*, empyreus.
EMPYREAN, *n.*, æther.
EMULATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*rival*), alicui invidere or æmulari; aliquid or cum aliquo æmulari; (*imitate*), æmulari, imitari, imitando effingere or exprimere, imitatione æsequi or consequi.
EMULATION, *n.*, æmulatio.
EMULATOR, *n.*, æmulus.
EMULOUS, *adj.*, æmulus.
EMULOUSLY, *adv.*, cum æmulatione.
EMULGENT, *adj.*, emulgens.
EMULSION, *n.*, lac medicinale.
EMUNCTORIES, *n.*, *pl.*, glandule recipiendis humoribus accommodatæ.
ENABLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicui vires sufficere, subministrare, suppeditare.
ENABLING, *n.*, virium suppeditatio or subministratio.
ENACT, *TO*, *v. t.*, decernere, sancire; legem facere, jubere, ferre, accipere.
ENACTER, *n.*, legum lator.
ENACTING, *n.*, sanctio.

ENACTMENT, *n.*, populi iussum, senatus consultum, decretum, lex.
ENAMEL, *n.*, vitrum metallicum, encaustura; opus vitri metalli.
ENAMEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, encausto pingere, vitrum metallicum inducere.
ENAMELLER, *n.*, encaustæ, metalli inustor.
ENAMELLING, *n.*, ars encaustica.
ENAMoured OF, *adj.*, alicuius amore accensus, captus, inflammatus; *to grow enamoured of*, alicuius amore accendi.
ENARRATION, *n.*, enarratio.
ENCAMP, *TO*, *v. t.*, castra metari; castra ponere, collocare, constituere.
ENCAMPMENT, *n.*, castra.
ENCHAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, catenis vincire, compedibus compescere.
ENCHANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, incantare, fascinare; (*or-pitrate*), capere, rapere, delinire.
ENCHANTER, *n.*, magus, veneficus; incantator.
ENCHANTING, *n.*, incantatio, fascinatio.
ENCHANTINGLY, *adv.*, blandissime, jucundissime.
ENCHANTMENT, *n.*, incantamentum, carmen fascinum.
ENCHANTRESS, *n.*, venefica.
ENCHASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, auro inserere.
ENCIRCLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cingere, circumstare, circumscdere, seipre, circumseipre, circumdare.
ENCLOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, includere, claudere, concludere, cingere, seipre, circumseipre, circumcludere, circumdare.
ENCLOSING, *n.*, inclusio, circumsepio, circummunitio.
ENCLOSURE, *n.*, septum, sepimentum, conceptum.
ENCOMIST, *n.*, laudator, encomiastes.
ENCOMIUM, *n.*, laus, laudatio, encomium.
ENCOMPASS, *TO*, *v. t.*, ambire, circumdare, cingere.
ENCOMPASSING, *n.*, complexus, ambitus.
ENCOUNTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, congrédi, occurrere, confingere.
ENCOUNTER, *n.* (*meeting*), congressus, occur-sus; (*fight*), certamen, pugna, prælium, dimicatio, concursus.
ENCOURAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, animare, instigare, hortari, exhortari, adhortari, citare, incitare, confirmare, animum addere; *to encourage peaceful arts*, pacis artes fovère; *to encourage by applause*, plaudere.
ENCOURAGEMENT, *n.*, hortatus, hortatio, confirmatio, stimulatio, incitatio, cohortatio, incitamentum, stimulus, hortamentum; *to med with encouragement*, rebus ad aliquid agendum necessaria suppeditari.
ENCOURAGER, *n.*, hortator, adhortator, insti-mulator, exstimulator.
ENCROACH, *TO*, *v. t.*, invadere, irreptare, intrudere, involare; *to encroach upon one's rights*, alicuius ius violare.
ENCROACHMENT, *n.*, vis, violatio, injuria illata; impetus in res alienas factus.
ENCUMBER, *TO*, *v. t.*, impedire, præpedire, implicare, negotiis distringere.
ENCUMBRANCE, *n.*, mora, impedimentum, impedito.
END, *n.* (*extremity*), finis, extremum, terminus, meta; (*event, issue*), eventus, exitus; (*aim, design*), consilium; *at the end of the street*, in ultima platea; *at the end of the year*, exeunte anno; *the farthest ends of the earth*, ultimæ terrarum oræ; *the end or plot of a play*, exitus, catastrophe; *an ill end*, exitium, perniciës; *in the end*, demum, denique, tandem; *the latter end of summer*, extremum æstas; *upon end*, erectus; *near an end*, prope ad finem adductus; *to bring to an end*, conficere, perficere, ad finem adducere or perducere; *about the end of his life*, extremo vitæ tempore; *with this end in view*, hac mente, hoc consilio; *to the end that*, &c., eo consilio, ut, &c.; *to what end?* quorsum? *to the same end*, eodem; *for which end*, quocirca, quæ de causa; *for this end*, huius rei causa; *to no end*, frustra, nequiquam.
END, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, finire, terminare, alicuius or alicui rei finem facere; concludere; (2) *v. t.*, finire, terminari, desinere, finem habere or capere, exitum habere, evenire.

ENDANGER

ENDANGER, TO, v. t., in periculum, or discrimen, adducere, or vocare.

ENDEAR, TO, v. t., obligare; demereri, devincire; carum reddere.

ENDEARMENT, n. (lore), amor; (charm, attraction), venus, venustas, gratia; blandimenta, lenocinia; (dalliance), lusus.

ENDEAVOR, n., contentio, intentio, opera, labor, conatus, studium, nixus; with great endeavor, enixus, summo opere.

ENDEAVOR, TO, v. t., conari, niti, eniti, moliri, studere, operam dare or navare; to endeavor to get, consecrari, expetere, ad aliquid adspirare; to endeavor earnestly, contendere, summa ope aniti.

ENDEAVORING, n., conatus, nixus.

ENDING, n., of a thing, rei absolutio, exitus, eventus; ending of a controversy, controversiæ directio; ending of a word, vocis terminatio.

ENDITE, ENDICT, TO, v. t. (accuse), actionem or item alicui intendere, alicui in jus vocare; (dictate), dictare.

ENDITEMENT, n., accusatio.

ENDIVE, n., intubus, intubum; fendivla.

ENDLESS, adj., infinitus, nullis finibus circumscriptus, sine carens; sempiternus, perennis, æternus.

ENDLESSLY, adv., infinite, ad infinitum; in perpetuum, in æternum, semper.

ENDLESSNESS, n., infinitas; immortalitas, sempiternitas; infinitum tempus.

ENDING, adv., recta; rectus.

ENDORSE, TO, v. t., in tergo scribere or inscribere.

ENDORSEMENT, n., in aversa parte nominis inscriptio.

ENDORSER, n., qui nomen suum in aversa parte inscribit.

ENDOW, TO, v. t. (give a portion), dotare, dotem præbere; to endow the mind, animum instruere, ornare.

ENDOWMENT, n. (giving), donatio; (gift), donum, munus, dos; endowment by will, legatum.

ENDUE, TO, v. t., donare, dotare; imbucare.

ENDURANCE, n. (patience), tolerantia, patientia; (duration), duratio.

ENDURE, TO, v. t. (bear, suffer), ferro, pati; tolerare; (continue), durare, perdurare; able to endure, patiens; having endured, passus, perpessus; not to be endured, intolrabilis, non ferendus.

ENDURING, n., tolerantia, patientia; (continuing), duratio; enduring long, diuturnus; enduring forever, æternus, sempiternus, perennis.

ENDWISE, adv., recte.

ENEMY, n., inimicus, adversarius; hostis; dead by —, inimicissimus, hostis infestissimus; stubborn —, perduellus; of an —, hostilis, hosticus; like an —, hostiliter, inimice, infeste, infense; to make one's self enemies, odium contrahere.

ENERGETIC, adj., magna vi præditus, valens, vehement.

ENERGY, n., vis, virtus, efficacia.

ENERVATE, TO, v. t., enervare, debilitare, infirmare.

ENERVATION, n., debilitatio, infirmatio.

ENFEEBLE, TO, v. t., infirmare, debilitare; vires imminuere or comminuere.

ENFEEBLING, n., infirmatio, debilitatio, virium infractio.

ENFEOFF, TO, v. t., fidei alicujus committere, credere, concedere.

ENFORCE, TO, v. t. (compel), compellere, cogere; (strengthen), confirmare, roborare, corroborare; to enforce by argument, argumento confirmare; to enforce by necessity, adigere, subigere.

ENFORCEMENT, n., confirmatio; inculcatio.

ENFORCER, n., qui cogit, impulsor.

ENFRANCHISE, TO, v. t. (a slave), manumittere, manu emittere, ad pileum vocare; (make free of a city), alicuius civitate donare.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, n., civitatis donatio; vindicta.

ENGAGE, TO, (1) v. t., obligare, devincire; to — one's word, spondere, vadit, fidem obstringere, fidem suam interponere, vadimonium præstare; to — one's self in a thing, se aliqua re implicare, miscere; in se aliquid auspicare; (2) v. t., to — in battle, confligere, concurrere, congressi; proelio conficere, inire or committere, manus conserere.

ENGAGEMENT, n. (fight), pugna, proslum,

ENRAGED

certamen, congressus, concursus; (passing one's word), sponsio, vadimonium; to be under an engagement, plurimum alicui debere, alicui devinciri.

ENGAGING, adj. (pleasant), jucundus, suavis, gratus.

ENGENDER, TO, v. t., generare, gignere.

ENGENDERING, n., generatio; of engendering, genitalis, genitivus.

ENGINE, n., machina, machinatio, machinamentum; (device), artificium, techna, strophæ; military engines, tormenta; fire-engine, siphon, machina ad ignem exstinguendum.

ENGINEER, n., machinator, machinarum artifex; architectus militaris.

ENGIRD, TO, v. t., cingere, circumcingere.

ENGRAVE, TO, v. t., incidere, insculpere, scalpere, cælare.

ENGRAVER, n., sculptor, cælator; engraver of gems, gemmarum sculptor; engraver in copper, chalcographus.

ENGRAVING, n., sculptura, cælatura; engraving in copper, chalcographia; (figure), figura aenea, imago.

ENGROSS, TO, v. t. (buy up), coëmere, merceis flagellare; (occupy), occupare; to engross a deed, in tabulis inferre or referre; to engross a writing, latius exscribere, majusculis litteris exarare.

ENGROSSER, n., merceis flagellator, monopolæ.

ENGULF, TO, v. t., ingurgitare.

ENHANCE THE PRICE, TO, v. t., pretium augere or accendere; to enhance the price of victuals, annonam flagellare or lucendare.

ENHANCEMENT, n., pretii auctio or auctus.

ENHANCER, n., pretii auctor, merceis corrogator.

ENIGMA, n., ænigma.

ENIGMATICAL, adj., ænigmaticus, obscurus.

ENJOIN, TO, v. t., injungere, jubere, mandare, Imperare, præcipere.

ENJOINER, n., mandator.

ENJOY, TO, v. t., frui, uti, possidere; to enjoy one's self, æscæ oblectare.

ENJOYER, n., fructus percceptor.

ENJOYMENT, n., fructus perceptio, possessio; enjoyments, voluptates.

ENKINDLE, TO, v. t., accendere.

ENLARGE, TO, (1) v. t. (extend, increase), amplificare, ampliare, augere, dilatare, extendere; (set free), vinculis exsolvere, e custodia emittere, liberare; to enlarge a house, accessionem ædibus facere or adjungere; (2) v. t., to enlarge upon, copiose, fuse or late de aliqua re loqui.

ENLARGER, n., amplificator.

ENLARGING, ENLARGEMENT, n., amplificatio, laxatio, relaxatio; laxamentum; enlarging out of prison, e custodia, emissio, liberatio.

ENLIGHTEN, TO, v. t., illuminare, collustrare, illustrare; lucem afferre; figur.: crudire, excolere.

ENLIGHTENING, n., illustratio, illuminatio.

ENLIST, TO, v. t., milites conscribere; to enlist one's self, militiæ nomen dare.

ENLISTING, n., militum conscriptio.

ENLIVEN, TO, v. t., animare, hilarare, exhilarare, lætificare; animum addere or renovare.

ENLIVENER, n., animator.

ENLIVENING, n., animatio; animi relaxatio.

ENMITY, n., inimicitia, simultas, odium; to be at enmity with one, inimicitias cum aliquo habere.

ENNOBLE, TO, v. t., nobilitare, ornare, illustrare; (make a nobleman), in nobilium ordinem adscribere or adsciscere.

ENODATION, n., enodatio.

ENORMITY, n. (disorder), confusio, perturbatio; (heinousness), atrocitas, immanitas; (great crime), scelus, nefas, facinus atrox, flagitium immane.

ENORMOUS, adj. (excessive), enormis, vastus; (heinous), nefandus, nefarius, atrox.

ENOUGH, adv., affinit, abunde, sat, satis; it is —, satis est, sufficit; not —, parum; sure —, verissime, admodum certe; it is true —, verissimum or certissimum est; — and to spare, satis superque.

ENRAGE, TO, v. t., irritare, in furorem agere, in rabiem propellere, ira inflammare or incendere.

ENRAGED, adj., irritatus, effertus, in furorem actus, ira incensus, furore correptus or percutus, sævus; to become —, furore incendi, ira exardescere, exardescere; to be much —, gravis commoveri.

ENRAGING, *n.*, irritatio.

ENRAILED, *part.*, lætitia or gaudio perfusus.

ENRICH, TO, *v. t.*, ditare, locupletare; augere; to *enrich the ground*, fructuosum reddere, fecundare, lætificare, saginare solum.

ENRICHING, *n.*, (of the ground), agri or soli saginatio.

ENROBE, TO, *v. t.*, investire, ornare.

ENROBED, *adj.*, (of a Roman), togatus.

ENROLL, TO, *v. t.*, inscribere, adscribere; in acta publica referre; in litteras publicas conscribere; (*enlist soldiers*), milites conscribere, nomina in militiam colligere.

ENROLLING, ENROLMENT, *n.*, in acta publica relatio, in tabulas conscriptio.

ENSCONCE, TO, *v. t.*, circumvallare, vallo or aggere circumdare, munire; tegere.

ENSHRINE, TO, *v. t.*, consecrare.

ENSIGN, *n.*, (color), vexillum, signum militare; *ensigns displayed*, signa erecta, explicata; *ensigns folded up*, signa supina; an *ensign*, *ensign-bearer*, signifer, vexillarius.

ENSLAVE, TO, *v. t.*, in servitutem redigere.

ENSNARE, TO, *v. t.*, illaquare, irretire.

ENSNARER, *n.*, qui insidias struit.

ENSUE, TO, *v. t.*, sequi, consequi, succedere; postea contingere.

ENTAILURE, ENTAILMENT, *n.*, trabes.

ENTAIL, *n.*, libellus rem hæredi addictus.

ENTAIL, TO, *v. t.*, addicere; hereditatem perpetuam posteris tradere.

ENTANGLE, TO, *v. t.*, irretire, impedire, præpedire.

ENTANGLEMENT, *n.*, implicatio, implexus, impeditio, involutio.

ENTER, TO, (1) *v. t.*, inire, ingredi; to — *by violence*, irrumperere, invadere, se intrudere; to — *by stealth*, irrepere, furtim intrare; to — *into service*, operam alicui locare; to — *into a bond for appearance*, vadimonium promittere; to — *into a league*, fœdas inire or facere; to — *into a conference*, colloquium inire; to — *into friendship*, amicitiam cum aliquo jungere; to — *upon an estate*, hereditatem adire, capessere; to — *upon a design*, consilium inire, capere; (2) *v. t.*, to — *in a book*, inscribere, in commentarium referre; to — *in an account*, in rationes or in codicem referre; to — *one's self a soldier*, militia nomen dare, sacramentum se obligare; to — *an action against one*, dicam alicui scribere.

ENTERING, *n.*, ingressio, introitus.

ENTERLACE, TO, *v. t.*, intextere, intexere, internectere, conserere.

ENTERLACING, *n.*, contextus, intextus.

ENTERPRISE, *n.*, captum, inceptum; conatus; opus, facinus, ausum.

ENTERPRISING, *adj.*, promptus, strenuus, acer; *n.*, molitio, susceptio.

ENTERTAIN, TO, *v. t.*, (keep), alere, sustentare; (treat), accipere, excipere; tractare; (divert), oblectare; (lodge), hospitio accipere; (admit or believe), admittere, credere, recipere; to — *a hope*, spera concipere; to — *one with stories*, adventum fabularum narrare; to — *one's self with pleasure*, jucunditati se dare.

ENTERTAINER, *n.*, hospes.

ENTERTAINING, *adj.*, jucundus, delectans, gratus.

ENTERTAINMENT, *n.*, (lodging), hospitium; (feast), convivium, epula; (amusement), delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum.

ENTHRALL, TO, *v. t.*, mancipare, in servitutem redigere.

ENTHRALMENT, *n.*, servitus, servitium.

ENTHRONE, TO, *v. t.*, in solio collocare; alicui regnum deferre.

ENTHUSIASM, *n.*, numinis afflatus, divinus impetus, mens incitata, spiritus divinus, æstus or fervor ingenui; (*high zeal*), studium ardens, ardor, fervor; (*fanaticism*), fanaticus error or furor.

ENTHUSIAST, *n.*, (fanatic), homo fanaticus; *enthusiast for truth*, acerrimus veri defensor.

ENTHUSIASTIC, *adj.*, fanaticus; acer, ardens, vehemens.

ENTICE, TO, *v. t.*, allucere, pellere; sollicitare, delinire; to *entice away*, blanditiis abducere.

ENTICEMENT, *n.*, illecebra, blanditiæ, pellacia, lenocinium, incitatio.

ENTICER, *n.*, allector, delinitor.

ENTICING, *adj.*, blandus, illecebrosus, pellax.

ENTIRE, *adj.*, (whole), integer, solidus, totus; (*unincorrupted*), incorruptus, sincerus, purus; *entire victory*, victoria absoluta; *entire friend*, amicus intimus.

ENTIRELY, *adv.*, (wholly), in totum, in solidum, ex æsse; (*altogether*), omnino, prorsus; (*purely*), integre, sincere, incorrupte; (*dearly*), unice, conjuncte, care, intime, amanter.

ENTIRENESS, *n.*, integritas; sanitas.

ENTITLE, TO, *v. t.*, appellare, nominare, inscribere; to be *entitled to an estate*, jus hereditatem adeundi habere.

ENTITLING, *n.*, appellatio, inscriptio.

ENTITY, *n.*, res, tentitas, ens.

ENTOMB, TO, *v. t.*, intumulare, tumulare, humare, condere, sepelire.

ENTRAILS, *n.*, *pl.*, intestina, viscera, exta.

ENTRANCE, *n.*, introitus, ingressus, aditus; *entrance into a college*, in collegium admissio; — *by force*, irruptio, incurso; to *make a public*, triumphali pompa per urbem vehi; to *deny an*, prohibere janua.

ENTRANCE, TO, *v. t.*, volupatè perfundere, suavissime afficere, ad se convertere et rapere.

ENTRANCEMENT, *n.*, summa voluptas.

ENTRAP, TO, *v. t.*, illaquare, inescare; decipere; casibus irretire, inescare.

ENTRAPPING, *n.*, deceptio.

ENTREAT, TO, *v. t.*, orare, rogare, obsecrare; *I entreat you*, a te queso; to — *often*, rogitare; to — *humbly*, supplicare; to — *earnestly*, obnixè rogare, etiam atque etiam rogare; to — *gently*, demulcere.

ENTREATER, *n.*, precator, deprecator.

ENTREATY, *n.*, precatio, deprecatio; *humble* —, obsecratio, supplicatio; *solemn* —, obtestatio; *requent* —, rogatio; *by* —, precario, prece, rogatu; *got by* —, exoratus, precarius.

ENTRY, *n.*, introitus, aditus, ingressus; — *to a house*, atrium, vestibulum; to *give* —, intronittere, admittere, aditum dare; — *in an account-book*, res in codicem relata; — *of a debt*, nomen.

ENTWINE, TO, *v. t.*, convolvere, involvere.

ENUMERATE, TO, *v. t.*, enumerare, recensere.

ENUMERATION, *n.*, enumeratio, recensio.

ENUNCIATION, *n.*, enunciatio; enunciatum.

ENVELOP, TO, *v. t.*, involvere, implicare, cooperire.

ENVELOPE, *n.*, involucrum, integumentum.

ENVENOM, TO, *v. t.*, venenare, veneno tingere or inficere.

ENVIALE, *adj.*, invidendus, beatus, fortunatus.

ENVIER, *n.*, invidens, invidus, malignus.

ENVIOUS, *adj.*, invidens, invidus, illudus, malignus.

ENVIRON, TO, *v. t.*, cingere, circumcingere; sepire, conspire; ambire, circumcludere, circumdare.

ENVIRONS, *n.*, *pl.*, omnis circum ager, vicinitas, vicinia.

ENVOY, *n.*, legatus, missus.

ENVY, *n.*, invidia, livor, malignitas; obrectatio.

ENVY, TO, *v. t.*, alicui invidere; to *envy somewhat*, subinvidere; to *envy one a thing*, invidere alicui aliquid; to be *envied*, invidia premi; *I am envied*, mihi invidetur.

EPACT, *n.*, dies intercalares, epactæ.

EPHEMERAL, *adj.*, unius diel, qui unum diem vivit.

EPHEMERIS, *n.*, ephemeris.

EPHEMERIST, *n.*, ephemeridum scriptor.

EPIC, *adj.*, epicus; *n.*, poema or carmen epicum.

EPICURE, *n.*, epicureus, homo delicatus et luxuriosus, homo subtilis palati; to *play the epicure*, delicate or luxuriose vivere, voluptatibus indulgere.

EPICUREAN, *adj.*, epicureus; (*sensual*), delicatus, luxuriosus.

EPICURISM, *n.*, luxuria, vita delicata, gula, ingluvies.

EPIDEMIC DISEASE, morbus epidemicus, pestilentialis.

EPIGRAM, *n.*, epigramma.

EPIGRAMMATIC, *adj.*, epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATIST, *n.*, epigrammatum scriptor.

EPILEPSY, *n.*, morbus comitialis, epilepsia.

EPILEPTIC, *adj.*, epilepticus.

EPILOGUE, *n.*, epilogus.

EPIPHANY, *n.*, epiphania.

EPISCOPACY, *n.*, dignitas episcopalis, episcopatus.

EPISCOPAL, *adj.*, episcopalis.

EPISODE, *n.*, episodium; excursus, degressus.

EPISTLE, *n.*, epistola, littera; *epistle in divine worship*, lectio epistolica; *small epistle*, epistolum.

EPISTOLARY, *adj.*, epistolarius, epistollis conveniens, epistolicius, per litteras.

EPITAPH, *n.*, sepulcri inscriptio, elogium tumulo inscriptum, titulus; *to write an epitaph*, titulum or elogium sepulcro inscribere.

EPITHALAMIUM, *n.*, carmen nuptiale.

EPITHET, *n.*, epithetum, appositum.

EPITOME, *n.*, compendium, epitome.

EPITOMIST, *n.*, qui in compendium redigit.

EPITOMIZE, *to, v. t.*, in compendium redigere.

EPOCH, *n.*, epocha, æra; ætas, tempus.

EQUABILITY, *n.*, æquabilitas, æquus animus, tranquillitas.

EQUABLE, *adj.*, æquabilis, æquo animo præditus; tranquillus.

EQUABLY, *adv.*, æquabiliter, æquo animo, patienter.

EQUAL, *adj.*, æqualis, par, æquus; *equal weight*, æquilibrium; *one's equals*, pares, consortes, æquales.

EQUAL TO, *v. t.*, æquare, æquiparare.

EQUALITY, *n.*, æqualitas, æquitas, paritas.

EQUALIZE, *to, v. t.*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare; (*make equable*), æquabilem facere, reddere.

EQUALING, EQUALIZING, *n.*, æquatio, exæquatio, æquiparatio.

EQUALLY, *adv.*, æque, æqualiter, pariter; (*impartially*), æquabiliter; (*one as well as the other*), æque, peræque, juxta.

EQUANIMITY, *n.*, æquus animus, æquitas animi; constantia.

EQUATION, *n.*, æquatio.

EQUATOR, *n.*, circulus æquinoctialis.

EQUERRY, *n.*, equiso, stabuli præfectus.

EQUESTRIAN, *adj.*, equestris.

EQUIDISTANT, *adj.*, ex æquo distans.

EQUILATERAL, *adj.*, æquis or paribus lateribus instructus.

EQUILIBRIUM, *n.*, par momentum, æquilibrium, æquilibrium.

EQUINOCTIAL, *adj.*, æquinoctialis.

EQUINOX, *n.*, æquinoctium.

EQUIP, *to, v. t.*, aliquem rebus necessariis instructure, alicui necessaria suppetitare; ornare.

EQUIPAGE, *n.*, instrumentum, ornatus; (*coach and horses*), carpentum et iumenta; *hunting* —, instrumentum venatorium; *the — of a nobleman*, apparatus, comitatus, pompa; *in full* —, copiose instructus.

EQUIPMENT, *n.*, apparatus, ornatus; vestimenta, cultus.

EQUIPOISE, *n.*, æquilibrium.

EQUITABLE, *adj.*, æquus, justus, æquitate præditus.

EQUITABLY, *adv.*, ut æquum est, ex æquo et bono.

EQUITY, *n.*, æquitas, æquum; *court of equity*, æquitatis curia.

EQUIVALENCE, *n.*, eadem via, par virtus.

EQUIVALENT, *adj.*, idem valens, ejusdem pretii; quod habet eandem vim; *to give an equivalent*, par pari reddere; *to be equivalent*, exæquare, eandem vim habere.

EQUIVOCAL, *adj.*, ambiguus, anceps, dubius.

EQUIVOCATE, *to, v. t.*, vocibus ambiguis uti, verbis æncipitibus ludere, callide mentiri.

EQUIVOCATION, EQUIVOCALNESS, *n.*, sermonis ambiguitas, in vocibus ambiguis collusio, amphibologia.

EQUIVOCATOR, *n.*, callide mendax, captiosus.

ERA, *n.*, epocha.

ERADICATE, *to, v. t.*, eradicare, exstirpare, radicibus evellere, tollere.

ERADICATION, *n.*, exstirpatio, radicle evulsio.

ERASE, *to, v. t.*, eradere, expungere, delere.

ERASURE, *n.*, litura.

ERE, *adv.*, antequam, priusquam; *ere long*, modo, brevi; *ere now*, ante hoc tempus.

ERECT, *adj.*, rectus, erectus.

ERECT, *to, v. t.* (*raise up*), erigere, arrigere, attollere; (*build*), ædificare, exædificare, fabricari, struere, construere.

ERECTION, *n.*, ædificatio, fabricatio, constructio, erectio; ædificium.

ERECTNESS, *n.*, erecta forma.

ERECTOR, *n.*, qui erigit, ædificator.

EREMITE, *n.*, solitudinis incolæ, deserta colens; eremita, anachoreta.

EREMITICAL, *adj.*, eremiticus.

EREWHILE, *adv.*, quondam, olim.

ERMINE, *n.*, mus Ponticus, mustela alba, mustela ermina (L.); (*the fur*), pellis mustelæ erminia.

ERMINED, *adj.*, tergis mustelarum albarum indutus.

ERR, *to, v. i.*, errare, aberrare, a recta via deflectere; (*mistake*), errare falli.

ERRAND, *n.*, mandatum, nuncius; *to do an —*, nunciare, mandata conficere or perferre; *to go on an —*, jussa capessere or exsequi; *to send on an —*, legare, ablegare, mittere.

ERRAND-GOER, *n.*, nuncius.

ERRANT, *adj.*, erraticus, errabundus.

ERRANTRY, *n.*, erratio, vagatio.

ERRATA, *n., pl.*, errata typographica, menda, errores.

ERRATIC, *adj.*, erraticus.

ERRING, *n.*, erratio; error.

ERRONEOUS, *adj.*, erroneus, falsus, errore implicitus or involutus.

ERRONEOUSLY, *adv.*, per errorem, falso, false.

ERRONEOUSNESS, *n.*, erratio, error.

ERROR, *n.*, error; erratum, delictum, lapsus, peccatum, mendum; *in an error*, deceptus, a vero avius, devius; *to be in error*, in errore esse or versari, errore captum esse.

ERUDITE, *adj.*, eruditus, doctus, eruditione ornatus, litteris tinctus.

ERUDITION, *n.*, eruditio, litteræ humaniores.

ERUPTION, *n.*, eruptio.

ESCAPE, *n.*, fuga, effugium.

ESCAPE, *to, v. i.*, evadere, effugere, aufugere, elabi; *to — by flight*, evolare, fuga se subducere or subtrahere; *to — privily*, subterfugere; *to — by struggling*, eluctari; *to — danger*, periculum vitare, declinare, effugere; *to — punishment*, iniquæ evadere, impunitum abire; *to — one's memory*, ex memoria excidere; *to let one —*, aliquem ex manibus dimittere.

ESCAPING, *n.*, fuga, evitatio, declinatio.

ESCHEW, *to, v. t.*, vitare, devitare, declinare; desugere, effugere.

ESCHEWING, *n.*, vitatio, devitatio, evitatio, fuga.

ESCORT, *n.*, præsidium.

ESCORT, *to, v. t.*, alicui præsidio esse; aliquem prosequi, deducere, committari.

ESCULENT, *adj.*, esculentus.

ESCUTHEON, *n.*, scutum, insignie gentilitium, tessera gentilitia.

ESPECIAL, *adj.*, præcipuus, peculiaris, summus.

ESPECIALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, præsertim, peculiariter; *most especially*, potissimum, maxime.

ESPOUSE, *to, v. t.*, despondere, desponsare; *to espouse one's cause*, alicui patrocinari, alicujus partes amplecti, ab aliquo stare.

ESPOUSALS, *n., pl.*, sponsalia.

ESPY, *to, v. t.*, speculari, observare, explorare, depicere; *to espy by chance*, adspicere, conspicere, videre; *sent out to espy*, emissarius.

ESPYING, *n.*, speculatio; *espying-place*, specula.

ESQUIRE, *n.*, armiger.

ESSAY, *n.*, tentatio, tentamen, experimentum, periculum, conatus; dissertatio.

ESSAY, *to, v. t.*, tentare, conari, periculum facere; experiri, aggredi.

ESSAYING, *n.*, conatus, conamen.

ESSENCE, *n.* (*being*), ens, quod eat; (*substance, nature*), essentia, substantia, vis; (*chemical extract*), essentia, liquor tenuissimus.

ESSENTIAL, *adj.*, in rei natura positus, ad ipsam rem pertinens, proprius; *essential circumstance*, caput rei, res gravissima.

ESSENTIALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, imprimis, necessario, vere.

ESTABLISH, *to, v. t.*, stabilire, sancire, confirmare, constituere, instituire.

ESTABLISHER, *n.*, firmator, stabilitor.

ESTABLISHING, *n.*, confirmatio, constitutio.

ESTABLISHMENT, *n.*, constitutio, institutio; confirmatio; institutum.

ESTATE, *n.* (*state*), status, conditio, ratio; (*property*), res, res familiaris; census, hereditas, bona, opes, divitiae; (*order of men*), or io; (*honor*), amplitudo, splendor, honor, dignitas, gradus honoris; (*personal*) —, bona quae testamento legari possunt; (*real*) —, bona quae hereditate descendunt; (*great*) —, res ampla, opes eximia, divitiae, latum patrimonium; (*small*) —, hereditolum; (*clear*) —, res familiaris alicui vacua; (*yearly*) —, redditus praedium or pecuniae annuae; (*man's*) —, aetas virilis; (*highest*) —, primatus, amplissimus dignitatis gradus; (*low*) —, res exigua, tenuis, angusta; conditio tenuis or humilis; (*restored to the former*) —, redintegratus, in integrum restitutus.

ESTEEM, *n.*, existimatio, aestimatio; pretium; honor; (*friendship*), amicitia; (*of no*) —, nullius pretii; (*to be in no*) —, nullo honore esse, nullius momenti putari; (*to be of some*) —, aliquo numero haberi.

ESTEEM, *TO*, *v. t.* (*rate*), aestimare, iudicare, habere, duere, pendere; (*judge*), existimare, autimare, opinari, reputare, statuere; (*admire*), admirari; (*love, value*), diligere, curam habere, magni facere or duere; (*to — alike*, eodem pretio habere; (*to — better*, antehabere, antepondere, praepondere; (*to — greatly*, magni facere, colere; (*iniqui* pendere, plurimi duere; (*to — little*, vili pendere, parvi duere, flocci facere; (*to — less*, posthabere, postponere; (*to — as nothing*, nihili facere or pendere, pro nihilo duere.

ESTEEEMER, *n.*, aestimator, existimator.

ESTIMABLE, *adj.* (*that may be estimated*), aestimabilis; (*valuable*), aestimatio dignus.

ESTIMATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aestimare, censere.

ESTIMATE, *ESTIMATION*, *n.*, aestimatio, census; pretium; (*judgment*), iudicium, sententia; (*great*) —, dignitas, auctoritas; (*of more*) —, pluri; (*of no*) —, vilis, inaudis, sordidus, contemptus, frivolus; (*of like*) —, eodem pretio, tanti.

ESTRANGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alienare, abalienare.

ESTRANGEMENT, *n.*, alienatio, abalienatio.

ESTUARY, *n.*, aestuarium, fretum; sinus maris.

ETCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, aqua forti corrodere.

ETERNAL, *adj.*, aeternus, sempiternus, perpetuus.

ETERNALIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aeternum facere, immortalitati consecrare; ad sempiternam memoriam propagare.

ETERNALLY, *adv.*, perpetuo, semper, nunquam non.

ETERNITY, *n.*, aeternitas, tempus infinitum, aevum sempiternum; vita aeterna, vita altera; (*for all eternity*, in aeternum, in omne tempus; (*from all eternity*, ab aeternitate, ex aeterno tempore, ab infinito tempore.

ETHER, *n.*, aether.

ETHEREAL, *adj.*, aethereus, aethereus.

ETHICAL, *adj.*, ad mores pertinentis, moralis, ethicus.

ETHICS, *n., pl.*, mores, ethica, doctrina de moribus.

ETHNIC, *adj.*, ethnicus, paganus.

ETIQUETTE, *n.*, boni mores, urbanitas.

ETYMOLOGICAL, *adj.*, etymologicus.

ETYMOLOGIST, *n.*, etymologus.

ETYMOLOGY, *n.* (*derivation*), originatio, etymologia; (*origin*), origo, etymon; (*the science of etymology*), etymologicus.

EUCCHARIST, *n.*, eucharistia.

EULOGY, *n.*, laudatio, laus, laudes.

EUNUCH, *n.*, eunuchus, semivir, eunuchus.

EUPHONY, *n.*, sonus, numerus, euphonia.

EVACUATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vacuare, evacuare, exaurire; (*to evacuate a town*, oppido decedere, ab oppido cedere.

EVACUATION, *n.*, evacuatio, exanlatio.

EVACUATIVE, *adj.*, purgans, catharticus.

EVAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, evadere, devitare, vitare; (*to evade an argument*, argumentum cludere.

EVADING, *n.*, fuga, effugium.

EVANESCENT, *adj.*, evanescent, fluxus.

EVANGELICAL, *adj.*, evangelicus.

EVANGELIST, *n.*, evangelista.

EVAPORATE, *TO*, *v. i.*, in vaporem abire, solvi, dissolvi.

EVAPORATION, *n.*, exhalatio, exspiratio.

EVASION, *n.* (*shift*), artificium, ars, fallacia, techna, strophia; (*cunning evasion*, vafamentum.

EVASIVE, *adj.*, vaser, versutus, fallax.

EVE, *n.*, profestum, vigilia; (*Christmas-eve*, pri-

die diei Christi natalis; (*Easter-eve*, paschatis vigiliae, pridie paschatis; (*to be on the eve of doing a thing*, aliquid facturum esse; (*we are on the eve of it*, impendit, imminet nobis.

EVEN, *adj.* (*plain*), aequus, planus; (*equable*), aequabilis; sibi constans, tranquillus; (*equitable*), aequus; (*not odd*), par; (*I will be even with you*, par pari referam; (*to play at even or odd*, par impar ludere; (*to make even*, aquare, adquare, exquare; (*smooth*), complanare, levigare, polire; (*to lay even with the ground*, solo adquare.

EVEN, *adv.* (*also*), etiam, quoque, omnino, vel; (*namely*), utpote, nimirum, scilicet; (*even as*, quemadmodum, sicut, aequo atque, perinde ac si; (*is it even so?* sicine est? (*it is even so*, sic est profecto; (*even as the matter requires*, prout res postulat; (*it is even night*, nox iustat, imminet, appetit; (*even from*, jam a, jam inde a, usque a; (*even now*, jam nunc, modo; (*even then*, jam tum, jam tunc; (*even there*, ibi).

EVEN, **EVENING**, **EVENTIDE**, *n.*, vesper, vespertus, vespera; (*towards evening*, ad or sub vespertum; (*at —*, vespere; (*late at —*, pervespere; (*done at —*, vespertinus, serotinus; (*the — before*, pridie vespere; (*sets in*, vespescit; (*— draws on*, ad- vespescit; (*it is —*, vespere; (*— work*, lucubratio, labor vespertinus.

EVENING, *n.* (*making even*), aequatio, exaequatio.

EVEN-HANDED, *adj.*, incorruptus, integer, aequus.

EVENLY, *adv.*, aequaliter, ex aequo; constanter, aequo animo.

EVENNESS, *n.* (*equality*), aequalitas; (*smoothness*), levitas, levor; (*evenness of temper*, aequus animus.

EVENT, *n.*, eventum, eventus, casus, res; (*issue*), exitus, finis; (*for all events*, ad omnem eventum, ad omnes casus; (*at all events*, utcumque res ceciderit; certo, profecto.

EVENTFUL, *adj.*, rebus gestis nobilitatus, memorabilis.

EVENTUALLY, *adv.*, ad ultimum, ad extremum, denique.

EVER, *adv.* (*always*), semper, usque, perpetuo; (*at any time*), unquam, ullo tempore; (*any*, equis, equisquam, numquam; (*whoever*, quisquis; (*whenever*, quandoocumque; (*howsoever*, utcumque; (*if ever*, si quando unquam; (*ever so rich*, quamvis ditissimus; (*as soon as ever I can*, quam citissime; (*ever since*, jam inde a; jam usque a; (*ever after*, inde ab illo tempore; (*ever and anon*, subinde, identidem; (*ever before*, usque antea; (*forever*, in omne tempus, in perpetuum, perpetuo.

EVERFLOWING, *adj.*, perennis, jugis.

EVERGREEN, *adj.*, semper virens.

EVERLASTING, *adj.*, sempiternus, aeternus, perpetuus.

EVERLASTINGLY, *adv.*, perpetuo, in perpetuum.

EVERLASTINGNESS, *n.*, aeternitas.

EVERY, *adj. pron.*, quique; (*adj.*, quique; quilibet, quivis; omnis; singuli; (*every body*, *every one*, unusquisque; (*every day*, quotidie, in dies; (*every whit*, omnino, prorsus; (*on every side*, usquequaque, undique, undecumque; (*every way*, quoquoque, usquequoque; (*every where*, ubique gentium, ubique loci, nusquam non; (*passim*; (*every year*, singulis annis, quotannis; (*every fifth year*, quinto quoque anno.

EVICT, *TO*, *v. t.*, evincere, convincere, probare.

EVICITION, *n.*, evictio, probatio; (*eviction against a prisoner*, iudicium.

EVIDENCE, *n.* (*proof*), argumentum, testimonium, probatio; (*witness*), testis; (*evidences*, documenta, testimonia; litterae, tabulae.

EVIDENCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, probare, testari.

EVIL, *adj.*, malus, pravus, improbus, nequam; (*very evil*, pessimus, corruptissimus; (*— doings*, maleficia, scelera; (*— minded*, malignus; (*— wishing*, malevolus.

EVIL, *n.* (*misfortune*), malum, casus adversus, incommodum, damnum; (*the king's evil*, morbus regius; (*to do evil*, male facere; (*evil-doer*, maleficus, sceleratus, scelustus.

EVINC, *TO*, *v. t.*, evincere, probare; ostendere, declarare; indicare.

EVOLVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, evolvere.

EVOLUTION, *n.*, evolutio, explicatio, explanatio; (*of an army*), decursio, decursus.

EVULSION, n., evulsio.

EWEL, n., ovis femina; *ewe-lamb*, agna, ovicula.

EXACT, adj. (*accurate*), exactus, accuratus, exquisitus, perfectus; (*punctual*), temporis observantissimus; (*strict*), severus, rigidus.

EXACT, TO, v. t. (*demand*), exigere, flagitare, enfligare, imperare; (*exert*), exprimere, extorquere; *to exact in price*, pretium augere, nimis care vendere.

EXACTER, n., exactor.

EXACTION, n., exactio; *grievous exaction*, oppressio.

EXACTLY, adv., exacte, apte, exquisite, concinne, ad unguem, ad amissum, accurate, affabile.

EXACTNESS, n. (*accuracy*), accuratio; (*neatness*), concinnitas, concientia.

EXAGGERATE, TO, v. t. (*heap together*), exaggerare, cumulare, accumulare; (*aggravate*), aggravare, aggravare: *to exaggerate in speech*, verbia augere, in majus extollere, verba exasperare; *to exaggerate in action*, modum excedere.

EXAGGERATING, EXAGGERATION, n., exaggeratio, accumulatio; tractatio veritatis.

EXAGITATE, TO, v. t., exagitare, angere, vexare.

EXALT, TO, v. t. (*lift up*), exaltare, offerre, evehire; (*praise*), extollere, celebrare, laudibus offerre.

EXALTING, EXALTATION, n., elatio, evectio.

EXAMINATION, n., examen; inquisitio, disquisitio, interrogatio; *examination of accounts*, rationum comparatio et disquisitio; *curious examination of matters*, cognitio, inquisitio, ventilatio.

EXAMINE, TO, v. t. (*ask questions*), examinare, interrogare, percutari; (*weigh, consider*), expendere, perpendere; *to examine an accused person*, eum interrogare: *to — one's self*, in sese inquirere et descendere; *to — precisely*, cognoscere, inquirere, scrutari, ventilare.

EXAMINER, n., percutator, quæstor.

EXAMINING, n., examinatio, percutatio.

EXAMPLE, n., exemplum; exemplar, documentum; specimen; auctoritas; *example to form a noun or verb by*, paradigma; *to set an —*, exemplum præbere, exemplo esse; *as for —*, exempli gratia, verbi causa, ut, velut.

EXANIMATE, adj., exanimus or exanimis.

EXASPERATE, TO, v. t., exasperare, exacerbare, iram allicuius accendere, irritare, iratum reddere, incensare.

EXASPERATION, n., irritatio, provocatio; ira.

EXCAVATE, TO, v. t., excavare.

EXCAVATION, n., excavatio.

EXCEED, TO, (1) v. t., excedere, transcendere, vincere, superare, præstare; (2) *v. i.* (*abound excessively*), luxuriare, abundare, affluere; *to exceed in riches*, præpollere.

EXCEEDING, adj. (*surpassing*), excellens, præstans, supereminens, egregius, eximius; (*excessive*), nimis, immodicus; *adv.*, valde, vehementer; *exceedingly well*, optime; *exceedingly rich*, ditissimus.

EXCEEDINGLY, adv., exime, egregie, præclare.

EXCEL, TO, (1) v. t., excellere, emine, (2) *v. t.*, antecellere, antere, antevincere, præstare, superare, vincere, antecedere; *to strive to excel*, emulari.

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, n., excellentia, eminentia, præstantia; (*a title*), vir illustrissimus.

EXCELLENT, adj., excellens, eximius, egregius, emineus, præclarus, præcellens, præstans, conspicuus, illustris; *passing excellent*, periniquis, perillustris; *the most excellent*, summus, primus, præstantissimus.

EXCEPT, conj., nisi, nisi; *except that*, nisi quod, nisi si; *prop.*, præter, extra.

EXEPT, TO, v. t. (*exclude*), excipere, eximere, excludere; (*make an exception against*), oppugnare, repudiare, obijcere.

EXEPTION, n., exceptio; *without exception*, sine exceptione; *to take exception*, offendi; *to lay exceptions against*, prescribere.

EXEPTIONABLE, adj., reprehendendus, vitiosus, mendosus.

EXEPTIOUS, adj., qui facile offenditur.

EXCESS, n., excessus; (*exuberance*), cumulus, abundantia; (*over-indulgence*), intemperantia, incontinentia, luxus, luxuria, luxurie.

EXCESSIVE, adj., nimis, immodicus, immoderatus, profusus, prodigius, intemperatus, redundans.

EXCESSIVENESS, n., immoderatio, profusio, superfluitas.

EXCHANGE, TO, v. t., permutare, commutare; (*barter*), cambire; *to exchange compliments*, invicem salutare.

EXCHANGE, n., mutatio, commutatio, permutatio; pecunie permutanda: pretium; (*place where merchants meet*), exambium, byrsa, forum; *bill of exchange*, syngrapha; *to draw a bill of —*, syngrapham conscribere, pecuniam perscribere; — *of kindnesses*, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque.

EXCHANGER, n., mensarius, argentiarius, nummularius, trapezita.

EXCHANGING, n., commutatio, permutatio.

EXCHIEFER, n., thesaurarius; ærarium, fiscus; *clerk of the exchequer*, librarius.

EXCISEABLE, adj., quod tributum solvere debet.

EXCISE, n., tributum, census, vectigal rerum venalium.

EXCISEMAN, n., exactor vectigalium, tributii exactor, publicanus.

EXCISION, n., excisio, amputatio.

EXCITE, TO, v. t., excitare, concitare, instigare, incitare, stimulare; *excite*, accendere, commovere.

EXCITER, n., stimulator, irritator.

EXCITING, EXCITEMENT, n., excitatio, incitatio, irritatio, provocatio.

EXCLAIM, TO, v. t., exclamare, inclamare, vociferare; *to proclaim against*, in aliquid declamare; *exclaimed against*, rumore publico notatus, suffragiis populi damnatus.

EXCLAIMER, n., clamator, prædicator, vociferator.

EXCLAIMING AGAINST, n., oppugnatio, convicium.

EXCLAMATION, n., exclamatio, vociferatio.

EXCLUDE, TO, v. t., excludere, excipere.

EXCLUDING, EXCLUSION, n., exclusio.

EXCLUSIVE, adj., proprius; *exclusive right*, privilegium; *exclusively, adv.*, proprie, unico; *exclusive of*, præter; *preterquam*; extra; excepto aliquo, excepta aliqua re.

EXCOMMUNICATE, TO, v. t., sacris interdici, communione Christianorum excludere, texcommunicare.

EXCOMMUNICATION, n., sacrorum interdictio, texcommunicatio, anathema.

EXCORIATE, TO, v. t., deglubere, pellem detrahere, texcoriare.

EXCREMENT, n., excrementum; *excrements*, alvi purgationes.

EXCREMENTAL, adj., ad alvi purgationem pertinens, texcrementitius.

EXCRESCENCE, EXCRESCENCY, n., tuber, caro adnascens or adnata.

EXCRETION, n., excretio.

EXCRUCIATE, TO, v. t., cruciare, exercruciare, torquere, cruciatu afficere.

EXCRUCIATING, adj., crucians, exercrucians, acerbissimus.

EXCULPATE, TO, v. t., purgare, culpa liberare.

EXCURSION, n., excursio, digressio, digressus, egressus; *excursion into an enemy's country*, excursio, incursio, impressio, incursus, impetus.

EXCURSIVE, adj., vagus.

EXCUSABLE, adj., excusabilis, excusatione dignus, quod aliquid excusationis habet.

EXCUSE, n., excusatio, purgatio; causa.

EXCUSE, TO, v. t., excusare, a or de culpa liberare, purgare; *to — one's self on account of illness*, excusare morbum, valetudinem; *to — one from labor*, vindicare aliquem a labore; *to — a person (admit of his excuse)*, aliquid excusationem accipere, admittere; *to — a fault*, factum, peccatum clevare; *excuse me from doing this*, huius rei gratiam fac mihi; *to have or hold one excused*, condonare, lignoscere, excusatum aliquem habere.

EXUSER, n., qui excusat, texcusator.

EXUSING, n., excusatio, purgatio.

EXECRABLE, adj., execrabilis, execrandus, abominandus, detestandus, dirus, nefandus.

EXECRATE, TO, v. t., execrari, diris devovere.

EXECRATION, n., execratio, imprecatio, devotio; diræ.

EXECUTE, TO, v. t., exequi, conficere, perficere, efficere, facere; præstare, peragere; *to — the law*, legem exercere; *to — a will*, testamentum mortui curare; *to — the conditions of a treaty*, pacti conventique condiciones implere, perficere, servare;

to — a malefactor, supplicium capitis sumere de aliquo, supplicio capitis afficere, morte multare aliquem.

EXECUTION, *n.*, executio, effectio; — of a malefactor, capitis supplicium: to lead one to —, ad mortem ducere aliquem: to put a design in —, rem aggredi, capessere, conficere, peragere; place of execution, carnicena.

EXECUTIONER, *n.*, carnifex.

EXECUTIVE, *adj.*, ad rem exsequendam pertinens; executive power, imperium, administratio.

EXECUTOR, *n.*, executor, effector, confector; executor of a punishment, executor supplicii; executor of a will, testamenti curator.

EXECUTRIX, *n.*, testamenti curatrix.

EXEGETICAL, *adj.*, ad explicationem or illustrationem pertinens, exegeticus.

EXEMPLAR, *n.*, exemplar.

EXEMPLARILY, *adv.*, insigniter, conspieue, exempli causa.

EXEMPLARINESS OF LIFE, vita sic acta ut imitatione digna sit, vite sanctitas.

EXEMPLARY, *adj.*, optimus, summus, egregius, eximius, prestantissimus, singularis, rectus; (notable), insignis, conspicuus: an exemplary life, vita imitatione digna; an exemplary punishment, punishment insignis or ad exemplum de aliquo sumptum.

EXEMPLIFICATION, *n.*, exemplum, exemplar.

EXEMPLIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, exemplum allatis exponere, explicare, illustrare.

EXEMPLIFYING, *n.*, expositio or illustratio exemplis allatis confirmata.

EXEMPT, EXEMPTED, *adj.*, liber, immunis; exiers, liberatus, solutus; to be exempt, immunem fieri, rite donari.

EXEMPT, *TO*, *v. t.*, eximere, liberare, immunitatem ab aliqua re concedere.

EXEMPTION, *n.*, vacatio, immunitas.

EXERCISE, *n.*, exercitatio, usus; military —, exercitium, exercitatio; the — of an office, muneris functio or administratio; — of the body, exercitatio; exercises (games), ludi, certamina; place of —, palastra, gymnasium; first —, theocinium; Latin —, pensum Latine vertendum; delightful —, recreatio suavis.

EXERCISE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, exercere, tractare, facitare; colere, excolere; to — authority, dominari; to — an office, munus sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere; to — one's self in, operi aliquid inuenire, artem aliquam exercere, se in aliqua arte exercere; (2) *v. t.* (as soldiers), exerceri.

EXERCISING, EXERCITATION, *n.*, exercitatio, agitatio, usus.

EXERT, *TO*, *v. t.*, exhibere, adhibere; to exert one's self, contendere, niti, oniti, nervos contendere, vires inferere, viribus oniti.

EXERTION, *n.*, nixus, molimen, studium, conatus.

EXHALE, *TO*, *v. t.*, exhalare, exspirare, evaporare.

EXHALATION, *n.*, exhalatio, exspiratio, evaporatio; vapor, halitus.

EXHAUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, exhaurire, exinanire; conficere.

EXHAUSTION, *n.*, exinanitio; confectio.

EXHIBIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, in conspectum dare, ante oculos ponere, ostendere, representare; (yield), exhibere, prestare.

EXHIBITION, *n.*, exhibitio, propositio; (allowance), stipendium.

EXHILARATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, exhilarare, lætificare, oblectare, lætitia afficere.

EXHILARATING, *adj.*, lætabilis, lætus, iucundus, suavis.

EXHILARATION, *n.*, recreatio; gaudium, lætitia.

EXHORT, *TO*, *v. t.*, hortari, adhortari, cohortari, exhortari, monere; suadere.

EXHORTATION, *n.*, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, exhortatio; monitum.

EXHORTER, *n.*, hortator, adhortator; suasor.

EXIGENCE, EXIGENT, *adj.*, *n.*, necessitas, angustia, summa difficultas; according to —, prout res exigunt, requirunt; according to the — of the times, pro temporum ratione; upon any —, si opus fuerit, si res postularit; to reserve for any —, ad subitum or incertum casum aliquid reservare.

EXILE, *n.*, exilium, amandatum, relegatio, cjectio; an exile, exsul, extorris, relegatus.

EXILE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in exilium agere, mittere, pol- lere, depellere, relegare, amandare; exilio afficere or multare.

EXIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, esse, vivere, existere, exstare.

EXISTENCE, *n.*, fexsistentia, vita.

EXISTENT, *adj.*, qui est, exstat.

EXIT, *n.*, exitus, decessus, excessus; to make one's exit, discedere, recedere, de vita decedere, mortem obire.

EXONERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, exonerrare, deonerare.

EXONERATING, EXONERATION, *n.*, exonera- tio.

EXORABLE, *adj.*, exorabilis, placabilis.

EXORBITANCE, EXORBITANCY, *n.*, nimietas.

EXORBITANT, *adj.*, nimius, immodicus, immoderatus; effrenatus; injustus.

EXORCISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, demones excludere, adju- rare, exorcizare.

EXORCISM, *n.*, exorcismus.

EXORCIST, *n.*, exorcista.

EXORDIUM, *n.*, exordium, proemium.

EXOTIC, *adj.*, adventitius, peregrinus, externus, barbarus, exoticus.

EXPAND, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, expandere, explicare; distendere, extendere; dilatare; (2) *v. t.*, expandi.

EXPANSE, *n.*, spatium: the expanse of heaven, cœlum, æther; the expanse of the sea, mare immen- sum.

EXPANSION, *n.*, dilatatio, expansio.

EXPANSIVE, *adj.*, quod se dilatandi vim habet.

EXPATiate, *TO*, *v. t.*, expatriari, vagari: to expatiate on a subject, de aliqua re copiose, fuse dicere, discere.

EXPECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, expectare, sperare; (wait for), aliquem præstolari.

EXPECTATION, *n.*, expectatio, spes.

EXPECTORATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, excercare, extussire.

EXPECTORATION, *n.*, exscretio.

EXPEDIENT, *adj.*, commodus, conveniens, uti- lis, expeditus; it is expedient, expedit, conducit, prodest; *n.*, ratio, via, consilium; auxilium, præsidium; ars, artificium.

EXPEDITE, *TO*, *v. t.* (clear), expedire; (hasten), maturare, accelerare.

EXPEDITION, *n.* (haste), festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio, properatio; with all —, quam celerissime potest, summa celeritate; a military —, expeditio, profectio militaria; to be in an —, militia fungi.

EXPEDITIOUS, *adj.*, celer, impigor, strenuus.

EXPEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, pellere, expellere, depellere, exigere, arcere.

EXPELLER, *n.*, expulsor, exactor.

EXPELLING, *n.*, expulsio, exactio.

EXPEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, expendere, impendere, in- sumere; sumptum facere.

EXPENSE, *n.*, expensa, impensa, sumptus.

EXPENSIVE, *adj.* (dear), carus, magno con- stans; (extravagant), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus.

EXPENSIVENESS, *n.* (deariness), caritas, mag- num pretium; (extravagance), effusio, profusio, prodigiosa luxuria.

EXPERIENCE, *n.*, experientia, usus; to know by —, usu compertum habere; to learn by —, experi- endo discere, experimento cognoscere; want of —, imperitia, inæstia; of no —, luxepertus, impritus, ignarus.

EXPERIENCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, experiri, periculum fa- cere, usu compere.

EXPERIENCED, *adj.*, peritus, usu peritus, ex- pertus, gnarus rei, exercitatus or versatus in re; in rebus exercitatus, multarum rerum usus ha- bens.

EXPERIMENT, *n.*, experimentum, periculum, conatus; for experiment's sake, tentandi causa.

EXPERIMENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, experiri, tentare, pro- bare, periclitari; experimentum or periculum fa- cere; usu discere.

EXPERIMENTAL, *adj.*, usu comparatus, tex- perimentalis.

EXPERIMENTER, *n.*, qui facit periculum.

EXPERIMENTING, *n.*, periclitatio.

EXPERT, *adj.*, peritus, gnarus, expertus, exer- citatus, versatus, sciens.

EXPERTNESS, *n.*, peritia, scientia, habilitas, habitus.

EXPIABLE, *adj.*, piabilis, placabilis.

EXPIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, expiare, lustrare, litare; luere penas rei dare.

EXPIATION, n., expiatio, platio; *means of expiation*, piamen, piamentum, piaculum.
EXPIATORY, adj., piacularis, ad expiationem pertinuens, texpiatorius.
EXPIRATION, n., exitus, finis.
EXPIRE, TO, v. i. (end), determinari, finire, exire; *the time is expired*, tempus abiit, exiit, praeteriit, exactum est; (*die*), animam efflare, expirare, edere; extremum vitae spiritum edere, mori.
EXPLAIN, TO, v. t., explicare, interpretari, aperire, explanare, enodare, enucleare, exponere.
EXPLAINER, n., explicator, interpres.
EXPLANATION, n., explicatio, explanatio, expositio, interpretatio, enodatio, declaratio.
EXPLANATORY, adj., ad explicationem or expositionem pertinens.
EXPLETIVE, n., particula numeri causa interjecta, texpletiva.
EXPLICABLE, adj., explicabilis.
EXPLICATION, n., explicatio, expositio.
EXPLICATIVE, adj., ad explicationem pertinentis.
EXPLICIT, adj. (plain), explicatus, apertus, clarus, distinctus, perspicuus.
EXPLICITLY, adv., aperte, clare, distincte, plane, explicite, expresse; *diserita verbis*.
EXPLODE, TO, v. t., explodere; *improbare, exsibilare, rejicere, sibilo exipere*.
EXPLODER, n., qui explodit.
EXPLODING, n., explosio; *improbatio, exactio*.
EXPLOIT, n., factum, facinus, actum, gestum; *exploits*, res gesta, gesta, facta.
EXPLORE, TO, v. t., explotare, investigare, tentare, intentare, indagare, scrutari; *exquirere*.
EXPLORE, n., explorator, indagator.
EXPLORATION, EXPLORING, n., exploratio, indagatio, inquisitio, investigatio; *scrutatio*.
EXPLOSION, n., explosio; *improbatio, exactio*.
EXPORT, TO, v. t., exportare; *transvehere, transportare*.
EXPORTATION, EXPORTING, n., exportatio, transportatio.
EXPORTER, n., qui exportat.
EXPOSE, TO, v. t., exponere, obijcere; *to — a child*, puerum exponere; *to — to danger*, periclitari, periculo obijcere, obijcere, offerre, committere; *in discrimen inferre*; *to — to sale*, merces exponere or venales proponere; *to — to river*, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos proponere; *to — (uncover)*, detegere, nudare.
EXPOSER, n., qui exponit.
EXPOSING, EXPOSITION, n., expositio, explicatio, explanatio, declaratio, enarratio, interpretatio; *a short exposition*, scholium.
EXPOSTOR, n., interpres, explicator.
EXPOSURE, n., expositio; *periculum, discrimen*.
EXPOSTULATE, TO, v. t., expostulari, conquiri.
EXPOSTULATION, n., expostulatio, conquisitus.
EXPOUND, TO, v. t., exponere, enarrare, explicare, interpretari, explanare, enodare, enucleare.
EXPOUNDER, n., explicator, interpres.
EXPOUNDING, n., expositio, explicatio, enarratio, interpretatio.
EXPRESS, TO, v. t. (say), exprimere, narrare, verbis consequi, verbis explicare; (*delincate*), imitari, exprimere, rei imaginem effingere; *to express one's joy*, gaudium testari; *to express in numbers*, numeros notis signare.
EXPRESS, adj. (plain), explicatus, apertus, clarus, distinctus, perspicuus; (*certain*), certus, exploratus; *n. (messenger)*, cursor, nuncius.
EXPRESSIBLE, adj., quod describi, enarrari, exprimi potest.
EXPRESSION, n., eloquendi genus, dictio, oratio; (*utterance*), enunciatio; (*setting forth*), expositio, declaratio; (*word*), vox, verbum, vocabulum; (*anying*), dictum, sententia; (*expression of the countenance*), vultus, frons.
EXPRESSIVE, adj., significans; fortis, nervosus, gravis.
EXPRESSIVENESS, n., significatio diserata.
EXPRESSLY, adv., diserate, definite, aperte, distincte, plane, conspue.
EXPROBATE, TO, v. t., exprobrare, obijcere; *culpa or vitio dare, vertere*.
EXPROBATION, n., exprobratio.
EXPULSION, n., expulsio, exactio.

EXPULSIVE, adj., ad expulsionem pertinens.
EXPUNCTION, n., expunctio.
EXPUNGE, TO, v. t., expungere, delere.
EXQUISITE, adj., exquisitus, accuratus, elaboratus; *exquisite wit*, acerrimum ingenium; *exquisite torment*, cruciatus summus.
EXQUISITENESS, n., perfectio.
EXSICCATE, TO, v. t., exsiccare.
EXSICCATIVE, adv., areseus, texpiccatorius.
EXTANT, adj., exstans; *to be extant*, exstare, comparare, superesse.
EXTASY, n., mentis emotio; *extasis*.
EXTATICAL, adj., mentis alienatione correptus.
EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORANEOUS, adj., extemporalis, extemporarius, extemporaneus, subitus.
EXTEMPORE, adv., ex tempore, subito.
EXTEMPORIZE, TO, v. t., extempore or subito dicere; *ex tempore verus fundere*.
EXTEND, TO, (1) v. t., extendere, porrigere, diffundere, dilatare, prolatare; *communicare*; (2) *v. i.*, extendi, excurrere, serpere; *patere, explicari*.
EXTENDER, n., qui extendit.
EXTENDING, EXTENSION, n., extensio, distensio, productio, prolatio.
EXTENSIBLE, adj., quod extendi or porrigi potest.
EXTENSIVE, adj., late patens, late se diffundens, latus, amplus, diffusus.
EXTENSIVENESS, n., diffusio.
EXTENT, n., amplitudo, latitudo, spatium, ambitus; *of large extent*, amplus, spatiosus; *according to the extent of my capacity*, pro ingenii facultate, pro modo ingenii, ut est capius meus.
EXTENUATE, TO, v. t. (lessen), extenuare, elevare; *deterere, deminuire*; (*excuse*), excusare, deprecari.
EXTENUATION, n., extenuatio, deminutio; *excusatio*.
EXTERIOR, adj., exterior, externus.
EXTERMINATE, TO, v. t., exterminare, extirpare, penitus excidere, ad interiectionem interficere; *funditus delere or tollere*.
EXTERMINATION, n., extirpatio, occidio, extinetio, excidium.
EXTERMINATOR, n., qui penitus excidit, extinator.
EXTERNAL, adv., externus, exterus.
EXTERNALLY, adv., extrinsecus.
EXTINCT, adj., extinctus, defunctus; *to be extinct*, exstingui, delicere, finire.
EXTINCTION, n., extinctio, interitus, excidium.
EXTINGUISH, TO, v. t. (put out), exstinguere, restinguere; (*blot out*), exstinguere, delere, obliterare.
EXTINGUISHABLE, adj., quod exstingui potest.
EXTINGUISHER, n., extinator, deletor.
EXTIRPATE, TO, v. t., extirpare, eradicare; *radicibus evellere*.
EXTIRPATION, n., extirpatio, evulsio.
EXTIRPATOR, n., extirpator.
EXTOL, TO, v. t. (praise), laudare, collaudare, dilaudare; *laude afficere, laudibus extollere, efferre, ornare, illustrare*; *aliqui laudem tribuere or impertire*; *to extol one to the skies*, aliquem summi laudibus efferre, ad caelum extollere.
EXTOLLER, n., laudator.
EXTOLLING, n., laudatio, collaudatio, praedicatio.
EXTORT, TO, v. t., extorquere, exprimere.
EXTORTION, n., extortor.
EXTORTION, n., expiliatio, direptio, oppressio; *injusta fenerator exactio*; *to condemn one for extortion*, aliquem de repetundis damnare.
EXTORTIONER, n., expiator, direptor, spoliator; *immodici fenerator exactor*.
EXTRACT, TO, v. t. (draw out), extrahere, expromere; *to — juice*, liquorem or succum educere, elicere, exprimere; *to — from a book*, ex libro excerpere or exerpere; *to — from a tooth*, dentem alieni evellere.
EXTRACT, n. (from plants), extractum, dilutum; *extracts*, excerpta.
EXTRACTION, n. (of a tooth), dentis evulsio; (*descent*), genus, stirps, origo; *of noble extraction*, nobili genere natus; *of mean extraction*, humili loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, *adj.*, quod sit extra iudicium, quod non coram iudicibus agitur.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, *adv.*, extra iudicium, extra iudicii formula.

EXTRAMUNDANE, *adj.*, extra mundum positus.

EXTRANEOUS, *adj.*, extraneus, externus, extrinsecus.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, *n.*, insolentia, novitas.

EXTRAORDINARY, *adj.*, extraordinarius; inusitatus, insolitus, insolens; novus, rarus, singularis, mirus, mirificus, insignis, summus; *if anything extraordinary should happen*, si præter consuetudinem aliquid acciderit.

EXTRAVAGANCE, *n.* (*folly*), insulitas, stultitia, ineptia; (*lavishness*), profusio, effusio; luxuria, luxus; prodigantia.

EXTRAVAGANT, *adj.* (*foolish*), insulsus, ineptus, absurdus; (*lavish*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus; (*excessive*), immoderatus, immodicus, intemperatus; *an extravagant man*, perditus, profusus, disinctus, nepos; *to be extravagant in one's expressions*, deliramenta loqui, inepte, absurde loqui.

EXTRAVASATED BLOOD, sanguis extra venas effusus.

EXTREME, *adj.*, extremus, ultimus, summus. **EXTREMELY**, *adv.*, summe, summo opere, maxime, valde, vehementer, egregie, perditie; *an extremely cold winter*, hiems sævissima.

EXTREMITY, *n.*, extremitas, extremum; (*distress*), angustia, extrema res, extrema or ultima (pl.); summa inopia or miseria; — *of luck*, summum juss; *to be in great* —, summis angustis premi; *to carry things to the last* —, ultima experiri.

EXTRICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, extricare, liberare; expedire.

EXTRICATION, *n.*, liberatio; effugium.

EXTRINSIC, *adv.*, externus; adventitius.

EXTRINSICALLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus.

EXTRUDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, extrudere, expellere.

EXTRUSION, *n.*, expulsio.

EXUBERANCE, *n.*, affluentia, redundantia, abundantia, ubertas, copia.

EXUBERANT, *adj.*, redundans, abundans.

EXULT, *TO*, *v. i.*, gaudere or lætitia exultare, gaudio exsiliare.

EXULTATION, *n.*, exsultatio, lætitia.

EYE, *n.*, oculus, lumen; *little eye*, oculus; *having eyes*, oculus; *full of eyes*, oculus; *belonging to the eye*, oculus; *the apple or ball of the eye*, pupula, pupilla; *the eyelids*, palpebrae; *eyelash*, cilium; *eyebrow*, supercilium; *the white of the eye*, oculi album; *the eyes of plants*, oculi, gemmae; *the eyes in cheese*, fistulae; *cheese with eyes*, caseus fistulosus; *the eye of a needle*, foramen acus; *before one's eyes*, ante oculos, in conspectu, sub oculis; *the eyesight*, oculorum acies; *a cast, glance of the eye*, oculorum coniectus, intuitus, intuitus.

EYE, *TO*, *v. t.*, spectare, intueri, aspicere, observare, custodire; oculos in aliquem conicere; *to eye one earnestly*, oculos defigere in aliquem, obtutum figere in aliquo; *to eye one often*, or wantonly, oculis venari.

EYED, *adj.* (*having eyes*), oculatus; (*looked upon*), intente spectatus; *one-eyed*, unoculus; *luscus*, coecus; *black-eyed*, nigros oculos habens; *blear-eyed*, lippus; *gray-eyed*, cæsius; *wall-eyed*, glaucomate laborans.

EYELET, **EYELET-HOLE**, *n.*, parvum foramen, ansula.

EYE-WITNESS, *n.*, testis oculus; *I was an eye-witness*, ipse or his oculis vidi.

EYRY, *n.*, nidus.

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FABLE, *n.*, fabula, commentum; (*moral*), apologus; *little fable*, fabella; *full of fables*, fabulosus.

FABLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, fabulari, fabulis docere, conficere, scribere; fingere, comminisci aliquid.

FABLER, **FABULIST**, *n.*, fabulator, fabularum scriptor or inventor.

FABLING, *n.*, fabularum confectio.

FABRIC, *n.*, fabrica; ædificium, structura.

FABRICATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*build*), fabricare, ædificare, struere, construere; (*forge*), fingere, comminisci.

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FABRICATION, *n.* (*building*), fabricatio. *or* *if* *catio*, constructio; confectio; (*forging*), commentum, mendacium.

FABULOUS, *adj.*, fabulosus, fabularis; fictus, commentitius.

FACE, *n.*, facies, vultus, os; (*confidence*), fiducia; *a brazen face*, perfrecta frons, ca durum, aspectus caninus; (*appearance*), species; *face to face*, or *before one's face*, coram; *before their faces*, illis præsentibus, insipientibus; *he durst not look his father in the face*, patris conspectum veritus est; *to give one a slap on the face*, aliam alicui infingere; *with the face downward*, pronus; *with the face upward*, supinus; *having two faces*, bifrons; *the face of affairs*, rerum facies or status; *a very face*, os distortum; *to make a very face*, os distortere.

FACE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*look one in the face*), intueri, aspicere; *to face danger*, periculis obviam ire or se offerre; *to face about*, in hostem obverti; *to face one down or out*, contumacem esse in aliquem; *to face (overlay)*, aliquid alicui rei inducere; *to face a garment*, linæ or extreme vesti pannum assuere.

FACED, *adj.*, bare-faced, oris retere; *bold faced*, oris inverecundus; *fair faced*, eximio ore præditus; *plump faced*, oris pleni; *shame faced*, verecundus; *ugly faced*, deformis, turpis oris; *brazen faced*, impudens, inverecundus, perfrecta frontis; *protrusive*; *double faced*, bifrons; *a two-faced fellow*, simulator.

FACETIOUS, *adj.*, facetus, lepidus, concinnus, argutus.

FACETIOUSNESS, *n.*, lepor, facetie.

FACILE, *adj.*, facilis; *facile of belief*, credulus; *facile in address*, affabilis, comis.

FACILITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, rem aliquam facilem reddere, expedire.

FACILITY, *n.*, facilitas; *facility in speaking*, sermo promptus; *celeritas in dicendo*; *with facility*, facile, expedite.

FACING, *n.*, adaspectus; *a facing about*, in hostem signorum conversio; *facing of danger*, periclitatio; *the facings of a garment*, ornamenta ad extremas oris vestis.

FACINOROUS, *adj.*, facinorosus, scelestus, pravus, nequam.

FACT, *n.*, factum; *facts*, facta, ea quæ facta sunt, res; *in fact*, re, revera; *matter of fact*, certum, verum.

FACTION, *n.*, factio, pars, partes.

FACTIOUS, *adj.*, partium studiosus; seditiosus, turbulentus; *to be factious*, partes sovère.

FACTIOUSNESS, *n.*, partium studium.

FACTITIOUS, *adj.*, factitius, fictus, commentitius.

FACTOR, *n.*, procurator, curator negotiorum; *factor in arithmetic*, numerus multiplicans.

FACTORSHIP, *n.*, mercedis procuratio.

FACTORY, *n.*, locus ubi mercatorum procuratores habitant; locus ubi res parantur; colorum.

FACULTY, *n.* (*power*), facultas, vis naturalis; *faculty in a university*, ordo, corpus.

FADE, *TO*, *v. i.* (*with*), flaccescere, deflorescere; (*decay*), deficere, consensescere; debilitari, deducere.

FADDED, *adj.*, flaccidus, marcidus.

FADING, *adj.*, caducus, languidus, deciduus, deflorescens; *n.*, marcor, languor.

FAG, *TO*, *v. i.*, defatisci.

FAG-END, *n.* (*end of a web or cloth*), extrema pars panni; (*refuse*), purgamentum, quisquiliæ; fax, sentina.

FAGOT, *n.*, lignorum or virgultorum fascis; *little fagot*, fasciculus.

FAIL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, deserere, relinquere; destituere, deficere, deesse; (2) *v. i.*, deficere, succumbere, excidere; (*break, as a tradesman*), deficere, decoquere, conturbare, non solvendo esse; *to fail of duty*, officio deesse; *to fail of its purpose*, frustra esse; *to fail in one's judgment*, errare, alucinari; *to fail in one's expectation*, de spe decidere; *I shall not fail to do it*, certe faciam; *my memory fails me*, me fugit memoria; *his heart fails him*, animo deficit.

FAIL, *n.*, omissio, defectus; *without fail*, plane, certo, procul dubio.

FAILING, *n.* (*slackening*), remissio; (*decency*), defectus, defectio; (*disappointment*), frustratio; (*fault*), culpa, delictum.

FAILURE, *n.*, remissio, defectus, frustratio.

FAIN, *adj.* (*desirous*), cupidus, avidus; (*forced*,

conatus; *I would fain, gestio, cupio: he is fain to praise himself, se ipsum laudare cogitur.*

FAINT, *adj.* (*weak*), languidus, languens, ager, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (*stuck*), flaccidus, remissus; (*weary*), defessus, lassus; *to grow faint, languescere, deficere; to make —, labefactare, debilitare, infirmare; a — heart, animus pusillus, angustus, timidus.*

FAINT, *TO, v. i.*, languescere, deficere; *to faint away, animo linqui or deficere.*

FAINT-HEARTED, *adj.*, meticulosus, formidolosus, timidus, ignavus; demissus; pusillanimus.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS, *n.*, ignavia, timiditas, animus demissus or abjectus.

FAINTING, *adj.*, fessus, languens; *fainting fit, subita (animae) defectio; to recover from a fainting fit, se colligere.*

FAINTNESS, *n.*, languor.

FAIR, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus; speciosus; (*bright*), clarus, serenus, lucidus, lucentulus, nitidus, rutilus, splendidus; (*honest, just*), aequus, justus; *to ask what is fair, aequum postulare: fair-spoken, blandiloquus; fair words, blandi sermones, blanditiae, blandiloquentia; to speak one fair, blandiri alicui; to keep fair with one, alicuius amicitiam colere; to look fair (bright), nitere; to make fair (clear), serenare; to promise fair, de quo bene sperare licet.*

FAIR, *n.*, mercatius; (*weekly market*), nundinae; *of a fair, nundinarius; to hold a fair, mercatum habere: fair town, oppidum nundinarium; fair place, forum nundinarium.*

FAIRISH, *adj.*, pulchellus, venustulus.

FAIRNESS, *n.* (*beauty*), forma, pulchritudo, formositas, venustas; *fairness in dealing, equitas, fides.*

FAIRY, *n.*, fea; diva quaedam; *fairies of the hills, Graecades; — of the rivers, Naiades; — of the sea, Nereides; — of the woods, Dryades.*

FAITH, *n.*, fides; *to engage one's faith, fidem obligare; to have faith in, alicui rei fidem habere; to violate one's faith, fidem datam fallere, fidem non prestare or servare; on my faith, mehercle, medius fidius; the Christian faith, religio Christiana.*

FAITHFUL, *adj.*, fidelis, fidus; *to be faithful, fidem prestare, promissis stare.*

FAITHFULNESS, *n.*, fides, fidelitas, probitas, integritas.

FAITHLESS, *adj.* (*not believing*), incredulus; (*not to be trusted*), perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.

FAITHLESSNESS, *n.*, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

FALCHION, *n.*, ensis falcatus, harpe.

FALCON, *n.*, falco; accipiter.

FALCONER, *n.*, falconarius.

FALCONRY, *n.*, ars falconaria.

FALL, *TO, v. i.* (*drop*), cadere; (*as leaves or hair*), deluere; (*decrease in value*), evalescere; (*abate*), decrescere; consider, recedere; *to fall a sacrifice, sacrificari; to fall a fighting, ad manus venire; to fall a laughing, cachinnum tollere; to fall a weeping, collacrimare; to fall away, deficere, desiccare; to fall back, recidere, relabi; to fall down, concidere, decidere, occidere; to fall down flat, prociidere, procumbere; to fall foul, collihi, allidi, concurrere; to fall from a horse, equo excuti, deici, deturbari; to fall in, collabi; to fall in one's way, obvium occurrere; to fall into, illabi, incidere; to fall off, decedere; deficere; (as a ship), ventum deelluare; to fall on, aggredi, impetum facere, irruere; to fall out or from, delabi; to fall out of, excidere; to fall out (happen), contingere, accidere; to fall out with one, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere; to fall sick, in morbum cadere, morbum contrahere; to fall to business, operi incumbere; to fall to one's share, ad aliquem venire; to fall to one (as an estate), redire; to fall together by the ears, sese mutuis verberibus afficere; to fall under a burden, oneri succumbere; to fall under one's view, sub aspectum or oculos cadere; to fall upon, recumbere, superneidere; to fall upon the enemy, hostes adoriri, aggredi, invadere; in hostes irrumpere, irruere, impetum facere; to fall (happen) upon, incurere in diem, tempus, etc.; to let fall a thing, rem e manibus demittere.*

FALL, *n.* (*tumble*), casus, lapsus, ruina; (*sin*), peccatum, delictum; *a great fall of rain, imbrivus vis; a pitfall, fovea; a waterfall, defectus aquae; to give a fall, aliquem sternere, prosternere.*

FALLACIOUS, *adj.*, fallax.

FALLACIOUSNESS, *n.*, fallacia, dolus.

FALLACY, *n.*, fallacia, dolus; error; *sophisma; to put a fallacy upon one, dolis fallere aliquem.*

FALLIBLE, *adj.*, qui falli potest.

FALLIBILITY, *n.*, ad errorum proclivitas.

FALLING, *adj.*, cadens; defluens; — *down, deciduus; — (fall), caducus; n.*, lapsus; — *away, defectio; — down, prociidentia, prolapsio; labes, ruina; — of the hair, capillorum defluvium; a — out with, dissidium, ira, inimicitia.*

FALLOW, *n.*, ager novalis, novale, vervaetum; *the field lies fallow, ager quiescit, cultu vacat.*

FALLOW, *TO, v. t.*, agrum novare, prosciendere, vervagare.

FALSE, *adj.* (*untrue*), falsus, mendax; (*deceitful*), fallax, mendax, vanus; (*counterfeit*), adulterinus, spurius; (*wrong*), vitiosus, falsus; (*incorrect*), mendosus; — *accuser, calumniator; — measure, mensura adulterina or iniqua; — opinion, opinio prava; maker of — deeds or wills, falsarius, testamentorum subjector; — pretences, ficta cause; — to one's trust, perfidus; to play —, fidem violare.*

FALSEHOOD, *n.* (*deceit*), falsitas, falsum; perfidia, dolus; (*untruth*), mendacium; *full of falsehood, perfidiosus, fraudulentus.*

FALSIFICATION, FALSIFYING, *n.*, suppositio, subjectio; *a falsification of evidences, tabularum subjectio.*

FALSIFIER, *n.*, adulterator.

FALSIFY, *TO, v. t.* (*put one for another*), subijcere, supponere; (*spoil, corrupt*), corrumpere; interpolate; vitare; *to falsify by mixture, adulterare, commiscere; to falsify one's word, fidem datam fallere.*

FALTER, *TO, v. i.*, hesitare, titubare, deficere; (*stagger*), titubare, vacillare; (*stumble*), oscillare; *to falter in speech, balbutire.*

FALTERING, *n.*, hesitantia, titubatio.

FALTERINGLY, *adv.*, titubanter; adhaes.

FAME, *n.* (*report*), fama, rumor; (*reputation*), existimatio, laus, laudes, gloria, claritas; *a little fame or rumor, rumusculus; a fame-spreader, famigerator; a spreading of fame, famigeratio.*

FAMED, *adj.*, clarus, celebratus.

FAMILIAR, *adj.* (*intimate with*), familiaris, intimus, necessarius; (*common*), consuetus, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, vulgaris; (*plain*), facilis, clarus, perspicuus; *very —, per familiaris, pernecessarius, conjunctissimus; to be — with one, familiariter cum aliquo vivere; to grow —, familiaritatem contrahere, inire.*

FAMILIARITY, *n.*, familiaritas, necessitas, conjunctio, consuetudo, usus, convictus, conversatio.

FAMILIARIZE, *TO, v. t.*, in consuetudinem adducere.

FAMILY, *n.* (*household*), familia, domus; (*children*), liberi, proles, progenies; stirps; (*kindred*), cognati; (*stock*), gens, stirps, familia; *of a noble —, generosa stirpe ortus; of no —, obscuris or nullis ortus majoribus; adj., of the same —, familiaris, gentilis, domesticus; adj., familiaris, domesticus, gentilitius.*

FAMINE, *n.*, fames, inedia, penuria; annonae caritas.

FAMISH, *TO, (1) v. t.*, fame encare, inedia consumere; (*2) v. t.*, fame perire or mori.

FAMOUS, *adj.*, clarus, inclitus, celebrer, illustris, insignis; *to make —, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare; to be —, gloria florere, esse in laude, emnere, enitere; not —, incelebris, ignobilis, ignotum caput.*

FAN, *n.*, flabellum; *a — for corn, vannus, ventilabrum; to —, ventilare; to — corn, ventilare, ventilabro purgare.*

FANATIC, *adj.*, fanaticus; *n.*, homo fanaticus.

FANATICISM, *n.*, error fanaticus.

FANCIFUL, *adj.*, sibi multa fingens; opinatus, quod in opinione est; (*capricious*), inconstans, levis.

FANCIFULNESS, *n.*, inconstantia, animi levitas.

FANCY, *n.* (*imagination*), cogitatio, imaginatio; (*false conceit*), opinio falsa, error; (*humor, liking*), ingenium, indoles; arbitrium, arbitratus; *a fancy to, appetitus, animus, desiderium.*

FANCY, *TO, v. t.* (*imagine*), imaginari, animo

figere, effingere, concipere; (*take a fancy to*), aliquid rei studere aut animam adiacere.

FANE, *n.*, fannus.

FANGS, *n.*, *pl.* (*claws*), ungues; (*foreteeth*), dentes incisores, dentes.

FANNEL, *n.*, ventilator.

FANNING, *n.*, ventilatio.

FANTASTIC, *adj.*, inconstans, levis; *fantastic tricks*, mores affectati.

FANTASTICALLY, *adv.*, putide, cum affectatione.

FANTASTICALNESS, *n.*, animi inconstantia, levitas aut affectatio.

FAR, *adv.* (*of space*), longe; procul; (*of degree*), longe, multo; *adj.*, longinquus, dissitus, remotus; *far from*, procul a; *to be far from*, longe abesse; *not far from thence*, non longe inde; *by far*, multo, longe; *far better*, multo melius; *far off*, longe, eminus, procul; *far within*, penitus, intus; *as far as* (*of space*), tenus, (*of quantity*), quantum; *as far as possible*, quantum fieri potest; *how far?* quousque? quatenus? *so far*, consoque, eatenus; *so far as*, quantum; *thus far concerning these things*, hac hactenus; *very far off*, perlonge, de longinquo; *far-fetched*, e longinquo adductus; *alte repetitus*, accessus, quasitus.

FARCE, *n.*, fabula Atellanæ, exodum.

FARDEL, *n.*, fasciculus, fascis.

FARE, *TO*, *v. i.* (*go*), ire, procedere; (*live*), vitam agere, vivere; (*eat*), epulari, vesci; *how fare you?* quomodo vales; *to fare badly*, parce or duriter vitam agere, parce vitare; *to fare well*, epulare epulari, laute vitare; *farewell* vale! iac valeas; *to bid one farewell*, alicui valedicere.

FARE, *n.* (*passage money*), vectura, vecturæ merces, vectoris pretium; (*food*), victus.

FARM, *n.*, pradium conductum, fundus or ager conductivus; *little* —, prædium, agellus; *to be gotten by inheritance*, heredium; *a* — *near the city*, prædium suburbanum.

FARM, *TO*, *v. t.* (*take to farm*), fundum or prædium conducere; *to* — *the revenues*, vectigalia redimere; *to* — *out* (*let to farm*), locare, clocare; *he that lets to* —, locator; *a letting to* —, locatio.

FARMER, *n.* (*one who cultivates hired ground*), colonus, conductor, villenus; (*one who cultivates ground*), agricola; *farmer's wife*, coloni uxor, villica; *farmer of the public revenue*, vectigalium redemptor, publicanus.

FARRIER, *n.*, veterinarius.

FARROW, *TO*, *v. t.*, porcellis parere or enti; *a sow that has lately farrowed*, sus recens enixa fetum.

FARTHER, *adv.*, longius, ulterius; *adj.*, ulterior; *farther in*, interior; *farther out*, exterior.

FARTHEST, *adj.*, extremus, ultimus; *adv.*, longissime.

FARTHING, *n.*, quadrans; *to a farthing*, ad assem.

FASCINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, fascinare.

FASCINATION, *n.*, fascinatio.

FASCINE, *n.*, virgultorum fascis.

FASHION, *n.* (*form*), figura, forma; (*manner*), mos, modus, ratio, consuetudo, ritus, usus; (*roque*), mos; sæculum; (*dress*), ornatus, habitus; *after this fashion*, ad hunc modum, hoc modo, hoc pacto, hac ratione, sic, ita; *a* — (*of speaking*), loquendi ratio or formula; *a new* — (*of dress*), habitus novus; *to be in* —, in more esse, moris esse, usum receptum esse; *to grow out of* —, obsolescere; *grown out of* —, desuetus, exoletus, obsoletus; *a person of* —, loco honesto natus; homo delicatus; *without* — (*form*), informis; *of the same* —, ejusdem figura or formæ, similis; *after another* —, aliter, aliismodi.

FASHION, *TO*, *v. t.*, formare, fingere, effingere, figurare, configurare; describere, delineare; *to fashion a garment*, vestem concinnare.

FASHIONABLE, *adj.*, elegans, scitus, concinnus.

FASHIONABLENESS, *n.*, elegantia.

FASHIONER, *n.*, formator.

FASHIONING, *n.*, formatio, figuratio, conformatio.

FAST, *adj.* (*bound*), strictus, adstrictus, constrictus; (*firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus; *adv.*, firme, firmiter, constanter; *adj.*, fast (*in pace*), citus, properus, celer; *adv.*, cito, celeriter, velociter, gradu concitato.

FAST, *n.*, jejunium; *to break one's fast*, jejunium solvere.

FAST, *TO*, *v. t.*, cibo (se) abstinere, jejunium servare.

FASTEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, stringere, adstringere, constringere; figere, densare, infigere; *to* — *about*, circumspangere; *to* — *to the ground*, deponere; *to* — *together*, configere, connectere; *to* — *under*, subnectere; *to* — *to*, alligare, annexere, affigere; *to* — *upon* (*seize*), apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere; *to fasten or fix one's eyes upon*, intuentis oculis intueri; *to* — *the door*, pessulum foribus obdere.

FASTENING, *n.*, colligatio.

FASTIDIOUS, *adj.*, fastidiosus, diffidilis et morosus; delicatus.

FASTIDIOUSNESS, *n.*, fastidium.

FASTNESS, *n.* (*stronghold*), locus munitus, oppidum, arx, castellum; (*firmness*), tenacitas, firmitas, stabilitas; (*quickness*), rapiditas, celeritas, velocitas.

FAT, *adj.*, pinguis, obesus, opimus; (*fattened*), saginitus, altus; (*easy, as an office*), leuolentus; *very fat*, præpinguis; *somewhat fat*, subpinguis; *to grow fat*, pinguescere.

FAT, *n.*, pinguis, adeps; *the fat of a hog*, lardum.

FATAL, *adj.*, fatalis, funestus, perniciosus; *fatal destiny*, fatum; *to prove fatal to one*, exitium afferre alicui.

FATALISM, *n.*, ratio fatalis.

FATALITY, *n.*, necessitas, fatalis vis.

FATE, *adj.*, fato decretus; *ill-fated*, infaustus, inauspiciatus, dis iuris coptus.

FATHER, *n.*, pater, parens; poet.: genitor, generator, sator; *father-in-law*, socer; *step-father*, vitricus; *father*, educator et alior; *god-father*, sponsor baptismatis; *grand-father*, avus; *fore-fathers*, patres, majores; *avi*, proavi; *by the father's side*, genere paterno.

FATHER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*own*), vindicare, sibi arrogare or assumere; *father upon*, imputare, adscribere; culpam in aliquem transferre.

FATHER-LIKE, *adj.*, patris.

FATHERLY, *adj.*, paternus, patris; *adv.*, patris instar, ut patrem or parentem decet, patris caritate.

FATHOM, *n.*, orgyia.

FATHOM, *TO*, *v. t.*, fundum explorare; explorare, pervestigare.

FATHOMLESS, *adj.*, fundi expertus.

FATIGUE, *n.*, fatigatio, defatigatio, labor.

FATIGUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, fatigare, defatigare, delassare; *to fatigue one's self*, labore se fatigare, defatigare, frangere, macerare.

FATIGUING, *adj.*, fatigans; laboriosus, operosus.

FATLING, *n.*, bos saginitus.

FATNESS, *n.*, pinguitudo, obesitas.

FATTEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, saginare, pinguefacere.

FATTINESS, *n.*, pinguedo.

FATTY, *adj.*, pinguis.

FATUITY, *n.*, fatuitas.

FAULT, *n.* (*crime*), delictum, peccatum, noxa; culpa; crimen; (*defect*), vitium; (*mistake*), error; *what fault have I committed?* quid commisi? *it was not my fault*, *that* — *not*, &c., per me non stetit, quominus, etc.; *a great fault*, flagitium, scelus; *a fault in writing*, mendum, erratum; *to commit a fault*, peccare, delinquere; delictum committere; culpam committeri, in noxa esse; *to find fault with*, culpare, incusare; criminari, reprehendere, redarguere; *fault finder*, accusator, reprehensor, castigatior; *a finding of faults*, reprehensio, castigatio; *full of faults*, mendosus, vitiosus, mendis scatus; *without fault* (*blame*), inculpatus, insons; (*defect*), perfectus, integer.

FAULTINESS, *n.*, culpa, culpe affinitas.

FAULTLESS, *adj.*, inculpatus, irreprehensus, insonus, insons.

FAULTY, *adj.*, reprehendus, reprehensione dignus; (*defective*), vitiosus, mendosus.

FAVOR, *n.*, favor, benevolentia, gratia, studium; *in great* —, gratus, gratia potens; *the people's* —, populi favor, aura popularis; *to curry* —, gratiam captare; *to restore to* —, in gratiam reducere or restituere; *a favor*, beneficium, beneficium; *to bestow a* —, beneficium in aliquem conferre; *to return a* —, beneficium reddere, vicem exsolvere; *a bestowing of favors*, beneficiorum collatio; *a favor worn*, munusculum amoris causa gestatum; *a wedding favor*, lemniscus nuptialis.

FAVOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, favere, indulgere, suffragari.

FAVORABLE

tutari, adjuvare, colere; affulgere; amicitia aliquem comprehendere.

FAVORABLE, adj., benignus, amicus, propitius, benevolus; opportunus; *a — opportunity*, occasio opportuna; *a — wind*, ventus secundus; *to put a — construction upon a thing*, aliquid in mitiorem partem interpretari.

FAVORABLENESS, n., benignitas, humanitas; opportunitas.

FAVORED, adj., gratia sublevatus; carus; — *by nature*, naturam suam habens; *well —*, oris honesti, forma bona, pulcher, formosus; *ill —*, deformis, oris foedi.

FAVORER, n., fautor; fautrix; *a favorer of learning*, doctorum patronus; *a favorer of the people*, vir popularis.

FAVORITE, adj., carissimus, quo aliquis maxime delectatur, quem or quod aliquis habet in deliciis.

FAVORITE, n., deliciae, amores; gratiosissimus, amississimus; carissimus, precarius.

FAWN, n., vitulus caprea; limulacus.

FAWN, TO, (1) v. t., humilum parere; (2) *v. t.*, *to fawn upon*, adulari, blandiri, assentiri; assentari.

FAWNER, n., adulator, assentator.

FAWNING, n., adulatio, assentatio.

FAWNINGLY, adv., assentatorie.

FEALTY, n., fidelitas, fides; (*homage*), sacramentum; *to swear fealty*, fidem sacramento obstringere; *to hold by fealty*, per fidem et fiduciam tenere.

FEAR, n. (dread), metus, timor, pavor, formido; (*reverence*), reverentia, veneratio, verecundia; *great fear*, horror, terror; *to put in —*, terrore perterfere, alieni metum injicere; *put in —*, terrore, conterritus, timore perterritus; *to stand in —*, in metu esse; *to shake for —*, contremiscere; *a sudden —*, timor subitus or panicus.

FEAR, TO, v. t., timere, pavere, vereri, metueri; (*dread in care*), reformidare; (*reverence*), vereri, revereri; *to fear exceedingly*, horrere, perterritescere; *to fear beforehand*, praetimore, praetueri; *you need not fear*, nihil est quod timeas.

FEARFUL, adj. (timorous), timidus, formidolosus, pavidus, trepidus; (*terrible*), terribilis, horribilis, formidabilis, horrendus; *somehat fearful*, meticulosus.

FEARFULNESS, n. (timorousness), formido, metus, verecundia; (*terribleness*), horror, terror.

FEARING, n., reformidatio, trepidatio.

FEARLESS, adj., impavidus, intrepidus, imperterritus, interritus, metu or timore vacuus.

FEARLESSNESS, n., animi fortitudo.

FEASIBLE, adj., quod fieri or effici potest, facilis.

FEASIBILITY, n., facultas, faciendi locus.

FEAST, n., convivium, epulae, epulum; dapes; (*festival*), dies festus; sollemne; dies feriatas; *feasts*, dies festi, feriae; *to keep a —*, diem festum agere; *a morable —*, festum mobile; *a guest at a —*, conviva; *the giver of a —*, convivator; *adj. of a —*, epularis, convivalis.

FEAST, TO, (1) v. t., convivari, epulari; (*revel*), comissari; (2) *v. t.*, apparatus epulis aliquem excipere.

FEASTER, n., epulo.

FEASTING, n., epulatio; comissatio.

FEAT, n., factum, factus; *feats*, facta, res gestae.

FEATHER, n., penna; pluma; (*branch of feathers*), crista; *little feather*, pennula; *full of feathers*, plumosus, plumosus; *the feathers of an arrow*, alae sagittae.

FEATHER, TO, v. t., plumis ornare or decorare.

FEATHER-BED, n., culcita plumea.

FEATHERED, FEATHERY, adj., pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus; poet.: penulger, plumiger.

FEATHER-FOOTED, adj., plumipes, pennipes.

FEATHERLESS, adj., depumis, implumis.

FEATURE, n., lineamentum oris; *features*, lineamenta oris, vultus; (*about the mouth*), ductus oris; *feature of the character*, lineamenta animi.

FEATURED, adj., well-featured, venustus, formosus; *ill-featured*, invenustus, deformis.

FEBRIFUGUE, n., febrifuga.

FEBRILE, adj., febrilis.

FEMORAL

FEBRUARY, n., Februarius, scil. mensis.

FECULENT, adj., feculentus.

FECUNDITY, n., fecunditas.

FEDERAL, adj., ad fœdus pertinens.

FEE, n. (reward), premium, remuneratio, merces; honos; *yearly fee*, annua pensio; (*in law*), feudum; *fee-farm*, ager beneficiarius or fiduciarius; *fee-simple*, feudum simplex, praedium beneficiarium, municipium; *fee-tail*, feudum conditionale; feudum talliatum.

FEE, TO, v. t. (pay), mercedem, praemium solutum or annuum pecuniam praebere alicui; (*brbte*), muneribus corrumpere.

FEEBLE, adj., debilis, imbecillus, infirmus, invalidus, languidus; *to make —*, debilitare, enervare, frangere; *to become —*, debilitari, frangi, languescere; *groten —*, debilitatus, fractus; — *minded*, animi imbecilli.

FEEBLENESS, n., debilitas, infirmitas, languor.

FEED, TO, (1) v. t. (give food), pascere, alere, fovere; (2) *v. t. (take food)*, pasci, vesci; (*groto fit*), pinguescere, crassescere; *to feed upon*, depasci; *to feed excessively*, se ingurgitare; *to feed with milk*, lactare; *to feed together*, convivare; *to feed one's self up with vain hopes*, spes pascere inanes.

FEEDER, n., esor; *high —*, lusco, comissator; *ravenous —*, heluo, vorax; *feeder of cattle*, pastor; armaturarius.

FEEEDING, n. (nourishing), nutritio, nutritio, pastio, nutritus; (*eating*), esus; *high —*, heluatio, epulatio, comissatio; *much —*, edocitas; *feeding of cattle*, pastio, depastio; — *for cattle*, pascuum, pabulum, pastus.

FEEL, TO, v. t. (handle), tangere, tractare, contricare; (*search*), pertingere, tactu explorare; (*perceive*), sentire, intelligere; *to feed gently*, palpare, attactare.

FEELING, n. (handling), attrectatio, contractio; (*perception*), sensus; (*as a sense*), tactus.

FEELINGLY, adv., ita ut sensibus percipiatur; mollissimis verbis.

FEIGN, TO, v. t. (invent), fingere, commentari, comminisci, confingere; (*pretend*), simulare, as-simulare, praeserere; (*lie*), mentiri, e mentiri.

FEIGNER, n., fictor, simulator.

FEIGNING, n., fictio, confictio, simulatio.

FEINT, n., species simulata, dolus; *to make a feint*, simulare, dolo uti.

FELICITOUS, adj., felix, beatus.

FELICITY, n., felicitas.

FELL, adj., atrox, trux, truculentus, saevus, dirus, ferus; *to be fell*, saevire.

FELL, n., pellis.

FELL, TO, v. t., cadere, succidere; sternere, prosternere.

FELLING, n., dejectio, occisio.

FELLOE, n., apsis.

FELLOW, n. (companion), socius, sodalis; comes; (*match*), par; (*man*), homo; *a naughty —*, homo nequam; *a sorry —*, homunculus, homunculus; *a good —*, compator, congerio lepidus; *a — in office*, collega; *bed —*, tori consors; *chamber —*, contubernalis; *play —*, collusor, equalis; *pretty —*, bellus homo; *saucy —*, audax, improbus; *school —*, condiscipulus; — *feeling*, misericordia; — *commoner*, convictor; — *creature*, alter; *pl.*, illi, ceteri homines, cetera animalia; — *hair*, coleres; — *soldier*, convictor; — *servant*, convictus, convictor; — *sufferer*, pari damno affectus; *of a —*, socialis; *fellow-like*, adv., socialiter.

FELLOW, TO, v. t. (match), adaequare, pares jungere.

FELLOWSHIP, n., societas, sodalium, commercium, conjunctio, communitas, consociatio, consortio; consuetudo; *fellowship in service*, consocium; — *in war*, commilitium; *good —*, convictus facilis or jucundus; *of —*, socialis; *joined in —*, sociatus, consociatus.

FELON, n. (thief), fur.

FELONIOUS, adj., sceleratus, nefarius.

FELONY, n., furtum, crimen quodvis majus or capitale.

FELT, n., lana coacta; *to make of felt*, e lana coacta conficere; *things of felt*, coactilia; *felt-maker*, lanarum coactor.

FEMALE, n., femina; *adj.*, femineus.

FEMININE, adj., muliebris; (*in grammar*), femininus.

FEMORAL, adj., femoralis, ad femur pertinens.

FEN, *n.*, palus, locus paluster.
 FENCE, *n.* (*hedge*), sepes; (*rampart*), vallum et agger; (*wall*), murus; (*protection*), tutamen, praesidium.
 FENCE, TO, *v. t.*, vallare, munire; to — with a *hedge*, sepire, obsepire; to — about with a *wall*, muro sepire or cingere; to *fence* (*defend*), defendere, protegere; to — for exercise, butuere; to — away a *stroke*, ictum avertere or declinare.
 FENCELESS, *adj.*, immunus, apertus, patens.
 FENCER, *n.*, gladiator, lanista.
 FENCING, *n.* (*making a fence*), muntio, septio; *fencing with weapons*, pugna gladiatoria; *art of fencing*, ars armorum, ars gladiatoria; *fencing-master*, armorum magister; lanista; gladiator.
 FEND, TO, *v. t.*, defendere.
 FENDER, *n.*, instrumentum ad prunas intra focum continendas aptum; *fender-bolts*, obices defensorii.
 FENNEL, *n.*, feniculum; *fennel-flower*, nigella.
 FENNY, *adj.*, paludosus.
 FEODAL. See FEUDAL.
 FEOFF, TO, *v. t.*, donare, ffeoffare.
 FEOFFEE, *n.*, sponsor, ffeoffarius; a *feoffee in trust*, heres fidei commissarius.
 FEOFFER, *n.*, ffeoffator.
 FEOFFMENT, *n.*, fidei commissio; *donatio feudi*, ffeoffamentum; *feoffment in trust*, fidei commissum.
 FERMENT, *n.* (*leaven*), fermentum; (*commotion*), motus, turba.
 FERMENT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, fermentare; (2) *v. t.*, fermentari, fermentescere; fervere, effervescere; *figur.*: ira exardescere, fervere, in fermento esse; to *begin to ferment*, fermentescere.
 FERN, *n.*, filix; *indented like fern*, filicatus;
ground covered with fern, filicetum.
 FEROCIOUS, *adj.*, ferox.
 FEROCITY, *n.*, ferocitas.
 FERRET, *n.*, viverra; mustela furo (L.).
 FERRET, TO, *v. t.*, exturbare, fugare; to *ferret about*, exagitare; to *ferret every corner*, conquire, perscrutari.
 FERRETER, *n.*, conquisitor, scrutator, exagitator.
 FERRETING, *n.*, conquisitio, scrutatio.
 FERRIAGE, *n.*, portorium.
 FERRY, *n.*, trajectus; *ferry-boat*, ponto; *ferry-man*, portitor.
 FERRY OVER, TO, *v. t.*, trajicere, transmittere.
 FERTILE, *adj.*, fertilis, ferax, fecundus, uber; to *be fertile*, abundare.
 FERTILITY, FERTILENESS, *n.*, ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas.
 FERTILIZE, TO, *v. t.*, fecundare, fertilem efficere, fecunditatem dare.
 FERULE, *n.*, ferula.
 FERVENT, FERVID, *adj.*, servidus, ardens, flagrans; to *be fervent*, fervere, ardere.
 FERVENCY, FERVOR, *n.*, fervor, animi ardor.
 FESCE, *n.*, virga.
 FESTER, TO, *v. t.*, suppurare.
 FESTERING, *n.*, suppuratio, exulceratio.
 FESTIVAL, *n.*, dies festus or sollemnis, sollemne; dies feriatus; *solemn festivals*, sollemnia, feria.
 FESTIVE, *adj.*, festus, sollemnis; (*gay*), laetus, hilaris.
 FESTIVITY, *n.* (*festival*), sollemne; (*gayety*), laetitia, hilaritas.
 FETCH, TO, *v. t.*, petere, adducere, afferre, arcessere; to — such a price, tanti vendi; to — again or back, repetere, reducere, revocare; to — away, asportare, abducere; to — a compass, circumire; to — down, devehere; immiscuere; to — forth, educere; to — a leap, salire; to — off, detrahere, eripere, demere, auferre; to — in, importare; to — out, depromere.
 FETCH, *n.*, techna, fallacia, dolus.
 FETCHING, *n.*, comportatio, advectio.
 FETID, *adj.*, foetidus, putris, putidus.
 FETLOCK, *n.*, pl., cirri paulo supra equinos pedes enati.
 FETTER, TO, *v. t.*, compedire, colligare, compedes induere; compedibus vincire.
 FETTERING, *n.*, pedum restrictio.
 FETTERS, *n.*, pl., compedes, vincula, pedes.
 FEtus, *n.*, foetus immaturus.
 FEUD, *n.*, similitas, odium; *deadly feud*, inimicitiae capitales, odium immortale.

FEUDAL, *adj.*, feudalis, tad feudum pertinens.
 FEVER, *n.*, febris; *slight fever*, febricula; to *have a fever*, febrem habere, pati; febrire, febricitare.
 FEVERISH, *adj.*, febriculosus, ardens.
 FEW, *adj.*, pauci, rari; *very few*, perpauci, paucissimi; *within a few days*, intra paucos dies; *except a very few*, praeter admodum paucos; *in a few words*, paucis (verbis), breviter; *fewer*, pauciores; to *grow few*, rarescere.
 FEWNESS, *n.*, paucitas; *fewness of words*, pauciloquium.
 FIB, *n.*, mendacunculum.
 FIB, TO, *v. t.*, mendacium dicere.
 FIBBER, *n.*, mendax.
 FIBRE, *n.*, fibra.
 FIBRIL, *n.*, parva fibra.
 FIBROUS, *adj.*, fibratus.
 FICKLE, *adj.*, inconstans, levis.
 FICKLENESS, *n.*, inconstantia, levitas.
 FICTION, *n.*, fictio; res ficta, commentum; *historia commentitia*.
 FICTITIOUS, *adj.*, commentitius, fictus.
 FIDDLE, *n.*, violina (quae dicitur fidicula); *saddle-bow*, *saddle-stick*, plectrum.
 FIDDLE, TO, *v. t.*, violina canere; (*trifle*), nagari; tricarli.
 FIDDLE-FADDLE, *n.*, logi, fabule; *trice*.
 FIDDLER, *n.*, violinista, fidicen.
 FIDELITY, *n.*, fidelitas, fides.
 FIDGET UP AND DOWN, TO, *v. t.*, discursare, ultra citro cursare.
 FIE! *interj.*, vah!
 FIEF, *n.*, praedium beneficium.
 FIELD, *n.*, ager; *little —*, agellus; *plain —*, campus, planities; — for pasture, pascuum; *common —*, ager communis; *corn-field*, arvum; of the —, campestris; *field of battle*, prelii campus; to *take the —*, ad bellum proficisci; to *quit the —*, loco cedere; to *win the —*, victoria potiri; *the field of a scutcheon*, area or solum scuti.
 FIELD-FARE, *n.*, turdus pilaris.
 FIELD-MARSHAL, *n.*, castrorum praefectus.
 FIEND, *n.*, larva, malus genius, caecodemon.
 FIERCE, *adj.*, ferrox, atrox, savus, crudelis, acer, vehemens; (*wild*), ferus, effrus; to *be fierce*, saevire; to *grow fierce*, exardescere.
 FIERCENESS, *n.*, ferocitas, feritas; ferocia, saevitia.
 FIERY, *adj.*, igneus; (*sparkling*), ardens, fulgens; (*red*), rutilus, rutilans; (*passionate*), ira exardescens, accensus, commotus.
 FIFE, *n.*, fistula transversa.
 FIFE, TO, *v. t.*, fistula canere.
 FIFER, *n.*, fistulator.
 FIFTEEN, *adj.*, quindecim; quinden; *fifteen times*, quindecies.
 FIFTEENTH, *adj.*, quintus decimus; a *fifteenth (part)*, quinta decima (pars).
 FIFTH, *adj.*, quintus; a *fifth (part)*, quinta (pars).
 FIFTHLY, *adv.*, quinto.
 FIFTIETH, *adj.*, quinquagesimus.
 FIFTY, *adj.*, quinquaginta; quinquaginti; *fifty times*, quinquagies; *fifty years old*, quinquagenarius.
 FIG, *n.*, ficus; *little —*, ficulus; *green —*, grossus; *dry —*, carica; of a —, ficarius; *fig-tree*, ficus; *wild fig-tree*, caprificus; of a *fig-tree*, ficulneus, ficulnus; *orchard of fig-trees*, fectum.
 FIGHT, *n.*, pugna, praelium, acies, dimicatio, certamen; *land —*, praelium terrestre; *sea —*, praelium navale, pugna navalis; (*for show*), naumachia; in a close —, collatis siglis.
 FIGHT, TO, *v. t.*, pugnare, dimicare, conficere, congreri, manus conserere, praelio decertare, armis decernere, praeliari; to *prepare to —*, ad pugnam se accingere; to *be ready to —*, in prociuitu stare; to — against, impugnare, oppugnare, repugnare; to — hand to hand, manus conserere, comminus pugnare; to — it out, depugnare, acie bellum conficere; to — one's way through, gladio viam facere; to — with swords, gladiolari.
 FIGHTER, *n.*, pugnator; gladiator; *fighter for another*, propugnator; *great fighter*, pugna, bellicosus.
 FIGHTING, *n.*, dimicatio, decertatio; certamen, conflictus, congressus; — against, impugnatio; — with the fists, pugilatio, pugilatus; *counterfist* —, simulacrum pugnae.
 FIGMENT, *n.*, commentum.

FIGURATIVE, *adj.*, figuratus.FIGURATIVELY, *adv.*, figurate, per metaphoram.FIGURE, *n.* (*form*), figura, forma; (*image*), effigies, imago, simulacrum; (*representation*), deformatio, descriptio; (*cipher*), numeri nota; (*appearance*), species; *figure in rhetoric*, figura, tropus.FIGURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, delineare, depingere; animo sibi effingere.FIGURING, *n.*, figuratio, conformatio.FILAMENT, *n.*, fibra.FILBERT, *n.*, corylus (*sativa*); *filbert-nut*, nux coryli; *Albert-groce*, coryletum.FILCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, surripere, suffurari, supplare.FILCHER, *n.*, fur.FILCHING, *n.*, surreptio.FILE, *n.*, lima; *file-dust*, scobs; scobs elimata, delmata; *a file of pearls*, linea margaritarum; *a file of soldiers*, militum ordo; *to march by file*, longo agmine incedere; *to close the files*, ordines densare; *to double the files*, ordines in altitudinem duplicare.FILE, *TO*, *v. t.*, limare, lima polire, lima persequi; *to file off*, delinare; *to file asunder*, lima perterere; *to file off troops*, copias manipulatim abducere; *to file writings*, scripta filo suspendere.FILER, *n.*, qui lima aliquid polit.FILLAL, *adj.*, quod fillum deest.FILL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, complere, implere; (*stuff*), farcire; *to fill up*, expicere; *to fill again*, replere; (2) *v. t.*, impleri.FILL, *n.*, satiatio, satias; *to have one's fill*, satiari, satum esse.FILLET, *n.*, vitta, tania, crinale (vinculum); *little* —, taniola; *the square fillet of a pillar*, abacus; *a fillet of real*, coctus vitulina pars crassior.FILLETED, *adj.*, vittatus, vitta or tania ornatus.FILLING, *n.*, expletio; *a filling up*, supplementum, complementum; *a filling of rubbish*, tartura.FILLIP, *n.*, talitrum.FILLIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, talitrum impingere; talitro ferire.FILLY, *n.*, equula.FILM, *n.*, membrana, cuticula.FILMY, *adj.*, membranaceus.FILTER, *n.*, colum.FILTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, colare, percolare.FILTERING, FILTRATION, *n.*, percolatio.FILTH, *n.*, sordes, spurcitia, impuritas; — *except out of a room*, purgamentum; — *of anything washed*, proluxus, colluxus, colluvio, sordes; — *that has collected*, illuxus.FILTHINESS, *n.*, immunditia, spurcitia, squalor, fuditia.FILTHY, *adj.*, sordidus, impurus, squalidus, foedus; luteolentus; *some what* —, sordidulus; *subturbis*; *I think it a thing*, turpe duco; *to be* —, squalere; — *in speech*, obscenus, turpis; *to make* —, conspurcare, fedare, maculare.FIN, *n.*, pinna.FINABLE, *adj.*, multae obnoxius.FINAL, *adj.*, extremus, postremus, ultimus; (*decisive*), decretorius.FINALLY, *adv.*, denique, demum, ad extremum, tandem, postremo.FINANCES, *n.*, *pl.* (*private*), res familiaris; (*of the state*), vectigalia, aerarium; (*of the sovereign*), fisci.FINANCIER, *n.*, cui cura aerari tradita est; homo in rebus ad vectigalia pertinentibus versatus.FINCH, *n.*, fringilla; *bullfinch*, loxia pyrrhula (L.); *goldfinch*, carduelis; *greenfinch*, chloris.FIND, *TO*, *v. t.*, invenire, reperire, comperire; (*catch*), deprehendere; offendere; (*perceive*), sentire; (*maintain*), sustentare, alere; *to find one's way*, negotium alicui inveniire; *to find out a thing*, explicari; *to find out by diligent search*, investigare, perscrutari; *to find out by thinking*, excogitare; *to find one's self ill*, se male habere sentire; *to find an excuse*, causari; *to find (allow) a bill*, approbare, agnoscere.FINDER, *n.*, inventor, repertor; *fault-finder*, reprehensor.FINDING, *n.*, inventio; *fault finding*, reprehensio; *finding out*, investigatio.FINE, *adj.* (*elegant*), elegans, nitidus, politus, concinnus, bellus, cultus, delicatus; (*excellent*), excellens, praestans, eximius, egregius, clarus, pre-clarus; (*handsome*), pulcher, venustus; (*pure*), purus; (*smooth*), teres; (*thin*), tenuis, subtilis; *fine in clothes*, splendide vestitus; *some what* —, elegantior, ornatus, comptior; *to make* —, concinnare, ornare, adornare; polire; *very* —, praclarus; *a gentleman*, homo urbanus.FINE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*refine*), purgare; defaecare; *lay a fine upon*, pecunia multare; multam alicui dicere, irrogare.FINE, *n.* (*amercement*), poena pecuniaria, multa; *his fine*, multa.FINENESS, *n.*, elegantia, nitor; *fineness of thread*, fili tenuitas.FINERY, *n.*, ornatus, ornamentum, cultus.FINGER, *n.*, digitus; *little* —, digitalis; *fore* —, index, digitus salutaris; *middle* —, digitus medius; *ring* —, digitus medicus, unguis proximus; *the little* —, digitus minimus; *of the* —, digitalis; *a finger's breadth*, digitus transversus; *at the fingers' ends*, perfectum ad unguem.FINGER, *TO*, *v. t.*, tractare, digitis attricare, digitos red. admove.FINGERED, *adj.* (*having fingers*), digitatus; *light fingered*, furax; *he is light fingered*, unguis hamatos ut uncus habet, piceus manu ex.FINICAL, *adj.*, mollis, delicatus; *finest*; *exultans*; *finical gesture*, motus muliebris or mollis.FINISH, *n.*, multitatio.FINISH, *n.*, nitor; manus extrema.FINISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, absolvere, pericere; finire; *sumam manum red. imponere*; *ad exitum or finem perducere*; *to finish affairs successfully*, ex sententia negotia concludere.FINISHER, *n.*, perfector.FINISHING, *n.*, peractio, perfectio, absolutio, consummatio, conclusio; *the finishing stroke*, ultima manus.FINITE, *adj.*, finitus, definitus; finibus or terminis circumscriptus.FIR, FIR-TREE, *n.*, abies; *made of fir*, ablegnus.FIRE, *n.*, ignis; (*conflagration*), incendium; (*heat*, ardor), arbor, vis, vigor, animi fervor; *a bright* — (*on the hearth*), focus luculentus; *on* —, accensus, inflammatus; *of or for the* —, ad focum pertinens; *bonfire*, firework, ignis festus or artificiosus; *St. Anthony's* —, crissipelas, ignis sacer; *to strike* —, ignem excutere, exendere, elicere; *to light or make a* —, ignem accendere; *to stir up a* —, incendium excitare; *to quench a* —, incendium restringere or compescere.FIRE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, incendere, accendere, inflammare; (2) *v. t.*, ardere, flagrare, conflagrare, deflagrare; *to fire cannons*, tormenta emittere; *to fire at one*, ad scopeto petere aliquem.FIREARMS, *n.*, *pl.*, arma ignivoma.FIREBRAND, *n.*, titio (ardens); *firebrand of contention*, belli fax.FIREPAN, *n.*, battulum.FIRESEED, *n.*, focus, camlaus.FIRESTONE, *n.*, pyrites.FIRER, *n.*, incensor, incendiarius.FIRING, *n.*, (fuel), ignis alimentis.FIRKIN, *n.*, quadrantal, amphora.FIRM, *adj.*, firmus, fixus, immotus, stabilis, constans, certus; (*as a bargain*), ratus, approbatus, confirmatus; *to make firm*, firmare, confirmare.FIRMAMENT, *n.*, caelum; firmamentum.FIRMNESS, *n.*, firmitas, firmitudo, constantia.FIRST, *adj.*, primus; prior; (*foremost*), princeps; — *but one*, a primo proximus; *at the* —, primo, primum, principio; — *fruits*, primitiae; *of the age*, primaevis; *adv.* (*in the first place*), primum; *first of all*, imprimis.FIRST-BORN, *adj.*, primogenitus, natu maximus.FIRSTLING, *n.*, primum quidque.FISH, *n.*, pisces; *little* —, pisciculus; *river* —, pisces fluvialis or fluviatilis; *sea* —, pisces maritimus; *salt* —, pisces sale conditi; *full of fishes*, piscosus; *of fish or fishing*, piscatorius, piscarius; *provision of fish*, oponium.FISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, piscari, pisces capere; *to fish a pond*, piscinam exhaurire or explicari; *to fish out a thing*, explicari, indagare, excquirere.FISHER, FISHERMAN, *n.*, piscator; *fisherman's tools*, instrumenta piscatoria; *fisher-boat*, navis piscatoria.FISHERY, *n.*, piscaria.FISH-GILLS, *n.*, *pl.*, branchiae.FISH-HOOK, *n.*, hamus (piscatorius).

FISHING, *n.*, piscatus; *fishing-line*, linea piscatoria, limum piscatorium; *fishing-rod*, arundo piscatoria.

FISHMONGER, *n.*, piscarius; (*of salt-fish*), sal-samentarius.

FISH-SCALE, *n.*, aquama.

FISHY, *adj.*, piscosus.

FISSURE, *n.*, fissura, rima.

FIST, *n.*, pugnis; *to beat one with the —*, pugnis aliquem cedere; *— to —*, comminus, e propinquo; *to fight at fisticks*, pugnis certare.

FISTULA, *n.*, fistula.

FISTULOUS, *adj.*, fistulosus, fistulatus.

FIT, *adj.* (*proper*), accommodatus, aptus, idoneus, opportunus; consentaneus, congruens; (*becoming*), decens, conveniens; (*capable*), aptus, capax, habilis; (*convenient*), commodus, accommodus, congruens, tempestivus; (*ready*), paratus, comparatus, expeditus, acinectus; (*reasonable*), æquus, iustus; *fit to be done*, quod fieri convenit or deest; *not fit to be done*, factu fœdum or turpe; *it is fit*, æquum est, par est; *to make one's self fit or ready for doing a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum acclingere, parare, preparare.

FIT, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (*be fit*), accommodari, quadrare; (2) *v. t.* (*make fit*), accommodare, aptare, adaptare, concinnare; (*match*), sociare, par adjungere; *this fits my purpose*, hoc mihi convenit; *to make a ship fit*, navem expedire; *to fit at all points*, armare, instruere; *to fit out a fleet*, classem ornare; *to fit up a house*, domum adornare.

FIT, *n.* (*paroxysm*), accessus; (*freak, whim*), repentinus animi impetus or motus; *ague fit*, accessus febris; *he is in a fainting fit*, linqutur animo; *a drunken fit*, crapula; *a fit of sickness*, ærotatio.

FITTER, *n.*, concinnator, qui accommodat.

FITTING, *adj.*, congruens; *ill-fitting*, incongruens; *n.*, accommodatio.

FITNESS, *n.*, habilitas, commoditas; *fitness of time*, occasio, opportunitas.

FIVE, *adj.*, quinquæ; *quint*; *the five*, numerus quintarius; *of five*, quintarius; *five times*, quinquies; *five years*, quinquennium; *five years old*, quinquennis; *lasting five years*, or *happening every fifth year*, quinquennialis; *the age of five years*, quinquatus; *of five pounds' weight*, quinquelibralis; *five months old*, quinquimestris; *five ounces*, quincunx; *in five parts*, quinquепartito; *divided into five parts*, quinquепartitus; *fivefold*, quincuplex; *five days ago*, nudiusquintus; *five hundred*, quingenti; *quingent*; *of five hundred*, quingenarius; *five hundredth*, quingentesimus; *five hundred times*, quingenties; *five thousand*, quinquæ millia, quinquies mille; *the five thousandth*, quinquies millesimus.

FIX, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, figere; *firmare*, stabilire; *to — a day or time*, diem constituere, præfixire; *to — in the earth*, depangere, defigere; *to — one's eyes upon*, oculos intendere in; (2) *v. i.*, *to fix (settle) in a business*, in aliquo negotio se stabilire; *to — on a subject*, argumentum eligere; *to — on a resolution*, aliquid statuere, constituere.

FIXEDLY, *adv.*, constanter, firmiter, intente.

FIXEDNESS, *n.*, firmitas, stabilitas; *fixedness of mind*, animi attentio.

FIXING, *n.*, confirmatio.

FLABBY, *adj.*, uvidus, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCID, *adj.*, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCIDITY, *n.*, laxitas.

FLAG, *TO*, *v. i.*, flaccescere, languere; (*with*), marcescere.

FLAG, *n.*, (1) (*ensign*), vexillum, signum; (*of a ship*), insigne, vexillum; *to hoist a —*, vexillum tollere, proponere; *to strike the —*, vexillum submittere; *flag-ship*, navis prætoria; (2) (*rush*), junco; *water-flag*, iris aquatica; *sweet garden —*, acorus; *corn —*, gladiolus Italus.

FLAGGY, *adj.*, flaccidus, languens, marcidus, lentus; *to grow flaggy*, lentescere, flaccescere.

FLAGITIOUS, *adj.*, flagitiosus, accleratus, scelestus, nefarius.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *n.*, nequitia.

FLAGON, *n.*, lagena.

FLAGRANT, *adj.*, insignis, insignitus.

FLAIL, *n.*, pertica, fustis, baculus.

FLAKE, *n.*, flocus, flocculus; *fragmen*; *flakes of snow*, nives; *flake of fire*, scintilla; *flakes of ice*, glaciei frusta or fragmina.

FLAKE, *TO*, *v. i.*, in lamellas formare.

FLAKY, *adj.*, floccosus, floccidus; *focco similis*; scintillans.

FLAMBEAU, *n.*, fax, funale.

FLAME, *n.*, flamma; *little —*, flammula; *of or like a —*, flammæus; *to set in a —*, inflammare, incendere, succendere, accendere; *to be all in a —*, flammis conflagrare; *the — of love*, amoris ardor.

FLAME, *TO*, *v. i.*, flammare, flagrare; flammæus emittere.

FLAME-COLORED, *adj.*, flammæus.

FLAMING, **FLAMY**, *adj.*, flammans, flammæus emittens, ardens, flammæus, igneus.

FLANK, *n.*, latus; *flank of an army*, cohortes alares, equites alarii.

FLANK, *TO*, *v. i.* (*defend the flank of*) *an army*, exercitus latera protegere or claudere.

FLANKER, *n.*, in cornibus locatus.

FLANNEL, *n.*, lanula, pannus bibulus et mollis.

FLAP, *n.*, panniculus; (*lip*), pars pendula; *flap of the ear*, auricula; *fly-flap*, muscarius.

FLAP, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, pendere; *flaccescere*; (2) *v. t.*, *to flap the wings*, pennis plaudere.

FLARE, *TO*, *v. i.*, coruscare; tremula flamma ardere; *to flare in one's eyes*, oculos præstringere; oculis obversari.

FLASH, *n.*, fulgur; *— which strikes*, fulmen; (*sudden impulse*), impetus; *— of thought*, cogitatio repentina; *— a — (boasting fellow)*, gloriosus, jactor.

FLASH, *TO*, *v. i.*, coruscare, fulgurare, micare; *to flash out*, emicare.

FLASHY, *adj.*, mollis, fatuus; (*not lasting*), evanidus, subitaneus; *flashy in talk*, levis.

FLASK, *n.*, lagena, laguncula (vimine involuta); *flask for powder*, pulveris pyrii capsa or pyxis; *little flask*, capsula.

FLAT, *adj.* (*level*), planus, æquus; (*plain*, *clear*), apertus, liquidus; manifestus; (*dull*), insulsus, jejunos; *flat (dead) drink*, vappa; *— in taste*, imbecillus, infirmi saporis; *a — sound*, sonus gravis, obtusus; *a — country*, campus, patentes campi; *a — piece of ground*, area; *to throw — on the ground*, sternere, prosternere; *flat-nosed*, sinuus.

FLAT, *n.* (*level ground*), planities; (*shoal*), syrtis; *flats in the sea*, brevia (pl.), vadum.

FLAT, **FLATLY**, *adv.* (*in sound*), graviter; (*plainly*), diserte, dilucide, liquido, perspicue, diserteris verbis; *to deny flatly*, præcise negare.

FLATTEN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*make flat*), æquare, exæquare, complanare; *planum facere*; (2) *v. i.* (*grow flat in taste*), imbecillum fieri.

FLATNESS, *n.*, æqualitas, planities; æquor; *flatness of discourse*, orationis insulitas; *flatness in taste*, sapor imbecillus.

FLATTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari; aliquem permulcere; aliquid aurius subseruire; *to flatter a little*, subblandiri, suppalpari; *to flatter for a dinner*, parasitari; *a flattering knave*, parasitus, gnatho.

FLATTERER, *n.*, adulator, assentator, delinitor, palpator.

FLATTERINGLY, *adv.*, assentatorie, blande.

FLATTERY, *n.*, adulatio, assentatio; blandimentum, blanditie.

FLATULENT, *adj.*, qui inflat; inflatus.

FLATULENCY, *n.*, inflatio (ventris).

FLAUNT, *TO*, *v. i.*, nitide or concine vestiri; magnifice incedere.

FLAVOR, *n.*, odor; *fine flavor*, odor or sapor bonus; *stinking flavor*, teter or fœdus odor.

FLAW, *n.* (*chink*), rima, rimula; (*defect*), vitium; *without a flaw*, integer; *full of flaws*, vitiosus.

FLAX, *n.*, limum; *flax on the distaff*, penum, stamen; *a bundle of flax*, lini manipulus; *flax-dresser*, linarius.

FLAXEN, *adj.*, linteus; stuppeus; *flaxen hair*, capillus flavus.

FLAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, cutem, pellem, corium detrabere, cute or corio exuere.

FLAYING, *n.*, pelli detractio.

FLEA, *n.*, pulex; *full of fleas*, pulicosus; *lembles*, pulicum vestigia.

FLEDGED, *adj.*, pennatus, pinnatus; *to be fledged*, pennas habere, pennulis uti posse; *to grow fledged*, plumescere.

FLEE, *TO*, *v. i.*, fugere, vitare; *he is fled*, aufugit, *one who has fled*, profugus, elapsus.

FLEECE, *n.*, vellus.

FLEECE, *TO*, *v. t.*, tondere, detondere.

FLEECY, *adj.*, laneus.

FLEET, *n.*, classis.

FLEET, *adj.*, celer, velox.

FLEETING, *adj.*, fluxus, fugax.

FLEETNESS, *n.*, celeritas, velocitas.
FLESH, *n.*, caro; carnes; *a little* —, caruncula;
living on —, carnivorus; *to go the way of all* —, e
vita excedere, diem supremum obire.
FLESH-HOOK, *n.*, carnarium.
FLESHINESS, *n.*, corpulentia.
FLESHLESS, *adj.*, macer.
FLESHLY, *adj.*, libidinosus; *or by the gentl.*,
voluptatis, corporis.
FLESH-MARKET, *n.*, macellum.
FLESHY, *adj.*, carnosus, corpulentus, crassus.
FLEXIBLE, *adj.*, (*easy to be bent*), flexibilis, flex-
ilis, lentus; sequal; (*easy to be entreated*), placabi-
lis, exorabilis, facilis.
FLEXIBILITY, *n.*, mollitudo, facilitas.
FLEXURE, *n.*, curvatura, curvatio.
FLICKER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*of fire*), tremula flamma
ardere; (*flit*), volitare.
FLIGHT, *n.*, (*escape*), fuga; (*flying*), volatus;
(*flock*), grex avium; (*swift of flight*), celer, velox;
to put to —, fugare, in fugam dare or vertere; *put*
to —, fugatus, fusus, in fugam conversus; *to take*
—, auferre, fugam capere, fuga se subducere; *a* —
unto, refugium; *flights of fancy*, cogitationis im-
petus.
FLIMSY, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus; levis.
FLINCH, *TO*, *v. i.* (*give over*), desistere, desi-
nere; (*leave one basely*), destituere, deserere; (*quit*
an undertaking), tergiversari, ab incepto desistere;
to flinch from one's word, promissis non stare;
(*to start*), absilire; (*give ground*), recedere, retro-
cedere.
FLING, *TO*, *v. t.* (*throw*), mittere, jacere, tor-
quere, contorquere; (*kick as a horse*), calcitrare;
to — *away*, abjicere, eijicere, projicere; (*be gone*), se
propitire; *to* — *down*, dejicere; *to* — *in*, injicere;
to — *up*, abdicare, deponere.
FLING, *n.*, jactus.
FLINGER, *n.*, jaculator.
FLINGING, *n.*, projectio.
FLINT, *n.*, silex; *of flint*, siliceus.
FLINTY, *adj.*, siliceus; *figur.*: durus.
FLIPPANT, *adj.*, loquax.
FLIRT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*besprinkle*), inspergere; *to*
flirt at one, conviciari; conviciis aliquem laces-
sere.
FLIRT, *n.*, (*jeer*), dieterium, locus; (*start*), im-
petus; (*naughty girl*), puella petulans.
FLIT, *TO*, *v. i.*, meare, migrare; sedem saepe
mutare; volitare.
FLOAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, fluctuare, innatare, super
aquam ferri; *to float a meadow*, rivum in pratium
deducere.
FLOATING, *n.*, fluctuatio; dubitatio.
FLOCK, *n.*, grex; agmen; — *of people*, turba,
caterva; *cattus*; — *of birds*, avium grex or caterva;
of a —, *adj.*, gregalis; *in flocks*, *adv.*, gregatim,
catervatim.
FLOCK TOGETHER, *TO*, *v. i.*, coire, conve-
nire, conflere; *flock as sheep*, se condere.
FLOCKING TOGETHER, *n.*, congregatio, co-
flio.
FLOG, *TO*, *v. t.*, pulsare, verberare.
FLOOD, *n.*, (*inundation*), diluvium, inundatio,
exundatio; (*stream*), flumen, amnis, fluvius; *a* —
of tears, magna vis lacrimarum; — *gate*, emissari-
um; — *tib*, accessus maris.
FLOOD, *TO*, *v. t.*, inundare, exundare.
FLOOR, *n.*, (*of an anchor*), pars ancorae adunca,
qua terrae defigitur.
FLOOR, *n.*, solum; contabulatio, contignatio;
pavimentum.
FLOOR WITH STONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, lapidibus
consternere; *to floor with boards*, contabulare.
FLORAL, *adj.*, floralis.
FLORID, *adj.*, floridus, nitidus.
FLORIST, *n.*, florum cultor.
FLOUNCE, *n.*, *flambria*.
FLOUNCE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*plunge*), demergere, im-
mersere; *to flounce about with passion*, ira agitari
or commoveri.
FLOUNDER, *n.*, passer niger.
FLOUR, *n.*, farina triticea.
FLOURISH, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.* (*bloom*), florere, vi-
gere; vernare; (*bray*), gloriarī, iactare, sese osten-
dere; *to* — *in discourse*, flosculis oratoris uti; *to* —
in music, proferre, praeludere; (*2*) *v. t.*, *to* —
scapions, arma vibrare; *to* — *with a needle*, acu
plumari.
FLOURISH, *n.*, (*boast*), inanis iactatio or glori-

atio; *an idle flourish of words*, verborum am-
pulla.
FLOURISHING, *adj.*, vegetus; *n.*, vigor.
FLOUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, irridere, illudere, ludificare;
ludos aliquem facere.
FLOUT, *n.*, convicium, acerbum dictum.
FLOUTER, *n.*, irrisor, derisor, cavillator.
FLOUTING, *n.*, cavillatio, acerbæ facetiæ.
FLOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, fluere, labi; manare, meare; *to*
— *about*, circumfluere; *to* — *abroad*, dimanare,
diffuere; *to* — *back*, refluxu; *to* — *before a place*,
præfluere; *to* — *between*, interfluere; *to* — *by*, præ-
terfluere; *to* — *down*, defluere; *to* — *forth*, scaturire;
to — *in*, influere; *to* — *out*, effluere, emanare; *to* —
over, exundare, inundare; *to* — *all over*, superflu-
ere, affluere; *permanere*; *to* — *together*, conflere,
concurrere; *to* — *under*, subterfluere; *to* — *unto*,
affluere, accedere.
FLOWER, *n.*, flos; (*the best, the prime, choice*),
flos, robur, robor; *the* — *of the soldiers*, milites
lectissimi; *the* — *of a family*, gentis prima gloria;
a little —, flosculus; *made of flowers*, floreat.
FLOWER, *TO*, *v. i.*, florescere.
FLOWERED, *adj.*, floribus contextus or inter-
textus.
FLOWERET, *n.*, flosculus.
FLOWERY, *adj.*, floridus.
FLOWING, *adj.*, undans, profluens, fluidus;
figur.: volubilis; *n.*, fluxus, effluentia; *flowing of*
the sea, æstus; *flowing in speech*, volubilitas.
FLOWINGLY, *adv.*, facile; volubiliter, incitate.
FLUCTUATE, *TO*, *v. i.*, fluctuare, æstare; du-
bitare.
FLUCTUATION, *n.*, fluctuatio animi, dubitatio.
FLEUCY, *n.*, lingue volubilitas; dicendi co-
pia.
FLUENT, *adj.* (*flowing*), fluens, fluidus; (*elo-*
quent), eloquens, copiosus, disertus.
FLUID, *adj.*, fluidus, liquidus.
FLUIDITY, *n.*, fluor.
FLURRY, *n.*, flatus subitaneus.
FLUSH, *TO*, *v. i.*, erubescere, rubore suffundi.
FLUSH, *n.*, (*abundance*), copia, abundantia; *vis*;
the flush at cards, chartæ colores.
FLUSH, *adj.* (*of money*), nummatus, pecuniâ
abundans.
FLUTE, *n.*, tibia; *German* —, tibia transversa;
to play on a —, tibia canere; — *of a column*, strix,
caulis.
FLUTE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*churnel*), strlare.
FLUTING, *n.*, (*channelling*), striatura.
FLUTTER, *TO*, *v. i.* (*try to fly*), volitare, alas
concutere; (*be at an uncertainty*), fluctare, dubi-
tare; *hæc* — *to flutter to and fro*, passim vagari;
to flutter in one's speech, balbutire, hesitare, titu-
bare.
FLUX, *n.*, (*looseness*), ventris fluxio; *flux of hu-*
mor, humorum fluxus; *bloody flux*, profluviū
sanguinis, hemorrhagia, dysenteria.
FLY, *n.*, musca; *Spanish fly*, cantharis; *fly flap*,
muscarium; *fly-blows*, muscarum ova.
FLY, *TO*, *v. i.* (*as a bird*), volare, volitare; *alis*
niti (*to flee*), fugere, aufugere; *to* — *about*,
circumvolare, circumvolitare; *to* — *against*, involare;
to — *abroad* (*as news*), in vulgus dimanare, palam
ferri; *to* — *at*, impetere, irruere, involare; *to* —
away, avolare, aufugere; *to* — *back*, refugere, pevo-
lare; *to* — *before or first*, antevolare, prævolare;
to — *beyond or by*, prætervolare; *to* — *down*, devo-
lare; *to* — *far*, provolare, profugere; *to* — *high*, in
sublime ferri; *to* — *hither and thither*, disfluere;
to — *often*, volitare; *to* — *off*, retrocedere; *to* —
out, effugere, evolare, prorumpere; *to* — *over*, su-
pervolare, transvolare; *to* — *to*, advolare; *to* — *to-*
gether, convolare, confugere; *to* — *up*, subvolare;
to let — (*shoot*), ejaculari, emittere.
FLYING, *adj.*, *flying camp*, manus expedita,
exercitus expeditus; — *coach*, currus expeditus;
— *enemy*, hostis aversus; *n.*, volatus; (*flight*), fu-
ga, effugium.
FOAL, *n.*, pullus equinus, equuleus, equulus;
foal of an ass, asellus, asella; *of a foal*, pullinus.
FOAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, pullum equinum parere, factum
equinum odere.
FOALING, *n.*, pulli in lucem editio.
FOAM, *n.*, spuma; *to cast out* —, expumare,
despumare; — *of lead*, molybdtia; — *of silver*,
argyritis; — *of gold*, chrysalis; *full of* —, spu-
mosus.
FOAM, *TO*, *v. t.*, spumare; *to* — *at the mouth*,

spumas ex ore emittere; *to — like a horse, 'fro-*
mere, fremdere; to begin to —, spumescere.

FOAMY, *adj.*, spumens.

FOB, *n.*, locus minor.

FOCUS, *n.*, locus in quem radii colliguntur.

FODDER, *n.*, pabulum, sœnum; *of fodder, pa-*
bularis, pabulariorius.

FODDER, TO, *v. t.*, pabulum dare, præbere;
 pascere.

FOE, *n.*, inimicus, hostis.

FOG, *n.*, nebula.

FOGGINES, *n.*, aëris crassitudo.

FOGGY, *adj.*, nebulosus, crassus.

FOI! *interj.*, vah!

FOIBLE, *n.*, imbecillitas; vitium.

FOIL, *n.*, rudis; ensis prapilatus; *to play at*
foils, baturere, rude ludere; a foil, folling (repulse),
repulsus; to take a foil, repulsam ferre; to give one
a foil, in genua deiecere, repellere.

FOIL, TO, *v. t.*, ad vanum or irritum redigere,
 conturbare, perimere; sternere; repellere.

FOILER, *n.*, victor.

FOIST IN, TO, *v. t.*, subdere, furtim obtrudere
 or supponere.

FOLD, *n.*, (plait), sinus; (sheepfold), caula, sta-
 bulum, ovile; folds of hardles, crates.

FOLD, TO, *v. t.* (close orer another), plicare,
 complere; *to fold in, implicare, involvere; to fold*
round about, circumplicare, convolvere; (put into
a fold), stabulo includere, stabulare, cratibus clau-
dere.

FOLDER, *n.*, qui or quæ plicant.

FOLDING, *n.*, plicatura; *a folding of sheep,*
stabulatio; adj., plicatilis; *a folding door, valva.*

FOLIAGE, *n.*, arborum folia; folia picta or
 sculpta.

FOLK, *n.*, populus, plebs, vulgus, turba; *poor*
folk, pauperes; rich folk, divites, opulenti.

FOLLOW, TO, *v. t.*, sequi, consequi; subsequi;
 persequi; comitari; prosequi; *to — after, consec-*
utari, insectari, insequi, urgere; to — any business,
alicui rei operam dare; to — the live, legibus ope-
ram dare, juri attendere; to — husbandry, opus
rusticum obire; to — a trade, artem exercere; to
close, instare, insistere; to — after (succeed),
succedere, excipere; to — another's pleasure, ali-
cui obsequi, morem gerere, obtemperare; to —
counsel, sequi consilium; to — (imitate), emulari,
imitari; he follows his father's steps, patrisat, pa-
trém imitatur; worthy to be followed, imitabilis,
imitandus.

FOLLOWER, *n.*, comes, deductor; (disciple),
 discipulus; (imitator), imitator.

FOLLOWING, *n.*, deductio; following after,
 consequentia, consecutio.

FOLLY, *n.*, stultitia, ineptia, amentia; deliratio.

FOMENT, TO, *v. t.*, fovere; *to foment seditions,*
seditiones fovere, tumultus excitare, discordias
alere.

FOMENTER, *n.*, concitator.

FOMENTING, *n.*, concitatio.

FOND, *adj.* (foolish), futilis, vanus, futuus, in-
 eptus; (kind), amans, indulgens; (delighted),
 amans, cupidus; *to be fond of, admirari, impense*
cupere; fond tricks, blanditiæ.

FONDLE, TO, *v. t.*, fovere, nimis indulgere,
 mollius curare.

FONDLER, *n.*, qui or quæ mollius curat.

FONDLING, *n.*, delicatus puer.

FONDNESS, *n.* (indulgence), indulgentia; (love),
 amor; (silliness), ineptia, stultitia.

FONT, *n.*, lavacrum sacrum, fons lustralis.

FOOD, *n.*, cibus, alimentum; victus, cibaria; *of*
—, cibarius, alimentarius, escarius; fit for —, escul-
entus; — for cattle, pabulum, pastus.

FOOL, *n.*, stultus, insipiens, fatuus, demens;
 stipes, caudex, verrex; (jester), coprea; (harle-
 quin), maceus; *natural —, homo excors; arrant*
—, stultissimus, bis stultus; to play the —, inept-
ire, despere; nugari, stulte facere, nugas agere.

FOOL ONE, TO, *v. t.*, aliquem ridere, deridere,
 irridere, ludere, ludificari; *alicui or in aliquem il-*
ludere; to fool away one's time, rebus futilibus
tempus terere.

FOOLERIES, *n.*, pl., nugæ, ineptiæ.

FOOLHARDY, *adj.*, stolidè ferox, temerarius.

FOOLHARDINESS, *n.*, stolidà audacia; teme-

ritas.

FOOLING, *n.*, irrisio, irrisus.

FOOLISH, *adj.*, ineptus, fatuus, stolidus, stal-

tus, insulsus, insipiens, tardus; *to make —, infata-*
re; — dalliance, petulantia, procacitas; — tricks,
ineptiæ.

FOOLISHNESS, *n.*, stultitia, insipientia, demen-
 tia, fatuitas.

FOOT, *n.*, pes; *foot of a table, bed, &c., fulcrum;*
— of a pillar, basis; — of a hill, montis radices;
— square —, pes quadratus; on —, pedes, pedester;
to go on —, peditem or pedibus incedere; to light
on one's feet, in pedes desilire; to tread under —,
proculeare, pedibus concutere; of a —, pedalis;
of half a —, semipedalis; of a — and a half, sca-
quipedalis; of two feet, bipedalis; — by —, pede-
ntim, sensim.

FOOT IT, TO, *v. t.*, pedibus ire, venire or iter
 facere.

FOOTED, *adj.*, pedes habens; *two —, bipes;*
three —, tripes; four —, quadrupes; many —, mal-
tipes; cloven —, bisculus; crump —, loripes.

FOOTING, *n.* (footstep), vestigium; (state),
 status, condicio, locus.

FOOTMAN, *n.* (soldier), pedes; (lackey), pedi-
 sequus, servus a pedibus.

FOOTPATH, *n.*, semita.

FOOT-SOLDIER, *n.*, pedes; foot-soldiers, pedi-
 tatus, copie pedestres.

FOOTSTALL OF A PILLAR, stylobata, stylo-
 bates.

FOOTSTEP, *n.*, vestigium.

FOOTSTOOL, *n.*, scabellum.

FOP, *n.* (trifler), nugator; (beau), bellus homo,
 trossular; *to play the fop, nugari.*

FOPPERY, *n.*, nugæ, trice, ineptiæ.

FOPPISH, *n.*, ineptus, nugatorius.

FOPPISHNESS, *n.*, ineptia.

FOR, *conj.*, nam, enim, etenim, quippe; *prep-*
is answered to by several Latin prepositions: for a
while, ad quoddam tempus; for other matters, de
ceteris rebus; it is not for nothing, non hoc de
nillo est; to translate word for word, verbum de
verbo expressum proferre; it is for our profit, ex
usu est nostro; for grief, ex agritudine; they are
kept for a double service, habentur in duplici mi-
nisterium; for the remaining time, in reliquum
tempus; for ever, in omne tempus; for a perpetual
remembrance, in memoriam sempiternam; for time
to come, in posterum; to be punished for a crime,
ob delictum pœnas dare; I am paid for my folly,
ob stultitiam pretium fero; for so many ages, per
tot secula; you may for me, per me licet; for anger,
præ ira; for fear, præ metu or propter metum; for
joy, præ gaudio; to take for granted, pro concessio
numere; to hold for done, pro facto habere; to be-
lieve for true, pro certo credere; he spoke for car-
side, secundum nostram causam disputavit; it is
sometimes expressed by the ablat. or genit. case —
as, for fear of being yielded up, metu conditionis;
he dies for love, amore perit; for how much,
quanti; for so much, tanti; for more, pluris; for
less, minoris; for how muchsoever, quantumque;
for an as, asse; after good, fit, lausful, profitable,
&c., it is expressed by the dative case — as, it is a
shame for you, turpe est tibi; for, for the sake of,
causa, gratia, ergo, per, pro, propter; as for exam-
ple, exempli causa or gratia; for this reason, eâ
gratia; virtue is to be desired for its own sake, vir-
tus propter se expetenda est; for all (although),
et al, quanquam, etiam, cumvis; for all this, or
for all that, nihilo minus, nihilo secus, tamen; for
all the philosophers say, quicquid dicant philosophi;
for (as for), quod attinet ad; for nothing, gratis;
impune; for that, or for as much as, cum, propter
ea quod; si quidem, quandoquidem, quoniam; for
the most part, fere, maximam partem, plerumque;
for some time, aliquamdiu, aliquantisper; for what
cause? quare? qua de causa? for which cause, quan-
obrem, quare; for that cause, ideo, eo, propterea,
eâ gratia, ideoque; for ever and ever, in secula, in
æternum, in omne ævum; he was a good orator for
those times, multum, ut temporibus illis, valuit di-
cendo; I know for certain, mihi est exploratum;
for aught I see, quantum ego perspicio; I
for my part, ego quidem. For is frequently in-
cluded in the verb — as, to look for, expectare;
to wait for, opperiri; to be for one, cum aliquo stare.

FORAGE, *n.*, pabulum.

FORAGE, TO, *v. t.*, pabulari; framentari.

FORAGER, *n.*, pabulator.

FORAGING, *n.*, pabulatio.

FORBEAR, TO, *v. t.* (let alone), abstinere, se

abstinere, omittre, defugere; (*leave off*), desistere, mittere; (*spare*), parcere; (*suffer*), pati.

FORBEARANCE, *n.*, patientia, indulgentia; *with forbearance*, patienter, placide, sedate.

FORBID, *TO*, *v. t.*, vetare, interdicere, prohibere, inhibere; *to forbid strictly*, interdicere, interminari.

FORBIDDING, *n.*, prohibitio, inhibitiō, interdictio.

FORCE, *n.* (*endeavour*), opera, contentio, conatus, studium; (*importance*), momentum, pondus; (*necessity*), necessitas; (*strength*), vires, robur; (*power, effect*), vis; (*open force*), vis aperta; (*violence*), vis, violentia, impetus; *by main force*, violentor, vi et armis; *to repel force by force*, vim vi repellere; *to use* —, vim adhibere; *to be of great* —, plurimum valere; *of great* —, valens, potius; *without* —, inefficax, irritus; *a strong* — (*of troops*), valida manus; *to lose* —, flaccescere, languere.

FORCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cogere, compellere, impellere, adigere; *to — back*, repellere; *to — down*, detrudere, demergere; *to — in*, deligere; *to — out*, depellere, abigere; *to — a woman*, stuprare, vitare; *to — (take by force)*, vi capere, arripere; (*break through*), percurrere, perfodere; (*carry by storm*), expugnare; *a forced expression*, dictum longe petitum.

FORCER, *n.*, coactor.

FORCES, *n., pl.*, copiae; *to raise forces*, exercitum comparare; *to muster forces*, delectum militum habere.

FORCIBLE, *adj.* (*prevailing, strong*), efficax, potens, valens, vehemens; (*violent*), violentus, violentus.

FORCING, *n.*, via.

FORD, *n.*, vadum; *full of fords*, vadosus.

FORD A RIVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, *adj.*, qui vado transiri potest, qui vado aperit.

FORE, *adj.*, anticus; prior; exterior; adversus; *primus*; *adv.*, ante, prae.

FORE-ADVISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, praemonere.

FORE-APPOINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, praestituere, praefinire.

FORE-ARM, *TO*, *v. t.*, praemonire.

FOREBODE, *TO*, *v. t.*, portendere, praesagire, ominari, augurare.

FOREBODER, *n.*, hariolus.

FOREBODING, *n.*, praesagium, omen, augurium.

FORECAST, *TO*, *v. t.*, providere, praespiciere.

FORECAST, *n.*, providentia; *with forecast*, provide, circumspicere, consultare.

FORECASTLE, *n.*, pars prior navis, proa.

FORECLOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, praeccludere.

FORE-CONCEIVED, *adj.*, meditatus, praconceptus.

FORE-DETERMINED, *adj.*, praescriptus, praefinitus.

FOREDOOM, *TO*, *v. t.*, praestituere, praefinire; *praedestinare*.

FOREFATHERS, *n., pl.*, majores, avi, proavi.

FOREFEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, avertere, averruncare, prohibere.

FOREFINGER, *n.*, (digitus) Index.

FOREGO, *TO*, *v. t.* (*a thing*), e manibus emitte; (*quit*), abdicare, pro derelicto habere; *to forego one's right*, de jure suo recedere.

FOREGOING, *adj.* (*going before*), antecedens; *praecedens*; prior, superior.

FOREGROUND, *n.*, of a picture, quae in imagine eminent.

FOREHEAD, *n.*, frons; *having a broad forehead*, fronto; *having two foreheads*, bifrons; *forehead-band*, redimiculum frontis; (*for beasts*), frontale.

FOREIGN, *adj.*, externus, exterius, peregrinus, adventitius, alienigenus; *figur.*: alienus.

FOREIGNER, *n.*, externus, peregrinus, advena, alienigena.

FOREKNOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, praescire, praenoscere; *praesentire*, praecognoscere.

FOREKNOWING, *adj.*, praescius; *n.*, praesagittio.

FORELAND, *n.*, promontorium.

FORELOCKS, *n., pl.*, antiae.

FOREMAN, *n.*, antistes; *foreman of the jury*, juratorum primus.

FOREMAST, *n.*, malus exterior.

FOREMOST, *adj.*, primus; *praecipuus*; *first and foremost*, imprimis, primum, primo loco; *to go foremost*, praere, praecedere.

FORENOON, *n.*, tempus ante-meridianum.

FORE-NOTICE, *n.*, praemonitio.

FORE-ORDAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, praestituere, praefinire; *praedestinare*.

FORE-PORT, *n.*, propylaeum.

FORERUN, *TO*, *v. t.*, praecurrere; *praevertere*.

FORERUNNER, *n.*, praecursor, antecursor; *prodromus*; (*harbinger*), praenunciator; *forerunner of an army*, excursor.

FORERUNNING, *n.*, praecursio.

FORESAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, praedicere.

FORESAYING, *n.*, praedictio.

FORESEE, *TO*, *v. t.*, providere, praespiciere.

FORESEEING, *n.*, providentia.

FORESHOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, praemonstrare, praenarrare; *denunciare*.

FORESHOWING, *n.*, denunciatio.

FORESIGHT, *n.*, providentia, prospicientia; *praesensio*; *want of foresight*, imprudentia.

FORESKIN, *n.*, praepitium.

FOREST, *n.*, silva; *saltus*; *nemus*; *covered with forests*, salubosus, silvestris.

FORESTER, *n.*, homo silvester; *saltuarius*.

FORESTALL, *TO*, *v. t.*, anticipare, antecapere, intercipere, praeripere; *praemerari*.

FORESTALLER, *n.*, qui res praemeratur, qui frumentum comprimit.

FORESTALLING, *n.*, interceptio.

FORETASTE, *n.*, anticipatio.

FORETELL, *TO*, *v. t.*, praedicere, praenunciare, denunciare.

FORETELLER, *n.* (*sign*), praenunciator, praecursor; (*diviner*), hariolus, fuditius; *yates*, augur.

FORETELLING, *n.*, praedictio, denunciatio.

FORETHOUGHT, *n.*, praemeditatio.

FORETHOUGHT-OF, *adj.*, praemeditatus, cogitatione praecipuus.

FORETOKEN, *n.*, praesagium, omen.

FORETOKEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, portendere, praesagire, ominari.

FOREVOUCHED, *adj.*, ante affirmatus.

FOREWARN, *TO*, *v. t.*, praemonere.

FOREWARNING, *n.*, praemonitio.

FORFEIT, *n.* (*A fine, penalty*), poena, multa; (*offence*), delictum, peccatum.

FORFEIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, multam committere, multa damnari; *to — one's credit*, existimationem perdere, foro cedere; *to — the favor of one*, gratia alicujus excidere; *to — a recognizance*, vadimonium deserere; *to — one's word*, promissis non stare, fidem fallere.

FORFEITABLE, *adj.*, quod confiscari potest.

FORFEITURE, *n.* (*confiscation*), confiscatio; (*mulct*), pecunia multatitia.

FORGE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*form by the hammer*), cudere, excudere; *fabricari*; (*melt*), confiare, liquefacere; (*devise*), fingere, confingere; *comminisci*, comminuti; (*counterfeit*), ementiri, fingere, subijcere.

FORGE, *n.*, officina ferraria; *furnus fabrilis*.

FORGER, *n.* (*maker*), fabricator, cursor, excursor; (*counterfeiter*), fector; *forger of writings*, falsarius, falsarum chartarum fabricator; *forger of words*, verborum novorum inventor.

FORGERY, *n.* (*a fiction*), res commentitia, commentum; (*fabrication*), fabricatio; (*counterfeiting*), confictio; — of false accusations, calumnia; — of tales, fabularum actio; *forgery or forging of arms*, armorum fabricatio.

FORGET, *TO*, *v. t.* (*not to remember*), oblivisci, ex memoria amittere; (*neglect*), praeterire, negligere, praetermittere; *I had forgotten it*, me fugerat; *to be forgotten*, obrui, excidere, in oblivionem venire; *to forget entirely*, perpetua oblivione obrui; *to forget or forgive*, ex memoria deponere obijcere; *to forget what one has learned*, dediscere.

FORGETFUL, *adj.*, obliviosus, immemor.

FORGETFULNESS, *n.*, oblitio, oblivium.

FORGETTER, *n.*, immemor.

FORGETTING, *n.*, oblitio; *praetermissio*.

FORGIVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, condonare, ignoscere, remittere; *veniam dare*, tribuere, concedere.

FORGIVENESS, *n.*, venia; *poenae remissio*; *to ask forgiveness*, poenam deprecari; *absolute forgiveness*, oblitio, amnestia.

FORGIVER, *n.*, qui or quae condonat.

FORGIVING, *n.*, remissio.

FORK, *n.*, furca; *little fork*, furcula, furcilla; *oven-fork*, rutabulum; *pitchfork*, merga; *fork for a vine*, capreolus; *fork for a net*, vara.

FORKED, *adj.*, bifidus, bifurcus, bisulcus, bicornis; *three-forked*, trisulcus, trifidus.

FORLORN, *adj.* (*desperate*), perditus, deploratus; (*forsaken*), solus, derelictus, destitutus.

FORLORNNESS, *n.*, miseria, solitudo.

FORM, *n.* (*shape*), forma, figura; (*manner*), ratio, modus, ritus; *a set* —, formula, exemplar, exemplum; (*bench*), scamnum, subsellum, sella; *little* —, scabellum; *the* — of *a hare*, leporis cubile.

FORM, *TO*, *v. t.*, formare, confingere, figurare; *to form anew*, reformare, reacquere.

FORMAL, *adj.*, sollempnis; formalis; affectatus.

FORMALIST, *n.*, formularum putidus affectator.

FORMALITY, *n.*, mos receptus, ritus; *formality in speech*, ambages.

FORMER, *n.*, formator.

FORMER, *adj.*, prior, superior, pristinus; *in former times*, olim, prisca temporibus.

FORMERLY, *adv.*, prius, antehac.

FORMIDABLE, *adj.*, metuendus, timendus, formidolosus, terribilis.

FORMIDABLY, *adv.*, terribilem or horrendum in modum.

FORMING, **FORMATION**, *n.*, creatio, formatio.

FORMLESS, *adj.*, informis, indigestus, rudis.

FORMULARY, *n.*, liber rituum praeceptorum.

FORNICATION, *n.*, stuprum, concubinitus; *to commit fornication*, scortari.

FORNICATOR, *n.*, scortator, ganeo.

FORSAKE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*desert*), deserere, derelinquere, destituere; (*revolt from*), defecere, desolascere; (*quit*), abdicare, renunciare.

FORSAKER, *n.*, desertor.

FORSAKING, *n.*, derelictio, desertio, destitutio; *forsaking of religion*, defectio a sacris.

FORSOOTH, *adv.*, sanc, scilicet, nempe.

FORSWEAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, perjurare, pejorare, perjurium facere; abjurare.

FORSWEARER, *n.*, qui perjurat.

FORSWEARING, *n.*, perjurium.

FORSWORN, *adj.*, perjurus, perfidus.

FORT, *n.*, castellum, propugnaculum; *fort by fort*, castellatum.

FORTH, *adv.*, foras; pro; *from this time forth*, ab hoc inde tempore; posthac, deinceps; *and so forth*, et sic de ceteris.

FORTHCOMING, *adj.*, praesto, in propectu; *to be forthcoming*, in medio or promptu esse; *n.*, vadium obitus.

FORTHWITH, *adv.*, actutum, confestim, continuo, extemplo, protinus, mox, illico.

FORTIFICATION, *n.*, munio, communio; (*the works*), munimenta, opera.

FORTIFIER, *n.*, munitor.

FORTIFY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*strengthen*), firmare, confirmare, roborare, corroborare; (*hence about*), circumscipere, circumvallare, circummunire; (*close with a fortification*), munire, communitare, vallare; *to fortify strongly*, permunitare; *to fortify first*, praemunire.

FORTITUDE, *n.*, fortitudo, animus fortis; *aquus animus*.

FORTNIGHT, *n.*, dies quatuordecim; *a fortnight's provision*, dimidiati mensis cibaria.

FORTRESS, *n.*, locus munitus, castellum, arx, oppidum.

FORTUITOUS, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte oblatu; adventitius.

FORTUNATE, *adj.*, fortunatus, beatus, faustus; *somewhat fortunate*, beatulus; *to make fortunate*, fortunare, secundare, prosperare.

FORTUNATELY, *adv.*, auspicio, fauste, feliciter, prospere.

FORTUNE, *n.* (*chance*), fortuna, sors; (*estate*), opes, facultates; *census*; *good* —, fortuna secunda or prospera, res secunda, eventus felix, casus secundus; *to try one's* —, fortunam experiri; *ill* —, infesta fortuna; *casus adversus*, res adversae; *by* —, forte, forte fortuna; *to tell fortunes*, eventura alicui divinare, praedicere; *a woman of a good* —, mulier dotata; *puella dives dote*; *a maid of no* —, virgo indotata; *a man of good* —, homo magnis opibus praeditus; *to make one's* —, divitias acquirere or nancisci.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, *n.*, qui mulierem dotam consecatur; captator.

FORTUNE-TELLER, *n.*, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus, circulator.

FORTY, *adj.*, quadraginta; quadrageni; *of forty*, quadragenarius; *forty times*, quadragies.

FORWARD, *adv.*, prorsum; *to press* —, in directum niti; *to put* —, promovere, urgere; *to go* —, procedere, progredi; *to set* —, proficisci; *to come* —, in the world, discescere, opes augere; *a going* —, progressio, progressus; — *and backward*, prorsum et rursum, huc et illuc; *from this time* —, ab hoc inde tempore, posthac.

FORWARD, *adj.* (*bold*), audax, impavidus, intrepidus; (*inclined*), propensus, proclivis; (*that has made some progress*), proventus, progressus; (*soon ripe*), praecox; (*ready*), promptus, alacer, acer; *to be forward in learning*, progressum facere in studiis.

FORWARD, *TO*, *v. t.* (*help*), juvare, adjuvare, favere; augere, audaugere, fovere; *to forward a letter*, litteras perferendas curare, litteras permittere.

FORWARDNESS, *n.*, alacritas; *forwardness in learning*, in litteris progressus or progressio.

FOSSIL, *adj.*, fossilis.

FOSTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, alere, educare, nutrire; *fovere*.

FOSTER-BROTHER, *n.*, collectaneus.

FOSTER-CHILD, *n.*, alumnus.

FOSTER-FATHER, *n.*, altor, educator.

FOSTER-MOTHER, *n.*, altrix, nutrix.

FOSTERING, *n.*, educatio.

FOUL, *adj.* (*filthy*), foedus, spurcus, sordidus, squalidus, turpis; (*ill-favored*), deformis, teter; (*vicious*), flagitiosus, obscenus, facinorosus; *foul play*, fallacia, dolus; — *action*, facinus foedum or turpe; — *language*, convicium, maledictum; *dieta contumeliosa*; *to make* —, conspurcare, foedare, inquinare, maculare; *to be* —, sordere, squallere; *to grow* —, sordescere; — *weather*, caelum turbidum, nubilum, tempestas turbida.

FOUL, *TO*, *v. t.*, conspurcare, foedare, inquinare, maculare.

FOULNESS, *n.*, turpitude, squalor, spurcities, sordes; rubigo (dentium); *the foulness of a crime*, atrocitas; (*ill-favoredness*), deformitas, feditas.

FOUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, alieuius rei fundamenta jacere; condere, instituere, constituere; fundare; (*form by melting*), fundere.

FOUNDATION, *n.*, fundamentum, substructio; *to lay the foundation of a building*, edifficium fundamenta jacere, ponere; *from the very foundation*, funditus, ab imis sedibus.

FOUNDER, *n.*, conditor; auctor, parens; *founder of metal*, fusor, faber aerarius.

FOUNDER, *TO*, (1) *c. t.*, equo molliorem pedum inducere; (2) *v. t.* (*as a horse*), titubare; (*as a ship*), possum ire, mergi, demergi.

FOUNDING OF METALS, metallorum fasio.

FOUNDLING, *n.*, infans expositus.

FOUNT, **FOUNTAIN**, *n.*, fons, puteus, scaturigo; *of a fountain*, fontanus.

FOUR, *adj.*, quatuor or quattuor, quaterni; *of* —, quaternarius; — *times*, quater; — *times as much*, quadruplo, quadruplato; — *times bigger*, quadruplo maior; *divided into* — *parts*, quadripartitus; *in* — *parts or ways*, quadripartitus; *clift into* — *parts*, quadrifidus; *a place where* — *ways meet*, quadrivium; *having four doors*, quadriforus; *weighing* — *pounds*, quadrilibris; (*square*), quadratus; *fourfold*, quadrangularis; (*square*), quadratus; *fourfold*, quadruplex; *four-footed*, quadrupes; *four days*, quadriduum; — *days ago*, quadrinquartus; — *days before*, quadriduo ante; — *days after*, post quadriduum, quatuor post diebus; *four years*, quadriennium; *the age of four years*, quadrimus; *four hundred*, quadringenti; *quadringeni*; *four hundred times*, quadringenties; *the four-hundredth*, quadringentesimus.

FOUR, *n.* (*at cards*), quaternio.

FOURSCORE, *n.*, octoginta.

FOURTEEN, *adj.*, quatuordecim; *the fourteenth*, decimus quartus; *fourteen times*, quatuordecies.

FOURTH, *adj.*, quartus.

FOURTHLY, *adv.*, quarto.

FOWL, *n.*, volucris, avis; *great* —, ales; *wild* —, volucris palustris; *water* —, avis aquatica; *a keeper of fowls*, pillarius.

FOWLEK, *n.*, aucupus.

FOWLING, *n.*, aucupium; *of fowling*, aucupatorius; *fowling piece*, adolopetum aucupatorium.

FOX, *n.*, vulpes; *of a* —, vulpinus; *young* —, vulpecula; *old* — (*crafty knave*), veterator, versator.

FRACTION

pellis, to play the —, vulpinari; *fox-chase*, vulpis
venatus; *fox hunter*, vulpinus venator.
FRACTION, *n.*, numerus fractus, fractura.
FRACTIONAL, *adj.*, ad numeros fractos perti-
 netis.
FRACTIONOUS, *adj.*, rixosus, jurgiosus, litigio-
 sus.
FRACTURE, *n.*, fractura.
FRACTURE, *to*, *v. t.*, frangere, confringere.
FRAGILE, *adj.*, fragilis, caducus.
FRAGILITY, *n.*, fragilitas.
FRAGMENT, *n.*, fragmentum, frustum; frag-
 men.
FRAGRANCE, *n.*, suavis odor.
FRAGRANT, *adj.*, bene or suave olens, fra-
 grans; (*perfumed*), odoratus; to be fragrant, bene
 or suave olere.
FRAIL, *adj.*, fragilis, flexus, caducus.
FRAILTY, *n.*, fragilitas, imbecillitas, infirmi-
 tas.
FRAME, *n.*, compages; foras; margo; *frame*
of the mind, animi status; *out of frame*, enormis,
 abnormis.
FRAME, *to*, *v. t.* (*fashion*), fingere, formare,
 fabricari; (*contrire*), moliri, comminisci; (*build*),
 edificare, struere, construere, condere; (*join togeth-*
er), conjungere, compingere, contabulare; to *frame*
a picture, tabulam marginare, in forma lignea in-
 cludere; to *frame into*, accommodare, aptare.
FRAMER, *n.*, fabricator, structor; faber.
FRAMING, *n.*, constructio, fabricatio, formatio;
 conformatio, accommodatio.
FRANK, *adj.*, ingenuus, sincerus, liber, apertus,
 candidus; *frank-hearted*, liberalis; *frank-pledge*,
 liberum vadimonium.
FRANK A LETTER, *to*, *v. t.*, litteras gratis
 perferendas notare or signare.
FRANKINCENSE, *n.*, tus; to burn —, tus ado-
 lere; *bearing* —, turifer; of —, turcus.
FRANKNESS, *n.*, ingenuitas, sinceritas, libera-
 litas.
FRANTIC, *adj.*, insanus, insanicus, erraticus,
 vecors, mente captus; to be frantic, insanire, furere.
FRATERNAL, *adj.*, fraternus.
FRATERNITY, *n.*, fraternitas.
FRATRICIDE, *n.*, fratricida.
FRAUD, *n.*, fraus, dolus; *without fraud*, bona
 fide.
FRAUDULENCY, *n.*, fraudulencia, fraus.
FRAUDULENT, *adj.*, fraudulentus, dolosus.
FRAUGHT, *adj.*, oneratus, repletus, onustus.
FRAY, *n.*, rixa, pugna; jurgium, altercatio; to
settle a fray, item dirimere, jurgia componere.
FRAY, *to*, *v. t.*, terere.
FREAK, *n.*, subitus animi impetus; deliramen-
 tum, somnium.
FREAKISH, *adj.*, petulans, cerebratus; in re-
 pentinis animi motus proclivis.
FREAKISHNESS, *n.*, lascivia, petulantia.
FRECKLE, *n.*, lentacula; *freckles*, lentigo.
FRECKLY, **FRECKLED**, *adj.*, lentiginosus,
 sparso ore.
FREE, *adj.* (*at liberty*), liber; (*exempt*), immu-
 nis; (*liberal*), liberalis, munificus; (*frank*), apertus,
 candidus, sincerus; (*common*), communis, publicus;
free from business, otiosus; to be free, sui juris
 esse; to be — from, vacare, expertem esse; to be
 — of one's tongue, sermonis esse minime parum;
 numerum civium adscribere; you are — to speak,
 in lect tibi loqui.
FREE, *to*, *v. t.*, liberare, eximere, eripere, ex-
 pedire, abstrahere; to free one from bondage, e ser-
 vitute or vinculis aliquem eximere, abstrahere; (*set*
free), emancipare, nianumittere; libertate or pileo
 donare.
FREEFOOTER, *n.*, prædo.
FREEHORN, *adj.*, ingenuus, liberalis.
FREEDMAN, *n.*, libertus, libertinus, manumis-
 sus.
FREEDOM, *n.*, immunitas, libertas; *freedom of*
a city, civitas, jus civitatis; *freedom from*, vacuitas.
FREEHOLD, *n.*, fundus liber; possessio libera.
FREEHOLDER, *n.*, fundi liberi possessor.
FREERING, *n.*, liberatio; in libertatem vindicatio;
freeing of a slave, manumissio.
FREELY, *adv.*, libere, liberaliter; benigne; in-
 genue; to talk freely, aperte loqui; to do a thing
 freely, sponte sua aliquid agere, non dubitare fa-
 cere; freely bestowed, gratuitus, gratis datus.

FRIGHT

FREEMAN, *n.*, liber; civis natus; *freeman of a*
city, civis, municeps.
FREENESS, *n.*, liberalitas, benignitas, benefici-
 centia.
FREE-STONE, *n.*, saxum vivum.
FREETHINKER, *n.*, qui suo utitur judicio,
 contemptor sacrorum; homo impius.
FREEZE, *to*, *v. t.*, gelare, congelare, conglac-
 iare; congelari, durescere; it freezes, gelascit; to
 be frozen over, frigore consistere.
FREEZING, *n.*, gelatio, congelatio.
FREIGHT, *n.*, onus; merces navi impositæ;
 (*pay*), vectura, vectura pretium; nautium.
TO FREIGHT A SHIP, *v. t.*, navum onerare;
 merces navi imponere.
FRENCH, *adj.*, Francogallicus; to speak French,
 Francogallice loqui.
FRENCHIFIED, *adj.*, moribus Gallicis instruc-
 tus.
FRENCHMAN, *n.*, Francogallus.
FRENZY, *n.*, vesania, insaniam, delirium, mentis
 alienatio; furor.
FREQUENCY, *n.*, frequentia, celebritas.
FREQUENT, *adj.*, frequens, creber.
FREQUENT, *to*, *v. t.*, frequentare, celebrare,
 concelebrare.
FREQUENTER, *n.*, qui or quæ frequentat.
FREQUENTING, *n.*, frequentatio.
FREQUENTLY, *adv.*, frequenter, crebro, sæpe,
 subinde; very frequently, creberrime.
FRESCO, *n.*, udum; to paint in fresco, udo colo-
 res illinere; fresco painting, opus vecterium.
FRESH, *adj.* (*cool*), frigidus, frigidulus; (*re-*
cent), recens; viridis; (*not used, not wearied*), in-
 teger; (*lively*), vigens, vegetus, alacer; to be fresh
 and lively, vigere, vigescere; a fresh man, tiro, no-
 vitus.
FRESHEN, *to*, *v. t.* (*cool*), refrigerare; (*re-*
fresh), reflectere, relaxare, recreare; (*make fresher*),
 salubritate aqua macerare.
FRESHNESS, *n.* (*cheerfulness*), hilaritas; *fresh-*
ness of the countenance, oris color vegetus.
FRET, *n.* (*passion*), ira, ægritudo, sollicitudo
 animi; *fret of a musical instrument*, citharæ inter-
 punctio; *fretwork*, striatura; opus calatum.
FRET, *to*, (*1*) *v. t.*, erucire, exercuere; urere,
 angere; (*rub*), fricare, terere; (*eat away*), corro-
 dere; (*2*) *v. t.*, cruciari, discrucari, stomachari, an-
 gi, ringi, in fermentum esse; (*as wine*), accescere; (*be*
worn out), deteri, attritu dirumpi or dilacerari.
FRETFUL, *adv.*, morosus, stomachosus, que-
 rulus.
FRETFULNESS, *n.*, proclivitas ad iram, moro-
 sitas.
FRETTING, *n.*, (*being vexed*), ægritudo, sollici-
 tudo, angor animi; (*rubbing*), attritus; (*galling*),
 adustio.
FRIABLE, *adj.*, friabilis.
FRIAR, *n.*, monachus, canobita.
FRIARY, *n.*, canobium monachorum.
FRIBBLE, *to*, *v. t.*, nugari.
FRIBBLER, *n.*, nugator.
FRIBBLING, *adj.*, nugatorius.
FRICASSEE, *n.*, carnis frixæ minutal.
FRICION, *n.*, frictio.
FRIDAY, *n.*, dies Veneris.
FRIEND, *n.*, amicus, familiaris, sodalis, neces-
 sarius; allicius rei studiosus or amator; you act
 like a —, facis amice; back —, inimicus, obtreceptor;
 mouth —, parasitus; female —, amica; an assured
 —, amicus conjunctissimus, alter idem; false —,
 amicus simulatus.
FRIENDLESS, *adj.*, amicus carens; ab amicis
 desertus; inops.
FRIENDLINESS, *n.*, benevolentia, officium.
FRIENDLY, *adj.*, amicus, benevolus, humanus;
 æquus; *adv.*, amice, benevole, candidè, amanter.
FRIENDSHIP, *n.*, amicitia, consuetudo, necessi-
 tudo; familiaritas, benevolentia conjunctio; to make
 or join friendship with one, amicitiam cum aliquo
 conjungere or connectere; to break off friendship,
 amicitiam dimittere, dirumpere, dissolvere.
FRIEZE, *n.*, pannus Frisius; (*in building*), zo-
 phorus.
FRIGATE, *n.*, navis bellica minor; (*spy ship*),
 navigium speculatorium.
FRIGHT, *n.*, terror, formido, metus.
FRIGHT, **FRIGHTEEN**, *to*, *v. t.*, terrere, con-
 terrere, perterrere, territare, perterrere; aliquid
 metum afferre, terrorem incutere, injicere.

FRIGHTFUL, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horrificus.
FRIGHTFULNESS, *n.*, terror, horror.
FRIGHTING, *n.*, consternatio.
FRIGID, *adj.*, frigidus, gelidus.
FRIGIDITY, *n.*, frigiditas, frigus.
FRINGE, *n.*, fimbria, lacinia.
FRINGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, fimbriam vesti assuere.
FRINGED, *adj.*, fimbriatus.
FRISK, *TO*, *v. t.*, salire, exsultare; (*as a lamb*), lascivire.
FRISK, *n.*, saltus, exsultatio.
FRISKINESS, *n.*, alacritas.
FRISKY, *adj.*, letus, hilaris.
FRITH, *n.*, æstuarium, fretum; sinus.
FRITTER, *n.*, frustum, frustulum.
FRITTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, minutim frangere.
FRIVOLOUS, *adj.*, frivolus, levis, vanus, inanis; cassus.
FRIVOLOUSNESS, *n.*, levitas, vanitas, nugæ mæra.
FRIZZLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, crispare, calamistrare, ornare.
FRIZZLER, *n.*, cinifo.
FRIZZLING-IRON, *n.*, calamistrum.
TO AND FRO, *adv.*, ultro citroque.
FROCK, *n.*, palla, sagum.
FROG, *n.*, rana; *young* —, ranunculus; *sea* —, rana marina; *green* —, rana viridis, calamites; *to croak like a* —, conxare.
FROLIC, *n.* (*achim*), repentinus animi impetus.
FROLICHOME, *adj.*, lascivus, jocosus.
FROLICOMENESS, *n.*, hilaritas, lascivia.
FROM, *prep.*, a, ab, de, e, ex; *from the beginning*, a principio; *from my youth up*, jam a prima adolescentia; *ab ineunte ætate*; *from day to day*, diem de die; *from between his teeth*, e dentibus; *from that time*, ex illo tempore; *from hand to hand*, per manus; *from Rome, Roux*; *from home*, domo; *to go from, abire*; *to remove from, amovere*; *to lead from, abducere*; *to differ from one another*, inter se dissidere; *from above*, desuper, superne; *from abroad*, peregre, foris; *from all sides*, undique; *from both sides*, utrinque; *from beneath*, interne; *from door to door*, ostiatim; *from hence, hinc*; *from henceforth*, abhinc, dehinc, posthac, ex hoc tempore; *from some other place*, aliunde; *from that time or place*, inde; *from thenceforth*, exinde, ex eo, deinceps; *from time to time*, subinde; *from whence, unde*; *from what place severer*, undeque; *from within, intrinsecus*; *from without, extrinsecus*.
FRONT, *n.* (*forehead*), frons; (*fore part*), pars adversa; (*jugade*), frons, antica pars aedium; *front of an army*, prima acies.
FRONT, *TO*, *v. t.*, e regione locari.
FRONTISPECE, *n.*, ædificii or libri frons.
FRONTIER, *n.*, fines, limes, confinium; *frontier town*, urbs utrumque sub finem sita.
FRONTLET, *n.*, redimiculum frontis.
FROST, *n.*, gelu; *great* —, gelu intensum et diuturnum; *hard* —, gelu rigidum; *hoar* —, pruina cana.
FROST-BITTEN, *adj.*, frigore ustus, adustus.
FROSTY, *adj.*, pruinosus.
FROTH, *n.*, spuma.
FROTH, *TO*, *v. t.*, spumare, spumas agere; *to scum off the froth*, despumare.
FROTHING, *n.*, spumatus.
FROTHY, *adj.*, spumens, spumosus; (*trifling, light*), levis, nugax, frivolus, inutilis, ineptus.
FROUZY, *adj.*, fætidus, putidus, olidus; *to smell frouzy*, male olere.
FROWARD, *adj.*, protervus, perversus, morosus, contumax; *somewhat froward*, submorosus, refractarius.
FROWARDNESS, *n.*, protervitas, perversitas, morositas; contumacia, pervicacia.
FROWN, *n.*, frontis contractio, frons obducta; *the frowns of fortune*, res adversæ.
FROWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere; *to frown upon*, iniquis or infestis oculis aliquem lutari.
FROWNING, *adj.*, torvus, nubilus, vultuosus.
FROWNINGLY, *adv.*, torvum, diro vultu.
FRUCTIFICATION, *n.*, fertilitas.
FRUCTIFY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*make fruitful*), fecundare; (*be fruitful*), fructum ferre.
FRUGAL, *adj.*, parcus, diligens, frugi.
FRUGALLY, *adv.*, frugaliter, parce.
FRUGALITY, *n.*, frugalitas, diligentia.

FRUIT, *n.*, fructus; (*proft*), lucrum, emolumentum, beneficium; questus; *fruits of the field, fruges*; *the first fruits*, primitiæ; *tree fruits*, poma; *ripe fruit*, poma mitia or cocta; *the fruit of the womb*, liberi, proles, partus, fetus.
FRUITERER, *n.*, pomarius.
FRUITERY, *n.*, pomarium.
FRUIT-LOFT, *n.*, pomarium.
FRUITFUL, *adj.*, ferax, secundus, fertilis, uber; *to be fruitful*, abundare; *to make fruitful*, fecundare.
FRUITFULNESS, *n.*, fertilitas, fecunditas, fecunditas, ubertas.
FRUITION, *n.*, fructus; possessio.
FRUITLESS, *adj.* (*barren*), sterilis, infecundus; (*disappointed*), irritus, vanus, frustratus, frustra habitus; (*unprofitable*), inutilis; *to grow fruitless*, sterilecere; *grown fruitless*, effectus.
FRUITLESSLY, *adv.* (*in vain*), frustra, nequiquam; (*unprofitably*), inutiliter.
FRUIT-TIME, *n.*, autumnus, vindemia.
FRUIT-TREE, *n.*, arbor fructifera, pomifera.
FRUIT-WOMAN, *n.*, quæ poma vendit.
FRUMENTY, *n.*, pus, pulicula.
FRUSTRATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, frustrari, destituere; *to frustrate one's expectations*, alicujus spem or expectationem frustrari or fallere; *to frustrate a man's plans*, omnes rationes alicujus conturbare.
FRUSTRATED, *adj.*, frustratus; spe dejectus.
FRUSTRATION, *n.*, frustratio.
FRY, *n.*, fetus piscium; minuti pisciuli.
FRY, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, frigere; *fried*, frictus, frixus; (*2*) *v. t.*, æstare, sudare.
FRYING, *n.*, frictio, frixura; *frying-pan*, sartago.
FUDDLE, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, inebriare, poculis tingere; (*2*) *v. t.*, inebriari, potitare.
FUDDLED, *adj.*, inebriatus, madidus, temulentus; *vino or potu obrutus*.
FUDDLING FELLOW, *potor, potator, ebriosus*.
FUEL, *n.*, ignis alimentum; *add fuel to the flame*, oleum addere camino, materiam igni præbere.
FUGITIVE, *adj.*, volaticus, instabilis; *n.* (*rogabond*), fugitivus, profugus, error; (*deserter*), transfuga, desertor.
FUGUE, *n.* (*in music*), consonantia quedam musica.
FULCRUM, *n.*, fulcrum.
FULFIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, implere, complere, explere; *peragere*; *to fulfil one's desires*, votis satisfacere; *mandata exsequi*; *my dreams are fulfilled*, somnia evadunt.
FULFILMENT, *n.*, perfectio, peractio; eventus, exitus, effectus.
FULL, *adj.* (*Allet*), plenus, expletus, repletus, oppletus, accumulatus, confortatus, affluens; (*perfect*), perfectus, integer; *the full, plenum*; *to the full*, ad plenum; *prorsus, omnino*; *cumulate*; *a full house*, senatus frequens; *full blown*, flore expanso; *full-fraught*, bene instructus; *full-faced*, plena facie; *the full of the moon*, plenilunium; *it is full moon*, luna pleno orbe fulget; *full fed*, satur, satius; *very full*, affluens, redundans, exundans; *full of business*, negotiis distentus or obrutus; *full of words*, loquax; *to be full*, abundare, scaturire; *half full*, semiplenus; *full grown*, of full age, adultus, puber.
FULL, *ate*, (*quite*), omnino, prorsus, ad plenum; *full a hundred years*, justum sæculum; *he reigned full ten years*, decem integros annos regnavit; (*very*), valde, vehementer; *full well*, pulchre.
FULL CLOTH, *TO*, *v. t.*, pannos egerere.
FULLE, *n.*, fullio; of a fuller, fullonius, fullonius.
FULLING, *n.*, constipatio panni.
FULLY, *adv.*, plene, perfecte, ad plenum; *I am fully persuaded*, persuasissimum habeo.
FULMINE, *TO*, *v. t.*, fulminare.
FULMINATION, *n.*, fulminatio.
FULNESS, *n.*, plenitudo, abundantia, satias, satietas.
FULSOME, *adj.* (*offensive*), putidus, molestus, odiosus; (*rank*), putidus, teter; *a fulsome flatterer*, adulator.
FULSOMENESS, *n.*, nausea.
FUMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, rem inseite aggredi or inepte tractare.
FUMBLER, *n.*, qui rem aliquam inepte tractat.
FUMBLING, *n.*, rei alicujus inepta administratio.
FUME, *n.*, exhalatio, vapor; *figur.* ira, iracundia; *in a fume*, iratus, ira accensus.

FUME, TO, *v. i.* (*smoke*), exhalare, vapores emittere; (*be angry*), stomachari, tremere, exardescere.
FUMIGATE, TO, *v. t.*, suffire, fumigare.
FUMIGATION, *n.*, sufflitus, suffimentum, suffitio.
FUNE, *n.*, ludus, focus.
FUNCTION, *n.*, functio, munus, officium.
FUND OF MONEY, nummorum vis, pecunie cumulus.
FUNDAMENT, *n.*, anus, nates; sedes.
FUNDAMENTAL, *adj.*, primus, gravissimus, magni momenti, necessarius; *fundamentals*, fundamenta.
FUNDAMENTALLY, *adv.*, in rebus gravissimis or maximi momenti.
FUNEAL, *n.*, funus; exsequie; pompa funeris; *justa funebria*; *adj.*, funereus, funebris, feralis; — *song*, nenia; — *pile*, rogos, pyra; — *rites*, *justa*, inferia.
FUNGIOUS, *adj.*, spongiosus.
FUNNEL, *n.*, infundibulum; *funnel of a stove*, tubus.
FUR, *n.*, pellis, villus; *skin of fur*, pellis villosa; *to line with furs*, pellicibus consuere.
FURBELOW, *n.*, flumina.
FURBISH, TO, *v. t.*, recudere, polire, interpolare.
FURBISHER, *n.*, qui polit or interpolat.
FURBISHING, *n.*, interpolatio.
FURIES, *n., pl.*, Furia, Eumenides.
FURIOUS, *adj.*, furiosus, rabidus, insanus; *to be furious*, furere, insanire, furore exagitari; *to make furious*, in furorem agere or adigere.
FURIOUSNESS, *n.*, insania, rabies.
FURL A SAIL, TO, *v. t.*, velum contrahere.
FURLING, *n.*, contractio.
FURLONG, *n.*, stadium.
FURLOUGH, *n.*, commutatio.
FURNACE, *n.*, fornax, caminus; (*baking-oven*), furnus; (*brewing-kettle*), caldarium, ahenum; *a potter's furnace*, figuli fornax; *of a furnace*, furnaceus.
FURNISH, TO, *v. t.*, instruere; suppeditare, subministrare, apparare; armare.
FURNISHER, *n.*, instructor, parochus.
FURNISHING, *n.*, instructio, suppeditatio; ornatus.
FURNITURE, *n.*, utensilia, vasa; instrumentum; *household furniture*, suppellex.
FURRED, FURRY, *adj.*, pellicus.
FURRIER, *n.*, pellio.
FURROW, *n.*, sulcus; *little furrow*, sulculus; *ridge of land between two furrows*, porca, lira; *water furrows*, sulci aquarii.
FURROW, TO, *v. t.*, sulcare.
FURROWER, *n.*, sulcator.
FURTHER, *adv.*, ulter, ulterius, longius; adhuc; *adj.*, ulterior.
FURTHER, TO, *v. t.*, juvare, adjuvare, favere, augere, promovere, provehere; *open ferre*.
FURTHERANCE, *n.*, adjumentum, auxilium, subsidium; supplicia.
FURTHERER, *n.*, adiutor, fautor, auxiliator, opifer.
FURTHERMORE, *adv.*, porro, insuper, præterea, quin etiam, ad hæc.
FURTHEST, *adj.*, extremus, summus, ultimus; *at furthest*, ad summum.
FURTIVE, *adj.*, furtivus.
FURY, *n.*, furor, insania, rabies, furens ac violentus impetus; *full of fury*, furibundus, furiosus, rabiosus; *fury like*, furialis; *the Furies*, Furia, Eumenides.
FURZE, *n.*, genista spinosa.
FUSE, TO, *v. t.*, liquefacere, liquare.
FUSEE, FUSIL, *n.*, scelopotum.
FUSIBLE, *adj.*, quod liquari potest.
FUSION, *n.*, fusura, fusio.
FUSS, *n.*, tumultus, strepitus.
FUSTIAN, *n.*, pannus linoleum, xylleus; *of —, adj.*, xylleus; — *language*, turgida verba, ampullosa; *to talk —*, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba proferre.
FUSTINESS, *n.*, putor.
FUSTY, *adj.*, putidus, frægidus, mucidus; *to smell or grow fusty*, putere; fracescere, mucescere.
FUTILE, *adj.*, inutilis.
FUTILITY, *n.*, inutilitas.
FUTURE, *adj.*, futurus; *for the future*, in futurum, in tempus futurum.
FUTURITY, *n.*, tempus futurum.
FY, interj., phui! vah!

G

GABARDINE, *n.*, gausape, lena, hirta toga.
GABBLE, TO, *v. t.*, garrire, precipitanter loqui.
GABBLE, *n.*, garrulus; *love of gabble*, garrulitas, loquacitas.
GABBLER, *n.*, garrulus; blatero.
GABEL, *n.*, vectigal.
GABION, *n.*, corbis terræ oppletus.
GABLE-END, *n.*, fastigium; (*front*), frons; *having a gable-end*, fastigatus.
GAD UP AND DOWN, TO, *v. t.*, vagari, circuncursare.
GADDER, *n.*, erro, vagus.
GADDING UP AND DOWN, vagatio.
GADBEE, GADFLY, *n.*, cæstrum, asilus, tabanus.
GAG, TO, *v. t.*, os obstruere.
GAG, *n.*, oris obturamentum.
GAGE, *n.*, (*pledge*), pignus, depositum; *gage to measure with*, virga chorometrica.
GAGE, TO, *v. t.* (*pauci*, *pledge*), oppignere, pignori dare; *to gage casks*, vasa metiri, captum vasis explorare.
GAGER, *n.*, dollorum mensor.
GAGING, *n.*, oppignratio; *gaging of casks*, mensura dollorum.
GAIN, *n.*, lucrum, compendium; *quæstus*; *little gain*, lucellum.
GAIN, TO, *v. t.*, lucrari, lucrifacere, quæstum or lucrum facere; *to — approbation*, movere approbationem; *to — credit*, fidem impetare; *to — ground*, invalescere; *to — one's end*, voti compotem fieri, voto potiri.
GAINER, *n.*, qui lucratur.
GAINFUL, *adj.*, lucrosus, quæstuosus, fructuosus.
GAINSAY, TO, *v. t.*, contradicere, refragari, adversari, negare.
GAINSAYING, *n.*, contradictio.
GAIT, *n.*, gressus, incessus; *to go with a stately gait*, magnifice incedere.
GALAXY, *n.*, via lactea, circulus lacteus.
GALE, *n.*, flatus, flamen; *brisk —*, ventus incitator, vehementior, acrior; *gentle —*, aura levis, lenis, secunda; *violent —*, ventus vehemens.
GALL, *n.*, fel; (*bile*), bilis; *gall-bladder*, vesica fellis; *gall-like*, fellis; (*nut*), galla.
GALL, TO, *v. t.* (*rub*), atterere, urere; (*raz*, *anger*), alieu stomachum facere, bilem movere; aliquem pungere, maledictis excipere; *to gall an enemy*, hosti magnum incommodum dare, hostem in tergo destringere.
GALLANT, *adj.*, comptus, nitidus, lautus, speciosus, splendidus; *to make gallant*, ornare, adornare; (*brave*), fortis, animosus, magnanimus, egregius, eximius.
GALLANT, *n.*, homo bellus or scitus; (*to a lady*), adulter, mechus.
GALLANTRY, *n.*, magnificentia, nitor, splendor, lautilia; (*valor*), fortitudo, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.
GALLEON, *n.*, navis præsidialia grandior.
GALLERY, *n.*, porticus, ambulacrum, pergula; *covered —*, cryptoporticus; *picture —*, pinacotheca; — *in the theatre*, cava summa; *little —*, porticula.
GALLEY, *n.*, navis longa, triremis; *little galley*, actuariolum, paro.
GALLIGASKINS, *n., pl.*, braccæ laxæ.
GALLIOT, *n.*, biremis.
GALLIPOT, *n.*, ollula fittilis; vasculum fittile.
GALLON, *n.*, congius.
GALLOP, *n.*, cursus concitatus, citatus; effusus gressus; *at a gallop*, equo citato or admissso.
GALLOP, TO, *v. t.*, equo citato veli or currere; (*of the horse*), citatum currere or ferri; *to begin to gallop*, equum admittere.
GALLOWS, *n., pl.*, catasta ad supplicium exstructa; arbor infelix.
GAMBOL, TO, *v. t.*, saltare, exsultare; lascivire.
GAMBOL, GAMBOLING, *n.*, saltus, exsultatio; *to make gambols*, saltantes satyros imitari.
GAME, *n.*, ludus, ludus, certamen; (*in hunting*), præda; *to get the game*, ludo vincere; *to lose the game*, ludo vinci; *to play at a game*, ludere; *muster of the games*, brabeuta, brabeutes.

GAME, TO, v. i., ludere; aleam ludere; aleæ indulgere.
GAMESOME, adj., petulans, lascivus, ludibundus.
GAMESOMENESS, n., petulantia, lascivia.
GAMESTER, n., aleator, alio; *cogging gamester*, aleator dolosus or fraudulentus.
GAMING, n., alea, lusio; *of gaming*, aleatorius; *gaming house*, taberna aleatoria.
GAMMON, n., perna, petaso.
GAMUT IN MUSIC, scala musica.
GANDER, n., anser mas; *young gander*, anserculus.
GANG, n., globus, caterva, grex.
GANGRENE, n., gangræna; caro emortua.
GANGRENE, TO, v. t., gangræna corripere or vitari.
GANTLET, n., *to run the gantlet*, per militum ordines currentem virgis cædi.
GAOL, n., See JAIL.
GAOLER, n., See JAILER.
GAP, n., hiatus, fissura, apertura; *gap in a book*, lacuna; *to stand in the gap*, pro aliis se periculo offerre or obijcere.
GAPE, TO, v. t. (chink), dilabescere, fatiscere, rimas agere; *to — with the mouth*, hīare, oscitare; *to — after (somet)*, hīare, capere, appetere; *to — for breath*, anhelare; *to — out of luciness*, oscitare; *to — at one*, adspectare; *os in aliquem* advertere.
GAPER, n., qui hīat, oscitat; *rude gaper*, spectator impudens.
GAPING, n. (yawning), oscitatio.
GARB, n. (dress), ornatus, habitus; (*mode of carrying*), gestus.
GARBAGE, n., viscera; (*refuse*), sordes.
GARBLE, TO, v. t., purgare, expurgare; *excernere*; (*coll out*), excerpere, delectum facere.
GARBLER, n., purgator.
GARBLING, n., purgatio.
GARDEN, n., hortus; *little —*, hortulus; *flower —*, floralia (sæc. loca); *nursery —*, seminarium, plantarium; *pleasure —*, viridarium, horti, *pl.*; *kitchen —*, hortus olerarius; *— of roses*, rosarium, rosetum; *of a —*, *adj.*, hortensis.
GARDENER, n., olitor, horti cultor.
GARGLE, TO, v. t., gargarizare.
GARGLING, n., gargarizatio, gargarizatus.
GARISH, adj., magnifice or splendide vestitus; fulgens, splendens, lucidus, splendidus.
GARISHNESS, n., splendor, fulgor.
GARLAND, n., sertum, corolla; *— of flowers*, corolla textilis; *— of oak leaves*, corona quærna, corymb; *— of bays*, laurea; *to make garlands*,serta texere; *wearing a garland*,serto redimitus.
GARLIC, n., allium; *close of —*, allii nucleus; *head of —*, allii bulbosus or caput; *smelling of —*, alliatum, allium olens.
GARMENT, n., vestis, indumentum, amictus; *old —*, lacerna vetus; *under —*, tunica; *upper —*, pallium; *of a —*, vestalius.
GARNER, n., horreum, cella penaria; *garner for salt*, salis repositorium.
GARNER, TO, v. t., reponere, condere.
GARNET, n., carbunculus; *oriental garnet*, carbunculus carthaginius.
GARNISH, TO, v. t., ornare, adornare, exornare, excolere, instruere; *polire*; distinguere.
GARNISHER, n., adornator, exornator.
GARNISHING, GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE, n., ornatus, ornamentum; *exornatio*; *politura*; *vestitus*.
GARRET, n., cenaculum superius, cenaculum; cella.
GARRISON, n., præsidium; *of a garrison*, præsidarius; *to be in garrison*, præsidium agitare.
GARRISON, TO, v. t., præsidio munire or firmare; *præsidium in oppido collocare*.
GARRULITY, n., garrulitas.
GARRULOUS, adj., garrulus, loquax.
GARTER, n., gemale, tæniola tibialis, periscælis; *a knight of the garter*, aurate periscælidis eques; (*king of arms*), fædalis garterius.
GARTER UP, TO, v. t., subligare, succingere; *periscælide circumdare*.
GAS, n., æris genus quod dicitur gas.
GASCONADE, n., insultatio petulans, iactatio.
GASH, TO, v. t., vulnerare, lacerare, scindere.
GASH, n., vulnus, incisura.
GASHING, n., vulneratio.

GASP FOR BREATH, TO, v. t., ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare.
GAST, n., anhelans spiritus; spiritus; *to be at the last gasp*, animam agere.
GASTING, n., meatus animæ gravior, anhelatio.
GATE, n., Janua, porta, ostium; *little gate*, portula; *great gate*, valvæ; *sidling gates*, Januæ latiores; *side gate*, Janua obliqua; *postern gate*, posticum, Janua postica, cæcæ fores; *gate-keeper*, Janitor, Janus custos.
GATHER, TO, (1) v. t., legere, colligere, excipere, decerpere; *to — again*, recolligere; *to — to a curd*, coagulare; *to — flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere; *to — grapes*, vindemiare, vindemiarum; *to — out*, excerpere, colligere; *to — strength*, revirescere, vires colligere; *to — together*, congerere, accumulare; *to — up*, colligere; *to — an army*, copias contrahere, milites conscribere, exercitum comparare; *to — matter*, suppurare; *to — (conclude) from arguments*, ex argumentis concludere; (*guess*), conjectare, conjecturam facere; (2) *v. t. (meet together)*, congregari, convenire, coire; *to — about a person*, circumdare, circumstare.
GATHERER, n., conector; *— of fruit*, stricator, legulus; *— of grapes*, vindemiator; *— of toll*, exactor portorii, portitor.
GATHERING, n., collectio, conactio; *— together*, congregatio; *— of fruits*, captura; *— of money*, coactio argentaria; *— of grapes*, vindemia; *— rumour*, conglobatio; *— of a sore*, suppuratio.
GATHERS, n., pl. (plants), sinus.
GAUDINESS, n., laetitia, splendor, ornatus.
GAUDY, adj., laetus, splendidus.
GAUGE, GAUGER, &c. See GAGE, GAGER, &c.
GAUNT, adj., gracilis, tenuis, exilis.
GAUNTLET, n., manica ferrea or militaria.
GAY, adj. (gallant), comptus, luitus, nitide vestitus, splendidus ornatus; (*airy, brisk*), alacer, hilaris, lætus, vividus; *to be gay*, utere, splendere; *to make gay*, excolere, ornare, adornare, exornare.
GAYETY, n., hilaritas.
GAZE, n., obtutus, admiratio.
GAZE UPON, TO, v. t., adspectare, avide spectare, intentis oculis adspicere; *to gaze about*, circumspicere.
GAZER, n., spectator.
GAZETTE, n., acta diurna, acta publica, acta.
GAZING-STOCK, n., spectaculum.
GEAR, n., ornatus, vestitus; supplex, utensilia; *horsem gear*, eorum ornamenta.
GELATINOUS, adj., gelatinosus.
GELD, TO, v. t., castrare, evirare; *a gelled man*, emunus, apud.
GELDING, n., castratio, eviratio; (*mag*), cautherius, equus castratus.
GELID, adj., gelidus.
GEM, n., gemma.
GEM, TO, v. t., gemmare.
GENDER, n., genus.
GENDER, TO, v. t., generare, procreare; *parere*.
GENEALOGICAL, adj., ad generica descriptionem pertinens.
GENEALOGIST, n., genealogus.
GENEALOGY, n., genealogia, familiarum origo.
GENERAL, adj., generalis, universus; (*common*), communis; (*frequent*), vulgaris, tritus; *in the general*, in universum, universè, generatim, generaliter.
GENERAL, n., dux, prætor, imperator.
GENERALITY, n., plerique omnes, pars maxima (hominum).
GENERALLY, adv. (universally), universè, generatim, generaliter; (*commonly*), lere, plerumque.
GENERATE, TO, v. t., generare, procreare, gignere.
GENERATION, n., generatio, gentitura; (*age*), sæculum, ætas; *the rising generation*, qui jam sunt adolēcentes.
GENERATIVE, adj., ad generationem pertinent.
GENERIC, adj., generalis.
GENEROSITY, n., virtus or Indoles generosa; *munificencia animi*, liberalitas.
GENEROUS, adj., generosus, munificus, liberalis.
GENIAL, adj., genialis, hilaris, lætus.
GENIALLY, adv., naturā; hilariter.
GENITALS, n., pl., genitalia, vrenda.
GENITIVE CASE, casus genitivus, casus gendendi or patris.

GENIUS, n., indoles, ingenium, captus; *a good genius or spirit*, bonus genius; *an evil genius*, malus genius, cacodemon.

GENTEEL, adj., honestus, elegans, venustus, commodus, lepidus, nobilis, magnificus, urbanus.

GENTEELNESS, n., venustas, concinnitas; liberalitas; urbanitas, affabilitas.

GENTILE, adj., ethnicus, paganus; gentilis.

GENTILISM, n., superstitio ethnica.

GENTILITY, n., nobilitas.

GENTLE, adj. (mild), lenis, mitis, mansuetus, clemens; facilis; tener; (*courteous*), humanus, benignus, comis, affabilis; blandus; (*tame*), cieur; (*of good family*), generosus, nobilis, genere clarus or insignis; *to grow gentle*, mitescere, demitigari; *to make gentle*, mansuificare, domare, cicurare.

GENTLEMAN, n., vir nobilis; (*in behavior*), urbanus vir; *a young* —, adolescens nobilis; *of a* —, honestus, liberalis, ingenuus; *a gentleman's estate*, census equestris; *gentlemen of the first rank*, optimates, viri primores, principes.

GENTLEMANLIKE, adv., genecrose, liberaliter.

GENTLENESS, n., clementia, lenitas, humanitas, comitas, facilitas, affabilitas, mansuetudo, placabilitas, indulgentia.

GENTLEWOMAN, n., domina or matrona illustre; femina nobilis, generosa.

GENTRY, n., nobilitas; *gentry of the meaner sort*, adscriptitii proceres, nobilitas nova.

GENUINE, adj., genuinus, verus, sincerus, probus, merus, purus.

GENUINELY, adv., naturaliter.

GENUINENESS, n., incorrupta integritas; auctoritas, fides.

GEOGRAPHER, n., geographus.

GEOGRAPHICAL, adj., geographicus.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, adv., secundum geographiam.

GEOGRAPHY, n., geographia, terræ descriptio.

GEOMETRICAL, adj., geometricus.

GEOMETRICIAN, n., geometres.

GEOMETRY, n., geometria, geometrice; ratio linearis.

GERMAN, adj., germanus, genuinus; Germanicus; *n.*, Germanus.

GERMINATE, TO, v. t., germinare, egerminare, pullulare.

GERMINATION, n., germinatio.

GESTICULATE, TO, v. i., gestum agere, gesticulari.

GESTURE, n., gestus; *graceful gesture*, actionis dignitas; *full of gesture*, gestuosus.

GET, TO, (1) v. t., acquirere, adipisci, consequi, nancisci; parare, comparare, colligere; lucrari; *to get the better*, potiores partes ferre; *I will get me to some other place*, alio me conferam; *get you away hence*, aufer te hinc; *to get by entreaty*, exorare, impetrare; *to get by labor*, demereri; *to get by heart*, memorie mandare; *to get together*, contrahere, conquirere, colligere; *to get a thing from one by force*, aliquid ab aliquo extorquere; *to get up (lift)*, attollere, elevare; *to get (beget)*, generare, procreare, gignere; (2) *v. i.* (*come*), *to — aside*, abire, secedere; *to — away*, se eripere; *to — acquainted with one*, cum aliquo familiaritatem huius; *to — upon*, condescendere; *to — above or beyond*, superare, vincere; *to — abroad*, in vulgus emanare; *to — before*, anticipare, praevertere, vincere; *to — by*, praeterire; *to — clear of a thing*, se ab aliqua re expedire or liberare; *to — off*, evadere, effugere; *to — up*, surgere.

GETTING, n., comparatio.

GEWGAW, n., pl., nugæ, triceæ, crepundia.

GHOSTLINESS, n., horror, pallor.

GHOSTLY, adj. (*dreadful*), horridus, terribilis; (*pale*), pallidus; *ghostly countenance*, facies cadaverosa.

GHOST, n., spiritus, anima; *to give up the ghost*, supremum spiritum efflare, animum exhalare; *the Holy Ghost*, spiritus sanctus; *ghosts of the dead*, lemures, larvæ; umbra.

GHOSTLY COUNSEL, consilium de rebus occultis.

GIANT, n., gigas.

GIANTESS, n., muller gigantea.

GIBBER, TO, v. i., barbare loqui.

GIBBERISH, n., mendicorum et nebulonum ex compacto sermo.

GIBBET, n., arbor infelix.

GIBBET, TO, v. t., suspendere.

GIBBOUS, adj., gibbus, gibbosus.

GIBE, n., dictetium, sanna, seomina.

GIBE, TO, v. i., illudere, subamare; dictetio or scommate aliquem pectere.

GIBER, n., dixax scurra.

GIBING, adj., conviciosus, convicians.

GIBINGLY, adv., fastidiosè.

GIBLETS, n., pl., anseris trunculi or exta.

GIDDILY, adv. (carelessly), negligenter, in diligenter, oecitenter, inconsiderate.

GIDDINESS, n., vertigo; (*levity*), animi levitas, animus levis.

GIDDY, adj., vertigine correptus; (*foolish*), fatuus, ineptus, affectatus; (*fickle*), inconstans, levis, sibi dispar; *to become giddy*, vertigine corripi.

GIFT, n., donum, munus; præmium; *sm. il gift*, munusculum; *New Year's gift*, strenna; *gift bestowed upon a guest*, xenium; *free gift*, munus gratuitum; *gifts bestowed on the gods*, donaria, *pl.* *to bestow gifts*, munera donare, muneribus cumulare.

GIG, n. (whirligig), turbo; (*small carriage*), currus minor.

GIGANTIC, adj., gigantæus.

GIGGLE, TO, v. i., effuse ridere, in cachinnum solvi; furim cachinnari.

GIGGLE, n., risus suppressus.

GIGOT, n., tucetum.

GILD, TO, v. t., inaurare.

GILDED or GILT, adj., auratus, inauratus, subauratus, deauratus.

GILDER, n., inaurator.

GILDING, n., auratura.

GILL, n. (small measure), hemina; *gills of fishes*, branchie, *pl.*

GIMCRACKS, n., pl., crepundia; machinæ triviales.

GIMLET, n., terebra.

GIN, n., laqueus; tendicula.

GINGER, n., zinziber; *gingerbread*, panis zinzibere conditus.

GINGERLY, adv., pedetentim, levi pede.

GIPSY, n., egiptus, egiptara.

GIRD, TO, v. t., cingere, accingere, præcingere, succingere; *ligare*; *to — about*, circumcingere, circumligare; *to — under*, succingere; *to — unto*, accingere.

GIRDING, n., cinctura.

GIRDLE, n., cingulum, cingula, zona, cinctorium, cinctus; baltus; *sword girdle*, baltus, baltum; *to undo one's girdle*, se discingere.

GIRL, n., puella, virgo, pupa; *little girl*, puellula.

GIRLISH, n., virginalis, puellaris; *to grow girlish*, puellascere.

GIRTH, n., cingula, cinctorium.

GIRTH, TO, v. t., cingulo substringere.

GIVE, TO, v. t., dare, donare; tribuere, attribuere, largiri; (*yield, afford*), præbere; (*assign*), assignare; (*deliver*), tradere; *to — like for like*, pari referre; *to — amiss*, beneficium male collocare; *to — away*, alienare, abalienare; *to — boundlessly*, elargiri; *to — forth*, divulgare; *to — back*, reddere, retribuere; *to — ear*, auscultare, auris ardire; *to — freely*, condonare; *to — one's mind unto*, se alicui rei addicere; *to — over*, cessare, desistere, omittre, desuacere, desuere; *to — over for lost*, pro derelicto habere; *to — an overplus*, superingere; *to — out*, distribuere, dispensare, dispertire; nunciare, spargere; *to — to understand*, certum or certiorum aliquem facere; *to — one trouble*, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere; *to — up a town*, oppidum dedere; *to — up an office*, magistratum deponere; *to — up one's right*, de suo iure cedere; *to — up one's self to illness*, ignavia se tradere; *to — away*, cedere, concedere.

GIVER, n., dator, largitor; *lawgiver*, legislator.

GIVES, n., pl., compedes, pediceæ.

GIVING, n., datio, donatio, largitio; — *in, concessio*; — *over*, discessio, derelictio, cessatio; — *up, cessio*; *debitio*; — *back*, regressio.

GIZZARD, n., avium ingluvies or stomachus.

GLAD, GLADSOME, adj., lætus, iucundus, hilaris, alacer, lætabilis; *to be —*, gaudere, lætari; *I am — to hear it*, perlibenter audio; *very —*, perlætus; *to be very —*, pergaudere; *he is inwardly or heartily —*, in sinu gaudet.

GLAD, GLADDEN, TO, v. t., lætificare, oblectare, exillare, lætitia afficere.

GLADE, n., interstitium silvaticum.

GLADNESS, *n.*, lætitia, gaudium.
GLANCE, *n.*, oculorum coniectus, contultus, intuitus; *at first glance*, primo intuitu.
GLANCE, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, raptim or leviter obtueri; *to glance upon* (give a hint of) a thing, (2) *v. t.*, innuere; (*slide by*), præterlabi.
GLANCING, *n.*, of the eye, oculi jactus.
GLAND, *n.*, glandula, caruncula; *the glands of the throat*, tonsillæ; *full of glands*, glandulosus.
GLANDERS, *n., pl.*, glandularum in collo tumor.
GLANDIFEROUS, *adj.*, glandifer.
GLANDULOUS, *adj.*, glandulosus.
GLARE, *n.*, splendor oculos perstringens.
GLARE, *TO*, *v. i.*, oculos perstringere.
GLARING, *adj.*, conspicuus, insignitus.
GLASS, *n.*, vitrum; *flint-glass*, vitrum ex silice confectum; *drinking-glass*, calix vitreus; *to drink off a glass*, poculum exhaurire, ebibere; *hour-glass*, clepsydra; *looking-glass*, speculum; *burning-glass*, vitrum caustum; *dressing-glass*, speculum vestiarum; *magnifying-glass*, microscopium; *of glass*, vitreus; *clear as glass*, vitreus, translucidus, pellucidus; *spy-glass*, conspiciendum; *glass-bottle*, ampulla vitrea; *glass-house*, officina vitri; *glass-maker*, vitrarius; *glass-blower*, qui vitrum flatu figurat; *glass-making*, ars vitri conficiendi; *glassware*, vasa vitrea, vitrea.
GLASSY, *adj.*, vitreus.
GLAZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, tectorio vitreo incrustare; (*polish*), polire; *to glaze windows*, fenestras vitro munire.
GLAZIER, *n.*, vitrarius, qui fenestris vitrum inserit.
GLAZING, *n.*, incrustatio, vitri inductio.
GLEAM, *n.*, fulgur, coruscatio.
GLEAM, *TO*, *v. i.*, fulgere, coruscare.
GLEAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, spicilegium facere, omnia colligere.
GLEANNING, *n.*, spicilegium; *gleannings*, reliquæ.
GLEBE, *n.*, gleba; *glebe-land*, prædium sacerdotale.
GLEBE, *n.*, milvius.
GLEE, *n.*, hilaritas, lætitia; *carminum genus quoddam*.
GLEEFUL, *adj.*, hilaris, lætus.
GLEET, *n.*, sanies, tabum.
GLIB, *adj.*, levis, lubricus.
GLIBLY, *adv.*, lubricè, volubiliter.
GLIBNESS, *n.*, volubilitas.
GLIDE, *TO*, *v. i.*, labi, prolabi.
GLIDING, *n.*, lapsus, prolapsio.
GLIMMER, *TO*, *v. i.*, subluere.
GLIMPSE, *n.*, coruscatio; (*slight sight*), adspetus obscurior; *to have but a glimpse of a thing*, aliquid per caliginem or quasi per nebulam videre.
GLISTEN, **GLISTER**, *TO*, *v. i.*, micare, coruscare, rutillare; fulgere, nitere, candere, collucere, lucere.
GLISTERING, *adj.*, rutillus, coruscus, fulgidus; *n.*, coruscatio.
GLITTER, *TO*, *v. i.*, coruscare, fulgere, nitere.
GLITTERING, *adj.*, coruscus, fulgidus, lucidus, nitens; *n.*, fulgor, coruscatio.
GLOAT or **GLOAT**, *TO*, *v. i.*, limis oculis adspicere.
GLOBE, *n.*, globus, sphaera; *little globe*, globulus; *the globe*, terræ globus, orbis terrarum.
GLOBOSITY, *n.*, forma globosa; figura sphaerica.
GLOBULAR, *adj.*, spheroides, sphaericus.
GLOBULE, *n.*, globulus.
GLOOM, *n.*, obscuritas, caligo.
GLOOMY, *adj.*, obscurus, caliginosus; horridus, torvus, tristis, tetricus.
GLORIIFICATION, *n.*, laudatio, celebratio.
GLORIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, laudare, celebrare, illustrare, laudibus efferre.
GLORIOUS, *adj.*, gloriosus, illustris, inclytus, eximius.
GLORY, *n.*, gloria, decus, splendor; *little* —, gloria; *to acquire* —, gloriam acquirere, adipisci, consequi, comparare; *rain* —, ostentatio, iactantia, ambitio; *to hunt after rain* —, inanam gloriam aucupari.
GLORY, *TO*, *v. i.*, gloriari, superbiere, se efferre.
GLORYING, *n.*, gloriatio.
GLOSS, *n.* (*marginal comment*), glossa; (*short explanation*), scholion; *glosses*, commenta.
GLOSS, **GLOSSINESS**, *n.*, fulgor, nitor; *to set*

a gloss upon, levigare, polire; *nitorem rei inducere or addere*; *to give a false gloss to*, colore dare rei.

GLOSS, *TO*, *v. t.*, commentari, interpretari; *to gloss over a fault*, culpam extenuare.

GLOSSARY, *n.*, glossarium.

GLOSSING, *n.*, levigatio, nitoris inductio.

GLOSSY, *adj.*, nitidus, expolitus.

GLOVE, *n.*, diglittabulum.

GLOVER, *n.*, diglittabularius.

GLOW, *n.*, ardor, fervor; color vividus or rubicundior.

GLOW, *TO*, *v. i.*, candere, fulgere; (*of the eyes*), ardere; *glowing coal*, pruna; *to become glowing hot*, candescere.

GLOZE, *n.*, adulatio, blandimentum.

GLOZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, blandiri, adulari.

GLUE, *n.*, gluten, glutinum.

GLUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, glutinare, agglutinare; *to glue together*, conglutinare, coagmentare.

GLUER, *n.*, glutinator.

GLUEY, **GLUTINOUS**, *adj.*, glutinosus.

GLUING TOGETHER, conglutinatio.

GLUT, *n.*, satietas, satietas; ubertas.

GLUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, satiare, exsatiare, saturare, exsaturare; *explore*; *to glut one's self with food*, se ingurgitare cibo.

GLUTTING, *n.*, expletio.

GLUTTON, *n.*, homo gulosus, edax, vorax; *beluo*, luro; *gorges*, gula deditus.

GLUTTONOUS, *adj.*, gulosus, edax, gula serviens.

GLUTTONOUSLY, *adv.*, cum vehementi voracitate.

GLUTTONY, *n.*, voracitas, cibi aviditas; gula, ingluvies.

GNARLED, *adj.*, nodosus.

GNASH THE TEETH, *TO*, *v. t.*, dentibus fremdere, crepitare.

GNASHING, *n.*, dentium stridor, crepitus.

GNAT, *n.*, culex.

GNAW, *TO*, *v. t.*, rodere, corrodere, erodere, mordere; *to — a little*, arrodere, admordere; *to — about*, circumrodere; *to — off*, prærodere, derodere, abrodere; *to — through*, perrodere.

GNAWER, *n.*, arrosor.

GNAWING, *n.*, rosio; *gnawing of the bowels*, intestinorum tormina.

GO, *TO*, *v. i.*, ire, venire, vadere, incedere, gradi, proficisci, iter facere; *to go a long journey*, viam longam conficere; *to go by water*, navigare; *whither are you going?* quo tibi est iter? *to go about*, circumire; *peragere*; *ambire*; *aggredi*, conari, moliri; *to go abroad*, procedere, prodire; *to go after*, sequi; *to go against*, adversari, repugnare; *to go along with*, deducere, comitari; *to go ahead*, propere; *to go aside*, discedere, aberrare, se subducere; *to go asunder*, seorsim proficisci; *to go away*, abire, discedere; *to go awry*, obliquare, gravari; *to go back or backward*, recedere, regredi, retrogredi; *to go backwards and forwards*, ultro citroque ambulare; *to go back from one's word or bargain*, pactis non stare, promissis non manere; *to go before*, procedere, prægredi, antecedere; *to go behind*, pone or a tergo sequi; *to go between*, intervenire, inter alios incedere; *to go beyond*, transire; *præstare*; *antecedere*; *to go by*, præterire; *to go down*, descendere; *occidere*; *to go fair and softly*, lente incedere; *to go for*, petere; *to go forth*, exire, prodire; *to go forward*, pergere, progredi; *to go from*, discedere; *to go in*, intrare, introire, introgredi; *to go to meet one*, alium obviam procedere; *to go near*, accedere, appropinquare; *to go off*, abscedere, discedere; (*as a commodity*), venire, vendi; (*as a gun*), discludi; *to go often*, itare; *to go often to*, frequentare; *to go on*, pergere, progredi; *to go on an embassy*, legationem obire; *to go out*, exire, prodire, egredi; (*as a fire*), extinguui; *to go over*, transire; *to go over a river*, transire, tranare; *to go quickly*, propere, festinare; *to go round*, circumire; circumferri; *to go softly*, ambulare; *to go to*, adire, advenire, accedere, aggredi; *to go to see*, visere; *to go to and fro*, commutare, cursitare; *go to!* agredum! *to go with*, comitari; *to go through*, pervadere, penetrare; *to go under*, subire; *to go up*, ascendere; *to go upon*, supergredi, calcare; *to go without*, carere.

GOAD, *n.*, stimulus.

GOAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, stimulo fodere or lacerare; *to goad to death*, destimulare.

GOAL, *n.*, meta.GOAT, *n.*, caper, hircus; *she* —, capra; *little* —, capella; *young* — (*kid*), hœdus; *of a* —, caprinus; *hircinus*; *a stable for goats*, caprile; *goat herd*, caprarius.GOATISH, *adj.*, hircosus; (*lecherous*), salax, lascivus.GOBBLE UP, TO, *v. t.*, devorare, avidè vorare.GOBBLER, *n.*, vorax.GOBLET, *n.*, poculum majus, scyphus.GOBLIN, *n.*, larva, simulacrum vanum, species mortui, umbra.GOD, *n.*, Deus; *I entreat you by the gods*, per ego te deos oro; *God be with you, vale*; *God grant*, faxit Deus; *God save you, salve*, salvus sis; *God bless you, Deus tibi bene faxit*; *of God*, divinus; *house gods*, lares, penates.GODDESS, *n.*, dea.GODFATHER, *n.*, sponsor baptismatis, pater lustricus.GODHEAD, *n.*, divinitas, numen.GODLESS, *adj.*, impius, atheus.GODLIKE, *adj.*, divinus.GODLINESS, *n.*, pietas erga Deum, sanctitas.GODLY, *adj.*, pius erga Deum.GOER, *n.*, qui iter facit; *goer before*, antecessor.GOGGLE, TO, *v. t.*, transverso intueri.GOGGLE-EYED, *adj.*, magnos oculos habens.GOING, *n.*, incensus, gressus; — *about*, ambitus; *peragatio*; — *away*, abitio, abitus, discessio; — *out of the way*, aberratio; — *back*, recessus, relictus; — *before*, prægressio, antecessio; — *aside*, digressio; — *down*, descensus; — *forth*, processio, exitus; — *forward*, progressio, — *from*, digressio; — *in*, ingressio, introitus; — *out*, egressus; — *to*, accessus, aditus; — *up*, adscensus, ascensus; — *from one place to another*, commigratio.GOLD, *n.*, aurum; — *finer*, aurum purum, aurum ad obrussam; — *in ingots*, aurum infectum; — *wrought*, aurum factum; — *coined*, aurum signatum; — *money*, nummi aurei; *of* —, aureus; — *foil*, bractea; — *leaf*, aurum bracteatum; — *beater*, bracteator, bractearius; — *finer*, auri purgandi artifex; — *thread*, aurum filum; — *wire*, aurum ductile; *gold in grains*, ballux.GOLDEN, *adj.*, aureus, ex auro factus; *figur.*: aureus, aureolus; (*as to color*), colore in aurum inclinato; auratus, aureolus.GOLDSMITH, *n.*, aurifex, aurarius.GONDOLA, *n.*, navis cubiculata.GOOD, *adj.*, bonus; probus, integer; commodus; benignus; *for* — *reasons*, Justis de causis; *a* — *many*, bene multi, perquam multi; *good for something*, rei alicui ad aliquam rem utilis; *good for nothing*, inutilis; *in good faith*, serio; *if you think good*, si tibi visum fuerit, or si tibi placet; *to make* —, compensare, præstare, restituere, reddere, supplere; *to be of* — *cheer*, bono animo esse; *a* — *fellow*, homo lepidus, congerio, combio; *good man*, paterfamilias; *good wife*, materfamilias.GOOD, *n.*, beneficium; (*profit*), lucrum, commodum; *to do good to one*, alicui benefacere; *goods*, bona, res, facultates, fortune, opes; res familiares; *goods proper to one's self*, peculium; *goods movable*, res mobiles; *goods coming by inheritance*, bona hæreditaria, patrimonium.GOODLINESS, *n.*, species, decor, venustas.GOODLY, *adj.*, speciosus, egregius, decorus, eximius.GOODNESS, *n.*, bonitas, probitas, integritas.GOODY, *n.*, materfamilias; anus.GOOSE, *n.*, anser; — *giblets*, anserum exta; *of a* —, anserinus; *the cry of a* —, anseris clangor; *a tailor's* —, sartoris ferrum pressorium.GOOSEBERRY, *n.*, bacca grossularia; *gooseberry bush*, rubus grossularia (L.).GORE, *n.*, cruor, tabum, sanies.GORE, TO, *v. t.*, perforare, transfigere; *to gore with the horn*, cornu ferire.GORGE, *n.*, gula, guttur.GORGE, TO, *v. t.*, exsaturare, exsatiare; *ad nauseam usque implere*.GORGEOUS, *adj.*, splendidus, magnificus, lautus; *to be gorgeous*, nitere, resplendere, fulgere.GORGEOUSNESS, *n.*, cultus; magnificentia, splendor, apparatus.GORMANDIZE, TO, *v. t.*, vorare, commissari, heluari.GORMANDIZER, *n.*, heluo, lurco.GOSLING, *n.*, anserculus.GOSPEL, *n.*, evangelium; *of the gospel*, evange-
licus; *to preach the gospel*, evangelizare.GOSS, GORZE, *n.*, genista sphiosa.GOSSIP, *n.*, lustrica; *drinking* —, compotrix; *gadding* —, ambulatrix; *prating* —, mulier loquax, lingulaca.GOSSIP, TO, *v. t.*, garrire, confabulari.GOSSIPING, *n.*, sermones, nugæ.GOURD, *n.*, eucurbita; *of gourds*, cucurbitinus.GOUT, *n.*, articulorum dolor, morbus articu-
laris, arthritus; — *in the hand*, chiragra; — *in the hips*, ischias; — *in the feet*, podagra; — *in the knees*, gonagra.GOUTY, *adj.*, arthriticus; *gouty in the feet*, pod-
agricus; *gouty in the hands*, chiragricus.GOVERN, TO, *v. t.*, gubernare, imperare, tem-
perare, moderari, dominari; regere; (*guide*), du-
cere; *to* — *one's self*, se gerere; *to* — *the state*, sum-
mam rerum administrare; imperium regere, regno
præesse; *to* — *a province*, procurare provinciam;
to — *a ship*, navem gubernare; *to* — *as a king*,
regnare; *to be governed by (in grammar)*, regi;
consequi.GOVERNABLE, *adj.*, tractabilis, mortigerus.GOVERNANCE, *n.*, gubernatio, regimen, admi-
nistratio; — *by one*, unius imperium or dominatio;
— *by the people*, imperium populare; — *by the*
nobles, optumatum administratio; *to have the* — *of*,
præesse, presidere.GOVERNNESS, GOVERNANTE, *n.*, magistra;
rectrix, gubernatrix.GOVERNING, *n.*, gubernatio, administratio.GOVERNMENT, *n.*, regnum, imperium; pro-
vincia, præfectura; *arbitrary* —, dominatio; — *of*
a family, rei familiaris administratio, æconomia;
self —, sui potestas; *the* — *of the tongue*, linguæ
moderatio; — *of a state or city*, politia; (*in gram-
mar*), regimen, consecutio.GOVERNOR, *n.*, gubernator, imperator, mode-
rator, regnator; — *in chief*, princeps, præses, dy-
nastes; — *of a country*, præfectus, procurator; *to*
be chief —, summo magistratu fungi; *governors*,
proceres, magistratus.GOWN, *n.*, toga, vestis; *little* —, togula; *lunger's*
—, toga forensis; *morning or night* —, toga domes-
tica or cubicularis; *a woman's* —, palla, stola; *wear-
ing a* —, *adj.*, togatus.GRABBLE, TO, *v. t.*, contredare.GRACE, *n.* (*favor*), gratia, favor, benignitas,
gratificatio; (*pardon*), venia, gratia; (*privilege*),
privilegium; (*gracefulness*), decor, venustas, dig-
nitas; (*virtue*), gratia, virtus; *by the* — *of God*, Dei
gratia or beneficio; — *in speaking*, facundia, elo-
quentia; lepor; *with a good* —, decore, venuste,
concinne; *without* —, indecenter, invenuste, in-
conclite; *a person of ill* —, homo invenustus,
inconcinuus, inurbanus; — *at meals*, gratiarum
actio; *to say* — *before meat*, mensam consecrare;
to say — *after meat*, gratias agere; *to be in the good*
graces of one, alicui gratiosum esse, apud aliquem
plurimum gratia polleere; *to gain the good graces*
of a person, alicuius gratiam sibi conciliare; *act of*
—, lex oblivionis, amnestia; *the Graces*, Gratia.GRACE, TO, *v. t.*, condecorare, ornare, exornare.GRACE-UP, *n.*, poculum caritatis.GRACEFUL, *adj.*, pulcher, formosus; *a grace-
ful aspect*, adpectus decorus; *a graceful discourse*,
sermo venustus, elegans, concinnus, politus, ni-
tidus.GRACEFULNESS, *n.* (*in person*), corporis ve-
nustas, decor, dignitas, intor; (*in speech*), sermonis
lepos, gratia.GRACELESS, *adj.*, impudens, perditus, disso-
lutus.GRACIOUS, *adj.*, benignus, comis, humanus,
benevolus, facilis; *most gracious (as a title)*, seren-
issimus.GRACIOUSNESS, *n.*, benevolentia, amicitia,
benignitas, comitas, facilitas.GRADATION, *n.*, gradatio; gradus.GRADUAL, *adj.*, labens or surgens paullatim.GRADUALLY, *adv.*, paullatim, sensim; gradatim, pedetentim; clementer, molliter.GRADUATE, *n.*, gradum aliquem adeptus, laurea insignitus.GRADUATE, TO, *v. t.*, ad gradum admittere;
gradum adipisci.GRADUATED, *adj.*, ad gradum admissus; *a*
graduated scale, tabula secundum certos gradus
divisa.

GRAFF, GRAFT, TO, *v. t.*, inserere; surculum ardori inserere; to *graft between*, interserere.

GRAFF, GRAFT, *n.*, institum, calamus; *young graft*, surculus; of a *graft*, surcularius.

GRAFFER, GRAFTER, *n.*, insulor.

GRAFFING, GRAFTING, *n.*, insitio, inoculatio; adoptio.

GRAIN, *n.* (corn), frumentum; (*a grain*), granum; — of wood, peten, stamen; — of leather, corii ruga; — to dye with, coccus, coecum; to reduce into grains, conterere; grains of metal, metalli semina; against the —, livida Minerva; *a weight of two grains*, chalcus; *weight of four grains*, siliqua; *weight of twelve grains*, obolus; *weight of fourteen grains*, scrupulus.

GRAINED, *adj.*, crispus.

GRAINY, *adj.*, granosus, granatus.

GRAMMAR, *n.*, grammatica, ars grammatica, grammatica.

GRAMMARIAN, *n.*, grammaticus, litterator; *young grammarian*, grammadista.

GRAMMATICAL, *adj.*, grammaticus.

GRANARY, *n.*, granarium, horreum.

GRAND, *adj.*, grandis, ingens, amplus, splendidus, magnificus.

GRANDEES, *n.*, *pl.*, proceres, nobiles, primores; optimates.

GRANDEUR, *n.*, amplitudo, magnificentia, majestas, dignitas.

GRANDFATHER, *n.*, avus; *great-grandfather*, proavus; *great grandfather's father*, abavus; *grandson*, nepos; *granddaughter*, neptis; *great-grandchild*, pronepos, proneptis; *grandmother*, avia; *great-grandmother*, proavia.

GRANT, TO, *v. t.*, concedere, permittere, sinere; (acknowledge), facili, confiteri, non negare; to grant by nodding, annuere; to take for granted, pro concessio sumere, assumere, habere.

GRANT, *n.*, concessio, permissio; (*thing granted*), concessum.

GRANTEE, *n.*, beneficiarius.

GRANTER, *n.*, donator.

GRANTING, *n.*, concessio, consensus.

GRAPE, *n.*, acinus, acinum; *a bunch or cluster of grapes*, uva; *early grapes*, uvæ præcoeces; *red grape*, uva rubella; *white grape*, uva alba; *Muscadine grapes*, uvæ apinæ; to gather grapes, vindemiaré; *gatherer of grapes*, vindemiator; *gathering of grapes*, vindemia; *grape-stone*, nucleus acini, vinaceum.

GRAPHIC, *adj.*, accuratus, graphicus.

GRAPPLE, TO, *v. t.*, comprehendere, corripere; to grapple a ship, navem unco apprehendere; to grapple with, oblectari, conficari, configere.

GRAPPLING WITH, conflictus, certamen; *grappling-iron*, harpago, ferres manus.

GRASP, *n.*, pugillus, manus.

GRASP, TO, *v. t.*, pugno constringere, manu comprehendere; to grasp at, captare, aucupari; *grasping at honor*, ambitiosus; (*coretous*), avarus.

GRASS, *n.*, gramen, herba graminis, herba; *small —*, herbula; of —, herbaceus, gramineus; *bearing —*, herbifer; *a grass-plot*, viridarium.

GRASSHOPPER, *n.*, locusta.

GRASSY, *adj.*, gramineus, herbosus, herbildus.

GRATE, *n.*, crates, craticula; *lattice-grate*, clathrus, clathrum.

GRATE, TO, *v. t.*, radere, abradere, deradere; to — small, radula comminuire; to — upon, stringere, perstringere; to — the teeth, dentibus frendere or stridere.

GRADED, *adj.*, clathratus.

GRATEFUL, *adj.* (*agreeable*), jucundus, acceptus, gratus; (*thankful*), gratus, beneficiorum memor.

GRATEFULNESS, *n.* (*agreeableness*), jucunditas, suavitas; (*thankfulness*), gratus animus.

GRATER, *n.*, radula.

GRATIFY, TO, *v. t.* (*oblige*), gratificari, morigerari, obsequi; aliquid petenti concedere or dare; (*indulge*), indulgere.

GRATIFYING, GRATIFICATION, *n.* (*obliging*), gratificatio; (*pleasure*), voluptas.

GRATING, *adj.*, mordax; *n.*, rasura.

GRATITUDE, *n.*, gratus animus.

GRATUITOUS, *adj.*, gratuitus.

GRATUITOUSLY, *adv.*, gratis, gratuito.

GRATUITY, *n.*, præmium, donum; munus, merces.

GRAVE, *adj.* (*serious*), gravis, severus, son-

stans; (*in speech*), cum gravitate loquens; (*in sound*), gravis; (*sad*), tristis; *grave accents*, accentus gravis; *grave attire*, vestitus modestus.

GRAVE, *n.*, sepulchrum, tumulus; of a *grave*, sepulchralis.

GRAVE, TO, *v. t.*, sculpere, insculpere; incidere.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *n.*, *pl.*, vestis funebria.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *n.*, qui corpora mortuorum humat.

GRAVEL, *n.*, sabulum, sabulo; *small —*, glareæ, scrupulus; *full of —*, glareosus, scrupulosus; *gravel-pit*, sabuletum, sabuli fodina; — *in the reins*, calculus; *pain of the —*, dolor renum.

GRAVEL, TO, *v. t.*, sabulo intesnere.

GRAVELLY, *adj.*, sabulosus.

GRAVESTONE, *n.*, lapis alicujus memorie inscriptus.

GRAVITATE, TO, *v. t.*, in centrum vergere.

GRAVITATION, *n.*, *law of gravitation*, lex quæ omnia in centrum vergunt.

GRAVITY, *n.*, gravitas, pondus.

GRAVY, *n.*, of meat, succus, cremor, flos; *full of gravy*, succi plenus.

GRAY, *adj.* (*with age*), canus; of a *gray color*, cinereus; *dapple gray*, subalbicans; *gray-eyed*, caecus; to grow gray, canescere.

GRAZE, TO, *v. t.* (*as a bullet*), strictim attingere; stringere, perstringere; (*feed*), pascere, depascere; depasci.

GRAZIER, *n.*, pecuarius, armentarius.

GREASE, *n.* (*fat*), adipæ, lardum; (*dripping*), liquamen; *grease for wheels*, axungia.

GREASE, TO, *v. t.*, ungere, lungere.

GREASILY, *adv.*, squalide, sordide.

GREASINESS, *n.*, pinguitudo.

GREASING, *n.*, unctio.

GREASY, *adj.* (*fat*), pinguis; (*smear'd*), sanguine et adipæ oblitus; *a greasy fellow*, lixa.

GREAT, *adj.* (*large*), magnus, grandis; (*remarkable*), insignis; (*illustrious*), clarus, præclarus, illustris; (*violent*), violentus, vehemens; (*grievous*), gravis, durus; *exceedingly —*, ingens, immensus; *immoderately —*, immanis, vastus; to make one —, aliquid tollere, augere; *a great deal*, vis magna, multum; *a — many*, plurimi, permulti; *somewhat greater*, grandisculus; *very —*, prægrandis; to grow —, grandescere; *august*, *contio men*, optimates, primores; *a — auditory*, contio frequens; *a — estate*, lautum patrimonium; — *silence*, altum silentium; — *the, alex*; — *in number*, numerosus; *how —*, quantus; *so —*, tantus; *how —*, soever, quantuscunque; *as — as may be*, quantumvis; *as — as a mountain*, montis instar; *grater*, major; *somewhat greater*, majusculus; *greatest*, maximus, summus, supremus.

GREATLY, *adv.*, valde, magnopere, vehementer; *how greatly*, quantopere; *so greatly*, tantopere.

GREATNESS, *n.*, magnitudo, amplitudo, *grandness of spirit*, altitudo animi, magnanimitas; *excessive greatness*, vastitas, immensitas.

GREAVES, *n.*, *pl.*, ocræ; *wearing greaves*, ocreatus.

GRECIAN, GREEK, *adj.*, Græcus; *a Greek*, Græcus; to speak Greek, Græce loqui; *the Greek tongue*, lingua Græca; to play the Grecian, græcari, græcissare.

GRECISM, *n.*, Græca vox or locutio.

GRECE, *n.*, Græcia.

GREEDINESS, *n.* (*conetousness*), avaritia, penitiæ aviditas, argenti sitis, auri fames; (*in eating*), voracitas, cibi aviditas.

GREEDY, *adj.* (*coretous*), avidus, cupidus, avarus; (*hungry*), vorax; (*ravenous*), rapax; *greedy of honor*, ambitiosus; to be greedy of, avide concupiscere, rei alicui inhære.

GREEK. See GRECIAN.

GREEN, *adj.* (*in color*), viridis, præstinus; *a light —*, color late virens; *pale —*, e viridi pallens; *sea —*, marinus; — *as grass*, herbaceus, gramineus; — *place or plot*, viretum, viridarium; *evergreen*, semper virens; to be green, virere; to become —, virescere; (*fresh*), recens, novus, musteus; (*not ripe*), immaturus, immitis.

GREENISH, *adj.*, viridians, subviridis.

GREENNESS, *n.*, viriditas, viror.

GREET, TO, *v. t.*, salutare, saltem dicere or impertire; to greet one another, inter se consulare.

GREETER, *n.*, saluator, salutatrix.

GREETING, *n.*, salutatio.

GRENADE, *n.*, pila pulvere nitrato completa.

GREYHOUND, *n.*, vertagus.
GRIDIRON, *n.*, craticula.
GRIEF, *n.*, dolor, moeror, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia, angor, agrimonia: animi agritudo: *full of* —, moestus, doloris plenus, tristis: *to take* —, offendere, agritudinem suscipere; *to pine away with* —, dolore, or tristitia tabescere, or marcescere.
GRIEVANCE, *n.*, injuria, offensio; *to redress grievances*, peccata corrigere; offensiois causas tollere.
GRIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*trouble*), contristare, sollicitare; molestare, vexare, cruciare; affligere; macerem, or sollicitudinem creare, or afferre; (*2*) *v. t.* (*be grieved*), dolere, moerere; condolecere; sollicitudine affligi; *it grieves me*, doleo, or piget me.
GRIEVOUS, *adj.*, gravis, molestus, infestus, durus; amarus, acerbus; *somewhat* —, submolestus, subgravis; *very* —, pergravis, permolestus, perodiosus, prædurus; *to make more* —, exaggerare, exacerbare.
GRIEVOUSNESS, *n.*, acerbitas, atrocitas.
GRIFFIN, *n.*, gryps, gryphus.
GRIG, *n.*, angula.
GRIM, *adj.*, torvus, trux; sævus; ferox; *to look grim*, torvum intueri.
GRIMACE, *n.*, oris depravatio, or distortio, vultus in pejus factus; *to make grimaces*, os distortere, vultum in pejus fingere; (*affectation*), ineptia.
GRIME, *TO*, *v. t.*, denigrare.
GRIMNESS, *n.*, vultus torvus.
GRIN, *n.*, rictus; (*amerc*), sanna; (*laugh*), risus; *grin of death*, risus Sardonicus.
GRIN, *TO*, *v. i.*, ringi, ora didacere rictu; ridere, subridere.
GRIND, *TO*, *v. t.*, molere, commolare, emolere, permolare; *to — to powder*, in pulverem conterere, or redigere; *to — on a grindstone*, acuire, exacuire; aciem cote acuire; *to — in a mortar*, contundere; *to — the teeth*, dentibus frondere; *to — with the teeth*, manducare; *to — colors*, colores terere.
GRINDER, *n.*, of corn, qui frumentum molit; of colors, colorum tritor; the grinders (teeth), dentes molares, or gemini.
GRINDING, *n.*, mollitura; *grinding on a stone*, exacuiatio.
GRINDSTONE, *n.*, cor versatilis, or trusatilla.
GRIP, *n.* (*handful*), manipulus; (*grasp*), manus; *a gripe or griping of the belly*, tormina, vermiculatio, vermiculatio; *gripes of conscience*, angor et sollicitudo conscientie.
GRIPE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*lay hold of*), capere, prehendere, comprehendere, arripere; *to gripe (as pain does)*, pervellere, verninari.
GRIPED IN THE BELLY, torminosus, torminibus affectus, colicatus; *to be griped in the belly*, torminibus affligi, or laborare.
GRISLY, *adj.*, horribilis, terribilis; asper, incultus.
GRIST, *n.*, farina molenda; *grist mill*, mola molenaria.
GRISTLE, *n.*, cartilago; *full of gristle*, cartilaginosus.
GRISTLY, *adj.*, cartilagineus.
GRIT, *n.*, arena, sabulum, scoba.
GRITTY, *adj.*, arenosus; arcuaceus, sabulosus.
GRIZZLY, *adj.*, subalbicans.
GROAN, *n.*, gemitus.
GROAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, gemere, ingemere, ingemiscere, congemere.
GROAT, *n.*, drachma; *a groat's worth*, drachmæ pretium, quantum drachmæ emi, or vendi potest.
GROGER, *n.*, qui piper, saccharum, et talla vendit.
GROIN, *n.*, inguen.
GROOM, *n.*, agros; *groom of the chamber*, cabicularius; *groom of the stable*, stabularius.
GROOVE, *n.*, canalis, canaliculus.
GROOVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, striare.
GROPE, *TO*, *v. i.*, manibus iter prætentare; *to — along the wall*, manibus explorare parietem; *to — about a thing*, aliquid contrectare; *to — in ignorance*, errare.
GROSS, *adj.* (*close*), spissus; (*thick and burly*), crassus, corpulentus, carnosus; (*fat*), pinguis, obesus, opimus; *to grow gross*, pinguescere; *to make gross*, pinguescere, saginare, opimare.
GROSS, *n.*, pars major, or maxima; *in the gross*, in toto, in solidum; *a gross (twelve dozen)*, duodecies duodecim.

GROSSLY, *adv.*, crasse, impolite, inconcinne, pingui Minerva.
GROSSNESS, *n.*, crassitudo, sagina; *the grossness of a crime*, sceleris atrocitas.
GROT, (*GROTTO*), *n.*, antrum.
GROTESQUE, *adj.*, varie mixtus, mirus; *grotesques*, grylli.
GROUND, *n.*, terra, humus, solum; *under* —, subterraneus; *on the* —, humi; *flat on the* —, pronus humi; *to break* —, terram fodere; *to gain* — (*come nearer*), appropriare; (*have the better*), superare, vincere; *to lose* —, superari, vici; *a piece of* —, fundus, ager; *a little* —, agellus; *to run a ship aground*, navem in terram impingere, or vadis illudere; *the ground (basis) of a thing*, fundamentum, causa; *grounds (dregs)*, sedimentum, fex.
GROUNDED, *TO*, *v. t.*, fundare; *to ground upon (trust to)*, niti, inniti; (*establish*), sancire; (*teach*), docere; *to ground a ship*, navem subducere.
GROUNDED, *adj.*, fundatus, constitutus; *grounded in an art*, doctus, instructus.
GROUNDLESS, *adj.*, quod sine causa est; quod fundo caret; vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.
GROUNDLESSNESS, *n.*, vanitas.
GROUNDSEL, *n.*, inferum limen, hypothyrum.
GROUP, *n.*, turma; *groups of persons talking*, sermones inter se serentium circuli.
GROUP, *TO*, *v. t.*, disponere.
GROUSE, *n.*, tetrao.
GROVE, *n.*, lucus, nemus, arbustum; *full of groves*, nemorosus.
GROVEL ON THE GROUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, humi serpere, pronum humi jacere.
GROW, *TO*, *v. t.* (*increase*), crescere, accrescere, augeri; (*rise or spring up*), arari, exoriri, nasci; (*become*), fieri, evadere; *to — again*, recrescere, regenerare, reviviscere, renasci; *to — among*, innasci, internasci; *to — bigger*, grandiorum fieri, augeri, adaugescere; *to — cheap*, viliscescere; *to — cold*, frigescere; *to — dearer*, cariorum fieri; *to — fat*, pinguescere; *to — heavy*, ingravescere; *to — fashionable*, inolescere, invalescere; *to — pale*, palliescere; *to — together*, coalescere, conerescere; *to — over or upon*, agnasci; *to — under*, succrescere; *to — up unto*, accrescere; *to — up in age or stature*, adolescere; *to — or spring up*, assurgere, nasci; *it grows day*, appetit dies; *it grows late or towards evening*, advesperascit.
GROWING, *n.*, incrementum, accrementum.
GROWLY, *TO*, *v. i.*, murmurare, mussare; ringi.
GROWN, *adj.*, natus, factus, auctus; — *together*, concretus, coagulatus; *full* — (*adult*), adultus; — *out of use*, exoletus, obsoletus, deauctus.
GROWTH, *n.*, incrementum, auctus.
GRUB, *n.* (*worm*), lumbricus; (*heart*), nanus.
GRUB UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, exstirpare, eradicare, effodere; *to grub weeds*, sarculare, sarrire; *a grubbing aze*, ligro, rancia, sarculum.
GRUDGE, *n.*, odium, simulas; *to bear a grudge*, odisse, infensum esse; *bearing a grudge*, invidus, malignus.
GRUDGE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*repine*), obmurmurare; obganpire; *to grudge one a thing*, invidere.
GRUDGING, *n.*, invidia, livor.
GRUDGINGLY, *adv.*, gravate, gravatim, egre, moleste; iniquo animo.
GRUEL, *n.*, pulmentum.
GRUFF, *adj.*, tetricus, torvus.
GRUMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, murmurare, immurmurare, mussitare; fremere.
GRUMBLER, *n.*, qui murmurat.
GRUMBLED, *n.*, murmuratio.
GRUNT, *TO*, *v. i.*, grunnire.
GRUNTING, *n.*, grunnitus, subatus.
GUARANTEE, *n.*, sponsor.
GUARANTEE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in se recipere, præstare.
GUARD, *n.*, custodia; *guard of soldiers*, præsidium; *life-guards*, satellites, stipatores; *advanced guard*, primum agmen; *to be upon guard*, excubare, excubias agere; *to stand upon one's guard*, se armis defendere; *the guard (hill) of a sword*, capulus, or manubrium gladii.
GUARDIAN, *n.*, tutor, rector.
GUARDIANSHIP, *n.*, tutela.
GUARDING, *n.*, (*protecting*), defensio, conservatio; (*accompanying*), stipatio; *a guarding against*, cautio.
GUDGEON, *n.*, gobius, gobo.

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GUERDON, *n.*, præmium, merces.
 GUESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, conicere, conjectare; augurari, ariolari; conjecturam tacere.
 GUESS, GUESSING, *n.*, conjectura, conjectatio, divinatio; augurium; *by guess*, ex conjectura.
 GUESSER, *n.*, conjector.
 GUEST, *n.* (*stranger*), hospes; (*at a feast*), conviva; *daily guest*, quotidianus convivor.
 GUIDANCE, *n.*, ductus; administratio, gubernatio.
 GUIDE, *n.*, dux, perductor.
 GUIDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ducere, dirigere; gubernare; *to guide unto*, adducere.
 GUIDELESS, *adj.*, sine duce.
 GUIDER, *n.*, ductor, moderator; *female guider*, moderator; *guider all the way*, perductor.
 GUIDING, *n.* (*leading*), ductus; (*managing*), administratio, curatio, gubernatio.
 GUIDON, *n.* (*in herakty*), vexillum equestre.
 GUILD, *n.* (*company*), societas, sodalium; (*tribute*), tributum, vectigal.
 GUILDHALL, *n.*, curia.
 GUILF, *n.*, fallacia, dolus, fraus.
 GUILF, *adj.*, fraudulentus, vafer.
 GUILF, *n.*, fraus, fraudulentia.
 GUILF, *adj.*, sine fraude, doli expert, simplex.
 GUILT, GUILTINESS, *n.*, culpa, noxa, noxia, delicti conscientia.
 GUILTLESS, *adj.*, innocens, innoxius, insons, criminis expert; *to be guiltless*, a culpa abesse, culpa vacare.
 GUILTLESSNESS, *n.*, innocentia.
 GUILTY, *adj.*, sons, nocens, noxius, culpæ affinis; *to know one's self* —, sibi conscium esse culpæ; *to bring one in* —, aliquem damnare, condemnare; *to bring one in not* —, aliquem criminale liberare et absolvere; *to be — of theft*, furti or de furto teneri; *to plead —*, culpam or delictum fateri.
 GUINEA, *n.*, aureus Anglicus.
 GUISE, *n.*, modus, mos.
 GUITAR, *n.*, cithara Hispanica.
 GULF, *n.*, (*whirlpool*), gurgus; (*bay*), sinus; *gunning gulf*, abyssus, gurgus.
 GULF, *n.*, vorticosus.
 GULL, *n.* (*sea-gull*), larus; (*person cheated*), stultus, fatuus.
 GULL, *TO*, *v. t.*, fallere, decipere, fraudare; verba dare alicui.
 GULLET, *n.*, gula, gurgullo.
 GULLING, *n.*, fraudatio, deceptio, illusio.
 GULP, *n.*, haustus.
 GULP, *TO*, *v. t.*, ingurgitare, avide haurire.
 GUM, *n.*, gummi, gummis; *gum Arabic*, gummi Arabicum; *gum ammoniac*, gummi ammoniacum.
 GUM, *TO*, *v. t.*, gummi sublinere.
 GUMMY, *adj.*, grammatus, gummosus.
 GUN, *n.* (*musket*), sclopetum; (*rifle*), bombarda; (*cannon*), tormentum bellicum, tormentum.
 GUNNER, *n.* (*miles*), tormentarius.
 GUNNERY, *n.*, ars tormentaria.
 GUNPOWDER, *n.*, pulvis pyrius, pulvis nitratu.
 GUNSHOT, *n.*, tellus factus or coniectus; ictus.
 GUNSMITH, *n.*, bombardarum or sclopetorum faber.
 GURGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ebulliendo crepitare.
 GUSH OUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, effluere, profluere; erumpere, exsillire.
 GUSHING OUT, *n.*, eruptio, profuvium.
 GUST, *n.*, gustus, gustatus; *a gust of wind*, impetus venti, flatus subitaneus.
 GUSTO, *n.*, sapor germanus or genuinus.
 GUSTY, *adj.*, turbidus, procellosus.
 GUT, *n.*, intestinum; (*blind gut*), intestinum cæcum; *great gut*, colon; *long gut*, intestinum rectum; *guts*, intestina.
 GUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, exenterare.
 GUTTER, *n.*, canalis, oloca, lacuna; *gutter in pillars*, strix, canaliculus; *gutter-tile*, imbrex; *full of gutters*, lacunosus.
 GUTTURAL, *adj.*, ad guttur pertinens.
 GUZZLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, potare, perpotare, pergracari.
 GUZZLER, *n.*, potator.
 GUZZLING, *n.*, potatio.
 GYMNASTIC, *adj.*, gymnasticus.
 GYMNASTICAL, *adv.*, athletice.
 GYVES, *n.*, pl., pedicæ.

HABERDASHER, *n.*, propola; institor.
 HABILIMENT, *n.*, apparatus, vestitus, ornatus.
 HABIT, *n.* (*custom*), mos, consuetudo; (*apparel*), vestimentum, vestitus; *riding-habit*, vestis ad equitandum apta; *habit of body*, temperamētum; *to get the habit of*, in consuetudinem alicuius rei venire.
 HABIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, vestire.
 HABITABLE, *adj.*, habitabilis; *not habitable*, inhabitabilis.
 HABITATION, *n.*, domus, domicilium.
 HABITUAL, *adj.*, consuetus, usitatus, usu contractus.
 HABITUATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, assuefacere, consuefacere.
 HABITUATED, *adj.*, assuefactus, consuefactus.
 HACK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*hew*), cædere; *to hack in pieces*, concidere.
 HACKING, *n.*, cæsis.
 HACKLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, minutim concidere.
 HACKNEY, *TO*, *v. t.*, pro mercede locare.
 HACKNEY-COACH, *n.*, currus meritorius.
 HACKNEYED, *adj.*, tritus.
 HADDOCK, *n.*, asinus, asellus.
 HAPT, *n.*, manubrium, capulus; *little hapt*, manubrium.
 HAPTED, *adj.*, manubriatus.
 HAG, *n.* (*witch*), saga, venefica; (*nightmare*), incubus; *old hag*, vetula, anus edentula.
 HAGGARD, *adj.*, macer, cadentulus.
 HAGGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, multis verbis in mercando uti.
 HAGGLER, *n.*, emptor verbosus.
 HAIL, *n.*, grando; *hailstone*, grando; *all hail!* interj., alive! ave!
 HAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, grandinare; *it hails*, grandinat; *to hail a ship*, *v. t.*, navem salutare or compellare.
 HAIR, *n.* (*single hair*), crinis, pilus; seta; (*collectively*), crines, crinis, capillus, capilli, coma; *pili*; setæ; *tuft of hair*, villus; *the hair of the head*, coma; *capillus*; *soft downy hair*, lanugo; *the hair of the forehead*, autum; *a lock of curling hair*, cirrus, cincinnus; *a bush of hair*, cæsarius; *plaited hair*, crines torti; *the hair of the eyelids*, cilium; *gray hairs*, cani capilli, canities; *curled hair*, capilli crispi; *having long hair*, comatus, comatus, crinitus, intonsus; *of hair*, crinialis, capillaceus; *like hair*, capillaris.
 HAIRBRAINED, *adj.*, temerarius, præceps, inconsultus.
 HAired, *adj.*, crinitus, capillatus; *red —*, rufus; *shag —*, villosus; *rough —*, hispidus; *thin —*, rariplius.
 HAIRLESS, *adj.*, depilis, calvus.
 HAIRY, *adj.*, hirsutus, hispidus, pilosus; setosus.
 HALBERD, *n.*, bipennis.
 HALBERDIER, *n.*, bipennifer.
 HALCYON, *n.*, alcedo; *halcyon days*, alcyonæ dies.
 HALE, *adj.*, sanus, saluber, integer, robustus.
 HALE ALONG, *TO*, *v. t.*, trahere.
 HALF, *adj.*, dimidius, dimidiatus; *n.*, dimidium, dimidia pars; *in composition*, hemi, semi, sub; *half an acre*, semijugerum; *half-altire*, semivirgatus; *half-asleep*, semisomnus, semisomnns, semisopitus; *half-dead*, semianimis, semimortuus; *half-boiled*, semicoctus; *half-buried*, semicubitus; *half-burnt*, semicocustus; *half-cremated*; *half a bushel*, semomodius; *a bushel and a half*, sesquimodius; *half a circle*, semicirculus, hemicyclus; *of half a circle*, semicircularis; *half a cubit long*, semicubitatus; *half a dozen*, sex, semi; *half drunk*, semigravus; *half-empty*, semilanius; *half-swished*, semipercussus; *half a foot*, semipes; *of half a foot*, semipedalis; *half-formed*, semiformis; *half-free*, semiliber; *half-full*, semiplenus; *half a god*, semidens; *half an hour*, semihora; *half a hundred*, quinquaginta, quinquaginta; *half-leaved*, semidoctus; *half-white*, semilactus; *half a man*, semivir, semihomo; *half-naked*, seminudus; *half-opened*, semiapertus; *half an ounce*, semuncia; *of half an ounce*, semunciarius; *half a pound*, semilibra; *a halfpenny*, obolus; *half a pine*, triens; *half-rare*, semicrudus; *half a*

verse, hemistichium; *half-worn*, semitritus; *half a year*, spatium semestris; *of half a year*, semestris; *by half*, dimidio; *half as much*, dimidio tantum; *a foot and a half*, sesquipedalis; *of a foot and a half*, sesquipedalis.

HALING, *n.*, tractus.

HALI, *n.*, atrium, aula; *little hall*, atriolum; *guild hall*, town-hall, curia.

HALLOO, *n.*, clamor, vociferatio.

HALLOO, TO, *v. t.*, inclamare, vociferare; (*set the dogs on*), canes iucitare.

HALLOOING, *n.*, clamitatio, vociferatio.

HALLOW, TO, *v. t.*, sacrare, consecrare.

HALO, *n.*, corona, circulus, halo.

HALT, *adj.*, claudus, claudicans.

HALT, TO, *v. t.*, claudicare; (*make a halt*), consistere, subsistere.

HALTER, *n.*, restia, retinaculum; *halter for a horse*, capistrum; *halter for the neck*, laqueus.

HALTER, TO, *v. t.*, capistrare; laqueo captare.

HALVE, TO, *v. t.*, dividere, bipartiri.

HAM, *n.*, poples; *ham of bacon*, perna, petaso.

HAMLET, *n.*, villa, vicus.

HAMMER, *n.*, malleus, tudes; *little hammer*, malleolus.

HAMMER, TO, *v. t.*, endere, accudere; malleo ducere; *hammer out*, extunder.

HAMMERER, *n.*, malleator, fabricator.

HAMMOCK, *n.*, lectus suspensus.

HAMPER, *n.*, corbis, coplinus, sporta, fascina; *little hamper*, quasillus, qualus, fisecla.

HAMPER, TO, *v. t.*, lretrire, impedire, praepe-
dire, implicare, devincire.

HAMPERING, *n.*, implicatio, impeditio.

HAMSTRING, TO, *v. t.*, poplites or suffragines succidere.

HAND, *n.*, manus; *right* —, dextra manus, dex-
tra; *left* —, sinistra, lava; *on the right* —, ad dex-
tram, dextrorsum; *on the left* —, ad sinistram,
sinistrorsum; *climched* —, pugnus; *open* —, palma;
back of the —, manus aversa; — *in* —, junctis mani-
bus; — *to* —, comminus, confertim; *of the* —, ma-
nualis; *at* —, prae manibus, presto; *near at* —, in
propinquo; *to take in* —, aggredi, *on the other* —,
altera vice, contra; *under* —, clam, occulte; *to*
live from — *to mouth*, in diem vivere; *to join or*
shake hands, dextris jungere; — *writing*, manus, li-
tera, chirographum; *the* — *of a clock*, virgula hora-
rum index; — *of a sun-dial*, gnomon; *a* — *at cards*,
sors.

HAND, TO, *v. t.*, in manus dare; *to* — *from one*
to another, per manus tradere; *to* — *down to pos-
terity*, memoria prodere or tradere.

HAND-BASKET, *n.*, sportula.

HAND-BREADTH, *n.*, palmus, transversa ma-
nus.

HANDFUL, *n.*, pugnus, pugillus; manipulus;
fasciculus manualis.

HAND-GUN, *n.*, scelopetum manuale.

HANDICRAFT, *n.*, ars, artificium; ars humilis,
vulgaris.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, *n.*, opifex.

HANDIWORK, *n.*, opus manu factum.

HANDINESS, *n.*, calliditas, peritia.

HANDKERCHIEF, *n.*, sudarium.

HANDLE, TO, *v. t.*, tractare, attrahere, contrec-
tare; *to handle often*, pertractare.

HANDLE, *n.*, manubrium; — *of a cup*, ansa; *lit-
tle* —, manubriolum, ansula; *having a* —, ansatus.

HANDLING, *n.*, tractatio, tractatus.

HANDMAID, *n.*, ancilla, ministra.

HAND-MILL, *n.*, mola trusatilis.

HAND-SAW, *n.*, serra manubriata.

HANDSOME, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, formo-
sus, venustus, bellus, decorus, elegans; (*genteel*),
honestus, ingenuus; (*reasonable*), æquus, justus.

HANDSOMENESS, *n.*, decor, elegantia; venus-
tas, concinnitas.

HANDY, *adj.*, habilis, callidus, peritus, solers;
handycraft, ars humilis.

HANG, TO, (1) *v. t.*, suspendere; (2) *v. t.*, pen-
dere; dependere (de, ex) aliqua re; *to hang down*
before, praeendere; *to hang back*, tergiversari; *to*
hang by, appendere; *to hang awingling or loose*, de-
fluere, dependere; *to hang or let down*, demittere;
to hang forward, propendere; *to hang together*,
coherere; *to hang over*, promittere; *to hang up*,
suspendere; *to hang upon one*, alieu addictum esse.

HANGER, *n.* (*short sword*), sica, harpe, ensis;
gut-hangers, anas; *hanger-on*, assecla.

HANGING, *n.*, suspensio; *hanging together*, co-
hærentia; *hangings*, aulæa.

HANGMAN, *n.*, carulex, tortor; *the hangman's*
office, carnificia; *to play the hangman*, carnifici-
um facere.

HANK OF THREAD, glomus, filum glomera-
tum.

HANKER AFTER, TO, *v. t.*, inhiare, gestire;
anxie rem desiderare or appetere; affectare.

HANKERING AFTER, *n.*, desiderium, appen-
tentia.

HANSE, *n.*, societas, fœdus; *Hanse towns*, civi-
tates fœderatae or Hanseaticæ.

HAP, *n.*, casus, eventus; fortuna, sors; *good*
hap, secunda fortuna; *ill hap*, fortuna adversa,
casus acerbus; *by hap*, forte, fortuito; *by good hap*,
forte fortuna.

HAP, HAPPEN, TO, *v. t.*, accidere, contingere,
evenire, procedere, fieri; *to happen unluckily*, pa-
rum succedere; *it happens*, accidit, contingit, even-
nit, obtingit; *as it happens*, ut fit.

HAPLESS, *adj.*, indelix.

HAPLY, *adv.*, forte, fortasse, forsan.

HAPPINESS, *n.*, vita beata, felicitas, prosperi-
tas; beatitas, beatitudo.

HAPPY, *adj.* (*blessed*), felix, beatus; (*lucky*),
fortunatus, faustus, bonus, secundus, auspiciatus,
prosper.

HARANGUE, *n.*, oratio, contio.

HARANGUE, TO, *v. t.*, contionari, contionem
or orationem habere, verba facere.

HARASS, TO, *v. t.*, fatigare, inquietare, vexare;
to harass a country, vastare, depopulari.

HARASSING, *n.*, fatigatio, inquietatio, vex-
atio.

HARBINGER, *n.*, præcursor; prænuncius.

HARBOR, *n.*, portus; statio; refugium, perfu-
gium; *full of harbors*, portuosus.

HARBOR, TO, (1) *v. t.*, hospitio excipere, in do-
mum suam recipere; (2) *v. t.*, devorare, i. commorari.

HARBORE, *n.*, hospes; *harbors of robbers*,
latronum receptator.

HARBORING, *n.*, receptio, hospitium.

HARBORLESS, *adj.*, importuosus.

HARD, *adj.* (*not soft*), durus; (*difficult*), difficilis,
gravis, arduus; (*niggardly*), parvus, sordidus, te-
nax; (*hard-hearted*), durus, inimitis, cru-
elis, fer-
reus; *to make* —, indurare, obdurare; *to become* —,
obdurescere, indurescere; — *as brass*, callosus; *to*
grow — *with cold*, rigescere; — *to be learned*,
arduus, difficilis; — *to be pleased*, morosus, difficilis.

HARD, *adv.*, duriter, vehementer, acriter, stren-
ue, diligenter; *hard by*, juxta, prope, in proximo,
in propinquo; *vicius*, proximus; *hard by us*, in
vicinia nostra.

HARDEN, TO, (1) *v. t.*, durare, indurare, durum
facere; (2) *v. t.*, durescere, indurescere.

HARDINESS, HARDIHOOD, *n.*, audacia, au-
dentia, fortitudo; *hardiness of constitution*, robusta
valetudo, corpus bene constitutum, firium, vali-
dum.

HARDISH, *adj.* (*somewhat hard*), paullo durior;
subdurus, subdifficilis.

HARDLY, *adv.* (*scarcely*), difficile, difficulter,
difficilliter, ægre, vix; *very hardly*, perdifficilliter;
(*sharply*), acerbè, austere, rigide, severe; (*stoutly*),
strenue, gnaviter, impigre.

HARDNESS, *n.* (*opposite of softness*), duritia,
durities, firmitas; (*crudely*), immanitas, crudelitas,
sævitia; (*stinginess*), tenacitas; (*difficulty*), difficul-
tas; (*stiffness with cold*), rigor; *hardness of skin*,
callus.

HARDSHIP, *n.*, difficultas, arduum, asperum,
incommodum.

HARDY, *adj.* (*valiant*), strenuus, intrepidus,
animosus, audax, fortis; (*hardened*), durus, labo-
rum patiens, laboribus duratus.

HARE, *n.*, lepus; *young hare*, lepusculus; *of a*
hare, leporinus.

HARRIER, *n.*, canis leporum venationi assuetus.

HARLEQUIN, *n.*, mimus; sannio.

HARLOT, *n.*, meretrix, acortum; *of a harlot*,
meretriculus.

HARLOTRY, *n.*, meretricium.

HARM, *n.*, damnum, detrimentum, malum, in-
commodum; *great harm*, clades, labe; calamitas.

HARM, TO, *v. t.*, ledere, nocere; damnum alieu
inferre.

HARMED, TO BE, *v. t.*, detrimentum capere,
in damnum incurrere.

HARMFUL, *adj.*, noxius, nocens, nociturus, perniciosus.
HARMING, *n.*, læsio, violatio.
HARMLESS, *adj.*, innoxius, innocuus, innocens; (*unharmful*), illæsus, incolumis, integer.
HARMLESSNESS, *n.*, innocentia.
HARMONIOUS, **HARMONIC**, *adj.*, harmonious, concors.
HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* (*musically*), modulate; (*with one consent*), conoordinare, una mente.
HARMONIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, modulari, componere; (*2*) *v. t.*, concinnare, concutire.
HARMONY, *n.*, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus; vocum concordia; convenientia, congruentia; concordia, unanimitas.
HARNESS, *n.*, (*armor*), arma; (*for a horse*), ornamenta equi, arma equestris; *harness for the breast*, thorax; *harness for the thighs*, cruralia.
HARNESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, armare, instruere, ornare; *to harness horses*, equos jungere; *to harness together*, colligare.
HARP, *n.*, psalterium; *to play on the harp*, psalterio canere.
HARP, *TO*, *v. t.*, psalterio canere; *to harp on the same string*, eandem cantilenam canere.
HARPER, *n.*, psalter; fidicen; *female harper*, psalteria, fidicina.
HARPOON, *n.*, jaculum hamatum.
HARPSICORD, *n.*, clavichordium.
HARPY, *n.*, harpyia.
HARROW, *n.*, crates dentata, irpex.
HARROW, *TO*, *v. t.*, occurrere, cratire.
HARROWER, *n.*, occurrator.
HARROWING, *n.*, occatio; *of harrowing*, occaturus.
HARSH, *adj.* (*severe*), asper, austerus, severus, rigidus, tetricus, morosus, durus; (*in taste*), acer, asper; (*in sound*), absonus, stridulus, argutus; (*discordant*), dissonus.
HARSHNESS, *n.*, asperitas, austeritas, duritas, severitas; *harshness in taste*, acerbitas.
HART, *n.*, cervus; *of a hart*, cervinus; *hartshorn*, cornu cervinum.
HARVEST, *n.*, messis; frumentatio; *of harvest*, messorius, auctumnalis; *harvest-time*, tempus metendi; *harvest-fruits*, fruges auctumnales; *harvest-home*, messium feriae; *to get in harvest*, messera facere, fruges colligere.
HASH, *TO*, *v. t.*, minutim concidere.
HASH OF MEAT, minutal.
HASLET, *n.*, exa porcina.
HASP, *n.*, fibula, crena ferrea.
HASP, *TO*, *v. t.*, obscurare.
HASSOCK, *n.*, scirpuleum, scabellum juncum.
HASTE, *n.*, festinatio, properatio, celeritas, properantia; *in —*, festinanter, proptere, propter; *in great —*, præpropere, celerrime; *to make —*, festinare.
HASTE, **HASTEN**, *TO*, *v. t.*, festinare, proptere; appropriare, accelerare; advolare; *to haste away*, avolare.
HASTENER, *n.*, stimulator.
HASTENING, *n.*, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio.
HASTINESS, *n.* (*hurry*), properatio; trepidatio; (*testiness*), iracundia, morositas.
HASTY, *adj.* (*in a hurry*), festinans; properus, citus; (*sudden*), subitus, repentinus; (*rash*), inconsultus, temerarius, præproperus; (*testy*), irritabilis, iracundus, morosus.
HAT, *n.*, petasus; causa; pileus; *a cardinal's hat*, tiara cardinalis; *to put on one's hat*, caput aperire; *to put it off*, caput aperire.
HATCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, pullos excludere.
HATCH, *n.*, pullitica.
HATCHET, *n.*, parva securis.
HATCHMENT, *n.*, insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta.
HATE, **HATED**, *n.*, odium, invidia; *secret —*, simulata obscura; *mortal —*, odium capitale; *full of —*, invidus, lividus, malignus, iniquus, inimicus.
HATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, odiasse, abominari, detestari; aliquid invidere; *to hate each other*, mutuis odiis flagrare; *to be hated by one*, aliquid odio esse, apud aliquem in odio esse.
HATED, *adj.*, invidus.
HATEFUL, *adj.*, odio dignus; odiosus, turpis, foedus, inhonestus.
HATEFULNESS, *n.*, odium, invidia, turpitudine.

HATER, *n.*, qui odit; inimicus.
HATING, *n.*, abominatio, aversatio; inimicitia.
HATTER, *n.*, qui petasos or causas facit.
HAUGHTINESS, *n.*, superbia, insolentia, arrogantia, fastidium.
HAUGHTY, *adj.*, superbus, sublatis animi, clatus, arrogans, insolens, fastidiosus.
HAUNCH, *n.*, coxa, coxendix, clunis, nates.
HAUNT, *n.*, receptaculum, recessus, secessus; lustrum, latibulum.
HAUNT, *TO*, *v. t.*, frequentare, ventitare ad; (*as a spirit*), infestare, inquietare.
HAUNTER, *n.*, qui frequentat; *haunter of steams*, lustrum; *haunter of public houses*, popino.
HAUNTING, *n.*, frequentatio.
HAUTBOY, *n.*, lituus Gallicus.
HAVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, habere, tenere, possidere; *potitum esse*, uti; *I have been*, fui; *to have a thing cried*, aliquid per præconem pronunciare.
HAVEN, *n.*, portus; *full of havens*, portuosus.
HAVOC, *n.*, clades, strages; *to make havoc of*, populari, depopulari, vastare.
HAWK, *n.*, accipiter.
HAWK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*spit*), screare; *to hawk up*, excrescere; *to hawk things about the streets*, res venales clamitare.
HAWKER, *n.*, institor, mercator circumforaneus, circulator.
HAWKING, *n.* (*spitting*), screatus; (*of things to sell*), venditio circumforanea.
HAWTHORN, *n.*, crataegus oxycantha (L.).
HAY, *n.*, fenum; *of hay*, feneus; *to make hay*, fenum secare; *haymaker*, feniæca, feniæx; *hay-making*, feniæcium; *haystack*, feni aceruus or meta; *hayloft*, fenile.
HAZARD, *n.*, discrimen, periculum; *full of hazard*, periculosus.
HAZARD, *TO*, *v. t.*, periclitari, in discrimen mittere.
HAZARDING, *n.*, periclitatio.
HAZARDOUS, *adj.*, periculosus, anceps.
HAZE, *n.*, nebula.
HAZEL, *n.*, corylus; *hazel-nut*, (nux) avellana; *a copse of hazel*, coryletum; *made of hazel*, coloruus.
HAZY, *adj.*, nebulosus, calliginosus.
HE, *pron.*, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic.
HEAD, *n.*, caput; *forepart of the head*, cinctiput; *hinder part of the head*, occiput; *the swimming of the head*, vertigo; *headache*, capitis dolor; *a head of hair*, coma, cesaries; *a clear head*, ingenuitas acie, sagax, perspicax; *to make head against one*, aliquid obistere or resistere; *at the head of the army*, ante signa, ante primam aciem; *to be at the head (in command) of an army*, exercitum præesse; *the head of an arrow or spear*, spiculum; *the head of a lute*, ethare jugum; *the head of a spring*, fontis caput; *the head of a nail*, clavi bulla; *the head (of a conspiracy)*, caput, fax, signifer; *the heads or chiefs of a people*, principes civitatis, primores, primates, proceres; *the head of a college*, collegii præses; *the heads of a discourse*, capita orationis.
HEAD A CASK, *TO*, *v. t.*, dolio fundo immittere; *to head a spear*, ferrum hastæ præfigere; *to head an army*, exercitum præesse, exercitum ducere.
HEADBAND, *n.*, capital.
HEADRESS, *n.*, capitis ornatus.
HEADED, *adj.* (*having a head*), capitatus; *two-headed*, biceps.
HEADINESS, *n.*, temeritas, contumacia.
HEADLESS, *adj.*, sine capite.
HEADLONG, *adj.*, præceps, pronus; *to cast down headlong*, præcipitare, præcipient dare; *to fall down headlong*, præcipient ruere.
HEADPIECE, *n.* (*of a bridle*), capistrum; (*helmet*), casalis, cassida.
HEADSHIP, *n.*, principatus.
HEADSMAN, *n.*, carnifex.
HEADSTRONG, **HEADY**, *adj.*, contumax, violentus, ferax.
HEAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, sanare, medicari, mederi; *to heal up*, conglutinare vulnus; *to heal divisions*, dissidentes conciliare; *to be healed*, sanari, convalescere; *the wound heals*, vulnus coit; *what may be healed*, sanabiles; *not to be healed*, insanabiles.
HEALER, *n.*, medicus.
HEALING, *adj.*, salutaris, salutifer; *n.*, sanatio, curatio; *the healing art*, ars medica.
HEALTH, *n.*, valetudo; *good —*, valetudo bona, sanitas, salus; *to be in —*, valere, vigere, bene se

habere; *to drink a — to one*, salutem alicui propinare; *to recover —*, convalescere.
HEALTHFUL, *adj.*, *(wholesome)*, salutaris, salubris; *(healthy)*, integra valetudine, sanus.
HEALTHFULNESS, *n.* *(wholesomeness)*, salubritas.
HEALTHY, *adj.*, sanus, validus, viribus integer; salubris, salutaris.
HEAP, *n.*, acervus, cumulus, strues; *heap of stones*, congeries; *by heaps*, cumulatim, acervatim.
HEAP, *TO*, *v. t.*, cumulare, accumulare, accervare, coacervare, congerere; *to — about*, circumaggerare; *to — together*, congerere, aggerere, construere, coagere; *to — upon*, ingerere, superingerere.
HEAPER, *n.*, accumulator.
HEAPING, *n.*, accervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, aggestus.
HEAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, audire, auscultare; exaudire, inaudire; *(be informed)*, certiorum fieri; *to — a little*, subaudire; *to — one's cause*, alicuius causam cognoscere; *to — of a thing*, resciscere, fama accipere.
HEARER, *n.*, auditor, auscultator.
HEARING, *n.*, auditus; *(the faculty or sense)*, auditus; *a — (trial)*, cognitio; *in my —*, me audiente; *to give one a —*, alicui aures præbere; *to be within —*, præsto or in propinquo adesse.
HEARKEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, auscultare, aubauscultare.
HEARKENER, *n.*, auscultator.
HEARKENING, *n.*, auscultatio.
HEARSAY, *n.*, auditio, auditum; fama.
HEARSE, *n.*, carrus funerum.
HEART, *n.* *(seat of life)*, cor; *(feeling, mind)*, pectus, animus, cor; *little —*, corculum; *full of —*, animosus, fortis; *out of —*, examinis, inaudax; *to be out of —*, animum despondere; *to be in —*, vigere, valere; *stout of —*, animosus, audax, fortis; *by —*, memoriter, ex memoria; *to get by —*, memorie mandare; *to take —*, animum erigere, bono animo esse; *scant of —*, animi languor, animus pusillus; *the — of a tree*, arboris medulla; *in the — of the city*, in sinu urbis; *(middle)*, pars media, medium.
HEARTBURNING, *n.*, dolor cordis; *(grudge)*, stimulas, odium acerbum; dolor.
HEARTEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, animare, animos addere; confirmare, cohortari.
HEARTENING, *n.*, animatio, concitatio, incitatio, stimulatio.
HEARTILY, *adv.*, *(sincerely)*, vere, sincere, ex animo; *(stoutly)*, strenue, fortiter; *(greatly)*, valde, vehementer.
HEARTINESS, *n.* *(sincerity)*, animus verus, sincerus; *(stoutness)*, fortitudo, virtus.
HEARTLESS, *adj.*, animo abjectus, despondens; *(unfeeling)*, inhumans, durus.
HEARTLESSNESS, *n.*, animi abjectio; inhumanitas.
HEARTY, *adj.* *(sincere)*, verus, sincerus; *(well)*, sanus, validus; *with hearty good will*, libentissime, animo libentissimo.
HEAT, *n.*, calor, ardor, fervor; æstus; *(passion)*, ira, iracundia; *(ardor)*, impetus, ardor, fervor; *with great heat*, ardent.
HEAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, calefacere, concalfacere, fervere; *to be in a heat*, calere, caudere.
HEATED, *adj.* *(in a passion)*, ira commotus.
HEATH, *n.*, erica; *(common)*, ager compascuus; deserta et inhospita tesqua, pl.
HEATHEN, *n.*, ethnicus, paganus, gentilis; finideli.
HEATHENISH, *adj.*, ferox, sævus.
HEATHENISM, *n.*, gentilitas, paganitas.
HEAVE, *TO*, *(1) v. t.*, levare, allevare; *(2) v. t.*, levare, tumere; *to heave up*, elevare, attollere.
HEAVEN, *n.*, cælum; *from heaven*, e or de cælo, divinitus.
HEAVENLY, *adj.*, cælestis, divinus; *heavenly beings*, cælestes, cælestes; *heavenly things*, cælestia, divina, supera; *heavenly-minded*, rebus cælestibus intentus.
HEAVINESS, *n.* *(weight)*, gravitas, pondus; *(drowsiness)*, sopor, torpor; *(dullness)*, tarditas, ingenii, stupor; *(sorrowfulness)*, tristitia, mœstitia, mœror.
HEAVY, *adj.*, gravis, ponderosus; *(sad)*, tristis, mœstus, sollicitus; *(drowsy)*, somniculosus, torpidus, veterosus; *(dull)*, sævus, iners; *(painful)*, laboriosus, opusosus; *very —*, prægravis; *to make — or sad*, contristare; *to make — in weight*, ingravare; *to grow —*, gravescere, ingravescere.

HERETUDE, *n.*, torpor.
HEBRAISM, *n.*, Hebraismus.
HEBREW, *adj.*, Hebraicus, Hebræus; *in Hebrew*, Hebræice.
HECATOMB, *n.*, hecatombe, sacrificium centum pecunum.
HECTIC, *adj.*, perpetuus; *n.*, febris.
HECTOR, *n.*, homo pugna; homo gloriosus; scilicet.
HECTOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, minari, insultare.
HEDGE, *n.*, scopæ, sepimentum, conceptum, septum; *little hedge*, sepiola; *quickest hedge*, scopæ viva; *hedge-rose*, series sepium.
HEDGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sepiare, conspire; *to hedge about*, circumsepiare, septo circumdare.
HEDGER, *n.*, qui sepiamenta facit.
HEDGING, *n.*, septio.
HEED, *n.*, cura, cautio, attentio; *to take heed*, cavere.
HEED, *TO*, *v. t.*, animum advertere; servare, observare; curare; rei rationem habere; audire; *not to heed*, non audire, negligere, nihil morari.
HEEDFUL, *adj.*, cautus, exatus, providus, prudens, diligens; *very heedful*, perattentus.
HEEDFULNESS, *n.*, attentio, cautio, prudentia.
HEEDLESS, *adj.*, incautus, negligens, incuriosus; *to be heedless*, negligent animo esse.
HEEDLESSNESS, *n.*, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia.
HEEL, *n.*, calx; *heel bone*, os calcæneum; *to be at one's heels*, instare, alicuius vestigia premere.
HEEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, se in latus inclinare.
HEIFER, *n.*, bucula, juvenca.
HEIGHT, *n.*, altitudo, exelsitas, sublimitas; *(tallness)*, proceritas; *(top)*, culmen, fastigium; *height of a distemper*, morbi crisis.
HEIGHTEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, levare, erigere, tollere, attollere; *(aggravate)*, aggravare, exaggravare, amplificare; *asperare*; *to heighten a person's courage*, animum adare, incendere, confirmare.
HEIGHTENING, *n.* *(raising)*, erectio, sublatio; *(aggravating)*, exaggeratio, amplificatio.
HEINOUS, *adj.*, detestabilis, odiosus, nefarius, nefandus, atrox; *to make heinous*, aggravare, exaggravare.
HEINOUSNESS, *n.*, immanitas, atrocitas, feritas; flagitium, nefas.
HEIR, *HEIRESS*, *n.*, heres; — *of half*, heres ex semisse or dimidia parte; — *of the whole*, heres ex asse; *chief —*, heres primæ cære; *an — at law*, heres legæ; — *by will*, heres testamentarius; *to make a person one's —*, alicuius heredem scribere, facere, instituire; *joint heir or coheir*, coheres.
HEIRSHIP, *n.*, hereditas.
HELL, *n.*, Tartarus, Orcus; loca inferna; inferi.
HELL-HOUND, *n.*, Cerberus, canis triiceps.
HELLISH, *adj.*, infernus, Tartareus; terribilis, nefandus.
HELM OF A SHIP, gubernaculum; clavus.
HELM, *HELMET*, *n.*, galea, cassis; *wearing a helm*, cum cassido, galatus.
HELP, *n.* *(assistance)*, auxilium, subsidium, adjumentum, adiutorium, adminiculum; *support*; *(cure)*, remedium, allevamentum, auxilium; *by God's help*, Deo juvante.
HELP, *TO*, *v. t.*, opitulari, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare, opem ferre, auxilium ferre.
HELPER, *n.*, adiutor, adiutrix, auxiliator; opifex.
HELPFUL, *adj.*, auxiliaris.
HELPLESS, *adj.*, inops; opis expers; auxilio destitutus.
HELTER-SKEETER, *adv.*, confuse, temere, præcipitanter, nullo ordine.
HELVE, *n.*, manubrium.
HEM! *interj.*, hem!
HEM, *n.*, extremus margo vestis.
HEM, *TO*, *v. t.*, circumscindere; *to hem in*, circumcidere, obsidere; *intersepiare*, circumcludere.
HEM, *TO*, *v. t.* *(in spitting)*, screare; *to hem* *(call back)*, revocare.
HEMISPHERE, *n.*, hemisphæra.
HEMLOCK, *n.*, clemta.
HEMMING, *n.* *(spitting)*, screatus.
HEMP, *n.*, cannabis; *hemp-seed*, semen cannabis.
HEMPEN, *adj.*, cannabinus.
HEN, *n.*, gallina; *pea-hen*, pavo femina; *pheasant-hen*, phasianus femina; *of a hen*, gallinæcus; *hen-roost*, pertica gallinaria, gallinarium; *hen-pecked*, uxori obnoxius.

HENBANE, *n.*, hyoscyamus.
 HENCE, *adv.*, hinc; ex ea re, ex eo; inde; eam ob rem; (*of time*), ex hoc tempore, ex eo tempore; hence! *apage te!* not many days hence, non post multos dies.
 HENCEFORTH, HENCEFORWARD, *adv.*, inde ab hoc tempore, exinde, in reliquum tempus.
 HER, *pron.*, ejus, illius; suus; *her own*, suus; *she herself*, illa ipsa; *by herself*, sola; *of herself*, sua sponte.
 HERALD, *n.*, herald at arms, duceator, fetialis; *king of heralds*, pater patratus.
 HERALD, *TO*, *v. t.*, introducere.
 HERALDRY, *n.*, heraldica; doctrina insignium.
 HERB, *n.*, herba; olus; *small herb*, herbula; *full of herbs*, herbosus.
 HERBAGE, *n.* (*pasture*), pascuum, pascua; (*herbs*), herbæ.
 HERBAL, *n.*, herbarium.
 HERBALIST, *n.*, herbarius.
 HERCULEAN, *adj.*, Herculeus, arduus, difficilis; permagnus.
 HERD, *n.*, grex; armenta, *pl.*; *figur.*: multitudo, caterva.
 HERD TOGETHER, *TO*, *v. t.*, gregatim convenire, se congregare.
 HERDSMAN, *n.*, armentarius, pastor, pecoris custos or magister; bubulcus.
 HERE, *adv.*, hic; (*hither*), huc; *I am here*, coram adsum; *here is*, en, ecce, hem; *here and there*, hic illic, hinc illinc, passim, sparsim.
 HEREABOUT, *adv.*, circiter hæc loca, in his partibus.
 HEREAFTER, *adv.*, posthac, deinde, olim.
 HEREBY, *adv.*, ex hoc, per hoc, hac re, hinc.
 HEREDITARY, *adj.*, hereditarius.
 HEREIN, *adv.*, in hac re.
 HEREOF, *adv.*, hujus, de hac re.
 HERESY, *n.*, hæresis, opinioes prævæ.
 HERETIC, *n.*, hæreticus, hæretica; *turned heretic*, a recta fide abalienatus, fidel desertor factus.
 HERETICAL, *adj.*, hæreticus.
 HERETOFORE, *adv.*, antea, antehac, olim.
 HEREUNTO, *adv.*, ad hoc, adhuc.
 HEREUPON, *adv.*, hinc, inde, postea.
 HEREWITH, *adv.*, hoc, hac re.
 HERITAGE, *n.*, hereditas, patrimonium; *heritage by entail*, hereditas caduca; *of a heritage*, hereditarius.
 HERMAPHRODITE, *n.*, semimas, androgynus, hermaphroditus.
 HERMETICAL, *adj.*, chemicus.
 HERMETICALLY, *adv.*, chemicorum more, chemice.
 HERMIT, *n.*, homo solitarius, eremita, anachoreta.
 HERMITAGE, *n.*, secessus; tugurium or casa eremita.
 HERN, HERON, *n.*, arden.
 HERO, *n.*, vir fortis or fortissimus; (*demigod*), heros.
 HEROIC, *adj.*, fortis; heroleus.
 HEROICALLY, *adv.*, fortiter.
 HEROINE, *n.*, femina fortis; herois, heroina.
 HEROISM, *n.*, virtus, animus fortis, animi magnitudo.
 HERON, *n.*, ardea.
 HERRING, *n.*, harenga, halec; *salted herring*, harenga sale condita.
 HERSE, *n.* (*bier*), foretrum.
 HERSELF. See HER.
 HESITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, hæsitare, dubitare; titubare.
 HESITATION, HESITANCY, *n.*, hæsitatio, cunctatio, dubitatio.
 HEW, *TO*, *v. t.*, asciare, dissecare; cedere; *to — asunder*, dissecare; *to — down*, succidere; *to — to pieces*, concidere; *to — smooth*, dolare, dedolare.
 HEWER OF STONES, *n.*, lapicida; *hewer of wood*, lignator.
 HEXAGON, *n.*, hexagonum, sexangulum.
 HEYDAY! *interj.*, ohe! O festum diem!
 HICCOUGH, HICCUP, *n.*, singultus; *to have the hiccough*, singultu laborare.
 HIDDEN, *adj.*, arcanus, secretus, abditus, absconditus, celatus.
 HIDE, *n.*, pellis, corium, turgus; *raw hide*, corium roccus; *made of hide*, scorteus.
 HIDE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, abscondere, abdere, occultare; (*cover*), contegere, operire; *to — a thing from*

one, aliquem aliquid celare; *to — in the ground*, defodere; *to — together*, cooperire; (2) *v. t.*, latere, delitescere, latitare, delitescere.
 HIDEOUS, *adj.*, horridus, torvus, teter.
 HIDEOUSNESS, *n.*, horror.
 HIDER, *n.*, occultator.
 HIDING, *n.*, occultatio; *hiding-place*, latebra, latibulum, recessus.
 HIE, *TO*, *v. t.*, festinare, propere.
 HIERARCH, *n.*, sacerdotum princeps.
 HIERARCHY, *n.*, imperium sacerdotum; sacerdotum ordo.
 HIEROGLYPHIC, *adj.*, hieroglyphicus, hieroglyphicus; *n.*, littera hieroglyphica.
 HIGGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cibaria ostiatim venditare.
 HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *adv.*, confuse.
 HIGH, *adj.*, altus, celsus, editus, excelsus, sublimis; *very —*, præaltus, præcelsus; *a — place*, locus in altum editus; *on —*, in sublimi, sursum, alte; *— in stature*, procerus, altus.
 HIGH, *adv.*, alte; supra modum, immoderate; *to feed high*, lautis, opipariis cibis vesci; *to play high*, magno pignore lusu contendere.
 HIGH-BORN, *adj.*, summo loco or illustri genere natus.
 HIGH-FLOWN, *adj.*, magnificus; inflatus, tumidus; superbus, tumidus.
 HIGH-METTLED, *adj.*, acer, ferox, fortis, exultans.
 HIGHNESS, *n.* (*loftiness*), altitudo, celsitudo, sublimitas, excelsitas; (*tallness*), proceritas.
 HIGHWAY, *n.*, via publica; *highway robber*, latro, grassator.
 HIGH-WROUGHT, *adj.*, summo artificio factus, politissima arte perfectus.
 HILARITY, *n.*, hilaritas, lætitia.
 HILL, *n.*, mons, collis; *little hill*, tumulus, colluculus, clivulus; *of a hill*, montanus, collinus.
 HILLOCK, *n.*, colluculus, clivulus.
 HILLY, *adj.*, montosus, montanus.
 HILT OF A SWORD, gladii capulus or manubrium.
 HIND, *n.*, cerva; *hind-calf*, hinnuleus; (*servant*), servus, verus.
 HINDER, *adj.*, posterior; *the hinder part of the head*, occiput; *the hinder part of the neck*, cervix; *hindermost*, hindmost, postremus.
 HINDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, impedire, præpedire; obstare, inhibere, prohibere; distingere; impedimento esse alicui; (*interrupt*), interpellare; *to hinder from*, abstertere; arcere.
 HINDERANCE, HINDRANCE, *n.*, impedimentum, mora; (*loss or prejudice*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum.
 HINDERER, *n.*, interpellator; oppugnator.
 HINDERING, *n.*, mora, impedio, retardatio, impedimentum.
 HINDERMOST, *adj.*, postremus.
 HINGE, *n.*, cardo.
 HINGE UPON, *TO*, *v. t.*, ex aliquo or aliqua re pendere, in aliqua re verti.
 HINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, significare, innuere, annuere, suggerere, summonere.
 HINT, HINTING, *n.*, indicium, monitio, significatio.
 HIP! *interj.*, eho! heus! *n.* (*berry*), cynosbati bacca; (*of the body*), coxa, coxendix.
 HIRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, conducere, mercede conducere; *to let out for hire*, locare, elocare, allocare, collocare; *what may be hired*, conductitius; *a carriage to be hired*, velliculum meritorium.
 HIRE, *n.*, merces, pretium; stipendium, salari-um; *a day's hire*, diarium; *of hire*, stipendiarius.
 HIRELING, *n.*, homo mercenarius, homo mercede conductus.
 HIRER, *n.*, conductor; (*letter out to hire*), locator.
 HIRING, *n.*, conductio; *hiring out*, locatio.
 HIS, *pron.*, ejus, illius, hujus, istius, ipsius; *his own*, suus, proprius.
 HISS, *n.*, sibilus.
 HISS, *TO*, *v. t.*, sibilare, stridere; *admurmurare*; *to hiss out*, exsibilare, explodere.
 HISSING, *adj.*, sibilus, stridens.
 HIST! *interj.*, et! an!
 HISTORIAN, *n.*, historicus, historiarum or rerum scriptor.
 HISTORICAL, *adj.*, historicus.
 HISTORY, *n.*, historia.
 HIT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, ferire, laere, percutere; *to hit*

HIT

against, allidere, illidere, collidere; offendere in; to hit down, arietare, dejicere; (2) v. t., contingere, accidere, succedere; to hit on, incidere in.

HIT, HITTING, n., percussio, ictus; hit against, illisio, collisio, offensio; a lucky hit, fortuna, casus secundus.

HITCH, TO, (1) v. t., fune or unco arripere; (2) v. t., movere, paulum movere.

HITHER, adv., huc; come hither, huc ades; hither and thither, huc illuc, utro citroque; adj., exterior.

HITHERMOST, adj., citimus.

HITHERTO, adv., adhuc, ad hoc tempus; ad id or illud tempus.

HITHERWARD, adv., huc, horsum.

HIVE, n., alveus, alveus.

HIVE, TO, v. t., alveo condere.

HO! interj., eho! heus! hem!

HOARD, n., acervus, cumulus, thesaurus.

HOARD UP, TO, v. t., colligere, condere, acervare, coacervare, accumulare.

HOARDER, n., accumulator.

HOARDING, n., accumulatio, coacervatio.

HOARFROST, n., pruina.

HOARFOUND, n., marrubium.

HOARINESS, n., canities; hoariness of bread, mucor.

HOARSE, adj., rauca; somewhat —, subrauca; to be —, raucum esse; to become —, raucum fieri, ir-raucescere.

HOARSENESS, n., raucitas; hoarseness of speech, asperitas vocis.

HOARY, HOAR, adj. (ichite), albescens, canus, albus, albus; (as frost), pruinosus; (mouldy), mucidus; to be hoary, canere; to grow hoary, incanescere; hoary hairs, cani, pl.

HOBBLE, TO, v. i., claudicare; a hobbling way, via aspera, salubrosa.

HOBBLING, n., astutere, mannus, mannullus; a child's hobbling-horse, arundo.

HOBGOBLIN, n., larva, umbra.

HOBNAIL, n., clavus quo ferreae soleae equo suppunguntur; clavus caligarius.

HOCK, n. See HOGG.

HOB, n. (of mortar), alveus mortario ferendo.

HOGGE-FOGGE, n., cinis, farrago.

HOE, n., ligo, rastrium, pastium.

HOE, TO, v. t., sarrire, pastinare, glebas comminere.

HOG, n., porcus, sus; little —, porcellus; young sucking —, nefrens; bacon —, porcus saginatus; barrow —, verres castratus; of a —, porcinus, sillus; hog-herd, subulus; hog-sty, hura, sula.

HOGGISH, adj. (clenath), rusticus, agrestis; (cross), morosus, difficilis; (niggardly), depauper, sordidus.

HOGGISHNESS, n., rusticitas, morositas, sordides.

HOGGREL, n., ovis bidens or binus.

HOGSHEAD, n., dolium majus.

HOIST UP, TO, v. t., tollere; evehere, levare, elevare, attollere; to hoist up the sails, vela erigere.

HOISTING, n., sublatio.

HOLD, TO, (1) v. t. (retain), tenere, retinere, obtinere; (contain), continere, capere; (estimate), aestimare, facere, putare, ponderare magni, parvi, etc.; (take to be), habere, credere, judicare, existimare; (affirm), affirmare, asserere; (2) v. t. (last), firmum, solidum esse, manere, durare; to — a public sale, auctionem facere; hasta subicere, sub corona vendere; to — a meeting of senate, senatum habere; to — back, detinere, retinere; to — close together, comprimere; to — in, coercere, cohibere, continere, lubere; to — off, prohibere, impedire; to — on, continuare; to — out, perdurare, perstare; to — out or forth, porrigere, protrudere; to — together (agree), concordare; to — up, attollere, extollere; sustinere, sustentare; fulcire.

HOLD, n., captus; to lay — of, apprehendere, comprehendere; to take — about, amplexi, compleri; a ship's —, navis penetrata; to be kept in —, in custodia detineri; a — (sinking-place), latibulum, latebra; — of wild beasts, cubile, lustrum.

HOLDING, adj., tenax, pertinax; n., retentio; — down, suppressio; — in, cohibito, inhibito; — up, sustentatio.

HOLK, n., foramen, cavum; hiatus; rima, fissura, lacuna; — to lurk in, latebra; — under ground, specus, spelunca, cava; — of a beast, cavum, ou-

HOOK

bile, antrum; — to creep out at, devorticulum; (hare), gurgustium; (broth), lustrum.

HOLIDAY, n., dies festus, dies feriatus; holidays, feria, sollemnia; of a holiday, festus.

HOLINESS, n., sanctitas, pietas.

HOLLA! interj., heus! hem!

HOLLOW, adj., cavus, concavus; — like a sponge, spongiosus; made — like a pipe, tubulatus, fistulatus; — voice, vox fusa.

HOLLOW, TO, v. t., cavare, excavare, incavare, concavare.

HOLLOW, n., cavum; caverna, specus.

HOLLOWING, n., excavatio.

HOLLY-TREE, n., ilex, aquifolium (L.).

HOLM-OAK, n., ilex; of the holm-oak, ilicis.

HOLSTER, n., theca sclopeti minoris.

HOLY, adj., sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus; pius erga deum; castus; — things, sacra, pl.; — writ, scriptura sacra, litterae sacrae, libri divini; the holy of holies, sanctum sanctorum; the Holy Ghost, Spiritus Sanctus; to make —, sacrare, consecrare.

HOMAGE, n., sacramentum; veneratio; to do homage to one, obsequium clientelae agnoscere.

HOME, n., domus; patria; to go —, domum adire; at —, domi, in domo; to return — from abroad, peregre redire; from —, domo; a home argument, argumentum grave, idoneum; a home blow, ictus validus or fortis.

HOMEBRED, adj., domi educatus; a homebred slave, verna.

HOMELINESS, n., rusticitas.

HOMELY, adj., familiaris, vulgaris, rusticus, rudis; homely style, stilus tenuis.

HOMESICK, adj., patriae desiderio captus.

HOMESICKNESS, n., desiderium patriae.

HOMESPUN, adj., domi textus; (mean), crassus; rudis.

HOMESTEAD, n., domicilium, villa.

HOMeward, adv., domum.

HOMICIDE, n. (the person), homicida; (the act), homicidium, caedes.

HOMILY, n., oratio sacra, homilia.

HOMIGENEOUS, adj., ejusdem generis.

HOMOLOGOUS, adj., congener.

HOMONYMOUS, adj., eodem nomine; ambiguous; homonymy, vocis ambiguitas.

HONE, n., cos, coticula.

HONEST, adj., honestus, probus, sincerus, candidus; justus, sanctus, integer; an honest fellow, homo frugi.

HONESTLY, adv., sincere, candidè, aperte, ex animo, integre, incorrupte, sine fraude.

HONESTY, n., honestas, rectum; probitas, sinceritas, integritas, fides, animi candor.

HONEY, n., mel; virgin honey, mel purum or sincerum; to make honey, mellificare.

HONEY-OMB, n., favus.

HONEYDEW, n., mel roscidum.

HONEYED, adj., mellitus.

HONEY-HARVEST, n., mellatio.

HONEYMOON, n., dies lети.

HONEY-SUCKLE, n., loncera caprifolium (L.); (trefoil), trifolium pratense.

HONORARY, adj., honorarius; honorificus.

HONOR, n., honor, honos, splendor; existimatio, fama; amplitudo, dignitas; (chastity), decus muliebres, pudicitia, pudor; an —, decus; to account anything an —, aliquid honoris or laudi ducere; to advance one to honors, aliquem ad honores promovere; honor done to one, cultus, observantia, reverentia; desirous of —, ambitiosus; full of —, honoratus, venerabilis, ornatussimus; bringing —, honorificus; of or for —, honorarius.

HONOR, TO, v. t., honorare, observare; colere; honore aliquem afficere; alicui honorem tribuere or habere.

HONORABLE, adj., honorabilis, venerabilis; honestus; an honorable present, honorarium; right honorable, honoratissimus, ornatussimus, amplissimus, illustratissimus.

HONORABLENESS, n., nobilitas, claritas.

HOOD, n. (veil), velamen; flammeum; little hood, flammeolum; hood for the head, cucullus.

HOODED, adj., velatus, cucullatus.

HOODWINK, TO, v. t., caput obvolvare.

HOOK, n., ungula.

HOOK, n., hamus, uncus; little hook, hamulus; to hang upon a hook, unco suspendere; (clasp), fibula; pruning-hook, falx; shepherd's hook, pedum.

HOOK, TO, v. t., aliquid vel unum impingere; to

hook together, *fibula neectere* or *conjungere*; *to hook on*, *uncuo affigere* or *firmare*.

HOOKED, *adj.*, hamatus, uncinatus; (*crooked*), uncus, aduncus, *made hooked*, *curvatus*, *falcatus*.

HOOP, *n.*, circulus annulus; *vimen*.

HOOP, *TO*, *v. t.*, *viere*.

HOOPER, *n.* (*cooper*), *viator*.

HOOT, *TO*, *v. t.*, exclamare, *inclamare*, *vociferari*; *to hoot at one*, *sibilo excipere* *aliquem*.

HOOTING, *n.*, exclamatio, *vociferatio*.

HOP, *TO*, *v. t.*, saltare, *exsaltare*; *to hop upon*, *supersillire*.

HOP, *n.* (*leap*), *saltus*; (*plant*), *lupus*.

HOP BEER, *TO*, *v. t.*, *cerevisiam lupis condire*.

HOPE, *n.*, *spes*; *expectatio*, *opinio*; *to get* —, *in spem venire*; *a little* —, *specula*; *past* —, *insperatus*, *desperatus*.

HOPE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sperare; *expectare*; *confidere*; *in spem venire*; *to hope well of one*, *bene sperare de aliquo*.

HOPEFUL, *adj.*, *de quo bene sperare possumus*; *spei plenus*.

HOPELESS, *adj.*, *exspes*; *desperatus*.

HOPELESSLY, *adv.*, *desperanter*.

HOPPER, *n.*, saltator, saltatrix; *hopper of a mill*, *infundibulum molaris*.

HOPPING, *n.*, saltatio.

HORDE, *n.*, grex, caterva.

HORIZON, *n.*, finitus, finitor.

HORIZONTAL, *adj.*, libratus; *aequus*.

HORIZONTALY, *adv.*, *ad libram*, *ad libellam*.

HORN, *n.*, cornu; *buccina*; *little* —, *corniculum*;

bugle —, *cornu venatorium*; *to blow a* —, *cornu* or *buccinam infare*; *ink* —, *atramentarium*; *of* —, *cornuus*; *to become horny*, *cornescere*.

HORN-BOOK, *n.*, *tabula elementorum*.

HORNED, *n.*, cornutus.

HORNET, *n.*, crabro.

HORNY, *adj.*, cornuus, corneolus.

HOROLOGUE, *n.*, horologium.

HOROSCOPE, *n.*, horoscopus, *astrorum affectio*.

HORRIBLE, HORRID, *adj.* (*terrible*), horribilis, horrendus, horrificus, horridus, terribilis; (*heinous*), infandus, dirus, execrabilis, atrox, immanis.

HORRIBLENESS, *n.*, horror, immanitas.

HORRIBLY, *adv.*, *horrendum* or *horribilem in modum*.

HORROR, *n.*, horror, terror; *to hold in horror*, *horrere*, *abhorrere*, *exhorrere*; *to be filled with horror*, *horroris perfundi*.

HORSE, *n.*, equus; *little* —, *equulus*; (*pony*), *mannus*, *mannulus*; *ambling* —, *astutro*, *equus gradarius* or *tolutarius*; *post* —, *veredus*; *mill* —, *jumentum molarium*; *race* —, *equus cursor*; *sea* —, *hippopotamus*; *horrel* —, *spadix*; — *to dry clothes on*, *catherisus*; *of a* —, *equinus*, *caballinus*;

wooden —, *equuleus*; (*caravay*), *equitatus*.

HORSE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*put on a horse*), *equum tollere* or *impere*.

HORSEBACK, *n.*, *to ride on* —, *equo vehi*; *a man on* —, *equus*; *a statue of one on* —, *statua equestris*.

HORSED, *adj.*, *equo insidens*, *equo reclus*.

HORSE-DEALER, *n.*, *maugo*.

HORSE-LEARDS, *n.*, *pl.*, *satellites equestres*.

HORSE-LEECH, *n.* (*farrier*), *veterinarius*.

HORSE-LITTE, *n.*, *lectica*.

HORSEMAN, *n.*, *eques*.

HORSEMANSHIP, *n.*, *equitandi peritia* or *ars*; *equos domandi ars*.

HORSE-RACE, *n.*, *cursum equorum* or *equester*.

HORTATIVE, HORTATORY, *adj.*, *hortativus*, *ad hortationem pertinens*.

HORTICULTURE, *n.*, *hortorum cultura*.

HOSANNA! *ave* *domini*! *bene vertat*!

HOSE, *n.* (*breeches*), *bracae*; (*stockings*), *tibialia*.

HOSIER, *n.*, *qui tibialia vendit*.

HOSPITABLE, *adj.*, *hospitalis*, *liberalis*.

HOSPITAL, *n.* (*for the sick*), *valetudinarium*; (*for the old*) *gerontocomium*; (*for orphans*), *orphanotrophium*.

HOSPITALITY, *n.*, *hospitalitas*, *liberalitas*; *hospitium*.

HOST, *n.* (*innkeeper*), *hospes*, *caupo*; (*army*), *exercitus*, *copias*; *acies*; (*consecrated wafer*), *panis eucharisticus*.

HOSTAGE, *n.*, *obsecra*, *van*.

HOSTEL, HOSTELRY, HOTEL, *n.*, *deversorium*, *hospitium*.

HOSTESS, *n.*, *hospita*.

HOSTILE, *adj.*, *hostilis*, *hosticus*, *infernus*; *infestus*.

HOSTILITY, *n.*, *hostilitas*; *hostilities*, *hostilia*.

HOSTLER, *n.*, *stabularius*.

HOT, *adj.*, *calidus*; *astutus*, *astutus*; (*glowing*), *candens*; (*boiling*), *fervens*, *fervidus*; *hot upon the tongue*, *acer*, *mordax*; *to be hot*, *calere*, *estare*; *to grow hot*, *calescere*, *incallescere*, *exandescere*; *to be somewhat hot*, *subfervere*; *to make hot*, *calefacere*, *verrefacere*; *figur.*: *calidus*, *ardens*, *fervens*; *fervidus*, *acer*; (*irritable*), *iracundus*, *pronus in iram*.

HOT-HEADED, *adj.*, *servidi animi*; (*rash*), *temerarius*.

HOTNESS, *n.*, *calor*.

HOUGH, *n.*, *suffrago*.

HOUGH, *TO*, *v. t.*, *suffragines succidere*.

HOUGHED, *adj.*, *supernatus*; *cujus suffragines succiduntur*.

OUND, *n.*, *canis venaticus*; *blood* —, *canis sagax*; *fleet* —, *canis celer*, *perulx*; *greghound*, *vertagus*.

OUR, *n.*, *hora*; *an hour after*, *hour post*; *at the hour*, *tempore praestituto*, *ad horam*; *half an hour*, *semihora*, *dimidium horae*; *a quarter of an hour*, *quarta pars horae*; *to keep bad hours*, *multa nocte domum redire*.

OUR-GLASS, *n.*, *elepydra*.

HOURLY, *adv.*, *in horas*, *singulis horis*.

HOUSE, *n.*, *domus*, *aedes* (*pl.*), *domicidium*;

(*family*), *familia*; *gens*; *genus*, *prosapia*; *at my* —, *domi mee*; *at his* —, *apud illum*; *a little* —, *aedula*, *parva domus*; *the* — *of Lords*, *senatus*; *superior*; *the* — *of Commons*, *senatus interior*; *of a* —, *domesticus*; — *by* —, *ostiatium*; *of the same* —, *familiaris*; *of a good* —, *nobilis generis natus*; *if a mean* —, *obscuro loco natus*.

HOUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ad domum* or *stabilum deducere*; *to house corn*, *frumentum horreis condere*; *to house one's self*, *tectum subire*.

HOUSEHOLD, *n.*, *familia*, *domus*; *res domestica*, *res familiaris*; *of a household*, *familiaris*, *domestica*; *household furniture*, *suppellex*.

HOUSEHOLDER, HOUSEKEEPER, *n.*, *paterfamilias*; *a good householder*, *homo frugi*.

HOUSEKEEPING, *n.*, *domus* or *familiae administratio*; *good housekeeping*, *diligentia in re familiaris* *tuerenda*.

HOUSEWIFE, *n.*, *materfamilias*; *a good housewife*, *prudens familiae moderatrix*.

HOUSEWIFERY, *n.*, *rei familiaris administratio*.

HOUSING OF BEASTS, *stabulatio*; *housing of a horse*, *equi stragulum*.

HOVEL, *n.*, *tugurium*, *cana*, *gurgustium*.

HOVER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*fly about*), *circumvolare*, *circumvolitare*; (*float*), *fluitare*, *fluctuare*; *to hover before the eyes*, *oculis observari*; *to hover over*, *imminere*; (*soar*), *pennas librare*, *pennis se levare*.

HOVERING, *n.*, *hesitatio*, *dubitatio*; *animal fluctuatio*.

HOW, *adv.*, *quam*; *how far*, *quantenus*, *quanto*; *how great*, *quam magnus*, *quantus*; *how greatly*, *quam valde*; *how long*, *quam diu*, *quoad*, *quousque*; *how many*, *quot*, *quoteni*, *quam multi*; *how many times*? *how often*? *quoties*? *how much*, *quantum*, *quanto*, *quantil*, *quo*, *quam*; *how little* or *small*, *quantulus*, *quantillus*; *how old*? *quot annos natus*?

how (*by what manner* *per means*), *qua ratione*, *qua*, *quemadmodum*, *qui*, *quomodo*, *quo pacto*, *ut*, *uti*, *unde*; *how* (*what*), *quid*; *how then*? *quid tum postea*? *how*? (*why*?) *quare*, *quid est cur*, *quid*?

HOWBET, *conj.*, *at*, *tamen*, *attamen*, *nilominus*.

HOWEVER, *adv.*, *saltem*, *certe*, *conj.*, *uti*, *ut*, *quamvis*, *uteneque*, *quomodo*, *quomocumque*; *how great soever*, *quantuscumque*; *how little soever*, *quantuluscumque*; *how many soever*, *quotcumque*; *how long soever*, *quantumvis*.

HOWL, *TO*, *v. i.*, *ululare*; (*cry*), *plorare*, *ejulare*.

HOWLING, *n.*, *ululatus*, *ejulatus*.

HOY, *n.*, *celox*, *liburna*, *liburnica*.

HOYDEN, *n.*, *lasciva puella*.

HUBBUB, *n.*, *turba*, *tumultus*, *conclamatio*; *to make a hubbub*, *tumultuari*, *urbas cedere*.

HUCKLEBONE, *n.*, *talus*, *coxa*, *astragalus*; *of the hucklebone*, *talarius*.

HUCKSTER, *n.*, *propola*, *caupo*, *institor*; *be*

longing to a huckster, institorius; *to play the huckster*, cauponari.

HUDDLE, TO, *v. t.*, præpropere, temere or confuse aliquid agere; *to huddle together*, confundere.

HUDDLE, *n.*, confusio, præpropere festinatio; *in a huddle*, confuse.

HUE, *n.* (color), color; *of a decayed hue*, decolor; *hue and cry*, hominum evocatio; *to raise a hue and cry against one*, in aliquem vehementer luvelli.

HUFF, *n.* (anger), ira; *to be in a huff*, ira ardere, stomachari, aliquid egre ferre; (*huffing fellow*), homo gloriosus.

HUFF, TO, *v. t.* (look big), tumere, intumescere; (*insult*), insultare alicui or in aliquem; (*make a noise and clamor*), tumido ore delitigare; (*threaten*), minari, minitari.

HUFFING, *n.* (boasting), jactatio, gloriatio; (*clamoring*), vociferatio; (*insulting*), contumelia, convicia; (*threatening*), minatio.

HUG, *n.*, amplexus, complexus.

HUG, TO, *v. t.*, amplecti, amplexari, complecti; (*cherish*), fovere, in deliciis habere; *to hug one's self*, sibi placere.

HUGE, *adj.*, immanis, vastus, ingens, enormis.

HUGENESS, *n.*, immanitas, vastitas.

HULK, *n.*, navis oneraria.

HULL, *n.*, siliqua, valvulus, folliculus; *the hull of a ship*, corpus navis.

HULL, TO, *v. t.*, valvulis or folliculis eximere.

HUM, *n.*, bombus, susurrus; fremitus; admir-muratio.

HUM, TO, *v. t.* (buzz), susurrare, bombum facere; fremere; (*applaud*), admirmurare, ore fremere; *to hum over a tune*, vocem modulari; *to hum and haw*, hæsitare, verba imperfecta proferre.

HUMAN, *adj.*, humanus.

HUMANE, *adj.* (gentle), humanus, comis, affabilis, benignus; (*pitiful*), misericors.

HUMANELY, *adv.*, humaniter, perhumaniter, humane.

HUMANITY, *n.* (*hum-in lot*), natura humana, conditio mortalis; (*kindness*), humanitas, misericordia; (*refinement*), humanitas; (*polite learning*), litteræ humaniores.

HUMANIZE, TO, *v. t.*, emollire, benevolum reddere.

HUMBLE, *adj.*, submissus, demissus, humilis, supplex; verecundus, modestus.

HUMBLE, TO, *v. t.*, alicuius arrogantiam reprimere, superbiam refronare; *to humble one's self*, se submittere, superbiam abjicere.

HUMBLER, *n.*, repressor.

HUMBLING, *n.*; *of others*, superbiorum coercitio; *of one's self*, animi demissio, submissa moderatio.

HUMDRUM FELLOW, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

HUMID, *adj.*, humidus, viduus.

HUMIDITY, *n.*, humor.

HUMILIATION, *n.*, castigatio; humilitas, modestia.

HUMILITY, HUMBLENESS, *n.*, animus submissus or demissus; verecundia.

HUMORIST, *n.*, homo levis, inconstans; homo festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMOROUS, *adj.*, festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMORSOME, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis, perversus.

HUMOR, *n.* (moisture), humor, succus; (*fancy*, will), arbitrium, arbitratus, voluntas; (*disposition*), indoles, animus, ingenium, natura, mores; (*state of mind*), habitus or affectus animi; *good humor*, festivitas, hilaritas; animi æquitas; (*pleasantry*), leporesca, festivitas.

HUMOR, TO, *v. t.*, morigerari, assentari, morem gerere, obsequi.

HUMORED, *adj.*, affectus; *good-humored*, festivus, lepidus, facetus, jucundus; *ill-humored*, morosus, difficilis.

HUMP, HUNCH, *n.*, tuber; gibba, gibber; *hunchbacked*, gibber, gibbus.

HUNCH, TO, *v. t.*, fodere aliquem or latus alliculus.

HUNDRED, *num.*, centum; centeni; *a —, century*, of *a —*, centenarius; *by hundreds*, centuriatim; *one in the —*, pars centesima; *a — times*, centies; *two —*, ducenti; ducenti.

HUNDREDTH, *adj.*, centesimus.

HUNGER, *n.*, fame, esurie; (*abstinence from food*), inedia; *to die with —*, fame perire or confici;

to satisfy one's —, famem explere; *ravening —*, ardor extendi; bulinus.

HUNGER, TO, *v. i.*, esurire; fame laborare, fame premi.

HUNGRY, *adj.*, esuriens; fame laborans, fame-lieus; jejunos; rabidus.

HUNKS, *n.*, avarus, sordidus, tenax.

HUNT, TO, *v. t.*, venari, feras indagare; *to — after*, sectari, agitare, vestigare, investigare, aucupari; *to — after riches*, opes consecrari; divitiis inhare; *to — out*, exquirere, persectari, ludagari, *to — one up and down*, exagitare.

HUNTER, HUNTSMAN, *n.*, venator.

HUNTING, *n.*, venatio, venatus; (*seeking out*), indagatio, investigatio; *of hunting*, venaticus, venatorius; *to go a hunting*, venatum ire.

HUNTRESS, *n.*, venatrix.

HURDLE, *n.*, crates, craticula; *of a hurdle*, craticulus.

HURDLED, *adj.*, craticibus obseptus, contextus, munitus.

HURL, TO, *v. t.*, jacere, projicere; jaculari, ejaculari; *to hurl a dart at one*, telum in aliquem jacere, conijcere, mittere, emittere, torquere, contorquere.

HURLER, *n.*, jaculator.

HURLING, *n.*, jaculatio, coniectio.

HURLYBURLY, *n.*, turbæ, tumultus; *to make a hurlyburlly*, turbas eicere, omnia miscere.

HURRICANE, *n.*, turbo, tempestas sæva or gravis.

HURRIED, *adj.*, properans, nimis festinans, præceps; festinationis plenus.

HURRY, *n.*, festinatio, properatio; trepidatio; *to do a thing in a hurry*, præpropere or nimis festinanter aliquid facere.

HURRY, TO, *v. t.*, festinare, accelerare, maturare, properare, appropere; *to hurry too much*, præfestinare, præcipitare; *to hurry one away*, festinanter aliquem rapere, abripere, auferre.

HURT, TO, *v. t.* (do hurt), lædere, nocere, obesse; incommodare; damnum inferre; (*spoil*), corrumpere, depravare, vitare; (*wound*), vulnere, sauciare.

HURT, *n.* (damage), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, malum; injuria; clades; (*wound*), vulnus, plaga.

HURTFUL, *adj.* (causing harm), nocens, noxius, noxiolosus, nocivus, nocuus; (*causing loss*), damnosus; (*mischievous*), perniciosus, exitiosus, pestifer; calamitosus.

HURTFULNESS, *n.*, vis nocendi.

HUSBAND, *n.*, maritus, conjux, vir; — *and wife*, conjuges, mariti; *a husband's brother*, levir; *a husband's sister*, glos.

HUSBAND WELL, TO, *v. t.*, bene collocare, caute dispensare, provide administrare; *to husband the ground*, agrum colere.

HUSBANDING, *n.*, diligens administratio.

HUSBANDLESS, *adj.*, sine conjuge, vidua.

HUSBANDMAN, *n.*, agricola, colonus; rusticus, villicus.

HUSBANDRY, *n.*, res rustica; agricultura, agrorum cultus; *good husbandry*, parsimonia, frugalitas, diligencia.

HUSH! *interj.*, at! au! desine!

HUSH, TO, *v. t.*, tranquillare, pacare, comprimere; *to hush up*, celare.

HUSH-MONEY, *n.*, bos in lingua.

HUSK, *n.*, folliculus; valvulus; *husk of corn*, gluma, acus; *husk of the seed*, vasculum seminis.

HUSK, TO, *v. t.*, folliculis eximere.

HUSKY, *adj.*, siliquosus; (*chuffy*), acerosus; (*hoarse*), raucus.

HUSTINGS, *n.*, pl., rostra, locus editus, comitum.

HUT, *n.*, gurgustium, tugurium, casa.

HUTCH, *n.*, inactra.

HUZZA! *interj.*, evoe! eja! *n.*, clamor, vociferatio.

HUZZA, TO, *v. t.*, vociferari.

HYACINTH, *n.*, hyacinthus.

HYMEN, *n.*, Hymen, Thalassius.

HYMENEAL, *adj.*, hymeneus.

HYMN, *n.*, hymnus, canticum sacrum.

HYMN, TO, *v. t.*, cantu celebrare.

HYPERBOLIC, *n.*, hyperbole, superlatio.

HYPERBOLICAL, *adj.*, veritatem excedens.

HYPERBOLICALLY, *adv.*, hyperbolice.

HYPERCRITICAL, *adj.*, iniquus; cavillator.

HYPHEN, *n.*, hyphen.

HYPOCHONDRIA, *n.*, malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIAC, *adj.*, malo hypochondriaco laborans.

HYPOCRISY, *n.*, pietas falsa, ficta, simulata; fucata virtutis species.

HYPOCRITE, *n.*, pietatis simulatrix; *to play the hypocrite*, pietatem simulare.

HYPOCRITICAL, *adj.*, simulatus, fictus; *hypocritical tears*, falsæ lacrimæ.

HYPOTHESIS, *n.*, opinio, conjectura.

HYPOTHETICAL, *adj.*, hypotheticus; *a hypothetical syllogism*, connexum.

HYPOTHETICALLY, *adv.*, hypothetice.

HYSSOP, *n.*, hyssopus.

HYSTERICAL, *adj.*, hystericus.

I

I, *pron.*, ego, egomet; *I myself*, ego ipse, egomet ipse; *I for my part*, ego quidem; *it is I*, ego sum.

IAMBIC VERSE, versus iambicus.

ICE, *n.*, glacies.

ICHTHOGRAPHY, *n.*, ichnographia.

ICICLE, *n.*, styria; glacies pendens.

ICY, *adj.*, glacialis.

IDEA, *n.*, notio, opinio, cogitatio, sententia; idea, species.

IDEAL, *adj.*, quod ad cogitationem pertinet, anime comprehensum; *n.*, perfecta alioquæ rei species, effigies, imago.

IDENTICAL, *adj.*, idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi, etc.; idem significans.

IDENTIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, idem putare or habere.

IDENTITY, *n.*, eadem vis or ratio.

IDIOCY, *n.*, stultitia, fatuitas.

IDIOM, *n.*, proprietas; dialectus.

IDIOMATIC, *adj.*, ad pure loquendi rationem pertinens.

IDIOT, *n.*, stultus, ineptus, insipiens.

IDLE, *adj.* (*at leisure*), otiosus, vacuus; (*careless*), negligens, supinus; (*lazy*), desidiosus, ignavus, piger; (*trifling*), frivolus, vanus, futillus, nugatorius; *to be idle*, cessare, vacare, otari; *to grow idle*, torpescere.

IDLENESS, *n.*, ignavia, inertia, pigritia, socordia; desidia, cessatio.

IDLY, *adv.* (*slightly*), desidiose, ignave; (*at leisure*), per otium, otiose; (*silly*), inepte.

IDOL, *n.*, simulacrum, idolum.

IDOLATER, *n.*, idololatra, simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLATROUS, *adj.*, idololatriæ affinis.

IDOLATRY, *n.*, idololatria, deorum commentitiorum cultus.

IDOLIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicujus amore insanire.

IDYLL, *n.*, idyllium.

IF, *conj.*, si; *if not*, si non, si minus; nisi, nisi; *if any*, si quis; *if anywhere*, si ubi; *if at any time*, si quando; *as if*, quasi, tanquam, perinde ac si; *but if*, sin; *if then*, quod si; *but if not*, sin aliter, sin minus, sin secus; *if or whether*, num, an, utrum, si.

IGNOMINIOUS, *adj.*, igni similis.

IGNITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, incendi, inflammari.

IGNOBLE, *adj.*, ignobilis, obscurus; turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus.

IGNOMINIOUS, *adj.*, ignominiosus, infamis.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.*, cum ignominia or dedecore.

IGNOMINY, *n.*, ignominia, infamia, dedecus.

IGNORAMUS, *n.* (*in law*), non liquet, N. L.; *an ignoramus*, ignavus, fatuus, ineptus.

IGNORANCE, *n.*, ignorantia, incertitia, inscientia; (*unskillfulness*), imperitia.

IGNORANT, *adj.*, ignorans, ignarus, inscius, nescius; (*not skilled in*), indoctus, imperitus, rudis; *to be ignorant*, ignorare, nescire; *I am not ignorant*, non me latet or fugit.

ILL, *adj.*, malus, pravus; (*sick*), æger, ægrotus; *ill fortune*, adversa fortuna, res adversæ, casus ad-versus; *to be ill*, ægrotare, morbo laborare; *to be very ill*, graviter ægrotare.

ILL, *n.*, malum, incommodum, casus adversus, calamitas.

ILL, *adv.*, male, perperam; *to take ill*, ægre ferre.

ILLEGAL, *adj.*, non legitimus, legi repugnans or contrarius.

ILLEGALITY, *n.*, ratio non legitima, res contra leges facta.

ILLEGALLY, *adv.*, contra legem or leges; contra jus fasque.

ILLEGIBLE, *adj.*, haud facilis lecta.

ILLEGITIMACY, *n.*, ortus or natalium infamia.

ILLEGITIMATE, *adj.*, spurius, nothus, non legitimus.

ILLEGITIMATELY, *adv.*, parum legitime.

ILLIBERAL, *adj.*, illiberalis; inhumanus.

ILLIBERALITY, *n.*, illiberalitas; tenacitas.

ILLICIT, *adj.*, illicitus.

ILLIMITABLE, *adj.*, infinitus, interminatus.

ILLITERATE, *adj.*, rudis, indoctus, illiteratus.

ILLITERATENESS, *n.*, litterarum incertitia, eruditionis inopia.

ILLNESS, *n.*, morbus, ægrotudo.

ILLUMINATE, ILLUMINE, ILLUME, TO, *v. t.*, illuminare, illustrare.

ILLUMINATION, *n.*, illustratio.

ILLUMINATOR, *n.*, qui illuminat or illustrat.

ILLUSION, *n.*, fallacia; prestigia; error.

ILLUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus.

ILLUSTRATE, TO, *v. t.*, illustrare, explicare.

ILLUSTRATION, *n.*, illustratio, explicatio.

ILLUSTRATIVE, *adj.*, ad illustrandum aptus.

ILLUSTRIOUS, *adj.*, illustris, nobilis, inclutus, clarus, eximius.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *n.*, nobilitas, claritas.

IMAGE, *n.*, imago, effigies, simulacrum; (*in speech*), translatio, figura; *little image*, leucula; *painted image*, imago picta; (*statue*), statua, signum; *full of images*, imaginosus, opinabilis; *image-maker*, statuarius.

IMAGERY, *n.*, imagines, opera picta or sculpta; figuræ; orationis ornamenta.

IMAGINABLE, *adj.*, quod animo fingi or cogitatione comprehendî potest.

IMAGINARY, *adj.*, imaginarius, commentitius, fictus.

IMAGINATION, *n.*, vis imaginandi; (*fancy*), imaginatio; (*thought*), cogitatio, opinio; *false imagination*, opinio falsa.

IMAGINE, TO, *v. t.* (*think*), existimare, arbitrarî, credere, cogitare, censere, coniecere, conjectare; (*invent*), imaginari, cogitatione fingere; *commentit*.

IMBECILITY, *n.*, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas.

IMBIBE, TO, *v. t.*, imbibere; *to imbibe good principles*, bonis moribus imbui.

IMBITTER, TO, *v. t.* (*make bitter*), amarum facere; (*exasperate*), exasperare, exacerbare.

IMBOLDEN, TO, *v. t.*, animare, instigare, hortari; *animus adhere*, fiduciam facere; *confirmare*.

IMBOLDENING, *n.*, animatio, instigatio, incitatio, hortatio.

IMBOSOM, TO, *v. t.*, complecti, complexu tenere; (*hold dear*), in sinu gestare.

IMBUE, TO, *v. t.*, imbui.

IMITABLE, *adj.*, imitabilis.

IMITATE, TO, *v. t.*, imitari, sequi, consequi, consecrari; *to imitate a thing*, adumbrare, delineare; *to imitate with ambition*, æmulari.

IMITATION, *n.*, imitatio.

IMITATOR, *n.*, imitator; æmulator, æmulus.

IMMACULATE, *adj.*, immaculatus, impollutus.

IMMATERIAL, *adj.*, incorporeus, incorporealis; parvi momenti.

IMMATURE, *adj.*, immaturus, crudus.

IMMEASURABLE, *adj.*, immensus.

IMMEASURABLY, *adv.*, præter omnem modum.

IMMEDIATE, *adj.*, proximus.

IMMEDIATELY, *adv.*, proxime; *nulla re intercedente*; (*presently*), illico, extemplo, confestim, statim.

IMMEDICABLE, *adj.*, immedicabilis.

IMMEMORIAL, *adj.*, omni hominum memoria antiquior.

IMMENSE, *adj.*, immensa, profunda, infinita; *immensely great*, ingens.

IMMENSITY, *n.*, immensitas.

IMMERSE, TO, *v. t.*, immergere.

IMMERSION, *n.*, immersio.

IMMETHODICAL, *adj.*, confusus, indigestus, incompotitus.

IMMETHODICALLY, *adv.*, confuse, sine ordine.

IMMINENT, *adj.*, imminens, impendens; *to be imminent*, imminere.
IMMODERATE, *adj.*, immoderatus, immodicus.
IMMODERATELY, *adv.*, immoderate, immodice, extra modum; intemperanter.
IMMODERATENESS, *n.*, intemperantia.
IMMODEST, *adj.*, inverecundus; impudicus.
IMMODESTY, *n.*, immodestia, impuritas.
IMMOLATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, immolare.
IMMOLATION, *n.*, immolatio.
IMMORAL, *adj.*, inhonestus, turpis; male moratus; *immor*, *conduct*, mores turpes or corrupti; *common*, *fact*, flagitium.
IMMORALITY, *n.*, mores corrupti, morum pravitās.
IMMORTAL, *adj.*, immortalis, eternus.
IMMORTALIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, eternare, eternitati tradere.
IMMORTALITY, *n.*, immortalitas, eternitas.
IMMOVABLE, *adj.*, immobilis, immotus, firmus, constans.
IMMUNITY, *n.*, immunitas, privilegium, vacatio.
IMMURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, intra muros includere.
IMMUTABILITY, *n.*, immutabilitas.
IMMUTABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.
IMMUTABLY, *adv.*, firme, constanter.
IMP, *n.* (*graff*), surculus insititius; (*little devil*), parvulus daemon.
IMPAIR, *TO*, *v. t.*, minuire, deminuire, comminuire, imminuire, attenuare; debilitare.
IMPAIRING, *n.*, deminutio, imminutio.
IMPALFABLE, *adj.*, intactilis, quod tangi non potest.
IMPAIR, *TO*, *v. t.*, conspire, obsepire, septo mulire.
IMPART, *TO*, *v. t.*, impartire, impartiri; alicujus rei participem facere.
IMPARTIAL, *adj.*, æquus, justus, integer.
IMPARTIALITY, *n.*, æquitas, justitia.
IMPARTIALLY, *adv.*, æque, juste, integre, sine fraus studio.
IMPARTING, *n.*, communicatio.
IMPASSABLE, *adj.*, avius, invius, insuperabilis.
IMPASSIBILITY, *n.*, condicio dolori haud obnoxia.
IMPASSIBLE, *adj.*, pati neculus, impassibilis.
IMPASSIONED, *adj.*, concitatus, incitatus, ardens.
IMPATIENCE, *n.* (*inability to bear*), impatientia; (*hastiness of temper*), ira, iracundia; animi impotentia; (*eagerness*), ardor animi.
IMPATIENT, *adj.*, impatiens; (*hasty*), iracundus, ira impotens.
IMPATIENTLY, *adv.*, impotenter, ægre, iracunde, intoleranter.
IMPEACH, *TO*, *v. t.*, accusare, insinulare, postulare, flagitare, accusare; reum aliquem agere; aliquem criminalis postulare.
IMPEACHER, *n.*, criminator.
IMPEACHMENT, *n.*, dica, accusatio, delatio, criminatio; criminis insinulatio.
IMPEARL, *TO*, *v. t.* (*set with pearls*), gemmare.
IMPECCABLE, *adj.*, peccare necius.
IMPECCABILITY, *n.*, status nullo errori obnoxius.
IMPEDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, impedire, præpedire.
IMPEDEMENT, *n.*, impedimentum, mora.
IMPEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, impellere.
IMPEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, impendere, imminere.
IMPENDING, *adj.*, impendens, imminens.
IMPENETRABILITY, *n.*, condicio impenetrabilis.
IMPENETRABLE, *adj.*, impenetrabilis, impervius.
IMPENITENCE, *n.*, obstinata peccandi voluntas.
IMPENITENT, *adj.*, ad peccandum obnoxius.
IMPERATIVE, *adj.*, necessarius; *n.* (*in grammar*), modus imperativus.
IMPERCEPTIBILITY, *n.*, condicio rei quæ percipi non potest.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod sensibus percipi non potest.
IMPERCEPTIBLY, *adv.*, sensu.
IMPERFECT, *adj.*, imperfectus; *manus*; *imperfect tense*, tempus imperfectum.
IMPERFECTION, *n.*, vitium.
IMPERFECTLY, *adv.*, non perfecte, non plene.

IMPERIAL, *adj.*, imperialis, imperatorius, regalis.
IMPERIALIST, *n.*, qui ab imperatore stat.
IMPERIOUS, *adj.*, imperiosus, superbus, arrogans.
IMPERIOUSNESS, *n.*, dominatio imperiosa.
IMPERISHABLE, *adj.*, immortalis.
IMPERSONAL, *adj.*, impersonalis.
IMPERTINENCE, *n.*, insolitas; impudentia.
IMPERTINENT, *adj.*, absurdus; petulans, procaz.
IMPERVIOUS, *adj.*, impervius.
IMPETUOSITY, *n.*, vehementia, violentia.
IMPETUOUS, *adj.*, vehemens, violentus.
IMPIETY, *n.*, impletas, scelus.
IMPIOUS, *adj.*, impius, scelestus.
IMPLACABILITY, *n.*, odium implacabile.
IMPLACABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
IMPLANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, inserere.
IMPLEMENT, *n.*, instrumentum, utensilia, suppellex.
IMPLICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, implicare.
IMPLICATION, *n.*, implicatio.
IMPLICIT, *adj.*, implicitus.
IMPLORE, *TO*, *v. t.*, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari.
IMPLORED, *n.*, qui implorat.
IMPLORING, *n.*, imploratio.
IMPLY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*comprehend*), comprehendere; (*denote*), significare, denotare; (*infer*), inferre, concludere.
IMPOLITE, *adj.*, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus.
IMPOLITENESS, *n.*, inurbanitas, inhumanitas.
IMPOLITIC, *adj.*, imprudens, inconsultus.
IMPORT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bring in*), importare, invahere; (*signify*), indicare, significare, valere; (*concern*), ad aliquid spectare or pertinere, alienus referre or interesse; *it imports me, thee, us, you, me, tua, nostra, vestra interest*.
IMPORTANCE, *n.* (*importance*), momentum; (*meaning*), significatio, vis; *import and export*, invection et exportatio.
IMPORTANCE, *n.*, gravitas, auctoritas, momentum; *of great importance*, summus, gravis; magni momenti.
IMPORTANT, *adj.*, gravis, magni momenti; auctoritate gravis; magnus.
IMPORTATION, *n.*, invection.
IMPORTUNATE, *adj.*, importunus, molestus.
IMPORTUNE, *TO*, *v. t.*, precibus fatigare; obsecrare, flagitare.
IMPORTUNITY, *n.*, importunitas.
IMPOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, imponere, injungere; *to impose upon*, fraudare, defraudare; decipere; alicui imponere.
IMPOSITION, *n.* (*cheat*), frus, dolus; (*injunction*), mandatum; (*impost, tax*), tributum, vectigal.
IMPOSSIBILITY, *n.*, impossibilitas.
IMPOSSIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri or effici non potest; impossibilis.
IMPOST, *n.*, vectigal, portorium; *impost in building*, incubus.
IMPOSTHUME, *TO*, *v. t.*, ulcus contrahere.
IMPOSTHUME, *n.*, abscessus.
IMPOSTOR, *n.*, fraudator, defraudator; planus, veterator.
IMPOSTURE, *n.*, frus.
IMPOTENCE, *n.*, impotentia, debilitas.
IMPOTENT, *adj.*, impotens, debilis.
IMPOUND CATTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, pecus erraticum in septo includere.
IMPOUNDING, *n.*, inclusio.
IMPRACITABILITY, *n.*, impossibilitas.
IMPRACTICABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri or effici non potest.
IMPRECATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, imprecari, invocare.
IMPRECATION, *n.* (*curse*), imprecatio, execratio; *dire, pl.*
IMPREGNABLE, *adj.*, inexpugnabilis.
IMPREGNATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, gravidam reddere, prægnantem facere, implere; *impregnated with sulphur*, sulfuratus.
IMPRESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, imprimere; (*stamp*), signare; *to impress soldiers*, milites invitos scribere, extrahere.
IMPRESSION, *IMPRESS*, *n.* (*stamp*), nota, vectigium; (*force*), vis, momentum; *impression on the mind*, animi motus; *impressio*; *impression of books*, librorum editio.
IMPRINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, imprimere; exaudere.

IMPRINTING, *n.*, impressio.
IMPRISON, *TO*, *v. t.*, in vincula conſicere, in custodia tradere.
IMPRISONMENT, *n.*, custodia, captivitas, vincula, *pl.*; in carcere inclusio.
IMPROBABILITY, *n.*, quod vix credi or fieri potest.
IMPROBABLE, *adj.*, non verisimilis, non probabilis.
IMPROBITY, *n.*, improbitas, nequitia.
IMPROPER, *adj.* (*not proper*), improprius; inaptus; (*unseasonable*), imtempivus; (*unbecom- ing*), indecorus, turpis; *at an improper time*, tempore inhumane idoneo.
IMPROPRIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sibi vindicare.
IMPROPRIATION, *n.*, sacerdotium gentilitium et avitum.
IMPROPRIATOR, *n.*, laicus qui prædia ecclesiastica tenet.
IMPROPRIETY, *n.*, improprietas, indignitas, turpitas.
IMPROVABLE, *adj.*, quod augeri potest.
IMPROVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*promote*), promovère, provochere; melius facere; (2) *v. t.*, proficere; ad bonam frugem redire.
IMPROVEMENT, *n.*, fructus, quæstus; lucrum; incrementum; (*progress*), progressus, progressio; *improvement of the mind*, animi cultura.
IMPROVE, *n.*, amplifactor; emendator.
IMPROVIDENCE, *n.*, negligentia, incuria.
IMPROVIDENT, *adj.*, improvidus, incautus.
IMPROVIDENTLY, *adv.*, improvide, incaute, temere.
IMPROVING, *n.*, amplificatio; emendatio.
IMPRUDENCE, *n.*, imprudentia.
IMPRUDENT, *adj.*, imprudens.
IMPUDENT, *n.*, impudentia, audacia.
IMPUDENT, *adj.*, impudens, confidens; *somewhat impudent*, subimpudens.
IMPUGN, *TO*, *v. t.*, impugnare, contradicere, invelli in.
IMPUGNER, *n.*, qui impugnat.
IMPUGNING, *n.*, impugnatio.
IMPULSE, **IMPULSION**, *n.*, impulsus; impetus.
IMPULSIVE, *adj.*, impellens.
IMPUNITY, *n.*, impunitas, licentia; *with impunity*, impune.
IMPURE, *adj.*, impurus, immundus, pollutus.
IMPURITY, *n.*, impuritas, sordes.
IMPUTABLE, *adj.*, quod imputari potest.
IMPUTATION, *n.*, criminatio, vituperatio; *to cast an imputation upon*, vituperare; aliquid alicui criminari dare.
IMPUTATIVE, *adj.*, alicui adscriptus or imputatus.
IMPUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, imputare, assignare; tribuere, attribuire, adscribere, conferre, delegare.
IMPUTER, *n.*, criminator.
IN, *prep.*, in; *in being*, in rerum natura; *in common*, in medium; *in a circle*, in orbem, in gyrum; *in short*, ad summum; *in all that time*, inter omne illud tempus; *in sleep*, per somnum; *in the dark*, per tenebras; *in a dream*, secundum quietem; *to be in arms*, in or sub armis esse; *in words*, verbo tenens; *in Athens*, Athenis; *in all*, omnino; *in as much as*, quando, quandoque, quoniam, siquidem, quippe, quippecum, utpote cum; *in brief*, breviter; *in deed*, revera, *in comparison of*, præ, prout; *in a manner*, fere, ferme, immo; *in the mean time*, interim, inter hæc, interea; *in show*, specie; *in time*, tempore, mature; *in the nick of time*, opportune, in tempore; *in times past*, olim, quondam; *in a trice*, dicto citius; *in truth*, sane, revera.
IN, *adv.*, intro; *come in*, intro veni or venite; *go in*, intro.
INABILITY, *n.*, impotentia, debilitas.
INACCESSIBLE, *adj.*, aditu carens; (*of persons*), ad quem aditus non patet.
INACCURACY, *n.*, ratio inaccratus.
INACCURATE, *adj.*, minime exactus.
INACURATELY, *adv.*, indiligenter, leviter.
INACTIVE, *adj.*, iners, ignavus.
INACTIVITY, **INACTION**, *n.*, inertia, ignavia.
INADEQUATE, *adj.*, non sufficiens; non satis idoneus.
INADMISSIBLE, *adj.*, qui admitti or quod concedi non potest.
INADVERTENCE, **INADVERTENCY**, *n.*, incogitantia, imprudentia.

INADVERTENT, *adj.*, incogitans, imprudens.
INALIENABLE, *adj.*, quod alienari non potest.
INANE, *adj.*, inanis, vacuus.
INANIMATE, *adj.*, inanimatus, inanimus.
INATION, **INANITY**, *n.*, inanitas.
INAPETENCY, *n.*, appetitus prostratus.
INAPPLICABLE, *adj.*, inutilis ad aliquid.
INARTICULATE, *adj.*, indistinctus, confusus.
INARTIFICIAL, *adj.*, sine arte or artificio.
INATTENTION, *n.*, incuria, socordia, negligentia, contemptio; animus non attentus.
INATTENTIVE, *adj.*, negligens, socors; non attentus.
INAUDIBLE, *adj.*, quod audiri non potest.
INAUGURATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inaugurare.
INAUGURATION, *n.*, actus quo quis in aliquo munere constituitur, inauguratio.
INAUSPICIOUS, *adj.*, inauspicatus, ominosus; nefastus.
INBREATHED, *adj.*, infusus.
INBRED, **INBORN**, *adj.*, innatus, insitus.
INCAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cavca includere.
INCANTATION, *n.*, incantamentum, fascinatio.
INCAPABLE, *adj.* (*unfit*), inhabilis, non capax, non aptus; (*ignorant*), imperitus.
INCAPABLENESS, **INCAPABILITY**, **INCAPACITY**, *n.* (*ignorance*), imperitia.
INCAPACITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inhabilem reddere.
INCARCERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in carcerem includere or condere.
INCARNATE, *adj.*, humana specie indutus.
INCARNATION OF CHRIST, Christus humanam speciem induens.
INCAUTION, *adj.*, incautus, imprudens.
INCENDIARY, *n.*, incendiaris; figur.; *seditionis auctor* or fax.
INCENSE, *n.*, tus, suffitus.
INCENSE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*with incense*), Arabico odore fumigare; (*anger*), exasperare, lucendere, irritare.
INCENSER, *n.* (*provoker*), irritator.
INCENSING, *n.*, irritatio.
INCENTIVE, *n.*, incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus; *incentives*, illecebræ.
INCEPTIVE, *adj.*, inchoativus.
INCESSANT, *adj.*, assiduus, continuus.
INCESSANTLY, *adv.*, assidue, sine intermissione, continenter.
INCEST, *n.*, incestum, incestus.
INCESTUOUS, *adj.*, incestuosus.
INCH, *n.*, digitus; unciæ; *inches*, per digitos.
INCIDENT, **INCIDENTAL**, *adj.*, contingens, eveniens; fortuitus, adventitius.
INCIDENT, *n.*, casus, res fortuita.
INCIDENTALLY, *adv.*, obiter, in transcurso.
INCIPIENT, *adj.*, incipiens, inchoans.
INCISION, *n.*, incisio, incisura, incisus; *cæura; incision of an artery*, arteriæ dissectio; *to make an incision*, incidere.
INCITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, incitare, excitare, instigare, stimulare; *impellere*; *ciere*; *concitare*, excitare, creare.
INCITER, *n.*, stimulator, auctor.
INCITING, **INCITEMENT**, *n.*, stimulatio, impulsio, incitatio; *incitementum*, *irritamentum*, *stimulus*.
INCLIVITY, *n.*, rusticitas, rustici mores.
INCLEMENCY, *n.*, inclementia.
INCLEMENT, *adj.*, inclementis; asper, sævus.
INCLINABLE, **INCLINED**, *adj.*, propensus, proclivis, pronus.
INCLINATION, *n.*, inclinatio; proclivitas, propensio, studium; *animus*.
INCLINE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, inclinare; (2) *v. i.*, inclinare, propendere; *proclivem* or *declivem* esse, acclivem esse; *vergere*; *figur.*: *inclinare ad* or *in* aliquid or *aliquem*, propensum esse ad aliquid.
INCLUDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, includere, comprehendere.
INCLUSIVE, *adj.*, comprehensens, continens, completens.
INCLUSIVELY, *adv.*, ita ut includatur.
INCOG, **INCOGNITO**, *adj.*, ignotus, nomen generis alii-num.
INCOHERENCE, **INCOHERENCY**, *n.*, status rerum male inter se convenientium.
INCOHERENT, *adj.*, non coherens, disjunctus, absurdus, interruptus.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, *adj.*, quod comburi non potest.
INCOME, *n.*, redditus, fructus.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *adj.*, quod quis metiri nequit.
INCOMMODE, *TO*, *v. t.*, incommodare, nocere, damnum inferre, vexare.
INCOMMODIOUS, *adj.*, incommodus, molestus, intempestivus.
INCOMMUNICABLE, *adj.*, quod communicari non potest.
INCOMMUNICABLY, *adv.*, ita ut communicari non possit.
INCOMPARABLE, *adj.*, singularis, divinus.
INCOMPARABLY, *adv.*, divine, eximie, longe.
INCOMPATIBILITY, *n.*, repugnantia, discrepantia.
INCOMPATIBLE, *adj.*, alienus, contrarius.
INCOMPETENCE, *n.*, inscientia, inefficientia.
INCOMPETENT, *adj.*, non justus, non satis idoneus, non legitimus; impar.
INCOMPLETE, *adj.*, imperfectus.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod comprehendere non potest; incomprehensibilis.
INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.*, condicio rei incomprehensibilis.
INCONCEIVABLE, *adj.*, quod animi concipi non potest.
INCONCLUSIVE, *n.*, inconsequentia.
INCONGRUITY, **INCONGRUENCE**, *n.*, incongruentia, inconvenientia.
INCONGRUOUS, *adj.*, non congruens.
INCONGRUOUSLY, *adv.*, non apte, non convenienter.
INCONSEQUENT, *adj.*, ex quo nihil concludi potest.
INCONSIDERABLE, *adj.*, vilis, levis, nullus momenti.
INCONSIDERATE, *adj.*, inconsideratus, incogitans, imprudens, temerarius, præceps.
INCONSIDERATENESS, *n.*, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia, temeritas.
INCONSISTENCY, *n.*, repugnantia, discrepantia; inconstantia.
INCONSISTENT, *adj.*, *with a thing*, alienus ab aliqua re, alicui rei non conveniens; abhorrens ab aliqua re; *inconsistent with itself*, sibi non conveniens, sibi repugnans; *inconsistent with one's self*, sibi non constans, inconstans, mobilis.
INCONSOLABLE, *adj.*, inconsolabilis.
INCONSTANCY, *n.*, inconstantia, levitas; volubilitas.
INCONSTANT, *adj.*, inconstans, mutabilis, mobilis, levis, volubilis.
INCONSTANTLY, *adv.*, certus.
INCONTINENCE, *n.*, incontinentia, intemperantia.
INCONTINENT, *adj.*, incontinens, intemperans, libidinosus.
INCONTINUOUSLY, *adv.* (*presently*), continuo, confestim, statim, illico.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *adj.*, non dubius, certus.
INCONTROVERTIBLY, *adv.*, sine controversia.
INCONVENIENCE, *n.*, incommoditas; incommodum, malum.
INCONVENIENT, *adj.*, incommodus; inopportunus; intempestivus.
INCONVERSABLE, *adj.*, insociabilis.
INCONVERTIBLE, *adj.*, quod in aliam rem converti non potest.
INCORPORATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, incorporare, in unum corpus redigere, confundere.
INCORPORATION, *n.*, coagmentatio; cooptatio.
INCORPOREAL, *adj.*, corporis expertus; incorporealis.
INCORRECT, *adj.*, non justus; pravus; vitiosus; falsus; mendosus.
INCORRECTLY, *adv.*, perperam, vitiose, mendose; falso, accus.
INCORRECTNESS, *n.*, pravitas; vitium; menda, *pl.*
INCORRIGIBLE, *adj.*, insanabilis, incmendabilis.
INCORRIGIBLENESS, *n.*, condicio insanabilis.
INCORRIGIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut emendari nequeat.
INCORRUPT, *adj.*, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, purus.
INCORRUPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod corrumpi non potest.
INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *n.*, integritas, sanctitas.

INCORRUPTION, *n.*, condicio rei putredini non obnoxia.
INCORASSATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, crassum or spissum reddere.
INCREASE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, augere, adaugere; augmentare, amplificare; ampliare, dilatare, extendere; (2) *v. t.*, crescere, accessere, ingravescere, augescere, augeri; *increased in wealth*, dilatus, locupletatus.
INCREASE, **INCREASING**, *n.*, accretio, incrementum, accessio, auctus; amplificatio, progressus, profectus.
INCREASER, *n.*, amplifactor; accumulator.
INCREATE, *adj.*, non creatus.
INREDIBILITY, *n.*, rei absurditas.
INREDIBLE, *adj.*, incredibilis.
INREDULITY, **INREDULOUSNESS**, *n.*, dubitandi obstinatio, dubitatio, diffidentia.
INREDULOUS, *adj.*, incredulus.
INCREMENT, *n.*, incrementum.
INCREPATION, *n.*, obprobrium.
INCRUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, incrustare; inducere.
INCRUSTATION, *n.*, incrustatio.
INCUBATION, *n.*, incubatio.
INCULCATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inculcare.
INCUMBENT, *adj.* (*resting upon*), incumbens; (*belonging to*), ad aliquem pertinens; *n.*, *incumbent of a living*, benefici ecclesiastici possessor.
INCUR, *TO*, *v. t.*, incurere in, contrahere, mereri.
INCURABLE, *adj.*, insanabilis; desperatus.
INCURABLENESS, *n.*, status rei insanabilis.
INCURABLY, *adv.*, ita ut sanari non possit.
INCURIOUS, *adj.*, incuriosus.
INCURSION, *n.*, incurio, excursio.
INDEBTED, *adj.*, qui debet; (*obliged*), obligatus, obstrictus, deductus; *to be —, debere; to be much —*, are alicui demerum or obritum esse; *to be — or obliged to one*, alicuius benefici obligatum, obstrictum esse.
INDEBENCY, *n.*, indecorum, indignitas, turpitudine.
INDECENT, *adj.*, indecorus, indecens.
INDECLINABLE, *adj.*, indeclinabilis.
INDECOROUS, *adj.*, non decorus, cum dedecore.
INDECORUM, *n.*, res indecora or indecens.
INDEED, *adv.*, certo, quinvero, revera, plane, profecto; quidem; *indeed?* itane? itane vero?
INDEFATIGABLE, *adj.*, indefatigabilis, indefessus.
INDEFATIGABLY, *adv.*, summa assiduitate et diligentia.
INDEFEASIBLE, *adj.*, inviolabilis, irrevocabilis.
INDEFENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod defendi non potest.
INDEFINITE, *adj.*, infinitus; incertus; *indefinite pronoun*, pronomen infinitum or indcinitum; *for an indefinite time*, in incertum.
INDELIBIL, *adj.*, indelebilis.
INDELICACY, *n.*, indignitas, indecentia, illiberalitas, turpitudine.
INDELICATE, *adj.*, indecorus, turpis, parum verecundus; rusticus, inurbanus.
INDEMNIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicui damnum restituere; damnum prestare.
INDEMNITY, *n.*, incolunitas; *act of indemnity*, amnestia.
INDENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, dentium modo insecare; (*corenant*), paelci.
INDENTATION, *n.*, incisura, crenæ, *pl.*
INDENTURE, *n.*, syngrapha mutua.
INDEPENDENCE, *n.*, summa potestas, libertas.
INDEPENDENT, *adj.*, nemini subjectus, sui juris.
INDEPENDENTLY, *adv.*, cum summa libertate, libere.
INDESTRUCTIBLE, *adj.*, quod eviti non potest.
INDETERMINATE, *adj.*, non determinatus; infinitus; incertus.
INDETERMINATELY, *adv.*, dubie; incerto.
INDEX, *n.*, index.
INDIAN, *adj.*, Indicus; *n.*, Indus.
INDICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, indicare, significare.
INDICATION, *n.*, indicium, significatio; signum; omen.
INDICATIVE, *adj.*, indicans; *n.*, modus indicativus.
INDICT, *TO*, *v. t.*, diem alicui dicere, actionem alicui intendere, accusare.

INDICTABLE, *adj.*, accusabilis.
 INDICTER, *n.*, delator, accusator.
 INDICTING, *n.*, delatio, accusatio.
 INDICEMENT, *n.*, dica; libellus.
 INDIFFERENCE, *n.* (no difference), equalitas; æquabilitas; (unconcernedness), animus æquus, animus lentus, neglectio; *with indifference*, jejune, frigide, parum liberaliter.
 INDIFFERENT, *adj.* (inclining neither way), indifferens, medius, æqualis; (ordinary), mediocris, vulgaris, tolerabilis, ferendus; *to be indifferent*, æquo animo esse; *indifferent health*, valetudo non satis commoda.
 INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* (indiscriminately), indifferenter, indiscriminatim, nullo discrimine; (coolly), frigide, jejune; (tolerably), mediocriter.
 INDIGENCE, *n.*, indigentia, egestas.
 INDIGENOUS, *adj.*, vernaculus.
 INDIGENT, *adj.*, indigus, egenus, egens.
 INDIGESTED, *adj.*, erudus; indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus.
 INDIGESTIBLE, *adj.*, difficilis ad concoquendum.
 INDIGESTION, *n.*, eruditus.
 INDIGNANT, *adj.*, stomachans, indignans, indignabundus.
 INDIGNATION, *n.*, indignatio.
 INDIGNITY, *n.*, indignitas, contumelia.
 INDIGO, *n.*, Indicum; color Indicus.
 INDIRECT, *adj.*, indirectus, obliquus.
 INDIRECTLY, *adv.*, oblique, per ambages.
 INDISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, quod oculis cerni non potest.
 INDISCREET, *adj.*, incautus, inconsultus, inconsideratus.
 INDISCRETION, *n.*, imprudentia, incogitantia.
 INDISCRIMINATE, *adj.*, in quo nulla habetur ratio, sine discrimine, promiscuus.
 INDISCRIMINATELY, *adv.*, sine discrimine, promiscue.
 INDISPENSABLE, *adj.*, necessarius, pernecessarius.
 INDISPENSABLENESS, *n.*, rei necessitas.
 INDISPOSE, *to, v. t.*, ab aliqua re abhorrentem reddere.
 INDISPOSED, *adj.* (in body), æger, ægrotus, valetudinarius; (in will), ab aliqua re aversus, alienus, abhorrens.
 INDISPOSITION, *n.*, morbus; prava mentis inclinatio.
 INDISPUTABLE, *adj.*, indubitabilis, de quo disputari non potest.
 INDISPUTABLY, *adv.*, sine ulla controversia.
 INDISSOLUBLE, *adj.*, indissolubilis.
 INDISTINCT, *adj.*, indistinctus, indiscretus; promiscuus; (of voice), parum clarus.
 INDISTINCTLY, *adv.*, promiscue, sine discrimine.
 INDISTINCTNESS, *n.*, confusio, obscuritas.
 INDISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, indistinctus.
 INDITE, *to, v. t.*, scribere, conscribere; componere; carmine celebrare.
 INDIVIDUAL, *adj.*, proprius; *n.*, each individual, quisque; *individuals*, homines singuli.
 INDIVIDUALLY, *adv.*, singulatim.
 INDIVIDUATE, *to, v. t.*, discernere, distinguere.
 INDIVISIBLE, *adj.*, individuus.
 INDIVISIBLY, *adv.*, nexu individo.
 INDOCILE, *adj.*, indocilis, hebes, tardus.
 INDOCILITY, *n.*, ingenium indocile.
 INDOLENCE, *n.*, ignavia, desidia.
 INDOLENT, *adj.*, ignavus.
 INDUBITABLE, *adj.*, minime dubius, certus.
 INDUCE, *to, v. t.* (introduce), inducere, introducere; (entreat), exorare; (allure), allicere, illucere, pellicere; (persuade), persuadere, ducere, adducere, inducere.
 INDUCER, *n.*, suasor, impulsor.
 INDUCING, INDUCEMENT, *n.*, incitamentum, causa; invitatio.
 INDUCT, *to, v. t.*, in munere constituere.
 INDUCTION, *n.*, inductio.
 INDUE, *to, v. t.*, imbuiere.
 INDULGE, *to, v. t.*, indulgere; *to indulge one's self*, animo obsequi; *to indulge one's passion*, cupiditati parere.
 INDULGENCE, *n.*, indulgentia.
 INDULGENT, *adj.*, indulgens, blandus, obsequiosus.

INDURATE, *to, v. t.*, durare, obdurare, indurare, offirmare.
 INDUSTRIOUS, *adj.*, industrius, diligens, grævus, impiger, assiduus, sedulus.
 INDUSTRY, *n.*, industria, diligentia, gravitas.
 INEBRIATE, *to, v. t.*, inebriare; *inebriated*, temulentus.
 INEFFECTABLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
 INEFFECTABLY, *adv.*, supra quam enarrari potest.
 INEFFECTUAL, INEFFECTUOUS, *adj.*, inefficax, imbecillus, inanis.
 INEFFECTUALLY, *adv.*, sine effectus; inaniter.
 INELEGANT, *adj.*, inelegans.
 INEQUALITY, *n.*, inæqualitas.
 INERT, *adj.*, iners.
 INESTIMABLE, *adj.*, inestimabilis.
 INEVITABLE, *adj.*, inevitabilis.
 INEVITABLY, *adv.*, ita ut vitari nequeat.
 INEXCUSABLE, *adj.*, inexcusabilis.
 INEXCUSABLENESS, *n.*, factum non excusandum.
 INEXCUSABLY, *adv.*, extra omnem excusationem.
 INEXHAUSTIBLE, *adj.*, inexhaustus.
 INEXORABLE, *adj.*, inexorabilis.
 INEXPEDIENT, *adj.*, inutilitas.
 INEXPEDIENTLY, *adv.*, incommodus, ineptus.
 INEXPERIENCE, *n.*, imperitia.
 INEXPERIENCED, *adj.*, inexpertus.
 INEXPERT, *adj.*, imperitus.
 INEXPIABLE, *adj.*, inexpiable.
 INEXPIABLY, *adv.*, ita ut explari non possit.
 INEXPICABLE, *adj.*, inexplicabilis.
 INEXPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
 INEXPRESSIBLY, *adv.*, supra quam enarrari potest.
 INEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, inextinctus.
 INEXTRICABLE, *adj.*, inextricabilis.
 INEXTRICABLY, *adv.*, modo inextricabili.
 INFALLIBILITY, *n.*, erroris vacuitas.
 INFALLIBLE, *adj.*, errori non obnoxius; (sure), certus, non dubius.
 INFALLIBLY, *adv.*, certissime, sine dubio.
 INFAMOUS, *adj.*, infamis, famosus, ignominiosus.
 INFAMOUSLY, *adv.*, turpiter, flagitiose.
 INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, *n.*, infamia, ignominia, dedecus.
 INFANCY, *n.*, infantia.
 INFANT, *n.*, infans; *little infant*, infantulus.
 INFANTE, *n. m.*, INFANTA, *n. f.*, OF SPAIN, regis Hispaniæ filius, filia.
 INFANTINE, *adj.*, infantilis.
 INFANTRY, *n.*, pedитatus, copie pedestres.
 INFATUATE, *to, v. t.*, infatuare; *infatuare*, inlicere.
 INFATUATED, *adj.*, mente captus, stupefactus.
 INFATUATION, *n.*, stupor, stupiditas.
 INFECT, *to, v. t.*, inficere, corrumpere, vitare.
 INFECTION, *n.*, contagio, contagium, contactus.
 INFECTIOUS, *adj.*, pestiferus, nocens; *infectious disease*, pestilentia.
 INFELICITY, *n.*, infelicitas.
 INFER, *to, v. t.*, inferre, concludere, colligere.
 INFERENCE, *n.*, conclusio; conclusio, conclusio; collectio.
 INFERIOR, *adj.*, inferior, minor, posterior, secundus.
 INFERIORITY, *n.*, condicio inferior.
 INFERNAL, *adj.*, inferus, infernus; nefandus; *infernal regions*, inferi.
 INFEST, *to, v. t.*, infestare, vexare; molestiam exhibere.
 INFESTING, *n.*, impeditio, vexatio, molestia.
 INFIDEL, *n.*, qui religionem non proficitur, impius.
 INFIDELITY, *n.*, impietas; (unfaithfulness), infidelitas, perfidia.
 INFINITE, *adj.*, infinitus, immensus.
 INFINITELY, *adv.*, infinite, ad infinitum; immortaliter.
 INFINITIVE MOOD, *modus infinitivus*.
 INFINITY, *n.*, infinitas, numerus infinitus.
 INFIRM, *adj.*, infirmus, languidus; *very infirm*, perimbecillus.
 INFIRMARY, *n.*, valetudinarium.
 INFIRMITY, *n.*, infirmitas, debilitas.
 INFIX, *to, v. t.*, infigere.
 INFLAME, *to, v. t.*, inflammare, ascendere; *to be inflamed*, inardere, excandescere.

INFLAMMABILITY

INFLAMMABILITY, *n.*, inflammabilitas, facilitas exardescendi.
INFLAMMABLE, *adj.*, inflammabilis.
INFLAMMATION, *n.*, inflammatio.
INFLAMMATORY, *adj.*, seditiosus, turbulentus.
INFLATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inflare.
INFLATED, *adj.*, inflatus, elatus, tumidus.
INFLATION, *n.*, inflatio, inflatus.
INFLECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, inflectere.
INFLECTION, *n.*, inflexus.
INFLEXIBILITY, *n.*, perversitas, obstinatio, rigor animi.
INFLEXIBLE, *adj.*, inflexibilis; inexorabilis, atrox, rigidus.
INFLIBLY, *adv.*, sine remissione, rigide.
INFLECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, infligere; punire.
INFLECTION OF PUNISHMENT, animadversio; punitio.
INFLECTOR, *n.*, qui infligit.
INFLUENCE, *n.*, vis, momentum, auctoritas; *to have no influence*, nihil posse, sine auctoritate esse; *to have an influence over one*, plurimum apud aliquem posse or valere.
INFLUENCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, afficere; movēre, impellere; adducere, inducere; vim habere ad aliquid.
INFUENTIAL, *adj.*, potens, plurimum valens.
INFLEX, *n.*, actus influendi; illapsus; infusus.
INFOLD, *TO*, *v. t.*, implicare.
INFOLDING, *n.*, implicatio.
INFOLIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, foliis circumtegere.
INFORM, *TO*, *v. t.*, instruere, instituire, informare erudire, docere; significare, nunciare; aliquem certorem facere; *to inform against*, nomen aliquis deferre; *to inform one's self*, discere, in rem inquirere; *a well informed man*, homo rerum minime ignarus.
INFORMANT, **INFORMER**, *n.*, qui aliquem de aliqua re certiorum fuit; (*accuser*), delator; *index*; calumniator.
INFORMATION, *n.*, (*instruction*), informatio, præceptio, disciplina; (*intelligence*), nuntius; *information in law*, accusatio, delatio.
INFORMING, *n.*, (*instruction*), institutio, instructio; educatio; (*acquainting*), nuntiatio; significatio.
INFRANGIBLE, *adj.*, quod frangi non potest.
INFREQUENCY, *n.*, raritas.
INFREQUENT, *adj.*, rarus.
INFRINGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, infringere, frangere, violare.
INFRINGEMENT, **INFRACTION**, *n.*, violatio.
INFRINGER, *n.*, violator, temerator.
INFURIATE, **INFURIATED**, *adj.*, in furorem actus, furiosus.
INFUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, infundere; instillare, imbuiere, inficere.
INFUSION, *n.*, infusio; *infusion of wormwood*, absinthium dilutum.
INGENIOUS, *adj.*, ingeniosus, acutus, argutus, sagax, sollers or solers, subtilis.
INGENUITY, *n.*, ingenium, sagacitas; sollertia or solertia.
INGENUOUS, *adj.*, ingenuus, liberalis; sincerus; honestus.
INGENUOUSNESS, *n.*, ingenuitas, liberalitas, honestas.
INGLORIOUS, *adj.*, inglorius, ignobilis; turpis.
INGOT OF GOLD, later aureus.
INGRAFT, *TO*, *v. t.*, inserere.
INGRAFTING, *n.*, insitio.
INGRATE, *adj.*, ingratus, beneficii immemor.
INGRATE ONE'S SELF, *TO*, *v. t.*, in amicitiam aliquem se insinuare.
INGRATITUDE, *n.*, animus ingratus.
INGREDIENT, *n.*, pars.
INGRESS, *n.*, ingressio; ingrediendi licentia.
INGRUAL, *adj.*, ad lugen pertinens.
INGURGITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, devorare.
INGURGITATION, *n.*, voracitas.
INHABIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, habitare, incolere, colere.
INHABITABLE, *adj.*, habitabilis.
INHABITANT, *n.*, habitator, incolae.
INHABITING, *n.*, habitatio.
INHALE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inhalare.
INHAEMONIOUS, *adj.*, dissonus; discors, discrepans.
INHERENT, *adj.*, inherens; proprius.
INHERIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, hereditate accipere; heredi-

INQUIRE

tatem consequi; *to inherit as heir-at-law*, ab intestato succedere.
INHERITABLE, *adj.*, hereditario jure parabilis.
INHERITANCE, *n.*, hereditas; *small inheritance*, heridolum; *of an inheritance*, hereditarius.
INHERITOR, **INHERITRIX**, *n.*, heres.
INHABIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, inhilbere; prohibere, vetare.
INHIBITION, *n.*, inhibito, prohibitio.
INHOSPITABLE, *adj.*, inhospitalis.
INHOSPITABLENESS, *n.*, inhospitalitas.
INHOSPITABLY, *adv.*, inhospitali modo.
INHUMAN, *adj.*, inhumanus, crudelis, severus, durus, immanis, atrox.
INHUMANITY, *n.*, inhumanitas, immanitas, atrocitas, crudelitas.
INHUME, *TO*, *v. t.*, sepellire, humo tegere.
INIMICAL, *adj.*, inimicus, hostilis.
INIMITABLE, *adj.*, inimitabilis, non imitandus; unicus.
INIMITABLY, *adv.*, supra quam ut imitando exprimi possit.
INIQUITOUS, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.
INIQUITY, *n.*, iniquitas, nefas, scelus.
INITIAL, *adj.*, ad initium pertinentis, initiatus, ineptivus.
INITIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, initiare, inaugurare.
INITIATION, *n.*, initiatio.
INJECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, injicere, inspergere.
INJECTING, **INJECTION**, *n.*, injectio, infusio.
INJUDICIOUS, *adj.*, inconsultus, inconsideratus, imprudens.
INJUNCTION, *n.*, mandatum, præceptum.
INJURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, lædere, nocere; injuriam inferre; damno afficere.
INJURER, *n.*, qui injuriam infert.
INJURIOUS, *adj.*, injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, contumeliosus, noxius.
INJURIOUSNESS, *n.*, injuria.
INJURY, *n.*, injuria, noxa, offensio; damnum.
INJUSTICE, *n.*, injustitia, iniquitas.
INK, *n.*, atramentum; *red ink*, minium; *inkstand*, *inkhorn*, atramentarium; *printer's ink*, atramentum typographicum.
INK, *TO*, *v. t.*, atramento inquinare, polluere, maculare.
INKLE, *n.*, tænia, vitta, sîmbria lintea.
INKLING, *n.*, rumusculus, rumor subobscurus.
INKY, *adj.*, ater, instar atramenti.
INLAND, *adj.*, mediterraneus.
INLAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, distinguere, variare.
INLET, *n.*, aditus, fenestra.
INMATE, *n.*, qui in eadem domo habitat; (*tenant*), inquilinus.
INMOST, *adj.*, intimus.
INN, *n.*, deversorium; hospitium; *little inn*, deversorium; *inn-keeper*, caupo; *inns of court*, hospitia, jurisconsultorum.
INNATE, *adj.*, innatus, congenitus.
INNAVIGABLE, *adj.*, innavigabilis, innabilis.
INNER, *adj.*, interior; *inner chamber*, penetrabile, cubiculum interius; *on the inner side*, intrinsecus.
INNERMOST, *adj.*, intimus.
INNOCENCE, *n.*, innocentia, integritas, sanctitas.
INNOCENT, **INNOCUOUS**, **INNOXIOUS**, *adj.*, innocens, insons, innoxius.
INNOCENT, *n.*, (*silly person*), fatuus, ineptus.
INNOVATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, innovare.
INNOVATION, *n.*, immutatio; res novæ; *desirous of innovation*, rebus novis studiosus.
INNOVATOR, *n.*, qui novis rebus studet.
INUENDO, *n.*, sermo verbis tectus; tecta verba.
INNUMERABLE, *adj.*, innumerabilis, infinitus.
INOCULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inoculare, inserere; admittere; *to inoculate for small-pox*, variolas alicui inserere.
INOCULATION, *n.*, insitio; variolarum insitio.
INOFFENSIVE, *adj.*, innoxius, innocuus.
INOFFENSIVELY, *adv.*, innocenter, sine culpa.
INOFFENSIVENESS, *n.*, innocentia.
INORDINATE, *adj.*, inordinatus, incompositus; (*excessive*), immoderatus, intemperatus.
INORDINATENESS, *n.*, immoderatio, intemperantia.
INQUEST, *n.*, inquisitio.
INQUIETUDE, *n.*, inquietudo, sollicitudo.
INQUIRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inquirere, quærere; percontari, selscitari; aliquem consulere; *to inquire often*, quærere; *to inquire about or after*, inquirere.

gare, scrutari, explorare, indagare; exquirere, perquirere.

INQUIRER, *n.*, quæsitior, explorator, indagator, investigator, scrutator.

INQUIRING, INQUIRY, *n.*, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio, interrogatio.

INQUISITION, *n.*, inquisitio; cognitio; quæstio; *diligent inquisition*, investigatio, pervestigatio; *to make inquisition into*, examinare, expendere, inquirere.

INQUISITIVE, *adj.*, curiosus, nova noscendi cupidus.

INQUISITIVENESS, *n.*, curiositas, nova noscendi studium.

INQUISITOR, *n.*, quæsitior; fidel inquisitor.

INROAD, *n.*, incursio.

INROBED or ENROBED, *adj.*, prætextatus.

INSANE, *adj.*, insanus.

INSANITY, *n.*, insania.

INSATIABLE, INSATIATE, *adj.*, insatiabilis, insaturabilis, inexplibilis.

INSATIABLENESS, *n.*, cupiditas insatiabilis, avaritia.

INSCRIBE, TO, *v. t.*, inscribere.

INSCRIPTION, *n.*, inscriptio; index; titulus; elogium.

INSCRUTABLE, *adj.*, non vestigabilis.

INSECT, *n.*, insectum.

INSECURE, *adj.*, intutus; incertus; parum securus.

INSECURITY, *n.*, periculum, spes incerta.

INSENSATE, *adj.*, sensus expertus, sensu carens.

INSENSIBILITY, *n.*, torpor, stupor, stupiditas; sensuum tarditas.

INSENSIBLE, *adj.*, sensus expertus, torpens; brutus.

INSENSIBLY, *adv.*, sine sensu; (*by degrees*), sensim.

INSEPARABILITY, INSEPARABLENESS, *n.*, conditio inseparabilis.

INSEPARABLE, *adj.*, inseparabilis; (*indivisible*), individuum.

INSERT, TO, *v. t.*, inserere, interponere.

INSERTING, INSERTION, *n.*, interpositio.

INSIDE, *n.*, pars interior, interiora, *pl.*

INSIDIOUS, *adj.*, insidiosus, fallax.

INSIGHT, *n.* (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus; (*skill*), peritia, scientia.

INSIGNIFICANCE, *n.*, inutilitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.*, inutilis; nullius momenti, levis.

INSINCERE, *adj.*, insincerus; fictus.

INSINCERITY, *n.*, simulatio, dissimulatio.

INSINUATE, TO, *v. t.*, insinuare; (*hint*), obscure facere.

INSINUATING, INSINUATION, *n.*, insinuatio; significatio.

INSIPID, *adj.*, nihil sapientis, nullius saporis; *figur.*: insulsus; hebes, tardus.

INSIPIDITY, *n.*, insulitas.

INSIST UPON, TO, *v. t.*, instare, urgere; in aliqua re insistere.

INSOLENCE, *n.*, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; contumacia.

INSOLENT, *adj.*, insolens, arrogans, contumax; petulans.

INSOLUBLE, *adj.*, insolubilis.

INSOLVENT, *adj.*, solvendo impar; *he is insolvent*, solvendo non est.

INSOMUCH, *adv.*, adeo ut, usque adeo.

INSPECT, TO, *v. t.*, inspicere.

INSPECTION, *n.*, inspectio.

INSPECTOR, *n.*, inspector.

INSPIRATION, *n.*, mens incitata, ardor animi, inflatus or instinctus divinus; *by divine inspiration*, divinitus.

INSPIRE, TO, *v. t.*, inspirare, incitare, adspirare.

INSPIRER, *n.*, qui inspirat, incendit, excitat.

INSPIRIT, TO, *v. t.*, animare; animum addere or excitare.

INSTABILITY, *n.*, instabilitas.

INSTABLE, *See* UNSTABLE.

INSTALL, TO, *v. t.*, allicum in munere constituere; inaugurare.

INSTALLING, INSTALLATION, *n.*, actus quo quis in munere constituitur.

INSTALLMENT, *n.*, pensio.

INSTANCE, *n.* (*example*), exemplum, documentum; *for instance*, exempli gratia, verbi causa; (*re-*

quest), flagitatio, efflagitatio, impulsus; *at your instance*, te auctore.

INSTANCE, TO, *v. t.*, exemplum proferre.

INSTANT, *adj.* (*urgent*), importunus, vehementis, ardens; (*present*), instans, præsens; *to be instant*, instare, urgere; *n.* (*moment*), temporis momentum or punctum, momentum horæ, vestigium temporis; *in an instant*, confestim, actutum, e vestigio.

INSTANTANEOUS, *adj.*, instans, præsens.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, INSTANTLY, *adv.* (*presently*), extemplo, e vestigio.

INSTAURATION, *n.*, instauratio.

INSTEAD OF, loco, vice; pro.

INSTEP, *n.*, convexum pedis; *instep of a shoe*, calcei convexum.

INSTIGATE, TO, *v. t.*, instigare, incitare, excitare, stimulare, extimulare.

INSTIGATION, *n.*, instigatio, stimulatior: impulsio, impulsus.

INSTIGATOR, *n.*, stimulator, impulsor.

INSTIL, TO, *v. t.*, instillare, infundere.

INSTILLATION, *n.*, instillatio.

INSTINCT, *n.*, natura; appetitus.

INSTINCT, *adj.*, instinctus, motus.

INSTINCTIVE, *adj.*, naturalis; subitus.

INSTINCTIVELY, *adv.*, natura duce.

INSTITUTE, TO, *v. t.*, instituire, præcipere.

INSTITUTES, *n.*, *pl.*, instituta.

INSTITUTION, *n.*, institutio, institutum.

INSTITUTOR, *n.*, qui instituit.

INSTRUCT, TO, *v. t.*, erudire, instituire; *doctræ*; *to — children*, pueros litteras docere; *to — perfectly*, perdocere; *to — (furnish with instructions)*, de aliqua re alicui præcipere, mandata or præcepta dare.

INSTRUCTION, *n.*, institutio, præceptio, eruditio; disciplina, doctrina; (*precept*), præceptum; mandatum.

INSTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, ad docendum accommodatus, aptus, idoneus; præceptis abundans.

INSTRUCTOR, *n.*, præceptor, magister.

INSTRUMENT, *n.*, instrumentum; organum; machina; *musical instrument*, instrumentum musicum; *surgeon's instruments*, ferramenta; *a writing instrument*, litteræ, tabule; *sympograph*.

INSTRUMENTAL, *adj.*, utilis, aptus, idoneus.

INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.*, instrumentum; *by my instrumentality*, per me.

INSUFFERABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.

INSUFFICIENCY, *n.* (*unsuitfulness*), inscitia, imperitia; (*impotency*), impotentia.

INSUFFICIENT, *adj.*, impar, ineptus, non satis, idoneus, non sufficiens.

INSULAR, *adj.*, insularis.

INSULT, *n.*, contumelia.

INSULT, TO, *v. t.*, alicui or in aliquem insultare, alicui contumeliam facere.

INSULTER, *n.*, homo contumeliosus; derisor.

INSULTING, *adj.*, contumeliosus, insolens; *n.*, insultatio.

INSUPERABLE, *adj.*, quod superari non potest.

INSUPERABLY, *adv.*, ita ut superari nequeat.

INSUPPORTABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, impatibilis; non ferendus.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.*, ita ut ferri non possit.

INSURGENTS, *n.*, *pl.*, homines seditiosi.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.*, inexcuperabilis.

INTEREST, *n.*, seditio, tumultus.

INTEGER, *n.*, numerus integer.

INTEGRAL, *adj.*, integer.

INTEGRITY, *n.*, integritas, sanctitas.

INTEGUMENT, *n.*, integumentum.

INTELLECT, *n.*, intellectus, mens.

INTELLECTUAL, *adj.*, ad intellectum pertinens; intelligentie compos.

INTELLIGENCE, *n.*, intelligentia, prudentia, iudicium; (*information*), nunciatio.

INTELLIGENT, *adj.*, intelligens; prudens; consilii plenus; acutus, perspicax, solers.

INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.*, intelligibilis, perspicuus.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n.*, claritas, perspicuitas.

INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.*, clare, plane, perspicue, dilucide, significanter.

INTEMPERANCE, *n.*, intemperantia, immoderatio.

INTEMPERATE, *adj.*, intemperans, intemperatus, immodicus, immoderatus.

INTEMPERATENESS OF WEATHER, *coll* intemperies.

INTEND

INTEND, TO, v. t. (mean). intendere, designare, significare; (*purpose*), constituere, statuere, velle, cogitare; *I intend to do it*, mihi est in animo.

INTENDANT, n., procurator.

INTENSE, adj., intensus; vehemens; acerblissimus.

INTENSELY, adv., valde, magnopere, plurimum, acriter.

INTENSENESS, INTENSITY, n., vehementia, vis; ardor.

INTENSIVE, adj., augendum or amplificandum pertinens; (*in grammar*), intensivus.

INTENT, adj., intentus, attentus; n., propositum, consilium, institutum; (*meaning*), significatio, vis, sententia.

INTENTION, n., propositum, consilium; meus; *to have the intention*, in animo habere.

INTENTIONAL, adj., quod consulto or cogitato fit.

INTENTIONALLY, adv., consulto, dedita opera, de industria.

INTENTLY, adv., intente, attente, sedulo; animo attento.

INTENTNESS, n., animi in re aliqua intentio.

INTER, TO, v. t., humare, sepelire, humo tegere.

INTERCEDE, TO, v. t., intercedere, intervenire.

INTERCEPT, TO, v. t., interceptare.

INTERCEPTING, n., interceptio.

INTERCESSION, INTERCEDING, n., intercessio, deprecatio.

INTERCESSOR, INTERCEDER, n., qui intercedit, deprecator.

INTERCHANGE, TO, v. t., alternare, commutare.

INTERCHANGE, n., commutatio, alternatio.

INTERCHANGEABLE, adj., alterutius, mutuus; (*of colors*), variegatus, multicolor.

INTERCOURSE, n., consuetudo, usus; mutua communicatio; *intercourse by letter*, commercia epistolarum.

INTERDICT, TO, v. t., interdicere, prohibere.

INTERDICT, n., interdictum.

INTERDICTION, n., interdictio.

INTEREST, n. (participation), societas; (*zeal*), studium; (*pleasure*), voluptas, oblectatio, delectatio; (*advantage*), utilitas, lucrum, commodum, emolumentum; *interest on money*, usura, fenus; *compound interest*, antociusmus; (*credit, power*), auctoritas, potestas, gratia.

INTEREST, TO, v. t. (attract), delectare, tenere; *to interest one's self in an affair*, se alicui negotio immiscere; *interested in*, socius or participes aliorum rei.

INTERESTING, adj., delectans, delectatione alliciens, jucundus.

INTERFERE WITH, TO, v. t. (clash), discrepare, dissidere, repugnare; *to interfere in an affair*, se alicui rei interponere.

INTERFERENCE, n., repugnantia, discrepantia, interventus.

INTERIM, n.: in the interim, interim, interea.

INTERIOR, adj., interior.

INTERJECTION, n., interiectio.

INTERJOIN, TO, v. t., interjungere.

INTERLACE, TO, v. t., intertexere, intexere, internectere, illigare, conscrere.

INTERLACING, n., intextus, contextus.

INTERLARD, TO, v. t. (in cookery), lardo carnes interlere; (*mix*), immiscere, interponere, interserere.

INTERLEAVE, TO, v. t., libri paginis interjicere chartam puram.

INTERLINE, TO, v. t., lineas interjicere, interserere, interponere.

INTERLINEAR, adj., interlitis.

INTERLINING, INTERLINEATION, n., linearum interjectio.

INTERLOCUTION, n., interlocutio.

INTERLOCUTORS, n., pl., qui colloquuntur; *an interlocutor*, in Scotch law, decretum.

INTERLOCUTORY, adj., ad interlocutionem pertinens.

INTERLOPE, TO, v. t., anticipare, praecupare; praemercari.

INTERLOPER, n., qui aliquid praecupat; qui se in aliena negotia intrudit.

INTERLUDE, n., exodium; *merry interludes*, stellane.

INTERLUNAR, adj., ad interlunium pertinens.

INTOLERABLE

INTERMARRY, TO, v. t., nuptias inter se contrahere.

INTERMEDDLE, TO, v. t., negotio se ingerere, immittere, implicare; se rebus alienis miscere.

INTERMEDDLER, n., qui rebus alienis se immiscet.

INTERMEDDLING, n., interventus.

INTERMEDIATE, adj., medius.

INTERMENT, n., sepultura.

INTERMINABLE, adj., immensus, infinitus.

INTERMINGLE, TO, (1) v. t., admiscere, commiscere, immiscere, intermiscere; immittere; (2) v. t., admisceri, intermisceri, commisceri, immisceri.

INTERMINGLING, INTERMIXTURE, n., admistio; (*intercourse*), consuetudo, usus, commercium.

INTERMISSION, n., intermissio, intercapedo; *by intermission*, intermissu; *without intermission*, assidue, perpetuo, sine intermissione.

INTERMIT, TO, v. t., intermittere; remittere.

INTERMITTENT, adj., intermittens.

INTERMIX, TO, v. t. See **INTERMINGLE**.

INTERNAL, adj., internus, intimus; intrinsecus, domesticus.

INTERNALLY, adv., interne, intime; intrinsecus.

INTERPELLATION, n., interpellatio, interventus.

INTERPOLATE, TO, v. t., interpolare.

INTERPOLATION, n., interpolatio.

INTERPOSE, TO, (1) v. t., interponere; (2) v. t., interponi, intervenire.

INTERPOSER, n., qui intervenit.

INTERPOSITION, n., interpositio; interventus.

INTERPRET, TO, v. t., interpretari, explicare, exponere, aperire.

INTERPRETATION, n., interpretatio, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, enarratio.

INTERPRETER, n., interpres, explanator; *interpreter of dreams*, conector.

INTERPUNCTION, n., interpunctio; *mark of interpunction*, distinguendi nota.

INTERROGATE, TO, v. t., interrogare, percontari.

INTERROGATING, INTERROGATION, n., interrogatio, percontatio; *short or little interrogation*, interrogatiuncula; *point of interrogation*, signum interrogativum, interrogandi nota.

INTERROGATIVE, adj., interrogatorius; *interrogative particle*, particula interrogativa.

INTERROGATOR, n., rogator.

INTERROGATORY, n., interrogatio, questio.

INTERRUPT, TO, v. t., interrumpere, interpellare, interpellare, obstrepere, dirimere.

INTERRUPTER, n., interpellator.

INTER interrupting, INTERRUPTION, n., interpellatio; intermissio; *without interruption*, continenter, uno tenore.

INTERSECT, TO, v. t., persequere, intersecare, interciedere; *to intersect crosswise*, decussare.

INTERSECTION, n., sectio, intersectio, decussatio.

INSERT, TO, v. t., interserere.

INTERSPERSE, TO, v. t., inter alias res spargere, intexere.

INTERSTICE, n., intervallum; foramen.

INTERVAL, n., intervallum, spatium interjectum.

INTERVENE, TO, v. t., intervenire.

INTERVENTION, n., interventus, intercessio.

INTERVIEW, n., congressus, colloquium.

INTERWEAVE, TO, v. t., intexere, intertexere.

INTESTATE, adj., intestatus.

INTESTINAL, adj., ad intestina pertinens.

INTESTINE, adj., intestinus, domesticus.

INTESTINES, n., pl., intestina.

INTIMACY, n., necessitudo, familiaritas, conjunctio; consuetudo.

INTIMATE, adj., intimus, familiaris; *intimate friend*, necessarius.

INTIMATE, TO, v. t., indicare, significare, obscurare jacere.

INTIMATING, INTIMATION, n., indicatio, significatio subobscura.

INTIMIDATE, TO, v. t., timore percellere, timidum reddere; metum incutere.

INTO, prep., in: *into the city*, in urbem.

INTOLERABLE, adj., intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.

INTOLERABLENESS

INTOLERABLENESS, *n.*, intolerantia.
 INTOLERANCE, *n.*, animus aliorum opiniones non ferens.
 INTOLERANT, *adj.*, aliorum opiniones haud leniter ferens.
 INTOXICATE, TO, *v. t.*, inebriare, ebrum facere, vinu onerare.
 INTOXICATED, *adj.*, temulentus, ebrus.
 INTOXICATION, *n.*, ebrietas; mentis amotio.
 INTRENCH, TO, *v. t.*, vallo et fossa munire, obvallare, vallare, vallo cingere.
 INTRENCHMENT, *n.*, munitio; munimentum; agger, vallum.
 INTREPID, *adj.*, intrepidus, interritus, impavidus; fortis.
 INTREPIDITY, *n.*, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.
 INTRICACY, *n.*, ambiguitas, difficultas.
 INTRICATE, *adj.*, perplexus, impeditus, inexplicabilis, implicitus; *very intricate*, perobscurus.
 INTRIGUE, *n.*, ars, artificium, fallacia, vasaframentum; consilium clandestinum.
 INTRIGUE, TO, *v. t.*, clandestina consilia conquire.
 INTRIGUING, *adj.*, vaser, dolosus.
 INTRINSIC, *adj.*, proprius, cum re ipsa conjunctus.
 INTRINSICALLY, *adv.*, ipsâ rei naturâ.
 INTRODUCE, TO, *v. t.*, introducere.
 INTRODUCER, *n.*, qui introduct.
 INTRODUCTION, *n.*, introductio; *introduction to a discourse*, ingressus, exordium.
 INTRODUCTORY, *adj.*, ad introductionem pertinentens.
 INTROSPECTION, *n.*, inspectio.
 INTRUDE, TO, *v. t.*, se intrudere, se inferre, ingerere, immiscere.
 INTRUDER, *n.*, qui se intrudit.
 INTRUDING, INTRUSION, *n.*, injusta rei usurpatio; interpellatio.
 INTRUST, TO, *v. t.*, fidei committere; credere, demandare.
 INTUITION, *n.*, intuitus, inspectio; *by intuition*, natura duce.
 INTUITIVE, *adj.*, ad intuitum pertinens.
 INTUITIVELY, *adv.*, natura duce; per modum inspectionis.
 INUNDATE, TO, *v. t.*, inundare.
 INUNDATION, *n.*, inundatio.
 INURE, TO, *v. t.*, assuefacere, consuefacere.
 INURED, *adj.*, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus.
 INURN, TO, *v. t.*, tumulare; sepelire.
 INUTILITY, *n.*, inutilitas.
 INVADE, TO, *v. t.*, invadere, adori, aggredi.
 INVALID, *adj.*, invalidus, infirmus, irritus.
 INVALID, *n.*, (*disabled soldier*), miles mancus ac debilis; (*sickly person*), homo infirmus, valetudinarius.
 INVALIDATE, TO, *v. t.*, debilitare, infirmare; *to invalidate a will*, testamentum rescindere or irritum facere.
 INVALIDITY, *n.*, imbecillitas.
 INVALUABLE, *adj.*, inestimabilis.
 INVARIABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis, constans, stabilis, firmus.
 INVARIABLENESS, *n.*, immutabilitas, constantia.
 INVARIABLY, *adv.*, firme, constanter; semper.
 INVASION, *n.*, incursio, excursio, impressio; occupatio injusta.
 INVASIVE, *adj.*, irruens, impetum faciens.
 INVECTIVE, *n.*, oratio oburgatoria, convictum, probrum.
 INVEIGH AGAINST, TO, *v. t.*, invehi in aliquem, insectare or increpare aliquem; maledictis aliquem lacessere.
 INVEIGHER, *n.*, qui aliquem maledictis lacessit.
 INVEIGHING, *n.*, insectatio, oburgatio.
 INVEIGLE, TO, *v. t.*, seducere, pellicere, blandis sermone delinire, doli ductore.
 INVEIGLER, *n.*, deceptor.
 INVEIGLING, *n.*, verborum lenocinia, blanditiae.
 INVENT, TO, *v. t.* (*find*), inveniri, reperire; (*device*), excogitare, comminari, eomentiri, fingere.
 INVENTING, INVENTION, *n.*, inventio, excogitatio; (*thing invented*), inventum, res inventa.
 INVENTIVE, *adj.*, ingeniosus.
 INVENTOR, *n.*, inventor, repertor, excogitator; *crafty inventor*, machinator, molitor; *first inventor*, auctor.

IRRELIGION

INVENTORY, *n.*, index; repertorium, inventarium.
 INVERSION, *n.*, inversio.
 INVERT, TO, *v. t.*, invertere.
 INVEST ONE WITH, TO, *v. t.*, possessionem dare alicui; *to invest with an office*, inaugurare, in munere constituere; (*bestige*), obsidione cingere or premere, circumaidere; (*cover all over*), circumvestire.
 INVESTIGABLE, *adj.*, quod investigari potest.
 INVESTIGATE, TO, *v. t.*, investigare, indagare.
 INVESTIGATION, *n.*, investigatio, indagatio.
 INVESTING, INVESTITURE, *n.*, ritus inaugurationis.
 INVETERACY, *n.*, inveteratio.
 INVETERATE, *adj.*, inveteratus; *to grow inveterate*, inveterascere.
 INVIDIOUS, *adj.*, invidiosus, invisus, odiosus; infestus, infensus.
 INVIOUSNESS, *n.*, invidia, invidentia.
 INVIGORATE, TO, *v. t.*, stimulare, exstimulare; confirmare.
 INVINCIBLE, *adj.*, invictus, inexpugnabilis.
 INVINCIBLENESS, *n.*, vis invicta, animus invictus.
 INVINCIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut vinci nequeat.
 INVIOABLE, *adj.*, inviolatus, sanctus, sacer.
 INVIOABLENESS, *n.*, sanctitas.
 INVIOABLE, *adj.*, inviolatus, sanctus.
 INVISIBILITY, *n.*, condicio invisibilis.
 INVISIBLE, *adj.*, invisibilis.
 INVITATION, *n.*, invitatio, vocatio, vocatus.
 INVITE, TO, *v. t.*, invitare, vocare.
 INVITE, *n.*, invitator.
 INVITING, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis; blandus, illecebrosus.
 INVOCATION, *n.*, precatio, imploratio.
 INVOICE, *n.*, mercuri index or catalogus.
 INVOKE, TO, *v. t.*, invocare, implorare; *ciere*.
 INVOLUNTARILY, *adv.*, fortuito, casu; præter voluntatem.
 INVOLUNTARY, *adj.*, fortuitus.
 INVOLUTION, *n.*, involutio.
 INVOLVE, TO, *v. t.*, involvere, implicare.
 INVULNERABLE, *adj.*, invulnerabilis.
 INWARD, *adj.*, internus, intestinus; *most inward*, intimus.
 INWARD, INWARDS, INWARDLY, *adv.*, intus, intrinsecus, introrsum, introrsus.
 INWARDS, *n.*, *pl.*, exta, intestina.
 INWRAP, TO, *v. t.*, implicare, circumplicare, involvere.
 INWRAPPING, *n.*, involutio.
 INWREATHIE OR ENWREATHIE, TO, *v. t.*, circumcingere.
 IONIAN, IONIC, *adj.*, Ionicus.
 IRASCIBLE, *adj.*, iracundus, in iram pronus.
 IRE, *n.*, ira, iracundia.
 IREFUL, *adj.*, iratus; iracundus.
 IRIS, *n.*, iris, arcus celestis.
 IRKSOME, *adj.*, (*displeasing*), gravis, acerbus; (*tedious*), molestus.
 IRKSOMENESS, *n.*, tedium.
 IRON, *n.*, ferrum; *of iron*, ferreus; *iron tool*, ferramentum; *tipped with iron*, ferratus.
 IRON, TO, *v. t.* (*smooth*), lintea ferramento lavigare.
 IRONED, *adj.* (*fettered*), vinculis constrictus.
 IRONICAL, *adj.*, ironicus.
 IRONY, *n.*, ironia.
 IRRADIATE, TO, *v. t.*, irradiare, luce colles-trare.
 IRRADIATION, *n.*, radiatio.
 IRRATIONAL, *adj.*, (*without reason*), rationis expert, ratione carens; irrationalis; (*unreasonable*), iniquus, injustus.
 IRRECLAIMABLE, *adj.*, qui revocari non potest.
 IRRECONCILABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
 IRRECOVERABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.
 IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.*, prorsus, penitus, omnino.
 IRREFRAGABLE, *adj.*, quod frangi non potest, firmissimum.
 IRREFRAGABLY, *adv.*, sine controversia.
 IRREGULAR, *adj.*, enormis, abnormis; non constans; (*in grammar*), anormalis; (*in attendance*), infrequens.
 IRREGULARITY, *n.*, enormitas; anomalia.
 IRRELIGION, *n.*, impietas.

IRRELIGIOUS, *adj.*, impius erga Deum, religionis negligens; scelestus.

IRREMEDIABLE, *adj.*, insanabilis.

IRREMEDIABLY, *adv.*, ita ut sanari nequeat.

IRREPARABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.

IRREPARABLY, *adv.*, penitus, funditus; sic ut reparari nequeat.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, **IRREPROACHABLE**, **IRREPROVABLE**, *adj.*, non reprehendus, non vituperandus.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, *adv.*, sine culpa or vitio.

IRREPROACHABLENESS, *n.*, summa probitas, sanctitas.

IRRESISTIBLE, *adj.*, cui nulla vi resisti potest.

IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut resisti non possit.

IRRESOLUTE, *adj.*, dubius, inconstans.

IRRESOLUTION, *n.*, dubitatio, inconstantia.

IRRETRIEVABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.

IRRETRIEVABLY, *adv.*, penitus, funditus.

IRREVERENCE, *n.*, irreverentia.

IRREVERENT, *adj.*, irreverendus.

IRREVERENTLY, *adv.*, parum reverenter.

IRREVERSIBLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.

IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.*, sine mutatione.

IRREVOCABLE, *adj.*, irrevocabilis.

IRREVOCABLY, *adv.*, in perpetuum.

IRRIGATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, irrigare.

IRRIGATION, *n.*, irrigatio.

IRRITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, irritare, exasperare, incendere.

IRRITATION, *n.*, irritatio.

ISINGLASS, *n.*, ichthyocola.

ISLAND, **ISLE**, *n.*, insula.

ISLANDER, *n.*, insulanus, insulae incola.

ISOLATED, *adj.*, solus, solitarius.

ISSUE, *n.*, exitus; eventus; (*offspring*), liberi, stirps, progenies; (*sore*), ulcus; (*spring*), scaturigo.

ISSUE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*sally out*), crumpere; (*go out*), egredi, exire, exsilire; (*turn out*), exitum habere, evadere; (*result from*), manare, emanare, existere; (*come forth*), emergere; (*dart forth*), emicare; (2) *v. t.*, to issue money, pecuniam erogare; to issue a proclamation, edictum publicare.

ISSUELESS, *adj.*, liberis carens; orbus liberis.

ISSUING, *n.*, fluxio, emanatio.

ISTHMUS, *n.*, isthmus.

IT, *pron.*, id; *it is I*, ego sum; *its*, ejus, illius; *itself*, ipsum; *sui*; *of itself*, per se.

ITCH, *n.*, scabies.

ITCH, *TO*, *v. i.*, prurire.

ITCHING, *n.*, pruritus, prurigo.

ITCHY, *adj.*, scabiosus.

ITEM, *n.* (*article*), pars, particula.

ITERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterum dicere.

ITINERANT, *adj.*, iter faciens; vagus.

ITINERARY, *n.*, itinerarium.

IVORY, *n.*, eburnus, of ivory, eburneus; covered with ivory, eboratus.

IVY, *n.*, hederæ, helix; full of ivy, hederosus; of ivy, hederaceus; crowned with ivy, hederatus.

J

JABBER, *TO*, *v. i.*, garrere, blaterare.

JABBERER, *n.*, blatero, garrulus.

JABBERING, *n.*, garrulus.

JACK, *n.*, of a ship, aplustre, vexillum; jack-o'-lantern, ignis fatuus.

JACKAL, *n.*, lupus aureus.

JACKANAPES, *n.*, simia.

JACKDAW, *n.*, monedula.

JACKET, *n.*, sagum, sagulum; tunica; wearing a jacket, tunicatus.

JACK-PUDDING, *n.*, maccus, sannio.

JADE, *n.*, caballus, equus piger; lean jade, jumentum strigosum; old jade, equus emeritus; (worthless woman), mulier nequam.

JADE, *TO*, *v. t.*, fatigare, defatigare, lassare, delassare.

JADISH, *adj.*, meretricius.

JAGGED, **JAGGY**, *adj.*, serratus, dentatus, laciniatus.

JAIL, *n.*, carcer, custodia.

JAIL-BIRD, *n.*, stigmatias, fureifer.

JAILER, *n.*, carceris custos.

JAKES, *n.*, forica, latrina.

JAM, *n.*, bacca conditæ.

JAMBS, *n.*, *pl.* (*of a door*), postes; (*of a chimney*), latera.

JANGLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, altereari, rixari.

JANGLER, *n.*, argutor, litigator; blatero.

JANGLING, *adj.*, absonus, dissonus; *n.*, argutatio, cavillatio, altercatio; garrulitas.

JANUARY, *n.*, (mensis) Januarius.

JAPAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, Japonum more linere, polire.

JAR, *n.*, testa, urceus; (*quarrel*), rixa, jurgium; (*clash*), collisio.

JAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, discrepare, dissonare, discordare; (*shake*), quater, quassare, concutere.

JARGON, *n.*, sermo luconditus.

JASPER, *n.*, jaspis.

JAUNDICE, *n.*, morbus regius; icterus.

JAUNDICED, *adj.*, ictericus.

JAUNT, *TO*, *v. t.*, cursitare, discurrere; vagari.

JAUNT, **JAUNTING**, *n.*, discursus, vagatio; (*journey*), iter.

JAVELIN, *n.*, hasta; jaculum, pilum; little javelin, hastula.

JAW, *n.*, maxilla; of the jaw, maxillaris; jaws, fauces, rictus.

JAY, *n.*, pica glandaria.

JEALOUS, *adj.*, zelotypus, suspiciosus, suspicax.

JEALOUSY, *n.*, zelotypia, suspicio.

JEEB, *TO*, *v. i.*, deridere, illudere, cavillari.

JEEK, *n.*, sanna, dietorium.

JEEKER, *n.*, derisor, irrisor.

JEEKING, *n.*, irrisio.

JEEKINGLY, *adv.*, acerbe.

JEJUNE, *adj.*, jejunus, tenuis.

JEJUNENESS, *n.*, jejunitas, exilitas.

JELLY, *n.*, jus gelatum; coagulum.

JENNET, *n.*, asturco, equus Hispanicus, caballus.

JEOPARD, *TO*, *v. t.*, in discrimen adducere.

JEOPARDING, *n.*, periclitatio.

JEOPARDY, *n.*, discrimen, periculum; with jeopardy, periculose.

JERK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*whip*), verberare, flagellare; (*wince*), calcitrare.

JERK, *n.* (*lash*), verber, letus, plaga; (*sudden spring*), impetus.

JERKIN, *n.*, tunica curta, colobium.

JESSAMINE, *n.*, jasminum; yellow jessamine, polemonium.

JEST, *n.*, locus, dictum ridiculum; factio; little jest, jocular; in jest, per jocum, joco; to crack a jest, locari, joco uti.

JESTER, *n.*, jocular, mimus, derisor; sannio; saucy jester, scurra.

JESTING, *adj.*, jocosus, dicax; *n.*, jocatio, derisio, cavillatio; saucy jesting, scurrilitas; jesting apart, joco amoto, serio.

JESUIT, *n.*, unus e Societate Jeau.

JET, *n.*, geyates; jet of water, aquæ radius.

JETTY, **JET-BLACK**, *adj.*, corvino colore, nigerrimus.

JEW, *n.*, Judæus.

JEWEL, *n.*, gemma; set with jewels, gemmatus.

JEWELLER, *n.*, gemmarius.

JEWISH, *adj.*, Judæus.

JEWS-HARP, *n.*, ferramentum fremens.

JIG, *n.*, tripudium, chorea rustica.

JIG, *TO*, *v. i.*, tripudiare.

JILT, *TO*, *v. t.*, spem amantis ludificare.

JINGLE, *n.*, tintinnus.

JINGLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*clink*), tintinnare.

JOB, *n.*, negotium; good job, res lucrosa.

JOCKEY, *n.*, equis; equorum domitor, venditor.

JOCOSE, *adj.*, jocosus, facetus, festivus.

JOCOSENESS, *n.*, factio.

JOCULAR, *adj.*, jocularis.

JOCULARITY, *n.*, hilaritas.

JOCUND, *adj.*, hilaris, alacer, lætus, jocosus; to be jocund, lætare, gesticare.

JOCUNDNESS, *n.*, hilaritas.

JOG, *n.*, concussio, quassatio; (*pace*), incessus.

JOG, **JOGGLE**, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, agitare, quaterere; (2) *v. t.*, contremiscere; vacillare, subsultare; to jog on, progredi, procedere.

JOGGLING, *n.*, tremor.

JOIN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, adungere, aptare, connectere, conjungere; (*as a joiner*), coassare, coagmentare; to — under, subnectere; to — together, jungere, conjungere, compingere, aggregare; (2) *v. t.*, adjungi, necedere; ocre, coalescere, continuari; to — to, adhaerere; (*be next*), contingere.

JOINER, *n.*, lignarius (faber).
 JOINERY, *n.*, fabrilis opus.
 JOINING, *n.*, junctio, junctura; — *together*, conjunctio; — *of boards*, tabulatio, contiguatio; — *of words*, constructio.
 JOINT, *n.*, articulus, commissura, junctura, compago; — *of the body*, artus; — *in stalks*, geniculum; — *of mutton*, membrum ovillum; *from* — *to* —, articulatus; *of the joints*, articularis; *full of joints*, articulosus; *to put out of* —, luxare; *out of* —, luxatus.
 JOINT, *adj.*, junctus; — *heir*, coheres; — *tenants*, simul tenentes; *with* — *consent*, mutuo assensu.
 JOINTED, *adj.*, geniculatus; tabulatus.
 JOINTLY, *adv.*, junctim, conjunctim, conjuncte; communiter.
 JOINTURE, *n.*, dos.
 JOIST, *n.*, tignum, tigillum.
 JOIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, tigna aptare.
 JOKE, *n.*, jocus.
 JOKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, jocari.
 JOKER, *n.*, jocularior. homo jocosus.
 JOLE OF A FISH, *n.*, pisca fluces or caput.
 JOLLITY, *n.*, lætitia, festivitas.
 JOLLY, *adj.*, festivus, lætus; hilaris.
 JOLT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, concutere, quater; (2) *v. t.*, subsultare.
 JOLT, *n.*, concussio; succussus, subsultus.
 JOLTHEAD, *n.*, stipes, caudex.
 JOLTING, *n.*, concussio.
 JONQUILLE, *n.*, narcissus jonquilla (L.).
 JORDAN, *n.*, malua.
 JUSTLE, *TO*, *v. t.* See JUSTLE, *TO*.
 JOT, *n.*; *not a jot*, nihil, ne minimum quidem.
 JOURNAL, *n.*, acta diurna, ephemeris.
 JOURNALIST, *n.*, qui ephemeridem scribit.
 JOURNEY, *n.*, iter, via, peregrinatio.
 JOURNEY, *TO*, *v. t.*, iter facere.
 JOURNEYMAN, *n.*, mercenarius; operarius.
 JOUST, *n.*, ludus equester, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium.
 JOUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, cum lanceis in equis concurrere.
 JOUSTING, *n.*, cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus; *jousting-place*, locus ubi concursus celebratur.
 JOVIAL, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris.
 JOY, *n.*, gaudium, hilaritas, lætitia; *to wish one joy*, gratulari, congratulari.
 JOY, *TO*, *v. t.*, gaudere, lætari.
 JOYFUL, JOYOUS, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris; jucundus; lætabilis; *to be joyful*, lætari.
 JOYFULNESS, *n.*, hilaritas, lætitia, gaudium.
 JOYLESS, *adj.*, illætabilis, tristis.
 JUBILANT, *adj.*, lætus, lætitia exsultans; jubilans, triumphans.
 JUBILEE, *n.*, ingens lætitia; festi dies lætissimus; *jubilee-year*, annus jubileus.
 JUDICIAL, *adj.*, judicæus.
 JUDAISM, *n.*, Judaismus.
 JUDGE, *n.*, iudex; arbiter; *figur.*: æstimator, existimator.
 JUDGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ius dicere*, judicare, iudicium edere, sententiam pronunciare; (*suppose*, *think*), existimare, censere, putare, opinari; *to* — *before*, præjudicare; *to* — *between*, dijudicare; *to* — *independently*, suo iudicio uti; *as I judge*, mea sententiâ.
 JUDGING, *n.*, iudicatio, rei cognitio, iudicium.
 JUDGMENT, *n.*, (sententia), sententia, iudicandi facultas, iudicium; (*capacity of judging*), iudicandi facultas, iudicium; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; *in my judgment*, meo iudicio, ut mea fert opinio.
 JUDICATURE, *n.*, iudicium.
 JUDICIAL, JUDICIARY, *adj.*, judicialis, judicarius; forensis.
 JUDICIALLY, *adv.*, more judiciali.
 JUDICIOUS, *adj.*, intelligens, prudens, sapiens.
 JUDICIOUSNESS, *n.*, intelligentia, prudentia, sapientia.
 JUG, *n.*, cantharus, lagena testacea.
 JUGGLE, *n.*, præstigia; fallacia, dolus.
 JUGGLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, præstigias agere.
 JUGGLER, *n.*, præstigator.
 JUGGLING, *adj.*, præstigiolosus.
 JUGULAR, *adj.*, jugularis, ad jugulum pertinens.
 JUICE, *n.*, suocus; virus; sanies; *juice of the poppy*, opium.
 JUICELESS, *adj.*, exsuocus.

JUICINESS, *n.*, succi abundantia.
 JUICY, *adj.*, succosus, succidus, succi plenus.
 JULAP, *n.*, potio dulcis.
 JULY, *n.*, (mensis) Julius; Quintilis.
 JUMBLE, *n.*, (noise), strepitus confusus; (*hodge-podge*), farrago.
 JUMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, (shake), concutere; *to jumble together*, confundere, collidere.
 JUMBLING TOGETHER, *n.*, confusio.
 JUMP, *TO*, *v. t.*, saltare, saltare, subsaltare; *to* — *over*, transulare, transilire; *to* — *open*, assultare; *to* — *down*, decilire.
 JUMP, *n.*, saltus, subsaltus.
 JUMPER, *n.*, saltator.
 JUMPING, *n.*, saltatio, saltatus.
 JUNCTION, *n.*, junctura.
 JUNCTURE, *n.*, junctura, commissura; *fracture of affairs*, rerum condicio.
 JUNE, *n.*, (mensis) Junius.
 JUNIOR, *adj.*, junior, minor natu.
 JUNIPER-TREE, *n.*, juniperus.
 JUNKET, *TO*, *v. t.*, comissari; *opipare* epulari.
 JUNKETS, *n.*, pl., bellaria.
 JUNKETING, *n.*, comissatio, gulæ indulgentia.
 JUNT, *n.*, globus; factio.
 JURIDICAL, *adj.*, juridicus.
 JURISDICTION, *n.*, jurisdictio.
 JURISPRUDENCE, *n.*, jurisprudentia.
 JUROR, JURYMAN, *n.*, jurator, jurator.
 JURY, *n.*, (homines) jurati, iudices.
 JUST, *adj.*, justus, æquus, rectus; *adv.*, omnino; *just as many*, totidem; *just now*, modo, jam primum; *just born*, recens natus; *just as*, *just so*, haud aliter, haud secus.
 JUSTICE, *n.*, justitia, æquitas, ius; (*punishment*), supplicium; (*judge*), iudex; *chief justice*, iudicum princeps.
 JUSTIFIABLE, *adj.*, quod defendi potest.
 JUSTIFICATION, *n.*, (clearing from blame), purgatio, criminis depulsio; (*proving*), probatio, comprobatio; *justification by witness*, testificatio; (*in dirtiness*), hominis reditus in gratiam cum Deo.
 JUSTIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, (clear from blame), purgare, culpam liberare, innocentem pronunciare; (*prove*), probare, approbare; *evincere*; *to justify one's self*, se purgare, culpam a se amovere; *to justify by witness*, testibus comprobare.
 JUSTLE, JUSTLING, *n.*, conflictus.
 JUSTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, confingere, trudere, impellere; *to justle with the elbow*, cubito pellere.
 JUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, prominere, exstare.
 JUVENILE, *adj.*, juvenilis.
 JUVENILITY, *n.*, ardor juvenilis, robor juvenile.

K

KALENDAR, *n.*, kalendarium.
 KALENDS, *n.*, pl., kalende.
 KEEL, *n.*, carina; *like a keel*, carinatus.
 KEEN, *adj.*, (sharp), acutus; (*pungent*), acer, aculeatus, mordax; (*eager*), ardens, fervidus.
 KEENNESS, *n.*, acrimonia; *keenness of expression*, asperitas or acerbitas verborum.
 KEEP, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, (hold, preserve), tenere, servare, aservare, reservare; *custodire*; *to keep back*, sistere, detinere, continere; (*defend*), defendere, tueri; *to keep down*, deprimere, suppressere; (*hinder from*), prohibere; *to keep in*, continere; (*hunger*), alere, bere, arceri; *to keep low*, affligere; *to keep close*, nutrire, sustentare; *to keep off*, depellere, distingere; *to keep out*, dispellere; *to keep to one's self*, sibi retinere; *to keep under*, suppressere, compescere; *to keep in prison*, servare in vinculis; *to keep close*, occultare; *celare*; (2) *v. t.*, (dwell), habitare, morari, commorari; *to keep from*, se abstinere; (*last*), durare, manere; *to keep out of doors*, se foris continere; *to keep within bounds*, intra fines consistere, modum tenere.
 KEEPER, *n.*, custos.
 KEEPING, *n.*, conservatio, custodia; — *back*, depulsio; — *down*, suppressio; — *in or under*, cohibitio, inhibito.
 KEG, *n.*, doliolum, seria, orca.
 KELP, *n.*, sal chemicus ex alga marina.
 KEN, *n.*, within ken, in conspectu.
 KENNEL, *n.*, canalis, cloaca; *dog-kennel*, tugurium caninum; *kennel of hounds*, canum gregem.

- KERCHIEF**, *n.*, capital; (*veil*), *rica*; *handkerchief*, sudarium, mucellum.
- KERMES**, *n.*, coccum.
- KERNEL**, *n.*, nucleus.
- KERNEL**, *n.*, medulla; *hard kernel of a berry*, or (*gen. ossis*), lignum; (*corn*), granum;
- KERSEY**, *n.*, pannus rarus or levidensis.
- KESTREL**, *n.*, tinunculus.
- KETTL**, *n.*, navicula, navigiolium.
- KETTLE**, *n.*, ahenum, lebes; *great kettle*, caldarium; *little kettle*, cuculus.
- KETTLE-DRUM**, *n.*, tympanum equestre.
- KEY**, *n.*, clavis; *key in music*, clavis; *the keys of an organ*, pinnae; *key clog*, tizillum clavi affixum; *key hole*, foramen clavis; *small key*, clavícula; *key stone*, cuneus.
- KIBE**, *n.*, pernio; *little kibe*, pernilunculus.
- KICK**, *TO*, *v. t.*, calcitrare, calce ferire; *to kick backwards*, recalcitrare.
- KICK**, *n.*, lotus calcis or pedis.
- KICKER**, *n.*, calcitrator; *equis calcitrator*.
- KICKING**, *n.*, calcitratus.
- KICKSHAW**, *n.*, res ridicula.
- KID**, *n.*, hædus; *capella*; *young kid*, hædulus; *hædillus*; *of a kid*, hælinus.
- KID**, *TO*, *v. t.*, hædum parere.
- KIDDING**, *n.*, hædorum paratio.
- KIDNAP**, *TO*, *v. t.*, furto tollere, plagio abducere.
- KIDNAPPER**, *n.*, plagiarius.
- KIDNEY**, *n.*, ren; *of the kidneys*, ad renes pertinet; *kidney-bean*, fasciulus; *kidney-retch*, anthylus.
- KILDERKIN**, *n.*, dolium.
- KILL**, *TO*, *v. t.*, occidere, credere, interficere, interminare; *trucidare*; *neare*, enecare, morte afficere; *to kill one's self*, mortem sibi consciscere; *to kill for sacrifice*, mactare.
- KILLER**, *n.*, occisor, interfector, percussor; — *of his brother*, fratricida; — *of a man*, homicida; — *of parents*, parricida; — *of a tyrant*, tyrannicida.
- KILLING**, *n.*, occisio, trucidatio, interemptio, sacrificium, mactatio.
- KILN**, *n.*, fornax.
- KIMBO**, *TO*, *go with arms a-kimbo*, subnixis alis incedere.
- KIN**, *adj.*, *by blood*, consanguineus, cognatus; *by marriage*, affinis; *n.*, consanguinitas, affinitas.
- KIND**, *n.*, (*sex*), *sexus*; (*sort*), *genus*, *species*; — *of soil*, *soli natura* or *ingulium*; *of what* — *of a small*, *quallis*; *of this* — *of that* — *of a small*, *illiusmodi*; *talis*; *of all kinds*, *omnis* *of another* — *of the same* — *of all kinds*, *omnis* *of another* — *diversi generis*, *dissimilis*.
- KIND**, *adj.*, (*benevolent*), *benignus*, *humanus*, *benevolus*; *comis*; (*favorable*), *amulus*, *propitius*.
- KINDLE**, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, accendere, incendere, succedere, inflammare; *to kindle a fire*, *ignem per*, accendi, incendii, exardescere; (2) *v. t.*, *ignem concipere*.
- KINDLING**, *n.*, incensio.
- KINDNESS**, *n.*, (*benevolence*), *benignitas*, *humanitas*, *beneficium*, *meritum*; (*good will*), *favor*, *amor*, *gratia*; (*gratefulness*), *gratus animus*.
- KINDRED**, *adj.*, *propinquus*, *affinis*; *similis*; *n.*, *propinquitas*, *necessitudo*, *finitimitas*; *cognatio*, *agnatio*; (*kinsfolk*), *propinquus*, *proximus*; *consanguineus*, *cognatus*; *affinis*.
- KING**, *n.*, *rex*; *king-at-arms*, *setialis*, *pater patrum*, *rex armorum*.
- KINGCRAFT**, *n.*, *ars regnandi*.
- KINGDOM**, *n.*, *regnum*.
- KINGFISHER**, *n.*, *alcedo*.
- KINGLY**, *adj.*, *regalis*, *regius*.
- KINSFOLK**, *n.*, *propinquus*, *consanguineus*; *cognatus*.
- KINSMAN**, *n.*, *propinquus*, *consanguineus*, *cognatus*.
- KINSWOMAN**, *n.*, *propinqua*, *consanguinea*, *cognata*.
- KIRTLE**, *n.*, *supparum*.
- KISS**, *n.*, *osculum*, *suavium*, *basium*; *little kiss*, *suavulum*, *basilium*.
- KISS**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *osculari*, *deosculari*, *basiare*, *suavari*, *osculum dare*.
- KISSER**, *n.*, *osculator*, *basilator*.
- KISSING**, *n.*, *osculatio*, *basilatio*.
- KIT**, *n.*, (*milk-pail*), *muletrale*, *muletra*; (*iddle*), *parva viola*.
- KITCHEN**, *n.*, *culina*, *coquina*; *of the kitchen*, *coquinaris*, *culinarius*; *kitchen-garden*, *hortus olerarius*.
- KITE**, *n.*, *milvus*; *of a kite*, *milvinus*.
- KITTEN**, *n.*, *catulus felis*.
- KITTEN**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *catulos parere*.
- KNACK**, *n.*, *habitus*, *ars*, *usus*, *facultas*, *ingenium ad aliquid aptum*.
- KNAPSACK**, *n.*, *pera*.
- KNAVE**, *n.*, *tuber*.
- KNAVE**, *n.*, *homo infamis*; *perfidus*, *fraudator*; *nebulosus*; *arrant* — *purus putus nebulosus*; — *at cards*, *miles*, *eques*; *crafty* — *veterator*; *to play the* — *veteratofic agere*.
- KNAVEY**, *n.*, *fraus*, *dolus*; *fallacia*.
- KNAVISH**, *adj.*, *improbus*, *pravus*, *seclustus*, *malitiosus*; *fraudulentus*, *dolosus*.
- KNAVISHNESS**, *n.*, *nequitia*, *seclus*, *improbitas*, *fraus*, *dolus*.
- KNEAD**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *subligere*, *depsere*.
- KNEADING**, *n.*, *subactio*.
- KNEADING-TROUGH**, *n.*, *magis*.
- KNEE**, *n.*, *genu*; *on his knees*, *flexis genibus*; *knees*, *in genua procumbere*; *to fall upon one's knee*, *pan*, *patella*.
- KNEEL**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *genibus niti* or *nixum esse*; *to kneel down*, *in genua procumbere*.
- KNEEL**, *n.*, *campana funebria*.
- KNICK-KNACKS**, *n.*, *pl.*, *crepundia*; *nugæ*; — *cutellus*; *cut-purse* — *sica*; *pruning* — *fulx*; *a* — *cultratus*; *edged like a* — *cutellatus*.
- KNIGHT**, *n.*, *eques*; — *errant*, *eques errans*; — *of the Garter*, *eques ordinis Periscelidis adscriptus*; — *of a* — *equestria*.
- KNIGHT**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *in ordinem equestrem recipere*.
- KNIGHTHOOD**, *n.*, *dignitas equestris*.
- KNIGHTLY**, *adj.*, *quod equitem decet*.
- KNIT**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *acubus texere*; (*tie*), *stringere*, *adstringere*, *ligare*; *to knit in*, *innectere*; *to* — *unto*, *annectere*; *to* — *under*, *subnectere*; *to* — *KNITTER*, *n.*, *qui* or *quæ acubus textit*.
- KNITTING**, *n.*, *textus*; *knitting together*, *connexio*, *connexus*.
- KNOB**, *n.*, *tuber*, *nodus*; *bullæ*.
- KNOBED**, **KNOBBY**, *adj.*, *bullatus*, *nodis distinctus*, *torosus*, *asper*.
- KNOBBISS**, *n.*, *asperitas*.
- KNOCK**, *n.*, *pulsus*; *percussio*; *ictus*; *collisio*.
- KNOCK**, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*thump*), *pulsare*, *tundere*, *contundere*; (*strike*), *ferire*, *percutere*; *to* — *against*, *in*, *perfringere*; *to* — *down*, *prosternere*; *to* — *out*, *excutere*; *to* — *off* (*break*), *frangere*; *to* — *door*, *fores pulsare*.
- KNOCKER**, *n.*, *qui pulsant*; *pulsans*; *knocker of a door*, *malleus*.
- KNOCKING**, *n.*, *pulsatio*; *knocking together*, *collisio*.
- KNOLL BELLS**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *campanas pulsare*.
- KNOLL**, *n.*, *colliculus*.
- KNOT**, *n.*, *nodus*, *nexus*; *little* — *nodulus*; (*puzzle*), *nodus*, *difficultas*; — *of a stalk*, *nodus*, *articulus*, *geniculum*; — *of rogues*, *flagitiosorum grex*; — *of people*, *circulus*.
- KNOT**, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*make knots*), *nodare*; (*get into knots*), *implicari*.
- KNOTTED**, *adj.*, *nodatus*, *in nodos collectus*; (*as hair*), *implexus*.
- KNOTTINESS**, *n.*, (*difficulty*), *difficultas*; (*unevenness*), *asperitas*.
- KNOTTY**, *adj.*, *nodosus*.
- KNOW**, *TO*, *v. t.*, *novisse*, *cognovisse*, *cognitum habere*; *scire*, *non necesse*, *non ignorare*; *didicisse*; *tenere*, *intelligere*; *to come to* — *noscere*, *cognoscere*; *to* — *discere*; *resciscere*; *to* — *not*, *ignorare*, *nec recognoscere*, *agnoscere*; *to* — *again*, *novitate*, *discernere*, *internoscere*; *to* — *beside*, *discriminare*, *prænoscere*; *to* — *certainly*, *peroscere*, *exploratum habere*; *to* — *make one* — *ostendere*, *commonstrare*, *commonefacere*; *to let one* — *certainiorem facere*; *to* — *well*, *callere*, *intelligere*.

KNOWING, *adj.*, gnarus, sciens; callidus, prudens.

KNOWING, *n.*, cognitio.

KNOWINGLY, *adv.*, scienter; *very knowingly*, persciter.

KNOWLEDGE, *n.* (*acquaintance*), notitia; (*skill*), peritia, scientia; cognitio, experientia; (*understanding*), intelligentia, intellectus, perceptio, comprehensio; (*learning*), eruditio, doctrina; — *of the law*, jurisprudentia: *sure* —, perspicientia; *want of* —, incientia, imperitia.

KNOWN, *adj.*, notus, cognitus, compertus; *well* —, perognitus, perspectus; *to make* —, patefacere, manifestum facere; *enunciare*, evulgare; *to come to be* —, enotescere, innotescere.

KNUCKLES, *n.*, *pl.*, condyli.

KNUR, KNUKL, *n.*, nodus, tuber; *full of knurs*, nodosus.

KORAN, *n.*, Coranus.

L

LABEL, *n.*, titulus, pittance; *appendix*.
LABIAL, *adj.*, labialis; *labial consonant*, littera laborum.

LABORATORY, *n.*, officina.

LABORIOUS, *adj.* (*painstaking*), laboriosus, industrius, sedulus, impiger; (*toilsome*), laboriosus, arduus, operosus.

LABOR, *n.*, labor, industria, virium contentio, opera; opus; (*child-bearing*), partus, puerperium; *painful labors*, ærumne.

LABOR, TO, *v. t.* (*take pains*), laborare, operari; moliri; nervos contendere; (*endeavor*), niti, eniti; *to* — *against*, reniti, obniti; *to* — *earnestly*, summa ope niti, sudare, desudare; *to* — *with child*, parturire; *to* — *for*, operam dare alicui rei; *to* — *in vain*, nihil agere, nihil promovere; *to* — *under difficulties*, angustis premi; *to* — *for hire*, operam suam locare.

LABORED, *adj.*, laboratus, elaboratus; *not labored*, illaboratus.

LABORER, *n.*, operarius; *pl.*, opere; *hired laborer*, mercenarius; *fellows-laborer*, socius operum.

LABORING, *n.*, labor, elaboratio; nisus, conatus, conamen; *laboring for an office*, ambitus.

LABYRINTH, *n.*, labyrinthus; *figur.*: difficultates summe; *of a labyrinth*, labyrinthæus.

LACE, *n.* (*string*), lina, funiculus; (*stuff*), texta reticulata, opus reticulatum or denticulatum; (*border*), limbus.

LACE, TO, *v. t.* (*edge with lace*), prætexere; (*fasten with a lace*), adstringere, constringere; *to lace one's self*, pectus vincire.

LACERATE, TO, *v. t.*, lacere, dilacerare.

LACERATION, *n.*, laceratio.

LACHRYMAL, *adj.*, lacrimas generans.

LACHRYMARY, *adj.*, lacrimas continens.

LACHRYMOSE, *adj.*, lacrimosus.

LACK, *n.* (*want*), indigentia, inopia, penuria; egestas, vacuitas; (*defect*), defectus.

LACK, TO, *v. t.*, carere, egere, indigere; (*to be wanting*), deficere, deesse.

LACKER, *n.*, laca.

LACKER, TO, *v. t.*, laccā obducere.

LACKEY, *n.*, cursor, pedisequus; a pedibus (servus).

LACKLUSTRE EYES, oculi inertes.

LACONIC, *adj.*, Laconicus.

LACREAL, LACTEOUS, *adj.*, lacteus.

LAD, *n.*, puer; *little lad*, puerulus.

LADDER, *n.*, scalæ; *little ladder*, scalæ portabiles; *ship-ladder*, pons.

LADDE, TO, *v. t.*, onerare, onus imponere; *to lade out*, deplere.

LADING, *n.*, onus; a bill of lading, synggrapha rerum vecturam.

LADLE, *n.*, trulla, cochlear; *ladle of a wheel*, plina.

LADY, *n.*, femina nobilis; *young lady*, virgo nobilis.

LAG, TO, *v. t.*, tardare, tergiversari.

LAGGING, *n.*, tergiversatio.

LAIR, *n.*, cubile, lustrum, latibulum.

LAITY, *n.*, laici.

LAKE, *n.*, lacus, palus, stagnum.

LAMB, *n.*, agnus, agna; *little lamb*, lambkins,

agnellus; *of a lamb*, agnulus; *lamb's flesh*, (caro) agnina.

LAMENT, *adj.*, lambens.

LAME, *adj.*, debilis, claudus, mancus; *membris captus*; pedibus æger; *lame with age*, decrepitus; *to be lame*, claudicare.

LAME, TO, *v. t.*, debilitare, debilem facere, claudum or mancum facere.

LAMELY, *adv.* (*unskilfully*), imperite, inconcinne.

LAMENESS, *n.*, debilitas; clauditas.

LAMENT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, lamentari, plorare, flere, lugere; (2) *v. t.*, lamentari, deflere, deplorare, lugere, gemere.

LAMENTABLE, *adj.*, lamentabilis, plorabilis, flebilis, lugubris, luctuosus.

LAMENTATION, *n.*, lamentatio, ejulatio, deploratio; *lamentation at funerals*, planctus; *ænia*; *full of lamentation*, gembundus.

LAMENTER, *n.*, plorator.

LAMING, *n.*, debilitatio.

LAMMAS, *n.*, calendæ Sextiles; *at latter Lammas*, ad calendæ Græcas.

LAMP, *n.*, lucerna; *lamp bearer*, lychnuchus.

LAMPOON, *n.*, carmen probrosum; libellus famosus.

LAMPOON ONE, TO, *v. t.*, carmen probrosum facere in aliquem; aliquem scriptis probacibus diffamare.

LAMPOONER, *n.*, libelli or carminis famosi scriptor.

LAMPREY, *n.*, muræna fluviatilis.

LANCE, *n.*, lancea, hasta.

LANCE, TO, *v. t.* (*of a surgeon*), secare, incidere; scarificare.

LANCER, *n.*, miles hastatus.

LANCET, *n.*, scalpulum.

LAND, *n.*, terra; *dry land*, aridum; *marin land*, (terra) continens; (*country, region*), terra, regio; (*arable land*), ager, solum, rura; *ploughed land*, arvum; *by* —, terra, terrestri itinere; *of the* —, terrester, pedester; *native* —, patria; *relating to* —, agrarius; *to till* —, agrum colere; *gruving on the* —, agrestis; *lands*, fundi, prædia.

LAND, TO, (1) *v. t.*, appellere, e navi exire; *navem ad terram applicare*; (2) *v. t.*, exponere in terram, or in litore.

LANDED, *adj.*, (*rich in lands*), agris dives.

LANDHOLDER, *n.*, dominus fundi or prædii; agrorum possessor.

LANDING, *n.*, appulus litoris; exscensio, egressus; *landing-place*, aditus, portus; (*on the stairs*), præncelio.

LANDLADY, *n.* (*of an inn*), copa.

LANDLORD, *n.*, dominus prædii or ædium; (*host*), caupo.

LANDMARK, *n.*, terminus; limes in agro positus; lapia terminalis.

LANDSCAPE, *n.*, regio (in tabula) picta.

LANE, *n.* (*street*), angiportus, angiportum.

LANGUAGE, *n.* (*speech*), lingua, sermo; oratio; (*style*), scribendi or dicendi ratio, stilus; *speelling language*, turgida verba, ampullæ; *fair* —, blanditiæ, verborum lenocinia; *titim of a* —, lingue proprietates, idioma; *ill or rude* —, convicium, maledictum.

LANGUID, *adj.*, languidus, debilis; hebes.

LANGUISH, TO, *v. t.*, languere, marcere, tabere; *to begin to languish*, languescere, marcescere, tabescere.

LANGUISHING, *adj.*, languens, languidus, languescens; languore deficiens.

LANGUOR, *n.*, languor.

LANK, *adj.* (*timber*), flaccidus, mollis; (*slender*), gracilis, macilentus, tenuis.

LANKNESS, *n.* (*timberness*), mollities; (*slenderness*), gracilitas, macies.

LANTERN, *n.*, interna; *dark lantern*, interna secreta; *lantern-bearer*, internarius.

LAP, *n.*, gremium, sinus; (*lappet*), lacinia; *lap of the ear*, auricula.

LAP, TO, *v. t.* (*lick*), lambere, lingere; (*wrap up*), involvere, complicare.

LAPDOG, *n.*, canis qui in gremio foret.

LAPFUL, *n.*, plenum pallium.

LAPIDARY, *n.*, gemmarum sculptor.

LAPPER, *n.* (*licker up*), lambens.

LAPPET, *n.*, lacinia.

LAPPING, *n.* (*licking*), linctus; (*folding*), complicatio, involutio.

- LAPSE**, *n.*, lapsus; delictum; *the lapse of a right, juris amissio.*
LAPSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, labi; amitti.
LARWING, *n.*, purra; triuga vanellus (L.).
LARBOARD, *n.*, latus sinistrum.
LARCENY, *n.*, furtum.
LARCH, *n.*, larix.
LARD, *n.*, lardum, laridum.
LARD, *TO*, *v. t.*, illardare.
LARDER, *n.*, cella penaria or promptuaria.
LARDERER, *n.*, procurator pecui, promus, condus.
LARGE, *adj.*, largus, latus, amplus, capax, spaciosus; *to make* —, amplificare, dilatare; *to be at* scribere, libere vagari; *to write at* —, pluribus verbis.
LARGENESS, *n.*, amplitudo, latitudo, magnitudo; capacitas, largitas.
LARGESS, *n.*, largitio, munificentia, donativum.
LARK, *n.*, alauda; *sea* —, charadrius; *cupped* —, cawita; *meadow* —, alauda silvestris; *tit* —, alauda pratensis; *wood* —, alauda arborea; *sky* —, alauda mulceus cœtera cantu; *lark's spur*, delphinium.
LASCIVIOUS, *adj.*, libidinosus, impudicus; (soft), lascivus, mollis, delicatus; *lascivious toying*, impudicitia, petulantia.
LASCIVIOUSNESS, *n.*, libido, impetus libidinum; lascivia.
LASH, *n.* (*stripe*), verber, plaga, flagrum; (*cheat*), vibex; (*thong*), flagellum, lorum.
LASH, *TO*, *v. t.*, flagellare, verberare; cædere, concidero.
LASHIER, *n.*, verberator.
LASHING, *n.*, verberatio.
LASS, *n.*, puella, virgo; *young lass*, puellula, virgunculula.
LASSITUDE, *n.*, lassitudo.
LAST, **LATEST**, *adj.*, ultimus, extremus, postremus, supremus, novissimus; *adj.*, novissime, proxime, postremum; *at last*, novissime tandem; *last of all*, denique, postremo, tandem, demum.
LAST, *n.*, calcei forma; erepida; *last of herrings*, decem millia harengarum; *last of hiles*, duodecies duodecim terga.
LAST, *TO*, *v. t.*, durare, perdurare, permanere.
LASTING, *adj.*, firmus, stabilis, diutinus, durans or manens; — *all night*, pernox; — *all day*, perdius; — *forever*, sempiternus; *n.*, duratio, continuatio.
LATCH, *n.*, ansa.
LATCH THE DOOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, ansâ ostium claudere.
LATCHET, *n.*, habena, corrigia.
LATE, *adj.*, serus, tardus; (*recent*), recens, nuperus; *adv.*, sero, tarde.
LATED, *adj.*, nocte oppressus.
LATELY, *adv.*, nuper, modo, paulo ante; *more lately*, recentiore memoria; *very lately*, nuperrime.
LATENESS, *n.*, tarditas.
LATENT, *adj.*, occultus.
LATERAL, *adj.*, lateralis, laterarius.
LATERALLY, *adv.*, a latere.
LATH, *n.*, assula.
LATH, *TO*, *v. t.*, assulis subternere.
LATHE, *n.*, machina tornatorum.
LATHER, *n.*, aqua saponatæ spuma.
LATHER, *TO*, *v. t.*, saponem illinere.
LATHIN, *adj.*, Latinus; *n.*, sermo Latinus, lingua Latina; *in* —, Latine; *to speak* —, Latine loqui; *to monem* vertere, in Latine reddere, in Latinum (sermonem) vertere.
LATINIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, Latine reddere.
LATINISM, *n.*, Latina locutio.
LATINIST, *n.*, Latini sermonis peritus.
LATINITY, *n.*, Latinitas.
LATITUDE, *n.* (*breadth*), latitudo; (*liberty*), licentia.
LATITUDINARIAN, *n.*, qui fines fidei non observat.
LATTEN, *n.*, orichalcum.
LATTER, *adj.*, posterior; *latter crop*, messis secunda.
LATTICE, *n.*, clathri, transenna; *lattice-window*, fenestra clathrata.
LATTICE, *TO*, *v. t.*, clathrare.
LAUD, *TO*, *v. t.*, laudare, celebrare, laudibus efferre.
LAUDABLE, *adj.*, laudabilis, laudandus, laudem dignus.
- LAUDABLENESS**, *n.*, laus, decus.
LAUDATORY, *adj.*, laudativus.
LAUGH, *TO*, *v. t.*, ridere, risum edere; *to* — at, arridere; deridere, irridere, obridere; *to* — aloud, cachinnari; *to* — to scorn, deridere, irrisui or pro deridiculo habere.
LAUGHABLE, *adj.*, ridiculus, ridendus; deridiculus.
LAUGHER, *n.*, risor; *laughter at*, derisor, irrisor.
LAUGHING, **LAUGH**, **LAUGHTER**, *n.*, risus; *great* —, cachinnatio; *to fall a* —, risum tollere; — *at*, irrisus, derisus.
LAUGHING-STOCK, *n.*, ludibrium, deridiculum.
LAUNCH, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, a ship, navem deducere, navem mari committere; (2) *v. i.*, abire.
LAUNCHING OF A SHIP, navis deductio.
LAUNDRESS, *n.*, mulier quæ lintea lavat.
LAUNDRY, *n.*, ædificium lintes lavandis.
LAUREATE, *adj.*, laureatus.
LAUREL, *n.*, laurus; *branch of* —, laurus, laurea; *wreath of* —, corona laurea; *small wreath of* laurinus; — *grove*, lauretum; *of* —, laureus, laureus; *crowned with* —, laurentus.
LAVA, *n.* (*liquid*), massa ardens, saxa liquefacta; (*dry*), massa sulphurea.
LAVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*wash*), lavare; (*lade*), capulare, exhaurire.
LAVENDER, *n.*, lavendula, nardus.
LAYER, *n.* (*washing-tub*), labrum; *small layer*, pollubrum.
LAVISH, *adj.*, profusus, prodigus; *to be too lavish with the tongue*, nimis libere loqui.
LAVISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, profundero, prodigere; *lavished away*, profuse consumptus.
LAVISINESS, *n.*, profusio, prodigentia.
LAW, *n.*, lex; (*right*), jus; *civil* —, jus civile; — *of arms*, jus canonicum; *statute* —, leges scriptæ; — *of nature*, jus naturale; — *of nations*, jus gentium; *to follow the* —, legibus operam dare, causas agere; *of law*, judicialis, juridicus, legalis.
LAWFUL, *adj.*, legitimus, justus; æquus; *licitus*; *it is lawful*, licet, fas est, æquum est.
LAWFULLY, *adv.*, ex lege, jure, licite, legitime.
LAWFULNESS, *n.*, jus, fas.
LAWLESS, *adj.*, exlex.
LAWLESSLY, *adv.*, illicite, injuste.
LAWN, *n.*, sinton, carbasus; *of lawn*, carbasus, carbasinus; (*glade*), saltus, planities inculta.
LAWYER, *n.*, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum actor, causidicus.
LAX, *adj.* (*loose*), laxus; (*careless*), segnis, ignavus, socors.
LAXATIVE, *adj.*, catharticus; *laxatives*, *n.*, detractones.
LAXITY, **LAXNESS**, *n.*, laxitas; *laziness of morals*, mores corrupti.
LAY, *n.* (*song*), cantilena, cantio, cantus; (*lyman*), laicus.
LAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, ponere; *to* — about, circumponere; *to* — abroad, expandere, explicare; *to* — against, opponere, objicere; *to* — along, prosternere, abjicere; *to* — aside, seponere, ponere, omitttere; loco movere; ablegare; *to* — before, deferre, referre; *to* — between, interjicere, interponere; — *by*, seponere; rejicere; omitttere; *to* — down, deponere, demittere; sternere; *to* — in, imponere, immittere; *to* — near, apponere; *to* — on, imponere; *to* — over, obducere; *to* — out abroad, explicare; *to* — out, insumere, impendere; *to* — open, patefacere; *to* — to or unto, applicare; *to* — together, conferre, componere; *to* — under, subponere, subjicere; *to* — up, reponere; (*hoard*), condere.
LAYER, *n.* (*graf*), propago; (*stratum*), stratura, tabulatum, corium; *in layers*, tabulatum.
LAYING, *n.*, positio; — *against*, objectus, obiectio; — *aside*, remotio, rejectio, neglectio; — *on*, impositio; — *up in heaps*, accumulatio, conservatio; — *out*, impensa; — *to*, applicatio; — *unto*, adjectio.
LAZAR, *n.*, homo leprosus.
LAZARETTO or **LAZAR-HOUSE**, *n.*, valetudinarium.
LAZINESS, *n.*, pigritia, ignavia, segnitia, socordia.
LAZY, *adj.*, piger, ignavus, otiosus, segnis, socors, iners, desidiosus; *to grow lazy*, torpescere.

LEA, *n.*, plantitas.LEAD, *n.*, plumbum; *black* —, stibium; *red* —, rubrica, minium; *white* —, cerussa; *of* —, plumbus, plumbatus; *full of* —, plumbosus.LEAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, plumbare, plumbo vincire, plumbo obducere.LEAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, ducere: *to* — *about*, circumducere; *to* — *along*, per viam ducere; *to* — *aside*, se-ducere; *divertire*; *to* — *away*, abducere; *to* — *back*, reducere; *to* — *in*, inducere, introducere; *to* — *illiforth*, producere; *to* — *off*, abducere; *to* — *on*, illi-cere, pellicere; *to* — *over*, transducere; *to* — *out*, educere; *to* — *through*, perducere; *to* — *up and down*, ultro citro ducere; *to* — *the way*, præire, præcedere.LEADEN, *adj.*, plumbeus, plumbatus.LEADER, *n.*, dux, ductor; (*commander*), im-parator, dux; — *back*, reductor; — *of a dance*, præstator.LEADING, *adj.*, primus; *a leading man*, princeps, vir primarius; *n.*, ductus, auspicius; *leading about*, circumductio; — *aside*, ductio; — *back*, reductio; — *in*, inductio.LEAF, *n.*, folium; *wine leaf*, pampinus; *leaves*, frons, frondæ; *leaf of paper*, scheda, scida, charta; *leaf of metal*, bractea, lamina; *the leaf of a table*, tabula.LEAFLESS, *adj.*, foliis carens or nudatus, nudus.LEAFY, *adj.*, foliosus, frondosus.LEAGUE, *n.* (*three miles*), leuca; (*confederacy*), foedus; pactum, pactio; *in league*, foederatus, foedere conjunctus.LEAGUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, foedus facere; societatem inire; conspirare.LEAK, *n.*, rima; *to spring a leak*, rimas agere.LEAK, *TO*, *v. t.*, rimosum esse, compagibus aquam accipere.LEAKING, LEAKY, *adj.*, pertusus, rimosus.LEAN, *adj.*, macer, macilentus, gracilis, exilis; aridus, sterilis; *very* —, strigosus, pernacere; *to grow* —, macescere, macre, emacescere, emacrescere; *to make* —, emaciare.LEAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, niti; *to* — *against* or *upon*, inniti; *to* — *forward*, acclinare; *to* — *back*, reclinare; *to* — *over*, prominere; (*stoop*), se demittere; *to* — *to*, propendere; *to* — *towards*, inclinare; *to* — *upon*, recumbere, inniti.LEANLY, *adv.*, jejune.LEANNESS, *n.*, macies, macritas, macritudo, gracilitas.LEAP, *n.*, saltus.LEAP, *TO*, *v. t.*, salire, saltare; *to* — *against*, assilire, assultare; *to* — *away*, absilire; *to* — *back*, resilire; *to* — *down*, desilire; *to* — *in*, insilire; *to* — *forward*, prosilire; *to* — *for joy*, exsultare, gestire; *to* — *off*, desilire; *to* — *often*, saltitare; *to* — *on or upon*, insilire; *to* — *over*, transilire; *to* — *up*, exsilire, subsilire, subsaltare; (*sparkle*), emicare.LEAPER, *n.*, saltator, saltatrix.LEAPING, *n.*, saltatio, saltatus; *leaping for joy*, exultatio.LEAP-YEAR, *n.*, annus diem intercalarem continens.LEARN, *TO*, *v. t.*, discere; cognoscere; apprehendere; *to* — *besides*, addiscere; *to* — *before*, prædiscere; *to* — *by heart*, ediscere, memorie mandare; *to* — *together*, condiscere; *to learn* (*be informed of*), certior fieri.LEARNED, *adj.*, doctus, eruditus, litteratus, doctrinâ instructus.LEARNER, *n.*, discens, discipulus.LEARNING, *n.*, doctrina, eruditio, litteræ; *of learning*, litterarius.LEASE, *n.*, conductio; syngrapha; tempus conductionis.LEASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, elocare, locare.LEASING, *n.*, locatio.LEASH, *n.*, lorum, corrigia; *little leash*, habenula; *leash of hounds*, canum tenio.LEASHED IN, *adj.*, vineulo constructus.LEAST, *adj.*, minimus; *at* —, *at the* —, certe, saltem, ad minimum; *not the* —, *ne* minimum quidem; *not in the* —, *ne* minima quidem ex parte.LEAST, *adv.*, minime.LEATHER, *n.* (*hide or skin*), corium; (*tanned leather*, aluta; (*leather of a sling*, scutale; (*covered with leather*, pellitus).LEATHER, LEATHERN, *adj.*, e corio factus, scorteus; — *bottle*, uter; — *jerkin*, tunica scortea; — *thong*, lorum.LEAVE, *n.*, venia, copia, licentia; libertas, potestas, concessio; *by your* —, pax tua; *to give* —, permittre, concedere; *to beg* —, veniam petere or poscere; *to take* — *of*, vale dicere, valere jubere.LEAVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, relinquere, mittere, omittre; præterire, abjicere; (*for sake*), deserere, destituere, derelinquere, dimittre, desicere; *to leave off*, desinere, desistere, deponere, superadere, omittre, intermittere; *to* — *out*, prætermittre; *to* — *to chance*, destituere; *to* — *to*, committere, mandare; *to* — *off work*, ab opere or labore cessare.LEAVEN, *n.*, fermentum.LEAVEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, fermentare.LEAVENING, *n.*, fermentatio.LECHER, *n.*, scortator, ganeo, mœchus.LECHEROUS, *adj.*, libidinosus, impudicus.LECHERY, *n.*, libido, res veneres.LECTION, *n.*, lectio.LECTURE, *n.*, schola, auditio; prælectio; (*sermon*), oratio sacra; *to read one a lecture*, aliquem verbis castigare.LECTURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, scholam habere de aliqua re; *to lecture a person*, verbum aliquem castigare.LECTURER, *n.*, qui scholas habet, prælector, professor, orator.LEDGE, *n.* (*layer*), stratura, tabulatum; (*projection*), projectura, crepidio.LEDGER, *n.*, codex (accepti et expensi).

LEE OF A SHIP, latus a vento aversum; lee-shore, litus vento expositum.

LEECH, *n.* (*insect*), hiru, sanguisuga; (*physician*), medicus; (*surrier*), veterinarius, hippiatrus.LEEK, *n.*, porrum; *house-leek*, sedum; *of leek*, porraceus.LEER, *n.*, oculi limi or obliqui; (*set look*), vultus fictus or compositus.LEER, *TO*, *v. t.*, oculis limis intueri, transversa tueri.LEERING, *adj.*, limus.LEERINGLY, *adv.*, limis oculis.LEES, *n.*, pl., fax, sedimentum.LEET, *n.*, curia; *leet days*, dies fasti.LEFT, *adj.* (*remaining*), reliquus; (*surviving*), superstes; (*opposite to right*), sinister, laevus; *left hand*, (*manus*) sinistra; *on the left hand*, a sinistra (parte); *towards the left hand*, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus.LEFT-HANDED, *adj.*, scævus.LEG, *n.*, crus; *little* —, crusculum; — *of mutton*, clunio ovilla; — *of a table*, pes mensæ; *of the* —, cruralis, tibialis.LEGACY, *n.*, legatum; *to leave one a legacy*, aliquid alicui legare.LEGAL, *adj.*, legitimus, justus; forensis, judicialis, legalis.LEGALITY, *n.*, ex lege factum.LEGALLY, *adv.*, ex lege, secundum leges.LEGATE, *n.*, legatus, orator.LEGATEE, *n.*, heres imâ cæra, legatarius.LEGATESHIP, *n.*, legatio.LEGEND, *n.* (*tale*), fabula; *legend of a coin*, inscriptio nummo incusa.LEGERDEMAIN, *n.*, ars præstigatoria; præstigia.LEGGED, *adj.*; *bow-legged*, valgus, scambus; *very-legged*, loripes.LEGIBLE, *adj.*, lectu facilis, clarus.LEGIBILITY, *n.*, litteræ clare.LEGIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut legi possit.LEGION, *n.*, legio; numerus ingens, magna vis; *of a legion*, legionarius.LEGISLATION, *n.*, legum datio.LEGISLATIVE, *adj.*, legis ferens.LEGISLATOR, *n.*, legum lator, auctor.LEGISLATURE, *n.*, qui habent potestatem leges ferendi; senatus.LEGITIMACY, *n.*, res legitima; condicio legitima.LEGITIMATE, *adj.*, legitimus.LEISURABLE, *adj.*, otiosus.LEISURE, *n.*, otium; quies; tempus otiosum or vacuum; *at leisure*, vacuus, otiosus; *otiose*, per otium; *to be at leisure*, otiosum esse, otium habere, vacare.LEISURELY, *adv.*, otiose, placide, pedetentim; cunctanter, lente.LEMAN, *n.*, dilectus or amica.

LEMNIAN EARTH, terra Lemnia or sigillata.

LEMON, *n.*, citrus limon (L.); *lemon-tree*, citrus limona.

LEMONADE

LEMONADE, n., aqua limonata.

LEND, TO, v. t., mutuum dare, commodare, utendum dare; to lend at interest, pecuniam alicui credere, pecuniam dare leniori, pecuniam senore collocare.

LENDER, n., commodator, creditor; lender upon interest, fenerator.

LENDING AT INTEREST, feneratio.

LENGTH, n., longitudo; — of a way or journey, via or itineris spatium; — of time, longinquitas, diuturnitas; in —, in longitudine, in longum; at —, tandem, denique, demum; (fully), latius, fufius, extendere; porrigere.

LENGTHENING, n., productio.

LENIENT, LENITIVE, adj., dolorem leniens or mitigans; (gentle), elemens, lenis, mollis. LENITIVE, n., medicamentum dolorem sedans; anodynum; fomentum; levamen.

LENITY, n., lenitas, clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, n., vitrum gibbum.

LENT, n., jejunium annuum; feriae esuriales.

LENTEN, adj., lenis.

LENTIL, n., lens; ervum.

LENTISK-TREE, n., lentiscus.

LEOPARD, n., leopardus.

LEPER, LEPROUS, adj., leprosus, elephantiasis.

LEPROSY, n., lepra, scabies, elephantiasis.

LESS, adj., minor; adv., minus; for less, minus; much less, multo minus, nedum; one half less, dimidio minus.

LESSEE, n., cui pradium mercede locetur.

LESSEN, TO, (1) v. t., minuire, deminuire, imminuire; extenuare, attenuare; curtare; atterere; (2) v. i., decrescere, minui, deminui; attenuari, extenuari.

LESSENING, n., deminutio, imminutio, attenuatio, extenuatio.

LESSON, n. (for a scholar), discenda, dictata, pl., pensum; (precept), preceptum, monitum; (proof), argumentum, documentum.

LEST, conj., ne; lest any person, nequa, nequa; lest anything, nequid; lest by any means, nequa; lest at any time, nequando; lest in any place, neubi.

LET, n. (hinderance), mora, impedimentum; (interruption), interpellatio.

LET, TO, v. t. (hinder), obstat, impedire, retardare; (interrupt), interpellare, interrumpere.

LET, TO, v. t. (suffer), permittere, sinere; to let alone, mittere, omittre, missum facere; to let down, demittere; to let fly, jaculari; to let go, diuturno mittere; to let loose, emittere; to let go, diuturno mittere; to let one know, aliquem certiorare, facere; to let off, mittere, emittere; to let out, emittere; locare, elocare; to let pass or slip, omittre, prætermittre, præterire.

LETHARGIC, adj., lethargicus, veternosus.

LETHARGY, n., lethargus, veternus.

LETTER, n., locutor.

LETTER, n., of the alphabet, littera; (epistle), epistola, littera, tabellæ; capital —, littera uncialis or majuscula; of letters, clementarius; epistolarius; ma; — of appeal, littera appellatorii; — of recommendation, littera commendatitiae; — of recommendation, littera commendatitiae; — of marque, doctus, eruditus.

LETTER, TO, v. t., libri titulum la dorso inscribere or imprimere.

LETTERED, adj., litteratus, litteris inscriptus.

LETTER-CARRIER, n., tabellarius.

LETTING, n., of blood, sanguinis emissio; — down, demissio; — go, dimissio; — out for rent, locatio; — pass, prætermissio; letting (suffering), permissio.

LETTUCE, n., lactuca.

LEVANT, n., oriens, solis ortus.

LEVEE, n., turba mane salutantium.

LEVEL, adj., æquus, planus; level ground, planities.

LEVEL, TO, v. t., æquare, cœquare, exæquare, complanare; to level with the water-level, æquare libræ, libella.

LEVEL, n. (plain), planities; (carpenter's level), libra, libella.

LEVELLER, n., complanator, librorator; qui superforam ferre neccit.

LEVELLING, n., æquatio.

LIEUTENANT

LEVER, n., vectis.

LEVERET, n., lepusculus.

LEVIATHAN, n., draco aquaticus, crocodilus.

LEVITE, n., Levita.

LEVITICAL, adj., Leviticus.

LEVITY, n. (lightness), levitas; (inconstancy), inconstantia.

LEVY, TO, v. t., milites scribere or conscribere; to levy money, vectigal exigere.

LEVY, n. (of soldiers), electus; (of money), exactio.

LEWD, adj. (wicked), flagitiosus, accleratus, improbus, nefarius, nequam; (lustful), impurius, obscenus, impudicus, libidinosus; very lewd, nequissimus; perturpis.

LEWDNESS, n., improbitas, nequitia; impurities, impudicitia, libidines, pl.

LEXICOGRAPHER, n., lexicographus.

LEXICON, n., lexicon.

LIABLE, adj., obligatio.

LIAR, n., homo mendax.

LIBATION, n., libatio.

LIBEL, n. (declaration in law), libellus; (lampoon), libellus famosus, carmen famosum.

LIBEL, TO, v. t., scriptis infamare or maledicere; probroso carmine diffamare.

LIBELLOR, n., famosorum carminum scriptor.

LIBELLOUS, adj., probrosus, famosus.

LIBERAL, adj., liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus; very —, perbenignus; too —, prodigus; — arts, artes liberales or ingenue.

LIBERALITY, n., liberalitas, largitas, benignitas; munificentia.

LIBERATE, TO, v. t., liberare, in libertatem vindicare.

LIBERTINE, n., homo dissolutus.

LIBERTINISM, n., licentia, libidinum intemperantia; vita dissoluta, mores perdit.

LIBERTY, n., libertas; too much —, licentia; (leave), potestas, copia; — of will, liberum arbitrium; at —, liber; to set at —, liberare.

LIBIDINOUS, adj., libidinosus, lascivus, salax, curiosus or perfectus.

LIBRARY, n., bibliotheca.

LICENSE, n., licentia, venia, copia; facultas, potestas; (permit), privilegium, diploma.

LICENSE, TO, v. t., permittere, privilegio munire, diplomate donare.

LICENSING, n., privilegii donatio.

LICENTIA, n., licentia.

LICENTIOUS, adj., dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans, effrenatus.

LICENTIOUSNESS, n., licentia, intemperantia, vita dissoluta.

LICK, n. (blow or stroke), letus, plaga.

LICK, TO, v. t., lingere, lambere; to — about, circumlambere; to — off, delingere; to — out, elingere; (strike), pugno or fuste cadere.

LICKERISH, adj., delicatulus, gulosus; ligulator.

LICKERISHNESS, n., ligurritio, gula, cupiditas.

LICKING, n., linctus, verberatio.

LICORICE, n., glycyrrhiza.

LID, n., operculum; tegumen.

LIE, n. (falsehood), mendacium, commentum; little lie, mendaciumculum.

LIE, TO, v. i., mentiri, ementiri, mendacium dicere.

LIE, TO, v. i. (down), jacere, cubare; situm or positum esse; to lie about, circumjacere; to lie along, recumbere, recubare; to lie against, objacere, jacere; to lie by or near, adjacere, juxta jacere; prope esse; to lie down, jacere, cubare, recubare; procumbere, decumbere, recumbere; to lie hid, latere, latitare, delitescere; to lie in, puerperio cubare; under, succumbere, subjectum esse; to lie upon, incubare, incumbere.

LIEF, adj. (dear); I had as lief, æque lubens velim.

LIEGE, adj., subditus, subjectus; fidus; liege-man, regi subditus.

LIEGE, n., dominus supremus, patronus.

LIEGER, n., legatus.

LIEU, n. (place), locus; in lieu of, loco, vice.

LIEUTENANT, n. (locum tenens), subcenturio;

lord-lieutenant, praefectus; *lieutenant-general*, legatus.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, *n.*, praefectura.

LIFE, *n.*, vita; anima, spiritus; caput; salus; *long* —, longaevas, vivacitas; *having* —, vivus, animatus; (*rigor, spirit*), vigor, viriditas, vis, alacritas; vehementia; *full of* —, vividus, vegetus, alacer; vehementis.

LIFE-GUARD, *n.*, corporis custodes, satellites.

LIFELESS, *adj.* (*without life*), inanimus, inanimatus, exanimus, exanimis; (*dull*), frigidus, languidus.

LIFELESSLY, *adv.*, frigide, jejune.

LIFT, *n.*, subsidium.

LIFT, *TO*, *v. t.*, levare, elevare, tollere, attolere; evertere, arrirege; *to lift up one's self*; se

ferre; *to lift up again*, relevare.

LIFTER UP, *n.*, elevator.

LIFTING UP, *n.*, elatio, elevatio.

LIGAMENT, *n.*, ligamentum.

LIGATURE, *n.*, ligatura, ligamen.

LIGHT, *adj.* (*not heavy*), levis; (*nimble*), agilis, expeditus; (*quick*), inconstans, instabilis, levis; (*of no value*), inutilis, frivolus; (*trifling*), ineptus, nugax; *very* —, perlevis; *somewhat* —, leviculus; — *armed*, levis armatura; — *of belief*, credulus; — *fingered*, furax; — *footed*, volucer, velox; — *hearted*, laetus, hilaris; — *headed*, levis, inconstans; delirans, cerebrus.

LIGHT, *adj.* (*bright*), clarus, illustris, lucidus, luminosus, nitidus, albidus; *to be light*, lucere; *to become light*, luceere.

LIGHT, *n.* (*brightness*), lux, lumen; *daylight*, lux; (*knowledge*), intelligentia, cognitio; (*lamp, candle*), lumen, lucerna, candela.

LIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*as a bird*), sidere, desidere, insidere, considerare; *to light upon*, insidere, incurrere; offendere, reperire.

LIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*set on fire*), accendere, incendere; *to light one*, praelucere.

LIGHTEN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*ease*), levare, allevare, subvare, exonerare.

LIGHTEN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*enlighten*), illuminare, lustrare, collustrare; (2) *v. i.*, fulgurare.

LIGHTENING, *n.* (*easing*), levatio, allevatio.

LIGHTER, *n.*, scapha oneraria.

LIGHTING, *n.*, descensus.

LIGHTLY, *adv.*, leviter, tenuiter, leniter; (*easy*), facile; (*nimble*), celeriter, velociter; (*slightly*), iter, strictim; perfunctorie, negligenter; *very* *lightly*, perleviter.

LIGHTNING, *n.*, fulgur, fulgetrum; fulguratio.

LIGHTS, *n.* (*things*), pulmones.

LIGHTSOME, *adj.* (*bright*), lucidus, fulgidus, clarus, illustris; (*cheerful*), laetus, hilaris, alacer; *very* —, perlucidus; *somewhat* —, sublustris; *to be* — (*enlighten*), illustrare, illuminare; (*cheer*), stitia afflicere.

LIGHTSOMENESS, *n.* (*brightness*), claritas, splendor; (*cheerfulness*), laetitia, hilaritas.

LIKE, *adj.*, similis, consimilis; (*equal*), par, compar; *aquus*; *somewhat* —, subsimilis; *very* —, perimilis; *in* — *manner*, similiter, pariter, itidem; (*likely*), probabilis, verisimilis; *adv.*, tanquam, velut, instar; — *as*, quemadmodum, sicut, perinde ac; — *a friend*, amice; — *a gentleman*, liberaliter, ingenue; — *a man*, viriliter, fortiter.

LIKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, diligere, amare; probare, approbare, comprobare; delectari, gaudere aliqua re.

LIKELIHOOD, *n.*, verisimilitudo.

LIKELY, *adj.*, verisimilis, probabilis; *adv.*, probabiliter.

LIKEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, comparare, conferre, assimilare; componere.

LIKENESS, *n.*, similitudo, cognatio; (*image*), imago, simulacrum, effigies.

LIKING, *n.*, comparatio, collatio.

LIKEWISE, *adv.*, pariter, similiter, itidem.

LIKING, *n.*, amor; voluptas, arbitrium, libido; *to one's liking*, gratus, acceptus, iucundus.

LILY, *n.*, lilium; *blue lily*, iris; *water-lily*, nymphaea; *of lilies*, lilaeus.

LIMB, *n.* (*edge*), ora, margo; (*member*), membrum, artus.

LIMB, *TO*, *v. t.*, membratim discerpere.

LIMBER, *adj.*, flexibilis, mollis, lentus; (*flabby*), flaccidus; (*shrunk*), victus; *to grow limber*, lentescere.

LIME, **LIMESTONE**, *n.*, calx; *quick* —, calx

viva; *slaked* —, calx exstincta, macerata; *birdlime*, viscum.

LIME WITH BIRDLIME, *TO*, *v. t.*, *vincio* il linere.

LIMED, *adj.*, viatus.

LIMIT, *n.*, terminus, finis, limes.

LIMIT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*set bounds to*), limitare, terminare; (*prescribe*), praedire, definire, finire.

LIMITATION, *n.*, limitatio; *by limitation*, praefinito.

LIMITED, *adj.* (*narrow*), angustus, brevis.

LIMITING, *n.*, determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio.

LIMN, *TO*, *v. t.*, delineare, depingere.

LIMNER, *n.*, pictor.

LIMNING, *n.*, pictura.

LIMP, *TO*, *v. t.*, claudicare, claudum esse.

LIMPER, *n.*, claudus, claudicans.

LIMPID, *adj.*, limpidus.

LIMPING, *n.*, claudicatio.

LINC-PIN, *n.*, embolus, rotae paxillus.

LINE, *n.* (*cord*), linea, funiculus; — *drum*; *linea*; (*boundary*), finis; (*equator*), circulus aequinoctialis; (*row*), ordo, series; — *of an army*, acies; — *of a camp*, opus, fossa, munimenta; — *of writing*, versus, versiculus; (*lineage*), progenies, linea; *male line*, stirps virilis.

LINE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*a garment*), vestem lintare, intus mungere; *to line with soldiers*, militibus munire.

LINEAGE, *n.*, progenies, gens, genus, proles, propago, prosapia; linea.

LINEAL, **LINEAR**, *adj.*, linealis.

LINEALLY, *adv.*, recta linea.

LINEAMENTS, *n.*, pl., lineamenta.

LINEN, *n.*, linteamen, linteus, *pl.*: *of* —, linteus, linteus; — *cloth*, vestis linteae, pannus linteus; *fine* —, carbasus, sindon.

LINGER, *TO*, *v. t.*, cessare, morari, cunctari; *linger*; *to linger out*, producere, protrahere.

LINGERER, *n.*, cunctator, cessator.

LINGERING, *n.*, cunctatio, cessatio, mora.

LINGUIST, *n.*, multarum linguarum intelligens.

LINKMENT, *n.*, unguentum.

LINK, *n.*, fax picea; *little link*, facula; *link of a chain*, catenae annulus.

LINK TOGETHER, *TO*, *v. t.*, connectere, conjungere.

LINKING, *n.*, connectio, conjunctio.

LINNET, *n.*, fringilla caerulea (L.).

LINSEED, *n.*, lini semen; *linseed oil*, oleum lini.

LINT, *n.*, lintamentum.

LINTEL, *n.*, limen superum or superius.

LION, *n.*, leo; *of a lion*, leoninus; *lion-like*, leoninus.

LIONESSE, *n.*, leona; poet.: *lea*.

LIP, *n.*, labium, labrum; *little lip*, labellum; *blubber tipped*, labios; labiosus, labrosus.

LIQUEFACTION, **LIQUEFYING**, *n.*, solutio.

LIQUEFY, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, liquefacere, liqueare; (2) *v. t.*, liquefi, liquecere.

LIQUID, *adj.*, liquidus, liquens; *to grow liquid*, liquecere.

LIQUIDATE DEBT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *res alienum minuer* solvere.

LIQUIDNESS, *n.*, liquor; humor.

LIQUIDS, *n.*, pl., liquida; (*letters*), consonantes liquidae.

LIQUOR, *n.*, liquor, humor, succus; (*broth*), decoctum; *good liquor*, bonae notae potus; *strong liquor*, liquoris generosus.

LIQUORICE. See **LICORICK**.

LIQUORISH. See **LICKERISH**.

LISP, *TO*, *v. t.*, balbutire, blase loqui.

LISPER, *n.*, balbus, blaseus.

LISPING, *n.*, hesitanti lingua.

LIST, *n.* (*of cloth*), limbus or ora panis; (*catalogue*), index, album; *lists to fight in*, arena.

LIST, *TO*, *v. t.* (*desire*), velle; *to list soldiers*, milites scribere, conscribere; *to list one's self for a soldier*, nomen dare (militiae).

LIST, **LISTEN**, *TO*, *v. t.*, audire, attendere, aurem praebere; auscultare.

LISTENER, *n.*, auscultator.

LISTENING, *n.*, auscultatio.

LISTLESS, *adj.*, torpidus, stupidus; *seigns pi* ger; *to be listless*, torpere, stupere.

LISTLESSNESS, *n.*, torpor, socordia.

LITANY, *n.*, litania.

LITERAL, *adj.*, ad litteram expressus.

LITERALLY, *adv.*, ad litteram, ad verbum; proprie.

LITERARY, *adj.*, litteratus; *literary monuments*, litterarum monumenta.

LITERATURE, *n.*, litterae, litterarum monumenta.

LITHARGE, *n.*, of silver, lithargyrus, argenti spuma; of gold, chrystis, auri spuma.

LITHE, *adj.*, flexibilis, mollis.

LITHOGRAPH, *n.*, pictura in lapide facta.

LITHOGRAPHER, *n.*, qui picturas in lapidibus facit.

LITHOGRAPHY, *n.*, ars picturas in lapidibus facendi.

LITHOTOMY, *n.*, calculi exsectio.

LITIGATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, litigare, lites sequi.

LITIGATION, *n.*, litigatio, lis.

LITIGIOUS, *adj.*, litigiosus, rixosus; a *litigious person*, vitiligator.

LITIGIOUSNESS, *n.*, litium et iurgiorum amor.

LITTER, *n.* (*brood*), fetura, fetus, soboles; *horse litter*, vehiculum pensile; *leech*, (*straw for cattle*), stramentum, substramentum; (*confusion*), turbas.

LITTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, parere, fetum ponere.

LITTLE, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, tenuis; minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus; *how* —, quantulus, quantulus; *how* — *sooner*, quantuluscunque; *so* —, tantulus; — *and pretty*, scitulus, scitulus; *very* —, minutus, minutulus, perparvus.

LITTLE, *adv.*, paulum, paululum; *too* —, parum, minus; *a* —, aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquanto; *modice*, leviter; *wait a* —, mane paulisper; *not a* —, valde, vehementer, magnopere; *a* — *after*, brevi post tempore; *ever so* —, paulum modo, quantumcunque.

LITTLENESS, *n.*, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas.

LITURGY, *n.*, liturgia; sacra.

LIVE, *adj.*, vivus.

LIVE, *TO*, *v. i.*, vivere, ætatem agere, degere; *to begin to* —, vivere; *to* — *again*, revivescere; *to* — *in exile*, exulare; *to* — *in glutony*, heluari; *to* — *together*, convivere; *to* — (*dwell*) *in a city*, urbem incolere; *to* — *upon*, aliqua re vivere, vesari, ali.

LIVED, *adj.*; *long-lived*, longævus, vivax; *short-lived*, caducus, fragilis.

LIVELIHOOD, *n.* (*maintenance*), victus, alimentum; (*estate*), patrimonium; (*trade*), ars qua vita sustentatur.

LIVELINESS, *n.*, vigor, vis; vehementia.

LIVELY, *adj.*, vividus, vegetus, vigena, alacer, acer; *to be lively*, vigere, valere; *to grow lively*, vigescere.

LIVER, *n.*, (1) (*one who lives*), vivens; *a good liver*, homo probus; *a bad liver*, homo nequam; (2) (*one of the entrails*), jecur, hepar; *of the liver*, hepaticus; *liver-sick*, hepaticus.

LIVERY, *n.*, vestis famularis.

LIVID, *adj.*, lividus.

LIVIDITY, *n.*, livor.

LIXIVIAL, *adj.*, lixiviate, *adj.*, lixivius, lixivus.

LIZARD, *n.*, lacertus, lacerta.

LO, *interj.* (*look*), en, ecce, adspice; *lo, the man*, ecce, illum; *lo, the woman*, ecce, eecillam.

LOAD, *n.*, onus, sarcina.

LOAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, onerare, gravare; onus imponere.

LOADSTAR, *n.*, cynosura, helice; dux.

LOADSTONE, *n.*, magnes; *of a loadstone*, magnetis.

LOAF, *n.*, pauls; collyra; *sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta.

LOAM, *n.*, lutum; (*for grafting*), intrita.

LOAMY, *adj.*, lutosus.

LOAN, *n.* (*thing lent*), res mutuata or mutuo data; (*of money*), pecunia mutua or credita.

LOATH, *adj.* (*unwilling*), invitus, nolens; (*forced*), coactus; *to be loath*, ægre aliquid facere; *I am loath*, piget me.

LOATHE, *TO*, *v. t.*, piget or tædet me aliquid rei; fastidire, nauseare; aversari, odiasse.

LOATHER, *n.*, fastidiosus.

LOATHING, *adj.*, fastidians, nauseans, pertæsus; *n.*, fastidium, tædium; satietas, nausea; aversatio, odiu.

LOATHINGLY, *adv.*, fastidiosè; invite.

LOATHSOME, *adj.* (*hateful*), o'lious, horridus; (*nauseating*), fastidium creans; *very loathsome*, detestabilis, abominandus.

LOATHSOMENESS, *n.*, fæditas, turpitude.

LOBBY, *n.*, porticus, umbraculum.

LOBE OF THE LUNGS, pulmonum lobus or lobulus.

LOBSTER, *n.*, cammarus.

LOCAL, *adj.*, by the genit.: loci or regionis, locorum or regionum; in certo loco inherens.

LOCALITY, *n.*, loci natura; loci situs.

LOCALLY, *adv.*, ad certum locum pertinens.

LOCK, *n.*, claustrum, sera; — *of a gun*, igni-fici-um; — *of wool*, floccus; — *of hair*, cirrus, annulus.

LOCK, *TO*, *v. t.*, serare, observare; *to* — *in*, claustrum includere; *to* — *up*, concludere; *to* — *a wagon*, rotas stringere.

LOCKER, *n.*, armarium; *locker for pigeons*, loculamentum, cellula columbaris.

LOCKET, *n.*, collare.

LOCOMOTIVE, *adj.*, vim habens se movendi; *n.*, machina quæ vim habet movendi.

LOCUST, *n.*, locusta; *small locust*, attelabus.

LODGE, *n.*, casa, tugurium.

LODGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, habitare; insidère, inherere; *v. i.*, *to lodge one*, hospitio allicui exipere.

LODGED, *adj.* (*dwelling*), hospitio acceptus; (*laid up*), collocatus, repositus; (*lying, as corn*), dejectus, stratus.

LODGER, *n.*, deversor; hospes.

LODGING, *n.*, habitatio; conmoratio; hospitium; *lodging-place*, deversorium; *lodging-room*, cubiculum; *lodgings*, habitatio conducta.

LOFT, *n.* (*story*), tabulatum, confignatio; *cock-loft*, cœnaculum superius; *hay-loft*, fœule; *corn-loft*, granarium; *fruit-loft*, pomarium.

LOFTINESS, *n.* (*highness*), sublimitas, excelsitas, celsitas, altitudo; (*haughtiness*), superbia, arrogantia, fastus.

LOFTY, *adj.* (*high*), altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis; (*haughty*), elatus, superbus, tumens.

LOG, *n.*, caudex, stipes, truncus; *little log*, trunculus.

LOGARITHM, *n.*, logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, *n.*, caudex, stipes, fungus, ver-vex, bardus, stupidus, hebes.

LOGIC, *n.*, logicæ, ars logica, logica, *pl.*; dialectica, disserendi ratio; *to chop logic*, argutias exhibere.

LOGICAL, *adj.*, logicus.

LOGICIAN, *n.*, artis logicæ peritus; dialecticus.

LOIN, *n.*, lumbus; *little loin*, lumbulus.

LOITER, *TO*, *v. t.*, cessare, morari.

LOITERER, *n.*, cessator, cunctator; erro.

LOITERING, *n.*, cessatio, mora; lentitudo.

LOLL, *TO*, *v. t.*, inniti, recumbere, recubare; *to loll in bed*, lecto indulgere; *to loll out the tongue*, linguam exserere.

LOLLARD, *n.*, ignavus, segnus.

LONE, **LONELY**, **LONESOME**, *adj.*, solus, solitarius, desertus.

LONGELINESS, *n.*, solitudo.

LONG, *adj.* (*in space*), longus; promissus; prolixus; (*in time*), longus, longinquus, diutinus, diuturnus; *very* —, perlongus, longissimus; perdiuturnus; *too* —, prælongus; *somewhat* —, longiusculus; *and round*, teres; (*in pronunciation*), longus, productus.

LONG, *adv.*, diu, longum tempus; *very long*, perdiu; *longer*, longius, diutius, ultra; *long ago*, long since, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum; *long after*, multo post, longo intervallo; *long before*, multo ante; *long enough*, satis diu; *how long*? quamdiu? quousque? ere long, brevi; *as long as*, quamdiu.

LONG, *TO*, *v. i.*; *long after*, desiderare; concupiscere; valde avære, pestifer.

LONGEVITY, *n.*, longinquitas ætatis.

LONGING, *adj.*, longinquus, desiderans.

LONGINGLY, *adv.*, cupide, flagrantè, ardentè.

LONGISH, *adj.*, longiusculus, longiusculus.

LONGITUDE, *n.*, longitudo.

LONGITUDINAL, *adj.*, in longitudinem.

LOOK, *n.* (*cast of the eye*), aspectus, obtutus, oculus conjunctus; (*aspect*), visus, species, facies; vultus.

LOOK, *TO*, *v. t.*, adspicere, oculos aliquo convertere, adspicere; intueri, contueri, contemplari; videre; (*see to it*), videre, cavere; (*seem, appear*), videri, speciem habere; *to* — *about*, circumspicere, circumspicere; *to* — *after*, curare, respicere; *to* — *askew*, oculis limit intueri; *to* — *at*, adspicere; intueri, contemplari; *to* — *back*, respicere; *to* — *be fore*, prospicere; *to* — *big*, se magnifice jactare; *to* — *down*, despicere; *to* — *for*, querere, requirere;

expectare; to — in, introspectare; to — like one, facie alicujus similem esse; to — on, spectare; to — out, prospicere; to — to, accurare, observare, custodire; to — towards, respicere ad; to — up, suspicere; to — upon, adspicere, inspicere; adspectare; Intueri, animadvertere; aestimare; he looks ill, morbo videtur laborare; look! en, ecce.

LOOKER-ON, n., spectator.

LOOKING, n., adspetus; — at, inspectatio; — about, circumspicere; — back, respectus; — down, despectus; — for, expectatio; — into, inspectio; — on, intuitus, conspectus; — upwards, suspectus.

LOOKING-GLASS, n., speculum.

LOOM, n., jugum textorium.

LOOM, TO, v. t., in conspectum dari.

LOON, n., homo nihili, nequam.

LOOP, n., linea in laquei speciem collecta; loop-hole, foramen, fenestra.

LOOPEE, adj., in laquei speciem collectus.

LOOSE, adj., (hanging down), fluxus; (slack), latus, remissus; (dissolute), dissolutus; (careless), negligens; loose in body, lentericus.

LOOSE, TO, (1) v. t., laxare, solvere; (2) v. t., solvi.

LOOSEN, TO, v. t., laxare, relaxare; divellere; (soften), emollire; to loosen the belly, alvum solvere; v. i., laxari, solvi.

LOOSENESS, n., laxitas; looseness of teeth, mobilitas; looseness of the belly, (alvi) profluvium.

LOOSENING, n., relaxatio.

LOP, TO, v. t., tondere, detondere; amputare, putare; (prune), circumcidere; to lop off, detruncare.

LOPPER, n., putator, frondator.

LOPPING, n., putatio, detruncatio; loppings, samenta.

LOQUACIOUS, adj., loquax, garrulus.

LOQUACITY, n., loquacitas, garrulitas.

LORD, n., dominus; dynasta; the lords, principes Angliæ; House of Lords, conventus principum.

LORD IT, TO, v. t., dominari.

LORDLINESS, n., dominatio.

LORDLY, adj., fastuosus, elatus, imperiosus.

LORDSHIP, n., (dominion), dominatus, principatus; (territory), ager, provincia.

LORE, n., disciplina, doctrina.

LOSE, TO, v. t., perdere, deperdere, amittere; alicujus rei jacturam facere; to — one's life, mortem oppetere; to — one's senses, mente labi; to — sight of, e conspectu amittere; to — color, decolorari; to — one's labor, nihil agere; to — ground, retrocedere; vlnel; to — one's way, decurrere; to — utterly, disperdere.

LOSER, n., qui damno afficitur.

LOSING, n., amissio.

LOSS, n., damnum, detrimentum; jactura, dispendium; loss of life, mors, vitæ privatio; the loss of life was great, multi obitæ sunt; I am at a loss, animus hæret or pendet.

LOST, adj., amissus, perditus; I am lost, perit, occidit; lost to all sense of honesty, perditissimus, nequissimus; lost hope, spes deperdita; to be utterly lost, perire, disperire.

LOT, n., sors; fortuna; (portion), pars, portio; to draw lots, sortes ducere; sortiri; by lot, sorte, sortitione.

LOTION, n., lotio, lavatio.

LOTTERY, n., alea sortium; to draw the lottery, sortes ducere; lottery-ticket, tessera alearis.

LOUD, adj., (clear), clarus; (strong), magnus; loud noise, strepitus; loud cry, clamor.

LOUD, LOUDLY, adv., clare, clara voce; magna voce, palam.

LOUDNESS, n., claritas or magnitudo.

LOUNGE, TO, v. t., nihil agere.

LOUNGER, n., homo deces, iners.

LOUNGING, n., otium desidiosum, desidia.

LOUT, TO, v. t., SEE LOWER.

LOUSE, n., pediculus.

LOUSINESS, n., pediculorum vis magna, sordes.

LOUSY, adj., pediculosus; pediculis oblitus; sordidus.

LOUT, n., sordidus, agrestis, rusticus, insulsus.

LOUTISH, adj., rusticus, agrestis.

LOVE, n., amor, caritas; benevolentia; — to a person, amor erga aliquem, amor alicujus; studium erga aliquem; — of our neighbor, humanitas; in —, amans; of —, amatorius; god of —, Cupido, Amor; goddess of —, Venus; filial —, pietas; (sweetheart), amatus, dilectus; amata, dilecta; my love! mea voluptas!

LOVE, TO, v. t., amare, diligere, carum habere, amore or benevolentia complecti, alicujus esse studiosum.

LOVELINESS, n., amabilitas, venustas, decor, gratia.

LOVELY, adj., amabilis, suavis, dulcis; venustus.

LOVER, n., amator, amans, amatus, dilectus; lovers, amantes; pitiful lover, amatorculus; lover of letters, litterarum studiosus; lover of pleasure, voluptatis consector.

LOVING, adj., amans, humanus, benignus, propitius; very loving, peramans.

LOVINGNESS, n., humanitas, benignitas, amor, caritas.

LOW, adj., humilis, depressus; (in music), gravis; (of voice), lenis, summissus, exilis; (in price), vilis; (in stature), brevis; (in condition), ignotus, obscurus; (in property), tenuis; (in spirit), illicitalis, adjectus; (indecent), impudus, obscenus; (humbled), depressus, afflictus, demissus; lower, inferior; lowest, infimus, imus.

LOW, TO, v. i., mugire, boare; to low again, remugire, rebore; to low unto, admugire.

LOWER, TO, (1) v. t., demittere, submittere; deprimere; (2) v. t., frontem capere, contrahere, corrugare.

LOWERING, adj., torvus, tetricus, vultuosus, tristis.

LOWERING, n., torvitas, frontis contractio.

LOWLINESS, n., modestia, verecundia, animi demissio.

LOWLY, adj., demissus, submissus, humilis; modestus, verecundus.

LOWNESS, n., humilitas; — of condition, paupertas, tenuitas; — of spirit, animus abjectus; — of stature, brevitatis.

LOYAL, adj., fidus, fidelis.

LOYALTY, n., fides, fidelitas; obsequium.

LOZENGE, n., rhombus; (small cake), massa medicata.

LUBBER, adj., ignavus, segnus.

LUBBERLY, adj., sogna, piger, socors.

LUBRICATE, TO, v. t., lubricare.

LUC, n., flower-de luce, iris.

LUCID, adj., lucidus, clarus; a lucid interval in madness, tempus quo aliquis liber est ab insania.

LUCIFER, n., Lucifer.

LUCK, n., fortuna, fors, sors, casus; good luck, fortuna secunda or prospera, casus secundus; bad or ill luck, casus adversus, res adversæ.

LUCKINESS, n., felicitas, prosperitas.

LUCKLESS, adj., infelix, infastus.

LUCKY, adj., faustus, felix, fortunatus, prosper, secundus; not —, ominosus, infelix; somewhat —, beatus; very —, perbeatus, peropportunus.

LUCRATIVE, adj., lucrosus, quæstuosus.

LUCRE, n., lucrum, quæstus.

LUCUBRATION, n., lucubratio.

LUDICROUS, adj., ridiculus, jocularis.

LUG, TO, v. t., trahere, pertrahere.

LUGGAGE, n., sacra, impedimenta.

LUGGING, n., tractus; by lugging, tractim.

LUGUBRIOUS, adj., lugubris, tristis.

LUKEWARM, adj., tepidus; (indifferent), lentus, remissus, negligens; to be lukewarm, tepere; to become lukewarm, tepescere.

LUKEWARMNESS, n., tepor; (indifference), languor.

LULL, TO, v. t., delinire, demulcère; to lull asleep, sopire, consopire.

LULLABY, n., carmen somniferum.

LUMBER, n., (trumpery), acuta, pl.; moles indigesta.

LUMINARY, n., lumen.

LUMINOUS, adj., lucidus.

LUMP, n., massa, frustum; — of earth, globa; (heap), acervus; all in a —, confuse, sine ordine; the — (whole), solidum.

LUMPSH, adj., hebes, stupidus.

LUMPSHNESS, n., tarditas, stupor.

LUMPY, adj., massularum plenus.

LUNACY, n., insaniam, mens alienata.

LUNAR, adj., lunaris.

LUNATIC, adj., lunaticus; insanus.

LUNATION, n., menstruus lunæ cursus.

LUNCH, LUNCHEON, n., gustatio; afternoon's lunch, merenda.

LUNGS, n., pl., pulmones; latera.

LUPINE, n., lupinus, lupinum.

LURCH, *n.*, *to be left in the lurch*, destitute, in angustis deserti.

LURCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, subducere, surripere.

LURCHER, *n.*, canis investigator.

LURE, *n.*, illecebra, illicium.

LURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inescare; allicere, illicere, pellicere.

LURID, *adj.*, luridus.

LURK, *TO*, *v. t.*, latere, latitare, delitescere.

LURKER, *n.*, tenebrio; cessator.

LURKING, *n.*, latitatio; *lurking-hole*, latebra, latibulum.

LUSCIOUS, *adj.*, dulcis, suavis.

LUSCIOUSNESS, *n.*, dulcedo, suavitas.

LUST, *n.*, appetitus, appetitio; cupiditas; eupidio, libido.

LUST, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, libidine aestuare; prurire; (2) *v. t.*, *to lust after*, concupiscere, appetere.

LUSTFUL, *adj.*, libidinosus, salax.

LUSTFULNESS, *n.*, lascivia, salacitas.

LUSTINESS, *n.*, vigor, corporis robur or firmitas.

LUSTRAL, *adj.*, lustralis.

LUSTRATION, *n.*, lustratio.

LUSTRE, *n.*, nitor, splendor, fulgor.

LUSTROUS, *adj.*, illustris, splendidus.

LUSTY, *adj.*, valens, validus, robustus, vegetus.

LUTE, *n.*, lyra; chelys, harbiton; *lute-player*, lyricus, lyristes, fidiculus, fidiculus.

LUTULENT, *adj.*, lutulentus.

LUXURIANCE, **LUXURIANCY**, *n.*, luxuria, luxuries.

LUXURIANT, **LUXURIOUS**, *adj.*, luxuriosus.

LUXURIOUSNESS, *n.*, luxus.

LUXURY, *n.*, luxuria, luxus.

LYE, *n.* (*solution*), lixivium; *of lye*, lixivium, lixivum.

LYMPH, *n.*, serum, lymph.

LYMPHATIC, *adj.*, lymphaticus.

LYNX, *n.*, lynx.

LYRE, *n.*, lyra.

LYRIC, **LYRICAL**, *adj.*, lyricus, melious.

LYRIST, *n.*, lyristes.

M

MACARONI, *n.*, macaro, -onis.

MACARONIC, *adj.*; *a macaronic poem*, poema constans e sermone vernaculo cum Latino ridicule commixto.

MACAROON, *n.*, panificum amygdalinum.

MACE, *n.*, sceptrum, clava; *mercy's mace*, baculus, fasces, *pl.*, virgæ, *pl.*; *mace-bearer*, lictor, viator; (*spice*), macis.

MACERATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*steep*), macerare; (*make lean*), emaciare, mace concilire.

MACERATION, *n.*, maceratio.

MACHINATION, *n.*, machinatio; ars, artificium, fraud, dolus.

MACHINE, *n.*, machina.

MACHINERY, *n.*, machinatio, machinamenta, machinae; apparatus.

MACKEREL, *n.*, scomber.

MAD, *adj.*, insanus, furiosus, rabiosus, demens, rabidus; *to be mad*, insanire, furere; *raving mad*, furibundus.

MAD, **MADDEN**, *TO*, *v. t.*, in rabiem agere; efferrare.

MADAM, *n.*, domina mea.

MADCAP, **MAD-BRAIN**, *n.*, vesanus, furiosus.

MADDER, *n.*, rubia tinctoria.

MADNESS, *n.*, dementia, insaniam, vesaniam, furor; amentia.

MADRIGAL, *n.*, cantilena silvestris, carmen agreste.

MAGAZINE, *n.*, horreum; receptaculum; libellus miscellanea continens.

MAGGOT, *n.*, vermis, vermiculus; tarmes, terredo.

MAGGOTY, *adj.*, verminosus.

MAGIC, *n.*, ars magica, magice.

MAGICAL, *adj.*, magicus.

MAGICALLY, *adv.*, secundum artem magicam.

MAGICIAN, *n.*, magus, veneficus.

MAGISTERIAL, *adj.*, imperiosus; regius.

MAGISTRACY, *n.*, magistratus; (*the persons*), magistratus, *pl.*

MAGISTRATE, *n.*, magistratus; praefectus.

MAGNANIMITY, *n.*, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.

MAGNANIMOUS, *adj.*, magnanimus, fortis.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, *adv.*, magno animo, liberaliter.

MAGNET, *n.*, magnes.

MAGNETIC, *adj.*, magneticus.

MAGNETISM, *n.*, vis magnetica; magnetismus.

MAGNIFICENCE, *n.*, magnificencia, splendor, opulentia.

MAGNIFICENT, *adj.*, magnificus, augustus, splendidus; opulentus.

MAGNIFIER, *n.*, qui nimis laudat; (*glass*), microscopium.

MAGNIFY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*praise*), magnificare, laudare, extollere; (*exaggerate*), exaggerare, augere.

MAGNIFYING, *n.*, amplificatio.

MAGNITUDE, *n.*, magnitudo.

MAGPIE, *n.*, pica.

MAID, *n.*, virgo, puella; *little maid*, virguncula, puellula; *maid-servant*, ancilla, famula; *of a maid*, virginæus, puellaris.

MAIDEN, *adj.*, purus, intactus, virgineus; *n.*, virgo, puella.

MAIDENHOOD, *n.*, virginitas.

MAIDENLY, *adv.*, virgineus, virginalis.

MAIL, *n.* (*budget*), perit, sacculus, nautica; (*bundle of letters*), fasciculus epistolærum; (*mail-coach*), vehiculum publicum; *coat of mail*, lorica.

MAILED, *adj.*, loriceus.

MAIM, *TO*, *v. t.*, vulnerare, mutilare; detruncare.

MAIMED, *adj.*, vulneratus, mancus, mutilus; debilis.

MAIMING, *n.*, vulneratio, mutilatio.

MAIN, *adj.*, maximus, summus, praecipuus, primus, principalis, princeps; — *land*, continens; — *sea*, altum; — *thing*, caput; *by — force*, vi, per vim.

MAIN, *n.*, oceanus, mare, altum.

MAINPRISE, *n.*, vadmionium.

MAINTAIN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*affirm*), affirmare, asserere, contendere, asserere; *defend, support*, vindicare, praestare, tueri, sustinere; defendere; (*keep*), sustentare, alere, educare, pascere; nutrire, nutrire.

MAINTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod defendi or vindicari potest.

MAINTAINER, *n.* (*defender*), propugnator, assertor; vindex, conservator, fautor; (*nourisher*), altor, alitrix.

MAINTAINING, *n.* (*affirming*), affirmatio, asseritio; (*defending*), sustentatio; (*keeping*), victus suppeditatio, alimentum.

MAINTENANCE, *n.* (*defence*), defensio, patrocium, tutamen; (*sustenance*), alimenta, victus; (*pension*), annua pecunia.

MAIZE, *n.*, frumentum Indicum.

MAJESTIC, *adj.*, regius; augustus, splendidus.

MAJESTY, *n.*, majestas, regia dignitas; *majesty of God*, numen; *his majesty*, rex.

MAJOR, *n.*, legatus; *major-general*, legatus imperatorius.

MAJORITY, *n.*, pars major, major numerus; ætas virilis, pubertas.

MAKE, *n.*, forma, figura.

MAKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, facere; fabricari; conficere; creare; constituere; efficerere; reddere; *to — account*, putare, reputare; *to — at one*, petere, appetere; *to — away with*, effundere, profundere, dissipare; *to — away with one's self*, sibi mortem consciscere; *to — for a place*, ad locum aliquem tendere or tenere; *to — free*, liberare; *to — good*, confirmare; *to — as if*, simulare; *to — off*, auferere; *to — over*, transferre; *to — out*, explicare, exponere; *investigate*; *to — ready*, parare, preparare; *to — a stand*, se sistere; *to — up*, conficere, perficere, compiere; compensare.

MAKER, *n.*, opifex, fabricator, artifex, effector, formator.

MAKING, *n.*, fabricatio, effectio.

MALADMINISTRATION, *n.*, mala rei administratio.

MALADY, *n.*, morbus, egritudo.

MALAPERT, *adj.*, protervus, petulans, procax, immodestus.

MALAPERTNESS, *n.*, procacitas, protervitas, petulantia.

MALCONTENT, *adj.*, male contentus, ægre ferens; *n.*, homo seditiosus.

MALCONTENTEDNESS, *n.*, molestia, offensio.
MALE, *n.*, mas, masculus; *adj.*, virilis, masculus, masculinus.
MALEDICTION, *n.*, maledictio, maledictum.
MALEFACTOR, *n.*, maleficus, sors, scelestus.
MALEVOLENCE, *n.*, malevolentia, malignitas.
MALEVOLENT, *adj.*, malevolens, malignus.
MALICE, **MALICIOUSNESS**, *n.*, malitia, invidia, livor; malignitas; malevolentia.
MALICIOUS, *adj.*, malitiosus, malevolus, infestus.
MALIGN, **MALIGNANT**, *adj.*, malignus.
MALIGN, **TO**, *v. t.*, de aliquis fama detrahere.
MALIGNANT, *n.*, malignus civis; civis turbulentus, factiosus.
MALIGNER, *n.*, criminator, conviciator.
MALIGNITY, *n.*, malignitas.
MALL, **MALLET**, *n.*, malleus; *little mall*, malleolus; *mull to walk in*, ambulacrum.
MALLARD, *n.*, anas palustris mas.
MALLEABLE, *adj.*, ductilis.
MALLOWS, *n.*, malva; *of mallows*, malvaceus.
MALPRACTICE, *n.*, mala rei administratio, male obitum negotium.
MALT, *n.*, hordeum madefactum et tostum.
MALTSER, *n.*, qui hordeum madefactum torret.
MAM, **MAMMA**, *n.*, mamma.
MAMMON, *n.*, divitiae, opes.
MAN, *n.*, homo; vir, juvenis; mas; *the good — of the house*, paterfamilias; — *servant*, servus, famulus; *little —*, homunculus, homunculus; *old —*, senex; *poor —*, pauper, egenus; *rich —*, dives; *wise —*, sapiens; *young —*, juvenis, adolescens; — *at chess*, latro, latruculus; — *of war*, miles; *navis longa*; — *child*, filius, puerulus, pusio; — *slayer*, homicida; *manslaughter*, homicidium; *a —, any —*, aliquis, quisvis; *all men*, omnes; *every —*, quisque, unusquisque, omnis; *no —*, nemo, nullus.
MAN, **TO**, *v. t.*, hominibus complere, instruere, munire.
MANACLE, **TO**, *v. t.*, manicas alicui injicere, manicias alicui vincire.
MANACLES, *n. pl.*, manicae.
MANAGE, **TO**, *v. t.*, administrare, curare, tractare; gerere; (*order*), constituere, dispensare.
MANAGE, *n.*, equitandi disciplina, equos regendi ars.
MANAGER, *n.*, administrator, curator, procurator.
MANAGING, **MANAGEMENT**, *n.*, administratio, procuratio, curatio, cura; *management of the voice*, vocis moderatio.
MANDAMUS, *n.*, edictum, diploma regium.
MANDATE, *n.*, mandatum, Jussum.
MANDATORY, *adj.*, mandans, imperans.
MANDIBLE, *n.*, maxilla.
MANE, *n.*, juba; *having a mane*, jubatus.
MANFUL, *adj.*, fortis, animosus, virilis.
MANFULNESS, *n.*, fortitudo, virtus.
MANGE, *n.*, scabies.
MANGER, *n.*, praesepe.
MANGLE, *n.*, cylindrus ad lintea lavanda.
MANGLE, **TO**, *v. t.*, lacerare, laulare, mutilare; *to mangle linen*, lintea cylindro lavigare.
MANGLED, *adj.*, laceratus, truncus, truncatus, mutilus, mutilatus.
MANGLER, *n.*, mutilator.
MANGLING, *n.*, laceratio, mutilatio, truncatio.
MANHOOD, *n.*, aetas virilis; virilitas, pubertas; (*courage*), fortitudo, virtus.
MANIAC, *adj.*, insanus, mente captus.
MANIFEST, *adj.*, manifestus, certus, dilucidus, clarus, perspicuus, evidens.
MANIFEST, **TO**, *v. t.*, prae se ferre, declarare, ostendere, manifestare.
MANIFESTING, **MANIFESTATION**, *n.*, patefactio.
MANIFESTNESS, *n.*, claritas, perspicuitas, evidens.
MANIFESTO, *n.*, edictum; opinionis publica declaratio.
MANIFOLD, *adj.*, multiplex; *how manifold*, quotuplex.
MANIKIN, *n.*, homunculus, pumilio, pumilus.
MANIPLE, *n.*, manipulus.
MANKIND, *n.*, genus humanum, gens humana, homines.
MANLINESS, *n.*, virilitas, fortitudo.
MANLY, *adj.*, virilis, fortis, strenuus.

MANNA, *n.*, manna.
MANNER, *n.*, (*fashion*), mos, modus; (*custom*), consuetudo; (*quality*), indoles, ingenium, natura, qualitas; *in a —*, quodammodo, quasi, *propensum*, *pense*; *of what —*, ejusmodi; *in what — ever*, utcumque, quomodoocunque; *in the like or same —*, similiter, pari ratione; *in such a —*, *thus*, ita ut; *manners*, mores; *good manners*, elegantiam morum, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas; *bad manners*, rusticitas.
MANNERLY, *adj.*, urbanus, humanus, comis, affabilis; *to behave one's self mannerly*, comiter se gerere.
MANOR, *n.*, dominium, praedium; *little —*, praedolium; *of a —*, praediorius; — *house*, domus familiaris; *the lord of a —*, dominus familiaris.
MANSE, *n.*, clerici domus.
MANSION, *n.*, aedes, aedificium; domus, domicilium, habitatio.
MANTEL, *n.*, (*of a chimney*), camini tegmen.
MANTLE, **TO**, *v. t.*, (*as beer*), spumare; (*as a hawk*), pennas dispandere.
MANTLE, *n.*, amiculum; *coarse mantle*, paenula villosa; *summer mantle*, paenula rasa.
MANUFACTURER, *n.*, mulier quae vestes muliebres facit, vestifica.
MANUAL, *adj.*, manu factus; *n.*, epitome; *sign manual*, chirographum.
MANUFACTORY, *n.*, officina, fabrica.
MANUFACTURE, *n.*, opificium; (*piece of work*), artis opus.
MANUFACTURE, **TO**, *v. t.*, facere, fabricari, conficere.
MANUFACTURER, *n.*, opifex, artifex.
MANUMISSION, *n.*, manumissio.
MANUMIT, **TO**, *v. t.*, manumittere, libertatem dare, libertate donare.
MANURE, **TO**, *v. t.*; *with dung*, stercoreare, *with manure*, *n.*, letamen; *stercus*, *finus*.
MANUSCRIPT, *n.*, liber or codex (*manu*) scriptus.
MANY, *adj.*, multi, plures, frequentes; *a great —*, *very —*, permulti, plurimi; *a good —*, aliquantum; — *a man*, multi, haud pauci; *how —*, quot; *as —*, tot quot; *how — times*, quoties; *as — times*, toties quoties; *how — times soever*, quotiescunque; *how — soever*, quotcumque, quotquot; *so —*, tot; *just so —*, totidem; *so — times*, toties; — *ways*, multifariam.
MAP, *n.*, tabula.
MAP, **TO**, *v. t.*, in tabula depingere.
MAPLE, *n.*, acer; *of a maple*, acerus.
MAR, **TO**, *v. t.*, corrumpere, depravare, vitare; infuscare; perdere, pervertere; turbare; *to be marred*, disperire.
MARAUDER, *n.*, praedator.
MARBLE, *n.*, marmor; *white marble*, marmor Parium; *of marble*, marmoreus.
MARBLE, **TO**, *v. t.*, (*make like marble*), marmor maculoso simile facere aliquid; (*incrust with marble*), marmoris crustis operire.
MARBLE-HEARTED, *adj.*, saevus, crudelis.
MARCH, *n.*, (mensis) Martius.
MARCH, *n.*, iter, profectio; *marches of a country*, fines, limites.
MARCH, **TO**, *v. t.*, incedere, gradi, proficisci; *to — back*, regredi, recedere; *to — in*, ingredi; *to — on*, progredi; *to — out*, egredi.
MARCHING, *n.*, profectio, progressus.
MARE, *n.*, equa; *mare colt*, equula; *nightmare*, incubo, incubus, ephialtes.
MARGIN, *n.*, margo.
MARGINAL, *adj.*, in margine scriptus.
MARGRAVE, *n.*, thmarchio.
MARGOLD, *n.*, cultiva, calendula.
MARINE, *adj.*, marinus, maritimus; *n.*, classarius miles, classicus.
MARINER, *n.*, nauta, navita; navigator; *of a mariner*, nauticus.
MARITIME, *adj.*, maritimus.
MARJORAM, *n.*, amaracus, sampsuchum; *of marjoram*, amaraculus, sampsuchinus.
MARK, *n.*, (token), nota, signum, indelium; *in —*, (*brand*), stigma, character; (*footstep*), vestigia; (*instance*), documentum; — *of a stripe*, tignum; — *of a wound*, cicatrix; — *to shoot at*, vocabix; — *of money*, marca.
MARK, **TO**, *v. t.*, (*stamp*), signare, consignare, notare; (*observe*), animadvertere, attendere, obser-

varc; (*notice*), subnotare; *to mark about*, circumsignare; *to mark before*, presignare.
MARKER, *n.* (*water down*), annotator, censor; (*observer*), observator; *marker of bounds*, metator.
MARKET, *n.*, mercatus; forum; emporium.
MARKETABLE, *adj.* (*for sale*), venalis; (*what brings a price*), vendibilis.
MARKETING, *n.* (*buying*), emptio; (*things bought*), res apud forum emptæ.
MARKING, *n.*, notatio, signatio.
MARL, *n.*, marga; *marl pit*, fodina unde marga effoditur.
MARMALADE, *n.*, cydonites.
MARMOSET, *n.*, cercopithecus; *she marmoset*, simia.
MARQUE, *n.*; *letters of marque*, clarigatio, diploma.
MARQUESS, **MARQUIS**, *n.*, marchio.
MARQUISATE, *n.*, marchionatus.
MARRIAGE, *n.*, conjugium, matrimonium; (*a wedding*), nuptiæ; (*of marriage*), conjugalis, nuptialis.
MARRIAGEABLE, *adj.*, nubilis.
MARRIED, *adj.* (*of the woman*), nupta; *a — man*, maritus; *a — woman*, marita; *to be — to a woman*, aliquam habere in matrimonio; *twice —*, qui duas uxores habuit.
MARROW, *n.*, medulla; *full of marrow*, medullosus.
MARRY, per Mariam; *may marry*, minime vero; *ay marry*, immo vero.
MARRY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*as the clergyman*), connubio jungere; (*as the man*), uxorem ducere; (*as the woman*), viro nubere, donubere; (*give in marriage*), nuptum dare in matrimonium tradere, collocare; *to marry again*, in secundas nuptias transire or venire.
MARSH, *n.*, palus.
MARSHAL, *n.*, designator, apparitor; *marshal of a procession*, ductor pompæ; *field-marshal*, fimeschallus.
MARSHAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, ordinare, in ordinem digerere.
MARSHALLER, *n.*, ordinator.
MARSHALLING, *n.*, ordinatio.
MARSHY, *adj.*, paludosus, paluster.
MART, *n.*, mercatus; emporium.
MARTEN, *n.* (*beast*), micles; (*bird*), hirundo domesticus.
MARTIAL, *adj.*, bellicus, bellicosus, martius, militaris; *martial law*, jus belli, lex belli.
MARTINMAS, *n.*, festum sancti Martini.
MARTYR, *n.*, martyr; *first martyr*, protomartyr.
MARTYR, *TO*, *v. t.*, cruciare, disruciare, excarnificare.
MARTYRDOM, *n.*, martyrium.
MARTYROLOGY, *n.*, liber qui est de martyribus.
MARVEL, *n.*, mirum, res mira.
MARVEL AT, *TO*, *v. t.*, mirari, admirari.
MARVELLING, *n.*, admiratio.
MARVELLOUS, *adj.*, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis, admirabilis, incredibilis.
MARVELLOUSLY, *adv.*, mire, mirifice; *mirum in modum*.
MARVELLOUSNESS, *n.*, mirabilitas.
MASCULINE, *adj.*, masculinus, masculus; *in a masculine manner*, viriliter, animose.
MASH, *n.*, farrago, mixtura.
MASH, *TO*, *v. t.*, commiscere.
MASK, *n.*, persona, larva; (*masker*), homo personatus; (*play*), fabula, mimus; (*pretence*), simulatio, species.
MASK ONE'S SELF, *TO*, *v. t.*, personam or larvam sibi aptare, personam induere.
MASKER, *n.*, homo personatus.
MASKING, *n.*, personæ inductio.
MASON, *n.*, camentarius; (*freemason*), latomus.
MASONRY, *n.*, opus camentitium.
MASQUERADE, *n.*, personatorum hominum saltatio.
MASQUERADE, *TO*, *v. t.*, hominem personatum agere.
MASS, *n.* (*lump*), mæssa, moles, cumulus; *holy mass*, liturgia sacra, missa.
MASS-BOOK, *n.*, liber liturgicus.
MASSACRE, *n.*, internecio, occisio, cædes, clades, strages.

MASSACRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, trucidare, cædere, obtruncare.
MASSIVE, **MASSY**, *adj.*, ponderosus, gravis, solidus; permagnus.
MAST, *n.*; (*of a ship*, malus; *mast for wine*, glans, balanus; *mast-tree*, æsculus; *of mast*, glandarius.
MASTER, *n.* (*owner*), dominus; — *of shares*, herus; — *of a family*, paterfamilias; (*teacher*), magister; (*artist*), artifex, auctor; *of a —*, dominicus, herilis; *to make one's self — of*, potiri.
MASTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, superare, vincere; *to master one's self*, se ipsum reprimere, continere, domare.
MASTERLY, *adj.*, præcipue artis, excellens; *adv.*, summa arte, adfabre, egregie.
MASTERPIECE, *n.*, opus præstantissimum, opus præcipue artis.
MASTERSHIP, *n.*, magisterium.
MASTERY, *n.*, principatus; victoria; *to get the mastery*, superare, vincere.
MASTICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, mandere, manducare.
MASTICATION, *n.*, masticatio.
MASTICH, *n.*, mastiche, marum; *mastich-tree*, lentiscus.
MASTIFF, *n.*, canis molossus.
MAT, *n.*, matta, storca, teges; *little mat*, tegetula.
MATCH, *n.* (*of brimstone*), ramentum sulphuratum; (*contest*, certamen; (*marriage*), nuptiæ, connubium; (*equal*), par, compar.
MATCH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*compare*), comparare, componere, conferre; (*be suitable*), quadrare, accommodari, aptari; congruere; (*be of the same color*), ejusdem esse coloris; *to match in marriage*, nuptum dare, in matrimonium collocare.
MATCHING, *n.* (*pairing*), commissio, comparatio, compositio, adæquatio.
MATCHLESS, *adj.*, incomparabilis; singularis, unicus.
MATE, *n.*, comes, socius, sodalis; (*partner*), collega; (*husband or wife*), conjux.
MATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ad lucitas redigere; confundere, perturbare.
MATERIAL, *adj.*, corporeus; (*important*), magni momenti, gravis; *very material*, pergravis.
MATERIALS, *n. pl.*, res, materia, materies.
MATERIALISM, *n.*, materialismus.
MATERIALIST, *n.*, materialista.
MATERIALLY, *adv.*, re vera; multo, longe.
MATERNAL, *adj.*, maternus.
MATHEMATICAL, *adj.*, mathematicus.
MATHEMATICIAN, *n.*, mathematicus.
MATHEMATICS, *n. pl.*, mathematica; *pl.*, artes mathematicæ.
MATIN, *adj.*, matutinus.
MATINS, *n. pl.*, preces antelucanæ or matutinae.
MATRICE, **MATRIX**, *n.*, matrix, uterus; *of the matrix*, uterinus.
MATRICIDE, *n.* (*the thing*), matricidium; (*the person*), matricida.
MATRICULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, nomen in tabulas referre or conscribere.
MATRIMONIAL, *adj.*, maritalis, conjugalis, connubialis.
MATRIMONY, *n.*, matrimonium, conjugium.
MATRON, *n.*, matrona.
MATRON-LIKE, *adj.*, matronalis.
MATRONLY, *adv.*, ætate grandis or propecta.
MATTER, *n.* (*material*), materia, res; (*body*), corpus; (*business*), res, opus, negotium; (*corruption*), pus, sanies, tabum.
MATTER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*of a sore*), suppurare; *it matters not*, nihil refert or interest.
MATTOCK, *n.*, marru; *little mattock*, sarculum, capreolus; *double mattock*, bipalium.
MATRESS, *n.*, culcita lauca; *coarse mattress*, villis grabatus.
MATURE, *adj.*, maturus; *to grow mature*, maturare, maturari.
MATURITY, *n.*, maturitas.
MAUDLIN, *n.*, temulentus, ebrius.
MAUGRE, *adv.*, invite, ingratis.
MAUL, *TO*, *v. t.*, pugnis or fuste contundere.
MAW, *n.*, ventriculus, stomachus.
MAWKISH, *adj.*, putidus.
MAXIM, *n.*, effatum, præceptum, sententia.
MAY, *I*, *v.* (*am able*), possum, queo; (*am permitted*), mihi licet, copia datur; *it may be*, forsitan, fortasse.

MAY, *n.*, (mensis) Malus.
MAYOR, *n.*, prætor urbanus.
MAYORALTY, *n.*, munus or dignitas prætoris urbani.
MAZE, *n.*, via inexplicabilis, labyrinthus; (*astonishment*), consternatio, perturbatio, stupor.
MEAD, *n.*, vinum, inulsum, hydromeli.
MEADOW, **MEAD**, *n.*, pratium, pascuum; *of a meadow*, pratensis.
MEAGRE, *adj.*, macer, macilentus; exilis, jejulus; tenuis; *to become meagre*, macescere, macrescere; *to make meagre*, emaciare.
MEAGRENESS, *n.*, macies, macritudo; exilitas, tenuitas.
MEAL, *n.*, farina; cibus; *of —*, farinarius; *a set —*, cena; *little —*, cenula.
MEALY, *adj.* (*like meal*), farinaceus, farinulentus; (*full of meal*), farinosus.
MEAN, *adj.* (*middle*), medius; *n.*, medium, mediocritas; (*in music*), pars media, tenor.
MEAN, *adj.* (*common*), communis; (*low*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus; angustus, artus; (*contemptible*), mediocris, modicus, tenuis.
MEAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, cogitare, velle; (*intend*), sibi proponere; (*signify*), significare.
MEAN, **MEANS**, *n.* (*way, measure*), via, ratio, consilium, modus; (*instrument, help*), auxilium, adjumentum, instrumentum; opera; (*helper*), adiutor; (*cause*), auctor, causa; (*wealth*), opes, facultates; divitiæ; *by what means?* qui? quomodo? quibus modis? *by that means*, sic, ea viâ; *by some means*, quocunque modo; *by all means*, quocunque pacto, prorsus, quam maxime; *by no means*, nequaquam, nullo modo.
MEANDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, per ambages ire or fluere.
MEANING, *n.*, sententia, vis; sensus; (*intention*), animus; *a bad meaning*, malus animus, malitia.
MEANNESS, *n.* (*poverty*), paupertas, tenuitas; (*indifference*), mediocritas; (*cowardice*), ignavia, timiditas; (*niggardliness*), sordes, tenacitas; *meanness of birth*, ignobilitas.
MEASLES, *n. pl.*, morbilli.
MEASURABLE, *adj.*, quod metiri possumus.
MEASURABLY, *adv.*, modice, moderate, temperate.
MEASURE, *n.* (*quantity*), mensura; modus; (*moderation*), moderatio; (*plan, way*), ratio, consilium; propositum; remedium; *beyond measure*, immoderate, immodice, supra modum; *in some measure*, aliquatenus; *to take measure*, prospicere, videre; consilia capere or laire.
MEASURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, metiri, demetiri, dimetiri; *to measure out*, admetiri, emetiri; *to measure over again*, remetiri; (*moderate*), moderari.
MEASURED, (*adj.*), mensus, dimensus, emensus, permensus, rectus.
MEASURELESS, *adj.*, immensus.
MEASURER, *n.*, mensor, metator.
MEASURING, *n.*, mensio, metatio, dimensio.
MEAT, *n.* (*flesh*), caro; (*food*), cibus, esca; *clabaria*; *roast —*, caro assa; *boiled —*, caro elixa; — *and drink*, victus; *dainty meats*, cibi delicatiores; *sweet meats*, salsagma.
MEATH, *n.*, hydromeli.
MECHANIC, *n.*, operarius; faber, opifex.
MECHANICAL, *adj.*, mechanicus, machinalls.
MECHANICALLY, *adv.*, per machinam or machinas, mechanice.
MECHANICIAN, *n.*, mechanicus.
MECHANICS, *n. pl.*, scientia machinalls, ratio mechanica.
MECHANISM, *n.*, machinatio; machinamentum.
MEDAL, *n.*, nummus, numisma.
MEDALIST, *n.*, qui antiqua numismata callet; qui numismata donatus est.
MEDALLION, *n.*, numisma majus.
MEDDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, se immiscere or admiscere; *to — with*, tractare, attrahere, curare; attingere, contingere; *to — no more*, desistere; *not to — with*, abstinere.
MEDDLER, *n.*, ardelio, musca, factiosus.
MEDDLING WITH, tractatio, contrectatio; attractatus.
MEDIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, intercedere, medium se interponere.
MEDIATE, *adj.*, *mediate cause*, causa remotior or adjuvans; antecessio.
MEDIATELY, *adv.*, ope alterius.

MEDIATION, *n.*, intercessio; pacificatio.
MEDIATOR, *n.*, intercessor; conciliator.
MEDIATORIAL, *adj.*, ad intercessionem pertincens.
MEDIATORSHIP, *n.*, intercessoria munus.
MEDICABLE, *adj.*, medicabilis, sanabilis.
MEDICAL, **MEDICINAL**, *adj.*, medicinalis, medicus, medicamentarius, medicatus.
MEDICALLY, **MEDICINALLY**, *adv.*, secundum artem medicalem.
MEDICAMENT, *n.*, medicamentum, medicamen, medicina, remedium.
MEDICINE, *n.* (*physic*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, potio medicata; (*as a science*), medicina, ars medicamentaria or medicinalis; *of medicines*, medicalis.
MEDIOCRITY, *n.*, mediocritas; modus.
MEDITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, meditari, commeditari; secum cogitare, animo volvere.
MEDITATION, *n.*, meditatio, cogitatio.
MEDITATIVE, *adj.*, meditationi addictus or delictus.
MEDITERRANEAN, *adj.*, mediterraneus.
MEDLAR, *n.*, mespilum; *medlar-tree*, mespilus.
MEDLEY, *n.*, farrago; mixtura.
MEDULLARY, *adj.*, ad medullam pertinens.
MEED, *n.*, præmium.
MEEK, *adj.*, mansuetus, placidus, mitis, lenis, clemens; *to grow meek*, mitescere.
MEEKNESS, *n.*, mansuetudo, lenitas, lenitudo, clementia.
MEET, *adj.*, aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, congruens, commodus, idoneus, opportunus; *it is meet*, convenit, par est.
MEET, *TO*, *v. t.*, obvenire, occurrere, obviam ire, obviam fieri or esse; (*come together*), convenire, colre; concurrere, confluire; (*obviate*), occurrere; *to meet one by chance*, in aliquem casu incurrare, incidere; *to meet often*, occurrere.
MEETING, *n.*, congressus, occurus, concursus; (*assembly*), conventus, frequentia; *meeting-house*, conventiculum.
MEETNESS, *n.*, convenientia.
MEGRIM, *n.*, vertigo.
MELANCHOLY, *n.*, mæstitia; *adj.*, mæstus, tristis.
MELIORATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, meliorem reddere or facere.
MELIORATION, *n.*, correctio, emendatio.
MELL, *TO*, *v. t.*, miscere, commiscere.
MELLIFLUENT, *adj.*, melle fluens, mellifluens.
MELLOW, *adj.*, mitis, mollis; maturus; (*in liquor*), madidus, melulentus; *to grow mellow*, mitescere, languescere.
MELLOWNESS, *n.*, mollitia, mollities.
MELLODIOS, *adj.*, mollitus; suavis, canorus.
MELLODIOSNESS, *n.*, suavitas.
MELODY, *n.*, modulatio; modi, moduli; *without melody*, immodulatus.
MELON, *n.*, melo.
MELT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, liquefacere, liquare, resolvere, confare; (2) *v. t.*, liquefieri, liquescere, liquari, resolvi, tabescere.
MELTER, *n.*, qui confiat or fundit.
MELTING, *n.*, *of metal*, fusura, metallorum fusio; *melting-house*, ustrina, liquandi officina.
MEMBER, *n.*, membrum; artus; *member of a society*, socius; *member of the university*, alumnus; *by members* (*piecemeal*), *adv.*, membratim.
MEMBRANE, *n.*, membrana, tunica.
MEMBRANACEOUS, *adj.*, membranaceus.
MEMOIRS, *n. pl.*, commentarii.
MEMORABLE, *adj.*, memorabilis, commemorabilia; notabilia; memoria dignus.
MEMORANDUM, *n.*, nota in commentarios relata; *memorandum-book*, libellus memorialis, commentariolum.
MEMORIAL, *n.*, narratiuncula scripto tradita; (*monument*), monumentum; (*petition*), litteræ, libellus.
MEMORY, *n.*, memoria; *to lose in —*, meminisse, memoria tenere; *to call to —*, reminisci, recordari; *to commit to —*, memoria mandare; *out of — oblitus*; *for the —*, memorialis.
MENACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, minari, comminari, minuari; minas alui intendere.
MENACE, **MENACES**, *n.*, minæ; minatio, comminatio.
MENACER, *n.*, qui minatur.

MENACING, *adj.*, minax, minans; minitans, minitabundus.
MENAGERIE, *n.*, vivarium.
MEND, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*better*), melius facere, emendare, corrigere; (*repair*), reficere, sarcire, resarcire; restaurare, reparare; (2) *v. t.* (*grow better*), meliorem fieri; ad bonam frugem se recipere; in melius mutari; convalescere.
MENDER, *n.*, emendator, corrector; refector.
MENDICANT, *adj.*, mendicans, mendicus.
MENDING, *n.* (*making better*), emendatio, correctio; (*repairing*), refectio.
MENIAL, *adj.*, servilis; *n.*, famulus, servus, minister.
MENSTRUAL, **MENSTRUOUS**, *adj.*, menstruus.
MENSURABLE, *adj.*, quod metiri possumus.
MENSURATION, *n.*, metatio.
MENTAL, *adj.*, mente conceptus.
MENTALLY, *adv.*, mente, animo, ingenio.
MENTION, *n.*, mentio, commemoratio.
MENTION, TO, *v. t.*, memorare, commemorare; commonefacere; meminisse, mentionem facere; *not to mention*, silentio præterire.
MERCANTILE, *adj.*, mercatorius.
MERCENARY, *adj.*, mercenarius; *n.*, mercenarius, stipendiarius.
MERCER, *n.*, qui seſſica vendit; *country-mercer*, propola, caupo.
MERCERY-WARE, *n.*, merces minutæ; serica.
MERCHANTISE, *n.* (*traffic*), mercatura, mercatio; negotia; (*goods*), merx, merces.
MERCHANT, *n.*, mercator; negotiator; (*retailer*), propola; (*pedler*), iustitor; *of merchants*, mercatorius.
MERCHANTMAN, *n.*, navis mercatoria or oneraria.
MERCIFUL, *adj.*, clemens, misericors; *to be merciful*, miscreri, commiscreri, miscrescere.
MERCIFULLY, *adj.*, cum misericordia; clementer.
MERCIFULNESS, *n.*, clementia, misericordia.
MERICLESS, *adj.*, immiserica, inclemens.
MERICLESSNESS, *n.*, inhumauitas.
MERICURIAL, *adj.*, vegetus, vividus.
MERCURY, *n.* (*quicksilver*), hydrargyrus; (*briskness*), vigor, alacritas; (*messenger*), nunciuſ.
MERCY, *n.*, clementia, misericordia, indulgentia; miseratio, commiseratio; *have mercy on me*, te miscrari meli; *to be at one's mercy*, in potestate allicuius esse, allicui obnoxium esse.
MERE, *adj.*, merus, simplex; ipse; nihil nisi.
MERELY, *adv.*, tantum.
MERETRICIOUS, *adj.*, meretricius.
MERIDIAN LINE or CIRCLE, circulus meridianus.
MERIDIONAL, *adj.*, meridianus, australis.
MERIT, *n.*, meritum, promeritum; dignitas, virtus.
MERIT, TO, *v. t.*, mereri, merere, promerere, promereri, commercere, commerceri.
MERITORIOUS, *adj.*, merens, meritus; mercede dignus.
MERITORIOUSLY, *adv.*, merito, iuste, jure.
MERMAID, *n.*, Siren.
MERRILY, *adv.*, hilare, hilariter, festivo, læte, facete, jocose.
MERRIMENT, *n.*, hilaritas, festivitas.
MERRY, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris; jocosus, jocularis; jucundus; *very* —, perlatius, perjuuandus; *to make* —, exhillare, lætitia afficere; — *Andrew*, mimus, sannio; — *companion*, congerro; — *conceits*, facetiæ.
MESENTERY, *n.*, mesenterium.
MESH, *n.*, macula.
MESHY, *adj.*, reticulatus.
MESS, *n.*; *of meat*, cibi portio, cibus; *chief mess*, cenæ caput; *mess of pottage*, jus, jusculum.
MESS, TO, *v. t.*, cibum capere.
MESSAGE, *n.*, nunciuſ; mandatum, jussuſ; aliegatio; *to send on a message*, legare, ablegare; mittere.
MESSENGER, *n.*, nunciuſ, internunciuſ; (*ambassador*), legatuſ; (*pursuivant*), lictor, stator; *messenger that carries letters*, tabellarius; *messenger that rides post*, veredarius, cursor.
MESMATE, *n.*, convictor.
MESUAGE, *n.*, ædes, funduſ.
METAL, *n.*, metallum; æs.
METALLIC, *adj.*, metallicuſ.
METALLIST, *n.*, faber ærarius.

METALLURGIST, *n.*, artis metallicæ perituſ.
METALLURGY, *n.*, metallurgia.
METAMORPHOSE, TO, *v. t.*, transformare, transfigurare.
METAMORPHOSIS, *n.*, transfiguratio, metamorphosis.
METAPHOR, *n.*, translatio, metaphora.
METAPHORICAL, *adj.*, translatus.
METAPHORICALLY, *adv.*, translatis verbis.
METAPHYSICS, *n.*, *pl.*, metaphysica.
METE, TO, *v. t.*, metiri, dimetiri, metari.
METEOR, *n.*, meteoron.
METEORIC, *adj.*, meteoricuſ; *meteoric stone*, ærolithuſ.
METEOROLOGIST, *n.*, qui meteora callet.
METEOROLOGY, *n.*, meteorologia.
METER, *n.*, mensor.
METHEGLIN, *n.*, mulsum, hydromelli.
METHINKS, *n.*, mihi videtur; *methinks I see*, videor mihi videre.
METHOD, *n.*, via, ratio.
METHODICAL, *adj.*, ordine progrediens, ratione procedens.
METHODICALLY, *adv.*, viâ et arte, ratione et viâ.
METHODIST, *n.*, Methodista.
METHODIZE, TO, *v. t.*, in ordinem redigere or digerere; componere.
METONYMY, *n.*, immutatio, verba mutata, metonymia.
METRE, *n.*, metrum; versus, versuum genus.
METRICAL, *adj.*, metricuſ.
METROPOLIS, *n.*, caput regni, urba nobilissima or primaria.
METROPOLITAN, *adj.*, ad urbem nobilissimam pertiens; *n.*, episcopus princeps, archiepiscopus.
METTL, *n.* (*briskness*), agilitas, alacritas, vigor; animi ardor; (*boldness*), audentia, animuſ.
METTLESOME, *adj.*, animosus, ardens, acer, vehemens, vegetuſ.
MEW, *n.* (*bird*), laruſ; *mew to keep hawks in*, accipitruſ cora or saginarius.
MEW, TO, *v. t.* (*as a cat*), felire; (*as a stag*), cornua mutare.
MEW UP, TO, *v. t.*, cavea includere; concludere.
MEWL, TO, *v. t.*, vagire.
MICHAELMAS, *n.*, Sancti Michaelis festum.
MICROCOSM, *n.*, microcosmuſ.
MICROSCOPE, *n.*, microscopiuſ.
MICROSCOPIC, *adj.*, ad microscopiuſ spectans.
MIDDAY, *n.*, meridiuſ.
MIDDLE, *adj.*, mediuſ, intermediuſ; medianuſ.
MIDDLE, *n.*, mediuſ, pars media.
MIDDLEMOST, *adj.*, in medio posituſ.
MIDDLELING, *adj.*, medioculuſ.
MIDLAND, *adj.*, mediterraneuſ.
MIDNIGHT, *n.*, nox media, concubia or interpestiva.
MIDRIFF, *n.*, septum transversuſ, diaphragma.
MIDSHIPMAN, *n.*, collega ejus qui navem gubernat.
MIDST, *n.*, mediuſ, pars media.
MIDSUMMER, *n.*, media æstas; *midsummer-day*, dies solstitialis.
MIDWAY, *n.*, via media.
MIDWIFE, *n.*, obstetrix.
MIDWIFERY, *n.*, obstetriciuſ.
MINK, *n.*, vultuſ, os.
MIGHT, *n.*, potentia, potestas, vis.
MIGHTILY, *adv.*, valide, potenter, fortiter.
MIGHTINESS, *n.*, potentia.
MIGHTY, *adj.*, potens, valens, validuſ; *very* —, prævaliduſ, præpotens; *to be* —, poliere, valere; *to grow* —, valere.
MIGRATION, *n.*, migratio, commigratio.
MILCH-COW, *n.*, vacca que lac habet.
MILD, *adj.* (*gentle*), mitis, lenis, mansuetuſ, placiduſ, clemens; (*indulgent*), indulgens; *to grow mild*, miscere, mansuescere.
MILDEW, *n.*, robigo.
MILDEW, TO, *v. t.*, robigine segetem obducere.
MILDEWED, *adj.*, sideratuſ, robigine obductuſ.
MILDNESS, *n.*, clementia, mansuetudo, lenitas.
MILE, *n.*, milliare, mille passuſ; *of a mile*, miliariaſ.
MILITANT, *adj.*, militans.
MILITARY, *adj.*, militaris, bellicuſ, bellicosuſ.
MILITIA, *n.*, militia; armati populares.

MILK

MILK, *n.*, lac; *cow's milk*, lac bubulum; *of milk*, lacteus.
MILK, *TO*, *v. t.*, mulgère; *to milk out*, emulgère.
MILK-HOUSE, *n.*, lactarium.
MILKINESS, *n.* (figur.), mollitia, lenitas.
MILK-PAIL, *n.*, mulctra, muletrum.
MILK-SOP, *n.*, molliculus, delicatus; (*coward*), ignavus, meticulosus.
MILKY, *adj.*, lacteus; lacti similis; *milky-way*, via lactea.
MILL, *n.*, mola; pistrinum; (*manufactory*), officina; *hand-mill*, mola trusathila.
MILL-CLAPPER, **MILL-CLACK**, *n.*, crepitaculum molare.
MILL-DAM, *n.*, telaustrum molare.
MILL-DUST, *n.*, pollen.
MILLER, *n.*, molitor, molendinarius.
MILLET, *n.*, milium; *of millet*, millarius.
MILLINER, *n.*, quæ mundi muliebris officinam exerceat.
MILLION, *n.*, decies centena millia.
MILL-STONE, *n.*, lapis molaris; mola.
MILT, *n.*, lien, splen; *milt of fishes*, lactes.
MIMIC, *n.*, imitandi peritus, minus.
MIMIC, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem joculariter imitari.
MIMICKING, **MIMICRY**, *n.*, imitatio jocularis.
MIMOGRAPHER, *n.*, mimorum scriptor.
MINCE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*cut small*), concidere, minutatim concutere; (*paliate*), verbis extenuare; (2) *v. t.*, *to mince in walking*, mollis incedere.
MINCING, *n.*, extenuatio; *mincing of meat*, carnis concursus.
MINCINGLY, *adv.* (*slightly*), leviter, strictim; (*affectedly*), putide; (*softly*), molliter.
MIND, *n.* (*thinking faculty*), animus, mens; (*opinion*), sententia, consilium, opinio; (*desire, will*), voluntas, desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas; *to have a mind*, cupere, concupiscere, expetere, velle.
MIND, *TO*, *v. t.* (*look after*), curare, accurare; observare; (*consider*), considerare, spectare; (*regard*), audire, auscultare, attendere; *not to mind*, negligere.
MINDED, *adj.* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus; *well-minded*, bono consilio motus; *ill-minded*, malevolus.
MINDFUL, *adj.* (*remembering*), memor; (*careful*), attentus, diligens.
MINDFULNESS, *n.*, cura, diligentia.
MINE, *adj.*, meus; *n.*, metallum, fodina; *mine in a siege*, cuniculus; *full of mines*, cuniculosus.
MINER, *n.* (*digger of metals*), metallicus; (*in a siege*), cunicularius.
MINERAL, *adj.*, metallicus, fossilis; *n.*, fossile.
MINERALOGIST, *n.*, fossillum peritus.
MINERALOGY, *n.*, mineralogia.
MINGLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, miscere, admiscere; (2) *v. t.*, misceri, commisceri.
MINGLER, *n.*, qui or quæ miscet.
MINGLING, *n.*, mixtio, permixtio, admixtio; mixtum.
MINIATURE, *adj.*, pictura minor.
MINION, *n.*, delicia.
MINISH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*lessen*), minuire.
MINISTER, *n.* (*servant or agent*), minister, administrator; (*clergyman*), sacerdos.
MINISTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, ministrare, administrare.
MINISTERIAL, *adj.*, ad ministros pertinens, a ministris factus.
MINISTERIALLY, *adv.*, ope ministri.
MINISTERING, *n.*, suppeditatio.
MINISTRATION, *n.*, rerum administratio, ministerium.
MINISTRY, *n.* (*of the gospel*), rei publicæ procuratores; sacerdotum procuratio.
MINNOW, *n.*, cyprina, phoxinus (L.).
MINOR, *adj.*, minor; minoris momenti; *n.*, qui or quæ nondum adulta ætate est; (*ward*), pupillus, pupilla; *minor of a syllogism*, assumptio.
MINORITY, *n.* (*in age*), ætas nondum adulta; pupillaris ætas; (*smaller number*), pauciores, pars minor.
MINSTER, *n.*, templum.
MINSTREL, *n.*, fidicen, tibicen, citharodus.
MINSTRELSY, *n.*, cantus nervorum et tibiarum; (*songs*), carmina, cantica.
MINT, *n.* (*herb*), mentha; (*for coining money*), moneta.
MINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, cudere.

MISCREATED

MINTAGE, *n.*, præmium ob nummi percussio-nem solum.
MINIER, *n.*, monetarius.
MINUET, *n.*, saltatio magnifica.
MINUTE, *adj.*, minutus, parvulus; *n.*, sexagesima pars horæ; *minutes* (*first draughts*), exemplaria prima; (*short notes*), capita; *minute book*, libellus memorialis.
MINUTE A THING DOWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, capita rei alieque litteris consignare.
MINUTELY, *adv.*, minute, minutatim; sigillatim, singulatim.
MINUTENESS, *n.*, parvitas.
MINX, *n.*, puella petulans; *proud minx*, fastidiosa.
MIRACLE, *n.*, miraculum, portentum, prodigium.
MIRACULOUS, *adj.*, mirus, mirificus, prodigiosus.
MIRACULOUSNESS, *n.*, qualitas prodigiosa.
MIRE (*mud*), *n.*, cenum, lutum.
MIRROR, *n.* (*looking-glass*), speculum; (*pattern*), exemplum, exemplar.
MIRTH, *n.*, lætitia, gaudium, hilaritas.
MIRY, *adj.*, cænosus, lutosus; lutulentus, lutatus.
MISADVENTURE, *n.* (*mischance*), casus adversus; (*in law*), homicidium fortuitum.
MISADVISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perperam alicui consu-lere.
MISANTHROPE, *n.*, qui genus humanum odit.
MISAPPLY, *TO*, *v. t.*, perperam applicare or adhibere.
MISAPPLYING, **MISAPPLICATION**, *n.*, applicatio prava.
MISAPPREHEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, non recte intelligere.
MISAPPREHENSION, *n.*, interpretatio per-versa.
MISASCRIBE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid alicui injuste ascribere.
MISASSIGN, *TO*, *v. t.*, rationem or causam male reddere.
MISBECOME, *TO*, *v. t.*, parum convenire; *it misbecomes*, dedecet, indecorus est.
MISBECOMING, *adj.*, indecorus; alienus.
MISBEHAVIOR, *n.*, morum or factorum pravitās.
MISBELIEF, *n.*, fides prava.
MISBELIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, parum credere.
MISBELIEVING, *adj.*, inædulus.
MISCALCULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, male computare.
MISCALL, *TO*, *v. t.*, falso nomine appellare.
MISCALLING, *n.*, contumeliosa appellatio.
MISCARRIAGE, *n.* (*in childbirth*), abortio; (*bad success*), exitus tristis; (*in manners*), delictum, peccatum; offensa.
MISCARRY, *TO*, *v. t.*, parum succedere; (*as a woman*), abortum facere.
MISCELLANEOUS, *adj.*, mixtus; promiscuus.
MISCELLANIES, *n. pl.*, opera varii generis.
MISCELLANY, *n.*, arrago, res confusa.
MISCHANCE, *n.*, casus adversus, malum, incommodum.
MISCHIEF, *n.*, damnum, detrimentum; perniciēs; *to do one a mischief*, alicui nocere or damnum inferre; *mischief maker*, velorum artifex.
MISCHEVOUS, *adj.* (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius, periculosus; (*evil-doing*), maleficus, scelestus; (*spiteful*), malignus, malignicus, improbus; *mischivous deed*, scelus, flagitium, scelus.
MISCHEVOUSNESS, *n.*, malitia, malignitas, improbitas.
MISCITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, falso or mala fide citare.
MISCONCEIVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perperam intelligere, male interpretari.
MISCONCEPTION, *n.*, interpretatio perversa or sinistra.
MISCONDUCT, *n.*, factorum pravitās.
MISCONJECTURE, *n.*, mala or falsa conjectura.
MISCONSTRUCTION, *n.*, of a word, verbi depravatio.
MISCONSTRUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perperam interpretari; male explere.
MISCOUNT, *TO*, *v. t.*, male numerare or computare.
MISCOUNTING, *n.*, mala numeratio.
MISCREANT, *n.*, infidelis, infidus; scelestus.
MISCREATED, *adj.*, deformis.

MISDEED, *n.*, maleficium, malefactum, noxa, scelus, delictum.
MISDEMEAN ONE'S SELF, TO, v. t., male se gerere.
MISDEMEANOR, *n.*, culpa, offensa, delictum.
MISDOER, *n.*, maleficus.
MISEMPLY, TO, v. t., male collocare; abuti; *to misemploy one's time*, male feriari.
MISEMPLYING, MISEMPLOYMENT, *n.*, abusus, applicatio prava.
MISER, *adj.*, avarus, deparcus, tenax; pecunie avidus.
MISERABLE, *adj.* (*wretched*), miser, ærumnosus, afflictus; (*niggardly*), avarus, parvus, perparcus, sordidus.
MISERABLENESS, *n.* (*wretchedness*), miseria, calamitas; (*niggardliness*), avaritia, pecunie aviditas.
MISERY, *n.*, miseria, res afflictæ, ærumnæ, calamitas.
MISFACTION, MISFORM, TO, v. t., deformare.
MISFORTUNE, *n.*, malum, calamitas, casus adversus, inconvellum, res adversæ.
MISGIVE, TO, v. t., male opinari or præagere.
MISGIVING, *n.*, iuctus; *I have some misgivings*, aliquando metuo.
MISGOVERN, TO, v. t., male res administrare.
MISGOVERNMENT, *n.*, mala administratio.
MISGUIDANCE, *n.*, ductus pravus.
MISHAP, *n.*, malum, casus adversus.
MISINFORM, *n.*, farrago.
MISINFER, TO, v. t., perperam inferre.
MISINFORM, TO, v. t., male docere; falsum rumorem aliquid deferre.
MISINTERPRET, TO, v. t., perperam exponere, male explicare, scilicet interpretari.
MISINTERPRETATION, *n.*, mala or sinistra rei interpretatio; *misinterpretation of words*, verborum depravatio.
MISJOIN, TO, v. t., male conjungere.
MISJUDGE, TO, v. t., perperam judicare.
MISLAY, TO, v. t., extra consuetum locum ponere.
MISLEAD, TO, v. t., seducere, fallere, decipere.
MISLEADER, *n.*, seductor, deceptor.
MISLEADING, *n.*, seductio, deceptio.
MISLIKE, TO, v. t. (*dislike*), improbare, avversari, fastidium; (*offend*), displicere, offendere.
MISLIKING, *n.*, aversatio, fastidium.
MISMANAGE, TO, v. t., male administrare.
MISMANAGEMENT, *n.*, mala administratio.
MISMATCH, TO, v. t., male sociare.
MISNAME, TO, v. t., falso nomine appellare.
MISNAMING, *n.*, falsa appellatio.
MISNOMER, *n.*, prava nominatio.
MISOGAMIST, *n.*, matrimoniorum osor.
MISOGYNIST, *n.*, mulierum osor.
MISPERSUASION, *n.*, error, opinio falsa.
MISPLACE, TO, v. t., perperam collocare.
MISPOINT, TO, v. t., male interpungere.
MISPRINT, *n.*, mendum; erratum typographicum; error.
MISPRINTED, part., mendose descriptus.
MISPRISION, *n.*, negligentiæ.
MISPROPORTIONED, adj., abnormis, iusta proportionem carens.
MISQUOTE, TO, v. t., falso or mala fide citare.
MISQUOTATION, *n.*, locus falso productus.
MISRECKON, TO, v. t., rationes falso subducere.
MISRECKONING, *n.*, falsa computatio.
MISREPRESENT, TO, v. t., falso ostendere; male narrare.
MISREPRESENTATION, *n.*, imago rei falso expressa, falsa descriptio.
MISRULE, *n.*, dominatio iniqua.
MISS, *n.* (*young lady*), adolescentula, virgo, puella; (*as a title*), dominus, dominula.
MISS, TO, (1) v. t. (*leave out*), omittere, intermittere, prætermittere; (*feel the loss of*), desiderare; (*look for in vain*), querere, requirere, reperire non posse; (*2) v. t.* (*do miss*), peccare, errare, labi, officio deesse; *to be missing*, desiderari.
MISSAL, *n.*, liber liturgicus.
MISSHAPE, TO, v. t., deformare, deturpare, mutilare.
MISSHAPEN, adj., deformis, deformatus, turpis.
MISSHAPING, *n.*, deformatio.
MISSILE, adj., missilis; *missile weapons*, missileia.

MISSION, *n.*, missio; (*embassy*), legatio.
MISSIONARY, *n.*, apostolus.
MISSIVE, *n.*, epistola, litteræ.
MISSPELL, TO, v. t., perperam scribere.
MISSPELLING, *n.*, mala litterarum connexio.
MISSPEND, TO, v. t., profundere, effundere lacere.
MISTAKE, TO, v. t., perperam definire or proponere.
MIST, *n.*, nebula, caligo; fuligo; *little* —, nubecula; *blasting* —, sideratio; *to be in a* —, perturbari.
MISTAKE, *n.*, error, erratum; *mistake in reckoning*, falsa computatio.
MISTAKE, TO, v. t., per errorem labi, errare, in errore versari, falli; peccare.
MISTAKENLY, adv., false.
MISTAKING, *n.*, erratio, error.
MISTIME, TO, v. t., intempestive facere.
MISTINESS, *n.*, tempestas nubila.
MISTLETOE, *n.*, viscum.
MISTRESS, *n.*, domina, hera; (*in a bad sense*), concubina, peller; (*servethair*), deliciae.
MISTRUST, *n.*, diffidentia, suspicio.
MISTRUST, TO, v. t., diffidere, suspicari, suspectare; aliquid minime credere.
MISTRUSTFUL, adj., suspicax, suspiciosus; diffidens.
MISTRUSTING, MISTRUSTFULNESS, *n.*, diffidentia, suspicio.
MISTY, adj., nebulosus, caliginosus, obscurus; *to be misty*, caligare.
MISUNDERSTAND, TO, v. t., non recte intelligere, secus accipere.
MISUNDERSTANDING, *n.*, interpretatio perperam facta; *misunderstanding between friends*, dissensio, discordia.
MISUSE, MISUSE, MISUSING, *n.* (*wrong use*), abusus, usus malus; (*ill treatment*), injuria, inhumanitas.
MISUSE, TO, v. t., abuti, perverse uti.
MITE, *n.* (*insect*), cucullio; (*particle*), particula minutissima, atomus; (*small coin*), nummulus, trossus.
MITIGATE, TO, v. t., mitigare, mollire, sedare, lenire, allevare.
MITIGATION, *n.*, mitigatio; lenimen.
MITRE, *n.*, mitra, infula.
MITRE, adj., mitratus, infulatus.
MITTENS, *n.*, *pl.*, digitabula dimidiata.
MIX, TO, v. t., miscere, admiscere, commiscere, immiscere; temperare.
MIXING, MIXTURE, *n.*, mixtio, permixtio, mixtura.
MIZZEN, *n.*, puppis malus.
MOAN, *n.*, luctus, plangtus, ejulatus.
MOAN, TO, v. t., gemere, plorare, queri, ejulari, lamentari.
MOANING, *n.*, fletus, ploratus, lamentatio.
MOAT, *n.*, fossa.
MOAT IN, TO, v. t., fossa cingere, munire.
MOB, *n.*, vulgus, plebecula, scutina republicæ, fœx populi; *to raise a mob*, turbas populares excitare; *a woman's mob* (*heul-dress*), calicendum muliebri.
MOB A PERSON, TO, v. t., plebeculam in aliquem concitare.
MOBILITY, *n.*, mobilitas, inconstantia.
MOCK, *n.*, dicerium, sanna, ludibrium, ludus, jocus.
MOCK, adj., simulatus, mimicus.
MOCK, TO, v. t. (*deceive*), ludere, deludere, eludere, illudere; ludificari; (*make a mock of*), ridere, deridere, ludos facere.
MOCKER, *n.* (*scoffer*), irrisor, derisor; sannio; (*deceiver*), plannus.
MOCKERY, MOCKING, *n.*, Irrisio, derisio, irrisus, derisus; cavillatio; jocus; (*deceiving*), ludificatio; *full of mockery*, jocosus, jocularis.
MOCKINGLY, adv., ridicule, facete, jocosè; *somewhat mockingly*, subridicule.
MODAL, adj., ad modum or formam pertinens.
MODE, *n.* (*manner*), modus, ratio; (*fashion*), consuetudo, usus.
MODEL, *n.*, exemplar, exemplum.
MODEL, TO, v. t., formare, fingere.
MODELLER, *n.*, formator, auctor.
MODERATE, adj. (*mod*), moderatus, modestus, temperatus; clemens; (*not excessive*), modicus, mediocris.
MODERATE, TO, v. t. (*govern*), moderari, gu-

bernare, administrare; (*restrain*), temperare, co-
erere.
MODERATION, *n.*, moderatio, temperantia, mo-
destia, continentia.
MODERATOR, *n.*, moderator; *præsec.*
MODERN, *adj.*, recentior, novus; *the moderns*,
homines recentioris ætatis.
MODERNIZE, TO, *v. t.*, ad nova exempla com-
ponere.
MODEST, *adj.*, modestus, pudens, verecundus;
(*chaste*), pudicus, castus.
MODESTY, *n.*, modestia, pudor; (*chastity*), pu-
dicitia, verecundia.
MODICUM, *n.*, paullum, paullulum.
MODIFICATION, *n.*, immutatio, mutatio.
MODIFY, TO, *v. t.*, immutare.
MODISH, *adj.*, æltus, concinnus.
MODISHNESS, *n.*, aliorum cultum imitandi stu-
dium.
MODULATE, TO, *v. t.*, modulari.
MODULATION, *n.*, modulatio, symphonia.
MOIETY, *n.*, dimidium, pars dimidia.
MOIL, TO, *v. t.*, impigre laborare, diligenter
operi incumbere.
MOIST, *adj.* (*wet*), humidus, madidus, udus;
(*juicy*), succidus, succulentus.
MOISTEN, TO, *v. t.*, humectare; conspergere,
madefacere.
MOISTNESS, MOISTURE, *n.*, humor; vapor.
MOLASSES, *n.*, *pl.*, sacchari apuma or fæces.
MOLE, *n.*, talpa; *mole-hill*, talpæ grumus; *mole*
in the body, nævus, macula, nota; (*pier*), moles,
agger.
MOLEST, TO, *v. t.*, inquietare, infestare, vexare;
alicui molestiam exhibere.
MOLESTATION, *n.*, molestia, interpellatio,
vexatio.
MOLESTER, *n.*, vexator; interpellator.
MOLLIFIER, *n.*, pacator.
MOLLIFY, TO, *v. t.*, mollire, emollire, lenire.
MOLLIFYING, *n.*, levatio, pacatio.
MOLTEN, *part.* See MELT.
MOMENT, *n.* (*importance*), gravitas, momen-
tum; (*instant*), temporis punctum, horæ momen-
tum.
MOMENTARY, *adj.*, unius momenti, momen-
tum temporis durans.
MOMENTOUS, *adj.*, magni momenti, gravis.
MONARCH, *n.*, rex, imperator; princeps.
MONARCHICAL, *adj.*, regius, regalæ.
MONARCHY, *n.*, dominatus, dominiatio, imperi-
um regium; (*as a state*), regnum.
MONASTERY, *n.*, monasterium, cœnobium.
MONASTIC, *adj.*, monasterialis.
MONASTICALLY, *adv.*, cœnobitarum or mona-
chorum more.
MONDAY, *n.*, dies lunæ.
MONEY, *n.*, pecunia; nummus, nummi; — *bor-*
rowed, res alienum; *a piece of* —, nummus; *coined*
—, argentum signatum, res signatum; *to hire for*
—, mercede or pretio conducere; *interest* —, fenus,
usura; *of* —, nummarius; — *laid out*, impensa,
sumptus.
MONEYED, *adj.*, dives, locuples, bene num-
matu.
MONEYLESS, *adj.*, sine pecunia.
MONGER, *n.*, mercator.
MONGREL, *adj.*, bigener, mixti generis; hy-
brida.
MONITION, *n.*, monitio, monitus.
MONITOR, *n.*, monitor, admonitor.
MONITORY, *adj.*, ad monitionem pertinens.
MONK, *n.*, monachus.
MONKERY, *n.*, res monachicæ; monachorum
vita.
MONKEY, *s.*, simia; simiolus; pitheclum.
MONKISH, *adj.*, monachicus; monasterialis.
MONOGAMY, *n.*, matrimonium singulare, mo-
nogamia.
MONOPOLIZE, TO, *v. t.*, monopolium exer-
cere.
MONOPOLIST, *n.*, monopola.
MONOPOLY, *n.*, monopolium.
MONOSYLLABLE, *n.*, vox monosyllaba.
MONOTONOUS, *adj.*, unum sonum habens.
MONOTONY, *n.*, oratio omni varietate carens.
MONSOON, *n.*, ventus status Indis Orientalis.
MONSTER, *n.*, monstrum, portentum, ostentum.
MONSTROUS, *adj.*, monstruosus, prodigiosus,
portentuosus; horrendus, detestabilis.

MONSTROUSNESS, MONSTROSITY, *n.*, im-
manitas, vastitas; fœditas.
MONTH, *n.*, mensis; *of a month*, menstruus;
of two months, bimestris; *of six months*, semestris.
MONTHLY, *adj.*, menstruus; *adv.*, singulis
mensibus.
MONUMENT, *n.* (*memorial*), monumentum;
(*tomb*), monumentum, mausoleum.
MONUMENTAL, *adj.*, ad monumentum perti-
nens.
MOOD, *n.* (*humor*), animi habitus or affectus;
mood of a verb, modus verbi.
MOODY, *adj.*, stomachosus, tetricus, indignans.
MOON, *n.*, luna; lunare sidus; *new* —, luna no-
va or prima; *half* —, luna falcata; *half* — *in fortifi-*
cation, opus lunatum; — *in the first quarter*, cor-
nua prima lunæ; *full* —, luna plena; *time of full*
—, plenilunium; *of the* —, lunaris; (*month*), men-
sis.
MOONLIGHT, *n.*, lunæ lumen, splendor or ni-
tor; *by moonlight*, luna lucente; *it is moonlight*,
luna lucent.
MOONSHINE, *n.*, lunæ lumen; *a matter of*
moonshine, res nullius momenti.
MOOR, *n.* (*blackmoor*), Æthiops; *female* —,
Æthiopsia; *lucny* —, Maurus; (*marsh*), palus;
of a —, paluster.
MOORISH, *adj.*, uliginosus, paluster.
MOOR, TO, *v. t.*, navem constituere; *to be*
moored, stare in ancoris; *navem in ancoris habere*.
MOOT A CASE, TO, *v. t.*, causam difficilem or
dubiam agere, disceptare.
MOP, *n.*, peniculum, peniculus.
MOP A CHAMBER, TO, *v. t.*, cubiculum peni-
culo purgare or lavare.
MOPE, TO, *v. t.*, obstupescere.
MORAL, *adj.*, moralis; probus, honestus; *moral*
philosophy, philosophiæ pars moralis; *n.*, *moral of*
a fable, præceptum.
MORALIZE, TO, *v. t.*, de moribus præcipere.
MORALIST, *n.*, morum magister.
MORALITY, *n.* (*ethics*), doctrina de moribus;
(*moral goodness*), honestas, virtus.
MORALLY, *adv.* (*in a moral sense*), sensu mo-
rali; (*rightly*), honeste.
MORALS, *n.*, *pl.* (*manners*), mores.
MORASS, *n.*, palus.
MORBID, *adj.*, morbidus, morbosus.
MORE, *adj.* and *n.*, plures; plus, amplius;
(*greater*), major; *more and more*, impensius, ma-
gis magisque, plus plusque; *a little more*, pluscu-
lum; *more or less*, plus minus, plus minime; *as*
much more, alterum tantum; *no more*, nihil am-
plius.
MORE, *adv.*, magis, amplius, plus quam; *more*
than, præter, ultra.
MOREOVER, *adv.*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or
hæc.
MORION, *n.*, galea, cassis.
MORN, MORNING, *n.*, mane, tempus matuti-
num, horæ matutinæ; *early morn*, primum mane,
prima lux; *in the morning*, mane; *early in the*
morning, primo or multo mane, primo diluculo;
good morning! salve!
MOROSE, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis; acerbus.
MOROSENESS, *n.*, morositas.
MORRIS-DANCE, *n.*, tripudium Mauritanum.
MORROW, *n.*, to —, cras, crastino die; *good* —,
salve! *of to* —, crastinus; *to* — *morning*, cras mane;
the day after to —, pœrendi.
MORSEL, *n.*, buccæ, offa; frustum.
MORTAL, *adj.* (*deadly*), capitalis, mortifer;
(*subject to death*), mortalis, mortis obnoxius; *mor-*
tals, mortales, homines.
MORTALITY, *n.* (*frailty*), mortalitas, condicio
mortalis; (*number of the dead*), numerus mortuo-
rum.
MORTALLY, *adv.*, mortificare, letaliter.
MORTAL, *n.* (*for pounding*), mortarium; (*cer-*
ent), mortarium, arcuatum.
MORTGAGE, *n.*, hypotheca, fundus oppigne-
ratus.
MORTGAGE, TO, *v. t.*, oppignere, pignori
opponere, fiduciarium dare.
MORTGAGER, *n.*, pignator, cui fundus oppig-
neratus est.
MORTGAGER, *n.*, qui fundum oppignorat.
MORTIFICATION, *n.* (*self-denial*), cupiditatis
coercitio; (*grief*), dolor; (*gangrene*), gangrena.
MORTIFY, TO, (1) *v. t.*, modorari; coerescere, co-

hibere, comprimere, refrenare; (2) *v. i.*, gangræna putrescere.

MORTMAIN, *n.*, vectigalium abolitio; mortua manus.

MORTUARY, *n.*, donum ecclesiæ ab homine mortuo datum.

MOSAIC-WORK, *n.*, opus tessellatum, opus musivum; *mosaic pavement*, pavimentum tessellatum.

MOSQUE, *n.*, ædes Turcica.

MOSS, *n.*, muscus; *covered with moss*, muscosus; *to clear from moss*, emuscare.

MOSSY, *adj.*, muscosus, lanuginosus.

MOST, *adj.*, plurimi; plerique; *para major*; *for the most part*, maximam partem; (*generally*), plerumque, fere, plurimum; *the most learned*, doctissimus; *most of all*, maxime, quam maxime.

MOSTLY, *adv.*, fere, plerumque, plurimum.

MOTE, *n.*, corpusculum, atomus.

MOTH, *n.*, tinea, blatta; teredo.

MOTHER, *n.*, mater; genitrix; *little —*, matercula; — *in law*, mariti or uxoris mater; *step —*, noverca; *of a —*, maternus.

MOTHERHOOD, *n.*, materna dignitas.

MOTHERLESS, *adj.*, matre orbatus.

MOTHERLIKE, MOTHERLY, *adj.*, maternus; *motherly woman*, matrona.

MOTHERLY, *adj.*, faculentus.

MOTHY, *adj.*, tinosus, tinea scatens.

MOTION, *n.*, motio, motus, impulsus, impetus, agitatio; *motion for a bill*, rogatio; *at one's own motion*, sua sponte, ultro.

MOTION, *TO*, *v. t.*, rogare.

MOTIONLESS, *adj.*, immobilis, fixus.

MOTIVE, *adj.*, movens; *motive faculty*, facultas movens.

MOTIVE, *n.*, consilii motus, causa, incitamentum.

MOTLEY, *adj.*, versicolor, discolor; *varius*; *confusus*, perturbatus.

MOTTO, *n.*, sententia; dictum.

MOULD, *n.* (*earth*), terra, solum; (*matrice*), matrix, typus, forma; (*damp*), mucor, situs.

MOULD, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, formare, fingere, figurare; *ex metallo fundere*; (2) *v. i.* (*grow mouldy*), muccescere, mucorem contrahere.

MOULDER, *n.*, formator, flector.

MOULDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, corrumpi, putrescere.

MOULDINESS, *n.*, situs; mucor.

MOULDING, *n.* (*forming*), formatio, figuratio; *also*; *mouldings*, torumata, pl.

MOULDY, *adj.*, situ corruptus, mucidus.

MOULT, *TO*, *v. t.*, plumas mutare.

MOULTING, *n.*, plumarum mutatio.

MOUND, *n.*, collis, terræ tumulus; *agger*.

MOUNT, *n.*, mons; *little mount*, tumulus; *col-*

lis.

MOUNT UP, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, ascendere, conscendere; (2) *v. t.*, *to mount the infantry on horseback*, pedites in equos imponere; *mounted upon*, insidens.

MOUNTAIN, *n.*, mons; *of a mountain*, montanus.

MOUNTAINEER, *n.*, homo montanus.

MOUNTAINOUS, *adj.*, montosus, montuosus.

MOUNTEBANK, *n.*, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus.

MOUNTING, *n.*, ascensio, ascensus.

MOURN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, lugere, mære, deplorare, de flere, gemit; (2) *v. i.*, lugere, mære, plorare, lamentari.

MOURNER, *n.* (*vailer*), plorator; (*afflicted person*), maestus; *mourner at a funeral*, qui funus exsequitur; *mourner in black*, atratus, pullatus.

MOURNFUL, *adj.*, tristis, miser, luctuosus, lugubris.

MOURNING, *adj.*, tristis, queribundus, maestus; *n.* (*grief*), mæror, mæritia, luctus; (*plaintive cry*), querela; *mourning apparel*, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla; *in mourning*, pullatus, atratus.

MOUSE, *n.*, mus; *little —*, musculus; *field —*, mus agrestis; *dor —*, gilis; *rear —*, vesperilio; *of a —*, murinus.

MOUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, mures venari, muribus insidiari.

MOUSE-DUNG, *n.*, muscerda.

MOUSE-HOLE, *n.*, muris cavum.

MOUSE-TRAP, *n.*, muscipula.

MOUTH, *n.*, os; *open —*, rictus; (*jaws*), fauces; (*beak, snout*), rostrum; *little —*, osculum; *by word of —*, viva voce.

MOUTH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*eat much*), ingurgitare, devorare; (*use big words*), ampullas projicere.

MOUTHFUL, *n.*, bolus, trustum.

MOUTHING, *adj.*, clamorosus, rixosus.

MOUTHLESS, *adj.*, sine ore.

MOVABLE, *adj.*, mobilis.

MOVABLENESS, *n.*, mobilitas.

MOVABLES, *n.*, pl., suppellex, res mobiles.

MOVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, movere, commovere; (*arouse*), cedere; *to — to and fro*, agitare; (*turn round*), versare; (*shake*), quatere; — *with effort*, moliri; (*disturb*), turbare, perturbare; (*advise*), suadere, hortari, instigare; (*propose*), rogare, proponere; *to — to*, admove; *to — violently*, impellere; *to — up and down*, jactare; *to — off*, amovere, removere; (2) *v. i.*, se movere, se commovere, moveri, commoveri; ferri; micare; (*re move*), commigrare; *to — up and down*, jactari; *to — off*, se submovere or subducere.

MOVEMENT, *n.*, motus, motio.

MOVER, *n.*, motor; (*persuader*), suasor, sollicitator; (*provoker*), stimulator, impulsor; (*author*), auctor.

MOVING, *adj.* (*forcible*), vehemens; (*affecting*), flebilis, luctuosus; *n.*, motus, motio; (*persuading*), sollicitatio, suasio; (*provoking*), instigatio; (*shaking*), commotio.

MOW, *n.* (*heap*), cumulus.

MOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, metere, secare.

MOWER, *n.*, messor, sector.

MOWING, *n.*, messio, messis.

MUCH, *adj.*, multus, plurimus; *multum*; *adv.*, multum, magnopere, vehementer, admodum, multo, longe; *with — ad*, vix, ægre, difficulter; *it — concerns us*, magni nostra interest; *too —*, *adj.*, nimis; *n.*, nimium; *adv.*, nimis, nimium; *as —*, alterum tantum; *very —*, affatim, abunde; *so —*, tantum; *how —*, quantum; *for how —*, quanti?

MUCILAGE, *n.*, mucus.

MUCILAGINOUS, *adj.*, mucosus.

MUCK, *n.*, fæmus, stercus.

MUCOUS, *adj.*, mucosus.

MUD, *n.*, lutum, limus.

MUDDLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*disturb*), turbare; (*intoxicate*), inebriare.

MUDDY, *adj.*, lutosus, limosus, cænosus.

MUDDY, *TO*, *v. t.*, turbare.

MUE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*moult*), plumas mutare.

MUFF, *n.*, tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum.

MUFFLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, obvolvere, velare, tegere, operire.

MUFFLER, *n.*, oris integumentum.

MUG, *n.*, cantharus.

MUGGISH, MUGGY, *adj.*, humidus, mucidus.

MUGWORT, *n.*, artemisia.

MULATTO, *n.*, hybrida.

MULBERRY, *n.*, morum; *mulberry-tree*, morus.

MULCT, *n.*, multa.

MULCT, *TO*, *v. t.*, multare.

MULE, *n.*, mulus, mula; *of a mule*, mularis.

MULETEER, *n.*, mulio.

MULL WINE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vinum aromatibus mistum coquere.

MULLAR, *n.*, lapis terendis coloribus serviens.

MULLET, *n.* (*fish*), mugil.

MULSE, *n.*, mulsam.

MULTANGULAR, *adj.*, multangulus.

MULTIFARIOUS, *adj.*, multiplex.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, *adv.*, multifarie, multifariam.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, *n.*, multiplicata differentia.

MULTIFORM, *adj.*, multiformis.

MULTIPlicable, *adj.*, multiplicabilis.

MULTIPlicAND, *n.*, numerus multiplicandus.

MULTIPlicATIOn, *n.*, multiplicatio.

MULTIPlicITy, *n.*, varietas, magna copia.

MULTIPLIER, *n.*, qui multiplicat; numerus multiplicans.

MULTIPLY, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, multiplicare; (*increase*), augere, accumulare; (2) *v. i.*, multiplicari; augeri.

MULTIPLYING, *n.*, multiplicatio; auctio.

MULTITUDE, *n.* (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus; frequentia; (*vulgar*), vulgus, plebs.

MULTITUDINOUS, *adj.*, multiplex.

MUM! *interj.*, st! tace! au!

MUMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, murmurare, mussare, musitare; mutire.
MUMBLER, *n.*, qui mussitat.
MUMBLING, *n.*, murmuratio.
MUMMER, *n.*, homo personatus.
MUMMERY, **MUMMING**, *n.*, hominum personarum pompa.
MUMMY, *n.*, mortuus arte medicatus.
MUMPS, *n.*, angina.
MUNCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, manducare.
MUNDANE, *adj.*, humanus, vanus, mundanus.
MUNICIPAL, *adj.*, municipalis; *municipal town*, municipium.
MUNIFICENCE, *n.*, munificentia, liberalitas.
MUNIFICENT, *adj.*, munificus, liberalis.
MUNITIONS, *n. pl.*, munitiones, munimenta.
MURAL, *adj.*, muralis.
MURDER, *n.*, caedes, homicidium; *trucidatio*; *murder of one's father*, parricidium.
MURDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, interficere, occidere, necare; *jugulare*; *trucidare*.
MURDERER, *n.*, interfector, percussor; *homicida*, *sciacrus*; — *of a parent*, parricida; — *of a mother*, matricida; — *of his brother*, fratricida; — *of his sister*, sororicida.
MURDERING, *n.*, interfectio, trucidatio.
MURDEROUS, *adj.*, sanguinarius, cruentus, atrox, truculentus.
MURKY, *adj.*, caliginosus, tenebrosus.
MURMUR, *n.* (*complaint*), questus, conquestio, querela; (*low noise*), murmur, susurrus; *fremitus*.
MURMUR, *TO*, *v. i.*, murmurare, mussare, musitare; *fremere*; *assurrare*.
MURMURE, *n.*, qui murmurat.
MURMURING, *n.*, murmuratio; *murmur*; *assurrus*; *fremitus*.
MURRAIN, *n.*, lues pecuaria.
MURREY, *adj.*, fuscus, subniger.
MUSCADEL or **MUSCADINE WINE**, vinum ex apianis uvis.
MUSCLE, *n.* (*fish*), musculus, concha; *muscle of the body*, musculus.
MUSCULAR, *adj.* (*bravny*), musculosus; (*strong*), robustus.
MUSE, *n.*, Musa, Camena; *the Muses*, Camenae, Pierides.
MUSE or **MUSE UPON**, *TO*, *v. t.*, meditari, commentari; *contemplari*, cogitare; *dubitare*; *mente perpendere*, animo versare; *to muse upon beforehand*, praemeditari.
MUSER, *n.*, contemplator, contemplatrix.
MUSHROOM, *n.*, fungus; *dainty mushroom*, boletus.
MUSIC, *n.* (*art*), ars musica, musica; (*performance*), cantus, concentus, modi musicai, modi; *music, vocal and instrumental*, vocum et nervorum cantus.
MUSICAL, *adj.*, musicus, harmonicus; *numerosus*.
MUSICALNESS, *n.*, concentus, harmonia.
MUSICIAN, *n.*, fidicen; tibicen; cornicen; (*one skilled in music*), musicus; *musician in an orchestra*, symphoniacus.
MUSING, *n.*, meditatio, contemplatio, cogitatio; *musings beforehand*, praemeditatio.
MUSK, *n.*, moschus; *musk-ball*, pastillus.
MUSKET, *n.*, sclopetum; (*hawk*), nixus mas.
MUSKETEE, *n.*, miles sclopeto armatus.
MUSLIN, *n.*, sindon.
MUSSEL. See **MUSCLE**.
MUSSULMAN, *n.*, Mohammedi sectator.
MUST, *n.*, mustum.
MUST, *I, v.*, debeo, oportet me, etc.; *I must write*, scribendum est mihi; *it must be kept secret*, tacito opus est.
MUSTACHES, *n.*, capillus or barba labri superioris.
MUSTARD, *n.*, sinapi; *wild mustard*, erysimon; *of mustard*, e sinapi factus.
MUSTER, *n.*, copiarum lustratio or recensio; *to pass muster*, approbati, comprobati.
MUSTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, exercitum lustrare, censere; *convocare*, colligere.
MUSTERING, *n.*, census, lustratio, recensio; *mustering-place*, campus.
MUSTINESS, *n.*, mucor.
MUSTY, *adj.*, humore vitiatas; *muclidus*; *to be musty*, muerere; *to grow musty*, muocere.
MUTABILITY, *n.*, mutabilitas, mobilitas; *varietas*.

MUTABLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, commutabilis, mobilis, inconstans; *volubilis*.
MUTATION, *n.*, mutatio.
MUTE, *adj.*, mutus; *to become mute*, obmutescere.
MUTILATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, mutilare, truncare.
MUTILATED, *adj.*, mutilatus, truncatus, truncatus; *caritus*.
MUTILATION, *n.*, mutilatio, truncatio.
MUTINEER, *n.*, homo turbulentus or seditiosus; *conjuratus*.
MUTINOUS, *adj.*, turbulentus, tumultuosus, factiosus, seditiosus.
MUTINY, *n.*, seditio, tumultus, motus, concitatio; *accessio*.
MUTINY, *TO*, *v. t.*, tumultuari, seditionem excitare.
MUTTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, mutire, mussare, musitare; *fremere*.
MUTTERER, *n.*, qui or quae mussitat.
MUTTERING, *n.*, murmuratio.
MUTTERINGLY, *adv.*, cum murmuratione.
MUTTON, *n.*, caro ovina or vervecina; (*a sheep, in comic language*), ovina.
MUTUAL, *adj.*, mutuus, alteruus.
MUTUALITY, *n.*, vices.
MUTUALLY, *adv.*, mutuo, invicem.
MUZZLE, *n.*, fascella, capistrum, canus; *muzzle of a gun*, sclopeti os.
MUZZLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, capistrum contrahere.
MY, *pron.*, meus; *I myself*, ego ipse.
MYRIAD, *n.*, decies mille; (*an indefinitely great number*), sexcenti.
MYRRH, *n.*, myrrha; *of myrrh*, myrrhinus.
MYRRHINE, *adj.*, myrrhinus.
MYRTLE, *n.*, myrtus; *of myrtle*, myrteus, myrtaceus; *myrtle-grove*, myrtetum or myrteta.
MYSTERIOUS, **MYSTICAL**, *adj.*, mysticus, arcanus.
MYSTERIOUSLY, *adv.*, obscure, parum dilucide.
MYSTERIOUSNESS, *n.*, mirabilitas.
MYSTERY, *n.*, arcanum; mysterium.
MYSTICISM, *n.*, studium mysticum.
MYTHOLOGICAL, *adj.*, fabularis, fabulosus.
MYTHOLOGIST, *n.*, scriptor or interpres fabularum.
MYTHOLOGY, *n.*, historia fabularis; *fabulae*; *mythologia*.

N

NAB, *TO*, *v. t.*, occupare, comprehendere.
NAG, *n.*, equulus, mannus; *little nag*, equus pumilus; *an ambling nag*, astureo.
NAIL, *n.*, clavus; *nail of one's hand or foot*, unguis; *little nail*, unguiculus.
NAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, clavus affigere, configere, suffigere; *to nail down*, defigere.
NAKED, *adj.*, nudus; *half* —, seminudus; *to strip* —, nudare, denudare; *made* —, nudatus, denudatus.
NAKEDLY, *adv.* (*openly*), aperte, perspicue.
NAKEDNESS, *n.*, nuditas, nudatum corpus.
NAME, *n.*, nomen; *first* —, praenomen; *surname*, cognomen; *by* —, nomine, nominatim; (*renown*), fama, nomen, existimatio; *to have a good* —, bene audire; *to have a bad* —, male audire.
NAME, *TO*, *v. t.*, nominare, appellare, nuncupare, vocare; (*mention*), alliculus mentionem facere; *to name over*, nomina recitare; *to name a person or an office*, aliquem ad aliquod munus nominare or designare.
NAMELESS, *adj.*, nomine vacans; *sine nomine scriptus*.
NAMELY, *adv.*, scilicet, videlicet, nempe.
NAMER, *n.*, nomenclator.
NAMESAKE, *n.*, cognominis.
NAMING, *n.*, nominatio, nuncupatio, appellatio.
NAP, *n.*, somnus brevis; *to take a nap*, somnum levem capere; *to take a nap at noon*, meridiare, meridiari; (*on cloth or hats*), villus.
NAPE OF THE NECK, ima colli vertebra.
NAPKIN, *n.*, mappa, linteam.
NAPLESS, *adj.*, tritus, detritus.
NAPPING, *adj.*, dormiens, dormitans.
NARCOTIC, *adj.*, torpescendi vim habens.
NARD, *n.* (*shrub*), nardus; (*ointment*), unguentum nardinum.

NARRATE

NARRATE, TO, *v. t.*, narrare, enarrare; referre; exponere.
NARRATION, **NARRATIVE**, *n.*, narratio, relatio; *short narrative*, narratiuncula.
NARRATOR, *n.*, narrator; auctor.
NARROW, *adj.*, angustus, artus; exiguus; *a narrow place*, angustia; *narrow-minded*, angustia animi.
NARROW, TO, *v. t.*, angustum reddere, angustare, artare.
NARROWING, *n.*, coarctatio.
NARROWNESS, *n.*, angustia.
NASAL, *adj.*, ad nasum pertinens; *per nasum pronuntiatus*.
NASTINESS, *n.*, sordes, spurcitas, foeditas; squalor.
NASTY, *adj.*, sordidus, foedus, squalidus, spurcus; impurus.
NATAL, *adj.*, natalis.
NATION, *n.*, natio, gens; *of a nation*, gentilis.
NATIONAL, *adj.*, gentis proprius.
NATIVE, *adj.*, (inborn), innatus, institus, ingenuus; *indigena*, (indigenous), indigena; *indigena*, (indigenous), indigena.
NATIVITY, *n.*, (birth), partus; (*in astrology*), sidus natalitium, thema; *of a nativity*, natalitius.
NATURAL, *adj.*, naturalis; nativus; innatus.
NATURALISM, *n.*, (unaffected), simplex, sincerus.
NATURALIST, *n.*, rerum naturæ peritus; physicus.
NATURALIZATION, *n.*, jus civitatis datum.
NATURALIZE, TO, *v. t.*, civitatem dare.
NATURALLY, *adv.* (by nature), natura, naturaliter; (*according to nature*), secundum naturam; (*artlessly*), simpliciter.
NATURALNESS, *n.*, veritas; simplicitas.
NATURE, *n.*, natura; indoles, ingenium; rerum natura, mundus; *by* —, naturaliter, natura; *good* —, comitas, benevolentia, humanitas, liberalitas; *ill* —, natura difficilis; (*sort or kind*), genus.
NATURED, *adj.*, *good natured*, comis, humanus, benevolus, ingenuus, miti ingenio; *ill natured*, morosus, diffidilis; *malitious*, diffidili ingenio.
NAUGHT, *n.*, nihil; *to set at naught*, vilipendere, nihil facere.
NAUGHTINESS, *n.*, malitia, improbitas, malignitas.
NAUGHTY, *adj.* (ill), malus, malignus, pravus; (*dead bad*), nequam, scelestus; *vicious*, impurus.
NAUSEA, *n.*, nausea, fastidium.
NAUSEATE, TO, *v. t.*, nauseare, fastidire.
NAUSEATING, *adj.*, fastidium oreans.
NAUSEOUS, *adj.*, teter; putidus.
NAUSEOUSNESS, *n.*, nausea, fastidium.
NAUTICAL, *adj.*, navalis, nauticus.
NAVAL, *adj.*, navalis, nauticus.
NAVE, *n.*, rotæ modiolus; *nave of a church*, spatium medium.
NAVEL, *n.*, umbilicus; *like a navel*, umbilicatus; *navel-string*, nervus umbilicaris.
NAVIGABLE, *adj.*, navigabilis, navigandus.
NAVIGATE, TO, *v. t.*, navigare.
NAVIGATION, *n.*, navigatio; *ars navalis*.
NAVY, *n.*, naves; *copie navales*; *classis*; (*as a department*), res maritimæ; *of the navy*, classicus, *classarius*.
NAY, *adv.*, non; *minime vero*; *immo*, immo vero; *to say nay*, negare.
NEAL, TO, *v. t.*, sensim igni admovere.
NEAR, *adj.*, vicinus; propinquus; *adv.*, propter, prope, juxta, secundum, proxime; *near at hand*, in NEARLY, *adv.* (nigh), prope; (*almost*), pæne, prope, propemodum, tantum non.
NEARNESS, *n.*, proximitas, vicinia; *nearness by marriage*, amicitia.
NEAT, *n.*, pecus bubulum, boves; *neat's leather*, corium bubulum; *neat-herd*, bubulus, pecuarius.
NEAT, *adj.*, nitidus, mundus, compositus, concinnus, bellus, sctus; *to look neat*, nitere.
NEATNESS, *n.*, concinnitas, nitor; elegantia; munditia.
NEBULOUS, *adj.*, nebulosus.
NECESSARIES, *n.*, *pl.*, res necessariae.
NECESSARILY, *adv.*, necessario.
NECESSARY, *adj.*, necessarius; *neccessæ*; *very necessary*, pernecessarius; *it is necessary*, opus est, oportet, necesse est; (*pry*), *n.*, forice.

NESTLING

NECESSITATE, TO, *v. t.*, cogere, compellere, adigere.
NECESSITOUS, *adj.*, indigus, egenus; inops.
NECESSITOUSNESS, *n.*, inopia, paupertas.
NECESSITY, *n.*, necessitas; necessitudo.
NECK, *n.*, collum; cervix; *little* —, cervicula; *very* —, collum distortum; — *of land*, amictorium; *necklace*, monile.
NECROMANCER, *n.*, magus, veneficus.
NECROMANCY, *n.*, umbrarum evocatio; necromantia; *ars magica*.
NECTAR, *n.*, nectar.
NECTAREAN, **NECTARINE**, *adj.*, nectareus; *nectarine peach*, nucipersica.
NEED, *n.* (necessity), necessitas; (*occasion*), opus, usus; (*want*), inopia, egestas, necessitas, mendicitas, indigentia, penuria; (*calamity*), res adversæ; *misericordia*, calamitas; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen; *needs*, res necessarie; *to do one's needs*, alium levare.
NEED, TO, *v. t.* (want), egere, indigere, carere; *desiderare*; (*it is needed*), necesse est, oportet, opus est; *you need not fear*, non est quod timeas.
NEEDFUL, *adj.*, necessarius, opportunus; opus; *very needful*, pernecessarius; *it is needful*, expedit, convenit, necesse, opus est.
NEEDFULNESS, *n.*, necessitas.
NEEDINESS, *n.*, egestas, inopia, indigentia, penuria.
NEEDLE, *n.*, acus; *needlework*, opus Phrygium; *to do needlework*, acu plugere; *needle-maker*, acuum faber.
NEEDLESS, *adj.*, supervacaneus, supervacuus, superfluous, inutilis.
NEEDLESSNESS, *n.*, inutilitas.
NEEDS, *adv.*, ex necessitate; *necessario*; *I must needs*, oportet me, non possum non.
NEDY, *adj.*, egenus, egenus, indigens, indigus, inops.
NEFARIOUS, *adj.*, nefarius, impius, scelestus, scelestus.
NEGATION, *n.*, negatio.
NEGATIVE, *adj.*, negans, negandi vim habens.
NEGATIVE, *n.*, repulsa.
NEGLECT, *n.*, neglectus, negligentia, incuria; *aspernatio*.
NEGLECT, TO, *v. t.*, negligere, omittere.
NEGLECTFUL, *adj.*, negligens, immemor.
NEGLECTING, *n.*, neglectus, neglectio.
NEGLECTANCE, *n.*, negligentia, neglectus, incuria, indiligentia.
NEGLECTED, *adj.*, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus; *ignavus*, remissus, ocltans; *to be neglected*, negligere, indormire.
NEGOTIATE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, negotiari, mercaturam exercere; (2) *v. t.*, administrare, curare, procurare, gerere.
NEGOTIATING, *n.*, negotiatio.
NEGOTIATION, *n.*, administratio, curatio, procuratio.
NEGOTIATOR, *n.*, administrator, curator, procurator; (*trafficke*), negotiator.
NEGRO, *n.*, Ethiope, Maurus.
NEIGH, TO, *v. t.*, hinnire, hinnitum edere; *to neigh after*, adhinnire.
NEIGHBOR, *n.*, vicinus; *accola*, finitimus; *next neighbor*, proximus.
NEIGHBORHOOD, *n.*, vicinia; *vicinitas*, propinquitas; (*neighbors*), vicinitas, vicini.
NEIGHBORING, *adj.*, finitimus.
NEIGHBORLY, *adj.*, vicinis conveniens; *officiarius*, *adv.*, ut deest vicinus, vicinorum more.
NEIGHING, *n.*, hinnitus.
NEITHER, *adj.*, neuter; *conj.*, nec, neque, neve.
NEOPHYTE, *n.*, novitius, tiro.
NEPHEW, *n.*, frater or sororis filius.
NEPHTHIC, *adj.*, renem dolore laborans.
NEPOTISM, *n.*, studium cognatos agendi, nepotismus.
NERVE, *n.*, nervus; *little nerve*, nervulus.
NERVOUS, *adj.*, nervosus; *vibrans*; *irritabilis*.
NESCIENCE, *n.*, ignorantia.
NEST, *n.*, nidus; *little* —, nidulus; — *of boxes*, nidi; — *of thieves*, furum grex.
NEST, TO, *v. t.*, nidificare, nidulari.
NESTLE, TO, *v. t.*, se in nido condere or reponere.
NESTLING, *n.*, avicola recens ovo exclusa.

NET, *n.*, rete; *casting-net*, funda, jaculum; *drag-net*, verriculum, everriculum; *net for the hair*, reticulum; *like a net*, reticulatus.
 NET, *adj.*, solidus.
 NETHER, *adj.*, inferior; *nethermost*, infimus.
 NETTING, NETWORK, *n.*, opus reticulatum.
 NETTLE, *n.*, urtica; *blind or dead nettle*, lami-um; *nettle-worm*, eruca urticaria.
 NETTLE, TO, *v. t.*, urere,ungere; irritare.
 NETTLING, *adj.*, mordax; *n.*, stimulatío.
 NEUTER, NEUTRAL, *adj.*, medius, neutrius
 partis, partium studio vacans; *neuter gender*, genus neutrum; *neuter noun*, nomen neutrale.
 NEUTRALITY, *n.*, neutrius partis studium, quies, otium.
 NEVER, *adv.*, nunquam, nullo tempore; *and —, nec unquam; — deny it*, ne nega; *— a whit*, nihil quicquam; *never-ceasing*, assiduus, continuus.
 NEVERTHELESS, *adv.*, nihilo minus, nihilo scilicet, tamen.
 NEW, *adj.*, novus; recens; (*unheard of*), inauditus; (*unwonted*), insolitus; (*uncworn*), integer; *— things*, nova, *pl. a — beginner*, tiro; *— year*, annus iniens; *— year's gift*, strenua; *to make —, novare, innovare; (new)*, denovo, de integro.
 NEWLY, *adv.*, nove; (*lately*), nuper, nuperrime.
 NEWNESS, *n.*, novitas; insolentia.
 NEWS, *n.*, *pl.*, res novæ; fama, rumor; *nuncius; what news? quid novi? no news*, nihil novi; *newspaper*, acta publica.
 NEWT, *n.*, stellio, lacerta.
 NEXT, *adj.*, proximus, citimus; *ultimus*, vicinus; *secundus ab aliquo*; deinde, deinceps; *next after*, juxta, proxime, secundum.
 NIB, *n.*, (*beak*), rostrum.
 NIBBLE, TO, *v. t.*, admordere, carpere, rodere, arrodere; *to nibble at*, leviter attingere.
 NICE, *adj.*, (*divinity*), delicatus, delicatulus, bellus; (*exact*), accuratus, exquisitus; (*ficklish*), periculosus, lubricus; (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus.
 NICENESS, NICETY, *n.*, (*over-delicacy*), mollitia, mollities; (*exactness*), accuratio, subtilitas; *niceties* (*delicacies*), cupidie, cibi delicati.
 NICHE, *n.*, edicula.
 NICK, *n.*, incisura; *in the nick of time*, commode, opportune.
 NICK, TO, *v. t.*, incidere.
 NICKNAME, *n.*, nomen jocularé, cognomen infame.
 NICKNAME, TO, *v. t.*, joculariter or contumeliose appellare.
 NIECE, *n.*, fratris or sororis filia.
 NIGGARD, *adj.*, and *n.*, avarus, parvus, sordidus, illiberalis.
 NIGGARDLINESS, *n.*, avaritia, parsimonia; sordos, illiberalitas.
 NIGGARDLY, *adj.*, parvus, avarus, sordidus, tenuis; *very niggardly*, præparcus; *adv.*, parce, maligne, illiberaliter.
 NIGH, *adj.*, vicinus, propinquus, proximus; *adv.*, prope, juxta, propter, secundum; *well nigh*, prope modum; *nigher*, propior; *nighest*, proximus.
 NIGHT, *n.*, nox; (*darkness*), tenebræ; *by —, nocte*, noctu; *to —, this —, hac nocte*; *of the —, nocturnus*; *good —! save! vale!* — *walker*, tenebrio, noctivagus; — *watch*, vigiles nocturni; — *mare*, epialthes.
 NIGHTINGALE, *n.*, luscinia; philomela.
 NIGHTLY, *adj.*, nocturnus; *adv.*, noctu; singularis noctibus.
 NIMBLE, *adj.*, agilis, celer, pernix, velox, expeditus, levis.
 NIMBLENESS, *n.*, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.
 NINE, *num. adj.*, novem; noveni; *of —, novennarius*; — *times*, novies; — *o'clock*, tertia hora; — *and thirty*, undequadragesima; *of — days*, novendialis; — *pins*, conorum ludus; — *hundred*, nonaginti; — *hundred times*, nonagesimas.
 NINETEEN, *adj.*, undeviginti, novendecim; *the nineteenth*, decimus nonus, undevigesimus.
 NINETIETH, *adj.*, nonagesimus.
 NINETY, *adj.*, nonaginta; *of ninety*, nonagenarius; *ninety times*, nonagesimas.
 NINNY, *n.*, stultus, bardus, insulcus.
 NINTH, *adj.*, nonus; *for the ninth time*, nonum.
 NINTHY, *adv.*, nono.
 NIP, TO, *v. t.*, vellere, vellicare; *to nip off*, decerpere, rescicare; (*taunt*), urere, mordere.

NIP, NIPPING, *n.*, vellicatio; compressio; morsus.
 NIPPERS, *n.*, *pl.*, forceps.
 NIPPING, *adj.*, mordax.
 NIPPINGLY, *adv.*, salse.
 NIPPLE, *n.*, papilla.
 NIT, *n.*, lens.
 NITRE, *n.*, nitrum.
 NITROUS, *adj.*, nitrosus, nitratus.
 NO, *adv.*, nullus, non ullus; nemo de or ex; *no hard matter*, res haud difficilis; *I have no time*, non est mihi otium; *nobody, no one, nemo, nemo omnium*; *by no means*, nequaquam, nullo modo; *no more*, nihil amplius; *to no purpose*, frustra; *no-where*, nusquam, nullo loco.
 NO, *adv.*, non, minime.
 NOBILITY, *n.*, nobilitas, claritas, celsitudo; *the nobility*, nobiles, proceres, patricii.
 NOBLE, *adj.*, (*illustrious*), nobilis, generosus; illustris, insignis, clarus, splendidus; (*generous*), generosus, liberalis, munificus; (*stately*), magnificus; excelsus; *very —, pernobilis*; *of a — stock*, genere nobilis, illustri familia ortus; *to make — (ennoble)*, nobilitare, illustrare, ornare; *the nobles*, proceres.
 NOBLEMAN, *n.*, homo nobilis; *noblemen*, nobiles, optimates; nobilitas.
 NOBLENES, *n.*, nobilitas, claritas, splendor; generositas.
 NOBLEWOMAN, *n.*, femina nobilis.
 NOCTURNAL, *adj.*, nocturnus.
 NOD, TO, *v. t.*, nutare; *to nod to*, annuere, adnutare; (*sleep*), dormire.
 NOD, *n.*, nutus.
 NODDING, *n.*, nutatio, capitis nutus.
 NODDLE, *n.*, occipitium.
 NODE, *n.*, nodus, tuber.
 NOGGIN, *n.*, cotyla, hemina, lagena.
 NOISE, *n.*, sonus, crepitus, strepitus; clamor; (*report*), fama, rumor; *to make a noise*, strepere; *crepare; without noise*, silens, tactus.
 NOISE ABROAD, TO, *v. t.*, vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; prædicare.
 NOISELESS, *adj.*, silens, tactus.
 NOISINESS, *n.*, clamor.
 NOISOME, *adj.*, (*hurtful*), nocens, noxus; (*foul*), teter, gravis, molestus.
 NOISOMENESS, *n.*, factor, spurcilitas.
 NOISY, *adj.*, strepens, freuens; tumultuosus; clamorosus, rixosus.
 NOMADIC, *adj.*, by genit., nomadum; *nomadic people*, nomades.
 NOMENCLATOR, *n.*, nomenclator.
 NOMENCLATURE, *n.*, nomenclatura.
 NOMINAL, *adj.*, nominalis; nomine tantum.
 NOMINALLY, *adv.* (*in name*), nomine; (*in pretence*), verbo.
 NOMINATE, TO, *v. t.*, nominare, appellare, nuncupare, designare; *to nominate a dictator*, dictatorem dicere.
 NOMINATING, NOMINATION, *n.*, nominatio, appellatio, nuncupatio, designatio.
 NOMINATIVE CASE, casus nominandi, nominativus or rectus.
 NONAGE, *n.*, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris.
 NONAPPEARANCE, *n.*, desertum vadimonium.
 NONCE, *n.*; *for the nonce*, de industria, consulto.
 NONCOMPLIANCE, *n.*, recusatio.
 NONCONFORMIST, *n.*, qui se ecclesiæ non conformat.
 NONCONFORMITY, *n.*, recusatio se conformandi.
 NONE, *adj.*, nullus, non ullus.
 NONENTITY, *n.*, non esse; *a nonentity*, nihil.
 NONES, *n.*, *pl.*, nonæ.
 NONPLUS, *n.*, incitæ; *to nonplus*, ad incitas redigere.
 NONRESIDENCE, *n.*, absentia a munere.
 NONRESIDENT, *adj.*, non residents, a munere absens.
 NONRESISTANCE, *n.*, patientia.
 NONSENSE, *n.*, absurde dictum or factum, ineptia.
 NONSENSICAL, *adj.*, absurdus, absensus, ineptus.
 NONSENSICALNESS, *n.*, insulsetas.
 NONSUIT, *n.*, litis desertio.
 NOODLE, *n.*, stultus, hebes.
 NOOK, *n.*, angulus, recessus; *secret nook*, latebra.

NOON, NOONTIDE, n., meridies, tempus meridianum; *of noon*, meridianus; *before noon*, antemeridianus; *afternoon*, pomeridianus; *to sleep at noon*, meridiari.

NOOSE, n., laqueus.

NOOSE, TO, v. t., illaqueare, irretire.

NOR, conj., nec, neque, neve.

NORTH, n., septentriones; *north pole*, septentrio; *north star*, septentrio.

NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, adj., in septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens.

NORTHWARDS, adj., ad septentriones, septentrionem versus.

NOSE, n., nasus.

NOSE, TO, v. t., odorari.

NOSÉD, adj., flat —, sinus; *hawk* —, camurus; *hook* —, nasi adunci.

NOSEGAY, n., florum fasciculus.

NOSLOGY, n., morborum doctrina.

NOSTRILS, n., pl., nares.

NOT, adv., non, ne; *not at all*, nullo modo, nequaquam; *not yet*, nondum; *not so*, minime, neutquam.

NOTABLE, adj., illustris, insignis, spectabilis, eximius, egregius; *nobilis*; *very* —, perinsignis; *to be* —, euitre, clarere; *to make* —, nobilitare.

NOTABLENESS, n., claritas, claritudo.

NOTARY, n., scriba publicus, signator; *scriba censualis*.

NOTATION, n., notatio.

NOTCH, n., incisura.

NOTCH, TO, v. t., incidere; *denticulare*.

NOTCHING, n., incisio.

NOTE, n. (mark), nota, signum; (*note of hand*), *chirographum*; (*musical note*), *tonus, modus*; (*cry*), *vox*; (*remark*), *annotatio*; (*small letter*), *epistolum*, *codicilli*; *of note (importance)*, *notabilis, insignis, illustris, egregius, eximius*; *of little note, obscurus, ignotus*; *to take note of*, *observare*.

NOTE, TO, v. t., notare, signare; (*observe*), *observare, animadvertere*; *to note a thing down*, *aliquid in libellum referre*.

NOTED, adj., clarus, eximius.

NOTER, n., observator.

NOTHING, n., nihil, nil, nihilum; *nulla res*; — *at all*, *porcus nihil*; *little or* —, *non multum aut non omnino*; *it is* — *to me*, *nihil ad me attinet*; *mea minime refert*; *for* —, *gratis*; *temere*; *good for* —, *inutilis*; *nequam*; — *worth*, *vilis*; *nullius momenti*.

NOTHINGNESS, n., nihilum; *res nullius momenti*.

NOTICE, n. (heed), animadvertio, observatio; (*advice*), *monitio, admonitio*; *monitum*; *nuncius*; *to give notice of*, *certiorum facere*; *de, nunciare, deferre*; *to take notice of*, *notare, observare, animadvertere*.

NOTICE, TO, v. t., notare, observare.

NOTIFICATION, n., significatio, declaratio, denuntiatio.

NOTIFY, TO, v. t., significare, denunciare, declarare, monstrare; (*inform*), *certiorum facere*.

NOTION, n., notio, cognitio; *scientia, peritia*; *prima intelligentia, notitia*; (*opinion*), *opinio, sententia*.

NOTIONAL, adj., ad notionem pertinens.

NOTORIETY, n., evidentia, perspicuitas, notitia pervulgata.

NOTORIOUS, adj., omnibus notus, manifestus; *famosus*.

NOTORIOUSLY, adv., manifeste, aperte, palam.

NOTWITHSTANDING, conj. (*nevertheless*), *tamen, attamen, nihilominus*; (*in spite of*), *adversus*; (*although*), *tamen, quamquam, etsi, licet, quamvis*.

NOUGHT, n., nihil; *to set at nought*, *nihil pendere, contemnere*.

NOUN, n., nomen.

NOURISH, TO, v. t., nutrire, alere; *fovère*.

NOURISHABLE, adj., nutritendus; *altitilis*.

NOURISHER, n., altor, nutritor, educator.

NOURISHING, adj., almus, in quo multum alimentum est; *n., nutritus*.

NOURISHMENT, n., (*food*), *alimentum, nutrimentum, pabulum, cibum*.

NOVEL, adj. (new), novus; (*unusual*), *inusitatus, insolens, n., fabella*.

NOVELIST, n., fabularum scriptor.

NOVELTY, n. (newness), novitas; (*new thing*), *res nova*.

NOVEMBER, n., (mensis) November.

NOVICE, n., novitius; *tiro*.

NOVTIATE, n., tirocinium.

NOW, adv., nunc, hoc tempore, hodie; *jam*; *autem, vero*; igitur; *now a days*, *his temporibus*; *now and then*, *subinde, nonnunquam, identidem*; *even now, just now, modo, jam nunc*.

NOXIOUS, adj., noxious, nocens, perniciosus.

NUBLE, adj., nubilus.

NUDITIES, n., pl., verenda.

NUDITY, n., nuditas; *in a state of nudity*, *nudus*.

NUGATORY, adj., nugatorius, futilis.

NUISANCE, n., res noxia; *pestis, perniciēs*.

NULL AND VOID, irritus, nullius auctoritatis, nullum vim habens.

NULLIFY, TO, v. t., abrogare, antiquare; *irritum reddere*.

NULLITY, n., nihilum.

NUMB, adj., rigidus, torpidus.

NUMB, TO, v. t. See **HEMB.**

NUMBER, n., numerus; (*character*), *numeri nota*; *a great* —, *multi*; *magnus numerus, magna vis*; *a small* —, *pauca*; *in* —, *numero*.

NUMBER, TO, v. t., numerare, dinumerare, computare; *recensere*.

NUMERER, n., qui numerat.

NUMBERING, n., numeratio, enumeratio; *dinumeratio*; *recensio*; *numbering of people, census*.

NUMBERLESS, adj., innumerabilis; *innumerus*.

NUMBNESS, n., rigor, stupor, torpor.

NUMERABLE, adj., numerabilis; *computabilis*.

NUMERAL, adj., numeralis.

NUMERATION, n., numeratio.

NUMERATOR, n., numerator.

NUMERICAL, adj., ad numeros pertinens.

NUMERICALLY, adv., ad numerum.

NUMEROUS, adj., frequens, numerosus.

NUMEROUSLY, adv., magno numero, frequenter; *numerose*.

NUMSKULL, n., stipes, hebes, plumbeus.

NUN, n., monacha.

NUNCIO, n., nunciator, legatus pontificis.

NUNCUPATIVE, NUNCUPATORY, adj., ad nuncupationem pertinens; *nuncupative will, testamentum nuncupatum*.

NUNNERY, n., cenobium monacharum.

NUPTIAL, adj., nuptialis; *nuptial bed, lectus genialis*.

NUPTIALS, n., pl., nuptiae.

NURSE, n., nutrix, nutricula; *wet-nurse, nutrix lactans*; *dry-nurse, nutrix non lactescens*; *nurse-child, alumnus, alumna*.

NURSE, TO, v. t., nutrire, fovère, curare, alere.

NURSERY, n., (*the room*), *parvulorum diata*; (*for plants*), *plantarium, seminarium*.

NURSING, n., nutriticus.

NURSING, n., infans lactens.

NURTURE, n., educatio, institutio; *disciplina*.

NURTURE, TO, v. t., educare, instruere, instituere.

NUT, n., nux; *small nut, nucula*; *nut-tree, nux*; *nut-kernel, nucleus*; *nut-cracker, nucifrangibulum*.

NUTMEG, n., nux moschata.

NUTRIMENT, n., nutrimentum, nutrimentum.

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, adj., in quo multum alimentum est.

NYMPH, n., nympa.

O

O! interj., oh! o!

OAF, n., stultus, hebes.

OAFISH, adj., insulsus, fatuus, stupidus.

OAFISHNESS, n., stupiditas.

OAK, quercus; — *wood, robur*; *bitter* —, *ceruus*; *holm* —, *flex*; — *apple, galla*; *grove of oaks, quercetum*.

OAKEN, adj., quernus, quercus, quercus; *roboreus*; *iligneus*; *ceruus*.

OAK, n., remus; *oar shaft, scalmus*.

OARSMAN, n., remex; *oarsmen's bench, trans-trum*.

OATEN, adj., avenaceus, avenarius.

OATH, n., iuramentum, iuramentum, sacramentum; *to take an* —, *iurandum dare, iurare*; *sacramentum dicere*; *iurjurando* *o sacramento* *se*

obstringere; *to put one to his* —, ad iurandum aliquem adigere, iurjurando aliquem obstringere; *false* —, perjurium.

OATS, *n., pl.*, avena; *of oats*, avenaceus; *oat-thistle*, carduus avenarius.

OBURACACY, *n.*, obstinatio; contumacia.

OBURATE, *adj.*, duratus, induratus, pertinax; *to grow obdurate*, durescere, obdurescere.

OBEDIENCE, *n.*, obedientia, obsequium, obtemperatio.

OBEYMENT, *adj.*, obediens, obsequens, dicto audiens.

OBEISANCE, *n.*, salutatio.

OBELISK, *n.*, obeliscus.

OBSITY, *n.*, obesitas.

OBEY, *TO, v. t.*, alium obedire, obsequi, obtemperare, parere, morem gerere, morigerari.

OBITUARY, *n.*, catalogus mortuorum.

OBJECT, *n.*, res; (*in grammar*), res obiecta; *object of mockery*, ludibrium.

OBJECT, *TO, v. t.*, objicere, obiectare, opponere, arguere; (*to preach*), opprobare, exprobrare.

OBJECTION, *n.*, quod obijcitur or objectum est; contradictio.

OBJECTIVE, *adj.*, ad rem obiectam spectans, in sensus cadens.

OBJECTIVELY, *adv.*, ita ut sub sensus cadat.

OBJECTIVENESS, *n.*, status rei quæ in sensus cadit.

OBJECTOR, *n.*, qui aliquid obijcit.

OBJURGATION, *n.*, objurgatio.

OBOLIATION, *n.*, obolatio.

OBLIGATE, *TO, v. t.*, obligare, devincere.

OBLIGATION, *n.*, (*binding favor*), beneficium, meritum, promeritum; (*duty*), officium; (*the being bound in law*), obligatio; (*bond*), chirographum, syngrapha; (*partnership*), condominium.

OBLIGATORY, *adj.*, obligans, obstringens.

OBLIGE, *TO, v. t.*, cogere, adigere, subigere, compellere; *to oblige one by a kindness*, de aliquo bene mereri, aliquem sibi obligare, obstringere, devincere.

OBLIGEE, *n.*, cui chirographum traditur.

OBLIGER, *n.*, qui tradit chirographum.

OBLIGING, *adj.*, (*courteous*), humanus, officiosus, comis; (*liberal*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus.

OBLIGINGLY, *adv.*, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter, humane, officiose; *very obligingly*, perofficiose.

OBLIGINGNESS, *n.*, humanitas, comitas, benignitas.

OBLIQUE, *adj.*, obliquus.

OBLIQUENESS, OBLIQUITY, *n.*, obliquitas.

OBLITERATE, *TO, v. t.*, obliterare, expungere, delere; tollere.

OBLITERATION, *n.*, obliteratio, deletio; abolitio.

OBLIVION, *n.*, oblivio, oblivium; *act of oblivion*, amnestia, lex oblivionis.

OBLIVIOUS, *adj.*, obliviosus.

OBLONG, *adj.*, oblongus.

OBLIQUE, *n.*, maledictio, contumelia.

OBNOXIOUS, *adj.*, obnoxius, expositus; *invisus*.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, *n.*, qualitas rei obnoxie.

OBSCENE, *adj.*, obscenus, impurns, impudicus.

OBSCENITY, *n.*, obscenitas, impudicitia.

OBSCURATION, *n.*, obscuratio.

OBSCURE, *adj.*, (*dark*), obscurus, caliginosus, caecus; (*not clear*), abstrusus, perplexus; (*unknown*), ignotus, ignobilis; *very obscure*, perobscurus; *somewhat obscure*, subobscurus.

OBSCURE, *TO, v. t.*, obscurare.

OBSCURING, *n.*, obscuratio.

OBSCURITY, *n.*, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo; ignobilitas, humilitas; obscurum dicendi genus.

OBSEQUES, *n., pl.*, exsequiæ, funebria iusta, funeris pompa.

OBSEQUIOUS, *adj.*, obsequens; morigerus.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, *n.*, obsequium, obsequentia.

OBSERVABLE, *adj.*, conspicuus; notabilis, insignis.

OBSERVANCE, *n.*, observantia; obsequium, cultus; (*keeping*), observatio.

OBSERVANT, *adj.*, observans, obsequens, dicto audiens, morigerus; *observant mind*, ingenium acutum.

OBSERVATION, *n.*, observatio, animadversio; sagacitas; annotatio.

OBSERVATORY, *n.*, specula astronomica.

OBSERVE, *TO, v. t.*, (*notice*), observare, animadvertere; (*be sensible of*), sentire, percipere; (*catch*), servare; captare; (*keep*), servare, tenere; (*obey*), parere, obedire; (*be attentive to*), observare, colere; (*make a remark*), dicere; annotare.

OBSERVER, *n.*, observator, speculator; annotator, animadvertor.

OBSOLETE, *adj.*, obsoletus, exoletus; *to grow obsolete*, obsolescere, obsolescere.

OBSTACLE, *n.*, impedimentum.

OBSTETRIC, *adj.*, obstetricus; *obstetrics*, ars obstetricia.

OBTINACY, *n.*, pertinacia, contumacia, animi obstinatio.

OBTINATE, *adj.*, pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus; contumax; inflexibilis; perseverans.

OBTREPEOUS, *adj.*, strepens; tumultuosus.

OBSTRUCT, *TO, v. t.*, (*hinder*), prohibere, impedire; (*stop up*), obstruere.

OBSTRUCTER, *n.*, qui impedit.

OBSTRUCTION, *n.*, obstructio.

OBSTRUCTION, *n.*, (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora.

OBSTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, impediens.

OBTAIN, *TO, (1) v. t.*, (*attain*), potiri, adipisci, consequi, acquirere, parere; *to — by lot*, sortiri; *to — by request*, impetrare; *to — favor*, gratiam inire; (*2) v. t.*, (*prevail*), valere; *to — as a custom*, inveterare.

OBTAINABLE, *adj.*, parabilis, impetrabilis.

OBTAINER, *n.*, exorator.

OBTAINING, *n.*, adeptio; *obtaining by entreaty*, impetratio.

OBTRUDE, *TO, (1) v. t.*, obtrudere; (*2) v. i.*, *to obtrude upon one's patience*, patientiam alicujus tentare.

OBTRUDER, *n.*, homo importunus.

OBTRUSIVE, *adj.*, molestus, importunus.

OBTUSE, *adj.*, (*dull*), obtusus, hebes; tardus.

OBTUSENESS, *n.*, acies obtusa, hebetudo.

OBVIATE, *TO, v. t.*, (*prevent*), obviam ire; præcavere, prævertere.

OBVIATING, *n.*, anteoccupatio, impedilio.

OBVIOUS, *adj.*, ante oculos or pedes positus; manifestus, evidens.

OBVIOUSNESS, *n.*, evidentia.

OCCASION, *n.*, occasio, occasus, occasio, opportunitas; casus; causa, locus; (*cause, reason*), causa, mater; (*author*), auctor; (*business*), res, negotium.

OCCASION, *TO, v. t.*, (*make*), facere, efficere, creare; (*procure*), parare, concitare, excitare.

OCCASIONAL, *adj.*, fortuitus.

OCCASIONALLY, *adv.*, si occasio tulerit; interdum.

OCCIDENT, *n.*, occidens, occasus.

OCCIDENTAL, *adj.*, occidentalis.

OCCULT, *adj.*, occultus, abditus, reconditus.

OCCUPANCY, *n.*, occupatio, possessio.

OCCUPANT, *n.*, possessor; incolæ.

OCCUPATION, *n.*, (*business*), occupatio; res, negotium; (*trade*), ars, artificium; (*tenure*), possessio.

OCCUPY, *TO, v. t.*, (*take into possession*), occupare, potiri; (*hold*), possidere, habere, tenere; (*inhabit*), tenere, colere, incolere; (*employ*), negotiis implicare.

OCCUPYING, *n.*, occupatio; possessio; cultus.

OCCUR, *TO, v. t.*, occurrere, obvenire; in mentem venire.

OCCURRENCE, *n.*, occasio, casus fortuitus.

OCEAN, *n.*, oceanus, mare oceanum.

OCEANIC, *adj.*, ad oceanum pertinens.

OCHRE, *n.*, ochra; *red ochre*, rubrica.

OCTAGON, *n.*, octagonum.

OCTANGULAR, *adj.*, octo angulos habens.

OCTAVE, *n.*, diapausa.

OCTAVO, *n.*, forma octonaria.

OCTOBER, *n.*, (mensis) Octobris.

OCULAR, *adj.*, ocularis, oculus.

OCULIST, *n.*, medicus oculus.

ODD, *adj.*, (*not even*), impar; (*fantastical*), inconstans, levis, ingenio varius; (*strange*), inusitata, insolens; mirus, mirabilis.

ODDNESS, ODDITY, *n.*, insolentia.

ODDS, *n.*, (*contention*), lites, inimicitiae; discordia, dissensio; (*difference*), discrimin.

ODE, *n.*, carmen, cantilena.

ODIOUS, *adj.*, odiosus, invidiosus; *somewhat odious*, subodiosus.

ODIOUSNESS, *n.*, qualitas rei invidiosa.

ODIUM, *n.*, odium; invidia.
ODORIFEROUS, **ODOROUS**, *adj.*, bene olens;
odoratus, odorosus.

ODOR, *n.*, odor.
OECEMENICAL COUNCIL, *consilium generale*.
Of you, *prep.*, ab, de, e, ex, in, per, super; *the elder of you*, *major vestrum*; *I am ashamed of my folly*, *mihi piget stultitia mea*; *the house of his father*, *domus paterna*; *of his own accord*, *sua sponte*; *of set purpose*, *delicta opera*; *I am glad of that*, *id gaudeo*; *a friend of mine*, *mihi iunioris*; *of a certainty*, *certo*; *of late*, *nuper*, *audum*; *of old*, *olim*.

OFF, *adv.*, hinc, abhinc; *far off*, *procul*; *from off*, *de*; *to come off*, *evadere*; *off and on*, *mediocriter*, *utrinque*; *off hand*, *continuo*, *confestim*, *statim*, *illico*, *extemplo*.

OFFAL, **OFFALS**, *n.*, purgamenta, recrementa, reliquiae.

OFFENCE, *n.* (*crime*, *fault*), delictum; maleficium, facinus; peccatum; culpa, noxa; (*affront*, *injury*), contumelia, injuria; (*displeasure*), offensio, *off-nsio*; *to take offence*, *offendi*; *to give offence*, *aliquem offendere*, *ledere*.

OFFEND, *to*, (1) *v. t.*, peccare, delinquere, delictum committere; (2) *v. t.* (*displease*), offendere, displicere; (*hurt*, *injure*), ledere, violare, injuriā lacerare; *alieu injuriā facere*, *contumeliā dicere*, *dammum inferre*.

OFFENDER, *n.*, nocens, noxius; maleficus.

OFFENDING, *adj.*, noxius, nocens.

OFFENSIVE, *adj.* (*unpleasant*), molestus, odiosus, ingratus; (*hasty*), teter; (*injurious*), injurius; (*insulting*), contumeliosus; *offensive arms*, *tela*; *to act on the offensive*, *ultra bellum inferre*, *ultra hostem petere*.

OFFENSIVENESS, *n.*, molestia.

OFFER, *n.* (*attempt*), conatus; (*thing offered*), *res oblata*, *condicio data* or *oblata*.

OFFER, *to*, *v. t.* (*present*), offerre, deferre; *prætere*; (*propose*), proponere; (*dedicate*), dicare, dedicare; *to itself*, *occurrere*; *to battle*, *pugnandi copiam facere*; *to a reward*, *præmium proponere*; *to in sacrifice*, *sacrificare*, *immolare*; *to to do* (*offer*), *comari*.

OFFERER, *n.* (*in sacrifice*), sacrificans; immolator.

OFFERING, *n.* (*sacrifice*), sacrificium; (*victim*), *victima*, *hostia*; (*gift*), *donum*; *munus*.

OFFICE, *n.* (*good turn*), officium, beneficium; (*charge*), *munus*, *munus*, *portus*, officium, provincia; (*civil office*), magistratus; *honos*; (*place of business*), *tractatorium*, *officina*; *house of office*, *latrina*, *forica*.

OFFICER, *n.* (*magistrate*), magistratus; (*bailiff*), *licor*; (*in the army*), *praefectus*, *praepositus*; *officer of service*, *vestigialium exactor*; *custom-house officer*, *portitor*.

OFFICIAL, *adj.*, publicus; *n.*, officialis.

OFFICIATE, *to*, *v. t.*, officium præstare, munus exercere; (*perform divine service*), *rem divinam facere*; *to officiate for another*, *alterius vice fungi*.

OFFICIOUS, *adj.*, officiosus, obsequiosus; *not officious*, *inofficiosus*.

OFFICIOUSNESS, *n.*, officium, obsequium.

OFFING, *n.*, mare apertum.

OFFSCOTRING, *n.*, *pl.*, purgamenta.

OFFSET, *n.*, surens, germin.

OFFSPRING, *n.*, filius, procreans, stirps, proles.

OFF, **OFFEN**, **OFF-TIMES**, *adv.*, *æpe*, sæpenuero; *erubro*, non raro; *frequent*; *multum*; *very often*, *sæpius*, *eruberrime*; *how often*, *quoties*; *so often*, *toties*; *not often*, *raro*, *parum frequent*; *not so often*, *rarius*; *too often*, *nimium sæpe*; *to read often*, *lectitare*; *too often*, *nimium*.

OGLE, *to*, *v. t.*, furtim adspicere.

OGLER, *n.*, qui furtim adspicit.

OGGRESSES (*in heraldry*), *n.*, *pl.*, *pila bellica* *atri coloris*.

OH! *interj.*, oh! ah!

OHIO! *interj.*, itane vero!

OIL, *n.*, oleum; olivum; *whole-oil*, *oleum cetarium*; *of oil*, *olearis*, *olearius*; *Ane oil*, *ros olei*.

OIL, *to*, *v. t.*, oleo ungere or *lungere*.

OLINESS, *n.*, pinguedo.

OILING, *n.*, unctio.

OILY, *adj.*, oleosus; oleaceus.

OINTMENT, *n.*, unguentum; *unguen*; — *for the eyes*, *collyrium*; — *for the hair*, *capillare*; *of —*, *unguentarius*; *seller of ointments*, *unguentarius*.

OLD, *adj.*, vetus, vetustus; antiquus, prisens, pristinus; (*worn*), obsoletus, triflus; (*ready to fall*), *rumosus*; *old (in age)*, *grandior*, *senex*, *etate gravia*, *pergravis natus*; *of old*, *in old times*, *olim*, *jam primum*; *quondam*; *antiquitus*; *very old*, *pervetus*, *pervetustus*; *perantiquus*; *older (not so young)*, *major natus*; *the oldest*, *maximus natus*; *five years old*, *quinque annos natus*, *quinque annorum*; *how old is he?* *quot annos habet?* *old man*, *senex*; *old woman*, *maior*, *amula*, *vetula*; *of old age*, *senilis*; *of an old woman*, *anilis*; *old age*, *senectus*, *senium*; *old knave*, *vetorator*; *somewhat old*, *grandior*, *senior*; *to grow old*, *senescere*; *old fashioned*, *desuetus*, *exoletus*.

OLDISH, *adj.*, etate grandior.

OLDNESS, *n.*, antiquitas, vetustas; senectus.

OLEAGINOUS, *adj.*, oleaginus.

OLEFACTORY, *adj.*, olfactu præditus.

OLIGARCHY, *n.*, paucorum potestas.

OLIVARY GARDEN, *hortus olitorius*.

OLIVE, *n.*, oliva, olea, oleæ bacca; *olive-tree*, *olea*, *oliva*; *wild olive-tree*, *oleaster*; *of olive*, *olivarius*, *oleaginus*; *oil of olive*, *olivum*.

OLYMPIAD, *n.*, Olympias.

OMLET, *n.*, ovorum iutrita in sartagine cocta or *frixa*.

OMEN.

OMINOUS, *adj.*, ominosus, portentosus.

OMINOUSNESS, *n.*, rei ominosae qualitas.

OMIT, *to*, *v. t.*, omittere; *intermittere*; *prætermittere*, *mittere*; *negligere*.

OMITTING, **OMISSION**, *n.*, omisio; *prætermisio*; *omitting for a time*, *intermissio*.

OMNIBAROUS, *adj.*, omnigenus.

OMNIPOTENCE, *n.*, omnipotentia.

OMNIPOTENT, *adj.*, rerum omnium præpotens; *omnipotens*.

OMNIPRESENT, *adj.*, qui omnibus locis adest.

OMNISCIENCE, *n.*, omnium rerum scientia.

OMNISCIENT, *adj.*, rerum cunctarum sciens.

ON, *prep.*, ad, in, etc.; *on the right hand*, *ad dextram*; *on a sudden*, *de or ex improviso*; *on both sides*, *ex utraque parte*; *they fell on their knees*, *prostraverunt in genua*; *on that condition*, *on conditione*; *on foot*, *pedibus*; *on my word*, *bona fide*; *on the ground*, *hum*; *on either side*, *utrobique*; *on neither side*, *neutro*; *on this side*, *hinc*; *on that side*, *illinc*; *on both sides*, *utrinque*, *utrobique*; *on all sides*, *undique*, *ex omni parte*.

ON, *adv.* (*forward*), *prorsum*, *prorsus*; (*farther*), *porro*; *on!* *etia!* *age!* *progredere*; *and so on*, *et cetera*.

ONCE, *adv.*, semel; *once on a time*, *olim*, *quondam*.

ONE, *adj.*, unus; *one at a time*, *singuli*; *one another*, *alius alium*; *one after another*, *invicem*, *alii ex aliis*; *one with another*, *promiscue*; *one or the other*, *alteruter*; *one thing*, *unum*; *any one*, *aliquis*; *if any one*, *siquis*; *every one*, *quisque*, *omnes*; *'tis all one*, *perinde est*; *such a one*, *talis*; *one by one*, *singulatim*, *singillatim*; *on the one side*, *hinc*, *ex hac parte*.

ONION, *n.*, capa, cæpe; *young onion*, *capula*; *onion bed*, *capina*.

ONLY, *adj.*, unicus, solus; *adv.*, solum, tantum, *duntaxat*, *modo*.

ONSET, *n.*, impetus; *impressio*.

ONWARDS, *adv.*, porro, prorsum, deinceps.

ONYX, *n.*, onyx.

OOZE OUT, *to*, *v. t.*, effluere, erumpere.

OOZE, **OOZY GROUND**, *n.*, locus paluster or *paludosus*.

OPAL, *n.*, opalus.

OPAKE, *adj.*, opacus.

OPEN, *adj.* (*not shut*), *apertus*, *patulus*, *patens*; *half-open*, *semiapertus*; *to lay or set open*, *aperire*; *to be or lie open*, *patere*, *paterece*, *patetere*; (*clear*, *evident*), *clarus*, *apertus*, *evidens*, *manifestus*, *perspicuus*; (*confid*, *sincere*), *simplex*, *candidus*, *ingenuus*; (*public*), *publicus*, *communis*; (*publicly known*), *omnibus notus*, *pervulgatus*; (*not fortified*), *non munitus*; (*vacant*), *vacuus*; *laid open (exposed to)*, *obnoxius*, *opportunus*; (*disclosed*, *disclosed*), *patetatus*, *vulgatus*, *evulgatus*; (*exposed to public view*), *nude oculo* or *in conspectu omnium positus*.

OPEN, **OPE**, **TO**, (1) *v. t.*, *aperire*; *patetificare*; *recludere*; *pendere*, *expandere*; *evolvere*, *revolvere*; (*cut open*), *insecare*, *incidere*; (*disclose*), *detegere*, *retere*; (*explain*), *explicare*, *explanare*;

enodare, exponere; (*uncover*), nudare; (2) v. t., se aperire, aperiri; patefieri, pandi, se pandere; recludi; discedere; dehiscere.

OPENING, n. (*the act*), apertio; (*by cutting*), sectio; (*disclosing*), patefactio; (*exposing*), explicatio, expositio, enarratio; (*beginning*), orsus, initium, exordium; (*aperture*), ioranum, rima, os, hiatus, chasma.

OPENNESS, n. (*sincerity*), caudor; simplicitas, sinceritas.

OPERA, n., drama, musicum or melicum.

OPERATE, TO, v. t. (*work*), vim habere; to operate upon, movere, commovere; (*in surgery*), secare.

OPERATION, n. (*effect*), effectus, vis; (*enterprise*), res agenda, gerenda or gesta; (*in surgery*), curatio quæ scalpelli desiderat.

OPERATIVE, adj., valens, efficax; n., faber, opare.

OPHATE, n., medicamentum soporiferum.

OPINE, TO, v. t., opinari, autumare; reri.

OPINION, n. (*belief or sentiment*), opinio, sententia, iudicium; mens, animus; præceptum, dogma, placitum; (*estimation*), existimatio; to be of —, sentire; to hold an —, iudicare, censere; to be of another's —, assentire, consentire; to be of a contrary —, dissentire, secus sentire.

OPINIONATIVE, adj., pertuax, pervaax.

OPINIONATIVENESS, n., pertinacia, pervicacia.

OPIMUM, n., opium.

OPONENT, n., adversarius.

OPPORTUNE, adj., opportunus, tempestivus, commodus.

OPPORTUNITY, n. (*convenience*), opportunitas, occasio, tempestivitas, facultas; (*fitness*), commoditas; (*leisure*), otium.

OPPOSE, TO, v. t., opponere, obicere; contradicere; (*resist*), repugnare, adversari, resistere, obistere, obviti, reniti; reluctari.

OPPOSER, n., oppugnator.

OPPOSITE, adj. (*contrary to*), oppositus, contrarius, adversus; (*over against*), e regione, ex adverso.

OPPOSITION, n., oppositio, intercessio; oppugnation, repugnantia; (*obstacle*), impedimentum.

OPPRESS, TO, v. t., opprimere, premere; vexare; obruere; urgere.

OPPRESSION, n., oppressio; vis, vexatio, injuria.

OPPRESSIVE, adj., gravis, acerbus, iniquus.

OPPRESSOR, n., oppressor; director.

OPPROBRIOUS, adj., probrosus, contumeliosus; (*obprobrious speech*), contumelia, opprobrium.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, n., contumelia, injuria, probrum.

OPPUGN, TO, v. t., oppugnare, adversari; obistere.

OPTATIVE MOOD, modus optativus.

OPTIC, OPTICAL, adj., opticus.

OPTICIAN, n., optices gnarus.

OPTICS, n., pl., optice.

OPTION, n., optio.

OPULENCE, n., opulentia; opes, divitiæ.

OPULENT, adj., opulentus, opulens; dives, locuples.

OR, conj., aut, vel; -ve; sive, seu; an, -ne; or else, an; aliter.

OR, n., color aureus.

ORACLE, n., oraculum; sors; responsum.

ORACULAR, adj., ad oraculum pertinens.

ORACULARLY, adv., modo oraculi.

ORAL, adj., verbo traditus.

ORANGE, n., malum medicum or taurantium; orange-tree, arbor medica; orange-colored, luteus.

ORATION, n., oratio, contio; little oration, orationcula, contineula.

ORATOR, n., orator.

ORATOR-LIKE, adv., oratorie, facunde, discrete, eloquenter; rhetorice.

ORATORICAL, adj., oratoricus; rhetoricus.

ORATORIO, n., drama musicum sacrum.

ORATORY, n., rhetorica; rhetorice, ars dicendi, ars oratoria; (*place to pray in*), sedicula, sacellum, sacrarium.

ORBI, n., orbis.

ORBIT, n., orbis, orbita.

ORCHARD, n., pomarium.

ORCHESTRA, n., orchestra.

ORDAIN, TO, v. t. (*destine*), ordinare, assignare; instituire; destinare; (*order, appoint*), jubere, imperare.

ORDAINER, n., ordinator; constitutor.

ORDAINING, n., ordinatio, institutio; *ordaining of laws*, legum latio.

ORDEAL, n., iordallum; *ordeal by fire*, ignis sententia.

ORDER, n. (*array*), ordo, dispositio; (*custom*), consuetudo, mos, ritus; (*commission*), auctoritas; (*decree*), mandatum, præceptum, dictum; (*series*), series; (*caste*), ordo; (*order of priests*), collegium, corpus; (*of knights*), classis turnialis; (*badge*), insignie classis turnalis; *the — of words*, verborum consecutio; *an — from a magistrate*, edictum; — *of knight-hood*, equitum ordo; *equester ordo*; *in —*, ex ordine, ordinate; *in — to, ut*; to set in —, componere, disponere; to take —, curare; *orders, holy orders*, munus sacerdotis.

ORDE, TO, v. t. (*put in order*), ordinare, ordinate disponere; (*govern*), temperare, moderari, regere; (*give order*), imperare, jubere; comparare, statuere, constituere; condicere, edicere, præcipere; (*as a judge*), pronunciare, statuere.

ORDERER, n., ordinator, temperator, moderator, dispositor.

ORDERING, n., ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, compositio, constitutio.

ORDERLY, adj. (*set in order*), compositus, digestus, bene dispositus; (*obedient*), morigerus, obediens; (*sober*), moderatus, modestus, temperatus; (*not orderly*), incompositus, inordinatus.

ORDINAL, adj., ad ordinem pertinens; (*in grammar*), ordinalis; n., liber ritualis.

ORDINANCE, n., lex; edictum, decretum, scd-tum.

ORDINARILY, adv., fere, plerumque; usitate.

ORDINARY, adj. (*customary*), usitatus, usu receptus; (*common*), tritus, vulgaris, communis; (*in different*), mediocris; (*low, poor*), popularis, vulgaris, vills; (*not handsome*), parum decorus, inveniustus.

ORDINARY, n. (*eating-house*), caupona, popina; (*among civilians*), ausus partium judex.

ORDINATE, adj., regulæ congruens.

ORDINATE, TO, v. t., assignare, instituire.

ORDINATION, n., ritus solemnis, quo quis in sacerdotum numerum accipitur.

ORDNANCE, n., tormenta majora.

ORDURE, n., fæces; sterces, sordes.

ORE, n., metallum crudum, metalli vena.

ORGAN, n. (*instrument*), instrumentum, organum; (*musical*), organum pneumaticum; (*organ of speech*), os, lingua.

ORGANIC, adj., organicus; organic beings, animalia.

ORGANICALLY, adv., modo organico.

ORGANIST, n., organuædus.

ORGANIZATION, n., temperatio; forma.

ORGANIZE, TO, v. t., ordinare; constituere, componere; fingere, effingere, formare.

ORIENT, n. (*the east*), oriens.

ORIENT, adj. (*bright*), nitidus, splendidus; *orient beauty*, forma egregia; *orient pearl*, gemma ul-tidissima or orientalis.

ORIENTAL, adj., orientalis, eous.

ORFICE, n., os.

ORIFLAMME, n., vexillum aureum.

ORIGIN, n. (*source*), origo, fons; initium, pri-mordium, principium; (*cause*), causa; (*motive*), occasio, ansa; (*subject matter*), argumentum, materia.

ORIGINAL, adj., autographus, archetypus; (*born with one*), ingenitus, ingeneratus, innatus, natus; institus.

ORIGINAL, n. (*birth*), origo; genus, stirps; (*etymology*), notatio, vocis origo, etymologia, etymon; (*pattern*), exemplum primum; exemplar; chirographum; autographum; (*odd fellow*), mirum caput.

ORIGINALLY, adv. (*at first*), primitus; (*by birth*), naturaliter, natura.

ORISONS, n., pl., preces.

ORNAMENT, n., ornamentum, ornatus, cultus; decus, insignie; *ornament for the neck*, monile; *without ornament*, inornatus.

ORNAMENT, TO, v. t., ornare, adornare, exornare, decorare.

ORNAMENTAL, adj., decorus, formosus, speciosus.

ORNATE, adj., ornatus, comptus; splendidus.

ORPHAN, *n.*, orbis, orba; pupillus, pupilla.
 ORPHANAGE, *n.*, orbita.
 ORPIMENT, *n.*, auripigmentum.
 ORPINE, *n.* (*herb.*), telephium.
 ORTHODOX, *adj.*, veram Christi legem sequens;
 Orthodoxus.
 ORTHODOXY, *n.*, orthodoxia.
 ORTHOGRAPHER, *n.*, qui recte scribendi rati-
 onem servat.
 ORTHOGRAPHY, *n.*, recte scribendi ratio.
 OSCILLATION, *n.*, oscillatio.
 OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, *n.*, oscitatio, in-
 curia.
 OSIER, *n.*, vimen, salix; *osier-tree*, vitex, salix;
osiers, vimineus.
 OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, *n.*, ossifragus, ossi-
 fraga.
 OSSIFY, TO, *v. t.*, in ossa vertere; *v. t.*, in ossa
 verti.
 OSTENTATION, *n.*, ostentatio, venditatio, Jac-
 tatio; ambitio.
 OSTENTATIOUS, *adj.*, ambitiosus; *an ostenta-*
tious person, ostentator.
 OSTEOLOGY, *n.*, osteologia.
 OSTER, *n.*, equis, stabularius.
 OSTRACISM, *n.*, testatum suffragia.
 OSTRICH, *n.*, struthio camelus.
 OTHER, *adj.*, alius; *all others*, ceteri; *any other*,
 alius quispiam; *some other*, aliquis alius; *the other*,
 alter; *some or other*, aliqui; *belonging to others or*
quomodoque, the other day, nuper; *every other*, al-
 ternus; *in other places*, alibi.
 OTHERWISE, *adv.*, aliusmodi; aliter, secus;
 aliquid; *for otherwise*, multo aliter, longe secus.
 OTTER, *n.*, lutra.
 OUCH, *n.*, monile aureum.
 OUGHT OR AUGHT, *n.* (*anything*), aliquid, quid-
 quam; nulla res.
 OUGHT, I, *v.*, debeo, me oportet.
 OUNCE, *n.* (*beast*), lynx; (*weight*), uncia; *of an*
—, uncialis; *half an —, semuncia*; *of half an —,*
semuncialis; *an — and a half, sesuncia*; *two*
ounces, sextans; *three ounces, quadrans*; *four*
ounces, triens; *five ounces, quincunx*; *six ounces,*
sestertia; *seven ounces, sextans*; *eight*
ounces, bes; *nine ounces, dodrans*; *ten ounces,*
decans; *eleven ounces, deunx*; *twelve ounces, li-*
bra; *by ounces*, unciatim.
 OUPHE, *n.*, lani, empusa; *ouphes*, lemures.
 OUR, OURS, *pron.*, noster; *of our country or*
party, nostras.
 OUSLE, OUSEL, *n.*, merula; *small ousel, meru-*
la cærulea.
 OUST, TO, *v. t.*, abrogare, rescindere; expellere.
 OUT, *adv.*, ex, pro; *to bring out, proferre*; *to*
cast out, eicere; *proferre*; *to go out, exire, egredi*;
to leave out, omittere; *out!* age!
 OUT OF, *prep.*, a, ab; de; e, ex; extra; præ; pro;
 proper; supra; per; *out of compassion*, per mi-
 sericordiam, etc.; *out of humor, offensus*, iratus;
out of place, turbatus, confusus; *out of office, qui*
of breath, anhelus, anhelans.
 OUTACT, TO, *v. t.*, agendo superare.
 OUTBID, TO, *v. t.*, licitatione superare.
 OUTBRAVE, TO, *v. t.*, terrore, insultare.
 OUTBRAVING, *n.*, insultatio.
 OUTBRAZEN, TO, *v. t.*, audaciâ vincere.
 OUTBREAK, *n.*, eruptio.
 OUTCAST, *n.*, ejectus, expulsus.
 OUTCRY, *n.*, clamor, vociferatio; exclamatio;
 quiritatio.
 OUTDARE, TO, *v. t.*, plus audere.
 OUTDO, TO, *v. t.*, superare, vincere.
 OUTER, OUTWARD, *adj.*, exterus, externus;
 exterior.
 OUTFACE, TO, *v. t.*, pertinacissime adversari.
 OUTFAST, TO, *v. t.*, aliquid media superare.
 OUTFAWN, TO, *v. t.*, adulating superare.
 OUTFLY, TO, *v. t.*, prætervolare, volando supe-
 rare.
 OUTGIVE, TO, *v. t.*, liberalitate superare.
 OUTGO, TO, *v. t.*, præcedere, prævertere, præ-
 currere.
 OUTGOING, *n.*, progressio.
 OUTGROW, TO, *v. t.*, auctu superare.
 OUTGUARD, *n.*, excubitores.
 OUTLANDISH, *adj.*, exterus; peregrinus; *an*
outlandish person, alienigena.

OUTLAST, TO, *v. t.*, diutius durare.
 OUTLAW, *n.*, proscriptus; relegatus, exsul;
 exlex.
 OUTLAW, TO, *v. t.*, proscribere.
 OUTLAWRY, *n.*, proscriptio.
 OUTLEARN, TO, *v. t.*, discendo prævertere.
 OUTLET, *n.*, exitus.
 OUTLINE, *n.*, extrema lineamenta; adumbratio.
 OUTLIVE, TO, *v. t.*, supervivere, superare, su-
 peresse, superatitum esse.
 OUTLYING, *adj.*, extra Jacens.
 OUTMEASURE, TO, *v. t.*, mensurâ superare.
 OUTMOST, OUTERMOST, *adj.*, extremus, ex-
 timus.
 OUTNUMBER, TO, *v. t.*, numero superare.
 OUTPARISH, *n.*, parocchia suburbana.
 OUTRAGE, *n.*, atrox injuria; vis.
 OUTRAGE, TO, *v. t.*, vim alicui afferre, injuriam
 inferre; violare.
 OUTRAGEOUS, *adj.*, ferox; immanis, furiosus;
 contumeliosus, importunus; *to be outrageous*, fu-
 rere, insanire.
 OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *n.*, furor, feritas, atroci-
 tas; importunitas.
 OUTRIDE, TO, *v. t.*, equitando superare.
 OUTRIDERS, *n.*, pl., apparitores.
 OUTRIGHT, *adv.*, penitus, omnino, prorsus.
 OUTROAR, TO, *v. t.*, clamando superare.
 OUTRUN, TO, *v. t.*, cursu superare; *figur.*: ex-
 cedere.
 OUTSAIL, TO, *v. t.*, navigando superare.
 OUTSHINE, TO, *v. t.*, fulgore vincere.
 OUTSIDE, *n.* (*surface*), superficies; (*what shows*
itself), frons, species, forma.
 OUTSIT, TO, *v. t.*, sedendo anferre.
 OUTSLEEP THE MORN, TO, *v. t.*, dormire in
 multum diem.
 OUTSPREAD SAILS, vela passa, plena.
 OUTSTAND, TO, *v. t.*, resistere; excedere.
 OUTSTARE, TO, *v. t.*, fixo obtutu superare.
 OUTSTRETCH, TO, *v. t.*, distendere, expandere.
 OUTSTRIP, TO, *v. t.*, cursu superare; præver-
 tere, præcurrere.
 OUTTALK, TO, *v. t.*, multiloquio superare.
 OUTVIE, TO, *v. t.*, aliquid superare.
 OUTVOTE, TO, *v. t.*, suffragiis vincere; *he was*
outvoted, ceterorum consensu victus est.
 OUTWALK, TO, *v. t.*, ambulando prævertere.
 OUTWARD, *adj.*, exterius, exterius; exterior.
 OUTWARDLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus; exterius.
 OUTWEIGH, TO, *v. t.*, præponderare; pondere
 superare.
 OUTWIT, TO, *v. t.* (*deceive*), circumvenire; (*sur-*
pass in cunning), astutia ac acume antecedere.
 OUTWORKS, *n.*, pl., munimenta exteriora.
 OVAL, *adj.*, ex longo rotundus; ovatus; *n.*,
 ovi forma.
 OVATION, *n.*, ovatio.
 OVEN, *n.*, furnus; little oven, fornaculus; *potter's*
oven, fornax figuli; *of an oven*, furnaculus.
 OVER, *prep.*, super, supra, in; inter; trans; per;
 supra, plus, amplius; *over-night*, ante noctem.
 OVER, *adv.* (*too, excessively*), nimis, nimium;
 ultra modum; *overmuch*, nimium; *over easy*, justo
 facilius; *over and above*, ad hæc, super hæc, præter-
 itum, iterum ac sapius; *over again*, iterum atque
 adversus; *e regione*; *all over*, totus; *per totum*;
over or under, plus minus; *to give over*, desinere,
 desistere; *to be over, desilisse, abilisse, præterilisse*.
 OVERABOUND, TO, *v. t.*, abundare.
 OVERACT, TO, *v. t.*, plus quam satis est facere
 or elaborare.
 OVERARCH, TO, *v. t.*, conformicare.
 OVERAWE, TO, *v. t.*, metu obsterrere, coer-
 cere.
 OVERBAKED, *adj.*, nimis coctus.
 OVERBALANCE, TO, *v. t.*, præponderare.
 OVERBEAR WITH BLOWS, TO, *v. t.*, verberibus
 operire.
 OVERBEARING, *adj.*, arrogans, insolens.
 OVERBID, TO, *v. t.*, pluris licitari.
 OVERBIG, *adj.*, prægrandis, prælargus.
 OVERBOARD, *adv.*, e nave.
 OVERBOILED, *adj.*, nimis coctus.
 OVERBOLD, *adj.*, temerarius, nimis confidens.
 OVERBURDENED, *adj.*, prægravatus.
 OVERCAST, TO, *v. t.*, adnubilare.
 OVERCAST, *adj.*, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.
 OVERCASTING, *n.*, obductio.

OVERCAUTIOUS

OVERCAUTIOUS, *adj.*, nimis cautus.
OVERCHARGE, TO, *v. t.*, nimio pondere onerare; ingravare; *to overcharge the stomach*, se ingurgitare.
OVERCHARGING, *n.*, onus injustum; *overcharging of the stomach*, ingluvia.
OVERCLOUDED, *adj.*, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.
OVERCOME, TO, *v. t.*, vincere, convincere, devincere, superare.
OVERCOMER, *n.*, victor, superator; expugnator.
OVERCOMING, *n.*, victoria; superatio.
OVERCONFIDENT, *adj.*, nimis confidens.
OVERCURIOUS, *adj.*, nimis curiosus.
OVERDO ONE'S SELF, TO, *v. t.*, nimio labore se fatigare.
OVERDRESSED, *adj.*, nimis splendide ornatus.
OVERDRIVE, TO, *v. t.*, nimium urgere.
OVEREARNEST, *adj.*, nimis vehemens.
OVEREAT, TO, *v. t.*, plus æquo comedere.
OVERFILL, TO, *v. t.*, supra modum implere.
OVERFINE, *adj.*, nimis elegans.
OVERFLOW, TO, (1) *v. t.*, inundare; *v. i.*, exundare, redundare, superfundere; abundare.
OVERFLOWING, *n.*, inundatio.
OVERFOND, *adj.*, nimis indulgens.
OVERFORWARDNESS, *n.*, nimia alacritas.
OVERGREAT, *adj.*, nimius.
OVERGROW, TO, *v. t.*, supercrecere.
OVERGROWTH, *n.*, exuberans incrementum.
OVERHAUL ACCOUNTS, TO, *v. t.*, rationes recensere.
OVERHAPPY, *adj.*, nimis felix.
OVERHASTE, *n.*, nimia festinatio.
OVERHASTILY, *adv.*, præpropere.
OVERHASTY, *adj.*, præpropere, præceps.
OVERHEAD, *adv.*, supra.
OVERHEAR, TO, *v. t.*, subauscultare.
OVERHEAT, TO, *v. t.*, nimis calefacere.
OVERHEAVY, *adj.*, nimis gravis; prægravia.
OVERJOYED, TO BE, *v. i.*, immoderata lætitia efferi.
OVERLABORED, *adj.*, nimio labore defatigatus.
OVERLADE, TO, *v. t.*, nimio pondere onerare.
OVERLARGE, *adj.*, nimis amplius.
OVERLAY, TO, *v. t.*, inducere.
OVERLEAP, TO, *v. t.*, transilire.
OVERLOAD, TO, *v. t.*, nimis onerare.
OVERLONG, *adj.*, prælongus.
OVERLOOK, TO, *v. t.* (*inspect*), inspicere, intueri; (*take care of*), curare, accurare; providere, prospicere; (*neglect*), negligere, omittere; (*pardoning*), condonare; (*scorn*), contemnere, despicere; (*don*), supereminere.
OVERLOOKING, *n.* (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus; (*looking care of*), curatio; (*neglecting*), neglectus, omisio; (*pardoning*), condonatio.
OVERMATCH, TO, *v. t.*, magnitudine or viribus superare.
OVERMATCH, *n.*, qui majores vires habet.
OVERMATCHED, *adj.*, magnitudine impar.
OVERMEASURE, *n.*, accessio, additamentum, auctarium.
OVERMUCH, *adj.*, nimis, nimius.
OVEROFFICIOUS, *adj.*, nimis officiosus.
OVERPASS, TO, *v. t.*, transgredi, prætervehire; trajicere; (*excel*), superare, vincere; (*let slip*), omittere, prætermittere.
OVERPASSING, *n.* (*going by*), prætervectio, trajectory; (*outgoing*), progressio.
OVERPAY, TO, *v. t.*, plus quam debetur solvere.
OVERPLUS, *n.*, additamentum; *overplus in weight*, ponderis auctarium; *to be overplus*, resulare, superesse.
OVERPOWER, TO, *v. t.*, vincere; opprimere.
OVERPRIZE, TO, *v. t.*, pluris quam par est æstimare.
OVERRATE, TO, *v. t.*, nimium pretium statuere alicui rei.
OVERRATING, *n.*, immodica rei æstimatio.
OVERREACH, TO, *v. t.*, circumvenire; deludere.
OVERREACHER, *n.*, fraudator.
OVERREACHING, *n.*, fraudatio.
OVERRECKON, TO, *v. t.*, in subducendis rationibus aliquem fallere.
OVERRIDE ONE'S SELF, TO, *v. t.*, equitando se nimis fatigare.
OVERRIGID, *adj.*, nimis rigidus or severus.
OVERRIPE, *adj.*, frigidus.

OYSTER

OVERROASTED, *adj.*, nimis assus.
OVERRULE, TO, *v. t.*, vincere, superare; *to overrule a plea*, objectionem repudiare.
OVERRUN, TO, *v. t.* (*outrun*), cursu præterire; (*cover all over*), cooperire; (*ravage*), populari, vastare.
OVERSCRUPULOUS, *adj.*, nimis scrupulosus.
OVERSEA, *adj.*, transmarinus.
OVERSEE, TO, *v. t.* (*inspect*), curare; inspicere, recognoscere.
OVERSEER, *n.*, custos; curator; exactor; magister.
OVERSELL, TO, *v. t.*, pluris quam par est vendere.
OVERSET, TO, *v. t.*, evertere.
OVERSHADOW, TO, *v. t.*, obumbrare, opacare.
OVERSHOES, *n. pl.*, tegumenta calciorum.
OVERSHOOT, TO, *v. t.*, jactu scopum transgredi; *to overshoot one's self*, consilio labi.
OVERSIGHT, *n.*, error, erratum, incuria; *oversight of a business*, curatio, cura, inspectio.
OVERSKIP, TO, *v. t.*, præterire, prætermittere.
OVERSKIPPING, *n.*, præmissio.
OVERSLEEP ONE'S SELF, TO, *v. t.*, nimis diu dormire.
OVERSPENT, *adj.*, defatigatus.
OVERSPREAD, TO, *v. t.*, obducere, operire; conspergere, sternere.
OVERSTOCKED, *OVERSTORED*, *adj.*, nimis redundans.
OVERSTRAIN, *OVERSTRETCH*, TO, *v. t.*, nimis extendere.
OVERT, *adj.*, apertus, manifestus.
OVERTAKE, TO, *v. t.*, assequi, consequi; (*surprise*), ciselci; ex fuga reprehendere; prævertere; (*surprise*), opprimere.
OVERTAKING, *n.*, consecutio.
OVERTALKATIVE, *adj.*, loquacior.
OVERTASK, TO, *v. t.*, majus justo alicui pensum injungere.
OVERTAX, TO, *v. t.*, iniquis oneribus premere.
OVERTHROW, TO, *v. t.* (*demolish*), diruere, subvertere; demoliri; (*defeat*), superare, devincere, prosternere.
OVERTHROW, *n.*, clades, strages.
OVERTHROWEL, *n.*, eversor, victor.
OVERTHROWING, *n.*, eversio, subversio.
OVERTIRE, *OVERTOIL*, *ONE'S SELF*, TO, *v. t.*, seipsum laboribus discernere.
OVERTIRED, *OVERTOILED*, *adj.*, laboribus fractus.
OVERTOP, TO, *v. t.*, emicere, supereminere; superare, antecellere, prestare, antecere.
OVERTRIP, TO, *v. t.*, leviter cursitare super.
OVERTURE, *n.* (*beginning*), exordium; (*proposal*), condicioes propositæ.
OVERTURN, TO, *v. t.*, evertere, subvertere.
OVERVALUE, TO, *v. t.*, See **OVERRATE**.
OVERVIOLENT, *adj.*, nimis vehemens.
OVERWEAK, *adj.*, nimis debilis, languidus.
OVERWEENING, *adj.*, superbus, arrogans; *n.*, superbia, arrogantia.
OVERWEIGH, TO, *v. t.*, præponderare; præpendere.
OVERWEIGHT, *n.*, auctarium, additamentum.
OVERWHELM, TO, *v. t.*, obruere, immergere, operire; opprimere.
OVERWISE, *adj.*, nasutus.
OVERWOIN WITH AGE, senio confectus.
OVERWROUGHT, *adj.*, nimis elaboratus.
OVERZEALOUS, *adj.*, nimis studiosus.
OVIFORM, *adj.*, ovatus.
OVIPOAROUS, *adj.*, oviparus.
OWE, TO, *v. t.*, debere.
OWING, *n.*, debitum; debitum.
OWLET, *n.*, ulula, noctua; *of an owl*, nocturnus.
OWN, *adj.*, proprius, suus; *at his own house*, apud se; *with his own hand*, sua ipsius manu; *of one's own accord*, ultro, sua sponte.
OWN, TO, *v. t.* (*acknowledge*), fateri, confiteri, agnoscere; (*claim*), vindicare, asserere, possidere; (*possess*), possidere, tenere.
OWNER, *n.*, possessor, dominus.
OWNERSHIP, *n.*, dominium.
OWNING, *n.*, agnitio.
OX, *n.*, bos; ovis, boves; *of an ox*, bubulus, bo-villus; *ox-fly*, tabanus; *ox-stall*, bubile.
OYSTER, *n.*, ostrea, ostreum; *of oysters*, ostreus.

P

PAGE, *n.*, passus, gradus, gressus; incessus, ingressus; (*a measure*), passus.
PAGE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*walk*), ambulare; (*with short steps*), parvo procedere gradu; (*as a horse*), totulum incedere.
PAGER, *n.*, equus tolutarius.
PACIFIC, *adj.* (*peacemaking*), pacificus; (*peaceable*), pacis amans; (*easily softened*), placabilis; (*in harmony*), concors.
PACIFICATION, *n.*, pacificatio, pacis conciliatio.
PACIFICATOR, *n.*, pacificator, pacis reconciliator.
PACIFICATORY, **PACIFYING**, *adj.*, pacificus, pacificatorius.
PACIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, pacare, placare, pacificare, mitigare, sedare; mulcere, lenire.
PACIFYING, *n.*, pacificatio, placatio, pacis conciliatio.
PACING, *adj.*, tolutarius, tolutarius, gradarius.
PACK, *n.* (*crew*), globus, grex, caterva; (*bundle*), fascis; (*burden*), onus, sarcina; *little pack*, fasciculum, sarcinula; *of a pack*, sarcinarius; *pack of troubles*, ilias malorum.
PACK, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, consarcinare, in fasciculum colligare; (*drive away*), fugare; (2) *v. t.* (*go away*), fugare.
PACKER, *n.*, qui merces in fascies compingit.
PACKET, *n.*, fasciculus.
PACKET-SHIP, *n.*, navis tabellaria.
PACKING, *n.*, mercurium in fascies colligatio.
PACK-THREAD, *n.*, filum sarcinarium.
PACT, **PACTION**, *n.*, pactum, conventum; pactio.
PAD, *n.* (*stuffed cloth*), pannus suffarcinatus; *pad for a horse*, ephippium; *pad of straw*, eulcita stramentitia; *pad, paddler*, latro, praedo; *grassator*.
PAD, *TO*, *v. t.* (*as a horse*), totulum incedere; (*rob on the highway*), praedari, lurocinari.
PADDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, agitare.
PADDLING, *n.*, agitatio.
PADDOCK, *n.*, bulo major; *paddock in a park*, septum.
PAGAN, *adj.*, ethnicus, gentilis; *n.*, paganus.
PAGANISM, *n.*, inanium deorum cultus.
PAGE, *n.* (*attendant*), assecla, pedisequus; *soldier's page*, calo; *page of honor*, puer ex aula; *page of a book*, pagina, pagella.
PAGE A BOOK, *TO*, *v. t.*, libri paginas notare.
PAGEANT, *n.* (*show*), spectaculum, pompa; (*borne in triumph*), ferulum.
PAGEENTRY, *n.*, venditatio, ostentatio; pompa.
PAGODA, *n.*, templum Indicum.
PAIL, *n.*, situla, hama; *milk-pail*, muletra.
PAILFUL, *n.*, quantum situla capere potest.
PAIN, *n.* (*uneasiness*), dolor, angor, cruciatus; (*of the mind*), cura, anxietas, sollicitudo; (*punishment*), poena; supplicium; *to pain* (*put to pain*), cruciare, angere; (*cause pain*), dolorem facere, afferre.
PAINFUL, *adj.*, dolorem afferens, acerbus; (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus, molestus, operosus; (*laborious*), laboriosus, industrius, laboris amans.
PAINS, *n.*, *pl.*, labor, opera; negotium; *to take pains*, operam dare or navare, laborare; *painstaker*, laboriosus, industrius.
PAINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, pingere, depingere.
PAINT, *n.*, pigmentum; fucus, offucia; cerussa.
PAINTER, *n.*, pictor.
PAINTING, *n.*, pictura; *art of painting*, ars pingendi; (*picture*), tabula, imago picta.
PAIR, *n.* (*couple*), par; duo; — *of bellows*, folles; — *of breeches*, braccæ; — *of shoes*, calceorum par; *married* —, conjuges, mariti; — *of stairs*, scale.
PAIR, *TO*, *v. t.* (*match*), aptare, accommodare, æquare; (*couple*), jungere, copulare, sociare; (*as opponents*), committere.
PAIRING, *n.* (*matching*), accommodatio, æquatio; (*coupling*), copulatio, junctio.
PALACE, *n.*, domus regia; palatium; *of a palace*, palatinus.
PALATABLE, *adj.*, palato gratus.
PALATE, *n.*, palatum.

PALE, *n.*, palus, sudes; septum ex sudibus factum.
PALE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sudibus obspire.
PALE, **PALLID**, *adj.*, pallens, pallidus, luridus; *somehat* —, pallidior, pallidulus; *very* —, perpallidus; *to be* —, pallere; *to grow* —, pallescere.
PALED, *adj.*, sudibus innotus, palis circumseptus; *place paled in or about*, septum.
PALENESS, *n.*, pallor.
PALFREY, *n.*, caballus, equus ephippiatus.
PALINODE, *n.*, retractatio, puliodia.
PALISADE, *n.*, pali; vall, vallum.
PALISADE, *TO*, *v. t.*, palis or vallo munire, vallare.
PALL, *n.*, palla, pallium.
PALL, *TO*, *v. t.*, saporem amittere; *to pall upon the stomach*, nauseam creare.
PALLED, *adj.*, mucidus.
PALLET, *n.* (*bed*), grabatus; (*in heraldry*), palus minutus; (*used by painters*), assula manualis pigmentum ferens.
PALLIATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*disguise*), dissimulare, celare, occultare; (*excuse*), peccatum or culpam elevare, verbis extenuare.
PALLIATION, *n.* (*disguising*), dissimulatio, occultatio; (*excusing*), elevatio, extenuatio; (*excuse*), excusatio.
PALLIATIVE, *adj.*, ad dissimulationem or extenuationem pertinens; *palliative cure*, sanatio imperfecta.
PALLID, *adj.*. See **PALE**.
PALM, *n.*; *of the hand*, palma; (*hand's breadth*), palmus; *of a palm*, palmarius; *palm-tree*, palma; *of the palm*, palmus; *Palm Sunday*, dies palmarum.
PALM OFF, *TO*, *v. t.*, simulare.
PALMIER, *n.* (*pilgrim*), qui in loca sacra migrat.
PALMIST, *n.*, qui divinat ex manuum inspectione.
PALMISTRY, *n.*, ars divinandæ ex manuum inspectione.
PALMY, *adj.*, palmas ferens.
PALPABLE, *adj.*, palpandus, tactilis, tractabilis; (*manifest*), manifestus, perspicuus.
PALPABLENESS, *n.*, perspicuitas.
PALPABLY, *adv.*, ita ut tactu percipi possit; (*manifestly*), manifeste, aperte, perspicue.
PALPITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, palpitare.
PALPITATION, *n.*, palpitatio.
PALSGRAVE, *n.*, palatinus comes.
PALSIED, *adj.*, paralyticus.
PALSY, *n.*, paralysis.
PALTRY, *adj.*, villis, sordidus; tressis, proletarius.
PAMPER, *TO*, *v. t.*, saginare, indulgere; *to pamper one's self*, genio indulgere; *to pamper for sale*, mangonizare.
PAMPERING, *n.*, saginatio.
PAMPHLET, *n.*, libellus.
PAMPHLETEER, *n.*, qui libellos scribit.
PAN, *n.*, sartago; frixorium; patina, discus, catus.
PANACEA, *n.* (*herb*), panax, panacea; (*medicine*), medicamentum panchreum.
PANADO, *n.*, fuscum ex pane confectum.
PANCAKE, *n.*, laganum.
PANDECTS, *n.*, *pl.*, pandectæ.
PANDER, *n.*, leno; perductor; *to play the pander*, lenocinari.
PANE OF GLASS, quadratum vitreum.
PANEGYRIC, *n.*; *panegyric oration*, laudatio publica, oratio panegyrica.
PANEGYRIST, *n.*, laudator publicus.
PANEL, *n.*, quadratum ligneum; (*of a door*), tympanum; *panel of a jury*, album juratorum.
PANG, *n.*, dolor, angor.
PANIC, *n.*, terror velut lymphaticus.
PANIC, *n.* (*grain*), panicum; *petty panic*, phalaris.
PANNEL, *n.*; *of a horse*, clittellæ; *of a hawk*, accipitris ventriculus.
PANNIER, *n.*, corbis, canistrum, cista, fascina, sporta.
PANOPLY, *n.*, armatura corpus totum tegens.
PANSY, *n.*, viola tricolor.
PANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, palpitare, micare; *subillire*, subsaltare; *to pant after*, magnopere desiderare.
PANTHER, *n.*, panthera, pardalis, pardus; *of a panther*, pantherinus.

PANTING, *n.*, palpitatio; *panting for breath*, anhelatio; *panting for fear*, trepidatio.
 PANTINGLY, *adv.*, cum palpitacione.
 PANTOFLE, *n.*, solea, cripida.
 PANTOMIME, *n.*, pantomimus.
 PANTOMIC, *adj.*, pantomimicus; *pantomimic actor*, pantomimus; *pantomimic actress*, pantomima.
 PANTRY, *n.*, cella penuriae.
 PAP, *n.* (*dug*), papilla, uber; (*breast*), mamma; *little* —, mamilla, mammula; — of apples, pulpa; — for babies, alimētum ex pane infantibus paratum.
 PAPACY, *n.*, papatus.
 PAPAL, *adj.*, papalis, pontificalis.
 PAPER, *n.*, charta; of paper, chartaceus; papers, scripta, litterae, tabellae; public papers, tabulae publicae.
 PAPIST, *n.*, addictus pontifici Romano.
 PAPISTRY, *n.*, legis pontificis Romani studium.
 PARABLE, *n.*, parabole, collatio; by a parable, collatione.
 PARABOLIC, *adj.*, parabollus.
 PARADE, *n.* (*pomp*), pompa, apparatus, ornatus; (*ostentation*), ostentatio; (*review*), militum recessio.
 PARADIGM, *n.*, exemplum, exemplar, paradigma.
 PARADISE, *n.*, Paradisus; locus amenissimus.
 PARADOX, *n.*, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium.
 PARADOXICAL, *adj.*, mirus, admirabilis.
 PARAGON, *n.*, exemplum perfectum.
 PARAGRAPH, *n.*, caput, paragraphus.
 PARALLAX, *n.*, paralaxis.
 PARALLEL, *adj.*, paribus intervallis inter se distans; *n.* (*comparison*), comparatio, collatio.
 PARALLEL, TO, *v. t.*, inter se comparare, conferre; exaequare.
 PARALLELED, *adj.*, comparatus, exaequatus; *not to be paralleled*, incomparabilis.
 PARALLELOGRAM, *n.*, parallelogramma.
 PARALOGISM, *n.*, falsa ratiocinatio.
 PARALYTIC, *adj.*, paralyticus, arthriticus.
 PARAMOUNT, *adj.*, summus.
 PARAMOUR, *n.* (*lover*), amans; mæchus; (*female lover*), amica, pellex; of a paramour, amatorius.
 PARAPET, *n.*, pluteus, lorica.
 PARAPHRASE, *n.*, paraphrasis.
 PARAPHRASE, TO, *v. t.*, paraphrasari illustrare.
 PARAPHRASE, *n.*, paraphrasis.
 PARAPHRASTICAL, *adj.*, paraphrasticus.
 PARASITE, *n.*, parasitus; to play the parasite, parasitari.
 PARASITICAL, *adj.*, parasiticus.
 PARASOL, *n.*, umbella.
 PARBOLL, TO, *v. t.*, leviter coquere.
 PARCEL, *n.* (*little bundle*), fasciculus; (*little quantity*), particula, partiuncula; by parcels, particulatin.
 PARCEL OUT, TO, *v. t.*, partiri, minutim distribuere.
 PARCH, TO, *v. t.*, torrere, arefacere, adurere, amburere, comburere, frigare.
 PARCHING, *adj.*, torridus; *n.*, adustio.
 PARCHMENT, *n.*, membrana; charta pergamenæ; of parchment, membranaceus, membranaceus.
 PARD, *n.*, pardus.
 PARDON, *n.*, venia; poenæ remissio; to ask pardon, veniam ab aliquo petere; general pardon, lex oblivionis, amnestia.
 PARDON, TO, *v. t.*, ignoscere, condonare, veniam dare, concedere, poenæ remittere; culpæ gratiam facere.
 PARDONABLE, *adj.*, veniā dignus; *not pardonable*, veniā indignus.
 PARE, TO, *v. t.*, præcidere, recidere; præsecare, desecare; to — about, circumsecare, amputare; to — away, abradere; to — off, destringere.
 PARENT, *n.*, parens.
 PARENTAGE, *n.*, genus, stirps.
 PARENTAL, *adj.*, by genit., parentum; quod parentem deest.
 PARENTHESIS, *n.*, interpositio, interclusio.
 PARGET, *n.*, tectorium.
 PARGET, TO, *v. t.*, sectorio inducere, dealbare.
 PARGETTING, *n.*, dealbatio, inductio.
 PARING, *n.*, præsemen; resectio.

PARISH, *n.*, parœcia.
 PARISHIONER, *n.*, sacro alicui costui adscriptus.
 PARITY, *n.*, paritas, æqualitas.
 PARK, *n.*, vivarium.
 PARLEY, *n.*, colloquium, colloctio.
 PARLEY, TO, *v. t.*, colloqui.
 PARLIAMENT, *n.*, senatus (Britannicus); parliament-house, curia; member of parliament, senator.
 PARLIAMENTARY, *adj.*, ad senatum pertinens, ex usu senatus.
 PARLOR, *n.*, dicta ornatior, triclinium; of a parlor, triclinarius.
 PAROCHIAL, *adj.*, parœcialis.
 PARODY, *n.*, versus ad ridiculum detorsi.
 PARODY, TO, *v. t.*, versus detorquere.
 PAROLE, *n.*, verbum, fides data; parole will, testamentum nuncupatum.
 PAROXYSM, *n.*, morbi recessus.
 PARRICIDE, *n.* (*the person*), parricida; (*the crime*), parricidium.
 PARROT, *n.*, psittacus.
 PARRY A BLOW, TO, *v. t.*, telum avertere, deflectere.
 PARSE, TO, *v. t.*, singulas orationis partes tractare.
 PARSIMONIOUS, *adj.*, parcus, frugalis.
 PARSIMONY, *n.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.
 PARSING, *n.*, partium orationis examinatio.
 PARSELEY, *n.*, apium.
 PARSNIP, *n.*, pastinaca.
 PARSON, *n.*, sacerdos.
 PARSONAGE, *n.* (*the office*), sacerdotium; (*the house*), sacerdotis domus.
 PART, *n.*, pars, portio; (*direction*), pars; (*object*), munus, officium; for my —, quod ad me attinet; I for my —, ego quidem; a little —, particula, partiuncula; in —, partim, ex parte; for the most —, plerumque, plurimum; maxima ex parte; in two parts, bipartito; on all parts, circumquaque, undique; in some parts, quodam modo, aliquatenus; — in a play, partes, persona; to take one's —, a parte alicuius stare; to take in good —, æqui bonique consilere; to take in ill —, male consilere; parts (*talents*), ingenium, ingenii dotes.
 PART, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*divide*), partiri, dispartiri, dividere, distribuere; (*put asunder*), separare, avellere, dirimere, discriminare, distinguere; (2) *v. t.* (*depart*), digredi, discedere, decedere; proficisci; to part with, dimittere, cedere.
 PARTAKE OF, TO, *v. t.*, participem rei alicuius esse.
 PARTAKER, *n.*, particeps, consors, socius, comes.
 PARTAKING, *adj.*, particeps, compos.
 PARTER OF DIFFERENCES, arbiter; sequester.
 PARTERRE, *n.*, area in horto variis figuris descripta.
 PARTIAL, *adj.*, iniquus, iniustus; partium studio abreptus; (*in part*), non ab omni parte.
 PARTIALITY, *n.*, iniquitas; partium studium.
 PARTICIPANT, *adj.*, particeps.
 PARTICIPATE, TO, *v. t.*, participem esse alicuius rei, habere partem in rebus.
 PARTICIPATION, *n.*, societas; pars.
 PARTICIPIAL, *adj.*, participialis.
 PARTICIPLE, *n.*, participium.
 PARTICLE, *n.*, particula.
 PARTICULAR, *adj.*, singularis, peculiaris, specialis, proprius.
 PARTICULARIZE, TO, *v. t.*, aliquid nominatim indicare.
 PARTICULARITY, *n.*, qualitas rei particularis.
 PARTICULARLY, *adv.*, singulatim, singulatim; separatim, seorsum; particulatim; denique, distincte, proprie.
 PARTING, *n.*, partitio, divisio, disjunctio; discessio.
 PARTISAN, *n.* (*favoree*), adiutor, fantor; (*weapon*), bipennis; (*commander's staff*), vitis, baculus ducis militaris insignis.
 PARTITION, *n.*, partitio, distributio, divisio.
 PARTLY, *adv.*, partim; quodammodo, aliquatenus.
 PARTNER, *n.*, socius, consors, particeps.
 PARTNERSHIP, *n.*, societas, consociatio, consortium.
 PARTRIDGE, *n.*, perdix.

PARTURIENT, *adj.*, parturiens.
PARTURITION, *n.*, status parturiendi.
PARTY, *n.* (*person*), quidam, queliam; (*adversary*), adversarius; (*faction*), factio, secta; partes; (*detachment of soldiers*), militum manus.
PARTY-COLORED, *adj.*, versicolor, discolor, varii coloris.
PASCHAL LAMB, agnus paschalis.
PASQUINADE, *n.*, carmen probrosum, libellus famosus.
PASS, *n.* (*condition*), condicio, status; (*passage*), aditus; angiportus, angustie, fauces; (*passport*), syngraphus; *pass in fencing*, latus.
PASS, *TO*, *v. i.* (*go*), ire, eodere; *to — a river*, flumen transire; *to — a bill*, legem ferre; (*excel*), antecire, antecedere, præstare; (*exceed*), excedere; *to — across*, trajicere; *to — along*, per viam iter facere; *to — along by* præterlabi; *to — away*, abire, avolare; *to — away time*, tempus terere; *to — by one*, aliquem præterire; *to — for*, vicem supplere; *to — on*, iter persequi; *to — out*, egredi; *to — over*, transire, trajicere; omittre, prætermittre; *to — under*, subterire; *to come to —*, evenire, contingere; *to let —*, dimittere.
PASSABLE, *adj.* (*indifferent*), tolerabilis, mediocritas; (*that one may pass through*), pervius.
PASSAGE, *n.* (*road to pass over*), transitus, trajetus; (*way*), aditus; (*alley*), angiportus; (*lane*), devotivium; (*passage of a book*, sententia, locus.
PASSENGER, *n.*, viator; vector.
PASSIBILITY, *n.*, patendi capacitas.
PASSIBLE, *adj.*, patibilis.
PASSING, *adj.*, excellens, præstans; *adv.*, valde, egregie, vehementer; *n.*, — *along*, progressio; — *beyond*, prætervectio; — *over*, transitus, trajetus.
PASSION, *n.* (*anger*), ira, iracundia; fervor mentis; (*affection*), animi affectio, affectus, impetus, motus, concitatio; (*love*), amor, studium; (*suffering*), peripetia.
PASSIONATE, *adj.*, iracundus; (*ardent*), ardens, vehemens.
PASSIVE, *adj.* (*still*), quietus; (*in grammar*), passivus.
PASSOVER, *n.*, pascha; agnus paschalis.
PASSPORT, *n.*, syngraphus.
PAST, *adj.*, præteritus; anteaactus, exactus, peractus, transactus; *in times past*, olim, quondam; *past cure*, insanabilis; *it is past help*, actum est.
PASTE, *n.*, farina aqua subacta; gluten, glutinum.
PASTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, farinâ agglutinare.
PASTEBARD, *n.*, charta densa.
PASTERN, *n.*, opus suffragi.
PASTIL, *n.*, pastillus.
PASTIME, *n.*, ludus, oblectatio, oblectamentum; *for pastime*, voluptatis causa.
PASTOR, *n.* (*priest*), sacerdos.
PASTORAL, *adj.*, pastoralis, pastorius; *n.*, poema bucolicum.
PASTRY, *n.*, artocreas; panis dulcor; *pastry-cook*, pistor dulciarius.
PASTURE, *n.*, pascuum; *of pasture*, pascuus.
PASTURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, pascere; *to pasture together*, compascere.
PASTURABLE, *adj.*, pascuus, pastoritius.
PASTURAGE, *n.*, pabulatio, pastus.
PASTURING, *n.*, pabulum, pabulatio.
PASTY, *n.*, artocreas.
PAT, *adj.*, aptus, accommodatus; *n.*, ictus levior.
PAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, levior letu or leviter ferire.
PATCH, *n.*, panniculus, assumptum.
PATCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, pannum assuere; *to patch up*, resarcire, reficere, reconcinare.
PATCHER, *n.*, qui vestes reconcinat or interpolat.
PATCHING, *n.*, interpolatio.
PATCHWORK, *n.*, opus ex pannis consutum.
PATE, *n.*, caput; *ong pate*, versutus, astutus; *skulloe pate*, stultus, rudis.
PATENT, *n.*, diploma.
PATENTEE, *n.*, qui regio diplomate donatus est.
PATERNAL, *adj.*, paternus, patrius.
PATERNALLY, *adv.*, patriâ curâ.
PATERNOSTER, *n.*, preces a Christo præceptæ.
PATH, *PATHWAY*, *n.*, semita, via; callis.
PATHETIC, *adj.*, vehemens; commovens.
PATHLESS, *adj.*, inviâ.
PATHOLOGIST, *n.*, qui de valetudinis generibus tractat.
PATHOS, *n.*, vehemens dicendi genus.

PATIENCE, *n.*, patientia, tolerantia, æquus animus; perseverantia.
PATIENT, *adj.*, patiens, tolerans; placidus, mitis, lenis; *somechat patient*, forticolus.
PATIENT, *n.*, æger, ægrotus.
PATRIARCH, *n.*, patriarcha.
PATRIARCHAL, *adj.*, patriarchalis.
PATRIARCHATE, *n.*, patriarchatus.
PATRICIAN, *n.*, patricius; *like a patrician*, patricie.
PATRIMONIAL, *adj.*, patrimonialis.
PATRIMONY, *n.*, patrimonium, patria bona.
PATRIOT, *n.*, patriæ amans, civis bonus.
PATRIOTISM, *n.*, patriæ amor or caritas.
PATROL, *n.*, circitores, vigiles ambulantes.
PATROL, *TO*, *v. t.*, circumire stationes or urbem.
PATRON, *n.*, patronus; fautor, cultor; advocatus.
PATRONAGE, *n.* (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela; (*favor*), gratia; (*right of presentation*), jus patronatus.
PATRONESS, *n.*, patrona; faultrix.
PATRONYMIC, *n.*, nomen patronymicum.
PATTEN, *n.*, sculponea, solea lignea ferro munita; *patten-maker*, sculponearum faber.
PATTERN, *n.*, exemplar, exemplum; specimen.
PAUCITY, *n.*, paucitas.
PAUNCH, *n.*, pautex, abdomen, alvus.
PAUSE, *n.*, pausen, intervallum; interjecta quies; mora; *pause in music*, intermissio cantus.
PAUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, quiescere; sermonem or cantum intermittere.
PAUSER, *n.*, deliberator; cessator.
PAUSING, *n.*, intermissio, respiratio; *pausing on*, meditatio.
PAVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, lapide or silice sternere.
PAVED, *adj.*, pavimentatus.
PAVEMENT, *n.*, via strata, pavimentum; *pavement-beater*, fistuca, pavicula.
PAVER, *n.*, silicarius; pavimentorum structor.
PAVILION, *n.*, tabernaculum, tentorium.
PAVILIONED, *adj.*, sub tentorio.
PAVING, *n.*, stratura; pavimenti constructio.
PAW, *n.*, pes; unguis; ungula; *little paw*, unguiculus.
PAW, *TO*, *v. t.* (*swan upon*), pedibus blandiri; (*handle*), unguibus tractare.
PAWN, *n.*, pignus; arrhabo; *pawn at chess*, miles gregarius, pedes.
PAWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, pignerare, oppignerare; pignori dare; pro pignore tradere.
PAWNBROKER, *n.*, pignerator.
PAWNING, *n.*, pigneratio.
PAY, *n.*, stipendium; merces; pecunia.
PAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, numerare,olvere; laboris pretium pendere, mercedem persolvere, attribuire; *to pay again*, renumerare; *to pay all*, exsolvere, persolvere; *to pay back*, reddere, rependere.
PAYABLE, *adj.*, solvendus, numerandus, pendendus.
PAYER, **PAYMASTER**, *n.*, qui mercedem or pecuniam solvit.
PAYMENT, *n.*, numeratio, solutio; *paying of wages*, stipendium.
PEA, *n.*, pisum.
PEACE, *n.*, pax, quies, regulæ, otium; *peace!* pax! an! st! tace! tacete! silite!
PEACEABLE, **PEACEFUL**, *adj.*, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, sedatus; clemens; inturbidus.
PEACEABLENESS, **PEACEFULNESS**, *n.*, concordia, tranquillitas, quies.
PEACH, *n.*, malum Persicum; *peach-trees*, arbor Persica.
PEACOCK, *n.*, pavo; *of a peacock*, pavoninus; *like a peacock*, pavonæus.
PEAHEN, *n.*, pavo femina.
PEAK, *n.*, culmen; cacumen; apex.
PEAL, *n.*, of bells, campanarum concentus.
PEAL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, sonare; canere; (2) *v. t.*, tundere, contundere.
PEAR, *n.*, pirum; *pear-tree*, pirus.
PEARL, *n.*, margarita; bacea; *large pearl*, unio, *mother-of-pearl*, unionum concha; *pearl-oyster*, margaritarum concha; *pearl for the ear*, elenchus; stalagnum.
PEARLY, *adj.*, gemmis abundans; gemmæ similis.
PEASANT, *n.*, paganus, rusticus; agrestis.
PEASANTRY, *n.*, pagani, rustici, plebs rustica.

PEAT, *n.*, alimenta ignis ex uliginosis agris effusa.
PEBBLE, *n.*, calculus.
PEBBLY, *adj.*, calculis abundans.
PECCADILLO, *n.*, error levis.
PECK, *n.*, quarta pars modii.
PECK, *to v. t.*, rostro tundere *or* impetere.
PECKER, *WOODPECKER*, *n.*, pius Martius.
PECTORAL, *adj.*, pectoralis.
PECULATION, *n.*, peculatus.
PECULIAR, *adj.*, peculiaris, proprius, certus.
PECULIARITY, *n.*, qualitas peculiaris.
PECUNIARY, *adj.*, pecuniarius.
PEDAGOGUE, *n.*, pedagogus; ludi magister.
PEDAL, *n.*, epitonium.
PEDANT, *n.*, grammatista, doctor umbraticus.
PEDANTIC, *adj.*, ineptus.
PEDANTRY, *n.*, ineptia; jactatio putida.
PEDESTAL, *n.*, columnae basis; stylobata.
PEDIGREE, *n.*, stemma; genus.
PEDIMENT, *n.*, ornamentum in fastigio januarum collocatum.
PEDDLING, *adj.*, circumforaneus.
PEDLER, *PEDLAR*, *n.*, mercator circumforaneus, inceptor.
PEDOBAPTISM, *n.*, infantium baptismus.
PEEL, *n.*, cortex, liber; *peel of an onion*, cepae tunica.
PEEL OFF, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, decorticare; (2) *v. t.*, decuamari.
PEEP IN, *TO*, *v. t.*, introspicere, per rimam speculari.
PEEP OF DAY, diluculum, prima lux.
PEEPER, *n.*, speculator.
PEEPING INTO, inspectio.
PEER, *adj.*, par; *peers*, proceres, optimates; *peers of England*, principes Angliae.
PEER, *TO*, *v. t.*, inspicere, scrutari; *to peer out*, apparere, exoriri.
PEERAGE, *n.*, procerum gradus, optimatum dignitas.
PERLESS, *adj.*, incomparabilis, singularis.
PERVISH, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis, asper.
PERVISHNESS, *n.*, morositas.
PEG, *n.*, impages, epigrus.
PEG, *TO*, *v. t.*, epigro figere.
PELE, *n.*, lucrum, luellum.
PELICAN, *n.*, pelicanus onocrotalus (L.).
PELLET, *n.*, pillula.
PELLICLE, *n.*, pellicula.
PELLITORY, *n.*, pyrethrum; *pellitory of the wall*, herba parietaria.
PELLMELL, *adv.*, confuse, promiscue.
PELLUCID, *adj.*, pellucidus.
PELLUCIDITY, *n.*, pelluciditas.
PELT, *TO*, *v. t.*, lapidibus petere.
PEN, *n.*, calamus; stilus.
PEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, scribere, litteris mandare; *to pen up*, in arctum concludere; *to pen sheep*, oves stabulo includere.
PENAL, *adj.*, penalis.
PENALTY, *n.*, poena, multa.
PENANCE, *n.*, poena, supplicium; *piaculum*; *to do penance*, piaculum pati, aliquid piaculo luere, expiare.
PENCIL, *n.*, penicillus.
PENCIL OUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, penicillo describere *or* delineare.
PENDANT, *n.* (*streamer*), lemniscus; (*flag*), navis insigne; *pendant for the ear*, inauris.
PENDENCY OF SUIT, compendinatio.
PENDENT, *adj.*, pendens; pendulus.
PENDING THE SUIT, lite pendeute.
PENDULOUS, *adj.*, pendulus.
PENDULUM, *n.*, perpendiculum.
PENETRABLE, *adj.*, penetrabilis, penetrandus.
PENETRATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, penetrare, pertranare.
PENETRATING, *PENETRATION*, *n.*, penetratio.
PENETRATIVE, *adj.*, quod vim penetrandi habet.
PENGUIN, *n.*, aptenodytes (L.).
PENINSULA, *n.*, peninsula.
PENITENCE, *n.*, penitentia.
PENITENT, *adj.*, penitens.
PENITENTIAL, *adj.*, ad penitentiam pertinens.
PENITENTIARY, *n.*, ergastulum.
PENMAN, *n.*, scriba.
PENNILESS, *adj.*, omnium rerum egenus.

PENNON, *n.*, vexillum minus; insigne navis; signum.
PENNY, *n.*, denarius; *earnest-penny*, arrha, arrhabo; *halfpenny*, obolus.
PENNYROYAL, *n.*, mentha pulegium (L.).
PENNYWORTH, *n.*, quantum valet denarius.
PENSION, *n.*, annua principis; beneficium, commodum emeritae militis.
PENSIONER, *n.*, beneficiarius.
PENSIVE, *adj.* (*thoughtful*), in cogitatione defixus; (*sorrowful*), maestus, tristis; *to be pensive* (*sorrowful*), mœrere, dolere.
PENSIVENESS, *n.*, mœstitia, tristitia; anxietas, sollicitudo.
PENT UP, *adj.*, clausus, inclusus.
PENTAGONAL, *adj.*, quinque angulos habens.
PENTAMETER, *n.*, pentameter.
PENTATEUCH, *n.*, pentateuchum.
PENTEDEST, *n.*, pentecoste.
PENT-HOUSE, *n.*, compluvium.
PENURIOUS, *adj.* (*niggardly*), avarus, tenuis, sordidus; (*indigent*), indigus, egenus, egens, pauper.
PENURIOUSNESS, *n.*, avaritia; parsimonia.
PENURY, *n.*, egestas, paupertas, penuria, inopia, indigentia.
PEONY, *n.*, pœonia.
PEOPLE, *n.*, populus; *common* —, plebs, plebscula, vulgus; *of the* —, popularis; *of the common* —, vulgaris, plebeus; *full of* —, frequens, celebris.
PEOPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, frequentare incolis.
PEOPLED, *adj.*, frequens; celebris.
PEPPER, *n.*, pipër.
PEPPER, *TO*, *v. t.*, pipere condire.
PEPPERED, *adj.*, pipcratus.
PERADVENTURE, *adv.*, forsitan, forte, fortassis.
PERAMBULATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perambulare, olare.
PERCEIVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*understand*), percipere, sentire, intelligere, animadvertere; (*see*), oculis percipere, videre, cernere; *to perceive beforehand*, praesentire; *to perceive a little*, subsentire; (*have an inkling of*), subolere.
PERCEIVABLE, **PERCEPTIBLE**, *adj.*, quod percipi potest; adspiciabilis; sensibilis.
PERCEPTIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut percipi possit.
PERCEPTION, *n.*, perceptio.
PERCEPTIVE FACULTY, facultas percipiendi.
PERCH, *n.* (*pole*), perca; (*fish*), perca.
PERCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, arbori *or* in arbore insidere.
PERCHANCE, *adv.*, forsau, forsitan.
PERCHED, *adj.*, insidens.
PERCOLATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, percolare.
PERCOLATION, *n.*, percolatio.
PERCUSSION, *n.*, percussio.
PERDITION, *n.*, perniciës, exitium.
PEREGRINATION, *n.*, peregrinatio.
PEREMPTORILY, *adv.*, disertis verbis.
PEREMPTORINESS, *n.*, obstinacia, pertinacia.
PEREMPTORY, *adj.*, peremptorius; *peremptory in opinion*, sententia tenax.
PERENNIAL, *adj.*, perennis.
PERFECT, *adj.* (*complete*), perfectus, absolutus; exactus; (*entire*), integer, plenus; (*genuine*), verus, germanus; (*skillful*), peritus; *n.*, tempus præteritum *or* perfectum.
PERFECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, perficere, absolvere; ad finem perducere; excolere.
PERFECTING, *n.*, consummatio.
PERFECTION, *n.*, perfectio, absolutio; *to bring to perfection*, absolvere, perficere, consummare.
PERFECTLY, *adv.*, perfecte, absolute, exacte; (*entirely*), plane, prorsus, omnino.
PERFECTNESS, *n.*, perfectio; (*entireness*), integritas; (*skill*), peritia.
PERFIDIOUS, *adj.*, perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.
PERFIDIOUSNESS, **PERFIDY**, *n.*, perfidia, infidelitas.
PERFORATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perforare, pertrecbrare.
PERFORATION, *n.*, foramen.
PERFUME, *adv.*, vi; violenter.
PERFORM, *TO*, *v. t.* (*execute*), perficere; (*accomplish*), peragere, absolvere; (*bring to pass*), officere.
PERFORMABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri potest.
PERFORMER, *n.*, effector.
PERFORMING, **PERFORMANCE**, *n.*, perfectio, peractio; (*work*), opus.
PERFUME, *n.*, odor, suffimentum; thymiana; fumus.

PERFUME, *TO*, *v. t.*, fumigare, suffire; odoribus inbuere.
PERFUMER, *n.*, unguentarius; myropola.
PERFUMERY, *n.*, merces odorum.
PERFUMING, *n.*, suffitio; *perfuming-pan*, acer-fra, turibulum.
PERIAPS, *adv.*, fors, forsitan.
PERICRANIUM, *n.*, membrana cerebri.
PERILA, *n.*, periculum, discrimen.
PERILOUS, *adj.*, periculosus.
PERIOD, *n.*, perodus: (*conclusion*), finis, exitus: (*stated number of years*), annorum series: (*time*), tempus: (*age*), ætas; (*set of sentences*), periodicus, verborum ambitus.
PERIODICAL, *adj.*, certo tempore recurrens, periodicus; (*in writing*), circumscriptus, numeroze cadens.
PERIPATETIC, *adj.*, peripateticus.
PERIPHERASIS, *n.*, circumlocutio.
PERIPNEUMONY, *n.*, pulmonis inflammatio.
PERISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, perire, deperire, interire; occidere; (*as fruit*), putrescere.
PERISHABLE, *adj.*, periturus, caducus; putredini obnoxius.
PERISHABLENESS, *n.*, fragilitas.
PERISHING, *n.*, interitus.
PERIWIG, **PERUKE**, *n.*, capillamentum, crines empti; calicudrum.
PERIWINKLE, *n. (herb)*, clematis, vinca, pervinca: (*fish*), cochlea marina.
PERJURE ONE'S SELF, *TO*, *v. t.*, perjurare, pejorare.
PERJURED, *adj.*, perjurus.
PERJURY, *n.*, perjurium.
PERMANENCE, **PERMANENCY**, *n.*, duratio.
PERMANENT, *adj.*, permanens, firmus, fixus, constans, stabilis.
PERMANENTLY, *adv.*, diu, diutine.
PERMEABLE, *adj.*, pervius.
PERMISSIBLE, *adj.*, quod permitti potest.
PERMISSION, *n.*, permissio, concessio, copia, venia, licentia, facultas.
PERMIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, permittere, concedere, sine-re, facultatem dare; *it is permitted*, licet.
PERMUTATION, *n.*, mutatio, permutatio.
PERNICIOUS, *adj.*, perniciosus, exitiosus, pestifer.
PERNICIOUSNESS, *n.*, vis nocendi.
PERORATION, *n.*, peroratio.
PERPENDICULAR, *adj.*, ad perpendiculum ex-actus: *n.*, perpendiculum.
PERPENDICULARLY, *adv.*, ad perpendiculum, ad lineam.
PERPETRATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, patrare, perpetrare.
PERPETUAL, *adj.*, perpetuus, perennis, sempiternus, æternus.
PERPETUATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perpetuum efficere.
PERPETUATING, *n.*, in perpetuum sanctio.
PERPETUITY, *n.*, perpetuitas, perennitas, æternitas.
PERPLEX, *TO*, *v. t. (confound)*, implicare, confundere, turbare; (*put in doubt*), incertum reddere, consilii inopem facere; (*rear*), affligere, vexare, cruciare.
PERPLEXED, *adj.*, turbatus, perplexus, dubius; dubitans, hesitans; anxius, sollicitus.
PERPLEXITY, *n.*, angustia, difficultas, anxietas, sollicitudo; dubitatio, hæsitatio.
PERQUISITE, *n.*, pecunia adventicia.
PERRY, *n.*, potus ex piris confectus.
PERSECUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, insectari, premere, affligere; vexare, exagitare; (*importune*), sollicitando molestiam exhibere alicui.
PERSECUTION, *n.*, insectatio, vexatio.
PERSECUTOR, *n.*, vexator.
PERSEVERANCE, *n.*, perseverantia, constantia; permansio.
PERSEVERE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perseverare; *to persevere stubbornly*, perstare, persistere, permanere; *to persevere in*, constanter servare.
PERSEVERING, *adj.*, perseverans, constans.
PERSIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, persistere, perstare, perseverare.
PERSISTENCY, *n.*, perseverantia, constantia; pertinacia.
PERSON, *n.*, homo; (*outward form*), statura, forma, corpus; species; (*in grammar*), persona; *many persons*, multi, plurimi; *a certain person*, quidam, quædam; *any person*, quisvis, quilibet; *if a person*, si quis; *in person*, ipse.

PERSONAGE, *n.*, homo; *great or illustrious personage*, vir clarus or illustris.
PERSONAL, *adj.*, ipsius, per se; privatus; (*grammar*), personalis; *personal action*, actio personalis.
PERSONALITY, *n.*, contumelia.
PERSONALLY, *adv.*, ipse, personaliter.
PERSONATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, personam alterius inducere, agere.
PERSONIFICATION, *n.*, prosopopœia.
PERSONIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, rem in personam constituere.
PECTSPECTIVE, *adj.*, scenographicus; *n.*, scenographia.
PERSPICACIOUS, *adj.*, perspicax, sagax.
PERSPICACITY, *n.*, perspicacia.
PERSPICUITY, **PERSPICUOUSNESS**, *n.*, perspicuitas, claritas, evidentia.
PERSPICUOUS, *adj.*, perspicuus.
PERSPIRATION, *n.*, sudatio, sudor.
PERSPIRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sudare, sudorem emit-tere.
PERSUADE, *TO*, *v. t.*, persuadere; (*advise*), suadere, hortari.
PERSUADER, *n.*, suasor, auctor, impulsor.
PERSUASION, *n.*, persuasio; suasio, adhortatio; (*opinion*), opinio.
PERSUASIVE, *adj.*, ad persuadendum accom-modatus.
PERSUASIVELY, *adv.*, persuasibiliter.
PERSUASIVENESS, *n.*, persuadendi facultas.
PERT, *adj.*, (*lively*), alacer, acer; (*saucy*), confidens, protervius, prociux; (*smart*), argutus, sagax, (*talkative*), garrulus, loquax.
PERTAİN, *TO*, *v. t.*, pertinere, attinere; spec-tare, respicere; alicuius esse.
PERTINACIOUS, *adj.*, pertinax, pervi-cax, ob-stinatus.
PERTINACITY, *n.*, pertinacia; obstinatio.
PERTINENCE, **PERTINENCY**, *n.*, convenientia, congruentia.
PERTINENT, *adj.*, aptus, appositus, ad rem convenient.
PERTNESS, *n.*, alacritas; (*confidence*), audacia, prociuitas; (*smartness*), astutia, sagacitas; (*talkativeness*), garrulitas.
PERTURB, *TO*, *v. t.*, perturbare.
PERTUBATION, *n.*, perturbatio.
PERUKE. See **PERIWIG**.
PERUSAL, *n.*, perlectio.
PERUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, perlegere, percurrere.
PERUSER, *n.*, qui perlegit.
PERVADE, *TO*, *v. t.*, pervadere.
PERVERSE, *adj.*, perversus, protervius.
PERVERSION, *n.*, pravitās; *perversion of words*, prava interpretatio.
PERVERSTY, **PERVERSENESS**, *n.*, perversitas, protervitas.
PERVERT, *TO*, *v. t.*, pervertere, corrumpere, depravare.
PERVERTER, *n.*, corruptor, corruptrix.
PERVERTING, *n.*, corruptio; depravatio.
PERVICACIOUS, *adj.*, pervicax, pertinax, ob-stinatus.
PERVICACITY, *n.*, pervicacia, pertinacia.
PERVIOUS, *adj.*, pervius.
PEST, *n.*, pestilentia, lues; pestis, perniciēs.
PESTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, incommodare, infestare, per-turbare, vexare.
PESTERER, *n.*, importunus, odiosus.
PESTERING, *n.*, importunitas, vexatio.
PESTIFEROUS, *adj.*, pestifer, pestiferus.
PESTILENCE. See **PEST**.
PESTILENT, **PESTILENTIAL**, *adj.*, pestilens; contagiosus; perniciosus.
PESTLE, *n.*, pistillum.
PET, *n.*, offensio, offensa; stomachus; *to be in a pet*, irasci, succensere.
PETARD, *n.*, petarda.
PETITION, *n.*, (*request*), preces, rogatio, sup-plicium; (*in writing*), libellus supplicis.
PETITION, *TO*, *v. t.*, supplicare, petere, ro-gare.
PETITIONER, *n.*, supplicans.
PETITIONING, *n.*, rogatio, rogatus.
PET-LAMB, *n.*, agnus, qui in delictis habetur.
PETRIPLICATION, *n.*, in lapidem conversio.
PETRIFY, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, in lapidem convertere; (*2*) *v. t.*, lapidescere.
PETTICOAT, *n.*, indusium muliebre.

PETTIFOGGER, *n.*, leguleius, vitiligator; cavillator; rabula.
PETTIFOGGING, *n.*, caninum studium.
PETTINESS, *n.*, parvitas, exilitas.
PETTISH, *adj.*, iracundus, morosus.
PETTISHNESS, *n.*, iracundia, morositas.
PETTITOES, *n., pl.*, porcelli pedes.
PETTY, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, levis.
PETULANCY, *n.*, petulantia, procacitas.
PETULANT, *adj.*, petulans, procax, protervus.
PEW, *n.*, subsellum circumseptum.
PEWIT, *n.*, parra.
PEWTER, *n.*, plumbum album, stannum; *of pewter*, stanneus.
PEWTERER, *n.*, vasorum stanneorum artifex.
PHANTASY, *n.*, visum, visio; res ficta.
PHANTOM, *n.*, species, umbra; *phantom of liberty*, simulacrum libertatis.
PHARISAEIC, *adj.*, fictus, simulatus.
PHARISAE, *n.*, Phariseus.
PHARMACY, *n.*, ars medicamentaria.
PHASES OF THE MOON, lunae lumina.
PHEASANT, *n.*, phasianus.
PHENOMENON, *n.*, phenomenon.
PHIAL, *n.*, phiala, lagena vitrea.
PHILANTHROPIST, *n.*, hominibus amicus.
PHILANTHROPY, *n.*, humanitas.
PHILOLOGER, *n.*, antiquitatis studiosus; philologus, grammaticus.
PHILOLOGICAL, *adj.*, grammaticus.
PHILOLOGY, *n.*, antiquitatis studium; philologia, grammatica (-orum).
PHILOMEL, *n.*, philomela.
PHILOSOPHER, *n.*, philosophus.
PHILOSOPHICAL, *adj.*, genit., philosophorum, ad philosophiam pertinens.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, *adv.*, philosophorum more.
PHILOSOPHIZE, *TO, v. t.*, philosophari.
PHILOSOPHY, *n.*, philosophia; *moral* —, ethica, *pl.*, philosophia moralis; *natural* —, physica, *pl.*, philosophia naturalis; *speculative* —, philosophia contemplativa.
PHILTRES, *n., pl.*, philtra, amatoria.
PHIZ, *n.*, vultus; os.
PHLEBOTOMIZE, *TO, v. t.*, venam incidere *or* secare.
PHLEBOTOMIST, *n.*, qui venam secat.
PHLEBOTOMY, *n.*, venae sectio.
PHLEGM, *n.*, pituita; *phlegm of the eye*, gramla.
PHLEGMATIC, **PHLEGMY**, *adj.*, pituitosus; *figur.* —, lentus, patiens.
PHLEGM, *n.*, instrumentum ferreum ad sanguinem equis detrahendum.
PHLEGN, *n.*, phœnix.
PHRASE, *n.*, locutio; forma loquendi.
PHRASE, *TO, v. t.*, vocare, nominare.
PHRASEOLOGY, *n. (diction)*, loquendi *or* scribendi ratio; (*phrase book*), liber formas loquendi docens.
PHRENETIC, *adj.*, amens, phreneticus.
PHRENSY, *n.*, phrenesis; insanis, amensia. See **FRENZY**.
PHTHISICAL, *adj.*, phthisis laborans.
PHTHISIS, *n.*, phthisis.
PHYLLACTERY, *n.*, phyllacterium.
PHYSIC, *n. (science)*, medicina, ars medicinalis, medicandi scientia; (*medicine*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum.
PHYSIC, *TO, v. t.*, remedia egrotanti præscribere.
PHYSICAL, *adj.*, physicus; medicus, medicinalis.
PHYSICIAN, *n.*, medicus.
PHYSICS, *n., pl.*, physica, *pl.*, doctrina de rerum natura.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, *n.*, physiognomon.
PHYSIOGNOMY, *n. (art)*, physiognomia; (*features*), vultus, facies, oris lineamenta.
PHYSIOLOGY, *n.*, physiologia; ratio naturalis.
PIAZZA, *n.*, porticus, ambulacrum.
PICARON, *n. (pirate)*, pirata, prædo maritimus; (*pirate ship*), navis piratica *or* predatoria.
PICK, *TO, v. t.*, legere, deligere, eligere; *to — a bone*, carnem ex osse decurare; (*choose*), munda, purgare; (*gather*), colligere; (*pluck*), carpere, decerpere; avellere; (*steal*), surripere; (*trim*), ornare; *to — out*, decerpere; seligere; *to — up*, excipere; *to — a lock*, seram unco aperire.
PICKAXE, *n.*, dolabra; ligo.

PICKER, *n.*, ear-picker, auriscalpium; *tooth-picker*, denticulapium.
PICKEREL, *n.*, lucius parvus.
PICKLE, *n.*, muris, salsura, salsamentum; *pickles*, poma condita.
PICKLE, *TO, v. t.*, muris *or* sale condire.
PICKLING, *n.*, conditus, conditura.
PICKLOCK, *n.*, qui seram furti causa aperit.
PICKPOCKET, *n.*, fur clancularius.
PICTURE, *n.*, pictura, imago, effigies, simulacrum; tabula.
PICTURE, *TO, v. t.*, pingere, depingere; adumbrare, delineare.
PIE, *n.*, artocreas; crustum coctum; (*bird*), *pica*.
PIEBALD, *adj.*, maculatus.
PIECE, *n. (part)*, pars; (*fragment*), fragmentum; (*bit*), frustum; (*patch*), panniculus, pannus; (*play*), fabula; — *of ground*, ager, agellus; — *of work*, aliquantum negotii; opus; — *of money*, nummus, nummulus; — *of wood*, lignum; — *of antiquity*, monumentum antiquitatis; *made of one* —, solidus; — *of ordnance*, tormentum; *a —, by the* —, singuli; *piecemeal*, minutatim, frustatim; per partes.
PIECE, *TO, v. t. (mend)*, sarcire, resarcire; *reficere*, reparare; *to piece up*, crasse conficere.
PIED, *adj.*, versicolor, variatus, maculosus.
PIER, *n. (of a bridge)*, fulcrum pontis; (*mole, dam*), moles, agger.
PIERCE, *TO, v. t.*, penetrare; terebrare, perforare; *to pierce through*, transfigere, perforare.
PIERCER, *n.*, qui penetrat; terebra.
PIERCING, *n.*, terebratio.
PIERCINGLY, *adv.*, acriter, acerbe.
PIETY, *n.*, pietas, religio.
PIG, *n.*, porculus, porcellus; *pigsty*, hars, sulle.
PIG, *TO, v. t.*, porcellos parere.
PIGEON, *n.*, columba; *young* —, pullus columbinus; columbus; *cock* —, columbus; *of a* —, columbinus, columbaris; *pigeon-hole*, loculamentum.
PIGMY, *n.*, Pygmeus; (*dwarf*), nanus, pumilio, pumilus.
PIKE, *n. (weapon)*, hasta; (*fish*), lucius.
PILASTER, *n.*, columella.
PILCHARD, *n.*, halecula.
PILE, *n. (heap)*, pumulus, acervus, strues, moles, congeries; (*post*), subula.
PILE, *TO, v. t. (fasten with piles)*, subulis defixis sustentare; *to pile up*, accervare, accumulare, congerere.
PILER-UP, *n.*, accumulatio.
PILES, *n., pl.*, hæmorrhoids, fœus.
PILFER, *TO, v. t.*, surripere, suffurari, complare, clepere.
PILFERER, *n.*, fur.
PILFERING, *n.*, latrocinium; rapacitas.
PILGRIM, *n.*, qui in loca sacra iter facit; (*traveler*), viator.
PILGRIMAGE, *n.*, peregrinatio sacra; iter.
PILING UP, *n.*, accervatio, accumulatio, exstructio.
PILL, *n.*, pillula, globulus.
PILL HEMP, *TO, v. t.*, cannabis stringere.
PILLAGE, *TO, v. t.*, compilare, exilare, spoliare, despoliare; vastare, populari, depopulari; diripere.
PILLAGE, *n.*, spoliū, rapina, præda; directio, compilatio, spoliatio, populatio, vastatio.
PILLAGER, *n.*, expilator, spoliator, director, populator, prædo.
PILLAR, *n.*, columna; *figur.* —, columen; *pillars (buttresses)*, auctoritas, erisma.
PILLION, *n.*, sella muliebri.
PILLORY, *n.*, columbar, numella.
PILLOW, *n.*, cervical, pulvinus, pulvinar, culcita.
PILOT, *n.*, gubernator; rector navis; prona.
PILOTAGE, *n.*, rectoris navigii munus *or* merces.
PIMP, *n.*, leno, pederctor.
PIMP, *TO, v. t.*, lenocinari.
PIMPERNEL, *n.*, pimpinella (L.).
PIMPLE, *n.*, pustula, papula; tuberculum; *varl, pl.* —, red pimple, lentigo, lentacula rubra.
PIMPLED, *adj.*, pustulatus.
PIN, *n.*, acus, iron pin, clavus ferreus; *crisping-pin*, calistrum.
PIN, *TO, v. t.*, acu *or* acubus subnectere; acu figure.
PINCERS, *n., pl.*, forceps; *a surgeon's pincers*, volsella.
PINCH, *n.*, vellicatio; *pinch with the teeth*, mar-

aus, morsimuncula; (*strait or necessity*), necessitas extrema, angustia.
PINCH, TO, *v. t.*, vellere, vellicare; premere, comprimere; (*as cold*), urere, adurere; (*hurt*), lædere; (*grieve*), contristare, vexare, cruciare.
PINCHING, *adj.* (*severe*), gravis, acerbus, iniquus; (*niggardly*), parvus, tenuis; *n.* (*fretting*), a. Iusto.
PINE-TREE, *n.*, pinus; *wild pine*, pinaster; of *a pine*, pinus.
PINE AWAY, TO, *v. t.*, tabescere, contabescere; **marescere**, marescere; marescere; languore confici.
PINING AWAY, languor, marcor, tabes.
PINION, *n.* (*wing*), ala.
PINION ONE, TO, *v. t.*, alicujus brachia vincula constringere.
PINK, *n.* (*flower*), dianthus (L.); (*small ship*), navicula.
PINK, TO, *v. t.*, perfringere; perturbare.
PINK-EYED, *adj.*, oculis pusillis.
PINNACE, *n.*, pinaculus, acutius, celox, cymba.
PINNACLE, *n.*, pinna, fastigium.
PINT, *n.*, sextarius, sexta pars congil.
PIONEER, *n.*, munitor, fossor; (*miner*), cunoularius.
PIOUS, *adj.*, pius, religiosus.
PIP, *n.* (*in birds*), pituita; (*in cards*), macula, nota.
PIP, TO, *v. i.*, pipire.
PIPE, *n.*, tubus, fistula; tibia; (*for smoking*), fumigium; *pipe of wine*, viui Jollum.
PIPE, TO, *v. t.*, fistula canere; calamos inflare.
PIPER, *n.*, tibicen, fistulator; auletes.
PIPING, *adj.*, *it is piping hot*, est calidissimum.
PIPKIN, *n.*, ollula, cucubus, chytra.
PIPPIN, *n.*, malum petisium.
PIQUANT, *adj.*, acutus; salsus.
PIQUE, *n.*, similitudo, odium, contentio.
PIQUE, TO, *v. t.*, offendere, perstringere.
PIRACY, *n.*, prælio maritimus, piratica.
PIRATE, *n.*, prælio maritimus, pirata; (*ship*), navis piratica.
PIRATICAL, *adj.*, piraticus, prædatorius.
PIRATORY, *adj.*, puscatorius.
PISH! *interj.*, phy! yah!
PISMIRE, *n.*, formica; *of a pismire*, formicinus.
PISTOL, *n.*, scelopetas minoris modii.
PISTOLE, *n.*, aureus Hispanus.
PIT, *n.*, scrobs, fossa, puteus; *little pit*, puteolus;
pit in a theatre, cavea ima; *of a pit*, putealis; *pit made by the fingers*, vestigium digiti; *pit-coal*, carbo fossilis; *pitfall*, fovea.
PITCH, *n.*, pix.
PITCH, TO, *v. t.*, picare, implicare; pice obducere.
PITCH, *n.* (*bigness*), magnitudo, statura; (*measure*), modulus; *pitch of a hill*, clivus; jugum, cacumen; *to such a pitch*, eo, adeo.
PITCH, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*throw*), jacere, conicere, proficere; (*fire*), figere, affigere; (2) *v. i.* (*alight*), sidere, descendere; *to pitch upon*, eligere, deligere.
PITCHED, *adj.*; *pitched camp*, castra stativa; *pitched battle*, prælium justum.
PITCHER, *n.*, urecus; hydria; *little pitcher*, ureculus.
PITCHFORK, *n.*, furca foraria.
PITEOUS, *adj.* (*full of pity*), misericors; (*miserable*), miser, miserrandus, miserabilis.
PITEOUSNESS, *n.*, paupertas, tenuitas.
PITH, *n.*, medulla; flos.
PITHILY, *adv.*, nervose.
PITHINESS, *n.*, nervositas, robur.
PITHLESS, *adj.*, aridus, vicuus.
PITHY, *adj.*, in dulla abundans; **nervosus**.
PITIABLE, *adj.*, miserrandus.
PITIFUL, *adj.* (*miserable*), miser, miserrandus; (*lamentable*), dolendus, ligidus; (*contemptible*), abjectus, humilis; (*compassionate*), misericors.
PITIFULNESS, *n.*, exiguitas, tenuitas; (*mercy*), misericordia.
PITILESS, *adj.*, immisericors; immitis, durus.
PITANCE, *n.*, denarium.
PITTED, *adj.*; *with the small-pox*, notis variolarum insignis.
PITY, *n.*, misericordia; *miseratio*, commiseratio.
PITY, TO, *v. t.*, miseri, miserescere, misericordiam moveri.
PIZZLE, *n.*, nervus.
PLACABLE, *adj.*, placabilis.

PLACABLENESS, *n.*, placabilitas.
PLACARD, *n.* (*edict*), edictum, decretum; (*order fixed up*), libellus publicæ affixus.
PLACE, *n.*, locus; (*office*), munus, magistratus; (*quality, rank*), dignitas, numerus, ordo; (*passage in a book*), locus; *little* —, loculus; *fortified* —, castellum; *in another* —, alibi; *in any* —, ubicubi, usquam; *in the same* —, ibidem; *in this* —, hic; *in no* —, nusquam; *in what or which* —, ubi; *in what* —, soever, ubicunque.
PLACE, TO, *v. t.*, statuere, constituere, ponere, collocare; (*arrange*), disponere; *to — again*, respondere; *to — before*, præponere, antepone; *to — behind*, posthabere, postponere; *to — out*, elocare.
PLACID, *adj.*, placidus.
PLACING, *n.*, locatio, collocatio; *placing between*, interpositio.
PLAGIARISM, *n.*, act of plagiarism, furtum.
PLAGIARY, *n.*, fur.
PLAGUE, *n.* (*pestilence*), pestilentia, lues; (*trouble*), malum, incommodum, molestia.
PLAGUE, TO, *v. t.*, cruciare, vexare; torquere; *to plague one's self*, se afflicere.
PLAGUy, *adj.*, pestilens, pestifer.
PLAICE, *n.*, passer maculosus, psitta.
PLAIN, *adj.* (*even*), planus, æquus, lavis; (*manifest*), manifestus, evidens, illustra, perspicuus; (*open, honest*), apertus, candidus, sincerus, simplex; (*without ornament*), inornatus.
PLAIN, *n.*, planities; campus; aquor.
PLAINNESS, *n.* (*clearness*), perspicuitas, claritas; (*simplicity*), simplicitas; (*smoothness*), lævitas.
PLAIN, *n.*, querela, questus.
PLAIN, TO, *v. t.*, petitor, accusator.
PLAIN, *adj.*, querulus.
PLAIT, *n.*, sinus; *full of plaits*, sinuosus.
PLAIT, TO, *v. t.*, plicare, complicare; detexere.
PLAITER, *n.*, qui plicat.
PLAITING, *n.*, plicatura.
PLAN, *n.* (*draught*), descriptio; (*design*), consilium, propositum; (*order*), ratio.
PLAN, TO, *v. t.*, delineare, formare; animo concipere.
PLANE, *n.* (*tree*), platanus; *of a —*, plataninus; *a joiner's —*, runcinus; — *in geometry*, planum.
PLANE, TO, *v. t.*, runcinare.
PLANET, *n.*, stella errans.
PLANETARY, *adj.*, sideralis.
PLANET-STRUCK, *adj.*, sideratus.
PLANISPHERE, *n.*, planisphærium.
PLANK, *n.*, tabula, assis; *little plank*, lamina ligna.
PLANK, TO, *v. t.*, coassare, contabulare.
PLANKING, *n.*, contabulatio.
PLANT, *n.*, planta; herba; *young plant*, virgultum.
PLANT, TO, *v. t.*, serere, ponere, deponere; plantis serere.
PLANTAIN, *n.*, plantago.
PLANTATION, *n.*; *of trees*, locus arboribus constitutus; (*nursery*), seminarium; (*colony*), colonia.
PLANTED, *adj.*, plantatus, satus, consitus.
PLANTER, *n.*, sator, consitor.
PLANTING, *n.*, satio, consitio; satus; *planting-stick*, pastinum.
PLASH, *n.*, lacus, lacuna; aspersio.
PLASH, TO, *v. t.*, aspergere; *to splash trees*, putare, amputare, tondere.
PLASHY, *adj.*, lacunis plenus.
PLASTER, *n.*, emplastrum; cataplasma; *plaster for a wall*, tectorium; gypsum.
PLASTER, TO, *v. t.*, emplastrum imponere; *to plaster a wall*, tectorio inducere.
PLASTERER, *n.*, tector.
PLASTIC, *adj.*, plasticus.
PLAT, *n.*; *of ground*, agellus.
PLATE, *n.*; *of metal*, lamina, lamella; *thin plate*, bractea; (*small disk*), orbis, scutella; (*gold or silver vessels*), vasa aurea or argentea; *of plate*, aureus, argenteus.
PLATE, TO, *v. t.*, laminæ obducere.
PLATED, *adj.*, bracteatus.
PLATFORM, *n.* (*model*), exemplar, modulus; (*fortification*), agger, suggestio.
PLATONIC LOVE, amor Socratica fide.
PLATONIST, *n.*, Platonis asscula, Platonicus.
PLATOON, *n.*, manipulus, caterva; *in platoons*, manipulatim.

PLATTER, *n.*, catinus, discus; *deep platter*, laux, gabata; *little platter*, cællus, patella.
PLAUSIBILITY, *n.*, qualitas rei plausibilla.
PLAUSIBLE, *adj.*, plausibilis, speciosus.
PLAY, *n.*, ludus, lusus; *public play*, spectaculum; *stage-play*, fabula; *plays*, ludi scenici, mimi.
PLAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, ludere; *to — away (at bowls)*, globum mittere; *to — before*, præludere; *to — at ball*, pilâ ludere; *to — double*, prævaricari; *to — often*, iustare; *to — the part of*, partem agere, officium prestare; *to — one's part well*, partes explicare; *to — a play*, fabulam agere; *to — the philosopher*, philosophari; *to — together*, colludere; *to — upon one*, alicui illudere; *to — sweetly*, modulari; *to — upon an instrument*, canere.
PLAYER, *n.*, lutor; *stage-player*, actor, histrio.
PLAYFELLOW, *n.*, collutor, sodalis, equalis.
PLAYFUL, *adj.*, ludibundus; lascivus; jocosus, jocularis.
PLAYHOUSE, *n.*, theatrum.
PLAYTHINGS, *n.*, crepundia, *pl.*
PLEA, *n.*, causæ actio or dictio; defensio; (*excuse*), excusatio; *common plea*, plecta communia.
PLEAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, causas agere, actitare, dicere, disceptare.
PLEADABLE, *adj.*, quod allegari potest.
PLEADER, *n.*, causarum actor, patronus, causidicus, advocatus.
PLEADING, *n.*, opera forensis; causæ actio, defensio, litigatio.
PLEASANT, *adj.*, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis, dulcis; amœnus, venustus; lætus; *pleasant in discourse*, lepidus, facetus, festivus; *pleasant in manners*, urbanus.
PLEASANTNESS, *n.*, amœnitas, hilaritas; jucunditas; *pleasantness in speech*, facundia, lepor, festivitas; *pleasantness in manners*, comitas, urbanitas.
PLEASANTRY, *n.* (*trifl.*), facetiæ, salces, diceria; lepos; (*merriment*), hilaritas.
PLEASE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*like*), placet, libet, collihet mihi aliquid; (*will*), velle, lubere; (*delight*), delectare, oblectare, voluptate afficere; *if you please*, si placet; *it pleases*, placet; *it does not please*, displicet.
PLEASING, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, amœnus; *well pleasing*, pergratus; *n.*, gratificatio.
PLEASEURE, *n.* (*delight*), voluptas, jucunditas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, gaudium; (*will*), arbitrium, voluntas; (*service, good turn*), gratia, beneficium, meritum, officium; *with pleasure*, libens, lubens.
PLEASEURE ONE WITH A THING, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ad aliquid commodare* or accommodare.
PLEASURABLE, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus.
PLEBEIAN, *adj.*, plebeius; *n.*, homo plebeus, homo de plebe.
PLEDGE, *n.* (*pawn*), pignus, depositum; (*proof*), argumentum, testimonium; (*surety*), pries, vas; (*earnest-money*), arrhabo.
PLEDGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, pignernare, oppignernare; pignori dare; *to pledge in drinking*, propinanti vices reddere.
PLEDGING, *n.*, pigneratio.
PLENARY, *adj.*, plenus, perfectus.
PLENIPOTENTIARY, *n.*, legatus plena potestate instructus.
PLENITUDE, *n.*, plenitudo.
PLENTEOUS, *adj.*, affluens, abundans, copiosus, scatens.
PLENTEOUSNESS, *n.*, copia, abundantia, affluentia.
PLENTIFUL, *adj.*, affluens, copiosus; uber.
PLENTIFULNESS. See **PLENTY**.
PLENTY, *n.*, ubertas, copia; abundantia, affluentia; opulentia.
PLEONASM, *n.*, pleonasmus.
PLETHORA, **PLETHORY**, *n.*, humorum abundantia.
PLETHORIC, *adj.*, humoribus abundans.
PLEURISY, *n.*, laterum dolor, pleuritis.
PLEURITIC, *adj.*, laterum dolore laborans, pleuriticus.
PLIABLE, **PLIANT**, *adj.*, flexilis, flexibilis, sequax; obediens; lentus; *somewhat pliable*, lentulus; *pliable temper*, ingenium facile, tractabile.
PLIABLENESS, **PLIANTNESS**, **PLIANCY**, *n.*, lentitas; *pliability of temper*, placabilitas, facilitas.

PLIGHT, *n.*, condicio, status; *plight of body*, habitudo, habitus.
PLIGHT ONE'S TROTH, *TO*, *v. t.*, spondere, fidem dare.
PLINTH, *n.*, plinthus, plinthis.
PLIOD, *TO*, *v. t.*, negotio diligenter incumbere, sedulo rei operam navare.
PLODDER, **PLODDING FELLOW**, *sedulus*, diligens.
PLOT, *n.* (*design*), consilium, ratio; (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio; (*piece of ground*), agellus; area.
PLOT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*contrive*), comminisci, excogitare; consilia capere; (*conspire*), conjurare, conspirare.
PLOTTER, *n.*, conjurator.
PLOTTING, *n.*, conjuratio, conspiratio.
PLOUGH, *n.*, aratrum.
PLOUGH, *TO*, *v. t.*, arare, exarare; terram colere.
PLOUGHING, *n.*, aratio.
PLOUGH-LAND, *n.*, arvum.
PLOUGHMAN, *n.*, arator, agricola.
PLOUGHSHARE, *n.*, vomer.
PLOVER, *n.*, parra.
PLUCK, *n.* (*strait*), nisus; *calf's pluck*, exta vitulina.
PLUCK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give one a pluck*), vellere, vellere; (*break off*), carpere, decerpere, avellere; (*tear away*), avellere; *to — asunder*, divellere; *to — down*, destruere, diruere; *to — off*, decerpere, detrahare; *to — out*, vellere; *to — up by the roots*, eradicare, extirpare.
PLUCKING, *n.*; *away or from*, avulsio; *plucking out*, evulsio; *plucking up*, extirpatio.
PLUG, *n.*, clavus ligneus, cunculus.
PLUM, *n.*, prunum; *little plum*, prunum nanum; *plum-tree*, prunus.
PLUMAGE, *n.*, plumæ.
PLUMB, *TO*, *v. t.*, opus ad libellam exigere.
PLUMBER, *n.*, plumbarius, plumbi fusor.
PLUMB-LINE, *n.*, amussis, libella, perpendiculum.
PLUME, *n.*, crista; *little plume*, plumula.
PLUME, *TO*, *v. t.* (*pluck the feathers*), plumas detrahare; (*adorn with feathers*), plumis ornare.
PLUMMET, *n.*, bulla ad libellam pensilla.
PLUMP, *adj.*, nitidus, obesus, pinguis; *adv.*, directo.
PLUMPNESS, *n.*, nitor.
PLUMY, *adj.*, plumosus.
PLUNDER, *n.*, præda, spoliū; rapina.
PLUNDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, prædari, peculiar, decipulari, populari, spoliare, diripere.
PLUNDERER, *n.*, prædator, popular, spoliator, director; prædo.
PLUNDERING, *n.*, spoliatio, direptio.
PLUNGE, *n.*; *to make a plunge*, se in aquam mergere; in aquam desilire.
PLUNGE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, mergere, immergere; (2) *v. t.*, se mergere in aliquid or in aliqua re; subire aliquid; *to plunge*, often, mersare; *to plunge one's self*, se immergere.
PLUNGER, *n.* (*diver*), urinator.
PLUPERFECT, *n.*, tempus plus quam perfectum.
PLURAL, *adj.*, pluralis.
PLURALITY, *n.*, major numerus, numero plures.
PLUSH, *n.*, pannus villosus.
PLY A BUSINESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, se ad aliquid agendum accingere, operi incumbere; *to ply at a place*, alicui loco consuescere.
PNEUMATIC, *adj.*, pneumaticus.
POACH AN EGG, *TO*, *v. t.*, ovum subcoquere; *to poach (kill game illegally)*, illicita venatione uti.
POACHER, *n.*, qui illicita venatione utitur.
POACHING, *n.*, venatio illicita.
POCK, *n.* (*pimple*), pustula, papula.
POCKET, *n.*, funda vestis; sinus; marsupium, crumena; (*little bag*), sacculus, sacculus.
POCKET, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid in alium transmittere; (*conceal*), celare, concelare.
POCKET-BOOK, *n.*, libellus in funda portandus.
POCKET-DAGGER, *n.*, pugnaclula.
POCKET-DICTIONARY, *n.*, lexicon forme minoris.
POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, *n.*, sudarium.
POD, *n.*, siliqua, valvula.
POEM, *n.*, poema, carmen.

POESY, *n.*, poësis, poëtica, poëtica, ars poëtica.
POET, *n.*, poëta; vates.
POETESS, *n.*, poëtria.
POETIC, **POETICAL**, *adj.*, poëticus.
POETIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, carmen or carmina componere, versum facere.
POETRY, *n.* (*poema*), carmina, versus. See **POESY**.
POIGNANCY, *n.*, mordacitas; acerbitas.
POIGNANT, *n.*, pungens, acerbus.
POINT, *n.*, acumen; cuspis, mucro; (*round dot*), punctum; *point of time*, punctum temporis; (*of place*), locus, pars; (*matter, case*), res; (*condition*), conficlio, status, causa; (*topic, head*), locus, caput; *the points of the compass*, ventorum diversi tractus; *in point of*, respectu, in; *point blank*, præcise, discretis verbis.
POINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, acquirere, cuspidare; *to point at*, digitare monstrare; (*distinguish by points*), interpungere.
POINTEDLY, *adv.*, acriter, acute.
POINTER-DOG, *n.*, canis subsilens.
POINTING, *n.* (*of writing*), interpunctio; *pointing at*, digitare monstratio.
POINTLESS, *adj.*, hebes, obtusus, retusus.
POISE, *n.*, pondus.
POISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ponderare, pendere; librare.
POISING, *n.*, ponderatio.
POISON, *n.*, venenum, virus.
POISON, *TO*, *v. t.* (*kill by poison*), veneno tollere; (*imbue with poison*), veneno imbuerere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare, vitare.
POISONER, *n.*, veneficus, venefica.
POISONING, *n.*, veneficium.
POISONOUS, *adj.*, venenosus; venenatus; virosus; pestifer.
POKE, *n.*, saccus, pera; *little poke*, sacculus, perula.
POKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, digitare or baculo explorare.
POKER, *n.*, baculus ferreus ad ignem excitandum.
POLAR, *adj.*, ad polum pertinens.
POLE, *n.*, perica; (*of the heavens*), axis, cardo.
POLE-AXE, *n.*, bipennis, securis.
POLECAT, *n.*, mustela putorius (L.).
POLEMIC, **POLEMICAL**, *adj.*, pugnax.
POLICE, *n.*, vigiles, magistratus quibus publicæ securitatis cura delata est.
POLICY, *n.* (*art of governing*), politia, reipublicæ administrande ratio; (*prudence*), prudentia, consilium; (*cunning*), astutia, versutia; *policy of insurance*, syngrapha or tabula qua cavetur.
POLISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, polire, expolire, limare; excolere; edolare.
POLISH, **POLISHING**, *n.*, politura.
POLISHER, *n.*, qui polit, politor.
POLITE, *adj.*, politus, concinnus, elegans, cultus, urbanus.
POLITENESS, *n.*, urbanitas.
POLITIC, *adj.*, prudens, callidus, astutus.
POLITICAL, *adj.*, politicus.
POLITICIAN, *n.*, vir rerum civilium peritus.
POLITICS, *n.*, *pl.*, res politice, politica, *pl.*
POLL, *n.* (*head*), caput; (*fish*), capito; *poll, polling*, electio viritum facta.
POLL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*clip*), tondere, rescare; (*crop*), decumminare; (2) *v. t.*, suffragia viritum dare.
POLLUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, polluere, corrumpere; fedare, vitare; contaminare.
POLLUTER, *n.*, corruptor.
POLLUTING, **POLLUTION**, *n.*, depravatio, corruptio; contagium.
POLTROON, *n.*, ignavus, timidus.
POLYGAMY, *n.*, polygamia.
POLYGON, *n.*, polygonum.
POLYPODY, *n.*, filicula, polypodium.
POLYPUS, *n.*, polypus.
POLYSYLLABLE, *n.*, verbum complures syllabas habens.
POLYTHEISM, *n.*, multorum deorum cultus.
POLYTHEIST, *n.*, qui plures esse deos credit.
POMATUM, *n.*, adeps odoratus.
POMEGRANATE, *n.*, malum granatum or Paulicum; *pomegranate-tree*, arbor Punica.
POMMEL, *n.*, orbiculus.
POMMEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, pugno demulcere; gladii capulo pultare.
POMP, *n.*, splendor, apparatus, lautitia; pompa.

POMPION, *n.*, pepo.
POMPOUS, *adj.*, splendidus, sumptuosus, magnificus; gloriosus.
POMPOUSNESS, *n.*, splendor, magnificentia; pompa; verborum tumor.
POND, *n.*, stagnum; lacus; *fish pond*, piscina.
PONDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, pendere, animo versare, contemplari, meditari; *to ponder often*, pensitare; *to ponder beforehand*, præmeditari.
PONDERABLE, *adj.*, quod ponderari potest.
PONDERER, *n.*, contemplator.
PONDERING, *n.*, meditatio, contemplatio.
PONDEROUS, *adj.*, ponderosus, gravis.
PONDEROUSNESS, *n.*, pondus, gravitas.
PONIARD, *n.*, pugio; *small poniard*, pugionculus.
PONIARD, *TO*, *v. t.*, pugione confodere.
PONTIFF, *n.*, pontifex; papa.
PONTIFICAL, *adj.*, pontificalis, pontificus; *n.*, rituum pontificalium liber; *in pontifical*, vestibus pontificiis amictus.
PONTIFICATE, *n.*, pontificatus.
PONTOON, *n.*, ponto.
PONY, *n.*, equulus, mannulus.
POOL, *n.*, palus, stagnum.
POOP, *n.*, puppis.
POOR, *n.* (*not rich*), inops; *tenula*, egenus, egenus, pauper; (*barren*), jejunus, aridus, frigidus; (*mean*), malus, vilis, sordidus; (*lean*), muer, macilentus; *somewhat poor*, pauperculus; *very poor*, perpauper, pauperimus.
POORNES, *n.*, paupertas, egestas; inopia, penuria, indigentia.
POP, *n.*, sonitus; crepitus.
POP, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, ori iudere; (2) *v. t.*, subito ingredi; subito egredi; *to pop out a word*, verbum temere effutire.
POPE, *n.*, pontifex Romanus, papa.
POPEDOM, *n.*, pontificia dignitas, papatus.
POPERY, *n.*, pontificis Romani doctrina.
POPINJAY, *n.*, psittacus.
POPISH, *adj.*, papisticus.
POPLAR-TREE, *n.*, populus.
POPPY, *n.*, papaver; *of poppy*, papavereus.
POPULACE, *n.*, vulgus, plebs; *meaner populace*, plebecula.
POPULAR, *adj.*, popularis; vulgaris, quotidianus.
POPULARITY, *n.*, populi favor, aura popularia.
POPULATE, *TO*, See **PEOPLE**, *TO*.
POPULATION, *n.*, incolarum numerus, incolæ.
POPULOUS, *adj.*, frequens, celebris.
POPULOUSNESS, *n.*, celebritas.
PORCELAIN VESSELS, vasa murrhina.
PORCH, *n.*, porticus; *outward porch*, propyleum.
PORCUPINE, *n.*, hystrix.
PORE UPON, *TO*, *v. t.*, accerrime contemplari.
PORES, *n.*, *pl.*, foramina; pori.
PORK, *n.*, caro porcina or suilla.
POROUS, *adj.*, foraminosus; rarus.
POROUSNESS, *n.*, raritas.
PORPHYRY, *n.*, porphyrites, marmor porphyriticum.
PORPOISE, *n.*, tursio.
PORRIDGE, *n.*, Jus, jusculum.
PORRINGER, *n.*, scutella, gabata.
PORT, *n.*, portus.
PORT WINE, vinum ex Portu Callensi allatum.
PORTABLE, *adj.*, quod portari potest, portabilis.
PORTAL, *n.*, porta; Janua; propyleum.
PORTCULLIS, *n.*, catarracta.
PORTE, *n.*, aula Turcica.
PORTEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, portendere; præagere.
PORTENT, *n.*, portentum, præsagium; omen.
PORTENTOUS, *adj.*, portentosus, ominosus.
PORTER, *n.* (*at a gate*), janitor, ostiarius; (*carrier*), bajulus, gerulus.
PORTERAGE, *n.*, bajuli merces.
PORTICO, *n.*, porticus.
PORTION, *n.*, portio, pars, sors; *small —*, particula, portioneula; *a wife's —*, dos; *a — to live upon*, penulium.
PORTION, *TO*, *v. t.* (*divide*), parti, distribuere; (*endow*), dotare.
PORTLINENESS, *n.*, corporis dignitas.
PORTLY, *adj.*, oris dignitate præditas.
PORTMANTEAU, *n.*, averta.

PORTRAIT, *n.*, effigies, imago.
PORTRAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, pingere, depingere.
PORTRESS, *n.*, jautrix.
POSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, difficili questione torquere aliquem.
POSER, *n.*, qui alios questionibus torquet; questio difficilis.
POSITION, *n.* (*way of being placed*), collocatio, status, habitus; (*place*), locus, situs; (*thesis*), positio; (*opinion*), sententia; (*in grammar*), positio.
POSITIVE, *adj.* (*certain*), certus; (*confident*), confidens, sententiae tenax; *positive law*, lex scripta; *positive degree*, gradus primus.
POSITIVELY, *adv.*, certe, profecto.
POSITIVENESS, *n.*, obstinatio, perversitas.
POSSESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, possidere, tenere, habere; *to possess before*, praecipere.
POSSESSION, *n.*, possessio; *to take* —, possidere, occupare; *in* — *of*, penes; *a* —, possessio, fundus, praedium; *small* —, possessiuncula.
POSSESSIVE, *adj.*, possessivus.
POSSESSOR, *n.*, possessor; dominus.
POSSET, *n.*, lac infuso vino coagulatum.
POSSIBILITY, *n.*, condicio, facultas.
POSSIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri or effici potest, possibilis.
POSSIBLY, *adv.* (*by any means*), ulla ratione; (*perhaps*), forsitan, forsau.
POST, *n.* (*stake*), palus, paxillus; (*door post*), postis; (*place, office*), munus; (*place occupied in war*), locus, statio; praedium; (*letter-carrier*), cursor publicus, tabellarius; (*coach*), vehiculum publicum.
POST ONE'S SELF IN A PLACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, locum aliquem occupare; *to post up*, publice proponere.
POSTAGE, *n.*, vecturae praemium.
POSTER, *n.*, cursor.
POSTERIOR, *adj.*, posterior.
POSTERIORES, *n. pl.*, partes posteriores.
POSTERITY, *n.*, posteritas, posteri.
POSTERN, **POSTERN-GATE**, *n.*, janua postica.
POSTHUMOUS, *adj.*, postumus; (*of a book*), post mortem scriptoris editus.
POSTILION, *n.*, cursor publicus.
POST-MERIDIAN, *adj.*, post-meridianus.
POSTPONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, postponere, posthabere.
POSTSCRIPT, *n.*, additamentum, litterarum appendix.
POSTURE, *n.*, habitus, gestus; status; *posture of affairs*, rerum condicio.
POT, *v.* (*to drink from*), cantharus, calix, poculum; culullus; (*to cook in*), olla; *little* —, cyathus, pocillum; *chamber* —, lasanum, matula; *earthen* —, fidelia, olla fictilia.
POT PIGEONS, *TO*, *v. t.*, columbas coctas butyro condire.
POTASH, *n.*, sal lixivius.
POTATION, *n.*, potatio.
POTATOES, *n. pl.*, tubera or bulbi solani.
POTENCY, *n.*, potentia, potestas.
POTENT, *adj.*, potens, valens.
POTENTATE, *n.*, princeps, dynasta.
POTENTIAL, *adj.*, potentialia.
POTTER, *n.*, turba; *to make a potter*, turbas clere.
POTION, *n.*, potio, sorbitio.
POTTAGE, *n.*, jus, juseculum.
POTTER, *n.*, figulus; *of a potter*, figularis, figlinus; *potter's clay*, argilla.
POTTLE, *n.*, quatuor libra liquidorum.
POUCH, *n.*, pera, crumena, marsupium, bulga; *little pouch*, perula, sacculus; *leathern pouch*, scortea.
POULTERER, *n.*, pullarius.
POULTICE, *n.*, cataplasma.
POULTICE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cataplasma adhibere.
POULTRY, *n.*, pecus volatile; altilis; *of poultry*, gallinarum, gallinae.
POUNCE, *n.*, unguis.
POUNCE UPON, *TO*, *v. t.*, unguibus comprehendere.
POUND, *n.*, libra, libra pondo, pondo; *half a* —, selibra; *a* — *and a half*, sexquiblibra; *weighing a* —, libralis, libralius; *a* — *in money*, libra, mina; — *for cattle*, carcer pecuarius.
POUND, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bruise*), pinsere, conterere, contundere; *to pound cattle*, pecudes carcere includere.

POUNDAGE, *n.*, multa pro pecudibus carcere inclusis.
POUNDER, *n.*, pistillum.
POUNDING, *n.*, contusio; *pistura*; *pounding of cattle*, pectum in carcere inclusio.
POUR, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, fundere; *to* — *about*, circumfundere; *to* — *back*, refundere; *to* — *down*, defundere; *to* — *in*, infundere; *to* — *out*, effundere; *to* — *upon*, affundere, offundere; (*2*) *v. t.*, defluere.
POURING IN, infusio; *pouring out*, effusio, profusio; *pouring all over*, perfusio.
POUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, stomachari, indignari; *to pout at one*, labellis projectis aliquem conspiciere.
POUT, *n.*, asellus barbatus.
POUTING, *adj.*, morosus, stomachosus.
POUTINGLY, *adv.*, labellis projectis.
POVERTY, *n.*, paupertas, egestas, inopia, indigentia; pauperes, tenuitas; rei familiaris angustia.
POWDER, *n.*, pulvis; (*as a medicine*), pulvis medicatus; *fine powder*, pulvisculus; *gunpowder*, pulvis pyris.
POWDER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*strewn with powder*), pulvere conspergere; (*reduce to powder*), in pulverem redigere.
POWER, *n.* (*ability*), potestas, facultas, copia; ars; potentia, virtus; (*authority*), auctoritas, imperium, dominatus; (*force*), vis, efficacia; — *of body*, vis, nervi; *a* — (*great number*), vis, copia; *lucens*; *powers of the mind*, animi dotes; *the powers of Europe*, Europae principes; — *to effect*, efficacia; *to the best of my* —, pro viribus, pro virili parte, ut potero.
POWERFUL, *adj.*, potens, pollens, opulentus, amplius; fortis, validus; (*efficacious*), efficax; *not powerful*, inefficax; *very powerful*, praepotens, praepollens, prevalent.
POWERFULNESS, *n.*, vis, potestas, potentia.
POWERLESS, *adj.*, impotens, debilis.
POX, *n.*, lues venerea; *small pox*, variolae.
PRACTICABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri potest.
PRACTICAL, *adj.*, in agendo positus, activus.
PRACTICALLY, *adv.*, usu; re.
PRACTICE, *n.*, usus; experientia; exercitatio; ars; usus et tractatio; (*habit*), mos, consuetudo; *secret practices*, consilia clandestina.
PRACTISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, exercere, exercitare, facitare, colere; *to practise in*, experiri; *to practise law*, causas agere.
PRACTISING, *n.*, exercitatio.
PRACTITIONER, *n.*, qui aliquam artem exercet; *practitioner in law*, causarum actor; pragmaticus.
PRACTICAL, *adj.*, ineptus, ineptus; ardelio.
PRaise, *n.*, laus, laudatio; *with praise*, cum laude.
PRaise, *TO*, *v. t.*, laudare, collaudare, extollere; cantare, celebrare, predicare, laudibus efferre.
PRaiser, *n.*, laudator, laudatrix.
PRaiseworthy, *adj.*, laudabilis, laude dignus; *not praiseworthy*, illaudabilis.
PRaising, *n.*, laudatio; predicatio.
PRANCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, subsultare, solo insultare.
PRANK, *n.*, ludus; *subtle prank*, dolus, astutia; *wicked prank*, flagitium.
PRATE, **PRATTLE**, *TO*, *v. t.*, garrirre, blaterare; decantare; *to* — *foolishly*, ineptire, nugari; *to* — *perly*, arguere; *to* — *as a child*, lallare.
PRATER, **PRATTLE**, *n.*, garrulus, blatero.
PRATING, **PRATTling**, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus, futilis; *n.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.
PRATTLE, *n.*, garrulus.
PRAWN, *n.*, cancer aquila.
PRAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, orare, rogare; precari; *to* — *against*, deprecari; *to* — *for*, intercedere; *to* — *together*, comprecari.
PRayer, *n.*, preces; precatio; rogatio; *argue* —, obsecratio, obtestatio; — *book*, liber precationum; *by* —, precario, prece; *to obtain by* —, oratio impetrare.
PRaying, *n.*, precatio, rogatio; obsecratio, obtestatio.
PREACH, *TO*, *v. t.*, orationem sacram habere; *to preach about a thing*, rem oratione explicare; *to preach the gospel*, evangelium predicare.
PREACHER, *n.*, orator.
PREAMBLE, *n.*, praefatio, proemium.
PREBEND, *n.*, praebenda.
PREBENDARY, *n.*, beneficiarius.
PRECARIOUS, *adj.*, precarius; incertus.

PRECAUTION

PRECAUTION, *n.*, *præcautio*; provisio; *to use*
præcaution, *prævidere*, providere.
PRECEDERE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*go before*), *precedere*,
præire, *prægredi*; (*excel*), *præstare*, *superare*, *vin-*
ceri.
PRECEDENCE, **PRECEDENCY**, *n.*, *prior lo-*
cus; *jus præcedendi*.
PRECEDENT, *n.*, *exemplum*.
PRECEDENTLY, *adv.*, *ante*; *priusquam*.
PRECEDING, *adj.*, *præcedens*, *antecedens*; *su-*
prior.
PRECAUTION, *n.*, *præcautio*.
PRECEPT, *n.*, *præceptum*, *præscriptum*.
PRECEPT, *n.*, *circuitus*, *ambitus*.
PRECIOUS, *adj.*, *pretiosus*, *nugui pretii*; *a pre-*
cius domo, *gemma*.
PRECIOUSNESS, *n.*, *præstantia*; *caritas*.
PRECIPICE, *n.* (*steep place*), *præcipitum locus*
præceps; (*danger*), *discrimen*, *periculum*.
PRECIPITANCY, *n.*, *nimia festinatio*; *impru-*
dentia, *temeritas*.
PRECIPITATE, *adj.*, *præceps*; *temerarius*, *præ-*
propertus; *n.*, *quod deiecitur*.
PRECIPITATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*cast headlong*), *præ-*
cipitare, *in præceps deicere*; *præcipitem dare or*
agere; (*hurry too much*), *præcipitare aliquid*.
PRECIPITATION, *n.* (*haste*), *nimia festinatio*; (*in chemistry*), *liquoris subsidentia*.
PRECISE, *adj.* (*certain*), *certus*, *definitus*; (*care-*
ful), *diligens*; (*true*), *verus*; (*affected*), *affectatus*; (*scrupulous*), *scrupulosus*; *a precise rule*, *norma*
exacta.
PRECISELY, *adv.* (*exactly*), *diligenter*, *accurate*,
exacte, *subtiliter*, *ad amussim*; (*finically*), *affectate*,
molitor; (*scrupulously*), *scrupulose*.
PRECISENESS, **PRECISION**, *n.*, *diligentia*; *cura*, *accuratio*; *subtilitas*; *excessive preciseness*,
nimia conculmatilis consecutio.
PRECLUDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præcludere*.
PRECOCIOUS, *adj.*, *præcox*.
PRECOGNITION, *n.*, *præcognitio*.
PRECONCEPTION, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præsentire*.
PRECONCEPTION, *n.*, *præmeditatio*; *prænotio*.
PRECONTRACT, *n.*, *pactio antecedens*.
PRECURSOR, *n.*, *præcursor*; *prænunciator*.
PREDECESSOR, *n.*, *antecessor*; *pl.*, *maiores*,
patres.
PREDDESTINARIAN, *n.*, *qui prædestinationem*
asserit.
PREDDESTINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ante destinare*,
prædestinare.
PREDDESTINATION, *n.*, *prædestinationem*.
PREDETERMINATION, *n.*, *determinatio ante-*
cedens.
PREDETERMINED, **PREDETERMINATE**,
adj., *ante constitutus*, *præfinitus*.
PREDICABLE, *adj.*, *prædicabilis*.
PREDICAMENT, *n.*, *status*, *condicio*; *prædi-*
camentum.
PREDICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *prædicare*.
PREDICATE, *n.*, *attributivum*; *res attributa*.
PREDICATION, *n.*, *prædicatio*.
PREDICT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *prædicere*.
PREDICTION, *n.*, *prædictum*; *prædictio*.
PREDISPOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ante disponere*.
PREDISPOSITION, *n.*, *ante aliquid propensio*.
PREDOMINANCE, *n.*, *prævalentia*.
PREDOMINANT, *adj.*, *prævalens*.
PREDOMINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *prævalere*.
PRE-ELECTED, *adj.*, *ante electus*.
PRE-EMINENCE, *n.*, *locus prior*; (*excellence*),
præstantia, *excellentia*; (*superiority*), *principatus*,
prioris partes.
PRE-ENGAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ante obligare*.
PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *n.*, *obligatio antecedens*.
PRE-EXIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ante esse*.
PRE-EXISTENCE, *n.*, *ante esse*.
PRE-EXISTENT, *adj.*, *qui ante fuit*.
PREFACE, *n.*, *præfatio*, *proemium*.
PREFACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præfari*, *proemiarum*.
PREFATORY, *adj.*, *ad præfationem pertinens*.
PREFECT, *n.*, *præfectus*, *præpositus*.
PREFECTURE, *n.*, *præfectura*.
PREFER, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præferre*; *præponere*; *an-*
tevertere; (*as a charge*), *afferre*, *exhibere*.
PREFERABLE, *adj.*, *præferendus*, *anteponen-*
das.
PREFERABLY TO ALL OTHER THINGS,
omnibus aliis rebus posthabitis.

PRESENT

PREFERENCE, *n.*, *partes priores*; *to give pref-*
erence to, *præferre*.
PREFERMENT, *n.*, *dignitatis accessio*; *to come*
to preferment, *dignitate augeri*.
PREFIX, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præfigere*; *præscribere*.
PREGNANCY, *n.*, *gravitas*; *pregnancy of wit*,
ingenii acumen.
PREGNANT, *adj.*, *prægnans*, *gravidus*.
PREJUDGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præjudicare*.
PREJUDICATION, *n.*, *præjudicatio*, *præjudi-*
cium.
PREJUDICE, *n.*, *opinio præjudicata*; (*hurt*), *in-*
commodum, *dammum*, *detrimentum*.
PREJUDICE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*damage*), *alicui obesse*,
danno esse; *aliquem damno afficere*; *to be pre-*
judiced, *opinionem præjudicatam duci*.
PREJUDICIAL, *adj.*, *dammusos*, *noxios*.
PRELACY, *n.*, *munus prælati*.
PRELATE, *n.*, *prælati*.
PRELATAL, *adj.*, *ad prælatos pertinens*.
PRELIMINARY, *adj.*, *prælimini loco proposi-*
tus; *n.*, *proemium*.
PRELUDE, *n.*, *prælusio*.
PRELUDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præcludere*.
PRELUSIVE, *adj.*, *ad exordium pertinens*.
PREMATURE, *adj.*, *præmaturus*.
PREMEDITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præmeditari*, *præ-*
cogitare.
PREMEDITATION, *n.*, *præmeditatio*.
PREMISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præfari*.
PREMISES, *n. pl.*, *præmissa*; *fundi*, *prædia*, *pl.*
PREMIUM, *n.*, *præmium*.
PREMONITION, *n.*, *præmonitio*.
PREMONITORY, *adj.*, *ad præmonitionem per-*
tinens.
PREMUNIRE (*in law*), *bonorum confiscatio*.
PREOCCUPATION, *n.*, *præoccupatio*.
PREOCCUPY, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præoccupare*.
PREORDAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ante decrevere or con-*
stituere.
PREORDINATION, *n.*, *prior designatio*.
PREPARATION, *n.*, *præparatio*, *conparatio*;
preparations for war, *apparatus belli*.
PREPARATIVE, **PREPARATORY**, *n.*, *præpa-*
ratio, *apparatus*.
PREPARATORY, *adj.*, *præparans*; *prima ele-*
menta continens.
PREPARE, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, *parare*, *præparare*, *ap-*
parare, *aptare*, *instruere*; (*2*) *v. t.*, *se parare or*
præparare, *se accingere*, *accingi ad aliquid*.
PREPAREDNESS, *n.*, *alacritas ad aliquid agen-*
dum.
PREPENSE, *adj.*, *præmeditatus*.
PREPONDERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præpondere*; *præ-*
ponderare.
PREPOSITION, *n.*, *præpositio*.
PREPOSSESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præoccupare*, *præver-*
tere.
PREPOSSESSION, *n.*, *præoccupatio*.
PREPOSTEROUS, *adj.*, *præposterus*, *perver-*
sus.
PREPUCE, *n.*, *præputium*.
PREREQUISITE, *adj.*, *ante necessarius*.
PREROGATIVE, *n.*, *præcipuum jus*, *privile-*
gium, *prærogativa*.
PRESAGE, *n.*, *præsignum*, *præsignificatio*; *omen*.
PRESAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præsignificare*, *portendere*,
ominari.
PRESAGING, *adj.*, *præsignus*, *sagax*.
PRESBYTER, *n.*, *presbyter*.
PRESBYTERIAN, *n.*, *presbyterianus*.
PRESBYTERY, *n.*, *consilium presbyterorum*.
PRESIDENT, *adj.*, *præsidentia*.
PRESIDENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præsiderere*; *præcipere*;
to prescribe bounds, *terminus ponere*.
PRESCRIPT, *n.* (*form*), *formula*, *præscriptum*.
PRESCRIPTION, *n.*, *præscriptio*; *præscriptum*.
PRESENCE, *n.*, *præsentia*; (*look*), *aspectus*,
vultus; *in one's presence*, *coram aliquo*, *aliquo*
præsente.
PRESENT, *adj.*, *præsens*; *præsentaneus*, *in-*
stantis; (*at hand*), *præsto*; *present money*, *pecunia*
nummata; *at present*, *in præsenti*, *in præsenti*, *hoc*
tempore; *for the present*, *in præsenti*.
PRESENT, *n.*, *donum*, *munus*; *small present*,
munusculum.
PRESENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *præstare*; *to — one with a*
thing, *alicui rem or aliquem re donare*, *aliquid ali-*

cul deferre; *to* — *one's self before one*, comparere, se coram aliquo sistere; *to* — *to a benefice*, beneficium ecclesiasticum alicui offerre.

PRESENTATION, *n.*; *of a prayer*, precatio; (*introduction*), aditus conveniendi.

PRESENTÉE, *n.*, qui ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatur.

PRESENTIMENT, *n.*, præsensio.

PRESENTING, *n.*, collatio.

PRESENTLY, *adv.*, jam; extempore, confestim.

PRESENTMENT, *n.*, in jus citatio.

PRESERVATIVE, *n.*, antidotum.

PRESERVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, servare, conservare; tutari, tutari; (*hold to*), tenere.

PRESERVER, *n.*, custos, conservator, protector.

PRESERVES, *n., pl.*, fructus conditiarii; sal-gama.

PRESERVING, PRESERVATION, *n.*, conservatio; tutela, custodia; salus.

PRESIDE OVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, præsidere, præesse.

PRESIDENCY, *n.*, præectura.

PRESIDENT, *n.*, præsens; rector.

PRESS, *n.*, prelum; torcular; — *for clothes*, tormentum; — *for keeping clothes*, armarium; — *for keeping books*, pluteus; *a* — *of people*, turba densa, conerta multitudo.

PRESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, premere; (*squeeze*), elidere; *to* — *down*, deprimeret; *to* — *out*, exprimere; *to* — *together*, comprimere, coartare; *to* — *forward*, contendere, anuiri; *to* — *one*, alicui instare, aliquem urgere.

PRESSING, *n.*, pressus, pressura; — *down*, depressio; — *together*, compressio; — *of soldiers*, conquisitio militum.

PRESSURE, *n.*, pressura, vis.

PRESUME, *TO*, *v. t.*, præferere; audere; aliquid nimium arrogare; (*hope*), sperare; (*suppose*), reri, conjicere.

PRESUMPTION, *n.* (*arrogance*), arrogantia; confictia; (*conjecture*), conjectura, suspicio.

PRESUMPTIVE HEIR, heres proximus.

PRESUMPTUOUS, *adj.*, arrogans, confidens, audax, insolens.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.*, arrogantia, audacia.

PRESUPPOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ante statuere.

PRETENCE, PRETEXT, *n.*, causa, nomen, simulationis, species, titulus; color.

PRETEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, simulare, assimilare; præ-tendere, obtendere; præ se ferre.

PRETENDER, *n.*, simulator; (*candidate*), candidatus, competitor.

PRETENSION, *n.*, (*claim*), postulatio; (*design*), consilium; (*hope*), spes.

PRETERIMPERFECT, *n.*, tempus imperfectum.

PRETERIT, *n.*, tempus præteritum.

PRETERMISSION, *n.*, omissio.

PRETERMIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, omittit, prætermittit.

PRETERNATURAL, *adj.*, a natura discrepans.

PRETEXT, *n.*, See PRETENCE.

PRETOR, *n.*, prætor.

PRETORIAN, *adj.*, prætorianus.

PRETTINESS, *n.*, elegantia; forma; venustas, concinnitas.

PRETTY, *adj.* (*handsome*), bellus, concinnus, scitus, speciosus; (*merry*), lepidus, facetus; *adv.*, bene, satia.

PREVAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, prævalere, valere, pollere; *to prevail upon*, exorare; *to prevail over*, superare, vincere.

PREVALENCE, *n.*, efficacia, vis.

PREVALENT, *adj.*, valens, prævalens.

PREVARICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, prævaricari.

PREVARICATING, PREVARICATION, *n.*, prævaricatio.

PREVARICATOR, *n.*, prævaricator.

PREVENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, cavere, præcavere; prohibere.

PREVENTION, *n.*, cautio.

PREVENTIVE, *n.*, remedium.

PREVIOUS, *adj.*, prius, antecedens.

PREVIOUSLY, *adv.*, prius, ante; antea.

PREY, *n.*, præda; raptum.

PREY UPON, *TO*, *v. t.*, prædam facere ab aliquo; vastare; absumere.

PREYER, *n.*, prædator; prædo.

PREYING ON, prædatio.

PRICE, *n.*, pretium; *to offer a* —, liceri, licitari; *corn is at a high* —, annona cara est; *at a low* —,

villæ; *at no* —, nihil, nullius pretii; *of what* —, quanti?

PRICK, *TO*, *v. t.*, pungere, compungere; *to prick forward*, incitare, stimulare.

PRICK, *n.*, punctum; punctio; (*goad*), aculeus.

PRICKER, *n.*, qui punit; *pricker forward*, stimulator.

PRICKING, *n.*, punctio; *pricking forward*, incitatio.

PRICKLE, *n.*, sentis, spina; aculeus.

PRICKLY, *adj.*, aculeatus, spinosus.

PRIDE, *n.*, superbia; insolentia; arrogantia. fastidium; fastus.

PRIDE ONE'S SELF ON, *TO*, *v. t.*, re aliqua inflatum esse, de aliqua re gloriar.

PRIEST, *n.*, sacerdos; flamen; *little priest*, sacerdotalis.

PRIESTHOOD, *n.*, sacerdotium.

PRIESTLY, *adj.*, sacerdotalis.

PRIG, *n.*, trossulus.

PRILL, *n.*, rhombus.

PRIM, *adj.*, elegantie nimis studiosus.

PRIMACY, *n.*, principatus.

PRIMARY, PRIMAL, *adj.*, primus, primarius, primitivus.

PRIMATE, *n.*, ecclesiasticorum princeps.

PRIME, *adj.*, primus, primarius, præcipuus, princeps; *n.*, prima hora; flos ætatis; *prince of the moon*, prima luna.

PRIMER, *n.*, liber primarius.

PRIMEVAL, *adj.*, prius, perantiquus.

PRIMITIAL, *adj.*, primitivus.

PRIMITIVE, *adj.*, (*very ancient*), prius; (*original*), primus, principalis; *a primitive word*, verbum primitivum.

PRIMOGENIAL, *adj.*, primigenius.

PRIMOGENITURE, *n.*, primogenitura, jus primorum natalitiorum.

PRIMORDIAL, *adj.*, ad primordium pertinens; *n.*, primordium, origo.

PRIMORSE, *n.*, primula veris (*L.*).

PRINCE, *n.*, princeps; rex; principis or regis filius; puer or adolescens regius.

PRINCEDOM, *n.*, dignitas principalis.

PRINCELY, *adj.*, principalis, regius; (*like a prince*), regalis; *adv.*, regie, regaliter.

PRINCESS, *n.*, princeps; virgo regia; filia principis or regis.

PRINCIPAL, *adj.*, princeps, præcipuus; *principal actor*, dux, caput.

PRINCIPAL, *n.*, præsens, rector; *principal of money*, caput, summa.

PRINCIPALITY, *n.*, terre principales; dignitas principalis.

PRINCIPALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, maxime, in primis.

PRINCIPLE, *n.* (*original*), principium, origo; (*opinion*), sententia, scusus, opinio; *principles of an art*, artis rudimenta.

PRINCIPLED, *part.*, well or ill principled, bonis or malis opinionibus imbutus.

PRINK, *TO*, *v. t.*, ornare.

PRINT, *n.* (*mark*), nota; (*trace*), vestigium; (*art of printing*), impressio; (*picture*), imago sculpta.

PRINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, imprimere; *to print a book*, librum typis excubere; *to print linen*, linteum formis pingere.

PRINTER, *n.*, typographus; *printer's press*, prelum typographicum.

PRINTING, *n.*, ars typographica; *a printing*, impressio; *printing-office*, officina typographica.

PRINTLESS, *adj.*, sine ullo vestigio.

PRIOR, *adj.*, prior; anterior; *n.*, prior, antistes.

PRIORRESS, *n.*, antistita, magistra.

PRIORITY, *n.*, principatus, partes priores.

PRIORITY, *n.*, conobium.

PRISM, *n.*, prisma.

PRISMATIC, *adj.*, prismaticus.

PRISON, *n.*, carcer, custodia; ergastulum.

PRISONER, *n.*, captus; *prisoner of war*, captivus.

PRISTINE, *adj.*, pristinus.

PRIVACY, *n.* (*private place*), recessus, secretus; (*keeping of counsel*), taciturnitas, silentium.

PRIVATE, *adj.*, privatus, secretus, arcanus; *private person*, homo privatus.

PRIVATEER, *n.*, navis prædatoria.

PRIVATELY, *adv.*, privatim, clam.

PRIVATION, *n.*, privatio.

PRIVATIVE, *adj.*, privativus.

PRIVET, *n.*, ligustrum.
PRIVILEGE, *n.*, privilegium, prerogativa.
PRIVILEGED, *adj.*, humanus; privilegio donatus; *a privileged place*, reliquium.
PRIVILY, *adv.*, occulte, clum, privatim.
PRIVITY, *n.*, conscientia.
PRIVY, *adj.*, arcanus, secretus; *privy parts*, vendenda; *privy to a thing*, consilium, particeps; *n.*, sella familiaris, foris.
PRIZE, *n.*, palma, victoriae praeium; (*plunder*), praeda.
PRIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aestimare.
PRIZER, *n.*, aestimator.
PRIZING, *n.*, aestimatio.
PROBABILITY, *n.*, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.
PROBABLE, *adj.*, probabilis, verisimilis.
PROBATE OF WILLS, probatio testamentorum.
PROBATION, *n.*, probatio; examinatio.
PROBATIONARY, *adj.*, ad probationem pertinens.
PROBATIONER, *n.*, novitius, tiro.
PROBATIONERSHIP, *n.*, tirocinium.
PROBE, *n.*, instrumentum ad vulnera exploranda accommodatum.
PROBE A WOUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, vulnus explorare.
PROBITY, *n.*, probitas, virtus.
PROBLEM, *n.*, problema, quaestio.
PROBLEMATICAL, *adj.*, incertus, dubius.
PROCEDURE, *n.*, ordo, series.
PROCEED, *TO*, *v. i.*, procedere, progredi, pergere; *to proceed from*, provenire, exoriri; *to proceed against one at law*, aliquem in ius vocare.
PROCEEDING, *n.*, processus, progressus; progressio; *proceedings*, res gestae; (*at law*), controversiae iudiciae.
PROCESS, *n.*, processus; *process in law*, actio, *lis*; *in process of time*, procedente tempore.
PROCESSION, *n.*, pompa; *funeral procession*, exsequiae, pompa funebri.
PROCLAIM, *TO*, *v. t.*, proclamare; declarare, promulgare, edicere.
PROCLAIMER, *n.*, proclamator, praeco.
PROCLAMATION, *n.*, proclamatio; edictum.
PROCONSUL, *n.*, proconsul; *of a proconsul*, proconsularis.
PROCONSULSHIP, *n.*, proconsulatus.
PROCRASTINATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, procrastinare, differre.
PROCRASTINATION, *n.*, procrastinatio, dilatio.
PROCREATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, procreare, gignere.
PROCREATING, **PROCREATION**, *n.*, procreatio, generatio.
PROCREATOR, *n.*, procreator, genitor.
PROCTOR, **PROCURATOR**, *n.*, procurator; cognitor.
PROCTORSHIP, *n.*, procuratoris munus; cognitura.
PROCURABLE, *adj.*, quod comparari potest.
PROCURE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*get*), parare, comparare, conciliare; acquirere, efficere, consequi; (*cause*), facessere; procreare.
PROCURER, *n.*, conciliator; (*pimp*), leno.
PROCURING, *n.*, comparatio, conciliatio.
PRODICAL, *adj.*, prodigus, profusus; *n.*, prodigus, nepos, ganeo.
PRODIGALITY, *n.*, prodigalia, effusio.
PRODIGIOUS, *adj.* (*monstrous*), prodigiosus, portentosus; (*extraordinary*), ingens, immanis.
PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.*, prodigiose; valde, vehementer.
PRODIGY, *n.*, prodigium, portentum, ostentum.
PRODUCE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*bring forth*), producere, procreare, gignere; fructum edere; (*exhibit*), in medium proferre.
PRODUCER, *n.*, qui productum offert.
PRODUCIBLE, *adj.*, quod produci potest.
PRODUCING, *n.*, productio.
PRODUCT, **PRODUCE**, *n.*, fructus, commodum, emolumentum; (*amount*), summa.
PRODUCTION, *n.*, opus; *production of animals*, generatio; *production of plants*, germinatio; *productions of the soil*, terrae fruges.
PRODUCTIVE, *adj.*, fecundus, fertilis.
PROEM, *n.*, proemium, praefatio; *to make a proem*, proemiarum, praefari.
PROFANATION, *n.*, profanatio.
PROFANE, *adj.*, profanus, impius, improbus; nefastus.

PROFANE, *TO*, *v. t.*, profanare.
PROFANENESS, **PROFANITY**, *n.*, impietas.
PROFANER, *n.*, violator; impius.
PROFESS, *TO*, *v. t.* (*vow*), profiteri; (*practise*), exercere, facitare; (*protest*), asseverare, affirmare.
PROFESSEDLY, *adv.*, ex professo.
PROFESSION, *n.* (*acknowledgment*), professio; (*trade*), ars, quaestus; (*protestation*), asseveratio, affirmatio.
PROFESSIONAL, *adj.*, ad vitae institutum pertinetis.
PROFESSOR, *n.*, professor; *of a professor*, professorius.
PROFESSORSHIP, *n.*, professoria munus.
PROFFER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*attempt*), tentare, attentare, conari; (*propose*), proponere, offerre.
PROFFER, *n.*, conatus; (*thing proposed*), res proposita.
PROFFERER, *n.*, qui proponit or offert.
PROFICIENCY, *n.*, progressus, progressio, processus.
PROFICIENT, *adj.*, progressus faciens.
PROFILE, *n.*, facies obliqua.
PROFIT, *n.*, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, quaestus; fructus, redditus.
PROFIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, proficere, promoveri, procedere; (*serve*), commodare; (*get advantage*), lucrari.
PROFITABLE, *adj.*, commodus, fructuosus, frugifer, lucrosus, utilis; conducibilis; *questuosus*; *it is profitable*, conducit, expedit, confert.
PROFITABLENESS, *n.*, utilitas.
PROFITING, *n.*, progressus, profectus.
PROFITLESS, *adj.*, incommodus, infructuosus.
PROFLIGACY, *n.*, animus perditus; pravitatis.
PROFLIGATE, *adj.*, profligatus, perditus, secleratus.
PROFOUND, *adj.*, profundus, altus; subtilis.
PROFUNDITY, *n.*, profunditas, altitudo.
PROFUSE, *adj.*, profusus, effusus, prodigus.
PROFUSENESS, **PROFUSION**, *n.*, profusio, effusio; prodigialitas.
PROGENITOR, *n.*, avus; generis auctor.
PROGENY, *n.* (*brood*), fetus, suboles, progenies, proles; (*children*), liberi; progenies; stirps; poster; genus.
PROGNOSTIC, *n.*, praesagium; prognosticum.
PROGNOSTICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, hariolari, portendere; ex prognosticis praedicere.
PROGNOSTICATING, **PROGNOSTICATION**, *n.*, praedictio.
PROGNOSTICATOR, *n.*, hariolus; augur.
PROGRESS, **PROGRESSION**, *n.*, progressus, progressio, profectus.
PROGRESSIVELY, *adv.*, ad modum progressionis.
PROHIBIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, prohibere, interdicere, vetare.
PROHIBITION, **PROHIBITING**, *n.*, prohibitio, inhibito; interdictum.
PROJECT, *n.*, consilium; propositum; institutum.
PROJECT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, cogitare, in mente agitare, moliri, machinari; *excoGITare*; (2) *v. t.* (*stand out*), emicare, exstare.
PROJECTILE, *adj.*, vi impulsus.
PROJECTING, *n.*, designatio.
PROJECTION, *n.*, projectura, prominentia.
PROJECTIVE, *adj.*, impellens.
PROJECTOR, *n.*, molitor, designator.
PROLEPSIS, *n.*, praenotio.
PROLETARIAN, *n.*, proletarius, vilis.
PROLIFIC, *adj.*, fecundus.
PROLIX, *adj.*, longus, verborum.
PROLIXITY, *n.*, verborum, ambages.
PROLOCUTOR, *n.*, prolocutor.
PROLOGUE, *n.*, prologus, praemium, praefatio.
PROLONG, *TO*, *v. t.*, protrahere, producere.
PROLONGATION, **PROLONGING**, *n.*, prolatio, dilatio.
PROMINENCE, *n.*, prominentia, projectura.
PROMINENT, *adj.*, prominens, eminens.
PROMISCUOUS, *adj.*, promiscuus.
PROMISE, *n.*, promissum, pollicitum; promissio; fides; sponsio.
PROMISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, promittere, polliceri; fidem dare; (*vow*), vovēre; *to promise in marriage*, despondere; *to promise often*, pollicitari; *to promise openly*, profiteri.
PROMISER, *n.*, promissor, stipulator.

PROMISING, *n.*, promissio, pollicitatio.
PROMISSORY NOTE, chirographi cautio.
PROMONTORY, *n.*, promontorium.
PROMOTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, juvare, adjuvare, promovēre, promoverē; efferre.
PROMOTER, *n.*, qui promovet.
PROMOTION, *n.*, (*advancement*), officium amplius; (*honor*), honor, dignitas.
PROMPT, *adj.*, promptus, expeditus.
PROMPT, *TO*, *v. t.*, suggerere, subicere, dictare.
PROMPTER, *n.*, censor, monitor, hortator.
PROMPTING, *n.*, hortatio; suggestio.
PROMPTITUDE, **PROMPTNESS**, *n.*, alacritas, facilitas.
PROMULGATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, promulgare, pronunciare.
PROMULGATION, *n.*, promulgatio.
PROMULGATOR, *n.*, qui promulgat.
PROMUNE, *adj.*, pronus, propensus, proclivis.
PROMUENESS, *n.*, proclivitas, propensio.
PROMUNE, *n.*, bidens, furca.
PROMOUN, *n.*, pronomen.
PROMOUNCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, pronunciare, appellare; enunciare; efferre; eloqui, effari, dicere; (*deliver*), dicere; recitare.
PROMOUNCING, **PROMUNCIATION**, *n.*, pronuntiatio; prolatio; recitatio; (*pronouncing in public*), eloquio.
PROOF, *n.*, (*experiment*), experimentum; specimen, tentamen; (*argument*), argumentum; probatio; (*evidence*), testimonium; (*proof-sheet*, specimen typographicum).
PROOF, *adj.*, firmus, stabilis; obstinatus; impenetrabilis.
PROP, *n.*, fulcrum, adminiculum; figur.: firmamentum.
PROP, *TO*, *v. t.*, fulcire, suffulcire, adminiculari.
PROPAGABLE, *adj.*, qui propagari potest.
PROPAGATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, propagare.
PROPAGATING, **PROPAGATION**, *n.*, propagatio.
PROPAGATOR, *n.*, propagator.
PROPEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, propellere.
PROPENSE, *adj.*, propensus, pronus.
PROXIMITY, *n.*, propensio.
PROPER, *adj.*, (*peculiar*), proprius, peculiaris; (*fit*), aptus, commodus, accommodatus, idoneus; (*well*), procerus, longus.
PROPERTY, *n.*, (*quality*), proprium, proprietates; (*disposition*), ingenium, natura, indoles; (*ownership*), dominiū, possessio; (*substance*), facultates, bona, opes.
PROPHET, *n.*, vaticinium, oraculum; prædictum, prædictio.
PROPHESY, *TO*, *v. t.*, vaticinari, divinare; prædicere.
PROPHESYING, *n.*, vaticinatio.
PROPHET, *n.*, vates.
PROPHETESS, *n.*, vates.
PROPHETIC, *adj.*, vaticinus, fatidicus.
PROXIMITY, *n.*, propinquitas.
PROPRITATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, propitiare, reconciliare.
PROPRITIATION, *n.*, propitiatio.
PROPRITIATOR, *n.*, gratie reconciliator.
PROPRITIATORY, *adj.*, ad propitiationem pertineus, piacularis.
PROPTIOUS, *adj.*, pronitus, benignus.
PROPTIOUSNESS, *n.*, benignitas.
PROPORTION, *n.*, proportio, ratio, comparatio.
PROPORTION, *TO*, *v. t.*, secundum proportionem distribuere; iuxta rationem describere.
PROPORTIONABLE, **PROPORTIONAL**, *adj.*, secundum proportionem distributus; commodus.
PROPORTIONED, **PROPORTIONATE**, *adj.*, æquus, iustus; (*well-proportioned*), concinnus.
PROPORTIONING, *n.*, propositio, accommodation.
PROPOSAL, *n.*, propositio, propositum, condicio proposita.
PROPOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*proffer*), proponere; (*resolve*), statuere, constituere; decernere.
PROPOSER, *n.*, qui aliquid proponit.
PROPOSITION, *n.*, propositio, enunciatum.
PROPOSITIONAL, *adj.*, in modum propositi-
PROPOUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, proponere.
PROPOUNDER, *n.*, qui proponit.
PROPOUNDING, *n.*, propositio.
PROPRIETOR, *n.*, dominus.
PROPRIETY, *n.*, proprietates, possessio legitima

or propria; (*propriety of speech*, sermo purus; (*mannities orationis*), proprietas in conductu, honestas; decorum; pudicitia.
PROROGUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, prorogare, differre.
PROROGUING, **PROROGATION**, *n.*, prorogatio.
PROSAIC, *adj.*, solutus, oratione soluta or pedestri scriptus.
PROSCRIBE, *TO*, *v. t.*, proscribere, relegare.
PROSCRIPTION, **PROSCRIBING**, *n.*, proscriptio, relegatio; (*open sale*), sub hasta venditio.
PROSE, *n.*, prosa oratio; oratio soluta.
PROSECUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*follow up*), prosequi, persequi; (*to prosecute at law*, arcessere, rem facere or agere).
PROSECUTING, **PROSECUTION**, *n.*, (*at law*), actio, iis.
PROSECUTOR, *n.*, actor.
PROSELYTE, *n.*, iproselytus.
PROSELYTIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquem a patriis sacris ad sua abducere.
PROSODY, *n.*, ars metrica, prosodia.
PROSPECT, *n.*, (*view*), prospectus, (*hope*), spes; (*design*), consilium; (*viewing*), inspectio.
PROSPECTIVE, *adj.*, prodivus.
PROSPER, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, florere, valere; (2) *v. t.*, secundare, beatre, fortunare, prosperare.
PROSPERITY, *n.*, prosperitas, felicitas.
PROSPEROUS, *adj.*, prosperus, felix.
PROSTITUTE, *n.*, meretrix, prostibulum.
PROSTITUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, prostituere.
PROSTITUTION, *n.*, stuprum; stupri consuetudo.
PROSTRATE, *adj.*, stratus, prostratus.
PROSTRATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, prosternere.
PROSTRACTION, *n.*, projectio.
PROTECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, legere, protegere, defendere; tueri.
PROTECTION, *n.*, tutela, tutamen; presidium.
PROTECTOR, *n.*, patronus, defensor, tutor.
PROTEST, *n.*, denunciatio contestata; syngraphæ rejectio.
PROTEST, *TO*, *v. t.*, testari, contestari, obtestari; diserte affirmare; (*to protest a bill of exchange*, syngrapham non recipere).
PROTESTANT, *adj.*, a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.
PROTESTANTISM, *n.*, protestantismus.
PROTESTATION, *n.*, affirmatio sollemniter; protestatio against, intercessio.
PROTESTER, *n.*, qui protestando aliquid denunciat.
PROTOTYPE, *n.*, exemplum primum.
PROTRACT, *TO*, *v. t.*, protrahere, producere; differre, proferre, procrastinare.
PROTRACTER, *n.*, (*delayer*), cunctator, dilator; (*instrument*), instrumentum mathematicum ad angulos metiendos.
PROTRACTING, **PROTRACTION**, *n.*, dilatio; productio, procrastinatio.
PROTRACTIVE, *adj.*, protrahendi vim habens.
PROTRUDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, protrudere.
PROTRUSION, *n.*, actus protrudendi.
PROTUBERANCE, *n.*, tuber; humor inflatus.
PROTUBERANT, *adj.*, tumidus, turgidus, tumens.
PROUD, *adj.*, superbus, insolens, arrogans, fastosus; clatus, tumens; (*splendid*), magnificus, splendidus; (*somewhat proud*, proudish, superbius; (*proud flesh*, caro putris or emortua).
PROVABLE, *adj.*, probabilis; (*not provable*, improbabilis).
PROVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, (*make good*), probare, comprobare, confirmare; arguere, docere; (*try*), experiri, periclitari; (2) *v. t.*, (*happen*), accidere; (*become*), fieri, evadere.
PROVENDER, *n.*, pabulum; (*of provender*, pabularis, pabulatorius).
PROVERB, *n.*, proverbium; dictum; verbum.
PROVERBIAL, *adj.*, proverbii loco celebratus.
PROVIDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, parare, comparare, preparare, apparare; (*to provide for*, providere, prospicere, consulere; (*to provide by will*, testamento cavere).
PROVIDED, *adj.*, (*supplied*), supeditatus; instructus, munitus; (*provided that*, &c., ea conditione, ea lege, ut, &c.).
PROVIDENCE, *n.*, providentia, prudentia; cautio.
PROVIDENT, *adj.*, providus, cautus, prudens.

PROVIDENTIAL, *adj.*, ad providentiam divinam pertinens.

PROVIDENTIALLY, *adv.*, divinā providentiā accedens.

PROVIDER, *n.*, provisor.

PROVIDING, *n.*, procuratio; *providing of fodder*, pabulatio.

PROVINCE, *n.*, provincia; regio; (*office*), munus; *of a province*, provincialis; *province by province*, provincialim.

PROVINCIAL, *adj.*, provincialis; *n.*, incolae provinciae; *provincial of a religious order*, provinciae praepositus.

PROVISION, *n.* (*necessaries for life*), penus, cibus, victus; *annonā*; (*preparation*), apparatus, preparatio; (*caution*), cautio.

PROVISIONAL, *adj.*, pro statu rerum paratus; *ad cautelam* adhibitus.

PROVISIONALLY, *adv.*, per modum cautio-
nis.

PROVISO, *n.*, condicio; exceptio, adjunctio.

PROVOCATION, *n.*, offensio; injuria, contumelia.

PROVOCATIVE, *n.*, irritamentum, incitamentum; stimulus; (*allurement*), illecebra, lencinium.

PROVOKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, movere, commovere, excitare; stimulare; incitare; (*anger*), irritare; (*allure*), allicere, illicere, pellicere; allectare.

PROVOKE, *n.*, stimulator; irritator.

PROVOKING, *adj.*, molestus; *n.*, irritatio, stimulatio.

PROVOKINGLY, *adv.*, ita ut stomachus moveatur.

PROVOST, *n.*, praepositus.

PROVOSTSHIP, *n.*, praefectura.

PROW, *n.*, proci; *proci-mast*, malus exterior.

PROWESS, *n.*, virtus, vis, fortitudo.

PROWL, *TO*, *v. t.*, praedari.

PROWLER, *n.*, praedator.

PROXIMATE, *adj.*, proximus.

PROXIMITY, *n.*, proximitas.

PROXY, *n.*, vicarius.

PRUDE, *n.*, femina modestiam affectans.

PRUDENCE, *n.*, prudentia; parsimonia.

PRUDENT, *adj.*, prudens; parcus.

PRUDENTIAL, *adj.*, ad prudentiam pertinens.

PRUDISH, *adj.*, pudicus, affectatus.

PRUNE, *n.*, prunum.

PRUNE, *TO*, *v. t.*, putare, amputare; tondere; *resecare*.

PRUNER, *n.*, putator, frondator.

PRUNING, *n.*, putatio, amputatio; *pruning-knife*, fals.

PRURIENT, *adj.*, prurient.

PRY INTO, *TO*, *v. t.*, observare, explorare, scrutari, speculari.

PRYER INTO, *speculator*.

PRYING INTO, intuitus penitior.

PSALM, *n.*, psalmus; hymnus.

PSALMIST, *n.*, psalmographus; psalmista.

PSALMODY, *n.*, psalmorum cautio, psalmodia.

PSALTER, **PSALTERY**, *n.*, psalterium.

PUBERTY, *n.*, pubertas.

PUBESCENT, *adj.*, pubescens.

PUBLIC, *adj.* (*common*), publicus, communis, vulgaris; (*known*), notus, cognitus, pervulgatus; *n.*, homines, populus, vulgus; *in public*, palam, propalam; *the public weal*, reipublice salus.

PUBLICAN, *n.* (*taz-farmer*), publicanus; (*victualler*), caupo.

PUBLICITY, *n.* (*of a place*), celebritas.

PUBLISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, vulgare, divulgare, publicare, promulgare; *in vulgus* indicare; celebrare; *to publish a book*, librum edere or emittere.

PUBLISHER, *n.*, editor, vulgator; buccinator.

PUBLISHING, **PUBLICATION**, *n.*, publicatio, promulgatio, editio; (*book*), liber.

PUCKER, *TO*, *v. t.*, corrugare.

PUCKER, *n.*, ruga.

PUDDING, *n.*, globus ex farina factus; (*sau-
sage*), farcimen; *pudding-maker*, fartor, botularius.

PUDDLE, *n.*, stagnum; lacuna.

PUERILE, *adj.*, puerilis.

PUERILITY, *n.*, puerilitas.

PUFF, *n.*, fungus; *puff of wind*, impetus venti; *status*; (*want of breath*), anhelitus.

PUFF, *TO*, *v. t.*, flare; crepitum dare; *to — the fire*, ignem sufflare; *to — out*, efflare; *to — away*, diffilare; *to — up*, inflare.

PUFFED UP, *adj.*, inflatus, sufflatus; *to become*

puffed up, intumescere; *puffed up with pride*, superbia tumens.

PUFFIN, *n.* (*apple*), malum pulmonicum.

PUFFING, *n.*; — *at*, sufflatio; — *up*, inflatio; — *for want of breath*, anhelitus.

PUFFY, *adj.*, tumens, inflatus.

PUG, *n.*, simia, simius.

PUGH! *interj.*, vah! apage!

PUISSANT, *n.*, potentia, potestas.

PUISSANT, *adj.*, potens.

PUKE, **PUKING**, *n.*, vomitus; (*emetic*), vomitorium.

PUKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vomere, vomitare.

PULE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vagire; pipire.

PULL, *TO*, *v. t.*, vellere, vellicare; *to — asunder*, divellere; *to — away*, avellere, revellere; *to — back*, retrahere; *impedire*; *to — down*, dirimere, destruere; *to — in*, contrahere; *retractare*; *to — off*, de-
trahere, exuere; *to — out*, extrahere, evellere; *to — to pieces*, discerpere; *to — up*, evellere; exstirpare.

PULL, *n.*, nlsus.

PULLER AWAY or **UP**, avulsor.

PULLEY, *n.*, pullestra.

PULLEY, *n.*, orbiculus; trochlea.

PULLING, *n.*, vellicatio; — *away*, avulsio; — *out*, evulsio; — *up by the roots*, exstirpatio.

PULMONARY, *adj.*, ad pulmones pertinens; *n.*, (*herb*), pulmonaria.

PULP, *n.*, pulpa; caro.

PULPIT, *n.*, suggestus.

PULPY, *adj.*, carnosus.

PULSATION, *n.*, pulsus.

PULSE, *n.*, puls, legumen; *pulse of the arteries*, pulsus; *to feel one's pulse*, venas tentare.

PULVERIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in pulverem redigere.

PUMICE-STONE, *n.*, pumex, lapis bibulus.

PUMP, *n.*, antlia; *pumps* (*shoes*), calciorum genus levius.

PUMP, *TO*, *v. t.* (*antlia*) exhaurire; *aquam haurire*; *to pump one*, alicuius animum explorare.

PUMPKIN, *n.*, pepo.

PUN, *n.*, annuntiatio; lusus verborum.

PUN, *TO*, *v. t.*, verborum sono ludere.

PUNCH, *n.*, terebra; (*harlequin*), maccus.

PUNCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, terebrare, perforare.

PUNCEON OF WINE, vas viuarium xxi amphoras continens.

PUNCTILIO, *n.*, res nihili; nugæ.

PUNCTILIOUS, *adj.* (*scrupulous*), religiosus; (*ceremonious*), nimis officiosus.

PUNCTUAL, *adj.*, accuratus.

PUNCTUALITY, *n.*, accurata temporis observatio.

PUNCTUATION, *n.*, interpunctio.

PUNCTURE, *n.*, punctura; foramen.

PUNGENCY, *n.*, acrimonia.

PUNGENT, *adj.*, pungens, acer.

PUNISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, punire, castigare, pœna afficere; animadvertere in.

PUNISHABLE, *adj.*, pœnâ dignus.

PUNISHER, *n.*, punitor, castigator, ultor.

PUNISHING, *n.*, punitio, castigatio; animadversio.

PUNISHMENT, *n.*, pœna; multa; supplicium; *lack of punishment*, impunitas; *without punishment*, impune.

PUNK, *n.*, lena.

PUNY, **PUNISE**, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus; *punise judge*, iudex inferior.

PUP, *TO*, *v. t.*, catulos edere or parere.

PUPIL, *n.* (*ward*), pupillus, pupilla; (*scholar*), discipulus, discipula; *pupil of the eye*, oculi pupilla.

PUPPET, *n.*, simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur.

PUPPY, *n.* (*dog*), catulus, catellus; (*silly person*), stultus, fatuus.

PURBLIND, *adj.*, myops; lusciosus.

PURCHASABLE, *adj.*, quod pretio comparari potest.

PURCHASE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*buy*), emergere; coëmere; pecuniā comparare; (*acquire*), acquirere, parare, comparare.

PURCHASE, **PURCHASING**, *n.*, emptio; res emptæ.

PURCHASER, *n.*, emptor.

PURE, *adj.* (*clean*), purus, mundus; (*clear*), clarus, limpidus; (*chaste*), castus, pudicus; (*mere*), purus putus, merus; (*incorrupt*), incorruptus, integer; (*unmixed*), merus, sincerus.

PURENESS, *n.*, sinceritas; sanctitas.
 PURGATORY, *n.*, purgatorium.
 PURGE, *n.*, medicamentum catharticum.
 PURGE, TO, *v. t.*, purgare; *to purge out*, expurgare; *to purge by sacrifice*, expiare, lustrare.
 PURGER, *n.*, qui purgat.
 PURGING, PURGATIVE, *adj.*, catharticus; *n.*, purgatio, expurgatio; *purgings by sacrifice*, expiatio, lustratio.
 PURIFICATION, *n.*, purgatio; expiatio; lustratio.
 PURIFIER, *n.*, qui purgat.
 PURIFY, TO, *v. t.*, purgare; ablueri; lustrare; expiare.
 PURITAN, *n.*, qui puriorem religionem profiteatur.
 PURITANICAL, *adj.*, ad eos, qui puriorem religionem præ se ferunt, pertinens.
 PURITY, *n.*, puritas, castitas; munditia; *purity of language*, pura oratio.
 PURL, TO, *v. t.*, murmurare, susurrare.
 PURLIEU, *n.*, locus exemptus.
 PURLOIN, TO, *v. t.*, subducere, suppire, surripere, suffurari.
 PURLOINER, *n.*, fur; expilator clandestinus.
 PURLOINING, *n.*, compilatio clandestina.
 PURPLE, *n.*, purpura; *of purple*, purpureus; *purple color*, murex, ostrum; *the purples*, febres purpureæ.
 PURPORT, *n.*, significatio, vis; notio.
 PURPORT, TO, *v. t.*, significare, valere.
 PURPOSE, *n.*, propositum, consilium, institutum; sententia; destinatio; *to the —*, appositus; *adv.*, apposite; *on —*, consulto, de industria; *to what —?* quo? quorsum? *to that —*, eo, ideo; *to no —*, frustra, inane.
 PURPOSE, TO, *v. t.*, sibi proponere, in animum habere, cogitare; destinare; statuere.
 PURPOSELY, *adv.*, cogitato, consulto.
 PURPOSING, *n.*, designatio.
 PURR, TO, *v. t.*, fremere.
 PURSE, *n.*, sacculus, marsupium; crumena; loculi, arca.
 PURSER, *n.*, custos pecuniarum.
 PURSINESS, *n.*, obesitas; angustia spiritus.
 PURSLAIN, *n.*, portulaca.
 PURSUANCE, *n.*, in *pursuance of*, secundum.
 PURSUANT TO, congruenter ad, secundum.
 PURSUE, TO, *v. t.*, persequi, prosequi; *to pursue diligently*, insequi.
 PURSUER, *n.*, insequens, instans.
 PURSUIT, *n.*, consecutio, persecutio.
 PURSUivant, *n.*, apparitor, hector, accensu; *pursuivant-at-arms*, fectialis assecla.
 PURSY, *adj.*, (*fat*), obesus; (*short-winded*), spiritus angustioris.
 PURULENCY, *n.*, puris abundantia.
 PURULENT, *adj.*, purulentus; pure plenus.
 PURVEY, TO, *v. t.*, obsonari; rebus necessariis providere.
 PURVEYANCE, PURVEYING, *n.*, cibulorum emptio.
 PURVEYOR, *n.*, annonæ curator, frumentator.
 PUSH, *n.*, impulsus, impetus; letus.
 PUSH, TO, (*1*) *v. t.*, pellere, impellere; trudere; fodere; *to push back*, repellere; *to push forward*, instigare; (*2*) *v. t.*, festinare.
 PUSHER FORWARD, impulsor, auctor.
 PUSHING, *n.*, pulsus; *pushing back*, repulsus; *pushing on*, impulsio, stimulatō.
 PUSILLANIMITY, *n.*, timiditas, ignavia.
 PUSILLANIMIOUS, *adj.*, timidus, ignavus, pusilli animi.
 PUSS, *n.*, fells.
 PUSTULE, *n.*, pustula, pusula.
 PUSTULOUS, *adj.*, pustulosus.
 PUT, TO, *v. t.*, ponere; locare, collocare; statuere; *to — again*, reponere; *to — against*, opponere; *objicere*; *to — apart or aside*, seponere; *to — away*, amovere; *ablague*; *to — back*, repellere, rejicere; *to — before*, proponere; *præponere*; *apponere*; *to — between*, interponere; *to — by*, seponere, recondere; *to — down*, deicere; *to — forth*, exorere, emittere; *to — forward*, promovere; *to — in*, immittere, ludere; *to — into*, inserere; *to — off*, differre; *prolongare*, procrastinare; *producere*; *to — on*, inducere, indere; *to — out*, elicere, delere; *to — over*, transferre; *præferre*; *to — to*, apponere; *adungere*; *to — together*, componere; *to —*

under, supponere; *to — unto*, adungere; *to — up*, levare; *agere*; *to — upon*, imponere.
 PUT, *n.*, a *put off*, impedimentum, mora.
 PUTREFFY, (*1*) *v. t.*, putrefacere; (*2*) *v. t.*, putrescere, corrumpi.
 PUTREFFING, PUTREFACTION, *n.*, putredo; corruptio.
 PUTRID, *adj.*, putris, putidus.
 PUTTER AWAY, deponitor; *putter on*, stimulator, auctor.
 PUTTING, *n.*, positio, positura, positus; — away, amotio; — apart, separatio; — back, reiectio; — between, interpositio; — in, immissio; — on, impulsio; — out, delectio, extinctio; — to, appositio; — together, compositio; — under, subiectio.
 PUTTY, *n.*, creta oleo commixta.
 PUZZLE, TO, *v. t.*, alicui scrupulum injicere; alicquem confundere.
 PUZZLE, *n.*, questio difficilis.
 PUZZLING, *n.*, qui confundit.
 PUZZLING, *n.*, in res explicatu difficiles inducio.
 PYRAMID, *n.*, pyramis; meta.
 PYRAMIDAL, *adj.*, in pyramidis formam reductus.
 PYRITES, *n.*, pyrites.

Q

QUACK, *n.*, pharmacopola circumforaneus; circulator; malus medicus.
 QUACK, TO, *v. t.*, (*act the quack*), empiricem exercere; (*cry as a duck*), obstrepitare.
 QUACKERY, *n.*, empirice.
 QUADRAGESIMAL, *adj.*, quadragesimalis.
 QUADRANGLE, *n.*, arca quadrata.
 QUADRANGULAR, *adj.*, quadrangulus, quadrangularis.
 QUADRANT, *n.*, quadrans; quarta pars circuli.
 QUADRATIC, *adj.*, quadraticus.
 QUADRATURE, *n.*, quadratura.
 QUADRUPEL, *n.*, quadrupes.
 QUADRUPLE, *adj.*, quadruplex; *n.*, quadruplum.
 QUAFF, TO, *v. t.*, perpotare; *to quaff off*, ebibere.
 QUAFFER, *n.*, ebriosus.
 QUAFFING, *n.*, compotatio; *quaffing about*, circumpotatio.
 QUAG, QUAGMIRE, *n.*, palus, vorago.
 QUAGGY, *adj.*, paludosus, paluster.
 QUAIL, *n.*, coturnix.
 QUAIL, TO, *v. t.*, aulmo cadere.
 QUAIN, *adj.*, elegans, bellus, comptus, nitidus; argutus; (*odd*), rarus, mirus.
 QUAINNESS, *n.*, elegantia, nitor.
 QUAKE, TO, *v. t.*, tremere, trepidare; *to begin to quake*, contremiscere; *to make to quake*, tremscere.
 QUAKING, *n.*, horror, tremor.
 QUALIFICATION, *n.*, (*endowment*), dos, virtus; facultas; (*abatement*), immixtio; *with qualification*, cum exceptione.
 QUALIFY, TO, *v. t.*, (*make fit*), idoneum facere; (*appease*), mitigare, pacare, sedare; (*modify*), immutare aliquid de aliqua re; moderari.
 QUALIFYING, *n.*, sedatio, placatio.
 QUALITY, *n.*, condicio, status; ratio; natura; qualitas; (*rank*), locus; ordo; dignitas; *good quality*, bonitas; *qualities*, mores; *natural qualities*, animi dotes; *of what quality?* qualis? *of that quality*, talis, is; *a person of quality*, homo nobilis.
 QUALM, *n.*, nausea; stomachi ægritudo.
 QUALMISH, *adj.*, crudus, stomachi ægitudine laborans.
 QUANDARY, *n.*, dubitatio; angustia, difficultas.
 QUANTITY, *n.*, modus, numerus; magnitudo; quantitas; (*in prosody*), mensura.
 QUARANTINE, *n.*, tempus valetudini spectande præstitum.
 QUARREL, *n.*, jurgium, rixa; controversia; simultas; (*side party*), causa, partes.
 QUARREL, TO, *v. t.*, litigare, rixari, jurgari; altercari, contendere.
 QUARRELLER, *n.*, altercator, litigator.
 QUARRELLING, *n.*, contentio, litigatio; lit.

QUARRELSOME, *adj.*, certandi cupidus; rixosus; litigiosus.
QUARRELSOMENESS, *n.*, certandi studium.
QUARRY, *n.*, lapidum fodina, lapicidina; *quarry of a hawk*, accipitris praedia.
QUARRY, *TO*, *v. t.*, lapides fodere.
QUART, *n.*, duo sextarii.
QUARTAN AGUE, *n.*, febris quartana.
QUARTER, *n.*, quadrans, quarta pars; *a quarter of corn*, frumenti octo modii; *the quarters of the moon*, lunae phases; *quarters (lodgings)*, hospitium; *quarter (direction)*, pars; (country, regio, terra; *from all quarters*, undique; *quarter in fighting*, salus; *to give quarter*, in fidem recipere, vitæ parare.
QUARTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, quadrifarium dividere; (*receivere into one's house*), hospitio excipere.
QUARTERING, *n.*, sectio, laniatus; (*lodging*), in hospitio receptio.
QUARTERLY, *adj.*, tertio quoque mense factus; *adv.*, tertio quoque mense.
QUARTERN, *n.*, sextarii quarta pars.
QUARTO, *n.*, forma quartanaria; *a book in quarto*, liber formâ quartanaria.
QUASH, *TO*, *v. t.*, opprimere, obruere.
QUASHING, *n.*, oppressio.
QUARTERION, *n.*, quatuor.
QUAVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vibrare; (*shake*), vibrare.
QUAVERING, *adj.*, tremulus.
QUAY, *n.*, agger.
QUEAN, *n.*, meretrix, scortum.
QUEEN, *n.*, regina; *queen-consort*, uxor regia; *queen-dowager*, quæ regis prioris uxor erat.
QUEEL, *adj.*, ineptus, insulsus; nequam; ridiculus.
QUELL, *TO*, *v. t.*, domare, debellare; vincere; exstinguere.
QUELLER, *n.*, domitor, victor.
QUELLING, *n.*, domitus.
QUENCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, exstinguere, restinguere.
QUENCHABLE, *adj.*, qui exstingui potest.
QUENCHER, *n.*, exstinctor.
QUENCHING, *n.*, exstinctio, restinctio.
QUERIMONIOUS, *adj.*, queribundus, querulus.
QUERN, *n.*, mola trusathila.
QUERULOUS, *adj.*, querulus.
QUERULOUSNESS, *n.*, querimonia.
QUERY, *n.*, questio.
QUERY, *TO*, *v. t.*, questionem proponere; dubitare.
QUEST, *n.*, *to be in quest of*, quærere; *to go in quest of*, ad investigandum aliquid proficisci.
QUESTION, *n.*, (*interrogation*), interrogatio, questio; (*doubt*), dubitatio; (*subject*), res, propositum.
QUESTION, *TO*, *v. t.*, interrogare, percontari; exquirere; (*doubt*), in dubium vocare; (*examine*), examinare, scrutari.
QUESTIONABLE, *adj.*, dubius, incertus.
QUESTIONER, *n.*, percontator.
QUESTIONING, *n.*, dubitatio, inquisitio.
QUESTIONLESS, *adv.*, sine dubio, indubitanter.
QUESTOR, *n.*, quaestor.
QUIBBLE, *n.*, annominatio; *quibbles*, argutiae, captiones.
QUIBBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cavillari; verborum sono ludere.
QUIBLER, *n.*, cavillator.
QUIBLING, *n.*, cavillatio; *quibbling question*, captiosa interrogatio.
QUICK, *adj.*, (*nimble*), agilis, alacer, pernix, celer, citus; (*hasty*), festinus, properans; (*ready*), promptus; (*alive*), vivus.
QUICK, *QUICKLY*, *adv.*, (*soon*), cito, extemplo, illico, statim; (*with haste*), velociter, celeriter, festinanter; (*alertly*), impigre; (*sharply*), acute, subtiliter.
QUICKEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*revivify*), animare; (*urge*), instigare; (*hasten*), maturare, accelerare.
QUICKENER, *n.*, maturator.
QUICKENING, *n.*, animatio.
QUICKNESS, *n.*, (*nimbleness*), agilitas, celeritas, velocitas; (*liveliness*), vivacitas, vigor.
QUICKSILVER, *n.*, argentum vivum.
QUIDDANY, *n.*, cydonium.
QUIDDITY, *n.*, questio captiosa.
QUIESCENCE, *n.*, quies.
QUIESCENT, *adj.*, quiescens.
QUIET, *adj.*, (*tranquil*), quietas, tranquillus,

placidus; (*silent*), tacitus, taciturnus; (*peaceable*), placidus.
QUIET, *n.*, quies, otium, pax.
QUIET, *TO*, *v. t.*, placare, pacare, sedare.
QUIETLY, *n.*, pæator.
QUIETING, *n.*, placatio, sedatio.
QUIETNESS, *n.*, requies; securitas, tranquillitas.
QUILL, *n.*, (*feather*), penna, pluma; (*pen*), calamus.
QUILT, *n.*, (*for a bed*), vestis stragula cui xylinum insumtum est.
QUILT, *TO*, *v. t.*, pannum bombyce fartum consuere.
QUINCE, *n.*, malum cydonium; *quince-tree*, cydonia.
QUINQUENNIAL, *adj.*, quinquennis, quinquennalis.
QUINSY. See **SQUINANCY**.
QUINTAIN, *n.*, palus quintanus.
QUINTAL, *n.*, centumpondium.
QUINTESSENCE, *n.*, essentia quinta; (*extract*), saccus subtilissimus.
QUIP, *n.*, dicerium.
QUIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, vellicare, sugillare; perstringere.
QUIRE, *n.*, chartæ plagulæ viginti quatuor; (*twenty sheets*), scapula.
QUIRK, *n.*, cavillatio, captio; calumnia.
QUIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*leave*), relinquere; deserere; (*yield*), cedere; (*free*), liberare, absolvere, relaxare; *to quit one's self well*, virum se præbere.
QUIT, *adj.*, absolutus, impunitus; *to go quits*, impare ferre.
QUITE, *adv.*, omnino, penitus, plane, prorsus.
QUITANCE, *n.*, accepti latio; apocha.
QUITTING, *n.*, (*leaving*), desertio, derelictio; (*freeing*), liberatio.
QUIVER, *n.*, pharetra.
QUIVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, tremere; micare; horrere.
QUIVERING, *n.*, horror, tremor.
QUIT, *n.*, discus; *to play at quoits*, discis certare.
QUORUM, *n.*, numerus iustus.
QUOTA, *n.*, pars constituta.
QUOTATION, *n.*, (*act*), prolatio, productio; (*passage*), locus, verba.
QUOTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, afferre, laudare, producere.
QUOTIE, *TO*, *v. t.*, inquit.
QUOTIDIAN, *adj.*, quotidianus.
QUOTIENT, *n.*, quotus, quotum.

R

RABBI, RABBIN, *n.*, rabbinus, magister Judæus.
RABBINICAL, *adj.*, rabbinicus.
RABBIT, *n.*, cuniculus.
RABBLE, *n.*, vulgus, multitudo de plebe, turba.
RABID, *adj.*, rabidus, rabiosus.
RACCOON, *n.*, cuniculus Americanus.
RACE, *n.*, cursus, curriculum, cursus certamen; (*stock*), genus, gens; (*strips*), majores.
RACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, cursu certare.
RACE-HORSE, *n.*, equus cursor.
RACER, *n.*, (*man*), cursor; (*horse*), equus cursor.
RACK, *n.*, crates; (*for torture*), equuleus; tormenta, cruciatus.
RACK, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*torment*), torquere, cruciare; *to rack beer*, cerevisiam defæcere.
RACKER, *n.*, tortor.
RACKET, *n.*, (*for tennis*), reticulum; (*stir*), strepitus; turba.
RACKING, *n.*, carnificina; cruciatus; tormenta.
RACY, *adj.*, saporis gratissimus.
RADIANCE, *n.*, radiancy, *n.*, nitor, splendor.
RADIANT, *adj.*, radians, splendidus, nitens, fulgens.
RADIATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, radiare; fulgère, nitere; (2) *v. t.*, in omnes partes emittere.
RADIATION, *n.*, radiatio, emissio.
RADICAL, *adj.*, ad radicem pertinens; (*innate*), natura institutus.
RADISH, *n.*, raphanus; *of radish*, raphanitus.
RAFFLE AT DICE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alia ludere.
RAFFLE, RAFFLING, *n.*, alia, alia lus.
RAFT, *n.*, ratis.

RAFTER, *n.*, tignum, trabs; *little rafter*, tignillum; *of rafters*, tignarius.
RAFTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, contignare, tignis firmare.
RAFTERING, *n.*, contignatio.
RAG, *n.*, pannus, paniculus; *linen rag*, linteolum.
RAGAMUFFIN, *n.*, mendicabulum.
RAGE, *n.*, rabies, furor; *ira*; *rage for*, aviditas; *in a rage*, rabidus, furibundus, furiosus.
RAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, furere, insanire, saevire; *to rage anew* (as a wound), recrudescere; *to rage* (as the sea), aestuare.
RAGGED, *adj.*, pannosus, pannis obsitus; (*torn*), laceratus.
RAGGEDNESS, *n.*, pannositas.
RAGING, *adj.*, furiosus, rabidus; *n.*, furor, rabies.
RAGOUT, *n.*, cuppediæ.
RAIL, *n.*, palus, repagulum; *rails*, pluteus.
RAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, palis seipre, repagulis munire.
RAIL AGAINST, *AT*, *TO*, *v. t.*, maledicere, criminari, conviciari; verbum contumelias lacerare.
RAILER, *n.*, conviciator; maledicus.
RAILING, *n.*, maledictum, convicium; maledictio.
RAILLERY, *n.*, cavillatio; facetiæ acerbae.
RAIMENT, *n.*, vestis, vestitus.
RAIN, *n.*, pluvia; imber; *in the rain*, per imbrem; *of rain*, pluvius, pluvialis.
RAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, pluere; *to rain in*, impluere; *to rain through*, perfluere.
RAINBOW, *n.*, arcus pluvius.
RAINY, *adj.*, pluvius; pluviosus; *rainy day*, dies pluvialis.
RAISE, *TO*, *v. t.*, levare, allevare, elevare; attollere, tollere, erigere, arrigere; (*collect*), colligere, cogere; (*rouse up*), excitare, suscitare; *to — the price*, pretium augere; *to — men*, milites conscribere, legere; *to — money*, pecuniam decernere.
RAISER, *n.*, concitator.
RAISING, *n.*, concitatio, incitatio.
RAISIN, *n.*, acinus passus.
RAKE, *n.*, rastrum, sarcolum.
RAKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, radere, doradere; (*with a rake*), sarculare, sarrire; *to rake again*, resarrire; *to rake together*, corradere.
RAKER, *n.*, sarritor.
RAKING, *n.*, sarculatio, sarritio.
RALLY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*in fight*), aciem restituere; (*after a rout*), ex fuga convenire.
RALLY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*jest*), carpere, lacerare; cavillari.
RALLYING, *n.*, pugnae instauratio; cavillatio.
RAM, *n.*, arces.
RAM, *TO*, *v. t.*, fistucare; (*stuff*), inficere.
RAMBLE, *n.*, vagatio, error.
RAMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vagari, errare; *to ramble in discourse*, a proposito aberrare.
RAMBLER, *n.*, erro, homo vagus, vagabundus.
RAMBLING, *adj.*, vagus.
RAMIFICATION, *n.*, ramorum divisio.
RAMIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, germinare, egerminare.
RAMMER, *n.*, fistuca, pavicula.
RAMMING, *n.*, fistuctio.
RAMMISH, *adj.*, rancidus, hircosus, olidus.
RAMMISHNESS, *n.*, rancor, fætor.
RAMPANT, *adj.* (*scanton*), procax, lascivus; (*in heraldry*), erectus.
RAMPART, *n.*, vallum, agger; propugnaculum.
RANCID, *adj.*, rancidus.
RANCIDITY, *n.*, rancor.
RANCOR, *n.*, invidia, malignitas.
RANCOROUS, *adj.*, invidus, malignus.
RANDOM, *adj.*, fortuitus, temerarius; *n.*, telum temere emissum; *at random*, inconsulto, temere.
RANGE, *n.*, ordo, series; (*ramble*), vagatio.
RANGE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, ordinare, disponere, instruire; (2) *v. t.*, recta acie collocari; *to range up and down*, obambulare, errare, vagari.
RANGER, *n.*, explorator; *ranger of a forest*, saltus custos.
RANGING, *n.* (*setting in order*), dispositio; (*inspecting*), illustratio.
RANK, *adj.*, nimis luxurians; *to be —, luxuriari*; — *in smell*, rancidus, olidus; — *poison*, acre venenum; *a — rogue*, nebulosus profigitatus sinuus.
RANK, *n.*, ordo, series; (*quality*), ordo, gradus, locus, dignitas.
RANK, *TO*, *v. t.*, ordinare; æstimare.
RANKER, *n.*, ordinator.

RANKLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, suppurare; (*spread*), serpere; putrescere; recrudescere.
RANKLING, *n.*, suppuratio.
RANKNESS, *n.* (*stinking smell*), rancor, fætor, (*luxuriance*), luxuria.
RANSACK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*plunder*), diripere; (*devastate*), vastare, populari; (*search*), excutere.
RANSACKER, *n.*, direptor, spoliator, vastator.
RANSACKING, *n.*, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio.
RANSOM, *n.*, pecunia quibus quis redimitur.
RANSOM, *TO*, *v. t.*, redimere.
RANSOMER, *n.*, redemptor.
RANSOMING, *n.*, redemptio.
RANT, *n.*, vaniloquentia.
RANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, superbe loqui.
RANTING, *n.*, oratio inflata.
RAP, *n.*, ictus levis.
RAP, *TO*, *v. t.*, ferire, percutere, pulsare.
RAPACIOUS, *adj.*, rapax.
RAPACITY, *n.*, rapacitas.
RAPE, *n.* (*carrying off*), rapum; stuprum mulieri illatum; (*wild turnip*), rapum.
RAPID, *adj.*, rapidus, velox.
RAPIDITY, *n.*, rapiditas, velocitas.
RAPIER, *n.*, verutum, ensis longus et angustus.
RAPINE, *n.*, rapina.
RAPPER, *n.*, pulsator.
RAPPING, *n.*, pulsatio.
RAPT WITH JOY, effusa lætitia exultans.
RAPTURE, *n.*, animi impetus; insanis.
RAPTUREOUS, *adj.*, suavissimus.
RARE, *adj.* (*thin*), rarus, subtilis, tenuis; (*uncommon*), rarus, infrequens; (*excellent*), eximius, egregius.
RAREFY, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, extenuare; (2) *v. i.*, extenuari.
RAREFYING, *n.*, extenuatio.
RARENESS, *n.*, raritas; res rara.
RASCAL, *n.*, balator, mastigia, flagitiosus.
RASCALITY, *n.*, mores nefarii; nequitia.
RASCALLY, *adj.*, flagitiosus, scelestus.
RASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, stringere; eradere, expungere, delere.
RASE, *n.* (*blot*), litura; *rased made by a scorpion*, leve vulnus.
RASH, *adj.*, inconsideratus, temerarius, præceps.
RASHNESS, *n.*, inconsiderantia, temeritas; *rashness of belief*, credulitas.
RASING, *n.* (*scraping*), rasura; (*demonishing*), demolitio, subversio; (*blotting out*), deletio.
RASP, *n.*, scobina.
RASP, *TO*, *v. t.*, discobinare.
RASPBERRY, *n.*, morum Idæum; *raspberry-bush*, rubus Idæus.
RASURE, *n.*, rasura.
RAT, *n.*, mus ratia (L.); mus.
RATABLE, *adj.*, censualis.
RATE, *n.* (*price*), pretium; (*proportion*), ratio portio; (*tax*), vectigal, tributum; (*manner*), modus.
RATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*tax*), vectigal imponere; (*value*), æstimare; (*chide*), objurare, increpare.
RATHER, *adv.*, potius, magis; (*somewhat*), paulo.
RATIFICATION, *n.*, confirmatio, confirmatio, sanctio.
RATIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, confirmare, sancire, ratum facere.
RATING, *n.* (*valuing*), æstimatio; (*chiding*), objuratio.
RATIOCINATION, *n.*, ratiocinatio.
RATIOCINATIVE, *adj.*, ratiocinativus.
RATIONAL, *adj.*, ratione præditus, rationalis rationi consentaneus.
RATIONALITY, *n.*, facultas ratiocinandi.
RATIONALLY, *adv.*, e ratione, prudenter.
RATTLE, *n.*, crepitaculum, crotalum.
RATTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, crepare, crepitare; (*talk impertinently*), inepte gurrire; *to rattle at one*, objurare, increpare.
RATTLING, *n.* (*shaking*), concussio; (*chiding*), objuratio.
RAVAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vastare; populari; diripere; expliare; spoliare.
RAVAGE, *n.*, vastatio.
RAVAGING, *n.*, direptio, expulatio, populatio, spoliatio, vastatio.
RAVAGER, *n.*, direptor, populator, spoliator, vastator.
RAVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, delirare, desipere, insanire.

RAVEL

RAVEL, TO, *v. t.*, involvere; *to ravel out*, re-textere.
RAVEN, *n.*, corvus.
RAVEN, **RAVIN**, TO, *v. t.*, rapere, prædari; vorare, hauriri.
RAVENER, *n.*, heluo.
RAVENING, **RAVENOUS**, *adj.*, avidus, rapax, vorax.
RAVENING, *n.*, raptio, rapacitas.
RAVENOUSNESS, *n.*, voracitas.
RAVER, *n.*, delirus.
RAVING, *adj.*, furens, insanus, delirus; *n.*, deliratio, delirium, insania.
RAVIN, TO, *v. t.*, vi abripere; (*charm*), capere, oblectare; permulcere; delinire.
RAVISH, *n.*, raptor; stuprator.
RAVISHMENT, *n.*, raptus; (*delight*), summa voluptas.
RAW, *adj.* (*crude*), crudus; (*not sodden*), incoctus; *to grow raw*, crudescere; (*unskilful*), rudis, imperitus.
RAWNESS, *n.*, cruditas; imperitia.
RAY, *n.* (*beam*), radius; (*fish*), raia, squalus; *ray of gold*, bractea, bractecola.
RAZE, TO, *v. t.* See **RASE**, TO.
RAZOR, *n.*, culter tonsorius, novacula.
REACH, *n.* (*extent*), ambitus, tractus; (*fetch*), ars, artificium, fallacia; (*capacity*), captus, facultas; (*power*), potestas; *reach at sea*, duorum promontiorum intervallum.
REACH, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*come to*), aliquo pervenire; (*overtake*), asssequi, consequi; (*obtain*), adipisci; *to reach out*, extendere; *to reach to one*, porrigere, præbere, dare; (2) *v. i.*, extendi, porrigi.
REACHING, *n.* (*extending*), porrectio.
READ, TO, *v. t.*, legere; *to — over*, perlegere, evolvere; *to — over again*, relegere; *to — often*, lectitare; *to — aloud*, recitare; (*guess*), conjectare, conjicere.
READER, *n.*, lector; (*curate*), sacerdos vicarius.
READINESS, *n.*, alacritas, facilitas, facultas; propensio; *in readiness*, in promptu, præsto.
READING, *n.*, lectio; *reading over*, evolutio; *reading desk*, pulpitu.
READJOURN, TO, *v. t.*, denuo in aliam diem rejicere.
READMIT, TO, *v. t.*, iterum admittere.
READORN, TO, *v. t.*, denuo ornare.
READY, *adj.* (*prompt*), promptus, paratus, expeditus; (*inclined*), propensus, proclivis; (*willing*), libens, volens; *ready money*, pecunia præstus or numerata; *to get or make ready*, parare, apparare, preparare, expellere.
REAL, *adj.*, verus; solidus; germanus.
REALITY, *n.*, veritas, verum; *in reality*, re, revera.
REALIZE, TO, *v. t.*, efficere, perficere; ad effectum perducere.
REALLY, *adv.* (*in earnest*), revera, re; sane, sincere; (*truly*), profecto, na.
REALM, *n.*, regnum; regio.
REAM, *n.*, viginti scapi.
REANIMATE, TO, *v. t.*, vitam reddere alicui; ad novam spem excitare.
REANNE, TO, *v. t.*, denuo adjungere.
REAP, TO, *v. t.*, metere, demetere, messem facere; figur.: fructum capere.
REAPER, *n.*, messor.
REAPING, *n.*, messio, demessio; *reaping-time*, messis; *of reaping*, messorius.
REAR, *n.*; *of an army*, acies postrema, novissima, agmen extremum or novissimum.
REAR, **REAR UP**, TO, *v. t.*, erigere, elevare, tollere; *to rear a building*, ædificare; *to rear children*, infantes alere, educare.
BEARING, *n.* (*lifting up*), erectio; (*bringing up*), educatio.
REASCEND, TO, *v. t.*, denuo ascendere.
REASON, *n.* (*the faculty*), ratio; mens; (*wisdom*), consilium, prudentia; (*right*), æquum, jus; (*moderation*), modus; (*motive*), causa; ratio, argumentum; *for that —*, eâ de causa, propterea, ideo; *by — of*, ob, propter, præ; *by —*, quum, propterea quod.
REASON, TO, *v. t.*, disceptare, disputare, argumentari, disserere, ratiocinari.
REASONABLE, *adj.* (*endowed with reason*), rationis particeps, ratione præditus; (*just*), æquus, justus; (*moderate*), modicus, mediocris.
REASONABLENESS, *n.*, æquitas, justitia.

RECKONING

REASONER, *n.*, ratiocinator.
REASONING, *n.*, ratiocinatio, disceptatio, argumentatio.
REASSEMBLE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, iterum convocare; (2) *v. i.*, rursus convenire.
REASSERT, TO, *v. t.*, repositere.
REASSIGN, TO, *v. t.*, iterum assignare.
REASSIGNMENT, *n.*, assignatio repetita.
REASSURE, TO, *v. t.*, resumere; denuo sumere.
REASSURE, TO, *v. t.*, confirmare.
REATTEMPT, TO, *v. t.*, retentare.
REBAPTIZE, TO, *v. t.*, sacris aquis rursus inspergere.
REBATED, *adj.* (*in heraldry*), deminutus, imminutus.
REBATEMENT, *n.*, deminutio, imminutio.
REBECK, *n.*, violina tres nervos habens.
REBEL, *n.*, homo seditiosus; rerum novarum molitor.
REBEL, TO, *v. t.*, seditiorem movere; alicujus imperium detrectare; rebellare.
REBELLION, *n.*, seditio; rebellio, rebellatio.
REBELLIOUS, *adj.*, rerum novarum studiosus; (*turbulent*), seditiosus, turbulentus; (*in revolt*), rebellans; (*obstinate*), contumax.
REBELLIOUSNESS, *n.*, contumacia; rerum novarum studium.
REBELLOW, TO, *v. t.*, resonare.
REBOUND, TO, *v. t.*, repercutere, recellere.
REBOUND, *n.*, repercussio.
REBUFF, *n.*, repulsa; *to meet with a rebuff*, repulsam ferre.
REBUILD, TO, *v. t.*, restituere, reficere.
REBUKE, TO, *v. t.*, objurgare, increpare, reprehendere, castigare, arguere.
REBUKE, *n.*, objurgatio, reprehensio, castigatio; convicium.
REBUKER, *n.*, objurgator, castigator, reprehensor.
RECALL, TO, *v. t.*, revocare; *to recall to memory*, in memoriam reducere or revocare.
RECALLING, *n.*, revocatio.
RECA, TO, *v. t.*, dictum revocare, recantare.
RECA, *n.*, qui dicta recantat.
RECA, **RECA**, *n.*, retractio.
RECAPITULATE, TO, *v. t.*, dicta breviter repetere.
RECAPITULATION, *n.*, summarium.
RECEDE, TO, *v. t.*, recedere, retrocedere, regressi.
RECEIPT, *n.*, receptio, medicæ præscriptum; (*for money*), syngrapha pecunie acceptæ.
RECEIVE, TO, *v. t.* (*obtain*), accipere, recipere; (*imbu*), imbuere, imbui; (*harbor*), hospitio excipere; *to receive a wound*, vulnerari; *to receive into company*, in societatem admittre.
RECEIVER, *n.*, receptor, acceptor; coactor; *receiver of taxes*, tributorum exactor; (*chemical vessel*), vas succum stillatum recipiens.
RECEIVING, *n.*, receptio, acceptio; admissio.
RECELEBRATE, TO, *v. t.*, denuo celebrare.
RECE, **RECENTNESS**, *n.*, novitas.
RECENT, *adj.*, recens.
RECENTLY, *adv.*, recent, recens, nuper.
RECEPTACLE, *n.*, receptaculum; cella; horreum; (*burking-place*), latibra.
RECEPTION, *n.* (*receiving*), receptio; (*entertainment*), receptio, hospitium.
RECE, *adj.*, capax.
RECESS, *n.*, recessus; latibra.
RECIPE, *n.*, præscriptum.
RECIPROCAL, *adj.*, reciprocus, mutuus.
RECIPROCAT, TO, *v. t.*, alternare, mutare.
RECIPROCAT, *n.*, reciprocatio, alternatio.
RECITAL, *n.*, narratio.
RECITATION, *n.*, recitatio.
RECITE, TO, *v. t.*, recitare; citare; enumerare; narrare.
RECITER, *n.*, recitator; narrator.
RECK, TO, *v. t.*, curare, attendere.
RECKLESS, *adj.*, securus; socors, segnus; negligens.
RECKLESSNESS, *n.*, negligentia, securitas; socordia, desidia.
RECKON, TO, *v. t.* (*count*), numerare, computare, supputare; subducere; (*esteem*), arbitrari, existimare, ducere; (*design*), statuere, constituere.
RECKONER, *n.*, qui rationes computat.
RECKONING, *n.* (*calculation*), numeratio, com-

putatio, recensio; (*bill*), symbola, collecta; (*account to be given*), ratio.
 RECLAIM, TO, *v. t.*, corrigere, ad frugem revocare.
 RECLAIMING, *n.*, emendatio, correctio.
 RECLINE, TO, *v. t.*, reclinari.
 RECLINING, *adj.*, reclinis.
 RECLOSE, TO, *v. t.*, iterum claudere.
 RECLOSE, *adj.*, aclusus; *n.*, homo solitarius.
 RECOGNIZANCE, *n.*, obligatio.
 RECOGNIZE, TO, *v. t.*, recognoscere, agnoscere.
 RECOGNIZING, RECOGNITION, *n.*, recognitio, agnitio.
 RECOIL, TO, *v. t.* (*rush back*), recellere, resilire; (*give back*), cedere, recedere.
 RECOIL, RECOILING, *n.*, repercussio; recessus.
 RECOIN, TO, *v. t.*, iterum cudere.
 RECOINAGE, *n.*, actus iterum cudendi.
 RECOLLECT, TO, *v. t.*, reminisci, recordari; recolligere, recipere.
 RECOLLECTING, RECOLLECTION, *n.*, recordatio, recognitio.
 RECOMMENCE, TO, *v. t.*, renovare, integrare, denuo incipere.
 RECOMMENCING, *n.*, instauratio, redintegratio.
 RECOMMEND, *v. t.*, commendare, laudare.
 RECOMMENDABLE, *adj.*, commendabilis, laude dignus.
 RECOMMENDATION, *n.*, commendatio, laudatio.
 RECOMMENDATORY, *adj.*, commendatitius.
 RECOMMENDER, *n.*, laudator.
 RECOMMIT, TO, *v. t.*, iterum in custodiam conjicere.
 RECOMPENSE, TO, *v. t.*, remunerare, compensare, rependere; *allicui laboris* or *operæ mercedem dare*.
 RECOMPENSE, *n.* (*reward*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*reward*), præmium merces; *without recompense*, gratis.
 RECOMPENSER, *n.*, qui compensat.
 RECOMPOSE, TO, *v. t.*, denuo componere.
 RECONCILABLE, *adj.*, reconciliationem admittens.
 RECONCILABLENESS, *n.*, qualitas rei reconciliationem admittentis.
 RECONCILE, TO, *v. t.*, reconciliare, placare, in gratiam reducere.
 RECONCILER, *n.*, reconciliator.
 RECONCILIATION, RECONCILEMENT, *n.*, reconciliatio, reditus in gratiam.
 RECONDITE, *adj.*, reconditus, occultus.
 RECONDUCE, TO, *v. t.*, reconducere.
 RECONDUCTING, *n.*, reductio.
 RECONNOITRE, TO, *v. t.*, explorare, indagare.
 RECONQUER, TO, *v. t.*, denuo vincere.
 RECONSECRATE, TO, *v. t.*, iterum consecrare.
 RECONSIGN, TO, *v. t.*, rursus tradere or consignare.
 RECONVEY, TO, *v. t.*, referre, reportare.
 RECORD, TO, (1) *v. t.*, in acta, tabulas or commentarios referre; (2) *v. t.*, in termlis viciis canere.
 RECORD, *n.*, annales; (*testimony*), testimonium; *bill of* —, libellus memorialis; *to bear* —, testari; *it is upon* —, memoria proditum est.
 RECORDER, *n.*, prætor urbanus.
 RECORDING, *n.*, in fastos relatio; *recording of birds*, avium modulatio alterna.
 RECOUNT, TO, *v. t.*, enumerare, supputare, memorare, narrare.
 RECOUNTING, *n.*, enumeratio, supputatio, narratio.
 RECOURSE, *n.*, refugium, perflugium; *to have recourse to*, ad aliquid or aliquid perfluge, confugere, refugere.
 RECOVER, TO, (1) *v. t.*, recuperare, recolligere, recipere, reparare; (2) *v. i.*, convalescere, e morbo recurrere; *to recover one's wits*, resipiscere.
 RECOVERABLE, *adj.*, quod recuperari potest.
 RECOVERER, *n.*, recuperator.
 RECOVERING, RECOVERY, *n.*, recuperatio; (*in law*), evictio; *recovering of health*, salus, valetudo confirmata; (*remedy*), remedium, medicina.
 RECREANT, *adj.*, timidus, ignavus; falsus, perfidus.
 RECREATE, TO, *v. t.*, recreare, oblectare; *recreate*.

RECREATION, *n.*, animi relaxatio; oblectatio, requies.
 RECREATIVE, *adj.*, jucundus, gratus.
 RECRIMINATE, TO, *v. t.*, crimen in accusatorem rejicere.
 RECRIMINATION, *n.*, criminis in accusatorem rejectio.
 RECRUIT, TO, *v. t.*, supplere; redintegrare; *to recruit one's self*, se rehicere.
 RECRUIT, *n.* (*supply*), supplementum; (*new soldier*), miles novus, tiro.
 RECRUITING OF ONE'S SELF, *refectio*.
 RECTANGLE, *n.*, figura quatuor rectos angulos habens.
 RECTANGULAR, *adj.*, rectos angulos habens.
 RECTIFIABLE, *adj.*, qui corrigi potest.
 RECTIFICATION, RECTIFYING, *n.*, correctio, emendatio.
 RECTIFY, TO, *v. t.*, corrigere, emendare.
 RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, *adj.*, rectas lineas habens.
 RECTITUDE, *n.*, rectum.
 RECTOR, *n.*, rector.
 RECTORSHIP, *n.*, rectoris munus.
 RECTORY, *n.*, rectoris domus.
 RECUMBENCY, *n.* (*reliance upon*), fides, fiducia.
 RECUMBENT, *adj.* (*leaning upon*), recumbens.
 RECUR, TO, *v. i.*, recurrere.
 RECUSANT, *n.*, qui sacris adesse recusat.
 RED, *adj.*, ruber; (*light-red*), rufus, rufescens; (*yellow-red*), rutilus; (*high-red*), rubicundus; (*dark-red*), rubidus; (*purple*), purpureus; (*scarlet*), coccinus; (*crimson*), molochinus; (*cermilion*), miniacus; (*rosy*), roseus; (*stag-red*), cervinus; (*brown-red*), badius; *to grow red*, rubescere; *to make red*, rufare, rutilum reddere; *to be red*, rubere.
 REDDEN, TO, (1) *v. t.*, rufare, rubro colore inficere; (2) *v. t.*, rubescere, rubefieri.
 REDDISH, *adj.*, rubens; subruber, rubellus; subrufus.
 REDDITION, *n.*, redditio.
 REDEEM, TO, *v. t.*, redimere; *to redeem a pawn*, redimere.
 REDEEMABLE, *adj.*, quod redimi potest, redimendus.
 REDEEMER, *n.*, redemptor, liberator.
 REDELIVER, TO, *v. t.*, liberare; (*give back again*), reddere.
 REDEMAND, TO, *v. t.*, repetere, reposcere.
 REDEMPTION, *n.*, redemptio.
 REDINTIGRATE, TO, *v. t.* (*renew*), redintegrare, renovare.
 REDINTEGRATION, *n.*, redintegratio, renovatio.
 REDNESS, *n.*, rubor; *redness of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio.
 REDOLENCE, REDOLENCY, *n.*, fragrantia.
 REDOLENT, *adj.*, redolens, fragrans; *to be redolent*, redolere.
 REDOUBLE, TO, *v. t.*, geminare, conduplicare.
 REDOUBLING, *n.*, conduplicatio.
 REDOUBT, *n.*, munimentum, propugnaculum.
 REDOUBTABLE, REDOUBTED, *adj.*, formidolosus, metendus.
 REDOUND, TO, *v. t.*, redundare.
 REDRESS, TO, *v. t.*, corrigere, emendare, reformare; restituere, rescindere.
 REDRESS, *n.*, emendatio; restitutio.
 REDRESSER, *n.*, corrector, emendator.
 REDRESSING, *n.*, correctio, emendatio.
 REDUCE, TO, *v. t.*, reducere, redigere; minuire; expugnare.
 REDUCIBLE, *adj.*, quod reduci or redigi potest.
 REDUCING, REDUCTION, *n.* (*lessening*), diminutio, imminutio; *reducing by storm*, expugnatio.
 REDUNDANCY, *n.*, redundatio, redundantia.
 REDUNDANT, *adj.*, redundans, abundans.
 REDUPPLICATE, TO, *v. t.*, duplicare, geminare.
 REDPLICATION, *n.*, duplicatio.
 REDUPLICATIVE, *adj.*, ad duplicationem pertinens.
 RE-ECHO, TO, *v. t.*, resonare; vocem reddere.
 REED, *n.*, arundo, canna, calamus; *of reed*, arundineus, canneus.
 REEDY, *adj.*, arundinosus; (*like a reed*), arundineus.
 REEK, *n.*, fumus, vapor.
 REEK, TO, *v. t.*, fumare, vaporare.

REEKING

REEKING, REEKY, adj., fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.
REEKING, n., vapor.
REEL, n., rhombus.
REEL, TO, v. i. (stagger), vacillare, titubare.
RE-ELECT, TO, v. t., iterum creare.
RE-ELECTION, n., iterata electio.
REELEK, n., qui or quae filum glomerat.
REELING, n. (of thread), glomeratio.
REELING, n. (staggering), vacillatio.
RE-EMBARK, TO, v. t., navem rursus conscendere.
RE-EMBARKING, RE-EMBARKATION, n., in navem or naves iterata consensio.
RE-ENACTED, adj., iterum sancitus.
RE-ENGAGE, TO, v. i. (in battle), iterum confingere.
RE-ENJOY, TO, v. t., iterum frui.
RE-ENTER, TO, v. t., rursus intrare; iterum ingredi.
RE-ENTHrone, TO, v. t., iterum in solio collocare, instaurare.
RE-ENTRY, n., introitus iteratus.
RE-ESTABLISH, TO, v. t., restituere, instaurare.
RE-ESTABLISHER, n., restitutor.
RE-ESTABLISHMENT or RE-ESTABLISHING, n., restitutio, instauratio.
RE-EXAMINATION, n., ad examen revocatio.
RE-EXAMINE, TO, v. t., ad examen revocare; in aliquid denuo inquirere.
REFECTION, n., refectio, recreatio.
REFECTORY, n., conaculum.
REFER, TO, (1) v. t., referre, remittere, citare; (2) *v. i., to refer to an author, auctorem citare* or laudare.
REFERE, n., arbiter; sequester.
REFERENCE, n., remissio, permissio; (*arbitration*), arbitrium, arbitratu; (*regard*), ratio, respectus; *reference in a book*, nota ad librum referens.
REFERRIBLE, adj., quod referri potest ad aliquid.
REFINE, TO, v. t., purgare, eliminare; excoquere; *to refine wines*, vinum defecare.
REFINEDLY, adv., affectata elegantia; curiose.
REFINER, n., purgator.
REFINING, n., purgatio.
REFIT, TO, v. t., reficere, instaurare.
REFITTING, n., refectio.
REFLECT, TO, v. i. (reverberate), repercutere, reverberare; *to reflect upon*, considerare, secum cogitare, revolvere; (*blame*), reprehendere.
REFLECTING, REFLECTION, n. (reverberation), repercussio; (*of the mind*), meditatio, cogitatio; (*reprehension*), reprehensio.
REFLECTIVE VERB, verbum reflexivum.
REFLEXIBILITY, n., qualitas rei quae reflecti potest.
REFLEXIBLE, adj., quod reflecti potest.
REFLEXIVE, adj., ad praeateria respiciens.
REFLENT, adj., refluxus, refluxus.
REFLUX, n., refluxus.
REFORM, n., correctio, emendatio; rerum mutatio.
REFORM, TO, v. t., corrigere, emendare; reformare; commutare.
REFORMATION, n., correctio, emendatio.
REFORMER, n., emendator, corrector; reformator.
REFRACT, TO, v. t., radios infringere or refringere.
REFRACTION, n., refractio radiorum.
REFRACTIVE, adj., refringendi vim habens.
REFRACTORY, n., contumacia.
REFRACTORY, adj., contumax; refractarius, pertinax.
REFRAIN, TO, v. i. (forbear), (se) abstinere, sibi temperare; (*curb*), rostrare, compescere, cohibere, continere; temperare.
REFRAINING, n., temperatio, temperantia.
REFRANGIBILITY, n., conditio rei quae refringi potest.
REFRANGIBLE, adj., quod refringi potest.
REFRESH, TO, v. t. (recreate), recreare, relaxare; (*cool*), refrigerare; (*repair*), interpolare, reconcinnare; resarcire.
REFRESHING, adj. (cooling), refrigerans, refrigeratorius.

REIMBURSEMENT

REFRESHMENT, n., recreatio, refectio; lenimen; (*food*), cibum.
REFRIGERATIVE, adj., refrigeratorius.
REFUGEE, n., perflugium, refugium; asylum; praesidium.
REFUGEE, n., patria profugus.
REFUGENCE, n., fulgor, nitor, splendor.
REFULGENT, adj., fulgens, nitens, splendens.
REFUND, TO, v. t., reddere, resolvere.
REFUSAL, REFUSING, n., recusatio, detrectatio; (*repulse*), repulsa.
REFUSE, n., purgamentum, recrementum; quisquillae; *refuse of metal*, scoria.
REFUSE, TO, v. t., recusare, detrectare, negare, abnegare; aspernari; respuere, reuere; abnuere.
REFUSER, n., qui recusat.
REFUTE, TO, v. t., refutare, confutare; refellere.
REFUTING, REFUTATION, n., confutatio, refutatio.
REGAIN, TO, v. t., recuperare, redipisci.
REGAINING, n., recuperatio.
REGAL, adj., regalis, regius.
REGALE, TO, v. t., munificia donis or convivio exicipere.
REGALE, n., epulae, lautum convivium.
REGALIA, n., pl., regis insignia.
REGALING, n., epulatio opiparia.
REGARD, n., respectus, cura, ratio; observantia; reverentia; consideratio, contemplatio; *with regard to*, quod attinet ad.
REGARD, TO, v. t. (consider), attendere, animadvertere; consilire, curare; (*value*), aestimare; (*mark*), observare, intueri; *not to regard*, spernere, negligere.
REGARDER, n., observator.
REGARDFUL, adj., attentus, observans.
REGARDING, prep. (concerning), de, super.
REGARDING, n., respectus.
REGARDESS, adj., negligens, remissus, inocularis; socors.
REGARDESSNESS, n., negligentia, incuria.
REGENCY, n. (rule), imperium, regnum; (*in another's stead*), regni procuratio; (*rulers*), regni procuratores.
REGENERATE, TO, v. t., regenerare, regnare.
REGENERATION, n., generatio nova.
REGENT, n., moderator, gubernator, rector; praefectus; (*riceroy*), prorex; regni procurator.
REGICIDE, n., regis interfector; regis caedes.
REGIMEN, n., regimen, moderamen.
REGIMENT, n., legio; *regiment of guards*, legio praetoria.
REGIMENTAL, adj., legionarius.
REGION, n., regio, plaga, tractus.
REGISTER, n. (book of records), acta, *pl.*, tabulae; (*roll*), index; (*officer*), actorum custos, a commentariis.
REGISTER, TO, v. t., in tabulas referre, in actis scribere, adscribere.
REGISTERING, REGISTRY, n., in tabulas relatio; conscriptio; (*office*), tabularium.
REGORGE, TO, v. t., vomere, revolvere.
REGRAFT, TO, v. t., iterum inserere.
REGRAVE, TO, v. t., iterum donare.
REGRESS, n., regressus.
REGRET, n., poenitentia; aegritudo animi.
REGRET, TO, v. t., aegre ferre, animi dolore affici.
REGULAR, adj., ad normam exactus; (*steady*), constans; (*due*), iustus; (*moderate*), moderatus, temperatus; *regular troops*, milites legionarii.
REGULARITY, n., ordo, constantia.
REGULARLY, adv., constanter; ordine.
REGULATE, TO, v. t., ordinare, moderari, temperare, disponere.
REGULATING, REGULATION, n., ordinatio, temperatio, moderatio; (*law*), lex.
REGULATOR, n., ordinator, moderator.
REHEARSAL, REHEARSING, n., recitatio, narratio, commemoratio.
REHEARSE, TO, v. t., recitare, citare; enarrare; memorare.
REIGN, TO, v. t., regnare, regem esse; (*prevail*), vigere; (*be in vogue*), florere, valere.
REIGN, n., regnum, imperium.
REIMBURSE, TO, v. t., reddere; resolvere; refundere.
REIMBURSEMENT, n., pecuniae expensae solutio or restitutio.

REIMBURSER, *n.*, qui pecuniam impensam resolvit.
REIN, *n.*, habena, iorum.
REINS, *n.*, *pl.*, renes.
REINDEER, *n.*, taradus.
REINFORCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, instaurare, reficere; vires addere.
REINFORCEMENT, *n.* (of troops), supplementum; novae copiae.
RENGRATIAE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in gratiam rursus insinuare.
REINSPIRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterum inspirare.
REINSTALL, *TO*, *v. t.*, de novo inaugurare, instaurare.
REINSTATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in pristinum locum restituere.
REINVEST, *TO*, *v. t.* (invest again), possessionem rursus dare; alicui munus restituere; (be- siege again), obsidione iterum cingere.
REINVESTING, **REINVESTMENT**, **REINVESTITURE**, *n.*, muneri restitutio; obsidio iterata.
REITERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterare, repetere.
REITERATION, *n.*, iteratio, repetitio.
REJECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, rejicere, repudiare, respuere; reprobare.
REJECTING, **REJECTION**, *n.*, rejectio, repudiatio.
REJOICE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, gaudere, letari; (2) *v. t.*, letificare, hilarare, oblectare.
REJOICER, *n.*, qui letatur.
REJOICING, *n.*, letitia, gaudium, exultatio.
REJOIN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, de novo jungere; aliquid rursus addere; (2) *v. t.*, iterum respondere.
REJOINER, *n.*, responsio iterata.
REKINDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterum accendere.
RELAND, *TO*, *v. t.*, in terram de novo exponere or egreffi.
RELAPSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, recidere.
RELAPSE, *n.*, novus lapsus; iterum admissa culpa.
RELATE, *TO*, *v. t.* (tell), narrare, memorare, referre; (belong to), ad aliquid attinere or pertinere.
RELATED, *adj.* (akin), propinquus; (by blood), consanguineus; (by marriage), affinis.
RELATER, *n.*, narrator, memorator.
RELATION, *n.*, relatio, narratio; (regard), ratio; (kindred), consanguinitas, affinitas; a relation or relative, propinquus; consanguineus; affinis.
RELATIVE, *adj.*, quod ad alterum refertur; relative pronoun, pronomen relativum.
RELATIVELY, *adv.*, pro ratione.
RELAX, *TO*, *v. t.* (let loose), relaxare, remittere; (mitigate), resolvere.
RELAXATION, **RELAXING**, *n.*, relaxatio, remissio.
RELAY OF HORSES, equi recentes.
RELEASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dimittere; solvere; liberare.
RELEASE, *n.*, absolutio, liberatio.
RELEASEING, **RELEASEMENT**, *n.*, relaxatio, solutio.
RELENT, *TO*, *v. t.* (grow soft), mollescere, mitescere; se remittere; (yield), cedere.
RELENTLESS, *adj.*, inflexibilis, inexorabilis.
RELIANCE, *n.*, fiducia.
RELICS, *n.*, *pl.*, reliquiae.
RELICT (widow), *n.*, vidua.
RELIEF, *n.* (consolation), consolatio, solatio; (help), suppetiae, auxilium, subsidium.
RELIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (comfort), consolari, erigere; (help), levare, relevare, sublevare; auxiliari, subvenire, opitulari.
RELIEVER, *n.* (comforter), qui consolatur; (helper), qui opem fert.
RELIEVING, *n.* (helping), auxilium, subsidium, suppetiae.
RELIEVO, **RELIEF**, *n.*, opus prominens or exstans.
RELIGHT, **RELUME**, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterum illuminare.
RELIGION, *n.*, res divinae; religio; sacra; lex; (as a feeling), religio, pietas erga Deum.
RELIGIONIST, *n.*, homo superstitiosus.
RELIGIOUS, *adj.* (devout), religiosus; pius erga Deum; (concerning religion), ad religionem or sacra pertinens; (punctual), qui religiose manet promissis.
RELIGIOUSNESS, *n.*, pietas erga Deum.
RELINQUISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, relinquere, deserere, destituere.

RELINQUISHING, **RELINQUISHMENT**, *n.*, derelictio, destitutio.
RELIQUES, *n.*, *pl.*, reliquiae.
RELISH, *n.*, sapor; sapor jucundus; of a good relish, gustui gratus.
RELISH, *TO*, *v. t.* (taste), gustare, degustare; (savor of), sapere; (season), condire; I relish a thing, mihi placet.
RELISHABLE, *adj.*, grati saporis, gustui jucundus.
RELIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, nomen inter milites iterum dare.
RELUCTANCE, *n.*, animus alienus or aversus a or ab; fastidium; declinatio or fuga alicujus rei.
RELUCTANT, *adj.*, aversus, abhorrens.
RELY, *TO*, *v. t.*, aequiescere, requiescere, confidere, inniti; fretum esse.
REMAIN, *TO*, *v. t.* (continue, tarry), manere, remanere, permanere; (be extant), exstare; (be left), restare, relinqui; (be over and above), superesse, superare; it remains, reliquum est, restat.
REMAINDER, *n.*, reliquum, residuum; reliquiae.
REMAINING, *adj.*, reliquus, residuus.
REMAINS, *n.*, *pl.*, reliquiae.
REMAKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, de novo formare, reficere.
REMAND, *TO*, *v. t.* (call back), revocare; (send back), remittere, dimittere.
REMANDING, *n.*, revocatio.
REMARK, *n.*, observatio; dictum.
REMARK, *TO*, *v. t.*, notare, observare; animadvertere.
REMARKABLE, *adj.*, insolentis, notabilis; em- nens, illustris; spectabilis; notatu dignus.
REMEDILESS, *adj.* (past remedy), insanabilis; irreparabilis.
REMEDY, *n.* (medicine), remedium, medicina; medicamentum, medela; auxilium; (help, relief), remedium, medicina.
REMEDY, *TO*, *v. t.*, mederi, remedium afferre.
REMEDYING, *n.*, curatio, sanatio.
REMEMBER, *TO*, *v. t.*, reminisci, meminisse, recordari, memoria tenere; in memoriam revocare; remember me to him, saluta eum meis verbis, or meo nomine; (put in mind), monere, commone- re; commonefacere.
REMEMBRANCE, *n.*, memoria; recordatio; commemoratio; conscientia; book of remembrance, commentarii, liber memorialis.
REMEMBRANCER, *n.*, monitor, admonitor.
REMINDE ONE OF A THING, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid de aliqua re monere, admonere, commone- re.
REMINING, *n.*, monitio, admonitio.
REMINISCENCE, *n.*, recordatio.
REMISS, *adj.* (slack), remissus, segnis; (slath- ful), piger, socors.
REMISSION, *n.* (pardon), venia; poenae remis- sio; (relaxation), relaxatio.
REMISSENESS, *n.*, negligentia, incuria; dilatio; remissio.
REMIT, *TO*, *v. t.* (send back), remittere; (abate), minui; (refer to another), referre; (forgive), remitte- re, absolvere; condonare.
REMITTANCE OF MONEY, pecunia missio.
REMNANT, *n.*, reliquum; reliquiae.
REMONSTRANCE, *n.*, declaratio contestando facta.
REMONSTRATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, contestando de- clare.
REMORA, *n.* (fish), remora, auspicalis piscicu- lus.
REMORSE, *n.*, conscientiae angor or sollicitudo; conscientia; (pity), misericordia.
REMORSEFUL, *adj.*, penitens.
REMORSELESS, *adj.*, nulla scelerum conscien- tia commotus.
REMOTE, *adj.*, remotus, longinquus.
REMOTENESS, *n.*, longinquitas, distantia.
REMOUNT, *TO*, *v. t.*, rursus ascendere or con- scendere.
REMOVABLE, *adj.*, mobilis; not remorable, immobilis.
REMOVAL, *n.*, migratio, commigratio.
REMOVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, amovere, demovere, remo- vere; amandare; abdicare; (kill), occidere, interfec- ere.
REMOVE, *n.*, gradus.
REMOVER, *n.*, qui aliquid removet; qui migrat.
REMOVING, *n.*, amotio, remotio.
REMUNERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, remunerare.
REMUNERATION, *n.*, remuneratio.

RENCONTRE, *n.* (*meeting*), occursus; (*shock*), concursus.
REND, *TO*, *v. t.*, lacerare, dilacerare; discerpere.
RENDER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*return*), reddere, restituere; (*translate*), interpretari, vertere (*into Latin*), Latine reddere; *to render a service*, operam alicui tribuere; *to render up*, tradere, dedere.
RENDERING, *n.*, redditio; (*translating*), interpretatio; *rendering up*, deductio.
RENDEZVOUS, *n.*, conventus; *place of rendezvous*, locus ad conveniendum dictus.
RENDEZVOUS, *TO*, *v. i.*, in locum praefinitum convenire.
RENEGADE, *n.*, qui partes suas deserit, iapostatata.
RENEW, *TO*, *v. t.*, renovare, redintegrare; iterare.
RENEWAL, *n.*, renovatio, integratio.
RENEWER, *n.*, renovator.
RENEWING, *n.*, renovatio, integratio.
RENOUCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, renuciare, abdicare, repudiare.
RENOUNCING, **RENOUCEMENT**, *n.*, renuntiatio, repudiatio.
RENOVATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, renovare, reparare.
RENOVATION, *n.*, renovatio.
RENOWN, *n.*, gloria, fama, laus, praefinitum; claritas; celebritas.
REOWNED, *adj.*, insignis, celebratus, praefinitus.
RENT, *n.* (*tear*), scissura, fissura; (*revenue*), redditus, proventus; (*pay for use*), merces (annua).
RENT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*as a landlord*), locare, clocare; (*as a tenant*), conducere.
RENTAL, *n.*, vectigalium index.
RENTER, *n.*, conductor.
RENTING, *n.*, conductio.
RENUNCIATION, *n.*, renunctio.
REORDINATION, *n.*, initiatio sacris ordinibus iterata.
REPAIR, *TO*, *v. t.*, sarcire, resarcire, reficere, reconstruere; *to repair to*, se conferre.
REPAIR, *n.* (*refitting*), refectio; *place of repair*, locus coluber.
REPARABLE, *adj.*, reparabilis; *not reparable*, irreparabilis.
REPARATION, *n.*, refectio; (*satisfaction*), satisfactio.
REPARTEE, *n.*, dilectas; *a* —, acuta responsio; *a smart* —,ulse dictum; *to make a* —, argute respondere.
REPASS, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterum transire.
REPASSABLE, *adj.*, quod demo transiri potest.
REPAST, *n.*, cena, cenula; gustatio; cibus.
REPAY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*pay back*),olvere, resolvere, reddere; (*recompense*), referre, rependere; remunerari.
REPAYMENT, *n.*, solutio iterata; remuneratio.
REPEAL, *n.*, abrogatio.
REPEAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, abrogare, antiquare; rescindere.
REPEALABLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.
REPEAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, repetere, iterare.
REPEATEDLY, *adv.*, iterum ac saepius, identidem.
REPEATER, *n.*, horologium sonis tempus indicans.
REPEATING, **REPETITION**, *n.*, repetitio, iteratio.
REPEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, repellere, depellere.
REPELLER, *n.*, depulsor.
REPELLING, *n.*, depulsio.
REPENT, *I*, *v. t.*, poenitet me alicuius rei; *it repents*, poenitet, piget, dolet.
REPENTANCE, *n.*, poenitentia.
REPENTANT, **REPENTING**, *adj.*, poenitens, poenitentia ductus.
REPEOPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterum civibus frequentem reddere; urbi populum inducere.
REPEOPING, *n.*, iterata colonia inductio.
REPERCUSSION, *n.*, repercussio.
REPERCUSSIVE, *adj.*, repercussiva.
REPERTORY, *n.*, repertorium.
REPETITION, *n.*, repetitio, iteratio.
REPINE, *TO*, *v. i.*, indignari, murmurare.
REPINING, *n.*, murmuratio, conquestio; (*envy*), invidia.
REPLACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, reponere; (*make good again*), supplere, reparare; (*substitute*), substituire.

REPLACING, *n.*, supplementum.
REPLANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, reserere.
REPLANTING, *n.*, satio iterata.
REPLEAD, *TO*, *v. t.*, causam iterum dicere.
REPLENISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, replere, implere, complere.
REPLENISHING, *n.*, expletio.
REPLETE, *adj.*, repletus, abundans.
REPLETION OF BLOOD, sanguinis abundantia.
REPLEVY, **REPLEVIN**, *n.*, bonorum interposita cautione redemptio.
REPLEVY, *TO*, *v. t.*, libertatem mediantibus fide jussoribus dare.
REPLICATION, *n.*, replicatio.
REPLY, *n.*, responsum; responsio.
REPLY, *TO*, *v. t.*, respondere; referre, reponere, subicere; *to reply by letter*, rescribere.
REPORT, *n.* (*crack*), sonitus, fragor; (*rumor*), rumor, fama; auditum; (*in law*), narratio, relatio; (*intelligence*), nunciatus; *good* —, fama, existimatio; *ill* —, infamia; *to have a good* —, bene audire; *to have an evil* —, male audire; *by* —, faudo, ut fama est; *reports*, commentarii.
REPORT, *TO*, *v. t.*, nunciare, renunciare; narrare, memorare; perhibere, prodere, tradere.
REPORTER, *n.*, nunciator, auctor; (*accuser*), criminator, accusator; (*register*), commentariensis.
REPORTING, *n.*, rumoris dissipatio.
REPOSE, *n.* (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio; (*sleep*), quies, somnus.
REPOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, quiescere; otari, ferari; *to repose trust in*, confidere.
REPOSING, *n.* (*resting*), quies, requies.
REPOSITORY, *n.*, receptaculum; repositorium; *repository for records*, tabularium.
REPOSSESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, iterum possidere; (*recover*), recuperare.
REPREHEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, reprehendere, arguere, objurare.
REPREHENDER, *n.*, reprehensor, objurator.
REPREHENDING, **REPREHENSION**, *n.*, reprehensio, objuratio.
REPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, reprehendendus.
REPRESENT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*exhibit*), representare, exhibere, effingere; (*declare*), declarare, narrare, demonstrare.
REPRESENTATION, *n.*, representatio; imago; (*remonstrance*), declaratio, demonstratio; (*likeness*), similitudo.
REPRESENTATIVE, *n.*, vicem alicuius gerens; senator; *house of representatives*, senatus inferior.
REPRESS, *TO*, *v. t.*, refrenare, reprimere; cohibere, coercere; compescere; contundere.
REPRESSER, *n.*, frenator, domitor.
REPRESSION, *n.*, repressio.
REPRIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, supplicium proferre.
REPRIEVE, *n.*, supplicii prolatio.
REPRIMAND, *n.*, objuratio, castigatio, reprehensio.
REPRIMAND, *TO*, *v. t.*, objurare, reprehendere, castigare.
REPRINT, *TO*, *v. t.*, librum denuo typis excribendum curare.
REPRISAL, *n.*, vis vi repulsa.
REPROACH, *n.* (*blame*), probrum, opprobrium; exprobratio, vituperatio; (*disgrace*), dedecus, ignominia.
REPROACH, *TO*, *v. t.*, obicere, objectare; contumelias afficere; conviciari.
REPROACHABLE, *adj.*, reprehensione dignus.
REPROACHFUL, *adj.*, contumeliosus, probrobus, criminosus.
REPROACHING, *n.*, exprobratio.
REPROBATE, *adj.*, melarius; profligatus; *n.*, homo perditus.
REPROBATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, reprobare, damnare; rejicere.
REPROBATION, *n.*, improbatio.
REPRODUCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, denuo generare; denuo proferre.
REPROOF, **REPROVING**, *n.*, reprehensio, castigatio; animadversio.
REPROVABLE, *adj.*, reprehensione dignus.
REPROVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, reprehendere, castigare; culpae; arguere; confutare, reprobare.
REPROVER, *n.*, reprehensor, castigatior.
REPTILE, *n.*, animal repens.
REPUBLIC, *n.*, respublica.

REPUBLICAN, *adj.*, by the genit., *reipublicæ* liberæ; liber; *n.*, *reipublicæ liberæ* amicus or propugnator.

REPUDIABLE, *adj.*, *repudiandus*.

REPUDIATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *repudiare*, *rejicere*.

REPUDIATION, *n.*, *repudiatio*, *rejection*.

REPUGNANCE, *n.* (*discrepancy*), *repugnantia*, *discrepantia*; (*dislike*), *odium*; *with repugnance*, *invitus*.

REPULSE, *n.*, *propulsio*; *repulsio*.

REPULSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *repellere*, *propellere*.

REPULSION, *n.*, *repulsio*.

REPULSIVE, *adj.*, *repellens*; *fastidiosus*.

REPUCHASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *redimere*.

REPUTABLE, *adj.*, *honestus*; *bonæ famæ*.

REPUTABLENESS, *n.*, *honestas*; *claritas*.

REPUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *existimare*.

REPUTE, REPUTATION, *n.*, *fama*, *existimatio*, *hominum opinio*, *nomen*, *celebritas*; *of good repute*, *honestus*; *of bad repute*, *infamis*.

REQUEST, *n.*, *petitio*, *rogatio*, *postulatio*, *supplicatio*; *postulatum*; (*petition in writing*), *libellus supplicis*.

REQUEST, *TO*, *v. t.*, *petere*, *rogare*, *supplicare*, *requirere*.

REQUESTER, *n.*, *rogator*, *flagitator*, *petitor*.

REQUIEM, *n.*; *to sing a requiem*, *pro mortuis rem divinam tacere*.

REQUIRABLE, *adj.*, *quod exigi potest*.

REQUIRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *exigere*, *imperare*; *postulare*, *flagitare*.

REQUIRING, *n.*, *postulatio*, *postulatus*.

REQUISITE, *adj.*, *necessarius*.

REQUISITENESS, *n.*, *necessitas*.

REQUISITION, *n.*, *postulatio*, *rogatio*.

REQUITAL, REQUITING, *n.*, *remuneratio*, *compensatio*.

REQUITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *referre*, *reddere*; *compensare*.

REREMOVE, *n.*, *vespertilio*.

RESAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, *renavigare*.

RESALE, *n.*, *iterata venditio*.

RESALUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *resalutare*.

RESCIND, *TO*, *v. t.*, *rescindere*, *abrogare*; *convellere*.

RESCRIPT, *n.*, *rescriptum*.

RESCUE, *n.*, *liberatio*; *recuperatio*.

RESCUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *liberare*; *redimere*; *recuperare*.

RESEARCH, *n.*, *inquisitio*, *indagatio*, *investigatio*.

RESEARCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, *iterum scrutari*, *denuo inquirere*.

RESEAT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *denuo colloare*.

RESEMBLANCE, *n.*, *similitudo*; *effigies*, *forma*.

RESEMBLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*be like*), *similem* or *consimilem esse*; *referre*; (*compare*), *comparare*, *conferre*.

RESEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, *remittere*.

RESENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *agere* *ferre*; *dolore affici*.

RESENTMENT, *n.*, *indignatio*, *animi dolor*.

RESERVATION, *n.*, *conservatio*; *with reservation*, *dissimulatio*.

RESERVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *reservare*; *seponere*.

RESERVE, *n.* (*of soldiers*), *subsilia*, *copie subsidariæ*; (*exception*), *exceptio*; *without reserve*, *sine exceptione*; (*freely*), *libere*, *aperte*.

RESERVED, *adj.* (*grave*), *severus*, *austerus*; (*close*), *occultus*, *tectus*; (*in speech*), *taciturnus*.

RESERVEDNESS IN SPEECH, *taciturnitas*.

RESERVOIR, *n.*, *receptaculum*.

RESTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *denuo stabilire*.

RESTLESS, *n.*, *sedatio*.

RESIDE IN A PLACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *aliquo loco habitare*, *domicilium habere*.

RESIDENCE, *n.* (*residing*), *habitatio*; (*place of residence*), *domicilium*, *sedes*, *habitatio*.

RESIDENT, *adj.*; *to be resident*, *habitare*; *n.*, *procurator rerum*; *legatus inferior*.

RESIDUAL, RESIDUARY, *adj.*, *ad residuum pertinens*.

RESIDUE, *n.*, *residuum*, *reliquum*.

RESIGN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*quit*), *deponere*; *se munere abdicare*; (*yield*), *cedere*, *concedere*, *tradere*.

RESIGNATION, *n.*, *cessio*, *concessio*; *resignation of an office*, *muneris abdicatio*; (*submission to a higher will*), *animus æquus*.

RESIN, *n.*, *resina*.

RESINOUS, *adj.*, *resinaceus*, *resinosus*.

RESIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, *resistere*, *obalstere*; *resisti*; *repugnare*.

RESISTANCE, *n.*, *repugnantia*, *renisus*.

RESISTER, *n.*, *oppugnator*.

RESISTIBLE, *adj.*, *cui resistere licet*.

RESOLUTE, *adj.* (*bold*), *audax*, *confidens*; (*firm*), *constans*, *propositi tenax*.

RESOLUTION, *n.* (*design*), *consilium*, *propositum*, *statutum*; (*courage*), *audacia*, *animus*, *fortitudo*; *with resolution*, *audacter*, *fortiter*; *the resolution of an assembly*, *decretum*, *jussum*, *scitum*; *the resolution of a question*, *questionis solutio*.

RESONANT, *adj.*, *resonans*, *resonus*.

RESORT, *n.* (*great number*), *frequentia*, *concurus*, *catus*; (*refuge*), *refugium*, *perfugium*; (*law*), *jurisdiclio*, *conventus*.

RESORT TO, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, *frequentare*; *to resort together*, (2) *v. t.*, *convenire*, *confuere*.

RESORTING, *n.*, *congressus*, *conventus*; *frequentia*; *resorting to*, *frequentatio*.

RESOUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, *sonare*, *resonare*; *perstrere*; *to resound one's praise*, *aliquem laudibus efferre*.

RESOUNDING, *n.*, *resonantia*.

RESOURCE, *n.*, *præsidium*, *adjuvamentum*, *ratio*; *modus*; *resources*, *opæ*, *facultates*.

RESOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, *denuo serere*.

RESPECT, *n.* (*regard*), *ratio*, *respectus*; *in respect of*, *pro*, *propter*; (*reverence*), *reverentia*, *cultus*; *veneratio*.

RESPECT, *TO*, *v. t.* (*regard*), *respicere*; *respectum habere*; (*relate to*), *attingere*, *perlinere*, *speculare* *ad*; (*esteem*), *reverei*, *venerari*, *colere*.

RESPECTER, *n.*, *cultor*.

RESPECTFUL, *adj.*, *reverens*; *revereundus*; *observans*.

RESPECTFULNESS, *n.*, *observantia*; *revereundia*.

RESPECTIVE, *adj.*, *singuli*; *quique*; *reciprocus*, *mutuus*.

RESPECTIVELY, *adv.* (*severally*), *sigillatim*, *singulatim*; (*comparatively*), *comparative*.

RESPIRATION, *n.*, *respiratio*; *halitus*.

RESPIRE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *aspirare*, *respirare*; *spiritum ducere*.

RESPITE, *n.*, *mora*; *requies*, *cessatio*; *intercapedo*.

RESPITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *prorogare*; *differre*; *moras necesse*.

RESPITING, *n.*, *prorogatio*, *dilatatio*.

RESPLENDENCY, *n.*, *fulgor*, *splendor*.

RESPLENDENT, *adj.*, *splendens*, *resplendens*, *fulgens*, *clarus*, *nitidus*.

RESPOND, *TO*, *v. t.*, *respondere*.

RESPONDENT, *n.*, *reus*.

RESPONSE, *n.*, *respondum*.

RESPONSIBLE, *adj.* (*able to pay*), *qui solvendo est*; (*accountable*), *qui ratio reddenda est*; *responsible for damages*, *damnis resarciendis obnoxius*.

RESPONSIVE, *adj.*, *respondens*.

REST, *n.* (*quiet*), *quies*, *requies*; *cessatio*; *otium*; (*peace*), *pax*, *otium*; *tranquillitas* (*sleep*), *quies*, *somnus*; *rest in music*, *pausa*; (*prop*), *fulcrum*; *rest of a lance*, *hasta retinaculum*.

REST, *TO*, *v. t.* (*take rest*), *quiescere*; *quietem capere*; *ab opere cessare*; (*sleep*), *requiescere*; *to — between whiles*, *interquiescere*; *to — together*, *conquiescere*; *to (rely) upon one*, *aliqui confidere*; *to (tarry) in a place*, *manere*, *commorari*; *to (lean) upon*, *iniri*, *recumbere*; (*remain*), *superses*.

REST, *n.* (*residue*), *residuum*, *reliquæ*.

RESTHARROW, *n.*, *ononis*.

RESTING, *n.*, *requies*; *cessatio*, *relaxatio*.

RESTITUTION, *n.*, *restitutio*, *restitutio*.

RESTIVE, *adj.*, *contumax*, *pervicax*.

RESTIVENESS, *n.*, *contumacia*.

RESTLESS, *adj.* (*having no rest*), *inquietas*; (*turbulent*), *turbulentus*, *seditiosus*.

RESTLESSNESS, *n.*, *inquietas*.

RESTORABLE, *adj.*, *qui restitui or reddi potest*.

RESTORATION, *n.*, *instantatio*; *restitutio*.

RESTORATIVE, *n.*, *medicamentum quod vires reficit*.

RESTORE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *reddere*, *restituere*, *retribuere*; *to restore to life*, *ad vitam revocare*.

RESTORER, *n.*, *restitutor*, *reparator*; *vindex*.

RESTRAIN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*curb*), *tenere*, *refrenare*;

coercere; cohibere; reprimere; compescere, restringere; (*limit*), terminare, terminis circumscribere.

RESTRAINEDLY, *adv.*, restricte.

RESTRAINER, *n.*, frenator; qui cohibet.

RESTRAINING, RESTRAINT, *n.* (*curbing*), cohibitio, coercitio, moderatio; (*limiting*), circumscriptio; *modus*.

RESTRICT, TO, *v. t.*, circumscribere.

RESTRICTION, *n.*, moderatio; exceptio, conditio; *right of restriction*, coercitio; *without restriction*, libere.

RESTRICTIVE, *adj.*, limitans, definiens.

RESULT, *n.* (*effect*), exitus, eventus, effectus; (*conclusion*), deliberationis summa.

RESULT FROM, TO, *v. i.*, ex aliqua re oriri or nasci.

RESUMABLE, *adj.*, quod resumí pòtest.

RESUME, TO, *v. t.*, resumere.

RESUMING, RESUMPTION, *n.*, iterata suscepcio.

RESURRECTION, *n.*, resurrectio, reditus in vitam.

RESURVEY, TO, *v. t.*, iterum oculis lustrare.

RESUSCITATE, TO, *v. t.* (*stir up anew*), resuscitare; (*raise from the dead*), ad vitam revocare, a mortuis excitare.

RESUSCITATION, *n.*, revocatio ad vitam.

RETAIL, TO, *v. t.*, merces minutatim vendere; caponari.

RETAIL, RETAILING, *n.*, mercium particulatim venditio; *to sell by retail*, dividere.

RETAILER, *n.*, tabernarius; qui merces particulatim vendit.

RETAIN, TO, *v. t.* (*hinder*), retinere, detinere; (*keep*), servare, conservare, tenere; (*hire*), mercede conducere.

RETAINER, *n.* (*attendant*), assecra, comes, cliens; (*retaining*), *fee*, honorarium.

RETAKE, TO, *v. t.*, recipere; resumere.

RETAILIATE, TO, *v. t.*, par pari referre; rem re compensare.

RETRIBUTION, *n.*, par gratia; remuneratio; (*revenge*), ultio, vindicta; *law of retribution*, justitio.

RETARD, TO, *v. t.*, tardare, retardare, morari, cunctari, impedire.

RETARDING, RETARDATION, *n.*, retardatio, cunctatio; mora.

RETCH, TO, *v. t.* (*vomit*), vomere, vomitare; (*in spitting*), socrare.

RETENTION, *n.*, retentio.

RETENTIVE, *adj.*, ad retentionem pertinens; tenax.

RETINUE, *n.*, turba clientum, comitatus; pompa.

RETIRE, TO, *v. t.*, recedere, abscedere, accedere; regressi; se recipere; se abdere aliquo.

RETIRED, *adj.* (*removed*), subluces, summotus; (*solitary*), solitarius; *a retired place*, locus solus, locus ad arbitrium remotus.

RETIREDNESS, *n.*, recessus.

RETIRING, RETIREMENT, *n.*, recessus, regressus; recessio.

RETIRINGLY, *adv.*, recessim.

RETORT, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*throw back*), retorquere; (2) *v. i.* (*reply*), reponere.

RETORT, RETORTING, *n.*, criminis or argumenti translatio.

RETOUCH, TO, *v. t.*, retractare.

RETRACE, TO, *v. t.*, denuo investigare; *to retrace one's way*, viam relegere.

RETRACT, TO, *v. t.* (*draw back*), retrahere; (*take back*), revocare; retractare; mutare.

RETRACTATION, *n.*, retractatio; receptus.

RETREAT, *n.*, receptus, regressus; fuga; *place of retreat*, receptaculum, refugium; *to sound a retreat*, receptui canere.

RETREAT, TO, *v. t.*, recedere, se recipere, pedem referre; decedere.

RETRENCH, TO, *v. t.*, amputare, desecare, resecare; recidere.

RETRENCHMENT, *n.* (*lessening*), imminutio, deminutio.

RETRIBUTION, *n.*, par gratia; remuneratio, compensatio; *to make retribution*, par pari referre.

RETRIBUTIVE, *adj.*, retribuens.

RETRIEVE, TO, *v. t.*, recuperare, instaurare; restituere; *to retrieve a loss*, damnum resarcire.

RETRIEVING, *n.*, recuperatio, instauratio, restitutio.

RETROGRADE, *adj.*, retrogradus.

RETROGRADE, TO, *v. t.*, retrogradi, recedere.

RETROSPECT, *n.*, respectus.

RETROSPECTION, *n.*, actus respiciendi.

RETROSPECTIVE, *adj.*, respiciens.

RETURN, *n.*, reditus, regressus; reversio; (*account*), ratio; (*income*), reditus; *return of favors*, beneficiorum remuneratio; *days of return* (*in law*), dies legitimi.

RETURN, TO, (1) *v. t.*, reddere, restituere; *to return in writing*, rescribere; (2) *v. i.*, redire, revolare; remare; se recipere, reverti.

RETURNABLE, *adj.*, quod reddi or restitui potest.

RETURNING, *n.* (*restoring*), restitutio; (*coming back*), reditio, reditus.

REUNION, REUNITING, *n.* (*joining again*), iterata conjunctio; (*reconciliation*), reconciliatio.

REUNITE, TO, *v. t.* (*join again*), iterum conjungere; (*reconcile*), reconciliare.

REVEAL, TO, *v. t.*, reterege, patefacere, ostendere; aperire, recludere; (*publish abroad*), divulgare, palam eunuciare.

REVEALED RELIGION, religio, qua homines divinitus imbuti sunt.

REVEALER, *n.*, qui reteggit or patefacit.

REVELATION, *n.*, patefactio; *by divine revelation*, divinitus; *book of Revelation*, *Apocalypsis*.

REVEL, TO, *v. t.*, comissari; convivari, epulari.

REVELLER, *n.*, comissator.

REVELLING, REVELRY, REVEL, *n.*, comissatio; convivium nocturnum.

REVENGE, *n.*, vindicta, ultio; pena; *to take revenge*, ulcisci aliquem.

REVENGE, TO, *v. t.*, vindicare, ulcisci; persequi.

REVENGEFUL, *adj.*, vindicta gaudens, ultionis cupidus.

REVENGEFULNESS, *n.*, ultionis aviditas or cupiditas.

REVENGER, *n.*, vindex, ultor; ultrix.

REVENGING, *n.*, vindicatio, ultio.

REVENUE, *n.*, reditus, fructus; vectigal.

REVERBERATE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, repercutere, reverberare; (2) *v. t.*, resonare.

REVERBERATION, *n.*, repercussio.

REVERE, TO, *v. t.*, revereri, venerari.

REVERENCE, *n.*, reverentia, veneratio, reverentia; — *for parents*, pietas erga parentes; *want of —*, irreverentia; *his —*, vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, TO, *v. t.*, revereri, venerari; colere, honorare.

REVERENCER, *n.*, venerator, cultor.

REVERENCING, *n.*, veneratio, observantia, cultus.

REVEREND, *adj.*, reverendus; venerabilis.

REVERENT, *adj.*, reverens.

REVERENTIAL, *adj.*, venerabilis.

REVERIE, *n.*, somnium, deliramentum.

REVERSE, *n.* (*contrary*), contrarium; (*back side*), pars aversa; (*defeat*), incommodum.

REVERSE, TO, *v. t.*, invertere; subvertere; *to reverse laws*, leges abrogare.

REVERSIBLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.

REVERSION, *n.*, jus successione.

REVERSIONARY, *adj.*, jure successione.

REVERT, TO, *v. t.*, revertere, reverti.

REVICUAL, TO, *v. t.*, rursus cibaria suppeditare.

REVIEW, *n.*, cognitio, recensio; *review of a book*, censura libri.

REVIEW, TO, *v. t.*, recensere, recognoscere lustrare.

REVIEWER, *n.*, censor.

REVILE, TO, *v. t.*, conviciari; maledicere.

REVILER, *n.*, conviciator; maledicus.

REVILING, *n.*, maledictio; convicia.

REVISE, TO, *v. t.*, recognoscere, retractare; relegere; recensere.

REVISING, REVISAL, *n.*, cognitio, recensio.

REVISIT, TO, *v. t.*, revivere, revivitare.

REVIVAL, REVIVING, *n.*, renovatio, restitutio; ad vitam reditus.

REVIVE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, in vitam reducere or revocare; a mortuis excitare; (*renew*), renovare, reintegrare, restituere; (*quicken*), animare, stimulare, accendere; (*affect with pleasure*), hilarare, oblectare; (2) *v. t.* (*be restored to life*), reviviscere; (*flourish again*), iterum florere or vigere.

REVIVER, *n.*, qui vitam alicui reddit; qui aliquid renovat.
REVOCABLE, *adj.*, revocabilis; *not revocable*, irrevocabilis.
REVOKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, revocare; (*repeal*), rescindere, abrogare.
REVOKING. REVOCATION, *n.*, revocatio, retractatio; abrogatio.
REVOLT, *TO*, *v. t.*, deficere, desciscere.
REVOLUT. REVOLTING, *n.*, delectio; secessio; rebellio; (*desertion*), transfugium; (*apostasy*), defectio a sacris.
REVOLTER, *n.*, defector; homo seditiosus.
REVOLUTION, *n.*, (*going round*), circumactio; ambitus, circuitus; (*change*), mutatio, conversio; vicissitudo; *a political revolution*, rerum publicarum conversio, civilis perturbatio.
REVOLUTIONARY, *adj.*, seditiosus.
REVOLVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*go round*), se versare, se circumagere; circumagi; (2) *v. t.* (*think over*), reputare, meditari, animo agitare.
REVOLVING, *n.*, reputatio; meditatio repetita.
REVLUSION, *n.*, (*pulling away*), revulsio; (*in physic*), depulsio.
REWARD, *n.*, præmium; merces.
REWARD, TO, *v. t.*, alicui præmium tribuere, alicui præmio afficere, remunerari.
REWARDER, *n.*, qui remunerat.
REWARDING, *n.*, remuneratio; compensatio.
RHAPSODIST, *n.*, rhapsodiarum scriptor.
RHAPSODY, *n.*, rhapsodia.
RHENISH, *adj.*, Rhenanus; *Rhenish wine*, vinum Rhenense.
RHETORIC, *n.*, rhetoriæ, ars rhetorica; orationis ornatus.
RHETORICAL, *adj.*, rhetoricus, oratorius.
RHETORICIAN, *n.*, rhetor, orator.
RHEUM, *n.*, destillatio; fluxus humorum.
RHEUMATIC, *adj.*, rheumaticus.
RHINO. RHOS, *n.*, rhinoceros.
RHOMB, *n.*, rhombus.
RHOMBOID, *n.*, rhomboides.
RHUBARB, *n.*, rha, radix Pontica.
RHYME, *n.*, extremorum verborum similis sonitus; (*verses*), versus, versiculi, carmen.
RHYME, TO, *v. t.*, versus facere; (*agree in sound*), congruere.
RHYMER, *n.*, versificator.
RHYTHM, *n.*, rhythmus; numerus.
RHYTHMICAL, *adj.*, numerosus.
RIB, *n.*, costa; *having ribs*, costatus.
RIBALD, *adj.*, obscævus, impurus, impudicus.
RIBALDRY, *n.*, obscenitas, spurcitas.
RIBBON, RIBAND, *n.*, fascia, tænia; lemniscus.
RICE, *n.*, oryza.
RICH, *adj.* (*wealthy*), dives, locuples, opulentus; abundans, copiosus; (*magnificent*), magnificus, lautus; (*precious*), pretiosus; *rich in money*, pecuniosus; *very rich*, ditissimus, prædives; *to make rich*, locupletare.
RICHES, *n., pl.*, divitiæ; opes, facultates, fortuna.
RICHNESS, *n.*, opulentia; fertilitas; magnificentia.
RICK, *n.*, strues, cumulus, acervus.
RICKETS, *n.*, rachitis.
RID, *TO*, *v. t.*, liberare, expedire; redimere; *to get rid of*, se liberare a; *rid from*, extricatus, exeditus.
RIDDANCE, RIDDING, *n.*, liberatio.
RIDDLE, *n.*, (*enigma*), ænigma; (*siege*), cribrum, exerculeum.
RIDDLE, TO, *v. t.* (*unriddle*), solvere, expedire; (*sift*), excernere.
RIDE, *TO*, *v. t.*, equitare; equo vehi; *to — about*, obequitare; *to — at anchor*, in ancoris stare; *to — away*, avelli; *to — back*, in equo redire; *to — by*, præterequitare; *to — post*, vehiculo publico uti; *to — through*, perequitare; *to — unto*, adequitare.
RIDER, *n.*, eques; assessor; rector.
RIDGE, *n.*, fastigium, culmen, vertex; *ridge between furrows*, perca, lira; *ridges in wrought stones*, striæ.
RIDGED, RIDGY, *adj.*, jugosus, (*rutted*), striatus.
RIDGE, TO, *v. t.*, in modum jugi formare.
RIDICULE, *n.*, derisorius, irrisus.
RIDICULE, TO, *v. t.*, alicui ridere, ludere, ludificari; ludibrio habere.

RIDICULER, *n.*, derisor, irrisor.
RIDICULOUS, *adj.*, ridiculus, risu dignus.
RIDICULOUSNESS, *n.*, ridicula natura.
RIDING, *n.*; *on horseback*, equitatio; *in a coach*, vectio.
RIFE, *adj.*, frequens; grassans; *to grow rife*, increbrescere.
RIFENESS, *n.*, frequentia, abundantia.
RIFFRAFF, *n.*, recrementum; quiloquillæ.
RIFLE, *n.*, bombardæ.
RIFLE, TO, *v. t.*, spoliare, diripere.
RIFLER, *n.*, spoliator.
RIFLING, *n.*, spoliatio.
RIFT, *n.*, fissura, rima.
RIFT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, findere, scindere; (2) *v. t.*, dissilire; diffundere.
RIG A SHIP, TO, *v. t.*, navem armare, instruere.
RIGGER, *n.*, navium instructor.
RIGGING, *n.*, navis instructio; arma, armamenta, *pl.*
RIGHT, *adj.* (*proper*), aptus, commodus, idoneus; (*sound*), sanus; (*straight*), rectus, directus; (*not left*), dexter; (*correct*), rectus, justus; (*true*), verus, legitimus; (*just*), æquus, justus; *not right* (*spurious*), adulterinus, spurius; *the right hand*, (*manus*) dextra; *towards the right hand*, dextrorsus, dextrorsum.
RIGHT, adv., recte, æque, plane; *right forward*, recta; *right against*, ex adverso.
RIGHT, n., jus, æquum, fas; *to bring to rights*, corrigere.
RIGHT ONE, TO, *v. t.*, jus alicujus tueri; *to right one's self*, jus suum vindicare.
RIGHTEOUS, *adj.*, æquus, justus, rectus.
RIGHTEOUSNESS, RIGHTFULNESS, *n.*, jus, justitia, æquitas.
RIGHTFUL, *adj.*, æquus, justus.
RIGHTNESS, *n.* (*directness*), rectitudo; (*justice*), æquitas.
RIGID, *adj.*, rigidus, austerus.
RIGIDITY, *n.*, rigor, severitas.
RIGOROUS, *adj.*, rigidus, asper, austerus, severus; (*exact*), diligens.
RIGOROUSNESS, *n.*, asperitas, severitas, rigor.
RIGOR, *n.*, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas.
RILL, *n.*, rivus, rivulus.
RIM, *n.*, margo, ora.
RIME, *n.*, pruina; *covered with rime*, pruinosus.
RIMY, *adj.*, nebulosus.
RIND, *n.*, cortex, liber, cutis; *thin rind*, tunica; *inner rind of bark*, phylla.
RING, *n.* (*circle*), circulus, orbis; (*for the finger*), annulus; (*ear ring*), inauris; — *of a coat of mail*, hamus; *of a —, annularius; rearing a —, annuletus*; — *of a dove*, cornix; — *for wrestling*, palestra.
RING A HOG, TO, *v. t.*, suis rostro annulum ferreum inserere; *to — a bell*, campanam pulsare; (*as a bell*), tunire; *to — again*, resouare; *to — about*, circumsonare.
RINGED, *adj.*, annulatus.
RINGLEADER, *n.*, caput, princeps; dux, actor; fax.
RINGLET, *n.*, annulus, circulus; cincinni, *pl.*
RINGWORM, *n.*, impetigo.
RINSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, eluere; lavare, abluere.
RINSING, *n.*, lavatio, lotio, ablutio; lotura.
RIOT, RIOTOUSNESS, *n.*, luxuria, luxus, intemperantia; (*tumult*), turba, tumultus; (*brutal*), rixa; (*unlawful assembly*), oætus, illicitus concursus.
RIOT, TO, *v. t.*, luxuriari, bacchari.
RIOTER, *n.*, heluo, commissator; (*disturber of peace*), homo seditiosus, turbæ concitator.
RIOTOUS, *adj.*, luxuriosus, libidinosus; (*turbulent*), seditiosus, turbulentus.
RIP, *TO, *v. t.*, rescuere, dissuere; (*cleave*), findere.
RIPE, *adj.*, maturus; coctus; — *before the time*, præmaturus, præcox; — *of age*, pubes; *not —, immaturus, crudus*.
RIPEN, *TO, (1) *v. t.*, maturare; (2) *v. t.*, maturare.
RIPENESS, *n.*, maturitas; *ripeness of age*, pubertas.
RIPPLE, *n.*, undæ minores.
RIPPLE, TO, *v. t.*, stringere; crispare.
RISK, *n.*, origo, fons; principium; primordium; *rise of the sun*, solis ortus; *rise of stocks*, in gravacens pretium; (*preference*), dignitatis accessio.**

- RISE, TO, v. i.** (*stand up*), surgere, exsurgere; *se* attollere; (*of dough*), fermentari; (*of heavenly bodies*), oriri, exoriri; emergere; (*proceed*), fieri, nasci; erumpere; proficisci; *to — up*, agere, resurgere; *to — out or from*, enasci, exoriri; (*mount*), ascendere, conscendere; *to — in price*, cariorum fieri; *to — up*, assurgere; *to — up again*, resurgere; (*swell*), tumere,urgere.
- RISIBLE, adj.**, ad ridendum aptus.
- RISING, n.** (*standing up*), consurrectio; (*artist's*), ortus, exortus; (*coming forth*), emersus; (*swelling*), tuber, tumor; (*tumult*), seditio, motus, tumultus.
- RISK, n.**, periculum; disclimen.
- RISK, TO, (1) v. i.**, periclitari, in disclimen mittere; (2) *v. i.*, disclimen adire.
- RISKER, n.**, qui periclitatur.
- RITE, n.**, ritus, carimonia; *funeral rites*, exequia, iusta, pl.
- RITUAL, adj.**, ritualis; *n.*, codex ritualis.
- RIVAL, n.**, rivalis, aemulus, aemulator.
- RIVAL, TO, v. i.**, aemulari; imitari.
- RIVALRY, RIVALSHIP, n.**, rivalitas.
- RIVE, TO, (1) v. i.**, fludere; schudere; (2) *v. i.*, fatiscere.
- RIVING, n.**, fissio.
- RIVER, n.**, fluvius, flumen, amnis; *small river*, rivus; (*of a river*), fluvialis, fluvialis, fluvialis.
- RIVET, n.**, clavus.
- RIVET, TO, v. i.**, inficere, repangere; clavi cuspidem retundere.
- RIVETING, n.**, colligatio clavo retuso facta.
- RIVULUS, n.**, rivulus.
- RIX-DOLLAR, n.**, (thalērus) Imperialis.
- ROACH, n.**, rubellio.
- ROAD, n.**, via; iter; *high —*, via publica; *on the —*, in via, inter viam; — *for ship*, statio; sinus.
- ROAD, TO, v. i.**, vagari, errare.
- ROAMER, n.**, erro, homo vagus, vagabundus.
- ROAMING, n.**, vagatio, erratio.
- ROAN HORSE, equus rubens subalbida.**
- ROAR, TO, v. i.**, rugire; mugire; clamare; (*as the sea*), fremere.
- ROARER, n.**, clamator.
- ROARING, adj.**, clamorosus; fremebundus; *n.*, clamatio; rugitus; fremitus.
- ROAST, TO, (1) v. i.**, assare; (2) *v. i.*, assari; *to roast a little*, subassare; *to roast eggs*, ova ad prunas coquere.
- ROAST, ROASTED, adj.**, assatus; *roast meat*, caro assa; *roast beef*, assum bubulum.
- ROB, TO, (1) v. i.**, rapere; latrocinari, prædari; (2) *v. i.*, privare, spoliare; adimere, eripere, auferre; *to rob privily*, suffurari.
- ROBBERY, n.**, latro, prædo; fur; raptor, direptor; creptor.
- ROBERT, n.**, rapina, latrocinium, prædatio; furtum.
- ROBBING, n.**, spoliatio, direptio; *robbing of churches*, sacrilegium; *of robbing*, prædatorius.
- ROBE, n.**, vestis, toga, palla; *purple robe*, purpura; *slight loose robe*, laccrua, pallium.
- ROBED, adj.**, pretextatus.
- ROBIN REDBREAST, n.**, motacilla rubecula (L.).
- ROBUST, adj.**, robustus, validus, fortis.
- ROBUSTNESS, n.**, robor.
- ROCHET, n.**, stola sacerdotalis; (*fish*), rubellio.
- ROCK, n.**, saxum, rupes, scopulus, cautes; *hard as rock*, saxeus.
- ROCK, TO, (1) v. i.**, agitare; (2) *v. i.*, agitari, titubare.
- ROCKER, n.**, qui cunas agit.
- ROCKET, n.**, radius pyris.
- ROCKING, n.**, agitatio; (*reeling*), titubatio.
- ROD, n.**, virga; *little rod*, virgula; (*whip*), flagrum, flagellum; (*twig*), vimen; *made of rods*, vimineus.
- RODOMONTADE, n.**, gloriatio inepta.
- RODOMONTADE, TO, v. i.**, multa de se gloriari, mentiri.
- ROE, n.**, caprea; *roe-buck*, capreolus; *the roe of a fish*, pisces ova; *soft roe*, lactes.
- ROGATION WEEK, ambarvalia, pl.**
- ROGUE, n.**, scelestus, perditus; *to play the rogue*, lascivire.
- ROGUE ABOUT, TO, v. i.**, oberrare, divagari.
- ROGUEERY, n.** (*knavery*), scelus, improbitas, nequitia; (*bunler*), cavillatio, jocoatio.
- ROGUISH, adj.** (*knarish*), scelestus, nequam; (*wanton*), lascivus.
- ROGUISINESS, n.** (*knarishness*), nequitia, improbitas; (*wantonness*), lascivia.
- ROLL, n.**, volumen; *roll of bread*, crustulum panis oblongum; (*roller*), cylindrus; rotula; (*list*), index, album; numerus; (*record*), volumen.
- ROLL, TO, (1) v. i.**, volvere, volutare; circumplacare; *to — to or towards*, advolvere; *to — from or out*, evolvere; *to — under*, subvolvere; *to — up*, convolvere, involvere; (2) *v. i.*, volvi, volutari; circumversari.
- ROLLER, n.**, cylindrus; rotula.
- ROLLING, n.**, volutatio; *rolling stone*, cylindrus.
- ROMAN, adj. and n.**, Romanus.
- ROMANCE, n.**, fabula Romanensis; (*novel*), fabula ficta.
- ROMANCE, TO, v. i.**, fabulas fingere.
- ROMANCER, n.**, fabularum Romanensium scriptor.
- ROMANIST, n.**, addictus ecclesie Romanæ.
- ROMANIZE, TO, v. i.**, Latine consuetudini tradere.
- ROMANTIC, adj.**, fabulosus, fictus; (*pleasant*), amenissimus.
- ROMP, n.**, lasciva puella.
- ROMP, TO, v. i.**, lascivire.
- ROOD, n.**, perica, radius geometricus; *rood of land*, jugeri quincunx; (*cross*), crux; *holy rood*, sancta crux.
- ROOF, n.**, tectum; culmen; (*rafters*), cantherii; *roof of the mouth*, palatum.
- ROOF, TO, v. i.**, tecto tegere.
- ROOF-TILE, n.**, tegula.
- ROOK, n.**, cornix frugilega; (*at chess*), turris.
- ROOKERY, n.**, nidus cornicinis.
- ROOM, n.** (*space*), locus, spatium; (*stead*), vice; locus; (*apartment*), conclave, diata.
- ROOMY, adj.**, amplius, spatiosus.
- ROOST, n.**, perica gallinaria.
- ROOST, TO, v. i.**, quiescere, pericere insidere.
- ROOT, n.**, radix; stirps, causa; *small root*, radicle; *to take root*, radicari.
- ROOT UP, TO, v. i.**, eradicare, exstirpare; *to root as a hog*, ruspere; rostro versare.
- ROOTING OUT or UP, eradication, exstirpation.**
- ROPE, n.**, funis, restis; *little rope*, funiculus, resticula; *rope-maker*, restio; *rope-dancer*, funambulus; *rope of onions*, ceparum colligatarum series.
- ROPY, adj.**, glutinosus, viscosus.
- ROSA SOLIS, (herb)**, ros solis.
- ROSARY, n.** (*of beads*), sphaerulæ precatioræ; (*garden of roses*), rosetum, rosarium.
- ROSE, n.**, rosa; flos rose; — *color*, color roseus; — *garlands*, sarta rosea; — *water*, aqua rosata; — *wood*, lignum rhodium; — *wort*, radix rhodia.
- ROSEMARY, n.**, ros maris, rosmarinus.
- ROSIN, n.**, resina; *of rosin*, resinaceus.
- ROSINED, adj.**, resinatus.
- ROSY, adj.**, roseus.
- ROT, n.**, lues.
- ROT, TO, (1) v. i.**, putrefacere; (2) *v. i.*, putrefieri; *to rot inwardly*, tubercere.
- ROTATION, n.**, rotatio.
- ROTE, n.**; *by rote*, memoriter.
- ROTTEN, adj.**, putris, putridus; (*as a sore*), putulentus; — *sore*, ulcus; *to grow —*, putrescere, putrefieri; *to make —*, putreficere; — *wood*, lignum cariosum.
- ROTTEENESS, n.**, putredo, putror; *rotteness in wood*, bones, &c., caries.
- ROTUND, adj.**, rotundus.
- ROTUNDITY, n.**, rotunditas.
- ROUGE, adj.**, tuber, rubicundus; *n.*, pigmentum rubrum.
- ROUGH, adj.**, asper, horridus, scaber; (*hairy*), hirsutus, hispida; (*grim*), tetricus, torvus; (*homely*), rudis; (*prickly*), sentus, spinosus; *rough in taste*, austerus; *to be rough*, horre; *to grow rough*, inhorrescere; *to make rough*, exasperare.
- ROUGHCAST, n.**, trullisatio.
- ROUGHCAST A WALL, TO, v. i.**, parietem trullisare.
- ROUGH-DRAW, TO, v. i.**, incomposite delineare.
- ROUGH-HEW, TO, v. i.**, exarciare.
- ROUGH-HEWN, adj.**, rudis, agrestis, impolitus.

ROUGHNESS, *n.*, asperitas, acoerbitas, duritas; roughness of hair, hirsutia.
ROUND, *adj.*, rotundus; globosus; orbiculatus; to make round, rotundare; conglobare; round like a top, turbinatus.
ROUND, *adv.* and *prep.*, circum; circa: in circuitu; — about, circum; undique; (in a round), in orbem; to run —, in gyrum flecti; gathered —, circumstantes.
ROUND, *n.*, circulus, orbis; little round, orbiculus; half round, semicirculus; (guards), circitores; to go the rounds, stationes circumire; a round of a ladder, gradus.
ROUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, rotundare; conglobare.
ROUNDED, *adj.*, orbiculatus.
ROUNDISH, *adj.*, fere rotundus.
ROUNDLY, *adv.* (in form), orbiculatim, rotunde; (in pace), citato gradu; (in speaking), ore rotundo, volubiliter; (freely), libere, audacter; (honesty), ingenuè, sincere; (smartly), graviter, acriter.
ROUNDFNESS, *n.*, rotunditas.
ROUSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, excitare, incitare, instigare; erigere.
ROUSING UP, incitatio.
ROUT, *n.*, turba, caterva; cœtus; concursatio; rixa; (overthrow), clades, strages.
ROUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, hostium copias vincere, frangere, lugare.
ROVE, *TO*, *v. i.*, vagari, errare; to rove at sea, piraticum facere.
ROVER, *n.*, vagus homo; sea-rover, pirata, praedo.
ROVING, *adj.*, vagans, errabundus; (pillaging), praedabundus; *n.* (rambling), vagatio, erratio; (pillaging), praedatio, latrocinium.
ROW, *n.*, ordo, series.
ROW, *TO*, *v. t.*, remigare; navem remis agere.
ROWER, *n.*, remex.
ROWING, *n.*, remigium, remigatio.
ROYAL, *adj.*, regius; regalis.
ROYALIST, *n.*, regi addictus, regis partibus fauens.
ROYALTY, *n.*, regia dignitas; ensigns of royalty, regia insignia.
RUB, *TO*, *v. t.* (chafe), fricare; (wear by rubbing), terere; (gail), atterere; (at bowls), implugere; to — against, atterere; (grace), stringere, prastringere; to — with a cloth, distringere; to — gently, demulcere; to — off, defricare; to — all over, perfricare; to — the dirt off, abstergere, detergere; to — to pieces, perterere; to — together, conterere; to — (banter) a person, carpere, lacerare.
RUB, *n.* (hinderance), impedimentum.
RUBBER, *n.*, friactor, tritor; (whetstone), eos.
RUBBING, *n.*, fricatio; attritio; rubbing-brush, strigilis.
RUBBISH, *n.*, rudus; (stuff), rejectanea.
RUBICUND, *adj.*, rubens, rubicundus.
RUBRIC, *n.*, praecepta litteris minutiis scripta.
RUBRY, *n.*, carbuaculus; rubinus; (sore), carbunculus.
RUCTATION, *n.*, ructatio.
RUDDER, *n.*, gubernaculum, clavus.
RUDENESS, *n.*, rubor.
RUDDE, *n.*, rubrica; marked with ruddle, rubricatus; full of ruddle, rubricosus.
RUDDY, *adj.*, rufus, ruber, rubens, rubidus, rubicundus.
RUDE, *adj.* (unpolished), impolitus, incultus, inconditus; (unskilful), imperitus, rudis; (clownish), agrestis, rusticus.
RUDENESS, *n.*, rusticitas, inhurbanitas.
RUDIMENTAL, *adj.*, ad elementa pertinens.
RUDIMENTS, *n., pl.*, rudimenta, elementa, principia.
RUE, *n.*, ruta; of rue, rutaceus.
RUE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dolere, lugere; I rue, doleo, poenitet me.
RUEFUL, *adj.*, luctuosus, tristis.
RUFFIAN, *adj.*, furens, atrox; *n.*, sicarius, persecutor.
RUFFIAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, tumultuari, furere.
RUFF, **RUFFLE**, *n.*, collare in sinus collectum; (fish), porcellus marinus.
RUFFLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (contract into plaits), in sinus formare; (disorder), turbare; (wrinkle), rugare, in rugas trahere.
RUFFLING, *n.* (disordering), turbatio, inquietatio.
RUG, *n.*, gausape; stragulum hispidum.

RUGGED, *adj.*, asper, inaequalis; salebrosus; scaber; (without grace), durus; (rugged in temper), rigidus.
RUGGEDNESS, *n.*, asperitas; (fierceness), diritas.
RUIN, *n.* (destruction), ruina, exitium, interitus; (slaughter), clades, strages; ruins, ruinae; parietinae.
RUIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, demoliri, deturbare, dirinere, delere; evertere; (destroy), perdere, pervertere, pessum dare; to ruin one's self, fortunas suas dissipare.
RUINER, *n.*, demolitor.
RUINING, *n.*, demolitio, excisio.
RUINOUS, *adj.*, ruinosus, caducus; (destructive), perniciosus; to become ruinous, collabescere.
RULE, **RULING**, *n.* (government), gubernatio, moderatio; dominatus; imperium, regnum; dominium; (law), lex, institutum; praescriptum, praecceptum; (art), ars, regula, norma; (custom), mos, consuetudo, formula; (example), exemplum, forma; (ruler), regula; carpenter's rule, ammissa.
RULE, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, imperium tenere, imperare; regnare; (2) *v. t.*, alicui imperare; gubernare, moderari; regere.
RULER, *n.*, princeps, gubernator, moderator; dominus, imperator; (rule), regula.
RUM, *n.*, vinum Iudicum.
RUMBLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, tumultuari, crepare, crepitare.
RUMBLING, *adj.*, fragosus; *n.*, fremitus, strepitus; great rumbling, fragor; rumbling of the guts, ventris tormina.
RUMINATE, *TO*, *v. i.*, ruminare; to ruminare upon, *v. t.*, acum reputare; perpendere.
RUMINATION, *n.*, ruminatio; (meditation), cogitatio, meditatio.
RUMMAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, rimari, scrutari, investigare.
RUMMAGING, *n.*, investigatio.
RUMMER, *n.*, calix vitreus amplior.
RUMOR, *n.*, rumor, fama.
RUMOR ABOUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, rumorem acere, famam aspergere.
RUMP, *n.*, lumbus; nates, clunae.
RUMPLE, *n.*, ruga.
RUMPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, rugare, corrugare.
RUN, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (go swiftly), currere; (drop), stillare, manare; (flow), fluere; (make haste), festinare, propere; to — at the eyes, lippire; to — as a sore, suppurare; to — (wander) about, palari, vagari; to — ahead, praecurrere; to — after, pone sequi; insectari; to — (dash) against, occurrere, allidi, illidi; (2) *v. t.*, allidere, illidere; to — along, labi, fluere; to — at, petere; to — away, fugere; to — back, recurrere; to — before, praecurrere; to — beside, praeterlabi; to — between, intercurre; interfluere; to — by, cursu praeterire, praeterfluere, praefluere; to — counter to, repugnare, discrepare; to — to decay, collabi, corrumpere; to — down, decurrere, delabi; (1) *v. t.*, superare; to — fast, concitato gradu currere; to — forth, procurrere; to — a hazard, periclitari; to — high, augeri; to — in, intro currere; to — into, incurrere in; to — mad, desipere; to — often, cursare, cursitare; to — on, progredi; to — out, excurrere; effluere; to — over, percurrere, transcurrere; (2) *v. t.*, cursu deturbare; to — through, percurrere; perfluere; to — through with a sword, transfigere, perfodere; to — to, accurrere; to — together, concurrere, confluire; to — under, subterlabi; to — up and down, circumcursare; to — up, asurgere; to — upon one, in aliquem irrumpere.
RUN, *n.*, cursus; at the long run, tandem, denique.
RUNAWAY, *n.*, fugitivus; transfuga.
RUNDLE, *n.*, circulus, orbis; (of a ladder), gradus.
RUNDLET, *n.*, quadrantal, doliolum.
RUNNEL, *n.*, rivus, rivulus.
RUNNER, *n.*, cursor; runner forth, excursor; (rope), funis ductarius; (upper millstone), catillus.
RUNNET, *n.*, coagulum.
RUNNING, *n.*, cursus; — against, occursus; — away, fuga; — back, recursus; — forth, prokursio; — out, excursio; — over, transcursum; — together, concursus.
RUPTURE, *n.*, violatio; (falling out), dissidium, discordia; rupture in the groin, hernia, ramex.
RUPTURED, *adj.*, ramicosus.
RUPTURE-WORT, *n.*, herniaria (L.).

RURAL, *adj.*, rusticus, ruralis.
RUSH, *n.*, juncus, scirpus.
RUSH, *TO*, *v. t.*, ruere; *to — in*, irruere; *to — out*, prorueri; *to — through*, percurrere.
RUSH, *n.*, impetus.
RUSHING IN, irruptio.
RUSHY, *adj.*, juncosus; juncus, juncinus, scirpeus.
RUSK, *n.*, panis cibarius.
RUSSET, *adj.*, rufus, subrufus.
RUST, *n.*, rubigo; squallor; *rust of copper*, ærugo; *rust of bacon*, rancor.
RUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, rubiginem trahere, rubigine obduci.
RUSTIC, *adj.*, rusticus, agrestis.
RUSTICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, rusticari.
RUSTICATED, *adj.*, in rus amandatus.
RUSTICITY, *n.*, rusticitas.
RUSTINESS, *n.* (of *bacon*), rancor; (of *iron*), stultus.
RUSTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, crepare, crepitare.
RUSTLING, *n.*, crepitus, strepitus, fremitus; *rustling of armor*, clangor; *rustling of leaves*, frondium susurrus.
RUSY, *adj.*, rubiginosus; æruginosus; squallidus; *to grow rusty*, rubiginem trahere.
RUT, *n.* (of *deer*), coitus desiderium; (of *a cart-wheel*), orbita.
RUTHFUL, *adj.*, misericors.
RUTHFULLY, *adv.*, misere, luctuose.
RUTHLESS, *adj.*, immisericus.
RUTHLESSNESS, *n.*, immisericordia.
RYE, *n.*, secale; of *rye*, secalinus; *rye-meal*, farina secalis.

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SABBATH, *n.*, sabbatum; dies dominica; of the *Sabbath*, sabbaticus.
SABLE, *adj.*, ater, niger, pullus; *n.* (beast), mustela zibellina (L.); (skin), pellis zibellina.
SABRE, *n.*, acinax.
SACERDOTAL, *adj.*, sacerdotalis.
SACK, *n.*, sacculus; *leathern sack*, culcus; *little sack*, sacculus; (wine), vinum Hispanicum.
SACK, *TO*, *v. t.* (pillage), diripere, vastare, spoliare, expilare, populari; *to sack up*, sacco inserere or condere.
SACKCLOTH, *n.*, cilicium; of *sackcloth*, cilicinus.
SACKER, *n.*, director, prædator.
SACKING, *n.*, diripio, spoliatio, expilatio.
SACRAMENT, *n.*, sacramentum.
SACRAMENTAL, *adj.*, ad sacramentum spectans.
SACRED, *adj.*, sacer, religiosus, sanctus; consecratus; *to make sacred*, sacrare; devovere.
SACREDNESS, *n.*, sanctitas; cerimonia; religio.
SACRIFICE, *n.*, sacrificium, sacra, pl.
SACRIFICE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sacrificare; sacra facere; immolare; libare; (kill), occidere; trucidare; (devote), devovere, perdere; (abandon), relinquere, desecrare.
SACRIFICER, *n.*, immolator, sacrificus.
SACRIFICING, *n.*, sacrificatio.
SACRILEGE, *n.*, sacrilegium.
SACRILEGIOUS, *adj.*, sacrilegus.
SACRIST, *n.*, sacristan, *n.*, sedituus; sacralii curator.
SACRISTY, *n.*, sacrum.
SAD, *adj.* (sorrowful), tristis, mæstus; (grievous), acerbus, luctuosus, gravis; (nasty), fœdus; (shameful), turpis, infamis; (evil, wicked), malus, improbus, pravius; *a sad fellow*, homo perditus; *a sad orator*, orator ineptus.
SADDEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, contristare, tristitia afficere.
SADDLE, *n.*, sella; of *a saddle*, sellaris; *saddle-backed*, pandus.
SADDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, equo sellam imponere, equum sternere.
SADDLED HORSE, equus stratus.
SADDLER, *n.*, sellarum equestrium artifex.
SADNESS, *n.* (sorrowfulness), tristitia, mæstitia; (seriousness), gravitas.
SAFE, *adj.*, tutus, salvus, incolumis; securus; *safe and sound*, integer, sospes; *safe conduct*, præsidium.
SAFE, *n.*, armarium; arca.

SAFETY, *n.*, incolumitas, salus; *place of safety*, periculum, asylum.
SAFFRON, *n.*, crocus, crocum; of *saffron*, crocus, crocinus.
SAGACIOUS, *adj.*, sagax.
SAGACITY, *n.*, sagacitas, sollertia.
SAGE, *n.* (herb), salvia.
SAGE, *adj.*, sapiens, prudens, cordatus; *to be sage*, sapere.
SAGENESS, *n.*, sapientia, prudentia.
SAGITTARY, *n.*, Sagittarius.
SAIL, *n.*, velum; carbasus, linteum; (ship), navis, navigium; of *a sail*, velaris.
SAIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, vela facere; navigare, navi veli; *to — about*, circumnavigare; *to — back*, renavigare; *to — before*, prænavigare; *to — forward*, nave proveli; *to — over*, trajicere; *to — out of*, navigare; *to — through*, pernavigare; *to — unto*, adnavigare.
SAILOK, *n.* (seaman), nauta, navita; (fish), nauutilus.
SAILING, *n.*, navigatio; *sailing by*, præternavigatio.
SAINT, *n.*, sanctus.
SAINTLIKE, **SAINTLY**, *adj.*, sancto similis, sanctus.
SAINTSHIP, *n.*, sancti hominis dignitas.
SAKE, *n.*, causa; *for my —*, mea causa; *for his illius causa*, illius ergo; *for God's —*, per Deum oro.
SALACIOUS, *adj.*, salax, libidinosus.
SALACITY, *n.*, salacitas, libido.
SALAD, *n.*, acetaria; *salad herb*, olus acetarium; (lettuce), lactuca.
SALAD-OIL, *n.*, oleum cibarium.
SALAMANDER, *n.*, salamandra.
SALARY, *n.*, merces; salarium, stipendium.
SALABLE, *adj.*, venalis, vendibilis.
SALABLENESS, *n.*, condicio vendibilis.
SALE, *n.*, venditio; *public —*, auctio; *set up for — on —*, venalis; of *a public —*, auctionarius.
SALESMAN, *n.*, venditor.
SALIENT ANGLE, angulus exterior.
SALINE, *adj.*, salus, subsalus.
SALIQUE LAW, lex Salica.
SALIVA, *n.*, saliva.
SALIVARY GLAND, glandula salivaria.
SALIVATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, salivare.
SALIVATION, *n.*, salivæ proratio; salivatio plurima.
SALLOW, *adj.*, pallidus, luridus; *sallow color*, pallor; *to grow sallow*, pallescere.
SALLOW-TREE, *n.*, salix; *grove of sawlow-trees*, salicetum.
SALLY, *n.*, eruptio, impetus; *sally-port*, porta ex qua fit eruptio.
SALLY, *TO*, *v. t.*, procurrere, procurare, in hostes crumpere.
SALMON, *n.*, salmo.
SALON, *n.*, æcus; diæta.
SALT, *n.*, sal; *salt-petre*, sal petræ; *salt-cellar*, salinum; of *salt*, salarius; *salt-pit*, salis fodina; *salt-mine*, salina.
SALT, *adj.*, salus; (salted), salitus, sale conditus; *salt fish*, pisces sale macerati, salsamenta.
SALT, *TO*, *v. t.*, salire, sale condire; (pickle), muria condire.
SALTING, *n.*, salitura; *saltling-tub*, vas salsamentarium.
SALTISH, *adj.*, subsalsus.
SALTLESS, *adj.*, insalsus.
SALTNESS, *n.*, salsitudo, salsedo, salsugo, salilago.
SALUBRIOUS, *adj.*, saluber.
SALUBRITY, *n.*, salubritas.
SALUTARY, *adj.*, salutaris, saluber.
SALUTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, salutare; alicui salutem impertire; *to salute again*, resalutare; (kiss), osculari, suaviari.
SALUTE, *SALUTING*, *SALUTATION*, *n.*, salutatio; salus; *saluting again*, resalutatio; of *saluting*, saluatorius.
SALUTOR, *n.*, saluator, salutatrix.
SALVATION, *n.*, salus; conservatio; *salvation of souls*, animarum salus.
SALVE, *n.*, unguentum; *eye-salve*, collyrium.
SALVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ungere, inungere.
SALVER, *n.*, vas argenteum ad calices manu sustinendum.
SALVING, *n.*, unctio.
SALVO, *n.*, exceptio, cautio; cautela.

SAME, *adj.*, ipse, idem; *the very —*, ipsissimus; *at the — time*, simul, una; *at the — time that*, dum.

SAMENESS, *n.*, eadem ratio.

SAMPLE, **SAMPLER**, *n.* (*example*), exemplar, exemplum; (*model*), exemplum, forma; (*pattern*), specimen.

SAMPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, comparare, æquiparare.

SANATORY, *adj.*, ad sanationem pertinens.

SANCTIFICATION, *n.*, peccati liberatio; sanctimonie collatio.

SANCTIFIER, *n.*, qui alium sanctitatem confert; qui sancte colit.

SANCTIFY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*set free from sin*), a peccato liberare; (*make holy*), sanctum facere; alium sanctitatem conferre.

SANCTIMONY, *n.*, sanctimonia, sanctitas.

SANCTIMONIOUS, *adj.*, pietatem simulans, simulator.

SANCTION, *n.* (*ratification*), sanctio, confirmatio; (*decree*), decretum.

SANCTION, *TO*, *v. t.*, sancire.

SANCTITY, *n.*, sanctitas, sanctimonia.

SANCTUARY, *n.* (*holy place*), locus sacer, templum; (*place of refuge*), asylum, perburgum.

SAND, *n.*, arena; sabulum; saburra; pulvis; (*gravel*), glarea; *sand-bank*, ayrtis; *the sands*, arena litorea.

SANDAL, *n.*, crepida; solea; sandalum.

SANDED, *adj.* (*spotted*), maculosus; (*strewn with sand*), pulvere conpersus.

SANDY, *adj.*, arenaceus; (*mixed with sand*), arenatus; (*full of small sand*), arcuosus; sabulosus.

SANE, *adj.*, sanus.

SANGUINARY, *adj.* (*bloody*), sanguinarius; (*where blood is shed*), cruentus; *n.* (*herb*), ciunabar Judica.

SANGUINE, *adj.*, sanguineus; (*hoping*), plenus spei; (*cheerful*), læter, hilaris; (*earnest*), certus.

SANGUINENESS, *n.*, alacritas, ardor; confidentia.

SANHEDRIM, *n.*, synedrium.

SANITY, *n.*, sanitas, bona valetudo.

SAP, *n.*, succus.

SAP A WALL, *TO*, *v. t.*, murum suffodere or subruere.

SAPIENCE, *n.*, sapientia.

SAPIENT, *adj.*, sapiens.

SAPLESS, *adj.*, exsucus; aridus.

SAPLING, *n.*, virgultum.

SAPPER, *n.*, cunicularius.

SAPPHIC VERSE, Sapphicus versus; *Sapphics*, carmina Sapphica.

SAPPHIRE, *n.*, sapphirus; *of a sapphire*, sapphirinus.

SAPPINESS, *n.*, humiditas.

SAPPY, *adj.*, succi plenus, succosus; viridis.

SARABAND, *n.*, tripudium Hispanicum.

SARCAISM, *n.*, dictionum; acerba facetia.

SARCASTIC, *adj.*, acerbus; mordax.

SARDINE, *n.*, sardina, trichina.

SARDIUS, **SARDONYX**, *n.*, sardonius.

SASH, *n.*, fascia militaris; cingulum.

SASH-WINDOW, *n.*, fenestra ex lignea compage confecta.

SASSAFRAS, *n.*, Iaurus sassafras (L.).

SATAN, *n.*, Sathanas.

SATANIC, **SATANICAL**, *adj.*, satanicus, diabolicus.

SACHEL, *n.*, sacculus, pera.

SATE, **SATIATE**, *TO*, *v. t.*, satiare, saturare, explere.

SATIETY, *n.*, satias, satietas, saturitas.

SATIN, *n.*, pannus sericus nitens.

SATIRE, *n.*, satira, carmen satiricum.

SATIRIC, **SATIRICAL**, *adj.*, satiricus; acerbus.

SATIRIST, *n.*, satirarum scriptor, poeta satiricus.

SATIRIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, acerbis facetiis irridere.

SATISFACTION, *n.* (*reparation*), satisfactio, compensatio, restitutio; (*contentment of mind*), voluptas, animi oblectatio; *to make —*, satisfacere, compensare, restituere; *to give —* (*please*), aliquid voluptate perfundere; *with —*, lubens, lubenter.

SATISFACTORY, *adj.*, gratus, iucundus, acceptus.

SATISFACTORINESS, *n.*, bonitas.

SATISFY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*content, please*), alium satisfacere, animum aliojuxta explere or voluptate

perfundere; (*pay*), alium satisfacere, se alium dissolvere.

SATISFYING, *n.*, satisfactio.

SATURATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, saturare, satiare; explere.

SATURDAY, *n.*, dies Saturni.

SATURNINE, *adj.*, tristis, tetrius.

SATYR, *n.*, Satyrus.

SAUCE, *n.*, jus; intinctus; condimentum.

SAUCEBOX, *n.*, homo impudens.

SAUCEPAN, *n.*, acetabulum.

SAUCER, *n.*, scutella.

SAUCINESS, *n.*, petulantia, insolentia; procacitas.

SAUCY, *adj.*, petulans, insolens, protervus; precax; *to grow saucy*, insolescere.

SAUNTER ABOUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, errare, vagari; ambulare.

SAUSAGE, *n.*, farcimen, botulus; hilla; tomentum; *sausage-maker*, botularius.

SAVAGE, *adj.* (*cruel*), crudelis, immanis, effertus; (*rude*), ferus, incultus; *savage beast*, fera; *to make savage*, efferrare.

SAVAGE, *n.*, homo ferus.

SAVAGENESS, *n.*, feritas; barbaria; atrocitas.

SAVE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*preserve*), servare, conservare; salum prestare; (*spare*), parcere; (*scruple together*), corrudere; (*gain*), lucrari, lucrum facere.

SAVE, *prep.* (*except*), præter, nisi, extra, præterquam.

SAVIN, *n.*, sabina.

SAVING, *adj.*, parvus frugalis; diligens; frugi; *n.*, conservatio; (*exception*), exceptio; *prep.*, præter, præterquam, extra; *saving that*, nisi quod.

SAVINGNESS, *n.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.

SAVIOR, *n.*, servator, servatrix; *our Savior*, Christus, vinex periculi nostri.

SAVOR, *n.* (*smell*), odor; (*taste*), sapor; *ill savor*, foetor.

SAVOR OF, *TO*, *v. t.*; (*smell*), olere; (*taste*), sapere.

SAVORINESS, *n.*, sapor iucundus; suavitas.

SAVORY, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis.

SAVOYS, *n.*, brassica Sabaudica.

SAW, *n.*, serra; *little saw*, serrula; *old saw* (*arg*), proverbium.

SAW, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, serrā secare, serrare; (2) *v. t.*, serram ducere.

SAWING, *n.*, serratura.

SAWYER, *n.*, qui ligna serrā dissecat.

SAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, dicere, alio; (*suppose*), facere; *to — again*, iterum dicere, repetere; *to — against*, contradicere; *to — beforehand*, prædicere; *to — no*, negare; *to — ay*, alio, affirmare; *to — nothing*, tacere, silere; *— on*, perge; *that is to —*, scilicet, videlicet, hoc est.

SAYING, *n.*, dictio; *saying again*, repetitio; (*thing said*), dictum; verbum; proverbium; (*sentiment*), sententia.

SCAB, *n.*, scabies; *dry scab*, impetigo; *scab in sheep*, porrigo; *wild scab*, psora.

SCABARD, *n.*, vagina.

SCABBED, **SCABBY**, *adj.*, scabiosus; mortidus; *to be scabbied*, scabie laborare.

SCABINESS, *n.*, scabies.

SCABIOUS, *adj.*, scaber, asper.

SCAFFOLD, *n.*, tabulatum; pulpitum, cæstus.

SCAFFOLDING, *n.*, tabulati constructio.

SCALADE, *n.*, ascensus in murum, scalis admoitis in muros irruptio.

SCALD, *TO*, *v. t.* (*scorch*), urere, suburere, amburere.

SCALD, *n.* (*on the head*), porrigo; *scald pated*, capite porriginoso.

SCALDING-HOT, *adj.*, fervens, fervidus.

SCALDING, *n.*, ambustio; *scalding with hot liquor*, fervente liquore perfusio.

SCALE, *n.* (*of a fish*), squama; (*of a balance*), lanx; (*measure*), mensura, modus; *musical scale*, diagramma; *a pair of scales*, libra, trutina; *scales in the head*, furfures capitis.

SCALE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*take off the scales*), desquamare; (*peel off*), decorticare; (2) *v. t.*, abscedere; *to scale the walls of a town*, oppidi muros per scalas ascendere.

SCALING, *n.*, decortatio.

SCALING OF WALLS, scalarum ad muros admotarum consensio; *scaling-ladder*, scale.

SCALY, *adj.*, squamosus; squamis intectus.

SCALL, *n.*, impetigo, lichen.

SCALLION, *n.*, ascalonia.

SCALLOP, *n.*, pecten; *small scallop*, pectunculus.
SCALLOPED, *adj.* (*notched*), denticulatus.
SCALP, *n.*, cutis capitis.
SCALP, *TO*, *v. t.*, caput deglubere; capiti pellem detrudere.
SCAMPER AWAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, fugere, aufugere.
SCAN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*examine into*), examinare, perpendere; *to scan a verse*, versum metiri pedibus, versum tascudere.
SCANDAL, *n.* (*offence*), offensa, offensio; malum exemplum; (*disgrace*), dedecus, ignominia; (*back-biting*), criminationes falsae.
SCANDALIZE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give offence*), malo exemplo offendere; (*disgrace*), dedecorare; (*back-bite*), sinistris sermonibus carpere.
SCANDALOUS, *adj.*, flagitiosus, probrosus; turpis, dedecoratus; pessimi exempli.
SCANDALOUSNESS, *n.*, dedecus, ignominia.
SCANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, angustum reddere, angustare, contrahere.
SCANT, **SCANTY**, *adj.*, minor justo; angustus, exiguus.
SCANTILY, *adv.*, parce, vix, ægre.
SCANTINESS, *n.*, angustiae; exiguitas.
SCANTLING, *n.* (*proportion*), mensura, ratio, proportio; (*little piece*), frustulum; portunculula.
SCAPULAR, **SCAPULARY**, *adj.*, scapularis.
SCAR, *n.*, cicatrix; *little scar*, cicatricula; *full of scars*, cicatriculosus.
SCARAMOUCH, *n.*, mimus, pantomimus.
SCARE, *adj.* (*rare*), rarus; (*dear*), carus.
SCARE, **SCARECELY**, *adv.*, vix, ægre, difficileter; (*scarcely*), parce, tenuiter.
SCARCENESS, **SCARCITY**, *n.*, caritas; difficultas; paucitas, raritas.
SCARE, *TO*, *v. t.*, terrere, territare, perterrefacere.
SCARECROW, *n.*, formido, terriculum.
SCARF, *n.*, mitella, fascia.
SCARF, *TO*, *v. t.*, velare, tegere.
SCARIFICATION, **SCARIFYING**, *n.*, scarificatio.
SCARIFIER, *n.*, scalpellum ad scarificandum aptum.
SCARIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, scarificare, cuticulam radere.
SCARLET, *n.* (*grain*), coccum; (*color*), ostrum, color coccineus; — *cloth*, coccinum; *of* —, coccineus, coccineus; *clothed in* —, coccineus.
SCARP, *n.* (*in fortification*), linea muri declivitas; (*in heraldry*), fascia minor.
SCATH, *n.*, damnum, malum.
SCATH, *TO*, *v. t.*, damno afficere.
SCATTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, spargere, disicere, dissipare.
SCATTERING, *n.*, sparsio, dissipatio, diffusio.
SCAVENGER, *n.*, qui vicos urbis purgat.
SCENE, *n.*, scena; locus ubi res agitur; res; spectaculum; *scenes*, parietes scenici.
SCENERY, *n.*, apparatus ad scenam pertinens.
SCENT, *n.*, odor; (*sense of smell*), odoratus.
SCENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, odorari, olfacere.
SCENTED, *adj.*, odoratus; *ill-scented*, foetidus; *sweet-scented*, suave olens; aromaticus.
SEPTIC, *n.*, qui omnia in dubium revocat.
SCPTICAL, *adj.*, scepticus, dubitans.
SCPTICISM, *n.*, dubitandi studium.
SCPTRE, *n.*, sceptrum; (*rule*), regnum.
SCPTRED, *adj.*, sceptrifer.
SCHEDULE, *n.*, schedula.
SCHEME, *n.*, figura, forma; ratio, consilium.
SCHISM, *n.*, schisma; discussio.
SCHISMATIC, **SCHISMATICAL**, *adj.*, schismaticus.
SCHOLAR, *n.* (*learner*), discipulus; auditor; scholasticus; (*man of learning*), homo doctus, eruditus, litteratus.
SCHOLARSHIP, *n.*, doctrina, eruditio; litterae.
SCHOLASTIC, *adj.*, scholasticus.
SCHOLIAST, *n.*, explicator, commentator.
SCHOLION, *n.*, scholion.
SCHOOL, *n.*, schola; ludus litterarius; auditorium.
SCHOOL, *TO*, *v. t.* (*chide*), increpare.
SCHOOL-BOY, *n.*, tiro.
SCHOOL-FELLOW, *n.*, condiscipulus.
SCHOOLING, *n.*, merces præceptoris or institutionis.
SCHOOLMAN, *n.*, scholasticus.
SCHOOLMASTER, *n.*, ludi magister, præceptor.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, *n.*, ludi magistra.
SCIENCE, *n.*, doctrina, disciplina; ars; (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; cognitio aliorum rei.
SCIENTIFIC, *adj.*, quod in artibus versatur; doctus, eruditus.
SCIMITAR, *n.*, acinaces, ensis falcatus.
SCINTILLATION, *n.*, scintillatio.
SCIOLIST, *n.*, semidoctus, subdoctus.
SCION, *n.*, surculus.
SCISSORS, *n.*, pl., forfex, forficula.
SCISSURE, *n.*, scissura.
SCOFF AT, *TO*, *v. t.*, ludibrio habere, irridere, cavillari.
SCOFF, **SCOFFING**, *n.*, irrisio, derisio; cavillatio; ludibrium.
SCOFFER, *n.*, derisor, irrisor; scurrus.
SCOFFINGLY, *adv.*, acerbè; per ludibrium.
SCOLD, *TO*, *v. t.*, jurgare, rixari, altercari; *to scold at*, objurgare, conviciari, increpare.
SCOLD, *n.*, mulier rixosa.
SCOLDING, *n.*, rixa, jurgium, convicium.
SCONCE, *n.*, propugnaculum, munimentum; *sconce for a candle*, lychnuchus.
SCOOP, *n.*, haustum.
SCOOP, *TO*, *v. t.*, excavare.
SCOPE, *n.* (*design*), consilium, propositum; (*room*), spatium; (*liberty*), copia, licentia.
SCORBUTIC, *adj.*, stomacae laborans.
SCORCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, torrere, adurere, amburere.
SCORCHING, *n.*, adustus, ambustus.
SCORE, *n.* (*account*), ratio; (*reason*), causa, nomen; (*number*), numerus vicinarius; viginti; *two-score*, quadraginta; *three-score*, sexaginta; *four-score*, octoginta; *a song in score*, verba cantilenae cum notis musicis annexis.
SCORE, **SCORE UP**, *TO*, *v. t.*, notare, signare; *to score a writing*, lineas sub verbis ducere.
SCORING, *n.*, notatio, signatio.
SCORIOUS, *adj.*, scorcia abundans.
SCORN, *n.*, contemptio; fastidium.
SCORN, *TO*, *v. t.*, contemnere, despiciere; spernere.
SCORNER, *n.*, contemptor, spreter; derisor.
SCORNFUL, *adj.*, fastidiosus, fastosus.
SCORNING, *n.*, despectio, contemptio, aspernatio.
SCORPION, *n.*, scorpio, scorpius.
SCOT, *n.*, rata portio, symbola; *scot and lot*, tributum.
SCOT-FREE, *adj.*, immunis, impunis; *adv.*, impune.
SCOUNDREL, *n.*, nebulo, homo nequam.
SCOUR, *TO*, *v. t.*, purgare, mundare; detergere; eluere; (*drive away*), abigere, fugare; *to scour about*, curare.
SCOURER, *n.*, purgator.
SCOURGE, *n.*, flagrum, flagellum; scutica, lora, pl.
SCOURGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, verberare, loris or flagellis cadere, flagellare; virgis cadere.
SCOURGER, *n.*, lorarius; carnifex.
SCOURGING, *n.*, verberatio; (*harassing*), vexatio.
SCOURING, *n.*, purgatio.
SCOUT, *n.*, explorator, speculator.
SCOUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, latitare; *to scout up and down*, explorare, speculari.
SCOWL, *n.*, frons nubila.
SCOWL, *TO*, *v. t.*, frontem corrugare.
SCOWLING, *adj.*, torvus; vultuosus.
SCRAG, *n.*, corpus macilentum.
SCRAGGINESS, *n.*, macies.
SCRAGGY, *adj.*, macer, macilentus.
SCRAMBLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, diripere, arripere, raptim colligere; (2) *v. t.*; *to scramble up*, adrepere.
SCRAMBLE, **SCRAMBLING**, *n.*, licentia diripiendi; *scrambling up*, conscensio.
SCRAMBLER UP, qui ad locum altum adrept.
SCRAP, *n.*, particula; fragmentum; frustulum; *scraps*, frusta, reliquia.
SCRAPE, *n.*, rerum angustiae or difficultas.
SCRAPE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, radere; scalpare, scabere; *to — away*, abraderè; *to — off*, deradere, destringere; *to — out*, eradere, delirè; *to — together*, corraderè; (2) *v. t.*, poplitem inapte infectere.
SCRAPER, *n.*, qui radit; radula.
SCRAPING, *n.*, rasura; — *off or out*, deletio; — *together*, collectio; — *iron*, scalprum.
SCRATCH, *n.*, levis incisura, leve vulnus.

SCRATCH, TO, *v. t.*, scabere, scalpere; *cutem* perstrungere.
 SCRATCHER, *n.*, scalptor.
 SCRATCHING, *n.*, scalptura.
 SCRAWL, *n.*, litteræ male factæ; *ineptiæ*.
 SCRAWL, TO, *v. t.*, male scribere.
 SCRAWLER, *n.*, scriba imperitus.
 SCRAWLING, *n.*, scriptio mala.
 SCRAY, *n.*, hirundo marina.
 SCREAM, TO, *v. t.*, exclamare, vociferari.
 SCREAMING, *n.*, exclamatio.
 SCREECH, TO, *v. t.*, ululare.
 SCREEN, *n.*, (*shelter*), umbraculum, umbella; (*stere*), cribrum.
 SCREEN, TO, *v. t.*, tegere, celare; (*sift*), cribrare, cernere.
 SCREW, *n.*, cochlea.
 SCREW, TO, *v. t.*, torquendo perforare; *cochleâ* figere.
 SCRIBBLE, TO, *v. t.*, male scribere; (*write off*), scriptitare.
 SCRIBBLER, *n.*, qui male scribit.
 SCRIBBLING, *n.*, mala scriptio.
 SCRIBE, *n.*, scriba, librarius.
 SCRIP, *n.*, perna, sacculus.
 SCRIPPTURAL, *adj.*, libris sacris conveniens.
 SCRIPPTURE, *n.*, litteræ sacræ, libri sacri.
 SCRIVENER, *n.*, librarius; *petty scrivener*, librariolus.
 SCROFULOUS, *adj.*, scrofuli laborans.
 SCROLL, *n.*, schedula; libellus; volumen.
 SCRUB, TO, *v. t.*, fricare; scalpere, stringere.
 SCRUB, *n.*, (*mean person*), homo villis; (*sorry horse*), equus strigosus.
 SCRUBBING, *n.*, fricatio vehementior.
 SCRUBBY, *adj.*, scabridus, miscellus.
 SCRUPLE, *n.*, (*in weight*), scrupulum, scrupulum; (*doubt*), scrupulus, religio; dubitatio, hæsitatio.
 SCRUPLE, TO, *v. t.*, aliquid religioni habere; dubitare, hæsitare.
 SCRUPULOUS, *adj.*, scrupulosus, religiosus; dubitans, hæsitans.
 SCRUPULOUSNESS, *n.*, scrupulositas.
 SCRUTINEER, *n.*, scrutator.
 SCRUTINIZE, TO, *v. t.*, scrutari, explorare.
 SCRUTINY, *n.*, scrutatio; suffragiorum collectorum examen.
 SCUD AWAY, TO, *v. i.*, aufugere; *to scud along*, festinare, properare.
 SCUFFLE, *n.*, rixa; pugna tumultuaria; *in the scuffle*, inter manus.
 SCUFFLE, TO, *v. t.*, concertare, inter se decertare.
 SCUFFLING, *n.*, decertatio; *scuffling with*, concertatio; conflictus.
 SCULL, *n.*, cymbula unius remigis.
 SCULLERY, *n.*, lavatrina; *scullery-wench*, servula coquinaria.
 SCULLION-BOY, *n.*, puer coquinarius.
 SCULPTOR, *n.*, sculptor; statuarum artifex.
 SCULPTURE, *n.*, (*art*), ars signa fabricandi; (*work*), sculptura; opus sculptile; imago ficta, signum, statua.
 SCULPTURE, TO, *v. t.*, sculptare; fingere.
 SCUM, *n.*, spuma; *full of* —, spumosus; *of* —, spumens; *covered with* —, spumatus.
 SCUM, TO, *v. t.*, despumare.
 SUMMER, *n.*, spatula.
 SUPPER, *n.*, latrina navalis.
 SURE, *n.*, furtures; porrigi; *scurf of a sore*, crusta ulciris.
 SCURFINESS, *n.*, prors.
 SCURFY, *adj.*, furtivus; porrigine laborans.
 SCURRILITY, SCURRILOUSNESS, *n.*, scurrillitas diabolica; *scurrilous*, convicia.
 SCURRILOUS, *adj.*, scurrillis; contumeliosus; probrosus.
 SCURVINESS, *n.*, pravitas, procacitas.
 SCURVY, *adj.*, improbus, pravus, procax; *n.*, stomaceus.
 SCUTCHEON. See ESCUTCHEON.
 SCUTTLE, *n.*, corbis, sportula; *scuttles of a ship*, navis valvæ.
 SCYTHE, *n.*, falx.
 SEA, *n.*, mare; oceanus; *high* —, altum; *open* —, salum; *of the* —, marinus; *narrow* —, fretum; *main* —, altum.
 SEA-BEAT, *adj.*, fluctibus illisus.
 SEA-BREEZE, *n.*, aura maris.

SEA-COAST, *n.*, ora maritima.
 SEAFARING MAN, *n.*, nauta.
 SEA-FIGHT, *n.*, prælium navale, pugna navalis.
 SEA-FISH, *n.*, piscis marinus.
 SEA-GRASS, *n.*, alga, ulva marina.
 SEAL, *n.*, signum, sigillum; (*beast*), vitulus marinus.
 SEAL, TO, *v. t.*, signare, consignare; *seal up*, obsignare.
 SEALER, *n.*, signator, obsignator.
 SEALING, *n.*, signatio; signatura.
 SEAM, *n.*, sutura; (*measure*), mensura octo modis continens.
 SEA-MAID, *n.*, siren.
 SEAMAN, *n.*, nauta; navita.
 SEAMLESS, *adj.*, non consutus.
 SEAMSTRESS, *n.*, mulier quæ acu victum querit.
 SEAPORT, *n.*, portus maritimus.
 SEAR SEKE, *adj.*, siccus, aridus.
 SEAR, TO, *v. t.*, ustulare, inurere.
 SEAR II, TO, *v. t.*, scrutari, explorare, indagare, investigare; inquirere.
 SEARCH, SEARCHING, *n.*, scrutatio; *inquisition*, investigatio.
 SEARCHER, *n.*, scrutator, inquisitor, indagator; investigator, explorator.
 SEAREDNESS OF CONSCIENCE, conscientia nulla religione tacta.
 SEARING, *n.*, ustio; *searing-iron*, cauterium.
 SEAR-WOOD, *n.*, ramalia.
 SEA-SERVICE, *n.*, militia navalis.
 SEA-SHORE, *n.*, litus (maris).
 SEA-SICK, *adj.*, nauseans.
 SEA-SICKNESS, *n.*, nausea.
 SEASON, *n.*, tempus, tempus; *season of the year*, anni tempus; *fit season*, occasio, opportunitas; *tempestivitas*; *in season*, tempestive, opportune; *out of season*, intempestive.
 SEASON, TO, *v. t.*, condire; assauferre.
 SEASONABLE, *adj.*, tempestivus, opportunus.
 SEASONABLENESS, *n.*, opportunitas, tempestivitas.
 SEASONER, *n.*, qui cibos condit.
 SEASONING, *n.*, conditura; condimentum.
 SEAT, *n.*, sedes, sedile; sedes; scella; *little* —, sedecula; — of *trifles*, crepser; — of *stale*, solium; (*bench*), scammum; *low* —, scabellum; — of *justice*, tribunal; (*dwelling*), sedes, domicilium, habitatio; *country seat*, domus rustica, villa; (*site*), situs.
 SEAT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, in sede locare; *to seat one's self*, consider; *to be seated*, (2) *v. t.*, sedere.
 SEATING, *n.*, collocatio in sede; *a seating one's self*, sessio.
 SECESSION, *n.*, secessus, secessus.
 SECLUDE, TO, *v. t.*, secernere; secludere, excludere.
 SECLUDED, *adj.*, solitarius.
 SECOND, *adj.*, secundus; *alter*; *the second time*, secundo, iterum.
 SECOND, *n.*, (*assistant*), adiutor; (*at a duel*), arbitror; *a second of time*, minima pars horæ.
 SECOND, TO, *v. t.*, aliquem juvare, adjuvare; alicui subsidium vel suppetias ferre; alicui adesse.
 SECONDARY, *adj.*, secundus, inferior; subiectus.
 SECONDLY, *adv.*, secundo, iterum; deinde.
 SECRECY, *n.*, (*silence*), taciturnitas, silentium; (*retirement*), recessus, secessus.
 SECRET, *adj.*, (*hidden*), arcaneus, secretus, occultus; abditus, intensus; (*endued with secrecy*), taciturnus, occultus.
 SECRET, *n.*, arcanum, secretum, occultum; res arcana; res silenda; mysterium.
 SECRETARY, *n.*, scriba, librarius, amanuensis.
 SECRETARYSHIP, *n.*, scribæ munus.
 SECRETE, TO, *v. t.*, occultare, celare.
 SECRETFUL, *n.*, occultatio furtiva.
 SECRETFULNESS, *n.*, taciturnitas.
 SECRETORY, *adj.*, secernens.
 SECT, *n.*, secta; schola; *of our sect*, nostras; *of your sect*, vestras.
 SECTARY, *n.*, sectator.
 SECTION, *n.*, (*cutting*), sectio; (*dividing*), in partes distributio; (*part*), particula.
 SECULAR, *adj.*, secularis; profanus, civilis; externus.
 SECULARITY, *n.*, animus ad rem nimis attentus.
 SECUNDINES, *n.*, *pl.*, secunda.

SECURE, *adj.* (*safe*), securus, tutus, salvus; (*careless*), negligens, remissus.

SECURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, tutum reddere, salvum præstare, munire; defendere; (*apprehend*), prehendere, deprehendere.

SECURING, *n.*, in tutum collocatio.

SECURITY, *n.*, securitas, otium; (*safety*), salus; (*quail*), vadmionium; cautio; vas; præs, sponsor; (*engagement*), sponsio; *to give security*, satis dare; *to take security*, satis accipere.

SELDAN, *n.*, lectica, sella gestatoria.

SEDATE, *adj.*, sedatus, quietus.

SEEDINARY, *adj.*, seedentarius.

SEEDGE, *n.*, ulva, carex.

SEEDIMENT, *n.*, sedimentum; *fax*.

SEDITION, *n.*, seditio, motus.

SEDITIONOUS, *adj.*, seditiosus, factiosus, tumultuosus.

SEDUCE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*deceive*), seducere, decipere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare.

SEDUCEMENT, *n.*, illecebra, lenocinia.

SEDUCTER, *n.*, deceptor; corruptor.

SEDUCTING, *SEDUCTION*, *n.*, seductio, deceptio.

SEDULITY, *n.*, sedulitas, assiduitas, diligentia.

SEDLIOUS, *adj.*, sedulus, assiduus, diligens.

SEE, *n.*, diæresis.

SEE, *TO*, *v. t.*, videre, conspiciere, cernere; *intel-ligere*; *see! en! o'ce!* aspice! *to see afar off*, propicere; *to see clearly*, perspicere; *to go to see one*, visitare; *to see into*, introspicere; *to see to*, cavere, curare, providere.

SEED, *n.*, semen; figur.: stirps; *of seed*, seminibus; *to sow seed*, sere, seminare.

SEED, *TO*, *v. i.* (*run to seed*), in semen ire, semen ferre.

SEEDLING, *n.*, planta gemmascente incipiens.

SEEDSMAN, *n.*, qui semina venditat.

SEEDY, *adj.*, seminiosus.

SEEDING, *n.*, visio.

SEEING THAT, quando, quoniam, siquidem, quum.

SEEK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*search after*), quærere, conquire; (*seek to obtain*), petere, appetere, sequi; *to — to*, studere, cupere; *to — to diligently*, scrutari; *to — out*, exquirere; (*endeavor*), conari, moliri.

SEEKER OUT, indagator, investigator.

SEEKING AFTER, indagatio, investigatio.

SEEL, *TO*, *v. t.*; *a hawk*, accipitrís oculos te-gere; *a ship*, navem ad alterum latus inclinare.

SEEM, *TO*, *v. i.*, videri; *it seems*, videtur.

SEEMER, *n.*, simulatrix.

SEEMING, *adj.*, opinatus; simulatus, fictus; *n.*, species.

SEEMINGLY, *adv.*, in speciem, specie.

SEEMLINESS, *n.*, decentia; decor, decus, deco-rum.

SEEMLY, *adj.*, decens, decorus, speciosus; *adv.*, decenter, decoro.

SEVENIGHT, *n.*, septem dies, hebdomas.

SEER, *n.*, vates.

SEESAW, *TO*, *v. t.*, vacillare.

SEESAW, *n.*, vacillatio.

SEETHE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, coquere; (2) *v. i.*, fer-vere, exa-tuare; *to seethe over*, exundare.

SEETHER, *n.* (*vessel*), ahenum oculum; olla; (*person*), coctor.

SEETHING, *n.*, coctio, coctura; *seething over*, exundatio.

SEGMENT, *n.*, segmentum.

SEGREGATION, *n.*, segregatio, separatio.

SEIGNIOR, *n.*, dominus.

SEIGNIORIAL, *adj.*, magnam dicionem habens.

SEIGNIORY, *n.*, dominiatus.

SEINE, *n.*, sagena.

SEIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, prehendere, comprehendere, apprehendere; capere, corripere, occupare.

SEIZIN, *n.*, possessio.

SEIZING, **SEIZURE**, *n.*, prehensio, compre-hensio; occupatio.

SELDOM, *adv.*, raro, non sæpe; *very seldom*, perraro, rarissime.

SELECT, *TO*, *v. t.*, seligere, eligere.

SELECT, *adj.*, selectus, repositus.

SELECTER, *n.*, elector.

SELECTING, **SELECTION**, *n.*, selectio.

SELF, *adj.*, pron., ipse, idem; *I myself*, ego ipse; *he himself*, ipse ipse, ille ipse; *by one's self*, so-lus; *self-conceit*, arrogantia; *self-conceited*, arro-gans; *self-denial*, abstinencia; *self-evident*, per se

clarus; *self-love*, amor sui; *self-will*, contumacia; *self-willed*, contumax.

SELFISH, *adj.*, suarum rerum cupidus.

SELFISHNESS, *n.*, sui studium, illiberalitas.

SELL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, vendere, venum dare; *to sell often*, venditare; (2) *v. t.*, vendi, venire.

SELLER, *n.*, venditor; venditrix.

SELLING, *n.*, venditio.

SELVAGE, *n.*, flimbria, lustrata; limbus.

SEMBLANCE, *n.*, species; similitudo.

SEME, *n.*; *of corn*, frumenti octo modii.

SEMI-BREVE, *n.*, nota t-semibrevis.

SEMICIRCLE, *n.*, semicirculus.

SEMICIRCULAR, *adj.*, semicirculatus; semi-circulus.

SEMICOLON, *n.*, semicolon.

SEMI-DIAMETER, *n.*, dimidia diametri pars.

SEMINAL, *adj.*, seminalis.

SEMINARY, *n.*, seminarium.

SEMIQUAVER, *n.*, nota t-semifusa.

SEMPITERNAL, *adj.*, sempiternus, perpetuus.

SENARY, *adj.*, senarius.

SENATE, *n.*, senatus; patres; *senate-house*, curia.

SENATOR, *n.*, senator.

SENATORIAL, *adj.*, senatorius.

SEND, *TO*, *v. t.*, mittere; *to — about*, circummit-tere; *to — away*, dimittere; legare; abigere; *to — back*, remittere; *to — before*, præmittere; *to — for*, accessere; aliquid afferri jubere; *to — forth*, emit-tere; *to — into exile*, relegare, in exilium mittere; *to — out*, emittere; *to — out of the way*, ablegare, amandare; *to — over*, transmittere.

SENDER, *n.*, qui mittit.

SENDING, *n.*, missio; *— away*, dimissio, relegatio; *— back*, remissio; *— for*, accitus; *— forth*, dimissio; *— out*, emissio; *— out of the way*, aman-datatio, ablegatio.

SENESCHAL, *n.*, tæneschallus.

SENIOR, *adj.*, major or grandior natu.

SENIORITY, *n.*, ætatis prærogativa.

SENSATION, *n.*, sensus; *pleasant sensation*, vo-luptas; *painful sensation*, dolor.

SENSE, *n.*, sensus; *— of hearing*, auditus; *— of seeing*, visus; (*understanding*), intelligentia, mens, judicium; *common* —, judicium commune; (*wit*), ingenium, sagacitas; (*prudence*), prudentia, sapi-entia; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; (*meaning*), vis, significatio.

SENSELESS, *adj.* (*void of feeling*), nihil senti-ens; (*foolish*), absurdus, ineptus; *inane*; (*void of reason*), ratiõis expertus.

SENSELESSNESS, *n.*, stupor sensus; (*folly*), stultitia, vecordia.

SENSIBILITY, **SENSIBLENESS**, *n.*, mollitia; sentiendi vis, sensus.

SENSIBLE, *adj.* (*what may be felt*), sensibilia, externus; (*affecting the senses*), sensuum movens, afficiens; (*wise*), prudens, sapiens.

SENSITIVE, *adj.* (*endued with sense*), sensa præditus; (*quick to feel*), facile sentiens; irrita-bilis.

SENSORY, *n.*, sedes sensus communis.

SENSUAL, *adj.* (*carnal*), ad corpus pertinens; (*voluptuous*), libidinosus.

SENSUALIST, *n.*, homo voluptuarius.

SENSUALITY, *n.*, corporis voluptates; amor venereus.

SENSUOUS, *adj.*, sensus movens, in sensus ca-dens.

SENTENCE, *n.*, sententia; *little sentence*, sententiola; *a judge's sentence*, judicium, sententia; (*period*), periodus.

SENTENCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, judicium facere, senten-tiam pronunciare; *to sentence to death*, capitis dam-nare.

SENTENTIOUS, *adj.*, sententiosus.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, *n.*, sententiarum abun-dantia.

SENTIENT, *adj.*, sensu præditus, sentiens.

SENTIMENT, *n.* (*opinion*), sententia, opinio, sensus; (*sayings*), dictum.

SENTIMENTAL, *adj.*, mollis.

SENTIMENTALITY, *n.*, nimia animi mollitia.

SENTINEL, **SENTRY**, *n.*, excubie, stationes, vigilia; excubitor, speculator.

SEPARABLE, *adj.*, separabilis.

SEPARATE, *adj.*, separatus, disjunctus, se-junctus.

SEPARATE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, separare, sejungere,

disjungere, segregare; distrahere, divellere; abstrahere; (2) *v. t.*, solvi, dissolvi; sejungi; discedere.
SEPARATELY, *adv.*, separatim, seorsum.
SEPARATING, **SEPARATION**, *n.*, separatio, disjunctio; discessus; (*variance*), dissidium; *separation of man and wife*, divortium; repudium.
SEPARATIST, *n.*, qui a publicis ecclesiae ritibus secedit.
SEPTEMBER, *n.*, (mensis) September.
SEPTENARY, *adj.*, septenarius.
SEPTENNIAL, *adj.*, septennis.
SEPTENTRIONAL, *adj.*, septentrionalis, aquilonaria.
SEPTUAGINT, *n.*, septuaginta interpretes.
SEPULCHRAL, *adj.*, sepulchralis.
SEPULCHRE, *n.*, sepulcrum; tumulus; monumentum.
SEPULTURE, *n.*, supultura, humatio.
SEQUEL, **SEQUENCE**, *n.*, consequentia, consecutio; (*upshot*), effectus, eventus; (*aftertime*), tempus posterum, futurum; *the sequel of*, pars reliqua.
SEQUESTERED, *adj.*, (*retired*), abditus, reconditus.
SEQUESTRATE, **TO**, *v. t.*, confiscare, proscribere.
SEQUESTRATION, *n.*, confiscatio, proscriptio.
SEQUESTRATOR, *n.*, sequester; proscriptor.
SERAGLIO, *n.*, palatium imperatoris Turci.
SERAPH, *n.*, seraphus.
SERAPHIC, *adj.*, seraphicus.
SERER. See **SEAR**.
SERENADE, *n.*, concentus nocturno tempore factus.
SERENADE, **TO**, *v. t.*, cantu nocturno honorare.
SERENE, *adj.*, serenus, mitis; liquidus; *to make serene*, serenare.
SERENITY, *n.*, serenitas; animi quietas.
SERF. See **VASSAL**.
SERGE, *n.*, panni genus lanel.
SERGEANT, **SERGEANT**, *n.*, (*beadle*), apparitor, lictor; (*in the army*), decurio.
SERGEANTSHIP, *n.*, lictoris munus.
SERIES, *n.*, series, ordo.
SERIOUS, *adj.*, (*grave*), serius, gravis; (*momentous*), gravis, vehement; (*earnest*), acer.
SERIOUSNESS, *n.*, gravitas, severitas.
SERMON, *n.*, oratio sacra; *funeral sermon*, oratio funbris.
SEROUS, *adj.*, tserosus.
SERPENT, *n.*, serpens, anguis; *water-serpent*, hydrus.
SERPENTINE, *adj.*, angulineus, tortuosus.
SERRIED, *adj.*, densus, confertus.
SERVANT, *n.*, famulus; minister; (*skare*), servus, puer; (*lackey*), pedisequus; *servants*, famuli, familia; *of servants*, famularia.
SERVE, **TO**, *v. t.*, alicui servire, famulari; *to — as a soldier*, militare, merere, stipendium facere; *to — God*, Deum colere; *to — at table*, ministrare; *to — one with a thing*, alicui aliquid præbere, porrigere, subministrare; *to — one's self with*, uti; *to — up*, cibos apponere; *to — (be useful)*, prodesse, conducere; sufficere, supplicare.
SERVICE, *n.*, (*condition of a servant*), famulatus, ministerium; (*of a slave*), operam, servitus; (*duty*), officium, obsequium; opera; (*use*), usus, utilitas; *service in scar*, militia; (*office*), munus, officium; partes, voces; *hard service*, labor gravis; (*worship*), cultus; — *at tennis*, pile prior levis; — *at table*, cerculum; — *of silver plate*, vasa argentea.
SERVICEABLE, *adj.*, (*useful*), utilis, commodus; opportunus; (*officious*), officiosus, obsequiosus; (*fit for service*), servitio aptus.
SERVICEABLENESS, *n.*, utilitas, commoditas.
SERVICE-BERRY, *n.*, sorbum; *service-tree*, sorbus.
SERVILE, *adj.*, servilis, vernilis.
SERVILITY, *n.*, vernilitas.
SERVITUDE, *n.*, servitus, servitium.
SESS. See **ASSESS**.
SESSION, *n.*, iudicium conventus, consessus.
SESTERCE, *n.*, sestertius.
SET, *n.*, apparatus; numerus iustus; — *of cards*, chartarum fasciculus; — *of horses*, equi; — *of household furniture*, suppellectilis omne instrumentum; — *of trees*, ordo arborum; — *or ship*, propago; — *of sun*, occasus solis; — *or ornatus*.
SET, **TO**, *v. t.*, (*put*), ponere, statuere; locare, collocare; (*appoint*), statuere, constituere; (*plant*), plantare, serere; *to — about*, aggredi, auspicere; *to*

— *one about a thing*, alicui aliquid mandare; *to — abroad*, divulgare; *prodere*; *to — again*, responderi; *to — against*, opponere; *to — agog*, lucendare, incitare; *to — apart or aside*, seponere, segregare; posthabere; omittere; *reficere*; *to — away*, amovere; *to — away*, torquere; *to — back*, repellere; *to — before one*, apponere; *to — before*, præponere; *to — between*, interponere; *to — by*, æstimare; *to — down*, deponere; *to — down in writing*, scribere, conscribere, litteris mandare; *to — fast*, figere; firmare; *to — forth*, ornare; laudare; ostendere; describere; *to — forth a book*, librum edere; *to — forward*, procedere; *to — free*, emancipare; liberare; *to — in*, indere, immittere; *to — off*, ornare; polire; augere; *to — on*, impellere, stimulare; apponere; *to — open*, recludere, aperire; *to — in order*, ordinare; disponere; *to — out*, exponere; assig-nare; ornare; *v. t.*, proficisci, iter inire; *to — right*, loco suo rponere; *to — to rights*, corrigere; *to — to*, apponere, admovere; *to — together*, componere, committere; conferre; *to — together again*, reconciliare; *to — up*, extruere; ædificare; statuere, instituire; tollere; *to — upon*, adoriri, aggredi; *to — to work*, negotium auspicere; *to — (as the sun)*, occidere.

SET, *adj.*, (*appointed*), certus, statutus, status.

SETACEOUS, *adj.*, setosus.

SETER, *n.*, (*planter*), sator, seminator, conditor; (*pimp*), leno; (*scout*), explorator; (*setting-dog*), canis cubitor; *setter* on, ductor; *setter forth of games*, munerarius.

SETTING, *n.*, positio, positura; — *apart*, separatio; — *forward*, progressus; — *off*, distinctio; — *in order*, dispositio; — *up*, erectio; — *upon*, ag-gressio; — *of the sun*, solis occasus; — *stuck*, pastinum.

SETTLE, *n.*, sedile; sella; sedes.

SETTLE, **TO**, (1) *v. t.*, statuere, constituere; collocare; affirmare, stabilire; (2) *v. t.*, considerare, considerare; consistere; (*sink to the bottom*), sidere, residere; (*as beer*), defervecere; (*light upon*), insidere.

SETTLEDNESS, *n.*, stabilitas, firmitas.

SETTLEMENT, **SETTLING**, *n.*, constitutio; *settlement of a daughter*, filiae collocatio; (*agreement*), pactum, fœdus; (*fixed place of abode*), sedes, domicilium; (*colony*), colonia.

SEVEN, *num. adj.*, septem; septeni; — *times*, septies; — *years old*, septennis; — *years*, septennium; — *hundred*, septingenti; *of — hundred*, septingentarius; — *hundred times*, septingentes; *sevenfold*, septemplex; — *feel long*, septempedalis.

SEVENTEEN, *adj.*, septemdecim.

SEVENTH, *adj.*, decimus septimus.

SEVENTHLY, *adv.*, septimus.

SEVENTHLY, *adv.*, septimo loco; septimatus.

SEVENTIETH, *adj.*, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, *adj.*, septuaginta; *of seventy*, septuagenarius; *seventy times*, septuagies.

SEVER, **TO**, *v. t.*, separare, segregare, sejungere, dividere.

SEVERAL, *adj.*, (*many*), aliquot, nonnulli; plures, complures; (*distinct*), distinctus, diversus, varius.

SEVERALLY, *adv.*, singularim, seorsum, separatim, articulatim.

SEVERE, *adj.*, (*hard*), severus, austerus; (*grave*), gravis, sobrius, acutus; *very severe*, peracutus, pertristis.

SEVERING, *n.*, separatio, adjunctio.

SEVERITY, *n.*, severitas, austeritas; duritia.

SEW, **TO**, *v. t.*, suere; *to — before*, præsuere; *to — behind*, desuere; *to — in*, insuere; *to — to*, assuere; *to — together*, consuere.

SEWER, *n.*, sutor; *common sewer*, cloaca.

SEWING, *n.*, sutura; *sewing together*, consutura.

SEX, *n.*, sexus; *male sex*, sexus virilis; *female sex*, sexus mullebris.

SEXENNIAL, *adj.*, sex annorum; sexto quoquo anno factus.

SEXTON, *n.*, sextarius.

SHABBINNESS, *n.*, sordides.

SHABBY, *adj.*, sordidus; pannis obsitus.

SHACKLE, **TO**, *v. t.*, vinculis colligare, catenis vincire; impedire.

SHACKLES, *n.*, pl., vincula, catene, compedes; *foot-shackles*, pedice; *hand-shackles*, manicae.

SHAD, *n.*, clupea, alosa major.

SHADE, **SHADOW**, *n.*, umbra; (*appearance*), umbra, imago, species; *instar*; (*favor*), umbra,

præsidium, tutela; (*trace*), *vostigium*; (*type*), *typus*: *shades*, *umbræ*, *maius*.
SHADE, **SHADOW**, **TO**, *v. t.*, umbrare, opacare, obscurare; (*cover*), tegere; *to shadow out*, adumbrare.
SHADINESS, *n.*, opacitas.
SHADOWING, *n.*, adumbratio.
SHADY, **SHADOWY**, *adj.*, umbræosus, opacus; obscurus.
SHAFT, *n.*, telum, apiculum, calamus; sagitta; (*spire*), *pyramis*; *shaft of a pillar*, columnæ scapus; *shaft in a mine*, puteus.
SHAG, *n.*, villus.
SHAGGED, **SHAGGY**, *adj.*, villosus, hirsutus.
SHAGREEN, *n.* (*leather*), squali or canis marini corium.
SHAKE, *n.*, motio, motus; quassatio; *shake in music*, modulatio.
SHAKE, **TO**, (1) *v. t.*, quater, concutere, quassare, movere, agitare, jectare, vibrare; *to shake off*, excutere; *to shake often*, agitare; (2) *v. i.* (*in an ague*), colicorrere; (*for fear*), tremere, contremiscere, horrere; (*with cold*), frigore tremere or horrere.
SHAKER, *n.*, qui quassat or concutit.
SHAKING, *adj.*, tremulus, mobilis; *n.*, quassatio, concussio, jactatio; tremor; horror; agitatio; succussio.
SHALE. See **SHELL**.
SHALL, *I, v.*, debere; *I shall write*, scribam; *we shall all die*, moriemur est omnibus.
SHALLOON, *n.*, panni rasi genus.
SHALLOP, *n.*, paro, lembus, scapha.
SHALLOT, *n.*, allium Lusitanicum, cepa actania.
SHALLOW, *adj.* (*not deep*), tenuis; (*superficial*), parum subtilis; (*dull*), hebes; (*insipid*), jejunus, insulsus.
SHALLOWNESS, *n.*, of *water*, aqua tenuis; of *wit*, tarditas ingenii; imperitia.
SHALLOWS, *n., pl.*, vada.
SHALM, **SHAWM**, *n.*, tuba cornes.
SHAM, **TO**, *v. t.*, ludificare, fallere.
SHAM, *n.*, dolus, fallacia; *adj.*, commenticius, fictus.
SHAMADE, *n.*; *to sound or beat shamade*, dedicationem significare.
SHAMBLES, *n., pl.*, macellum, lanarium.
SHAME, *n.* (*feeling*), pudor; verecundia; pudicitia; (*disgrace*), dedecus, infamia, ignominia; opprobrium.
SHAME, **TO**, *v. t.*, pudore afficere; (*disgrace*), infamare, dedecorare, deboucare; *I am ashamed*, pudet me; erubescere.
SHAMEFACED, *adj.*, verecundus, pudens, pudicus; pudibundus.
SHAMEFACEDNESS, *n.*, verecundia, pudor.
SHAMEFUL, *adj.*, turpis, ignominiosus, fædus.
SHAMEFULNESS, *n.*, turpitudine, fæditas.
SHAMELESS, *adj.*, impudens, inverecundus.
SHAMELESSNESS, *n.*, impudentia.
SHANK, *n.*, crus; tibia; *shank of a chimney*, fumarium; *shank of a candlestick*, candelabri scapus; (*stalk*), caulis.
SHAPE, *n.*, forma, figura; (*image*), effigies.
SHAPE, **TO**, *v. t.*, formare, figurare; fingere.
SHAPELESS, *adj.*, informis.
SHAPING, *n.*, formatio, figuratio.
SHARD, **SHERD**, *n.*, testa; *little shard*, testula; of *a shard*, testaceus; *shards*, testæ cæmentum.
SHARE, *n.*, pars, portio; *share-bone*, os sacrum; *shares* in commune.
SHARE, **TO**, *v. t.* (*divide*), dividere, distribuere, parti, dispartiri; (*give one a share*), communicare, participare; (*partake of*), partem habere in, participationem esse rei.
SHARELESS, *adj.*, exsors.
SHAREIT, *n.*, distributor; (*partaker*), particeps, consors, socius.
SHARK, *n.* (*fish*), canis marinus; caroharias; (*small feist*), parasitus; (*rapacious fellow*), accipiter, milvus.
SHARP, *adj.* (*in edge*), acutus; (*to the taste and smell*), acutus; (*to the taste*), acer; (*sour*), acidus; (*in treatment*), acer, severus, acerbus, asper; (*in words*), mordax; (*in wit*), acer, acutus, subtilis; (*of the senses*), acutus, sagax; acer; (*in action*), acer.
SHARPEN, **TO**, *v. t.*, acuire; cuspidare; cacuminare.

SHARPENED, *adj.* (*pointed*), cuspidatus, mucronatus.
SHARPENING, *n.*, exacutio.
SHARPER, *n.*, versutus, astutus, sagax; (*cheat*), veterator, fraudator.
SHARPNESS, *n.* (*of edge*), acies; (*crudelly*), duritas, severitas, crudelitas; (*smartness*), acrimonia; (*sourness*), acerbitas; (*of words*), mordacitas; (*of wit*), ingenii acumen, sagacitas.
SHATTER, **TO**, *v. t.*, quassare, disjicere, diffringere.
SHAVE, **TO**, *v. t.*, radere; tondere; *to shave about*, circumradere; *to shave off*, abraderere.
SHAVER, *n.*, tonsor.
SHAVING, *n.*, rasura, tonsura; of *shaving*, tonsorius; *shavings*, ramenta, *pl.*
SHAWL, *n.*, amiculum muliebre.
SHE, *pron.*, ea, illa, ipsa, ista, hæc.
SHEAF, *n.*, fascis, manipulus.
SHEAR, **TO**, (1) *v. t.*, tondere; (2) *v. i.*, labare.
SHEARER, *n.*, tonsor.
SHEARING, *n.*, tonsura.
SHEARS, *n., pl.*, forfex.
SHEATH, *n.*, theca, vagina; *little sheath*, vaginula.
SHEATHE, **TO**, *v. t.*, in thecam or vaginam recoudere.
SHED, **TO**, *v. t.*, fundere, effundere; *to shed about*, circumfundere; *to shed horns*, cornua amittere or mutare.
SHED, *n.* (*cottage*), casula, tugurium; (*attached to a house*), pergula; (*booth*), taberna.
SHEDDER OF BLOOD, *n.*, homicida.
SHEDDING, *n.*, fusio, effusio.
SHEEN, *n.*, nitor, splendor.
SHEEP, *n.*, ovis; *little sheep*, ovicula; *sheep*, *pl.*, oves, pecus ovillum, pecudes; of *sheep*, ovillus, ovillus.
SHEEPISH, *adj.* (*silly*), insulsus, insipiens; rusticus.
SHEEPISHNESS, *n.*, insulsiitas; rusticitas.
SHEER, *adj.*, purus, putus, merus.
SHEER OFF, **TO**, *v. i.*, clanculum discedere.
SHEET, *n.*, lodix; *sheet of paper*, chartæ plagula; *sheet of lead*, plumbi lamina.
SHEET, **TO**, *v. t.*, tegere, velare.
SHEETING, *n.*, pannus linteus ex quo lodices conficiuntur.
SHEKEL, *n.*, siclus.
SHELF, *n.*, pluteus; abacus; *shelf of sand*, syrtis.
SHELL, *n.*, putamen, testa; (*of pulse*), folliculus; (*of a snail*), testa cochleæ; *wearing a shell*, testaceus.
SHELL, **TO**, *v. t.*, putamen detrahere; folliculis eximere.
SHELTER, *n.*, receptus, receptaculum, refugium, perflugium, asylum; (*protection*), præsidium, tutela.
SHELTER, **TO**, *v. t.*, protegere, defendere, tueri.
SHELVING, **SHELVY**, *adj.*, declivis.
SHEPHERD, *n.*, ovium pastor or custos, opilio; of *a shepherd*, pastorius, pastoralis.
SHEPHERDESS, *n.*, puella ovium custos.
SHERD. See **SHARD**.
SHERIFF, *n.*, vicecomes; *under-sheriff*, subvicecomes.
SHERIFFDOM, *n.*, vicecomitatus.
SHEW, **TO**, *v. t.*, monstrare, demonstrare; declarare; indicare; ostendere; exhibere; arguere; aperire; *to — one's self just*, æquum se præbere; *to — abroad*, in lucem proferre, divulgare, publicare; *to — forth*, exhibere; *to — respect to one*, aliquem revereri, venerari, colere.
SHEWER, *n.*, monstrator.
SHEWING, *n.*, monstratio, indicatio, declaratio.
SHIELD, *n.*, acutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, ostra; figur.: præsidium.
SHIELD, **TO**, *v. t.*, acuto defendere; figur.: tegere, tueri, defendere.
SHIELDING, *n.*, protectio, defensio.
SHIFT, *n.* (*remedy*), remedium; consilium; artificium; effugium; (*under-garment*), indusium.
SHIFT, **TO**, *v. t.* (*change*), mutare, commutare, permutare; alternare; (*remove*), removere, amovere; *to shift one's self*, vestem mutare; *v. i.*, mutari; (*escape*), evadere, effugere.
SHIFTING, *n.*, mutatio, commutatio; *shifting to another place*, migratio.
SHIFTLESS, *n.*, inops consilii; inops, indigus.

SHILLING, *n.*, *foellidus*.
SHIN, *SHIN-BONE*, *n.*, *tibia*.
SHINE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *lucere*, *fulgere*, *splendere*, *niterē*; *to — about*, *circumfulgere*; *to — before*, *præluere*; *to — out*, *emittere*, *emittere*; *to — together*, *collucere*; *to — upon*, *afulgere*; (*be distinguished*), *splendere*, *exsplendere*.
SHINGLE, *n.*, *scandula*; *the shingles*, *herpes*, *circinus*, *zona*.
SHINING, *adj.*, *fulgens*, *coruscans*, *nitens*; *fulgidus*, *coruscus*, *rutilans*, *nitidus*, *splendidus*; *n.*, *fulgor*, *nitor*, *splendor*.
SHIP, *n.*, *navis*, *navigium*.
SHIP, *TO*, *v. i.*, *in navem* or *naves imponere*; *to ship off*, *navibus asportare*.
SHIPPING, *n.* (*going on board*), *in navem consensio*; (*putting on board*), *in navem impositio*; (*ships*), *naves*, *classis*.
SHIPWRECK, *n.*, *naufragium*.
SHIPWRECKED, *adj.*, *naufragus*.
SHIPWRIGHT, *n.*, *faber navalis*.
SHIRE, *n.*, *provincia*, *comitatus*; *shire-mote*, *comitia comitatus*.
SHIRK, *TO*, *v. i.*, *parasitari*.
SHIRT, *n.*, *tunica interula*, *subucula*.
SHIRTLESS, *adj.*, *inops*; *subuculae expertus*.
SHIVER, *n.*, *frugmen*, *fragmentum*; *in shivers*, *assulatum*.
SHIVER, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (*break in pieces*), *frangere*, *diffringere*, *comminuere*; (2) *v. i.* (*quake*), *horre*, *tremere*, *contremiscere*.
SHIVERING, *adj.* (*quaking*), *horridus*, *tremulus*; *n.* (*cutting to pieces*), *dissecatio*; (*quaking*), *horror*, *trepidatio*, *algor*.
SHOAL, *n.* (*throng*), *turba*, *cœtus*; *grex*, *caterva*; (*shallowes*), *vadum*, *syrtilis*.
SHOCK, *n.*, *in battle*, *concursus*, *impetus*; *shock of corn*, *frumenti manipulorum cumulus*.
SHOCK, *TO*, *v. i.*, *quater*, *quassare*, *labefacere*; *offendere*.
SHOD, *adj.*, *calceatus*, *soleatus*.
SHOE, *n.*, *calceus*, *calceamentum*; *soles*; *high shoe*, *pero*.
SHOE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *calceare*; *allicui calceos induere*.
SHOEING, *n.*, *calceatus*.
SHOEMAKER, *n.*, *autor*; *calceolarius*; *shoemaker's black*, *atramentum sutorium*; *shoemaker's shop*, *taberna sutrina*; *shoemaker's trade*, (*ars*) *sutrina*.
SHOOT, *n.* (*spring*), *surculus*, *germen*; (*shot*), *letus*, *jactus*.
SHOOT, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (*as plants*), *germinare*, *pullulare*; *to shoot up*, *crescere*; *to shoot out*, *spicare*; (*as lightning*), *emicare*, *coruscare*; (2) *v. i.* (*pain*), *dolere*, *urere*, *to shoot arrows or darts*, *jaculari*, *aggritas* or *tela mittere*; *to shoot (pass)* a *bridge*, *sub ponte deferri*.
SHOOTER OF DARTS, *jaculator*; *of a lock*, *sæpe obex*.
SHOOTING, *n.*; *of a star*, *tractio stellæ*; *shooting with darts*, *jaculatio*; *shooting forth*, *germinatio*, *pullulatio*.
SHOP, *n.*, *taberna*; *officina*; *barber's —*, *tonstrina*; *bookseller's —*, *libraria*; *of a —*, *tabernarius*; *— keeper*, *tabernarius*.
SHORE, *n.*, *litus*; *ripa*; *to go on shore*, *in terram egredi*; (*prop*), *fulcrum*, *fultura*.
SHORE UP, *TO*, *v. i.*, *fulcire*, *aufulcire*.
SHORELESS, *adj.*, *sine litore*.
SHORT, *adj.*, *brevis*, *curtus*; *contractus*; *exiguus*; *very —*, *perbrevis*; *— cut*, *via compendiaris*; *in a — time*, *brevi tempore*; *to stop —*, *repente consistere*; *to cut shorter*, *putare*, *resicare*; *to cut short*, *precidere*.
SHORTEN, *TO*, *v. i.*, *curtare*; *contrahere*; *brevi complecti*.
SHORTENING, *n.*, *contractio*.
SHORTLY, *adv.* (*in time*), *brevi*, *propediem*; *shortly after*, *paulo post*, *mox*; (*in words*), *breviter*, *summatim*.
SHORTNESS, *n.*, *brevitas*; *shortness of breath*, *anhelatio*, *angustia spiritus*.
SHORT-SIGHTED, *adj.*, *myops*.
SHORT-WINDED, *adj.*, *anhelans*, *anhelus*, *suspiciosus*.
SHOT, *n.*, *tell jactus*; *letus*; *sclopetti fragor*; *small shot*, *piliæ plumbæ minores*; *large shot*, *glandes plumbæ*; (*reckoning*), *symbola*, *collecta*; *shot-free*, *immunis a symbolis*.
SHOTE, *n.* (*ash*), *trutta minor*; (*pig*), *neffrendia*.

SHOTTEN MILK, *lac vetustate coagulatum*.
SHOUGH, *n.*, *hirsuta canis*.
SHOULD, *I*, *v.*, *debul*, *deberem*; *me oportebat*.
SHOULDER, *n.*, *humerus*; (*of a beast*), *armus*; *having great shoulders*, *humerosus*; *shoulder-blad*, *scapula*; *shoulder-slip*, *humerus laxatus*.
SHOULDER, *TO*, *v. i.*, *in humeros tollere*, *humeris sublevare*; *humeris portare*; *to shoulder up*, *fulcire*, *aufulcire*.
SHOUT, *TO*, *v. i.*, *clamare*, *acclamare*, *exclamare*.
SHOUT, *n.*, *clamor*, *acclamatio*, *exclamatio*.
SHOUTER, *n.*, *clamator*.
SHOUTING, *adj.*, *clamosus*; *n.*, *clamor*.
SHOVE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *impellere*, *trudere*; *to shove back*, *repellere*; *to shove forward*, *propellere*.
SHOVE, *n.*, *impulsus*.
SHOVEL, *n.*, *pala*; *batillum*; *shovel of a water-wheel*, *pinna*; *little shovel*, *rutellum*.
SHOVEL, *TO*, *v. i.*, *pala* or *batillo tollere*, *auferre* or *purgare*.
SHOW. See **SHEW**, *v. i.*.
SHOW, *n.* (*appearance*), *species*, *simulatio*; (*ostentation*), *ostentatio*, *lactatio*; *magnificencia*; (*sight*), *spectaculum*; *show-bread*, *panis sacer*.
SHOWER, *n.*, *pluvia* *repentina*; *imber*; *nimbus*; *pluvia*.
SHOWER DOWN, *TO*, *v. i.*, *depluere*; *nimbos demittere*.
SHOWERY, *adj.*, *nimbosus*, *pluvius*; *pluvialis*.
SHOWY, *adj.*, *speciosus*.
SHRED, *n.*, *panni segmentum*; *by shreds*, *minutim*, *minutim*.
SHRED, *TO*, *v. i.*, *præsecare*, *concidere*.
SHREDDING, *n.*, *concisura*.
SHREW, *n.*, *muller clamosa* or *rixosa*.
SHREW, *adj.* (*cunning*), *vafer*, *subtilis*, *callidus*; (*ticklish*, *dangerous*), *difficilis*, *periculosus*; (*bad*), *pravus*, *improbis*, *malus*.
SHREWNESS, *n.*, *astutia*, *sagacitas*, *solkertia*.
SHREWISH, *adj.*, *clamosa*, *perversa*.
SHREWISHNESS, *n.*, *protervitas*.
SHRIEK, *TO*, *v. i.*, *exclamare*, *gulare*.
SHRIEK, *SHRIEKING*, *n.*, *ejulatio*, *clamor*, *exclamatio*.
SHRIEVALTY, *n.*, *tyvicoomitis munus* or *digitas*.
SHRIFT, *n.*, *peccata sacerdoti* *in aurem dicta*.
SHRILL, *adj.*, *canorus*, *clarus*, *sonorus*; *stridulus*.
SHRILLNESS, *n.*, *sonus argutus* or *stridulus*.
SHRIMP, *n.* (*ash*), *scylla fluviatilis*; (*little man*), *homunculus*.
SHRINE, *n.*, *theca sacrorum*; *ædícula*.
SHRINK, *TO*, *v. i.* (*contract itself*), *se contrahere*; (*grow less*), *decrecere*, *minui*; *to shrink from one's word*, *tergiversari*.
SHRINKER FROM HIS WORD, *tergiversator*.
SHRINKING, *n.*, *contractio*; *shrinking back from one's word*, *tergiversatio*, *retractatio*.
SHRIVE, *TO*, *v. i.* (*confess*), *peccata sacerdoti confiteri*; (*absolve*), *confitentem absolvere*.
SHRIVEL, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, *rugare*, *corrugare*; (2) *v. i.* *rugari*, *rugas trahere*.
SHROUD, *n.* (*shell*), *tutela*, *præstidium* *tecum*; *shroud for a dead body*, *vestimentum mortui*; *shrouds of a ship*, *rudentes navis lateribus affixi*.
SHROUD, *TO*, *v. i.*, *mortuum vestimento inducere*; (*cover*), *tegere*, *velare*; (*defend*), *protegere*, *defendere*.
SHROVE-TIDE, **SHROVE-TUESDAY**, *n.*, *dies genitalis proximus ante quadragesimum jejunium*.
SHRUB, *n.*, *frutex*; *arbuscula*.
SHRUBBY, *adj.*, *fruticosus*; *to grow shrubby*, *fruticare*, *fruticescere*.
SHRUFF, *n.*, *scoria*, *recrementum*.
SHRUG, *TO*, *v. i.*, *præ frigore horrere* or *tremere*; *to shrug up the shoulders*, *scapulas attollere*.
SHUDDER, *TO*, *v. i.*, *horre*, *tremere*.
SHUDDERING, *n.*, *horror*, *tremor*.
SHUFFLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *miscere*, *commiscere*; *to shuffle along*, *accelerato et tremulo gradu incedere*; *to shuffle and cut*, *tergiversari*, *cavillari*.
SHUFFLER, *n.*, *tergiversator*.
SHUFFLING, *n.* (*knavery*), *fraus*, *dolus*; (*mixing*), *mixtura*; (*boogling*), *tergiversatio*, *cavillatio*.
SHUN, *TO*, *v. i.*, *fugere*, *efugere*, *vitare*, *evitare*, *declinare*; *cavere*.
SHUNNING, *n.*, *vitatio*, *evitatio*, *declinatio*.

SHUT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, claudere; operire; (2) *v. i.*, claudere, operiri; *to — in*, includere; *to — out*, excludere; *to — up*, occludere, praecludere; obscurare; obsignare.

SHUTTER, *n.* (for half a window), fornicula.

SHUTTING UP, conclusio in artum; *shutting out*, exclusio; *the shutting in of the day*, crepusculum vespertinum.

SHUTTLE, *n.*, radius (textorius).

SHUTTLE (O. K. *n.*), cortex pennatus.

SHY, *adj.* (wary), cautus; (disdainful), fastidiosus; aversus; (*apt to be frightened*), pavidus, timidus.

SHYNESS, *n.*, cautio; fastus; timiditas.

SIBILANT, *adj.*, sibilans.

SIBYL, *n.*, sibylla.

SICK, *adj.*, aeger, egrotos, male se habens, adversa valetudine laborans; *sick at stomach*, cardiacus, stomachicus; *to fall sick*, morbo affici or corripi, in morbum incidere.

SICKEN, TO, *v. t.*, in morbum incidere; languescere.

SICKISH, *adj.*, male se habens.

SICKLE, *n.*, falx.

SICKLINESS, *n.*, valetudo tenuis.

SICKLY, *adj.*, morbosus, valetudinarius, infirmus.

SICKNESS, *n.*, morbus, egrotatio, egritudo, adversa valetudo.

SIDE, *n.*, latus; pars; regio; (*party*), pars, partes; causa; — *of a country*, ora, regio; — *of a leaf*, pagina; — *of a river*, ripa; (*brim*), margo; — *of a bed*, sponda; — *of a hill*, clivus; *of the —*, lateralis; *on the —*, lateralius; *front —*, pars adversa; *back —*, pars adversa; *from this —*, hinc; *on this —*, cis, ultra; *from that —*, illinc; *on that —*, of, trans, ultra; *on every —*, undique, ex omni parte; *on both sides*, utrinque; *on neither —*, neutro; *on the other —*, contra, e contrario; *by the —*, of, juxta, prope; *proper; on the father's —*, a patre; *on my —*, a me; *a weak —*, vitium.

SIDE, *adj.*, lateralius; obliquus; a latere veniens.

SIDE WITH, TO, *v. t.*, aliquid favere, alicujus partes sequi.

SIDE LONG, **SIDEWISE**, *adj.*, obliquus, transversus; *ade*, oblique, transverse.

SIDERAL, *adj.*, sideralis.

SIDING WITH, partium studium.

SIDLE, TO, *v. t.*, corpore inclinatio incidere.

SIEGE, *n.*, obsidio, obsidiolum, obsessio, circumsessio; *of a siege*, obsidionalis.

SIEVE, *n.*, cribrum; *little sieve*, cribellum; *of a sieve*, cribriarius.

SIFT, TO, *v. t.*, cribrare, cernere, excernere; *to sift out*, excutere, exquirere.

SIFTER, *n.*, qui cribrat.

SIFTING, *n.* (*searching into*), investigatio, scrutatio; *siftings*, exercitum, recrementum.

SIGH, *n.*, suspirium; gemitus.

SIGH, TO, *v. t.*, suspirare, gemere.

SIGHTING, *n.*, suspirium, suspiritus.

SIGHT, *n.* (*faculty of seeing*), visus; videndi facultas; (*view*), visus, conspectus, aspectus, obtutus; (*show*), spectaculum; (*procession*), pompa; species; *sight of the eye*, oculi acies; *sight of a cross-bow*, scutula.

SIGHTED, *adj.*, *dim* —, lusciosus; *quick* —, acute cernens; *short* —, myops.

SIGHTLESS, *adj.*, caecus, lumine captus.

SIGHTLY, *adj.*, speciosus, spectabilis.

SIGN, *n.* (*token*), signum, iudicium; nota; insigne; (*point*), vestigium; (*presage*), omen, praesagium; *sign in the heavens*, sidus, signum celeste; *sign of a shop or house*, titulus, insigne; *sign-manual*, synographa, chirographum.

SIGN, TO, *v. t.*, nomen suum rei subscribere.

SIGNAL, *adj.*, insignis, notabilis; *n.*, signum; symbolum; tessera.

SIGNALIZE, TO, *v. t.*, insignire; illustrem reddere.

SIGNALIZED, *adj.*, celebris, illustris.

SIGNATURE, *n.*, nominis subscriptio; nomen subscriptum; (*among printers*), littera schedae index.

SIGNER, *n.*, qui aliquid subscribit.

SIGNET, *n.*, sigillum; *signet-ring*, symbolum.

SIGNIFICANCY, **SIGNIFICANCE**, *n.*, vis, momentum, pondus; (*meaning*), significatio, vis; potestas.

SIGNIFICANT OF, *adj.*, significans, denotans; (*having weight*), magni momenti, magnum vim habens.

SIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.*, significanter, plane, aperte.

SIGNIFICATION, *n.* (*foreshowing*), denuntiatio; (*sense*), verbi significatio, vis, potestas.

SIGNIFY, TO, *v. t.* (*mean*), significare, valere; (*notify*), nunciare, declarare; (*presage*), praesagire, praedicare, portendere, significare.

SIGNIFYING, *n.*, significatio, significatus, denuntiatio.

SIGNING, *n.*, nominis subscriptio.

SILENCE, TO, *v. t.*, alicujus linguam retundere, comprimere.

SILENCE, *n.*, silentium; reticentia; taciturnitas.

SILENT, *adj.*, silens, tacitus; taciturnus.

SILIQUESE, **SILIQUEOUS**, *adj.*, siliculosus.

SILK, *n.*, sericum, bombyx; *silk threads*, fila bombycina; (*of silk*), sericus.

SILK, **SILKEN**, *adj.*, sericus, bombycinus.

SILKY, *adj.*, mollis, flexibilis.

SILL, *n.*, limen (inferius).

SILLINESS, *n.*, veordia, ineptia, desipientia.

SILLY, *adj.*, excors, vecors, ineptus, amens.

absurdus; *very* —, perridiculus; *somechat* —, sub-insulsus; *a* — *action*, inepte factum; *a* — *fellow*, caudex, stipes.

SILT, *n.*, limus.

SILVAN, *adj.*, silvestris.

SILVER, *n.*, argentum; *of silver*, argenteus.

SILVER, *adj.*, argenteus.

SILVER OVER, TO, *v. t.*, argento obducere.

SILVERED, *adj.*, argentatus.

SILVERLING, *n.*, silius.

SILVERY, *adj.*, argenteo similis.

SIMILAR, *adj.*, similis, consimilis.

SIMILARITY, **SIMILITUDE**, *n.*, similitudo; cognatio; (*simile*), simile; (*parable*), collatio, parabole.

SIMMER, TO, *v. t.*, ferverescere, lente bullire.

SIMMEL, *n.*, libum, colliva.

SIMONICAL, *adj.*, ad simoniam pertinens.

SIMONY, *n.*, simonia; munus ecclesiasticum nundinatio.

SIMPER, *n.*, risus levis.

SIMPER, TO, *v. t.*, subridere, arridere.

SIMPLE, *adj.* (*pure*), simplex, purus, sincerus.

merus; (*single*), unicus, solus; (*harmless*), innocuus, innocens; (*plain*), simplex, inornatus; (*honest*), integer, probus; (*silly*), stolidus, stupidus.

SIMPLE, TO, *v. t.*, herbis colligendis operam dare.

SIMPLENESS, **SIMPLICITY**, *n.*, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas, fatuitas, insipientia.

SIMPLEK, **SIMPLIST**, *n.*, rei herbarie peritus.

SIMPLES, *n.*, *pl.*, herbae simplices, res herbariae.

SIMPLETON, *n.*, fatuus, lueptus, insulsus.

SIMPLY, *adv.* (*sincerely*), simpliciter, sincere; (*plainly*), simpliciter, nullo ornatu; (*foolishly*), luepte, insulse.

SIMULATION, *n.*, simulatio.

SIN, *n.*, peccatum, delictum, nefas.

SIN, TO, *v. t.*, peccare, delinquere; leges divinas violare.

SINCE, *conj.*, quum, cum, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam.

SINCE, *adv.*, abhinc; ab eo tempore; — *that day*, ex illo die; — *the world began*, post homines natos, ab orbe condito; *some years* —, aliquot ante annis; *long* —, jam pridem, jam dudum; *not long* —, paulo ante, nuper; *how long* —? quam diu; quam dudum.

SINCERE, *adj.*, sincerus, probus, candidus, verus; purus.

SINCERITY, *n.*, sinceritas, probitas; candor.

SINCEURE, *n.*, munus omni labore vacuum.

SINEW, *n.*, nervus; *little sinew*, nervulus.

SINEWY, *adj.*, nervosus.

SINFUL, *adj.*, impius, improbus.

SINFULNESS, *n.*, impletas, improbitas.

SING, TO, *v. t.*, canere; cantare, modulari; *to — before*, praecinere; *to — between*, intercinere; *to — often*, cantitare; *to — bass*, gravis cantus partes sustinere; *to — treble*, acuta or summa voce canere.

SINGE, TO, *v. t.*, ustulare.

SINGER, *n.*, cantor, cantator.

SINGING, *n.*, cantio; harmonia.

SINGLE, *adj.*, simplex; singulus; singularis, unicus; *single person*, celebs.

SINGLE OUT, TO, v. t., seligere, excerpere.
SINGLENESS, n., simplicitas.
SINGLY, adv., singulim.
SINGULAR, adj., singularis, unicus, simplex; (*particular*), peculiaris; (*rare*), singularis, egregius, eximius; (*old*), mirus; *singular number*, numerus singularis.
SINGULARITY, n., insolentia.
SINISTER, adj. (*unlucky*), sinister, mali ominis; (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus; (*absurd*), absurdus.
SINK, TO, (1) v. t., sidere, desiderare, considerare, subsidere; labi; procurrere; decrescere; (*2*) *v. t.*, deprimeré, mergere; imminuere, deminuere; frangere.
SINK, n., sentina, latrina; colluvies; *common sink*, cloaca.
SINKING, n.; *in fortune*, fortuna inclinata, opes acies; *sinking of the ground*, labes agri.
SINGLELESS, adj., integer, sanctus.
SINGLESSNESS, n., sanctitas, summa probitas.
SINNER, n., peccator; homo impius.
SINUOSITY, n., rei sinuosae natura.
SINUOUS, adj., sinuosus.
SIP, TO, v. t., sorbillare; gustare.
SIP, n., sorbillum, sorbitio.
SHIPPING, n., sorbitio.
SIR, n. (*in address*), domine; (*as the designation of a knight*), eques.
SIRE, n., pater, genitor.
SIREN, n., Siren.
SIRRAH! interj., heus tu! (*as a word of reproach*), stulte! improbe!
SISTER, n., soror; *little sister*, sororcula; *husband's sister*, glos; *of a sister*, sororius.
SISTERHOOD, n. (*duty of a sister*), sororis officium; (*society of women*), feminarum sodalium.
SISTERLY, adj., sororius.
SIT, TO, v. t., sedere; *to — by*, assidere; *to — down*, considere; *to — fast*, adherere; *to — round about*, circumsidere; *to — together*, considere; *to — up (watch)*, vigilare; *to — upon*, insidere; *the coat sits well*, vestis bene sedet; *the shoes — well*, calcei ad pedes apti sunt.
SITE, n., situs.
SITTER, n., sessor; *sitter with another*, consessor, assessor.
SITTING, n., sessio; — *at table*, accubatio; — *by assensio*; *of — adj.*, assillis.
SITUATE, SITUATED, adj., situs, positus, collocatus.
SITUATION, n., situs, positio, positura, sedes.
SIX, num. adj., sex; *seni*; *six at dice*, senio; *six times*, sexies; *of six*, senarius; *six score*, centum et viginti; *six hundred*, sexcenti; *six thousand*, sex milia, sexies milia.
SIXTEEN, num. adj., sedecim; *sixteen times*, sedecies.
SIXTEENTH, adj., sedecimus.
SIXTH, adj., sextus.
SIXTY, num. adj., sexaginta; *sexageni*; *of sixty*, sexagenarius; *sixty times*, sexages; *sixtieth*, sexagesimus.
SIZABLE, adj., justae molis or magnitudinis.
SIZE, n. (*bigness*), moles, magnitudo; (*measure*), mensura, modus; *size for smearing*, aqua, cui glutinum admixtum est.
SIZE, TO, v. t. (*smear over with size*), glutine illinere; (*wear*), cerare.
SIZER, n., servicens.
SIZY, adj., glutinosus.
SKATE, n. (*fish*), squatina; *skates*, soleæ feratae.
SKATE, TO, v. t., soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.
SKEAN, n., outler.
SKEIN OF THREAD, fil glomus.
SKELETON, n., compages ossium.
SKEPTIC. See SCEPTIC.
SKETCH, n., adumbratio, delineatio; exemplar.
SKETCH, TO, v. t., imperfecte describere, delineare; adumbrare.
SKEWER, n., festuca.
SKEWER UP MEAT, TO, v. t., carnem festucis colligere.
SKIFF, n., scapha, cymba.
SKILFUL, SKILLED, adj., peritus, gnarus, callens, doctus.
SKILL, SKILFULNESS, n., ars, peritia, acientia.

SKILLET, n., ahenum minus.
SKIM, TO, v. t., desumpare; (*pass slightly over*), leviter perstringere.
SKIMMER, n., cochlear ad desumpandum aptum.
SKIN, n., cutis, pellis; *little skin*, cuticula, pellicula; *skin of a beast*, corium, tergus; *skin of parchment*, pergamene scheda; *of the skin*, cuticularis; *skin (husk)*, folliculus.
SKIN, TO, v. t., cutem or pellem detrahare; *pellis or corio exuere*; *to skin over a wound*, cuticulam vulneri obducere.
SKINNY, adj., macilentus, strigosus.
SKIP, n., saltus; *by skips*, per saltus.
SKIP, TO, v. t., saltare, salire; *to — back*, remilire; *to — before*, praesaltare; *to — over*, transilire; (*omit*), praetermittere; *to — out*, prosilire.
SKIPPER, n. (*jumper*), saltator, saltatrix; (*fish*), acus minor; (*Dutch ship*), navis Batava; (*master of a ship*), naucerus.
SKIPPING, n., saltatio, saltatus; *of skipping*, saltatorius.
SKIRMISH, n., praelium leve, pugna fortuita, procuratio, velitatio; *of a skirmish*, velitaria.
SKIRMISH, TO, v. t., velitari; *levibus proellis inter se pugnare*.
SKIRMISHER, n., veles, excursor.
SKIRMISHING, n., velitatio.
SKIRT, n., fimbria, ora; limbus; *skirt of a country*, confinium, terminus.
SKITTISH, adj., levis, inconstans, petulans, protervus.
SKITTISHLY, adv., exsultim.
SKITTISHNESS, n., levitas, inconstantia; *leascivia*, petulantia.
SKREEN. See SCREEN.
SKULK, TO, v. t., latere, latitare, delitescere.
SKULKING-HOLE, n., latebra, latibulum.
SKULL, n., calva, calvaria; *skull-cap*, pileolus.
SKY, n., aer, aether; coelum; *of the sky*, aerius, æthereus; *sky blue*, caelestis.
SLAB, n., asser materiae extimus; *marble slab*, tabula e marmore facta.
SLABBER, TO, v. t., mactefacere, aqua conspergere.
SLABBERER, n., qui or quæ mactefacit.
SLABBY, adj., madidus, canosus, lutosus.
SLACK, adj., laxus, remissus; (*slow*), lentus, tardus; (*careless*), remissus, negligens.
SLACK, SLACKEN, TO, v. t., laxare, relaxare, remittere; tardare; (*flag*), tardescere, languere.
SLACKENING, n., laxatio, remissio.
SLACKNESS, n., mora, tarditas, cunctatio.
SLAG, n., scorfa.
SLAKE, n., textoria pecten; (*flake*), nivis floccus.
SLAKE, TO, v. t. (*lime*), calcem aquâ naccare; (*quench*), extinguere, sedare.
SLANDER, n., calumnia, falsa criminatio.
SLANDER, TO, v. t., criminari, de fama alicujus detrahare, obtrectare, calumniari.
SLANDERER, n., calumniator, calumnatrix; criminator.
SLANDERING, n., calumniatio, criminatio, obtrectatio.
SLANDEROUS, adj., maledicus, probrosus.
SLANT, SLANTING, adj., obliquus, transversus.
SLAP, n., ictus, plaga; colaphus; alapa.
SLAP, TO, v. t., verberare, cadere, percutere; *to slap up*, abligurire, devorare; captare.
SLASH, n. (*cut*), incisura; (*blow*), ictus, colaphus; (*wound*), vulnus.
SLASH, TO, v. t. (*cut*), cadere, considere; (*beat with a whip*), flagro or flagello excolere.
SLASHING, n. (*beating*), percussio; (*wounding*), vulneratio.
SLATE, n. (*stone*), lapis fissilis; tegula e lapide fissili facta.
SLATE, TO, v. t., tegula e lapide fissili factis obtegere or construere.
SLATER, n., qui tegulas e lapide fissili factas tectis imponit.
SLATTERN, n., mulier sordida.
SLAUGHTER, n., caedes, clades, strages, trucidatio; occisio; *manslaughter*, homicidium.
SLAVE, n., servus; mancipium; verna; *little slave*, servulus; *woman-slave*, serva.
SLAVE, TO, v. t., laborando se cruciare.
SLAVER, n., saliva, sputum.
SLAVER, TO, v. t., salivam ex ore emittere; salivâ manare.

SLAVERER, *n.*, fatuus, insulsius.
SLAVERY, *n.* (*bondage*), servitus, *servitium*;
captivitas; (*hard labor*), labor gravis.
SLAVISH, *adj.*, servilis, vernilis; abjectus.
SLAVISHNESS, *n.* (*bondage*), servitus; (*laboriousness*), laboris assiduitas.
SLAY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*butcher*), trucidare; (*cut the throat of*), jugulare; *slay for sacrifice*, mactare; *cadere*, occidere, interficere, interimere, necare.
SLAYER, *n.*, interfecto, interemptor; — *of his parents*, parricida; — *of a tyrant*, tyrannicida; *manslayer*, homicida.
SLAYING, *n.*, cædes, trucidatio, interemptio;
slaying of parents, parricidium.
SLED, **SLEDGE**, *n.*, trahia; *a smith's sledge* (*hammer*), malleus major.
SLEEK, *adj.*, laevis, politus, levigatus; nitidus.
SLEEK, *TO*, *v. t.*, levigare, polire.
SLEEKNESS, *n.*, levitas; ulior.
SLEEP, *n.*, somnus, quies; *to rouse from sleep*, expergefacere; *to cause sleep*, soporare, sopire; *to get to sleep, fall asleep*, obdormire, obdormiscere; *causing sleep*, soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.
SLEEP, *TO*, *v. t.*, dormire, dormitare, somnum capere; *to sleep upon*, indormire.
SLEEPER, *n.*, dormiens, dormitor; (*fish*), exocætes.
SLEEPINESS, *n.*, torpor, veternus.
SLEEPING, *n.*, somnus, quies; *sleeping-place*, dormitorium.
SLEEPLESS, *adj.*, inaptoptus, exsomnia; vigil.
SLEEPY, *adj.*, somno gravis; somniculosus;
figur.: tardus, lentus, segnis.
SLEET, *n.*, nix cum pluvia commixta.
SLEET, *TO*, *v. t.*, nungere et pluere eodem tempore.
SLEEVE, *n.*, manica; (*fish*), lolligo.
SLEEVED, *adj.*, manicatus.
SLEEVELESS, *adj.*, manicarum expers.
SLEIGHT, *n.*, ars, artificium; habitus, peritia;
sleight of hand, prestigia.
SLENDER, *adj.*, gracilis, tenuis, exilis; juncus; *somewhat* —, tenuiculus, subtenius; *very* —, prægracilis; — *estate*, res exigua.
SLENDERNESS, *n.*, tenuitas, gracilitas, exiguitas.
SLICE, *n.*, offula, offella; fragmentum, segmentum; assula.
SLICE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in offulas secare, concidere.
SLICING, *n.*, concisura.
SLIDE, *TO*, *v. i.*, labi; (*fall down*), delabi, prolabi; *to slide along*, perlabi; *to slide away*, elabi; *to slide back*, relabi; *to slide by*, præterlabi; *to slide on*, illabi; *to slide over*, translabi; *to slide to*, allabi.
SLID E, *n.*, via lubrica in glacie perlabendo facta.
SLIDER, *n.*, qui per glaciem perlabitur.
SLIPPING, *n.*, lapsus, prolapsio.
SLIGHT, *adj.* (*thin*), levis; (*small*), futilis, inanis.
SLIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.*, contemnere, despici re; spernere, aspernari; rejicere; repudiare; parvi facere.
SLIGHT, *n.*, offensa, contemptus.
SLIGHTER, *n.*, contemptor, contemptrix.
SLIGHTING, *n.*, contemptus, despectus.
SLIGHTINGLY, *adv.*, contemptum.
SLIGHTNESS, *n.*, levitas, tenuitas.
SLIM, *adj.*, gracilis, gracilentus; *a slim fellow*, longurio.
SLIME, *n.*, limus; humor glutinosus.
SLIMY, *adj.*, limosus, glutinosus.
SLING, *n.*, funda; *great sling*, ballista, catapultula.
SLING, *TO*, *v. t.*, fundâ mittere; (*hurt*), jaculari, mittere.
SLINGER, *n.*, funditor.
SLINGING, *n.*, jaculatio.
SLINK AWAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, sese subducere or subtrahere; *to slink back*, sese clam retrahere.
SLIP, *n.*, lapsus, prolapsio; (*mistake*), lapsus, error levis.
SLIP, *TO*, *v. t.* (*sl' de*), labi, lapsare; (*let slip*), dimittere, emittere, prætermittere; *to — aside*, elabi; *to — down*, cadere, decidere; *to — into*, irrepere; *to — on*, induere; *to — over*, cito transire; prætermittere.
SLIPPER, *n.*, crepida, solca; crepla.
SLIPPERINESS, *n.*, via lubrica.
SLIPPERY, *adj.*, lubricus; *to make slippery*, lubricare.
SLIPPING, *n.*, lapsio, lapsus.
SLIPSHOD, *adj.*, calcæi talum obterens.

SLIT, *n.*, fissura, rima; crena.
SLIT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, findere, diffindere; (2) *v. t.*, findi.
SLIT, *adj.*, fissus; *slit in two parts*, bifidus; *what may be slit*, fissilis.
SLITTER, *n.*, qui findit.
SLITTING, fissio, fissura.
SLOE, *n.*, prunum silvestre; *sloe-tree*, prunus silvestris.
SLOOP, *n.*, lembus, navigiolum.
SLOPE, **SLOPING**, *adj.*, declivis, acclivis.
SLOPE, *TO*, *v. t.*, obliquare; oblique secare.
SLOPE, *n.*, acclivitas, declivitas.
SLOPENESS, *n.*, obliquitas.
SLOPING, *n.*, obliquatio; devexitas.
SLOTH, *n.*, desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia.
SLOTHFUL, *adj.*, iners, ignavus, piger, segnis, deses.
SLOTHFULNESS, *n.*, desidia, inertia, ignavia; torpor.
SLOUCH, *n.*, homo inurbanus.
SLOUCHING HAT, causia marginibus demissis.
SLOUGH, *n.*, lacuna lutosâ, palus, æcum;
slough of a snake, anguis exuvie; *slough of bears*, ursorum grex.
SLOUGHY, *adj.*, paluster, cænosus, limosus.
SLOVEN, **SLOVENLY FELLOW**, homo sordidus, dischectus, spurcus.
SLOVENLINESS, *n.*, sordes, squalor, spurcicitas.
SLOVENLY, *adj.*, sordidus, spurcus, squalidus.
SLOW, *adj.*, lentus, tardus, cunctabundus; languidus; *to be slow*, cunctari; lente agere.
SLOWNESS, *n.*, tarditas, lentitudo, segnitias; languor.
SLUBBER A THING OVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid negligenter or præpropere agere.
SLUG, *n.* (*snail*), limax; (*slow ship*), navis tarda; (*sort of bull*), glans plumbea oblongæ formæ.
SLUGGARD, *n.*, ignavus, cessator.
SLUGGISH, *adj.*, piger, torpidus, segnis, socors; languidus; somniculosus; *to grow sluggish*, torpescere.
SLUGGISHNESS, *n.*, ignavia, segnitia, desidia, socordia; torpor.
SLUCE, *n.*, objectaculum, emissarium.
SLUCE OUT WATER, *TO*, *v. t.*, sublato objectaculo aquam emittere.
SLUMBER, *n.*, somnus levis, quies.
SLUMBER, *TO*, *v. i.*, leviter dormire, dormitare.
SLUMBERING, *n.*, dormitatio.
SLUR, *n.*, macula, labe, dedecus.
SLUR, *TO*, *v. t.*, maculare, inquinare, fædare; *to slur over*, extenuare.
SLUT, *n.*, mulier sordida.
SLUTTISH, *adj.*, sordida, squalida; *somewhat sluttish*, sordidula; *to be sluttish*, sordere, squallere.
SLUTTISHNESS, **SLUTTERY**, *n.*, squalor, sordes, immunditia.
SLY, *adj.*, vafer, callidus, subdolanus, astutus; *sly fellow*, veterator.
SLYNESS, *n.*, astutia, vafricitas, calliditas.
SMACK, *n.* (*relish*), sapor; (*kiss*), basium; (*little ship*), navigiolum; *smack of a ship*, flagelli sonus.
SMACK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*taste*), gustare; (*taste of*), sapere; *to smack in kissing*, basium premere; *to smack one's lips*, labijs strepitum edere.
SMALL, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, minutus; (*slight*), levis; (*scanty*), tenuis; (*slender*), gracilis, exilis; *smaller*, minor; *smallest*, minimus; *very* —, perminutus, prætenius; *a — number*, pauci; *to make —*, diminuire; *so —*, tantus, tantulus, tantillus; *how —*, quantus, quantulus; *how — sooner*, quantuluscunque; — *craft*, navicula; — *guts*, laces; *the — por.*, variola.
SMALLNESS, *n.* (*littleness*), exiguitas, parvitas, tenuitas, exilitas; (*slenderness*), gracilitas.
SMALT, *n.*, genus pigmenti cærulei.
SMART, *n.*, dolor, cruciatus; *adj.*, acer; *smart in discourse*, argutus, acutus, saulus.
SMART, *TO*, *v. t.*, dolere, condolere; *to make to smart*, cruciare, pungere.
SMARTING, *adj.*, asper, dolore plenus; *n.*, dolor, cruciatus.
SMARTNESS, *n.*, acrimonia, acerbitas, asperitas; *smartness of wit*, acumen ingenii.
SMATTER, **SMATTERING**, *n.*, levis artis aliquid scientia.

SMATTERER, *n.*: *in learning*, homo leviter litteris imbutus; *in any art*, primis alicujus artis rudimentis vix imbutus.

SMEAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, linere, illinere, oblinere, ungere; *inquinare*; *to smear over*, superlinere; *to smear under*, subterlinere.

SMEAR, *n.*, unguen.

SMEARER, *n.*, unctor.

SMEARING, *n.*, litura, unctio.

SMELL, *n.*, odor; *sweet* —, fragrantia; *bad* —, faetor; *sense of* —, odoratus.

SMELL, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (*emit a smell*), olere, redolere, perolere; *fragrare*; (2) *v. t.* (*to perceive by the smell*), olfacere, odorari.

SMELLER, *n.*, qui ol quae odorat.

SMELL-FEAST, *n.*, parasitus.

SMELLING, *n.*, odoratio; *sense of smelling*, odoratus.

SMELT, *TO*, *v. t.*, liquefacere.

SMILE, *n.*, risus lenis; *os subridens*.

SMILE, *TO*, *v. t.*, subridere, leniter ridere; *to smile at or upon*, alicui arridere.

SMILING, *n.*, arrisio.

SMIRK AT ONE, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicui arridere.

SMITE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ferire, percutere.

SMITER, *n.*, percussor.

SMITH, *n.*, faber; *black* —, faber ferrarius; *gold* —, faber aurarius, aurifex; *silver* —, faber argentarius; *lock* —, faber claustrarius; *gun* —, solopetorum artifex.

SMITHY, *n.*, officina ferraria.

SMITING, *n.*, percussio, percussus.

SMOCK, *n.*, indusium; tunica luterula.

SMOKE, *n.*, fumus; vapor.

SMOKE, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, fumare; *vaporare*; (2) *v. t.*, fumigare, infumare, fumo siccare.

SMOKELESS, *adj.*, sine fumo.

SMOKING, *n.*, vaporatio; (*sumigating*), suffitio, suffumigatio.

SMOKY, *adj.*, fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.

SMOOTH, *adj.*, levis; planus; enodis; (*without hair*), glaber, depilis; *smooth words*, blanda verba.

SMOOTH, *TO*, *v. t.* (*make smooth*), laevigare, polire; (*make even*), complanare; explicare; (*coat*), blandiri.

SMOTHER, *n.*, qui laevigat.

SMOOTHING, *n.*, laevigatio; politura.

SMOOTHNESS, *n.*, laevitas, laevor; *smoothness of behavior*, urbanitas.

SMOTHER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*choke*), suffocare; (*suppress*), sedare, comprimere, extinguere.

SMOTHERING, *n.*, suffocatio.

SMOULDER, *TO*, *v. i.*, fumare.

SMUGGLE GOODS, *TO*, *v. t.*, merces furtim importare.

SMUGGLER, *n.*, qui merces furtim invehit.

SMUT, *n.* (*blackness*), nigror, fuligo; (*rust*), robigo; (*obscenity*), obscenitas.

SMUT, *TO*, *v. t.*, fuliginem denigrare.

SMUTTY, *adj.* (*obscene*), obscenus, foedus, spurcus.

SNACK, *n.*, pars, partio.

SNAFFLE, *n.*, freni lupus, camus.

SNAG, *n.* (*knot*), nodus; (*snagged tooth*), dens prominens.

SNAGGED, **SNAGGY**, *adj.*, nodosus.

SNAIL, *n.*, cochlea; *house snail*, limax.

SNAKE, *n.*, anguis, serpens, coluber; *water-snake*, hydrus, natrix; *of a snake*, anguinus, colubrinus.

SNAP, *n.*, creptus.

SNAP, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*give a snap*), crepare; (2) *v. t.* (*break*), frangere, rumpere; (*be broken*), frangi, rumpi; (*catch*), rapere, corripere; (*bite*), morsu petere; (*reprove*), oburgare, increpare.

SNAPPER UP, raptor.

SNAPPISH, *adj.*, iracundus, captiosus, mordax.

SNAPPISHNESS, *n.*, iracundia, mordacitas.

SNARE, *n.*, laqueus, tendicula, nassa; insidia.

SNARE, *TO*, *v. t.*, illaqueare, iretre.

SNARL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, mussitare; ringi; (2) *v. t.*, *to snarl at*, obmurmurare, allatrare; *to snarl threat*, implicare.

SNARLER, *n.*, homo morosus.

SNARLING, *n.*, mussitatio.

SNATCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, rapere, corripere, apprehendere; *to snatch away*, abripere; *to snatch at*, captare.

SNATCH, *n.* (*little bite*), morsicula; (*piece*), frustulum.

SNATCHER, *n.*, raptor; *snatcher at*, captator.

SNATCHING, *n.*, raptio; rapacitas.

SNEAK, *TO*, *v. t.* (*creep along*), repere, repare, serpere; (*be ashamed*), vultum demittere; *to sneak about*, latitare; *to sneak away*, clanculum se subducere.

SNEAKING, *adj.* (*creeping*), repens; (*niggardly*), parvus; (*mean*), humilis, sordidus.

SNEAKINGNESS, *n.* (*niggardiness*), avaritia, parsimonia; tenacitas; (*meanness*), exilitas, locutitas.

SNEER, *n.*, sanna; *sneers*, *sneering*, irrisio, irrisus.

SNEER, *TO*, *v. t.*, irridere, deridere.

SNEERER, *n.*, irrisor, derisor; sannio.

SNEEZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, sternuere; *to sneeze often*, sternutare.

SNEEZING, *n.*, sternutatio, sternutamentum.

SNICKER, *TO*, *v. t.*, in sinu gaudere.

SNIFF UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, mucum resorbere.

SNIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, amputare; *to snip off*, praecidere, decerpere.

SNIPE, **SNITE**, *n.*, scolopax gallinago (L.).

SNIVEL, *n.*, mucus, pituita nasi.

SNIVEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, mucum resorbere.

SNIVELLY, *adj.*, mucosus.

SNORE, *TO*, *v. t.*, stertere.

SNOZER, *n.*, stertens.

SNOZING, *n.*, rhoncus.

SNOUT, *n.*, muena, pituita nasi.

SNOUTY, *adj.*, mucosus.

SNOUT, *n.*, rostrum; nasus; *little snout*, rostellum.

SNOUTED, *adj.*, rostrum habens, rostratus.

SNOW, *n.*, nix; — *water*, aqua nivialis; *full of* —, niveus; *white as* —, niveus; — *drop* (*herb*), viola bulbosa.

SNOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, ningere.

SNUB, *n.*, tuber, nodus.

SNUB, *TO*, *v. t.* (*chide*), increpare; (*curb*), frenare, comprimere.

SNUFF, *n.* (*of a wick*), fungus; (*sneezing powder*), sternutamentum.

SNUFF A CANDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, candela fungum demere; *to snuff with disdain*, nares corrugare; *to snuff up*, naribus haurire.

SNUFFERS, *n.*, pl., emunctorium.

SNUFFING, *n.*, emunctio.

SNUFFLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, vocem e naribus proferre.

SNUFFLE, *n.*, balbus.

SNUG, *adj.* (*close*), secretus, occultus; (*compact*), concinnus.

SO, *adv.*, ita, sic, hoc pacto, ad or in hunc modum; *so as*, ita ut; *and so forth*, et cetera; *so then*, igitur, quare; *so thick*, adeo, tantopere; *perinde*; *so far*, eo, eatenus, in tantum; *so far off*, tam procul, tam longe; *so far as*, quoad, quantum; *so great*, tantus, tam magnus; *so little*, tantus, tantulus, tam parvus; *so long*, toties; *so so* (*indifferently*), utcumque, sic satis; (*pretty well in health*), meliuscule.

SOAK, *TO*, *v. t.*, macerare; *to soak in or up*, imbibere, ebibere; *to soak through*, permanare.

SOAKER, *n.*, potor, potator.

SOAP, *n.*, sapo; *soap ball*, pila saponis; *soap-wood*, *soap-wort*, saponaria.

SOAP, *TO*, *v. t.*, saponem oblinere.

SOAR, *n.*, altus volatus.

SOAR, *ALOPT, *TO*, *v. t.*, alis se levare; sublimare ferri; evolare.*

SOB, *TO*, *v. t.*, singultire.

SOB, **SOBBING**, *n.*, singultus.

SOBER, *adj.*, sobrius, abstemius, temperatus.

SOBER, *TO*, *v. t.*, sobrium reddere.

SOBERNESS, **SOBRIETY**, *n.*, abstinentia, temperantia, sobrietas.

SOCIABLE, **SOCIAL**, *adj.*, sociabilis, socialis; affabile; *not sociable*, inosociabilis.

SOCIABLENESS, *n.*, socialitas, urbanitas.

SOCIETY, *n.*, societas, communitas; *consociatio*; (*fraternity*), sodalitas, sodalitium, collegium.

SOCIAN, *n.*, Socini sactor.

SOCK, *n.*, tibiale brevius; (*shoe of comedians*), soccus; *little sock*, socculus; *wearing socks*, soccalus.

SOCKET, *n.* (*shaft*), scapus; *for a wick*, myxa; *socket of a tooth*, dens localamentum; *socket of the eye*, cavum oculi.

SOD, *n.*, (*turf*), *caespes*.
SODALITY. See **SOCIETY**.
SODOMITE, *n.*, *paedicator*.
SOFT, *adj.* (*tender*), *mollis*, *tener*; *lenis*; (*low*), *summisus*; (*silly*), *lucetis*, *hebes*.
SOFTEN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*make soft*), *mollire*; (*mitigate*), *mitigare*, *lenire*; (2) *v. i.* (*grow soft*), *mollisces*.
SOFTENER, *n.*, *qui mollit* *or* *mitigat*.
SOFTLY, *adv.* (*gently*), *molliter*, *leniter*, *placide*; (*effeminately*), *delicate*, *milibriter*; (*leisurely*), *lenite*; (*low*), *summisce*; (*with a soft step*), *suspensio gradu*.
SOFTNESS, *n.*, *mollitia*, *lenitas*, *tencritas*.
SOHO! *interj.*, *evoc*, *heus*.
SOIL, *n.* (*ground*), *solum*, *ager*; *fundus*; (*compost*), *letamen*, *stercus*; (*spot*), *macula*, *labes*; (*filth*), *sordes*.
SOIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, *inquinare*, *contaminare*, *conspicare*; *polluere*.
SOJOURN, *TO*, *v. t.*, *commorari*; *deversari*; *habitare*.
SOJOURN, **SOJOURNING**, *n.*, *commoratio*; *statio*, *mansio*; *habitatio*; *hospitium*.
SOJOURNER, *n.*, *hospes*; *incola*.
SOLACE, *n.*, *solatium*, *consolatio*.
SOLACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *consolari*, *solatium dare*; *to solace one's self*, *sece oblectare*.
SOLAR, *adj.*, *solaris*.
SOLDER, *n.*, *ferrumen*, *ferramentum*, *gluten*.
SOLDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ferruminare*, *conglutinare*, *consolidare*.
SOLDERING, *n.*, *conglutinatio*.
SOLDIER, *n.*, *miles*; *old* —, *veteranus*; *fellow* —, *commilito*; *common* —, *miles gregarius*; *of a* —, *militaris*, *like a* —, *militum more*; —'s *boy*, *lixa*, *calo*.
SOLDIER-LIKE, **SOLDIERLY**, *adj.*, *militaris*; (*brave*), *fortis*, *bellicosus*.
SOLDIERY, *n.*, *copie*; *milites*.
SOLE, *adj.*, *solus*, *unus*, *unicus*.
SOLE, *n.*, *planta pedis*; *solea calcei*; (*fish*), *solea*.
SOLE A SHOE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *calceo soleam suffigere*.
SOLECISM, *n.*, *solecismus*.
SOLEMN, *adj.* (*religious*), *sollemnis*, (*festal*), *sollemnis*, *festus*; (*grave*), *gravis*; (*lofty*), *grandiloquus*; (*ratified*), *ratus*; *solemn assembly*, *celebratio*; *to take a solemn oath*, *sacramento jurare*.
SOLEMNITY, **SOLEMNNES**, *n.*, *sollemnitates*, *sacnitates*; *sollemne*.
SOLEMNIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *celebrare*, *sollemni ritu celebrare*.
SOLICIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *solicitare*, *inagitare*, *impellere*; (*beg*), *poscere*; *to solicit a business*, *procurare*.
SOLICITING, **SOLICITATION**, *n.*, *solicitatio*, *impulso*.
SOLICITOR, *n.* (*suitor*), *qui rogat*, *poscit*; *deprecator*; (*lawyer*), *advocatus*; *cogitor*.
SOLICITOUS, *adj.*, *solicitatus*, *anxius*; *attentus*.
SOLICITUDE, *n.*, *solicitudo*, *anxietas*.
SOLID, *adj.*, *solidus*, *firmus*, *stabilis*; *spissus*; *to make solid*, *solidare*.
SOLIDITY, **SOLIDNESS**, *n.*, *soliditas*, *firmitas*.
SOLILOQUY, *n.*, *meditatio*; *sermo intimus*.
SOLITARINESS, **SOLITUDE**, *n.*, *solutudo*.
SOLITARY, *adj.*, *solitaris*; *solus*, *desertus*; *solus*, *unicus*; *solitary life*, *vita cœlebs*.
SOLSTICE, *n.*, *solstitium*.
SOLSTITIAL, *adj.*, *solstitialis*.
SOLUBILITY, *n.*, *natura rei quæ solvi potest*.
SOLUBLE, *adj.*, *quod solvi potest*.
SOLUTION, **SOLVING**, *n.*, *solutio*.
SOLVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *solvere*, *enodare*, *expedire*, *explicare*.
SOLVENT, *adj.*, *vim solvendi habens*, *qui solvendo est*.
SOME, *adj.* *pron.*, *aliquis*, *quidam*, *nonnullus*; *some . . . others*, *alii . . . alii*, *quidam . . . alii*, *pars . . . alii*; *some years before*, *aliquam annis ante*; *somebody*, *aliquis*, *aliquisquam*; *some one*, *aliquis*, *quidam*; *some matter*, *something*, *somewhat*, *aliquid*, *nonnihil*; *sometime*, *quondam*; *sometimes*, *interdum*; *at some other time*, *alias*; *in some measure*, *aliqua ex parte*; *somewhile*, *aliquamdiu*; *to some other place*, *alio*.
SOMNIFEROUS, *adj.*, *somnifer*, *somnificus*.

SON, *n.*, *filius*; *little son*, *filioles*; *son-in-law*, *genor*; *sons and daughters*, *liberi*.
SONG, *n.*, *cantilena*, *canticum*, *cantio*, *cantus*; *carmen*.
SONGSTER, *n.*, *cantor*, *cantator*.
SONGSTRESS, *n.*, *cantatrix*.
SONNET, *n.*, *cantiluncula*.
SONNETER, *n.*, *versificator*.
SONOROUS, *adj.*, *sonorus*, *canorus*.
SONSHIP, *n.*, *filii cognatio*.
SOON, *adv.*, *cito*, *statim*, *confestim*, *actutum*, *illico*; *mox*; *sooner*, *citius*; (*rather*), *potius*; *soon after*, *paullo post*; — *in the morning*, *mane*; — *at night*, *sub vesperam*; *very* —, *extemplo*; *too* —, *nimis mature*, *alium cito*; *as* — *as*, *simulac*; *as* — *as possible*, *quamprimum*.
SOOT, *n.*, *fuligo*; *of soot*, *fuliginosus*.
SOOTH, *n.*, *verum*; *veritas*; *in sooth*, *vere*; *for sooth*, *sane*.
SOOTILE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *blandiri*, *assentari*, *adulari*; (*soften*), *lenire*, *placare*.
SOOTHE, *n.*, *assentator*, *adulator*.
SOOTHING, *n.*, *adulatio*, *assentatio*; *placatio*.
SOOTHAYER, *n.*, *haruspex*, *auspex*, *augur*, *hariosus*, *vaticinator*.
SOOTHISING, *n.*, *auguratio*, *vaticinatio*.
SOOTY, *adj.*, *fumosus*.
SOP IN THE PAN, *offa panis carnis liquamine macerata*.
SOP, *TO*, *v. t.*, *intingere*; *liquore macerare*.
SOPHISM, *n.*, *sophisma*, *cavillatio*.
SOPHIST, *n.*, *cavillator*, *sophista*.
SOPHISTICAL, *adj.*, *captiosus*; *sophistical arguments*, *sophismata*, *captiones*.
SOPHISTICATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *adulterare*; *corrumpere*.
SOPHISTICATING, **SOPHISTICATION**, *n.*, *adulteratio*; *corruptio*.
SOPHISTRY, *n.*, *fallaces dicendi artes*; *sophismata*.
SOPORIFIC, *adj.*, *soporifer*, *soporosus*.
SORCERER, *n.*, *veneficus*.
SORCERESS, *n.*, *venefica*, *saga*.
SORCERY, *n.*, *veneficium*.
SORDID, *adj.* (*careless*), *sordidus*, *avarus*, *præparcus* (*base*), *tedius illiberalis*; *sordid in apparel*, *pannosus*.
SORDIDNESS, *n.*, *sordes*, *avaritia*.
SORE, *n.*, *ulcus*; *little sore*, *ulcusculum*; *plague-sore*, *carbunculus*.
SORE, *adj.* (*grievous*), *acerbus*, *gravis*, *molestus*; (*full of sores*), *ulcerosus*; *sore eyes*, *oculi teneri*; *a sore place*, *ulcus*; *to make sore*, *exulcerare*.
SORENESS, *n.*, *exulceratio*; *dolor*.
SORREL, *n.*, *vulpes rubra*; *of a sorrel color*, *helvus*, *helvius*.
SORROW, *n.*, *dolor*, *mæror*, *mæstitia*, *tristitia*; *solicitududo animi*; *luctus*.
SORROW, *TO*, *v. i.*, *dolere*, *mære*.
SORROWFUL, *adj.*, *tristis*, *mæstus*, *luctuosus*, *lugubris*, *anxius*.
SORRY, *adj.* (*sorrowful*), *tristis*, *mæstus*; (*patri*), *vili*; *a sorry fellow*, *homo nihil*.
SORT, *n.* (*manner*), *mos*, *modus*; (*kind*), *genus*, *nota*; (*rank*), *ordo*; *what sort?* *qualis?* *this sort*, *talis*, *huiusmodi*; *in like sort*, *pariter*.
SORT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, *in genera digerere*; (2) *v. i.*, *quadrare*; *to sort together*, *convenire*, *congruere*.
SORTABLE, *adj.*, *quod commode digeri potest*.
SORTING, *n.*, *digestio*, *dispositio*.
SOT, *n.* (*drunkard*), *ebriosus*; (*fool*), *fatuus*, *stultus*.
SOT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, *se vino ingurgitare*; (2) *v. t.* (*stupefy*), *infatuare*.
SOTTISH, *adj.* (*drunken*), *ebriosus*; (*foolish*), *stolidus*, *fatuus*, *stultus*.
SOTTISHLY, *adv.* (*drunkenly*), *temulenter*; (*foolishly*), *stulte*, *inepte*.
SOTTISHNESS, *n.* (*drunkenness*), *ebriositas*, *ebrietas*; (*foolishness*), *stultitia*, *fatuitas*.
SOUL, *n.*, *animus*; *anima*; (*person*), *homo*; *souls of the dead*, *umbræ animæ*.
SOULLESS, *adj.*, *abjectus*, *ignavus*.
SOUND, *adj.* (*valid*), *firmus*, *ratus*; (*healthful*), *sanus*, *validus*; *incolumis*; (*unbiased*), *integer*; (*whole*), *integer*; *to keep sound*, *ospitare*; *to grow sound*, *solidescere*.
SOUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, *profunditatem explorare*; *percrutari*, *degnare*.

SOUND, n. (*of the sea*), fretum; (*noise*), sonus, sonitus, strepitus.
SOUND, TO, (1) *v. t.* (*yield a sound*), sonare, strepere, sonum emittere; (*as musical instruments*), canere; *to — together*, conchere; *to — all about*, circumsonare; *to — again*, resonare; *to — forth*, laudare; (2) *v. t.* (*blow*), inflare; *to — an alarm*, classicum canere; *to — a retreat*, receptum canere.
SOUNDING, adj., sonans; — *back*, resonans; — *ill*, absonus; — *shrill*, sonorus, argutus.
SOUNDING-BOARD, n., pinax.
SOUNDING-LEAD, n., catapirata.
SOUNDNESS, n., soliditas, firmitas; *soundness of body*, sanitas, vigor.
SOUP, n., jus; sorbitio; jusculum.
SOUR, adj., acidus, acerbus, asper; crudus; *somewhat sour*, acidulus; *very sour*, peracerbus.
SOUR, TO, v. t. (*rez*), exacerbare, asperare.
SOURCE, n., caput, origo, fons.
SOUR-LOOKING, adj., tristis, torvus.
SOURNESS, n., acor, acerbitas, asperitas; *sourness of look*, vultus acerbus, torvitas.
SOUSE, n., muria, salsilago, salsugo.
SOUSE, TO, v. t., muria niacere *or* condire; (*plunge*), mergere.
SOUTH, n., meridies, plaga australis; *adj.*, meridionalis, australis.
SOUTHERN, SOUTHERLY, adj., meridianus, ad meridiem spectans; australis.
SOUTHWARD, adv., ad meridiem.
SOVEREIGN, adj., supremus, summus; *sui juris*; *n.*, dominus, princeps, rex.
SOVEREIGNTY, n., principatus, suprema potestas, summum imperium; dominatio.
SOV, n., sus; *little sow*, aucula; *old sow*, scrofa; *of a sow*, suinus, suillus; (*insect*), asellus.
SOV, TO, (1) *v. t.*, scerere, seminare; *to sow between*, interserere; *to sow abroad*, disseminare, spargere; (2) *v. t.*, sementem facere.
SOV-BREAD, n., cyclaminum.
SOVER, n., sator; seminator.
SOWING, n., ratio, consilio; *of sowing*, seminalis; *sowing-time*, sementis.
SOW-LIKE, adv., suis more.
SPACE, n., spatium; — *between*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; — *of land*, tractus; — *between two pillars*, intercolumnium.
SPACIOUS, adj., spatiosus, amplus.
SPACIOUSNESS, n., amplitudo.
SPADE, n., pala; bipalium; (*at cards*), macula nigra.
SPAN, n., palmus; *of a span*, palmaris; *span of life*, vite brevitas.
SPANGLE, n., bractea; *little spangle*, bracteola.
SPANGLED, adj., bracteatus.
SPANIEL, n., canis Hispanicus.
SPANISH-FLY, n., cantharis.
SPAN-NEW, adj., novissimus, recens.
SPAR, n., obex, vectis; *spar of metal*, cortex metalli rudis.
SPAR, TO, v. t., obdere; vecte obducto ocludere.
SPARE, adj. (*left*), reliquus, residuus; (*superfluous*), supervacaneus; (*lean*), macer, gracilis; (*scanty*), tenuis.
SPARE, TO, v. t., parcere; consulare; temperare; (*forgive*), condonare; (*favor*), favere, indulgere.
SPARING, adj., parcus, tenax; *n.*, parsimonia, frugalitas; (*laying up*), conservatio.
SPARINGNESS, n., parsimonia, frugalitas.
SPARK, SPARKLE, n., scintilla; *little sparkle*, scintillula; (*lover*), amans; proci; (*beau*), homo bellus; trosulus.
SPARKLE, TO, v. t., scintillare; (*glitter*), fulgere, coruscare.
SPARKLING, n., scintillatio; (*glittering*), fulgor, coruscatio; *adj.*, scintillans, fulgidus, coruscus.
SPARROW, n., passer; *little sparrow*, passerulus.
SPARRY, adj., ad corticem metalli pertinens.
SPASM, n., spasmus.
SPATTER, TO, v. t., luto conspergere, commaculare.
SPATTERDASHES, n., pl., perones; ocrearum genus.
SPATULA, n., spatula.
SPAWN, n., tumor pedum equinorum.
SPAWN, n., piscum ova *or* semina.
SPAWN, TO, v. t., generare, procreare.

SPAWNER, n., piscis femina.
SPEAK, TO, v. t., fari, loqui; *dicere*; *verba facere*; *to — against*, contra dicere, obloqui; *to — aloud*, vocem tollere; *to — before*, proloqui; *to — for*, intercedere; *to — of*, memorare; *dissectere* &c.; *to — often*, dictitare; *to — out*, eloqui; *to — in public*, orationem habere, dicere; *to — to*, alloqui, afari, compellare; *to — together*, colloqui; *to — with*, collaudare; *to — ill of*, absenti maledicere; *to — with*, cum aliquo loqui, colloqui, sermocinari, sermonem habere.
SPEAKER, n., qui loquitur; orator, contionator; *speaker of Parliament*, senatus praeses.
SPEAKING, n., locutio, dictio; — *of*, mentis commemoratio; — *out*, pronuntiatio; — *to*, allocutio; — *together*, colloquium; *evil* —, maledictum; calumnia; *art of* —, ars diendi.
SPEAR, n., hasta, lancea; *franca*; *little spear*, hastula; *boar-spear*, venabulum; *spearman*, hastatus; *spear-staff*, hastile; *spearwing*, mentha Romanica; *spearwort*, ranunculus flammula.
SPECHT, SPEIGHT, n., picus martius.
SPECIAL, adj. (*chief*), praecipuus, peculiaris; (*excellent*), excellens, eximius.
SPECIALLY, adv. (*particularly*), praecipue, praesertim, separatim, proprie; (*excellently*), excellentiter, egregie, eximie.
SPECIE, n., aurum *or* argentum signatum; pecunia.
SPECIES, n., species; pars.
SPECIFIC, adj., specialis, singularis.
SPECIFIC, n., remedium singulare.
SPECIFY, TO, v. t., denotare, singulatim notare.
SPECIFYING, SPECIFICATION, n., rerum singularum notatio *or* index.
SPECIMEN, n., specimen, exemplum.
SPECIOUS, adj., speciosus; simulatus.
SPECK, SPECKLE, n., macula, labes, lentigo; *little speck*, labecula; *natural speck*, nevus; (*pimple*), varus.
SPECKLE, TO, v. t., maculis variare, variegare.
SPECKLED, adj., maculatus; varius.
SPECTACLE, n., spectaculum; *pair of spectacles*, perispectillum.
SPECTACLED, adj., tperspectillatus.
SPECTATOR, n., spectator, spectatrix; testis, arbiter.
SPECTRE, n., species; simulacrum vanum; umbra, larva.
SPECTULAR, adj., specularis.
SPECULATE, TO, v. t., de aliqua re cogitare.
SPECULATOR, n., cogitator; contemplatio.
SPECULATIVE, adj., contemplativus.
SPECULATORY, n., qui studium in rerum contemplatione collocat.
SPEECH, n., oratio, vox; (*talk*), sermo; (*saying*), dictum, vox, verbum; (*oration*), oratio, oratio; *short or little* —, oratiuncula, continucula; *fair* —, blanditiae, blandimenta; *lofty* —, superbiloquentia; *opprobrious* —, contumelia.
SPEECHLESS, adj., mutus; elinguis.
SPEED, n. (*celerity*), celeritas, velocitas; (*haste*), festinatio, properatio; (*success*), successus.
SPEED, TO, (1) v. t., festinare, properare; (2) *v. t.*, maturare, accelerare; *to speed well*, prosperis successibus uti.
SPEEDINESS, n., celeritas, agilitas, pernititas.
SPEEDY, adj., citus, expeditus, properus, celer, vefox.
SPELL, n., incantamentum; *spell of work*, laborandi vice.
SPELL, TO, v. t., litteras in syllabis colligere; litteras connectere.
SPELIER, n., *good* *or* *bad*, qui litteras recte *or* male connectit.
SPELLING, n., ratio scribendi, orthographia.
SPEND, TO, v. t., consumere, absumere; *expendere*, impendere; *to spend briskly*, protrudere; *to spend time on*, rei aliquid temporis impertire.
SPENDING, n., consumptio; (*lavishing*), effusio, profusio.
SPENDTHRIFT, n., prodigus, decoctor.
SPERM, n., semen.
SPERMACETI, n., sperma ceti.
SPERMATIC, SPERMATICAL, adj., ad semen pertinens.
SPEW, TO, v. t., vomere, evomere; vomita ejicere.
SPHERE, n., sphaera; globus; *figur.*: munus.

SPHERE

SPREAD

SPHERE, TO, v. t., rotundare, in orbem formare.

SPHERICAL, adj., globosus, sphaeroides.

SPHINX, n., sphinx.

SPICE, n., aromata; *spices*, merces odorum, odores Arabici.

SPICE, TO, v. t., aromatibus condire or conspergere.

SPICED SAUCE (condiment), conditura.

SPICERY, n., merces odorum.

SPICY, adj., aromaticus.

SPIDER, n., aranea, araneus; *full of spiders*, araneosus; *spider's web*, aranea tela; araneum.

SPIGHT, n., siphonis obturamentum.

SPIKE, n., clavus major.

SPIKE, TO, v. t., spicare, spiculare, cuspidare.

SPIKED, adj., acuminatus, cuspidatus.

SPILL, TO, v. t., fundere, effundere.

SPILLING, n., fusio, effusio.

SPIN, TO, v. t., nere; (*of the spider*), telam texere; *to spin out*, protrahere, producere; *to spin as a top*, versari.

SPINDLE, n., fusus; *spindle-legs*, crura exilia; *spindle of a wheel*, rotæ axis.

SPINE, n., spina.

SPINNER, n., qui or quæ stamina net (*little spider*), araneolus.

SPINNING, n., lanificium.

SPINSTER, n., lanifica; (*in law*), femina in nupta.

SPINY, adj., spinosus.

SPIRAL, adj., anguineus, in se convolutus; *spiral motion*, motus in spiram.

SPIRALLY, adv., spiræ instar.

SPIRE, n., of grass, spica graminis; (*steeple*), Pyramis.

SPIRE, TO, v. t., spicare, spicas emittere.

SPIRIT, n. (breath), spiritus; animus; (*soul*), animus; mens; (*goblin*), larva; *good or bad spirit*, bonus or malus genius; *familiar spirits*, lares, pl.; (*courage*), animus, virtus; (*disposition*), ingenium, indoles, natura; (*liveliness*), vigor, alacritas, animi ardor; (*strong liquor*), liquor acrior; (*quintessence*), spiritus, flos.

SPIRIT AWAY, TO, v. t., furthi abducere; *to spirit up*, animare, lustigare.

SPIRITED, adj., animatus; *high* —, animosus; *superb*; *low* —, excoors, languidus; *mean* —, abjectus; *public spiritedness*, publicæ salutis studium.

SPIRITLESS, adj., inestus; frigidus, inanis.

SPIRITUAL, adj. (heavenly), celestis; (*incorporeal*), incorporealis; (*devout*), pius, religiosus; (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus.

SPIRITUALIZE, TO, v. t. (in chemistry), spiritus subtilissimos elicere; (*in theology*), fœminam ad Cœlestia spiranda docere.

SPIRITUALITIES, n., pl., redditus ecclesiastici.

SPIRITUOUS, adj., spiritus plenus, fervidus.

SPIRIT OUT, TO, (1) v. t., exspuere; (*2) v. i.,* erumpere, prosilire.

SPIRIT OF WIND, impetus venti.

SPIRIT, n., vern; *small spit*, veraculum.

SPIRIT MEAT, TO, v. t., carnem assandam veru transfigere.

SPIRIT, TO, v. t., spuere, exspuere; *to — blood*, sanguinem sputare; *to — down*, despuere; *to — out*, exspuere, exserere; *to — upon*, inspuere.

SPIRAL, n. See HOSPITAL.

SPIRE, SPITEFULNESS, n., invidia, malevolentia; odium; malefica voluntas; *in spite of*, adversus; ingratiis.

SPIRE, TO, v. t., invidere; male alicui velle.

SPIREFUL, adj., lividus, infestus, malignus.

SPIRTER, n., sputator, serator.

SPLITTING, n., sputatio, screntus; *splitting of blood*, sanguinis exsputio.

SPLIT, n., sputum, saliva; *full of spittle*, salivatus.

SPLASH, TO, v. t., conspurcare, luto adspargere.

SPLASH OF DIRT, luti macula or adpersio.

SPLASHING, n., luti adpersio.

SPLASHY, adj., aquosus, humidus.

SPLAY A HORSE, TO, v. t., armum equi luxare.

SPLAYFOOT, n., pes distortus.

SPLAYFOOTED, adj., valgus, pedibus distortis.

SPLEEN, n., splen, lien; *of the spleen*, splenicus; (*as a complaint*), lienis morbus, malum hypochondriacum; (*grudge*), odium; invidia.

SPLENDID, adj. (bright), splendidus; (*magnificent*), magnificus, lautus.

SPLENDOR, n. (brightness), splendor, fulgor; (*magnificence*), magnificentia, lauitia.

SPLENETIC, adj., splenicus, lienosus; (*peevish*), morosus.

SPLICE ROPES, TO, v. t., funium partes inter se texere.

SPLINT, SPLINTER, n., assula, fragmentum.

SPLINT, SPLINTER, TO, (1) v. t., diffundi, in assulas secari; (*2) v. t.,* assulas firmare.

SPLIT, TO, (1) v. t., findere, discindere; (*2) v. i.,* diffundi, dissilire.

SPLITTER, n., qui diffundit.

SPOIL, n., praeda; raptum; rapina; *spoils of war*, spolia.

SPOIL, TO, v. t. (plunder), expilare, spoliare, diripere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare; (*interrupt*), interrumpere.

SPOILER, n. (plunderer), prædo, prædator, expilator, spoliator; (*corrupter*), corruptor.

SPOILING, n. (plundering), expilatio, spoliatio, directio; (*corrupting*), corruptio, depravatio.

SPOKE, n., radius rotæ.

SPOKESMAN, n., orator.

SPOILIATION, n., spoliatio, vastatio.

SPOON, n., spondeus.

SPOON, n., spondylus.

SPOON, n., sponsia; *little sponge*, sponsiola.

SPOON, TO, v. t., sponsia abstrigere; *to sponge upon*, alieno sumptu edere or potare.

SPOON, n., parasitus, ascula.

SPOONGINESS, n., natura rei spongiosæ, raritas.

SPONGY, adj., spongiosus.

SPONSION, n., sponsio.

SPONSOR, n. (surety), sponsor; (*godfather*), sponsor baptismalis.

SPONTANEOUS, adj., spontaneus, voluntarius.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, SPONTANEITY, n., voluntas spontanea.

SPOON, n., fusus.

SPOON, SPOONFUL, n., cochlear, cochlearium; ligula.

SPORT, n., lus, ludus; Jocus; oblectamentum; (*laughing stock*), ludibrium; (*show*), spectaculum.

SPORT, TO, v. t., ludere, jocari; *to sport wantonly*, lascivire.

SPORTFUL, SPORTING, SPORTIVE, adj., ludicræ, ludibundus, jocosus; lascivus.

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, n., festivitas, lascivitas.

SPORTING, n., lusio, Jocoentio.

SPORTSMAN, n., venator.

SPOT, n., macula, labus; *little spot*, labecula; (*blemish*), dædectus, probrum; (*place*), locus; *spot of ground*, agellus; *on the spot*, e vestigio, illico, statim.

SPOT, TO, v. t., maculare, inquinare; (*speckle*), variis maculis notare.

SPOTLESS, adj., immaculatus; (*blameless*), irreprehensus; sanctus.

SPOTTED, adj., maculosus; *spotted fever*, febris purpurea.

SPOTTING, n., macule adpersio.

SPOUSAL, adj., nuptialis, connubialis.

SPOUSALS, n., pl., sponsalia, nuptie.

SPOUSE, n. (husband), maritus, conjux; (*wife*), uxor, conjux.

SPOUSELESS, adj., vidua, or nondum matrimonio conjuncta.

SPOUT, n., os, epistomium; spout of water, torrens; (pipe), tubus; fistula.

SPOUT, TO, v. t., fundere; *to — down*, defundere; *to — out*, effundere; effluere; erumpere, prosilire; *to — up*, in sublime effundere.

SPOUTING OUT (issuing), eruptio; (*pouring*), effusio.

SPOUTING-WHALE, n., physicæ.

SPRAIN, n., membri distortio; luxatura.

SPRAIN, TO, v. t., membrum torquere.

SPRAT, n., sarda, sardina, halecula.

SPRAWL, TO, v. t., humi prostratum repere.

SPRAY, n., rami extrema pars; *of water*, spuma, aspergo.

SPREAD, n. (increase), incrementum; (*compass*), ambitus.

SPREAD, TO, (1) v. t. (extend), pandere, explicare, diffundere; sternere; spargere; disseminare; (*noise abroad*), vulgare, divulgare; (*enlarge*), dila-

fare, propagare; (2) *v. t.*, sese extendere, extendi, diffundi; manare; increbrescere.
SPREADER, *n.*, qui spargit or dissipat.
SPREADING, *n.*, distentio; *spreading of a distemper*, contagio.
SPRIG, *n.*, ramulus, surculus; germen.
SPRIGITLINESS, *n.*, alacritas.
SPRIGITLY, *adj.*, alacer, vegetus, vividus, acer.
SPRING, *n.*, (*fountain*), fons, scaturigo; (*beginning*), caput, principium, origo; *spring of day*, dilucidum; (*spiral*), spira; elater; (*time*), ver, tempus vernum; (*leap*), saltus.
SPRING, *TO*, *v. i.* (*leap*), salire; *to — out, forth, or from*, oriri, nasci, erari, gigni; (*bud*), germinare, germenare; (*gush*), erumpere, prosalire, scaturire; *to — a leak*, rimas agere, fatiscere; *to — a mine*, vi pulveris pyrit cuniculum discutere.
SPRINGE, *n.*, laqueus, tendicula.
SPRINGINESS, *n.*, vis elastica.
SPRINGING OF TREES, germinatio, gemmatio.
SPRINGY, *adj.*, elasticus.
SPRINKLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, spargere; *to sprinkle at, upon*, adspargere, conspergere.
SPRINKLER, *n.*, qui or quae spargit.
SPRINKLING, *n.*, sparsio, adspersio.
SPRIT-SAIL, *n.*, velum malo anteriori affixum.
SPRITE, *n.*, larva, daemon.
SPROUT, *n.*, surculus, germen.
SPROUT, *TO*, *v. i.*, germinare, pullulare.
SPROUTING, *n.*, germinatio.
SPRUCE, *adj.*, bellus, comptus; tersus, concinnus.
SPRUCE, *n.*, pinus, abies.
SPRUCENESS, *n.*, concinnitas, elegantia.
SPUME, *n.*, spuma.
SPUMOUS, **SPUMY**, *adj.*, spumeus, spumosus.
SPUNGE, *See* SPONGE.
SPUR, *n.*, calcar; (*incitement*), illecebra, stimulus; *spur of a ship*, rostrum navis.
SPUR A HORSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, equo calcaria subdere, equum calcaribus concitare; *to spur on*, lucitare, stimulare, instigare.
SPURGEON, *TO*, *v. t.*, calcaribus sauciare.
SPURIOUS, *adj.*, adulterinus, falsus.
SPURN, *TO*, *v. t.*, calcitrare; respuere, repudiare.
SPURNER, *n.*, calcitrator; qui repudiat.
SPURNING, *n.*, calcitratu; repudiatio.
SPURRED, *adj.*, calcaribus instructus.
SPURRER, *n.*, stimulator.
SPURRING, *n.*, stimulatorio, incitatio.
SPUTTER, *n.*, turba, tumultus.
SPUTTER, *TO*, *v. i.*, sputare; (*as a wick*), scintillare.
SPY, *n.*, speculator, explorator.
SPY, *TO*, *v. t.* (*observe*), speculati, explorare; (*see*), videre, conspiciere.
SPYING, *n.*, conspectus, intuitus.
SQUAB, *n.*, (*fat person*), homo pumilus et obesus; (*pigeon*), tuius.
SQUABBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, rixari, litigare, turbas elere; concertare.
SQUABBLE, **SQUABBING**, *n.*, rixa, turba, tumultus.
SQUADRON, *n.*, of horse, equitum turma; of ships, classis.
SQUALID, *adj.*, squalidus, spurcus.
SQUALL, *TO*, *v. i.*, clamare, vociferari; (*as an infant*), vagire.
SQUAL OF WIND, ventus vehemens improviso concitatus.
SQUALING, *n.*, clamor, vociferatio.
SQUANDER AWAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, profundere, dissipare.
SQUANDERER, *n.*, nepos; homo profusus.
SQUANDERING, *n.*, profusio; prodigalia.
SQUARE, *adj.*, quadratus; (*honest*), probus; *n.*, quadra, res quadrata; *little —*, tessella; *workman's —*, norma; *solid —*, cubus; (*pane*) of glass, quadra vitrea.
SQUARE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*make square*), quadrare; (*rule*), regere, dirigere.
SQUARING, *n.*, quadratura.
SQUASH, *TO*, *v. t.*, comprimere.
SQUASHING, *n.*, compressio.
SQUAT, *adj.*, brevis et compactus.
SQUAT DOWN, *TO*, *v. i.*, conquinare, subdere.
SQUEAK, **SQUEAL**, *TO*, *v. t.*, argute vociferari; vagire.

SQUEAKING, **SQUEALING**, *adj.*, argutus, stridulus; *n.*, vagitus; stridor.
SQUEAMISH, *adj.*, fastidiosus, nauseans; delictatus.
SQUEAMISHNESS, *n.*, fastidium, nausea; molitia.
SQUEEZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, premere, comprimere; (*dash*), collidere.
SQUEEZING, *n.*, pressio, pressura.
SQUIB, *n.*, tubulus missilis nitrato pulvere completus.
SQUILL, *n.*, squilla, scilla.
SQUINANCY, *n.*, synanche, angina.
SQUINT-EYED, *adj.*, strabo.
SQUINT, *TO*, *v. i.*, limis spectare; oculis limis esse.
SQUINTING, *n.*, oculatorio distortio.
SQUIREL, *n.*, sciurus.
SQUIRT, *n.*, siphon.
SQUIRT OUT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, aquam emittere, ejicere; (2) *v. i.*, exallire, projici.
ST, *interj.*, au! st!
STAB, *n.*, ictus, plaga.
STAB, *TO*, *v. t.*, sica pungere; *to stab dead*, sica conficere.
STABBER, *n.*, siciarius.
STABILIMENT, *n.*, stabilimentum.
STABLE, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus; constans; *n.*, stabulum; claustrum.
STABLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, stabilare, stabulo includere.
STABLEMAN, *n.*, equio.
STABLENESS, **STABILITY**, *n.*, stabilitas, firmitas; constantia.
STABLING, *n.*, stabulatio.
STABLISH, *TO*, *v. t.*, stabilire, sancire, ratum facere.
STACK, *n.*, meta, cumulus, strues.
STAFF, *n.*, baculum, bacillus; — of a spear, hastile; *walking —*, scipio; (*power*), potestas; *a general's —*, praetorium; — of verses, versuum series.
STAG, *n.*, cervus; *stag-bettle*, cervus volans.
STAGE, *n.*, scena, theatrum; *stage of a journey*, statio; *stage of life*, gradus aetatis; *stage coach*, cursus meritorius cortis stationibus commemorans.
STAGER, *n.*, homo in aliqua re multum versatus.
STAGGER, *TO*, (1) *v. i.* (*reel*), vacillare; (*cover*), dubitare, fluctuare, hesitare; (2) *v. t.*, scrupulum alieni movere.
STAGGERINGLY, *adv.*, titubanter, dubie.
STAGNANT, *adj.*, stagnans; *stagnant pool*, stagnum.
STAGNATE, *TO*, *v. i.*, stagnare, stare.
STAGNATION, *n.*, of the blood, sanguis congestus; of trade, mercatura jacens.
STAIN, *adj.*, gravis, serius, constans.
STAINLESS, *n.*, gravitas, severitas.
STAIN, *n.*, macula, labe; *little stain*, labecula.
STAIN, *TO*, *v. t.* (*stain*), maculare, contaminare; polluere; (*dye*), tingere, inficere.
STAINER, *n.* (*dyer*), infector, tinctor.
STAINING, *n.* (*discoloring*), decoloratio; (*dyeing*), tinctura, infectio.
STAINLESS, *adj.*, purus, immaculatus.
STAIR, *n.* (*step*), gradus; *stairs*, scale; (*story*), tabulatum, contignatio.
STAKE, *n.* (*post*), palus, paxillus, sudes; (*at play*), pecunia posita; (*at a bet*), pignus.
STAKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ponere, deponere; pignerare; (*prop up*), fulcire.
STAKED, *adj.*, palatus, vallatus.
STALE, *adj.* (*old*), vetus, inveterascens; (*fat*), imbecillus; *stale and rank*, putridus, rancidus; (*unquoted*), obsoletus, exoletus.
STALE, *n.*, urina; lotium.
STALENESS, *n.*, vetustas.
STALK, *n.*, caulis; stilus; scapus; culmus; calamus; stipula; pediculus; petiolus.
STALK, *TO*, *v. i.*, magnos facere gradus; pedestem ire.
STALL, *n.*, stabulum; *stall for horses*, equile; *ox-stall*, bovine; (*little shop*), taberna, pergula; (*seat*), sella.
STALL, *TO*, *v. t.* (*put into a stall*), stabulare; (*fatten*), saginare.
STALLAGE, *n.*, merces, locarium.
STALLING, *n.*, stabulatio.
STALLION, *n.*, equus admissarius.
STAMMER, *TO*, *v. i.*, balbutire, hesitare.
STAMMERER, *n.*, balbus, blesus.

STAMMERING AT, *hæsitantia*.

STAMMERINGLY, *adv.*, cum lingue hæsitantione.

STAMP, *n.* (*mark*), nota, signum; (*cut, print*), figura, tabula; imago impressa.

STAMPER, *n.*, qui signum imprimit.

STAMPING, *n.*; *with the feet*, supposio pedum, calcatura; *conculcatio*; (*marking*), signatio.

STANCH, *adj.*, firmus, solidus, bonus.

STANCH BLOOD, *TO*, *v. t.*, sanguinem sistere, restringere.

STANCHER, *n.*, qui sistit.

STANCHING, *n.*, suppressio, restrictio.

STANCHION, *n.*, fulcrum, fultura.

STANCHINESS, *n.*, bonitas.

STAND, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, stare; (*stop*), consistere; (*halt*), subsistere; (*be standing*), manere; (*be placed somewhere*), in aliquo loco positum or collocatum esse; (*be*), esse; (*be circum-stanced*), se habere; (*keep in a place*), morari, commorari; *to — for sale or hire*, prostare; *to — about*, circumstare; *to — against*, resistere, obistere; *to — aside*, recedere, accedere; *to — asunder*, distare; *to — by*, adstare, assistere; defendere; *to — for one*, ab aliquo esse or stare; *to — in*, perstare, constare; *to — off*, absistere; *to — out*, exstare, emitti; *to — it out*, perseverare; *to — still*, stare, consistere, subsistere, quiescere; *to — to*, adstare; *to — together*, constare; *to — up*, surgere, erectum stare; *to — up together*, conargere; *to — upon*, instare, insistere; *to — with*, convenire; (2) *v. t.* (*sustain*), sustinere.

STAND, *n.* (*stop*), mora; quies; (*station*), locus, statio; (*doubt*), dubitatio, hesitatio; (*prop*), fulcrum, sustentaculum; *to make a —*, gradum sistere; *to be at a —*, hære; dubitare; conquiscescere; necere.

STANDARD, *n.*, vexillum, signum; — *bearer*, signifer; — *measure*, mensura publice sancta; (*pattern*), exemplum; (*rule*), lex; — *of money*, ratio æraria.

STANDER-BY, *n.*, adstans.

STANDING, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus, permanens; *n.*, statio; (*time*), ætas, tempus; *standing of a house*, positio.

STANDISH, *n.*, atramentarium.

STANNARY, *n.*, albi plumbi fodina.

STANZA, *n.*, versuum series, strophæ.

STAPLE, *n.*, emporium; *staple of a lock*, cavum in quod pessulus intruditur; *staple commodities*, merces primaria.

STAR, *n.*, stella, astrum, sidus; (*asterisk*), asteriscus.

STARBOARD, *n.*, dextra pars navis.

STARCH, *n.*, amylinum.

STARCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, amylo solidare; *starched in behavior*, putidus; affectatis moribus.

STARKE, *n.*, oculi rigidi.

STARKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, adspicere, fixo obtutu adspicere; (*look wildly*), offerato adspectu intueri; *to stare at*, stupere.

STAR-FISH, *n.*, stella piscis; asterias.

STAR-HAWK, *n.*, astur.

STARING, *adj.*, horridus, hirtus, asper.

STARKE, *adj.*, rigens, horrens frigore; *to be stark*, rigere.

STARKE, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, omnino.

STARLESS, *adj.*, sine stellis, tenebrosus.

STAR-LIKE, *adj.*, illustris, splendidus.

STARRY, *adj.*, stellarum plenus.

START, *n.*, saltus, impetus.

START, *TO*, *v. t.*, exsilire, suballire; trepidare; expavescere; *to start a hare*, leporem excitare; *to set out*, proficisci.

STARTER OF DIFFICULTIES, qui scrupulos injicit.

STARTING-PLACE, *n.*, carceres, repagula.

STARTLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, trepidare; (2) *v. t.*, aliquid terrorem injicere.

STARTLING, *adj.*, territans.

STARVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, horrere; necari; *with cold*, frigore horrere; *with hunger*, fame necari; (2) *v. t.*, fame necare; *to starve a cause*, causam fraudare.

STARVELING, *n.*, qui præ inedia valde macilentus est.

STATE, *n.* (*condition*), status, conditio, locus, fortuna; (*degree, rank*), ordo; (*show*), magnificentia; splendor; (*charge*), officium, munus, dignitas; (*government*), civitas, respublica; *states* (*nobility*), principes, proceres.

STATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, declarare, dicere; ordinare, moderari, temperare; disponere, definire.

STATED, *adj.*, status, constitutus.

STATELINESS, *n.*, magnilicentia, splendor; superbia, fastus.

STATELY, *adj.*, magnificus, splendidus, superbus.

• **STATEMENT**, *n.*, explicatio; descriptio; narratio, nunciatus.

STATESMAN, **STATIST**, *n.*, vir rerum civilium peritus.

STATICS, *n.*, *pl.*, staticæ.

STATION, *n.* (*standing place*), statio, locus; (*post, office*), munus.

STATION, *TO*, *v. t.*, in statione ponere, constituere.

STATIONARY, *adj.*, immobilis; firmus.

STATIONER, *n.* (*paper-dealer*), chartarius; (*bookseller*), bibliopola.

STATIONERY, *n.*, merces quas chartarii vendere solent.

STATUARY, *n.* (*art*), sculptura, statuaria; (*carver*), statuarius.

STATUE, *n.*, statua, signum, simulacrum.

STATUTE, *n.*, statuta.

STATUTABLE, *adj.*, legitimus.

STATUTE, *n.*, lex; decretum, institutum.

STAVE OFF, *TO*, *v. t.*, depellere; impedire; *to stave to pieces*, frangere.

STAVES, *n.*, *pl.*, assule, dollares.

STAY, *n.* (*delay*), impedimentum; mora, dilatio; (*tarrying*), masio; (*prop*), fulcrum; *fig.*: adminiculum; (*band*), vinculum; *stays*, thorax linteus.

STAY, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*abide*), manere, morari, consistere; (*waiter*), cessari, cunctari; (2) *v. t.* (*stop*), sistere, definire, impedire; (*curb*), colibere, coecere, compescere; *to stay one's self*, niti, inniti; *to stay up*, fulcire, sufficere, sustinere.

STAYING, *n.*, commoratio; *staying up*, sustentatio.

STEAD, *n.*, locus; *instead of*, loco, vice, pro.

STEADFAST, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus, constans.

STEADFASTNESS, *n.*, æquabilitas.

STEADINESS, *n.*, stabilitas, firmitas, constantia; assiduitas.

STEADY, *adj.* (*steadfast, firm*), stabilis, constans, firmus, fixus; (*incessant*), continuus, assiduus; (*careful*), diligens.

STEAK, *n.*, ossula, ossella; *beefsteaks*, ossulæ carnis bubulæ.

STEAL, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, furari, elepere, surripere; (2) *v. t.*, furtum facere; *to — away*, clam sese subducere, elabi; *to — into*, irrepere, subire; *to — upon*, obrepere.

STEALER, *n.*, fur.

STEALING, *n.*, furtum; *given to stealing*, furax; *habit of stealing*, furcitas.

STEALTH, *n.*, furtum; *by stealth*, furtim, furtive; clam.

STEALTHY, *adj.*, furtivus; clandestinus.

STEAM, *n.*, vapor; *steamboat*, navis vaporaria; *steam-engine*, machina vaporaria.

STEAM, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, vaporare, exhalare; (2) *v. t.*, vaporem emittere.

STEED, *n.*, equus.

STEEL, *n.*, chalybs, ferrum duratum; (*sword*), ferrum; *of steel*, chalybeus; *steadyard*, statæra.

STEEL, *adj.*, chalybeus.

STEEL, *TO*, *v. t.* (*point with steel*), cuspidare, acuminare; (*harden*), durare, haurare.

STEEL, *adj.*, præruptus, præceps, arduus; *n.*, locus præceps, præcipitum.

STEEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, aqua macerare or mollire.

STEELING, *n.*, maceratio.

STEEPLE, *n.*, turris in cœumen acutum fastigiata.

STEENESS, *n.*, devexitas.

STEER, *n.*, juvenens, bubulus.

STEER, *TO*, *v. t.*, gubernare, moderari; regere.

STEERAGE, **STEERING**, *n.*, navis gubernatio; gubernatoris statio.

STEERSMAN, *n.*, gubernator, rector navis.

STEM, *n.*, arboris stirps, truncus; (*race*), progenies, stirps; genus; *stem of a ship*, navis rostrum.

STEM, *TO*, *v. t.*, sistere, colibere; reprimere; seldere.

STENCH, *n.*, fætor, putor; odor fædus, gravcolentia.

STEP, *n.* (*pace*), passus, gradus; *incessant*; (*foot-step*), vestigium; — *of a door*, limen; — *by* —, gradus.

datim, pedetentim; — *father*, vitriens; — *mother*, noværa; — *son*, privignus; — *daughter*, privigna.

STEP, TO, *v. t.*, gradatim incedere; *to — to a place*, aliquo ire, pergere, vadere; *to — after*, sequi; *to — along with*, comitari; *to — aside*, recedere; *to — back*, redire, regredi; *to — before*, precedere; *to — between*, inter alios incedere; *to — by*, præterire; *to — down*, descendere; *to — forth*, procedere; *to — forward*, pergere; *to — in*, ingredi, intrare; *to — off*, abscedere; *to — on*, gradum accelerare; *to — out*, egredi; *to — over*, transire; *to — through*, pervadere; *to — under*, subire; *to — up*, ascendere; *to — upon*, supergredi.

STEPPING, *n.*, gradatio, incessus; *stepping aside*, recessus; *stepping in*, ingressus.

STEREOTYPE, *adj.*, stereotypus.

STERILE, *adj.*, sterilis, infecundus.

STERILITY, *n.*, sterilitas, infecunditas.

STERLING, *n.*, sterlingus; *pound sterling*, libra.

STERN, *adj.*, torvus, tetricus, severus, austerus.

STERN OF A SHIP, puppis; *to fall astern*, in puppim incurrere.

STERNNESS, *n.*, torvitas, tetricitas, severitas, austeritas.

STEW, *n.*, piscina.

STEW MEAT, TO, *v. t.*, carnem igni lento coquere.

STEWARD, *n.*, dispensator; curator; condus.

STEWARDSHIP, *n.*, dispensatoris munus.

STEW-PAN, *n.*, autopsia.

STI, *n.*, (*stiff*), baculus, baculum, bacillum, scipio; (*rod*), virga; (*cadge*), fustis; (*stake*), palus; (*young twig*), virgultum; *stick of sealing-wax*, cæra signatorie virgula.

STICK, TO, (1) *v. t.*, agere, affligere, infligere; *to — up before*, prægredi; *to — between*, intererere; *to — in*, infligere; *to — in the ground*, defigere; *to — with a knife*, cultro confodere; (2) *v. t.*, harere; *to — to*, adherere; *to — at*, hæsitare, dubitare; *to — to one's word*, promissis stare or manere; *to — out*, promittere; *to — out against*, recusare, detractare.

STICKING UNTO, adhæsiō.

STICKLE, TO, *v. t.*, stare; *to stickle for one*, ab aliquo stare; *to stickle in*, aliquid agere.

STICKLER, *n.*, studiosus.

STICKLING, *n.*, partium studium.

STICKY, *adj.*, glutinosus.

STIFF, *adj.* (*not pliable*), rigidus, rigens; (*be-numbed*), torpens, torpidus; (*inflexible*), inexorabilis; (*obstinate*), pertinax, contumax; sibi contumax; (*rigid, severe*), rigidus, asper, durus, severus; *to be stiff, rigere*; *to grow stiff*, torpescere.

STIFFEN, TO, *v. t.*, durare; rigidum or torpidum facere; *to stiffen with starch*, amylo solidare.

STIFFNESS, *n.*, rigor; (*numbness*), torpor; (*obstinacy*), pertinacia, animi obstinatio.

STIFLE, TO, *v. t.*, suffocare, spiritum intercludere; (*conceal*), celare, tegere.

STIFLING, *n.*, suffocatio.

STIGMA, *n.*, nota inusta, stigma.

STIGMATIZE, TO, *v. t.*, alicui infamiam inferre, notam turpitudinis inungere.

STILE, *n.*, septum scansile, climax.

STILL, *adj.*, tranquillus, pacatus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, quietus; — *born*, abortivus; *to be —*, quiescere, silere; *to stand —*, consistere.

STILL, TO, *v. t.* (*calm*), pacare, placare, sedare, tranquillare; (*distill*), succum elicere or exprimere.

STILL, *n.*, alembicum.

STILL, *adv.* (*as yet*), adhuc, etiamnum; (*continually*), semper, usque; (*yet*), tamen.

STILLENESS, *n.*, tranquillitas; quies; silentium.

STILTS, *n.*, pl., grallæ; *goer on stilts*, grallator.

STIMULATE, TO, *v. t.*, stimulare, excitare, impellere.

STIMULATING, STIMULATION, *n.*, stimulatio.

STIMULUS, *n.*, stimulus, incitamentum.

STING, *n.* (*point*), aculeus; spiculum; (*blow of it*), ictus; plaga; (*round*), punctum; vulnus; *sting of conscience*, conscientia stimulus; *having a sting*, aculeatus.

STINGINESS, *n.*, tenacitas, avaritia, malignitas.

STINGING, *adj.*, mordens, mordax; acerbus; *n.*, punctio, punctura.

STINGLESS, *adj.*, sine aculeo.

STINGY, *adj.*, parvus, tenax, sordidus.

STINK, *n.*, fætor, putor; graveolentia; odor fædus.

STINK, TO, *v. t.*, fætore, putre, putescere, male olere.

STINKING, *adj.*, male olens, fætidus, graveolens, putidus, olidus.

STINT, *n.*, terminus; modus; (*task*), pensum.

STINT, TO, *v. t.*, moderari, temperare; *outré*, reprimere.

STINTING, *n.*, moderatio, coercitio.

STIPEND, *n.*, stipendium, salarium.

STIPENDIARY, *n.*, stipendiarius.

STIPULATE, TO, *v. t.*, stipulari, pacisci.

STIPULATION, *n.*, stipulatio, pactio.

STIPULATOR, *n.*, stipulator.

STIR, *n.*, turba, strepitus, tumultus.

STIR, TO, (1) *v. t.*, movere, commovere; *ciere*; *agitate*; (*turn about*), versare; (*shake*), quatere; (*mix*), permiscere; (2) *v. i.*, se movere, moveri, commoveri; *to stir up*, turbare; instigare, excitare; concitare, excitare.

STIRRER, *n.*, concitator, stimulator.

STIRRING, *adj.*, gnarus, strenuus; *n.*, concitatio; motus; stimulator; *stirring about*, agitatio.

STIRRUP, *n.*, istapes, stapsia, fustepa.

STITCH, *n.*, sutura; *stick in the side*, lateris dolor, pleuritis.

STITCH, TO, *v. t.*, suere, consuere; *to stick round about*, circumsuere.

STITCHING, *n.*, sutura, consutura.

STITHY, *n.*, iacus.

STOCK, *n.*, arboris truncus; stirps; caudex, stipex; *stock to graft on*, talca; *stock of a musket*, sclopeti lignum; *stocks for building ships on*, na-valia; *pair of stocks*, cippus; *stock (family)*, amilia; *prosapia*, genus, gens; (*store*), copia, vis; (*estate*), res, bona, census; *stocks in the public funds*, actiones or sortes pecuniarie.

STOCK A TREE, TO, *v. t.*, surem arbori inserere; (*furnish*), instruere; suppeditare.

STOCKING, *n.* (*furnishing*), instructio, suppeditatio; (*for the feet*), tibiale.

STOIC, *n.*, Stoicus.

STOICISM, *n.*, Stoicorum mos or mores.

STOLE, *n.*, stola, palla.

STOMACH, *n.*, stomachus, ventriculus; (*appetite*), cibi cupiditas, appetentia; appetitus; (*hunger*), fames; (*for drink*), potioris aviditas; (*anger*), stomachus, ira, iracundia, bilis; (*conrage*), audacitas, animus; (*fractiousness*), contumacia.

STOMACH, TO, *v. t.*, stomachari; irasci; *agere ferre*.

STOMACHER, *n.*, mamillare, pectorale.

STONE, *n.*, lapis; *little —*, lapillus; *great —*, saxum; *flint —*, silix; *loadstone*, magnes; *pebble —*, calculus; *precious —*, gemma; *pumice —*, pumex; *sharp —*, serapus; *thunder —*, pyrites; *tonic stone*, cotilela; *whetstone*, cos; — *in the bladder*, calculus, lapillus; lithiasis, nephritis; — *of fruit*, os; — *of wool*, lanæ quatuordecim libræ; — *of meat* (*at London*), carnis octo libræ.

STONE, *adj.*, lapideus, saxeus; (*built of stone*), lapideus exstructus.

STONE, TO, *v. t.*, lapides mittere in aliquem; lapidibus cooperire, lapidare.

STONEIT, *n.*, lapidator.

STONING, *n.*, lapidatio.

STONY, *adj.*, lapidosus, calculosus, saxosus; *stony place*, saxetum; (*stone-like*), lapidi similis.

STOOL, *n.*, sella, sedes; *little stool*, sellula, scutella; *going to stool*, alvi dejectio or levatio; *to go to stool*, alvum dejectio or reddere.

STOOP, *n.*, corporis inclinatio.

STOOP, TO, *v. t.* (*bend*), se inclinare, curvare; (*cringe*), serviliter deprecari; (*submit to*), se sub-mittere; (*condescend*), se demittere.

STOOPING, *adj.*, inclinus, pronus; *n.*, inclinatio.

STOP, *n.*, impedimentum; mora; intercessio, pausa; (*point in writing*), punctum, interpunctum; *full stop*, periodus.

STOP, TO, (1) *v. t.*, prohibere, impedire; (*stand*), stare, cohibere; (*keep off*), distingere; *to — up*, obstruere, obturare, opplare; implere, opplere; *to — a passage*, viam intercludere; *to — chinks*, stipare, obstopare; (*assuage*), pacare, sedare; (*punctuate*), interpungere; (2) *v. t.* (*stand still*), consistere, co-huere gradum; (*cease from*), cessare, desistere a; (*hurry*), morari.

STOPPAGE, *n.* (*obstruction*), obstructio; (*de-tention*), retentio.

STOPPER, STOPPLE, n., obturamentum.
STOPPING, n.; *stopping of the breath (suffocation)*, suffocatio.
STORE, n. (*plenty*), copia, magna vis; *stores*, penus, cibaria, alimenta.
STORE, TO, v. t. (*furnish with*), suppeditare, instruere; (*lay up*), reservare; *spouere*.
STOREHOUSE, n., repositorium; *promptuarium*.
STORER, n., condus, promus condus.
STORK, n., ciconia; *stork's bill (herb)*, geranium.
STORM, n. (*tempest*), procella, tempestas; (*mult*), tumultus; (*assault*), impetus, oppugnatio.
STORM, TO, v. t., furere, saevire; *to storm at or against*, debacchari in, convicia facere alicui; *to storm a town*, urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare.
STORMY, adj., procelliosus; turbulentus, tumultuosus.
STORY, n. (*narrative*), res, narratio; (*tale*), fabula, fabella; (*lie*), mendacium.
STORY IN BUILDING, tabulatum, contiguatio.
STOUND, n., dolor, maestitia; stupor.
STOUT, adj. (*courageous*), fortis, strenuus; (*fiery*), ferax, superbus; (*strong*), validus, robustus.
STOUT, n., cerevisia generosa.
STOUTNESS, n. (*courage*), fortitudo, virtus, animus; (*strength*), robur, vires.
STOVL, n., sudatorium; elibanus.
STOW, TO, v. t., locare; recondere, reponere; *coagere*.
STOWAGE, n., locarium.
STRADDLE, TO, v. t., varicare, divaricare
STRADDLING, adj., varius.
STRAGGLE, TO, v. t., palari, dispalari, vagari, errare.
STRAGGLER, n., palans; erro.
STRAIGHT, adj. (*not crooked*), rectus, directus; (*upright*), erectus; (*bold*), procerus.
STRAIGHT, adv., recta via, directe.
STRAIGHTEN, TO, v. t., corrigere, rectum facere.
STRAIGHTNESS, n. (*tallness*), proceritas.
STRAIGHTWAY, adv., actutum, illico.
STRAIN, n. (*stretching*), contentio; *strain in speaking or writing*, stilus; dicendi ratio; *strain in music*, modi, cantus.
STRAIN, TO, (i) v. t. (*stretch*), contendere; (*bind hard*), artare, stringere; *to strain liquids*, percolare; (*compel*), cogere, compellere; (*sprain*), luxare; (*2*) *v. t.*, *to strain hard*, niti, eniti; moliri.
STRAINER, n., colum, saccus.
STRAINING, n., contentio; visus; (*pressing out*), expressio.
STRAIT, adj., strictus, artus, angustus; *n. (narrow water)*, fretum; (*difficult*), difficultas, angustia; *straits*, inopia, egestas.
STRAITEN, TO, v. t. (*narrow*), artare, angustare; (*press*), premere, affligere.
STRAITENING, n., coartatio.
STRAITNESS, n., angustia; rigor, severitas.
STRAND, n., litus; ripa.
STRAND A SHIP, TO, v. t., navem vadis illudere; *to be stranded*, in litus cecidi.
STRANGE, adj. (*foreign*), alienus, peregrinus; (*unknown*), ignotus; (*far fetched*), arcessitas; (*uncommon*), insolitus, rarus; (*shy*), fastidiosus; (*wonderful*), mirus, mirandus, novus, monstrosus; *oh strange! paper!*
STRANGENESS, n. (*uncommonness*), insolentia, raritas; (*shyness*), fastidium; (*foreignness*), peregrinitas.
STRANGER, n., externus, peregrinus, advena; hospes; (*unaware*), ignarus; (*unskilled*), ignarus, rudis.
STRANGLE, TO, v. t., strangulare; suffocare.
STRANGLER, n., qui strangulat or suffocat.
STRANGLES, n., pl., crassior pituita narium equanarum.
STRANGLING, STRANGULATION, n., strangulatio; suffocatio.
STRANGURY, n., urinae difficultas; stranguria.
STRAP OF LEATHER, lorum; (*belt*), cingulus.
STRAP, TO, v. t., lora cadere, flagellare.
STRAPPING LASS, virago.
STRATAGEM, n., ars; consilium; *fraus*, strata-gema.
STRAW, n., stramentum; (*chaff*), palea; (*stalk*), culmus; (*litter*), substramen; *of straw*, stramenticius.

STRAWBERRY, n., frugum; (*plant*), fragaria; *strawberry tree*, arbutus.
STRAY, TO, v. t., errare, palari, vagari.
STRAY, adj., errans; *n.*, bestia errans.
STRAYING, n., erraticus, vagatio.
STREAK, n., linea; nota, radius.
STREAK WITH A DIFFERENT COLOR, TO, v. t., vario colore distinguere.
STREAKING, n., distinctio vario colore facta.
STREAM, n., flumen, amnis; torrens, cursus.
STREAM, TO, v. t., fluere, profluere; labi; *currere*; *to stream out*, effluere.
STREAMER, n., vexillum, signum.
STREET, n., vicus, platea, via; *little street*, viculus, angiportus.
STRENGTH, n. (*rigor*), robur, vires, vis; firmitas; gravitas; vehementia; fortitudo; (*health*), sanitas; (*force*), vis, efficacia, virtus; (*power*), potentia, potestas.
STRENGTHEN, TO, v. t., roborare, firmare; munire.
STRENGTHENER, n., efficax, ad sanitatem confirmandam.
STRENGTHENING, n., confirmatio.
STRENUOUS, adj., strenuus, fortis.
STRENUOUSNESS, n., vis, fortitudo.
STRESS, n., rei momentum, cardo, caput; *stress of weather*, tempestas.
STRETCH, TO, v. t., tendere; extendere; porrigere; *to stretch out*, distendere; porrigere; *procurre*; *to stretch to*, pertinere ad.
STRETCH, STRETCHING, n., extensio, distantio; porrectio.
STREW, TO, v. t., sternere, cousternere; *spargere*, conspergere.
STREWING, n., sparsio, adpersio.
STRICKEN IN YEARS, aetate proventus.
STRICT, adj. (*close*), artus; (*exact*), exactus, accuratus; (*formal*), affectatus; (*rigid*), rigidus, severus.
STRICTNESS, n., necessitas; accuratio; affectatio; (*rigidness*), rigor, severitas.
STRICTURES, n., pl., censura.
STRIDE, n., magnus gradus; passus.
STRIDE, TO, v. t., varicare; magnus gradus facere.
STRIDING, n., erum distentio.
STRIFE, n., contentio; altercatio, lis, rixa; dissensio.
STRIKE, TO, v. t., ferire, percutere; cadere, verberare, pulsare; *to — against*, allidere; allidi; *to — asunder*, diffundere; *to — back*, repercutere; *to — blind*, caecare; *to — down*, dejicere, contundere; *to — into*, infligere; *to — off*, excutere; *to — out*, delere, obliterare; *to — to pieces*, diffundere; *to — through*, transigere; *to — up*, incipere.
STRIKER, n., pulsator.
STRIKING, adj., lusingus; conspicuus; *n.*, percussio, pulsatio.
STRING, n., linea, funiculus; vinculum; *bow-string*, chorda, nervus; *strings of a musical instrument*, fides, nervi.
STRING, TO, v. t., filo conserere; *to string an instrument*, lyrae nervos aptare.
STRIP, TO, v. t., spoliare, nudare; vestem detrahere; *to strip one's self*, vestes exuere; *to strip off the rind*, decorticare.
STRIP, n., of paper, schedula chartae; of cloth, lacinia.
STRIPE, n. (*blow*), plaga, ictus; (*streak*), linea, virga.
STRIPE, TO, v. t., lineis varii coloris distinguere.
STRIPPLING, n., adolescens.
STRIPPER, n., spoliator, predator.
STRIPPING, n., spoliatio, nudatio.
STRIVE, TO, v. t., niti, eniti; operam dare; conari; studere; (*struggle*), luctari; *to strive against*, obniti, obluctari.
STRIVING, n., conatus, nixus.
STROKE, n., plaga, ictus; — *on the ear*, alapa; — *of oars*, pulsus remorum; — *with a pen*, linea.
STROKE, TO, v. t., palpare, mulcere; (*milk*), mulgere.
STROKING, n., palpatio.
STROLL, n., ambulatio.
STROLL ABOUT, TO, v. t., vagari, errare, circumcurare.
STROLLER, n., erro, circulator.
STRONG, adj. (*robust*), robustus, validus, (ear-

nest), vehemens, acer; (*efficacious*), efficax, potens; (*massive*), firmus, solidus; (*powerful*), potens, polens, valens; (*sharp in taste*), acer, acidus; (*in smell*), gravis; (*valiant*), fortis, strenuus; (*numerous*), numerosus, multus.

STROW. See STREW.

STRUCTURE, *n.*, structura, ædificium.

STRUGGLE, TO, *v. i.*, luctari, contendere, con-
niti; oblectari; conari; *to struggle with*, confic-
tari cum; *to struggle together*, congruere, colluctari.

STRUGGLE, STRUGGLING, *n.*, luctatio, ni-
sus, certatio, contentio, certamen.

STRUGGLER, *n.*, luctator.

STRUMPET, *n.*, scortum, meretrix, prosti-
bulum.

STRUT, TO, *v. i.*, turgere, tumere; superbi-
re; *to strut along*, superbe incedere.

STRUTTING ALONG, superbus incesus.

STUBBLE, *n.*, stipula; *of stubble*, stipularis.

STUBBORN, *adj.*, contumax, obstinatus, refrac-
tarius.

STUBBORNNESS, *n.*, contumacia, animi obsti-
natio.

STUD, *n.*, bulla; *little stud*, bullula.

STUDD, *adj.*, bullatus, clavatus; ornatus.

STUD OF HORSES, equaria, equitum.

STUDENT, *n.*, bonarum litterarum studiosus,
litteris deditus; *student at a university*, academiæ
civis.

STUDIED, *adj.*, meditatus, commentatus.

STUDIOUS, *adj.*, litterarum studiosus; (*indus-
trious*), industrius, diligens; (*fond of*), amans,
diligens, studiosus.

STUDIOUSNESS, *n.*, studium.

STUDY, *n.*, studium, meditatio, cura; (*to study
in*), muscum; (*library*), bibliotheca; *studies*, litte-
rarum studia, litteræ.

STUDY, TO, *v. i.*, alicui rei studere, in aliqua re
studia ponere; (*search out*), explorare, exquirere,
investigare, scrutari.

STUDYING, *n.*, meditatio, contemplatio; trac-
tatio litterarum.

STUFF, *n.* (*materials*), materia, res necessariae;
(*cloth*), pannus, tela; (*baggage*), sarcina, impedi-
menta.

STUFF, TO, *v. i.*, facere, inferire, conferre,
replere.

STUFFING, *n.*, fartura, saginatio; *stuffing of a
quilt*, tomentum.

STUMBLE, *n.*, pedis offensio; lapsus.

STUMBLE, TO, *v. i.* (*trip*), pedem offendere;
(*slip*), vestigio labi; (*sin*), peccare; *to stumble
against*, incurrere in, offendere.

STUMBLER, *n.*, offensator, cæspitator.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, *n.*, offendiculum.

STUMP, *n.*, caudex, stipes, truncus; *stump of a
limb*, membrum mutilatum.

STUMP, TO, *v. i.*, truncare, ad stirpem præci-
dere.

STUN, TO, *v. i.*, stupefacere, perterrere, percol-
lere; *to be stunned*, stupere, obstupescere.

STUNT A THING, TO, *v. i.*, alicuius rei incre-
mentum impedire.

STUPEFACTION, *n.*, stupor, torpor.

STUPEFY or STUPEFY, TO, *v. i.*, obstupefa-
cere, hebetare; (*stun*), tundere, obtundere; *to be
stupefied*, stupere; *to become stupefied*, stupefieri;
stupefied, stupefactus.

STUPENDOUS, *adj.*, stupendus, mirus.

STUPID, *adj.* (*blockish*), stupidus, fatuus, hebes;
(*without feeling*), torpens, torpidus.

STUPIDITY, *n.*, stupiditas, stupor.

STURDINESS, *n.* (*stubbornness*), contumacia;
(*stoutness*), fortitudo; audacia; (*strength*), corpo-
ris robur.

STURDY, *adj.* (*stubborn*), contumax; (*stout*),

acer, asper; (*lusty*), firmus, robustus.

STURGEON, *n.*, ædipenser.

STUTTER, TO, *v. i.*, balbutire, lingua hæsitare.

STUTTERER, *n.*, bambalio, homo balbus,
blasus.

STY, *n.*, hara, stalle.

STYLE, *n.* (*pin for writing*), stilus; (*appella-
tion*), nomen, appellatio; (*form*), formula; (*way of
writing, speaking*), scribendi or dicendi genus, ra-
tio; oratio.

STYLE, TO, *v. i.*, appellare, nominare.

STYLING, *n.*, appellatio, nominatio.

STYPTIC, *adj.*, stypticus, restringens; *n.*, medi-
camentum adstrictorium or stypticum.

SUASIVE. See PERSUASIVE.

SUAVITY OF MANNERS, *n.*, urbanitas.

SUBALMONER, *n.*, stipis largiendæ administator
vicarius.

SUBALTERN, *adj.*, inferioris loci or ordinis;
n., subcenturio.

SUBCOMMISSIONER, *n.*, procurator vicarius.

SUBDEACON, *n.*, subdiaconus.

SUBDIVIDE, TO, *v. i.*, iterum dividere.

SUBDIVIDING, SUBDIVISION, *n.*, divisio ite-
rata.

SUBDUCT, TO, *v. i.*, subducere, detrahere.

SUBDUCTION, *n.*, subductio, deductio.

SUBDUE, TO, *v. i.*, domare, superare, debellare,
subigere, vincere.

SUBDUER, *n.*, domitor, victor.

SUBDUING, *n.*, expugnatio.

SUBJECT, *adj.*, subjectus, parens; (*obliged*),
obligatus, obstrictus; (*liable to*), expositus, ob-
noxius; *n.*, subjectus, civis; *subject of discourse*,
argumentum; (*question*), quæstio; (*position*), po-
sitis; *subject in logic*, subjectum.

SUBJECT, TO, *v. i.*, subicere, subigere, do-
mare.

SUBJECTING, *n.*, subjectio.

SUBJECTION, *n.*, servitus, obedientia, officium.

SUBJOIN, TO, *v. i.*, subungere, subnectere.

SUBJUGATE, TO, *v. i.*, superare, vincere.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, modus subjunctivus or
conjunctivus.

SUBLIME, *adj.*, sublimis, excelsus, elatus, altus.

SUBLIMIT, *n.*, sublimitas, excelsitas; alti-
tudo.

SUBLUNARY, *adj.*, infra lunam positus.

SUBMARINE, *adj.*, sub mari positus.

SUBMERGE, TO, *v. i.*, submergere.

SUBMISSION, *n.*, submersio.

SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVENESS, *n.*, obse-
quium, observantia.

SUBMISSIVE, *adj.*, submissus, humilis, obe-
diens.

SUBMIT, TO, (1) *v. i.*, submittere; (2) *v. i.*, se
subicere, alicui cedere.

SUBMITTING, *n.*, submissio.

SUBORDINATE, *adj.*, inferior; secundus.

SUBORDINATION, *n.*, subordinatio; (*obedi-
ence*), obsequium; (*discipline*), disciplina.

SUBORN, TO, *v. i.*, subornare, pecunia corrup-
pere.

SUBPENA, *n.*, citatio in curiam sub certâ penâ.

SUBPENA, TO, *v. i.*, in curiam citare.

SUBSCRIBE, TO, *v. i.* (*write under*), subscri-
bere; (*give one's consent*), assentire, assentiri;
(*give one's name*), nomen profiteri.

SUBSCRIBER, *n.*, nominis subscriptor.

SUBSCRIBING, SUBSCRIPTION, *n.*, nominis
subscriptio; *subscription-money*, pecunia collatitia.

SUBSEQUENT, *adj.*, subsequens, consequens,
sequens.

SUBSEQUENTLY, *adv.*, postea, posthac.

SUBSERVE, TO, *v. i.*, subservire; usui esse.

SUBSERVIENT, SUBSERVIENCY, *n.*, obse-
quium; utilitas.

SUBSERVIENT, *adj.*, subjectus; utilis.

SUBSIDE, TO, *v. i.*, subsidere, concidere.

SUBSIDIARY, *adj.*, subsidiarius, auxiliaris.

SUBSIDY, *n.* (*aid*), subsidium; (*tax*), tributum;
subsidies, stipendia.

SUBSIST, TO, *v. i.*, subsistere, constare, ex-
stare; *to subsist upon*, aliqua re vivere, se susten-
tare.

SUBSISTENCE, *n.*, victus, alimenta.

SUBSTANCE, *n.* (*matter*), substantia, materia;
res; summa; (*ingredient*), pars; (*estate*), fortune,
facultates; res familiaris.

SUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* (*real*), verus; (*important*),
gravis, magni momenti; (*a lid*), solidus, firmus;
(*wealthy*), dives, locupletis, opulentus.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, *n.*, firmitas, robur.

SUBSTANTIVE, *n.*, nomen substantivum.

SUBSTITUTE, *n.*, vicarius; optio.

SUBSTITUTE, TO, *v. i.*, pro altero substituere;
sufficere, subrogare.

SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTION, *n.*, substi-
tutio; (*fraudulently*), suppositio.

SUTTERFUGE, *n.*, deverticulum; latebra; cau-
sa simulata.

SUTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEAN, *adj.*,
subterraneus.

SUTILE, *adj.*, subtilis, tenuis; *subtile* or *sub*

tle (cunning), acutus, astutus, callidus, subtilis, argutus.
SUBTILITY, *n.* (*cunning*), subtilitas, calliditas, sagacitas, astutia; (*thinness*), tenuitas.
SUBTRACT, TO, *v. t.*, subtrahere, deducere.
SUBTRACTION, *n.*, subductio, deductio; *by subtraction*, deducendo.
SUBURBS, *n., pl.*, suburbia, suburbana; *of the suburbs*, suburbanus.
SUBVERSION, **SUBVERTING**, *n.*, subversio, eversio, ruina.
SUBVERT, TO, *v. t.*, subvertere, evertere; *di-ruere*.
SUBVERTER, *n.*, eversor, subversor.
SUCCEDANEOUS, *adj.*, succedaneus.
SUCCEED, TO, *v. i.* (*come after*), alicui succedere, alicui exipere; (*follow*), sequi; (*have good success*), bene exire, prospere succedere.
SUCCEEDING, *adj.* (*following*), sequens; *pos-terus*, *n.*, successio.
SUCCESS, *n.*, eventus, exitus; *good success*, successus, exitus bonus, res secunda.
SUCCESSFUL, *adj.*, felix, faustus, prosperus, accedens.
SUCCESSFULNESS, *n.*, prosperitas, felicitas.
SUCCESSION, *n.* (*a following*), successio, con-secutio; *consequentia* (*series*), series; (*continuance*), continuatio; *in succession*, ordine, deinceps.
SUCCESSIVE, *adj.*, continuus.
SUCCESSOR, *n.*, successor; *successors*, posteri.
SUCCEINCT, *adj.*, brevis, compendarius.
SUCCEINCTNESS, *n.*, brevis; compendium.
SUCCESSOR, *n.*, auxilium, subsidium, suppetia.
SUCCESSOR, TO, *v. t.* (*comfort*), consolari, erigere; (*bring relief*), alicui succurrere, subvenire, opitulari, opem ferre.
SUCCESSOR, *n.* (*comforter*), solator; (*helper*), adiutor, qui opem fert.
SUCCESSING, *adj.*, auxilians, opitulans; *n.* (*com-forting*), consolatio; (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium.
SUCCESSLESS, *adj.*, auxilii inops.
SUCCESSFULNESS, *n.*, successus, succi plenus.
SUCCESSOR, TO, *v. t.*, succumbere, cedere.
SUCH, *adj. pron.*, talis, ejusmodi, latiusmodi; *ejus generis*, hic, is; *such . . . as*, talis . . . qualis; *in such manner*, tali modo, eo modo, ita, sic.
SUCK, TO, (*v. i.*), lactare, sugere; (*v. t.*), sugere, bibere; *to — in*, lubilare, sorbere; *to — out*, exsugere; *to — up*, absorbere.
SUCKER, *n.*; *of a pump*, anti-læ catheter; *of trees*, stolo.
SUCKING, *adj.*, lactans; *n.*, suctus.
SUCKLE, TO, *v. t.*, uberibus alere; *ad ubera* admittere; nutrire.
SUCKLING, *n.*, animal lactans.
SUCTION, *n.*, suctus.
SUDDEN, *adj.*, subitus, repentinus, subitaneus; *on a sudden*, repente, subito.
SUDDENLY, *adv.*, subito, repente.
SUDDENNESS, *n.*, res subita.
SUDORIFIC, *adj.*, sudorem ciens.
SUDS, *n., pl.*, spuma aquæ saponis infectæ.
SUE, TO, *v. t.* (*beg for*), sollicitare; (*entreat*), supplicare, deprecari; *to sue at law*, lite prosequi, in jus vocare, iudicio persequi; *to sue for a place*, munus ambire.
SUE, *n.*, sebum, sebum; *melted suet*, liquamen; *of suet*, sebosus.
SUFFER, TO, *v. t.* (*bear*), pati, perpeti; tolerare, ferre, perferre, sufferre; (*be punished*), poenam dare; (*be executed*), ultimum supplicium pati; (*give leave*), pati, permittere, concedere, sinere; *to suffer damage*, incommodo affici.
SUFFERABLE, *adj.*, tolerabilis, ferendus, pati-bilis.
SUFFERANCE, *n.* (*endurance*), tolerantia, patientia; *perpetio* (*permission*), permissio, facultas; *venia*; concessio.
SUFFERER, *n.*, qui patitur or permittit; (*loser*), qui damno afficitur.
SUFFERING, *n.*, perperas; dolor; ægritudo animi; mala, res adverse.
SUFFICE, TO, *v. i.*, satis esse.
SUFFICIENCY, *n.*, quod satis est; (*ability*), facultas, habilitas; perflita.
SUFFICIENT, *adj.*, satis idoneus, par, aptus, habilis, capax.
SUFFICIENTLY, *adv.*, satis, affatim.

SUFFOCATE, TO, *v. t.*, suffocare.
SUFFOCATING, **SUFFOCATION**, *n.*, suffo-catio.
SUFFRAGAN, *n.*, vicarius.
SUFFRAGE, *n.*, suffragium; *sententia*.
SUFFUSE, TO, *v. t.*, suffundere.
SUFFUSION, *n.*, suffusio.
SUGAR, *n.*, saccharum; *sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta; *sugar-cane*, arundo sacchari.
SUGAR, TO, *v. t.*, saccharo condire or consper-gere.
SUGARED, **SUGARY**, *adj.*, dulcissimus, mel-leus.
SUGGEST, TO, *v. t.* (*prompt*), suggerere; dic-tare; (*admonish*), monere, admonere; proponere.
SUGGESTER, *n.*, monitor, admonitor.
SUGGESTING, **SUGGESTION**, *n.*, monitus, monitio; consilium.
SUCIDE, *n.*, mors voluntaria.
SUIT, *n.* (*request*), petitio, rogatio, supplicatio; *suit at law*, actio, lis, causa.
SUIT, *n.*; *of clothes*, vestis, vestitus; *suit of cards*, chartarum pictarum familia or genus.
SUIT, TO, *v. t.* (*match*), æquare, aptare, accom-modare; *to suit with*, quadrare, convenire.
SUITABLE, *adj.*, aptus, congruus; *conveniens*.
SUITABLENESS, *n.*, congruentia.
SUITE, *n.*, comitatus, comites, assecle.
SUITOR, *n.* (*petitioner*), supplex; (*wooer*), pro-cus.
SULLEN, *adj.*, contumax, morosus.
SULLENNESS, *n.*, contumacia, perversitas; mo-rositas, torvitas.
SULLY, TO, *v. t.*, maculare, conspurcare, con-taminare, inquinare.
SULLYING, *n.*, macula, inquinamentum.
SULPHUR, *n.*, sulphur, sulfur.
SULPHUREOUS, **SULPHUROUS**, *adj.*, sulphu-reus, sulphureus.
SULTAN, *n.*, imperator Turcicus.
SULTANA, **SULTANESS**, *n.*, imperatoris Tur-cici conjux.
SULTRINESS, *n.*, vis æstus, æstus fervidus.
SULTRY, *adj.*, torridus, fervidus, æstuosus.
SUM, *n.*, summa; *little —*, summula; *whole —*, solidum; *— of a discourse*, summa, caput, argumen-tum; (*brief rehearsal*), summarium.
SUM UP, TO, *v. t.*, summam facere, consum-mare; computare, supputare.
SUMMARY, *adj.*, brevis; *n.*, summarium, bre-viarium, compendium.
SUMMER, *n.*, æstus, æstivum tempus; *of sum-mer*, æstivus; (*great beam*), trabs, transtrum.
SUMMER, TO, *v. i.*, æstatem agere.
SUMMERING, *n.*, æstiva commoratio.
SUMMING UP, consummatio, computatio.
SUMMIT, *n.*, cacumen, culmen, vertex, fasti-gium.
SUMMON, TO, *v. t.*, citare, ciere, arcescere; in jus vocare.
SUMMONER, *n.*, apparitor, lictor, accensus.
SUMMONING, **SUMMONS**, *n.*, citatio, in jus vocatio; *summoning to battle*, evocatio.
SUMPTER-HORSE, *n.*, equus viatico onera-tus.
SUMPTUARY, *adj.*, sumptuosus.
SUMPTUOUS, *adj.*, sumptuosus, lautus; pretio-sus; *sumptuous treat*, cœna dapalis.
SUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.*, luxus, splendor, mag-nificencia, lautitas.
SUN, *n.*, sol; *of the sun*, solaris; *to bask in the sun*, apricari; *sun beat*, solis radius expositus; *sun-burnt*, sole adustus; *sundial*, solarium; *sunshine*, sol; *sunrising*, solis ortus, sol oriens; *sunset*, solis occasus.
SUN, TO, *v. t.*, insolare, soli exponere.
SUNDAY, *n.*, dies solis, dies dominica; *Palm Sunday*, dies palmarum.
SUNDER, TO, *v. t.*, separare, sejungere.
SUNDRY, *adj.*, diversus, varius; nonnulli.
SUNNINESS, *n.*, apricitas.
SUNNING, *n.*, insolatio; *sunning of one's self*, apricatio.
SUNNY, *adj.*, apricus, soli expositus.
SUP, *n.*, haustus.
SUP, TO, *v. i.*, sorbere; *to — a little*, sorbillare; *to — again*, resorbere; *to — up*, absorbere.
SUP, TO, *v. i.* (*eat at supper*), cœnare; *having supped*, cœnatus.
SUPERABLE, *adj.*, superabilis, exsuperabilis.

SUPERABOUND, TO, v. t., abundare, redundare.
SUPERABUNDANCE, n., abundantia, redundantia.
SUPERABUNDANT, adj., abundans, affluens.
SUPERADD, TO, v. t., superaddere, adstruere.
SUPERANNUATED, adj., annis confectus; excoctus.
SUPERCARGO, n., oneris navis curator.
SUPERCILIOUS, adj., superciliosus, fastosus, superbus.
SUPERCILIOUSNESS, n., supercilium, fastus, superbia.
SUPEREMINENCY, n., eminentia, præcellentia.
SUPEREMINENT, adj., præcellens, præstantissimus; insignis, eximius.
SUPEREROGATION, n., act of *supererogation*, factum *supervacaneum*.
SUPEREXCELLENT, adj., præcellens, excellentissimus.
SUPERFICIAL, adj., exterior; figur.: levis parum diligens, parum subtilis.
SUPERFINE, adj., tenuissimus, subtilissimus.
SUPERFLUITY, n., superfluousness, n., superfluitas; inutilitas, luxuria.
SUPERFLUOUS, adj., supervacaneus; inutilis.
SUPERINDUCED, adj., assumptus, adscitus, adventicius.
SUPERINDUCTION, n., assumptio.
SUPERINTEND, TO, v. t., inspicere; procurare.
SUPERINTENDENCE, n., curatio, procuratio; inspectio.
SUPERINTENDENT, n., curator, procurator; inspector.
SUPERIOR, adj., superior; præstantior, melior; n., superior; rector.
SUPERIORITY, n., prior locus, principatus; præstantia.
SUPERLATIVE, adj., excellens; præstans, præclarus.
SUPERNAL, adj., supernus; (*heavenly*), cælestis.
SUPERNATURAL, adj., naturam superans.
SUPERNUMERARY, adj., justum numerum superans.
SUPERSCRIBE, TO, v. t., inscribere.
SUPERSCRIPTION, n., inscriptio.
SUPERSEDE, TO, v. t., aliquem in locum alius substituere; irritum facere; abrogare.
SUPERSTITION, n., superstitio.
SUPERSTITIOUS, adj., superstitiosus.
SUPERSTRUCTURE, n., structura, ædificium.
SUPERVENE, TO, v. t., supervenire.
SUPERVISE, TO, v. t., inspicere, recognoscere.
SUPERVISION, n., cura.
SUPERVISOR, n., inspector, curator.
SUPINE, adj., supinus; (*careless*), inconsideratus, negligens, socors; n., supinum.
SUPINENESS, n., negligentia, incuria.
SUPPER, n., cæna; cibus vespertinus; *slight* —, cænula; *to be at —*, cænare; *of supper, adj.*, cænantorius.
SUPPERLESS, adj., incænatius, incænis.
SUPPING, n., sorbitio; cænatio; *supping-room*, cænaculum; *little supping-room*, cænaticula.
SUPPLANT, TO, v. t., supplantare.
SUPPLE, adj., mollis, flexibilis; facilis; *some-what supple*, tenellus, molliculus.
SUPPLEMENT, n., supplementum, complementum.
SUPPLEMENTARY, adj., quod addit ad ali- quid completum.
SUPPLENESS, n., lentor, lentitia, mollitia.
SUPPLIANT, adj., supplex; n., supplex.
SUPPLICANT, n., supplex.
SUPPLICATE, TO, v. t., supplicare, obsecrare, rogare.
SUPPLICATION, n., supplicatio; preces.
SUPPLY, n. (relief), supplementum, subsidium; (*plenty*), copia.
SUPPLY, TO, v. t., supplere; (*furnish*), sup- peditare; suggerere; (*relieve*), sublevare; succurrere.
SUPPLYING, n., suppeditatio, instructio.
SUPPORT, n. (prop), fulcrum, sustentaculum; (*favor*), gratia; tutela, præsidium.
SUPPORTABLE, adj., tolerabilis.
SUPPORTER, n., patronus; (*in heraldry*), ani- mans scutum sustinens.
SUPPORTING, n., sustentatio, auxilium
SUPPOSABLE, adj., quod fieri potest.

SUPPOSAL, n., propositum pro vero admissum.
SUPPOSE, TO, v. t. (think), arbitrari, suspicari, opinari; (*take for granted*), fingere, ponere, facere.
SUPPOSER, n., qui opinatur or suspicatur.
SUPPOSING, SUPPOSITION, n., opinio; sumptio.
SUPPOSITIOUS, adj., suppositus, suppositi- tius.
SUPPRESS, TO, v. t., supprimere; coërcere, rescindere; extinguere; reticere.
SUPPRESSER, n., qui supprimit or coërcet.
SUPPRESSING, SUPPRESSION, n., suppressio, coërcitio.
SUPPURATE, TO, v. t., suppurare, pus emit- tere.
SUPURATION, n., suppuratio.
SUPREMACY, n., principatus.
SUPREME, n., supremus, summus.
SURCEASE, n., cessatio, omisio.
SURCHARGE, n., onus novum or nimium, oneris accessio.
SURCHARGE, TO, v. t., onus novum imponere, nimio pondere onerare.
SURCHARGING, n., injusti oneris impositio.
SURCINGLE, n., cingulum, cinctorium.
SURCOAT, n., amiculum, tunica exterior.
SURD, adj., surdus.
SURE, adj. (certain), certus, compertus; (*certainly knowing*), certus; (*faithful*), fidus, fidelis; (*safe*), salvus, tutus, securus; (*stable*), stabilis, fixus; (*steadfast*), constans, firmus; *to be sure* (*surely*), quidem, certo, profecto.
SURENESS, n. (certainty), certa ratio; (*faithfulness*), fidelitas; (*safely*), salus; (*stability*), stabilitas, firmitas.
SURETYSHIP, n., satisfactio, sponsio.
SURETY, n. (the person), sponsor, vas; (*the thing*), sponsio, vadimonium.
SURFACE, n., superficies, exterior facies.
SURFEIT, n., erapula; cibi ingurgitatio.
SURFEIT ONE'S SELF, TO, v. t., se ingurgitare, se exipere.
SURFEITER, n., heluo.
SURFEITING, n., crapula, contractio.
SURGE, n., fluctus; *full of surges*, fluctuosus.
SURGE, TO, v. t., fluctuare, æstare.
SURGEON, n., chirurgus.
SURGERY, n., chirurgia, ars chirurgica; *of surgery*, chirurgicus.
SURGING, n., undarum tumultus.
SURLINESS, n., contumacia, ferocitas, moro- sitas.
SURLY, adj., contumax, ferox, morosus.
SURMISE, n., conjectura, opinio; præsegius.
SURMISE, TO, v. t., conjicere, conjectare; sus- picari.
SURMOUNT, TO, v. t., transcendere; superare, vincere; antecellere.
SURMOUNTER, n., superator, victor.
SURMOUNTING, n., superatio.
SURNAME, n., cognomen, cognomentum.
SURNAME, TO, v. t., cognominare.
SURPASS, TO, v. t., antecellere, præcellere; su- perare, vincere; præcedere, prægradi.
SURPASSABLE, adj., superabilis, vincibilis.
SURPASSING, adj., egregius, eximius, excel- lens, præcellens.
SURPLICE, n., stola sacerdotalis.
SURPLUS, SURPLUSAGE, n., additamentum, auctarium, mantissa.
SURPRISE, SURPRISAL, n., superventus; ne- copinata res; (*astonishment*), perturbatio, consternatio; animi stupor.
SURPRISE, TO, v. t., aliquem nec opinantem opprimere; (*astonish*), conturbare, perturbare, ter- rere, percellere, stupefacere; (*take unawares*), improvise capere.
SURPRISE, n., qui aliquem nec opinantem opprimit.
SURPRISING, adj. (unexpected), improvisus, inopinatus; (*astonishing*), mirus, admirabilis.
SURRENDER, n., deditio, traditio; resignatio.
SURRENDER, TO, (1) v. t. (restore), reddere, restituere; (*deliver over*), tradere, dedere; (2) v. t., aliquid se dedere, cedere, manus dare.
SURRENDERING, n., deditio, restitutio.
SURREPTITIOUS, adj., subrepticus, furtivus.
SURREPTITIOUSLY, adv., furtim, clam, se- creto.
SURROGATE, n., vicarius.

SURROUND, TO, *v. t.*, circumdare; cingere, amplecti; circumvallare.
SURROUNDING, *n.*, circuitio, circuitus, amplexus.
SURVEY, *n.* (*a rievring*), lustratio, inspectio; conspectus; (*a measuring*), metatio, dimensio.
SURVEY, TO, *v. t.*, lustrare, inspectare, inspicere, contueri; (*measure*), metiri; (*oversee*), curare, recondoscere.
SURVEYOR, *n.* (*rieveer*), inspector; (*measurer*), mensuror, metator; (*overseer*), curator; (*architect*), architectus.
SURVEYORSHIP, *n.*, curatoris munus.
SURVIVE, TO, *v. i.* and *v. t.*, superstitem esse, supervivere.
SURVIVOR, *n.*, superstes.
SUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.*, sentiendi vis, animi molitudo.
SUSCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, capax, aptus, idoneus; facile sentiens o. suspiciens.
SUSPECT, TO, *v. t.*, suspicari, suspectare; suspicere; suspensum habere.
SUSPECTING, *n.*, See SUSPICION.
SUSPEND, TO, *v. t.* (*hang*), suspendere; (*defer*), differre; *to suspend one's judgment*, iudicium collibere.
SUSPENSE, *n.*, hesitatio, dubitatio; *to be in suspense*, hesitare, dubitare; animo pendere; *to keep in suspense*, suspendere.
SUSPENSION, *n.*: *from an office*, muneris interdiction; *suspension of arms*, inducitio.
SUSPICION, *n.*, suspicio, diffidentia.
SUSPICIOUS, *adj.* (*distrustful*), suspiciosus, suspicious; (*suspected*), suspectus.
SUSTAIN, *v. t.* (*prop*, *defend*), sustentare, sustinere; tueri, defendere; (*support*), alere, fovere; (*bear*), ferre, perficere; tolerare, pati.
SUSTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod sustineri o. defendi potest.
SUSTAINING, *n.*, sustentatio, defensio.
SUSTENANCE, *n.*, alimentum, victus; pabulum.
SUTLER, *n.*, cuppo o. institor castrensis; lixa.
SUTURE, *n.*, sutura.
SWAB, *n.*, scopa lunca.
SWABBER, *n.*, qui navem scopa purgat.
SWADDLE, *n.*, involucrium.
SWADDLE, TO, *v. t.*, fasciis involvere.
SWADDLING-BANDS, *n., pl.*, incunabula, fasciæ.
SWAGGER, TO, *v. i.*, iactare, ostentare, gloriari.
SWAGGERER, *n.*, iactator, gloriosus.
SWAGGERING, *n.*, gloriatio, iactatio, ostentatio.
SWAIN, *n.*, colonus; rusticus, agrestis.
SWALLOW, *n.*, hirundo.
SWALLOW, TO, *v. t.*, sorbere, absorbere; *hauxire*; *to swallow up*, vorare, devorare, ingurgitare.
SWALLOWING, *n.*, haustus.
SWAMP, *n.*, palus.
SWAMPY, *adj.*, paluster.
SWAN, *n.*, cygnus, olor; *of a swan*, cygneus, olorius.
SWARD, *n.*, agri graminosa superficies, gramen.
SWARM, *n.*, multitudo, magnus numerus, *nu-bea*; *of bees*, apium examen; *of people*, turba.
SWARM, TO, *v. t.*, confluere; (*as bees*), examina condere.
SWART, **SWARTHY**, *adj.*, fuscus, nigricans, subniger; *to grow swarthy*, nigrescere; *make swarthy*, infuscare.
SWARTHINESS, *n.*, nigror.
SWATHE, TO, *v. t.*, fasciis involvere.
SWAY, *n.*, imperium, potestas; *deicio*; *dominatio*; *regnum*; *regnum administratio*.
SWAY, TO, *v. t.*, imperare; regere; *rebus præ-esse*, res administrare; gubernare; dominari.
SWAYING, *n.*, gubernatio, rerum administratio.
SWEAR, TO, *v. i.*, jurare; *jurandum dare*, *jurjurando se obstringere*; *sacramentum dicere*; *to swear against*, abjurare, ejurare; *to swear falsely*, perjare, perjurare.
SWEARER, *n.*, jurator; *false swearer*, jurator falsus, perjurus.
SWEARING, *n.*, *jurjurandi interpositio*.
SWEAT, *n.*, sudor.
SWEAT, TO, *v. t.*, sudare; exsudare; sudorem emittere.
SWEATER, *n.*, sudator, sudatrix.
SWEATING, *n.*, sudatio; *sweating-place*, sudatorium; *of sweating*, sudatorius.

SWEEP, TO, *v. t.*, verrere, everrere; scopis pur-gare; *to sweep away*, auferre, diripere; *to sweep before*, pravertere.
SWEEPER, *n.*, qui scopis verrit; *chimney-sweeper*, qui caminus deterget.
SWEETING, *n.*, purgatio scopis facta; *sweep-ings*, purgamenta; *quisquilie*.
SWEET, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis, jucundus, gratus; (*fair*), bellus, concinnus; venustus; amicus; (*dear*), carus, dilectus; (*kind*), benignus, comis, blandus; *to grow sweet*, dulcescere; *somewhat sweet*, subdulcis; *very sweet*, suavissimus; *sweet as honey*, mellens, mellitus.
SWEET-BREAD, *n.*, vituli pancreas.
SWEETEN, TO, *v. t.*, dulcem facere; *to sweeten with sugar*, saccharo temperare; (*pacify*), placare, mulcere; (*alleviate*), levare, lenire; (*season*), condire.
SWEETENER, *n.* (*sweetener*), delinitor, assen-tator.
SWEETENING, *n.*, conditura; (*alleviating*), le-vatio; (*pacifying*), placatio, sedatio.
SWEETISH, *adj.*, dulciculus, subdulcis.
SWEETNESS, *n.*, suavitas, dulcedo; jucunditas; amœnitas; venustus; *sweetness of temper* o. man-ners, humanitas.
SWELL, TO, (1) *v. t.*, tumere, turgere; turgescere; (*grow out*), crescere, augeri; (*bump out*), pro-minere; (2) *v. t.*, inflare, tumefacere.
SWELLING, *adj.*, tumidus, turgidus; *n.*, tumor, inflatio; *swelling in the throat*, struma.
SWELTER, TO, *v. t.*, calore pane suffocari.
SWERVE, FROM, TO, *v. t.*, errare, aberrare; deflectere, declinare.
SWIFT, *adj.*, celer, velox, pernix; citus; propo-ritus; *very swift*, perceler, prævelox, rapidus.
SWIFT, *n.* (*bird*), apus.
SWIFTNESS, *n.*, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas.
SWILL, TO, *v. t.* (*drink greedily*), sorbere, ab-sorbere, chibere; (*rinse*), lavare, abluere, eluere.
SWILLER, *n.*, homo ebrius.
SWILLING, *n.*, potatio; vinolentia.
SWIM, TO, *v. t.*, nare, natare; aqua sustineri; *to — away*, abnatare; *to — back*, renare; *to — by*, prænatari; *to — in*, innare, innatare; *to — out*, eunare, eunatare; *to — over*, transnare, tranare, trans-natare; *to — to*, adnare; *to — upon*, supernatare; *to — under water*, subnatare.
SWIMMER, *n.*, natator, nans; *naudi peritus*.
SWIMMING, *n.*, natatio.
SWIMMINGLY, *adv.*, prospere, bono successu.
SWINDLE, TO, *v. t.*, circumducere, argento emungere.
SWINDLER, *n.*, fraudator.
SWINE, *n.*, sus, porcus; *little —*, porculus, por-cellus; *of —*, suillus, porcicus; *relating to —*, su-arius.
SWINE'S DUNG, succerda, succerda.
SWINE-HERD, *n.*, subulcus, suarius.
SWINE'S STY, hira, suile.
SWING, *n.*, oscillum; (*jerk*), impetus.
SWING, TO, *v. t.*, iactare, librare, agitare, tor-quere; *to swing about*, circumagere.
SWINGE, TO, *v. t.*, flagellare, verberare.
SWINGING, *adj.* (*hanging*), pendulus; (*very large*), ingens; *n.*, libratio, oscillatio; *swinging about*, rotatio.
SWITCH, *n.*, virga; vimen.
SWIVEL, *n.*, verticillus.
SWOLLEN, *adj.*, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.
SWOON, **SWOONING**, *n.*, subita (animæ) de-fectio.
SWOON, I, *v. t.*, animus me relinquat, animo linquo, anima deficit; *fallen into a swoon*, col-lapsus.
SWOOP, *n.*, impetus.
SWORD, *n.*, gladius; ensis; spatha; ferrum; (*sabre*), acinaces; *sword-bearer*, cusifer; *sword-player*, gladiator.
SWORN, *adj.*, juratus; *jurjurando adstrictus*; *sworn foe*, inimicus capitalis o. acerrimus.
SYCOPHANT, *n.*, sycophanta, delator.
SYLLABIC, *adj.*, syllabicus.
SYLLABLE, *n.*, syllaba; *by syllables*, syllaba-tim.
SYLLABUB, *n.*, oxygala.
SYLLOGIZE, TO, *v. t.*, ratiocinari.
SYLLOGISM, *n.*, syllogismus, ratiocinatio.
SYLLOGISTICAL, *adj.*, syllogisticus.
SYLVAN, *adj.*, silvestris.

SYMBOL, *n.*, symbolum.
 SYMBOLICAL, *adj.*, symbollicus.
 SYMBOLIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, per symbolum indicare.
 SYMBOLIZING, SYMBOLIZATION, *n.*, per symbola indicatio.
 SYMMETRICAL, *adj.*, congruens, æquabilis.
 SYMMETRY, *n.*, partium congruentia; symmetria.
 SYMPATHETIC, *adj.*, mutuo affectus.
 SYMPATHIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, una dolere or gaudere; misericordia moveri.
 SYMPATHY, *n.*, (*yellow-feeling*), societas doloris; (*pity*), misericordia.
 SYMPHONOUS, *adj.*, modulatus, harmonicus.
 SYMPHONY, *n.*, sonorum concentus; symphonia.
 SYMPTOM, *n.*, indicium.
 SYMPTOMATIC, *adj.*, symptomaticus; proprius.
 SYNAGOGUE, *n.*, synagoga.
 SYSCOPE, *n.*, syncope, syncope.
 SYNOD, *n.*, conventus.
 SYNONYME, *n.*, vocabulum idem significans.
 SYNONYMOUS, *adj.*, idem significans.
 SYNOPSIS, *n.*, synopsis, conspectus.
 SYNTAX, *n.*, orationis constructio; *syntaxis*.
 SYRINGE, *n.*, siphon, siphunculus.
 SYRINGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, per siphonem injicere.
 SYRUP, *n.*, tsyrupus.
 SYSTEM, *n.*, ratio, ars; ordo; disciplina; (*body*), corpus.
 SYSTEMATIC, *adj.*, ad artem redactus; ad regulam directus; ratione factus.
 SYSTEMATICALLY, *adv.*, ad regulam; viâ et ratione; ordine.

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TABERNACLE, *n.*, tabernaculum, tentorium.
 TABLE, *n.*, mensa; (*tablet, board*), tabula; (*slab*), lamina; (*index*), index; (*tablets*), tabellæ; (*fire*), victus; (*table-cloth*), linteamen mense superinjectum; *table-talk*, sermo inter cœnam habitus.
 TABLET, *n.*, convictor quotidianus.
 TABLING, *n.*, convictus.
 TABOR, TABRET, *n.*, tympanum minus.
 TACIT, *adj.*, tacitus.
 TACITURNITY, *n.*, taciturnitas.
 TACK TOGETHER, *TO*, *v. t.*, assuere; connectere; *to tack up*, affigere; *to tack about*, navis cursum obliquare.
 TACKLE, TACKLING, *n.*, instrumentum; *tackle for ships*, navium armamenta.
 TACTICS, *n. pl.*, res militaris.
 TACTILE, *adj.*, tactilis.
 TACTION, *n.*, tactio.
 TADPOLE, *n.*, gyrinus.
 TAG, *n.*, ligula bracteola.
 TAG A LACE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ligula bracteolam inserere; *to tag after one*, aliquem pone sequi.
 TAIL, *n.*, cauda; *tail of a garment*, vestis fma; (*hindermost part*), postrema pars.
 TAILED, *adj.*, caudam habens.
 TAILOR, *n.*, sartor.
 TAINT, *n.* (*infection*), contagio, corruptio; (*blemish*), macula, labe.
 TAINT, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.* (*corrupt*), inficere, corrumpere; (*2*) *v. t.*, putrescere.
 TAINTED, *adj.*, infectus, corruptus, putridus.
 TAINTLESS, *adj.*, purus, contagionis expertus.
 TAKE, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, sumere, capere; accipere, recipere; (*apprehend*), apprehendere, comprehendere; *to — about*, amplecti; *to — after*, imitari, emulari; *to — aside*, sevocare, seducere; *to — away*, disjungere, dissolvere; *to — away*, tollere, demere, abripere; *to — back again*, resumere; repetere; *to — before*, presumere, anticipare; *to — by the hand*, manu prehendere; *to — down*, detrahere, demere, diruere; *to — for granted*, sumere, ponere; *to — from*, auferre, abripere; *to — in*, admittere; hospitio accipere; fraudare; *to — off*, tollere, auferre; demere; *to — out*, eximere, excipere; *to — to flight*, se in fugam dare; *to — unto one*, sibi adiacere; *to — up*, tollere; *to — upon one*, sibi sumere or assumeri; *to — a thing kindly*, aliquod benigne accipere; *to — ill*, ægre ferre; *to — for* (*think*), existimare, putare, ducere; (*2*) *v. t.* (*succeed*), prospere cedere, succedere, evenire.

TAKER AWAY, raptor; spoliator.
 TAKING, *n.*, acceptio, assumptio; — *of advice*, deliberatio; — *away*, ademptio; — *before*, anticipatio; — *hold of*, prehensio; — *to*, assumptio.
 TALC, *n.*, talcum (*L.*).
 TALE, *n.*, (*story*), fabula, narratio; *false tale*, commentum; (*number*), numerus; recensio.
 TALENT, *n.* (*weight*), talentum; (*endowment*), ingenium, facultas; dotes.
 TALENTED, *adj.*, ingeniosus.
 TALISMAN, *n.*, imaginacula magica.
 TALK, *n.*, sermo, colloquium, sermocinatio.
 TALK, *TO*, *v. t.*, colloqui, confabulari, sermocinari, verba cedere; *to — at random*, effutire; *to — of abroad*, vulgare, promulgare; *to — idly*, nugas dicere; *to — softly*, mussare, mussitare.
 TALKATIVE, *adj.*, garrulus, loquax.
 TALKATIVENESS, *n.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.
 TALKER, *n.*, homo loquax; *idle talker*, gero.
 TALKING TOGETHER, colloquium; *talking much*, garrulitas.
 TALL, *adj.*, procerus, celsus, longus.
 TALLNESS, *n.*, proceritas.
 TALLOW, *n.*, sebum; *of tallow, adj.*, sebacens; *full of tallow*, sebosus; *tallow-candle*, candelæ sebase.
 TALLOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, sebare.
 TALLY, *n.*, tælea; tessera.
 TALLY, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, tesseras numerum notare; (*2*) *v. t.* (*agree with*), convenire, congruere, quadrare.
 TALON, *n.*, ungula; *little talon*, unguiculus.
 TAMABLE, *adj.*, domabilis.
 TAME, *adj.*, cîcur; mansuetus; placidus; *to grow tame*, mansuescere.
 TAME, *TO*, *v. t.*, mansuescere; domare; frangere; frenare.
 TAMENESS, *n.*, mansuetudo, lenitas.
 TAMER, *n.*, domitor, domitrix.
 TAMING, *n.*, domitura, domitus.
 TAMPER WITH, *TO*, *v. t.*, teutare, sollicitare; (*bribe*), pecunia corrumpere.
 TAMPERING WITH, sollicitatio.
 TAN, *n.*, cortex coriarius.
 TAN LEATHER, *TO*, *v. t.*, corium cortice inficere; coria conficere; (*make brown*), colorare.
 TANG, *n.*, sapor vehemens or ingratus.
 TANGIBLE, *adj.*, tactilis.
 TANGLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*entangle*), implicare, irretire.
 TANKARD, *n.*, cantharus operculo instructus.
 TANNER, *n.*, coriarius.
 TANTALIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vana spe allicere, spera frustrari.
 TANTAMOUNT, *adj.*, idem valens; eandem vim habens.
 TAP, *n.*, (*blow*), ictus levis; (*pipe*), fistula, siphon; *tap-house*, campana.
 TAP, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give a tap*), leviter percutere; *to tap a vessel*, dolum aperire.
 TAPE, *n.*, vitta, tenia.
 TAPER, *n.*, cereus; sax; *adj.*, conicus, pyramidalis.
 TAPER, *TO*, *v. t.*, in conum figuram assurgere.
 TAPESTRY, *n.*, tapex; aulæa.
 TAP, *n.*, pice liquida.
 TAR OVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, pice liquida oblinere.
 TARDINESS, *n.*, tarditas, mora.
 TARDY, *adj.*, tardus, piger, lentus.
 TARE, *n.*, vicia.
 TARGE, TARGET, *n.*, scutum, clipeus major; *round targe*, parma; *short targe*, ancile, pelta.
 TARGETER, *n.*, scutatus.
 TARNISH, *TO*, (*1*) *v. t.*, obscurare, infuscare; (*2*) *v. t.*, infuscari, obscurari; obsolescere.
 TARTAGLIN, *n.*, pannus cannabis pice liquida illitus; (*or sailor*), merus nauta.
 TARRIER, *n.*, cunctator, morator.
 TARRY, *TO*, *v. t.*, morari; manere; *to tarry for*, expectare, præstolari, oppariri; *lag behind*, tardare, cunctari.
 TARRYING, *n.*, mora, cunctatio; *tarrying for*, expectatio.
 TART, *adj.*, acidus, acer, acerbus; *to grow tart*, acerecere; *sometimes tart*, acidulus.
 TART, *n.*, panis dulcioris genus.
 TARTAR, *n.*, vini fæx arida.
 TARTNESS, *n.*, acor, acerbitas; mordacitas.
 TASK, *n.*, ponsus, opus mandatum or prescriptum.
 TASK, *TO*, *v. t.*, ponsus injungere alicui.

TASKING, *n.*, *penal* injunctio.
TASKMASTER, *n.*, *exactor* operis.
TASSEL, *n.*, *ornamentum* pendulum ex filo contextum.
TASTE, *n.*, *gustus*, *gustatus*; *sapor*; *taste for a thing*, *sensus rei*; (*perception of beauty*), *judicium*, *intelligentia*.
TASTE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, *palato* percipere; *gustare*; *to taste of*, *de gustare*; (2) *v. t.* (*sapor*), *sapere*; *to taste of*, *aliquid sapere*, *resipere*.
TASTFUL, *adj.*, *elegans*, *venustus*.
TASTELESS, *adj.*, *nihil sapiens*; *insulsus*.
TASTER, *n.* (*cup*), *gustatorium*.
TASTING, *n.*, *gustatio*, *delibatio*.
TATTER, *n.*, *pannus*, *panniculus* (*laceratus*).
TATTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, *lacerare*, *dilacerare*.
TATTERDEMATION, *n.*, *pannosus*; *balatro*.
TATTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *garrere*, *blaterare*.
TATTLE, *n.*, *fabula*, *nuga*, *gerae*; *tattle-basket*, *loquax*.
TATTLER, *n.*, *garrulus*, *nugator*.
TATTLING, *n.*, *garrulus*, *garrulitas*.
TAUNT, *n.*, *convicium*; *bitter taunt*, *sarcasmus*.
TAUNT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *aliquem* *carpere*, *laccessere*, *conviliari*; *conviliari*; *aliquid* *allicui* *exprobrare*.
TAUNTER, *n.*, *conviciator* *maledictus*.
TAUNTING WORDS, *diceria*; *acerbæ* *faciæ*.
TAUNTING, *n.*, *exprobratio*.
TAUNTINGLY, *adv.*, *acerbe*, *per* *ridiculum*.
TAUTOLOGY, *n.*, *repetitio* *vocum* *supervacanea*.
TAVERN, *n.*, *taberna* *vinaria*; *caupona*; *tavern-keeper*, *caupo*; *of a tavern*, *cauponarius*.
TAWDRY, *adj.*, *speciosus*.
TAWNY, *adj.*, *fulvus*, *fuscus*.
TAX, *n.*, *vectigal*, *tributum*; (*duty*), *portorium*; (*burden*), *onera*; *tac gatherer*, *vectigalium* *exactor*.
TAX, *TO*, *v. t.*, *vectigal* *or* *tributum* *imponere*; *æstimare*; (*charge*, *blame*), *culpæ*, *accusare*, *criminari*.
TAXABLE, *adj.*, *vectigalis*.
TAXATION, *n.*, *tributi* *impositio*.
TAXER, *n.*, *qui* *tributum* *imponit*.
TAXING, *n.* (*blaming*), *incausatio*, *criminatio*, *objuratio*.
TEA, *n.* (*the plant*), *thæa*; (*the drink*), *potio* *e thæa* *cocta*.
TEACH, *TO*, *v. t.*, *docere*, *instituere*, *erudire*, *monere*, *præcepta* *dare*.
TEACHABLE, *adj.*, *docilis*.
TEACHER, *n.*, *doctor*, *magister*, *præceptor*.
TEACHING, *n.*, *institutio*.
TEAM, *n.*, *equi* *juncti*.
TEAR, *n.*, *lacrima*; *small tear*, *lacrimala*; *full of tears*, *lacrimosus*; *to shed tears*, *lacrimare*, *lacrimari*, *ficere*.
TEAR, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, *lacerare*, *scindere*, *discerpere*; (2) *v. t.*, *lacrimari*, *scindi*, *discerpi*; *to — away*, *abripere*, *avellere*; *to — out*, *evellere*; *to — up*, *radicibus* *evellere*.
TEAR, *n.* (*rent*), *scissura*, *fissura*.
TEARER, *n.*, *qui* *or* *quæ* *lacerat*.
TEARING, *n.*, *laceratio*, *dilaceratio*.
TEASE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *carpere*, *carminare*; (*vez*), *cruciare*, *exagitare*, *sollicitare*, *vexare*; *torquere*, *onere*; (*nip*), *carpere*, *laccessere*.
TEASER, *n.*, *qui* *cruciat* *or* *sollicitat*.
TEASING, *n.*, *sollicitatio* *assidua*.
TEAT, *n.*, *mamma*, *uber*; *little teat*, *mammula*, *mamilla*; (*nipple*), *papula*.
TECHNICAL, *adj.*, *ad* *artem* *pertinens*; *technical word* *or* *term*, *vocabulum* *artis*.
TEDIOUS, *adj.* (*lasting long*), *longus*, *diutinus*; (*slow*), *tardus*, *lentus*; (*troublesome*), *molestus*, *gravis*.
TEDIOUSNESS, *n.*, *temporis* *longitudo*; *tarditas*, *lentitudo*; *molestia*, *tedium*.
TEEM, *TO*, *v. t.*, *effundere*; *sæpe* *in* *utero* *gestare*, *parere*.
TEEMING, *adj.*, *ferax*, *fecundus*, *fertilis*, *uber*.
TEGUMENT, *n.*, *tegumen*, *tegumentum*.
TELESCOPE, *n.*, *telescopium*.
TELL, *TO*, *v. t.* (*say*), *dicere*; (*relate*), *narrare*, *ferre*, *referre*, *exponere*, *memorare*; (*acquaint one with*), *nunciare*; (*know*), *scire*; *to — abroad*, *vulgare*; *to — again*, *renarrare*, *repetere*, *recitare*; *to — before*, *prædicere*; *to — tales*, *fabulari*, *fabulas* *narrare*; (*to admonish*), *monere*; *to — (compute)*, *computare*, *supputare*.
TELLER, *n.*, *narrator*, *recitator*; *teller of stories*, *fabulator*; (*numberer*), *qui* *numerat*.

TELLING, *n.* (*saying*), *narratio*, *recitatio*; (*reckoning*), *numratio*, *computatio*, *requisio*.
TELLTALE, *n.*, *susurro*, *delator*, *obtractator*.
TEMERITY, *n.*, *temeritas*, *inconsiderantia*.
TEMPER, *n.*, *temperies*, *temperatio*; (*nature*), *natura*, *indoles*, *ingenium*; (*moderation*), *moderatio*.
TEMPER, *TO*, *v. t.* (*moderate*), *moderari*, *coërcere*; (*mingle*), *miscere*; *to temper iron*, *ferrum* *temperare*.
TEMPERAMENT, *n.*, *temperatio*, *temperies*, *constitutio*.
TEMPERANCE, *n.*, *temperantia*, *modestia*, *moderatio*, *continentia*; *with temperance*, *temperanter*, *temperate*.
TEMPERATE, *adj.* (*moderate*), *temperatus*, *moderatus*; (*calm*), *placidus*, *lenis*, *tranquillus*.
TEMPERATENESS, *n.*, *temperantia*, *temperatio*.
TEMPERATURE, *n.*, *natura*; *status*; *temperature of weather*, *affectio* *coeli*.
TEMPERED, *adj.*; *good-tempered*, *lepidus*, *festivus*; *ill-tempered*, *morosus*.
TEMPERING, *n.*, *temperatio*; *admixtio*.
TEMPEST, *n.*, *tempestas*, *procella*; *tempest-beaten*, *vexatus*; *tempest-tossed*, *injetatus*.
TEMPESTUOUS, *adj.*, *procellosus*, *turbidus*.
TEMPLAR, *n.*, *templarius*.
TEMPLE, *n.*, *ædes* *sacra*; *ædes*, *pl.*; *templum*, *delubrum*, *sanctum*; *temple of the head*, *tempus* (*capitis*).
TEMPORAL, *adj.* (*earthly*), *externus*; (*secular*), *profanus*, *civilis*.
TEMPORALITIES, *n.*, *pl.*, *clericorum* *vestigalia*.
TEMPORALITY, *n.*, *plebs*, *ordo* *laicus*.
TEMPORARY, *adj.*, *temporarius*, *non* *diuturnus*.
TEMPORIZE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *tempori* *servire* *or* *succumbere*; (*debt*), *moras* *nectere*.
TEMPORIZER, *n.*, *qui* *tempori* *servit*.
TEMPORIZING, *n.*, *cunctatio*, *mora*.
TEMPT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *tentare*, *sollicitare*; *allicere*, *pellacere*.
TEMPTATION, *n.*, *tentatio*, *sollicitatio*; *illicebra*; *lenocinium*; *temptation to anger*, *irritamentum* *ira*.
TEMPTER, *n.*, *tentator*, *allector*.
TEMPTING, *adj.*, *pellax*; *n.*, *tentatio*; *sollicitatio*.
TEN, *num. adj.*, *decem*; *deni*: *of ten*, *denarius*; *ten times*, *decies*; *the ten*, *decus*; *ten years*, *decennium*; *of ten years*, *decennis*; *tenfold*, *decemplex*.
TENTH, *adj.*, *decimus*; *tenths*, *decimæ*.
TENTILY, *adv.*, *decimo*.
TENABLE, *adj.*, *quod* *teneri* *potest*.
TENACIOUS, *adj.* (*obstinate*), *tenax*, *pertinax*; (*niggardly*), *parcus*, *deparcus*.
TENACIOUSNESS, *tenacity*, *n.*, *tenacitas*, *pertinacia*.
TENANT, *n.*, *inquillinus*.
TENANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, *mercede* *conducere*.
TENANTABLE, *adj.*, *inquilli* *usibus* *accommodatus*.
TENANTLESS, *adj.*, *non* *habitus*, *vacuus*.
TEND, *TO*, *v. t.* (*take care of*), *curare*; *scravare*; (*wait upon*), *comitari*; *ministrare*; *to tend* *to*, *tendere*, *spectare*.
TENDENCY, *n.* (*inclination*), *inclinatio*, *propositio*; (*design*), *propositum*.
TENDER, *n.* (*guarder*), *curator*, *custos*; (*small ship*), *lembus*; (*waiter*), *famulus*, *minister*.
TENDER, *adj.* (*soft*), *tener*, *mollis*, (*nice*), *delicatus*; (*scrupulous*), *scrupulosus*, *religiosus*; *some what tender*, *tenuellus*, *molliculus*.
TENDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, *offerre*; *porrigere*; *deferre*.
TENDER, *n.* (*offer*), *res* *or* *condicio* *oblata*.
TENDERING, *n.*, *oblatio*.
TENDERNESS, *n.* (*softness*), *teneritas*; (*love*), *amor*, *caritas*, *benignitas*; (*indulgence*), *indulgentia*; (*scrupulousness*), *religio*.
TENDON, *n.*, *tendo*, *nervus*.
TENDRIL, *n.*, *clavicula*, *capreolus*.
TENEMENT, *n.*, *domus* *mercede* *conducta*.
TENET, *n.*, *dogma*, *placitum*.
TENNIS-BALL, *n.*, *pila* *lusoria*; *to play at tennis*, *pila* *ludere*.
TENON, *n.*, *cardo*, *impages*.
TENOR, *n.*, *tenor*, *ratio*; *propositum*; (*sense*), *sententia*; (*in music*), *tenor*, *sonus* *subgravis*.
TENSE, *adj.* (*stretched*), *tensus*; *n.* (*in grammar*), *tempus*.

TENSILE, *adj.*, quod tendi potest.
TENSION, *n.*, tensio.
TENT, *n.*, tentorium, tabernaculum; *tent for a wound*, turunda; (*peasary*), collyrium.
TENT A WOUND, *TO*, *v. t.*, turundam in vulnus indere; *to tent*, habitare.
TENTED, *adj.*, tentorilis confertus.
TENTER, *n.*, liguea compages; *tenter-hook*, uncus, hamus.
TENUITY, *n.*, tenuitas, gracilitas.
TENURE, *n.*, jus tenendi; condicio; *base tenure*, clientela servilis.
TEPID, *adj.*, tepidus.
TEPIDITY, *n.*, tepor.
TERGIVERSATION, *n.*, tergiversatio.
TERM, *n.* (*expression*), verbum, vocabulum; (*limit*), terminus, limes; (*condition*), condicio, lex.
TERM, *TO*, *v. t.*, appellare, vocare.
TERMAGANCY, *n.*, animus turbulentus.
TERMAGANT, *n.*, mulier jurgiosa.
TERMINATE, *TO*, (*l*) *v. t.* (*limit*), terminare, definire, terminis circumscribere; (*end*), finire; (*2*) *v. t.*, terminari, desinere; *to terminate a difference*, controversiam dirimere, litem componere.
TERMINATION, *n.* (*bounding*), terminatio; (*concluding*), conclusio.
TERMLESS, *adj.*, infinitus.
TERNARY, *adj.*, ternarius.
TERRACE, *n.*, agger terreus; (*balcony*), podium.
TERRACED, *adj.*, terreo aggere constructus.
TERRENE, *adj.*, terrenus.
TERRESTRIAL, *adj.*, terrestris.
TERRIBLE, *adj.*, terribilis, horrendus, dirus, atrox.
TERRIBLENESS, *n.*, terror, horror.
TERRIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, terrere, perterrere; alicui terrorem injicere.
TERRITORY, *n.*, territorium, ager.
TERROR, *n.*, terror, horror; formido.
TERSE, *adj.*, tersus, elegans.
TERTIAN, *n.*, febris tertiana.
TESTELLATED, *adj.*, tessellatus.
TEST, *n.*, trutina; examen; experimentum; tentamen.
TESTACEOUS, *adj.*, testaceus.
TESTAMENT, *n.*, testamentum.
TESTAMENTARY, *adj.*, testamentarius.
TESTATOR, *n.*, testator.
TESTER, *n.* (*sixpence*), sex denarii; *tester of a bed*, lecti umbella.
TESTIFICATION, *n.*, testificatio.
TESTIFIER, *n.*, testis.
TESTIFY, *TO*, *v. t.*, testificari, testari.
TESTIFYING, *n.*, testatio, testificatio.
TESTIMONIAL, *adj.*, ad testimonium pertinens; *n.*, testimonium scriptum.
TESTIMONY, *n.*, testimonium, dictum.
TESTINESS, *n.*, morositas; iracundia.
TESTY, *adj.*, morosus, iracundus.
TETCHINESS, *n.*, iracundia, asperitas, morositas.
TETCHY, *adj.*, iracundus, asper, morosus, diffilis.
TETHER, *n.*, compedes, retinaculum.
TETHER A HORSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, equo compedes injicere.
TETRARCH, *n.*, tetrarchia.
TETRARCHY, *n.*, tetrarchia.
TETRASTICH, *n.*, tetrastichon.
TETTER, *n.*, impetigo, lichen.
TEXT, *n.*, orationis argumentum; oratio contexta; *text-letters*, litteræ uncialæ.
TEXTURE, *n.*, textura.
THAN, *adv.*, quam; ac, atque.
THANE, *n.*, comes.
THANK, *TO*, *v. t.*, gratias or grates agere, gratiam or grates habere alicui.
THANKFUL, *adj.*, gratus, beneficiorum memor.
THANKFULNESS, *n.*, gratus animus.
THANKING, **THANKSGIVING**, **THANKS-OFFERING**, *n.*, gratiarum actio.
THANKLESS, *adj.*, ingratus.
THANKS, *n.*, *pl.*, gratia, gratiæ, grates.
THANKWORTHY, *adj.*, laude dignus.
THAT, *pron.*, ille, iste, is; *that way*, illâ, illac; *that (who)*, qui.
THAT, *conj.*, ut; quod; quo; often by the acc. c. infn.
THATCH, *n.*, stramentum; *roof of thatch*, tectum stramenticium.

THATCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, stramento tegere.
THATCHER, *n.*, qui casas stramento tegit.
THAW, *n.*, nivis resolutio.
THAW, *TO*, (*l*) *v. t.*, nivem or glaciem solvere. (*2*) *v. t.*, regulari, solvi.
THE, *def. art.*, the more... the more, quo magis... eo magis, quanto magis... tanto magis. *There being no article in Latin, English 'the' is generally left untranslated.*
THEATRE, *n.*, theatrum.
THEATRICAL, *adj.*, theatralis.
THEFT, *n.*, furtum, latrocinium.
THEIR, **THEIRS**, *pron.*, eorum, illorum, ipsorum.
THEME, *n.*, orationis argumentum; (*exercise*), exercitatio; (*goal*), verbum primitivum.
THEMSELVES, *pron.*, a sese, semet; seipsos.
THEN, *adv.*, tum, tunc; ibi; eo tempore; (*after that*), tum, deinde, postea; (*therefore*), ergo, igitur.
THENCE, *adv.*, inde, hinc, ex eo loco; illinc, ex illo loco; ex ea re.
THENCEFORTH, **THENCEFORWARD**, *adv.*, ab eo inde tempore.
THEOLOGIAN, *n.*, theologus.
THEOLOGICAL, *adj.*, theologicus.
THEOLOGY, *n.*, theologia; litteræ sacræ.
THEOREM, *n.*, theorema.
THEORETICAL, *adj.*, quod in cognitione versatur.
THEORIST, *n.*, theoreticus.
THEORY, *n.*, cognitio, ratio, doctrina, ars.
THERE, *adv.*, ibi, hic, illic, istic.
THEREABOUT, *adv.*, de or in illa re; *thereabout*, thereabouts, circum, circa, circiter; (*of time*), circa, sub; (*in number*), circiter, ad, fere, quasi.
THEREAFTER, *adv.*, deinde, exinde.
THEREAT, *adv.*, de or in illa re.
THEREBY, *adv.*, eo, ea re, his rebus.
THEREFORE, *adv.*, ita, itaque, igitur, ob eam rem, hanc ob causam.
THEREFROM, *adv.*, ab eo, ex eo, inde.
THEREIN, *adv.*, in eo or illo loco; in ea or illa re.
THEREOF, *adv.*, ejus, hujus, istius, illius, illorum.
THEREON, **THEREUPON**, *adv.*, deinde, postea, tum.
THEREWITH, *adv.*, cum eodem; *therewithal*, quoque.
THERMOMETER, *n.*, thermometrum.
THESES, *n.*, positio; propositum; questio.
THICK, *adj.* (*not thin*), densus, crassus; (*large*), largus, latus; (*gross*), pinguis; (*muddy*), turbidus, fæculentus; (*misty*), nebulosus.
THICKEN, *TO*, (*l*) *v. t.*, densare, condensare, spissare, constipare; (*2*) *v. t.*, densari, spissescere, crassescere.
THICKET, *n.*, dumetum, condensa arborum.
THICKNESS, *n.* (*density*), densitas; (*frequency*), crebritas, frequentia.
THIEF, *n.*, fur; *petty thief*, furunculus.
THIEVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, furari; surripere, auferre, rapere; furtum facere.
THIEVERY, *n.*, furta, *pl.*
THIEVING, *n.*, furta, *pl.*, furatrina; of *thieving*, furtificus.
THIEVISH, *adj.*, furax, furtivus, furtificus.
THIEVISHNESS, *n.*, furacitas.
THIGH, *n.*, femur, femur.
THILL, *n.*, temo.
THIMBLE, *n.*, digiti munimentum.
THIN, *adj.* (*not thick*), rarus, tenuis; (*few*), infrequens; (*lean*), macer, macilentus; (*light*), levis; (*slender*), pertenuis.
THINE, *adj.*, tuus.
THING, *n.*, res; negotium; *something*, aliquid, nonnulli; *things*, res, bona, vestitus, apparatus; (*baggage*), sarcinæ.
THINK, *TO*, *v. t.*, cogitare; intelligere; (*intend*), cogitare; in animo habere; *to — again*, recogitare; *to — of, on, upon*, meditari, contemplari, considerare, deliberare; (*remember*), recordari, reminisci; *to — on beforehand*, præmeditari; (*believe, suppose*), putare, arbitrari, opinari, existimare, judicare; rori, censere; credere; *to — otherwise*, dissentire, aliter or secus sentire; *to — light of*, parvi facere or duere; *to — worthy*, dignari.
THINKING, *n.*, cogitatio; — *upon*, meditatio; — *beforehand*, præmeditatio; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; *way of —*, ingenium, animus, ratio.
THINNESS, *n.*, tenuitas; raritas; gracilitas.

THIRD, *adj.*, tertius; *n.*, (pars) tertia; triens; *of a third*, tertiarus, tertianus; *two thirds*, bes.
THIRDLY, *adv.*, tertio, tertium.
THIRST, *n.*, sitis; *figur.*: cupiditas.
THIRSTY, *TO*, *v. t.*, sitire.
THIRSTY, *adj.*, sitiens.
THIRTEEN, *num. adj.*, tredecim, decem et tres; *terral* deni.
THIRTEENTH, *adj.*, decimus tertius.
THIRTY, *num. adj.*, triginta; *tricenl*; *the thirtieth*, tricesimus.
THIS, *pron.*, hic, hæc, hoc.
THISTLE, *n.*, carduus; *thistle-down*, pappus.
THITHER, *adv.*, eo, illo, illuc, isthuc.
THITHERWARD, *adv.*, illorsum, istorsum.
THONG, *n.*, lorum; habena; *coligia*; (*on a weapon*), amentum; *of a thong*, loreus.
THORN, *n.*, (bush), spina, dumus, vepres, sentia; (*prickle*), spina; *blackthorn*, prunus silvestris; *schittehorn*, crataegus oxyacantha (L.); *duckthorn*, rhamnus.
THORNBARK, *n.*, (Ash), raia clavata.
THOROUGH, *prep.*, per; *adj.*, perfectus.
THOROUGHFARE, *n.*, via publica.
THOROUGHLY, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, perfecte, omnino.
THOROUGH-PACED, *adj.*, perfectus, consummatus.
THOU, *pron.*, tu.
THOUGH, *conj.* (although), ut, licet, etsi, etiam, quamvis, quamquam; (*nevertheless*), nihilominus, tamen; *as though*, quasi, ut si, velut, veluti.
THOUGHT, *n.*, cogitatio; (*reflection*), intentio cogitandi; (*recollection*), recordatio, memoria; (*mind*), mens, animus; (*concern*), cura, sollicitudo; *a thought*, cogitatio; (*opinion*), sententia, opinio; (*plan*), consilium; (*purpose*), propositum, (*contrivance*), inventum, commentum; (*sentiment*, *saying*), sententia, dictum.
THOUGHTFUL, *adj.*, (wary), consideratus, consultus, prudens; (*anxious*), anxius, sollicitus, suspensus.
THOUGHTFULNESS, *n.*, (carefulness), prudentia, consideratio; (*anxiety*), anxietas, angor; sollicitudo.
THOUGHTLESS, *adj.*, imprudens, inconsideratus, improvidus.
THOUGHTLESSNESS, *n.*, inconsiderantia, imprudentia, temeritas.
THOUSAND, *num.*, mille; *two thousand*, bis mille, duo milia; *a thousand* (great many), mille, sexcenti, multi.
THOUSANDTH, *adj.*, millesimus.
THRALL, **THRALLDOM**, *n.*, (slavery), servitium, servitus; *thrall* (slave), servus, mancipium.
THRASH, *See* THRESH.
THREAD, *n.*, filum; (*string*), limum, linea; *stamen*.
THREAD A NEEDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, filum per acum trahere.
THREADBARE, *adj.*, tritus, detritus.
THREAT, **THREATS**, **THREATENING**, *n.*, minae, minatio, comminatio.
THREATEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, minari, minitari; *intendare*; denotare.
THREATENER, *n.*, qui or quæ minatur.
THREATENING, *adj.*, minax; minatus; minitabundus; instans; *n.*, minatio.
THREATENINGLY, *adv.*, minanter, minaciter.
THREE, *num.*, tres; *triul*; *terni*; *the three*, trias; *numerus ternarius*; *three hundred*, trecenti; *three hundred times*, trecenties.
THREEFOLD, *adj.*, triplex, trigeminus.
THREESCORE, *adj.*, sexaginta; *threescore times*, sexagies.
THRESH CORN, *TO*, *v. t.*, frumentum deterere, apicis excutere; (*beat*), cadere, verberare.
THRESHOLD, *n.*, qui frumentum detrit.
THRESHING, *n.*, tritura; *threshing-floor*, arena; *threshing-machine*, tribulum.
THRESHOLD, *n.*, limen inferius.
THRICE, *adv.*, ter; *thrice as much*, triplum.
THRIFT, **THRIFTINESS**, *n.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.
THRIFTLESS, *adj.*, prodigus.
THRIFTY, *adj.*, frugi, frugalis, parcus.
THRILL, *TO*, *v. t.*, (bore), terebrare, perforare; (*penetrate*), penetrare, pervadere.
THRIVE, *TO*, *v. i.*, florere, valere; *ditescere*; *to thrive in flesh*, pinguescere.

THRIVING, *n.*, prosperitas; *thriving in flesh*, corporis auctus.
THRIVINGLY, *adv.*, prospere, feliciter.
THROAT, *n.*, guttur, gula, jugulum.
THROB, *TO*, *v. t.*, palpitare, micare, subsillire.
THROBBING, *n.*, palpitatio.
THROBS, *n., pl.*, labores puerperæ.
THROSE, *n.*, (frogst seat), solium; (*chief rule*), principatus, imperium, regnum.
THRONG, *n.*, turba, frequentia.
THRONG, *TO*, *v. t.*, premere, artare, angustare; *to throng into*, confluere in, convenire.
THROTTLE, *n.*, turdus.
THROTTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, strangulare; suffocare.
THROTTLING, *n.*, strangulatio; suffocatio.
THROUGH, *prep.*, per; *propter*, ex, a; *to bore through*, perforare; *adv.*, per; *through and through*, penitus, prorsus.
THROUGHLY, *adv.*, penitus, plane, omnino.
THROUGHOUT, *adv.*, per omnes partes; prorsus.
THROW, *TO*, *v. t.*, jacere, conijcere; mittere, torquere; *to — about*, circumijcere; *to — abroad*, spargere; *to — against*, objicere; *to — all along*, abijcere; *prostruere*; *to — aside or away*, abijcere; *reijcere*; *to — back*, reijcere; *to — before*, objicere; *to — between*, interijcere; *to — down*, deijcere, disijcere, prostruere; *to — forth*, emittere; *to — in*, injicere; *to — off*, reijcere; *to — out*, ejicere, projicere; *to — over*, transmittere, trajicere; *to — together*, conijcere, accumulare; *to — unto*, abijcere; *to — up*, sublime jacere; vomere; *to — upon*, superinijcere.
THROW, *n.*, jactus, missus.
THROWER, *n.*, jactor, jaculator; *thrower down*, demolitor.
THROWING, *n.*, jactus; coniectio; repectio.
THRUM, *TO*, *v. t.*, imperite citharam pulsare.
THRUMS, *n., pl.*, subterminis extremitates; villi.
THRUSH, *n.*, turdus.
THRUST, *n.*, impulsus, impetus, ictus.
THRUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, pellere, impellere, trudere; *to — away*, depellere, abigere; *to — back*, repellere; *to — down*, detrudere; *to — forward*, propellere; *to — into*, intrudere; *to — out*, expellere; *to — through*, transfigere, perforare; *to — together*, comprimere; *to — upon*, obrudere.
THRUSTER, *n.*, impulsor; *thruster forward*, hortator, instigator.
THRUSTING BACK, *repulsio*; *thrusting forward*, impulsio; *thrusting together*, compressio.
THUMB, *n.*, pollex; *of the thumb*, pollicaris.
THUMP, *TO*, *v. t.*, pollice terere.
THUMP, *n.*, ictus validus et sonorus.
THUMP, *TO*, *v. t.*, tundere, contundere; *to thump at the door*, ostium pulsare.
THUMPER, *n.*, pulsator.
THUMPING, *n.*, pulsus, pulsatio, confusio.
THUNDER, *n.*, tonitrus; (*thunder bolt*), fulmen; *thunder-clap*, fragor cæli; *of thunder*, fulmineus; *thunder-struck*, fulminatus, de cælo ictus or tactus.
THUNDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, tonare, intonare, fulminare.
THUNDERER, *n.*, fulminator.
THUNDERING, *n.*, fulminatio; cæli fragor.
THURSDAY, *n.*, dies Jovis.
THUS, *adv.*, sic, ita, hoc modo, hoc pacto; adeo; *thus much*, hactenus.
THWACK, *TO*, *v. t.*, mulcare, pulsare, verberare.
THWACK, *n.*, ictus, verber.
THWACKING, *n.*, verberatio.
THWART, **ATHWART**, *adj.*, transversus, obliquus.
THWART, *TO*, *v. t.* (*contradict*), adversari; refragari; contradiere; (*hinder*), obstare, officere, impedire.
THY, **THINE**, *adj.*, tuus.
THYME, *n.*, thymus; *wild thyme*, serpyllum.
TIARA, *n.*, tiara, tiaras.
TICK, *n.*, (credit), siles; (*small pulsation*), ictus levis; (*insect*), ricinus.
TICKET, *n.*, tessera; *ticket in a lottery*, sors.
TICKLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, thillare.
TICKLING, *n.*, thillatio.
TICKLISH, *adj.*, thillatilis impatiens; (*capitious*), captiosus; (*nice*), difficilis; (*dangerous*), periculosus, lubricus.
TIDBITS, *n., pl.*, bona res, cuppedia.

TIDE, *n.*, aestus maris, accessus maris; (time), tempestas, tempestas.
TIDINGS, *n.*, *pl.*, nuntius; fama, rumor.
TIDY, *adj.*, mundus, concinnus; sollers.
TIE, *n.*, vinculum, nodus; nexus.
TIE, *TO*, *v. t.*, ligare, deligare, alligare; destringere; obstringere, constringere; vincire; necare.
TIGER, *n.*, tigris; of a tiger, tigrinus.
TIGHT, *adj.* (neat), nitidus, mundus; (strait), artus, angustus; (drawn close), strictus; (firm), firmus; (sound), integer; (fast), artus.
TIGHTNESS, *n.*, firmitudo.
TIGRESS, *n.*, tigris femina.
TIKE, *n.*, ricinus.
TILE, *n.*, tegula; gutter-tile, imbrex.
TILE, *TO*, *v. t.*, tegulis sternere.
TILER, *n.*, tegularum structor.
TILING, *n.*, tegulae.
TILL, *n.*, locus.
TILL, *conj.*, dum, usque dum; donec; (before that), antequam, priusquam.
TILL, *prep.*, ad, usque ad; in, usque in; ante.
TILL, *TO*, *v. t.*, terram or agrum colere.
TILLAGE, *n.*, agricultura, aratio.
TILLER, *n.*, agricola, arator, colonus; tiller of a boat, clavus.
TILLING, *n.*, aratio, agri cultura.
TILT, *n.* (tent), tentorium; (tournament), ludus equester.
TILT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, hastis concurrere or ludere; (2) *v. t.*, to tilt a barrel, dolum inclinare.
TILTERS, *n.*, *pl.*, qui adversis hastis ludunt.
TILTING, *n.* (tournament), cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus; tilting-staff, hasta; tilting of a barrel, doli inclinatio.
TILT-YARD, *n.*, locus ubi equites hastis concurrunt.
TIMBER, *n.*, materia; (beams), tigna; of timber, materiarius; timber-work, materiatura.
TIMBER, *TO*, *v. t.*, ligno construere, contignare.
TIMBERING, *n.*, materiatio.
TIMBREL, *n.*, tympanum.
TIME, *n.*, tempus; dies; spatium; aetas; (season), tempestas; (leisure), otium; interval of time, intervallum, tempus interjectum; length of —, diuturnitas; — out of mind, multis autem annis; at that —, tunc, tum; at any —, unquam; at no —, nunquam; if at any —, siquando; at what —, quando; in the mean —, interea, interim; before this —, antehac; before that —, antea, ante; of —, temporalis; of old —, antiquitas; three times, num., ter; many times, adv., saepe, crebro; at all times, semper.
TIME, *TO*, *v. t.*, tempestive agere; well-timed, *adj.*, tempestivus.
TIMELY, *adj.*, tempestivus, opportunus; *adv.*, in tempore, tempestive, mature.
TIMID, *adj.*, timidus, pavidus.
TIMIDITY, *n.*, timiditas, timor, pavor.
TIMOROUS, *adj.*, timidus, formidolosus, pavidus.
TIMOROUSNESS, *n.*, timor, pavor; metus, formido.
TIN, *n.*, plumbum album, stannum.
TIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, plumbo albo tegere.
TINCTURE, *n.* (dye), color; figur.: species; (impression of the mind), mentis sensus; (smattering), levis scientia; (as a medicine), liquor medicatus.
TINCTURE, *TO*, *v. t.*, imbuiere, inficere.
TINDER, *n.*, igniarius; tinder-box, pyxidula igniarii continens.
TING, *n.*, sonus.
TINGLE, **TINKLE**, *TO*, *v. t.*, tinnire, resonare.
TINGLING, *adj.*, tinniens, tinnulus.
TINKER, *n.*, vasorum aereorum sartor circumforaneus.
TIN MAN, *n.*, opifex vasorum e plumbo albo factorum.
TINNING, *n.*, plumbi albi inductio.
TINSEL, *n.*, metallum aurei coloris; splendor falsus.
TINSELLED, *adj.*, splendore falso ornatus.
TINT, *n.*, color.
TINY, *adj.*, parvulus, tenuiculus.
TIP, *n.*, extremitas, summitas.
TIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, praefigere; (throw down), dejicere; to tip off, mori.
TIPPET, *n.*, collare.
TIPPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, potitare, subbibere.

TIPPLER, *n.*, ebriosus, potor.
TIPPLING, *n.*, potatio, comissatio; *tippling-house*, cauponula.
TIPSTAFF, *n.* (officer), viator, lictor, accensus; (instrument), accensi baculus.
TIPSY, *adj.*, ebrius, madidus.
TIRE, *n.* (attire), ornatus; (rank), ordo, series.
TIRE, *TO*, *v. t.* (dress), ornare, adornare; colere; (weary), fatigare, lassare; to be tired, defatisci, fatigari.
TIRESOME, *adj.*, laboriosus; longinquus; molestus, taedium plenus.
TIRESONENESS, *n.*, fatigatio, labor.
TIRING, **TIREDNESS**, *n.*, fatigatio; lassitudo; taedium.
TIRING-HOUSE, **TIRING-ROOM**, *n.*, penetrale, quo hiis rationes se ornant.
TISSUE, *n.*, sericum auro or argento intertextum.
TISSUED, *adj.*, intertextus.
TIT, *n.*, equulus, mannus.
TITHABLE, *adj.*, decumis obnoxius.
TITHE, *n.* (pars) decima; tithes, decimae, decumae.
TITHE, *TO*, *v. t.*, decimam or decumas impetare; decumas exigere; (pay the tithe), decumas dare.
TITHER, *n.*, qui decumas exigit.
TITHING, *n.*, decuria, tithinga, decenna; *tithing-man*, decurio.
TITILLATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, titillare.
TITILLATION, *n.*, titillatio.
TITILE, *n.*, nomen, appellatio; (inscription), titulus, inscriptio; praescriptio; (right), jus, auctoritas.
TITLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, appellare, vocare, nominare; inscribere.
TITTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, cachinnare.
TITTLE, *n.* (dot), punctum; (the least), pars minima; not a tittle, nihil prorsus.
TITTLE-TATTLE, *n.* (idle talk), garrulus; (prater), garrulus.
TITTLE-TATTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, garrere, blaterare, debellare.
TITULAR, *adj.*, nomen tantum habens.
TO, *prep.*, ad; adversum; apud; cum; erga; pra; pro; in; according to, ad, e, ex, secundum; to no purpose, frustra; to be, esse; to be able, posse; to-day, hodie; to-morrow, cras; to-night, hac nocte; to and fro, sursum deorsum, ultro citroque.
TOAD, *n.*, bufo.
TOAST, *n.*, panis coctus; (health), salus; (accompaniment), dictum; (beauty), puella formosa.
TOAST, *TO*, *v. t.*, ad ignem torrare; propinare.
TOASTER, *n.*, qui propinat.
TOASTING-IRON, *n.*, ferrum ad aliquid igni torrendum.
TOBACCO, *n.*, tabacum, herba Nicotiana.
TOBACCONIST, *n.*, tabaci venditor.
TOE, *n.*, pedis digitus; great toe, pedis pollex.
TOGETHER, *adv.*, simul, una; conjunctim; (without intermission), continenter.
TOIL, *n.*, labor, opera, opus.
TOIL, *TO*, *v. t.*, laborare, sudare, operari; *nti*.
TOILET, *n.*, thetredia; to make one's toilet, se ornare.
TOILING, *n.*, elaboratio.
TOILS, *n.*, *pl.*, plagae, indagine.
TOILSOME, *adj.*, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.
TOILSOMENESS, *n.*, difficultas.
TOKEN, *n.*, signum, nota; documentum; (ticket), tessera.
TOLERABLE, *adj.*, tolerabilis; ferendus; mediocre; modicus.
TOLERANCE, *n.*, toleratio, patientia.
TOLERATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, tolerare, ferre, perpeti; in fulgere.
TOLERATING, **TOLERATION**, *n.*, toleratio, permissio, indulgentia.
TOLL, *n.*, vectigal, tributum.
TOLL A BELL, *TO*, *v. t.*, campanam leviter pulsare.
TOLLING OF A BELL, levis campanae pulsatio.
TOMB, *n.*, sepulcrum; tumulus.
TOMBLESS, *adj.*, sine sepulcrali monumento.
TOMBOY, *n.*, puella lasciva.
TOME, *n.*, tomus, volumen, corpus.
TON, *n.*, libra majores *mm*.
TONE, *n.*, sonus; tonus; sermo.

TONGS, *n.*, *pl.*, forceps.
TONGUE, *n.*, lingua; *little* —, lingula; (*language*), lingua, sermo; — *of land*, lingua, lingua;
 — *of a balance*, examen.
TONGUED, *adj.*, lingua præditus.
TONGUELESS, *adj.*, clinguis, mutus.
TONNAGE, **TUNNAGE**, *n.*, tributum in singula dolia impositum.
TONSILS, *n.*, *pl.*, tonsillæ.
TOO, *adv.* (*also*), quoque, etiam; *too much*, nimis, nimium; *plus justo*; *too great*, nimis magnus, nimius.
TOOL, *n.*, instrumentum; (*person employed*), minister, administer; *tools*, utensilia, instrumentum, suppellex; terramenta.
TOOTH, *n.*, dens.
TOOTHACHE, *n.*, dolor dentium.
TOOTH-DRAWER, *n.*, dentifex.
TOOTHED, *adj.*, dentatus, denticulatus.
TOOTHLESS, *adj.*, dentibus carens, edentulus.
TOOTHPICK, **TOOTHPICKER**, *n.*, denticulapilum.
TOP, *n.*, vertex; culmen, cacumen; fastigium; — *of a house*, domus fastigium, tectum; — *of a mountain*, mons summus; — *of a pillar*, capitulum, caput; — *to play with*, turbo, trochus.
TOP, **TO**, *v. t.*, decumminare, obtruncare; (*over-top*), superare, supereminere.
TOPE, **TO**, *v. t.*, potitare, perpotare.
TOPE, *n.*, bibax.
TOPIC, *n.*, propositio, propositum; argumentum; positio; *topics*, loci communes.
TOPICAL, *adj.*, topicus.
TOPKNOT, *n.*, vitta caput ornans.
TOPMAST, *n.*, malus superior.
TOPOGRAPHY, *n.*, locorum descriptio; topographia.
TOPPING, *adj.* (*eminent*), eximius, egregius; (*gallant*), nitidus, speciosus; *n.*, decumminatio; (*tuft*), apex, crista.
TOPSAIL, *n.*, supparum.
TOPSY-TURVY, *adv.*, præpostere; inverso ordine.
TORCH, *n.*, fax, tæda, funale; *little torch*, facula.
TORCHLIGHT, *n.*, fax lucens.
TORMENT, *n.*, tormentum, cruciatus, vexatio.
TORMENT, **TO**, *v. t.*, cruciare, vexare, afflictere, torquere.
TORMENTING, *n.*, cruciatus, cruciamentum.
TORMENTOR, *n.*, tortor, carnifex; vexator.
TORPID, *adj.*, torpidus, stupidus.
TORPIDNESS, **TORPIDUDE**, *n.*, torpor.
TORRENT, *n.*, torrens.
TORRID, *adj.*, torridus, fervidus.
TORSION, *n.*, tortio.
TORTIVE, *adj.*, tortilis.
TORTOISE, *n.*, testudo.
TORTUOSITY, *n.*, tortura.
TORTUOUS, *adj.*, tortuosus.
TORTURE, *n.*, tormentum, cruciatus; carnificina.
TORTURE, **TO**, *v. t.* (*vex*), cruciare, vexare; (*put to the rack*), torquere, excarnificare.
TORTURING, *n.*, cruciatus.
TORY, *n.*, qui veteri reipublicæ constitutioni favet.
TOSS, *n.*, jactus.
TOSS, **TO**, *v. t.* (*cast*), jacere, mittere; (*shake*), agitare, jactare; *to toss aside or away*, abjicere; *to — back*, rejicere; *to — before*, obijcere; *to — in*, injicere; *to — over*, trajicere; *to — out*, ejicere; *to — up*, egerere.
TOSsing, *n.*, jactatio, agitatio.
TOTAL, *adj.*, totus, integer, universus; *sum total*, summa.
TOTALLY, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, omnino.
TOTTER, **TO**, *v. t.*, labare, vacillare, nutare, titubare; figur.: dubitare, hæsitare.
TOTTERING, *n.*, vacillatio; dubitatio.
TOUCH, *n.*, tactus, tactio; *touch in painting*, ductus; (*smattering*), levis artis scientia; (*taunt*), dietrium; (*essay*, *trial*), periculum, experimentum; periclitatio.
TOUCH, **TO**, *v. t.*, tangere, attingere, contingere; (*concern*), attingere, pertinere ad; (*move*, *affect*), movere, commovere.
TOUCHABLE, *adj.*, tactilis.
TOUCHHOLE, *n.*, foramen per quod scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, *n.*, tactio; *adj.*, movens; miserabilis; de, quod attinet ad.
TOUCHSTONE, *n.*, lapis Lydius; basanus; coticula.
TOUCHY, *adj.*, morosus, asper, tetricus.
TOUGH, *adj.* (*clummy*), lentus, tenax; (*hard*), durus; (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus; (*stout*), fortis, strenuus.
TOUGHNESS, *n.* (*clamminess*), lentor, tenacitas; (*hardness*), duritia, firmitas; (*difficulty*), difficultas; (*stoutness*), fortitudo.
TOUR, *n.* (*circuit*), circuitus, ambitus; (*journey*), iter.
TOURNAMENT, *n.*, ludus equestris, certamen equestre.
TOW, *n.*, stappa; *of tow*, stuppeus.
TOW ALONG, **TO**, *v. t.*, trahere, pertrahere; ducere.
TOWARD, **TOWARDS**, *prep.*, ad, adversus, contra, erga, in; obviam; sub, versus.
TOWARDLINESS, **TOWARDNESS**, *n.*, indoles docilis; dexteritas.
TOWARDLY, *adj.*, docilis, dexter, promptus.
TOWEL, *n.*, mantile.
TOWER, *n.*, turris; arx; *small tower*, turricula.
TOWER, **TO**, *v. t.*, alte volare, in sublime ferri.
TOWERED, *adj.*, turritus.
TOWERING, *adj.*, elatus.
TOWN, *n.*, oppidum, urbs; *little town*, oppidulum; *country town*, municipium; (*village*), vicus.
TOWNSMAN, *n.*, oppidanus.
TOY, *n.* (*whim*), animi impetus; (*silly things*), nugæ, trice; (*playthings*), crepundia; (*little curiosities*), minutie.
TOY, **TO**, *v. i.*, nugari, ineptire.
TOYER, *n.*, nugax.
TOYISH, *adj.*, nugatorius, ineptus.
TOYISHNESS, *n.*, ineptia, petulantia.
TOYMAN, *n.*, qui crepundia vendit.
TRACE, *n.* (*footstep*), vestigium, nota; (*path*), callis, semita.
TRACE, **TO**, *v. t.*, investigare, indagare.
TRACE, *n.*, vestigator, indagator.
TRACING, *n.*, investigatio, indagatio.
TRACK, *n.*, vestigium; (*path*), semita, callis; (*rut*), orbita.
TRACK, **TO**, *v. t.*, vestigis sequi.
TRACKLESS, *adj.*, invius.
TRACT, *n.*, spatium, amplitudo; *tract of land*, tractus, regio; (*small pamphlet*), liber, libellus.
TRACTABLE, *n.*, mansuetudo.
TRACTABLE, *adj.*, tractabilis; mansuetus; facillius, flexibilis.
TRACTILE, *adj.*, ductilis.
TRACTION, *n.*, tractus, actus trahendi.
TRADE, *n.* (*craft*), ars, artificium, quæstus; (*traffic*), mercatura; negotia; commercium; (*way of life*), vitæ institutio.
TRADE, **TO**, *v. t.*, artem aliquam exercere; mercaturam facere; mercari, negotiari.
TRADER, **TRADESMAN**, *n.*, mercator, negotiator; (*merchant ship*), navis mercatoria.
TRADES FOLK, *n.*, fabri.
TRADING, *n.*, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio.
TRADITION, *n.*, memoria; sermo, fama.
TRADITIONAL, **TRADITIONARY**, *adj.*, a majoribus traditus, memorie traditus.
TRADE, **TO**, *v. t.*, infamare; calumniari.
TRADUCER, *n.*, obtricator, calumniator.
TRADUCING, **TRADUCEMENT**, *n.*, criminatio, calumnia.
TRAFFIC, *n.*, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio.
TRAFFIC, **TO**, *v. t.*, negotiari, mercari.
TRAFFICKER, *n.*, negotiator, mercator.
TRAGEDIAN, *n.*, actor tragicus; poeta tragicus.
TRAGEDY, *n.*, tragedia.
TRAGIC, **TRAGICAL**, *adj.*, tragicus; figur.: tristis, funestus.
TRAGICALNESS, *n.*, atrocitas.
TRAIL, **TO**, (1) *v. t.*, trahere, verrere; (2) *v. i.*, trahi, terram verrere.
TRAIN, *n.* (*retinue*), comitatus, comites; cohors; pompa; (*baggage*), impedimenta; *train of gunpowder*, pulveris pyrii ductus; *train of a gown*, syma.
TRAIN, **TO**, *v. t.*, trahere; verrere; *to train up*, educare, instituere, erudire; *to train soldiers*, milites exercere.

TRAINER

TRAINER, *n.*, educator, magister.
TRAINING, *n.*, educatio, instructio, disciplina.
TRAIT, *n.*, ductus; lineamentum.
TRAITOR, *n.*, proditor; perducillus.
TRAITOROUSLY, *adv.*, indidus, perfidus.
TRAITOROUSLY, *adv.*, perfidiose.
TRAMMEL, *n.*, tragula, vericulum.
TRAMPLE, (1) *v. t.*, calcare, conculcare; *sper-*
nere; (2) *v. t.*, pedibus strepere.
TRAMPLING UPON, calcatura, conculcatio.
TRANCE, *n.*, secessus animi a corpore, excessus
mentis.
TRANQUIL, *adj.*, tranquillus.
TRANQUILLITY, *n.*, tranquillitas.
TRANSACT, TO, *v. t.* (*manage*), agere, peragere,
transigere; expedire; (*agree*), pacisci, pactionem
facere.
TRANSACTION, *n.*, res, negotium; pactum.
TRANSACTOR, *n.*, rerum administrator, cura-
tor.
TRANSCEND, TO, *v. t.* (*surmount*), transcen-
dere; (*exceed*), superare, antecellere.
TRANSCENDENCY, *n.*, praestantia, eminentia.
TRANSCENDENT, *adj.*, singularis, insignis,
excellens, praeclarus.
TRANSCRIBE, TO, *v. t.*, transcribere, descri-
bere.
TRANSCRIBER, *n.*, qui exscribit, scriba.
TRANSCRIBING, **TRANSCRIPTION**, *n.*, tran-
scriptio.
TRANSCRIPT, *n.*, transcriptum; exemplar.
TRANSFER, TO, *v. t.*, transponere, transferre.
TRANSFER, *n.*, translatio.
TRANSFIGURATION, *n.*, transfiguratio, for-
mae mutatio.
TRANSFIGURE, TO, *v. t.*, in aliud transfigu-
rare.
TRANSFIX, TO, *v. t.*, transfigere, trajicere.
TRANSFORM, TO, *v. t.*, in aliud formare, mu-
tare, transformare.
TRANSFORMATION, *n.*, formae mutatio, trans-
figuratio.
TRANSFUSE, TO, *v. t.*, transfundere.
TRANSFUSION, *n.*, transfusio.
TRANSGRESS, TO, *v. t.*, transgredi; transcen-
dere.
TRANSGRESSION, *n.*, legis violatio; delictum.
TRANSGRESSOR, *n.*, violator.
TRANSIENT, **TRANSITORY**, *adj.*, caducus,
fragilis.
TRANSIENTLY, *adv.*, obiter, in transitu.
TRANSIENTNESS, *n.*, fragilitas.
TRANSIT, *n.*, transitus.
TRANSITION, *n.*, transitio, transitus.
TRANSITIVE, *adj.*, transitivus.
TRANSLATE, TO, *v. t.*, transferre; vertere;
interpretari.
TRANSLATION, *n.*, translatio, conversio; liber
translatus.
TRANSLATIVE, *adj.*, translativus.
TRANSLATOR, *n.*, interpres.
TRANSMARINE, *adj.*, transmarinus.
TRANSMIGRATE, TO, *v. i.*, transmigrae, de-
migrare.
TRANSMIGRATION, *n.*, demigratio.
TRANSMISSION, **TRANSMITTAL**, *n.*, trans-
missio.
TRANSMIT, TO, *v. t.*, transmittere; *to trans-*
mit to memory, memoriae prodere.
TRANSMUTATION, *n.*, transmutatio, conver-
sio.
TRANSMUTE, TO, *v. t.*, mutare, transmutare.
TRANSOM, *n.*, transtrum, trabs transversa.
TRANSPARENCY, *n.*, pelluciditas.
TRANSPARENT, *adj.*, pellucidus, translucidus.
TRANSPIRE, TO, *v. t.*, perspirare; exire in
vulnus.
TRANSPIRING, **TRANSPARATION**, *n.*, spi-
ratio.
TRANSPLANT, TO, *v. t.*, transponere, trans-
ferre.
TRANSPLANTER, *n.*, translator.
TRANSPLANTING, **TRANSPLANTATION**,
n., translatio.
TRANSPORT, *n.*, animi impetus; insaniam;
transport ship, navis oneraria or vectoria.
TRANSPORT, TO, *v. t.*, transportare, transve-
here, transferre.
TRANSPORTATION, **TRANSPORTING**, *n.*,
transportatio; vectura.

TRENCH

TRANSPOSE, TO, *v. t.*, ordinem immutare;
convertere.
TRANSPOSING, **TRANSPPOSITION**, *n.*, ordi-
nis mutatio; trajectio.
TRANSUBSTANTIATE, TO, *v. t.*, in aliam
naturam convertere.
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *n.*, in aliam natu-
ram conversio.
TRANSVERSE, *adj.*, transversus; obliquus.
TRAP, *n.*, decipula; laqueus.
TRAP, TO, *v. t.*, illaqueare, irretire, laqueo ca-
pere.
TRAP-DOOR, *n.*, janua occulta.
TRAPPINGS, *n., pl.*, equorum ornatus, phalerae.
TRASH, *n.*, scruta; merces viles.
TRASHY, *adj.*, villis, inutilis.
TRAVAIL, *n.*, labor, opera; *travail of a woman*,
puerperium.
TRAVAIL, TO, *v. t.*, laborare, operari, moliri;
to travail with child, parturire.
TRAVAILING, *n.*, elaboratio; partus, partura.
TRAVEL, TO, *v. i.* (*journey*), iter facere; (*set*
out), proficisci; (*journey in a foreign land*), pere-
grinari.
TRAVELLER, *n.*, vistor; hospes; peregrinator;
of a traveller, viatorius.
TRAVELLING ABROAD, peregrinatio.
TRAVERS, *n.*; *in law*, objecti criminis negatio.
TRAVERSE, TO, *v. t.*, transire; perneare, per-
agere; (*thwart*), conturbare.
TRAVERSING, *n.*, peragatio.
TRAY, *n.*, trulla, asserculus cavatus.
TREACHERIOUS, *adj.*, perfidus, perfidiosus;
treacherous, huere, veterator.
TREACHEROUSLY, *adv.*, perfidiose, infideliter.
TREACHERY, *n.*, perfidia; infidelitas.
TREACLE, *n.*, theriaca.
TREAD, *n.*, incesus; (*step*), gradus.
TREAD, TO, (1) *v. t.*, incedere, gradi; *to tread*
down, (2) *v. t.*, conculcare; calcare.
TREADER UPON, qui conculcat.
TREADING UPON, calcatura, conculcatio.
TREADLE, *n.*, insile; ovi umbilicus; *sheep's*
treadles, simus ovinus.
TREASON, *n.*, proditio.
TREASONABLE, **TREASONOUS**, *adj.*, perfidus,
perfidiosus.
TREASURE, *n.*, thesaurus; *a prince's treasure*,
fiscus; (*wealth*), opes.
TREASURE UP, TO, *v. t.*, in thesauro recon-
dere.
TREASURER, *n.*, thesauri custos; *public treas-*
urer, questor, aerarii praefectus.
TREASURERSHIP, *n.*, thesauri custodis mu-
nus; questura, thesauri cura.
TREASURING, *n.*, accumulatio, congestio.
TREASURY, *n.*, thesaurus; aerarium, fiscus.
TREAT, *n.*, convivium, epule.
TREAT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, tractare, agere; discop-
tare; *to treat upon*, de aliqua re disserere, dispu-
tare; (2) *v. t.*, tractare; accipere, excipere; con-
vivio excipere.
TREATISE, *n.*, liber, libellus, commentatio;
short treatise, commentariolum.
TREATMENT, *n.*, tractatio; *friendly treatment*,
humanitas; *rough treatment*, asperitas; *mild treat-*
ment, indulgentia.
TREATY, *n.*, pactum, conventum, pactio, foedus.
TREBLE, *adj.*, triplex, triplus.
TREBLE, TO, *v. t.*, triplicare.
TREBLE, *n.*, sonus acutus; *treble-string*, fidium
tenussima.
TREE, *n.*, arbor, arbos; *little tree*, arbuscula;
tree of a cross-bow, sonapus; *tree of a saddle*, lig-
nea sella forma; *of a tree*, *adj.*, arborcus, arbo-
rarius.
TREFOIL, *n.*, trifolium.
TRELLIS, *n.*, elathri, cancelli.
TRELLISED, *adj.*, elathratus.
TREMBLE, TO, *v. t.*, tremere, tremiscere; vi-
brare.
TREMBLING, *adj.*, tremens, tremulus, treme-
bundus, trepidans; *n.*, tremor, trepidatio; *trem-*
bling for cold or fear, horror.
TREMENDOUS, *adj.*, tremendus, horrendus.
TREMOR, *n.*, tremor.
TREMULOUS, *adj.*, tremulus, tremens.
TRENCH, *n.* (*ditch*), fossa, lacuna; (*pit*), scroba.
TRENCH ABOUT, TO, *v. t.*, circumvallare, for-
sa cingere.

TRENCHER, *n.*, scutella.
TRENDELE, *n.*, molucrum.
TREPAN, *n.*, terebra, modiolus; (*sharper*), vectorator.
TREPAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, terebrā perforare; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere.
TREPANNER, *n.*, doli fabricator.
TREPIDATION, *n.*, trepidatio.
TRESPASS, *n.*, delictum, peccatum; offensā, crimen.
TRESPASS, *TO*, *v. i.*, peccare, delinquere; leges violare.
TRESPASSER, *n.*, legum violator.
TRESSES, *n., pl.*, cirri; cincinni; (*ringlets*), annuli; crines, coma.
TRESTLE, *n.*, fulcrum.
TRET, *n.*, deductio a pondere mercedum.
TREY-POINT, *n.*, ternio.
TRIAL, *n.* (*attempt*), tentatio, tentamen; periculum, experimentum, conatus; (*examination*), probatio, examen; (*temptation*), tentatio; illecebra, lenocinium.
TRIANGLE, *n.*, triangulum, trigonus.
TRIANGULAR, *adj.*, triangulus, trigonus.
TRIBE, *n.*, tribus; gens, genus, natio.
TRIBULATION, *n.*, cruciatus, afflictio.
TRIBUNAL, *n.*, tribunal, sella juridica.
TRIBUNE, *n.*, tribunus.
TRIBUNITIAL, *adj.*, tribunitiū.
TRIBUTARY, *adj.*, tributarius, vectigalis; *not tributary*, tributorum immunis.
TRIBUTE, *n.*, tributum, stipendium.
TRICE, *n.*, temporis punctum *or* momentum; *in a trice*, statim, confestim, illico, extemplo, dictu citius.
TRICK, *n.* (*fetch*), ars, artificium, fallacia, dolus; (*habit*), mos, consuetudo; *at cards*, vices unæ, dux, etc.
TRICK, *TO*, *v. t.*, alicui imponere, aliquem decipere, fraudare.
TRICKER, **TRICKSTER**, *n.*, fraudator, vectorator.
TRICKING, *n.*, fraudatio.
TRICKING, *n.*, exornatio; ornatus.
TRICK UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, ornare, adornare; excolere.
TRICKLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, stillare; *to trickle down*, destillare, manare; *to trickle through*, permanere, perfluere.
TRICKY, *adj.*, festivus, lepidus.
TRIDENT, *n.*, tridens.
TRIENNIAL, *adj.*, triennis, trium annorum.
TRIER, *n.*, tentator, probator.
TRIFLE, *n.*, res parva; res parvi momenti; *musculus*; *trifles*, minutie; nugæ.
TRIFLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, nugari, nugas agere.
TRIFLER, *n.*, nugator, nugax.
TRIFLING, *adj.*, nugatorius, frivolus.
TRIFORM, *adj.*, triformis.
TRIG A WHEEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, sufflaminare.
TRIGGER, *n.*, sufflamin.
TRIGONAL, *adj.*, trigonalis.
TRIGONOMETRY, *n.*, trigonometria.
TRILL, *n.*; *in music*, vox *or* sonus vibrans.
TRILL, *TO*, *v. i.* (*in singing*), vibrare; (*trickle down*), destillare.
TRILLION, *n.*, trillio.
TRIM, *adj.*, bellus, comptus, concinnus; elegans.
TRIM, *TO*, *v. t.*, ornare, decorare; excolere; *perpolire*; (*clip*), tondere, radere.
TRIM, *n.*, vestis; vestitus, ornatus.
TRIMMER, *n.*, concinnator; ornatrix; tonsor.
TRIMMING, *n.*, exornatio; interpolatio.
TRIMNESS, *n.*, concinnitas, elegantia.
TRINAL, *adj.*, trinus.
TRINITARIAN, *n.*, qui Deum trinum esse credit.
TRINITY, *n.*, trinitas.
TRINKETS, *n., pl.*, nugæ, trice; geræ.
TRIP, *n.* (*stumble*), offensio pedis; (*slip*), error, labes; (*dance*), saltatio; (*journey*), iter, deverticulum.
TRIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, pedem offendere; (*totter*), titubare; (*err*), labi, peccare, errare; (*caper*), saltare, tripudare; *to trip up and down*, circumcursare; *to trip up one's heels*, supplantare.
TRIPARTITE, *adj.*, tripartitus.
TRIBE, *n.*, omasum.
TRIPLE, *adj.*, triplus, triplex.
TRIPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, triplicare, in triplum augere.

TRIPLER, *n.*, tres, terni.
TRIPPOD, *n.*, tripus.
TRIPPING, *n.*, agilis saltatio.
TRIPPINGLY, *adv.*, agiliter.
TRISYLLABIC, *adj.*, trisyllabus.
TRISYLLABLE, *n.*, vox trisyllaba.
TRITE, *adj.*, sermone tritus; vulgaris.
TRITURATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, triturare.
TRITURATION, *n.*, tritura.
TRIUMPH, *n.*, triumphus, ovatio; victoria; (*exultation*), exultatio, lætitia.
TRIUMPH, *TO*, *v. t.*, triumphare; (*exult*), exultare, lætari.
TRIUMPHAL, *adj.*, triumphalis.
TRIUMPHANT, *adj.*, triumphans, victor.
TRIUMVIRATE, *n.*, triumviratus; *of the triumvirate*, triumviralia.
TRIVET, *n.*, tripus.
TRIVIAL, *adj.*, vulgaris, levis, trivialis; (*trifling*), futilis.
TROCHEE, *n.*, trocheus.
TROLLOP, *n.*, mulier aqualida.
TROOP, *n.*, turba, caterva; agmen, grex; *troop of horse*, equitum turma.
TROOP, *TO*, *v. i.*, gregatim incedere; *to troop off*, aufugere.
TROOPER, *n.*, equeus.
TROPE, *n.*, tropus; translatio.
TROPHIED, *adj.*, tropis ornatus.
TROPHY, *n.*, tropeum.
TROPICAL, *adj.*, tropicus.
TROPICS, *n., pl.*, circuli tropici.
TROT, *n.*, gradus citatus.
TROT, *TO*, *v. i.*, citato gradu incedere.
TROT, *n.*, veritas, fides; *in trot*, mehercule, profecto.
TROTTER, *n.*, equus successor.
TROUBLE, *n.* (*disturbance*), turbæ, tumultus; (*sedition*), seditio; *trouble of mind*, animi perturbatio, sollicitudo, angor; (*difficulty*), difficultas, angustia; (*misfortune*), res adversæ; (*pains*), labor, opera; negotium; (*reaction*), molestia, agitudo.
TROUBLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, turbare, conturbare, inquietare, vexare; affligere.
TROUBLER, *n.*, turbator, vexator.
TROUBLESOME, **TROUBLOUS**, *adj.*, molestus, arduus; turbulentus.
TROUBLESOMENESS, *n.*, molestia.
TROUGH, *n.*, alveus; canalculus; magis; aquileulus.
TROUCE, *TO*, *v. t.*, punire, castigare.
TROUSING, *n.*, punitio, castigatio.
TROUSERS, *n., pl.*, braccæ longæ laxæque.
TROUT, *n.*, strutta; *salmon-trout*, strutta stellata.
TROW, *TO*, *v. t.*, opinari, censere, credere.
TROWEL, *n.*, trulla.
TROY, *n.*; *a pound troy*, libro duodecim unciarum.
TRUANT, *n.*, cessator; qui a schola abest.
TRUANTSHP, *n.*, cessatio, indigentia.
TRUCE, *n.*, inducia.
TRUCK, *n.*, mercium permutatio.
TRUCK, *TO*, *v. i.*, merces mercibus permutare.
TRUCKLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, cedere, se submittere.
TRUCKLE-BED, *n.*, lectulus rotis lustratus.
TRUCKS, *n., pl.*, rote lignæ.
TRUCULENCE, *n.*, truculentia, ferocitas.
TRUCULENT, *adj.*, truculentus, ferox.
TRUDGE UP AND DOWN, *TO*, *v. i.*, cursitare, circumcursare.
TRUE, *adj.* (*certain*), verus, certus, compertus; (*genuine*), genuinus, germanus, merus; (*real*), verus, sincerus; (*faithful*), fidelis, fidus; (*sure*), certus, firmus.
TRUCENESS, *n.*, sinceritas; fidelitas, fides.
TRULY, *adv.*, vere; ingenue, candide; sane, profecto.
TRUMP, *n.*; *at cards*, charta index *or* triumphalis.
TRUMP UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, excogitare, machinari.
TRUMPERY, *n.*, scruta, frivola.
TRUMPET, *n.*, tuba, buccina.
TRUMPET, *TO*, *v. t.*, tubā *or* buccinā canere, buccinare; *to trumpet forth*, vulgare, divulgare; prædicare; venditare.
TRUMPETER, *n.*, tubicen, buccinator.
TRUMPING UP, excogitatio.
TRUNCATE, *TO*, *v. t.*, curtare, truncare.

TRUNCHEON, *n.*, scipio, baculus brevis.
TRUNDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, volvere, volutare.
TRUNK, *n.*, fuscus; arca; *little trunk*, arcula;
trunk of a tree, truncus, stirps; *trunk of an elephant*, proboscis; *trunk or pipe*, tubus, canalis.
TRUNNIONS, *n., pl.*; *of a cannon*, tormenti bellici tubercula.
TRUSS, *n.*, sarcina, fasciculus; *truss of hay*, fœni manipulus.
TRUSS UP, *TO*, *v. t.*, cingere, suocingere, stringere.
TRUST, *n.* (confidence), fiducia; spes certa; fides; (*thing trusted*), commissum, creditum; (*office*), munus.
TRUST, *TO*, *v. t.* (commit), credere, committere; (*lend*), commodare, mutare; (*believe*), credere, fidem habere alicui; *to trust to* (depend upon), fidere or confidere alicui or alicui rei.
TRUSTEE, *n.*, cuius fidei aliquid mandatum est; fidei commissarius.
TRUSTINESS, *n.*, fidelitas.
TRUSTING, *n.*, fiducia.
TRUSTY, *adj.*, fidus, fidelis.
TRUTH, *n.*, veritas; verum; (*credibility*), fides; *in truth*, sane, profecto, reversa, quidem.
TRY, *TO*, *v. t.* (attempt), tentare, experiri; periclitari, periculum facere; conari; aggredi; (*examine*), examinare; cognoscere; (*refine*), defecare, purgare; *to try a man judicially*, questionem habere de aliquo or in aliquem; *to try a cause*, de aliqua re querere.
TRYING, *n.*, tentatio; periclitatio; experimentum.
TUB, *n.*, cadus, dolium.
TUBE, *n.*, tubus; fistula; *little tube*, tubulus.
TUBERCLE, *n.*, tuberculum.
TUBEROUS, *adj.*, tuberosus abundans.
TUBULAR, *adj.*, tubulatus.
TUCK, *n.*, dolon, dolo.
TUCK, *TO*, *v. t.*, vellere, vellicare; *to tuck up*, suocingere, colligare.
TUCKER, *n.*, mamillare, strophium.
TUCKING UP, cinctura.
TUESDAY, *n.*, dies Martis.
TUFT, *n.*, crista; — *of hair*, cirrus, cincinnus; — *of a tree*, arboris cacumen; — *of trees*, frutetum.
TUFTED, *adj.*, cristatus.
TUG, *TO*, *r. t.*, niti, conari, moliri; *to — along*, trahere, ductare; *to — against*, reniti; *to — one's ear*, aurem vellere.
TUG, **TUGGING**, *n.*, nixus, conatus; molimen.
TUITION, *n.*, tuitio, tutela.
TULIP, *n.*, tulipa.
TUMBLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, volvi, volutari; (2) *v. t.*, volvere, volutare.
TUMBLER, *n.*, saltator; (*drinking-glass*), calix.
TUMBLING, *n.*, volutatio, agitatio.
TUMBLINGLY, *adv.*, volutativum.
TUMBLE, *n.*, planstrum stercorarium.
TUMEFACATION, *n.*, tumor, inflatio.
TUMEFY, *TO*, *r. t.*, tumefacere.
TUMID, *adj.*, tumidus.
TUMOR, *n.*, tumor; inflatio.
TUMULT, *n.*, tumultus, turba, seditio.
TUMULTUARY, *adj.*, tumultuarius.
TUMULTUOUS, *adj.*, tumultuosus, turbulentus.
TUN, *n.*, dolium majus; *of a tun*, doliaris.
TUN, *TO*, *v. t.*, in cados infundere.
TUNABLE, *adj.*, numerosus, canorus.
TUNABLENESS, *n.*, modulatio, harmonia.
TUNE, *n.*, modi, moduli, numeri; cantus.
TUNE AN INSTRUMENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, fidiculas apte contendere.
TUNELESS, *adj.*, modulationis expertus.
TUNER, *n.*, modulator.
TUNIC, *n.*, tunica.
TUNING, *n.*, modulatio, modulatus.
TUNNAGE. See **TONNAGE**.
TUNNEL, *n.*, infundibulum; *tunnel of a chimney*, camini tubus; *under ground*, cuniculus, emissarius.
TURBAN, *n.*, tiara.
TURBANED, *adj.*, tiaratus.
TURBID, *adj.*, turbidus; fœculentus.
TURBINATED, *adj.*, turbinatus.
TURBULENCY, *n.*, animus turbulentus.
TURBULENT, *adj.*, turbulentus, aeditiosus.
TURF, *n.*, cæspes; *green turf*, cæspes vivus.
TURFY, *adj.*, cæspitius.
TURGID, *adj.*, turgidus, tumidus.

TURGIDITY, *n.*, tumor; ampulla.
TURK, *n.*, Turca.
TURKEY-COCK, *n.*, gallus Indicus.
TURKISH, **TURKEY**, *adj.*, Turcicus.
TURKOIS, *n.*, callais; turcosa (L.).
TURMOIL, *n.*, tumultus, turba.
TURN, *n.* (circuit), circuitus; (*walk*), ambulatio; (*course*), vicissitudo, vices; *good turn*, beneficium; *ill turn*, iniuria, damnum.
TURN, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (bend), vertere, flectere; (*change*), mutare; convertere; (2) *r. t.*, se convertere, converti; (*become*), fieri, evadere; *to turn about*, circumagere; *to — aside*, declinare; *to — away or from*, avertere, devertere; *to — back*, revertere; *to — off*, rejicere; *to — out*, ejicere; *to — over*, invertere; *to — round*, circumvertere, circumagere; *to — to*, advertere.
TURNCOAT, *n.*, qui temporis servit.
TURNER, *n.*, tornator.
TURNING, *n.* (winding), versatio, versura; *turning away*, aversatio; — *about*, rotatio; — *back again*, reversio; — *upside down*, subversio; — *round*, circumactio.
TURNIP, *n.*, rapum or rapa.
TURNPIKE, *n.*, septum versatile in via publica.
TURNSPIT, *n.*, qui veru versat.
TURPIDITY, *n.*, turpitudine, fœditas.
TURRET, *n.*, turris, turricula.
TURRETED, *adj.*, turritus.
TURTLE, *n.* (bird), turtur; (*tortoise*), testudo.
TUSH! **TUT!** *interj.*, pŕui! vah!
TUSKED, **TUSKY**, *adj.*, dentibus falcatis instructus.
TUSKS, *n., pl.*, apri dentes.
TUTELAGE, *n.*, tutela; anni pupillares.
TUTELAR, **TUTELARY**, *adj.*, in cuius tutela aliquid est.
TUTOR, *n.*, præceptor domesticus or privatus.
TUTOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, docere, præceptis imbucere.
TUTORAGE, *n.*, præceptoris munus.
TUTORESS, *n.*, magistra.
TUTORING, *n.*, institutio, præceptio.
TWADDLE, *TO*, *r. t.*, garrere, blaterare.
TWADDLING, *n.*, garrulitas, garritus.
TWAIN, *n.*, duo; bini.
TWANG, *n.*, clangor; prava elocutio.
TWEAK, *TO*, *r. t.*, vellicare, vellere.
TWEAK, *n.*, vellicatio.
TWEEZE, **TWEEZERS**, *n.*, volacella.
TWELFTH, *adj.*, duodecimus; *n.*, duodecima (pars).
TWELVE, *num. adj.*, duodecim; duodeni; *of twelve*, duodenarius; *twelve times*, duodecies.
TWELVEMONTH, *n.*, annus.
TWENTIETH, *adj.*, vicesimus, vigesimus.
TWENTY, *num. adj.*, viginti; viceni; *of twenty*, vicenarius; *twenty times*, vices.
TWICE, *adv.*, bis; *twice as much*, alterum tantum; *twice as great*, duplo major.
TWIG, *n.*, sarculus; vimen; virga, sarmentum.
TWILIGHT, *n.* (morning), diluculum; (*evening*), crepusculum.
TWIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, gemellos parere or edere.
TWIN-BORN, *adj.*, eodem partu nati or editi.
TWINE, *n.*, flum tortum or duplex.
TWINE, *TO*, *r. t.*, torquere, contorquere; *to twine thread*, flum duplicare.
TWINER, *n.*, tortor, contortor.
TWINGE, *n.*, vellicatio, vellicatus.
TWINGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vellicare; dolore convellere.
TWINING ABOUT, amplexus.
TWINKLE, *TO*, *r. t.* (as the eye), nictari, connivere; (*as a star*), scintillare.
TWINKLE, **TWINKLING**, *n.*, nictatio; *twinkling of the stars*, scintillatio.
TWINS, *n., pl.*, gemelli, gemini.
TWIRL, *n.*, circumactio.
TWIRL, *TO*, *v. t.*, circumagere, in orbem torquere.
TWIST, *TO*, *v. t.*, torquere, contorquere; convolvere.
TWIST, *n.*, pili contorti; feminis pars cava.
TWISTER, *n.*, tortor, contortor.
TWISTING, *n.*, tortus; *twisting of the guts*, tormina.
TWIT, **TWITTING**, *n.*, exprobratio.
TWIT, *TO*, *v. t.*, exprobrare, obsecrare, imputare.
TWITCH, **TWITCHING**, *n.*, vellicatio.
TWITCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, vellicare, vellere.
TWITTER, *n.*, exprobrator.

TWITTER, TO, v. i., fritinnire.
TWO, num. adj., duo; bini; gemini; *twofold*, duplex, duplus; *two hundred*, ducenti; *two years old*, bimus, bimulus.
TYMBAL, n., tympanum aeneum *or* Mauritanicum.
TYMPANY, n., tympanites; aqua intercus.
TYPE, n. (emblem), symbolum; (*pattern*), exemplum; *type of a fever*, typus; *printer's type*, typus, littera, forma.
TYPEAL, adj., symbolicus.
TYPEFY, TO, v. t., ad similitudinem describere.
TYPOGRAPHER, n., typographus.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, adj., typographicus.
TYRANNICAL, adj., tyrannicus, crudelis.
TYRANNIZE OVER, TO, v. t., tyrannice vexare, superbe tractare.
TYRANNY, n., dominatio crudelis; tyrannis.
TYRANT, n., tyrannus.

U

UBIQUITY, n., tomnipresentia.
UDDER, n., ubar: (*of a sow*), uimen; *mamma*.
UGLINESS, n., deformitas, keditas.
UGLY, adj., deformis, fevulus, turpis.
ULCER, n., ulcus; *little ulcer*, ulcusculum.
ULCERATE, TO, (1) v. t., suppurare; (*2*) *v. t.*, ulcerare.
ULCERATING, ULCERATION, n., ulceratio.
ULCEROUS, adj., ulcerosus.
ULTIMATE, adj., ultimus, postremus.
ULTIMATELY, adv., ad ultimum, denique.
UMBILICAL, adj., umbilicalis.
UMBLES, n. pl., *of a deer*, exta cervina.
UMBRAGE, n. (shade), umbra, umbraculum; (*suspicion*), suspicio; (*offence*), offensa, offensio.
UMBRAGEOUS, adj., umbrerosus, opacus.
UMBRELLA, n., umbella.
UMPRAGE, n., arbitrium, arbitratius.
UMPIRE, n., arbiter; sequester; (*appraiser*), estimator.
UN- (not), *adv.*, in, non.
UNABASHED, adj., nullo pudore suffusus.
UNABLE, adj. (weak), invalidus, infirmus; *unable to pay*, qui non est solvendo.
UNABOLISHED, adj., nondum antiquatus.
UNACCEPTABLE, adj., ingratus.
UNACCEPTED, adj., non acceptus.
UNACCOMMODATED, adj., non instructus.
UNACCOMPANIED, adj., incomitatus, solus.
UNACCOMPLISHED, adj., non perfectus; *infected*.
UNACCOUNTABLE, adj., de quo ratio reddi non potest; (*strange*), mirus, mirabilia.
UNACCUSTOMED, adj., insuetus, insolitus; (*unusual*), inusitatus, insolens.
UNACCUSTOMEDNESS, n., insolentia.
UNACKNOWLEDGED, adj., non agnitus.
UNACQUAINTED WITH, inquis, ignarus.
UNACTUATED, adj., non incitatus.
UNADDICTED, adj., non addictus.
UNADMIRER, adj., inglorius.
UNADORED, adj., non cultus.
UNADORNED, adj., inornatus.
UNADVISABLE, adj., incommodus, inutilis.
UNADVISED, adj., inconsideratus, inconsultus, imprudens.
UNADVISEDNESS, n., imprudentia.
UNAFFECTED, adj., immotus; candidus; *apertus*.
UNAFFECTEDNESS, n., sinceritas.
UNALLIED, adj., non affinis.
UNALLOWABLE, adj., non concedendus.
UNALLOWED, adj., inconcessus.
UNALLOYED, adj., non commixtus.
UNALTERABLE, adj., immutabilis.
UNALTERABLY, adv., constanter, certo.
UNALTERED, adj., immutatus, non mutatus.
UNAMBITIOUS, adj., sine ambitione, quietus.
UNAMIALE, adj., inamabilis.
UNANCHORED, adj., non ad ancoras stans.
UNANIMITY, n., unanimitas, concordia.
UNANIMOUS, adj., unanimus, concors.
UNANIMOUSLY, adv., concorditer, uno animo *or* consensu, una voce.

UNANSWERABLE, adj., non refellendus.
UNANSWERABLY, adv., ita ut nihil obijci possit.
UNAPPALLED, adj., intrepidus.
UNAPPEARENT, adj., obscurus.
UNAPPEASABLE, adj., implacabilis.
UNAPPEASED, adj., implacatus, impacatus.
UNAPPRISED, adj., de re aliqua nondum certior factus.
UNAPPROACHABLE, adj., inaccessus.
UNAPPROVED, adj., non comprobatus.
UNARGUED, adj., non disceptatus.
UNARM, TO, v. t., exarnare, armis spoliare *or* exuere.
UNARMED, adj., armis exutus; inermis.
UNARRAYED, adj., non vestitus, non ornatus.
UNARTFUL, adj., imperitus.
UNASKED, adj., non rogatus; non interrogatus; sua sponte.
UNASSAILABLE, adj., inexpugnabilis.
UNASSAILED, adj., non oppugnatus.
UNASSAYED, adj., non tentatus; inexpertus.
UNASSISTED, adj., non adjutus.
UNASSUAGED, adj., implacatus.
UNASSUMING, adj., minime arrogans.
UNASSURED, adj., incertus.
UNATTAINABLE, adj., non assequendus.
UNATTEMPTED, adj., intentatus, inausus.
UNATTENDED, adj., incomitatus, comitum expers.
UNAUTHORIZED, adj., injustus.
UNAVAILING, adj., inutilis, iuvans.
UNAVOIDABLE, adj., inevitabilis.
UNAVOIDABLENESS, n., necessitas.
UNAVOIDABLY, adv., ita ut vitari nequeat.
UNAWARE, adj., imprudens; incautus.
UNAWARES, adv., improviso, inopinato.
UNAWED, adj., parum reverens.
UNBACKED, adj. (as a horse), nondum domitus.
UNBALLASTED, adj., non saburratus.
UNBAR, TO, v. t., pessulum detrudere.
UNBARRING, n., pessuli detractio.
UNBATED, adj., non demittus.
UNBATHED, adj., non madidus.
UNBATTERED, adj., non contusus.
UNBEATEN, adj., non verberatus; non tritus.
UNBECOMING, adj., indecens, indecorus.
UNBECOMINGNESS, n., indecorum.
UNBEFITTING, adj., parum accommodatus.
UNBETRIENDED, adj., inops; ab amicis desertus.
UNBEGOTTEN, adj., non genitus.
UNBEHELD, adj., invisus.
UNBELIEF, n., dubitatio; impletas.
UNBELIEVER, n., qui religionem non profite-tur.
UNBELOVED, adj., inamatus.
UNBEND, TO, v. t., remittere, laxare.
UNBENDING, adj., rigidus.
UNBENEFICED, adj., qui munus ecclesiasticum non sustinet.
UNBESEEMING, adj., indecorus, indecens.
UNBEWAILED, adj., indefectus, indeploratus.
UNBREWITCH, TO, v. t., prestigiis exsolvere.
UNBIASED, adj., incorruptus, integer.
UNBIDDEN, adj., injussus; ultro, sponte.
UNBIND, TO, v. t., solvere, exsolvere.
UNBINDING, n., vinculi solutio.
UNBLAMABLE, UNBLAMED, adj., non reprehendendus; irreprehensus.
UNBLAMABLENESS, n., innocentia.
UNBLEMISHED, adj., integer.
UNBLEST, adj., exsecratus.
UNBLINDED, adj., non excecatus.
UNBLOWN, adj., nondum efflorescens.
UNBOILED, adj., incoctus, non coctus.
UNBOLT, TO, v. t., obicem detrudere.
UNBONNETED, adj., sine galericulo.
UNBOOTHED, adj., ocreis exutus.
UNBORN, adj., nondum natus.
UNBORROWED, adj., genuinus, proprius.
UNBOSOM ONE'S SELF TO A PERSON, TO, v. t., se *or* sensus suos alicui aperire.
UNBOUGHT, adj., non emptus.
UNBOUND, adj., liber; vinculis exsolutus.
UNBOUNDED, adj., interminatus, infinitus.
UNBOWEL, TO, v. t., exenterare, viscerare.
UNBOWELLING, n., exenteratio.
UNBRACE, TO, v. t., fibulas solvere; solvere.
UNBREATHED, adj., non exercitatus.

UNBREATHING, *adj.*, *inanimus*.
UNBRED, *adj.*, male educatus; indoctus.
UNBREECHED, *adj.*, braccis non indutus
UNBRIBED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
UNBRIDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, frenis exsolvere; freno exuere.
UNBRIDLED, *adj.*, infrenatus; effrenatus.
UNBROKEN, *adj.*, infractus; indomitus.
UNBRUISED, *adj.*, illaesus.
UNBUCKLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, discingere, redingere.
UNBUILT, *adj.*, inaedificatus.
UNBURDEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, exonerare; levare, liberare.
UNBURIED, *adj.*, inhumatus, insepultus.
UNBURNED, *adj.*, igne non consumptus.
UNBUTTON, *TO*, *v. t.*, vestem diloricare, solvere.
UNBUTTONING, *n.*, fibularum solutio.
UNCALLED, *adj.*, invocatus, sponte.
UNCANCELLED, *adj.*, non deletus.
UNCARED FOR, neglectus, despectus.
UNCASED, *adj.*, capsâ exemptus.
UNCATCHED, *adj.*, non captus, indeprehensus.
UNECELEBRATED, *adj.*, non sollempni ritu celebratus.
UNCENSURED, *adj.*, irreprehensus.
UNCERTAIN, *adj.*, incertus, dubius; anceps; fallax.
UNCERTAINTY, *n.*, dubitatio, ambiguitas.
UNCHAIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, vinculis solvere, catenâ exsolvere.
UNCHANGEABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis; stabilis, firmus, constans.
UNCHANGEABLENESS, *n.*, immutabilitas.
UNCHANGED, *adj.*, immutatus.
UNCHARGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, reprehensionem revocare.
UNCHARITABLE, *adj.*, inhumanus, illiberalis.
UNCHARITABLENESS, *n.*, inhumanitas.
UNCHASTE, *adj.*, impudicus, impurus, incestus.
UNCHASTENESS, **UNCHASTITY**, *n.*, impudicitia.
UNCHECKED, *adj.*, non coercitus, liber.
UNCHEWED, *adj.*, non masticatus.
UNCHRISTENED, *adj.*, aqua lustrali nondum adscriptus.
UNCIRCUMCISED, *adj.*, non circumcissus.
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *adj.*, interminatus.
UNCIRCUMSPECT, *adj.*, inconsideratus, incautus.
UNCIVIL, *adj.*, inurbanus.
UNCIVILIZED, *adj.*, barbarus, ferus.
UNCLAD, *adj.*, vestibus exutus; nudus.
UNCLARIFIED, *adj.*, nondum defaecatus.
UNCLASP, *TO*, *v. t.*, uncium laxare; solvere.
UNCLASSIC, *adj.*, non classicus.
UNCLE, *n.*, patruus; avunculus.
UNCLEAN, *adj.*, immundus, foedus, sordidus, impurus, spurcus.
UNCLEANNESS, *n.*, immunditia, impuritas, squalor, sordis.
UNCLEFT, *adj.*, indivisus, solidus.
UNCLEFTED, *adj.*, non deminitus.
UNCLOG, *TO*, *v. t.*, solvere, exonerare.
UNCLOISTERED, *adj.*, solutus, liberatus.
UNCLOSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, recludere, aperire; *to uncloze a letter*, resignare epistolam.
UNCLOTHE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vestibus exuere, veste spoliare.
UNCLOUDED, *adj.*, serenus, innubilis.
UNCOINED, *adj.*, nondum cusus.
UNCOMBED, *adj.*, impexus.
UNCOMELINESS, *n.*, deformitas.
UNCOMELY, *adj.*, indecorus, inelegans, illepidus.
UNCOMMON, *adj.*, insolitus, insolens; rarus, non vulgaris.
UNCOMPASSIONATE, *adj.*, immisericors; immitis.
UNCOMPELLED, *adj.*, non compulsus.
UNCOMPOUNDED, *adj.*, incompositus.
UNCONCERN, *n.*, incuria, negligentia.
UNCONCERNED, *adj.*, immotus, securus.
UNCONDEMNED, *adj.*, indemnatus, non damnatus.
UNCONDITIONAL, *adj.*, absolutus, purus.
UNCONDITIONALLY, *adv.*, sine exceptione.
UNDEFINED, *adj.*, interminatus, infinitus.
UNCONFIRMED, *adj.*, nondum ratus or confirmatus.

UNCONQUERABLE, *adj.*, insuperabilis, invictus.
UNCONSCIONABLE, *adj.*, injustus, iniquus.
UNCONSCIOUS, *adj.*, non conscius; omni sensu carens.
UNCONSECRATED, *adj.*, nondum consecratus.
UNCONSIDERED, *adj.*, non perpensus.
UNCONSTRAINED, *adj.*, incoactus, spontaneus.
UNCONTAMINATED, *adj.*, incontaminatus, integer.
UNCONTROLLED, *adj.*, nullo imperio subiectus, liber.
UNCONTROVERTED, *adj.*, de quo non ambiguntur.
UNCONVERSABLE, *adj.*, non affabilis.
UNCONVINCED, *adj.*, etiamnum dubitans.
UNCORDED, *adj.*, finibus solutus.
UNCORRECTED, *adj.*, impanitus, inconstitutus.
UNCORRUPTED, *adj.*, incorruptus, integer.
UNCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, innumerabilis.
UNCOUPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, disjungere, separare.
UNCOURTEOUS, **UNCOURTLY**, *adj.*, inurbanus, rusticus.
UNCOURTLINESS, *n.*, inurbanitas, rusticitas.
UNCOUTH, *adj.*, impolitus; incultus; rudis.
UNCOUTHNESS, *n.*, rusticitas; incertia.
UNCOVER, *TO*, *v. t.*, detegere, retegere, aperire.
UNCREATED, *adj.*, non creatus.
UNCREEDITABLENESS, *n.*, mala existimatio.
UNCROPPED, *adj.*, nondum decerpitus.
UNCROWDED, *adj.*, infrequens.
UNCROWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, coronam alicui detrabere.
UNCURMPLED, *adj.*, non corrugatus.
UNCTION, *n.*, unctio, unctura.
UNCTUOUS, *adj.*, pinguis.
UNCTUOUSNESS, **UNCTUOSITY**, *n.*, pinguedo.
UNCULTIVATED, *adj.*, incultus; rudis, horridus.
UNCUMBERED, *adj.*, non impeditus or gravatus.
UNCURB A HORSE, *TO*, *v. t.*, lupatum equo demere.
UNCURBED, *adj.*, non repressus.
UNCURED, *adj.*, non sanatus; (*unsalted*), salc non conditus.
UNCURL, *TO*, *v. t.*, solvere, expedire.
UNCURLED, *adj.*, non crispatus; solutus.
UNCURRENT, *adj.*, non receptus.
UNCUT, *adj.*, intonsus; imputatus.
UNDAMAGED, *adj.*, integer, illaesus.
UNDAUNTED, *adj.*, intrepidus, impavidus.
UNDAUNTEDNESS, *n.*, animus intrepidus.
UNDAZZLED, *adj.*, non praestitutus.
UNDECEIVED, *adj.*, non deminitus, integer.
UNDECEIVABLE, *adj.*, qui falli non potest.
UNDECEIVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, errore liberare, solvere.
UNDECIDED, *adj.*, nondum adjudicatus; dubius.
UNDECKED, *adj.*, inornatus, incomptus.
UNDEFENDED, *adj.*, indefensus, non defensus.
UNDEFILED, *adj.*, impollutus, incontaminatus, integer.
UNDEFINABLE, *adj.*, quod definiri non potest.
UNDEFRAYED, *adj.*, non solutus or erogatus.
UNDEMOLISHED, *adj.*, non eversus, non dirutus.
UNDEMONSTRABLE, *adj.*, quod nequit demonstrari.
UNDENIABLE, *adj.*, non negandus, evidens.
UNDENIABLY, *adv.*, evidenter, sine controverfia.
UNDEPLORED, *adj.*, indeploratus.
UNDEPRAVED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
UNDER, *prep.*, sub, subter, infra; *adj.*, inferior, minor.
UNDER-BEAM, *n.*, capreolus.
UNDERBID, *TO*, *v. t.*, minoris licitari.
UNDERBIND, *TO*, *v. t.*, subligare; subcingere.
UNDER-BUTLER, *n.*, suppurus.
UNDER-COOK, *n.*, coqus vicarius.
UNDERGIRD, *TO*, *v. t.*, subligare, subcingere.
UNDERGO, *TO*, *v. t.*, subire, sustinere, ferre.
UNDER-GOVERNOR, *n.*, subpraefectus.
UNDER-GROUND, *adj.*, subterraneus.
UNDERHAND, *adv.*, clam, clandestine, secreta.
UNDERIVED, *adj.*, non derivatus.
UNDER-JOBBER, *n.*, minister.
UNDERLAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, supponere, subiacere.

UNDER-LEATHER, *n.*, solea.
 UNDERLING, *n.*, inferior.
 UNDER-LIP, *n.*, labrum inferius.
 UNDERMINE, TO, *v. t.*, subruere, suffodere.
 UNDERMINING, *n.*, suffossio.
 UNDERMOST, *adj.*, intimus, imus.
 UNDERNEATH, *adv.*, intra, subter, subtus.
 UNDERPLOT, *n.*, res minoris momenti.
 UNDERPRAISE, TO, *v. t.*, laud dignis laudibus efferre.
 UNDERPROP, TO, *v. t.*, suffulcire; statuinare.
 UNDERRATE, *n.*, pretium justo minus.
 UNDER-SECRETARY, *n.*, scriba interior.
 UNDERSSELL, TO, *v. t.*, minoris quam alii vendere.
 UNDER-SERVANT, *n.*, famulus or minister inferior.
 UNDERSEWED, *adj.*, subsutus.
 UNDER-SHERIFF, *n.*, isabivcomes.
 UNDERSTAND, TO, *v. t.* (*Comprehend*), ac-
 cipere, intelligere, comprehendere; exaudire;
 (*know*), scire, instructum esse aliqua re, peritum
 esse alienius rei; *I understand*, intellexi, cognovi,
 comperi, percepi.
 UNDERSTANDING, *n.*, mens, intelligentia;
 ingenium, iudicium, prudentia, consilium, captus;
 perceptio, comprehensio; (*agreement*), consensio,
 consensus; *secret understanding*, collusio; *good*
understanding, concordia.
 UNDERSUPPLER, *n.*, homunculus tenuis.
 UNDERTAKE, TO, *v. t.*, incipere, aggredi;
 capere, moliri; suscipere; conari, audere; in se
 recipere.
 UNDERTAKER, *n.*, molitor, inceptor; *of fune-*
ral, libitinarius.
 UNDERTAKING, *n.*, ausum, ceptum, incep-
 tum; opus.
 UNDERVALUE, UNDERRATE, UNDER-
 PRIZE, TO, *v. t.*, pretio justo minori aestimare;
 (*slight*), contemnere; spernere; (*deduct from*),
 elevare.
 UNDER-VASSAL, *n.*, mancipium.
 UNDERWOOD, *n.*, humiliores arbores.
 UNDERWORK, TO, *v. t.*, non satis elaborare.
 UNDERWRITE, TO, *v. t.*, subscribere, infra
 scribere.
 UNDERWRITER, *n.*, qui cavet de or pro ali-
 qua re.
 UNDERWRITING, *n.*, subscriptio.
 UNDESCRIBED, *adj.*, non descriptus.
 UNDESERVED, *adj.*, immeritis, indignus.
 UNDESERVING OF, *adj.*, indignus, immerens.
 UNDESIGNING, *adj.*, fraudis expertus, sincerus.
 UNDESIRABLE, *adj.*, non expetendus.
 UNDESIRED, *adj.*, inoptatus.
 UNDETERMINABLE, *adj.*, quod determinari
 non potest.
 UNDETERMINED, *adj.*, non determinatus. In
 medio relictus.
 UNDEVOOT, *adj.*, irreligiosus.
 UNDIGESTED, *adj.*, crudus; indigestus, incon-
 ditus.
 UNDILIGENT, *adj.*, parum diligens, ludilignus.
 UNDIMINISHABLE, *adj.*, quod diminui non
 potest.
 UNDIMINISHED, *adj.*, integer, non imminutus.
 UNDIPPED, *adj.*, non immersus.
 UNDISCERNED, *adj.*, non perceptus.
 UNDISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, invisibilis; quod per-
 cipi non potest.
 UNDISCHARGED, *adj.* (*as a duty*), non præ-
 stitutus; (*as a debt*), non solutus.
 UNDISCIPLINED, *adj.*, indoctus; nondum in-
 structus; inexercitatus.
 UNDISCOVERABLE, *adj.*, non indagandus.
 UNDISCOVERED, *adj.* (*not known*), incomper-
 tus; (*not made public*), non retectus or patefactus.
 UNDISGUISED, *adj.*, in conspectu positus.
 UNDISMAYED, *adj.*, imperterritus.
 UNDISPOSED OF, nondum venditus; nondum
 alienatus.
 UNDISPUTED, *adj.*, de quo nulla est contro-
 versia.
 UNDISSEMBLED, *adj.*, non dissimulatus.
 UNDISSOLVABLE, *adj.*, indissolubilis.
 UNDISTINGUISHED, *adj.*, indistinctus, indis-
 cretus.
 UNDISTRACTED, *adj.*, minime confusus.
 UNDISTURBED, *adj.*, imperturbatus; quietus.
 UNDIVIDABLE, *adj.*, indivisus.

UNDIVIDED, *adj.*, indivisus; communis.
 UNDIVULGED, *adj.*, non patefactus.
 UNDO, TO, *v. t.*, inunctum reddere; (*annul*), ab-
 rogare; rescindere; (*slacken*), relaxare; (*unravel*),
 retexere; (*untie*), solvere; (*ruin*), perdere, pessun-
 dare.
 UNDOING, *n.* (*ruining*), perditio; (*ruin*), lute-
 ritus, exitium; (*annulling*), abolitio; (*slackening*),
 relaxatio; (*untying*), solutio.
 UNDONE, *adj.* (*not done*), infectus, imperfectus;
 (*ruined*), perditus; *I am undone*, peri.
 UNDOUBTED, *adj.*, non dubius, certus.
 UNDOUBTEDLY, *adv.*, haud dubie, sine dubio.
 UNDRAWN, *adj.*, non tractus.
 UNDREADED, *adj.*, non formidatus.
 UNDRESS, TO, *v. t.*, vestes alicui detrudere; *to*
undress one's self, vestes exuere.
 UNDRRESS, *n.*, vestis domestica.
 UNDUE, *adj.*, indebitus; nimius.
 UNDUULATE, TO, *v. i.*, undare, fluctuare.
 UNDULATING, UNDEULATORY, *adj.*, undula-
 tus; undatus.
 UNDUTIFUL, UNDUTEOUS, *adj.*, impius; con-
 tumax.
 UNDUTIFULNESS, *n.*, contumacia; impietas.
 UNDYED, *adj.*, non tinctus.
 UNDYING, *adj.*, nunquam moriturus.
 UNEARNED, *adj.*, sine labore partus.
 UNEARTHLY, *adj.*, caelestis.
 UNEASINESS, *n.*, molestia, sollicitudo; miseria.
 UNEASY, *adj.*, molestus; æger, sollicitus,
 anxius.
 UNEATEN, *adj.*, haud comesus.
 UNEDIFIED, *adj.*, ineruditus.
 UNEDIFYING, *adj.*, jejunus; inutilis.
 UNEMPLOYED, *adj.*, otiosus; labore vacuus.
 UNENDOWED, *adj.*, indotatus.
 UNENGAGED, *adj.*, non additus; liber.
 UNENLIGHTENED, *adj.*, rudis; ferus.
 UNENTOMBED, *adj.*, husepultus.
 UNENVIED, *adj.*, non invidendus.
 UNEQUABLE, *adj.*, inæquabilis, inæqualis.
 UNEQUIVOCAL, *adj.*, minime ambiguus.
 UNERRING, *adj.*, errori non obnoxius, certus.
 UNESSENTIAL, *adj.*, non magni momenti, levis.
 UNESTABLISHED, *adj.*, sine auctoritate.
 UNEVANGELICAL, *adj.*, legi Christianæ non
 consentaneus.
 UNEVEN, *adj.*, non æquus; inæquabilis; (*rough*),
 asper.
 UNEVENNESS, *n.*, iniquitas; asperitas; inæ-
 quitas.
 UNEXAMINED, *adj.*, nondum examinatus.
 UNEXAMPLED, *adj.*, unicus, singularis; inau-
 ditus, novus.
 UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.*, exceptionibus non
 obnoxius, probus, firmus.
 UNEXPECTED, *adj.*, inexpectatus.
 UNEXPECTEDLY, *adv.*, præter expectationem,
 repente, de improvviso.
 UNEXPECTEDNESS, *n.*, subita res.
 UNEXPIRED, *adj.*, nondum finitus.
 UNEXPLORED, *adj.*, incognitus.
 UNFADED, *adj.*, vixens, dormens.
 UNFADING, *adj.*, nunquam deflorescens, per-
 ennus.
 UNFAILING, *adj.*, certus, firmus; fidus.
 UNFAIR, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.
 UNFAIRNESS, *n.*, iniquitas, injustitia.
 UNFAITHFUL, *adj.*, infidus, infidelis, perfidus.
 UNFAITHFULNESS, *n.*, infidelitas, perfidia.
 UNFALSIFIED, *adj.*, non adulteratus.
 UNFAMILIAR, *adj.*, inusitatus.
 UNFASHIONABLE, *adj.*, hodierno usui parum
 accommodatus.
 UNFASHIONED, *adj.*, informis.
 UNFASTEN, TO, *v. t.*, religere; solvere; labe-
 scere.
 UNFATHOMABLE, *adj.*, immensa altitudine.
 UNFATIGUED, *adj.*, non fessus.
 UNFAVORABLE, *adj.*, incommodus; adversus.
 UNFAVORABLY, *adv.*, incommode; secus, si-
 nistro, male.
 UNFATHERED, *adj.*, implumis, deplumis.
 UNFED, *adj.*, impius.
 UNFEED, *adj.*, munere non donatus.
 UNFEELING, *adj.*, omni sensu carens, torpidus.
 UNFEGINED, *adj.*, non fletus; sincerus, verus.
 UNFELT, *adj.*, sensibus non perceptus.
 UNFENCED, *adj.*, immunis, non septus.

UNFERMENTED

UNFERMENTED, *adj.*, non fermentatus.
 UNFERTILE, *adj.*, inecundus, sterilis.
 UNFETTER, TO, *v. t.*, e vinculis eximere, vin-
 culis solvere.
 UNFILLED, *adj.*, non impletus.
 UNFINISHED, *adj.*, imperfectus, non consum-
 matus.
 UNFIT, *adj.*, parum idoneus, inhabilis; ineptus;
apt to learn, indocilis.
 UNFITLY, *adv.*, inepte, indecore.
 UNFITNESS, *n.*, inutilitas.
 UNFIX, TO, *v. t.*, religere; labefacere.
 UNFIXED, *adj.*, reflexus, labefactus.
 UNFLEDGED, *adj.*, nondum pennatus, implu-
 mis.
 UNFLESHED, *adj.*, novitius.
 UNFOILED, *adj.*, inivictus.
 UNFOLD, TO, *v. t.*, explicare, explanare; *to*
unfold sheep, oves septis inclusas dimittere.
 UNFOLDING, *n.*, explicatio.
 UNFORBIDDEN, *adj.*, non prohibitus, non ve-
 titus.
 UNFORCED, *adj.*, non coactus.
 UNFORESEEN, *adj.*, improvisus.
 UNFORFEITED, *adj.*, non confiscatus.
 UNFORGOTTEN, *adj.*, non oblivioni traditus.
 UNFORTIFIED, *adj.*, immunis.
 UNFORTUNATE, *adj.*, infortunatus, infelix,
 infaustus.
 UNFORTUNATENESS, *n.*, infelicitas.
 UNFOULED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
 UNFOUND, *adj.*, incomptus.
 UNFREQUENCY, *n.*, infrequentia.
 UNFREQUENT, *adj.*, infrequens; rarus.
 UNFREQUENTED, *adj.*, inceleber; desertus.
 UNFRIENDLINESS, *n.*, animus iniquus.
 UNFRIENDLY, *adj.*, inimicus.
 UNFROZEN, *adj.*, non congelatus.
 UNFRUITFUL, *adj.*, inecundus, sterilis.
 UNFURL, TO, *v. t.*, expandere, explicare.
 UNFURNISHED, *adj.*, sine suppellectile.
 UNGAINLY, *adj.*, agrestis, rusticus.
 UNGARNISHED, *adj.*, inornatus, impolitus.
 UNGENEROUS, *adj.*, illiberalis.
 UNGENTLE, *adj.*, illiberalis, inhonestus.
 UNGENTLE, *adj.*, immanis.
 UNGENTLEMANLY, *adj.*, illiberalis.
 UNGENTLENESS, *adj.*, inurbanitas, asperitas.
 UNGILT, *adj.*, non inauratus.
 UNGIRD, TO, *v. t.*, discingere, recingere.
 UNGIRTH A HORSE, TO, *v. t.*, cingulum equi
 solvere.
 UNGLUE, TO, *v. t.*, deglutinare, reglutinare.
 UNGOODLINESS, *n.*, impietas; scelus.
 UNGODLY, *adj.*, impius, irreligiosus.
 UNGORED, *adj.*, non cornu percussus.
 UNGORGED, *adj.*, nondum exsaturatus.
 UNGOTTEN, *adj.*, non partus.
 UNGOVERNABLE, *adj.*, indomitus, intractabi-
 lis, ferax.
 UNGRACEFUL, *adj.*, invenustus, inelegans.
 UNGRACIOUS, *adj.*, improbus, pravius; parum
 jucundus.
 UNGRAFTED, *adj.*, nondum insitus or inocu-
 latus.
 UNGRAMMATICAL, *adj.*, legibus grammati-
 corum non consentaneus.
 UNGRANTED, *adj.*, inconcessus.
 UNGRATEFUL, *adj.*, ingratus, beneficii im-
 memor.
 UNGRUDGINGLY, *adv.*, libenter, ex animo.
 UNGUARDED, *adj.*, incautus; imprudens.
 UNGUENT, *n.*, unguentum.
 UNHALLOW, TO, *v. t.*, profanare, temerare.
 UNHALTER, TO, *v. t.*, a laqueo liberare.
 UNHAND, TO, *v. t.*, e manibus dimittere.
 UNHANDLED, *adj.*, intactus.
 UNHANDSOME, *adj.*, invenustus, inelegans.
 UNHANDSOMENESS, *n.*, deformitas.
 UNHAPPINESS, *n.*, infelicitas, miseria.
 UNHAPPY, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus, miser.
 UNHARBOR A STAG, TO, *v. t.*, cervum e cu-
 billi exicere.
 UNHARDY, *adj.*, inaudax, timidus.
 UNHARMONIOUS, *adj.*, immodulatus.
 UNHARNESSED, TO, *v. t.*, abjungere; (*separate*),
 dejungere.
 UNHEALTHINESS, *n.*, mala corporis valetudo.
 UNHEALTHY, *adj.*, valetudinarius, infirmus.
 UNHEARD, *adj.*, inauditus.

UNMANNERLINESS

UNHEEDED, *adj.*, inobservatus.
 UNHIDDEN, *adj.*, non additus, apertus.
 UNHINGE, TO, *v. t.*, de cardine detrahere.
 UNHOLINESS, *n.*, impietas.
 UNHOLY, *adj.*, impius; profanus.
 UNHOOK, TO, *v. t.*, hamum or uncum solvere.
 UNHOPEFUL, *adj.*, desperatus.
 UNHOPEFUL, *adj.*, de quo bene sperari non
 potest.
 UNHORSE, TO, *v. t.*, ex equo dejectare.
 UNHURT, *adj.*, illaesus, incolumis, salvus.
 UNHUSKED, *adj.*, folliculo exemptus.
 UNICORN, *n.*, monoceros.
 UNIFORM, *adj.*, unius modi, aequalis, constans,
 stabilis; *n.*, vestitus militaris.
 UNIFORMITY, *n.*, aequalitas, constantia.
 UNIMPAIRED, *adj.*, integer, illibatus.
 UNIMPORTANT, *adj.*, levis, parvi momenti.
 UNINFORMED, *adj.*, parum eruditus, indoctus.
 UNINHABITABLE, *adj.*, inhabitabilis.
 UNINHABITED, *adj.*, non habitatus.
 UNINJURED, *adj.*, illaesus.
 UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.*, quod intelligi non
 potest, quod animo percipi non potest; obscurus.
 UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.*, quod quis insciens
 fecit, fortuitus.
 UNINTENTIONALLY, *adv.*, non de industria;
 forte.
 UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.*, non interruptus, per-
 petuus.
 UNINVITED, *adj.*, non vocatus.
 UNION, *n.* (*Joining*), junctio, consociatio; (*una-
 nimity*), concordia, consensus.
 UNIQUE, *adj.*, unicus, singularis.
 UNISON, *n.*, concentus, concordia.
 UNIT, UNITY, *n.*, unitas.
 UNITARIAN, *n.*, tunionita.
 UNITE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, jungere, conjungere, con-
 cellare; (2) *v. t.*, se jungere; misceri; coalescere;
 coire.
 UNITEDLY, *adv.*, simul.
 UNITER, *n.*, qui conjungit.
 UNITING, *n.*, conjunctio.
 UNITY, *n.*, unitas.
 UNIVERSAL, *adj.*, universus, universalis; com-
 munis.
 UNIVERSALLY, *adv.*, universe, generatim.
 UNIVERSE, *n.*, universitas, mundus, rerum na-
 tura.
 UNIVERSITY, *n.*, universitas litterarum, aca-
 demia; *of a university*, academica.
 UNJOYOUS, *adj.*, tristis, parum alacris.
 UNJUST, *adj.*, injustus, iniquus.
 UNKENNEL, TO, *v. t.*, e cubili exaltare.
 UNKIND, *adj.*, parum benignus, inclementis.
 UNKINDNESS, *n.*, inclementia, inhumanitas.
 UNKNIGHTLY, *adj.*, equite indignus.
 UNKNIT, TO, *v. t.*, enodare, solvere.
 UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.*, inscienter, impruden-
 ter.
 UNKNOWN, *adj.*, ignotus, incognitus.
 UNLACED, *adj.*, recinctus.
 UNLADE, TO, *v. t.*, exonerare; depleere.
 UNLAMENTED, *adj.*, indeploratus.
 UNLAWFUL, *adj.*, non legitimus; illicitus.
 UNLAWFULNESS, *n.*, injustitia, iniquitas.
 UNLEARN, TO, *v. t.*, dedecere.
 UNLEARNED, *adj.*, indoctus, illitteratus.
 UNLESS, *conj.*, nisi, nisi, praeterquam.
 UNLICENSED, *adj.*, non privilegio donatus.
 UNLIKE, *adj.*, dissimilis, diversus.
 UNLIKELINESS, *n.*, condicio rei non proba-
 bilis.
 UNLIKELY, *adj.*, non verisimilis, non proba-
 bilis.
 UNLIKENESS, *n.*, dissimilitudo, diversitas.
 UNLIMITED, *adj.*, internatus, infinitus.
 UNLOCK, TO, *v. t.*, reserare, recludere.
 UNLOOKED-FOR, *adj.*, inopinatus, repentinus.
 UNLOOSE, TO, *v. t.*, solvere; laxare.
 UNLOVED, *adj.*, inamatus, fastidiosus.
 UNLOVELY, *adj.*, inamabilis, inausuvis.
 UNLUCKINESS, *n.*, infelicitas.
 UNLUCKY, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus; miser.
 UNMAKE, TO, *v. t.*, irritum facere.
 UNMAN, TO, *v. t.*, evirare, effeminare.
 UNMANAGEABLE, *adj.*, intractabilis; inha-
 bilis.
 UNMANLY, *adj.*, viro indignus.
 UNMANNERLINESS, *n.*, morum inurbanitas.

UNMANNERLY, *adj.*, inurbanus, rusticus.
UNMARKED, *adj.*, non notatus.
UNMARRIED, *adj.*, noudum matrimonio conjunctus; coelebs.
UNMASK, *TO*, *v. t.*, larvam detrahere.
UNMEDITATED, *adj.*, non præcogitatus.
UNMEET, *adj.*, non aptus, parum idoneus, inutilis.
UNMELTED, *adj.*, non liquefactus.
UNMENTIONED, *adj.*, non commemoratus.
UNMERCHANTABLE, *adj.*, non vendibilis.
UNMERCIFUL, *adj.*, inhumericors.
UNMERITED, *adj.*, immeritis, indignus.
UNMINDED, *adj.*, minime curatus.
UNMINDFUL, *adj.*, immemor; incautus.
UNMINDFULNESS, *n.*, oblivio; incuria.
UNMINGLED, **UNMIXED**, *adj.*, non mixtus, iners.
UNMOLESTED, *adj.*, imperturbatus.
UNMOOR A SHIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, navem solvere.
UNMOURNED, *adj.*, inoleporatus.
UNMOVED, *adj.*, immotus.
UNMUFFLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, os aperire.
UNMUSICAL, *adj.*, non modulatus.
UNMUZZLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, capistrum exuere.
UNNATURAL, *adj.*, naturæ repugnans.
UNNATURALLY, *adv.*, contra naturam.
UNNECESSARY, *adj.*, non necessarius, super-vacaneus.
UNNERVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, infirmare, debilitare.
UNOBEYED, *adj.*, neglectus, contemptus.
UNOCCUPIED, *adj.*, otiosus; vacuus.
UNOFFENDING, *adj.*, innocuus.
UNPACK, *TO*, *v. t.*, aperire; explicare.
UNPARALLELED, *adj.*, incomparabilis, singularis.
UNPARDONABLE, *adj.*, veniæ indignus.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, *adj.*, consuetudini parliamentariæ repugnans.
UNPEOPLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vacuificare, vastare, populari.
UNPERCEIVABLE, *adj.*, sub sensum non cadens.
UNPESTERED, *adj.*, imperturbatus.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *adj.*, philosophiæ præceptis repugnans.
UNPILE, *TO*, *v. t.*, acervum diruere.
UNPIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, aculeis exemptis solvere.
UNPLEASANT, *adj.*, injucundus, insuavis; in-amabilis, inameneus.
UNPLEASING, *adj.*, insuavis, injucundus.
UNPLUME, *TO*, *v. t.*, plumas detrahere.
UNPOLISHED, **UNPOLITE**, *adj.*, impolitus, rudis; incultus.
UNPOPULAR, *adj.*, non vulgo accommodatus, non popularis.
UNPRACTISED, *adj.*, inexercitatus.
UNPRECEDENTED, *adj.*, sine exemplo; inauditus.
UNPREMEDITATED, *adj.*, non præmeditatus.
UNPRETENDING, *adj.*, modestus, probus, minime arrogans.
UNPRINCELY, *adj.*, quod principem non decet.
UNPRINCIPLED, *adj.* (*ignorant*), inscius, rudis; (*reprobate*), impius, improbus.
UNPROFITABLE, *adj.*, inutilis, infructuosus.
UNPROFITIOUS, *adj.*, iniquus; infaustus.
UNPROSPEROUS, *adj.*, non prosper, infelix.
UNPROVED, *adj.*, non probatus.
UNPROVIDED, *adj.*, imparatus.
UNPROVOKED, *adj.*, non læssatus.
UNPUNISHED, *adj.*, impunitus, impunis; inultus.
UNPURSUED, *adj.*, non insectatus.
UNQUALIFIED, *adj.*, inhabilis alicui rei, non idoneus.
UNQUESTIONABLE, *adj.*, certus, non dubius.
UNRAVEL, *TO*, *v. t.*, retexere; explicare;olvere.
UNREASONABLE, *adj.*, rationis expers; injustus; immodicus.
UNREGARDED, *adj.*, contemptus, spretus, neglectus.
UNREGARDFUL, *adj.*, negligens, incuriosus.
UNRESERVED, *adj.*, libere loquens, sincerus.
UNRESOLVED, *adj.*, dubius, incertus.
UNRESPECTFUL, *adj.*, parum verecundus.
UNRESTRAINED, *adj.*, indomitus, effrenatus.
UNREVENGED, *adj.*, inultus.
UNREWARDED, *adj.*, non muneratus.

UNRIDDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, solvere, explicare.
UNRIG, *TO*, *v. t.*, apparatu spoliare.
UNRIGHTEOUS, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.
UNRIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, dissuere, resuere.
UNRIPE, **UNRIPEINED**, *adj.*, immaturus, crudus.
UNROLL, *TO*, *v. t.*, evolvere, explicare.
UNROOF, *TO*, *v. t.*, tecto nudare.
UNRULY, *adj.*, effrenatus, effractus; immodicus.
UNSADDLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, stratum equo detrahere.
UNSAFE, *adj.*, non tutus, infestus.
UNSAID, *adj.*, indictus, non dictus.
UNSATISFACTORY, *adj.*, non idoneus.
UNSAV, *TO*, *v. t.*, dicta revocare or retractare.
UNSCREW, *TO*, *v. t.*, cochleam retorquendo reficere.
UNSCRIPTURAL, *adj.*, libris sacris repugnans.
UNSEAL, *TO*, *v. t.*, resignare.
UNSEASONABLE, *adj.*, intempestivus, importunus.
UNSEEMLY, *adj.*, indecorus, turpis, deformis.
UNSELFISH, *adj.*, non nimium sui amans.
UNSENT-FOR, *adj.*, invocatus, non accessitus.
UNSETTLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, aliquid incertum or irritum facere.
UNSETTLED, *adj.*, instabilis; dubius.
UNSEX, *TO*, *v. t.*, sexu or genere privare.
UNSHACKLE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vinculis solvere.
UNSHAKEN, *adj.*, immotus, non commotus.
UNSHAPEN, *adj.*, informis; deformis.
UNSHOE, *TO*, *v. t.*, e vagina educere, destringere.
UNSHIP, *TO*, *v. t.*, navem exonerare.
UNSHOD, *adj.*, discalcatus, nudis pedibus; (*as a horse*), soleis ferreis carens.
UNSKILLED, *adj.*, imperitus, rudis.
UNSOCIAL, *adj.*, insociabilis.
UNSOLD, *adj.*, non venditus.
UNSOLE A SHOE, *TO*, *v. t.*, soleam calceo detrahere.
UNSOPHISTICATED, *adj.*, non commixtus.
UNSPEAKABLE, *adj.*, inenarrabilis, ineffabilis.
UNSTABLE, *adj.*, instabilis, inconstans.
UNSTEADY, *adj.*, inconstans, levis.
UNSTOP, *TO*, *v. t.*, aperire, patefacere.
UNSTRING A BOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, arcum retendere or laxare.
UNSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.*, non sub tactum cadens.
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus, non prosper.
UNSUCCESSFULLY, *adv.*, parum prospere.
UNSUITABLE, *adj.*, non aptus, non idoneus.
UNSUSPECTED, *adj.*, non in suspicionem adductus.
UNSUSPECTING, *adj.*, non suspiciosus.
UNSWATHE, *TO*, *v. t.*, e fasciis evolvere.
UNSWORN, *adj.*, injuratus.
UNTAINTED, *adj.*, incorruptus, incontaminatus.
UNTAMABLE, *adj.*, indomabilis.
UNTAUGHT, *adj.*, indoctus, rudis.
UNTEACHABLE, *adj.*, indocilis.
UNTHANKFUL, *adj.*, ingratus.
UNTHINKING, *adj.*, inconsultus, temerarius.
UNTHOUGHT-OF, *adj.*, inopinatus.
UNTHRIFTY, *adj.*, prodigus, dissolutus.
UNTHRIVING, *adj.*, non florens.
UNTIE, *TO*, *v. t.*, solvere, resolvere, dissolvere.
UNTIL, *conj.*, donec, dum, usque dum; *prep.*, usque ad; — *note*, adhuc, hactenus; — *then*, eatenus, consequens; — *when*? quousque?
UNTILLED, *adj.*, incultus, inaratus.
UNTIMELY, *adj.*, intempestivus; importunus; immaturus; præmaturus.
UNTITLED, *adj.*, sine dignitatis titulo.
UNTO, *prep.*, ad, tenus.
UNTOLD, *adj.*, indictus; non numeratus.
UNTOWARD, *adj.*, contumax, perversus, protervus.
UNTRANSPARENT, *adj.*, non pellucidus.
UNTRUE, *adj.*, non verus, falsus.
UNTRUST, *TO*, *v. t.*, discredere.
UNTRUSTY, *adj.*, infidus, infidelis.
UNTRUTH, *n.*, mendacium, commentum.
UNTURNED, *adj.*, non versus.
UNTWINE, **UNTWIST**, *TO*, *v. t.*, retexere, retorquere.

UNUSED, UNUSUAL, *adj.*, inusitatus, insolitus, inusuetus.
UNUTTERABLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
UNVEIL, TO, *v. t.*, velamen alicujus capiti detrahere; detegere, patefacere.
UNWAIRNED, *adj.*, non admonitus.
UNWARRANTABLE, *adj.*, quod nullo modo defendi potest.
UNWARY, *adj.*, incautus, inconsultus.
UNWAVERING, *adj.*, firmus, fidus.
UNWEARIED, *adj.*, indefessus, indefessus.
UNWEAVE, TO, *v. t.*, retexere.
UNWHOLESOME, *adj.*, insalubris; pestilens.
UNWIELDY, *adj.*, inhabilis, vastus, pinguis.
UNWILLING, *adj.*, invitus, nolens.
UNWIND, TO, *v. t.*, devolvere.
UNWISE, *adj.*, inconsultus, insipiens, insulsus, imprudens.
UNWITTY, *adj.*, illepidus, infacetus.
UNWONTED, *adj.*, insolitus, inusuetus, inusitatus.
UNWORSHIPPED, *adj.*, non adoratus.
UNWORTHY, *adj.*, indignus; immeritus; immercens.
UNWOUNDED, *adj.*, invulneratus, integer.
UNWOVEN, *adj.*, non textus.
UNWRAP, TO, *v. t.*, evolvere, explicare.
UNWREATHED, TO, *v. t.*, retorquere.
UNWRITTEN, *adj.*, inscriptus, non scriptus.
UNYIELDING, *adj.*, inexorabilis, inflexibilis; firmus.
UNYOKE, TO, *v. t.*, abjungere, dejungere.
UP, UPWARDS, *adv.*, sursum; sublime, in sublime; (*rise up*), surge! (*go up*), ascende! *up to*, tenus, usque ad; *up and down*, sursum deorsum; *up the stream*, adverso flumine, contra aquam.
UPBEAR, TO, *v. t.*, tollere, sustinere.
UPBEAR, TO, *v. t.*, aliquid alicui exprobrare.
UPHOLD, TO, *v. t.*, sustinere, sustentare; juvare.
UPHOLSTERER, *n.*, suppellectilis fabricator.
UPLANDS, *n., pl.*, loca montana.
UPON, *prep.*, ad, in, super; *upon my honor*, mea fide.
UPPER, *adj.*, superior.
UPPERMOST, *adj.*, supremus, summus.
UPRAISE, TO, *v. t.*, elevare, tollere.
UPREAR, TO, *v. t.*, attollere; extruere.
UPRIGHT, *adj.*, (*in posture*), arrectus, erectus; (*morally*), probus, sincerus, æquus, justus.
UPRIGHTNESS, *n.*, probitas, sinceritas.
UPRISE, TO, *v. i.*, surgere; oriri.
UPROAR, *n.*, turba, tumultus.
UPROOT, TO, *v. t.*, eradicare, extirpare.
UPSHOT, *n.*, eventus; rei summa.
UPSIDE DOWN, *adv.*, inverso ordine.
UPSTART, *n.*, novus homo.
UPTURN, TO, *v. t.*, vertere.
UPWARD, *adv.*, sursum; *to turn upward*, resu-
 pinare.
URBANE, *adj.*, urbanus, humanus.
URBANITY, *n.*, urbanitas, humanitas.
URCHIN, *n.*, erinaceus; (*shearf*), nausus; (*boy*), puer.
URETER, *n.*, ureter.
URGE, TO, *v. t.*, urgere; impellere, incitare, stimulare.
URGENCY, *n.*, impulsus; necessitas.
URGENT, *adj.*, importunus; gravis.
URGER, *n.*, impulsor, stimulator.
URGING, *n.*, impulsus, stimulatio.
URINAL, *n.*, vas ad urinam excipiendam.
URINARY, *adj.*, urinialis.
URINE, *n.*, urina; lotium.
URINE, TO, *v. i.*, urinam reddere, mingere.
URN, *n.*, urna.
USAGE, *n.*, (*treatment*), tractatio; (*custom*), consuetudo; mos; institutum; ritus.
USE, *n.*, usus; usurpatio; (*interest*), usura, fenus; (*advantage*), utilitas, usus.
USE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, uti, usurpare; adhibere; (*break*), tractare, habere, accipere; (*exercise*), exercere; (*habitude*), assuefacere, consuefacere; (2) *v. i.* (*be wont*), solere, assuevisse, consuevisse.
USEFUL, *adj.*, utilis; saluber, salutaris; *to be useful*, usui esse, ex usu esse, prodesse, conducere.
USEFULNESS, *n.*, utilitas; salubritas.
USELESS, *adj.*, inutilis; inanis, vanus, irritus.
USELESSNESS, *n.*, inutilitas; inanitas.

USHER, *n.*, antecubito, vistor; (*sergent*), lic-
 tor, accensus; *usher of a school*, magister inferior.
USHER, TO, *v. t.*, introducere.
USING, *n.*, usus; usurpatio.
USUAL, *adj.*, usitatus, usu receptus, consuetus.
USUALLY, *adv.*, puerumque.
USUCAPTION, *n.*, usucaptio.
USUFRACT, *n.*, usus fructus.
USUFRACTUARY, *adj.*, usufructuarius.
USURER, *n.*, fenerator.
USURIOUS, *adj.*, lucro inhians; iniquus.
USURP, TO, *v. t.*, usurpare; sibi asserere, invadere.
USURPATION, *n.*, usurpatio.
USURPER, *n.*, usurpator.
USURPINGLY, *adv.*, sine jure.
USURY, *n.*, fenerator; usura, fenus; fenus in-
 quum; *of usury*, feneratorius, fenebris.
UTENSILS, *n., pl.*, utensilia; vasa, instrumenta.
UTILITY, *n.*, utilitas, commoditas; commodum, lucrum.
UTMOST, *adj.*, extremus, summus.
UTTER, *adj.*, exterior; totus, integer.
UTTER, TO, *v. t.*, profari, efari, elocui, profer-
 re, pronunciare; (*self*), vendere.
UTTERABLE, *adj.*, quod enuciari potest.
UTTERANCE, *n.*, eloquium, elocutio; *utterance*
of wares, venditio.
UTTERER, *n.*, editor.
UTTERLY, *adv.*, penitus, omnino; prorsus.
UTTERMOST, *adj.*, extremus; (*farthest*), ultimi-
 mus.
UVULA, *n.*, uva.
UXORIOUS, *adj.*, uxorius; uxori nimis deditus.

V

VACANCY, *n.*, vacatio; (*leisure*), otium.
VACANT, *adj.*, vacans, vacuus; (*at leisure*), otio-
 osus, ferians; *to be vacant*, vacare; otiosi, teriarii.
VACATE, TO, *v. t.*, (*leave*), loco excedere, relin-
 quere; (*annul*), abrogare, antiquare.
VACATION, *n.*, vacatio, relaxatio; otium; jua-
 titium; (*holidays*), ferie.
VACCINATE, TO, *v. t.*, alicui variolas inse-
 rere.
VACILLATE, TO, *v. t.*, vacillare, labare, fluo-
 tuare.
VACILLATION, *n.*, vacillatio.
VACUITY, *n.*, vacuitas, vacuum.
VAGABOND, *n.*, erro, homo vagus or vagabun-
 dus.
VAGARY, *n.*, repentinus animi impetus.
VAGRANCY, *n.*, vagatio.
VAGRANT, *n.*, homo vagabundus.
VAIN, *adj.*, (*idle, useless*), vanus, inanis, inuti-
 lis; (*trifling*), levis; (*fond of praise*), avidus lau-
 dis; (*self-conceited*), qui nimium sibi placet; (*boast-
 ful*), gloriosus.
VALE, *n.*, vallis.
VALEDICTION, *n.*, valedictio.
VALET, *n.*, servus, famulus; *valet-de-chambre*,
 cubicularius.
VALETUDINARY, *adj.*, valetudinarius.
VALIANT, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus.
VALIANTNESS, *n.*, fortitudo, virtus.
VALID, *adj.*, ratus; firmus.
VALIDITY, *n.*, firmitas, auctoritas.
VALLEY, *n.*, vallis.
VALOR, *n.*, fortitudo, virtus bellica.
VALOROUS, *adj.*, virilis, fortis, animosus.
VALUABLE, *adj.*, pretiosus; carus.
VALUABLES, *n., pl.*, res pretiosæ.
VALUATION, *n.*, æstimatio.
VALUE, *n.*, pretium; *of little or no value*, vilis;
of more value, pluris.
VALUE, TO, *v. t.*, æstimare; censere; pendere,
 habere; curare.
VALUELESS, *adj.*, vilis, nihil.
VALUER, VALUATOR, *n.*, æstimator.
VALUING, *n.*, æstimatio; (*selling to sale*), ad-
 dictio.
VALVE, *n.*, operculum; *valves*, valvæ.
VAMP UP, TO, *v. t.*, reconcinnare, recardare.
VAN, *n.*, primæ æmæ, prima acies; frons.
VAN-COURIER, *n.*, præcursor.
VANE, *n.*, venturum index.

VANISH

VANISH, TO, v. t., *vanescere, evanescere; discedere.*
VANITY, n., vanitas, inanitas, futilitas; fragilitas; ambitio, ostentatio; arrogantia.
VANQUISH, TO, v. t., *vincere, superare; subigere, domare; convincere, refellere.*
VANQUISHABLE, adj., vincibilis; superabilis.
VANQUISHER, n., victor, dominitor.
VANQUISHING, n., expugnatio.
VANTAGE, n., questus, lucrum; (*overplus*), aucturium.
VANTAGE, TO, v. t., *prodesse, adjuvare.*
VAPID, adj., vapidus, insulsius.
VAPOR, n., vapor, exhalatio.
VAPOR, TO, v. t., *gloriarī, se ostentare.*
VAPORING, adj., glorians, ferox.
VAPORISH, adj., inorosis, difficilis.
VAPOROUS, adj., vapores emittens.
VARIABLE, adj., varius; mutabilis; dubius.
VARIABLENESS, n., levitas, inconstantia.
VARIANCE, n., altercatio, contentio, lis, dissensio.
VARIATION, n., variatio, mutatio.
VARIEGATED, TO, v. t., *coloribus distinguere.*
VARIEGATED, adj., varius, discolor.
VARIETY, n., varietas, diversitas; vicissitudo.
VARIOUS, n., varius, diversus.
VARLET, n., *ricked varlet*, homo scelestus.
VARIETY, n., vulgus, infima fax populi.
VARNISH, n., vernix; figur., fucus.
VARNISH, TO, v. t., *vernice illinere; dissimulare, celare, fucare.*
VARY, TO, v. t. (alter), variare, mutare; (*disagree*), discorpare, discordare; dissidere.
VASE, n., vas (speciosum).
VASSAL, n., elicus, vassallus; servus.
VASSALAGE, n., clientela.
VAST, adj., ingens, immensus; vastus.
VASTLY, adv., vaste; valde, vehementer.
VASTNESS, n., immensitas, vastitas.
VAT, n., cupa, labrum, dolium.
VAULT, n., fornix, camera, arcus.
VAULT, TO, v. t., *fornicare, camerare, arcuare.*
VAULT OVER, TO, v. t., *transilire.*
VAULTING, adj., desultorius, saltatorius; *n.*, saltus, desultura.
VAUNT, TO, v. t., *se offerre, se jactare.*
VAUNT, VAUNTING, n., jactatio, gloriatio.
VAUNTER, n., jactator, gloriosus.
VAUNTING, VAUNTFUL, adj., gloriosus.
VAUNTINGLY, adv., jactanter, gloriose.
VEAL, n., caro vitulina.
VEER, TO, v. i., *vertere; to veer about*, circumagere.
VEGETABLE, adj., terrā genitus; *n.*, herba, planta; arbor.
VEGETATE, TO, v. t., *vivere; crescere; germinare.*
VEGETATION, n., incrementum; (*plants*), herba, planta.
VEGETATIVE, adj., vitilis; qui auctum juvat.
VEHEMENCE, VEHEMENCY, n., vehementia, vis.
VEHEMENT, adj., vehemens, fervidus.
VEHICLE, n., vehiculum.
VEIL, n., rica; velum; flammcum.
VEIL, TO, v. t., *rica velare; velare, tegere.*
VEIN, n., vena; *little vein*, venula.
VEINED, adj. (grained), crispatus.
VEINY, adj., venosus.
VELUM, n., membrana; pergamenta; *of vellum*, membranaceus.
VELOCITY, n., velocitas.
VELVET, n., paunus sericus altero latere villosus, fvelvetum.
VENAL, adj., venalis; venalitus.
VEND, TO, v. t., *vendere, venditare.*
VENDER, n., venditor.
VENDIBLE, adj., vendibilis.
VENDING, n., venditio.
VENERABLE, adj., venerabilis, venerandus; augustus.
VENERATE, TO, v. t., *venerari, revereri, colere.*
VENERATION, n., veneratio, honor; reverentia.
VENERATOR, n., venerator.
VENEREAL, adj., venercus.
VENERY, n., venatio; res venerea, libido.
VENGEANCE, n., vindicta, vindictio, ultio.
VENGEFUL, adj., vindictā gaudens.

VIAL

VENIAL, adj., venia dignus.
VENISON, n., caro ferina.
VENOM, n., venenum, virus.
VENOMED, adj., venenatus.
VENOMOUS, adj., venenosus, virulentus; malignus.
VENT, VENT-HOLE, n., spiraculum.
VENT, TO, v. t. (give vent to), spiraculum aperire; emittere.
VENTILATE, TO, v. t., ventilare.
VENTILATION, n., ventilatio.
VENTRICLE, n., ventriculus.
VENTURE, n. (undertaking), ausum, inceptum; (*chance*), sors; (*hazard*), alea, periculum, casus; *ad a venture*, temere.
VENTURE, TO, v. t., *periclitari; periculum facere; in discrimen adducere.*
VENTURESOME, VENTUROUS, adj., audax, fidens; (*rash*), temerarius.
VENTURESOMENESS, n., audacia, temeritas.
VERACIOUS, adj., verax.
VERACITY, n., veracitas, veritas; fides.
VERB, n., verbum.
VERBAL, adj., verbalis.
VERBALLY, adv., coram; (*in word only*), verbo tonus.
VERBATIM, adv., ad verbum, lisdem verbis.
VERBOSE, adj., verbosus.
VERDANT, adj., vitens, viridans, viridis.
VERDICT, n., iudicium, sententia.
VERDIGRIS, n., arugo.
VERDURE, n., color viridis, viriditas.
VERGE, n. (edge), margo; ambitus; limes.
VERGE, TO, v. t., *vergere.*
VERGE, n. (rod), baculus veltoris.
VERGER, n., lictor, vintor.
VERIDICAL, adj., veridicus.
VERIFIER, n., confirmator, assertor.
VERIFYING, VERIFICATION, n., confirmatio.
VERIFY, TO, v. t., *confirmare, ratum facere.*
VERILY, adv., quidem, nam, revera, vere, certo.
VERISIMILITUDE, n., verisimilitudo.
VERITABLE, adj., verus.
VERITY, n., veritas.
VERJUICE, n., omphacium.
VERMICULAR, adj., vermicularis.
VERMILION, n., minium.
VERMIN, n., vermes; serpentes; pediculi.
VERMINOUS, adj., verminosus, vermiuans.
VERNSACULAR, adj., vernaculus.
VERNAL, adj., vernus.
VERSATILE, adj., versatilis.
VERSE, n., versus, versiculus; carmen, poema.
VERSED, adj., versatus, exercitatus.
VERSICLE, n., versiculus.
VERSIFIED, n., versificator.
VERSIFY, TO, v. t., *versificare, versus facere.*
VERSIFYING, n., versificatio.
VERSION, n., interpretatio.
VERT, adj., viridis.
VERTICAL, adj., supra verticem positus.
VERTIGINOUS, adj., vertigine laborans, vertiginosus.
VERTIGO, n., vertigo.
VERVAIN, n., verbenā.
VERY, adj., verus, merus; ipse; *adv.*, valde, admodum, multum.
YESCULAL, adj., fistulosus.
YESPERS, n., pl., sacra pomeridiana or vespertina.
VESSEL, n., vas; *little vessel*, vasculum; (*little ship*), navicula.
VEST, n., vestis, vestimentum.
VEST, TO, v. t., *inaugurare; cooptare.*
**VESTING IN AN OFFICE, inauguration; cooptatio.
VESTMENT, n., vestimentum, indumentum.
VESTRY, n., vestiarius, sacrarium.
VESTURE, n., vestis, vestitus.
VETCH, n., viola, ervum, cicera.
VETERAN, n., (miles) veteranus.
VEX, TO, v. t., *vexare, inquietare, cruciare; affligere; irritare.*
VEXATION, n., molestia, sollicitudo.
VEXATIOUS, adj., acerbus, molestus; litigiosus.
VEXER, n., vexator; afflictor.
VEXING, n., vexatio, perturbatio.
VIAL, n., laguncula vilrea.**

VIANDS, *n., pl.*, cibi, cibaria.
 VIBRATE, *TO, v. t.*, vibrare, agitare.
 VIBRATION, *n.*, agitatio; pulsus.
 VICAR, *n.*, vicarius.
 VICARAGE, *n.*, vicarii sacerdotis munus.
 VICARIOUS, *adj.*, vicarius.
 VICARSHIP, *n.*, vicarii munus.
 VICE, *n.*, vitium; vitiositas, turpitudine; pravitates, improbitas.
 VICE-ADMIRAL, *n.*, legatus classarius.
 VICEGERENT, *n.*, vicarius, legatus.
 VICEEROY, *n.*, prorex.
 VICINAGE, VICINITY, *n.*, vicinia, vicinitas.
 VICIOUS, *adj.*, vitiosus, pravus; improbus.
 VICIOUSLY, *adv.*, vitiose, prave, improbe, perperam.
 VICIOUSNESS, *n.*, pravitates.
 VICISSITUDE, *n.*, vicissitudines, varietas.
 VICTIM, *n.*, victima, hostia.
 VICTOR, *n.*, victor, debellator, domitor.
 VICTORIOUS, *adj.*, victor, victrix.
 VICTORY, *n.*, victoria; palma.
 VICTUAL, VICTUALS, *n.*, cibus, cibi, cibaria; victus; penus.
 VICTUAL, *TO, v. t.*, allici cibaria suppeditare.
 VICTUALLER, *n.*, caupo.
 VICTUALLING-HOUSE, *n.*, canpona, poplina.
 VIE WITH, *TO, v. t.*, certare, contendere; (compare), æquiparare.
 VIEW, *n.*, visus, prospectus, intuitus.
 VIEW, *TO, v. t.*, lustrare, speculari, inspicere, intueri.
 VIEWER, *n.*, inspector, explorator.
 VIEWLESS, *adj.*, invisibilis.
 VIGIL, *n.*, vigilia, pervigillum.
 VIGILANCE, *n.*, vigilantia, diligentia.
 VIGILANT, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans, diligens.
 VIGOROUS, *adj.*, vegetus, vigenus, valens, validus.
 VIGOROUSLY, *adv.*, acriter, strenue, valide.
 VIGOROUSNESS, VIGOR, *n.* (strength), vires, vigor (feror), ardor, fervor; (resolution), animi constantia.
 VILE, *adj.*, vilis, abjectus; (filthy), fædus, sordidus; (wicked), pravus.
 VILENESS, *n.*, villitas, pravitates.
 VILIFY, *TO, v. t.*, criminari, infamare.
 VILIFYING, *n.*, criminatio, obrectatio.
 VILLA, *n.*, villa.
 VILLAGE, *n.*, vicus, pagus.
 VILLAGER, *n.*, vicanus, paganus.
 VILLAIN, *n.*, mancipium; (rogue), scelestus, nequam.
 VILLANAGE, *n.*, clientela.
 VILLANOUS, *adj.*, scelestus, flagitiosus, nefarius.
 VILLANOUSNESS, VILLANY, *n.*, improbitas, pravitates; flagitium.
 VINDICATE, *TO, v. t.*, vindicare, tueri, defendere.
 VINDICATING, VINDICATION, *n.*, defensio.
 VINDICATOR, *n.*, vindex, defensor.
 VINDICATORY, *adj.*, vindicans.
 VINDICTIVE, *adj.*, ulciscendi cupidus.
 VINE, *n.*, vitis; vinca.
 VINEGAR, *n.*, vinum acidum, acetum.
 VINEYARD, *n.*, vinea, vinetum.
 VINOUS, *adj.*, vinosus.
 VINTAGE, *n.*, vindemia; of vintage, vindemiantoribus.
 VINTAGER, *n.*, vindemiator, vindemitor.
 VINTNER, *n.*, caupo vinarius.
 VINTRY, *n.*, taberna vinaria.
 VIOL, *n.*, fides, *pl.*; lyra, cithara.
 VIOLABLE, *adj.*, violabilis; not violable, inviolabilis.
 VIOLATE, *TO, v. t.*, violare, temerare; frangere.
 VIOLATING, VIOLATION, *n.*, violatio, ruptio.
 VIOLENCE, *n.*, violentia, vis.
 VIOLENT, *adj.*, violens, violentus, vehemens.
 VIOLENTLY, *adv.*, violenter, vehementer, vi, per vim.
 VIOLET, *n.*, viola; of violets, violaceus.
 VIOLIN, *n.*, violina.
 VIOLINIST, *n.*, qui violina canit; fidicen.
 VIOLIST, *n.*, fidicen.
 VIPER, *n.*, vipera.
 VIPEROUS, *adj.*, viperens, viperinus.
 VIRAGO, *n.*, virago; mulier jurgiosa.

VIRGIN, *n.*, virgo.
 VIRGINITY, *n.*, virginitas.
 VIRILE, *adj.*, virilis, masculus.
 VIRILITY, *n.*, virilitas.
 VIRTUAL, *adj.*, verus.
 VIRTUALLY, *adv.*, revera, re.
 VIRTUE, *n.*, virtus; probitas; sanctitas; (force), vis, efficacia; by virtue of, e, ex, per.
 VIRTUOSO, *n.*, homo artis peritissimus.
 VIRTUOUS, *adj.*, probus, honestus, sanctus.
 VIRTUOUSLY, *adv.*, cum virtute, sancte.
 VIRULENCY, *n.*, mordacitas, acerbitas.
 VIRULENT, *adj.* (poisonous), venenosus; (smart), mordax, acerbus, asper.
 VISAGE, *n.*, facies, os, vultus.
 VISCOSITY, VISCIDITY, *n.*, lentitia.
 VISCOUNT, *n.*, vicecomes.
 VISCIOUS, VISCID, *adj.*, lentus, tenax; viscosus.
 VISIBLE, *adj.*, adspectabilis; conspicuus; expressus, apertus, perspicuus, clarus, manifestus.
 VISION, *n.*, visus; conspectus; visum, spectrum, simulacrum.
 VISIONARY, *adj.*, fictus.
 VISIT, *n.*, salutatio; accessus.
 VISIT, *TO, v. t.*, videre, invisere, visitare.
 VISITANT, VISITOR, *n.*, saluator.
 VISITATION, VISITING, *n.*, aditus, frequentatio.
 VISOR, VIZARD, *n.*, larva, persona.
 VISORED, VIZARDED, *adj.*, larvam gerens, personatus.
 VISTA, *n.*, prospectus.
 VISUAL, *adj.*, ad visionem pertinens.
 VITAL, *adj.*, vitialis.
 VITALITY, *n.*, vitalitas.
 VITALS, *n., pl.*, vitalia.
 VITIATE, *TO, v. t.*, vitiare, depravare, corrumpere.
 VITIATION, VITIATING, *n.*, vitiatio, corruptio.
 VITREOUS, *adj.*, vitreus.
 VITRIFY, *TO, v. t.*, in vitrum vertere.
 VITUPERATE, *TO, v. t.*, vituperare, reprehendere.
 VITUPERATION, *n.*, vituperatio, reprehensio.
 VIVACIOUS, *adj.*, vivax, vegetus, vigena.
 VIVACITY, *n.*, vivacitas.
 VIVARY, *n.*, vivarium.
 VIVID, *adj.*, vividus.
 VIVIFY, *TO, v. t.*, vivum facere.
 VIVIPAROUS, *adj.*, vivos fetus pariens.
 VIXEN, *n.*, femina rixosa.
 VIZARD, *See* Visor.
 VOCABULARY, *n.*, lexicon; onomasticum.
 VOCAL, *adj.*, vocalis.
 VOCALIZE, *TO, v. t.*, vocalem reddere.
 VOCALLY, *adv.*, distincte voces efferendo.
 VOCATION, *n.*, institutum vite, ars, questus.
 VOCATIVE CASE, casus vocativus.
 VOCIFERATE, *TO, v. t.*, vociferari.
 VOCIFERATION, *n.*, vociferatio, exclamatio.
 VOCIFEROUS, *adj.*, clamorosus.
 VOGUE, *n.*, fama, existimatio, nomen; to be in vogue, vigere; laude florere.
 VOICE, *n.*, vox; (role), sententia; suffragium.
 VOICED, *adj.*, voce præditus.
 VOID, *adj.* (empty), vacuus, inanis; expers; (of no authority), irritus; (of no effect), cassus, vanus.
 VOID, *TO, v. t.*, egerere, excernere.
 VOIDABLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.
 VOIDANCE, *n.*, exinanitio.
 VOIDING, *n.*, egestio, excretio.
 VOIDNESS, *n.*, vacuitas, inanitas.
 VOLANT, *adj.*, volans.
 VOLATILE, *adj.*, volatilis; levis, volaticus.
 VOLATILENESS, *n.*, levitas.
 VOLCANO, *n.*, mons flammæ eructans.
 VOLITION, *n.*, voluntas.
 VOLLEY, *n.* (shout), acclamatio; volley of shot, tormenta.
 VOLUBILITY, *n.*, volubilitas, mobilitas.
 VOLUBLE, *adj.*, volubilis; garrulus.
 VOLUME, *n.*, volumen, tomos, corpus.
 VOLUMINOUS, *adj.*, ex pluribus voluminibus constans.
 VOLUNTARILY, *adv.*, sponte sua, ultro.
 VOLUNTARY, *adj.*, voluntarius, spontaneus.
 VOLUNTEER, *TO, v. t.*, ultro nomen militie dare.

VOLUNTEER, *n.*, miles voluntarius.
VOLUPTUARY, **VOLUPTUOUS**, *adj.*, voluptuarius, voluptuosus, luxuriosus.
VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *n.*, voluptas, luxuria.
VOMIT, *n.*, vomitus; (*emetic*), vomitorium.
VOMIT, *TO*, (1) *v. i.*, vomere, vomitare; (2) *v. t.*, vomere, evomere.
VOMITER, *n.*, vomitor; nauseator.
VOMITING, *n.*, vomitio, vomitus.
VOMITORY, *adj.*, vomitorius.
VORACIOUS, *adj.*, vorax, edax, gulosus.
VORACITY, *n.*, voracitas, edacitas.
VOTARESS, *n.*, voto obstricta.
VOTARY, *n.*, devotus, obstrictus.
VOTE, *n.*, suffragium, sententia.
VOTE, *TO*, *v. i.*, suffragium ferre, censere; (*decree*), decernere.
VOTIVE, *adj.*, votivus.
VOUCH, *TO*, *v. i.*, affirmare, asseverare; attestari; cavere.
VOUCHER, *n.*, confirmator, sponsor; auctor.
VOUCHING, *n.*, sponsio; asseveratio; adstipulatio.
VOUCHSAFE, *TO*, *v. t.*, dignari, concedere.
VOUCHSAFEMENT, *n.*, beneficium, donum.
VOW, *n.*, votum, promissum.
VOW, *TO*, *v. i.*, vovere; votum nuncupare.
VOWEL, *n.*, (littera) vocalis.
VOW-FELLOW, *n.*, eodem voto obstrictus.
VOWING, *n.*, voti sponsio; devotio.
VOYAGE, *n.*, navigatio; iter.
VULGAR, *adj.* (*common*), vulgaris, popularis; (*mean*), humilis, abjectus.
VULGARITY, *n.*, vulgi mores.
VULNERABLE, *adj.*, vulneribus obnoxius.
VULTURE, *n.*, vultur, vulturius; *of a culture*, vulturinus.

W

WAD, *n.* (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus; (*black-lead*), stibium.
WAD A GARMENT, *TO*, *v. t.*, vesti xylinum inacere.
WADDING, *n.*, xylum vesti inaquendum.
WADDLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, inessu vacillare.
WADABLE, *adj.*, qui vado transiri potest.
WADE, *TO*, *v. t.*, in aqua incedere.
WAFER, *n.*, crustulum; *holy wafer*, panis cœnæ sacre.
WAFT, *TO*, *v. t.*, ferre, deducere, deferre; *to waft over*, trajicere.
WAG, *n.*, homo jocosus.
WAG, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, agitare; (2) *v. i.*, vacillare, nutare; *to wag the tail*, caudam movere, cœvere.
WAGE, *TO*, *v. t.*, pignore certare; *to wage law*, litigare; *to wage war*, bellum gerere.
WAGER, *n.*, sponsio; pignus.
WAGES, *n.*, *pl.*, merces; stipendium; *of wages*, mercenarius.
WAGGING, *n.*, vacillatio.
WAGGISH, *adj.*, petulans; jocosus.
WAGGISHNESS, **WAGGERY**, *n.*, petulantia; jocus, joci.
WAGGLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, vacillare.
WAGON, *n.*, plastrum, carrus; rheda, carrus, vehiculum.
WAGONAGE, *n.*, vectura.
WAGONER, *n.*, auriga, rhedarius.
WAGTAIL, *n.*, motacilla.
WAIL, *TO*, *v. i.*, lamentari, ejulare, plorare, lugere.
WAILFUL, *adj.*, lugubris.
WAILING, *n.*, lamentatio, luctus.
WAIN, *n.*, vehiculum, plastrum.
WAINSCOT, **WAINSCOTING**, *n.*, opus tabulatum.
WAINSCOT, *TO*, *v. t.*, tabulare.
WAIST, *n.*, media pars corporis.
WAIT FOR, *TO*, *v. t.*, expectare, prætolari, opperiri; *to wait upon*, comitari, deducere.
WAIT, *n.*; *to lie in wait for*, insidiari; *a lying in wait*, insidiæ.
WAITER, *n.*, famulus, minister.
WAITING FOR, expectatio.
WAITING-MAN, *n.*, famulus, pedisequus.
WAITING-WOMAN, *n.*, famula, ancilla.

WAKE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, expergefacere, suscitare; (2) *v. i.*, expergescere.
WAKEFUL, *adj.*, vigil, insomnis.
WAKES, *n.*, *pl.*, pagana; feriæ rusticæ.
WALK, *n.*, ambulatio; ambulacrum.
WALK, *TO*, *v. i.*, ambulare, spatari, ire.
WALKER ABROAD, ambulator.
WALKING, *n.*, ambulatio; *walking-place*, ambulacrum.
WALL, *n.*, murus; mœnia, *pl.*; *wall of a house*, paries.
WALL, *TO*, *v. t.*, mœnibus cingere, munire.
WALLET, *n.*, mantica, pera; saccipierum.
WALL-EYED, *adj.*, glaucomeata laborans.
WALLOW, *TO*, *v. i.*, volutari.
WALLOWING, *n.*, volutatio, volutatus.
WALNUT, **WALNUT-TREE**, *n.*, juglans.
WAN, *adj.*, pallidus, luridus; *to be wan*, pallescere.
WAND, *n.*, virga.
WANDER, *TO*, *v. t.*, errare, vagari, palari.
WANDERER, *n.*, errans, erro.
WANDERING, *n.*, erratico, vagatio; error; *wandering through*, peragratio.
WANE, *n.*; *of the moon*, lunæ decrementum.
WANESS, *n.*, pallor.
WANT, *n.* (*lack*), defectus, defectio; inopia; (*indigence*), egestas, indigentia; *want of knowledge*, inscitia, ignorantia.
WANT, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, carere, egere, indigere; *vacare*; (*wish*), velle; (2) *v. i.*, decesse, abesse, deficere.
WANTING, *adj.*, deficiens.
WANTON, *adj.*, lascivus, petulans; procax; delicatus.
WANTON, *TO*, *v. t.*, lascivire.
WANTONLY, *adv.*, procaeciter; molliter.
WANTONNESS, *n.*, lascivia, petulantia; procaecitas.
WAR, *n.*, bellum; arma; militia; *in war*, bello, belli tempore; *man-of-war*, navis bellica.
WAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, bellum gerere.
WARBLE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, modulari; (2) *v. i.*, canere.
WARBLER, *n.*, modulator.
WARBLING, *adj.*, canorus; *n.*, modulatio.
WARD, *n.*, custodia; *ward in a city*, regio, vicus; (*person under ward*), pupillus, pupilla; *ward of a lock*, serræ ferramenta clathrata.
WARD, *TO*, (1) *v. t.* (*guard*), custodire, tueri, protegere; (2) *v. i.*, cavere.
WARDEN, *n.*, custos; præpositus.
WARDER, *n.*, vigil, custos.
WARDMOTE, *n.*, regionis urbanæ conventus.
WARDROBE, *n.*, vestiarium; (*clothes*), vestes, vestimenta.
WARDSHIP, *n.*, tutela; ætas pupillaris.
WARE, *n.*, merx; mercimonium; *wares*, merces; *earthen ware*, vasa fictilia; *iron ware*, ferramenta.
WAREHOUSE, *n.*, horreum; receptaculum mercium.
WARFARE, *n.*, militia, bellum.
WARINESS, *n.*, cautio, circumspectio.
WARLIKE, *adj.*, bellicosus, militaris.
WARM, *adj.* (*tepid*), calidus; (*ardent*), ardens, acer, vehemens; (*intimate*), intimus.
WARM, *TO*, *v. t.*, calefacere, tepefacere.
WARMING, *n.*, calefactio.
WARMNESS, **WARMTH**, *n.*, calor, tepor; fervor, ardor.
WARN, *TO*, *v. t.*, movere, commovere; hortari; edicere.
WARNER, *n.*, monitor, admonitor.
WARNING, *n.*, monitio, monitus, monitum; documentum.
WARP, *n.*, stamen.
WARP, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*; *a warp*, telam ordiri; (*corrupt*), depravare; (2) *v. i.* (*be warped*), curvari.
WARPING, *n.*, curvatio, incurvatio.
WARRANT, *n.*, præceptum, mandatum; cautio.
WARRANT, *TO*, *v. t.*, securum præstare; defendere, protegere; testimonio confirmare; (*in law*), fide jubere.
WARRANTABLE, *adj.*, legitimus.
WARRANTER, *n.*, auctor, confirmator; fidejussor, cautor.
WARRANTING, **WARRANTY**, *n.*, auctoritas; stipulatio; cautio.
WARREN, *n.*, vivarium.

WARRENER, WARREN-KEEPER, *n.*, *vivarii* custos.
 WARRIOR, *n.*, miles, homo militaria.
 WART, *n.*, verruca.
 WARY, *adj.*, cautus, circumspectus; (*thrifty*), parcus, frugalis; *to be wary*, cavere.
 WASH, *TO*, *v. t.*, lavare, luere.
 WASH, *n.*, compositio ad aliquid lavandum.
 WASHER, *n.*, lotor.
 WASHING, *n.*, lotio, lavatio, lotura.
 WASHY, *adj.*, humidus; infirmus.
 WASP, *n.*, vespa.
 WASPISH, *adj.*, morosus, perversus.
 WASPISHNESS, *n.*, morositas.
 WASSAIL, *n.*, compotatio, comessatio.
 WASSAILER, *n.*, bibax, ebriosus.
 WASTE, *adj.*, vastus, desertus, incultus; inutilis; *n.*, vastatio; damnum; jactura.
 WASTE, *TO*, *v. t.*, vastare, populari; diruere; spoliare; (*spend*), consumere, conficere; profunderet, dissipare.
 WASTEFUL, *adj.*, profusus, prodigus.
 WASTEFULNESS, *n.*, profusio; prodigientia.
 WASTER, *n.*, vastator, populator; consumptor; prodigus.
 WASTING, *n.* (*ravaging*), vastatio; *prodigal wasting*, profusio; *wasting away*, tabes.
 WATCH, *n.*, vigilia; vigilatio; custodia; excubiae; (*pocket timepiece*), horologium portabile.
 WATCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, custodire; servare, observare; contemplari; *watch for*, aucupari.
 WATCHER, *n.*, observator; vigil, custos.
 WATCHFUL, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans.
 WATCHFULNESS, *n.*, vigilantia; cautio, circumspectio.
 WATCHING, *n.*, observatio; vigilatio.
 WATER, *n.*, aqua; unda; (*river*), amnis, fluvius, flumen; (*brook*), rivus; (*sea*), mare.
 WATER, *TO*, *v. t.*, rigare, irrigare; humectare; aqua conspergere.
 WATERER, *n.*, qui irrigat; qui aqua conspergit.
 WATERING, *n.*, rigatio, irrigatio.
 WATERY, *adj.*, aquosus, humidus.
 WATTLE, *n.* (*hurdle*), crates; *wattles of a cock*, palae galli.
 WATTLE, *TO*, *v. t.* (*making wattles*), vimina contexere; (*cover with hurdles*), cratire.
 WAVE, *n.*, unda; fluctus.
 WAVE, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, fluctuare; (2) *v. t.*, vibrare, ventilare, agitare.
 WAYER, *TO*, *v. t.*, nutare, fluctuare; vacillare, tremere; quassari.
 WAYERING, *adj.*, tremulus, vacillans; *wayering in mind*, dubius, haesitans; *n.*, tremor, vacillatio; dubitatio.
 WAVING, *n.*, agitatio, iactatio; omisio.
 WAVY, *adj.*, undatus, undulatus; undosus.
 WAWL, *TO*, *v. t.*, ululare, ejulare.
 WAX, *n.*, cera; *a little wax*, cerula.
 WAX, *TO*, *v. t.*, cerare, incornare.
 WAX, *TO*, *v. t.*, crescere; fieri; *to wax fat*, pinguescere; *to wax old*, senescere.
 WAXEN, *adj.*, cereus.
 WAXING, *n.*, incrementum, auctus.
 WAY, *n.* (*road*), via; (*march*), iter; (*way of approach*), aditus; (*course*), cursus; (*passage*), meatus; (*quarter*), pars; (*method*), ratio; (*manner*), modus; (*custom*), mos, consuetudo; (*distance*), intervallum; (*space*), spatium.
 WAYFAYER, WAYFARING-MAN, *n.*, viator; *of a wayfarer*, viatorius.
 WAYLAY, *TO*, *v. t.*, insidiari.
 WAYLAYER, *n.*, insidiator.
 WAYLESS, *adj.*, avius.
 WAYWARD, *adj.*, difficilis, morosus.
 WAYWARDNESS, *n.*, morositas, perversitas.
 WE, *pron.*, nos; *we ourselves*, nosmet ipsi, ipsi nos.
 WEAK, *adj.*, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus, languidus.
 WEAKEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, debilitare, infirmare, attenuare; frangere.
 WEAKENING, *n.*, debilitatio, infirmatio.
 WEAKLING, *n.*, debilis.
 WEAKLY, *adj.*, debilis, infirmus; *adv.*, infirme, impotenter.
 WEAKNESS, *n.*, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas; impotentia.
 WEAL, *n.*, vibex; (*welfare*), salus.
 WEALTH, *n.*, divitiae; res, facultates, opes.

WEALTHINESS, *n.*, opulentia, felicitas.
 WEALTHY, *adj.*, opulentus, beatus, dives, locuplex.
 WEAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, a mamma disjungere, a lacte depellere.
 WEANING, *n.*, a lacte depulsio.
 WEAPON, *n.*, telum, ferrum; *weapons*, arma, tela.
 WEAPONED, *adj.*, armatus.
 WEAPONLESS, *adj.*, inermis; armis exutus.
 WEAR, *n.*, emissarium; *nassa piscatoria*.
 WEAR, *TO*, *v. t.*, gerere, gestare; *to wear away* or *out*, terere, conterere, conducere, attenuare.
 WEARER, *n.*, qui gestat; tritor.
 WEARINESS, *n.*, lassitudo, fatigatio, languor; tedium.
 WEARING AWAY, *attritus*.
 WEARISOME, *adj.*, molestus, gravis.
 WEARISOMENESS, *n.*, molestia, gravitas.
 WEARY, *adj.*, fessus, fatigatus, lassus.
 WEARY, *TO*, *v. t.*, lassare, delassare, fatigare; *to weary out*, conficere.
 WEARYING, *n.*, fatigatio.
 WEASAND, *n.*, aspera arteria; gurgulio.
 WEASEL, *n.*, mustela.
 WEATHER, *n.*, tempestas; coelum; aer; *cloudy weather*, tempus nubilum; *dry weather*, siccitas.
 WEATHER A STORM, *TO*, *v. t.*, eluctari; periculis perfungi; *to weather a cape*, promontorium superare.
 WEAVE, *TO*, *v. t.*, texere, detexere; telam ordiri.
 WEAVER, *n.*, textor, textrix.
 WEAVING, *n.*, textura, textus.
 WEB, *n.*, textum, tela; *web in the eye*, oculi suffusio.
 WEBBED, WEBFOOTED, *adj.*, palmipes.
 WED, *TO*, *v. t.*, matrimonium contrahere; (*of a man*), uxorem ducere; (*of a woman*), nubere.
 WEDDED, *adj.*, matrimonio conjunctus.
 WEDDING, *n.*, nuptiae; *of a wedding*, nuptialis.
 WEDGE, *n.*, cuneus; *little wedge*, cuneolus.
 WEDGE IN, *TO*, *v. t.*, vi adigere.
 WEDLOCK, *n.*, matrimonium, conjugium.
 WEDNESDAY, *n.*, dies Mercurii.
 WEED, *n.*, herba inutilis; (*dress*), habitus, vestia.
 WEED, *TO*, *v. t.*, runcare; sarrire.
 WEEDEE, *n.*, runcator, sarritor.
 WEEDING, *n.*, runcatio; sarritio, sarculatio; *weeding-hook*, sarculum, marra.
 WEEDY, *adj.*, herbis inutilibus obsitus.
 WEEK, *n.*, hebdomas, septem dies.
 WEEKLY, *adv.*, singulis hebdomadibus.
 WEEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, autumare, opinari; censere.
 WEEP, *TO*, *v. t.*, lacrimare, lacrimari, flere; plorare.
 WEEPER, *n.*, plorator.
 WEEPINGLY, *adv.*, lacrimose.
 WEEVIL, *n.*, curculio.
 WEFT, *n.*, bestia erratica.
 WEIGHT, *TO*, *v. t.*, pendere, pensare, expendere, ponderare; (*consider*), ponderare, examinare, considerare; *to weigh up*, tollere, levare.
 WEIGHING, *n.*, ponderatio; consideratio; *weighing down*, depressio.
 WEIGHT, *n.*, pondus; (*influence*), momentum, auctoritas, vis, gravitas.
 WEIGHTINESS, *n.*, gravitas.
 WEIGHTY, *adj.*, gravis; ponderosus, onerosus; potens, pollens; *to grow weighty*, gravescere.
 WELCOME, *adj.*, acceptus, gratus, jucundus; exoptatus.
 WELCOME, *TO*, *v. t.*, benigne excipere, de adventu gratulari.
 WELCOMING, *n.*, gratulatio.
 WELFARE, *n.*, salus, incolumitas; bonum, commodum.
 WELKIN, *n.*, coelum, aether.
 WELL, *adv.*, bene, recte, probe, belle; *adj.*, salus, validus, viribus integer; *interj.*, well! age!
 WELL, *n.*, fons; puteus; *little well*, fonticulus; *of a well*, fontanus, putealis.
 WELL, *TO*, *v. t.*, senturire.
 WELL-A-DAY, *interj.*, eheu! heu! hei!
 WELT, *n.*, vestis limbus; calcei lacinia.
 WELT, *TO*, *v. t.*, limbo praetexere.
 WELTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, volutari, se voltare.
 WELTERING, *n.*, volutatio.
 WEN, *n.*, tuber; struma, scrofula.
 WENCH, *n.*, puella; ancilla.
 WENCH, *TO*, *v. t.*, sortari, lustra frequentare.

WENCHER, *n.*, scortator.
 WEND, TO, *v. t.*, ire, vadere.
 WEST, *n.*, occidens, occasus.
 WESTERING, *adj.*, occidentalis.
 WESTERN, WESTERLY, *adj.*, occidentalis; occidentus.
 WESTWARD, *adv.*, ad occidentem, occasum versus.
 WET, *adj.*, humidus, madidus, madens; (*moist, marshy*), uliginosus; (*rainy*), pluviosus.
 WET, WETNESS, *n.*, humor.
 WET, TO, *v. t.*, conspergere; humectare; madefacere.
 WETHER, *n.*, vervex, aries castratus.
 WETTISH, *adj.*, humidulus, subhumidus.
 WHALE, *n.*, balæna, cetus; whalebone, os cetaceum.
 WHARF, *n.*, locus ubi naves exonerantur.
 WHARFAGE, *n.*, portorium.
 WHAT, *pron.*, quis, qui; qualis; quid; (*partly*), quā.
 WHATSOEVER, *pron.*, quicumque; quisquis; qualiscunque, qualis qualis.
 WHEAL, *n.*, pustula, pusula; tuberculum.
 WHEAT, *n.*, triticum; of wheat, triticeus.
 WHEATEN, *adj.*, triticeus.
 WHEEDLE, TO, *v. t.*, illicere, pellicere, allicere, blandiri, lenocinari, demulcere.
 WHEEDLER, *n.*, delinitor.
 WHEEDLING, *adj.*, pallax, blandiloquus; *n.*, blanditiæ, blandimentum.
 WHEEL, *n.*, rota; little wheel, rotula.
 WHEEL ABOUT, TO, (1) *v. t.*, circumagere; (2) *v. t.*, circumagi; signa convertere.
 WHEELING, *n.*, conversio; *wheeling round*, circumactio.
 WHEELWRIGHT, *n.*, rotarum artifex.
 WHEEZE, TO, *v. t.*, spiritum streperum edere.
 WHEEZING, *adj.*, asthmaticus; *n.*, ravis.
 WHELM, TO, *v. t.*, tegere, obtigere, cooperire.
 WHELP, *n.*, catulus, catellus; of a whelp, catulinus.
 WHELP, TO, *v. t.*, catulos parere.
 WHEN, *adv.*, quando, quum, ubi; postquam; *just when*, simul ac; *when as*, quandoquidem; *whenever*, quandocunque, quoquo tempore.
 WHENCE, *adv.*, unde, ex quo loco, ex qua re, ex quo; *whence are you?* ejus es? *whencesoever*, undecunque; *whence you will*, undelibet.
 WHERE, *adv.*, ubi, ubinam, quo loco, qua; *everywhere*, ubique; *nowhere*, nusquam.
 WHEREABOUT, WHEREABOUTS, *adv.*, ubi, ubi loci.
 WHEREAS, *conj.*, quum, quod.
 WHEREAT, *adv.*, ad quod, quod.
 WHEREBY, *adv.*, per quod, quomodo.
 WHEREFORE, *adv.*, cur, quare, quomobrem.
 WHEREIN, *adv.*, in quo, in qua re.
 WHEREOF, *adv.*, de quo, ejus, quorum.
 WHEREON, *adv.*, super quod, in quo.
 WHERESOEVER, *adv.*, ubicunque, ubiubi.
 WHERETO, WHEREUNTO, *adv.*, ad quod, quo, cui.
 WHEREUPON, *adv.*, ex quo, unde, quo facto.
 WHEREVER, *adv.*, ubicunque, ubiubi.
 WHEREWITH, WHEREWITHAL, *adv.*, quo, quibus.
 WHERRY, *n.*, scapha, cymba.
 WIET, TO, *r. t.*, acuerre, exacuerre.
 WIET, *n.*, incitamentum.
 WHETHER, *conj.*, -ne, nam; *whether . . . or*, utrum . . . an.
 WHETHER, *pron.*, of the two, uter.
 WHETSTONE, *n.*, cos, little whetstone, cotacula.
 WHETTING, *n.*, exauctio.
 WHEY, *n.*, serum; full of whey, serosus; *whey-colored*, albidus.
 WHEYISH, *adj.*, sero similis.
 WHI II, *pron. interj.*, quis; (*of two*), uter; *rel. pron.*, qui, quæ, quod; *which way*, qua; *which way soever*, quacunque; quomocunque.
 WHIFF, *n.*, halitus; flatus.
 WHIG, *n.*, homo popularis.
 WHIGGISH, *adj.*, popularis, libertatis studiosus.
 WHIGGISM, *n.*, libertatis studium.
 WHILE, *n.*, tempus; a —, a little —, paullisper, parumper; a pretty —, aliquantisper; a — ago, pridem, a good —, diu; a good — ago, jamdudum; a little — ago, modo, nuper; for a —, ad quoddam tempus; it is worth —, opera pretium est.

WHILE, TO, *v. t.*, otari.
 WHILE, WHILST, *conj.*, dum; quoad; quum.
 WHILOM, *adv.*, olim, aliquando.
 WHIM, WHIMSEY, *n.*, repentinus animi impetus.
 WHIMPER, TO, *v. t.*, vagire.
 WHIMSICAL, *adj.*, levis, inconstans; difficilis.
 WHIN, *n.*, genista spinosa.
 WHINE, TO, *v. t.*, gannire, vagire; quilratre.
 WHINE, WHINING, *n.*, gemitus; querela.
 WHINNY, TO, *v. t.*, (*neigh*), hinnire.
 WHIP, TO, *v. t.*, (*scourge*), flagellare, verberare; (*stitch*), prætexere; to be whipped, vapulare.
 WHIP, *n.*, flagellum; scutica; lora, pl.
 WHIPPER, WHIPSTEK, *n.*, verberator, flagellator.
 WHIPPING, *n.*, flagellatio, verberatio.
 WHIRL, *n.*, verticillum; conversio.
 WHIRL ABOUT, TO, *v. t.*, torquere, circumagere, rotare.
 WHIRLING, WHIRLPOOL, *n.*, vortex, vora go, gurgus.
 WHIRLWIND, *n.*, turbo.
 WHIRRING, *adj.*, stridulus.
 WHISK, TO, *v. t.*, cursitare.
 WHISKERS, *n.*, pl., gonæ pilosæ.
 WHISPER, TO, *v. t.*, susurrare; submisce loqui; murmurare.
 WHISPER, WHISPERING, *n.*, susurrus, susurratio.
 WHISPERER, *n.*, qui susurrat.
 WHIST! *interj.*, at! au! tace! silentium!
 WHISTLE, *n.*, sibilus; fistula.
 WHISTLE, TO, (1) *v. t.*, sibilare; (2) *v. t.*, sibilando exprimere.
 WHISTLER, *n.*, sibilans, fistulator.
 WHISTLING TO A HORSE, poppysma.
 WHIT, *n.*, aliquid; not a whit, nihil; every whit, prorsus, omnino.
 WHITE, *adj.*, albus; candidus; canus; purus; somewhat —, subalbus, albicans; to make —, dealbare, candefacere; to be —, albere, candere; to grow —, albescere, candescere.
 WHITE, *n.*, album.
 WHITED, *adj.*, albus, dealbatus.
 WHITEN, TO, *v. t.*, album reddere, dealbare.
 WHITENER, *n.*, dealbator.
 WHITENESS, *n.*, albitudo, candor.
 WHITHER, *adv.*, quo, quonam; *whithersoever*, quoquo, quocunque, quoquo versus.
 WHITISH, *adj.*, subalbidus, subalbus, albicans.
 WHITISHNESS, *n.*, canities.
 WHITLEATHER, *n.*, aluta.
 WHITLOW, *n.*, ulcus digitale, paronychium.
 WHITSUNDAY, *n.*, dies festus pentecostes.
 WHITSUNTIDE, *n.*, pentecoste, dies pentecostales.
 WHITTEN-TREE, *n.*, sambucus aquatica.
 WHITTLE, *n.*, (*mantle*), palla candida; (*little knife*), cultellus.
 WHITTLE, TO, *v. t.*, cultello resecare.
 WHIZ, TO, *v. t.*, stridere, stridere.
 WHIZZING, *adj.*, stridulus; *n.*, stridor.
 WHO, *pron. interj.*, quis, quæ; *rel. pron.*, qui, quæ, quod.
 WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, *pron.*, quisquis, quicumque.
 WHOLE, *adj.*, (*entire*), integer, solidus; (*all*), totus, universus; (*in health*), sanus, validus.
 WHOLE, *n.*, totum; universum, solidum; summa; respublica.
 WHOLENESS, *n.*, integritas; sanitas.
 WHOLESALE DEALER, qui merces solidas vendit.
 WHOLESOME, *adj.*, saluber, salutaris.
 WHOLESOMENESS, *n.*, salubritas.
 WHOLLY, *adv.*, (*solidly*), solide; (*altogether*), plane, omnino, prorsus; penitus.
 WHOOP, *n.*, clamor; upapa.
 WHOOP, TO, *v. t.*, clamare, clamitare, vociferari.
 WHORTLEBERRY, *n.*, vaccinium.
 WHY, *adv.*, cur, quare, quomobrem; *why not?* quid, quidni, cur non? *why so?* quid ita?
 WICK, *n.*, ellychnium.
 WICKED, *adj.*, impius, scelestus, scelceratus, flagitiosus, nefarius, pravus.
 WICKEDNESS, *n.*, impietas; scelus; nequitia.
 WICKER, *adj.*, vimineus.
 WICKET, *n.*, ostiolum.

WIDE

WIDE, *adj.* (*broad*), *latus*; (*roomy*), *amplus*, *spatiosus*, *laxus*, *capax*.
WIDEN, *TO*, *v. t.*, *dilatare*, *ampliare*.
WIDENESS, **WIDTH**, *n.*, *latitudo*, *amplitudo*.
WIDGEON, *n.*, *fatuus*, *stultus*.
WIDOW, *n.*, *vidua*, *mulier vidua*.
WIDOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, *viduare*.
WIDOWER, *n.*, *homo viduus*.
WIDOWHOOD, *n.*, *viduitas*.
WIDTH, *See* **WIDENESS**.
WIELD, *TO*, *v. t.*, *tractare*, *contrectare*; *vibrare*.
WIFE, *n.*, *uxor*, *conjunx*; *marita*; *little wife*, *uxorcula*; *old wife*, *anus*, *vetula*, *ancula*.
WIG, *n.*, *calicudrum*.
WIGHT, *n.*, *homo*; *animal*.
WILD, *adj.* (*ferce*), *ferus*, *indomitus*; (*mad*), *furius*, *amens*; (*fantastic*), *levis*, *inconstans*; (*waste*), *incultus*, *vastus*; (*growing wild*), *agrestis*, *silvester*; (*absurd*), *absurdus*, *insidius*.
WILDERED, **BEWILDERED**, *adj.*, *errabundus*.
WILDERNESS, *n.*, *locus desertus*, *regio deserta*; *solitudo*.
WILDING, *n.*, *malum silvestre*; *wilding-tree*, *malus silvestris*.
WILDNESS, *n.*, *feritas*; *ferocia*; *sevitia*; *insultas*.
WILE, *n.*, *dolus*, *artificium*.
WILLY, *adv.*, *astute*, *callide*, *dolose*.
WILLINESS, *n.*, *astutia*; *calliditas*.
WILFUL, *adj.* (*intentional*), *quod consulo fit*, *præcogitatus*; (*obstinate*), *contumax*.
WILFULNESS, *n.*, *perducienda*, *contumacia*.
WILL, *n.*, *voluntas*; (*inclination*), *animus*; (*liking*), *arbitrium*, *libido*; (*desire*), *studium*, *votum*; (*purpose*), *consilium*, *propositum*; (*opinion*), *sententia*; (*command*), *mandatum*, *jussum*; (*assent*), *assenus*; (*agreement*), *consensus*; *free-will*, *liberum arbitrium*; *last will*, *testamentum*.
WILL, *TO*, *v. t.*, *vellere*; *not to will*, *nolle*; *to will* (*command*), *jubere*, *mandare*.
WILLING, *adj.*, *libens*, *promptus*, *volens*.
WILLINGNESS, *n.*, *animus libens*.
WILLOW, *n.*, *salix*; *of a willow*, *salignus*.
WIMBLE, *n.*, *terebra*; *little wimble*, *terebellum*.
WIN, *TO*, *v. t.*, (*gain*), *lucrari*, *lucrum facere*; (*get*), *assequi*, *consequi*, *potiri*, *adipecti*.
WINNER, *n.*, *qui lucratur*; *victor*.
WINNING, *adj.*, *suavis*, *blandus*, *facundus*; *n.*, *adeptio*, *impetratio*.
WINCE, **WINCH**, *TO*, *v. i.*, *calcitrare*; *calcibus ferire*.
WINNER, *n.*, *equus calcitro*.
WINCH, *n.*, *trochlea*, *rechinus*.
WINCING, *adj.*, *calcitrosus*; *n.*, *calcitratus*.
WIND, *n.*, *ventus*; *gentle wind*, *aura*; *boisterous wind*, *turbo*; (*breath*), *flatus*, *spiritus*, *halitus*, *anlus*; *wind from the stomach*, *flatus ventris*.
WIND, *TO*, *v. t.*, *vertere*, *circumvertere*, *contorquere*; (*roll about*), *volvere*, *circumspicere*; (*smell out*), *odorari*, *olfacere*; *to wind (blow) a horn*, *cornu inflare*.
WINDED, *adj.*, *long-winded*, *longus*, *diutinus*; *short-winded*, *anhelus*, *spiriosus*.
WINDER, *n.*, *tortor*, *contortor*.
WINDING, *adj.*, *tortilis*, *flexilis*; *winding in and out*, *flexuosus*, *sinuosus*; *n.*, *flexus*, *sinus*.
WINDLASS, *n.*, *trochlea*, *rechinus*.
WINDMILL, *n.*, *mola venti*.
WINDOW, *n.*, *fenestra*; *little window*, *fenestella*.
WINDWARD, *adv.*, *ventum versus*.
WINDY, *adj.*, *ventosus*, *ventus obnoxius*.
WINE, *n.*, *vinum*; *sour wine*, *posca*; *pure wine*, *merum*; *of wine*, *vinarius*.
WING, *n.*, *ala*; *wing of an army*, *cornu*; *wings*, *ala*, *pennis*.
WING, *TO*, *v. t.*, *volare*, *volatu ferri*.
WINGED, *adj.*, *alatus*, *pennatus*.
WINK, *n.*, *oculorum nutus*.
WINK, *TO*, *v. i.*, *nictare*; *convivere*.
WINKER, *n.*, *qui alicui adnictat*.
WINKING *AT*, *dissimulatio*.
WINNOW, *TO*, *v. t.*, *ventilare*, *eventilare*.
WINNOWER, *n.*, *ventilator*.
WINNOWER, *n.*, *ventilatio*.
WINTER, *n.*, *hiems*, *tempus hibernum*; *bruma*, *tempus brumale*; *of winter*, *hiemalis*, *hibernus*; *it is winter*, *hiemat*.
WINTER, *TO*, *v. t.*, *hiemare*, *hibernare*.
WINTERING, *n.*, *hiematio*, *hibernatio*.
WINTRY, *adj.*, *hiemalis*.

WOMANISH

WINY, *adj.*, *vinosus*, *vinolentus*.
WIPE, *n.* (*Jeer*), *dictetium*; *to give one a wipe*, *ludificari*, *moedare*.
WIPE, *TO*, *v. t.*, *tergere*, *tergere*; *to wipe off*, *abstergere*, *detergere*; *to wipe off a charge*, *dilucere*; *to wipe out*, *extergere*; *delere*.
WIPE, *n.*, *qui terget*.
WIPING, *n.*, (*cleaning*), *purgatio*.
WIRE, *n.*, *filum metallicum*.
WIRE-DRAWER, *n.*, *qui metallum in filum ducit*.
WIRY, *adj.*, *ex filo metallico constans*.
WIS, *TO*, *v. t.*, *scire*; *I wis*, *noveram*, *Intellexi*.
WISE, *adj.*, *sapientia*, *prudens*; *consultus*; *providus*.
WISE, *n.*, *modus*; *in any wise*, *quoquo modo*; *in no wise*, *nullo modo*, *nullo pacto*, *inquaquam*.
WISDOM, *n.*, *sapientia*, *prudencia*.
WISH, *n.*, *optatio*; *optatum*, *votum*, *desiderium*; (*will*), *voluntas*.
WISH, *TO*, *v. i.*, *optare*, *exoptare*; *cupere*, *com- plescere*, *avere*; *desiderare*, *velle*.
WISHER, *n.*, *well-wisher*, *amicus*, *fanor*.
WISHFUL, *adj.*, *avidus*.
WISHING, *n.*, *optatio*; *desideratio*.
WIST, *See* **WIS**.
WISTFUL, *adj.*, *intentus*.
WISTFULLY, *adv.*, *oculis intentis*.
WIT, *n.*, *ingenium*; *acumen*, *sagacitas*, *sollertia*; *lepos*, *facetia*, *sal*, *sales*; (*man of wit*), *homo ingeniosus*; *to wit*, *scilicet*, *videlicet*; *neempe*, *nimirum*.
WITCH, *n.*, *magica*; *agga*, *venefica*.
WITCH, *TO*, *See* **BEWITCH**.
WITCHCRAFT, **WITCHERY**, *n.*, *fascinatio*; *veneficium*; *magia*, *ars magica*; *incantatio*.
WITH, *prep.*, *cum*; *a*, *apud*; *with us*, *nobiscum*; *with care*, *diligenter*.
WITHAL, *adv.* (*with which*), *quo*, *quibus*, *quomodo*, *quibuscum*; (*besides*), *ad haec*, *præterea*.
WITHDRAW, *TO*, (1) *v. t.*, *avocare*, *amovere*, *abstrahere*, *abducere*; (2) *v. t.*, *se removere*, *se recipere*.
WITHDRAWING, *n.*, *amotio*, *avocatio*, *seductio*.
WITHE, *n.*, *vimen*; *of withes*, *vimineus*.
WITHER, *TO*, *v. t.*, *marcescere*; *exarescere*; *evanescere*, *cancescere*.
WITHERED, *adj.*, *marcidus*, *flaccidus*, *ar-factus*.
WITHERING, *n.*, *marcor*, *languor*, *tabes*.
WITHERS OF A HORSE, *dorsi suffraginea*.
WITHHOLD, *TO*, *v. t.*, *detinere*, *retinere*, *col-ligere*.
WITHHOLDING, *n.*, *retentio*.
WITHIN, *adv.*, *intus*, *intrinsecus*; *intro*; *pre-*, *in*, *intra*, *extra*.
WITHOUT, *adv.*, *extra*, *foris*, *extrinsecus*; *prep.*, *sine*, *extra*, *ultra*; *conj.*, *ni*, *nisi*.
WITHSTAND, *TO*, *v. t.*, *obstare*, *obstistere*, *resistere*; *obalti*; *repugnare*; *oblectari*.
WITHSTANDER, *n.*, *adversarius*, *repugnator*.
WITHSTANDING, *n.*, *repugnantia*.
WITNESS, *adj.*, *insipientia*, *stultitia*.
WITTING, *n.*, *qui ingenium præ se fert*.
WITNESS, *n.*, *testis*, *attestator*; (*voucher*), *au- tor*; (*judge*), *arbitrator*, *arbitra*; (*testimony*), *testimo- nium*.
WITNESS, *TO*, *v. i.*, *testari*, *attestari*, *testificari*.
WITNESSING, *n.*, *testificatio*; *auctoritas*.
WITTICISM, *n.*, *dictetium*.
WITTINESS, *n.*, *sagacitas*, *acumen ingeni*.
WITTINGLY, *adv.*, *prudenter*; *consulto*; *de fa- dustria*.
WITTY, *adj.*, *acutus*, *argutus*, *ingeniosus*, *subtilis*; *facetus*, *lepidus*.
WIZARD, *n.*, *magus*; *veneficus*.
WO, *n.*, *mala*, *pl.*, *res advarse*; *calamitas*; *mis- eria*; *interj.*, *væ*!
WO-BEGONE, *adj.*, *dolore oppressus*.
WOFUL, *adj.*, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *arummosus*, *calamitosus*.
WOFULNESS, *n.*, *miseria*, *calamitas*.
WOLF, *n.*, *lupus*; *she-wolf*, *lupa*.
WOLFISH, **WOLVISH**, *adj.*, *lupinus*.
WOMAN, *n.*, *mulier*, *femina*; *young* —, *ado- lescensula*; *little* —, *muliercula*; *grace* —, *matrona*; *manly* —, *virago*; *of a woman*, *muliebris*.
WOMANISH, **WOMANLY**, *adj.*, *muliebris*; *fe- mineus*; (*unmanly*), *effeminatus*; (*matronal*), *ma- tronalis*.

WOMANKIND

WOMANKIND, *n.*, *sexus muliebris*.
WOMB, *n.*, *uterus, matrix; little womb, uterus*; *of the womb, uterinus*.
WONDEK, *n.*, *miraculum, portentum, prodigium, res mira*.
WONDER, *TO*, *v. i.*, *mirari; stupere; admirari; to wonder at, aliqua re obstupescere*.
WONDERER, *n.*, *mirator, admirator*.
WONDERFUL, **WONDEROUS**, *adj.*, *mirus, mirabilis, mirificus, prodigiosus*.
WONDERFULNESS, *n.*, *mirabilitas*.
WONDERING, *n.*, *miratio, admiratio*.
WONT, *adj.*, *to be wont, solere, consuevisse*.
WONT, *n.*, *mos, consuetudo*.
WONTE, *adj.*, *solitus, consuetus, usitatus*.
WOOD, *TO*, *v. i.*, *ambire, sollicitare*.
WOOD, *n.*, *lignum; materia; (woodwork), materialio; a wood, silva; of wood, ligneus*.
WOODEN, *adj.*, *ligneus; (stiff), rigidus*.
WOODY, **WOODED**, *adj.*, *silvester; silvossus; saluosus*.
WOOFER, *n.*, *procus*.
WOOF, *n.*, *trama*.
WOOL, *n.*, *lana*.
WOOLLEN, *adj.*, *lanuus; dressed in woollen, lanatus; woollen-drapery, lanarius*.
WOOLLY, *adj.*, *lanaris; lanam ferens; lanæ similis; lanosus, villosus*.
WORD, *n.*, *verbum, vocabulum, vox; dictum; (command), præceptum, mandatum, iussum; (promise), fides; promissum, pollicitum; word for word, ad verbum, lisdem verbis; (watchword), tessera, signum*.
WORD, *TO*, *v. i.*, *verba exprimere or reddere*.
WORDINESS, *n.*, *verbositas*.
WORRY, *adj.*, *verbosus*.
WORK, *n. (toil), opera, opus; labor; (the thing made), opus; monumentum; (machine), machina; (fortification), munio, munimentum; (trouble), turbe, tumultus; works (military), opera, munitiones, munimenta; (works, deeds), facta*.
WORK, *TO*, *v. i. (labor), laborare, operari; to work at, operam dare alicui rei; (fashion), fabricare, fingere; to — upon, suadere; to — (as liquors), fermentescere; to — (as physics), alvum movere; to — upwards, vomitionem elere; to — downwards, per inferiora purgare*.
WORKER, **WORKMAN**, *n.*, *operarius, opifex; workmen, opere*.
WORKFELLOW, *n.*, *adjutor*.
WORKHOUSE, *n.*, *ergastulum*.
WORKING, *n.*, *operatio; working-day, dies profestus*.
WORKMAN-LIKE, *adj.*, *bene or affabre factus; ade., bene, affabre; not workman-like, infabre*.
WORKMANSHIP, *n.*, *artificium, opus*.
WORKSHOP, *n.*, *officina, fabrica*.
WORKWOMAN, *n.*, *moerona*.
WORLD, *n. (universe), mundus; universum, rerum natura; (earth), orbis terræ or terrarum; (earthly things), res humane; (men), homines; (fine manners), mores elegantiores*.
WORLDLINESS, *n.*, *rerum inanum amor; avartia*.
WORLDLING, *n.*, *homo voluptatibus deditus; avarus*.
WORLDLY, *adj. (earthly), humanus; (empty, vain), vanus, inanis; (sensual), voluptarius; (covetous), avarus*.
WORM, *n.*, *vermis; little worm, vermiculus*.
WORM-EATEN, *adj.*, *cariosus; vermiculosus*.
WORM-HOLE, *n. (in wood), caries; (in fruit), vermiculatio*.
WORMWOOD, *n.*, *absinthium*.
WORMY, *adj.*, *verminosus; vermiculosus*.
WORRY, *TO*, *v. i. (tear), laniare, lacere; (tease), cruciare, exagitare, fatigare, vexare*.
WORSE, *adj.*, *peior, nequior, vilior; deterior; ade., pejus, deterius; to make worse, in pejus mutare; aggravare; to grow worse, in pejus ruere; aggravare*.
WORSHIP, *n.*, *cultus, veneratio; reverentia*.
WORSHIP, *TO*, *v. i.*, *colere, venerari; adorare; admirari; in honore habere*.
WORSHIPFUL, *adj.*, *venerabilis, venerandus; right worshipful, perhonorificus*.
WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.*, *honorifice, honorate*.
WORSHIPPER, *n.*, *cultor, adorator, admirator*.
WORSHIPPING, *n.*, *adoratio; veneratio; cultus*.

WRITING

WORST, *adj.*, *passimus, deterrimus; adv., pessime*.
WORST, *TO*, *v. i.*, *superare, vincere*.
WOISTED, *n.*, *flum lanicum*.
WORT, *n.*, *of beer, mustum hordeaceum; (herb), herba, olus; (colewort), brassica*.
WORTH, *n. (value), pretium; (esteem), honor; (merit), dignitas, virtus, meritum*.
WORTH, *adj.*, *valens; worth much, pretiosus; carus*.
WORTHILY, *adv.*, *digne, merito*.
WORTHLESS, *adj.*, *vilis, nihili, inequum*.
WORTHLESSNESS, *n.*, *temitas, vilitas*.
WORTHY, *adj.*, *dignus; probus; egregius, præclarus; not worthy, indignus*.
WOT, *TO*, *v. i.*, *scire, credere*.
WOULD, *I*, *v. i.*, *velim, vellem; I would not, nolim, nollem*.
WOULD, *n.*, *vulnus; plaga; ulcus*.
WOULD, *TO*, *v. i.*, *vulnerare, sauciare; vulnus infligere*.
WOUNDER, *n.*, *qui vulnerat*.
WOUNDING, *n.*, *vulneratio, saucio*.
WRANGLE, *n.*, *rixæ, jurgium; litæ*.
WRANGLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *jurgare, rixari, altercari, litigare*.
WRANGLER, *n.*, *rixator, alterator, litigator*.
WRANGLING, *adj.*, *rixosus, litigiosus, jurgiosus; n.*, *jurgium, altercatio*.
WRAP, *TO*, *v. i. (fold in), involvere; (entangle), irritare, implicare; to wrap together, convolvere; to wrap up, colligere*.
WRAPPER, *n.*, *involverum; amiculum*.
WRAPPING, *n.*, *implicatio, involutio*.
WRATH, *n.*, *ira, bilis, stomachus; indignatio*.
WRATHFUL, *adj. (angry), iratus, ira incensus; (subject to wrath), iracundus*.
WREAK, *TO*, *v. i.*, *vomere; to wreak vengeance upon, ulcisci, persequi*.
WREATH, *n.*, *sertum, corona; little wreath, corolla; wreath about a pillar, voluta*.
WREATH, *TO*, *v. i.*, *torquere, eripare*.
WREATHED, *adj.*, *in spiram convolutus*.
WRECK, *n.*, *navis fracta; naufragium; clades*.
WRECK, *TO*, *v. i.*, *perdere; to wreck a ship, navem ad scopulos confringere*.
WREN, *n.*, *avis reguliolus; regulus*.
WRENCH, *n.*, *membrum distortio*.
WRENCH, *TO*, *v. i.*, *a limb, membrum distortionem luxare; to wrench open a door, fores effringere*.
WREST, *TO*, *v. i.*, *torquere, contorquere; (misrepresent), perversè interpretari*.
WRESTER, *n.*, *contortor, extortor*.
WRESTING, *n.*, *contortio, distortio*.
WRESTLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *luctari; to wrestle with, cum aliquo colluctari; to wrestle with death, animam agere*.
WRESTLER, *n.*, *luctor; athleta; wrestler-like, athleticè*.
WRESTLING, *n.*, *luctatus, luctatio, luctamen*.
WRETCH, *n.*, *miser, perditus*.
WRETCHED, *adj.*, *miser, miserabilis, ærumnossus*.
WRETCHEDNESS, *n.*, *miseria, ærumna*.
WRIGGLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *luctari; vacillare*.
WRIGHT, *n.*, *faber, opifex*.
WRING, *TO*, *v. i.*, *premere, stringere; torquere*.
WRINGING, *n.*, *tortio, contortio*.
WRINKLE, *n.*, *rugæ*.
WRINKLE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *rugare, corrugare, in rugas contrahere*.
WRIST, *n.*, *carpus; pugni commissura*.
WRIT, *n.*, *libellus, præceptum, mandatum; holy writ, sacre litteræ, libri sacri*.
WRITE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *scribere, conscribere; exare; to — again, rescribere; to — before, prescribere; to — between, interscribere; to — down, litteris mandare; annotare; to — in or upon, inscribere; to — often, scriptitare; to — out, perscribere; exscribere; to — over or above, superscribere; to — to, adscribere; to — under, subscribere*.
WRITER, *n.*, *scriba, scriptor, amanuensis; (author), scriptor, auctor*.
WRITHE, *TO*, *v. i.*, *se versare; incurvari*.
WRITHING, *n.*, *tortio, contortio*.
WRITING, *n. (the act), scriptio, scriptura; stilus; (thing written), litteræ, scriptum; liber, codex; codicilli; libellus; tabula; in or by writing, scribendo; art of writing, ars scribendi*.

WRONG, *n.*, injuria; contumelia; offensa; *adj.*, non justus; pravus; praeposterus; falsus; malus.
WRONG, *TO*, *v. t.*, violare, laedere; vim inferre, damno afficere.
WRONGER, *n.*, homo injurius, iniquus.
WRONGFUL, *adj.*, injurius, injuriosus, injustus.
WRONG-HEADED, *adj.*, stultus; inconsultus.
WRONGING, *n.*, violatio.
WRY, *adj.*, distortus, pravus, obliquus; curvus; distortus.

Y

YACHT, *n.*, celox, navicula.
YARD, *n.*, tres pedes; ulna; *half a yard*, sesquipes, cubitus; *of a yard*, tripedalis.
YARE, *adj.* (*eager*), acer, ardens; (*lively*), agilis, vividus, vegetus.
YARN, *n.*, filum; *woollen yarn*, lana neta; *linen yarn*, linum netum.
YAWN, *TO*, *v. t.*, oscitare, oscitari; hiare, hircere.
YAWN, *YAWNING*, *n.*, oscitatio.
YE, *pron.*, vos.
YEA, *adv.*, immo, immo vero; *yea truly*, maxime; *yea rather*, quin potius.
YEAN, *TO*, *v. t.*, parere, eniti.
YEANING, *n.*, nixus, partus.
YEANLING, *n.*, agnus.
YEAR, *n.*, annus, annum tempus, anni spatium; *half a year*, sex menses; *years*, anni, aetas; *two years*, biennium; *three years*, triennium.
YEARLING, *n.*, annulus.
YEARLY, *adj.*, annuus; anniversarius; *adv.*, quotannis, singulis annis.
YEARN, *TO*, *v. t.*, misericordiā commoveri.
YEARNING, *n.*, misericordia; miseratio.
YEAST. See **YEST**.
YELL, *TO*, *v. t.*, ejulare; vagire.
YELL, **YELLING**, *n.*, ejulatus, ejulatio; vagitus.
YELLOW, *adj.*, gilbus, gilvus, helvus; flavus; fulvus; luteus; badius; aureus; melleus; cereus, cerinus; croceus; sulphureus.
YELLOWISH, *adj.*, helvolus, luteolus.
YELP, *TO*, *v. t.*, gannire, latrare.
YELPER, *n.*, latrator.
YELPING, *n.*, gannitus, latratus.
YEOMAN, *n.*, paganus ingenuus; *yeoman of the guard*, satellites.
YEOMANRY, *n.*, agrorum domini.
YERK, *n.*, verber, ictus, plaga.
YERK, *TO*, *v. t.*, verberare, flagellare; *to yerk out behind*, calcitrare.
YES, *adv.*, ita, ita est, sic est; recte, certo, vero; etiam, sane; immo; scilicet.
YEST, *n.*, cerevisiae flos or spuma.
YESTERDAY, *adv.*, heri, hesternus die; *the day before yesterday*, nudiustertius; *of yesterday*, hesternus.

YESTERNIGHT, *adv.*, heri vespere.
YESTY, *adj.*, spumosus.
YET, *conj.*, at, tamen, attamen, verum, quidem certe, etsi; *as yet*, adhuc; dum; *scarce yet*, vix dum; *not yet*, nondum; *yet (moreover)*, praeterea, insuper, ad haec.
YEW, *n.*, taxus; *of the yew*, taxus.
YIELD, *TO*, *v. t.* (*give way to*), cedere, concedere, succumbere; (*surrender*), se dedere; (*comply with*), alicui morem gerere, obsequi; (*give consent*), assentire, assentiri; (*grant*), lateri, concedere; (*bring forth*), ferre, producere, gignere.
YIELDING, *n.* (*granting*), cessio, concessio; *yielding again*, restitutio; *yielding up*, deditio.
YIELDINGLY, *adv.*, obsequenter.
YIELDINGNESS, *n.*, obsequium, indulgentia.
YOKE, *n.*, jugum; figur.: servitus; *of a yoke*, jugalis.
YOKE, *TO*, *v. t.*, Jugum alicui imponere; *to yoke oxen*, boves jungere; *to yoke unto*, adungere.
YOKED, *adj.*, Jugo subjectus; *yoked together*, jugo conjunctus.
YON, **YONDER**, *adv.*, illic; *on yon side*, ab illa regione.
YORE, *n.*; *of yore*, olim, quondam, antiquitas.
YOU, *pron.*, vos; tu; *you yourself*, tu ipse, tute; *you yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet.
YOUNG, *adj.*, parvus, parvulus, tener, infans; puer, puella; adolescens, adolescentulus; juvenis; (*of beasts*), pullus, catulus; (*of trees*), novellus.
YOUNG, *n.*, *pl.*, pulli, catuli; soboles; *younger*, *adj.*, aetate junior, minor or inferior; natu miuor; *youngest*, *adj.*, natu minimus.
YOUNGLING, **YOUNGSTER**, *n.*, adolescentulus.
YOUR, **YOURS**, *pron. adj.*, tuus; vester.
YOURSELF, *pron.*, tu ipse, tute, tutemet; *yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.
YOUTH, *n.*, pueritia, aetas puerilis; adolescentia; juvenus; juvenas, juvena; (*young people*), adolescentes; juvenes; juniores; juvenus.
YOUTHFUL, *adj.*, puerilis, juvenilis.
YOUTHFULNESS, *n.*, juvenus, juvena.

Z

ZANY, *n.*, sannio; maceus.
ZEAL, *n.*, studium; industria; *ardent zeal*, ardor, fervor.
ZEALOT, *n.*, acerrimus alicujus rei defensor, puguator; homo fanaticus.
ZEALOUS, *adj.*, acer; ardens; vehemens; studiosus; *to be zealous for*, alicui rei studere.
ZENITH, *n.*, zenith; *in the zenith*, supra verti cem.
ZEPHYR, *n.*, Zephyrus.
ZODIAC, *n.*, orbis signifer, circulus zodiacus.
ZONE, *n.*, zona; cingulus terre.
ZOOLOGY, *n.*, animalium descriptio; zoologia.

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